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THE UNION SIGNAL

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WORLD'S AND NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

"THOU HAST GIVEN A BANNER TO THEM THAT FEAR THEE; THAT IT MAY BE DISPLAYED BECAUSE OF THE TRUTH."

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SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Advices from Zanzibar state that Emin Pasha is rapidly recovering.

Fourteen women are elected county school superintendents in Iowa for 1890-92.

The Empress of Brazil died suddenly at Oporte, Portugal, Saturday, of heart disease.

His Majesty, Carlos I., was formally proclaimed King of Portugal, at Lisbon, on December 28.

Disastrous floods in Southern California Christmas day, destroyed railroad bridges and delayed trains to a very inconvenient extent.

Governor Larrabee, of Iowa, is presenting strong arguments in the large cities of his state in favor of the maintenance of the prohibitory law.

Hon. William E. Gladstone celebrated his eightieth birthday very quietly on the 29th ult., notwithstanding the fact that congratulatory telegrams and letters poured in upon him from all parts of the world.

Dr. Norman Kerr, of London, testifies to the enormous decrease that has taken place in the consumption of alcoholic liquors in workhouses in England, which, on the whole, has been accompanied by an increased length of life and better discipline and health.

The Brewers' Journal published a list of thirty-three American breweries that have been bought by English syndicates at a total cost of $45,000,000. These transfers, if they have any effect upon prohibition, will be favorable to it, since voters, legislators and judges who might hesitate to coöperate in the destruction of the traffic if the loss were incurred by their own countrymen, will hardly be so sympathetic toward foreign capitalists.

THE death of Henry W. Grady of the *Atlanta Constitution*, deprives American journalism of one of its brightest stars. Possessing talents rivaling those of George W. Curtis, he was, at thirty-eight, far up the path of fame. As an orator he was not less gifted than as a writer. His speech at the New England dinner, two years ago, took Boston by storm. The annual feast was this year turned into an occasion of mourning by the telegram announcing his death. He was found upon the right side of every reform. His speeches for prohibition during the local option campaigns in Atlanta, are among the most convincing ever uttered. North and South mourn together for this brilliant young man of letters.

WE have purposely refrained from giving space to any opinion of Judge Brewer's fitness or unfitness for the Supreme Bench, until confirmation by Congress should make his appointment certain. It is a remarkable selection, unless the object be to revolutionize the Supreme Court, as his decisions have been overruled by the higher judiciary almost as often as appeal has been made. His attitude toward prohibition in his own state cannot fail to excite distrust among Prohibitionists. It is safe to say his appointment is no more acceptable to the country at large than was that of Judge Lamar, for which the Cleveland administration was so severely censured. It is to be fervently hoped that it may prove as satisfactory, and that Judge Brewer may break his previous record by casting his vote, as the occasion offers, against the greatest enemy of law and order.

A CHRISTMAS dinner that was thoroughly enjoyed and ended in good resolutions, which, if kept, will be the means of redeeming many a sin-sick soul, was given in Faneuil Hall, Boston, by George Parker, whose "varying fortunes" have acquainted him with the common dreariness of Christmas day to the unfortunates of life. Upwards of a thousand were bountifully fed, and afterward listened to the reading of the "prodigal son" and a strong temperance address, which induced three hundred and thirty of the outcast men to sign the pledge for a year. It was a literal going out into the highways and hedges, and the response to the spiritual part of the *menu* shows these outcasts not wholly lost to better influences, and should encourage more such effort.

IT was a group of happy Prohibitionists that assembled in the office of Governor Miller, of North Dakota, on the afternoon of December 19, to witness the new governor's signature to the Prohibition Bill. The bill was signed at three o'clock with an eagle-quill pen expressly prepared for the purpose. Those present were Charles D. Pollock, president of the state non-partisan Prohibition Alliance; Mrs. Linda W. Slaughter, state superintendent of press work; Senator Rowe, chairman of the Senate Committee on temperance; Senator Smith and Representative Haugen, chairman of the House Committee on temperance. With such staunch friends to protect and support the new bill, we may confidently expect its thorough enforcement.

EVERY year finds the old world rising toward that sense of universal brotherhood which must characterize the promised reign of good will. A happy illustration of this was furnished last week by Rev. Dr. Gray of the *Interior*, who "made a feast," and went out into the highways and hedges of Christian journalism and compelled the editors to come in. The dinner was a great success. The after dinner was greater. Such electric display of wit rarely, if ever, brightened the press heavens as that produced by these Northern lights of religious journalism. It is impossible to give any idea of the good things said. THE UNION SIGNAL was represented by Miss Julia Ames, on the topic assigned her, "Woman's Signal Service."

HON. HENRY W. AUSTIN, of this city, the Christian gentleman, the noble philanthropist, the stanch Prohibitionist, is not, for God has taken him. We sit dumb before the Lord in this hour of our great loss. We say our loss, for the W. C. T. U. had no warmer friend, no more generous helper than this royal brother whom we mourn. The Central Union of Chicago received from him about two hundred dollars a year for the support of its various lines of work—and he also paid $100 toward the local expenses of our last National W. C. T. U. Convention. He joined the Prohibition party during the campaign of 1884, and was to the day of his death an earnest defender of the principles embodied in that party's platform. In 1886 he ran for state treasurer, and in 1888 held the position of chairman of the Prohibition State Committee for several months. At the time of his death he was treasurer of the Central Committee, and also a member of the Executive Board. Our prayers and tenderest sympathies go out to the bereaved and invalid wife, and to the son and daughter so terribly stricken by this awful sorrow.

Do not be afraid of agitation. A famous preacher was once remonstrated with for his proclivities in this direction, when he turned to the objector with: "What good was ever done in the world without agitation? We cannot even make butter without it!" A homely but forcible illustration. History records the deeds of famous agitators, and the fact that we live to-day in such a wide-awake condition of things in civil and religious affairs, is due largely to those heroic souls who never consented to the death of anything but sin, for stagnation is death. Emphatically is this true of our advanced temperance workers. Their war cry is, "Prohibition of the liquor traffic"—and, as ever of old, the faint-hearted take fright and deprecate this "undue excitement." In the midst of the commotion during the evolution of thought and the revolution of forces, heads will bump against heads, hearts will jostle hearts, and good people will seem to be at cross purposes, but fear not; let the "churning" go on. Out of the captured cream of public thought will come the golden gleam of condensed public opinion to give relish and flavor to the many dishes of the mental bill of fare of the president, or to the dry crust of ideas of the peasant. There is nothing more to be dreaded than stagnation, nothing more hopeful than agitation.

THE organized robbery known as the Louisiana State Lottery, is receiving richly deserved attention from the present administration. President Harrison began to receive petitions and memorials in regard to it immediately after his inauguration. Mr. B. F. Joubert, an ex-treasurer of Louisiana, explained the character of the concern, its enormous profits, and its influence in local politics. It became a topic for the pulpit, and finally there came a petition signed by every clergyman in New Orleans, setting forth the injury caused by the lottery, and appealing to the national authorities for relief. We are glad to see that the President's message called attention to the evil and invoked the aid of Congress in suppressing it. Pursuing this recommendation, Senator Wilson, of Iowa, has introduced a bill denying the use of the mails to any newspaper containing any notices or advertisements of lotteries. The keen lance of the Post-office Department is set for attack, Postmaster-General Wanamaker having given warning in his report where he should strike; and now Senator Colquitt, of Georgia, brings forward another bill providing for forfeiture of charter of every National Bank in New Orleans which is mentioned in the lottery advertisements, or on their tickets as guaranteeing the payment of prizes. The argument in support of this bill is that the banks being national institutions, by their participation in the lottery, implicate the government in a gambling scheme. This ground is well taken and we trust the fifty-first Congress will wipe off this blot upon the civilization of Louisiana.

AND now we await most hopefully the action of this Congress toward the perennial petition of the National Temperance Society, which is sure to be presented during the session. We shall expect to see it supported by congressmen of North and South, by cabinet officers, and by the President himself. What else can consistently be done? Certainly there can be no doubt about the suppression of the saloon being a national issue, since the national authorities are becoming concerned in the depravity of a single corporation, having at most only state license and protection. Nations follow the same line of reform as individuals. When a man renounces dice and the jack pot, wine and the beer mug must go, too, for it is well known that gambling and drinking are allied vices. The government cannot consistently refuse "a hand" in the Louisiana lottery, and at the same time share the profits of every saloon in the land.

THE first anniversary of the Nationalist Club excited much attention, even in Boston, where a new movement never fails to get a hearing. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, the president, in his address, cited the old proverb about the best government being the one which governs least, and defined Nationalism as "purer government in cities, stronger government in states, and the omnipotence of the people in the nation." Mr. Edward Bellamy made the great speech of the occasion. For arrangement of facts in such sequence as to show the "logic of events," it was a masterpiece. He pointed out the way in which concentration of wealth is closing the avenues of business advancement; so that the only place for the aspiring young man is in the party of social reform. His argument for the nationalism of the telegraph and telephone, upon the ground of their being agents for the dissemination of intelligence, was unique. It will readily be seen that this places them in the category of "educational institutions," to be not only fostered but controlled in the interests of all the people. Upon temperance, Mr. Bellamy commits nationalism to no middle path. He said: "Nationalists believe that the evils of intemperance have their roots in the brutalizing conditions of existing society, in the poverty of the masses, their gross ignorance, their misery and despair, in the slavish dependence of women and children upon men, and in the interest of a large class of tradesmen in the sale of intoxicants. They believe that the abolition of poverty, the universality of the best educators, the complete enfranchisement of women, with a system of distribution which will destroy all motive for stimulating the demand for intoxicants, are at once the most radical and the most promising lines of true temperance reform."

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Contributed.

THE NEW YEAR.

BY HORATIO NELSON POWERS.

A flower unblown; a Book unread;
A Tree with fruit unharvested;
A Path untrod; a House whose rooms
Lack yet the heart's divine perfumes;
A Landscape whose wide border lies
In silent shade 'neath silent skies;
A wondrous Fountain yet unsealed;
A Casket with its gifts concealed:—
This is the Year that for you waits,
Beyond To-morrow's mystic gates.

Oh may this Flower unfold to you
Visions of beauty sweet and new;
This Book on golden pages trace
Your sacred joys and deeds of grace.
May all the fruit of this strange Tree
Luscious and rosy-tinted be;
This Path through fields of knowledge go;
This House with love's content o'erflow;
This Landscape glitter with the dew
Of blessed hopes and friendships true;
This Fountain's living crystal cheer,
As fail the springs that once were dear;
This Casket with such gems be stored
As shine in lives that love the Lord.

WHY HE SIGNED THE PLEDGE.

BY MRS. HARRIET A. CHEEVER.

Capt. John Appleton was a large-hearted, jovial man, generous, honest, and with a will like an adamantine wall. You might coax, entreat or storm, but once Captain Appleton had determined on a thing or "got his will sot," as his old Aunt Cynthy used to say, you might as well spend your coaxing, entreaties or storming on the kind of wall just referred to, as to try turning the captain from a set purpose.

It was toward the close of the year, and the captain was taking special satisfaction in frequent allusions to the near approach of the New Year's Day, when it was his custom to give nice presents to the beloved members of his household. He used to say that other folks might make all the presents at Christmas time they chose to, but for his part he thought it was a grand, good way to begin a New Year by giving things around to make other people happy.

For the last few years Captain Appleton had given up following the sea although still retaining shipping interests of considerable importance, being part owner of one vessel and interested in the trading operations of one or two others.

His family consisted of himself and wife, one son, a bright young collegian, and Aunt Cynthy Appleton, a kind old auntie who had befriended him in earlier years and really brought him up; now, in turn, he acted toward her the part of a filial son.

For some years back, Mrs. Appleton had felt an increasing anxiety concerning her easy-going husband, with his pleasant, determined disposition, and for the last two years in particular, she had experienced growing solicitude lest one strong, dominant habit should eventually master the man who had ably lorded it over many a rough ship's crew and sailed without fear over many a stormy sea. For rarely could a fine ship enter the harbor of the seaport town but there would be a jollification on board, and Captain Appleton, popular with all his large circle of sea-faring friends, would come home very late at night, or very early in the morning, in a condition which it became his wife's constant study to conceal from Jack's gay glance or Aunt Cynthy's shrewd observation. It was the one consideration which reconciled her to having her precious boy away, as it put off the evil day when he should learn of his indulgent father's deplorable failing.

Mrs. Appleton felt that her strongest argument had failed her, when after having implored her husband time and again to break away from his fatal habit and sign the pledge for Jack's sake, he laughingly declared that a good drink of good liquor hurt no man, and he didn't care anything about having a brave boy like Jack turn out a mere milk sop. "Water's a very good thing to sail ships in," he would say, then smack his lips and add, "but I like the concentrated strength and flavor of foreign vintages altogether too well to drink utterly tasteless stuff. Catch an old salt like me sipping Adam's ale—bah!" and up would go his features into an expression of ludicrous contempt.

Two days before New Year's, and the "Ocean Queen," the partly owned vessel, was lying at the dock already unloaded, the outgoing and incoming passages having been attended with great success.

That afternoon, Captain Appleton was to receive a large sum of money, his share of the profits, and was also to dine in the ship's cabin with the captain and several special friends. He went about during the morning multiplying hints of the rich gifts so nearly forthcoming; he told himself gleefully that Aunt Cynthy—bless her soul—should greet Jack when he appeared on New Year's morn in the most astonishing cap and shoulder shawl to be found in the great, wide city, to say nothing of a neat little bag of pin money stowed away in her deep pocket.

Jack, dear boy, should have the gold watch and chain, long promised. As for wife,—well, wife should have a big, fat check, and she might go and roll herself in seal-skin from neck to heels if she wanted to, and the captain chuckled aloud at the pleasing reflection.

But all that morning, Mrs. Appleton was nervous and uneasy.

"Mattie's got a fit of the fidgets," said Aunt Cynthy, with a kindly, side-long look at the restless lady. "I s'pose she kind o' aches to see Jack, now the time's so near."

After dinner, Mrs. Appleton took occasion to see her husband alone.

"Oh, John," she began, her voice changed with tearful earnestness, "I beg of you to be prudent to-day. If you receive the money you expect to, won't you please bring it home and let me put it away before you go aboard the 'Ocean Queen'? It isn't that I care so much for the money only," she hastened to add, "but you know the hours are usually very late when you dine aboard ship; there are waiters and deck hands around, and you grow careless after feasting; I know this from what you have told me yourself. We are not rich enough not to feel the loss of so large a sum of money, and I am not only afraid you might be robbed, but think how often men are injured seriously, and even fatally, for the sake of what they carry.

"Oh my dear!" she broke out impetuously, "if only you would promise me to sit down and let the captain's wines alone just this once, I would never forget to thank you—oh, please, John, just this once!"

Mrs. Appleton knew well that her husband regarded a promise as sacredly as his own honor, and once exact any kind of a sober assurance from him in the right direction and she could set her heart at rest. Hot tears had rushed into her eyes as she concluded her urgent appeal, but the captain only patted her shoulder caressingly as he replied lightly,

"Come, Mattie, don't be foolish, my girl; just you wait until I come home to-night and see what a jolly New Year's we'll have."

"But won't you bring the money home first?" persisted his wife. "I'd feel so much easier for you if you would, if any one should rob you—"

Her husband interrupted her, just a touch of asperity in his tones: "I don't admit yet, my dear, any inability to take care of myself and guard my own earnings; and as to any one being smart enough to rob me with impunity, if any one can get my wallet away without my knowing it, he's welcome to it, but when that time comes I shall be perfectly willing to go for an idiot and sign the temperance pledge."

He paused a moment as if debating whether it was a safe thing to say, then he repeated with his accustomed tone of determination,

"Yes, I promise you, if ever I'm imbecile enough to let myself be robbed, I'll go sign the temperance pledge forthwith! So don't worry about me, little woman, you see I'm all correct."

And he was gone. All the afternoon Mrs. Appleton was oppressed with a sense of foreboding. Aunt Cynthy's keen senses led her to suspect something was troubling her, and she tried in her brooding, motherly way to say little reassuring things. As evening came on, Mrs. Appleton felt more depressed than ever, but did her best to assume a cheerful air, in which effort she partly succeeded.

Aunt Cynthy went as usual early to bed. The plantation songs which Clemmis, the rollicking black cook, had been trolling out all the evening ceased, as the contented creature went lumbering to her room. Then Mrs. Appleton sat alone, resolved not to retire until her husband was safely housed.

The hours wore slowly away until the little deep-toned French clock struck twelve. Another half-hour crept away, during every minute of which a goading desperation was gaining strength in the poor wife's heart. At length as the half hour chime struck she arose, saying to herself in a suppressed tone, "I cannot and will not bear this strain any longer."

Outside, the rain was falling steadily, but going softly to her room, Mrs. Appleton donned a heavy rubber coat, then covering her bonnet and face with a thick veil, and taking her latch key, she slipped out into the wintry night. Despite the rain and slush it was a relief to be going somewhere. Like many other persons of a nervous temperament, physical fear was not one of Mrs. Appleton's characteristics; she felt no sense of danger as she walked rapidly along the well-lighted streets towards the docks. Her way lay through a little park, and when about mid-way across, she saw a man enter from the farther gate, his steps unsteady, and his head bent down. In another direction she saw the high helmet and sturdy stride of a policeman. Involuntarily the lady felt a sudden inclination to conceal herself, and as a long iron bench was close at hand, she stooped behind it, glad of its seeming shelter. The heavy steps of her husband came doggedly on until on reaching the bench he sank heavily down as if unable to go farther, and in a moment more the loud, peculiar breathing of an inebriated man, told of the deep slumber into which he had fallen.

Mrs. Appleton got slowly up, and as she did so, she noticed the outside pocket of his great coat had sagged as he sat down, and there plainly visible in the gas light, lay his wallet, bulging at the sides with the fullness of its contents. Without stopping to think for an instant, she obeyed a sudden impulse, took the wallet and transferred it to her own pocket, then watched breathlessly a moment to see if the sleeper stirred. But the thick, noisy breathing went steadily on.

What should she do next? Perhaps it helped her, that on turning her head she saw the helmet and brass-buttoned coat of the policeman close at hand. She walked deliberately towards him, paused as he came up, and said in the voice of a cultured lady,

"I wish, sir, you would induce the gentleman yonder to go home; his friends, I know, are very anxious about him. I hardly dared to arouse him,"—and she was off and away.

Mrs. Appleton, in dressing sack and slippers, was arranging her hair for the night, when she heard the familiar sound of some one fumbling with a latch key at the front door. She went quickly down and admitted her husband who she thought looked as though something might have sobered him considerably.

He looked very grave as he said, pensively,

"Evening, Mattie; sh'd think respec'ble folks be'n bed by thish time." He seemed to feel a slight desire to retrieve himself and clear his thick speech as he added, "I'd like a tumpler of Adam's ale, if you pleash!"

Mrs. Appleton went good naturedly to the dining-room and brought a tumbler of water, and setting it on the hall table left her boozy lord to help himself as best he could.

Next day, the one before New Year's, Captain Appleton was shockingly depressed. He always slept off the effects of drinking in a few hours, so his wife knew it was no after effects of the late feast which tried him. To her kindly inquiries if his head ached, he came more nearly snapping out a savage reply than ever before, as he informed her his head was all right, she needn't worry herself about him anyway.

A little later, Clemmis informed her mistress with sundry mysterious nods and winks that "Mas'r done got a mis'ry somewhar; 'pears like to me it's took him in de heart," she added with a lugubrious sniffle.

Aunt Cynthy was very quiet, a sure sign she sighted something wrong and didn't know what to say. Truth was, the unhappy captain was twisting and casting about in his mind how he could get out of having lost such a sum of money without his wife's finding it out. Not for anything would he have her know it. And yet, what could he do about Jack's gold watch and chain, and other expected New Year's gifts.

More than a dozen times during the quiet morning, Mrs. Appleton felt inclined to confess the whole affair, but the time had not quite come, the captain must say something first to lead up to it.

Soon after dinner, Mrs. Appleton went to her room to dress for the afternoon, and her husband followed her. "Wife," he began, "what do you think of my taking money from the bank with which to get Jack a watch and chain? I've led the lad to expect he would have one to-morrow, and I hate awfully to disappoint him."

"Why, I thought," answered his wife, quickly, "you was to receive your portion of the 'Ocean Queen's' profit yesterday. I surely wouldn't take money from the bank if that has failed to come to hand."

"Well, things haven't come out as I expected," he replied. "I hardly know where I am."

"Then I should postpone getting the watch," she answered promptly.

"There were other things I'd set my heart on doing," added the captain, dejectedly; but he failed to add in his iron way,—and I can not give up what I've resolved upon.

"Oh, well," began Mrs. Appleton, stoutly, "you know we're not rich, and if the money fails to come for a while, it certainly would be very impolitic to take anything from the bank for mere presents." Then she went on, not quite as stoutly, but speaking cheerily,

"I'm very happy in informing you that I've a wonderfully fine present for you; and I've decided to give it to you to-day."

"Oh, don't, pray, give me anything, Mattie," he al

most groaned; "don't give me a sou's worth; I really should not want to accept it."

"Oh, but you must. I couldn't think of keeping it myself or of giving it to any one else," she said brightly, slipping open a drawer, and handing him a large package in white paper neatly tied with a pink cord. A short letter accompanied the gift, and opening it the captain read with bewilderment a few quoted words—

"If any one can get my wallet away without my knowing it, he's welcome to it; but when that time comes, I shall be perfectly willing to * * * sign the temperance pledge. Yes, *I promise you*, if ever I'm imbecile enough to let myself be robbed, I'll go sign the temperance pledge forthwith!" Then he slowly unwound his wallet.

"Wife, where did you get this?" he asked, his face such a ludicrous picture between shame and curiosity, that Mrs. Appleton laughed outright in spite of herself. Then she told him the whole story.

"Who knows these things beside yourself?" he asked.

"No one alive," she answered, her honest eyes looking straight into his. "Whether the policeman suspected who I was," she added, "I cannot tell."

"No," he replied, "I discovered my purse was gone before leaving the park, and the policeman thought you were some smart rogue who had made off with it. He started at once in pursuit, but took a direction opposite from our house, of course. I shall simply have to tell him it is found; I did caution him not to make any talk about it."

"Yes, but about the temperance pledge?" inquired Mrs. Appleton, a hopeful twinkle in her eye. "You know," she went on, more of pathos in her voice than she knew of, "it's hard for a true woman to go out alone after midnight and turn thief and spy and all that; it seems to me I ought to have protection, John, against such things, it really does."

"Great Heavens! You shall have it!" roared the captain, as if afraid to trust his strong voice to ordinary tones. "I never half realized before," he added in gentle tones, "to what straits strong drink would let a man bring himself and a good, brave wife; you know I've got a will like—an adamantine wall;" his wife smiled—"but I can get set it in a right direction as well as a wrong one, and I will sign the temperance pledge, little woman, this very day!"

And he did. The large check was duly drawn and presented to his wife the next morning, but better still, it was accompanied by a pledge stanchly signed by the youthful captain.

Aunt Cynthy looked almost young again in the amazing cap and shoulder shawl she received, and her pocket was heavy with a little steel bag full of change. Jack, bright, breezy and full of life, felt rich with the elegant gold watch and chain he sported.

Clemmis, with three new bandanas of orange and turkey red, with a dress of cashmere in colors to match, observed that she guessed "all dat ailed Mas'r de day before was tinkin' ob de money he'd dun parted wid;" and the captain with a merry chuckle whispered to his wife that the old servant had unconsciously hit the exact truth.

SOCIAL PROGRESS.

BY REV. JOHN BASCOM, D. D.

We cannot be too often reminded that the Kingdom of Heaven is to be built up on the earth, and must involve many changes of external relations in society, and also a profound renovation of its spirit. The two can proceed prosperously only together. Most good men are occupied and without criticism on our part—in maintaining and extending the lines of order already established. More purely, and with higher intervention of the divine Spirit, are these lines themselves reformed.

Two movements, indicating real renovating power, are conspicuous in recent years. Some tendencies looking to the overthrow of society and the loss of general organic force, as, for example, the rapid accumulation of wealth and social power in a few hands, have disguised progress and alarmed the philanthropic spirit. Yet, in compensation, there has been this distinct assertion of fresh constructive energy in two directions.

The first of these is what is known as the labor movement. It has awakened much opposition, fallen into some errors, and been looked on as anarchial by some good men; yet it is one of the most promising manifestations of new social force: one of the most needful assertions of rights, of the present century.

The Kingdom of Heaven must combine all in its universal prosperity. There is no more certain indication of weakness and wickedness than extreme poverty, extending well up into the working classes. The Kingdom of Heaven will drive back this darkness which so intermingles the elements of mischief, spiritual as well as physical. The most important renovating agencies usually arise beyond the conventional methods of doing good, and outside even of religious fellowship. They may be none the less a part of the work of the spirit of truth. The labor movement looks to a larger fellowship of men in the gifts of God, and prepares the way for a still higher fellowship in His grace. The world has been quite too easy in asserting a fellowship of grace, while making no provision for one of gifts. The inner and the outer, spirit and letter, can never be prosperously separated. Especially does the spirit perish if robbed of the forms which express it. It becomes, in the higher regions of faith, a doubtful form of words which beguile those who use them even more than those who listen to them. The labor movement, though much occupied with the letter, tends to re-invigorate the central precepts of faith, the love of God and the love of man. As a renovating power, therefore, full of intellectual correction, of social reconstruction, and, ultimately, of benign spiritual impulses, it marks a stage in the unfolding of the Kingdom of Heaven, and that far more than any progress of churches whose gains are expressed simply on their register rolls.

The second movement, wider and more reconstructive than the first, and in a large way concurrent with it, is the new position of influence which women are securing. Its most extended and visible expression is the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The spiritual force of the race has, for a long time, been accumulating in the minds and hearts of women; but their restricted power rendered it only in a second degree valuable to the world. This relation is being changed. A true social reconstruction is rapidly taking place, for which many years of growth have prepared the way.

Women needed this wider experience, this more direct sense of power, for the completion of their own spiritual life. It is not too much to say—if we interpret wisely what we say—that religion itself has lost estimate somewhat, from being so closely associated with women. The feeling is natural, inevitable, and exactly that which falls to goodness in a world still ruled by force. Men are slow to apprehend the majesty and power of Christ. But, as a matter of fact, women were injured in the tone and compass of their spirituality by the narrowness and conventional character of their duties. We may magnify these duties as much as we please, we may dilate on the superior organic force of woman exercised in and through the household, yet, like all other duties, they require spontaneous expansion; they cannot be lined in successfully by dead limits. They are not to be transformed into window plants whose roots are crushed into pots, and whose blossoms adorn only the window-sill. A wider and more controlling experience was demanded, that women might understand all the out-goings of faith, all the conditions of influence, and might mingle in the public mind fear and reverence with affection. The least sense of weakness, the slightest feeling of contempt, are a sore abatement to the hold which women have and should have, by virtue of faith, on the minds of men. It is well to govern children, but the government soon lapses unless it unites itself to the government of men also. The ideal of womanhood has lacked strength. There must be tenacious, woody fibre in a plant that is to be sturdy as well as beautiful.

Still more did and does the world need the treasures of purity and affection—the honey in the flowers of society—which has been gathering for years under the peculiar experience of women. It has been a grievous loss, that the moment one stepped over the threshold, leaving the home behind him, he left with it so many of the more just and gentle sentiments which the world calls for in the business of life, and in its civic construction. We may set what formal value we choose on these domestic treasures, the market in which they purchase social salvation is the public square.

No great social movement has been more healthy and justly ordered than this one represented in the great organization of women, rapidly extending itself over the civilized world. Women have learned the need of more power by using beneficently the power they already have. They have been made ambitious of influence by seeing the infinite need of it. They have gathered various lines of control into their hands because they were lying unused about them. This is being led of God.

Especially do we think that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has done wisely in so quietly yet firmly affirming and maintaining its own counsels. It has not allowed current sentiment—the moment a reform yields itself to current sentiment it is caught in the wind—to decide for it what is partisan and what non-partisan action; what are wise ways and what are foolish ones in reform. They have struggled independently with their own sense of duty, and have, therefore, readily corrected mistakes and turned successes into victories. It may be doubted whether there is anywhere a more fresh, distinct and renovating power looking towards the kingdom of heaven than that represented in this movement of women, knit together in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The moment it shall allow the web of conventionalities, which so many are ready to cast, to be flung over it, its roarings will henceforth be those of a lion caught fast in a net.

Initial movements in the Kingdom of Heaven are never generally recognized. They cannot be from the nature of the case. They are too remote in their agencies from familiar means; too subversive in their tendencies of ordinary measures. One who, with the eye of a loving critic, overlooks the progress of society, will often attach most importance to efforts of whose utility the mass of men are still doubtful. The ingenious inventor gives little heed to the parts of the complicated machine which play smoothly. Pushing it forward to a better performance, he inquires which are the wheels that still bind, where is power expended to least advantage.

The two movements of which I have spoken are corrections under the Master's eye. One looks to the reduction of friction; the other, to a new application of force in the Kingdom of Heaven. Both are widening the fellowship of man with man, which is the outward expression of that kingdom; and deepening the sense of rightfulness, which is its inner force.

PENNY WISDOM.

BY FELIX L. OSWALD.

Among the strange chronicles of the Past, the historians of the Future will find no stranger tale than the account of a visit to the land of the Demon Worshipers. The natives of that remarkable country were blest with a fertile soil, and a climate so diversified as to suit immigrants from all parts of the globe. Their national territory was almost surrounded by seas that favored commerce, and at the same time protected them against the invasion of foreign enemies; but all those natural and political advantages were offset by the absurdities of their national infatuation.

Near the center of their land there was a cavern forming the gate of a bottomless chasm and exhaling clouds of noxious vapors potent enough to impair the vigor of the stoutest constitutions, and the clearness of the brightest intellect; but from immemorial times that cave of horrors had been the goal of countless pilgrims. Day and night they arrived from every part of the mania-stricken country, and to propitiate the demons of the nether world vast quantities of their best farm-produce were flung down into the insatiable gulf of the poison-pit. Multitudes of devotees tarried at the brink of the chasm, eagerly inhaling the nauseous fumes, while others tottered away, sickened in mind and body, but still regretting their inability to continue their acts of homage. The priests of the cavern collected the tribute of those votaries. Grain, fruits and grapes were poured over the brink of the pit in a continuous stream, gold and silver were flung down by sacksfull at a time, pennies snatched from the hands of starving children were flung in with the rest, and though a portion of the contributions was reserved for the support of the priests, the perpetuity of the sacrifices constituted an enormous drain upon the resources of the country, which in addition to the heavy tithe of the poison-worship, had to disburse large sums for the support of the wretches whose devotion had resulted in the total destruction of their health.

In spite of a fertile soil and a number of profitable industries, that land of infatuation could never attain a degree of prosperity sufficient to silence the clamor of numberless malcontents. Disease, vice and poverty claimed their victims by tens of thousands, and their laments stimulated the ingenuity of manifold reformers. Some of those plodding philanthropists proposed to relieve the distress of their countrymen by confiscating every acre of land, and collect the ground-rent by a host of government-stewards. Others wanted to modify the system of international traffic; one regenerator of the human race seriously proposed to subject every man, woman and child to the control of a government workhouse, and a large party clamored for the confiscation of all personal property and its equal distribution to all citizens regardless of the degree of their industry and intelligence. All those would-be redeemers demonstrated that the adoption of their plans would result in the saving of a certain quantum of pennies, but few troubled themselves about the countless pounds of gold, silver and farm produce that continued to be poured into the abyss of the poison-cave.

Yet is penny-wisdom and pound-folly not carried considerably further at this very era of the nineteenth century, in our own land and many other countries of Christendom whose scores of poison-caves yawn in every larger city and where the ministers of the poison-god collect his tribute at every cross-road? How shall we answer for the absurdity of wasting our time on by-play reforms, how can we hope for the dawn of a golden age as long as that monster-curse remains unabated? Land-tax? Agrarian amendments? Will it much matter if a gov-

ernment steward or the agent of a real-estate owner collects the rent of the land that pours millions of bushels of its best produce into the gulf of the poison-pit? Socialistic and financial equality? Will it benefit the Nation to equalize every citizen's ability to contribute to the support of the poison-vender or pay a nominal fine for kicking his wife and his helpless boy? Tariff-reform? Phenomenal increase of exports and imports? Well enough, after we have settled the question what proportion of those exports will be required to pay our national drink bill, or what percentage of the increased imports will consist of Bavarian lager beer and Jamaica rum. Gymnastic training-schools? First, please to explain if they are going to supersede beer-gardens, or if they will merely enable the votaries of Gambrinus to carry home a barrel of lager without the assistance of a drayman. National reform on the universal work-house plan? Will it make much difference if the sovereign citizen pays his rum bill with a "certified credit card," or rolls in a gutter constructed by a national committee of street improvements? Will hell-brot' distilleries do less mischief if managed on a joint-stock plan by a government inspector of scientific machinery?

TEMPERANCE TEMPLE ITEMS.

MATILDA B. CARSE.

Dear white-ribbon sister, brother, boy or girl: Have you a Temple mite-box on your table? If not, write to Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, 145 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, inclosing a two-cent stamp, and it will be promptly sent you on condition that you will drop into it a cent a day, or its equivalent, during the next twelve months. Mite-boxes in quantities will also be sent to unions for the cost of transportation.

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Here is a plucky union, and its moving spirit is Mrs. M. E. Tifft. She writes that the Madison Avenue W. C. T. U. of New York City, numbers but eight or ten members. She has just sent a check for $18, of this $10.50 is for a Baby Band, which numbers 105. The balance is from mite-boxes. In a few months (for the union has not been organized but a short time), they have sent $61 towards a gift of $100, which they are determined to send to the building fund. Part of this money has been raised by the sale of fancy articles made by the loving hands of these women.

A letter has been received from Mrs. Marie Gaston, Deadwood, South Dakota, in which she sends an order for mite-boxes for her union; besides, she writes, they are adopting several other of the plans put forth in the Temple bulletin for raising $100 for the building fund. She says: "We hope to have the name of our little union somewhere in the Memorial Hall."

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"Know ye not that there is a prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel!" So may we in all truth exclaim in regard to the death of Hon. Henry W. Austin, of Chicago, the leading Prohibitionist of the state, if not of the West; a man of spotless character, high aims, indomitable perseverance, strong convictions of right and with courage to stand by his convictions. Some years ago, after becoming the possessor of a comfortable fortune earned by his own industry, he had the rare good sense to retire from business when in the prime of his powers, in order to devote himself to his family and the good of his fellowmen. We will leave to others to tell what this genial, generous man accomplished in his sixty rounded years. It pertains but to us in these items, to speak of his connection with the building of the Temple, in which he was much interested. After the incorporation of the Woman's Temperance Building Association, he was one of the first to subscribe for stock; he was also elected one of the directors. In the first inception of the work he was fearful it was too great an undertaking to be carried through; later, however, he became convinced of its feasibility, and only a few weeks ago he largely increased his subscription to the stock; he pledged, besides, to the building fund a gift of $1,000, thus becoming a member of the Thousand Dollar Band. It was but a few days ago, when in conversation with him about the Temple, that he expressed his admiration of the grandeur and importance of the undertaking, and of all it meant for the advan ement of the temperance cause. Alas! how little thought we then that the kindly eyes that looked into ours should never behold the great edifice completed, but who can doubt that from the glory of the Temple not made with hands, he will look down with deep sympathy upon the progress of the work he so kindly fostered by his influence and generous aid. Truly, "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth; yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."

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We wish a happy New Year to all the dear readers of the Temple Items. We are sure it will make the year a happier one if all interested in the Temple will send to us for a mite-box, and between themselves and friends (if they feel it is too much for them to do alone) drop in a penny a day during 1890. A great many are now writing to us for mite-boxes for this purpose. Let our friends remember that it is the tithe they each can give that is going to build the great structure.

Here is a good brother that has the right spirit about the matter, Mr. James M. Parker, of Elkhart, Ind. He writes: "Please find inclosed postal order for $1.65, it represents the amount contained in Temple mite-box—result of putting in the pennies received as change; shall surely do more. If I live I want to have the joy (pleasure does not express enough) of knowing as I look at the great monument to woman's endeavors—the completed Temple—that there are a few dollars of mine built into its stone and mortar. God will bless you, and is doing so." Mrs. O. E. Hosford, of Sedan, Kansas, writes right to the point on the same subject; her example is one worthy to be followed in all Sunday-schools where there is a W. C. T. U. woman to speak for the cause. She says: "I have long desired to do something for the grand Temperance Temple, and I have now hit upon a plan that will help a little, I hope. In our Sabbath-school (Presbyterian) I requested that the collection taken on Temperance Sunday be given to the temperance work, and it was so decided by the school last Temperance Sunday; the collection was seventy-seven cents, and now I propose to send for a mite-box and put the collection in it each quarter for the Temple. In the course of the year it will amount to something, and I know every little helps. I do feel as though I wanted to have some part in the Temple, and although I cannot give a hundred dollars, I want to give my mite and help along the glorious cause."

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The following letter shows the interest the children are talking in filling the mite-boxes. Mrs. E. T. Blackman, of Moosic, Pa., to whom several mite-boxes were sent, writes in regard to the disposition of them; we will only give that part of her letter which refers to her own family. She says: "The Temple mite-boxes received. I pledged three cents a day when I sent for them: one cent for myself and one for each of my little boys. When the boxes came the boys were rejoicing over a little baby sister, and they wanted to give a penny a day for her, too. I told them we could not afford four cents a day (for we are poor people), but Frank, my oldest boy, said, 'When sister is a big woman like you, and goes to Chicago and sees the beautiful Temperance Temple, she will be very sorry if she didn't help build it with her pennies;' and then he asked, 'How many days is sister old?' and when I told him five days, he ran away for his money, and put five cents in a box for little sister. Instead of using four boxes we put two cents a day in each box." We return Frank our hearty thanks, and hope there will be many more such little benefactors raised up for the Temple.

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Mrs. H. N. I. Newton, of Kelseyville, Col., who is a teacher, in sending for a mite-box says: "Please send circular telling all about the Temple; I want to present the subject to my pupils. I want the Temple mite-box to take to school and keep on my table. I will see that it gets a cent a day or more for a year. It seems to me this will be a standing lesson in temperance, which we are required to teach in our public schools." Our good brother, Albert C. Scott, of the New York *Witness*, sends for a mite-box. He says: "I want it for my office desk. I'll drop something into it, and try to get others to fill it." These two examples of Christian teachers and editors are worthy of being followed.

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All money orders and checks for the Temple should be made out in the name of Miss Esther Pugh, 161 La Salle Street, Chicago, National treasurer, and treasurer of the Temple fund. All information in regard to the Temperance Temple should be addressed to Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, Pres. Woman's Temperance Building Association.
145 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Correspondence.

THE HILLSBORO CRUSADE CELEBRATION.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Sixteen years have passed away since the Crusaders of Hillsboro, Ohio, led by Mrs. Judge Thompson, started forth on their unexampled mission. And here we are in the old church that echoed "Give to the winds thy fears," December 24, 1873. Meetings have been held at the rate of three a day, closing with the tenth meeting on the "Crusade morning" of December 24. Large audiences and the most serious and considerate attention have characterized them all. The key note was set in Miss Scovel's uplifting Bible reading the first morning.

The camp-fire of the afternoon yielded experiences full of pathos and power, among which the most remarkable were those of Mrs. Thompson, who led the first band and made the first prayer in a saloon; Mrs. D. K. Fenner, secretary of that band, whose priceless records must be preserved in our National W. C. T. U. archives; Mrs. Monroe, the earnest-hearted president of Ohio W. C. T. U., Mrs Dr. Runyan, a beautiful and gifted woman, the first who went out by invitation of the public to speak in the church; Miss Willard, who told how she came into the work, and many others. In the evening Mrs. S. M. Perkins made a witty speech and Mrs. Alice Peters, of Columbus, presented a beautiful case to Rev. Dr. McSurely, pastor of the Crusade Church, in which the Crusade Bible is to be preserved. Mrs. Peters is a rich and handsome woman of Columbus, Ohio, whose husband is a leading business man, and whose costly mansion is freely open to all white-ribboners.

Rev. Dr. McSurely responded most happily, stating that for more than sixty years this Bible had been used in the Presbyterian Church of Hillsboro. Miss Willard followed with an earnest gospel talk.

On Sabbath morning Dr. McSurely preached the anniversary sermon, which was one of the ablest efforts of this eloquent preacher, and has been requested, by vote of the audience, for publication. Miss Willard occupied the Rev. Mr. Murray's pulpit (M. E. Church), and Miss Scovel that of the Baptist on Sunday morning. In the afternoon Miss Gordon made a capital address to a large audience of children, and Mrs. Marie Rives, daughter of Mrs. Judge Thompson, who leads the Loyal Temperance Legion of Hillsboro, also spoke to great acceptance. Mrs. Rives is a most refined and accomplished woman, the chief pillar of the Hillsboro Episcopal Church, and a growing power in temperance work. She is the true daughter of a mother blessed for all coming time. After the children's meeting we had a delightful Love Feast, conducted by Mrs. Josephine Bateham, national superintendent department of Sabbath observance, who made an excellent address at night. In the evening, Miss Willard and others spoke, all along the evangelistic line.

The Monday morning Bible reading, by Miss Scovel, drew a large audience at ten o'clock. In the afternoon, Miss Willard opened a question box bristling with tokens that the intelligent and thoughtful people in the "crusade cradle" are wide awake to living issues.

Murat Halstead's paper, *The Cincinatti Commercial Gazette*, one of the special opponents of the white-ribbon work, published the following which, though not verbatim, gives a very fair indication of leading points:

A question box was opened, the answers being given by Miss Willard:

First.—"What relation has the W. C. T. U. to politics?"

Answer.—"We indorse every man who dedicates his vote to God and humanity, and wherever the Republican party stands as they have in Dakota, we stand by and indorse them. We are only committed to the party that stands by our principles, no matter what name, and this stand only have we taken in our State and National Conventions."

"Has the W. C. T. U. ever been sectarian?"

Answer.—"Catholic, priests, Jewish rabbis and all denominations have sat together on our platforms. We conquer through the cross of Christ."

The next question was: "Will God destroy the gin-shop Himself, or will He work through man?"

Answer.—"As the battery is to the little wire of the telegraph, so God is the power behind, and works to all through agencies for reform."

Question.—"Can a Christian vote for high license and pray, 'Thy Kingdom come?'"

Answer.—"What we license we protect. I cannot see how a Christian can vote for high license unless he is morally chloroformed. It has set back temperance reform one generation. It is the devil's counterfeit. Liquor men say, 'Work for high license: it is our only salvation.'"

Miss Willard, speaking of the outlook for 1890, said: "The outlook is good; the up-look is better. Hannah Whitall Smith says: 'Keep your top eye open; it is the skylight of the soul.' The outlook is cheerful, because we are not looking at the waves around, but to Him who walks the waves. More are being aroused to action and more in earnest than ever before the action of Mrs. Foster. Because these women want to do a different way, we bear them no ill will. We shall still carry our white-ribbon emblem of purity and peace. If we are good natured when we agree, that is easy, but to disagree with perfect gentleness, that is God's spirit acting upon ours. This outlook, with all its contrariety, will only make us give ourselves more to the up-look. As we go on in reformatory work we built better than we know, and all differences will react for good."

Mrs. Bateham, following, said: "We give a 'God bless you' to all those who work for temperance in any way. We are on no party platform. If they come upon ours we are with them, and, not questioning, we will do our duty, trusting God. The outlook for Sabbath observance, both from civil and religious aspects, is encouraging."

In the evening Miss Willard lectured on the White Cross and White Shield.

December 24—the anniversary of the first prayer-meeting held in an Ohio saloon (the agreement thus to go out having been publicly made the previous evening), dawned mild, almost, as May. It was in marked contrast to the snowy morning when the Crusaders first went forth. The meeting was held in the basement of the Presbyterian Church, just as on the first historic morning, and Mrs. Thompson wore the famous "Crusade Shawl," presented by her to Miss Willard at the Chicago convention. She wore it the dark side out, in sorrow, as she said, over the fact that Hillsboro has now the same number of saloons as on the day the ladies started. When asked, "Why she had put the bright side foremost at the Chicago convention?" she smilingly replied, "Oh! that was for the *National* outlook."

Miss Willard gave an exposition of the Crusade Psalm, and Crusaders who had walked down that middle aisle of the little church just sixteen years before, testified to the grace of Christ, still holding them steady and strong. Passages of Scripture that had been "like telescopes of faith," like the bread of life in some great hunger, or "a cup of strength in some great agony," were called for, and most interesting recitals of personal experiences followed, in which almost all the leaders joined. Mrs. Thompson was especially helpful in her commentary, and her recital of Crusade incidents was thrilling; among them she gave that of General McDowell's conversion—the first trophy of the Crusade. Mrs. Runyan, Mrs. Steveson, and others offered prayer. "Give to the winds thy fears," was sung, also "Rock of Ages." Mrs. Scovel uttered the closing words, which were like a trumpet peal from the mountain tops of faith. She urged Miss Thompson to claim the victory from the God-ward side as already assured in Him "who shall not fail nor be discouraged until He hath set judgment in the earth," and in response to her appeal "the mother of us all" agreed to wear the bright side of the shawl outside in shady as in sunny weather. So the sixteenth anniversary closed with a jubilant strain.

It ought to be remembered, and was repeatedly brought out in these meetings, that Christian men were right at the fore in the Crusade. On the very first evening, (December 23, 1873,) when fifty women arose to signify their willingness to go to the saloons, an appeal was made to men to stand with them in all their work, and fifty men at once arose taking that pledge They helped with the sinews of war; they went to the church; and prayed while the women went to the saloons and in every possible way their faith and works held up the hands of their mothers, wives and daughters Whenever the story of the Crusade is told, this should be told also as a memorial of them. By the way, do we remember that the word crusade means *cross-aid?* The very word enshrines Christ and His gospel. The thought is at once helpful and sacred.

Telegrams were received from state presidents all over the land, and the ready wit of Mrs. Judge Thompson was never more apparent than in the replies she designated. Mrs. Johnson, of California, Mrs. Holbrook, of Idaho, Mrs. Mary H. Jones, of Pennsylvania, and a score besides, sent messages in more senses than one, electric.

Mrs. A. H. Clevenger, Ohio's corresponding secretary, is a Vassar graduate and puts at our service trained powers and intelligent devotion. She read many interesting letters and incidents. Mrs. Dr. McSurely, wife of the "Crusade pastor," was one of the chief forces in making the meetings a success, and Mrs. Mary S. Murray, president of the Y's, was ubiquitous in labors. Mrs. Anna R. Hussey, state treasurer, a new acquisition to Ohio W. C. T. U. was with us, and the pastors one and all were side by side in every effort to help on the celebration. Mrs. Lilian Bethel, of Columbus, is an on-coming white-ribboner who will be heard on the platform—ditto Mrs. Alice Peters, if she will. Mrs. Millie A. Bell, of Cleveland, sent a beautiful poem on the Crusade which was read the closing evening. It was a pleasure to meet Mr. Henry Thompson who, as a youth, brought to his mother the glad tidings that the women had agreed to go out to the saloons under her leadership. He is one of the most genial young men and accomplished musicians that we have met. Some of our ladies dined at Rev. Mr. Beecher's, whose ideal home, enriched with choice paintings

from abroad, may well afford them a delightful remembrance.

Souvenirs of the Crusade Church are often in demand, and we will mention that any one desiring a booklet or bannerette (hand-painted on bolting cloth) with a picture of the Hillsboro Crusade Church, and containing parts of the 146th psalm and the hymn "Give to the winds thy fears," can secure one by sending seventy-five cents to Mrs. E. L. Ferris or Miss M. R. Patterson, Hillsboro, Highland county, Ohio.

Judge Thompson, a leading lawyer of Highland county, is a pronounced believer in woman's ballot. He believes it "a foregone conclusion in the American mind" and the sure deliverer of the nation from the liquor thralldom. His zeal is a fitting sequel to his wife's devotion.

The sixteenth anniversary has come and gone—its closing words were exquisitely rendered by Mrs. Henrietta Monroe, and a resolution of thanks to the "visiting white-ribboners," made in most brotherly fashion by Rev. Mr. Murray, Methodist pastor, earnestly seconded by Rev. Dr. Runyan, and adopted by a rising vote of a great audience, attested the deep interest that had been stirred. It was a Pentecostal season; God grant that as here, at the birthplace of this world-wide movement, so throughout the land, its celebration may prove to many a willing heart to have been nothing less than a *personal Pentecost.*

ONE WHO WAS THERE.

OUR ROUND-THE-WORLD MISSIONARY.

(*Concluded.*)

I had been invited to attend the Congress of "The League," at Liverpool, and no sooner was I engaged to them for a talk or paper for the afternoon, than an invitation came from "The Alliance" for the same day at its meeting in Manchester. I was entertained at the home of Miss Cadbury, a member of the "Board of Guardians." On her first visit to the poor-houses with other members of the board, the carriages were pulled up at a public house on the return, in order that some of the gentlemen might refresh themselves. This did not suit this ardent abstainer, so in her gentle way, she refused to go in the carriage next time, making her way by "train" and "bus." When an explanation of her course was asked, she gave it, and a letter of apology was the consequence, with a promise that there should be no more calling at public houses. Perhaps it is not elevating to have women members of public bodies!

The afternoon meeting at which I was to speak, was in the very handsome Council Chamber of the city of Birmingham, the audience certainly a most intelligent one, the lady Mayoress in the chair, and Lady Seabright, Lady Elizabeth Biddulph and I announced to speak on "Woman's Work in the Temperance Cause." Lady Seabright sent a letter of regret. I had heard her speak in East London, and regretted not hearing her again. The Mayoress did her duties admirably, and Lady Biddulph gave a discursive address.

On the evening of this day six doctors, led off by B. W. Richardson, were to speak. I had asked for a place upon the platform, rather than in the side gallery, to which my ticket assigned me. This I did because of the society whose officer I am, in the first place; and, second, because it was a woman's society. I had a very good position accorded me, and Miss Cadbury was at my side. I enjoyed all the addresses. One little practical point made by Dr. Richardson might well be spread abroad. He said: "Peop'e take a swallow of brandy to keep off infection when going to attend upon sick people; others whose work leads them into sewers and other similar places, do the same. The fact is, that taking the brandy prevents the evil to which they are inevitably exposed, from passing out of the system quickly; indeed, taking the brandy keeps the poison in the system longer than it would otherwise stay."

On Wednesday I held two meetings at Bristol; Thursday, two at Weston-Supermare, and on Friday returned to Birmingham to speak in the afternoon in a meeting upon "The Native Races and the Liquor Traffic." Rev. Mr. Little, a returned missionary from Madagascar, Mr. Caine, M. P., and I were the speakers. We had all of us seen what we were talking about, and this is a great advantage. The meeting was a most earnest and enthusiastic one. Canon Ellison was in the chair. He should be exonerated from all blame in regard to the society of which he is president investing in brewery shares. This action was without his knowledge or that of others like-minded with himself, and as soon as Canon Ellison knew of it he protested against it, and the result is that the shares have been sold and a better investment made.

The evening session of the same day was devoted to Members of Parliament, Mr. Caine being the chief and weightiest speaker. One or two speakers having failed to appear, I was, much to my surprise, called upon to occupy a little time. It will not be amiss if I say in this connection, that all Mr. Caine has said about the drink in India is absolutely correct; but that his deductions about missions were made from quite too small data to have the weight that has been attached to them in some quarters.

On Saturday I journeyed back to London, pausing at Highgate to speak at a drawing-room meeting. I was so weary that there was no power left to resist anything. I sat a few moments near a window open at the top, between the window and a fire. The draught was strong, and the consequence, cold, much fever for three days, and very heavy cough. On Monday I attended and spoke at a farewell to missionaries of the London Society, also at a drawing-room at Mr. Caine's house in the evening. Tuesday evening I went to Fairbury Park to speak at the first anniversary of its branch of the B. W. T. A. The pleasantest thing of the evening, though it was a good meeting, was seeing again Rev. Mr. Sadler, who was my firm supporter in Amoy, China. Mrs. Sadler was with her husband.

On Wednesday I went to the meeting of the ex-committee of the B. W. T. A. in the morning, and in my official capacity as secretary of the W. W. C. T. U. made a few suggestions as to methods and measures, which I left with them in writing, and bade them good-by. All have been very kind and pleasant to me, fully carrying out the spirit of the address upon the beautiful silk banner presented to me when I came.

In the evening of this day came the last meeting, in a *lecture-room* in Spurgeon's Tabernacle, not the Tabernacle, as I have already seen it announced. The Tabernacle had been refused, nor did Mr. Spurgeon consent to preside. It was a numerously attended meeting, with Rev. Mr. Mottram, a Congregational minister, in the chair, but the people of weight and consequence belonging to the congregation were conspicuous by their absence.

All must have noticed that the drink bill of England decreased steadily from 1876 to 1886. During the earlier years of that decade, great gospel temperance missions, after the same model as the Moody missions, were carried on in most of the cities, under Mr. Murphy and Mr. Booth, and some English workers, and hundreds of thousands, if not millions, took the pledge. The great, easy harvest was reaped, as it was with us a generation earlier. There is now, and has been, a lull in temperance work. Great missions are no longer attempted, and many think they could not succeed again, if attempted. They had their day But the temperance leaders have not utilized this new army as they ought. They have taken up no new fundamental measures of any breadth or power. I predict that they will see a continual increase in drink, as we are doing at home, till *all temperance* people will unite in a demand for immediate and entire prohibition of the manufacture and sale of drink,—and so shall we. While temperance people can be deluded to vote for high license rather than prohibition, we are not yet sufficiently in earnest to receive a blessing from the Lord without which no victories will come. I thank God for the glorious victories in the Dakotas, while I hang my head in shame for Connecticut and Pennsylvania, New Hampshire and Massachusetts.

Absolute abstinence the best thing for every human being—no need of alcohol as a medicine—no sanction of anything alcoholic in the Bible, no permission to make or sell by the government, are the things we must teach everywhere. The temperance forces as a body in England are much farther from being a unit on these themes than we are in America.

I am about to start upon what many consider a too dangerous journey. I think the exposures in some ways will be greater than they have been, but if there is a work which the Lord wishes me to do, I am sure He will bring me through. I shall use all precautions and take all care that I possibly can, but I cannot get on without your prayers, dear sisters.

Mrs. Hannah Whitall Smith had invited me, when returning to London for the last time, to come to her house until I sailed, as she would then have returned from the country. But the very day I should have arrived, Mrs. Smith started for the continent, south of France, I think, with her daughter, Mrs. Costelloe. I had hoped to take counsel with Mrs. Smith upon many subjects, but this being denied me, I must be shut up to the Lord alone again. Written, this sounds as if it were a hardship, but I only feel as if I should have the Lord more fully, when I have also the conversation of one so honored of God as she has been these many years.

I have received many invitations to houses where I should have liked to go, and which I feel honored in having received. Only one of these, the first on the list, have I been able to accept, that from Dr. Benson, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Mrs. Benson, to spend the night with them at Addington Park, Croydon. It was a most delightful visit. Besides Dr. and Mrs. Benson and their daughters, I saw the newly-consecrated Bishop of Corea, who was a guest in the house, and Commander Cameron, of African fame, who, with his wife, was invited to dinner.

I should be very ungrateful did I not say a word of the great kindness shown me by Mrs. Margaret Bright Lucas. After three days' stay at Mrs. Smith's, July 16-19, I came to this house, and here I have been cherished, cared for and honored beyond my deserts, whenever I have been in town until now that I am departing, a space of four months. Had the house been my own I could not have felt freer to do my own will than I have. Mrs. Lucas has also made a donation of £5 to my work. May the dear Lord comfort her as she has comforted me.

Lovingly, your sister,

MARY CLEMENT LEAVITT.

LABOR CONVENTION.

EDITOR UNION SIGNAL:—Some very important conventions have just closed in St. Louis,—the Farmers' Alliance of the North, and the Farmers' and Labors' Union of the South. They control 2,000,000 votes, and are of widespread influence. The meeting of these two bodies was memorable, also, for the attendance of the master workman of the Knights of Labor, Terence V. Powderly, and a committee from his organization, who succeeded in cementing harmonious relations between the Knights of Labo and the farmers of the country.

As the National superintendent of the department of the relation of temperance to labor, I waited upon the two conventions when in joint session. A committee of ladies from their body escorted me to the platform, where I presented the greetings of the National W. C. T. U. to those two grand organizations of labor, and the claims of our work to their consideration. I was received with the utmost courtesy, and President Burroughs, on behalf of the Farmers' Alliance, replied, praising our W. C. T. U. as being, without exception, the best of all organizations with which he was acquainted. The president of the Farmers' and Laborers' Union gave us a cordial welcome also, and then different orators from the North and South were called on to respond.

One of the Southern orators, Stump Ashby, of Fort Worth, who had engaged warmly in the prohibition fight for the Texas amendment, in replying, gave a most touching compliment to woman. He praised us as we would *like* to be praised. He said: "The same voice that told a dying world that Christ had risen from the dead, calls to poor fallen man in his degradation, ruin and death, to come higher to a plane upon which God intended he should walk; and the same eyes that, swimming in tears, looked upon the quivering body of the dying Christ, through the same mist of tears, looks down upon fallen man to-day; and the great, loving woman's heart that beat in deep sympathy with the suffering Jesus, to-day yearns over fallen man. God bless the noble, true women of the W. C. T. U. for they have ever been first in good works, and the last to let go of suffering humanity."

Mr. Powderly is a masterful man. In every line of his face there is life and power, and especially I was pleased to see in this born leader's face the same finely-cut, firm lines of the cheek and chin that express power, conviction and determination so thoroughly in Frances Willard's face. Purpose and strength are carved on both faces, and we may rejoice that these two leaders are so much in accord in work for humanity.

The Farmers' Alliance passed as one of the resolutions in its platform: "We are opposed to liquor in every form," and the Prohibitionists from Dakota, Nebraska, Texas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Florida, and all over the Union were most outspoken. Powderly spoke for equal rights for all, equal pay for the same work for women, and he expressed himself with the utmost clearness against the saloon in politics; so did all the leaders, and it did my heart good to awaken such expression of cordial kindness towards our beloved W. C. T. U. If we could once get the great body of tillers and toilers, the farmers and mechanics of our country, hand in hand with their sisters of the W. C. T. U., we should see the beginning of the end of all the cruel monopolies, the saloon monopoly among the rest.

ANNA S. CAIRNS.

SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE BOOKS.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—In the Cambridge *Chronicle* of December 14, we find the following, taken from the *Christian Cynosure*:

"Charles W. Elliot, president of Harvard College, declares that he does not believe in the matter of scientific temperance instruction in our public schools. His ground for such a declaration, is his opinion that *much* of the teaching is not correct."

We venture to correct the above statement in the words of one of the most intelligent advocates of this measure who has given to it years of earnest labor, carefully studying in our largest libraries the best authorities upon this subject. "In view of the newness of the topic, it is not surprising that there should have been mistakes in *some* of the early book-making, for the large and unexpected market created by the rapid enactment of scientific temperance instruction laws."

Great care has been taken in the revision of the text books now indorsed by some of the best educators in our country and recommended to the twenty-three states and territories of our Republic where this instruction is made compulsory. This movement asks for the aid of learned men, to shed upon it the full light of science.

The main truths that have been taught and received by the children of our commonwealth, namely, that alcohol is a poison to the body and an injury to the whole being in all its forms, is confirmed by science beyond question and the good already accomplished by this teaching can only be measured by Him "who seeth the end from the beginning."

Those who have observed with interest and regret President Elliot's action, or rather inaction, in reference to the no-license question in Cambridge, will not be surprised at his position in this matter. For four successive years Cambridge has been stirred to its center at each municipal election. The encroachments of the saloon had become so intolerable that the better class of its citizens determined to outlaw it. To this end a strong and united effort was necessary. All classes and conditions of men and women came into a fellowship of feeling and action, which has resulted for the fourth time in declaring our city free from the curse of the open saloon.

During this struggle which called earnestly for the aid which every good citizen could give, we have never seen President Elliot at one of the no-license meetings. We believe his voice has never been publicly heard, or his pen given an utterance for the "no" side. It is well understood that for the first two years of the no-license campaigns he voted for the saloon. The sentiment of the community and the facts given, were at length so strong that the "no" vote became the standard of good citizenship.

These facts are not stated in the spirit of personal censure, but in order to weigh President Elliot's "opinion" upon scientific temperance instruction in the same scale with his regard for the temperance question in general, that we may judge its real value. Occupying a position which he has taken for the purpose of teaching, and thus helping to shape the lives of young men, it seems remarkable that he does not feel a responsibility in reference to this phase of practical influence, especially as sad instances occur from time to time among the graduates of Harvard College, where lives are wrecked by habits formed there. President Elliot also declares that he does not believe in total abstinence or prohibition of the liquor traffic by law. Therefore the saloon, or the wine merchant, becomes a necessity to him.

Citizens of Cambridge who are earnestly committed to the destruction of this evil and who have secured for our University City a unique record, will trust that the impetus which President Elliot could give this beneficent cause—by virtue of his position and his scholarship—may in time be fully and cordially offered by him. We shall continue to hope that he will ultimately adopt the views of distinguished scientists and teachers who are the path-breakers in starting the youth of the country aright.

The testimony of chemists, physiologists and physicians of the first rank in favor of total abstinence is now at our disposal. Safety and simplicity counsel us to accept the views of men who are in every respect equal to those whose personal preferences are for the use of intoxicants.

Our no-license experience in Cambridge the past three years has taught us the power of united action. All that makes for righteousness in the community at large, is promised, we believe, in this blessed beginning.

Cambridge. AMELIA C. THORP.

Our Children.

THE OLD YEAR.

BY MRS. F. M. BUTTS.

If all the old year's days could speak,
I wonder what they'd say—
The snowy days, the blowy days,
The flowery days of May;
The summer days, when shady ways
Were made for children's feet;
Vacation days when for their plays
The country was so sweet!

If all the old year's days could speak—
Just think of it awhile—
Would their report bring bitter tears,
Or the sunshine of a smile?
Ah! could they speak from week to week
Of honest work well done,
Of well-used powers in study hours,
Of fairness in the fun?

Of thankful thought for kindness wrought
Where homes are rich and glad;
Of tender care to give or share
Where homes are poor and sad;
Of pleasant ways in dark, dull days;
Of little, gentle deeds;
Of earnest hours among heart's flowers
In plucking hurtful weeds?

Can the year speak of patience meek
Where grief has stopped a while,
Of courage bold, for the weak and old
A loving word or smile?
Methinks the year must seem most dear
If thus its speech can be;
O'erfull of joys for girls and boys—
A year of jubilee.

—*Selected.*

THE NEW YEAR.

"I am the little New Year, ho! ho!
Here I come tripping it over the snow;
Shaking my bells with a merry din;
So open your doors and let me in.

"Blessings I bring to each and all,
Big folk and little folk, short and tall;
Each one from me a treasure may win,
So open your doors, and let me in.

"Some shall have silver, and some shall have gold;
Some shall have new clothes, and some shall have old;
Some shall have brass, and some shall have tin,
So open your doors and let me in.

"Some shall have water, and some shall have milk;
Some shall have satin, and some shall have silk;
But each one from me a blessing may win,
So open your doors and let me in."

—*Youth's Companion.*

GRANDMA'S STORY.

BY A. F. T.

"Listen to the howling of the wind; this is a wild night, my children. Draw your chairs up to the fire and I will tell you what it reminds me of."

"Oh, make it a story, grandma!"

"Yes, a story, a story!" exclaim a trio of other voices.

"What kind of a story?"

"A truly true one; something that happened to you when you were young," pleads the youngest of the group, stealing her soft hand into the other's, so wrinkled and worn with the burdens of many years.

"A story it shall be, then, darling; but can you imagine grandma as ever young?

"Well, it was New Year's day, long ago. Your grandpa and I, with our two youngest children, Henry and Julia, were going to spend the day at the old home. Emma, your mamma, was already there on a visit, and we were to have a family reunion, as had long been our custom. The morning was clear, the sleighing fine, and our good horse sped over the snow, stepping gaily to the sound of the sleigh bells, while content and happiness filled our hearts. As we neared the dear homestead, we could see bright young faces pressed against the window panes, and a few minutes later, cheery voices and loving smiles at the open door gave us a glad welcome. What a roomful we were, grandfather and grandmother, with fathers, mothers, children, and aunts, uncles and cousins by the dozen. And oh, what a day we spent together, with our talk and laughter, gifts, kind words and good cheer. Nothing seemed lacking as we sat around the heaping board that happy New Year's day. We did not realize how the hours were flying until at last the sinking sun warned us that we must leave this scene of pleasure and turn our faces homeward. But hark! what sound was that?

"'The wind is rising and the snow is drifting,' cousin Charlie reported, as he came shivering into the house, having driven our horse around to the front gate.

"'It is certainly growing colder, and you must not think of going,' said Aunt Mercy, going to the door and looking out.

"'Good! you will have to stay all night. Oh, you *must;* do, do!' pleaded a score of voices as the cousins gathered around us.

"Your grandpa put on his warm overcoat and buttoned it up, saying, hesitatingly, 'I think we can go well enough'.

"'I know we can,' said I. We were young, you see, and feared nothing, and then, besides, I was thinking of my window full of lovely plants, and the poor, timid Irish girl I had left in the morning with the promise that we would return before bedtime. I pretended not to see that a very little urging would reseat your grandpa by the warm fire-place. It did look comfortable, indeed, but we were ready in a hurry, and soon the buffalo robe was tucked in by loving hands, and amid a chorus of good-bys we rode away.

"Again the bells sent out their music, but it came but faintly to our ears, above the howling and shrieking of the wind. The heavy robe was no more than a pocket handkerchief over us. The blinding snow filled our eyes so that we could scarcely see, and talking was out of the question. Our poor horse struggled on, making but little headway, however, and before we had reached the old brick school-house, only half a mile away, I heartily wished we had not started. And now, oh, how we began to feel the cold! I hugged little Julia more closely, hoping to keep her warm. Henry was down in front of us under the robe, but the cruel wind so chilled him that he soon began to cry. We passed one farm-house after another, and my heart ached as I saw their cheerful lights. Darkness was coming on, and a great fear came over me. At last I begged your grandpa to stop at the next house we came to and ask to stay all night.

"'There is a house—I can see a light. Oh, do let us stop. We shall freeze if we go on,' I cried, really alarmed, as we approached another house, but just then the light disappeared. I was sure, though, that the people were awake and would give us shelter. Your grandpa stopped the horse before the door, but instead of helping the rest of us out, he only went and stood by the horse's head in order to shield himself from the wind. You see he was quite benumbed, and hardly knew what he was about. Seeing that he could not help us, I clambered out as best I could, carrying my baby in my arms, and leading my boy, who was now screaming with the cold. As the gate was fastened up for the winter, I crawled through the bars and waded through the great drifts, fairly dragging Henry after me, as it was impossible for him to take a step. You can imagine that by this time both little ones were crying in good earnest. Finally we reached the door, only to find it locked. At my loud knocks and calls for help, a light soon appeared, and in a few moments more an old man, half-dressed, cautiously opened the door to see what was wanted. I was overjoyed to recognize in this person Mr. Green, whom I had often seen at church, and who lived with his wife on this farm, not far from our home. They had gone to bed this fearful night in order to save wood and candles. I shall never forget the feeling I had as I heard him say: 'Come in from the cold, come in, my poor woman and children.' He evidently thought we were some poor creatures lost in the storm.

"I begged him to go and get my husband who was still standing out in the snow, and very soon your grandpa was with us, and the poor horse was in the barn. The people had kind hearts and willing hands, and so the great stove was speedily filled with wood, and erelong a hot fire was burning, while our little family sat around it talking and laughing over our recent distress.

"When we were quite warm we were shown to our room, where we all slept in one bed, there being only one other in the house. The snow sifted in through the cracks around the window and lay in little drifts upon our bed. We were so near the roof that it almost touched our faces, and in the morning the plastering over us was covered with a white frost from our breath, but what cared we? We were all there, father, mother and little ones, and as we listened to the howling of the wind we hugged one another closer and blessed God that we were safe.

"The next morning was calm and beautiful, and after thanking our kind friends we said good-by and once more set out for home, which was now only two miles away.

"On our way we passed many snowdrifts that would have been impassable in the darkness, but in the daylight the feat was easily accomplished.

"We reached home in time for a warm breakfast, and to complete my happiness, I found my plants and the Irish girl both alive. But bless me! what a long story I have made. Well, I am lucky not to find my little audience asleep over it, or nodding, at least."

THE CHILD'S REBUKE.

The pet of the household had overslept,
While breakfast was waiting below;
And his auntie was chiding the little boy
That he was in dressing so slow.

A shoe-string was missing, a button was off,
And everything seemed out of place,
The clouds of discouragement gathered around
The dear little fellow's face.

At length his toilet was all complete,
But the little boy still delayed,
And cried, "Dear auntie, I cannot go down
Till my morning prayer I've said."

"Wait till breakfast is over," his auntie cried,
"For once it will not be wrong."
The little boy, startled and grieved, replied,
"What, keep God waiting so long?"

—*Congregationalist.*

Seven is the perfect number, and if the following seven rules were faithfully observed, they would do something toward making a perfect man.

Before thou openest thy mouth think:

1. What thou shalt speak.
2. Why thou shouldst speak it.
3. To whom thou art to speak.
4. Concerning whom or what thou art about to speak.
5. What will result therefrom.
6. What benefit it can produce.
7. Who may be listening.—*Boston Gazette.*

A man may pass good muster as a philanthropist who makes but a poor master to his servants or father to his children.—*Maurice.*

The Prayer-Meeting.

TOPIC FOR THE WEEK BEGINNING JANUARY 5, 1890.

BY JENNIE FOWLER WILLING.

WOMAN'S WORK IN THE CHURCH.

Phil. 4: 3. Ps. 68: 11.

The Bible is woman's Magna Charta. Every right that is dear to her heart is based on Scriptural truth. In all Bibleless lands woman is the slave of man's lust or of his greed. Only in Christian countries is she free to live by the law of her life, being and doing that for which God intended her, in exact proportion as the sentiment of the Lord Jesus Christ is wrought into the tissue of society. Every woman ought to love God's Word, and do her best to have it bear sway in every home, from gratitude for what it has done for her, and to please Christ, the Author of her emancipation.

The church is the visible body of our Lord, and the conservator of His truth. Women show their loyalty to the church by constituting two thirds, and sometimes three-fourths, of its membership. Mrs. Van Cott tells of a church on the frontier that called her to evangelistic work. As the services progressed, she asked the pastor where were the officiary. She wanted to call on prominent members to pray for the seekers of Christ, but she could not find them. He made an evasive reply, and she went on with her work, the public exercises being participated in only by herself, the pastor, and one woman. After seventy persons had professed conversion, and she was about to leave, the pastor said, "Now I will tell you about the church; it consists of the one woman whom you have heard pray in the services. She came up here among the hills, and collected money to build the church, looking after every item of expenditure herself. Then she sent to the conference for a pastor, pledging his support; and we two sent for you; she is the entire membership, official board, and all, which under your preaching has been multiplied seventy fold."

I. WOMEN HAVE ALWAYS HAD WORK ASSIGNED TO THEM IN THE CHURCH.

We see this set forth in the Bible, the only thoroughly authentic and reliable church history.

1. They obtain promises.

The first promise of a Redeemer was given to Eve. Sarah shared Abraham's faith, though she was inclined to believe the promise a little too good to be true. Rebekah had also great promises given her, though her heart ran away with her patience; and in trying to secure the blessing for her gentle, mother-loving Jacob, instead of his wild, Arab brother, she confused the plan, so that her favorite had to leave home. Rachel was so lovely that her life stood the test of a seven years' courtship, and the seven years of hard service seemed to Jacob "but a few days for the love he had for her." Jochebed "feared not the king's commandment," but hid her little boy among the papyrus reeds of the Nile, thus saving to the world its law-giver. Miriam made the songs of her people, while her brothers were getting their laws from God. One has said "Let me make the songs of a nation, and I care not who makes its laws." Jael delivered her nation by killing its arch enemy. Deborah administered the laws of the chosen people, the Lord's church, and commanded its armies. David had a good mother, for he asks mercy for the son of the Lord's handmaid. Esther, the beautiful diplomat, at the risk of her own life, saved the church, when its enemy had planned to destroy it by one blow. The obedient faith of Anna, Elizabeth and Mary, figures in the opening of the New Dispensation, like the conjunction of planets that Kepler says was the star that guided the Magi to the manger of Bethlehem. Christ preached one of His greatest sermons to a woman of mixed blood and doubtful life. His first plain statement of Messiahship was made to her, "I that speak unto thee, am He." When apostles fled, women were "last at the cross and earliest at the tomb." They were the first preachers of the risen Saviour.

The women of the Pentecost, the evangelistic daughters of Philip, Priscilla, Phebe, and the rest, are familiar to New Testament readers. The *ministrae*, or women ministers of the early church, are spoken of in profane history. In St. Prasaede, one of the oldest churches in Rome, we find the tomb of a woman bishop.

In the dark centuries when woman was a toy or a drudge, God used the faith of one to evangelize each country in Europe. In these later days God is using women for the grandest service.

II. THEY MAY FIND THEIR TRUE WORK ONLY BY LOYALTY TO CHRIST.

They may be impatient of God's delays and take matters into their own hands, as Rebekah did, or ambitious of distinction, as the mother of James and John. The only safety is in the surrender of will to the Lord. He only can give the freedom which makes "free indeed," the liberty to obey the "Inner Voice," regardless of the criticisms and censures of the world, and deaf to its flatteries.

III. THEY CAN WORK SUCCESSFULLY ONLY BY FAITH IN JESUS.

That gives steadiness of choice and courage because He must stand by His own cause, and nothing can fail that God has in care. When He gives the word, "kings of armies" must "flee apace."

Let women do well, and for Christ's glory alone, the work entrusted to them, and He will see that they have the broadest opportunity. Our missionary and temperance women did not wait for the church to divide with them the honors and responsibilities. They took the humble, unpaid, neglected service that God would have done, and for love of Him they bent their shoulders to the heavy burdens; and now all good men and true are glad to "help those women."

The Household.

THE CHRISTMAS OF MY SOUL.

MABELLE B. BIGGART.

What wouldst thou do, O soul of mine?
The outer rim wouldst thou make thine?
Yea, thou hast more, still more to gain,
Before thou know'st all end to pain.

Throw wide the door, O soul of mine,
Make glad th heart this Christmas time;
Yea, give to all a merry feast,
In word, or look, or smile, at least.

What wilt thou write, O soul of mine,
Upon the page of fleeting time?
Perhaps a pure and God-like thought,
And some poor wand'rer 'll drink the draught.

O blessed New Year of my soul—
Bring Christ divine, yea, thro' the whole
Of every day, and month and year,
Till my soul shall live without a fear!

BUSY WOMEN AND THE W. C. T. U.

BY MRS. O. W. SCOTT

American women are the busiest women in the world! The field of feminine industry, embracing, as it does, domestic and mechanical pursuits, most of the professions, all of art and literature, and so many philanthropic and reformatory movements as to be the wonder and admiration of all lands, sufficiently proves this. But the women to whom I refer just now, are not only busy in a general, but in a particular sense. They are those whose hands and hearts are full of actual interests and duties; those who, having improved their "five talents," receive in addition that of the idle or unprofitable servant. The sacred parable is being repeated every day, and those who are faithful to their "absent Lord," not only use their own opportunities but have added strength given to take up service which ought to be rendered by others. Temperance work we will call, for the present, an "added responsibility." Its intensely practical character does not commend it to visionary, vacillating natures. Only earnest, persistent women, whose muscles have learned the "grace of endurance," *can* accept it; by them the burden must be borne, if it is borne at all. Admitting this, as I believe you will after a little thought, we are then led to inquire: Why are not more of our busy women engaged in temperance work? I reply: Because they have not given the subject that serious consideration which it deserves. Shall we not together examine its claims upon us, casting aside for the moment every prejudice?

We take for granted that all sensible women deplore the ravages of intemperance. As patriots we admit the peril of our native land. As citizens we see the blight which falls upon city and town through the sale of intoxicants. As mothers we fear our own children may be slain. As Christians we recognize this evil as the "great Iniquity" arrayed against Christ and His church. But what can we do about it? How can we embody our feelings so as to affect the enemy? It is true that individual effort has done much where a providential combination of circumstances made it possible; but as a rule, one feminine voice in prayer, petition or appeal, carries little weight. For confirmation of this, ask her whose agony has given courage for a personal appeal to rum-seller or municipal authority.

And, still further, we are actually "too busy" to attempt much personal antagonism. *All* time seems but little when we realize the force of the enemy; and here we are, with all our home duties pending! Then, again, you and I are not wealthy. We can see just what "our town" needs, but we cannot hire eloquent speakers, one after another, to come and arouse the people. We cannot furnish a single drunkard's family with food or clothing; perchance we cannot even afford to purchase tracts for free distribution! Reaching in another direction, we shrink from contests and collisions with laws which are never enforced, and so stand as "lone women," appalled and discouraged by the difficulties which surround us. But just here in our conscious helplessness, we discover an organization which aims to accomplish through united effort the very thing we long to see done. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is an aggregation of "lone women"; it is an embodiment of individual longings and prayers and strivings; it is a protest against wicked and barbarous laws, uttered by two hundred thousand voices! After an acquaintance with this society from the first year of its existence, I fully believe that no congress of women, chosen from the noblest and wisest in our land, could have given us anything half as good for practical purposes as is this great Union, whose fires were kindled by the breath of the Lord, whose methods were formulated in prayer and baptized with tears. Through the years its plans have broadened and matured, until now it covers the territory poisoned by alcohol, using, as efficiently as may be, all remedial and preventive agencies. You and I, then, if we honestly desire to make ourselves "sensibly felt," will find among its "departments" some place for the exercise of our special gift, some place where we may invest our limited spare time, our few dollars, our "ounce of energy."

A lady once said—intending to be sarcastic, "The W. C. T. U. is a great *labor-saving machine!*" But she spake as one of the wise women, since underlying those words is the economic principle which has helped to make the nineteenth century greater than its predecessors. In my own opinion it was God's *thought for busy women;* that we might have *no excuse* for not engaging in the great contest between Himself and the iniquity of our age.

But there are those who say, "We are engaged in other enterprises. Is it essential that in addition to these we join the W. C. T. U.?"

My reply would be, Yes, and for the following reason: Intemperance is a *hindrance to every Christian work you may attempt.* Turn your attention, for instance, to philanthropy. The charities of this Christian land are largely under the direct or indirect control of women; and a generous public agrees that this is proper.

Homes, refuges, asylums, training schools and even hospitals, depend largely upon the financial planning, skill, sympathy and service of consecrated women. These institutions, with countless untabulated benefactions dot our land. Christ's followers do open wide their hands to relieve misery, and yet there is an unlimited amount of unrelieved woe and wretchedness. And why? Because the drink curse makes misery faster than benevolence can possibly alleviate it. Statistics prove that there are active charities sufficient to meet every legitimate case of necessity, but when it comes to providing for rum wrecks in the shape of crazed and criminal men, forsaken wives, orphan children, imbeciles and paupers, sweet mercy shudders at the task! What then? Are not these objects of pity to be cared for? Certainly, but not as at present. Christian philanthrophy assumes its highest prerogative when it *prevents* evil; hence, to be consistent, the generous dispensers of charity must help with one hand, at least, to remove the cause of this immense surplus of poverty and woe which now mocks their most earnest endeavors. In no way can they do this as easily as by working through the W. C. T. U., which takes cognizance of their hindrance, and aims to remove it.

Turning from home mission work, in its various forms, to foreign missions, we find this same ugly monster, Intemperance, confronting us. If this so-called Christian nation gave as much to send the gospel to the heathen as it spends on its drink bill, how long would it be, think you, before "earth's remotest bounds" listened to the ringing of Sabbath bells? As it now stands, the drink bill is $1,100,000,000, while home and foreign missions together receive but $5,500,000. That is, two hundred times as much is spent for intoxicants as for missions! Again, what we devote to missions for one year, would not pay the liquor bill for two days! As Christian women we are interested in the uplifting of our heathen sisters. Every evangelical church has its Woman's Board, or Society, busily collecting pennies and dimes for this cause. Isn't it about time we uttered our protest against this foe of all that is pure and holy, this foe which is lying directly across the highway we are helping to build—oh, so slowly—for the coming of the King of all nations? We send out our missionaries and they meet this inquiry: "If your country believes the Bible, and follows Christ, why does it send us this drink of demons to destroy us?" Just at this point the World's W. C. T. U. is being felt, and may it never rest until it brings every government to an active coöperation against this world-wide, soul-destroying traffic. Furthermore, we have our own temperance missionaries, led by Mrs. Leavitt, who, in the name of the white-ribbon sisterhood, are carrying from nation to nation the gospel of Christ and of total abstinence. Here, then, we belong, recognizing and fighting the evil which seeks to neutralize our best efforts as mission workers.

But, again, we ought to ally ourselves with the W. C. T. U., because it is the one organization among women feared by the rum power. One woman's footstep may cross the saloon threshold noiselessly, but when two hundred thousand cross it, there is a trembling behind the bar! It is a blessed indication when brewers inquire, "What are those women going to do next?" It is just at this point that some of you, dear sisters, begin to draw back, fearing that in an open defiance of the saloon we may hit some political snag. What if we do? Are we to blame if the snag persists in getting in our way? What is politics? "The science of government; that part of ethics which has to do with the regulation and government of a nation or state;—the preservation of its safety, peace and prosperity; the protection of its citizens in their rights, with the preservation and improvement of their morals." What could be more natural and proper than for women to be interested in this "science." Ah! we know that the great political powers have forgotten this original definition. We know that they are not "protecting our citizens" nor "improving their morals," and because they are sensitive they accuse us of "meddling" when we speak the truth.

Recent developments in connection with very great interests prove that men good and true in ordinary affairs, cannot be trusted to stand for the right when their political leaders order otherwise. They fail to measure up to the demands of the hour. God knows we would be charitable, but we cannot help crying out for a manhood that recognizes the power of ballots and the responsibility of using them!

Let our brethren redeem themselves by turning and overturning, and turning out, until we see the saloon annihilated, and we will take our knitting-work and go home. But as things now are, here we stand! The cause of temperance rests upon our interlocked hands as never before. We must cling together, moving forward without regard to politics, as we have in the past, doing right as God reveals it to us. We need not be afraid. There are those who believe that the present agitation will subside, that God will turn off the light He has been flashing upon all sides of th question, that everything will settle down quietly and comfortably again. But be not deceived. Every great moral reform has an immortal soul. You can no more kill it than you can destroy the souls of those who in the kingdom of our God cry: "How long, O Lord, how long?" And by and by, when prayer and pleading and remonstrance have filled their measure, when consecrated service says, "I can do no more!" the "Hour of Decision" will strike, and God's own right arm will give us a victory! Not for a kingdom would I be among the uninterested ones then. None of us will be too busy in that hour to sing the doxology; but if we would sing it with the "spirit and the understanding," we must seize an hour now and then, in spite of pressing cares and wavering faith, to "practice" with those who are "members of the choir."

Consider, then, for one moment the conclusion of the whole matter. You recognize intemperance as the greatest curse of modern civilization. You also recognize your absolute inability to affect it by individual effort. Will you not, then, give to the great organized body of women pledged to its overthrow, your heart and hand? From my life of constant care and service, I send this appeal to you, my busy sisters. May God help you in your decision.

PHYSICAL TRAINING FOR WOMEN.

PROF. G. W. ANDERSON.

That physical training is an essential part of a man's education is admitted; that women need this tuition seems to be a matter open to discussion. If women admit that such knowledge is beneficial, they are slow to acquire it. Why it is, they alone can tell.

Women speak of their rights. They wonder why their position is what it is; that men seem to be masters, while their own sphere is to raise and rear children, and in many cases to occupy positions that are little better than those of servants.

As a rule, the fathers, and not the mothers, enforce the discipline in the family. Children can more easily "get around" the mother. We do not, of course, advocate harshness in the family. A child will not love his mother less if he is expected to obey the first command rather than the fifth. Children love their parents, but the greater respect is paid to the father on account of his physical strength. If women are willing to remain where they are, they will be left there; if they prefer ailments to soundness of physique, the choice is their own. If they prefer to be more like servants than companions in their homes, who will decide to the contrary? In short, if women will not rise mentally and physically higher than they are, "they won't, and there's an end on't." It may be said "the spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak." There is the rub; *the flesh is too weak.*

Few women can do the mental work of a man, because their strength will not permit. The brain requires a large per cent of the blood for its work. If the body cannot give it, there is a failure. The world says women are not men's equals mentally. The brief experience of women in colleges shows that their minds are not only as bright, but that in many cases they *excel*, but their physiques do not possess the vigor necessary to sustain them in mental work. It cannot be denied that women, in spite of the homage men pay them, are bound down by laws they themselves make, obey, and suffer from. They adopt styles of dress and methods of living that men will not sanction in their own cases. They put corsets on girls, but not on boys; they restrict girls in many of the healthy sports which tend to make boys strong. A girl must, simply because she is a girl, refrain from taking part in certain healthy recreations. They must not forget that they are young ladies. They prefer paint to nature's bloom—social laws first, health second. If women would rise above this, they must seek education, and to acquire this boon they must be stronger and healthier in body. With health, the greatest of all earthly blessings, comes beauty of form and face. Health begets independence, and independence, with a good education, will help them in their choice of a life profession. The women of the present day cannot, perhaps, win all that health offers, but their children should. Train up a child as he should go, physically as well as mentally. To do this, put scientific physical education in the schools and home. Happily the day is past when it was not right for women to be trained in the gymnasium. Our best colleges and preparatory schools for girls and young ladies are not only spending money freely upon buildings for this purpose, but they are employing educated, competent women to teach. At Vassar, Smith, Wellesley, Bryn Mawr and other leading institutions, much care and attention are being paid to the subject of "training the body."

YESTERDAY little Jack and I took lunch with Mrs. K—, in Brooklyn, and then went to Brighton Beach to hear Anton Seidle's orchestra; it was very fine, and I enjoyed it so much. The whole program was fine. I thought while listening to it, how like an orchestra life is. We each have a part to play that swells and completes the grand harmony of God's plan. We can't all be first violins, nor harps nor sweet-toned cellos. Sometimes we have to wait many measures before we can play at all, but when we do, when our time comes, how complete the whole. We so often think we are doing nothing if we do not *play* all the time, but God knows the discord it would make, and it is for us to remember the rests in His music, and then there will be no mistake. He is our conductor. He knows every note, and just when it should be struck. I prayed I might fit into my place in His orchestra, and be led by Him.—*Excerpt from a letter.*

"THE way to elevate men," says Prof. Richard T. Ely, "is to teach them new wants." This is what religion does in an eminent degree. It creates a desire for fellowship with God and with His disciples; a desire for intercourse with Him by prayer; a desire to know His will and to lead a holy life. It creates wants which it is a holy occupation to satisfy, and which teach us how low and selfish is the life of sin, and how glorious is the life of holiness. And so these wants become a means of our elevation from the lower to the higher life; from the earthly to the heavenly life.

Our fathers to their graves have gone;
Their strife is past—their triumph won;
But sterner trials wait the race
Which rises in their honored place—
A moral warfare with the crime
And folly of an evil time.—*Whittier.*

MRS. ANNA CHAMP, of Greeley, Kan., wife of the editor of the Greeley *News*, is the author of the Demorest medal contest motto, "From contest to conquest."

ORGAN OF THE WORLD'S AND NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

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Forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those things which are before, I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus.—Phil. 3: 14.

Yet I doubt not through the ages one increasing purpose runs,
And the thoughts of men are widened by the process of the suns.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

The desire for happiness is an ineradicable instinct of human nature. It prompted the votive offerings of the old Romans to their god Janus, who was supposed to hold in his keeping peace and war, blight and harvest, hard and easy fortune—the power to make the new year a prosperous and happy one for his votaries, or the reverse. His altars were crowded with worshipers and laden with gifts to secure his favor and insure prosperity for the coming year. In the good wishes and hopes with which we begin the new year faintly survives the sentiment that sought Janus with vows.

"A Happy New Year!" What makes it? How can we be sure of it? Has it wings to fly beyond our reach? or may we hold it with some sure tenure whose secret is within our grasp? What oracle can reveal to us the experiences that lie hidden in the simple characters, 1890? We look wistfully at them, and wonder what joys and sorrows the period they represent has in store for us; whether it will be a year of success or failure, of joy or sorrow; what changes will occur in our families and among our friends, and where the end of the year will find us. We do well to hope for the best and indulge no fears of the future. A cheerful, hopeful spirit enjoys much by anticipation as well as in the present, while a foreboding spirit clouds the brightest present with gloomy moods of evil days to come. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." Sufficient, also, is the grace of God to transform that evil, if it comes, into blessing.

"In to-day walks to-morrow." The disposition that can find sources of joy in the present is likely to find them in the days to come. Our best pledge of a happy new year is in making the most of each passing day. Some one has pictured the days as coming to us with veiled faces, bearing only the commonest gifts in their hands, but when they have passed beyond recall, the draped figures become radiant, and the gifts we rejected are seen to be treasures fit for king's houses. No day is commonplace if we only had eyes to see its splendor. If the new year is to be beautiful, all its days must be made to shine. The trouble with our new year's resolutions is that they are made for fulfillment in the future. The present only is ours to enjoy by faithfully discharging its duties. Not the vows made to-day for to-morrow, but the vows fulfilled each day, will make the new year a happy one. Vows broken had better never have been made. Let performance begin with the purpose, and both begin now.

"Trust no future, howe'er pleasant,
Let the dead past bury its dead;
Act—act in the living present,
Heart within and God o'erhead."

For every one of us the secret of a happy new year is in living it to make others happy. Christ taught us this lesson by precept and example. His earthly years were spent in blessing those about Him; in alleviating their sorrows, supplying their wants, healing their bodies and souls. "He went about doing good"; and we know that He found supreme joy in serving and blessing others. Of Him St. Paul learned that "it is more blessed to give than to receive," and that "He died for us, that they who live should not henceforth live unto themselves." Selfishly sought, in forgetfulness of others, happiness always eludes the seeker. It comes without thought or search to those who live for others.

If, then, we would live this year so that its days will be full of joy for our own souls, we must consecrate them to the service of God and our fellow-men. We serve Him by serving them. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." There is no way to secure the favor of God but by doing good unto all men as we have opportunity. We cannot purchase from Him prosperity or happiness with praises, or gifts of gold, or of the fruits of the earth; but there is ne gift we can bring to Him—the unreserved dedication of ourselves to His service, which will make the coming year the happiest of our lives. The heathen Janus was powerless to shield his votaries from evil, or give them happy years; but our God is a sun and shield, and no good thing will He withhold from them that walk uprightly. His service insures spiritual joys and consolations so rich and ample as to make all earthly good better, and all trials blessings.

May the new year be to all our readers the best of their lives, the richest in spiritual blessings received and given to others; so that as the passing days and months shall bring them nearer to their eternal home, the goal they seek shall become more distinct and more beautiful to their eyes.

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED NINETY.

What shall it bring to THE UNION SIGNAL and its readers? To all may it bring strength to fight the foes of God and Home and Native Land; patience to bear buffetings and reproaches; wisdom to so act that these will be unmerited, and the perfect peace of him whose mind is stayed on God.

What of THE UNION SIGNAL for 1890? Judging of the opening year by the one just past, we believe it will be one of the brightest and best in its history. Going carefully over the announcement for 1889, made one year ago, we find that though it promised large things, not one of its promises has been broken. On the other hand, many grand articles not announced have been given, notably the papers on "Border Line Self-Indulgences," by Rev. George P. Hays, D.D., which have aroused so much interest. The admirable articles by Grace Dodge on "Working Girls' Societies," a number of hitherto unpublished poems and articles by Benjamin F. Taylor, and many other special contributions.

Last year our published list of special contributors embraced over a hundred and twenty-five names; each enriched our pages with valuable thoughts. In addition to these honored names, articles are pledged for the coming months from a large number of distinguished persons, among whom are the following: Elizabeth Stuart Phelps-Ward, Frances Power Cobbe, Edward Bellamy, John G. Whittier, Margaret Sangster, Rev. Joseph Cook, Mary A. Livermore, Lucy Stone, Edward E. Hale, Neal Dow, Mary Lowe Dickinson and Abby Morton Diaz.

The year just closing has been one of bitter attacks upon us and the cause we represent; one of unparalleled misrepresentations by our enemies, but through all we have been enabled to possess our soul in patience, and kept from giving back railing for railing. As we have said before, this is our determined course, while standing "firm for the right as God gives us to see the right," not to allow ourselves, however great the provocation, to be drawn into personal controversy. Our firm purpose is to "wage a *peaceful* war for God and Home and NativeLand"; to add our full quota of power to the forces battling to enthrone God in government, purity in the home; to usher in that better day when each man's weal shall be all men's care, and when government shall make it "as easy as possible for men to do right, and as difficult as possible for them to do wrong."

To this end, we shall continue to make THE UNION SIGNAL an arsenal of weapons for this peaceful war; arguments, facts, appeals, giving the "thus saith reason, thus saith science, thus saith God," which brings conviction; news from its battlefields all over the world, the clarion notes of its great leaders summoning to the battlefield and to victory; above all, the voice of our Great Commander giving through His Word His will concerning the great movements of the day.

In all this it stands, as it ever has stood, firmly on the foundation—faith in God, love to man, total abstinence, prohibition—advocating

"Mental suasion for the man who thinks;
Moral suasion for the man who drinks;
Legal suasion for the drunkard-maker;
Prison suasion for the statute-breaker."

While temperance is its specialty, nothing which touches humanity is alien to it. Thus the labor question, child labor, legislative protection of women and children, domestic service, bettering the condition of working girls, our public-school system, manual training, dress reform, public charities, prison reform, ballot reform, arbitration, all the questions in social science which are pressing to the front to-day, have claimed and will increasingly claim, attention in our pages. This makes THE UNION SIGNAL an acknowledged power in all philanthropies, as is demonstrated by its increasing circulation among social scientists outside the W. C. T. U. No broader paper, both in the sweep of the interests it represents, and in the circumference of its circle of contributors, exists in America to-day. Its world-wide constituency, and its resultant world-wide outlook, produce a breadth of view nowhere else attainable. Because of these advantages, THE UNION SIGNAL can modestly claim an all-roundedness possessed by few, if any other, papers. It has shown this in the past, it will endeavor to show it in the future.

The nineteenth century is sweeping grandly on to its close; never since creation's dawn were so many mighty movements in progress as now; its last decade may witness mightier revolutions than we now dream of. We would keep abreast of the times in this grand on-sweeping movement, recording it and making our record on each page of its history as it swiftly passes into the press of Time.

Victor Hugo called this the woman's century, and this it is proving to be; for "the ever feminine draweth on." "Woman to the front" has sounded all along the lines, sounded not from her lips mainly, but by the progress of events, the providence that must be recognized as God's voice—woman in the home, prominent as never before, ruling her own kingdom with increased, because enlightened, power; woman in the school, directing its teachings into practical channels to fit the pupils for their life work and make them strong against temptation; woman in the church, recovering her place during the apostolic age as true yoke fellow; woman in the state, looking after the interests of home, of defenceless women and children; woman in prison, trying to lift up those of her sisters who are bowed down; woman in literature, making her impress upon the world's thought; woman in science, in art; above all, in philanthropy, everywhere supplying the missing curve needed to round out man's circle into full completeness. This paper is the woman's Signal, held by hands ready to wave it in glad recognition of every advance movement of women along the line of humanity's good. No less is it the Signal of our brothers, for our work is one, as together we labor and wait for the realization of the Bible ideal: "There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither bond nor free, there is neither male nor female; for ye are all one in Christ Jesus."

As regards material prosperity, no year has opened more auspiciously. During the past year the paper has been increased in size and its price reduced. The W. C. T. U. hosts have rallied to its standard as never before, so that it begins the year 1890 with a subscription list of 75,000. Deeply conscious of the added responsibility which accompanies increased numbers of readers, we shall strive even harder than ever before to make THE UNION SIGNAL worthy to enter a hundred thousand homes, and prove a blessing to every one of them.

JAMAICA GINGER DRUNKARDS.

The sale of Jamaica ginger in prohibition towns has increased so rapidly as to arouse suspicion. The matter has been brought into the courts by prosecution of a grocer in Massachusetts, for violating the ordinance of his town against selling "ales, porter, strong beer, lager beer, all wines and any beverage containing more than three per cent of alcohol." The jury disagreed, and so the defendant went free, but the trial drew attention to a growing danger, and brought out some points valuable as warnings to those who use the ginger ignorantly, and for use in future prosecutions.

State Assayer Sharples testified that the Jamaica ginger sold by the defendant was "pretty good, as Jamaica ginger goes," but that it contained sixty-nine per cent of alcohol, three per cent of purely Jamaica ginger extract, and the rest water. Ordinary grades of whisky, he said, did not contain over fifty per cent of alcohol, so this is twenty per cent stronger than saloon whisky. The Jamaica ginger not only served to increase the strength of the alcohol, but when the whole was used as an habitual beverage, had an effect upon the stomach pernicious in a superlative degree.

Other testimony proved that a taste for this beverage once formed soon became uncontrollable; one case was cited of a woman who sometimes consumed two bottles a day. Medical authorities testified that those who have contracted this habit soon find themselves afflicted with a craving whose intensity none but a sufferer therefrom can imagine.

It is one of the most dangerous forms of inebriety known, hard to break, and if not broken, soon landing its victim in the grave. These facts should banish Jamaica ginger from every home where it has insinuated itself under the mask of a "safe household remedy."

WHITE-RIBBONERS have learned the close connection between drunkenness and non-attendance at school; they have therefore worked actively for compulsory education in many states. As soon as it is secured, they are confronted in large cities with the problem, How shall the miserably poor children be clothed fit for school?

Probably nine-tenths of them are the children of drunkards, as the cases are very rare where the children of sober, industrious men need go ragged. But whatever the cause of destitution, the children are not to blame, and should not be debarred by it from school privileges. Yet how to supply their need without further pauperizing their parents and confirming them in their shiftlessness *is* a problem. The city might furnish the clothing, but it would require almost superhuman care to prevent such municipal aid from working more harm than good.

In Chicago, the Woman's Club, the leading organization of ladies in the city, was very active in securing the law, and is equally active in solving the problems connected with its enforcement. It works in conjunction with the school authorities; they reporting to its committee, with Mrs. Judge Tuly at its head, cases of actual destitution among children of school age, the ladies undertaking to supply the children with needed clothing.

They have sent out an appeal to churches and various benevolent associations for aid; the school board have given them a school room on the West Side for headquarters, and thither clothing is to be sent. Judicious women receive it, and distribute it to those reported to them by the school agents.

Three hundred and twenty-five cases of destitution were reported during the first two months of the school year. We predict that this work of the Woman's Club will have results more wide-reaching than the clothing of a few hundred children; the knowledge that it brings to the ladies and the influences they bring to bear upon those wretched homes, will help to solve some hard problems in social science.

IT is a well-known fact that physical decay takes place at a much earlier age in the city than in the country. The population of towns and cities is continually renewed from the agricultural class; otherwise they would soon run out. A prominent scientist declares that comparatively few Parisian families survive the third generation. In New York, Boston, Chicago, and other leading cities of the New World, the decadence is less swift, but marked. An observing elderly gentleman who has lived in New York during forty years, states that the children of robust men who were reared in provincial places, grow sharp-featured, pale, and stunted. The grandchildren are still more dwarfed and hatchet-faced; sharp in mind, but small of brain and limb; cunning, given to much pleasure and little thought, the family dies with them or with their scrofulous progeny. "Nine out of ten of the heavy business men of the metropolis," says he, "are country-born and bred. They are head and shoulders above their associates who have been reared within brick walls. Do you ask why?" he continues. "Because the majority of young men live fast, artificial lives. Impure air alone would shorten and weaken children. But add the stimulating conditions which surround them, especially the tobacco habit in which all young men, or almost all, indulge, and you have cause enough for their retrogression. Why, in every walk I take I see young lads of ten or twelve smoking cigarettes. The bootblack and gamin seize the stump of a cigar and greedily finish it. Do you not suppose the blood is tainted, the very fountains of life poisoned through nicotine? They would better be fed on small doses of arsenic. Of course dram drinking follows. They belong together; one paves the way for the other. And so they who are subject to these habits stultify their manhood and poison the lives of their growing children."

IN the single church of the picturesque village of Brookton, N. Y., a privileged number recently witnessed a never-to-be-forgotten scene. Mrs. Annis F. Eastman, a fair, graceful woman, whose face, radiant with inspiration, convinced every beholder that she was divinely called, stood before a Congregational council to prove her fitness for ordination to the Christian ministry. Among those present was the husband of the candidate, Rev. Samuel Eastman, for five years the beloved pastor of the Congregational church of Canandaigua, N. Y. After listening with wonder and admiration to the simple, eloquent testimony of the candidate, and to the clear, original and masterly statement of her theological beliefs, followed by lucid and sparkling answers to the questions of the delegates, the council reported that in their opinion, the church of Brookton had made no mistake in thinking that they discerned the power and presence of the Lord in the ministrations of Mrs. Eastman. Accordingly they concluded by heartily and unanimously calling a meeting for the regular ordination of the candidate. The sermon was preached by Rev. Thos. K. Beecher. It was a striking mixture of Scriptural proof of woman's call to the ministry, of personal application, of happy illustration, and of spiritual power, that could not have originated outside of the Beecher family. But Rev. Richard Davis, who gave the right hand of fellowship, excelled all the others in the reach of his aspirations for woman, and in the power of inspiration with which he forecast her future scope of usefulness. The benediction, pronounced by the Rev. Annis F. Eastman, was a beautiful and fitting close to this memorable occasion. Mrs. Eastman is a member of the W. C. T. U. and a well-known author, her "Pants are Made for Boys" being familiar to the readers of THE UNION SIGNAL.

SELDOM has the W. C. T. U. received a testamentary gift, although it is to be hoped that in the future such occasions will be less rare. Mrs. Dinah Mendenhall, of Kennett Square, Pa., died November 22. Among her papers was found the following:

HAMORTON, PA., Dec. 16, 1887.

Six months after the date of my death, for value received, I promise to pay Frances E. Willard the sum of one thousand dollars. DINAH MENDENHALL.

Witnesses { SAMUEL PENNOCK. / DEBORAH A. PENNOCK.

Mrs. Mendenhall was a very earnest advocate of temperance reform, as well as a public and private philanthropist in every sense of that word. Her long life has been full of noble deeds, and her generous gift to our work through Miss Willard testifies to her belief in our measures. When Miss Willard visited Chester county during the recent constitutional amendment campaign, she met this devoted friend for the first time. But this outcome is wholly unexpected. Miss Willard writes that she will consult with the General Officers and the committee on appropriations as to its final distribution.

DR. BOOLE'S new lecture, "The Government Snake Show" is the most unique and striking that has appeared in the lecture field for many years. Its first part is a defence of the government against the aspersions of such fanatics as the W. C. T. U., the Prohibitionists and other enemies of high license; it is made with such a matter-of-fact air, and never a smile on his face when he makes the sharpest hits, that three good sisters actually left the church when he gave it in a western town, because they could not sit still and hear the W. C. T. U abused. Having presented all the arguments that can be brought in favor of high license, in defence of the "government high license snake cage," he throws aside his manuscript, to which he had strictly adhered, turns square around and demolishes those arguments with sledge hammer blows. It is fun for the initiated to watch an audience during his portrayal of the "Great American Snake Show." He begins by asking their most earnest attention, as the subject under discussion is of too grave a character to admit of levity; as he goes on, a puzzled look comes over the audience; then, here and there, one catches the point and breaks into a broad smile, and perhaps receives a reprimand from the speaker for "levity"; but the contagion spreads, until soon the majority of the audience recognize the satire, and feel the force of the *reductio ad absurdum*. Yet there are always some who, if their faces tell the truth, never discover the point until he turns from the first part to the second.

DO THE friends in Nebraska realize the anomalous position of their state as the field of impending conflict with legal iniquity? Do they realize that the liquor banditti are going to stake their all on the defeat of prohibition in that thrifty commonwealth? Take down your map and note your clean surroundings—Kansas, Iowa, Dakota, prohibition on three sides. To-day Nebraska is a black island in the sea of progress; every unclean, criminal thing the three flanking states will not have, becomes a barnacle on her shores; the saloons, driven out of three states, take out a new license of life in Nebraska—many of them. And at the same time the "James Brothers" in the liquor trade make Nebraska their ambush for clandestine, illicit raids into prohibition territory, trying to halt and plunder the train of peace, safety, purity, and prosperity. As a lawful, high-license swamp for such freebooting against its redeemed neighbors, Nebraska is of great value as a "city of refuge" to outlaws; and all the liquor interest is going to fight the hardest battle in history to keep it so. In view of the situation, therefore, the Nebraska temperance hosts do well to take possession of the field at once. It is so much easier growing good votes before adverse thought is rooted. Let all helpers in adjoining or distant states also feel that they have an interest in rescuing Nebraska. This champion battle-ground between prohibition and high-license must be made the grave of the enemy.

THE cause of prohibition is to have a daily paper in New England. It will soon be published in Worcester.

The Watch-Tower.

But well I know
That unto him who works, and feels he works,
This same grand year is ever at the doors.

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Miss Mary J. Stille, the newly-appointed secretary of the department of expositions and fairs, a Chester county, Pa., woman thinks we should call our handkerchief salute the white-ribbon salute, and wave above the heads, instead of reaching forward with the handkerchief. This seems to be a good thought.

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It is a good sign of the times that the mothers of great men are coming in for a share of the hero worship which is nowhere more manifest than in this land where all men are born free and equal. Illustrating this, Mr. Frank Halton, formerly Postmaster-General, a few weeks ago came out with a protest against the carelessness which has neglected the grave of Mary Washington, until it is almost unknown. In response, a fund has been started for the purpose of raising a monument to her memory. In this tribute to motherhood and womanhood, we are all interested, and trust it will be consummated more swiftly and creditably than was the monument of her son, which for years stood unfinished until newspaper derision at home and abroad did what patriotic appeal had failed to do. The enthusiastic treasurer of the fund is Florence Huntly, Washington *Post*, D. C.

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The hotel Fredonia in Washington, D. C., was the scene of a brilliant reception on Thursday evening, December 19, the occasion being the presence of several distinguished W. C. T. U. workers in the capital city. The ladies thus honored were Mrs. Ada M. Bittenbender, the legal adviser of the National Union; Mrs. J. C. Bateham, of Ohio, National superintendent of Sabbath observance; Mrs. Major J. H. Pickler, wife of Congressman Pickler, from Dakota; Miss H. Beach, of the evangelistic work in Colorado, and Mrs. E. S. Cameron, of the Sabbath observance department of Northern California. Among the prominent guests were Senator Blair, Congressman and Mrs. Kerr, of Iowa, Judge and Mrs. Moulton and Rev. Drs. Baldwin and Power.

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The first annual report of the ward and precinct committee of the Illinois Woman's Alliance, Dr. Fannie Dickinson, chairman, tells of good work done and better work begun in the city of Chicago. Let philanthropic women of other cities organize for the purpose of securing "justice to children"—the Alliance motto—or this progressive metropolis will score another head mark, by taking first rank for cleanliness and the form of godliness which is proverbially next to it. This committee has a cabinet containing as many pigeon holes as there are precincts in the city, 503 in all. Into this cabinet is distributed the name of every woman according to the precinct in which she lives, who desires to aid in securing to all children their constitutional right to pure air and water, proper care and industrial education. Literature upon public sanitation and hygiene is sent to these women, and they are kept posted in city ordinances passed at the instigation of the Board of Health. They in turn report to the headquarters of the Alliance if public service for which taxes are pledged is neglected about their homes; if school accommodations are insufficient in their district, or if children are on the streets during school hours; if the garbage is not collected as often as the Board of Health requires, or if any other ordinances fail of execution in their precincts. This is practical philanthropy which cannot but result well.

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One white-ribbon leader's practical work is illustrated by the following excerpt from a private letter: "I think I have written you somewhat of the history of Baby Burr. He was a child of unfortunate birth. His mother was a young girl of nineteen who had never been cared for,—her mother dying when she was three years old, and she left to grow up in absolute ignorance and negligence. They came to our W. C. T. U. 'Temporary Home' when the baby was three weeks old. He was seven months old when we took him and the poor mother into our home. His frailness of body and pathetic sadness appealed to me, rather than any beauty or brightness, though from his picture you might think he was such as a little baby. We did not expect he would live or ever be strong, but he is well and happy now. We kept the poor girl-mother until she was thoroughly reformed. She begged me from the first to take her baby. She united with the M. E. Church before she left us, and is truly redeemed, but oh, it is real social purity work to keep such a girl until her feet are planted upon the Rock. I have long held the belief that our homeless children ought to be taken care of right in our own happy homes, and thus saved for God and humanity. This baby has more than confirmed my belief that environment may be more than heredity."

ON DUTY.

Queen's Gardens.

A STROLL WITH THE GIRLS.

BY BENJ. F. TAYLOR.

It is a melancholy sight to see a man set forth like one "on business bound" to take exercise, as he calls it, for it betrays a melancholy ignorance. The idea of one stalking off alone, like an African lion by moonlight, for the purpose of recreation!—carrying all his thoughts with him, and returning with wearied muscles, but a mind no more unbent than an Apollo's bow before it was broken! We are sorry for the man who has too much dignity even to kick up his heels or execute a "pigeon'swing," or laugh when there is nothing funny at all.

A game of blind man's buff with somebody's children would have saved many a valuable life early lost to the world, merely because people persist in having the immobility of so many "brown stone fronts."

Here at the West we have few real recreations, whatever pleasant fancies we may indulge on the subject. True, there are steamboat excursions where a pair of strange elbows are playing tattoo on one's ribs, while your own are abroad on the same errand. Then there are railroad excursions when you get ready to die, so far as swallowing the immortal "peck of dirt" will aid in a preparation of an event so momentous. There, too, are the picnics in groves and courtyards, where you cannot lie down without wearing green on your immaculate unmentionables, if not on your coat, as somebody is forever doing in the old song; and where you get a cold in your throat, and something, you don't know what, in your ear; and perhaps, if you are a bachelor, "the mitten," but that one is liable to get anywhere.

A leaky old boat that keeps one body busy bailing, while his companions throw out the line, even if the catch be nothing more ponderous than a sunfish and minnows, with the occasional excitement of an apprehended capsize would do more for the mental health than the whole round of popular recreations; and in snowy winter we should be delighted to see the ladies out-of-doors, with real boots on, making temples as fair as themselves of the willing flakes, or even a snow man, "that counterfeit presentment" of the sort of people who are as careful of their dignity as a market woman with a basket of eggs. There would be the true *rouge* in it, and faces full of beauty, and a grand frolic withal.

We respectfully submit that it would be a tonic for soul and frame, and vastly superior to the recreation of working green cats in worsted, or putting their own eyes out with an embroidery needle.

If there were a little more of "young America" among the girls, and a little less among the boys, I think it would be an exchange that nobody would have occasion to regret. But by this, I do not mean I would have them your daring, flashing "Lady Di Vernons." Of course not; they should be the very pink of propriety and perfection, but not demure—almost everybody is afraid of a demure woman—one thinks of a devoted mouse; cats are demure; but we should have them out-of-doors, in the free air, not "shopping" or "calling," but breathing and living; pulses tingling with health, hearts burning with happiness. There would be fewer of the little screaming, fluttering, fearful things, so like young chickens on a rainy day, that want to be put up in fine cotton, as if they were cameos and carried in a wicker basket; young ladies who can see a brook without drowning, and leap it, if necessary, as gracefully as so many chamois.

They should not be afraid of a little summer rain, neither should a March wind, that sometimes, we are told, "does" fair cheeks "brown," be as terrible to them as the sirocco.

There is a class of people in the world who have noted these absurdities, and have set off like a troop of horses to reform the world of women; and if we may be permitted to judge, they have made deplorable work of it, going on the principle, it would seem, that if a woman makes a poor woman, she may be manufactured into a tolerable man.

A real live girl in the house must be a very pleasant thing indeed; one who does not wear her hair "done up in combs"—and it is done up, beauty and all—though she is just turned of seven; who has springs in her heels, no guile in her heart, nobody to tell her she shouldn't laugh, and never saw a "fashion plate"; who dances about like a ray of sunshine in a breezy maple, and sparkles all over the house like a globule of quicksilver. But she should have something to do all the while; she should have occupation, the want of which has slain more beauty than consumption, that insidious monster of the North. She should learn to appreciate a fair stitch, and to grow a little enthusiastic over a light, white loaf of homemade bread, but she should never be allowed to call it "lovely," and beggar the language over a baking.

But while her fingers were busy, her heart should be busy too; people are too much afraid of the play of that delicate, irritable, little organ; we would have girls "fall in love"—we have always doubted the cascade part of expression, for the tendency of true love ought to be *ad astra*, altarward—but we have no doubt as to this, that girls ought to be in love very early,—with their mother first of all; with home and its surroundings; with the old mossy roof, be it ever so lowly; with the trees of pleasant shadows; with the hills that wall the world out; with nature everywhere. If anybody should study the natural sciences, it is the girl. She cannot be too much with nature; that she may be too little, many a fashionable parlor could furnish melancholy and abundant testimony.

How pure, how beautiful the excursions the girls can make in their own fair realm, whose tesselated floor is the strata that geology names and numbers, and whose bounds are that azure field where blaze and watch fires of the starry camps of God!

There, too, is mineralogy, with its wealth of wonder; ornithology with such marvelous beauty, that it makes us think that birds are free-comers of heaven; entomology, (the names are shocking!) for it seems far better that a girl should chase a butterfly than be a butterfly; and then the beautiful monthly, bearing the imprint and damp, from the press of the Almighty, with its embellishments of flowers—what round of thought, of research more beautiful can woman's heart desire? This study of nature seems to us like the toil of the diver for pearls in India seas; though he may not come up pearl-laden, he emerges purified. No print of soiled finger mars nature anywhere; there are no interdicted spots, no "flue closets" in all her borders.

The girl who thus becomes as a pilgrim of beauty, may know less French, perhaps—though, to say the truth, less than the million know are "finished"—what a word for such an abdication—is hardly possible, but she will know more of the living language of the world around her; she will have themes for thought, and thought for words, that, like the old spring in the clefted rock, never fails; she will be simpler, in its sweetest sense; she will be purer, wiser, happier and more beautiful. Than such a being, should she be brown or fair, there is none other more beautiful; the world does not hold it, neither does the imagination create it, nor does it tarry anywhere out of heaven.

Well, setting forth on a thought stroll, we find ourselves in excellent company at last. Beginning without a purpose, we end with being all in earnest; if we have said nothing wise, at least we have said something true, and with a wish no less ambitious than the happiness of the girls of this world.

News from the Field.

JAMAICA.

A VOICE OF APPEAL.

The temperance work here is in its infancy, and the results have not yet shown themselves. The work has been done through the different churches working separately. There are Blue Ribbon armies and Bands of Hope in different parts of the island, but all are working separately. I do not know of any W. C. T. U. organization in any other place than here at our mission. Our union is small, and I fear is not doing what it should do. The people are very ignorant; but some are earnest and faithful in doing what they know how to do, but we need more intelligent workers. When I organized the society, I was not well enough acquainted with the people to do it justly, and have found that "haste makes waste."

The people, as I have said, are ignorant and degraded, but are being lifted up by the gospel. They are negroes and mulattoes. The children are brought up in dens of sin and iniquity, instead of in homes. They never speak of home, but of "our yards." Most of the parents are unmarried, and one woman will have children by different men. Those who are married have been, as a usual thing, living together as husband and wife for years before. There are a few exceptions, but they are very few. There are but few virtuous women in our midst. Living in adultery as so many are, all self-respect is lost. The children run about naked along the road, and we very often see girls and boys nine and ten years old bathing in the rivers together. Women do their washing at the river near the road with only one undergarment on their bodies. The children are taken to the river and let run naked while their clothes are washed. Men and women go half clothed, dirty and ragged. When traveling along the road, you will see young women, or almost so, bathing in the river, and men standing around, and the reverse is true also. The houses and house furnishings are very rude,; often a house has no bed, and we find the sick lying on a few poles with a banana mat spread on them. The rum shops are many, scattered along the road. There is one within almost a stone's throw of our mission. There were two, but one has thought best to leave and put his den in another neighborhood. The men, and a great many of the women, like their drams and pipes. Smoking is universal. Women smoke and drink their porter, ale or beer, while the men drink rum, brandy and other strong drinks.

With the two great evils of impurity and drunkenness in a community, all other sins exist. A great work needs to be done here, but there are very few to do it. There are but few whites in this part of the island, and some of them are living as bad lives as the blacks. We are told that we are in the worst part of the island. The west part is more enlightened and better informed. I have not had the opportunity to visit the west yet, as I am very busy in our school here. If we had some good W. C. T. U. woman to put into this field to organize and have an oversight of the work, a vast amount of good might be done. We need to scatter literature on social purity, temperance, tobacco. and such subjects, so that the people will get a more thorough knowledge of the evils of these things. I have a Band of Hope of forty children, and give temperance instruction in the schools. I would be very glad to answer any questions you might ask, and would thankfully receive any suggestion you might make about the work here. Remember me and our work before a throne of grace.

MARY DILLON.

WEST VIRGINIA.

GLEANINGS.

Quite a number of our unions held public meetings with appropriate programs on November 7, to celebrate Miss Willard's fiftieth birthday anniversary and the fifteenth anniversary of the organization of the National W. C. T. U. All of the local unions have been requested to observe Crusade Day, and to follow. as closely as possible, the program of exercises as mapped out in THE UNION SIGNAL.

The Demorest medal contests are becoming popular in West Virginia, and several have been held lately.

A course of study adapted to the needs of our unions has been prepared and sent out with the hope of increasing our knowledge of the work, and thus strengthening and building up our numbers. Many of them have taken it up, saying it is just what we needed.

Our state organizer, Miss Minnie Hutchinson, has gone South for the winter months, so active missionary work will probably cease until the early spring. She spent two of the autumn months in our interior counties, where very little has been done heretofore. From Nicholas Court House, a union organized on the trip, comes the following cheering news: "Our membership has now increased from the thirty-three who joined when Miss Hutchinson was here, September 8, to forty-five active and forty-three honorary members. Besides this, twenty-six have signed pledge cards." Their honorary membership amounts to a great deal, as they proudly wear the white ribbon, and encourage and assist the regular members in the work.

The union at Centreville, has recently organized a Loyal Temperance Legion for the children, and has arranged to have a temperance reading circle for the honorary members.

The Grafton union is tempting the public to learn temperance truths by means of the eyes. A copy of our scientific temperance instruction law has been placed in the rooms of the public schools; a bracket for literature and a picture of the "Mill and Still" in the waiting-room of their depot; and they expect to have some of the same pictures framed for the barber-shops of the town. May wisdom find entrance through their eyesight!

MAUDE MONTGOMERY.

IOWA.

A BIT OF HISTORY.

In speaking for the minority of Iowa, at Chicago convention, Mrs. Carhart modestly gave the honor of the prohibitory amendment work to others.

This official letter, clipped from the Iowa column in an old copy of THE UNION SIGNAL, will show your readers that high honor is also due Mrs. Carhart for her wise leadership during that successful campaign.

Please note the *faith in God* which shines so brightly through her instructipns to us.

AN EXPLANATORY LETTER TO ACCOMPANY AMENDMENT PETITIONS.

DEAR SISTERS:—You will please make a thorough and immediate canvass of your town with the inclosed petition. Although we cannot cast our ballot in favor of the amendment, yet we *can* petition every man to cast *his* ballot for God and the right, and also show how we would gladly vote for prohibition, had we the privilege. After having made a thorough canvass of your town, have small slips printed containing the petition, inserting the number of signatures before the words "wives, mothers," etc., thus: "We, two hundred wives, mothers," etc. On election day, in your free lunch rooms, and with your best and bravest women at the polls, put one of these slips, with the ballot "In favor of the Amendment," into the hands of every voter. Also have a large poster, a copy of the small slip, posted at every polling place.

Let us baptize all this work with earnest prayer, and, like Jehoshaphat of old, while we are doing all we can, let us give continual praise to God, in faith for the victory He will give us.

Let us not fear to ask great things of our God, "who is able to give us exceeding abundantly above all we are able to ask or think." Read II. Chron. 20.

Yours truly,

MRS. L. D. CARHART,
Pres. W. C. T. U. of Iowa.

May 10, 1882.

DALLAS COUNTY QUARTERLY CONVENTION.

This convened at Dexter, December 4 and 5. Six unions were represented and good reports from the various departments presented. Especial attention was given the evangelistic work; the state superintendent, Mrs. N. M. Arnold, of Des Moines, was present, and conducted the Bible readings and consecration service, all of which were very helpful. Wednesday evening after Bible reading by Mrs. Arnold, Miss Addie M. Estey, of Des Moines, gave a short address. Mrs. Ida Tracey Eppstein read an appropriate selection, in a manner pleasing to all. The program was interspersed with charming music. Thursday a. m., the convention visited the normal school during chapel services. Mrs. Arnold led the devotional exercises, and also addressed the students. President Monroe and his able corps of assistants gave us a very cordial welcome and extended an invitation to the convention to hold evening session at Normal Hall. This was accepted, and Miss Estey addressed a very bright and appreciative audience upon "Home Protection." President Monroe then spoke upon equal suffrage. Miss Estey proved a very acceptable speaker, and completely won our hearts by her earnestness, and the clear, logical way in which she presents prohibition principles. We would commend her to all temperance people, and especially to all our W. C. T. Unions wanting a speaker. The convention was very harmonious throughout. The

vexed question, "non-partisan," was neither discussed nor resolved upon; was quietly ignored, as it should be. The publications from the W. T. P. A. and THE UNION SIGNAL were presented by Clara Stephens. Mrs. E. S. Jackson, county president, is an earnest and efficient worker, as this convention testified.

WHITE RIBBONER.

INDIANA.

WARREN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Warren county W. C. T. U. had a rare treat during the first and second weeks of December. On the 7th ult. the semi-annual convention was held at Marshfield, where satisfactory reports and reëlection of officers set the county organization on foot for another year; but the treat was the highly acceptable service rendered by Mrs. L. S. Rounds, W. C. T. U. president of Illinois. She helped us by wise suggestions and plain answers for difficult questions during convention hours, and we felt so much at home with her, that actually we forgot that she was not a native born Hoosier.

Mrs. Rounds spoke on Saturday evening, preached on Sabbath morning, and addressed a large audience again on Sabbath evening, upon the subject of "Social Purity."

On Monday afternoon Mrs. Rounds visited the West Lebanon union, and at night addressed a good audience upon the subject of "Capital and Labor." Tuesday afternoon she went on to Williamsport, our rock-bound, self-satisfied county-seat. Tuesday evening, the address treated of "The Origin, Growth, and D velopment of the W. C. T. U.," an excellent preparation for the speech to follow on Wednesday, "Our Attitude Toward Political Parties."

The W. C. T. U. has been as carefully misrepresented in Warren county as was possible, but since Mrs. Rounds' forcible, irresistible logic, has won an unmistakable victory over prejudice. Thanks to Illinois for her president, and if we borrow sometime again, we hope she will cheerfully lend her. We have had a goodly number of our leaders visit us, and wish to say that none have served us more acceptably than Mrs. Rounds. Our prayers will follow her as she travels up and down her magnificent state, that she may bring it up to her highest ideal.

SADIE B. WHISTLER.

MISSOURI.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The convention was called to order December 12, at Palmyra, by the district president, Mrs. S. L. Tatlow. "Blest be the tie that binds," was sung as an opening hymn. The devotions were conducted by Mrs. Mary Moore, of Palmyra. The roll call of officers was responded to by the district president, secretary, and four county presidents. No work had been done by the presidents of Adair, Putnam, Shelby or Marion counties, though a Y. W. C. T. U. had been formed in the two last named, and Shelby county expects to begin a temperance revival soon. Lewis county reported a new colored union in Canton, a new Y union in the same city, and a good convention held there the 10th ult. Schuyler county reported some good work done by its president. Among other things, she had secured scientific temperance instruction in several schools, (furnishing books for teachers to use,) obtaining space at county fair for temperance literature, and other things which brought our work before the people who were in attendance. Mrs. Alice Williams has recently formed Y unions in Memphis, Canton, Hannibal and Shelbina. Mrs. Blodgett, superintendent of communion wine, had reports from forty-four churches; of these twenty-eight use unfermented wine, sixteen use fermented. The reports of Mrs. Dobyns, superintendent of parlor work, and Mrs. Bosworth, superintendent of UNION SIGNAL and press work, were very meager, as few of the unions had reported. Mrs. Linville, superintendent of social purity, sent an interesting paper, but no report of work done. Mrs. Sickles, superintendent of scientific temperance instruction, gave a very encouraging report, showing that one or more grades were pursuing this study in Hannibal, Palmyra, Kirksville, Macon, Memphis, Lancaster, Unionville, Shelbina, Brashear, and four schools in Clark county. The noontide prayer service was conducted by Mrs. Allen, of Hannibal.

The afternoon session was opened with music, and prayer by Mrs. Tucker. Mrs. Newman, of Canton, favored the convention with an interesting and valuable paper on "The W. C. T. U. a Help and not a Hindrance to the Church." The president requested Mrs. Bosworth to answer the questions placed in the question box. Mrs. Vaughn, of Palmyra, gave a talk on "Local Option," answering many objections to the law, and showing great advantages accrued to cities and towns where the law had been passed, and not been pronounced void. A short talk to the children was given by Mrs. Bosworth.

In the evening, after the devotions by Rev. Mr. Harris, the children sang Anna Gordon's "Welcome Song," and Mrs. La Fon, president of the Palmyra union, gave us a cordial greeting. Mrs. Dr. Hickman, of Hannibal, responded briefly and appropriately, on behalf of the delegates; and then five of the resident ministers gave short, spicy, pointed talks. All heartily indorsed the W. C. T. U. and prohibition, and it is seldom our good fortune to hear so many good things said of our organization in one evening as were said by the Revs. Bond and Lampton.

The devotional exercises the next morning, were conducted by Mrs. Lampton, of Palmyra, who also read an article on "Bible Wines." Mrs. Hoffman was then introduced and gave a brief, but instructive talk, and later a talk on work among colored people. Reports of district officers being next on the program, the convention listened to that of the district president, which was an excellent address. She stated that ninety copies of the state minutes were taken by the unions in the district, and one hundred and ten copies of THE UNION SIGNAL. The treasurer's report showed that $155.59 had been received since May 23, 1889, and that $39.14 still remained in the treasury.

In the afternoon, after a song and prayer by Mrs. Lundy, Mrs. Hickman gave an interesting report of prison work in Hannibal. Mrs. Lundy's report showed that she had taken about fifty subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL, (many names had been secured in Texas and Kentucky,) and had enrolled seventy in the "Baby Band." Miss Minnie King, of Shelbina, read an excellent paper entitled, "What Can I Do?" Mrs. Hoffman gave a talk on the THE UNION SIGNAL and the Temperance Temple. A report of flower mission work in Hannibal, showed that its superintendent, Miss Mary Knighton, had given out nearly four hundred bouquets, crosses or wreaths in the past four months, sending them to the poor invalids, to prisoners, and also to be used at the funerals of the very poor, who have no flowers furnished for such occasions. This work of love performed by one who is herself blind, is doing great good, and Miss Knighton, her little secretary, and flower girls belong to those who shall surely hear the Master's "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these," etc. Mrs. Lundy told of a recent visit to Jennie Casseday, our National superintendent of this department, and the report from this loyal worker who has been confined to her room in Louisville, Ky., for fifteen years, added to what we have just heard of Miss Knighton's work, made us feel that we who are strong and well are doing only a small part of what we ought and could do. On motion, the former district officers were reëlected (as their term of office had but half expired,) for the coming year. Pledges for district work were then taken, but as most delegates were not instructed by their local unions, only about fifty dollars was pledged, three unions and a few individuals giving this amount, and all unions in the district were (are hereby) urged to write the district treasurer, Mrs. S. A. Brown, of Edina, telling her what they will give for district work, and to give an entertainment for that purpose. Invitations for the next convention were received from Shelbina and Edina, and the latter was accepted.

REPORT OF RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE.

Resolved, That, as our organization is a Christian one, we recommend all local unions to use the Bible and Responsive Readings, also the Social Purity and Mothers' Leaflets.

Resolved, That as the future of our country lies in the youth of today, we recommend more active juvenile work to the unions of our district, and that they insist—as the law gives them the right—on scientific temperance instruction in the public schools.

Resolved, That it is the imperative and Christian duty of all active and well established unions to aid in the mission work of organizing unions in our own district. This work means effort and money, which should be given without stint. God loves a cheerful giver.

Resolved, That it is of the utmost importance that the W. C. T. U. push the organization of the society among the colored people. We recommend that every white union shall have its complement in a union among the colored sisters. Humanity and expediency demand this.

Resolved, That we learn with sorrow and amazement that the Vice-President of this great nation has gone into the business that causes crime, disorder and demoralization. We hereby enter our indignant protest and condemnation.

Resolved, That we deprecate the use of alcoholic wine in any of our churches. That which becomes a temptation and "cup of cursing" is not a fitting type of our Lord's shed blood. We urge members of the W. C. T. U. to refuse fermented wine at communion, and to demand its removal from the Lord's table.

Resolved, That as the use of tobacco is harmful, we ask that in church and school this scientific truth be enforced, by right example of preachers and teachers. We also ask that physiology be taught our daughters until they learn that they are not cud-chewing animals.

Resolved, That we condemn all license of the liquor traffic, high or low,—a thing that is morally wrong cannot be made legally right—we condemn all organizations or parties that by advocating the license system, perpetuate the liquor infamy.

Resolved, That as impurity is twin sister to intemperance, we recommend that our women work vigorously on this line, until public opinion recognize the same code of morals for men and women.

Resolved, That the visiting delegates of the first district W. C. T. U. hereby tender to the Palmyra union heartfelt thanks for the cordial welcome they have given them, for the pleasant homes they have provided for them; to the church officials for the use of their church; to the pastors for their friendly co-operation; to the little ones for their song of welcome; to one and all who contributed to the success of the convention, and pray that God will bless you all.

The above resolutions were adopted *seriatim*. The vote on the following was a tie:

Resolved, That in a government whose "political power inheres in the people," and is derived solely from the "consent of the governed," it is the baldest contradiction and a continued injustice to deprive one half of the people of voice and consent in this government.

The Friday evening session was held in Opera House. Rev. Mr. Vaughn conducted the devotions, and Mrs. Hoffman gave one of her characteristic addresses, logical, masterful, convincing. At the close of the session she was requested to repeat the lecture the next night, but other engagements prevented her from doing this, had she wished so to do.

JULIA M. BOSWORTH,
District Secretary.

WYOMING.

REPORT OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY AT ANNUAL MEETING.

As we came together to review the work of the year, we find nine local organizations of the W. C. T. U., and one Y. W. C. T. U. These are at Evanston, Green River, Rock Springs, Laramie and Cheyenne, along the line of the railroad, and at Sheridan, Manville, Douglas and Big Horn in the outlying territory. The Y's are organized at Evanston only.

The Loyal Temperance Legion reports bands at Laramie, Green River and Evanston. Of these organizations, Cheyenne reports fourteen regular members, Green River eight, Sheridan twenty-one, Manville nineteen, and Evanston thirty-six; a total of ninety-eight. The treasurer has sent dues to the National treasury for eighty paying members, and there are fourteen more for whom the dues are about to be sent. Big Horn and Douglas organized with ten each, but from these two points as from Rock Springs and Laramie, we have no report of present membership. The Y's number twelve, and the total honorary membership so far as reported, is thirty-six, thus distributed: Evanston W's, twenty-two; Evanston Y's, six; Manville, six; Green River, six; Cheyenne, six, making 140 in number in some way connected with our work in local unions.

The Loyal Temperance Legions report ninety pledged members at Laramie, fifty-three at Green River, and thirty-two at Evanston, 175 in all. There has been good work done at each of these places, and the numbers who can be interested promise well for the future. The indifference of the W. C. T. U. members in general with regard to this branch of the work, is thought by the territorial superintendent to be the greatest obstacle in the way of its success. Remembering that the hope of every good work is in the right training of the young, we urge greater attention to the organization of children's and young people's societies.

Work has been done within the territory during the past year in the following departments: Prison work, very successfully carried on at Laramie under Mrs. Boyd, territorial superintendent; at Evanston, under Mrs. Kingsbury, and at Cheyenne under Miss Northrup; juvenile work, ably supervised by Mrs. C. C. Donaldson, of Green River; evangelistic work, with Mrs. Granger, of Cheyenne, as superintendent, has been carried on at Evanston, Rock Springs and Green River, with the aid of a little special work from Mrs. Emma Smith, of California, and with substantial aid from Major Hilton, at Laramie and Evanston. The flower mission has been taken care of at Laramie, Cheyenne, and Evanston by the Y's. The distribution of appropriate literature has received attention from most of the unions, and Green River, Evanston, and the Evanston Y's have reading-rooms, with good libraries of books, besides newspapers.

There has been special work in other departments in some unions, and an adaptation of effort to the emergencies of the local work has been sought after. No doubt there has been much good and efficient work done which not only has not been reported, but cannot be. May the year upon which we now enter see an encouraging advance all along the line, and may we come up to our next meeting with such work done as we can present before the Lord with the prayer, "The work of our hands—establish Thou it."

CHARLOTTE FISHER, *Cor. Sec.*

PENNSYLVANIA.

DELAWARE COUNTY CONVENTION.

The semi-annual convention of our county was held in the M. E. Church at Linwood, November 21, the president, Mrs. Thos. McCanley, presiding. A very cordial welcome was given by Miss Isett, of Linwood, which was responded to by the president. An excellent paper on "Sabbath Observance" was read by Mrs. Miller, of Media.

The devotional meetings, in the afternoon, led by Mrs. Agnes Ochletree, of Chester, was a very spiritual meeting, inspiring all with a greater zeal for the work which we have to do. Miss Carrie Wilson, our delegate to the National Convention, gave a most interesting report, which was accepted with thanks. The evening session was very pleasant, the choir of the church furnishing some excellent music, the hymns sung being exceedingly appropriate to the addresses which were given. Our president delivered an able address, which was profitable to all. Mrs. Fulton, of Chester, read a paper on "Social Purity," elevating to those who heard it, and showing that the subject was near to her heart. Mr. Isett, the pastor of the church, made a few remarks relative to the late campaign, which were well received. The convention closed with the universal feeling that it had been a day well spent, and with the determination to not "weary in well-doing."

MRS. ELLA L. HANNUM,
Rec. Sec.

CHESTER COUNTY CONVENTION.

The first quarterly convention held in Chester county since the break in our W. C. T. U. was held at Phœnixville on Thursday, December 5. Songs of rejoicing and praise are heard from every quarter. The convention was the finest quarterly one ever held in the county, so the oldest members say. There were thirty-five unions represented, and over two hundred delegates and visitors assembled in the Central Lutheran Church. All the state officers were present except the treasurer, and word, of counsel and cheer from our brave little state president. Mrs. Mary H. Jones, were a source of strength and hopes Other distinguished visitors present were Mrs. Olive Pond Ainies, state recording secretary; Mrs. H. H. Forrest, state corresponding secretary; Mrs. Oberholtzer, state superintendent of narcotics, and Mrs. S. S. Fessenden, of Massachusetts; all of whom addressed the meeting, to its pleasure and benefit. It was truly a wonderful gathering. One woman said, "I have wept more tears of joy to-day than ever I shed in sorrow." We are convinced that the work will go on with more energy and enthusiasm than ever before. The new county president, Mrs. Ella M. Gordon, successor to Mrs. Richard Darlington, presided for the first time and won the hearts of all by her gentle, fervent spirit. A very full report of the National Convention was read by Miss Harriet McIntire, and one from the state by Mrs. Elma M. Preston. The music was plentiful and inspiriting. The delicious hot lunch furnished by the Phœnixville union was beyond description. Literature was liberally distributed, committees appointed to carry out new and enterprising projects, and resolutions were passed testifying to the loyalty of Chester county to the National; condemning the *White Ribbon*, which has heretofore been our state organ, for publishing "several articles of an objectionable character in the November number of its columns, at which we are pained beyond measure, deeming its introduction unprofitable in our homes"; and extending hearty thanks to the women of Phœnixville union for their entertainment.

The out-going trains bore away a happy, earnest band. One car was filled with white-ribboners, and the time to Frazer was spent in singing "Blest be the tie that binds," "Rescue the Perishing," "My Country 'tis of Thee," etc., etc. The railroad officials declared that they were sorry to part with the happy passengers and the music. Peace and harmony reign among us once more, and we believe Chester county, in spite of her trials, will still continue the banner county of the state.

W. C. T. U.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

MISS WILLARD writes:—"Mrs. C. T. Cole, of Mt. Pleasant, Ia., has been made associate superintendent of the department for the promotion of social purity. Mrs. Cole has developed unusual power as a speaker, and has built up the work in Iowa into encouraging proportions.

She will go out to speak as invitations indicate, and all state presidents and superintendents are urged to write her, asking help. They will find the financial phase of her plans not at all burdensome. Among the subjects of lectures by Mrs. Cole are the following: 'Happiness, and How to Find it'; 'Danger Marks'; 'The Child as a Factor in Society'; 'The Bible — How it Meets the Deepest Need of To-day'; 'Helps in Mother-Work'; 'Address to Young Women.'"

MICHIGAN CITY, Indiana, W. C. T. U. is doing active work this year. Thanksgiving Day was observed by the public schools as an occasion for contributing to the relief of the city's poor. By special request the W. C. T. U. took charge of the distribution, and gave out great quantities of provisions and clothing. A dozen ladies and several teams were kept busy supplying over fifty needy families. December 22 was observed as Crusade Day, a service being held in the Methodist Church in which a number of leading members of various churches took part in short addresses, readings and music.

A CORRESPONDENT writes as follows, December 9: "We had such a treat this afternoon at the regular meeting of the Boston union. Our dear Miss Willard was with us, and our hearts burned within us as she talked of the new and sweet way which had opened before her, because of a deeper consecration of self—body, soul and spirit—to Christ; tender, loving words, full of longings for all the white-ribbon women to be more fully in the Spirit, and rich in that grace which ever pervades the speech of our beloved National leader. "Nearer, My God, to Thee," sung by our own sweet songstress, Mrs. Alice Osborne, together with the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," all joining in the chorus, prepared us for the spiritual feast in the Bible reading by Miss Scovel. The latter, with that earnestness of manner and assurance of faith in God's truth which belongs to those who have tested these truths, spoke of the joy of that liberty "wherewith Christ hath made us free," together with the blessings which must come to those who seek a personal and intimate acquaintance with God the Father. It was a meeting long to be remembered, the influence of which must be felt for time and eternity. I know that I shall be able to do better work because of the strength gained in those precious moments."

THE present address of Mrs. Cornelia B. Forbes, president of Connecticut W. C. T. U., is 152 Wethersfield Ave., Hartford, Conn.

STRONG resolutions, breathing the utmost loyalty to the National W. C. T. U. and its president, and to the prohibition of the liquor traffic, were passed by the Du-Page county, Illinois, convention in recent session.

ONE of those happy things which now and then brighten the editorial sanctum, came to THE UNION SIGNAL office, not long ago, in the form of a photograph of a baby whose very looks bring sunshine to the heart, so sweet and bright and lovely is this little namesake of the National president, "Frances Willard Groo," of Middletown, N. Y., born October 19, 1888, the day of the opening of the National Convention in New York City. All good be with the dear little maiden, now and forever!

THE president of Arkansas W. C. T. U, Mrs. Lydia M. Chace, sends loving words in regard to the death of Mrs. Emma J. Rice, the superintendent of mothers' meetings, and a most interested, faithful worker. The society is filled with sorrow at her loss. Appropriate resolutions were passed by the union. The funeral services were conducted under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. They carried her tenderly to the State Headquarters, accompanied by her family, where they were met by a large company of sympathizing friends. The Rev. Dr. C. B. Besse conducted the service. After the singing of "Jesus keep me near the cross," which was a favorite hymn of Mrs. Rice and was often sung by her when about the Master's business, he spoke of her life and work. He commended her example as a wife, a mother, a friend and a citizen, also her work in the W. C. T. U. He told how, by her influence, one town had been rid of the rum curse, and thanked God that in that blessed home to which she has gone her heart will not be made to ache because of sin and misery. Her life was a daily witness to the gospel she taught.

THAT must have been a delightful meeting which was planned for to be held on Crusade Day in Tremont Temple, Boston, at which Mrs. Livermore, Mrs. Barney, Mrs. A. J. Gordon, Dr. Brodbeck, and Dr. Arthur Little were to speak, and Mrs. Alice J. Osborne was to sing. May its echoes reach the readers of this paper in a fuller record, and inspire every heart to better service!

MRS. S. M. I. HENRY writes, December 12, of her recent evangelistic trip in Missouri: "The work has been blessed. Have attended three conventions in Missouri, beginning in St. Louis, November 19; Arrow Rock, the 26th, and Fayette, December 5th and 6th; have given twenty-four addresses at different points in the vicinity of their conventions. On Sunday last, at Fayette, I addressed a splendid audience of young men in the afternoon, and felt that it was an occasion worth traveling a thousand miles to find. They received my message in a way to warm my heart for a long time."

STILL later, word comes from the corresponding secretary of Kinmundy, Ill., where Mrs. Henry has been holding a series of meetings, concerning which she says: "Our people were delighted with her, and all enjoyed the services. We have long felt the need of evangelistic effort in our W. C. T. U. work; and now feel that as a union we have been built up and made stronger by Mrs. Henry's visit. Would that all our unions might have just such an uplift in thought and work as this earnest worker's soul-stirring words will give!"

The Crisis is a bright little monthly paper, published by Mrs. I. N. Taylor, at Edinburgh, Erie county Pa., at the wondrously small subscription price of *five cents per year*. It is full of truths about high license, the labor question, and all current topics that interest temperance people, and THE UNION SIGNAL wishes it success and a large circulation among W. C. T. U. women everywhere, [illegible] in Pennsylvania.

WILL the authors writing under the nom-de-plume of Kit Clover and A. Tourmaline, send their address to this office at once.

THE W. C. T. U. of Clear Water Harbor, Fla., mourns the loss of a beloved member, Mrs. S. S. Woodruff, who passed away December 6, 1889. She went there from Hannibal, Mo., in 1885. Soon afterward she organized a union here, of which she was made president. She has been the leader and a most efficient worker in the union, and it has suffered an irreparable loss by her death.

NOTICES.

The prison and jail department of New York state W. C. T. U. is publishing a calendar with twelve monthly leaves in the center. The card is headed "With Greetings from the Woman's Christian Temperance Union." "So teach us to number our days," etc., and the Lord's Prayer is below. On the back of the card are the Commandments. I failed to secure funds for the daily leaf calendar, but can issue the present, with monthly leaves, to supply the three prisons of my state. The card is to be handsomely engraved, from a design by one of our best articles, and the selections are suitable not only for penal institutions, but also for the home, the school-room, offices, steam-boats, railway stations, barber's shops, hospitals, asylums; wherever a calendar is used, we would like to take our "Greeting."

I will send specimen calendar to any address for ten cents in stamps; twelve for one dollar, postage prepaid; fifty or more at the rate of seven dollars per hundred, express charges to be paid by the receiver. The money must accompany all orders, either in postal-notes, express-orders or bank drafts on New York. Address Mrs. R. H. Bloom, 52 Clark street, Auburn, N. Y.

A Bible, Bagster edition, was found after the National Convention, which must be a serious loss to its owner, being marked in the most careful manner, as if by one of scholarly habits, one passage being compared with another. It is in safe keeping at Rest Cottage, and any one writing to Mrs. Mary Hayes Jones, Evanston, Ill., care Miss Frances E. Willard, can receive full information about this Bible, which, it is hoped, may lead to its recovery. Mrs. Mary H. Jones, president of Pennsylvania W. C. T. U., lost a diamond ring during the convention, and Mrs. Mary J. Stille also of Pennsylvania, a good knife. If any information is to be had concerning these articles, it may be left at 161 La Salle Street, Chicago.

Official Communications.

DEPARTMENT FOR PROMOTION OF SOCIAL PURITY.

It is intended to give a series of brief suggestions under this department from its different workers, and the following is from Mrs. C. T. Cole, of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, the new associate superintendent. Another will follow from Mrs. Dr. Kellogg, superintendent of mothers' meetings (under this department), from Dr. Kate Bushnell, evangelist of the department, and so on. These general announcements will then be collected in a leaflet for 1890. FRANCES E. WILLARD, *Nat. Supt.*

En route in Ct., Dec. 16, 1889.

SUGGESTIONS BY MRS. COLE.

What can we, as women, do to coöperate with the White Cross Army to promote its work?

We need a clearer comprehension of the fact that women are everywhere the queens of society; that social standards rise or fall just as women in united ways raise or lower the social scepter; that men will always respect and follow the standards that women combine to hold. Women need to be educated to a realization of this great responsibility.

White Cross work can hardly be started in any community without certain preparatory work that can be most effectually done by womanly effort. There must be an arrest of thought, an awakening from the fatal lethargy that pervades society, and even the Christian church, concerning this double standard of morality, and all that grows out of it; there must be the creation of sentiment in favor of higher standards and nobler ideals. This can hardly be accomplished without the spoken word, a trumpet-call from pulpit or platform by some of the accredited speakers, some man or woman called and anointed for this difficult work. This is precisely what our unions everywhere can do. Through this chain of organization all things are possible. However remote the speaker desired, and however hopeless to secure for a single place, a line of consecutive appointments may be arranged, thereby insuring comparatively easy terms for each place, and the almost simultaneous awakening of a whole district or state.

When the ice of indifference and reserve is thus successfully broken, the work can be still further forwarded by the distribution of literature; by holding other public meetings addressed by local speakers, by wise selections or original articles in the local newspapers. When this introductory work has been sufficiently strong and thorough, it is quite possible and most desirable to hold a special Sunday meeting for men only, addressed not only by the clergy, but by elect laymen, including a physician when possible. After the earnest, direct appeals possible only at such a meeting, the White Cross pledge may be presented for signatures, placing in each signer's hand a copy of the pledge and one or more of the carefully prepared White Cross leaflets to read himself, and loan to his friends. Such meetings may be followed by organization and the noble work of spreading these principles; of protecting the weak; of redressing wrong; of cleansing the moral atmosphere, and making life easier for all.

The White Shield stands for all forms of purity work for and among women; rescue work wherever possible, preventive work everywhere. In this last, every woman can lend a hand; and it ought to be understood that there is no place, however small, or sheltered, where it is not needed—that all children and all young people need it. To be effective, we must have a strong, united effort. And to this end we urge,

1. A thorough canvass of every community with the beautiful, significant White Shield pledge for all women over sixteen. Leave always a card copy of the pledge and a helpful, awakening leaflet. Keep a record of the number of women who decline to sign it, with a memorandum of the reasons they give. Let each signer clearly understand that by this signature she does not necessarily join any organization or agree to pay any fees, but that she thus lends a hand to this great world movement, that she thus falls in line with the New Crusade.

2. Make an earnest effort to introduce the juvenile pledges into schools, Sunday-schools, Loyal Temperance Legions, and Societies of Christian Endeavor. The White Shield pledge for girls, "Daughters of the Temple," and the Silver Cross for boys.

3. Establish a series of mothers' meetings for all women who can be induced to attend. Make out a list of vital topics for, at least six months in advance, with carefully selected leaders. Publish those programs in neat and attractive form, with a cordial invitation to all who receive them to attend, and a request that they extend the same invitation to their friends and neighbors. The leadings on each topic should be carefully prepared, never covering over thirty minutes, to be followed by a discussion which must be strongly guided and held strictly to the topic, and far above all hint of gossip.

Send to the W. T. P. A., 161 La Salle Street, Chicago, for programs, literature and helps for these meetings.

4. Take *The Philanthropist* and circulate on the Magazine Club plan—making each number reach ten families.

5. Try in every way to awaken new interest in our public schools and in superintendents, teachers and janitors. Try to secure competent women with mother-heart and mother-eyes, on every school-board. Insist that school premises, especially play-grounds and out-houses, shall be kept as free from everything that defiles the heart or imagination as our family sitting-rooms.

6. Use all possible effort to secure better protection and better wages for working women. Encourage "Working Women's Associations" and "Travelers' Aid Work." Cultivate a deeper interest, a more Christian spirit toward domestics, "the strangers within our gates." Realizing that as women, in a very deep sense, we are both our brothers' and our sisters' keepers, and that we cannot afford to offend or even neglect "one of the least of these little ones."

7. Work for improved legislation for the protection of both girls and boys. Try to secure in every state a home, similar to "The Benedict Home" in Iowa, which shall stand for saving the poor girls who everywhere stretch out appealing hands in the baptism of their first motherhood. Work for reformatories for women, where vagrant and incorrigible women and girls may be isolated from society, with all possible means of reform. Open in cities and large towns such institutions as the "Anchorage Mission" of Chicago, "The Florence Mission" of New York. "The Bethany Home" of Minneapolis, and, in connection with these the "Life-Saving Service," heretofore explained and urged.

RAILROAD DEPARTMENT.

MY DEAR SISTERS:—Since the National Convention we have had much encouragement in the railway department, and hope we shall soon be able to begin the work of organizing the Railroad Temperance Associations as the cards and badges will soon be ready. We hope there will be earnest work done along this line; the blue ribbons will take the place where badges are not at hand. We greatly desire that special effort shall be made to hold a noon meeting on the first Tuesday of the New Year, January 7, 1890, at some office, shop, or wherever a convenient place can be secured. We want all to remember *Tuesday* as the railroad day. Let our railway men know that they are remembered. We attended the noon meeting held in Chicago & Northwestern shops, by Secretary Cook. He had a little organ, kept there for these meetings. I found the influence of that meeting in Nebraska; also met another who was converted through the noon meetings held in the L. & N. shops, by Mrs. Soule, of Louisville, Ky.

We had some work in Creston, Iowa; good attention at noon meetings, also at Plattsmouth, Neb., where we enjoyed a lively county convention. The Y's secured the opera house, where all met together, marched two by two from their various schools, and we had a children's meeting, over one thousand strong. We had an all-day meeting with a number of others in Omaha. In the W. P. carpenter shop we were surprised to find a large platform erected for a number of visitors; then seats for employes. A number of the state officers of the W. C. T. U., railroad officials, ministers and their wives, with others attended these meetings, and all felt it was good to be there; much has been accomplished through this means of grace. We held a good meeting on short notice in the freight office at Lincoln.

We had a grand railroad mass meeting in the opera house at Omaha; also one of unusual interest at the Y. M. C. A. auditorium in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where several hundred railway men and their families were gathered. A blessed work commenced here through the faithfulness of two or three consecrated railroad men. Oh I find so many hungry hearts everywhere. My dear sisters do ask the Lord to help you! Get good, suitable cards or tracts for the New Year, and if you can't do any more than to have a few singers (take books, and you will find "boys" in every shop that can help you sing) and distribute your literature.

Let me hear of your efforts. We hope soon to have literature in foreign languages; let me know what you discover is most needed in your community, make special inquiries about this on the 7th. Where practicable do hold the cottage meetings.

We have a large supply of "wall posters"; can fill orders now, prepaid at one dollar a dozen; by mail, ten cents apiece. JENNIE SMITH, *Nat'l Supt.*

Mt. Lake Park, Md.

Publisher's Notes.

Now For 1890!

The spirit of bitterness against the W. C. T. U. is abroad, there's no doubt about that. Shall we then say and do nothing till it quiets down? Hardly. In the first place there are some well meaning—possibly—folks who won't let it die down, and in the second place the leaven will go on and on, unless the remedy is applied. The very best thing to do, of course, is to get the people we think to be misguided to reading THE UNION SIGNAL. Surely, but

How? How?

How does it come that over 70,000 get the paper now every week? Somebody had to ask somebody else to take it and they took it! "Well, but we find so much more bitterness than there used to be; people will not subscribe." Well, get them to to take it five weeks on trial, then. Some will refuse even that, but not many. One friend in Massachusetts last fall obtained 250 ten-cent names for us, and writes us December 21: "I have already secured some names for 1890.

Not One Refusing

who is a trial subscriber. All say it is the best paper they have ever seen, and some ask 'When are you coming to take my name?' "

This is a good record, but one that any one can duplicate. We write now to specially urge our friends to get short-term subscribers. We pay well for the work, and if we could get 1,000 workers to agree to canvass for short termers, would offer cash prizes well worth receiving. Write for circulars regarding this work. Let us buckle on the armor, there's a lot of hard fighting to be done yet, and every subscriber you get for THE UNION SIGNAL helps in the battle for right. The great truth now needed to be discerned in this country seems to be that the hope of the country lies in brave and independent thought and action, rather than in any one political party. To help this discourse to be practical, we make two good offers, viz:

No. 1.

To send THE UNION SIGNAL for five weeks, together with a copy of Conklin's Handy Manual, for the price of the Manual alone, viz., 25 cents.

No. 2.

To send *The Home Magazine* one year, (price 50 cents) and THE UNION SIGNAL five weeks for only 40 cents for both! This offer is a wonderfully generous one. The commission offered to short-term workers holds good in both these offers.

In Prison—Behind Bars

Are the men who have learned because others have a license to sell liquors is no protection whatever to them, that they are the dupes; the government has a part of their money, the city or village another part, and the man who sold the fiery stuff that stole their brains has the largest part, while they have the experience—behind the bars. If ever men do have a good chance to see what exceedingly great fools they have made of themselves, it is when they learn there is one place where even the government of the United States cannot sell a license; where that money, so desirable to have, according to some who bear Christ's name, cannot be paid in by the accommodating distiller, brewer, or saloon-keeper. Let us help these men "to come to themselves" in this their time of enforced prohibition, by sending them THE UNION SIGNAL and our other papers. We are told by all the prison officials, that THE UNION SIGNAL is most eagerly read by these unfortunates. To help on this truly philanthropic work we will agree to receive subscriptions during January only for papers to be sent to prisons, almshouses, jails, workshops, reformatory institutes, etc., at the following low rates:

THE UNION SIGNAL, *Young Crusader*, and *Der Deutsch-Amerikaner* all one year each, only $1.

THE UNION SIGNAL alone, only 50 cents.

You are not so situated that you can do jail visiting, perhaps, but here is an opportunity to send an evangel in your place. We cannot, however, hold the offer open more than through the month of January. One month should be time enough for action, surely?

Worthy Your Support.

The *Deutsch-Amerikaner* is a paper which appeals for support to every intelligent German in the country who believes in temperance. It has greatly improved in appearance and literary merit during the past year, so that a Chicago gentleman who is a judge of such things said he felt that it was a paper of which Germans might well be proud. To sustain such a paper requires labor and money. The editors are giving the former and doing their utmost to make it worthy of patronage, and it ought to be generously sustained by all who appreciate such an instrument as this is for promoting a healthy moral sentiment. The paper is now a semi-monthly and is offered at the exceedingly low price of fifty cents a year, or if taken in clubs of ten at forty cents or four dollars for the club. There are two columns in English edited by Mrs. Grubb who gives an idea of the purpose and aim of the paper to those who do not read German.

The Young Crusader.

Have you considered his claims? May he come to see your folks during 1890? Especially your young folks? Beautifully illustrated, full of good stories and good talks with numberless ideas for self-improvement—with exceptionally good special exercises—Flower, Fourth of July, Harvest, etc., etc. Where can you find a better use for fifty cents than in sending the journal to your own children or to some home where no such paper ever by any chance comes? Specially good attractions are under way for next year. We want you to help the young man to a firm subscription foundation.

Address WOMAN'S TEM. PUB., ASS'N,
161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

A Great Book For Agents.

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore's new book, "My Story of the War," is booming. Rev. George F. Magoun, D. D., President of Iowa College, recently wrote:—

"My experience as secretary of the Iowa Sanitary Commission had so prepared me to appreciate this rare story that *after opening it I found it difficult to lay it down, even for a moment. Every word of the 700 handsome pages had to be read.* It was largely done with swelling of heart and not a few tears. Did ever a gifted and eloquent woman have such a tale to tell before? Did ever a tender-hearted, patriotic, and right-loving woman of any land do such a work as is here recorded? Were there ever such memoirs of courage, sacrifice, great-heartedness, and love 'stronger than death' to be gathered up and enshrined by the heart and mind of one who was so largely a part of it all? *Until sensibility to what is most affecting in real life and real woe is dead in men, Mrs. Livermore's book will be a noble one, a moving one.*"

This grand work is published by Messrs. A. D. Worthington & Co., Hartford, Conn., and is sold only by subscription. They offer great inducements to men and women agents on this justly popular book.

A Visit To Washington.

So much has been said of Washington organs, that this paper has sent one of its representatives to visit the world-renowned Organ factory of Cornish & Co., and to examine in person the splendid $50 organ which they offer in a large advertisement in our paper this week.

Our representative found the organ to be precisely as represented in their advertisement; strictly first-class in every particular, and the guarantee which Messrs. Cornish & Co. give for ten years is as good as gold; because they are an entirely responsible firm, and do precisely as they agree to do.

We have no hesitation whatever in strongly urging our readers to take advantage of the extraordinary installment offer, which they make in this issue; it is a bargain not to be had every day in the week. Their large Catalogue, with special terms of payment, can be gotten free by addressing the manufacturers, Messrs. Cornish & Co., Washington, N. J.—[Editorial from THE CHRISTIAN AT WORK.]

The new Singer machine with its large drive-wheel and the Pearl—both favorites with the ladies. Prices low. Write to M. A. Scullin & Co., 762 Lake St., Chicago, for circulars.

"A New Administration."

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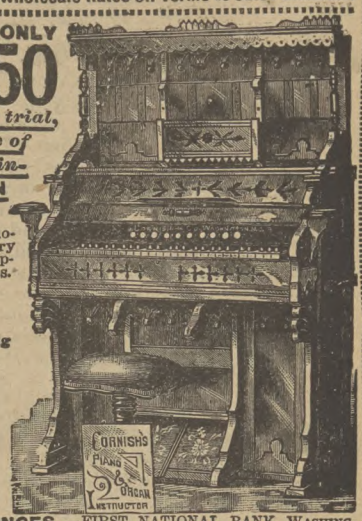

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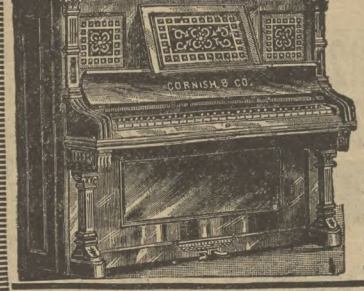

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The Young Crusader (juvenile temperance) semi-monthly edition. Single copy 50 cents; in clubs of 10 or over, 40 cents.

Monthly (Sunday School edition) single copy 15 cents; five to twenty-five copies, in package, each 1 cent; twenty-five copies or over, in package, at the rate of $1.00 per 100 copies, per issue.

The Oak and Ivy Leaf (monthly) organ of the Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union; single copy, 25 cents; in clubs of 10 or over, 20 cents.

Der Deutsch Amerikaner (semi-monthly) German temperance; single copy 50 cents, in clubs of 10 or over, 40 cents.

Ways of Working.

Here is one method practiced with good results by Miss I. C. DeVelling in her organizing tours. She sends to us and gets a good variety of our leaflets—Timely Talks, Signal Lights, Mothers' Meeting Leaflets, etc., and during the day puts them up in packets, giving a good variety of reading. At the close of her address in the evening she introduces the subject f literature, tells about the publishing interests and offers the packages for sale at five cents each. The result is invariably good—those who take enough interest in temperance and what has been said to step up and buy a package are always a goodly number, and are the ones that will look into the question further. Miss DeVelling knows of many wonderful results directly traceable to this line of work. It is absolutely true that free literature misses the aim nearly every time, just as we have found that to give away The UNION SIGNAL does not do the paper nearly as much good as to get people to pay 10 cents for a trial of it. The moment you get people to invest ever so little of their much-loved money they propose to see if they are getting the worth of it.

ANOTHER.

Miss Helen Walker, superintendent of UNION SIGNAL work in Illinois, writes: "During this month I have been trying a new plan. Have asked for a meeting of the union in towns I have visited and presented my work, asking that every union appoint a superintendent of this work and that the town be *thoroughly* canvassed—house to house visitation, in the interests of our publications and the W. C. T. U. work generally. The women, as a general thing, have received the plan very favorably. Of course in some places where they wished it, I helped do some of the canvassing, but left the names for them to send in, so throwing all responsibility on them, and bringing them in direct communication with the workers in the office. Mrs. S. M. James, county president of Macoupin county, wrote to every union in her county asking them to call a meeting for me, and gave them the date of my coming. It made the work very pleasant. I know you have already heard from some of the unions I visited in this county, as well as Green and Jersey counties."

We urge these two methods of work now in successful operation upon your attention. We also urge our readers to send us items like the above, giving methods used in different places. These columns cannot be put to a better use than to give the workers in California a chance to read how the friends and co-laborers in Massachusetts succeed, and vice versa. We fully expect to get a great many responses to our call for work who want to be "salaried assistants," and through them to develop the best plans and best workers the UNION SIGNAL has ever had. If you have not yet sent in your application do not delay about it—the new year has opened.

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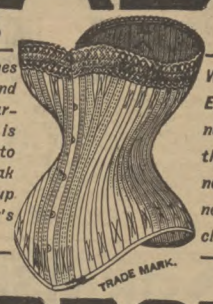
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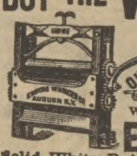
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Directions for Making a Nice Dressing: Take one pint of soaked bread, and season with two teaspoonfuls of salt and BELL'S POULTRY SPICE to suit the taste (on account of the purity, not more than a tablespoonful of the dressing for an eight pound turkey), also one tablespoonful of butter or fat salt pork cut up very fine. An egg well worked in will make the dressing cut up nicely. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.
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Come, come, now! let us be sensible for once in our lives, and have warm feet **this winter**, and a cool, level head. If our feet are warm our blood will circulate freely, and all the processes of Nature will go on while we are at work.

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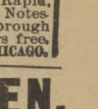

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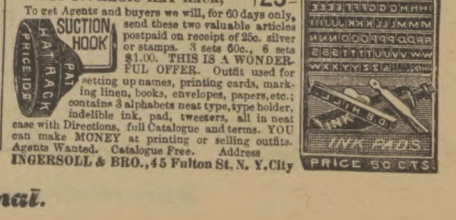

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Publisher's Notes.

Whose Business is It?

In 1886 we formulated a plan for having our literature brought before the members of the unions as fast as it should appear. Of course this could not be done without the co-operation of some one in each union. As fast as possible W. T. P. A. Representatives (as they were called) were appointed, whose work it was to show the samples to the members of the union, and, wherever possible, to effect sales. The plan worked well for awhile, and does yet in a great many places, but there must inevitably be changes and resignations, and we have not pushed the work as vigorously during the past year or two, because sending out so much literature free, and giving the privilege of returning any unsold at our expense, caused our ledgers to grow very large with accounts, so that we preferred giving the plan a good trial. We are more than satisfied that the idea is a good one, and we now again urge it upon the attention of the unions. We have not changed the offer, except that we require a deposit of twenty-five per cent of the list value of the packages as ordered. We now have eight packages from which to select, on all which a special profit is allowed the Representative.

Suppose we tell you exactly what we want done, and then you answer the question at the head of this column.

1st. Get up before your union, and say or read that the W. T. P. A. wants some one in your place to represent it, and that you move that Mrs. —(naming the brightest woman you can think of for the place) shall be elected to the office. Go on to say that the W. T. P. A. will send out carefully assorted packages of its literature, and that it will be the duty of its Representative to show the books and effect sales, etc., to the members of the union, and, as far as possible, to others in your place.

2nd. Say, in addition, that the W. T. P. A. will pay a percentage on all sales to the Representative, keep her posted as to new goods coming out, supply her with full instructions as to best goods to show, when and how to do it; and, in short, do all it can to help build up the feeling that should grow constantly—the personal relationship between the publishing house and those for whom it does the publishing. All we require is that the representative shall agree to faithfully endeavor to follow instructions, and that twenty-five per cent of all purchases shall be paid in advance. At the recent National Convention, Miss Willard (who heartily approves of the plan of having Representatives) recommended that each union should have a reader who should be in correspondence with the National, and whose duty it should be to regularly read extracts from our publications, which should be educational along the lines of W. C. T. U. work. This work, whenever possible, should be given to the W. T. P. A. Representative for obvious reasons. Now is the time to bring this whole matter before your union, and we trust you sufficiently see the great importance of it to take it out of the realm of everybody's business, to where it can be discussed and acted on in your own keenly intelligent way. You are our public, and in times like these, your need of intelligence as to what is being done at headquarters, is doubly great. There is no better plan than the above, and if it is not altogether clear to you in all its details, we hope you will write in to us at once, and ask all the questions you want to. It is not necessary to order a full line of all our publications; any selections best suited to your local needs can be made. Shall we hear from you, and soon?

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Edited by MRS. G. E. DAVIDSON, superintendent Health Department, Vermont W. C. T. U.

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Signal Notes.

WE believe that a little prayer in politics isn't going to hurt us as far west as we live.—*Major Pickler, South Dakota.*

THE Commissioner of Internal Revenue estimates that about 8,000,000 gallons of alcohol are used in the arts and manufactures.

THE Free Baptist General Conference, and also the Universalist General Convention in their recent sessions, adopted resolutions taking the most uncompromising attitude toward the liquor traffic, and boldly proclaiming that total abstinence for the individual and prohibition for the states, is the only wise and effectual method of dealing with the drink problem.

IN Hungary the state has acquired ten thousand public houses and inns, a very large number of which are to be closed, and thereafter re-opened as schools.

THE prohibitory proviso, submitted separately in North Dakota, called forth more votes than the constitution as a whole. The votes on the constitution were 35,548, and on the prohibition clause 35,945.

THE recent state convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of Connecticut at New Haven, was attended by over two thousand delegates, with audiences of three thousand to four thousand. On the temperance question, the convention committed itself "unreservedly to the cause of total abstinence," and pledged its influence toward the accomplishment, "at the earliest possible day, of the utter extermination of the liquor traffic."

OF the eighty thousand Swedes in New York, not one runs a saloon.

KANSAS has built 1,591 schools during last four years, and employs 1,591 teachers more than at the beginning of this period.

JAMES CLEMENT AMBROSE, of Evanston, Ill., is just home from Nebraska, after six weeks of both reform and popular platform work there, and believes that hard work will carry it for prohibition. Toward the end of January he will go east, and thence southward, as far as the Carolinas, at least.

IT is intended to lay before the International Anti-Alcoholic Congress, to be held next year in Christiana, Norway, a proposal to form an International European Temperance Union, with the object of promoting the consolidation of the movement in other countries, the headquarters being in London.

A CO-OPERATIVE distillery at St. Helens, California, is said to be turning out one thousand gallons of grape brandy, daily.

THE Rev. Dr. Talmage has secured in Athens a corner stone for his new church from Mars Hill, where St. Paul preached to the Athenians.

NEAL DOW'S testimony is to the effect that in the old rum days Maine was the poorest state in the Union; now it is one of the richest. In 1884, the people put prohibition into the constitution by a majority of 47,075, the affirmative vote being three times larger than the negative.

INDIGNANT resolutions were passed by the Good Templars of New York City and county, repelling the insinuation contained in the Union League Club's report on high license to the effect that "Prohibitionists share the responsibility for the present state of intemperance, crime and poverty resulting from the liquor traffic," and consider this as an unwarranted reflection upon this order which is "uncompromisingly opposed to license in any form or for any consideration, high or low." Another resolution earnestly condemns the appointment of Judge Brewer to the Supreme Court on account of his well known anti-prohibition views and decisions, and regard his appointment as an obstacle to the cause of prohibition.

WORD comes from Kansas of the very excellent work done there by Rev. George H. Vibbert since he addressed the state convention in September. He has delivered eighty-eight public addresses, besides addressing the children of the public schools on the tobacco question, and holding afternoon prayer-meetings with the W. C. T. U. at many points. In many instances after delivering the single lecture for which he was engaged, he has been recalled for a series of meetings, the pastors uniting with the W. C. T. U. in the invitation If there is "anything new under the sun" to be said on the temperance question, he is sure to present it. His enthusiasm is contagious.

A CONVENTION of colored religious associations lately in session at Indianapolis, Ind., demanded of the next Congress an appropriation of $100,000 to promote a project for the permanent colonization of the colored people in the West.

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DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE

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Address WOMAN'S TEM. PUB. ASS'N,
161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Business-like?

It would be just that to be provided with the answers to the many headed statements given out nowadays about the W. C. T. U. How dreadfully and fearfully some few were abused in the convention; what a tempest of hisses, groans, etc., there were; what vast falsehoods Miss Willard told about Vice-President Morton (don't hear *quite* so much about that somehow, lately!) how she threw an inkstand at Mrs. Foster, and other misleading statements. You can easily get folks to read the other side; in fact, a lot of them don't know there *is* another side, unless you tell them of it! How can you better do so than to put Miss Willard's annual address (DAILY UNION SIGNAL No. 1) and the Convention Number of November 21 in their hands?

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I received many weeks ago, while too much prostrated to reply, a W. C. T. U. pin. I wish now to express my satisfaction with it. It is the only thing I have ever seen that seemed even allowable in place of the real ribbon. It is an admirable device and most convenient for those who either like variety or who sometimes wish something more substantial than the ribbon. Yours for the right, E. S. B.

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Send 8 cents in stamps for over 100 samples. You will thereby have before you the finest stock in the country to make your selection from, and positively save from $4.00 to $8.00 on each dress pattern.
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CORDED CORSET WAISTS
are sold at all Leading Retail Stores. Ask for them.

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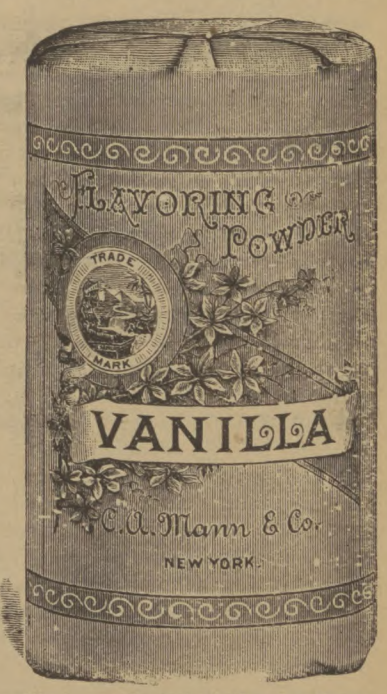

It was Sydney Smith who once referred to a lady as "the Vanille of society." A pretty and suggestive fancy, and a compliment which could not fail to please.

Pure Vanilla is concentrated, yet delicate. Its effects seem almost imperceptible, yet its omission is instantly noticeable. Who would not like to resemble this flavor? But with us, as with Vanilla, other and coarser ingredients are frequently mixed with the real stuff. Perhaps on the idea that a good thing must become better if intensified, a stronger, heavier quality of flavoring is often added, making it rank, bitter and disagreeable. It is cheaper, to be sure, but nobody wants it. The pure and unadulterated is always in demand. Everybody appreciates this. We would all like to be the real true flavor, but to many of us the process seems too difficult. The winds must blow and the sun must beat down upon us before full strength and sweetness can be attained. Even then, only the best part of us can be used, and that which already seems to us so very small, must be made still less by subjection to different temperatures, and much time before it has obtained full value. Green vanilla beans do not yield a fine flavor. They do not sell readily in the markets. They must be subjected to the curing process first, and it requires a large stock of patience. The New Year is here, the time of all good resolutions. Chimes are sounding from bell towers and steeples all over the land, and "Ring out the false, ring in the true," finds an answering thrill in every heart. Even prosaic duties of every-day life seem easy and pleasant to us now in the time of merry-making which is not quite over. We are ready to lay in new supplies, and to plan new systems if the old ones have not been satisfactory. Have you been using our Flavoring Powders during the past year? If so, you know their superiority. If you have not, begin the year by making a trial of them. Ask your grocer for them, and if he does not, and will not keep them, we will mail you a 1-ounce package each of the Lemon and Vanilla Flavoring Powders to try. (Also Powdered Perfumes in Satin Packets, sent by mail for 30 cents).

C. A. MANN & CO., 48 Murray St., NEW YORK

THE UNION SIGNAL

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WORLD'S AND NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

"THOU HAST GIVEN A BANNER TO THEM THAT FEAR THEE; THAT IT MAY BE DISPLAYED BECAUSE OF THE TRUTH."

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STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Woman's Temperance Publication Association will be held at the office, 161 La Salle St., Chicago, Wednesday, January 15, 1890, commencing promptly at ten a. m. Reports from officers and the business manager will be received, a number of directors for the ensuing year elected, and other important business transacted.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Alfred Tennyson, the poet laureate, is seriously ill.

Fifty per cent of Boston's school pupils are sick with "La Grippe."

Reported defalcations in the United States during 1889 amounted to $8,562,753

Chicago's fund towards the World's Fair in 1892, reaches the grand total of $3,634,780

An ordinance has been passed at Frankfort, Ky., prohibiting the sale of cigarettes within the city limits.

New York spent last year $17,000,000 on her public schools, employing 31,987 teachers to instruct 1,803,667 pupils.

Italian anarchists are posting placards calling upon Italians to follow the example of Brazil and overturn the monarchy.

The shops of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company in New York, were burned on the 3rd inst., causing a loss of $100,000.

M. Paul Blouet, whose familiar *nom-de-plume* of Max O'Rell will readily introduce him to American readers as the author of "Jonathan and His Continent," arrived in New York January 5, for the purpose of giving a course of lectures throughout the country.

Mr. Gladstone is said to be more interested just now in the new library he is building at Hawarden, than even in the "Irish question." Some sixteen thousand volumes are to be arranged, besides many papers, and such of his correspondence as can be read by the public. The house will be of iron, containing, besides the general library, a number of small rooms for the use of those who wish to study without interruption.

SUCH action as that of Frederick Krupp, at the head of the great metal and gun foundry, does much to reconcile the differences between capital and labor. He has lately established a fund of $100,000 to assist his employes in building homes of their own. Workingmen with homes never recruit the ranks of anarchy.

IT was strangely inconsistent that no woman's name appeared in the enrollment of that guard of honor assembled in Westminster Abbey, as witnesses, when the revered form of Robert Browning received the highest degree of immortality in the world's power to bestow. Mr. Browning had more than poetic apprehension of the "divine" in woman, he recognized the homely human in her, and advocated her enfranchisement upon the ground of clear judgment, and capacity for good statesmanship, yielding her the best tribute of the best manhood—hearty respect.

THE great hope which undergirds the true worker in any reform movement is this: that some day the conscience of a nation will be summoned to make its laws! First, in the quiet home life, the morning glory of which will be a sure prophecy of a midday sunlight, with strong, direct rays, radiant and redolent with "good will to men" expressed in purer social laws and customs. Next, at the ballot box, where it will intelligently meet the great questions of the day, and weave into delightful harmony *vox populi* and *vox Dei* in the song of "peace on earth." Lastly, in halls of legislation, conscience will complete and crown its work by the enactment of laws, not as now upon the low plane of present demand, but upon the higher plane of a nation's need, and at this "meeting of mercy and truth," "righteousness and peace shall kiss each other," and "glory shall dwell in our land."

TAKING it upon the basis of local taxation, the saloon is an economical factor of singular blandness. The first cost of the whisky in a "drink" is a third of a cent. This pays the farmer for the grain, the distiller and all his employes, the cooper for the barrel, and everybody who has managed to dip so much as the tip of his finger in the dreadful broth, from the time the innocent ground was ploughed until the vile liquid was "rectified" for drinking. Allowing a liberal estimate for the expense of "aging," principally done upon paper, we may take the value of the whisky itself in a "drink" at one cent. Take the license taxes of all sorts, national and municipal, at two cents, and we shall not be far out of the way. The national tax of ninety cents a gallon is a cent and a half a drink, the bartender's estimate giving sixty drinks to the gallon. This leaves seven cents as the profit of a ten-cent drink, at least nine cents for a twelve-cent drink, and eleven or twelve cents for a fifteen-cent drink. Mixed drinks pay as well as any, for only half as much whisky is put into them as in plain ones. The whisky saved more than pays for ice, sugar, etc. The saloon, therefore, takes more and gives less than any other form of commerce.

STATISTICS show that the drinking portion of every fifty-seven adult males, in some communities, (Chicago, for instance,) supports a saloon. This means that a certain number of families are impaired in their resources to precisely this amount, which must be equal to absorbing the total earnings of at least six families out of the proportion of fifty-seven actively engaged in supporting the saloon. These six families have to be supported by the sober element of the group, and therefore the saloon is the pecuniary enemy of all families in communities tolerating them. The pecuniary damage is not lessened if we choose to regard the expense as apportioned upon the average among the whole number. For in any case it means that the saloon subtracts that part of the communal resources, out of which savings and the more ornamental part of the expenses would otherwise come. The saloon therefore tends to restrict all families within its influence to a mere struggle for existence, on the lowest and barest plane.

THE failure to incorporate a prohibitory clause in the constitution of New Hampshire, has made the liquor-selling element bold to violate the limited statutory prohibition, which has been operative there for many years. The people are not blind to the relation between such violations and the recent increase of crime. Last week Gov. Goodell issued an appeal which the secular press pronounces an extraordinary proclamation. In our opinion it attests his fitness for the executive office of the old Granite state:

In view of various heinous crimes which have been committed in our state within the last few weeks directly traceable to the use of intoxicating liquors, in the sale of which the criminal laws have been flagrantly violated, now, therefore, I warn all persons engaged in this illegal and deadly traffic to desist therefrom immediately, and I call upon the Attorney-General of the state, the solicitors and sheriffs of the counties, the mayors of the cities, and selectmen, and all other officers throughout the state, and upon all good citizens of every party, to unite in one supreme effort to close up and suppress every liquor saloon of every description within our borders. "Let no guilty man escape." Numerous decisions of our Supreme Court attest the constitutionality of our prohibitory liquor laws. Let them be vigorously enforced, that our people may enjoy the great benefits which are sure to follow. And I cannot refrain from urging all churches, temperance organizations, and all persons who desire the best good of our commonwealth to redouble their efforts to promote personal sobriety and temperance among our people.

Last Sunday the campaign was opened by enthusiastic mass-meetings in Keene and other cities. New Hampshire still has law enough to secure the best results. The validity of its enactments has been affirmed by the Supreme Court, and all that is required is enforcement.

Our National President has sent the following letter to Governor Goodell:

HONORED FRIEND:—On behalf of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, I send you the assurance of high appreciation and profound gratitude. By your recent message urging the enforcement of laws against the liquor traffic, you have given an impetus to every blow struck for the protection of the people's homes and gladdened every heart that loves humanity. Our fifteen years of honest hard work against the saloon have taught us that *the officer behind the ordinance, the law-enforcer back of the law*, is the final factor of success. Your earnest and helpful words have emphasized this truth so vital to the future of our beloved land; you have asked the co-operation of all good people in the sacred work of making prohibition prohibit; and may God's richest blessing rest upon you in this high endeavor is the prayer of Your friend and sister,

FRANCES E. WILLARD.

THE Sioux chiefs demand the fulfillment of the promise made them in 1868, of free schools on the reservation. Their arguments against distant institutions seem well taken. The United States Commissioner of Indian affairs confirms the statements of great mortality among the students after their return from the schools at Carlisle and Hampton. One of the chiefs said, referring to the fogs at Hampton: "The breath of the earth rises up and poisons our children." Certainly the death rate among them is high. The exposure incident to wigwam life after having been housed for years, induces pulmonary diseases, of which a large percentage are fatal. The chiefs, however, believe these diseases are contracted in the damp eastern climate, and would be obviated by locating the schools in the reservations. "Give us the schoolhouse at home where our children will be well and strong in the free air and the Great Spirit's sunlight," prayed American Horse. "I want a school big enough for six hundred pupils, where our children can have white children's education, where we can see them every day strong and well, growing up to be useful men and women, and all the time we shall be learning from them the ways of your people.' Surely the world moves toward the millennial age at quickening pace when the Indians are willing to learn from the children, demanding not more blankets and rations, but more educational advantages and better opportunities for working out their own civilization.

THE Central W. C T. U. of Chicago gave a reception on New Year's Eve at Bethesda Mission, 406 S. Clark St., where for years their nightly gospel temperance meetings have proved the power of God unto salvation to hundreds of lost men. There were songs, Scripture reading and prayer; short addresses by Mrs. Carse, Miss Hood and Mrs. Rounds in the cordial manner characteristic of those great-hearted women; a recitation by Miss Leavens; and an experience meeting in which men told briefly the story of their great deliverance weeks, months, or years ago, "blessing God for the W. C. T. U. and this Mission." The appeals to drinking men, many of whom were present, were most earnest, and full of encouragement and faith in God to save and keep. The supper, which was substantial and abundant, gave opportunity for many unexpected manifestations of unselfishness on the part of the guests in the generous serving of others before themselves. One stalwart German, converted last summer, passed plates until every one was helped, and the choicest of the food had been served, before taking anything himself. It was afterward learned that his last meal was breakfast of the day before. During the singing of "Home, Sweet Home," tears glistened upon some of the most hardened faces, showing that the deep well of tenderness in their sin-scorched souls still holds living water. Before closing the meeting, Col. George Woodford, with burning zeal, urged upon them the gospel, which had been equal to his own case. When the pledge-book was opened, the whole audience seemed to press up the aisle, among them was the young policeman on duty there. More than half of those present remained to the inquiry meeting which followed, and at the final close—just as 1889 was dying—twenty-five men stood up to signify their determination to lead sober, Christian lives.

Contributed.

"ENTERED INTO REST."

BY HELEN G. RICE.

Oh! not alone above the silent sleepers
Whose feet have touched the everlasting shore,
Whose hands are folded from their patient toiling,
Whose lips respond to love's caress no more;
But on the heads of some who walk beside us,
By whose dear presence all our days are blest,
May we pronounce that peaceful benediction
Of heavenly sweetness, "Entered into rest."

To those whose waiting ears have heard the Master
Say, "Peace, be still!" to every anxious care,
And dropped their burdens, like an out-worn garment
Which they no longer need, or wish to wear,
In sure fulfillment of His word of promise
The peace that passeth human thought is given;
And on their hearts they bear the seal of pardon,
And on their tranquil brow the stamp of Heaven.

Fiercely the storms of life may rage around them,
But no rude tempest shakes their sure repose,
While God in His Pavilion safely hides them,
Secure from every adverse wind that blows.
Their willing hands cease not from earthly service;
Not rest *from* toiling does the Master give,
But rest *in* labor is the sweeter portion
Of those who die to self, in Him to live.

Bravest of leaders! On your brow unclouded
We place the crown yours is the right to wear;
Its fifty polished gems of rarest lustre,
We weave with shining threads of love and prayer.
As from the East and West, and North and Southland
Your loyal subjects rise and call you blest,
Upon your head we breathe that benediction
Of heavenly sweetness, "Entered into rest."
Boston, Mass.

AN OLD-TIME TEMPERANCE REFORM.

BY MRS. GEORGE ARCHIBALD.

"Do come and see us," wrote my friend Maggie, "we are beautifully situated. Our house is old-fashioned, and I know you will like that. And there is a cemetery with over a thousand graves just across the road."

I read the above queer postscript several times, with varying emotions. I knew it was written in simplicity as a real inducement to the visit I had so often been urged to make. Yet I objected to the opinion evidently held that my love for graveyards would make me eager to tarry next door to one. I objected so much, that my intended trip to Maggie's came near being, at least, postponed. Yes, I seriously thought of writing to say I would have come, had she but bought a house in a more cheerful neighborhood, But I didn't! For my trunk was partly packed before the letter came.

The house was really beautifully situated in the village of Brookton, and, strange as it may seem, the cemetery added to its advantages. It was an old square cemetery which no longer was used for interments except that once in a long time some former inhabitant, dying away from the scenes of his youth, was brought back to lie among his fathers. The later citizens of Brookton buried two miles away in a larger, grander spot.

The old cemetery was full of shade from the beautiful, great trees within it, and on the bright spring morning after my arrival in Brookton, there was such a chorus of song from the branches as would delight any true lover of music. Looking out, I determined that my first walk should be in the cemetery.

"I knew you would want to go to the graveyard, the first thing," said Maggie, tying on her slat sun-bonnet. How natural it looked! She had worn that sun-bonnet on all sun-bonnet occasions ever since I could remember, and the gingham parasol which she next proceeded to raise, had accompanied the sun-bonnet whenever gingham parasols were proper.

To get into the cemetery we had to go up a flight of steps outside the fence, and down a flight inside. This brought us into a grass-grown road through which the mournful funeral trains used to pass. Now, only foot passengers traveled this way. But though disused, the burial place was well kept, as village cemeteries go. The thick grass was not overlong, and the creeping Charlie and myrtle on the old mounds was not over-riotous. Here and there in discarded crockery from many pantries, were bouquets. They were fresh enough to make the passer-by sure the dead were not forgotten.

From childhood I have never neglected to look at old headstones wherever they were accessible, and many a quaint tale have I heard of the long dead. Perhaps none quainter than the tale told that morning by Maggie. She told it while we sat on a rough seat near two strange brown stones erected in memory of Nathan Bruce and Jemima, his wife. The stones were precisely alike. They bore urns, against which leaned, presumably, lachrymose mourners, whose countenances were draped with roomy handkerchiefs held to place by long and genteel hands.

The stories told by the inscriptions were fuller than modern tombstones give, and informed the reader that Nathan was born before and died after Jemima, though he survived her but one day. I do not remember the date of her death, but Jemima was born in 1793.

Here is the story of the pair, told to me by Maggie. Maggie—straight, tall, black-haired, keen-eyed, swift of speech, and sixty-five years old:

Nathan was the founder of the best and richest family in Brookton, and, like most founders of good families, he had worked hard and made a fortune by hard work and honest methods. Honest! He was so honest that it was not uncommon to hear folks say, "As honest as Nathan Bruce." By the time Nathan was a man of forty he had come to be a power in his community. Not another man for miles around sent so many thousand feet of lumber down the river when the water was high, as did he. Not another had so many good dollars stowed away!

All his neighbors and acquaintances everywhere were proud to know him. He was generous, big, and good-looking. But alas! like many another old-timer, he loved at uncertain intervals to indulge in the liquor of his age. And when Nathan Bruce was on one of his periodical jollifications he was a changed Nathan. He swore, he tore, he broke his wife's dishes, he spent his hard-earned savings with a lavish hand. Then for a long time he would again go clothed and in his right mind.

This fault of Nathan's by no means affected his standing in the community. It was not an uncommon fault, and then he was rich! Even in those primitive times, money atoned for many shortcomings.

Jemima was Nathan's second wife, and she was courted in strange fashion. One year to a day from the time of his first wife's death, Nathan called on his brother Hosea.

"Hosey," said he, "I never asked your advice about nothing. I never needed it, that's why. But judging from your experience, you know how to pick out a second wife. I think it's high time I took one. If you can think of anybody likely to prove as good as your'n, why mention her."

Hosea was nonplussed for a few minutes. "If 'twas me, I wouldn't hesitate," he said, "for if I made a mistake nobody'd suffer only me. But for you it's different. However there's the Widder Ketcham. She's unimcumbered, an' she's got plenty of means."

"The Widder Ketcham'll never do," replied Nathan. "She's too bustlin,' an' she talks too loud."

"Well, there's the Widder Langford. She's got a good home an' only one boy, an' he's of an age that's handy to have around."

"I won't have her, neither. She ain't none too good tempered. I want a pleasant woman or none."

"What do you think of Susan Baker? Have a good bit of money bimeby, of her own, an' savin,' besides. Good worker, young, pleasant an' pretty."

"No," replied Nathan, "I ain't one o' them men as wants a seckont wife young enough for a daughter."

"I guess you'll have to stay single, then. There ain't any more widders, an' not an old maid except Jemima Comfort, an' she's poor as poverty."

Nathan jumped up. "Much obliged. Hosey," said he. "I'll go right down an' ask her. Queer, I didn't think of it myself."

"You don't mean it!" exclaimed the surprised brother. "She ain't got a cent——"

But without waiting to hear expostulations, Nathan jumped into his wagon, started up his team and rode furiously down to Farmer Jackman's. Jemima made her home there. Mrs. Jackman was Jemima's sister, but Jemima had to work pretty hard. She was at work in the wide hall when Nathan drove up. She looked out from the door and bowed.

"How are you, Jemima?" called Nathan. "Just run down to the gate, won't you?"

Jemima ran down, neat as a pin in her drab gown. Jemima was a Quaker in speech and dress.

"Good-morning, Nathan," she said in a pleasant voice, looking at him inquiringly.

"Jemima," said Nathan, "I drove around to see if I could get you to do me a little favor. I'm ruther lonesome lately, an' I'm thinkin' of marryin'. It strikes me you'd suit exactly, and if it strikes you I'd suit, why just say so."

The clear eyes of Jemima were dropped a moment in reflection. A red color, that might have belonged to a worldly maiden, leaped to her cheek. Through her mind ran a thought of her dependent position, so often irksome, and another thought of the comfortable home of which Nathan Bruce would make her mistress. He had his faults, she knew, but he was kind and generous. He was ruddy and well looking, too. She raised her eyes, and said gently: "I guess thee'll suit, Nathan."

And it was but a week later when Jemima Comfort became Jemima Bruce, and was installed the neat and capable mistress of the best house in Brookton.

The first six months of married life passed happily. And then Nathan went to election. He stayed all day. He stayed all night. And next day, when Jemima had just seated herself to her solitary noon-day meal, he came noisily into the room. His face was flushed, his step unsteady. He sat down sullenly.

"Thee's just in time," said Jemima pleasantly.

It took no more than that to set Nathan roaring when liquor was in. And he began to roar. Not loudly at first, but with increasing volume. The election had disappointed him. He walked across the floor and kicked Jemima's cat viciously. Jemima's eyes flashed in a most unquaker-like way. She remonstrated.

This was Nathan's opportunity. He would not bear to be remonstrated with in this condition. He lashed himself into added rage; he swore, he tore, he knocked a chair over, he threw a tea-cup at the terrified cat. Jemima had heard years before of Nathan's "spells." She knew that they resulted in broken furniture and dishes, and that these things were generously replaced when all was over.

She resolved that the first scene of her married life should be the last. So when the pieces of tea-cup lay shattered upon the floor, she stooped to the wood-box, took up a stout stick of wood, and dashing it into the middle of the table, scattered the dishes far and wide. Then without pausing she flung another stick against the window, shattering a dozen panes.

Nathan was thunderstruck. His first wife, twice as big and three times as noisy as Jemima, had always sat breathlessly by while he let his temper exhaust itself. But the quiet Quaker woman who had so meekly gone to the gate to receive her proposal, so sweetly accepted it and so gently filled her place in her husband's home, was changed into a fierce destroyer. Was she made crazy by the excitement?

Sobered at the spectacle, the astonished husband cried: "What's the matter with you, Jemima?"

"Nothing, Nathan. I was only sharing thy spree with thee. A wife should enter with good heart into her husband's pleasures."

The astounded Nathan was not displeased by his wife's spirit. Perhaps, too, he was fearful that "sprees" shared by a woman might prove too expensive. At any rate, immediate reform began in that long-ago family.

Under the care and good management of Jemima, Nathan at last became a perfectly steady man, a devout church member, and when he died, too lonely to stay after her departure, he left four hardy, God-fearing, temperate sons, an honor to his honored name and to hers. From these are descended all those Bruces who, foremost in good word and work, have wrought so well in their generations, and, remarkably enough, there has never been a drinking man among them.

When Maggie finished her story it was time to return. I had in my hand a few flowers plucked in her old-fashioned garden. These I left upon Jemima's grave in token of my heartfelt approval of her energetic methods of temperance reform.

Maggie said there was no use of such a ceremony, as Jemima was perfectly unconscious by this time of praise or blame, but someway it made feel better acquainted with her.

RE-SUBMISSION IN KANSAS.

BY REV. GEO. P. HAYS, D.D.

The agitation for re-submission in Kansas is not intended for any effect it will have in Kansas, but for its effect on the prohibition campaign in Nebraska next fall. This product is not for "domestic consumption," but for the "foreign market." While the friends of prohibition in Nebraska are talking about the hard fight they will have next autumn, and how earnestly and systematically they must go at it, the breweries are now scientifically at work. This scheme is not the profound invention of the saloon-keepers themselves, but of the brewers who furnish capital and brains for their stool pigeons, who bear the public gaze and do the dirty work. As in Cincinnati, so here, the saloons are not outfitted by those in whose names they are, but by those who pose before the public as men of high principles,—who are striving to prevent the evils of excessive drinking by promoting the moderate use of harmless and healthy beverages.

Whoever supposes that these gentlemen are not smart, and cannot by their money hire smart men and women to do their thinking for them, is greatly mistaken. They have watched the past campaigns with care, and have measured every argument that has been brought into the field. They have seen that nothing has been more constantly hurled in their faces than the effect of prohibi-

tion in Kansas and Iowa. Every possible advantage, therefore, has been, and will be, taken to make the success of the Democratic party in Iowa seem a revolt against prohibition; while they very well know that the Iowa quarrel about the railroads was the real secret of the change of the votes. Whoever expects all the Democrats elected to the Iowa Legislature to vote for liquor may have in store for themselves a very notable surprise. It has been so in the past, and it is believed in the future many Democrats will refuse to stoop to do the corrupt work supposed to be wise as a political movement.

So everywhere Kansas has been quoted to prove that a state once blessed with temperance by law will not go back to drunkenness by authority. To break the force of that Kansas illustration, heaven and earth are to be shaken with a great clamor for re-submission. All sorts of people who can join in a *fama clamosa* are to be subsidized to add to the racket. Then amidst the uproar we will all be told just to look how these Kansas people are divided on the subject. It will be claimed that after years of testing it, there is just as much sentiment in favor of the saloon as there ever was. Already the parade of figures to show that the amount of tax that might be gathered from the saloons is begun, and interviews (which were never held) are written out in the editorial rooms of newspapers working in that interest, to show the widespread opposition of the people to the present law. *It is all intended for effect on Nebraska.* It is true Nebraska is near enough to make one think that no sane voter would believe these self-evidently false reports against the evidence of his own senses; but this furor is not intended or expected to influence the intelligent voter who travels abroad, but that narrow fellow who neither travels nor reads any newspaper but his own side of politics.

Is it not time for some one "to rise to a point of order"? All parliamentary rules of procedure require that the motion "to reconsider" must be made by some one who has voted with the majority. If the defeated minority could move to reconsider, they would be eternally bringing up the old subject,and nothing would ever be settled. Now the present advocates of re-submission are the very same people who opposed prohibition with might and main when it first carried by a large majority. Of course they are opposed to prohibition. They always were. That is no new discovery with any of their acquaintances. Whoever heard of the Kansas City *Times* having anything good to say of total abstinence except in the abstract and in the penitentiary. When now these quote their own views, and those of their old friends who have always been on that side, we submit they are "out of order." They never were on the side of the majority.

But it is not hard to find those who have changed their opinions. There are plenty of those in public life who opposed the prohibitory amendment who now say they still think it improper to interfere with private wishes in the matter of what a man shall drink, but that there is no doubt that prohibition has been a great benefit to the state, and is quite as well enforced as other legislation. If the results were not so serious, it would be ludicrous to see a paper berating men like Senator Ingalls as mere politicians and time-servers without any principles in their advocacy of prohibition, and then in the same column find it declared that the great majority of the people are opposed to prohibition. If Senator Ingalls is so devoid of principle as they would have us believe, and controlled only by a desire to retain his place in the Senate, is he so foolish as to thus alienate the very majority by whom he must be reëlected? They may talk as they please about Senator Ingalls lacking moral principle, but nobody but a fool would say he was not smart. If he is controlled only by a desire to stay in the Senate, after he published his articles in favor of prohibition you may be sure that the people are in favor of it. Another politician has vividly set forth his opinion of the people of Kansas by saying, that "they will not go back on prohibition till cats go back on rats and hawks quit eating chickens."

Just now the Kansas City *Times* in its advocacy of re-submission, has taken up that old cry of the Cincinnati *Gazette* before the saloons were closed there on the Sabbath. It has been daily repeating the assertion, that all the power of the state of Kansas cannot close the "joints" in Wichita, Topeka, Kansas City, Kansas, and Leavenworth. The population of Kansas are not untried people. Many of them "have been through the wars" and have seen the smoke of battle. The Kansas troubles of 1855 to 1865 were not such as to invite a sickly set of people without any spinal marrow in their backbones. Whoever will recollect those days of the Kansas and Nebraska controversies will see that neither side was to be trifled with. If it shall now come to a defiant challenge to abandon the law or submit to bloodshed and riots, as was the challenge in Cincinnati, then I think the bloodshed will come. If lawbreakers out West are thus to defy the law, there is a far more serious question to settle than that of prohibition. The question of all law and any law is first to be settled. It will be definitely settled when that time comes.

Whatever may be said of the prohibitory law of Kansas, it can hardly be more inefficiently enforced than is the law against murder in Missouri. The same paper that reports such open violations of the prohibitory law in Kansas, and therefore urges its repeal, will have in the same edition reports of two or three murders in Missouri. Shall we, then, repeal the law against the taking away of human life or undertake to regulate murder by selling license to gratify our revenge for a price? Will these papers and politicians count up for us the loss of revenue sustained by a failure to offer a price for blood that this red money may be put into the school fund? The other day two men went to murder a third. The murdered man killed one of his assailants. But to-day an enraged girl killed her father's hired man for assaulting her and teasing her about her lover. Elsewhere a man kills his paramour in his jealousy and then kills himself. Shall we ask Nebraska to prohibit neither liquor nor murder because Kansas cannot suppress the one nor Missouri the other?

THE RELATION OF INTEMPERANCE TO IDIOCY.

BY A. C. ROGERS,
Supt. of Minnesota Asylum for Feeble-Minded.

"Do you not find intemperance the most frequent cause of idiocy and imbecility?" is the substance of numerous questions which the medical officers of schools for feeble-minded are frequently called upon to answer.

The best information which we have upon the subject teaches us quite conclusively that intemperance is a potent influence in the causation of idiocy, but it is not so generally the cause as has been thought.

The principal sources of information upon this subject are the statements of certain commissions which reported respectively to the Massachusetts and the Connecticut Legislature, some years ago, and the investigations of superintendents of institutions for feeble-minded.

The fact must be borne in mind that the whole subject of the etiology of idiocy is, in our present state of knowledge, involved in uncertainties and conjectures.

In the first place, the pursuit of this study necessitates an invasion of the realms of domestic privacy into which the most enthusiastic student hesitates to enter, and from which is obtained but little that is relevant and direct.

In the next place, the study of objective traits and obvious family or individual history, if it reveals anything, very seldom reveals, *alone*, any one of the many factors which by the concurrent and almost universal testimony of observers *may be sufficient* to produce this condition. The evidence in most cases must, at best, be circumstantial. Our reasons for believing intemperance a prolific cause of idiocy are:

1. There have been well authenticated instances where the action of the alcohol upon the unborn child was direct and marked. The case often quoted from the writings of Dr. Edward Seguin will illustrate:

Mrs. D., a very refined woman of temperate habits, before the birth of her fourth child began to drink one quart of brandy a day and continued to do so, her head being never affected, until her son was born. Though she and her husband were remarkably swarthy, her child was pearly white; she has never touched brandy since. It is needless to add that the child was idiotic.

2. Again, from the psychical view alone, the fact of inebriety itself evidences a lack of will power and a vascillating disposition which become marked just in proportion to the degree of inebriety. Alienists now recognize that this condition is really a disease, and the courts have begun to rule upon this basis in the trial of inebriates for crime, holding that, expressing it broadly, a man who has not will power enough to prevent his becoming a confirmed inebriate, is insane. By the laws of heredity the child would not only become possessor of the naturally weak volitional powers of the parent, but would also be affected in some measure by the mental habits which both parents have acquired, unless offset by a fortunately strong faculty of one parent. One of the prominent characteristics of idiocy is this lack of will power, especially in its exercise to follow a fixed purpose. The hereditary tendency is evident.

No very valuable mathematical statements as to the importance of this factor as a cause of idiocy can be given, for the reasons at first suggested.

3. In 1848, in Massachusetts, a commission appointed for the purpose, prepared a report which became a state document, representing an examination of five hundred and seventy-four cases of idiocy. In the report, I understand, forty-five cases were fully tabulated, and of these, eleven were children of intemperate parents.

In 1856 a commission reported to the Connecticut Legislature embodying information concerning five hundred and thirty-one cases. Of this number, seventy-six were reported as having intemperate parents. In thirty cases both parents were so addicted, while in forty-six cases this sin was laid at the door of one parent only—the father being guilty in forty-three instances and the mother in three.

At the Royal Albert Asylum, Lancaster, England, an examination of the antecedents of three hundred inmates showed that sixteen had intemperate parents, while at Erlswood, England, a similar examination of eight hundred cases announced only six in which the condition was ascribed to intemperance.*

Dr. I. N. Kerlin, of Elwyn, Pa., in a very carefully prepared tabulation of one hundred cases, found thirty-eight in which there was recorded intemperance of parents.

Dr. C. T. Wilbur, of Lincoln, Ill., found eight cases resulting from abuse of drink by parents, out of three hundred and sixty-five in which the supposed cause of idiocy was recorded, but there is no statement as to the number of cases in which there were intemperate antecedents.

The writer, while serving as medical assistant at the Institution for Feeble-Minded at Glenwood, Iowa, examined the antecedents of five hundred cases and the causes ascribed for the condition. Of this number, in one hundred and fifty-six cases, no cause was given, but intemperance of parents was found in nine cases. In the remaining three hundred and forty-four cases, twenty-three had intemperate parents, while in only two cases was the cause ascribed to this habit.

There are two errors to be guarded against in the study of this subject, (1) The full acceptance of statements of parents and friends; and (2) The hasty assumption that any one unfortunate antecedent or condition is alone responsible for the mental deficiency of the child. The former is liable to underestimate the cause, and the latter to overestimate it, and both to obscure it. The former are of value only when the parents are intelligent and sincere, and the latter only as considered in connection with its associated infirmities.

In the tabulations last cited, while intemperance of parents existed in thirty-two instances,there were twenty-nine instances of feeble-mindedness in the family histories; eight of insanity; forty-six of scrofula; forty-nine of phthisis; twenty-five of kinship, etc. In many instances two or more of these factors existed in the same family.

The results of these investigations while disappointing to enthusiastic temperance workers, and while they are not as definite as would be desired, are sufficiently conclusive to have made those who have given the subject any study recognize intemperance in the use of alcoholic beverages as *one* of the important causes of idiocy. The teaching is certainly obvious, and any disappointment experienced results from an impression which has been quite general for a number of years that the *majority* of idiots were born of intemperate parentage. Loose expressions of those who would have been good authorities, may have, in a measure, been responsible for the view. We find in the writing of no less an authority than Dr. S. G. Howe the following, referring to the Massachusetts report before alluded to:

"Several striking truths are seen to be the result of these inquiries. One of the most important is, that *eight-tenths* of idiots are born of a wretched stock; of families which seem to have degenerated to the lowest degree of bodily and mental condition. *This condition of the body is the result of intemperance*, or of excesses of various kinds, committed, for the most part, in ignorance of their dreadful consequences." While there is much truth in this sentence, it is easily misunderstood. Intemperance in its broadest sense—the habitual over-indulgence of appetites, habitual over-exercise of mental or bodily functions, the constant submission to nervous strain and mental anxiety from whatever cause—these disqualify people to beget healthy offspring; and, alas! how much "liquor" has to do directly or indirectly in these matters.

Faribault, Minn.

*The information concerning the Massachusetts report and the examinations made at Lancaster and Erlswood, is taken from "Intemperance as a Cause of Idiocy," by Dr. G. E. Shuttleworth. Proceedings of American Association for Feeble Minded, p 46, session of 1878.

GOD IN GOVERNMENT.

BY M. A. GAULT.

The year of 1863 was memorable for inaugurating the God in government, or national reform movement. It was born at a convention that winter at Xenia, Ohio, representing eleven denominations and seven states, and called for prayer and conference over the state of the country. It was at a time when the smoke of the civil war hung like a black pall over the nation, and patriotic men were trembling for the fate of the Republic. The nation's sense of dependence upon God was so deep, that it even found expression on our coins in the words, "In God we trust." Simultaneously all over the North, the pulpits and platforms and press began to call attention to the fact that, as a nation, we had no moral anchorage,

that we recognized in our National Constitution no law higher than the popular will.

This convention at Xenia, crystallized into the form of a movement designed to press the agitation of the question, Does the higher law, or the civil statutes of the Bible, rule men in the sphere of politics? The next convention, which represented eight denominations, met in Pittsburg the following spring, and sent a Commission to present the claims of the movement to President Lincoln. After hearing the petition, the President said, "The general aspect of your movement I cordially approve." Afterwards, he said, in conversation with Dr. McAyeal, and several other members of the Commission, "You have gained one of the reforms you have sought during my first administration (referring to the abolition of slavery), and I hope you will gain this before my second expires." But Mr. Lincoln little dreamed of what momentous issues were involved in this question. It not only involves the overthrow of the liquor traffic, but the triumph of every other moral reform.

This reform movement has now for twenty-six years been steadily but surely blazing its way through the wilderness of prejudice and misrepresentation, until it has enlisted the best cultured brain and heart in the churches. It has a thorough organization with half a dozen lecturers, three of them constantly in the field, and an ably edited sixteen-page weekly organ, the *Christian Statesman*, of Philadelphia.

TEMPERANCE TEMPLE ITEMS.

MATILDA B. CARSE.

Dear white-ribbon sister, brother, boy or girl: Have you a Temple mite-box on your table? If not, write to Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, 145 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, inclosing a two-cent stamp, and it will be promptly sent you on condition that you will drop into it a cent a day, or its equivalent, during the next twelve months. Mite-boxes in quantities will also be sent to unions for the cost of transportation.

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We are writing these lines for next week's paper, on the first day of 1890. Sitting here in the dawn of the new year, and also, the dawn of the tenth and last decade of the century, a holy hush seems to fall upon us; we are trying to scan with prophetic eye what this new decade may bring of good to the world through the temperance reform. It is only given to mortals, however, to surmise what the future may be, by the history of the past. Sixteen years since the Christian womanhood of the land commenced the crusade against the liquor traffic, and what a change it has wrought on the whole face of Christendom. To say the least, it has caused an arrest of thought that will not cease until this mighty wrong of the centuries has been righted. Under God, one of the strongest weapons of the W. C. T. U. has been the literature sent out by its publishing house. Scores of eloquent tongues can but reach a few thousands, but their burning words can be taken up and voiced through the printed page to hundreds of thousands.

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It was just in the dawn of the last decade, January, 1880, that the Woman's Temperance Publication Association started on its career. Most of the friends of the cause, and in fact the leading women of the W. C. T. U., looked upon the undertaking as very risky, and as most likely to end in disaster. So they held aloof from it, but God was in the enterprise,—it could not fail,—and to-day it is acknowledged by the very women that looked askance at it and refused it a helping hand to be the strong right arm of the W. C. T. U. in its battle for God and country. Starting with one employe, an editor, and desk room in the W. C. T. U. headquarters, for which no rent was paid, it now has one hundred and twenty employes, including several editors, and requires such an amount of room that it is paying a rental of $9,000 per year. THE UNION SIGNAL, which is only one of its publications, has a weekly circulation of over 75,000. The Association has been paying dividends on the stock for five years, and it looks now as though the W. T. P. A. was entering upon the most successful year of its existence. So, as we look backward over the decade which has just closed, we cannot but exclaim, "What hath God wrought!"

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Would it be presumptuous, in the light of what has transpired, to prophesy as great a success during the next decade for the Woman's Temperance Building Association in the erection of the Temple as that which has crowned the W. T. P. A.? We think not. The one enterprise is as God-given as the other and as greatly needed, only it was necessary that the publications should come first. Now that money is needed to scatter this literature broadcast, the income from the Temple will accomplish this, and push on to success every line of work originated by the National Society.

Let the doubting and fearful ones lose all hesitancy and fear and come forward and do their part, feeling assured that God has set His seal upon this enterprise, which is to be a prominent factor in sweeping the W. C. T. U. into the twentieth century on the high tide of a God-given success.

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Mrs. M. A. Tunis, of Somerville, N. J., sends a couple of photographs of Grandma Heath, of that place; she is the oldest W. C. T. U. woman living, having attained her hundreth birthday the 24th of last July; she is still in vigorous health. These photographs, Mrs. Tunis has had taken in order to sell them to defray, as she says, the expenses of the W. C. T. U. work in her department. The photos are twenty-five cents each. Mrs. Tunis writes: "My postage amounts to a large sum in the course of the year; I must either make money to meet it or drop the work, as I have not myself the means to carry it on to my satisfaction." We quote what she says in order to show the great need there is in every department of national and state W. C. T. U. w rk for money to aid each superintendent in the development of her department. And this shows how much it will be for the benefit of each state to encourage the unions within its borders, to send as much as possible towards the erection of the Temple, for all moneys sent by a state towards the building fund of the Temple will receive a pro rata of the income from the building, thus enabling the state officers to supply the needed funds to superintendents of departments in every county in the state, besides furnishing literature and speakers with which to arouse the people to a sense of the enormity of the crime of strong drink.

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Mrs. F. D. Peck, of Muskegon, Mich., sent a beautiful plaque, painted in white water lilies, to be sold for the benefit of the Temple; it was worth $5, but we were offered $2.50 for it. and sold it, at that price.

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Mrs. E. R. Steadman, of Evanston, Wyoming, an old lady in very poor health, sixty-six years old, sends a pretty pin-cushion she made herself, to be sold for the benefit of the Temple. We will sell it for $1, which is very much under price. Mr. C. T. Darwin, of Decatur, Ind., a photographer, sends half a dozen pictures of St. John hung in effigy, to be sold for the benefit of the Temple, they are twenty-five cents each. Miss Mamie Wheery, of Chester, Ill., sends two handsome gold rings to be sold for the Temple, one is a heavy plain gold band, the other is handsomely chased; she also sends gold sleeve-buttons. A good Quaker friend, Elison Brown, Winchester, Va., sends a bunch of peacock's feathers, from her favorite pea fowl, Dick. They sold for fifty cents.

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Our late secretary, dear Willa Cox, has had sent one dollar as a Christmas memoriam to her memory, by her cousin, Miss Lizzie White, of Lebanon, Ohio. Last spring Miss Rosa Bennett, one of the earnest and loving workers for the Temple, was called home suddenly to the Temple not made with hands; in her mite-box her mother found $2, which she forwarded to us with the promise that though Rosa was in heaven her mite-box would be daily supplied with pennies. And now another $2 comes from Rosa's box; as her mother in a beautiful note truly says, "She rests from her labors, but her works do follow her."

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All money orders and checks for the Temple should be made out in the name of Miss Esther Pugh, 161 La Salle Street, Chicago, National treasurer, and treasurer of the Temple fund. All information in regard to the Temperance Temple should be addressed to Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, Pres. Woman's Temperance Building Association.
145 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Correspondence.

OUR SECOND ROUND-THE-WORLD MISSIONARY.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—I started out from Adelaide on a sixty days' tramp, going as far north as Port Augusta. This is a seaport some hundreds of miles north of Adelaide, situated on a beautiful bay that divides the city into two parts, East and West Sides. We reached the different parts of the city by means of what they term a "ferry boat," not such as ply between San Francisco and Oakland, but simply a "skiff" propelled in a most primitive manner by oars.

This is a very warm country. Snow is never seen nearer than on the summits of distant mountains. The whole outlook is very much like some parts of California. Seven miles from the Port is the largest ostrich farm in the world, where may be seen between five and six hundred birds. The feathers are prepared for market at this place; many natives are employed, and such articles as dusters and feather fans are manufactured from the waste feathers. The proprietor told us the birds thrive quite as well there as at the Cape from which they were removed.

There are many things of deepest interest in the country. The natives are seen in the North and West only. Like our own natives they have been crowded further and further to make room for civilization, till they are no longer seen in the centers of population. Their country is in Western Australia where they till the soil and engage in various occupations. I have been told that comparatively little is being done to bring them within the influences of the gospel.

Many strange people can be seen in this cosmopolitan part of the world. Natives of India are constantly on the streets selling their wares. They wear their native dress, which varies according to the station of the person. There are also large numbers of Afgans, who are employed in driving camel caravans across from one colony to another. They travel from Hergot Springs to Queensland and New South Wales, as well as the Northern Territory. These caravans move very slowly, not more than a hundred miles a week, resting nights, and carrying from five to six hundred pounds to each camel. They usually take provisions and wire fencing to the North, returning with wool and ore. It seems they are used with profit in transportation. Six years ago there were but sixty camels in the whole colony; now there are twelve or fourteen hundred in use. They are valuable beasts, valued from four to five hundred dollars, and endure heavy work for about twenty years.

I journeyed to all the largest places, organizing unions in every place visited, with a membership of from thirty to one hundred and twenty. I was very much surprised to know of the large numbers of people who had never heard of the work, and the names of our leaders were altogether strange to them. Forming unions was very difficult. No one seemed to know anything about our methods, aims or lines of work; often our afternoon meeting continued for more than two hours; everything had to be explained, the whys and wherefores entered into at length, until I was very much tired out when the tramp was over. My line of travel took me to Broken Hill—this is the great silver mine of Australia. I held meetings there for the better part of a week. We had crowded houses, and formed a union with a hundred members. While there, I met Mr. and Mrs. Patton, Americans. It was a great pleasure to see them, for we had many mutual acquaintances and had journeyed to many of the same places, they had even been away up to Alaska. I was taken down into the mine. It is not very deep; I should say not more than three hundred feet, but the tunnels branch out in every direction. I never saw such a sight in my life, and I have been down into some of the largest mines in the world. In many places native silver can be seen and the manager, who is a mining expert, told us a hundred years would fail to dig out all the wealth. Most intense excitement prevails at the hill over "stocks and shares" and nearly every one in the place, save the ministers, have fallen to speculating.

The whole place has a strange look, one could easily imagine an American cyclone had just passed over it. Everything is in a state of the wildest confusion. One house faces the street and the next faces the alley. All premises are supposed to be fenced, as posts have been set into the ground about six feet apart, but this does not prevent fowls, goats, and even cattle wandering about, inspecting their neighbors' premises; wagons, carts and drays are driven, without regard to intrusion, into back or front yards; the mailman rides horseback up to the back door and cries "Post."

The houses are nearly all made of corrugated iron; scattered here and there can be seen miners' tents. Many times whole families live in one room, and in this new city only four years old, with thirty thousand inhabitants, home comforts are comparatively few. In this camp we find the characteristics that are noted in all mining communities—large numbers of young men without home or home influences, drinking, speculating, gambling and prize fighting. A physician told me while I was there that he was attending seven men with "black eyes," who had been thus adorned in trying to reach the highest standard of manhood based upon the principle of brute force.

The journey to and from Broken Hill was very hard, there are, as yet, no sleeping cars; when travel is heavy one is obliged to sit bolt upright all night. On leaving the Hill, I visited a beautiful spot, which was reached by a drive of twelve miles over hills and through glens, among green pastures and beside murmuring, flowing waters, passing dense growths of native trees, called wattle, which is a small, unshapely tree, but in this country, where there is comparatively little shrubbery, it was restful to the eye to see the smooth, shining leaves and buds nearly ready to burst into flowers of a light canary color. The bark of this tree is used for tanning purposes, and in the fall, as the tree begins to shed its bark, the natives gather it for market. After an hour and a half's drive (most refreshing after the night's fatigue), we reached a quiet town nestled in the foothills. The landscape before us was so beautiful I wondered how sin had ever entered that sheltered spot, but, as in every other place, there could be found the "trail of the serpent." We held a very successful mission, which resulted in the formation of a union of sixty members.

For the accommodation of travelers, that their slumbers may not be disturbed in the middle of the night, the stage never leaves this place till five o'clock in the morning. I had to sleep that night with one eye closed and the other on my watch, and in the gray dawn of the early morning move toward the next place of appointment. I reached there about three o'clock that afternoon. Having met with an accident, we were delayed some hours. The overworked horses gave out, and refused to go another step. It was the mail coach, and as the driver was obliged to reach town at a given hour, he mounted one of the horses and galloped off to the city, leaving coach and passengers by the wayside. As I saw the horse and rider disappear in the distance, I began to think of the evening meeting, but as the news of the breakdown reached town, a good brother drove to the scene, and I was rescued bodily. A union was formed, and in due time I departed.

My next appointment took me away off to the coast again, to a mining country, and a most enthusiastic time it was. The place did not begin to hold the crowds that came night after night. I shall never forget my visit there, such grand women were *unearthed*. About a hundred and twenty joined the union, and in less than two weeks they had formed another union in the nearest place. The city has two districts, Moonta and the Mines. At the latter, where there are several thousand inhabitants, no liquor is sold or allowed on the grounds.

The mines are very wonderful, and as they desired very much I should see something great in Australia, I was taken into them. I wish I could describe this "trip to the center of the earth," few ladies have ever ventured down, less than half a dozen, and it is regarded as quite a feat. First, I had to don male attire throughout. Talk about "women wanting to be men!" No, thank you. I greatly prefer dresses. Some one had kindly furnished me with a new suit throughout, from miners' shoes to the hard hat to hold the candle. In company with a minister and one of the managers, we started for the mine in a carriage through a driving rain. At the mouth of the mine we stepped into a very primitive affair called a "cage." This was a little more than six feet high, just the width of my shoulders one way, and about twice as wide the other; three of us crowded into this small space; a signal was given and down we went. The passage through which this cage descends is made like the old-time corduroy roads, and the cage being of iron, it goes bumpity-bump, with a most deafening noise. It seemed at first we were being whirled into another world. We went down perpendicularly to a depth of two hundred feet, when the cage struck an incline which tipped us to an angle of about forty-five degrees, and in that position we were taken down more than fifteen hundred feet. When we stepped out of the cage and started on an exploring expedition, I seemed to have some difficulty in managing my feet, not that there is so much of me on the ground, but the borrowed shoes were not only of great length, but of great weight.

We were conducted through tunnels that branched out in every direction. At one point the vein seemed to take a downward course. The miners had followed this to a depth of a hundred feet below us, and as we peered into this dark abyss all that could be seen was the dim flicker of the candles in the hats of the miners. Soon a signal

was given, a valve was turned, and some machinery, worked by compressed air, began to wind up a roller of heavy chain. Then a man's head appeared, and in a moment he stepped beside us, having been brought up the distance of a hundred feet in an iron pail. As he stepped out, another man placed one foot in the bucket, grasped the chain, the machinery unwound, and he went down and down, and was lost to sight. This last man went down for the purpose of blasting; three holes had been drilled in the rock, and filled with giant powder, the fuse was lighted; the man was pulled hastily up and we all retreated about a hundred and fifty feet into the tunnel. Then came the thundering report—one, two, three, perfectly deafening. It seemed to shake the very rocks. Our candles were blown out, and there we stood, in the very bowels of the earth in the midst of a darkness known only under the ground. The whole earth trembled, and the situation seemed truly awful; the reports dwindled down to a dull, heavy sound, and it was some time before I regained my hearing. When our candles were again lighted, I was quite ready to go another story higher and see what that was like.

This tunnel was very much like the one below it. I was surprised when the manager told us there were more than thirty miles of track under the ground, laid through the different drives and shafts. Over these tracks the ore is brought in small cars to the opening of the mine, whence it is taken to the surface. It is a very wealthy mine and has been in operation for some years. In this part of Australia are many large copper mines; one was worked for years at the Burra Buraa, the latter was, long ago, worked out and the whole city has fallen to decay. I took a drive along the creek and saw where in early days the miners and their families lived in "dug outs" on the banks of the creek. Later, the company built long rows of miners' cottages for the comfort of their workmen. These are now vacant, and the prosperity of the town is a thing of the past. JESSIE A. ACKERMAN.

(*To be continued.*)

A CRUSADE EXPERIENCE.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Most vividly do I recall my advent into Ohio in the spring of 1874, when I went to be pastor of St. Paul Church in Cincinnati. The Crusade movement was under full headway and some of my own people were actively engaged in it. I had been but two or three Sundays in my pulpit when some utterances of mine concerning the delinquencies of the officers of the city in regard to the enforcement of liquor laws, called out an "open letter" from the mayor of the city addressed to my humble self. That gave me a capital opportunity to reply, and, as the mayor was wholly in the wrong, and the position I had taken was entirely right according to the law of the state, he found himself in an unpleasant attitude. After that I frequently had occasion to meet and confer with the mayor and other city officers, touching matters pertaining to the Crusade movement.

My wife was going out almost daily with the Crusaders, visiting the saloons where the elect ladies did most effective work. The mayor of the city issued a proclamation forbidding this Christian service. He told me of his purpose and asked my opinion concerning it. I told him that the ladies would not obey it, because it was unjust and unreasonable; but he was relentless.

That afternoon I concluded to accompany the ladies, which I did. They were arrested at the corner of Ninth and Baymiller streets while engaged in their religious devotions, kneeling in the gutter, a wide sidewalk between them and the walls of the building. There were forty-three of them, as I remember, my wife among the number. They were marched off a long distance across the city to a station house. I took the liberty of accompanying them. When the station house was reached the officer in charge, who possibly owed me a grudge, put his hand upon my shoulder and said to me, "We don't want you in there, sir."

I looked him sternly in the face and said, "That is my wife that you are taking to prison; I go with her, sir."

He relented. Our only child, a young lad, had accompanied me. The officer seeing him, rudely caught him by the shoulder and said, "You cannot go in there." I gave him another look of decision and said, "That is my son; this is our whole family; we all go together, sir." And we did.

The station-house into which the women were thrust was not a particularly attractive building. There were all sorts of rough people, vagabonds, and criminals inside its walls. No sooner had the women entered than they struck up and sung "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," to the tune of "Old Hundred," with a volume of sound that made the building tremble.

The officer behind the counter struck his gavel to silence them, but in vain. After singing, they marched up and each one wrote her name, nationality and age on the slate with criminals. Then came the question what to do with them. The mayor was sent for. After an hour's waiting he came. When it was whispered that he was approaching, he was met at the door by the ladies, and one of them said: "Mayor Johnson, this is a serious matter. We are accustomed to engage in all our business with prayer; let us pray," whereupon two sisters, Mrs. Whitridge and Mrs. Fee, knelt and prayed, and such prayers it seemed to me I had never before heard. They told the Lord all about their persecutions, about the holy work in which they were engaged, about the opposition of wicked men. They told Him, also, about the dear, good mother of the mayor, who stood there reverently listening to their pleadings. They plead with the Lord to interpose in their behalf.

After the prayers were over, standing immediately by Mayor Johnson, he turned to me and said, "Well, Doctor, this is a serious business."

"Yes," I said, "I told you it would be."

"But," said he, "I didn't think the ladies would go out against my proclamation."

"I knew they would, and told you so, Mr. Johnson," I replied. "They are women who fear God and get their authority from a higher power than yourself; and besides they have violated not a single law of this city, for they have not obstructed the sidewalks, but it is the miserable rabble that your officers have permitted to gather round them, and the beer-kegs and whisky casks of liquor dealers that are permitted to obstruct the sidewalks."

Finally, the mayor determined to parole his prisoners, and ordered them to appear at the police court on Monday morning. While yet in the station-house I was asked if St. Paul church could be had for an indignation meeting the next day. I replied that "It was not my province to say who should occupy the church, but for once I would assume the authority," and granted the permission. The meeting was held. It was a massive and magnificent one. The large structure was packed to repletion. It is not too much to say that the whole city was stirred as it had not been before. Nor were Cincinnati and Ohio alone stirred. The whole country was aroused. The Boston preachers' meeting, Monday morning, sent Mrs. Payne a stirring telegram, expressing sympathy and good will.

Monday morning found the ladies promptly at the court, but the court was not ready, and was adjourned until Wednesday morning. Again they were assembled, noble and pure Christian women—many of them from the best homes in Cincinnati—were packed in there with the vilest vagabonds of the city to be tried. The whole thing was a miserable farce. Nothing was done to the ladies, nothing could be done. They had really committed no offence. They were ordered to go and keep the peace. *They* were the real peace-makers, and deserved the thanks of the city officers and of the inhabitants rather than their condemnation.

The movement did not continue long after that in full force. It was not intended by Providence to be permanent, but it sowed the seed from which has sprung in Ohio and over this country abundant fruit. It was the inspiration of manifold forms of temperance labor that have blessed the whole world from that day forward.

I am grateful for having had the opportunity in God's providence of sharing some humble part in this great Temperance Crusade. May God be with you all, and may that most dreadful enemy and fearful crime of modern civilization, the liquor traffic, be soon banished from our fair land. C. H. PAYNE.

CORNER GROCERY SALOONS.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—It may be that California is the only state in which it is hard to find a town where a very large majority of the groceries do not sell more beer and whisky than anything else. But I have found it as true now as ever, that "Wheresoever the carcass is, there will the eagles be gathered together," and this loathsome, putrefying carcass, the liquor traffic, is found in almost every place where man is found, and the eagles are thicker than applicants for office at the White House. That you may know that we are beginning to realize our perilous situation in San Francisco, I send you a resolution passed at our recent county convention.

"*Resolved*, That as members of the county convention, we pledge ourselves to withdraw or withhold our patronage from all groceries where liquor is sold; that we also secure the names of temperance groceries, and publish them in the secular and religious press."

Now, I am anxious to awaken universal thought on this subject that is of such vital importance. It seems to me a very grave matter when parents send their children to any place where they must inevitably come in contact with a class who barter in want and shame. I know from personal observation, that many good mothers, and even members of the W. C. T. U. have given this subject little or no attention. Said a fond mother to me not long since, "I have been trading at B's grocery. He is so accommodating, and sells cheaper than almost any one else. But the children have been telling me lately what they have seen and heard, and I shall never enter his doors again, nor allow the children to go near the place." And yet this store is one of the most respectable (?) of its kind in the city.

Dear mothers, could you know how much your children see and hear and become familiar with by going to these places where the main business is carried on under a cloak of deception and sin; first, sinful in itself, and second by trying to evade the law, you would shudder at the thought of the possibility that the purity and innocence of your child may have already been sullied. You may bid them beware; but ten to one, they will be more anxious to know what is behind the screens; and the saloon patois, that screens cannot conceal, is making impressions on the plastic minds of your children that prayer cannot obliterate nor tears erase.

But there is a sadder and darker side that should arouse the most careless and indifferent. The dregs of the vile decoctions that are prepared in these vile places by viler men and women, are often given to children, either with a fiendish purpose, or without design of wrong, but in either case the way is opened for their ruin. Read the following from the *Call*, a leading secular paper at San Francisco, and then judge whether or not we should bestir ourselves in this matter:

"A boy nine years of age, who attends the Sanchez-street school of this city, was found senselessly drunk yesterday afternoon in a vacant lot on the corner of Nineteenth and Collingwood streets. He remained away from school on account of temporary illness, and at noon entered a corner grocery near his parents' residence. While there he was given some luncheon and a considerable amount of whisky by a person in attendance. He soon became very ill from the effects of the drink, and staggered forward, falling down helplessly drunk within a short distance of his home. A lady, with the help of some boys, carried him there, and were met with frantic demonstrations of grief on the part of the boy's mother when she ascertained the true state of affairs. He was placed in bed, where he remained unconscious a long time. This matter deserves investigation in the interests of little children who are exposed to such perils as may overtake them in a *family* grocery store."

We owe a duty to our temperance grocer. Many an honest man has failed, when doing a strictly temperance business, solely from the want of the patronage that should have been given him by temperance people. W often hear it said, "I am just as strong on the side of temperance as you are, but I must trade where I can buy the cheapest."

The temperance grocer is selling just as low as he can, and live, but the liquor-selling grocer can outbid him, for as he makes eighty per cent on his liquors, he can afford to sell his groceries *below* living prices, and thus get a class of customers that give an air of respectability to his business. It is little wonder that our enemies laugh us to scorn when they see their friend, the bloated parasitical liquor-selling grocer, fattening on the spoils of temperance people, while the honest grocer is starved out.

Let us agitate and ventilate this subject till the liquor-selling grocery has not only become unpopular, but is proven disreputable, as it really is. And may I ask through THE UNION SIGNAL for answers to the question, "How many states, counties, or unions have taken action in regard to patronizing groceries that sell liquors in any form?"

Also, may I ask for some facts to be sent to me to prove the magnitude of this evil, that we may put them in leaflet form for distribution? We may have sufficient for a volume already, but desire to have a symposium from all the states that will make the leaflet more effective. MRS. L. M. CARVER, *Co. Pres.*

934 Sixteenth street, San Francisco, Cal.

"HIGH" SCHOOLS IN OMAHA.

EDITOR UNION SIGNAL:—Between the popular and the reform platforms, I closed at Christmas a six week's engagement in Nebraska. One day I sat down in Omaha, and beside me sat one of the oldest and ablest attorneys, as familiar with the cost and carnival of the liquor traffic there as one may be and lead a sober life; yet, withal, a devout Republican. He said he would cipher out the cost of keeping school in that city the past year with the saloon as school-master. I said that was the education I was sighing for, and he put the figures thus:

290 saloon licenses	$290,000
290 livings for keepers @ $1,500	435,000
580 barkeepers @ $1,000	580,000
290 saloon rentals @ $75 per month	261,000
290 porters @ $40 per month	139,000
290 net incomes, (average)	290,000
290 fixtures—repairs and interest @ $300	87,000
Total direct annual payment by Omaha to the saloons that keep her schools	$2,082,000

Now all familiar with the extravagance of metropolitan saloons know that most of these items are placed low. The omitted figures, too, are almost equal to those set down as liquor's increase of the city's expense for police, jail, court, penitentiary, poor-house, plus the waste in gambling and prostitution due to liquor.

Then I called on the city treasurer, and found the total city taxes for the current year to be only $994,881; on the county treasurer, and found the total county and state taxes to be only $555,277; a total taxation of $1,550,158; and a thick slice of this is liquid. So, to run the public schools of Omaha by high license costs that city a half-million more this year than all other expenses, including large public improvements, and all county expenses, and the county's quota of state expenses. One might well get a gamin to cry, "How's that for high!"

Yet Omaha, by her same high-license attorney, pledges 18,000 votes to place license in the state constitution. And he estimates that the saloon expense is paid by one-fourth of the people, or 7,000 families, that is $300 to a family. So 18,000 men will vote a neighbor drunk and the family ragged and hungry just to make him pay $300 of the taxes laid on by the high-license humbug! Distribute the $300 among the 18,000 even, and each gets less than two cents! Isn't the meanest man in Omaha the fellow who will vote a neighbor and a family into crime and crusts to save himself two cents!

It is legitimate that such a city send four students a year to her state university, eighty-one to her state penitentiary; and that high-license Lincoln should, last year, find sixty-one criminal indictments, prohibition Topeka (of similar size and people) only one. How many eyes wear scales for spectacles! JAMES CLEMENT AMBROSE.

INDIA'S CURSE.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Your live paper has been coming to our Mission reading-room in this Hindoo city for the past year, and it must have done good. There is great need of strong words for temperance here, where the habit of drink is increasing, being pushed by a Christian government, and where the fatal opium habit spreads more and more. It is said that now one-half of the people in the Balasore district use opium. The opium license is given to the man who will pledge to sell the largest amount. Then, by fair means or foul, he sells it, or feeds out part of it to children, creating in them the appetite that shall soon make them paying customers. One of our preaching stands is opposite an opium den, and Mr. Griffin often sees the heartless dealer giving opium to the children crowding around. Then mothers in India feed this drug to their babies to keep them still, especially if the little one is not well and is worrisome. English women and missionaries' wives must always watch lest the native nurse quiet their children in this way. It is too often done.

The man at the opium den near our preaching stand has fingers rotting with leprosy. It is sickening to think that those who eat his opium must some of them take, too, the seeds of slow-torturing death by leprosy. And I have wondered why the English government allows lepers to sell what people eat. But then I have thought again how small is the curse of leprosy compared with that of the opium habit, which in this land means disease as slow, as sure, as incurable, as full of pain. And the fear of the leprous opium dealer has changed to fear of that other poison that is beyond pollution by even his touch. "Fear not them which kill the body, but are not able to kill the soul, but rather fear him which is able to destroy both soul and body in hell."

Balasore, Orissa, India. LIBBIE C. GRIFFIN.

Our Children.

THE NEW YEAR'S WELCOME.

BY MARY D. BRINE.

Ring, bells, ring! for the King is here;
Ring, bells, ring! for the glad New Year.
He mounts his throne with a smiling face,
His scepter lifts with majestic grace.

Ring for the joy his advent brings;
Ring for the happy songs he sings;
Ring for the promises sweet and true
With which we gladden our hearts anew.

The new-born year is a happy fellow;
His voice is sweet, and low, and mellow;
With the Christmas holly his head is crowned,
With the Christmas blessings we'll wrap him round.

Then ring, bells, ring! for the joyous day—
The past is silent, the present is gay;
Ring out your merriest, cheer after cheer,
To welcome the birth of the Happy New Year.
—*Exchange.*

NOBODY'S CHILD.

A NEW YEAR'S STORY.

"I never saw the house look quite as pretty before as it does now," said little Daisy Mount delightedly to her big sister Carrie.

Summoning all the dignity of her seventeen years, Carrie replied, "No, of course you have not, for I have never prepared to 'receive' before."

"And I'm to tend door! Oh! won't it be fun? I wish the first caller would come now."

Daisy laughed merrily while she talked; but Carrie answered, seriously, and just a trifle crossly, "Well, then, I don't. Supposing the bell should ring, do you suppose I would receive calls in this dress?" looking disdainfully down at her blue worsted morning-dress.

"You might; I don't believe the young men would care. You look pretty in anything," Daisy said, admiringly.

Carrie laughed, and then answered, "Never mind any flattery now, but help me put the finishing touches upon these rooms."

A half hour later the rooms were "all ready," and Carrie ran to her room to dress in the pretty wine-colored silk made expressly for the occasion.

Daisy, being already attired in her prettiest dress, an embroidered blue cashmere, called in her mother to admire the "receiving-rooms"—that is the two parlors, with portiere curtains hiding the sliding doors and the dining-room in the rear, separated from the back parlor by another portiere curtain.

The Mount house was on a corner. and the parlor and dining-room windows faced the street, so that every one passing by that day had a full view of the prettily arranged windows. Many stopped to admire the vines winding up to the tops of the casements, the sweet hyacinths smiling into their faces, the waxy begonias and brilliant geraniums, the gorgeous scarlet lilies, and the stately callas towering over all.

The flowers, and the birds singing in their pretty gilded cages were all passers-by could see, unless it was an occasional glimpse at a smiling face peeping outward over the buds and blossoms.

Daisy was kept very busy from eleven to three letting in and out callers. After three there was a short lull, and the family were left alone a little while.

"I'm most starved," Daisy said, eating a sandwich in a manner quite suggestive of a famished condition, "and, oh, mamma, I never tasted turkey so good as this."

"That's because you are decidedly hungry," Carrie said. "Everything tastes better than usual to-day. I never tasted such delicious salad, or oysters, or jelly, or coffee, or anything before," laughed Carrie; and with the laugh came another ring at the bell.

Daisy, who had thrown down her sandwich to attend the door, came back with a strange expression, half-comic, half serious, upon her face.

"There's a queer little girl at the door, mamma, all rags as to clothes; and she looks about as cold as a cake of ice."

"What does she want?"

"I don't know."

"Whose child is she?"

"That I don't know, either. But she'll freeze to death if she stands there long. Can I call her in?" Daisy asked, impatiently.

"Yes, call her in, child. Take her right through the hall into the kitchen," Mrs. Mount answered.

Just as Daisy and the strange child reached the kitchen, the front-door bell rang again.

"You tend the door, Martha, please," Daisy said to the housemaid. "I'm tired, and want to rest."

But she did not rest; she only hovered about the strange child with a pitying look upon her face.

"You look cold, and tired, and hungry," she said, kindly. "Sit down by the range and throw off your hood, and I'll get you a nice lunch."

The guest did as she was bid; and when the prettily-attired child brought her a plate of nourishing food, she thanked her with quivering lips.

"What is your name?" Daisy asked.

"Dolly."

"Where do you live?"

"Nowhere."

"What? How can you help living somewhere?"

"I mean nowhere partic'lar. Anywhere I can find a place."

"Whose child are you?"

"Nobody's."

Mrs. Mount's pleasant face appeared in the kitchen just then. Daisy said to her, "Mamma, this little girl says she's nobody's child."

"What do you mean, dear? Have you no mother and father?" Mrs. Mount asked, kindly.

"No, ma'am; no mother, no father, nobody," the girl answered.

"Mamma! Mamma!" called Carrie, "will you please come in and help entertain? There's a whole sleigh-load at the door, just about to descend upon our eatables."

"Yes, I'll be there in a moment, Carrie. And Daisy, dear, just let this little girl, nobody's child, stay in the kitchen until I return."

An hour passed before Mrs. Mount found an opportunity to look into the kitchen again.

"Mamma! what do you think? This poor little girl sleeps in barrels, in boxes, under door-steps, or in cold sheds—anywhere and everywhere that she can find a place," Daisy said, in a distressed tone. "Haven't we got a comfortable place somewhere in this big house that we can give to this poor little thing who belongs to nobody?"

This last question she whispered to her mother, who answered, sympathetically, "I'm sure I wish we had, Daisy, dear; but it would be running too much risk to take a street waif in whom we know nothing whatever about. She may not have told the truth. She may have a mother and father belonging to the very lowest class. I will question her some."

"Where do you live, little one?" she asked the child.

"In Brick street."

"Where is your home?"

"Nowhere."

"Where do you sleep? and where do you eat your meals?"

"I eat anywhere where I can find anything, and sometimes I sleep at Mammy Varden's."

"Who is Mammy Varden? Where does she live?"

"She's an old, ugly, wicked woman, and I hate her. She's got red rims around her eyes, and a red nose; and she's muttering, and scolding and swearing all the time. Sometimes when I beg for her she'll let me sleep on a bed of rags in her dirty room; but it ain't often, for I don't like to beg, and unless it's awful cold I'd rather sleep in a box out-of-doors than in her awful-smelling room; it most chokes me there."

A cheery whistle was heard, and Frank Mount came stamping in to shake the snow from his boots. His mother met him at the door.

"Don't take your coat off, Frank, my boy," she said; "I suppose you're about tired out, but just one more call; one to please Daisy."

"Yes, sir, to please me," laughed Daisy, running up to her brother with a greeting kiss.

"You want Master Paul Clifton to come over and taste the good things—is that it?" Frank asked teasingly.

Daisy's cheeks flushed, but she answered good naturedly, "No, I haven't once thought of Paul this afternoon. We want you to go to Brick street."

"Now Brick street is a lovely place for a young man like me to go to make New Year's calls, isn't it?" he asked, with a grimace.

"It will be lovely in you to go, anyway," Daisy said.

And then Mrs. Mount gave her son a message, which he listened to in a mystified manner, and then hurried off. In a half hour he was back again with red eyes and a hoarse, choking voice.

"The poor little thing told the truth, mother," he said; "only what she said was as a drop in the bucket. Why, there's a whole ocean of iniquity over in that old house on Brick street. That old woman is a regular hag. It's lucky for her that I didn't have my bootjack with me. Such an old, wrinkled, cruel face and such vixenish eyes I have never beheld before. She is a ragged woman, and her filthy room is the foulest-smelling place I ever was in. She called that poor little Dolly all the foul names her vile mind could think of, and I left her with unutterable loathing. As I walked down the dark, decayed hall-way after leaving her room, I heard a gentle voice call, 'Young man, young man, will you stop here a moment?' I stopped, of course, and grouped my way into another room, where an old lady—I call her a lady because she is one—lay on a low, but clean, bed. 'It's a poor place to receive a gentleman, but I want to make it all right about the little girl you're inquiring about. I couldn't help hearing what Mammy Varden said.' 'And did she tell the truth?' I asked. 'No,' she said, 'she's a wicked, cruel, low creature, and will ruin the child if she ever gets hold of her again. Dolly's father was once a good man, but he died a drunkard two years ago. Her mother was a gentle, patient, suffering woman who died in this old house one year ago, leaving poor Dolly a wanderer upon the face of the earth. If I wasn't a poor old bed-ridden creature, with only my little ten-year-old grandson to support me, I'd do something for the child. But you see I can't; it doesn't seem to be God's will.' That's what the poor old creature said, mother; and I do declare I never was so touched before in all my life."

Frank's eyes were full of tears, and so were the eyes of his listeners—his mother's, Carrie's and Daisy's.

"Perhaps it is God's will that we do something for poor Dolly," Daisy suggested, pleadingly.

"Of course, it's God's will! It's as plain as the noise on my face, and that's plain enough, goodness knows," Frank said. "Didn't He lead her to our very door? Of course He did; and Daisy, while you are telling Dolly that she's somebody's child, I want mother in the pantry a minute. Come, mother!"

Frank produced a basket, and his mother followed him into the pantry.

"What do you want, Frank?"

"I want this basket filled for that precious old woman and her little grandson. Didn't she teach us to remember the 'least of these'? And I want her to know it's happy New Year."

While Frank took his journey to Brick street and back a transformation scene went on in the laundry of the Mount house. When he returned he could scarcely recognize Dolly washed, combed and dressed in some of Daisy's outgrown, pretty clothes. I cannot mention all the scenes of the delightful evening that followed. To all in the Mount house it was an evening never to be forgotten for its joy and merriment; but to Dolly it was happiness unutterable and almost overwhelming. During the happy hours one thought stood prominent in her mind; the same thought seemed to drop asleep with her when she closed her eyes in her pure, fragrant bed; and even in her dreams it haunted her like a sweet spirit. It was this: "I am somebody's child."—*Religious Telescope.*

The Still Hour.

TOPIC FOR THE WEEK BEGINNING JANUARY 12, 1890.

BY REV. C. C. HARRAH.

[Hereafter the daily Bible reading notes, and notes on the prayer-meeting topics, will appear in this column. All should supply themselves at once from the W. T. P. A., with the Bible Reading Calendar and Weekly Prayer-Meeting Topics for 1890. Price, postpaid, five copies for ten cents; fifty cents per hundred.]

DAILY BIBLE READING NOTES.

(Luke 1:26-55; John, chapters 11-16.)

Sunday, 12; Luke 1:26-55. Verses 31, 32. The name, Jesus, has become the greatest of all names. It is the Life of the church, the Light of the world, and the Hope of humanity. Verse 38, In Mary, we have one of the noblest examples of humility toward God, of entire acquiescence in His will. Verse 43, In Elizabeth, we have a rare and beautiful instance of humility toward others, the entire absence of all selfish and envious feelings. Verse 48, Let the poor be encouraged, for the lowliest have been chosen to usher in the greatest events. Memorize verse 50.

Monday, 13; Jno. 11:3. Every one of us may have a friend in Jesus. This friendship will not exempt us from earthly troubles; but it takes away the distress of trouble, to know that our blessed Lord understands all about it, and will stand by us to the end. Verse 6, We must not be discouraged if in times of trouble our Lord does not come at once to our relief. Verses 23-26, Instead of looking down into the dark grave as the end of earthly trouble, we look beyond to the everlasting deliverance from tribulation and death, in the happy country of the redeemed.

Tuesday, 14; Jno. 12:2. How great the joy to thus be together again! Far greater will be the joy when death is eternally vanquished, and we meet together in the immortal, undivided life of Heaven. Verse 5, Hypocrites always find something to censure in the works and conduct of honest Christians. Verse 6, Every man is tried according to his native propensity—the object of trial is to bring out a man's native character. Verse 40, God never gives men up to judicial hardness and blindness, till after a long course of warnings. This text, so terrible, is quoted six times in the New Testament. Do we see Christ? Do we recognize and own our Lord?

Wednesday, 15; Jno. 13:1. Christ interested Himself in their condition, and bore with the inconstancy of His disciples to the end. He never ceases to love His people. Verse 8, How short is the step from true humility to presumptuous humility, which is utterly disobedient. Verse 9, The submitting to being washed is often a greater test of humility than the washing of others. Verse 17, The knowledge of religion is worthless, apart from the practice of it. Verses 34, 35, The true badge of discipleship is love, the spirit of which is the soul of the new congregation of God.

Thursday, 16; Jno. 14:1. Blessed, wonderful words which begin with, "Let not your heart be troubled," and end with "Be of good cheer." Chap. 16:33. This discourse is a great, swelling channel of love, in which all the people of God may find comfort. Verse 2. Are you getting ready for a home in the "mansions"? Verses 15-27, Keep your Lord's commandments, if you will have the Comforter and the blessed peace. Memorize verse 6.

Friday, 17; Jno. 15:5. There is an organic life-union between Christ and His people. He is the source of their spiritual life and fruitfulness. Verse 11, Christ's heart is a joyful heart, even in the deepest suffering. This joy of Jesus Christ should become our joy. It will be ours if we have the one necessary thing of *abiding in Him*, which He mentions ten times in this chapter. Verse 12, How absurd to depend upon loyalty to a sect or correctness of doctrinal views for acceptance with God, when one has a sharp, ill-natured tongue, or a hard, unloving temper.

Saturday, 18; Jno. 16:3. In order to have a religion of vitality and strength, there must be a clear conception of the *holiness* of God and of *sin*, which is its opposing force. Verses 7-13, The Holy Spirit is a Rebuker, Renewer and Sanctifier, as well as a Comforter. Where His presence exists, His fruits appear. Gal. 5:22,23. Verse 33, Our blessed Saviour *has* overcome the world; it is now our opportunity to overcome the world, also, through *abiding in Him.*

THE PRAYER MEETING TOPIC.

(*The Sinner's Excuses.* Luke 14:16–24.)

Men are invited to the greatest feast that Heaven can afford, but they slight it on some pretence or other. Study the excuses in this parable of the Great Supper.

1. The sinner's excuses, intended to justify himself, condemn God. If one is blameless in disobeying God, God is to blame for requiring obedience. Who is most likely to be right, God or the sinner? Rom. 3:4, 19.

2. The sinner's conscience at times bears witness that his excuses spring from a bad and deceitful heart. Rom. 2:15; Heb. 10:27.

3. This parable shows that if the sinner persists in making excuses, and gives up religion and God, God will give him up. Verse 24. Hos. 4:17.

4. The excuses are but a pretext to go on in sin, and by holding on to them the sinner but provides for the ruin of his own soul. Prov. 8:36; Luke 12:20.

5. The Bible nowhere intimates that any possible pretext can excuse one from loving God and obeying the Gospel; and the whole of its truth and warnings are squarely against every one who by any kind of excuses goes on in sin. Matt. 22:12; 25:44–46.

The Household.

ALL THINGS NEW.

BY MARY LOWE DICKINSON.

Old sorrows that sit at the heart's sealed gate,
Like sentinels grim and sad,
While out in the night-damp, weary and late.
The King with a gift divinely great,
Is waiting to make us glad.

Old fears that hang like a changing cloud
Over a sunless day;
Old burdens that keep the spirit bowed,
Old wrongs that rankle and clamor loud,
Shall pass like a dream away.

In the world without and the world within
He maketh the old things new;
The touch of sorrow, the stain of sin,
Shall flee from the gate when the King comes in,
From the chill night's damp and dew.

Anew in the heavens the sweet stars shine,
On earth new blossoms spring;
The old life lost in the life divine,
"Thy will be mine, my will be Thine,"
Is the song which the new hearts sing.

BOYCOTTING A BUTCHER.

BY ELLA B. CARTER.

It happened on this wise. A Jew butcher owned an unoccupied store next to the back-yard entrance to my domicile. It was one of those buildings that, like some people, seem superfluous and never to have found their vocation. No business throve at Number Six, and it stood empty most of the year. Passing this building one day, I noticed a stir about the place; upon inquiring the cause, I learned that it had been rented for the purpose of a drinking saloon. The thought of a saloon by the back gate, our favorite way and shortest cut to the horse-cars and the stores, filled me with swift indignation. Not that a saloon is an unusual thing in the city; indeed, whenever I took my walks abroad, I found saloons to right of me , to left of me, and all around me, and I was painfully conscious of passing fifteen on my way to church on Sunday mornings, but there were none of the hated places in actual juxtaposition to my home. My soul was full of revolt. I stopped and pondered a moment; what could I do about it? I knew the owner; indeed, I was a customer of his, and I liked the man. I knew his character, a money-getter, of course, but I admired his sobriety, his industry, his business qualities, his parental pride and tenderness, and I determined to go to him and kindly expostulate.

A few minutes later, I walked into his shop, which was a little farther down the street, and asked if he had really rented Number Six for a saloon? He answered with an air of careless bravado that he had, that he could not afford to have it stand unoccupied, and that a saloon business there would certainly be successful and stay. I expressed my regret, and pleaded with him to reconsider his action; I appealed to his fatherly love,—his children might be ruined by this saloon; it would hurt the morals of his clerks, make the neighborhood less respectable, and depreciate the value of property. To all my entreaties he replied, "It is rented; a saloon will come there. The Excise Board has granted a license, and that's all there is about it." And I walked away sorrowfully.

What redress was there for me? The appeal to Cæsar, to the highest municipal authority? I had nothing to hope from that source; they would protect the saloon, and logically enough, since that which is established by law has a right to be upheld by law. They would protect the saloon before they would protect me from sights and sounds that may constitute an assault as well as blows, and from which the state ought to protect its decent citizens.

The next morning at the usual time I went out to do my marketing. As was my habit, I went to the shop kept by the owner of Number Six. But before I gave my order, I said to him: "Are you still determined to rent Number Six for a saloon?" "I am," he answered, very red in the face and very angry. "In that case," said I, "I can never spend here another dollar of my honest money. Will you please tell me the amount of my indebtedness to you?" I paid my bill, and I confess that as I walked out I thought with satisfaction that the custom I had thus withdrawn amounted in a year to as much as the rent of Number Six; and I determined to ask some other temperance women to withdraw their patronage from him also. I did not think at the time it was boycotting, but such it was, and I had to suffer from the recoil of the method, to take a longer walk that morning, and to buy an inferior grade of meat and vegetables.

Several days after this incident, I was passing by the shop of the owner of Number Six. The proprietor was standing in the door. It was an awkward moment. I believed he cherished resentful feelings towards me, and if I said "Good-morning," the return would probably be a cutting rebuff. Now I like to greet courteously my worst enemy, and when near the butcherman I bade him "Good-morning." What was my surprise, when in return to my salutation, there was not only a cordial "Good-morning," but he smiled, he doffed his hat, he bowed nearly to the ground; it was almost a salaam. And I went my way thinking, after all, men respect our opinions because they know in their hearts that we are right.

Returning a half-hour later, the Jew butcher was still standing in the door-way and was now beckoning me to enter, and asking if he could have a word with me. Somewhat dumfounded, I went in. He sat down on a barrel of potatoes, and I leaned against some piled-up bags of turnips, while he said in substance that he had been thinking the matter over, and he had changed his mind about Number Six, and had determined not to rent it for a saloon. It was all true, the saloon would have a bad influence on his children; his clerks, too, would be neglecting business and drinking beer, and then it would be less pleasant to sit with his family upon the stoop of warm evenings, as he liked to do; besides he wanted to be a good neighbor, and wanted to do nothing to depreciate the value of property or the respectability of the locality. "No," he concluded, bringing his fist down hard on the counter, "no saloon-keeper shall come to Number Six, even if he has got his license! I'll stand a law-suit first." Of course I told him I was glad of his decision; we shook hands, and my next day's dinner was bought at his shop.

Boycotting is a doubtful expedient which is growing unpopular and giving way to nobler and more rational measures; but it has seemed to me that in the butcher's case the end justified the means; at any rate, it prevented a saloon from coming next to my back gate.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEMPERANCE TEACHING.

BY CLARA SMITH COLTON.

The influence of a faithful Sunday-school teacher in instilling temperance principles into the minds of the young, cannot be overestimated. Temperance teaching should not be confined to the regular quarterly review day. We should be unwilling to let a single Sabbath go by without giving some direct lesson or passing remark or illustration on this great theme. A few earnest words often impress even the most frivolous young girls with their responsibility to help free suffering womanhood from the rum curse. Press it home to the heart of each girl that it is her duty to use her influence against the first steps toward intemperance in brothers and young men friends. Show the girls that they can and should by their social influence discountenance and ostracize young men who think there is no harm in taking a social glass now and then. Some earnest temperance Sunday-school teachers take three or five minutes every Sabbath to talk to their classes on temperance in its practical bearings as regards their individual responsibility. Is this not a good example for every Sunday-school teacher to follow?

We have a class of wide-awake lads who are beginning to form opinions of their own; we can ask them in all seriousness to think of all the reasons they can why men drink intoxicating liquors and smoke. Even help on the plausibility of the reasons; get all the arguments used by advocates of strong drink—from Kate Field to Monfort Wine and Brewers' Journals. Then slowly but surely lead the boys on to answer the arguments from physiological and moral standpoints, so that they themselves will bring the sledge hammer of logic down upon the specious reasoning. Touch the boys on their pride. They always aspire to manly size and strength and beauty. From Sabbath to Sabbath give them a few plain words about the stunting and deforming effect upon body and mind of tobacco and strong stimulants: paralysis, dimmed eyesight, heart palpitation from cigarette smoking.

From this, go higher and talk earnestly and reverently of man made in God's image; "our bodies temples of the living God." Inspire in them the desire to make the house where God may dwell beautiful, entire and clean.

Can we, as mothers, as Sunday-school teachers, as Christians, as temperance workers, say too much or begin too soon to talk to our boys about pure hearts, pure minds, pure bodies? Let the columns of our newspapers answer; columns filled with medical advertisements which it shames us even to read. Primary teachers in Sunday-schools can interest even very little children in temperance and personal purity instruction from a physiological standpoint, if it is put in the form of a parable.

My little three-year-old boy can understand comparing his body to a house. A cupola on top, with a soft covering of brown, black, or yellow, is where the master of the house lives; he looks out through bright, clear windows, which are blue, brown, gray or black. There are a great many parts to the house; an engine (the heart), connected with many little pipes, sends warm fluid all over the house; there are ventilators (the lungs), to keep the fluid pure with fresh air; there is a furnace (the stomach) where fuel is put in to warm the fluid that goes over the house; good fuel must be put into the furnace to keep the engine and the ventilators in working order, and to keep the master up in the cupola well and strong. The master has messengers all over the house (the nerves), which tell him when anything is wrong in any part of the body. Suppose that some strong poisonous stuff is put into the furnace which makes it red hot, and burns and injures it. It makes the engine pump very hard and fast, and sends the hot fumes of the poison up to the cupola and makes the master sick and partly insane. The clear windows are bleared and reddened, and the whole house disfigured. Each of these points should, of course, be enlarged upon and carefully and vividly explained, so that the little ones will understand. A lesson like the above, adapted for older children, is given in one of the Loyal Temperance Legion Lesson Manuals of the W. T. P. A. Publishing House.

Pictures cut from temperance papers and nicely mounted can be used to advantage by primary Sunday-school teachers. Sunday-school libraries should be well supplied with good temperance books—Julia McNair Wright's, T. S. Arthur's, Gough's and others; also hygienic temperance books, such as are used in many public schools.

Responsive Bible readings on temperance, in which the school and the officers and different classes take part, are helpful. Parts can be assigned beforehand to teachers, who should have their classes ready. Occasionally a good temperance recitation, select reading, short essay, or temperance talk should be given during the opening exercises of the school by a boy or girl who has been helped in making careful preparation. Good temperance songs should be used often. Let us, as Sunday-school teachers, use every means, make every effort to place the little feet firmly on the rock of total abstinence; to fill the hearts of our young girls, and our manly boys with an earnest purpose to fight for God and Home and Native Land against the monster, Rum.

THE ETHICAL PROBLEM OF TOBACCO.

BY N. A. HUNT.

Much has been said of the incivility of gentlemen who use tobacco on our streets, sidewalks, and especially on our lines of public travel. Some car companies, if I mistake not, have taken to themselves much credit for what they have done towards not having offense given to our olfactories. This is all very well, as far as it goes; but it does not always meet all our wants. The æsthetic views of society are worthy of our consideration; and there are very few of us who use none of the weed, but have been annoyed, even beyond the point of Christian forbearance, by both tobacco smoke and tobacco spittle. But it is the ethical, not the æsthetic view of the subject, that I now wish to dwell upon; *i. e.*, so far as it is allowed on our lines of railroad travel.

I think that I can easily show to any person the true ethical bearing of the smoking-car on all non-users of tobacco. It is a sponge that ought to be eliminated. A coach will hold seventy persons, all the seats being occupied, but we will call it sixty. One engine will pull five coaches over the "Rockies," three hundred souls; but the sixth car has to be hitched on for the accommodation of those who use tobacco. A railroad man told me recently that it costs as much to take the smoking-car as it does any of the rest of them. And I am sure I should think it did more, if I had to keep it clean. But for our demonstration. At three cents a mile, sixty persons conveyed one hundred miles would be $180, which we will make the basis of our estimation. We will further suppose that our train consists of five cars without the scent of tobacco; although not absolutely; for almost the last time my wife went on the cars with me, before she was fairly seated, she said, "We are on the smoking-car." "No," I replied, "don't you see half the passengers are women?" "I don't care," she rejoined, "I smell tobacco." "It's only what clings to the gentlemen's mustache and kid gloves," I replied.

But enough side-issues; let us get to business. We were saying that our train consisted of six cars, five with smoking prohibited, and one with no prohibition. Bear in mind it costs as much to run the smoking-car as it does any of the others. If if costs $900 to run six cars one hundred miles, it will cost but $750 to run five that distance, a saving of $150. We will suppose a like number of ladies and gentlemen are on the train, and that two-thirds of the gentlemen smoke; of course, none of the ladies. We would have, then, one hundred smokers, and two hundred that do not. So on every one hundred miles fare, the non-smokers have to pay $100, for which they receive not a particle of benefit; it is solely for the gratification of the one hundred who use tobacco.

One afternoon, when talking to a railroad man (a user of tobacco), on this question, he said. "I see what you are after; you want to make us your debtors." I accorded to him quick perception as he said, "I've thought of that before." But in bringing in our charge, let us be fair, not too exacting. The engine, the hands, most of them; most of the fuel and water, and the road bed, would have to be furnished to run five cars instead of six, so that should we reduce the extra estimated expense of the smoking-car one-half, making it $50 each one hundred miles it would probably be not far out of the way. Some have intimated that the smoking car is furnished by the liberality of the railroad companies. If that is so, let us see their liberality in furnishing sleepers free, as well! Use any kind of arithmetic, or any kind of logic you please, and you will find hundreds of thousands of dollars, every year, exacted of non-users of tobacco for furnishings to those who use it on our lines of public travel; and it is time we all understood it.

WHERE MUCH IS GIVEN, MUCH SHALL BE REQUIRED.

To live without personal wrong-doing is a duty, and being a duty it is possible to achieve it. The better part of the community live without falling into the more obvious and grosser sins. Men and women attain a plane of life wherein they do not steal, or cheat, or lie, or give way to sins of appetite. What they do give way to in the line of error, is apt to be faults of temper and sins of omission rather than of commission. They are not living on that grosser plane wherein they are tempted to do evil to their neighbor, but they still lack moral enthusiasm to a degree that leads them to ignore the active good they might do. Their sins are not positive but negative. They have attained a height from which perhaps they do few of the things which they ought not to have done, but they do leave undone those things which they ought to have done. Now this, too, can be overcome. "To err is inhuman," "and to be holy is to live in the straight line of duty and of truth." It is just as much the absolute duty of those whose lives are far removed from the grosser sins to also overcome petty faults and errors and negative phases of wrong, as it is for the criminal classes to overcome their greater and grosser temptations. The elaborate life of wealth and refinement and social state has its obligations to higher truth and to absolute holiness of personal life. There is far less excuse for defects than in the lives of poverty and ignorance and repression, and lack of all finer and more stimulating influences. Where much is given, much shall be required. There are never privileges to enjoy without corresponding duties to fulfill in return.

It is undoubtedly true that there are spiritual as well as physical laws, and that when one lives high enough to be in the current of their forces, to be subject to them, he receives the benefit, as the ship that enters the circuit of trade winds is propelled by them. Our lives are enlarged by entering into other lives; they are exalted by giving themselves with absolute loyalty and self-sacrifice to higher purposes, and by recognizing and appreciating all that is truest and best in general life, not that which we personally achieve, but that which is still higher than our own poor achievements. That which we can enter with appreciation and sympathy becomes most truly our own.—*Phillips Brooks.*

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Cry aloud. spare not, lift up thy voice like a trumpet, and shew my people their transgression.—Isaiah 58: 1.

THE BATTLE FOR BREAD.

Humanity must eat. "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," were the solemn words which fell upon the ears of our first parents when their disobedience brought sin into the world. How to get the bread with as little as possible of the sweat, has been and will continue to be, one of the problems which the individual will naturally try to solve. In spite, however, of every curvature of thought to prevent the curvature of spine, that stern mandate must be carried out, and the battle will go on with ever increasing intensity. Humanity never had so large an appetite as it has to-day, and bread-winning conditions were never before so complex and intricate.

A large number of people annually give up the struggle of keeping soul and body together, and helplessly drift with the tide which sweeps them speedily out to a sea where all cries are hushed, all efforts extinguished, and where the rich and poor alike sail away to a country which they believe can be no worse, and which they hope may be vastly better than the one they leave behind.

A larger class still, sullenly regard their fate, and declare with great bitterness that the world owes them a living, and without asking how the debt was incurred, they demand at your front or back door as the case may be, the bread which your sweat may have earned. while their foreheads are not only free from that moisture. but painfully so from that which would remove the trade mark which the earth, cursed for man's sake, has ever stamped upon him, alike in honor or in scorn. But these do not enter into this subject as legitimate factors.

The battle for bread is fought by those who belong to that great division of humanity called wage-workers: a class too mighty to be despised, too powerful to be lightly esteemed. Their shoulders are under the pillars of our national government. and their fingers touch more or less deftly both the black and white keys of our commercial life The future well-being and perpetuity of this nation depend largely upon the solution of their triangle-problem:—*worth, work, wages!*

The employer asks of the employe: "What is he worth to me?" and his basis of valuation is one of money.

The employe, on the other hand, asks: "What am I worth to myself?" for a manhood which is free born, and which no labor, not even dull drudgery, can enslave, is above all money value; it cannot be represented in cold figures. To preserve this worth and yet harness it to work, even to the coarsest kind of honest labor, is a divine secret of power revealed only to those whose circumstances require and whose spirits are brave enough to meet the test. What is won on that basis by way of compensation for labor is the real value, for it is better that humanity should not eat—in other words, starve than that it should eat and survive its honor. The truest heroism of life is in the carrying out of this principle; for it regulates not only the outward conduct, but in conjunction with spiritual forces, ever at work when permitted, the soul is kept untainted, the spirit serene in trouble, the heart undaunted, while the entire being is enfolded by the wings of a patience near akin to the divine manifestation, "who for our sakes became poor, that we through His poverty might be made rich"' He who wrought in that lowly carpenter's shop dignified by His example all honest labor for all time to come, and took the last remaining sting from the Eden sentence!

No one can read the last report of Hon. Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, without being deeply impressed with the painful truth that the battle for bread going on to-day by the working women of this country is also a battle for honor and purity.

To be pure and virtuous under the most favorable of conditions, is one thing; to battle for purity and honor in the midst of the howling mob of ofttimes unscrupulous money seekers, is quite another thing. In this report Mr. Wright deals almost exclusively with facts concerning working women, and under two or three prominent heads groups together some startling statements and figures.

Under the division of "General Conditions," which relate to the surroundings of women while at work, he states some pathetic facts; and while it is evident he has put the best side out, if indeed there can be even a good side, to say nothing of a superlative state—he has said enough to show that the one dominant thought in the minds of employers is not morals, but money.

Twenty-one cities, including, of course, the largest, furnish the facts and statistics which speak so forcibly, and so painfully as well, against the sanitary conditions, and the general environments of these daughters of toil. To leave the hot, stifling, vitiated air of the shops for the immoral atmosphere of tenement house life, is but to change, but not improve the chances for success in the moral as well as physical struggle. "The moral condition of working women," says Mr. Wright, "is influenced for evil by the tenement house system in a way too vast for discussion here." This, then, is the awful fact that neither during hours of labor nor when at *home* (?) are the conditions of many thousands of working women and girls conducive to either health or morals.

Another point to be noted is, that women employed in tobacco factories seem less able than others to maintain the law of purity. Nor is this at all to be wondered at—the filthy, degrading character of the work must of necessity exert its influence over the moral nature. Let young women everywhere take note of this, and when they see young men puffing away at a highly-flavored cigar, stop and think that very likely the hands of a girl long lost to virtue and honor helped in the manufacture of that exponent of idleness and vice!

Under the head of "Boarding Homes," "Aids for Working Women," etc., Mr. Wright has many kind and appreciative words for those who, in many of these cities are trying to ameliorate the untoward surroundings of this weary-hearted class. The Protective Agency for Women and Children, The Woman's Christian Association, and The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, receive from him words of praise and commendation.

In regard to the average weekly earnings of these working women, the figures stand at $5.74. Out of this paltry sum must come board, clothes, and such other necessary expenses as occur in ordinary everyday life. The fact that there are girls who can and do fight the battle for bread on that sum of money per week, to say nothing of the harder strain of the moral struggle, is enough to make one weep mingled tears of admiration and shame; admiration that the best type of womanhood is run in so heroic a mold; shame that "man's inhumanity" to woman is tolerated under a form of government we call *Christian!*

On the subject of "The Character of Women," Mr. Wright says: "The statistical method is not the best under which to determine moral conditions." True, there is no table of figures whereby we may compute motives; but, given certain conditions, and certain corresponding results are almost sure to follow. We are glad to believe that the majority of women wage-workers are honest and virtuous, but we may not shut our eyes to the fact that many are not.

This especial phase of the subject is too painful and too delicate to treat in this article, but enough has been said to arouse every woman more happily circumstanced, and especially every mother, to earnest and persistent efforts to prevent the awful ravages now going on upon the *worth* of young womanhood. Secure for working girls the best possible helps to virtue and intelligence when the band is thrown off the iron wheel of daily toil, and the machinery of labor ceases its roar and rattle, while feminine humanity eats its sweat-earned, tear-stained bread.

LAW AND ORDER.

In the prohibition warfare, there are three distinct lines of action: The educational, which strives to so inform the public that public opinion will both justify and demand proper legislation; the legislative, which endeavors to secure the enactment of prohibitory law, not in defiance of, but in accordance with enlightened public opinion; and the administrative, or those efforts whereby the enforcement of the law is secured.

The W. C. T. U. has always been so active in each of these that the charge has been made at different times that one or the other was its specialty. But it has no specialty in the sense of exclusiveness. Its educational work covers every phase of the question, and its educational activities have never been equaled. It has been foremost in every contest for improving the laws, and during the last ten years has probably paid the cost for more prosecutions under the law than any other organization.

We say this much in order to again call attention to the Law and Order Leagues, the national annual meeting of which will convene February 22, 1890, at Toronto, Canada. This is the first time a national convention of these Leagues has been called outside of the United States, and the movement is thus made distinctly international.

Where prohibition has been repealed, the strongest ground against the law has been its failure of enforcement; it was so from 1855 to 1875, during which time prohibitory laws were overthrown in a dozen states. It was so in Rhode Island, and it is so to-day in Iowa. The law has been trampled on in the river towns, and now the same parties that have stood by and seen the law annulled are asking for its repeal. The state which held the securing of the law to be a state movement, but the enforcement of the law the work only of localities, is now seeing the neglected and rebellious localities threaten the existence of the law in every portion of the state. The enforcement of the law is as much a state and national question as the securing of the law. It is because of these things that this special law and order movement is in every way commendable, proposing, as it does, to carry the contest to any limit, even to the election of independent candidates or to the breaking of party slates and smashing of party machines, whenever in the way of its purposes. Its most conspicuous triumphs have been in Boston, under Col. L. Edwin Dudley; in Philadelphia under Hon. Arthur M. Burton, and in Chicago under the late Andrew Paxton.

A hundred delegates to Toronto should go from Illinois and neighboring states. Any one interested in the purposes of the convention will be welcome, and Toronto, the best governed city in America, will be found both an object lesson to the friends of order, and a rebuke to the half-governed cities on this side of the line. Persons intending to go can secure full information from Hon. C. C. Bonney, President, Chicago; or from L. Edwin Dudley, Secretary, Boston.

DR. DE COSTA writes to correct the impression which for some reason has gone out that the White Cross society does not desire the coöperation of women. He declares, on the contrary. that such aid is essential to the movement, and especially requests our workers for social purity to urge pastors to the organization of White Cross auxiliaries, but cautions them to make it clear that such societies are, in their membership, composed entirely of men. Otherwise, the distinctive features are lost, and confusion results. We are glad to make this correction, feeling sure it is just. In this most delicate and untried march, it is not strange if sometimes the army fail to comprehend the tactics, but the great Captain of the growing host has given the watchword: "Blessed are the pure in heart," and there is sure victory for every true soldier, since his field of conquest is himself. It is fitting, too, that chaste women fasten the armor of these knights, the weapons of whose warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strongholds of social prejudice, "casting down imaginations" and "bringing into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ."

GERMANY now occupies a more advanced position toward religious liberty than any other European nation. The Reichstag last week exempted theological students from military service; extended to all German colonies the same religious toleration which has heretofore been limited to the Congo, and repealed the law passed in 1874, which gave the government authority to expel from the country any clergyman who persists in the performance of his clerical duties after being officially deprived of his clerical charge. In other words, ecclesiastic offense in Germany must hereafter come to trial before ecclesiastic tribunals, as by the recent act, the civil authorities are relieved of all jurisdiction in such cases.

AT the late session of the Liberal Federation, held in Manchester, England, resolutions were adopted favoring a direct vote of the people upon the liquor traffic, and the disestablishment of the Church of England. Mr. Gladstone was accorded a non-partisan reception in the town hall. He advocated granting county councils control of the liquor traffic, and also of the police force.

THE appointment of Rev. Father Joseph Cotter to the bishopric of Winona, is gratifying to temperance workers in all communions, the Bishop having been three times elected president of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union. He has also contributed valuable matter to the literature of the reform.

THE first contribution received toward the $150,000 memorial fund for Yankton College, which the trustees of the institution have decided to raise in honor of the late President Ward, is a purse of $200, given by the Indians of the Sauter Agency. The tawny donors to this fund for the education of whites, are members of a band which twenty-seven years ago assisted in the massacre along the Minnesota frontier

Special Difficulties.

PLEDGE.—*"I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt liquors, including Wine and Cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same."*

INDUSTRIAL HOMES

QUESTION.—Why would it not be well to detail some of our best speakers to go before the Legislatures, and in each state plead for industrial homes for women, and homes for the morally incapable? J. A.

ANSWER.—I do think there is no work that our women could set about in the Legislatures this winter that would recommend itself more thoroughly to the good sense of the people than the founding of industrial homes. Taxpayers put any amount of money into the public treasury. Politicians and boodlers get it out, and the people are always glad when even a fraction of it can be turned to some useful account in mitigating their own woes. This is the principle that makes such work popular. Politicians feeling the pressure of the people, will vote money for charitable institutions when they will do so for almost nothing else, except into their own pockets in some sort of jobbery; indeed, they see a job in the very institutions themselves. The contracts must be let, and they can bring in their uncles, aunts, and cousins, and all their wives' relations, to share the spoil. But meanwhile the building goes up, and unfortunates are helped.

To my mind we need at least three classes of industrial homes furnished by the state.

1. For young people who can never get on, except as they are taught a trade, and fairly well educated, in connection with learning that trade; boarded and clothed meanwhile, and set upon their feet, and started out into life with a few ideas in their heads, and a bread-winning weapon in their hands. Especially do I think in this statement of girls, who, if not criminal in their conduct, are at least on the verge of a departure from the white line of a true life; girls who have been arrested for vagrancy and crimes, and other girls who are in their company, or who from a wild and headlong nature, are likely soon to be. Of course I do not ignore the same class of boys, of whom all this is true, but I think they have been looked after much more than girls, and will be. I think it specially behooves women to exert their strongest efforts to help these girls, or the boys and girls both; probably that is the best of all, though their institutions should be entirely separate, and in different localities.

2. Industrial homes for those whose destruction is their poverty, rather than their vice. Perhaps you know that in the state of Mississippi they have a magnificent Industrial School for girls, accommodating, I think, 400, filled out to the last possible corner, to which respectable parents who could otherwise do little or nothing for their children's education, are glad to send them, and where they learn an occupation, as well as secure a fair English education.

3. Industrial homes or schools, probably both combined, for moral incapables, based on the principle that while a physical defect is so patent, that we all observe, commiserate, and would try to ameliorate it, there are thousands in this land whose moral birthmarks, blemishes, and practical lunacy of conscience, are a far greater curse to them and to society. But we make no provision for these poor things; they are thrust out upon the world utterly unequal to its temptations and are borne down swiftly into its vortex of sin. I refer to boys and girls who are born kleptomaniacs, born drunkards, born gamblers, born to abominations generally, who show these traits early, and do not depart from them later; who are a scourge, not the scourge of God, as Attila was called, but the scourge of the devil; the terrible outcome of a more terrible heredity, who are more to be pitied than blamed, who are sinned against before they know enough to be sinners. If we were half civilized we should make the same provision for them in homes where they could earn a reputable living, and were not permitted to prey upon society, that we now make by our poor-houses, insane asylums, and jails, for the same class of people when they have grown up. The rationale of this necessity on the home side is worthy of consideration. Think of what we mean by home. It is the temple of God; it is the most sacred place on earth—we like to say so, but practically in at least one-third of the homes, where children are reared, and where peace, and order, and quiet ought to be the rule, the home becomes a refuge for those who through alcohol are practically insane, and whose diabolical work of devastation in the home no language may ever even intimate. The pride of the home prevents us from learning what happens there, except as we are specialists, admitted to the confidence of those outraged and destroyed No plummet has sounded the depths of that expression, "A drunkard's home." The man in Chicago, who, in a fit of intoxication, beat his wife to death with the body of his new-born child, gives us in a diabolical climax, some knowledge of what, in modified form, takes place in the thousand cases never reported. In our own hallowed Evanston, as we call it, within a week, a stalwart man pounded his wife black and blue, almost destroyed her eyes, sending her shivering into the street, and when some of us went to see them, she begged us not to go in, for she feared he would be so angry that the consequences made her tremble; and there she was in that prison house, with four famished, ill-conditioned little children, while happy, educational, religious Evanston goes on its way, and does not even know of this outrage. Think of the home to which the gambler crawls in, "unbeknownst" in the heart of the night, to which the libertine returns at will, and which is polluted by the perpetual presence of tobacco smoke. We who have studied that subject know that many little lives are sacrificed by the ignorance of the father in sending the taint of his breath into the face of an infant not strong enough to endure the poison of the exhalation. Now, besides having homes for these moral incapables, which, of course, cannot be brought about to an adequate degree within a generation, but which we ought to begin working for, since if we never begin they will never be, there is one other kind of home.

4. For adult incapables, not necessarily morally below the pauper line like those I have been describing, but physically or mentally below, or both. For instance, an idiot child is born into a family. Up to the age of fifteen, or possibly twenty, he will be received into the home for imbeciles; at least this is the case in several of the states, and certainly it ought to be in all; but after that he must go home. His presence is blight and disease. He is without the self-control that would enable him to help keep the home reputable to the senses. He is a wholly disintegrating force; he harasses those who love him best, until their loss of sleep and of comfort generally, largely decreases their power as beneficent forces in the world. In none of these cases am I writing from imagination, but from actual instances known to me. Now the state ought to provide that these physical and mental imbeciles should be cared for at the state's expense, and, so far as possible, their powers turned to account. In all this subsidizing of the public funds to holy purposes, I see a magnificent and large unused field for the exercise of woman's powers. Illinois is one of the most debased states of the forty-two. We cannot stir hand or foot here to secure the abolition of the saloon. The distillery and brewery interest reach their climax within our borders, and powers and politicians have hand joined in hand to rivet the traffic upon us, and we shall only escape from it through the blessed reflex action of National prohibition. But Illinois is a very rich state. Its coffers run over, and I wish it might set the example of securing some of the institutions to which I have herein referred. And while I believe it to be the duty of our white-ribboners, in states that have a prospect of securing prohibition within their borders, to put in strong work at that point, I believe it is equally the duty and the opportunity of our society in the more hopeless states, to bring to bear strong pressure upon public opinion, and through that upon the Legislatures, to ameliorate the horrors of the present situation, and to protect the home from its direst horrors, by securing the establishment of institutions where hopeless drunkards may be confined, and other moral incapables looked after to their own greatest good, because this is always to be taken into consideration, and to the unspeakable relief of the keepers of the homes.

FRANCES E. WILLARD.

QUESTION 1.—Is it necessary that we petition Congress again for a Sunday law, and should we ask the same persons to sign that did last year? A WORKER.

ANSWER.—It is necessary. We have a new Congress, and must repeat our work. Secure over again every indorsement and every name that was obtained last year, and double the number if possible. Signatures are especially wanted. Let them be sent in as soon as possible. They should pour in steadily until Congress adjourns. Scarcely a petition was received during the two weeks I spent in Washington.

QUESTION 2.—Is there a petition against the opening of the International Exposition of 1892 on Sunday?

ANS.—There is, and it should be circulated. Both this and the petition for Sunday Rest are free. Though absent myself in California, my secretary will fill all orders. Enclose stamp for postage, and tell how many of each you want. Address Mrs. J. C. Bateham, Painesville, O.

The Watch-Tower.

Mrs. Frances E. W. Harper has been on a blessed ministry to her people in the sunny Southland.

* * *

This "Psalm for the New Year" from a voice that is still, has brought such uplift to me that I gladly pass it "along the line:"

O New Year, teach us faith!
The road of life is hard;
When our feet bleed and scourging winds us scathe,
Point thou to Him whose visage was more marred
Than any man's; who saith,
"Make straight paths for your feet," and to the opprest,
"Come ye to Me, and I will give you rest."

Yet hang some lamp-like hope
Above this unknown way,
Kind year, to give our spirits freer scope
And our hands strength to work while it is day.
But if that way must slope
Tombward, O bring before our fading eyes
The lamp of life, the hope that never dies.

Comfort our souls with love—
Love of all human kind;
Love special, close, in which, like sheltered dove,
Each weary heart its own safe nest may find;
And love that turns above
Adoringly; contented to resign
All loves, if need be, for the love Divine.

Friend, come thou like a friend,
And whether bright thy face
Or dim with clouds we cannot comprehend,
We'll hold our patient hands, each in his place,
And trust Thee to the end,
Knowing Thou leadest onward to those spheres
Where there are neither days, nor months, nor years.

—*Dinah Muloch-Craik.*

* * *

A sweeter, purer testimony rarely comes from sainted lips than that given by Madame Willard on her eighty-fifth birthday, January 3, 1890. Among the reminiscences of the day she spoke as follows: " 'My times are in Thy hand.' (Ps. 31:15.) 'Thou hast put off my sackcloth, and girded me with gladness.' (Ps. 30:11.) 'I will sing praises unto my God while I have any being.' (Ps. 146:2.) My daughter wishes me to say that although entering to-day my eighty-sixth year, I am in full possession of all my faculties, sight, hearing, etc. Old age has immunity from many of the cares and exactions of middle life, so that I find life's contradictions and cares transferred to those in their prime, while I think my heart grows more tender, thoughtful and sympathetic toward all who are capable of suffering.

'He holds me when the billows smite,
I shall not fall;
If sharp, 'tis short; if long, 'tis light;
He tempers all.'

"What the poet means by 'weight of years' I doubt if thus far I have experienced.

'So long Thy power has blessed me, sure it still
Will lead me on
O'er moor and fen, o'er crag and torrent, till
The night is gone;
And with the morn those angel faces smile,
Which I have loved long since, and lost awhile!' "

* * *

The Star in the East has appeared as the official organ of the Maine W. C. T. U.

* * *

"My mother heard the 'bells of the Holy City, the chimes of eternal peace,' this morning, and so went home," is the sad, sweet word from our beloved sister, Emma M. Taylor, of Massachusetts. How blessedly do those who "go before" link us to the unseen world. Truly, heaven is never made real to us "until some friend sits out of sight."

* * *

Here is a "bit" showing how New Mexico appreciates our workers. Miss Moore has been journeying and lecturing on the Pacific Coast for several months. She everywhere finds hospitable audience with the people. This seems a well-defined case of mutual admiration: "Much good and effectual work has been done in New Mexico since December 10, by Miss Henrietta G. Moore, who has given sixteen lectures in our territory, and was everywhere greeted by appreciative audiences. Many believers in high license and local option have become converts to her prohibition sentiments. The W. C. T. U. has received a new impetus, and been greatly strengthened by her efficient labors."

* * *

There was much excitement at the W. C. T. U. Anchorage Mission for Girls (Chicago) on New Year's Eve, when the express left a box marked "Stratford, England." It was found to contain an old-fashioned plum pudding of ample proportions, which had made the long voyage, and arrived literally "in good shape." It was sent by the mother of Dr. Boulter—a young dentist in the city—who became much interested in the Anchorage last summer while visiting her son. It was a rare treat to all the girls, and to some of them a delightful reminder of their home across the sea. ON DUTY.

WORLD'S W. C. T. U.

Founded 1883.

Motto.—For God and Home and Every Land. Object: To unify the methods of woman's temperance work the world over, and to circulate a petition for the prohibition of the traffic in alcoholic drinks and opium, and other social reforms.

All members wear a little knot of white ribbon, and remember the noon hour of prayer for all temperance work and workers, and for the coming of Christ's kingdom.

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NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

PLEDGE.

"I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt Liquors, including Wine and Cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union the sum of ——; and the receipt of the treasurer thereof shall be a sufficient discharge of my executors for the same.

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News from the Field.

ILLINOIS.

GREETING FROM THE STATE PRESIDENT.

When God was about to complete the deliverance of the children of Israel from the bondage of Egypt, He introduced a wonderful event of sorrow, and instituted at the same time a peculiar memorial service of joy. The sorrowful event was the death of Egypt's first-born, and the memorial service was called "The Passover."

In order to make it all the more impressive, the Lord changed the reckoning time of the year, and said, "This shall be the beginning of months with you, it shall be the first month of the year." Hence, it was to be to them forevermore *a new year!*

Without entering upon an exposition of this Scripture or an attempt to moralize, I would nevertheless ask you to remember that joy and sorrow never seem quite so closely allied as at this time. Tears and smiles chase each other alternately over our faces, while the elastic step of joy and the reluctant step of grief resound from the same by-paths of the heart.

The day of deliverance for us may be a day of bondage for another, and while we greet friends with smiles, and sunshine fills our dwellings, our neighbor over the way may be mourning the loss of a dear one; we, gathering about the feast of our passover, they sitting down in the blackness of unutterable sorrow! Let us moderate our joys, even as we wisely do our griefs, and partake of our blessings on this new year upon which we have entered, "with loins girded, shoes on our feet, and staff in hand." The record of 1889 is closed, and we are once more at the "beginning of months." "The clanging bells of Time have rung out the old and rung in the new," and we look wonderingly into the future.

Dear sisters of our white-ribbon army, what is that future to be for our blessed W. C. T. U.? Let me answer *—just what you will make it!*

One thing I am especially conscious of; it is to be a year of hard work, a year in which every one must be found at her post of duty, if we would measure up to the standard of the high ideal of the past. Let each one of us ask: "What is my duty to our beloved cause?" I am putting that serious heart-searching question to myself this morning, as I sit in the quiet of my room and pen these lines, and I can say, that, God helping me, I purpose to do more and better work this year than ever before, and seek to *measure up to my full duty.*

Will you join me in this solemn promise? It is wonderful vantage-ground when once we place our feet upon that rock—an invincible purpose to do one's duty regardless of consequences. A soldier makes but poor fighting whose feet are on shifting sand. So in our struggle, let the feet of our faith be firmly placed on the rock of a mighty truth, and we shall win, though the battle be long and hard. Let me especially urge you, my dear district presidents, to make this year remarkable in our history by such intelligent leadership on your part that the unions shall feel the force of your sympathy and helpfulness. Visit your unions; talk with the women in little heart meetings; inspire them with your faith, and *with faith in you;* with courage and enthusiasm all over your faces, and in your manner; in short, *be a leader!* If *you* have not faith in God for this work, you cannot lead your women; if *you* have not courage, you cannot help them to victory.

Grave responsibilities rest upon you. It is no small matter to be president of any one of the twenty districts of Illinois. Your respective unions have a right to demand of you your best thought and plans for their interests. To meet that demand will require time, study and special attention to details.

The Bible, your State Report, and THE UNION SIGNAL will equip you for your work. Observe that the constitution defines your duties to be an *overseeing* of the *affairs of the organization.* That takes in everything—the lines of work, the general shaping of plans and the trend of sentiment upon all questions which the state W. C. T. U. take up and indorse. Notice.—You cannot "oversee" very much at the point of a pen. We are all aware of the vast amount of willful and wicked misrepresentation there is abroad in the land concerning the recent National Convention and the political attitude of the W. C. T. U.

I hope that you, as district presidents, and all our accredited workers who are in the field, will, privately and publicly, as fitting opportunity occurs, give the facts in the case, and be ready to answer all questions pertaining to our important position.

Of the earnest, wide-awake superintendents of our twenty-three departments I expect great things this year. Make your departments hum with the music of activity. Make every one of them prominent, and write, *write* so constantly, so plainly, that "she may run who readeth" your suggestions, because of the haste she will feel to put them into execution.

My beloved sisters of the local unions, you who are patiently at work, without thought or care of the great world's notice or favor; you who have never held office, neither expect to my heart goes out to you most lovingly to-day. You have believed and trusted in God all these years, as you have seen Him lead forth our white-ribbon host. *Trust Him still!* Do not, because of the flying rumors of discontent and disintegration, almost wholly false, permit your souls to be disturbed. The great National W. C. T. U. was never stronger than it is to-day, never with firmer faith in God. *Believe this, for it is true.* Pray much for Miss Willard and our National leaders. The great majority of you will never appear on platform nor in print to vindicate our leaders or defend our cause, but, nevertheless, the *real defense must after all come from you,* and your duty, and ours as well, is defined in I. Peter second chapter and fifteenth verse: "For so is the will of God, that with well doing ye may put to silence the ignorance of foolish men." When we read in the papers that our unions are disbanding, "put to silence" those ignorant newspaper men by steadily going on with your work, making especial efforts to always attend the meetings, because your absence will be used as testimony against your loyalty to the union. Think much upon the words "well doing."

"Be comforted:
Sweet is it to have done the thing one ought,
When fallen in darker ways."

Just now, mysterious providences overarch our path, and so we have the "darker ways." But God can make it a "plain path because of our enemies," and He will if we always *do* the thing we ought. God bless you, dear sisters beloved, as we enter this new year. It is in my heart to live and die with you. Let me urge you to observe more carefully than ever before, because of these evil times:—First, *the wearing of our badge,* never be without it; secondly, the giving more attention to the devotional exercises as you open the meetings of the union. Do not let them drift into spiritless and profitless exercises, but keep the altar fires burning brightly with holy zeal and religious fervor. Speak often one to another on the blessedness of having Christ in our hearts and in our work. Be gentle, be loving and kind. Finally, my sisters, *pray for me.* Let us lean hard on the Strong Arm; "For the work of righteousness shall be peace, and the effect of righteousness quiet and assurance for ever. And my people shall dwell in a peaceable habitation, and in sure dwellings, and in quiet resting places"!

MRS. LOUISE S. ROUNDS.

KANSAS.

'TIS WORTH THE TRIAL.

I have no doubt but what some of your readers often ask themselves this question: "Does any good result from the temperance work done in reformatory institutions?" Please let me repeat, "'Tis worth the trial."

Permit me, also, to give a brief description of the result here at the United States Military Prison, located at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. This is not a penal prison, but a big guard-house where offenders of the army are confined under sentence of general courts-martial, for periods ranging from one to ten years, for violations of the ar icles of war, governing the military service. As the purpose of this article is to make known results of temperance work here, I will not discuss the merits or demerits of this institution, other than that it is not to be confounded with prisons intended for the punishment of malefactors.

About one year ago, Mrs. Julia A. Chase, of Hiawatha, Kan., state superintendent of work among soldiers and sailors, W. C. T. U., visited this prison in response to an invitation from Rev. John B. McCleery, prison chaplain, and delivered an eloquent and touching address which started the well-springs of many a good heart, and rekindled in the breasts of her hearers the last waning spark of expiring hope or worldly ambition. Mrs. Chase was followed by Mesdames Fields and Merrill, and finally by Mrs. Hartough, anthor of "The Curse of Mill Valley," all residents of Leavenworth, Kan., and active "white-ribboners." The hope awakened, at first lay buried beneath the cares of every-day life, forgotten, probably, but not dormant. Nourished by an occasional "forget-me-not" in the shape of a letter or a little token of remembrance about the holidays, the slender blade that betokened the harvest to come, peeped forth timidly and grew apace. Through the Christian efforts of our beloved chaplain, the sickles were ground and the garners prepared. We concluded to bow to the inevitable. The writer went to interview the chaplain, and announce the desire of the men to organize. This was his reply as he laid his glasses down and settled back in his chair:

"I've just been waiting for this spontaneous outbreak. Yes, of course, I'm in favor of organizing a temperance society, first, last, and always. Get your fellows together; I'll get Mrs. Chase to come and fix you up all right." Mrs. Chase, accompanied again by the above-mentioned ladies, came, and we are a full fledged, dyed-in-the-wool temperance society with a big T. Our name is "The Julia A. Chase Temperance Union, of the United States Military Prison," and we are proud of it.

We are auxiliary to the great, grand, glorious, God-blessed W. C. T. U.; recognized "white-ribboners"; progressive Americans, and the adopted brothers of the Y's of Hiawatha, Kan. Messrs. Brown, Smith, Jenness and Miller, and Mesdames Hartough, Fields, and Merrill and many others have contributed toward the good work by their presence among us. We are two hundred strong; hold rousing meetings twice a month, and mean business.

Our chaplain is president, a good man, an earnest worker, a "Prohibitionist" and hard on sinners. Mrs. Chase is our "patron saint," and we love her. We are fond of good reading matter; would like to have some white ribbon; live in the hope that we shall yet see Miss Willard; read THE UNION SIGNAL; have no money in our treasury, but trust in God.

There are good prospects for a strong union among the soldiers of the garrison here, growing out of "The Prisoners' Union."

"Does any good result from the temperance work done in reformatory institutions?"—"'Tis worth the trial."

Yours "For God and Home and Native Land."

"TWO-SEVENTY-FOUR,"
Vice-President, J. A. C. T. U.

NEBRASKA.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE GREETING,

To all Friends of the pending Prohibitory Amendment in Nebraska:

Feeling the necessity of a well-defined and harmonious union of effort in the approaching amendment campaign in Nebraska, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Prohibition Party and the Independent Order of Good Templars deem it wise and expedient to make known to the people, through the executive representatives of these three organizations, a brief outline of policy, to the end that the greatest possible good may result from our individual and combined efforts during the momentous struggle, destined to become national in its scope.

We have agreed on the following general plan of work, to be supplemented and particularized as the needs of the eampaign shall require.

1. The national organizations of which we are auxiliary representatives, will do all in their power to make Nebraska the national battle-ground to fight out the battle of the Home against the high license delusion and snare. Miss Willard's address to the last National Convention at Chicago, contained these words: "We must concentrate in Nebraska all the work possible in 1890, for that dates, as we hope, the doom of the legalized liquor traffic in the state that opened upon the Nation the 'Pandora's Box' of High License."

The Good Templars have been considering Nebraska's interests, and will be heard from in no uncertain sound.

The Prohibition National Executive Committee has unanimously resolved to raise a special amendment campaign fund for the Nebraska work. This is to be supplemented by liberal sacrifices on the part of our own home people.

2. We recommend a clearly understood alliance of forces throughout the state of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Prohibition Party and the Good Templars.

3. In all counties and towns where these organizations exist, local committees should be made up from members of all three societies, and there should be a community of interest in the amendment work.

4. In the matter of finances, we cannot undertake to dictate, but respectfully suggest that each organization work to secure funds in its own way to be placed in its local treasury for use as the proper authorities shall determine, but in all public meetings in the interest of the amendment, held under whatever auspices, let all coöperate to secure success and lighten the burdens. We would also suggest that special efforts be made as often as once each month, by all the organizations for themselves, to raise money by collections or otherwise, for amendment work.

5. Let us make it known to all the people that we are united, harmonious and deeply in earnest, standing as a triune loyal unit, coöperating and working for the same end, yet each maintaining our separate state, county and local organizations. We will antagonize no organization that earnestly and consistently supports the Prohibitory Amendment, but our organized effort and our money should be expended through machinery that long experience has proven faithful and satisfactory.

6. As soon as possible it is our purpose to submit to the people an accredited list of state and national speakers, representing all our organizations. We shall not dictate as to whom our people should employ, but we can submit to you a choice list of available speakers and workers worthy of your highest confidence and capable of doing the highest class of service.

7. We should impress upon our people everywhere that the national aid we expect to secure is based upon the assumption that our own Nebraska folks will make the greatest financial sacrifices consistent with their condition.

8. Let us spare no time in enlisting the press and the pulpit on the right side, positively and aggressively. We cannot begin this work too early. Let every school-house ring with debates, essays and speeches during the winter months. Utilize every local speaker to canvass your counties and precincts, and press the fight everywhere against this universal enemy of our race.

MARY A. HITCHCOCK, *Pres.*
JENNIE F. HOLMES, *Cor. Sec:*
GEO. SCOTT, *Chair. Prohibition State Com.*
R. A. HAWLEY, *Sec. Prohibition State Com.*
A. M. WALLING, *G. C T., I. O. G. T.*
CHAS. WATTS, *Grand Sec. I. O. G. T.*

NEVADA.

NOTES OF GOOD WORK.

The cause of temperance has been aroused as never before by the godly work and flaming words of Major Hilton. Reno, Carson City, Gold Hill and Mason Valley secured his services. Crowded houses and great interest made the temperance workers rejoice in renewed hope and courage. At Mason Valley, Major Hilton gave two days' work; and such work as stirred the entire country. All classes heard him, every saloon in the place was represented, and such a conviction of the great power and crime of the liquor traffic came upon the people as appalled the drinkers with terror. When the pledge was passed, dram drinkers, drunkards and gamblers signed it, and the little union which had been recently organized by the state president of the W. C. T. U., Mrs. Lucy Van Deventer, was increased from a dozen members to fourscore. The good work is going on; the W. C. T. U. has a meeting each week, and a gospel temperance meeting every Sabbath evening. New names are added to the roll at each service. If Major Hilton, or some other first class field worker, could be sent into this state for a few campaigns, it could be carried for prohibition.

The population is small, the towns are all small, the entire field is ripe for an immediate harvest. Four-fifths of the ministers are thorough going and fearless for prohibition, state and national, and it seems providential that Major Hilton came to us as a brother worker and gathered so many to the temperance ranks. The Major was delighted with his visit to this state; he discovered here unlooked-for promise and success. The fall and winter seasons are most favorable for a state campaign. This is owing to the very mild climate, and also to the fact that our people are more settled at this time than at other seasons of the year. Major Hilton carries a high standard, but it is the only thing that will break the alliance of the government with this "sum of villainies" and redeem the victim of drink. The fight for a public sentiment is on; the temperance workers of Nevada have made provision for neither quarter nor retreat, but we want help from the great field workers who will come with Christian love and sympathy the remedy for the rum curse. Major Hilton's success among us was due to the fact that the people felt the force of his trust in God; that God was in his work, and that God was glorified in the redemption of the people. The W. C. T. U. is the only practicable agent for this field. We desire a more intimate relation with the National Union, and hope that our state will be remembered in its plans for the annual campaigns.

T. E. SISSON,
Pastor of M. E. Church.

FLORIDA.

NEWS FROM ST. AUGUSTINE.

The Band of Hope and Loyal Temperance Legion have been reorganized, and on Friday evening, December 6, held a prize meeting in which the children participated with enthusiasm. The names of the contestants from the Band of Hope, were: Carrie White, Marie Pellicer, Lulu Mourey, Maud Walton and Ida Mallette; these gave recitations. Maud Walton took the prize, which was a beautiful picture. The prize for the best reading, which was also a picture, was given to Antonio Entenza. Those who contested from the Loyal Temperance Legion were: Genevieve Spencer, on "How a Little Girl Emptied the Brown Jug"; Beatrice Elliot, "Please Do Not Sell My Father Rum"; Virgie Markler, "The Children's Petition." The last named gained the prize, which was a copy of "Nineteen Beautiful Years." A fine recitation was given by Miss Glennie Pearl, of Sterling, Ill., subject, "A Glorious Battle Won." A present was given to the successful contestants, from M. W. Spencer, of a poem entitled "The Rosy Cross," of which he is the author.

We have also been favored, the past few days, with the presence of Mrs. G. S. Mead, of Deland, state organizer of Y. W. C. T. Unions. An enthusiastic meeting was held with the girls on Monday evening, December 9, and a union of fifteen members, with a promise of more, was organized. The officers chosen were: Miss Lottie Willett, president; Gertie Edminister, first vice-president; Julia Van Balsam, second vice-president; Angie VanDarn, secretary: Emily Allen, corresponding secretary; Amelia Myers, treasurer.

During the past year our union has encountered many discouragements, and we feel that in numbers and influence we are weak; we can but hope and pray that these items of encouragement, of which you have read, may prove to be a record of the few drops before a plentiful shower. Miss Willard, in her glowing description of our beautiful city, last spring, truly said, "But the trail of the serpent is over them all." Will not the white ribbon workers pray earnestly that the Spirit of the Lord may so move upon the waters all about us that the rum curse may be removed from our midst? Are there any lecturers or workers coming South? If they will inform us we shall be glad to arrange for them to help us.

MRS. E. C. SPENCER.

MICHIGAN.

A PLEASANT OCCASION IN DETROIT.

At the regular meeting of the Central W. C. T. U., December 26, 1889, a very pleasant surprise awaited the president, Mrs. Lillian Hollister. As she was intent upon getting volunteers to distribute the dodgers for Dr. Boole's lecture, Mrs. Cushing asked for the privilege of the floor. The president, in her usual business-like way, still insisted on getting the dodgers out, at which point Mrs. Cushing appealed to the ladies, when Mrs. Kay rose and said, "We will take care of your dodgers after Mrs. Cushing gets through." She then stepped forward and said: "Mrs. President, in behalf of the ladies of the union I present this good, grand and wonderful book, of the more beautiful life of that peerless woman, Frances E. Willard. May your years be prolonged to the allotted time, and much longer if the rum curse is in the land. Some of us will be on the other side of the river, where we will meet those who have gone before. We shall still be near you, and hope to be singing 'Victory! victory has come!' I voice the sentiments of our good women in the language of the Crusade Hymn, and in the following lines:

'On the plains for bloodless battle,
They are gathering true and strong.
All the hero-hearted women
Who have wept in silence long
O'er the terrible oncoming
Of the raven-winged wrong;
Now the Lord is leading on.'"

Mrs. Hollister very touchingly responded as follows:

"Sisters, you must have anticipated just what I wanted. Many thanks for your remembrance. There are times when I try to make a speech, to help humanity, but today the subjec is one that touches me too close to allow me to say mu.h. My heart is too full for utterance.

"Hon. Mr. Reed, when he was recently elected as speaker of the House of Congress, said: 'Gentlemen, there is no one who would not bow their heads before such honors as you have placed upon me, but I think more of the responsibility and the work than the honor.' Seven years you have honored me as an officer, four as your president. I sometimes think that is one of my faults, that I have thought more of the responsibility and of forwarding the work, than of the honor you have placed upon me.

"At this time of the year, when we remember our friends by gifts, let us remember the gift to us of the Son of Righteousness from God. I desire to let my life reflect the light received from His rays as they shine into my heart. Again I thank you for this kind remembrance."

MRS. J. B. SWITS, *Rec. Sec.*

MAINE.

CRUSADE ANNIVERSARY.

The Maine W. C. T. U. held a very interesting Crusade anniversary meeting, Sunday evening, December 22, at Plymouth Church, Portland. Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens presided, weaving in, as she introduced the speakers, important facts and fitting incidents relating to the Crusade. Mr. and Mrs. Bent led the singing of the old hymns with the cornets, Mrs. Stevens, alluding to the touching fact (especially touching to those who know so well of the relentless disease fastened upon Mrs. Bent) that when she ceases to play for the W. C. T. U. upon her golden cornet, it is to be hung up in the Temperance Temple.

Gen. Neal Dow took a prominent part in the meeting, as did also the pastor of the church where the service was held, the Rev. Mr. Lowden, Miss Cornelia Dow, president of Cumberland county W. C. T. U., Mrs. Geo. S. Hunt, Mrs. G. F. French, Mrs. Helen Humphrey, Miss Abbie Leavitt and Mrs. Trumbull, of Evanston, Ill., all took part in the exercises. It was pronounced by all (including the newspapers of the city) to be an occasion of great interest, and in every way a success.

This day, the one previous, and the one following were very generally observed by the local unions throughout Maine. Mrs. Stevens managed to be present and help at five of these meetings, thus carrying out the plan for her to "hold the fort at home" instead of reporting at Hillsboro.

WHITE RIBBONER.

IOWA.

THE CRUSADE ANNIVERSARY IN OSAGE.

The W. C. T. U. of Osage met for a "Crusade Campfire" on the afternoon of December 23. A large number of earnest workers were present, and the meeting was both interesting and profitable to all. A fine program on the "Work of the Crusade" was given, and I believe that every one who heard again the story felt her heart thrill with greater zeal for temperance work, and renewed her covenant with the W. C. T. U. Many silent prayers went up to the Master that He would give wisdom and discretion to every woman of the land who labors for this great cause.

As we look backward to the winter of 1873, when the Woman's Crusade first startled the country, we are amazed to know that woman hath done this, and that the W. C. T. U., a child of the Crusade, with all its departments of work, is felt all over the world.

LOUISE E. ABERNETHY, *Sec.*

MICHIGAN.

CRUSADE ANNIVERSARY AT ALBION.

The sixteenth anniversary of the Woman's Crusade was appropriately observed on Sunday and Monday, December 22 and 23. It commenced with exercises from the Loyal Temperance Legion, one of the "children of the Crusade," on Sabbath afternoon. There were stirring recitations, readings about the Crusade, music, reception of new members, and last, but not least, a collection for the Temperance Temple in Chicago. Following this was a gospel meeting presided over by Mrs. Thomas. The Rev. Mr. Knappen led the devotional exercises with appropriate remarks. A selection was read by Miss Carrie Bruce, followed by a prayer service, and many said "It is good to be here."

Monday evening, a mass-meeting was held in the Baptist church. The members of the W. C. T. U. took their seats in a body. After some explanatory remarks as to the origin of the Crusade by the president, Mrs. Dickie, Mrs. Sutton read the Crusade Psalm, and prayer was offered by Miss Benge. Mrs. C. Reynolds Smith read a selection from Miss Willard; Mrs. Knappen read a poem on the Crusade; Mrs. Thomas told some of its results; Mrs. Avann, the prospects of the future; and Mrs. Floyd the keystone of the arch prayer.

The original poem and all the speeches Monday evening seemed like an inspiration. It was the most profitable meeting we have had for a long time. Several new subscribers were gained for THE UNION SIGNAL.

After this program, a consecration service was held, in which all resolved on more earnest endeavors in the future. M. D.

NOTICE—MICHIGAN W. C. T. U.

Marian Lanney, state superintendent of gospel work for lumbermen and miners, has been obliged to resign the work on account of illness. All communications and money should now be sent to Mary E. Sutton, Tecumseh, Lenawee county, Mich., who will act as state superintendent the remainder of the year. MARIAN LANNEY.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

A CORRESPONDENT in Las Vegas, New Mexico, writes as follows: "Please grant us the privilege of correcting the statement made in THE UNION SIGNAL of November 28, that the Y's of Las Vegas realized $6,000 from a dining-hall at the last Territorial fair. We would be delighted if it were true, but the Las Vegas Y's took no active part in the last fair, and we are sorry to add, the united temperance workers of New Mexico have not realized so much money as this. We do not despise the day of small things, however, but rejoice that we enlisted in the cause."

ALL organizations working along the line of domestic service reform are requested to send names and addresses to Mrs. Laura M. Lippincott Pancoast, chairman of correspondence committee of the Sunshine Mission, Woodstown, Salem county, N. J.

ALL the unions in Trumbull county, Ohio, save one, observed Crusade Day, most of them by special services by members, in addition to sermons by pastors. The interest is growing.

MRS. C. H. THOMPSON, president of the Colorado W. C. T. U., writes as follows: "Colorado is moving on along the lines of the National W. C. T. U., though it may seem slowly. We have declared again in our state convention for woman suffrage, and in favor of the party whose dominant principle is the destruction of the liquor traffic, and thus the protection of the home. We are making efforts to purchase the building we now occupy in Denver, as a home for our prodigal daughters, and women of prayer and of large faith are behind the effort. Count on the Colorado W. C. T. U. to stand firm in the battle we now see before us this coming year, and may God bless and strengthen us all!"

UNDER the auspices of Prof. J. J. Rucker, a stanch Prohibitionist, a rousing temperance entertainment was given at the Court House Friday evening, December 13, at Georgetown, Ky. Pointed recitations, declamations and orations were well rendered by young men and young women from the different schools and colleges—including an appeal to all classes of people to sign the pledge—from twenty-two boys and girls from the Loyal Temperance Legion. These exercises were interspersed with stirring temperance songs, making altogether an entertainment of a high character.

THE W. C. T. U. of Bath, Ohio, recently celebrated its second anniversary, when an address was given by one of the pastors, and recitations by the children. The union is now arranging for a Demorest medal contest. Though often discouraged, yet these dear workers go on working and making sacrifices, believing that God will bring the day dawn, when all these dark "shadows" of sin will "flee away."

THE Detroit, Mich., Central W. C. T. U. sent their compliments to the ministers, daily and religious press, in the form of a copy of the Convention number of THE UNION SIGNAL.

MRS. M. KENNEDY EAST, president of the twentieth district, Illinois, sends through the columns of THE UNION SIGNAL, earnest thanks to her unions for their gift to her of the lovely presentation copy of Miss Willard's "Glimpses of Fifty Years."

ARRANGEMENTS have been made to secure special bargains in United States flags (forty-two stars), for any desiring them at ten per cent below list prices, express prepaid, if orders are addressed, and post-office order enclosed, to Mrs. E. S. Moffat, Port Huron, Mich. By writing Mrs. Moffat, all information will be given regarding prices, and the program for an entertainment to secure "The School-house Flag" will be sent free on receipt of a one-cent stamp.

MRS. C. H. ST. JOHN should be addressed as Rev. Eugenia F. St. John, Beloit, Kan. The mistake has frequently been made in addressing her at Beloit, Mich., instead of Kansas. Please note.

THE Fountain City, Indiana, W. C. T. U. passed appropriate resolutions concerning the death of Mrs. Emily J. Huff, a beloved and earnest member of the union.

A MASS meeting was held on the Crusade anniversary in Big Rapids, Mich., with a crowded house and interesting exercises. Mrs. Lucy A. Morehouse gave a delightful sketch of the founding of the W. C. T. U., its growth and prosperity. Mrs. Maria Bennett followed with a brief account of the Woman's Crusade in Big Rapids, when every saloon was closed for a greater or less length of time. Mrs. D. W. Parsons read a psalm, Miss Spencer recited a poem, and Mrs. Stella B. Roben gave a most interesting address on the work of the W. C. T. U. A number of ministers took part. The singing by the choir was excellent.

MRS. C. WATSON, of Reed City, Mich., has a silk crazy quilt which she desires to sell for the benefit of temperance work in her state. The quilt is lined with cashmere, fastened with silk knots. It is valued at $50. Address her at Reed City, Michigan, post-office box 128.

THE warmest words of appreciation are received regarding the work and influence of Mrs. Caroline Talbert, of Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, a minister of the Society of Friends, who visited Williamston early in December by invitation of the W. C. T. U. and was "abundant in labors."

THE Bement, Illinois, union, celebrated its tenth anniversary December 18, with a crowded house. This union was organized by Miss Willard, December, 1879. Has held public meetings monthly; has now more paying members than ever before—thirty ladies and five honorary. Eighteen copies of THE UNION SIGNAL are taken.

THE following new W. C. T. Unions are reported from Missouri: Jefferson City, Mrs. J. W. Edwards, president; Mrs. Dora Short, corresponding secretary. West Plains, Mrs. N. P. Shotwell, president; Mrs. M. E. Benson, corresponding secretary. Cabool, Mrs. Madenna E. Keithly, corresponding secretary Pacific, Mrs. A. C. Brown, president; Miss Lulu Patterson, corresponding secretary. Wheeling, Mrs. Ella R. McCollum, corresponding secretary.

REV. C. H. AND REV. EUGENIA F. ST. JOHN have just closed four weeks' successful evangelistic services at Gloversville, N. Y. About a hundred and seventy conversions and additions to the various churches is one of the results of their work. One noted saloon-keeper took down his sign, emptied the contents of his bar, and with his wife sought Christ.

NOTICES.

By mistake, in the list of "new superintendents" in THE UNION SIGNAL of November 28, the name of Mrs. R. A Armstrong was given as superintendent of the health and heredity department, instead of Dr. Orpha Baldwin, of Cleveland. Address all communications relating to this department to the latter.

Mrs. Ira. Lewis, of Kansas City, 917 Forest avenue, has been appointed state superintendent of evangelistic and jail and prison work for Missouri, in place of Mrs. M. L. Williams, resigned.

CLARA C. HOFFMAN, *Pres.*
ELLEN D. MORRIS, *Cor. Sec.*

Official Communications.

SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE INSTRUCTION.

"Please tell us through the columns of THE UNION SIGNAL what should be said this year to school boards and teachers, at institutes and elsewhere, for scientific temperance."

To this frequent request from our workers in the field, I reply:

The time has come for insisting that the study of scientific temperance be pursued with the same thoroughness that other studies are, and by every pupil in every public school under temperance education laws. Experience shows that this cannot be done unless it is made a text-book study, with regular lessons well learned from text books as well adapted to grade as modern school readers are, and that contain the full truth against alcohol and other narcotics in connection with relative laws of health.

On account of lack of previous education in this branch on the part of otherwise good teachers, much of the so-called moral scientific temperance instruction that is now being given in the public schools is incomplete, inaccurate and inadequate. The remedy is at once to put the good text books, of which we now have an ample variety, into the hands of the pupils. Three lessons per week for at least one half of the school year, learned by the pupils from any one of the indorsed text-books, adapted to the grade using it and recited as other lessons are, will answer as nothing else will the teachers' questions concerning the new study, viz.: 'What is it?" and, "How shall we teach it?" Such a text-book tells what the topic is that should be studied, just like any other branch with a text-book in the hands of pupils who can read, and orally by those who cannot read. These conclusions have been formulated into a brief circular entitled, "Essentials to a Thorough Enforcement of a Temperance Education Law."

Boards of education and school superintendents have hardly known just how to put this study into the schools. For the aid of such we have made out a schedule, or course of study, for scientific temperance in graded and ungraded schools, containing a list of the indorsed text-books attached to each grade for which they are designed. These schedules show just what we want for scientific temperance in the schools, how much time to give it, and what books to do it with.

These schedules, with an accompanying circular, "Reasons for the Adoption of Schedules," etc., should be put into the hands of all teachers, school superintendents, and all members of every school board in the land, with the request to the board that they adopt it, the schedule, as the method for the pursuit of this study in the schools under their jurisdiction.

We send with these a printed circular letter to local co-workers or local superintendents, with further suggestions as to methods in the use of the schedule or course of study, and for securing the adoption and use of the right books in the schools. For the local superintendent of scientific temperance instruction who has had the plan of work of this department, these circulars are a complete outfit of suggestions as to the duty now next to hand.

It costs us about eight cents to send a package of one each of these five circulars to a local superintendent of scientific temperance instruction. There are now, we are glad to say, thousands of superintendents of scientific temperance instruction, and in every instance where one pays for the package we are helped by so much to meet the expense of the many packages for which no payment is ever received.

As we pray that God will save our youth and children from the horrors of intemperance, and that He will shut the open saloon that leads down to death, let us remember that God has made us the instruments for answering our own prayers. It is not enough to give a few circulars to a school board and teachers and leave it there.

It is our duty to take the schedule to the school board, and to persistently ask for its adoption as a course of study. If we persist, never letting up in the effort or harboring a discouraged thought, we shall win, and that will make this branch a text-book study with sufficient time assigned for its faithful pursuit, and it is our duty to persist and to win.

IT IS OUR DUTY to urge the adoption of the right books, or for the exchange of the imperfect for the revised books.

IT IS OUR DUTY to first so study the schedules and other literature of this department, that we shall know what is a faithful pursuit of this branch of study by "all pupils in all schools."

IT IS OUR DUTY not to take the word of some school official, who may not look at it at all from our standpoint, but to visit the schools and carefully and wisely ascertain for ourselves if the study is faithfully pursued by all pupils.

These and more are our duties, and God will not send angels down to do them for us, and the answers to our prayers will wait until we are ready to thus become His instruments for saving our children and youth who will soon be the citizens whose ballots will decide the fate of the saloon. MARY H. HUNT.

Hyde Park, Boston, Mass.

WORK AMONG COLORED PEOPLE OF THE NORTH.

SISTER CO-WORKERS:—At present I am spending some time in the South, where I have been speaking almost constantly for more than two weeks, sometimes two and three times a day, in churches, institutions of learning, and holding private meetings among women and young girls. I find abundant encouragement in the readily opened doors and receptive hearts with which it has been my privilege to come in contact, and shall probably remain South all winter. In the meantime if any of the helpers in my department wish any work done among them, will they please try to engage the services of my daughter, either as a speaker or elocutionist, especially among young ladies. Address Mary E. Harper, 1006 Bainbridge street, Philadelphia, Pa. In Miss Willard's annual address, she made some suggestions in reference to aid being given to Southern work among the colored people. Permit me to say, here is a field replete with interest and encouragement, and to bespeak for Mrs. Early liberal aid, that she may have opportunity to labor among the colored Southern mothers and children, and strive to teach them to make their homes provinces of God's kingdom, "where they may plant their strongest batteries against the rum traffic, in the name of Him who honored our common humanity by taking its form upon Himself, and glorified it by dying for it." FRANCES E. W. HARPER,

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MRS. MARY T. LATHRAP

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MRS. MARY A. WOODBRIDGE

spends February in Illinois.

MRS. MARIAN B. BAXTER

will give February to New York, and March to Pennsylvania.

REV. C. H. AND REV. EUGENIA F. ST. JOHN

begin a series of meetings at Concordia, Kan., January 5.

MISS HENRIETTA G. MOORE

speaks at Rock Springs, Wyoming, January 9 and 10; Green River, 10 and 12. Evanston, 13, 14, and 15

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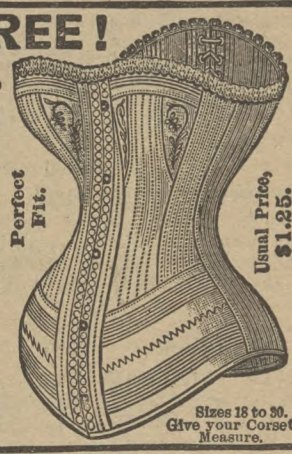

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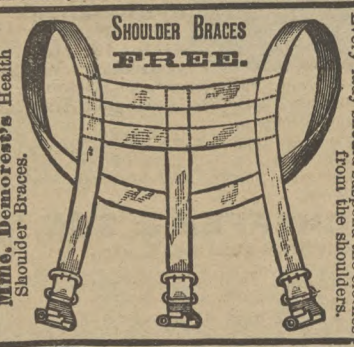

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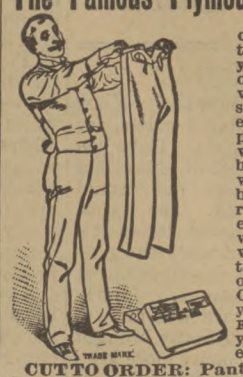

If you cannot reach one of our branch stores, or there is no local agent in your town, write us at once (at Boston), and we will forward you, *free,* 30 samples of our latest novelties as well as quiet patterns in men's cloth, with self-measurement blanks, the results of which we guarantee to be satisfactory or money refunded. **Agents** wanted in every town and village in U. S., where we have none now to take orders for our famous goods cut to order. Our reputation secures your first order and that FIRST ORDER secures you a steady customer every time.

CUT TO ORDER: Pants, $3 to $5.25; Suits, $13.25 to $21; Overcoats, $10.25 to $20.

If you don't know who we are, look in any commercial agency, or write to any bank or business firm (except clothiers and tailors) in any of these cities.

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Be your own tailor.

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Men's Suits, $12.00 to $30.00.
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Be sure and send for samples of our **Combination Suits** for boys, ages 4 to 14.

This means suit, extra pants and hat, all for the price of a suit alone, $5.00 & $6.00.

Goods sent C. O. D., with privilege of examining before paying.

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HONEST sample Watch **$4.50** net (no disc't) Good profits to ag'ts. Send 6c postage for Illustrated **Catalogue,** full particulars. It will keep its color and wear a life-time.

An American Watch Gents' ¾ plate, stem wind and set, with improved back ratchet, quick train (18,000 beats per hour), straight line lever escapement, jeweled balance holes and end stones, iridium pallet stones, carefully regulated; in a Dueber **Silverine** case, not silver, but stronger; good timer & **warranted!** Send 50c for expr's charges and it will be sent for examination, C.O.D. If as represented you can pay for it, otherwise return it. When you send 6th order I will send **One Watch Free**

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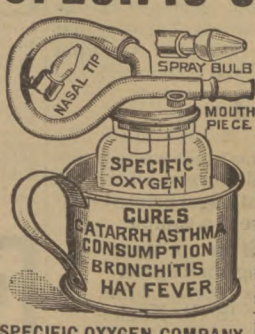

It contains a Germacide and Disinfectant which kills the microbes or germs, and disinfects the membranes in the nose, throat and lungs. It QUIETS cough. It softens tubercles and heals the lungs. It purifies the blood. "IT IS THE BREATH OF LIFE." It is a Natural Narcotic, giving rest & sleep. It revitalizes the nerves. Send for 100 page manual, *free.*

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Publisher's Dep't.

Maybe It's Your Business?

For a number of weeks we have repeated the description below of our plans to further the sales of W. T. P. A. literature. And why so many times? To make an indelible impression by iteration and reiteration. The responses are good, we want them to be better. We have extra inducements for all who are willing to exert themselves thus for "God and Home and Native Land."

In 1886 we formulated a plan for having our literature brought before the members of the unions as fast as it should appear. Of course this could not be done without the co-operation of some one in each union. As fast as possible W. T. P. A. Representatives (as they were called) were appointed, whose work it was to show the samples to the members of the union, and, wherever possible, to effect sales. The plan worked well for awhile, and does yet in a great many places, but there must inevitably be changes and resignations, and we have not pushed the work as vigorously during the past year or two, because sending out so much literature free, and giving the privilege of returning any unsold at our expense, caused our ledgers to grow very large with accounts, so that we preferred giving the plan a good trial. We are more than satisfied that the idea is a good one, and we now again urge it upon the attention of the unions. We have not changed the offer, except that we require a deposit of twenty-five per cent of the list value of the packages as ordered. We now have eight packages from which to select, on all which a special profit is allowed the Representative.

Suppose we tell you exactly what we want done, and then you answer the question at the head of this column.

1st. Get up before your union, and say or read that the W. T. P. A. wants some one in your place to represent it, and that you move that Mrs. —(naming the brightest woman you can think of for the place) shall be elected to the office. Go on to say that the W. T. P. A. will send out carefully assorted packages of its literature, and that it will be the duty of its Representative to show the books and effect sales, etc., to the members of the union, and, as far as possible, to others in your place.

2nd. Say, in addition, that the W. T. P. A. will pay a percentage on all sales to the Representative, keep her posted as to new goods coming out, supply her with full instructions as to best goods to show, when and how to do it; and, in short, do all it can to help build up the feeling that should grow constantly—the personal relationship between the publishing house and those for whom it does the publishing. All we require is that the representative shall agree to faithfully endeavor to follow instructions, and that twenty-five per cent of all purchases shall be paid in advance. At the recent National Convention, Miss Willard (who heartily approves of the plan of having Representatives) recommended that each union should have a reader who should be in correspondence with the National, and whose duty it should be to regularly read extracts from our publications, which should be educational along the lines of W. C. T. U. work. This work, whenever possible, should be given to the W. T. P. A. Representative for obvious reasons. Now is the time to bring this whole matter before your union, and we trust you sufficiently see the great importance of it to take it out of the realm of everybody's business, to where it can be discussed and acted on in your own keenly intelligent way. You are our public, and in times like these, your need of intelligence as to what is being done at headquarters, is doubly great. There is no better plan than the above, and if it is not altogether clear to you in all its details, we hope you will write in to us at once, and ask all the questions you want to. It is not necessary to order a full line of all our publications; any selections best suited to your local needs can be made. Shall we hear from you, and soon?

Address, WOMAN'S TEM. PUB. ASS'N,
161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

The Fall of the Christians:

An Historical Romance of Japan in the 17th Century.

By Prof. W. C. Kitchin, Ph. D.

"The Fall of the Christians" is a history of the desperate struggle of Christianity against Paganism in Japan over two hundred and fifty years ago, as related in ancient manuscripts discovered by the author. There were then several thousands of Christians in Japan, and the attempt to exterminate them led to one of the most sanguinary struggles recorded in history. The heroism of the Christians, both men and women, and their fortitude under the most appalling dangers, as portrayed by Professor Kitchin, will enlist the sympathies of the civilized world.

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Life in British America, By Rev. E. R. Young.

Being the adventures and experiences of Rev. E. R. Young, the celebrated missionary, and his wife during their residence in the Polar region twelve hundred miles north of St. Paul, in which Dr Young narrates how he tamed and taught the native wild Indians of the Northwest; how he equipped himself for and how he made his perilous sledging and hazardous canoe trips when visiting all the Indian settlements within five hundred miles of his home.

Nihilism in Russia, By Leo Hartmann, Nihilist.

Leo Hartmann, a fugitive from Russian authorities, has been connected with the most daring feats of the Russian Nihilists. Mr. Hartmann shows how the intelligent people of Russia are becoming Nihilists in consequence of the despotism of the form of government. A participant in plots to kill the Czar, such as the blowing up of the Winter Palace, he is able to give true information as to how this and other great schemes were accomplished. The situation in Russia is sufficient to increase the love of every true American for our form of government.

Into Mischief and Out, By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps.

This is a story of college life. It describes, in a graphic manner, the troubles which overtake bright students who get into mischief, and their skillful manœuvres to evade the consequences of their conduct.

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Mrs. Emma Alice Browne.
Mary Kyle Dallas.
Marion Harland.
Clara Whitridge.
Judge Albion W. Tourgee.
Marquise Lanza.
Robert Louis Stevenson.
Anna Sheilds.
Josephine Pollard.
Amy Randolph.
Frank H. Converse.
C. F. Holder.
Dr. Felix L. Oswald.
Rev. Emory J. Haynes.
Julian Hawthorne.
Prof. W. C. Kitchin.
Robert Grant.
Rev. Dr. H. M. Field.
M. W. Hazeltine.
Thomas Dunn English.
George F. Parsons.
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The New York Ledger directs its efforts towards crowding out that trashy and injurious literature which is poisoning the minds of American youth. The Ledger appeals to the intelligence of the people, and depends for its support on that taste which prevails for innocent and amusing entertainment and healthful instruction. The Ledger will contain the best Serial and Short Stories, Historical and Biographical Sketches, Travels, Wit and Humor, and everything interesting to the Household.

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THIS SEASONING is made of the granulated leaves of fragrant sweet herbs and choice selected spices, having all the flavors that can be desired, thereby saving the trouble of having to use a dozen different kinds of herbs and spices in order to give the proper flavor. On account of the purity, one tablespoonful is enough to season the dressing to an eight-pound turkey. Full directions with each can. **Used by all leading Hotels.**

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can be CURED in 30 minutes by **Sawyer's Sick Headache Powders.** They are perfectly harmless, pleasant to take, and leave no bad after-effects. Contain no Antipyrin, Antifibrin, Cocaine nor any other poisonous drug.

FREE To any real sufferer who will write to us at once, we will send free a sample package of the powders. This is to convince you of their merits. Thousands of unsolicited testimonials. Recommended by Philip Phillips, the "Singing Pilgrim," Rev. Geo. F. Pentecost and hundreds of Physicians.

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A $65.00 Sewing Machine,	$18.00
A 500-lb. Platform Scale,	10.00
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The Portrait of the President of the ALABAMA W. C. T. U.,
Mrs. M. L. Stratford, appears in DEMOREST'S FAMILY MAGAZINE for January, now ready. Every member of W. C. T. U. should have it.

For Gas — **BAILEY'S** — For Oil

COMPOUND light-spreading Silver-plated Corrugated Glass **REFLECTORS,** A wonderful invention for lighting **CHURCHES,** Halls, etc. Handsome designs. **Satisfaction guaranteed.** Catalogue and price list free. BAILEY REFLECTOR CO. 118 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Advertisers want to know what paper pays best. Mention The Union Signal.

Signal Notes.

WHAT we need to do for this hard world every day is to put something of Christ into it.—*Dr. Goodell.*

PROHIBITIONISTS Turks are working to abolish saloons kept by "Christians"(?) in Constantinople.

THE keeper of the morgue in New York City states that four-fifths of the five thousand bodies that reach that place of the dead every year, are sent there by drunkenness.

ACCORDING to the Propaganda in Rome, there are 218,000,000 Catholics in the world.

THE practice of cremation is said to be notably on the increase in England and Italy.

THE Kentucky University this year opened its doors to women, and now the names of twenty young women are upon its rolls.

THE twenty-second annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association will be held in Washington, D. C., February 18-21, in the Church of Our Father, corner of 11 and L streets. All the state societies are urged to send representatives.

EIGHTY-TWO persons have been killed in the United States during the past six months by boiler explosions, and in no one case has any one been held legally responsible for the calamity.

THE discussion of the advisability of colonizing Vermont and New Hampshire with Scandinavian immigrants, has directed attention to the fact that Maine made a successful venture of this kind twenty years ago.

THE Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Pennsylvania proposes to distribute 15,000 copies of the bill passed by the Legislature recently, prohibiting the sale of cigarettes to minors, after which all offenders will be rigidly prosecuted.

THE courts of Alsace have sentenced 246 young Alsatians to terms of imprisonment of six months each for seeking to emigrate secretly to America, their desire to leave the country being construed as an attempt to evade military duty.

A SABBATH reform convention will be held by the American Sabbath Union at Washington, D. C., January 30 and 31. The leading purpose of the convention is to urge upon Congress the request of the commissioners of the District of Columbia for a Sunday law. The Hon. Mr. Breckenridge of Kentucky has consented to prepare and introduce the bill. Reduced railroad rates will be obtained. Address Col. Weston Flint, 1101 K Street, Washington, for particulars and programs.

THE sales of Bellamy's "Looking Backward" read like magic. One day's sale recently amounted to 4,300 copies, more than double the average daily sale, which is now about 2,000. There have been 215,000 copies sold, exclusive of the German edition.

MRS. ORMISTON CHANT preached the anniversary sermons at Oxford Congregational Church this year, and the building was "absolutely packed in the evening, even up to the pulpit steps," says a London exchange. "It was probably the first time in this country that a woman has officiated at the administration of the communion Mrs. Chant offered the Thanksgiving prayer, sitting with the minister and deacons, within the communion rail. The music and words of the hymns sung were written by her for the occasion."

LORD EGMONT has sold the whole of his property in the south of Ireland to his tenants for $1,250,000, and at fifteen years purchase. This has infuriated his neighbors, who now find it impossible to get a larger price for their land, and declare that they cannot afford to sell at that price. The government scheme of land purchase is finding much more favor in the eyes of Irish landlords since Lord Salisbury announced that it was not to be compulsory.

THE New York *Medical Journal* is authority for the following: "In an experimental observation of thirty-eight boys of all classes of society, and of average health, who had been using tobacco for periods ranging from two months to two years, twenty-seven showed severe injury to the constitution and insufficient growth; thirty-two showed the existence of irregularity of the heart's action, disordered stomachs, cough, and a craving for alcohol; thirteen had abandoned the use of tobacco; within six months one-half were free from all their former symptoms, and the remainder had recovered by the end of the year.

FULL WEIGHT PURE
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and most Healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime, or Alum. Sold only in Cans.
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For Breakfast. Cook quickly. Exquisite Flavor.
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Insist upon getting original packages.
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Women insured on same terms as men. *Agents wanted.* Address **W. F. Singleton, Pres., Royal Insurance Bldg., CHICAGO, Ill.**

Family Shoes! FARGO'S $2.50 Calf Shoes for Gentlemen.
Fargo's **$2.50** Ladies' Boot for Ladies, and **"Box Tip" SCHOOL SHOES for Boys and Girls.**
☞ Ask your dealer for them. If he does not keep them, send to us for the size and style you want, and we will furnish them on receipt of price. Or send to us for a full description of the Fargo shoes. A Pocket-Mirror will be sent to each inquirer.
C. H. FARGO & CO., Chicago.

Wholesale & Retail. *Many long in use.* Old Baths renewed.
Send for Circulars. **E. J. KNOWLTON, Ann Arbor, Mich.**

GRIND YOUR OWN Bone, Meal, Oyster Shells, Graham Flour & Corn in the **$5 HAND MILL** (F. Wilson's Patent.)
100 per cent. more made in keeping Poultry. Also **POWER MILLS** and **FARM FEED MILLS.** Circulars and testimonials sent on appl'c't'n. **WILSON BROS. Easton, Pa.**

RIDGE'S FOOD The MOST RELIABLE FOOD **For Infants & Invalids.** Used everywhere. *Not a medicine*, but a steam-cooked *food*, suited to the weakest stomach. Pamphlet free. Woolrich & Co., (on every label), Palmer, Mass.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF
PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.
For the Cure of Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Debility, Wasting Diseases, and Scrofulous Humors.
TO CONSUMPTIVES.—Wilbor's Cod-liver Oil and Phosphates has now been before the public twenty years, and has steadily grown in favor and appreciation. This could not be the case unless the preparation was of high intrinsic value. The combination of the Phosphates with pure Cod-liver Oil, as prepared by Dr. Wilbor, has produced a new phase in the treatment of Consumption and all diseases of the Lungs. It can be taken by the most delicate invalid without creating the nausea which is such an objection to the Cod-liver Oil when taken without Phosphates. It is prescribed by the regular faculty. Sold by the proprietor, A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, and by all Druggists.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.
CATARRH
Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH
FOR BEAUTY OF POLISH. SAVING LABOR, CLEANLINESS, DURABILITY & CHEAPNESS. UNEQUALLED. NO ODOR WHEN HEATED.
Do not take any chances of being poisoned or burned to death with Liquid Stove Polish, paints, and enamels in bottles. The "Rising Sun Stove Polish" is safe, odorless, brilliant, the cheapest and best stove polish made, and the consumer pays for no expensive tin or glass with every purchase.

VAUGHAN'S SEED STORE
1890 Catalogue with 10 cents worth of any kind of seeds desired, will be mailed on receipt of 10 cents in stamps. *Customers need not write.* **P. O. Box 688.**
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PÆONIES, LILIES, PHLOXES, PINKS; VINES and SHRUBS, (5 sorts of **Dbl. Lilacs;**) the **NEW RED CLEMATIS, KERMISINUS, BEGONIAS,** finest collection in the country, **BRUANT RACE** of **GERANIUMS,** splendid new family of sun proof bedders. **CHRYSANTHEMUMS,** all prize taking varieties. **FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS,** very best quality. All the good **New** sorts, and best old varieties. **PLANTS post-paid by Mail. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Send for our FREE Illustrated Catalogue, and mention this paper.**
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Send 6c. for sample Silk Dress Goods **Chicago Silk & Dress Goods Co.,** Box 747 Chicago.

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"CORALINE CORSETS"
are the best-fitting and most satisfactory Corset made. For sale everywhere.

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"THOU HAST GIVEN A BANNER TO THEM THAT FEAR THEE; THAT IT MAY BE DISPLAYED BECAUSE OF THE TRUTH."

Vol. XVI.—No. 3.] CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, January 16, 1890. [Price $1.50 per Year.

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SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

At present China has only three newspapers.

There is not now a ship in the British navy without a temperance society.

The temperance party in Wales has resolved on an active Parliamentary Propaganda.

A stone with the simple legend, "Browning, '89," was placed over the poet's grave in Westminster Abbey, January 11.

The Monarch Distillery of Peoria, Ill., the largest distillery in the world, was damaged by fire on the 12th inst., to the extent of $175,000.

A Y. M. C. A. of twenty-seven young braves, fifteen of whom are church members, has been organized in the Omaha Indian Agency, Nebraska.

A cyclone swept over St. Louis and vicinity Sunday, resulting in the destruction of three lives, the injuring of several persons, and the demolition of thousands of dollars' worth of property.

The extradition treaty, submitted by Lord Salisbury and Minister Lincoln, enumerates as extraditable offenses, "murder, assault with intent to kill, arson, piracy, robbery, forgery, counterfeiting money, larceny of over $50, and rape or indecent assault upon females."

The Nebraska Masonic Grand Lodge has adopted a rule prohibiting saloon-keepers from becoming Masons, and forbids their remaining in the order unless they discontinue the business of drunkard-making. Under the ruling of the last clause, three prominent members have been expelled from the Lincoln lodge, after an all-night session.

OUT of 165 members of the Kansas Legislature, 151 have been interviewed by the Hutchinson *News* on the subject of re-submission, and only four of that number favor it.

THE Supreme Court of Kansas has sustained the decision of Judge Johnston of the District Court, condemning F. W. Fulker, the express and depot agent at Oketo, for selling "original packages" of whisky, transported from another state.

WHAT institution is working so intelligently to help the home divinities, mother and child, as the W.C.T.U.? The departments of Heredity, Health and Kindergarten, White Cross and White Shield, are all in their immediate interest, and the departments of Sunday-School Work and Scientific Temperance Instruction in the public school are hardly less so, while the greatest and most pervasive of all, that of Temperance Literature and the Press, interplay with all the rest in this single and most sacred interest.

THE influenza seeks a shining mark in literary circles, and is a bit contrary withal. George W. Cable has been compelled to cancel his engagements for the present. Bill Nye's jokes are suspended, but he will doubtless be heard from later; while the man who was expected to "catch it" in genuine Russian form—George Kennan — is said to be escaping altogether. THE UNION SIGNAL, by quietly ignoring the foreign invader, hoped to be overlooked, and has been very lightly touched, owing, probably, to the temperate habits of its force and the true Americanism of its make-up.

IT was a rich life which the Dowager Empress of Germany yielded up in the presence of her children's children, to the third generation. She was the daughter and mother of warriors, yet the great desire of her old age was the peace of Europe. In her last interview with Minister Phelps she dismissed him with an earnest injunction to promote harmony between Germany and America. The last two years were sad ones for the Empress Augusta, marked, as they were, by the death of her husband, with whom she had lived most happily for fifty-eight years, and afterward by the death of their only son, but she conquered her sorrow by doing good to others. She designed buildings for the poor in Berlin, after the plan of Mr. Peabody in London, and gave practical expression of her interest in libraries and works of art. It was her special pride that she was in her girlhood a pupil of Goethe. She drew to the court such men as Aüerbach and Herder. Her patronage of letters, science, and art has done much to make Germany the Mecca it has become to students of this generation.

THE new name for unlicensed groggeries in Pennsylvania is "Speak-easies." They are thinly disguised as "soft drink" places. cigars shops and restaurants. They get their supplies of liquor in the dead of night, and sell without hindrance or regulation when they please and to whom they please. They have so multiplied under the Brooks high-license law in Pittsburgh, that, according to a correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, "there are now more drinking places in that city than ever there were before." An editorial in the Philadelphia *Press* of January 6, says: "All accounts agree that high-license is a failure in Pittsburgh. 'Speak-easies,' or unlicensed groggeries, have multiplied in every section of the city, until now it is believed that the number of places where liquor is sold is considerably greater than it was two years ago under low license." The situation seems to be even worse in Philadelphia. Albert Griffin writes that "one of the leading members of the Law and Order League in that city, and an ardent supporter of the Brooks law, puts the unlicensed places at twice the number that are licensed"

IN the Senate of the United States on January 4, Senator Frye, of Maine, introduced a bill to provide for a Commission of five persons "to investigate the alcoholic liquor traffic, its relations to revenue and taxation, and its general economic, criminal, moral and scientific aspects in connection with pauperism, crime, social vice, the public health, and general welfare of the people; and also to inquire and take testimony as to the practical results of license and prohibitory legislation for the prevention of intemperance in the several states of the Union." The bill further provides that investigation shall not continue more than two years, that the Commissioners shall receive compensation not exceeding $10 per day, and necessary expenses, and also that an appropriation of $10,000 be made for necessary expenses. This appropriation is certainly not large enough. Yet the outlook for this Commission is more hopeful than ever before, since the new Congressional Committee upon the liquor traffic is mainly composed of well-known temperance men. Among them is Major Pickler of Dakota, Messrs. Kerr and Struble of Iowa, and Mr. Anderson of Kansas, while the chairman, Mr. Taylor, is one of the stanchest Prohibitionists in the House.

THE fever in the South, as manifested by the ascendency of mob rule in some quarters of late, has passed a healthy crisis, and the remedy is discovered in the immediate locality of the eruption. The Augusta *Chronicle*, a paper of much influence in the South, recently contained a double leaded editorial on the Barnwell mob, in which this healthy sentiment found expression: "The white men who mob and shoot negroes accused of crime violate the laws of God and their country. They are guilty of murder, and, however revolting the crimes supposed to have been committed by those upon whom their vengeance is wreaked, the men who take the law into their own hands, who usurp the places of judge and jury, are conspirators against the peace and integrity of the state and enemies to the most sacred rights and only safeguard of the liberties of the people." In Lafayette Parish, Louisiana, the best citizens have organized for law and order, as against the negro-hunting "regulators." The outrages at Jessup and the reckless lynchings at Barnwell, have awakened the people of Georgia to see the difference between spurious, shot-gun chivalry and the real sort, which stands for justice, always, and never so firmly as when defending the weak and oppressed.

IOWA Prohibitionists, eight hundred strong, assembled in Des Moines last week to consider the best means of fortifying the threatened prohibitory statute. They were outspoken in their demands, warning legislators that the only way to retain their confidence is by maintaining the present law, and enacting stronger measures for its enforcement, instead of by modifying its rigor. They declare that wherever enforced, prohibition has proved a great promoter of morality and prosperity. Non-enforcement is due to the inefficiency or duplicity of officials, for which they demand a remedy. Local option will not answer as a substitute with this clear-headed yeomanry. "The sovereignty of the state of Iowa extends over every county, township and school district of the state. It is not consistent with the dignity of the state, or the right administration of justice to recognize that an act shall be criminal in one part of the state and be legal in another." In setting their foot down there, they tread upon a tender corn, as shown by the wincing of the rum sympathizing press. They "regard all devices of local option or high license as mere subterfuges and apologies for the toleration of crime, and are unalterably opposed to the same. Crime should never be licensed." A Republican paper, of wide circulation, commenting upon this utterance of Iowa Republicans, pronounces it a curious misstatement, and sneeringly remarks, "if any lawyers were on the resolutions committee, they should have pointed out the legal distinction between acts which are wrong in themselves and those which are *malum prohibitum*—wrong, because prohibited liquor selling belongs to the latter class." We lack space to name the eminent lawyers who lend their eloquence and the weight of their opinion to the defense of the position taken by Iowa Prohibitionists, that liquor selling belongs to the first-mentioned class—of acts wrong in themselves. Our contemporary has staked the ground upon which the prohibition issue must finally be fought. Is poison vending wrong, *per se*, or does its moral status depend upon the fitful breath of legislation?

A SIGNIFICANT article appeared in the Chicago *Tribune* last week, on Presidential dinner parties. Its significance lies in the fact that the *Tribune* belongs to that class of papers which sneered at Mrs. Hayes' "puritanical, parsimonious notions." Now it says, "The most generous entertainer among the occupants of the Executive Mansion was President Hayes," and goes on to give a full description of what it terms "the most notable entertainment, without exception, ever given there," the reception to the diplomatic corp in 1881. It mentions that two wine barrels of terrapin were prepared and served, and that the cost of this entertainment was $6,000 "though no wines were served." Thus it shows, unintentionally, probably, that wine is not a necessity in the most notable entertainments, and that some other motive than "stinginess" dictates its exclusion. In sharp contrast with President Hayes' entertainments were those of President Arthur, where a different wine was served with each course, and during the entire dinner "a cheap claret was served instead of water." No wonder, as this chronicler relates, that "at one of these state bouts, two ladies toppled out of their chairs, whereupon Mr. Arthur raised a great hullabaloo about the room being overheated, which, he proclaimed, caused the ladies to faint." It describes another of this same President's "bouts" which began Saturday night and ended some time Sunday morning. No ladies were present, the guests, according to the *Tribune*, being "pot-house dandies." "The boys" considered it was a "royal time," but in the estimation of the *Tribune* it "was a violation of the sanctity and dignity of the home of the Presidents, which was not uncommon during that administration." With these two examples before him, we wish President Harrison had seen fit not to have had "four or five wine glasses at every plate" at his state dinner Tuesday, the very day Christians all over the land were especially praying for him.

Contributed.

THE ADVANCE OF TRUTH.

BY R. L. CRAWFORD.

Art thou not called the heir of Time?
Advance, majestic Truth, advance!
Behold in thy royal house the dance
Of usurping revelers; at their feast
Are cunning lackeys, who deftly trim
Lamps that for folly have burned too long:
Let them fan not the flames now growing dim.
Open the windows to the east,
Where soon the light will be full and strong,
And the heralds of dawn to the star heights climb.

In this, the day of a great demand,
Shall men before the error stand
With lips as dumb as the lips of death?
In the hour of a nation's utmost pain
Do they wait the beckoning hand of gain?
For paltry profit or petty fear
Do they turn from the path to the Conscience clear?
Ah, they may not, dare not, hold their breath;
Who on the conflict shuts his sight,
Though his hands be folded and weaponless,
Shall in God's judgment, nevertheless,
Be bound in guilt for the murdered Right.

Let Thy light of strong conviction sweep
To the farmost wall of the universe;
Till the shadow of a century's curse,
The blight of evil broad and deep,
Is lifted from us. Be it known
That the wrong will ne'er be overthrown
Till the might of heart and brain be spent
In the cause of earth's ennoblement—
Till the sense of justice is stronger than
The goad of avarice, and man
Shall follow in honor to farthest length
The lead of pure, unselfish thought:
For grandest achievement is ever wrought
By the strength of love, not the force of strength.

O prophets, who foretell the need
Of a broader purpose, may your creed
Of a higher fellowship embrace
Earnest effort in humblest place;
Be this the Godlike thought ye teach—
That valiant service and earnest speech,
That every duty, however small,
When done in faith for the common good,
Still widens the circle of brotherhood;
And the grandest, noblest trait in all
Is manhood's honor of manhood's worth:
Let him who to the Truth is true
Have undisputed access to
The best and highest things of earth.

THE "BRIG"—AN INEBRIATE ASYLUM INCIDENT.

BY MAJOR E. T. SCOTT.

One day last summer as I was passing up the street, my attention was called to the many posters that almost covered the front windows of a prominent hardware store, announcing in bold head-lines, and free use of exclamation points, a "sheriff's sale" of the entire stock within.

A sheriff's sale! There is pathos in that. The bare thought affects me. It must come, I think, from once witnessing a scene where a constable sold at public vendue a poor widow's only cow to pay an old debt of her dead husband. The piteous look I saw on her face, so full of appeal, as two little ones tugged at her dress, is indelibly stamped on my memory, though it occurred when not yet in my teens.

How cold type can be made to appear! A piece of white paper, a few letters thereon, affirming that "these goods will be sold regardless of first cost,—plows, tinware, stoves, agricultural implements, tools, shelf-ware, etc., etc., beginning Wednesday, July 11; to be sold without reserve; taken in execution of writs," etc. There is a whole sermon in it.

While absorbed in this part of my soliloquy, an acquaintance came to my side to whom I remarked that "I was sorry to see that," pointing to the posters on the windows, "but it was no more than was to be expected when we consider the habits of some members of the firm."

"How's that?" he asked.

"Why, the senior member has become an habitual drinker. I have seen him enter three different saloons within an hour, and drink at each before he could get his nerves steady enough to attend to business. His face is dull and heavy looking; he talks carelessly, with a manner as if there were 'millions in it,' and his laugh is hollow—not a round, ringing, hearty kind, by any means. And the junior member is not much better, if I may judge from appearances. I don't see how they could expect to succeed."

"They could n't?"

"No."

"Do you think that liquor had anything to do with it?" he asked in a rather dubious tone.

"Yes, I do. It was at the bottom of the trouble. Shrewd capitalists supplying the trade have detectives whose duty it is to visit places where they have patrons and report their habits, as well as financial ability. Many a merchant has been astounded to find the sheriff at his door when he supposed all was serene. He rubs his eyes,—can scarcely believe his senses—and wonders why the 'minion of the law' visits him just at this particular juncture, when everything, apparently, is going swimmingly on! He is told that the wiser course is to be quiet, and pay the debt; that his creditors prefer he would hereafter deal elsewhere. Should he push his inquiries, he is, perhaps, politely informed that the Eastern house has learned through an 'agent' that he spends too much time at the saloons. He of course professes indignation, and mentally declares that people had 'better mind their own business.'"

"Mr. Scott, do you pretend that those men have spies for such a purpose?"

"Certainly; they have just that kind of men. They are not spies in the sense you mean. They are men paid to protect the interests of employers, as a private watchman is paid to guard the place of business against midnight prowlers, thieves and burglars."

"Isn't it pretty small business to be prying into the private affairs of other men?"

"Well, I think a careful business man forms his own opinion when he learns that a customer is a frequenter of a drinking place."

"Yes; but in this particular case of our old acquaintances here to-day, I believe that if Johnson had done as Thomson did—let whisky alone and stuck to beer—this would not have occurred."

"How's that?" I said. Then without waiting for a reply, I quickly added, "'A man caught riding a stolen horse, must prove how he came by it,' is a sound maxim in law. So one doesn't stop to ask if he drinks beer; it is enough to know that one is in the babit of visiting saloons—the starting-point to bankruptcy in any kind of business."

"Well, now, Mr. Scott, I maintain that if these men had let whisky alone—drank their beer at home—there would have been no occasion for this trouble."

"Do you drink it at home, my Christian friend?"

"Yes, I do. I don't go into saloons for it. I have always had beer, and wine, and cider at home, and no one can make me believe that there is any harm in it, either."

"Do you think that?"

"Yes, I do."

"I begin to more clearly understand now, why the prohibitory amendment was defeated the 18th of June. Men like you, prominent in church and society, thousands upon thousands of them, voted against the amendment, or stayed at home."

"That's what I did."

"What?"

"Stayed at home."

"I think now I know why there are so many dead churches. I do not believe a church can—as a rule, at least—be instrumental in making converts to Christ, whose members habitually use intoxicating beverages."

Ah, he knew well enough what I meant. He knew that his church was dead—spiritually dead—that the only accessions, comparatively, came by letters from other churches.

"Oh, pshaw!" he replied, "there is not a bit of harm in a glass of beer. When you temperance radicals attack beer, you have taken hold of the hot end of the poker."

"Did you ever see a brig?"

"A brig!"

"Yes."

"Of course I've seen a brig, lots of them, on the Hudson and the Delaware."

"I don't mean that kind. I mean the one sometimes to be seen at hospitals and inebriate asylums."

"What are you up to? You are getting enigmatical. Explain yourself."

"I refer to a room where those afflicted with delirium tremens are sometimes confined until they have sufficiently recovered from that peculiar stage of their debauch. There is not an article of furniture in it. The carpet is laid on a mass of lining so thick that the touch is soft to the feet as one walks over it. No window is to be seen save a single pane of glass elevated beyond your reach, for the ceiling is high in this room. The bed, if one is used, is made on the carpeted floor. Strike the walls with your fist as hard as you please, there will be no sound, nor will your hand suffer because of the blow."

"Why?"

"Because the walls are heavily padded."

"What is all this for?"

"Because some there are when crazed by drink whose dominating idea is to do something desperate, and against themselves, so these precautions are taken to prevent it. A man frenzied and dehumanized by alcoholic poison has been known to dash his head violently against any hard substance—even to thump it on the floor—to run with all his might and main to crash his way through the glass of a window. Terrible sights have been witnessed: heads cut up and flesh hanging in shreds, for the want of this precaution. This room is called by the officials in their vernacular the 'brig.' When it is said of one just admitted, 'he is in the brig,' it is understood that the poor fellow has the delirium tremens.

"An acquaintance of mine, for months an inmate (who shall be known as Tom), was sitting in his room one day when he heard a carriage stop at the main entrance, which was immediately beneath his window, he having a room on the second floor facing the main street. He saw a man struggling violently, while three men were trying to prevent him from getting out of their grip. They pulled and tugged hard to get him out of the carriage. By the time that they had succeeded in landing him on the sidewalk, his clothing was almost in rags, for he kicked, shook himself almost loose several times, swore furiously, raved like a maniac; but with Tom's assistance, he was forced into the 'brig.' For three days he was constantly delirious. Then he was considered safe to take up his abode in the room assigned him as a regular boarder of the Home.

"Tom was asked by the superintendent to call on the 'new boarder,' talk to him, show him around the Home, the chapel, the library, and billiard room. He would be fearfully blue, would imagine that the whole world was against him—especially his wife and friends; that he would lose his situation; worse yet, lose his property, that his wife had left him and taken all that he once possessed with her. In this mood Tom found him. Tom, however, soon won his confidence, and when he discovered that Tom, too, was, like himself, a patient, he unbosomed himself; told particularly how it happened that he was brought to the Home. If you will let me have five more minutes of your time, sir, I'll repeat what he told Tom."

"All right. You have aroused my curiosity. I'll hear the rest of it."

"Well, in substance he said:

"'About twelve years ago I was a slave to drink. I had given up the hope of ever being a sober man again, when, by the merest accident, I stumbled into a church where revival services were being held. In some manner, to me inexplicable, I became an interested spectator, and before I left that place that night I was converted. The good news was received in a transport of joy by my wife and children. I had found freedom at last, for God Himself broke the chain which bound me. A family altar was erected. I attended divine services regularly, and, together with my wife and oldest child, was soon received into the church in full connection. I became interested in the Sunday-school, took a class of boys, and in course of time was elected the superintendent.

"'In the meantime, my business outlook grew brighter. I engaged in a newspaper printing establishment. I rose from one position to another, until I stood on one of the top rounds of the ladder. Close and protracted application to my work, with sedentary habits, began to tell on me. Consulting my physician, he advised me not to work so hard and take a little old cider; said I was dyspeptic, something acidulous would assist digestion, and for my sleeplessness I might take a glass of ale or beer just before retiring. I said nothing to him of my former life, or the appetite I once had. Neither did I follow his advice then. I grew worse. On my second consultation the doctor repeated, with greater emphasis, the same advice. I hesitated; began to reason within myself. Surely I can have no appetite now. Certainly I was now strong enough to take a glass of cider, or ale, without letting it make a fool of me. I could not be so weak as that! So I followed the doctor's advice. As I did not notice a desire for more of the stuff, I concluded that the old appetite for liquor was indeed gone for good. On my way to the office one day, I took my usual glass of cider. I did not even notice the taste of cider, so I ordered another glass. A conversation with the clerk ensued, when at his invitation I took one more with him. A tingling sensation was the result. Then a feeling of buoyant exhilaration possessed me. The blood fairly danced and bounded through every vein. I could feel my face flush, and see my eyes snap and flash, while my tongue rattled on like a spinning top. What happened after that I can scarcely say. I know I went from one place to another, zigzaging across the streets, anywhere, everywhere, wherever there was a drinking place, drinking beer, whisky—anything, everything! It seemed as if I could have drank a whole brewery!

"'Yes, I have been on a terrible spree. What *will* become of me, God alone knows. I don't know what I have done nor where I have been. It is almost a blank. I never came to my senses until I awoke in that room below, when I found myself in a straight jacket, mouth

gagged, and both hands tightly encased in one mitten.'

"Then a fit of utter despair, born of the consciousness of the terrible disgrace of his awful fall, with the pent-up agony of his soul breaking its bonds, he fairly screamed: 'I shall be driven from the church! I can never look into the face of a member again! I am ruined! ruined! And there's my poor wife and children! What must they think. Their hearts are breaking. God forgive me. I wish I were dead. No use, no use, I'm gone! Oh! why didn't I tell the doctor all about it? or why did I yield to the devil in the shape of my doctor's advice? *Only think, sir, it is over eleven years since I had touched a drop*, and then to think, too, that that appetite was there all the time—slumbering like a hidden foe—and at last leaped upon me tiger-like, and with his cruel, hungry, bloody claws tore me to pieces. If he had only finished me, I would have been glad. I'm almost mad.'

"Then he broke down completely, buried his face in his hands, rocked and swayed, and sobbed like an inconsolable, homesick boy. What do you think? Is there no harm in just a glass of beer? Answer me candidly—as if you stood at the judgment bar of Almighty God!"

"Yes, Mr. Scott, there is harm if what you have related is based on facts; and my reasoning was illogical, my assumptions were false, and my opinion founded on pure ignorance. I am afraid there is too much—altogether too much—ignorance on this beer question."

"'Based on facts,' you said. *It is true: I know it to be true, every word of it.*"

AN UNRESTRICTED BALLOT.

BY HELEN M. GOUGAR.

I am "called" to write for THE UNION SIGNAL on the above subject because of the forcible article on "An Educated Ballot" in a recent number. The latter was a plea for reading, writing, intelligence, and an oath "upon the spelling-book as well as the Bible." for the voter. The article closed with these words:

"With nineteen per cent of all our voters who cannot read or write, as many more who know just enough to misspell, and seventy-eight per cent of Southern blacks who cannot read, we face a serious alternative."

Two wrongs never made a right, and any act based upon wrong principles must lead to wrong results.

In view of the fact that great dangers threaten our national existence, reformers make haste to seek and apply remedies. The greatest care must be exercised that we do not violate God's law in our attempt to mend the deformities of man's law. To apply the educational test in ever so slight a degree, even to that of reading and writing, is a violation of an eternal principle, and must, therefore, be wrong in results. The ballot is the outward expression of the inward sense of self-protection and self-preservation. The person who cannot read needs it far more than the man who possesses the additional weapon of intelligence. A college-educated brain is not the sure sign of a clean heart or a just conscience void of offense. The man or woman has never been born, and doubtless never will be, sufficiently just to have unlimited control of any other human being, therefore self-protection is the only kind to be trusted in the many vicissitudes of life. Without the ballot the non-voter is the victim of any whim or injustice that the voter may impose upon him. This is seen to-day, and most keenly felt, by the mothers of this nation. They are subjected to the horrible tortures of the rum traffic, as they see annually 100,000 of their boys led to this fiend , while the fathers of these boys juggle with party and sell their very blood for spleen, place and power. Though these mothers could not write their a, b, c, they know perfectly the alphabet of love and the protection of their offspring, and should be given their ballot of self-protection.

In the first election held in Kansas under the woman's municipal suffrage law, the cry went up that the "ignorant black women" of Leavenworth, the largest city of the state, would vote with the saloon and be controlled by the vicious element. Out of nearly seven hundred "ignorant black women," as these helpless victims of human slavery are thoughtlessly called, all but twenty-three voted as Miss Willard would have done, "For God and Home and Native Land." No amount of intimidation or deception could turn these women from their mother instinct of self-protection.

I had a lesson early on the first election day that I shall not soon forget. Churches were used for headquarters for the women voters, and prayers were made all day long by the waiting, watching hosts. I had promised to accompany the first body of colored women to the ballot-box in a certain ward. Not one of them could read or write. Arriving at the polls, we waited for four white women to vote. They were elegantly attired, all "educated ladies." All four voted for the "saloon candidate," for they wanted wine according to their "personal liberty." In marked contrast, the "uneducated black women" killed these four whisky ballots. The educational test for the ballot is to cover up rather than remove a disease of the body politic. Such a policy is as unwise and dangerous as if applied to the human body. Rather let us seek to destroy the disease. This can be done by granting universal suffrage and putting compulsory education behind it. In this way only can we remove,and render ourselves safe from the disease of illiteracy. The ballot is an educator not second to the spelling-book or free Bible, and the ignorant man most needs its beneficent influence.

Had the "black women" of Leavenworth been disfranchised on account of their illiteracy, no time would have been given to educating them in the great reforms at stake in the contest in that election. As it was, not only these mothers, but their children, were started down the ages, drifting on the sea of righteousness and sobriety through the spoken word. Just so would it be with the "seventy-eight per cent of blacks in the Southern states," especially the women.

Give me the black women of Atlanta balloted, and no amount of whisky money could buy that city "wet" in a local option contest. Experiences in Kansas have proven this beyond a doubt. History teaches the important fact that the ballot has never been extended to a class where it has injured that class, and suffrage has never been extended in a government where it has injured that government. "Do ye unto *others* as ye would that others should do unto you," is the command, but the wrongs of the ages have been that humanity has not been catholic enough to define "*others*" with sufficient length and breadth. The ballot-box is the pulse of our body politic. If illiteracy is our disease, let us read the fact on election day, and proceed to the remedy, for our brother wronged is our wrong; for God has made us our brother's keeper, though that brother never saw a spelling-book.

RUM AND CRIME.

BY HON. A. B. RICHMOND.

"Oh, the selling of rum is a good device
To make a hell of a paradise;
Where'er shall roll that fiery flood,
'Tis swollen with tears and stained with blood."
The Rum-seller's Dream.

"Telegram for you, Mr. R——; wants answer right off—the man is waiting in the office for it!"

The young "Mercury" of "Jupiter's" modernized thunder bolts handed me a message which I read, and immediately answered, when he vanished from my sight like a flash of his own lightning.

This occurred one evening a few days ago. The telegram I received was from a distant county, and read as follows:

—— ——— Co., Pa., Oct. 20, 1889.

"My brother was murdered this afternoon—shot by a drunken employe of his. Wish to retain you for prosecution; when can I see you in your office?"

For some time I sat and mused with the telegram in my hand. Then recollection opened her volume before me, and commenced to read from its pages, "This is the eightieth case of homicide in which you have been engaged, and over sixty of them were caused by the accursed influence of rum." Here memory paused a few moments, as if shocked at the revelations of its own record; then it commenced to relate the details of some of the incidents it had recorded. I observed that the "docket" from which it read was labeled, "The Diary of an Old Lawyer," and as memory commenced to turn over its pages, I saw there the narration of many a tale of crime and woe; and I observed that in the most of them rum was the primordial cause. That as prone to sin as human nature is under the influence of ignorance, temptation and vile surroundings, yet that depravity could only reach the climax of its possibilities in man when it was assisted by rum and its licensed privileges.

Long I sat and pondered over the events incident to a practice of over forty years in our so-called "courts of justice"—*courts of justice?* where the law licenses its agents to tempt their fellows to crime, and then sentences its victims to the prison or death for the crimes committed under its legalized temptations.

Over the darkened pages of my memory flitted many a scene of crime I have heard narrated in our courts, and many a tale of sin as related to me in the cells of our prisons; and in nearly all of them the demoniacal spirit of rum was the principal actor. On the tables of our court rooms I have seen evidences of human guilt that would far exceed the horrors that Tam O'Shanter saw on "the holy table" in "Alloways auld haunted kirk." The blood-stained skull of a wife cleft from top to base by an axe in the hands of a brutal, drunken husband; the skull of an aged father crushed by a blow struck with a club by an infuriated, drunken son, who was once the pride and hope of over-indulgent parents; a bullet taken from the head of a beautiful young girl who was shot by her lover under the combined influence of jealousy and rum; veritably, have I there seen

"A garter, which a babe had strangled;
A knife, a father's throat had mangled,
Whom his ain son o' life bereft,
The gray hairs yet stuck to the heft—
Wi mair o' horrible and awfu
Which ev'n to name wad be unlawfu."

This is neither painted phrase nor hyperbole, but the simple truth, and yet have I not related a tithe of the horrors I have seen and heard in our courts of *justice* (?) where licenses are granted to a favored few to make criminals and outcasts of the unfortunate many. But what avails it to tell this "old, old story of rum and crime"? It has become as familiar as the hearse and funeral cortege; public sensibility has become blunted and indifferent to the tales of want and woe so frequently related in its chronicles of human depravity.

On one page of our statute book are recorded enactments to prevent crime and punish criminals, and on the next are legalized provisions to establish rum-shops and beer saloons, in which crime is engendered and propagated as is miasma from a stagnant pool. By the laws of a Christian Legislature profanity is made a misdemeanor to be punished with fine and imprisonment, while the same laws legalize the cup that causes lips to blaspheme that had never uttered an oath before. In all the offences against men and morality recorded in the criminal codes of the Christian world there is not one whose commission is not prompted by rum, and promoted by its licensed franchises. During all the long centuries of Christian civilization the greatest enemy of religion and morality has been rum and its kindred spirits of evil; and yet from the time when the first poisonous drop fell from the alembic of the alchemist to the present, it has been a pet of the law and a privileged assassin. It was probably this monstrous incongruity between our professions and our practice as a Christian people that suggested the bitter satire of Lord Byron:

"There is naught so much the spirit calms
As rum and true religion."

It is this parasite on Christian enlightenment that is the great obstacle to our missionary efforts in obeying the Divine command to the disciples, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature;" for wherever is unfurled the "banner of the cross" by those who would obey the injunction of the great Master, there flourishes its great counteracting influence, "licensed rum" and its baleful accessories. In all Christian lands the church and saloon stand side by side. Two hundred years ago Defoe, the poet, wrote:

"Wherever God erects a house of prayer,
The devil always builds a chapel there;
And 't will be found upon examination
The latter has the largest congregation."

In all Mohammedan countries the use of alcoholic beverages is prohibited by the laws of man and interdicted by the commands of the Koran. This fact suggests the inquiry, "While we are earnestly endeavoring to Christianize the followers of Mahomet, would it not be wise in us to exchange a few of our teachers for a like number of temperance missionaries?" To an old lawyer it looks as if we would be greatly benefited by a commercial transaction in which the equitable principles of *facio ut facias* are so apparent. It is useless to expect that in this Christian country where so many of the pews in our fashionable churches are purchased and decorated with the profits of the rum traffic, which also contributes so generously to the support of home ministers and foreign missions, that our clergy should feel as untrammeled as would the devoted followers of Mahomet in preaching total abstinence from the wine cup. It therefore seems to me not unwise to make an exchange which would so manifestly enlighten both parties to the contract, as well as advance the moral condition of mankind.

It is evident that there is but one method to stay the torrent of evil arising from the use of intoxicating liquor, and that is by the votes of the whole people. Put the ballot in the hands of the women, turn their pure influence into the turbed channels of political government, and the saloons and rum-shops would vanish from our midst like the mist of the morning. Let the mothers, wives and sisters of the thousands of victims of the fatal appetite for strong drink but vote as they pray, and the places that now know the licensed drinking resorts would soon know them no more forever. The ballot is a weapon which women can wield as effectively as man, and in the defense of home and its surroundings it is far more effective than the artillery of the battle-field.

METHODS OF TEMPERANCE REFORM.

BY REV. B. W. WILLIAMS.

I. MORAL SUASION.

The Great Teacher once made an observation to the effect that no wise man would attempt to build a tower without first estimating its probable cost. He also stated that no prudent monarch would engage in a war with a foreign ruler until he had considered the strength of his own army, and compared it with that of the enemy. It is equally true that no judicious reformer will attempt a

great moral reform before he has carefully considered the fundamental principles involved, and the best methods of accomplishing the object aimed at. The progress of a good cause may be retarded by the use of unwise methods for its promotion. It is sometimes the case that measures popularly supposed to favor the attainment of a certain end are found, by experience, to militate against it. This is notably true of that progressive reform which seeks to counteract the evils resulting from the use of intoxicating beverages. There is a difference of opinion as to the manner in which this work can best be accomplished. We need to study the "how" as well as the "why" of temperance reform. A comparison of the relative value of the various means employed to restrain or destroy the evils of drunkenness, is here proposed. By this means we may be enabled to decide as to the best remedy for intemperance.

I shall first consider moral suasion as a means of combating the drink evil. By moral suasion is meant the use of argument, persuasion, remonstrance, personal influence, gospel entreaty, appeals to conscience, and such other methods as do not invoke the aid of law. In the earlier stages of the temperance reform these incentives were almost the sole reliance. Every intelligent friend of temperance recognizes the value and utility of this kind of work in its legitimate province. We all believe in moral suasion as a means of creating public sentiment and leading to wise and intelligent action. But there are two phases of the work to be accomplished—reformation of the victim of drunkenness and destruction of the traffic which causes it. The drunkard is to be saved by moral suasion and the grace of God; but the saloon can be closed only by the aid of law. We indorse the efforts to educate the public conscience; but the assumption that *moral suasion alone* is sufficient, is a proposition from which we must dissent.

The idea that we should rely *solely* upon moral suasion for the suppression of the drink evil, is not only fallacious but absurd. Dr. Albert Barnes effectually disposes of this specious plea by giving it other applications equally as logical and consistent. Hear him: "Why not rely on moral suasion and appeals to conscience in regard to lotteries? Why not continue to license them and regulate them and derive a revenue from them; and if, after every precaution, there are still evils in regard to them, why not endeavor to check those evils by appeals to the consciences and the reason of the men engaged in selling lottery tickets? Why not pursue the same course in regard to gaming establishments, and to horse-racing and bull-baiting; and if there are still evils in regard to them, seek to persuade the men engaged in these pursuits not to carry them too far; and if there are young men liable to be led astray, endeavor by moral suasion to induce them not to do that which the law allows. And why not extend the same principle to horse-stealing, and burglary, and arson, and rely on moral suasion in checking these evils? Yet not one of these evils does an appreciable part of the mischief in our land which is done by the traffic in ardent spirits." If these observations are correct, the inadequacy of moral suasion alone, as a remedy for drunkenness, must be apparent to all.

If further proof were needed of the insufficiency of this method of dealing with the liquor traffic, it could be found in the history and development of the various temperance societies. The Washingtonians, for example, started out on the line of moral suasion only, supposing that to be the best plan; but the logic of events afterward compelled them to declare in favor of prohibition. The good sisters of the W. C. T. U. began with the idea of saving the drunkard by Christian persuasives and gospel influences; but they soon clearly saw that this could not be effectually done so long as the liquor traffic continued to exist. No sooner did they rescue the poor inebriate from the gutter, clean and sober him up, and return him to his family clothed in his right mind, than the open saloon allured him again into the path of vice. Hence they began their efforts to close the saloon by the aid of legislative enactments. To-day they are ardent Prohibitionists, and generally earnest supporters of the Prohibition party.

Weatherford, Texas.

TEMPERANCE TEMPLE ITEMS.

MATILDA B. CARSE.

Dear white-ribbon sister, brother, boy or girl: Have you a Temple mite-box on your table? If not, write to Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, 145 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, inclosing a two-cent stamp, and it will be promptly sent you on condition that you will drop into it a cent a day, or its equivalent, during the next twelve months. Mite-boxes in quantities will also be sent to unions for the cost of transportation.

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Jane E. Weeden keeps faithfully at work raising the littles. Her house-to-house dime collections, however, quickly amount to a goodly sum. She has just forwarded $73.20. Of this amount $5.30 is from the Chicago Foundlings' Home Baby Band, and $1.50 is from a Baby Band of Dr. Geo. E. Shipman's grandchildren. Dr. Shipman is the founder and manager of the Chicago Foundlings' Home, one of the most Christlike and best conducted charities in Chicago. It is entirely a work of faith. The Doctor prays the Lord to put it into the hearts of His children to supply their daily wants, and they are indeed marvelously cared for. The building and grounds are worth about $100,000, and are all paid for. The Doctor founded the Home about eighteen years ago, giving what little he possessed to the undertaking. He has never asked a living person in all these years to give one dollar to the work; nor has he had any agent out to solicit for the Home. Often they know not where the next meal is coming from, but in some way the Lord provides. They always have a family of over a hundred. During the National Convention of the W. C. T. U. in this city, Miss Weeden was a guest of Dr. and Mrs. Shipman. She was greatly delighted with the saintly pair, and their noble work. She went into the nurseries of the Home and took down the name of each little forsaken one, fifty-three in all. They were too poor to give her the necessary ten cents each, but while she was raising the Willard Baby Band at Evanston, which numbers one hundred and twenty, she asked some of the kind-hearted mothers to pay an extra ten cents for the little babies that had no mothers to pay for them, and in this way she secured $5.30 to pay for the Foundlings' Home Baby Band.

In the $73.20 sent in by Miss Weeden is included the Hinsdale, Aurora, and Downer's Grove Baby Band, numbering eighty-five, and the Evanston Band already alluded to. The balance of the money was personal contributions given in Evanston, Aurora, Hinsdale and Downer's Grove. Three dollars was contributed by Miss Hannah Hughes, Medina, Ohio, one of the original Crusaders.

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The Woman's Hundred Dollar Band is growing—we have had several additions lately. Mrs. G. F. Swift, of Chicago, a member of the Winter Street W. C. T. U., has just sent us a personal gift of $100. Mrs. Elizabeth Packard, of Chicago, also joined the Band a few days ago by the payment of $100. Mrs. Packard has one of the most remarkable histories of any woman living—she is the author of that wonderful book, "Modern Persecution; or Married Women's Liabilities." Mrs. Packard has been the means of literally opening the eyes of thousands of legislators to the fact that by the common law women are slaves, not free human beings, and has also been the means of having the laws changed to those of humanity and justice in more than nineteen states and territories.

Mrs. Amelia Thorp, Cambridge, Mass., has paid $100. A white-ribboner of Canton, Ill., sends a draft for $50, to add to $50 she previously sent—thus completing her gift of $100. She desires that her name may not be made public. Another of these hidden friends who has pledged $100, is a white-ribboner from Lanark, Ill.; she sends $40 to be added to a gift of $10 previously sent. Another, who has sent $100 is a white-ribboner from Delaware, Ohio; she, also, does not want her name mentioned. And still another white-ribboner, who wants to be incog., resides in Wellsville, Ohio; she pledges $100. We wish our generous friends would allow us the use of their names. They might often double their gift by giving their names, for it would be a power to move others to like generous giving. Mrs. Mary Balch, Eagelstown, Ind., has pledged $100. Dr. Bessie Cushman, Chicago, pledges $100, in memory of her loved and lamented sister, Miss Rose Phillips, of Kansas City, Mo., who did such valiant work in Missouri for temperance during her noble life. Mrs. D. A. Garlick, Chicago, pledges $100, in memory of a loved mother.

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Mrs. Serena Turner, of Ozark, Ark., writes: "I received on Christmas day $5 from the Lord through my mother, and in honor of her I send it to the Temple fund, to help build a home for our Nation's mother, *i. e.*, the National W. C. T. U." The Rev. H. L. Mills. of Huron, So. Dakota, has done a brotherly and helpful thing, why cannot all laymen as well as clergy who are favorable to our cause in this day of bitter persecution of the W. C. T. U. follow his noble example? He writes: "Enclosed please find postal note for $3 for the Temperance Temple. We want the names of all our family to go under the cornerstone. Rev. H. Mills, Mrs. Mary F. Mills, Ernest I. Mills." He also sent a stamp for a mite-box for his son to be used during the coming year.

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There is notthing that touches us more than gifts sent by the very aged. A large number who have given to the Woman's Hundred Dollar Band are women over threescore. This shows a beautiful Christlike spirit; they are doing for the good of the generations that are to follow them. Mrs. Sarah I. Webster, Van Wert, Ohio, eighty-six years old, one of the original Ohio Crusaders, sends a pair of men's knit woolen socks, made by her own hands. Mrs. A. E. Smith, Green Lake, Wis., eighty-four years old, sends a beautiful and artistically pieced crib quilt of silk to be sold for the Temple; it is lined throughout with silk; we will sell it for $5. Miss Mary A. Mohler, Huntington, Ind., sends a beautifully painted white silk bathing cloth scarf two and a half yards long. She says it is a gift from her mother and herself, who are not possessed with money, and adds, "If our means was as great as our interest in the temperance work, we would not stop short of any amount until the Temple was erected." We will sell the scarf for $4, although it should bring $5.

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All money orders and checks for the Temple should be made out in the name of Miss Esther Pugh, 161 La Salle Street, Chicago, National treasurer, and treasurer of the Temple fund. All information in regard to the Temperance Temple should be addressed to Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, Pres. Woman's Temperance Building Association.

145 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Correspondence.

OUR SECOND ROUND-THE-WORLD MISSIONARY.

(Concluded.)

Next I visited another seaport where a mission was held in the Institute; the first thing I saw on entering the hall was a canvas bag pinned to a banner. I recognized it at once as one of our W. C. T. U. bags, and upon making inquiry about it, found that a young sailor, five years ago, on a sailing vessel had stopped in New York harbor. The W. C. T. U. ladies had asked permission to have this bag, filled with gospel and temperance literature, placed on the vessel; from these tracts the sailors first read of the Good Templars, and resolved to join a Lodge in the first port. This, five of them, did, "And," said the young man, "we are still Good Templars." I was very glad to meet this young fellow, and I thought how important it is that we should scatter as seed, our literature broadcast, for it is certain to spring up somewhere. A union was also formed in this place with some seventy members.

After roaming at large for nearly two months, I returned to Adelaide. It is a beautiful spot, the most beautiful city of Australia. Large parks, zoölogical gardens containing birds and beasts of nearly every clime; long and wide drives, lined on either side with native trees; large homes and spacious grounds, many churches—in fact, it is called the "City of Churches"; the whole place is surrounded by green hills, forming a background that lends striking beauty to the situation.

While there I saw no one of great note, except a "real, live earl." The Earl and Countess of Kintore reside here. They are noted, she especially, for their interest in all good works. Major Dane was also holding forth, but my time was very much taken up, and I did not meet him. I attended a debate in Parliament on the "No, confidence" question. It seems such a strange method of government; if there is dissatisfaction as to any policy put forth, some one in the house brings in a resolution of "No confidence in the present ministry." This resolution is debated upon at length; it usually lasts some days, then the house divides to support the ministry or defeat it; if it is defeated, the whole ministry, from the Premier down, is turned out, and the mover of the resolution becomes Premier. The Ministry was defeated and gracefully took a back seat. A most disgraceful scene was witnessed just as the discussion closed. The debate lasted till five o'clock in the morning, and when a recess was declared before the house divided, one of the members left the hall and soon returned bringing with him another member in a shockingly intoxicated condition, and, propped up between two honorable members, he was led to a seat to vote. I was told he had been on a protracted spree during the debate, and this was about his first appearance in the Hall during the session. Great excitement followed, and cries of Shame! Shame!! were heard from all parts of the house.

When we find the fountain head corrupt, what can we expect of the stream? As long as drunkards are sent to legislative halls we can have only drunken laws, and a community that would send a man known to be given to the excessive use of liquor to represent the best interests of the commonwealth and help frame laws for a sober people, should be branded with shame.

But I was writing of my return to the city. I reached there "weary and foot-sore." We were to have a grand finale. The ladies had worked hard to make the convention, which had been called to form a colonial union, a success. Hundreds and hundreds of prayers had been offered, both in and out of the city, that it might be a time when much good should be done.

In every place where a mission was to be held we had asked that a special time be set aside as a night of prayer in which all churches should join praying for a special blessing upon the work of South Australia. It was a time when I was fairly borne up upon the prayers and sympathy of the people, and, as we fully expected, the very windows of heaven opened upon us and blessings came showering down. The two months I was out in the largest places, scores of women were raised up to do the work in the city. Women who had never spoken in public before went to the suburbs, held meetings and even organized. I never saw such a resurrection of latent talent.

Convention day came, and if I remember correctly, there were forty-six delegates coming from far and near. We opened the convention with an hour's devotional exercises, at the early hour of 9 a. m. Through the rain came some seventy women and a number of gentlemen to lift their voices for a special blessing. We all felt it was a time and place "where Jesus sheds the oil of gladness on our heads."

I had been invited to preside at the convention. We adopted constitution and by-laws drawn up by a special committee, received fraternal delegates including one from the Ministerial Association, elected officers, and concluded with a tea in the Town Hall, where about six hundred were seated. Then a mass-meeting followed, at which several speakers addressed the meeting; it was most enthusiastic. I was received in true American style, with a "Chautauqua salute," and as it was new to the people it created great enthusiasm. At the close of the meeting I was presented with a check in aid of the mission fund, and all went home singing "Praise God from whom all blessings flow." Next morning I bid adieu to the many friends who had stood by me so grandly, and I left strengthened for the work before me.

Before leaving the Colony for good, I visited two places in the southern part of Naracoort and Mt. Gambia. At the former place we held a very successful mission, which resulted in the formation of a union. While there, I was taken to the caves. They are wonderful, not very deep, but of great extent. We did not go through them, but far enough to see the chief beauties. The water comes dripping through the earth, and the different chemicals have given every hue and shade of coloring to the roof—delicate pink, sea-surf green, ultramarine blue and almost every other cast. The whole roof and sides sparkle and glisten, reflecting rays of light seen only in caves, but far beyond description. After spending some time here we visited the next cave, a half mile distant. All that could be seen was a hole in the earth. In the far North they would say a "bear-hole"; through this small space we are supposed to descend. I looked at the mouth of the cave, then viewed my own dimensions, and concluded I would not fit. The other ladies all being small, had no difficulty in descending, but when my turn came (which my friends insisted upon), it was too funny—I stuck fast. Two gentlemen came to the rescue, and I was pulled out alive. Of course the laugh passed around, and I tried again and again; finally, after several attempts, I landed safely some twenty feet below. But the difficulty was by no means over. I must get out of that hole, and in my attempts to reach the surface I began to think I should have to spend my days as a hanging ornament in the mouth of that cave; but thanks to the valuable service rendered by the gentlemen, I escaped to tell the story. This cave was very unlike the other. The whole roof was covered with a white frosting, looking like a field of untrodden snow, and every flake sparkled with

the turn of our torches. It seems so wonderful that there should be such hidden beauties in the earth.

From here I journeyed to Mt. Gambia, named from an extinct volcano near by. This whole section of the country seems to be of volcanic formation. In many places it seems quite hollow, and you can hear a slight echo of the horses' tread. In the center of this volcano is the far-famed Blue Lake, seven hundred feet deep, and as blue as indigo; there seems to be no regular current to the water, but, ever restless, it gathers in the center into a sort of a whirlpool. There are other lakes near by, and the whole country affords many a view from which could be painted a beautiful landscape. I held a short mission, formed a union of some sixty members, leaving the colony early in the morning for Victoria, stopping first at Ballarat.

This was my first stop in the colony of Victoria, and a beautiful spot it is, noted for its statuary. In the Botanical Gardens is some of the finest statuary I have ever seen. In a sheltered spot stands a group chiseled from the purest marble, "The Fight from Pompeii." It represents a man and woman with a young child fleeing from the destruction. The strong arms of the man are stretched out toward the woman as if to protect her from danger, while the mother bears in her arms a clinging infant. The whole effect is charming.

Leaving here, I journeyed to Geelong, a place of about twenty-six thousand inhabitants, situated on a slight eminence overlooking the bright and shining waters of a sheltered bay. This city seems quite by itself, and on account of the situation many resort to this spot in summer time in search of fresh, cool air. The gentle zephyers from the bay waft the odor of the salt sea over the city, and one is greatly refreshed. A W. C. T. U. is doing a good work; we had splendid meetings, and numbers were added to the union.

I was invited to speak at the annual Alliance to be held in Melbourne, so my next stop was at the metropolis. This is a large city of about three hundred thousand, and altogether an American city in looks, architecture and in push. Most of the cities of Australia are very quiet, and people never hurry, take time for everything; but the rush is something alarming in Melbourne. Much of the hurry arises from the fact that all the homes are in the suburbs. I have never seen a city so wholly given to business houses; scarcely a dwelling in the city. So every one is in a hurry to catch the trains, and some hours it seems almost unsafe to be found in the pushing crowds. It reminds me very much of San Francisco in appearance as well as climate. The suburbs are simply lovely; such beautiful homes, spacious grounds, and pure air; I should like very much to live in some of them. Mrs. Love, of America, met me on my arrival, and I was the guest of her sister at Armadale. Mrs. Love has done a grand work. She belonged to our army in the states, and is so well informed as to methods; they have thirty unions in the colony, and she is a grand leader. The annual Alliance was held in the Town Hall, a place seating some thousands; the building was packed and crowded. A resolution was moved and seconded, and I was asked to speak in support of it, but before I was called upon, Mrs. Lee and Mrs. Love unfurled a W. C. T. U. banner. The design is the form of a serpent coiled about a mother and her children; one child is lying crushed in the folds of the serpent at the mother's feet; another clings to her for protection, while the infant is held with one hand and with the other the mother has grasped the green-eyed monster by the throat. In gilt letters is the motto, "W. C. T. U. of Victoria. 'For God and Home and Every Land.'" The banner is about ten feet long, and eight feet wide, made of white satin and finished with gold fringe. It is a work of art, and a credit to the artist. The audience fairly cheered when they caught sight of it, after which I was received in a most enthusiastic manner. The next morning we sat down to breakfast in the Town Hall. Eleven hundred guests were present, including many distinguished ones from abroad. Among them, Mr. and Mrs. Gustafson, of England, Mr. Blackmore, also from England, as well as workers from Canada and the United States.

From Melbourne, I started for New South Wales, stopping first at Bathurst where we held a short, but successful mission, then journeyed on to Sydney, stopping only over night on my way to Queensland. The scenery from Bathurst to Sydney is some of the finest in the country. A few miles from the city we cross the Hawksbury river. It is a good-sized body of water, navigable for some distance. At the point crossed by the railroad, the river branches out into a very wide arm, more like a lake than a river. It was a clear, beautiful night, and the moon shed a pale light over the scene, making a landscape of rare beauty.

The next day we crossed the Blue Mountains, named because of a bluish haze that seems never to leave them; they are not very high, but a most remarkable railroad runs over them called the "zigzag." It is regarded as a wonderful piece of engineering. I'm not authority on engineering, but I cannot see the advantage of this road over the "loop road" in California. About twelve hours brought us to Sydney, the oldest city in the colony. New South Wales is the oldest colony; it was the first penal colony, and when the settlement of the country began, there were fifty-six thousand convicts in the colony; of course all trace of convict life has vanished, but this early settlement has been a great drawback to the colony. It is far behind any other part of Australia, the people seem so slow to move.

My stay in Sydney was brief, I rested only over night and started on to Queensland. Two nights and one day's travel from the city brings us to Brisbane. The country is very uninteresting, travel very slow, and accommodations exceedingly poor, but in due time these discomforts were overcome, and very early in the morning I reached my destination safely, Mrs. Brentnall driving me to her beautiful suburban home where I refreshed myself ready for work. A meeting of welcome was held the first night, and short addresses of welcome offered by representatives of the different temperance societies as well as the ministers. The Good Templars' Congress of Queensland presented me with an "address of welcome" and fraternal greeting. It was printed in blue and gilt on white satin, and is exceedingly beautiful. Mrs. Brentnall is at the head of the work, and a perfect host she is. The colony through her efforts, is pretty well organized, and the good work moves on. They hold their colonial convention while I am here, and much interest is taken in it.

From here I visit northern points, hoping to go as far north as Thursday Island. I had expected to spend some months longer in Australia, but the way seems opened to go to China and Japan just now, so I am to take the first steamer for Hong Kong, returning here when the heat of those countries becomes so intense. On my return, all being well, I shall hope to organize in New South Wales and Western Australia, and thence on from the western coast. There seems to be such a cry from all parts of Australia for workers, one could spend her whole life here.

My time has been so taken up I have not written often to THE UNION SIGNAL, but I sincerely hope the mission is remembered by every sister at the noon-tide hour. There are many obstacles in the way; I sometimes grow faint-hearted, and I hope, my dear sisters, you who have your quiet homes to retire to, and loved ones to soothe you in your trials, will not forget those who battle in some places almost, yes, quite alone. I am deeply grateful for the showers of blessings that have descended upon us and the thousands of women who at our meetings have come up to help. A large number of unions have been organized and the smile of heaven has rested upon my feeble efforts. JESSIE A. ACKERMAN.

Brisbane, Sept. 30, '89.

A WORD FROM OUR CRUSADE MOTHER.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—A little girl was directed to open the door for General Washington, as he was leaving a house where he had been visiting. Turning to her, he said, "I am sorry, my little dear, to give you so much trouble." "I only wish, sir," she sweetly replied, "*it was to let you in.*"

That artless, loving child expressed our feeling when the parting door was opened for our beloved sisters of national and state celebrity who for three days and nights had cheered our homes, comforted, strengthened and edified us as we lingered about the camp-fire, realizing together the old-time burning about the heart felt by the "disciples of Emmaus," as we recounted the past of the Crusade, the present outlook, and the future possibilities of this battle which "is not ours, but God's."

So widespread has been the light from this "Crusade camp-fire," and so varied and interesting the reports of it from other points, that a glance at the wonderful effects on the minds of the Hillsboro people must suffice for this item from the "Old Fort."

When the first note sounded from our National leader, and was reported to us by Ohio's president, that a "Camp-fire" was to be lighted in Hillsboro on the 23d of December, 1889, in commemoration of the Crusade of December 23, 1873, great astonishment took hold on the people, and the guessings were many as to what was meant by "such a rally." Then there were some who could not understand the "etiquette" of visiting our little city "uninvited," forgetting that Hillsboro is the "mecca" of the temperance women, and a journey thither is, according to their faith, an inspiration, and so it proved, as well as a "Pentecost" to our community.

The names of the gifted and inspired ones who so greatly helped us all will ever be "household words," and, like the melody of the Æolian harp, will linger while the winds of human conflict play about us.

Would that I could reproduce the utterances of this wonderful occasion, and the sentiments of each letter and telegram sent from scores of captains and privates in this grand army in loving faith, and blending regrets with benedictions, but as this is impossible, we may thank God that the recording angel has them in sacred keeping. E. J. THOMPSON.

THE NEXT STEP.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—The question has frequently been asked by workers outside of Ohio, "Why have you never given a report of your legislative campaign in the interest of scientific temperance?"

If securing the law had completed effort necessary to establish this instruction in our schools, there would have been ample time to tell of a conflict that stands without a parallel in the history of this particular work throughout the country. In no other state has the W. C. T. U. ever encountered a competing bill, arraying itself, on party basis, against the one presented by us, a bill only partially covering the ground desired, and in the hands of a champion determined "to make or break." In no other state, as in Ohio, did party preference and political prejudice come to the front, ready to thwart years of earnest labor—willing that the welfare of one million children should be utterly ignored, if securing their best interests must come, even indirectly, through an organization whose convictions on other phases of the temperance question did not harmonize with the political complexion of our law-making body at that time. We rejoice to-day that an overruling Providence permitted the bill that truly represented the homes of the state to become law—not in answer to the judgment of political caucus, a party policy, but because the people demanded it. Upon this fact rests the stability of this legislation. The never-failing petitions, aggregating many thousand names, going in day after day throughout the entire session of the final winter's work, together with hundreds of letters that flooded the boxes of the legislators when critical periods arrived, were constant reminders that the people were expecting favorable response, while the messenger boys from the telegraph office gave frequent emphasis to this demand as occasion required.

There were times—planned with a purpose—when the reading of these petitions from the people required more than one hour of the two and one-half hours usually devoted to morning work by the assembly. These were periods when the average law-maker indulged in the entire catalogue of mental conditions that this demand naturally provoked: First, the joke; second, anger; third, seriousness.

We do not forget the men in that body who recognized the justice of our petition, and were true to the responsibility resting upon them as representatives of the people; and that most successfully did they bring their convictions and influence to bear in the crucial test. Suffice it to say, the smoke of the battle cleared away and the field was ours.

That conflict and its results meant more than securing a compulsory temperance education law. It proved—and upon Ohio soil where honest convictions are too frequently the sole cause for relentless persecution—that party ambition, political prejudice, treacherous maligning of motives and unprincipled intrigue must finally give way before the intense purpose of consecrated womanhood, which is truly embodied in the organization known to the world as the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Under all the circumstances that existed, it is marvelous indeed that so good a law was secured, the points of which are as follows:

1. This temperance instruction is compulsory, not simply permissive.
2. It must be given in all grades of schools.
3. Teachers must be examined in this branch in order to secure a certificate after January, 1890.
4. It provides a satisfactory penalty.

Strenuous effort was made to require oral instruction only. After a long, bitter struggle this amendment was lost. A clause was finally added, however, making oral instruction compliance with the law; this, its advocates claimed, was necessary to prevent flooding the primary grades with text-books. Such an amendment was naturally regarded by many as a calamity, but by one who had witnessed time after time the overruling hand of Providence, as that conflict progressed during the last fifteen weeks, it could only be accepted as a Providence that would be better understood later on. The first few months after the law went into effect, proved this very amendment to be a saving clause. It warded off the text-book conflict that would naturally have resulted—and doubtless disastrously to the cause—had the law specified the use of books. The selection of methods is left with Boards of Education, etc. The time will surely come at no distant day, when a different plan will be advisable and possible; for the present, we believe in good faith, that establishing this instruction by any method practicable, is successful initial work. The amending clause disarmed text-book prejudice, and publishing houses having indorsed books have been quietly and steadily pushing their "wares" into the field, several series at hand giving educators the privilege of selection.

The attitude of Ohio teachers is not unfavorable to this instruction. Under the permissive clause referred to, the prevailing method in lower grades is of course oral; consequently, lack of experience on the part of the average teacher will, for a time, retard the work. We have noticed that even in states whose law requires a text-book in the hands of all pupils capable of using such, that these same difficulties must be met and overcome. When this instruction is an established part of the school curriculum, it will be an easy matter for boards to see that time can be economized on the part of both teacher and pupil if regular text-books are used, as in other branches. To appreciate the true value of this instruction, teachers must be informed on this question. If our law should partially fail during the first year or two, it will not be wholly, if at all, because this instruction has been given orally—rather because teachers have lacked the true spirit of this work.

We did not need experience to teach us that the enactment of such a law meant nothing more than securing "right of way" in the school-room, and that the next duty was to take possession of that right. Scarcely had the pen of the Secretary of State, upon the last day of the session, traced the signature that gave the Barrett-Ames Bill place upon the statute books when there came, with all-absorbing force, the conviction that as an organization we should reach out the friendly hand of aid to our teachers, making it as easy as possible for them to comply with the new demand. In extending this friendly hand to those whose lives are usually too full for research, the Ohio department has prepared the *Temperance Education Bulletin*, the aim of which is to give teachers and the people at large a comprehensive (though brief) idea of what is meant by the teachings of science on the temperance question. This *Bulletin* is a sixteen-page paper or pamphlet, like THE UNION SIGNAL in size, with the addition of a tinted paper cover. The matter is arranged in topics, in a manner best calculated to enlist the attention and interest of the reader. Thirty-seven carefully prepared experiments, with some illustrations, cannot fail to be of material benefit in the school-room, as well as entertaining and instructive at home. All available helps are mentioned, giving in each case the publisher and price, which will be of service to those desiring to pursue the subject more extensively. The text-book question receives ample attention, and desirable charts are mentioned. A series of brief question lessons furnishes a fair idea of the ground that may be covered in lower grades.

The *Bulletin* is intended only as an aid; but should it fall into the hands of any instructor not possessing the regular school-room helps, it will temporarily supply the need, teaching the use and value of text-books on this question in the school room.

The single issue of forty thousand copies is steadily going out into Ohio. Systematic effort, county by county, is being made to supply each educator with one copy free, though extra copies will be mailed at ten cents each.

Preparing this *Bulletin*, and meeting the large correspondence necessary to secure the coöperation of the unions in this state, have occupied the department for nearly nine months, and during much of this time a competent secretary has been in faithful service.

Teachers from all parts of the state are giving this help a cordial welcome indeed; while the hundreds of copies being distributed among the people are furnishing information that cannot fail to support effort at school with intelligent sentiment at home. After securing the law, this *Bulletin*, we have considered, is "The next step."

FRANCES W. LEITER, *Ohio Supt. Ed. Dept.*

Our Children.

THE KING AND THE SNAKE.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

In an ancient city, whose walls are dust,
There reigned a king who was called the Just;
The light of his eyes was quenched in night,
But the eye of his mind was keen and bright.
A bell was hung by the monarch's grace,
In a tower that fronted the market-place,
So lightly poised that a young child's hand
Might set it swinging to wake the land.
Whoever was wronged this bell might ring,
And he should have justice of the King.

Many a day, in sun and shower,
The bell hung silent up in the tower;
For the blind King's rule was firm and strong,
And few in his kingdom suffered wrong.
So moss grew green on the belfry stair,
And the birds of the air resorted there,
And creeping creatures, great and small,
Dwelt in the clefts of the ivied wall.

But a wavering peal rang out one day
From the rusty bell in the belfry gray;
And the King commanded, "Go and see
Who now is wronged and hath need of me."
His servants laughed as they came from their quest:
"A toad has stolen a serpent's nest;
And it is the serpent, strange to tell,
Which, wreathed in the bell-rope, rings the bell.
Shall we kill her, then, that the din may cease,
And let your Majesty rest in peace?"
"Nay," said the King; "let the toad be slain,
And give the serpent her nest again."

That night, as the King in his palace slept,
Into his chamber a serpent crept.
Softly she glided over the floor,
And a marvelous stone in her mouth she bore;
No wisest jeweler on the earth
Could have told its name or guessed its worth.
It lighted the depths of the King's dark room
As the moon illumines the midnight's gloom.
Up to his pillow she wound her way,
Where deep asleep on his couch he lay;
She touched his eyes with the stone she bore,
And the King received his sight once more.
Then she slipped away, and he woke, alone,
In a room made bright by the luminous stone.

The gem was brought by the grateful King
To the fane of the gods for an offering.
It shone in the shades of the temple old
Like one great pearl in a sea-cave cold,
Like one white rock in a darksome pass,
Like one white flower in a black morass,
Like the one clear star of a cloudy morn,
When the night is dead and the day unborn.
And long they guarded the serpent-stone,
Till the last of the good King's race was gone;
Then, they say, it vanished away,
And no man vieweth its like to-day.

—*Harper's Young People.*

A SCRUBBING SONG.

She sang a sweet song as she scrubb'd the floor,
The dear little maid with the dimpled face;
And eyes of the tenderest blue, and hair
That curled o'er her head with a childish grace.
The day it was rainy, and dull, and dark,
Sweet Annie ne'er heeded, but sang away,
With the careless rapture of Shelley's lark,
That ravished the poet's soul with his lay!

For her thoughts were far from the dripping rain,
Away in a region of wild romance;
And still as she scrubb'd with her hands, her brain
Was teeming with visions of tilt and dance!
A reader was Annie—of Dickens, Scott,
Of Tennyson, Lytton and forty more;
And many's the page that by heart she got,
To sing to herself as she scrubb'd the floor!

Oh poets! romancers! your words illume
Our "set gray lives" with a radiance fair!
How oft and how sweetly you chase our gloom
With the magic spell of your visions rare!
For ever our souls through your fadeless bow'rs
May rove, though our fingers with toil be sore;
Your fancy can brighten our path with flowers,
And teach us to sing while we scrub the floor!

—*The Reformer.*

DORA'S GIFT.

BY ELIZABETH P. ALLAN.

"You don't mean me to believe, Emily, that all these tall girls are yours? One, two, three, four—my! what a lot."

"We pass for Mrs. Brown's 'boys and girls,' Uncle Phil. You see, we have to attend to her business, and escort her around, and do what there are no boys here to do."

"And what sort of business can you attend to, I'd like to know?" asked Uncle Phil, with all a man's scorn of a woman's business head.

"Em is my man of business," said the gentle, lady-like mother. "No, not the tallest; that is Julia. She is our member of society; she entertains our company, and is to the family what a drawing-room is to a house."

"She is our decorative art society, too," added Emily. "She paints and embroiders, and sings in the choir."

"They are just slandering me, Uncle Phil!" cried Julia. "Look at my forefinger, and you will see who is the seamstress of the family."

"What is the matter with Daisy's fingers?" asked the new relation, who, by the way, had been abroad while these girls were growing up, and had now come back to make a home for himself.

"Oh! I'm the housekeeper, and I've just been preserving strawberries; that's where my finger tips get their rosy color. You'd better speak me fair, uncle, if you want your bread buttered on both sides while you are here."

Uncle Phil leaned back in his chair and surveyed the party with admiring eyes. Without being particularly handsome, they were delightful looking girls. Erect, vigorous, graceful, blooming, and full of fun, they gave proof of being a well-raised, healthy, charming quartette of daughters.

"Well, sister Emily," he said presently, "lump them now, and say what you will take for them. I'll give a fair price for the lot."

"Koh-i-noors as thick as hail-stones couldn't buy one of them," said the proud mother.

"Foolish woman!" he cried in pretended amazement. "Don't you know some trifling fellows will come along, presently, and steal one after the other away from you?"

"We haven't come to that bridge yet," answered his sister, lightly dismissing the subject.

And then the girls seized the gentleman and carried him off to see their flower-garden and chickens and pigeons.

"But you haven't told me what this small woman is good for," said Uncle Phil, pinching the pink tip of Dora's ear.

"Good for nothing," answered the small woman herself, rescuing the persecuted ear.

"Dora? What is Dora's forte? Why, I don't know; but we couldn't do anything without Dora!"

And the girls looked at their uncle as if they feared he might be weak-minded, to ask such a question.

"There!" said merry Dora, "I told you I didn't have any gifts. I can't sing, nor paint, nor embroider, nor even entertain company."

"But she can be always the dearest dear of a Dora that ever was," said the sister on the other side of Dora, giving her a troublesome squeeze as they walked along. And Dora seemed highly satisfied with this explanation.

But of course the weather in this family was not all summer weather; Uncle Phil found, after he had been living with them awhile, that they had their ups and downs like other people; they disagreed with one another, and felt cross about it; they tried to do things and failed sometimes; jellies wouldn't always jell; dresses wouldn't always fit—in short, "the briars besetting every path" pricked the feet of these sweet lassies in their turn, as they do the feet of all earth travelers.

And then Uncle Phil found out what was Dora's gift. It had been dawning on him for some time, but one rainy day he startled the family by saying: "Sister Emily, Dora is the most gifted child you've got."

It was, as I said, a rainy day. "Of course it had to rain," Julia had said grimly, as they gathered into the breakfast-room. "As I wanted to go to ride on horseback with uncle, I might have known it would rain."

"It is well you have got a beau that will wait till a clear day," said Dora, who was busy pulling up the blinds to the top pane, that they might get all the light there was to be had.

"Ah, what a nice little blaze!" said Uncle Phil, limping round to the grate; "which of you knew that I had rheumatism this morning?"

"Dora always keeps a little pile of wood and shavings hid away for mornings like this," Julia said, leaving the window, and coming to warm her cold nose by the cheerful glow.

The mother entered with a cloud on her usually placid brow.

"Bridget is sick, girls; not able to get out of bed."

"How lucky that it rains!" cried Dora, "no visitors, no going out; we can be busy bees to-day without molestation. Sit down, and keep Uncle Phil from getting cross, mother, while we go and scratch up a little breakfast."

In a very short time a comfortable breakfast was on the table, everybody chatting pleasantly, and not a frown to be seen It was at this moment that Uncle Phil announced his discovery that Dora was the most gifted child in the family.

"Proof positive; I have made a bit of toast without scorching the edges," said Dora, with a mocking little bow.

"No," said Uncle Phil, gravely, in answer to the questioning eyes fixed upon him all around the table, "but Dora has that rare treasure, the gift of pleasantness, of being pleasant herself, and making other people feel so, no matter what is going on. I am sure that was the kind of woman the Apostle Peter was thinking of when he said it didn't matter about plaiting the hair, and putting on gold ornaments, if a woman had that sweet, bright, quiet, unselfish spirit that the Lord thought so much of."

And then all the eyes fixed upon the speaker, filled up suddenly with loving tears, and everybody seemed trying to kiss blushing Dora first.

"Yes," said the mother softly; "pleasantness—that is just my Dora's gift!"—*Sunday-School Times.*

ROLL CALL IN HEAVEN.

A soldier mortally wounded, was lying in a hospital dying. All was still. He had not spoken for some time. Suddenly the silence was broken and the attending surgeon was startled by the voice of the dying man uttering clear and strong the single word: "Here." "What do you want?" asked the surgeon hastening to his cot. A moment elapsed. There was a seeming struggle after recollection. The lips of the dying soldier murmured, "It was the roll call in Heaven, and I was answering to my name." These were his last words. At roll call in Heaven will you and I be ready to answer to our names?

—*Ex.*

The Still Hour.

TOPIC FOR THE WEEK BEGINNING JANUARY 19, 1890.

BY REV. C. C. HARRAH.

DAILY BIBLE READING NOTES.

(Luke 1: 56-80; John 17-21; Joshua 1.)

Sunday, 19; Luke 1: 56-80. Verse 56, The abode of these two blessed women has long since been lost to human knowledge; but the work of their children still goes on, brightening and purifying the world. Verse 67, The blessing to children and to the world of pious parents cannot be overestimated. Verse 68, This song is national in its character, and it points out the close relation of the knowledge and facts of salvation and the remission of sins to the nation's well-being. Verse 80, Youth that knows nothing of development by retirement, gives no promise of great public usefulness to society.

Monday, 20; Jno. 17. Verse 1, Not *our* Father, which Christ could not say in common with His disciples; nor *my* Father, which would make too great a separation between Him and His people for such a prayer; but simply "Father." Verse 3, Many think that they know God, when they have not true knowledge. A true knowledge of God and of Christ will make an impression on the mind and life; so that those who know, become in spirit and life God's children. Verse 21, He commands (chapter 13: 34), and now prays that His disciples may be one. Our Lord prays for four things: "Holy Father, *keep*," verse 11. "Sanctify them," verse 17. "All may be one," verse 21. "Be with me where I am," verse 24.

Tuesday, 21; Jno. 18. Verse 1, Every Christian should have some place where he can go and be alone, and offer his devotions to God. Verse 4, The composure of Jesus at this trying time is remarkable, and is an example for His people when passing through trials and afflictions. Verse 37, Jesus, the friend of souls, bears witness to that for which our souls are seeking. Verse 38, The character and work of Jesus was such that the infidel world has accomplished nothing by its attempts to find fault with Him. All through life it should be our aim to live a Christlike life. "There is but one perfect example for man, in Him who so often called Himself the Son of man."

Wednesday, 22; Jno. 19. Verses 1-3, He was wounded for our transgressions, He was bruised for our iniquities; the chastisement of our peace was upon Him; and with His stripes we are healed. Isa. 53:5. Verse 5, With what meekness does our Lord bear the indignities and affronts which the world thinks it right never to pardon. "Behold the man"; the world never saw another such perfect and glorious person. Verse 30, Sweet gospel for the whole world. I am a sinner, but the work of my atonement is now accomplished; and I believe in Him who *justifies* the ungodly. Memorize verse 35.

Thursday, 23; Jno. 20. Verse 1, There is a power superior to death; and now we may shout with joy: "Thanks be to God who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ." Verse 10, Even after his denial of Christ, John did not give up his dear friend, Peter, Verse 14, John and Peter could not see Him, although our Lord was there when they came to the tomb; the faith of a woman was rewarded by first seeing the risen Saviour.

Friday, 24; Jno. 21. Verse 3, Three years before, Peter and his companions had labored a whole night, in this same place, and taken nothing. Luke 5: 5. On both occasions their success was given after a night of disappointment. Verse 7, Notice John's modest way of referring to himself. The noblest spirits are the meekest. Verse 16, By this one test of love to our Lord, the human race is and will be divided. Verse 22, To Christ belongs the disposal of our lives. While they are continued to us, let us follow on in the truth and spirit of this blessed Gospel.

Saturday, 25; Josh. 1. Verse 1, Blessed is the man whose life is such that when he dies it can be truly said of him, "He was the servant of the Lord." The book of Joshua is a history of faith, conflicts and victory. It is full of lessons which show how God is able to redeem His people. Verse 2, When one of the Lord's servants ends his work, God always raises up some other one to take his place. Verse 3, Only what we make use of in this world do we practically possess. Verse 7, Every servant of God ought to be strong and courageous. Verse 8, Beware of opinions, philosophies, and delusions, and hold on to the Bible. Verse 17, All should live a life of obedience. Our Lord teaches that it amounts to nothing if we call Him Lord, Lord, and yet do not the things which He says. Matt. 7:21.

THE PRAYER MEETING TOPIC.

Sit Still. Isaiah 30:7. (Bible Reading Leaflet, September, 1888.) The greatest of God's works are done, and go on, in silence. The vital functions of our bodies are silently performed. Our activity and bustle hinder our seeing the power that there is in stillness.

1. In the sphere of the spirit there is an activity in stillness; and, different from the sphere of matter, results are not accomplished by fleshly activity and struggle. There is a different way of looking at, understanding, and doing things on the plane of the spirit. I. Cor. 2: 14; Rom. 8: 5-8; II. Cor. 10: 13, 14.

2. This stillness in the sphere of the spirit greatly helps us in outward activity; because thereby we obtain a strength which enables us to keep back that fretting and fussing which always hinder successful work. Isai. 30: 15-17, 32: 17-19; 41: 1; I. Thess. 4: 10.

3. In order really to know God, this inward stillness is absolutely necessary. Our times of real communion with God are when we have quietness of spirit. Hab. 2: 20; I. Pet. 3. 3, 4; Psalm 46: 10, 11.

4. The suggestions of duty that come to us in the times of perfect quietness before God, can usually be relied upon as correct; and we should not, without good reasons, mark out for ourselves a different line of conduct from that which at these times we are impressed with as right. Ps. 119: 97-99.

The Household.

TRANSFORMED BY BEHOLDING.

The great sea lay and looked on high,
When, floating aloft in the lovely sky,
It saw a fleecy cloud, so light,
So pure, so spotless, and so bright;
And it wondered whence so fleet a form
Arose, the heavens to adorn.

"They say," it whispered, "that came from earth,
And more, that I had given it birth.
But how absurd to think that I
Could ever mount that lofty sky!"
And then the sea heaved such a sigh
As it watched the beauteous thing on high.

"Ah, I could never be like thee;
In the bosom of God thou seem'st to be.
Besides—" and the sea was silent now,
As it thought of its wild and fevered brow;
And how oft in its rage it had dealt a blow
That laid thousands dead in its depths below.

And yet I perceived the sea could not rest
As it looked at that beauteous thing so blest;
Then it roused itself, and said, "I will try,"
And it borrowed the wind to drive it high;
And, gathering its strength, it curled in its pride,
And dashed itself on the rocks beside;
Then, rearing a column of quivering spray,
It seemed to be borne to the heights away.

But it fell, alas! on the angry breast,
Back with its foaming, whitened crest.
Baffled and beaten it buried its head,
To hide in the depths of its ocean bed.
And it hissed as it did so, "It cannot be;
I said I knew it was not for me."

At length the great sea lay quiet and still,
For fell despair had subdued its will;
When the glorious sun looked forth on the scene,
And gleamed on its bosom in silver sheen.
And the great sea looked in the face of the sun,
And asked if he knew what could be done;
"The moon draws me hither and thither," it said,
"But it cannot uplift me from my bed;
Nor can it transform this turbid breast
Into that thing so pure and blest."

"Canst *thou* transform me?" said the sea.
"Oh, yes," said the sun, "if you'll suffer me."
And the sun sent down a noiseless ray,
That loosened and warmed it as it lay,
And lifted it up; how, it never knew,
A fleecy cloud in the heavens blue.

* * * * * * *

Do you ken the parable, reader fair?
Can you take the lesson that's couching there?
Are you that sea with its fond desire,
Sighing and struggling to rise up higher?
Does perfect grace attract thine eye,
And to attain it dost thou try?
But do baffled efforts mock thy skill,
While sorrow and anguish thy spirit fill?
And thou say'st, "In God's bosom that grace *must* rest;
It never can visit *my* troubled breast."

Now change thy plan, and behold yon sun.
Just rest and trust, and the work is done.
Transformed by beholding Him thou'lt be,
His great salvation thou shalt see.
The process? Well, that thou canst not know;
Enough for thee, it is "even so,"
That He lifts thee up, and makes thee fit
In the heavenly places with Him to sit.

TOBACCO POISON.

BY HESTER M. POOLE.

Within the last month three separate cases of poisoning from the use of the "American weed" have come to my knowledge. One was that of a student who smoked twenty-four cigarettes in the space of twelve hours, and ended by lying in convulsions which alternated with periods of stupor during several days. A second case was that of a lad made seriously ill through cigarette smoking, and the last, that of a strong, muscular man from Virginia, who was brought to New York in a demented condition, and finally had to be taken to an insane asylum in a straight jacket.

This last person, a man of substance with a family, a man who should have known better, and probably did, had been in the habit of chewing from two to three pounds of tobacco per day, until Nature, as she always does, brought in the train of habits, their inevitable consequences. Yet who of all who witness or hear of such sad histories, takes warning in time to avoid similar penalties?

Within the week, I have met an artist belonging to one of the distinguished old families of the East whom I had known, years ago, as an immoderate smoker. He was pale, aged, attenuated, and, he said, had been very ill for a long time, but was now in a fair way to perfect recovery. In reply to my questions, he admitted that much of his ill health was the result of the tobacco habit.

"I have used the weed for many years," said he, "and laughed to scorn any suggestions that it might be an injury to me. Finally, there came a sore on my lip which developed into an ugly cancer. It came just below the teeth between which I always held my cigar, and I was not so stupid as to deny the connection between the tobacco and the disease. The cancer was cut out two years ago, and I began at once to change my habits. I dropped the use of beer and narcotics, lived simply, and there has been no reappearance of the dreaded difficulty. I must try it for myself, you know; I could not take the experience of others as my guide. Well, I suppose human nature is the same everywhere, and that my advice will be of no use to the young fellows whom I would gladly save from following in my footsteps."

Years ago, when Dr. Nott was president of Union College, his edicts against the use of tobacco grew annually more severe. Finally they culminated in threats of the expulsion of any student who should use it. One evening the old doctor while walking through the dormitory at a late hour, thought he detected that peculiar fragrance which is like nothing else on earth. Guided by sensitive nostrils, he made his way to a room, where, upon opening the door, he found four students puffing away as if their lives depended upon an immense consumption of the weed.

The next morning the four students were closeted in the doctor's private sanctum. The boys were sober enough, and expected to be sent home without delay.

Turning sharply upon them when the door was closed, the doctor asked,

"Why do you smoke, young gentlemen?"

Thus objured, they found it necessary to gather themselves together quickly, for the president brooked no delay. The first to reply, a delicate, long-limbed youth answered eagerly,

"I smoke because I am very much troubled with dyspepsia."

"Ah! indeed! So smoking cures dyspepsia, does it?"

"Yes, sir. I have not been troubled with it at all since I began to use tobacco."

The second and third students, both built after the same pattern as the first, also smoked in order to cure dyspepsia. The fourth, a hearty, healthy robust fellow, who had never known an ache, found it impossible to plead dyspepsia as an excuse for the forbidden habit.

The president gave him no time in which to concoct an answer. "Well, my friend, what have you to say in regard to disobedience?"

"I—I,—what makes me smoke? The fact is I am very much troubled with corns, and I smoke on that account!"

History fails to relate the president's reply. But ever since that date, as well as before, its friends claim that tobacco has cured sleeplessness, consumption, toothache, neuralgia, headache, and many ailments of the throat. Those who have fallen victims to its fascinations, on the contrary, may be numbered by the tens of thousands.

The deadly power of the plant is such that an eminent physician who successfully battled with the tobacco habit and conquered, states this to be a fact:

Give to a boy ten years of age a piece of the plug no larger than a pea and ask him to keep on chewing without swallowing one drop of the juice. Let him continue, and he will soon fall to the floor bathed in a cold, deathly perspiration and deadly sick. Vomiting will result, the pulse will be almost gone, and for two hours or more it will seem as if the boy is on the verge of the grave.

"There are very few poisons to be found in any drug store," continued the doctor, "which taken into the mouth of that ten years' old boy and not swallowed, will produce effects equally noxious. Tobacco, then, as an extremely powerful poison, must produce disaster to the nervous systems of those who use it."

In the December number of the *Revere de Hygiene* published in Paris, M. Bousrier, inspector of meat of that city, cites his experiments with meat impregnated with tobacco smoke. Thin slices of beef were exposed for a considerable time to the fumes of tobacco and then fed to a dog which had eaten nothing for twelve hours. The dog, though seemingly famished, refused to eat the meat.

It was then cut in bits and concealed in bread, which the dog ate ravenously. In twenty minutes thereafter the animal showed symptoms of distress, and soon expired in great agony. All sorts of meat, both raw, roasted and broiled, were then exposed to the smoke and afterward given to animals. In every case symptoms of acute poisoning supervened, sometimes ending in death. Whenever raw meat was smoked, the process of boiling afterward failed to extract the nicotine.

M. Bousrier also found that all kinds of oil and grease rapidly absorbed the odor and properties of tobacco, the facility of absorption being in proportion to their fineness and fluidity. The juices of meat exposed to its fumes are also poisonous. For instance, the juice of veal perfectly saturated with tobacco smoke was injected into a rabbit and death resulted in a few moments.

Fruits also absorb the deadly poison. A dish of raspberries or strawberries, after receiving a few whiffs of strong tobacco, has parted with its delicate flavor and become unpalatable; sometimes, if very juicy, even noxious.

In my own experience, I have found that the penetrative power of the pungent oils of tobacco is remarkably great. Last spring a friend, living within the sugar-maple belt of New England, sent me, by express, a cigar box filled with small cakes of the toothsome product of those hardy trees. It was only two days on the road and had been packed by my friend the day before sending. Yet, though wrapped in paper, the sugar was absolutely uneatable. Further than that, the rich saccharine flavor was entirely gone.

Happening to mention the fact, the day after the box arrived, to a confirmed tobacco eater, I was greeted with derisive laughter and a denial that such an effect was possible. Accordingly, I placed in his hand the parcel, which had been taken from its receptacle, and, hardened as he was, his stomach refused to contain that maple sugar. Its pores had been filled with nicotine.

There is no doubt that certain temperaments and developments crave tobacco—when once they have learned its use. On its fumes the soul floats into the region of fantasy far above the rude clangor of this common work-a-day world.

Yet, precisely the state of mind so induced is unwholesome, enervating, paralyzing. While poesy exists, and music and art and social exhilaration, free from debasement, there is little excuse for this descent into the lower nature. Where the temperament is keyed too low, a steady effort will induce the habit of cheerfulness.

In attaining this, the will is the power to be used; the will which is able to act like a kind of divine potentiality when coöperated with by the sense of rectitude and faith.

THE HOMES OF THE PEOPLE.

The late H. W. Grady in his recent speech in Boston, painted this beautiful word picture:

"I went to Washington the other day and I stood on the Capitol Hill; my heart beat quick as I looked at the towering marble of my country's Capitol, and the mist gathered in my eyes as I thought of its tremendous significance and the armies, and the treasury and the judges, and the President, and the Congress and the courts, and all that was gathered there. And I felt that the sun in all its course could not look down on a better sight than that majestic home of a republic that had taught the world its best lessons of liberty. And I felt that if honor and wisdom and justice abided therein, the world would at last owe that great house in which the ark of the covenant of my country is lodged, its final uplifting and its regeneration.

"Two days afterward I went to visit a friend in the country, a modest man, with a quiet country home. It was just a simple, unpretentious house, set about with great big trees, encircled in meadow and field rich with the promise of harvest. The fragrance of the pink and the hollyhock in the front yard was mingled with the aroma of the orchard and of the gardens, and resonant with the cluck of poultry and the hum of bees. Inside was quiet, cleanliness, thrift and comfort. There was the old clock that had welcomed in steady measure every new-comer to the family, that had ticked the solemn requium of the dead, and had kept company with the watcher at the bedside. There were the big, restful beds and the old open fireplace, and the old family Bible, thumbed with the fingers of hands long since still, and wet with the tears of eyes long since closed, holding the simple annals of the family and the heart and the conscience of the home. Outside, there stood my friend, the master, a simple, upright man, with no mortgage on his roof, no lien on his growing crops, master of his land and master of himself. There was his old father, an aged, trembling man, but happy in the heart and home of his son. And as they started to their home the hands of the old man went down on the young man's shoulder, laying there the unspeakable blessing of the honored and grateful father and ennobling it with the knighthood of the fifth commandment. And as they got to the door, the old mother came, with the sunset falling fair on her face and lighting up her deep, patient eyes, while her lips, trembling with the rich music of her heart, she bade her husband and son welcome to their home. Beyond was the housewife, busy with her household cares, clean of heart and conscience, the buckler and helpmeet of her husband. Down the lane came the children, trooping home after the cows, seeking, as truant birds do, the quiet of their home nest. And I saw the night come down on that house, falling gently as from the wings of the unseen dove. And the old man, while a startled bird called from the forest and the trees shrill with the cricket's cry, and the stars were swarming in the sky, got the family around him, and, taking the old Bible from the table called them to their knees, the little baby hiding in the folds of its mother's dress, while he closed the record of that simple day by calling down God's benediction on that family and that home. And while I gazed, the vision of that marble Capitol faded. Forgotten were its treasures and its majesty, and I said, "Oh, surely here in the homes of the people is lodged at last the strength and the responsibility of this government, the hope and the promise of this republic."

SUGGESTIONS FOR JAIL WORK.

BY A WORKER.

In the first place, in visiting the jail I never ask questions of the men in regard to their being there. I only go to do spiritual good. Then I make a great point of the singing; we use Gospel Hymns No. 4. I almost always let the men make their own selections, and as they have a number of singing books in the jail, they practice during the week and are well prepared on Sabbath. In reading the Scripture lesson I choose a chapter that is easily understood, that has direct reference to sinners or to the goodness and mercy of God, as the Prodigal Son, the Lost Sheep, etc. I open the chapter by reading the first verse and have the prisoners read the alternate verses, which they do very gladly. I leave five or six Bibles or Testaments and as many singing books in the jail all the time.

In your prayers, dear sister workers, pray for *each man* separately as much as you can; let *each* feel you have as much interest in *him* as in his companion. Make your talk and your prayers *go home* as much as possible. I have seen tears in the eyes of the most hardened men when we spoke of their mothers, and their innocent childhood days. I always present the pledge when there are new inmates, and many have signed it. I use the pledge cards, so they can retain them; lastly, I take all the temperance and religious literature I can; they will read it, and who knows what seed may fall on *good ground?*

SUCCESS.

As we go straining up Fame's arid height—
That loneliest peak in all the mountain chains
Of grim Success—kind hearts weep o'er our pains
And helpful hands point up beyond the night.
The world hath sorrow for our piteous plight;
But as we near the top its interest wanes,
And when the mountain belches forth and rains
Its riches on us, pity turns to spite.

The voice that cheered us on, now howls us down;
And hands deal blows that erst dealt generous dole.
God pity him who hath attained his goal
And give him strength, for Failure's cross weighs less
And presses lighter than Achievement's crown.
I think th' unpardon'ble sin must be Success.

—*Ella Wheeler Wilcox in Pittsburg Bulletin.*

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Be strong and of a good courage, for the Lord thy God is with thee whithersoever thou goest.—Josh. 1: 9.

THE LADDER OF STIMULANTS.

We shall here knowingly take ground many mile-stones ahead of the heedless in this age; that is the province of reform; upon those who stand highest rests the duty of trying to lift the lowest up to their side. Also, we must here cross the path of the vast and respectable multitude whose palates from infancy have been educated to stimulation three times a day. We fear we may run counter to even many of our ablest and sincerest co-adjutors in reform. They and we have long had our hands so full of antidotes for that climax in stimulation—the liquor traffic—as to take no thought of the pleasant rungs in the ladder up which appetite, in the finest temperaments, is often insiduously coaxed toward that climax. But we speak on new lines simply as a pioneer, not as an autocrat, believing that what we here set down will be suggestive in thought and educative in practice.

Our thought is this: Not only tobacco, but many articles of diet upon the tables of both rich and poor, cultured and ignorant, are mild beginnings in stimulation which tempt the palate, when tired of the milder excitation, to tamper with the ranker. Our theory is builded primarily upon the fact that the people who distinctively give this nation its impetus toward the timber-line of civilization, are of the most active brain and nerve construction, hence the most easily tumbled into disorder; easily excited, hence most easily over-excited; stimulated by the natural atmosphere and the artificial competition of this semi-sleepless western world to do all they can stand, hence unable to stand foods and drinks that stimulate. They do not get the sleep enjoyed in Europe, yet need more than Europeans. The country folk are flocking to the cities, to take their turn in rapid living, city-building, and dying under the excitements thus generated; hence food and drink sedative rather than stimulative are the best preservers of American health and morals.

City living, even to the basement class, is chiefly sedentary, or indoor, much of it both, from the double-windowed, steam-heated parlors, to the stifling factories and the squalid cellars. But neither the human orange-blossom in the winter conservatory, nor the human potato-vine, grown pale and spindling in the damp hovel, can long survive the frost and storm that human oaks survive in spite of. In the pioneer days, when "our fathers" dwelt sixteen hours in the field and forest, and slept in the log-cabin, ventilated by cranny and back-log fire-place, and our mothers, too, were thoroughly outdoor plants, they partook of even Paul's prescription in tent-dwelling times, yet ripened into old age. And they who still fell the forests of the North, take to themselves quantities of strong coffee, pork and beef, corn-cakes and molasses that would quickly ruin the indoor constitution. And many of them seem brutalized by their diet of stimulant foods; for, on their spring exit from the pineries, many move at once upon the saloon for the climax in stimulants, then to the house that is its neighbor in shame. And if the brain that gets the effect of but a fraction of the rank food consumed for muscle, can not keep sober and pure under it, what must foods of such quality, though in lighter quantity, be to the brain whose mu cle does nothing but grind the food for the brain!

The plain and unavoidable result is unnatural stimulation into unnatural cranial activity, till the dietary stimulants fail to wake up the jaded brain, and resort is had to alcohol to complete the evil commonly begun in ignorance; or the whipped organ, after a season of sluggish moping, gives up—lies down in apoplexy, paralysis, or some other form of over-strain at the top. Few men make whisky their first inebriate beverage; none become drunkards at the first wrong step. Beer is the great forerunner of whisky; cider, in all stages, and lemonade with a "stick" in it, are for the cheap multitude, and lead the way to the lager habit, while the wines allure the wealthy toward the stronger drinks. And is there nothing that draws both classes unconsciously toward wine and cider? Well, while it is not true that all consumers of much flesh, strong tea and coffee, sweet cakes, candies, mince pies, pickles, spices, mustard, olive oil, wine sauces and brandied pastry are wine-bibbers, it is true that most wine-bibbers have first been liberal partakers of these stimulating foods and relishes, pricking an appetite to relish the keener stimulant. And even the poor who "hanker" after their beer, if not born to it, or nursed upon it, have cultivated the desire largely with tobacco, and all the crumbs of stimulation from the rich man's table they could get; the average poor man of this country is even very much of a meat-eater.

Barring the moderate use of meat, or the essence of meat, medical science does not prescribe any of this list for the convalescent invalid; he needs nourishment, not nervous agitation. Yet the great brain-working class and that other great class—the sedentary insipids who do nothing but dawdle—are for the most part physical invalids, and not convalescent, either. And the continued use of the stomach as a spice-box, a pickle-dish, and the receiver of cold meats, minced in brandy, the accomplished doctor who is independent of your patronage, will tell you is temptation to worse filling—is to invite tippling, is to coax appetite up the ladder. Not all go that way; nor do all butchers become man-slayers, though they may be challenged as jurors in capital cases.

Far be it from our purpose to intimate that many good people do not stimulate the appetite for food with table luxuries that are not foods. Our purpose is simply to awaken thought along this line, that the thoughtful in other things may not be careless in this, but inquire whether there is not reason for greater temperance at the table. Let the intelligent mother who would not give her child tea or pepper, think whether the teapot and pepper-box are good for her, or whether the philosophy of their use is all in the fact that the adult can "stand" abuse better than the infant. If the noblest of our domestic animals are vegetarians, is not it possible that man even would be milder in temper if he ate less meat? Are the tables of even the middle class wholly innocent of encouragement toward the liquor habit? How far are we our neighbor's keeper?

THE SCHOOL BALLOT FOR WOMEN

Why should women vote on school matters? Because the school is but the outer circle of the home, and next to the home, exerts the greatest influence upon children. From every school-room go out streams of blessing or of cursing to every home represented there; the mother-hand is needed at these springs of power. Women look more carefully after the minutia of school life, those little things that are so great in the formation of character, than do men, probably because they have more leisure, and keener eyes.

A school janitor in New York complained bitterly of "those women on the school board," because at their first visit they opened up to the light a festering mass of filth in the basement. "I've always thrown rubbish in there," he said, "and no committeeman in the fourteen years I have been here, ever complained of it," doubtless because no committeeman took the time and trouble to penetrate that abode of darkness. No one can listen to the late accounts of the fearfully unsanitary conditions which these women found surrounding many New York school-rooms, without feeling that women are needed on school boards, and as the "power behind the throne" to purify the school-rooms in which their children spend one-third their waking hours. And physical filth is not the only or the worst evil they are needed to combat.

Women "take naturally" to the care of children, and perceive more readily than the average man what is needed in the school. They have less to distract their attention, especially when the school ballot is the extent of their suffrage, and are more apt to have an eye single to the good of the school in casting their ballots. Nine years' experience as county superintendent of schools, to whom came all the school election controversies for settlement, convinced us that in very many cases party politics, whisky, or business considerations had a greater influence in controlling votes cast for school officers than did considerations based upon the best interests of the schools.

Again, the aggregate woman is better fitted to vote intelligently upon school questions than is the aggregate man, because she has enjoyed more school privileges than he. Records show that, while in the lower grades boys and girls are about equal in number, in the higher grades girls largely outnumber the boys. It is claimed that this is due to the difference in money value of the labor of men and women, boys leaving school earlier than girls to engage in productive occupations. We believe that the saloon and its accompanying temptations has as much to do with this "early-closing" of school-life for dozens as has the labor question; whatever the cause, the fact remains that girls continue longer in school than boys do. Hence, if the public schools are accomplishing their mission, which is preparing for intelligent citizenship, and we have no reason to doubt they are, the mass of women are better prepared for citizenship and its highest duty, voting, than are the mass of men, because they have enjoyed this training for citizenship longer. Especially are they better fitted to vote intelligently upon school affairs, because they are more conversant with the workings of the school.

The fact that three-fourths, and in large cities nine-tenths, of the teachers are women, is a strong argument in favor of women school directors and voters. Indeed, it is a strong argument in favor of the full ballot for these women teachers, as the history of Rome under subject Grecian schoolmasters proves that disfranchised teachers are not the best trainers of future citizens.

While the arguments here adduced for restricted suffrage are equally cogent for the full ballot, we have concentrated thought upon school suffrage for two reasons: many states have already secured this franchise; we would have them feel the importance of living up to their privileges; and secondly, we would send a note of cheer to those states now striving for it. The two are intimately connected, and both have an important bearing upon the question of the full ballot for woman. If in the states where she does enjoy this privilege she does not exercise her right, she furnishes her enemies with a strong weapon against its continuance. Let every woman in states having either municipal or school suffrage feel her obligation to women not thus favored—feel the sacredness of the white plumed knights' motto "Noblesse oblige" "my rank compels me." The privilege she possesses carries with it a duty to all her disfranchised sisters to so use the ballot that it may become a ladder by which they may ascend to her level of privilege.

Like Christianity itself, the American public school has proved an especial blessing to women; they remain in it longer than do men, and there learn lessons of independence, of social science which business life may teach their brothers, but which the majority of women would learn nowhere else. Their debt to the public school being thus greater than that of men, their responsibility concerning it is proportionately increased. Let them discharge this duty by voting wherever they have the franchise, for the best interests of the schools, as in the sight of God, and wherever they have the scientific temperance instruction law, working vigorously for its enforcement.

A TIMELY RECOMMENDATION.

In Miss Willard's last annual address she recommended "a course of reading and study that shall be to the W. C. T. U. what the C. L. S. C. is to the Sunday-school." This is a most timely suggestion. Our fifteen years' march has carried us far beyond the sentimental stage of temperance work, where pathetic or ludicrous stories formed the staple of temperance addresses. It has brought us and the whole nation face to face with the fact that the problem before us is a complex one, whose factors ramify through every department of national life. Our first recognition of the evil we have to fight was in the home, and *its* preservation was the first instinct of the Crusade. But as those women pleaded and prayed in the saloon, they saw upon its walls the government's license, and there learned the nation's partnership in the liquor traffic. Soon women dropped out of the Crusade ranks because liquor men threatened their husbands with a withdrawal of business, and thus we came to know how tight was the grip of the saloon on the throat of business. We rapidly learned its power in legislative assemblies, in politics, in literary circles, even over the pulpit.

Then we knew that we must be prepared to meet it everywhere, not with prayers alone, though they are never omitted, but with "thus saith Reason; thus saith Science, thus saith God." Now commenced the greatest educational campaign in history, not alone for the education of twelve million children in temperance text books, but the education of their mothers. Women commenced to study this awful problem of intemperance—study as for their lives—its influence upon the home, the school, the church, the industries of the nation, its politics, all the manifold departments of social science. Never was there such an intellectual, as well as moral, awaken-

ing among the women of America as that started by the Crusade; never has the world seen more eager pupils and those that progressed faster than they.

If such progress has been made without regular, systematic plans of study, what may not be accomplished with them? This is the question which has engaged the best thought of our department of School of Methods the past year. One result of this thought was the announcement made at last summer's schools of a course of reading and study on economic and scientific temperance. Two lists of books were prepared, one consisting of those which must be studied before the diploma can be awarded; the other of books recommended for further reading. The design is to have arrangements for teaching, suggestions to be sent out to all those pursuing the course, examinations and diplomas given in connection with the various Schools of Methods.

Care has been taken to unite this with the Chautauqua course so far as could be done by adopting the same books when found suitable; this was done in making Hatfield's Physiology and Ely's Political Economy a part of our course. The rest of the readings are as follows:

Economic course. Required reading: Political Economy, Professor Ely; National Government and the Liquor Traffic, Powell; Prohibition: Constitutional and Statutory, J. B. Finch; Our Toiling Children, Florence K. Wischnewetzky; Economic Package Leaflets; Duties of Women, Frances P. Cobbe.

Recommended readings: Prohibition, E. J. Wheeler; The Labor Movement in America, Ely; Alcohol and the State, Pitman (paper); Unto this Last, Ruskin; Free Rum on the Congo, Hornaday; Sweet Cicely, Holley; Looking Backward, Bellamy (paper); The Liquor Problem, Dorchester.

Scientific course. Required reading: Physiology and Hygiene, Hatfield; Cantor Lectures, Richardson (paper); Alcohol, Bunge; Alcohol as a Therapeutic Agent, Dr. N. S. Davis; Tobacco Problem, Meta Lander; Scientific Package Leaflets.

Recommended readings: Foundation of Death, Gustafson; Temperance Teachings of Science, Palmer; Kerr's Wines: Scriptural and Ecclesiastical (paper); Alcohol and the Human Brain, Joseph Cook; Heredity, Ribot; Hygiene of the Home, Barnes.

These books, though published by many different houses, can be ordered through the W. T. P. A., 161 La Salle street, Chicago.

What next? Finding out how many men and women desire to take this course. This must be done in order to complete arrangements for examinations, diplomas, and the like. For the perfect working of the plan there must be a central head and heart, some one who shall do for this course what Miss Kimball does for the C. L. S. C., and such a central head will be found so soon as a sufficient number of persons signify their desire to pursue this course. Will all who do so desire send their names at once to Miss Ida Evans, Abingdon, Ill., or to Miss West, National superintendent of School of Methods, Oneida, Ill?

For this is an outgrowth of the School of Methods, and closely allied with it. When Miss Willard's ideal of a National Training School for W. C. T. U. workers materializes, this will be the natural center of the great reading circle which, we trust, will include every white-ribboner in the land. To it will flow, in pulsing tides, knowledge of the work, the workers and their needs; from it will flow the steady stream which, like arterial blood, shall feed and strengthen the entire body. Knowing these needs, the women of grace, grit and gumption will find means to supply them. All departments declare that their greatest need is trained workers; this is just what the school is destined to supply. True, not one in a hundred of the women whom the unions need to do their work can become pupils in it, but there can be trained the women who will go out as teachers or conductors of hosts of Schools of Methods, where hundreds and thousands of women can be taught the more excellent way of doing W. C. T. U. work. From this center, too, the lines of reading circles radiating to every state will bring to thousands more not only the knowledge of our work, but knowledge of those bed-rock facts and principles upon which the great reform rests.

A NOBLER or a more gifted man can hardly be named than Benjamin F. Taylor, the Western poet. He was the son of Dr Taylor, president of Hamilton College, and was brought up under the classical influences of scholarly home life and college environment. He had a heart great as his brain, and nothing proves it more than the little gem of an editorial from the Chicago *Journal* written about 1858, when he was one of the editorial staff. We have this choice bit from Mrs. B. F. Taylor, who, in her sorrowful widowhood, is nobly doing all in her power to bring before the people the hundreds of pages of unpublished manuscript left as the product of her husband's inexhaustible brain. It seems paradoxical, but is true, had he been half as much endowed he would have been twice as famous. Embarrassment of riches was his one hindrance intellectually. He piled Pelion upon Ossa with imagery, and had the mental furnishing that would have made a dozen poets. In sending this extract, Mrs. Taylor says: "I sincerely hope it may be the means of sowing the seeds of tenderness toward all dumb animals, and inculcating a chivalrous protection toward all creatures that cannot plead for themselves. My husband's loving heart was always pained by cruelty shown to the meanest creature, recognizing that life is a sacred possession, as coming from the Father. I am glad that I can truly say I have never worn hat or bonnet (dis)-graced by a wing that once carried some sweet songster heavenward; and I think if ladies would disregard this fashion, the volume of song from tiny throats would swell into an anthem of praise and thanksgiving":

The man who needs a law to keep him from abusing an inferior animal needs a prison to keep him from violating the law. It ought to be enough to deter a man from cruelty that the objects of it cannot speak for themselves, cannot bear witness against him, are dumb.

And yet we have seen an ox turn his large, meek eyes toward the miserable tyrant whose blows were falling fast upon him; and we thought there was speech, if not prayer, in those looks. We have seen a horse with nerves more nobly strung, and with a freer heart and spirit than his master, quiver with pain and look entreaty all the while. It is an evil thing to needlessly cause a human being pain, but it is a fearful thing to inflict it upon a creature that cannot speak; and it must be there is always *some*where a tongue to tell, a voice to bear testimony for it, a mysterious witness, whose words shall bear record when the beatitude is uttered again: "Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy."

When we wantonly crush a butterfly and no blood cries from the ground, and no moan appeals to the ear, the silence is ominous and should "give us pause."

JULIA THOMAS, of New York, impressed every woman at the Chicago convention who heard her deep, clear voice, watched her elastic step, instinct with the poetry of motion, or looked into her soul-illuminated face, as a veritable apostle of health and wholesomeness. Her sunny spirit, expert skill, and contagious enthusiasm so won the Executive Committee that when she came before it at a post-convention session to explain her system of psycho-physical culture, she soon had that dignified body of fifty white-ribbon leaders in line, like a lot of school girls charging around their great room at the Palmer House, walking after the pattern set by her and practicing her graceful gymnastics with great glee and gusto. She had built up a fine reputation in New York City, was in demand at the summer Chautauquas, and had engaged to go to London in December, where a wide career was opening out before her. She came to the National Convention at Chicago with a message for the women whom she felt were "living too much in the upper story." She tried to show them the spiritual side of bodily exercise, and that thus viewed it "profiteth much." On the sleeping-car en route West, she heard groans from an adjoining berth, and going with quick sympathy to see the occupant, she found a woman ill to whom she ministered, placing her own wrap over her, and after she became quiet, Miss Thomas dropped asleep, not adequately clad, and woke with a chill which developed into a cough with which she battled throughout the convention and for several weeks afterwards in Chicago, finally returning to her home in New York very ill, where her loving sister, besides a trained nurse and five physicians, did all in their power to help her, but pneumonia carried her away on the day after Christmas. Mrs. S. J. C. Downs, president of New Jersey W. C. T. U., has sent a letter of particulars from which we take the following tender account of her last days: "She talked much of my little granddaughter, Frances Willard Quigley, a rarely perfect child, with whose mother's training she had had much to do. 'I'm going to superintend her education,' said Miss Thomas in her delirium, 'she is so perfect now, and nothing must be allowed to mar her fine physique.' Another utterance that comforts us all so much was this, 'Dear God, thou hast given me wonderful messages to Thy people, and I should love to go on, but I lay the work all at Thy feet. *Thy will be done.*' Some lives must be short because they are so full. It was so with the life of this brave young spirit. What good she has done, preaching the gospel of health—for it was *all gospel* to her." Farewell, radiant life,—intent upon God—in love with humanity, we shall meet thee farther up the Immortal Heights.

GENERAL BOOTH, the ever practical commander of the Salvation Army, deals with foreign missions in the same commonsense way which distinguishes his work at home. He is now sifting his native soldiery in India, with the purpose of bringing the most cultured and devout of them to London, where their service will be to teach their language to those who are "under marching orders" for India. So officers upon landing will be able to go immediately into service without having to undergo the drill of learning the language, while becoming acclimated.

The Watch-Tower.

Mrs. Wieder, of Honolulu, called, January 11, at Rest Cottage, with cheering news of W. C. T. U. work there.

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We are as responsible for the path of our thought as we are for the path of our feet.

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Fourteen women are serving as superintendents of county schools in Iowa. Four-fifths of the teachers are women. The knight of the ferule has well-nigh "perished out."

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Washington ladies are far from being mere butterflies of fashion. Mrs. Sunset Cox is diligently studying real estate, that she may be her own agent; Secretary Blaine's daughters are notable housewives, and said to be the best needlewomen in Washington; Chief Justice Fuller's daughters pride themselves on their cooking; Miss Rachel Sherman is thoroughly versed in politics, and General Sherman's daughters are noted for good works among the poor.

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Mr. George W. Child, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, has been styled "the two Cheeryble Brothers rolled into one." He also makes an excellent Santa Claus. Although he pays his employes higher salaries than any other Philadelphia publisher, no Christmas passes without his remembering them by personal gifts. It is said that last Christmas these gifts amounted to several thousand dollars in hard cash. Better even than high salaries and Christmas gifts, is the daily consideration he shows to his employes.

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It is a blessed thing that the white-ribboners are able to keep in deep sea surroundings and other-world peace through all the commotions of the present time.

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Mrs. A. F. Newman spoke recently at Ann Arbor, Mich., to a great audience, on Mormonism.

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An inquiry of the British Medical Association into the connection of intemperate habits with disease exhibited the fact in 41,234 cases examined, and showed that the average length of life was as follows: "Total abstainers, 51.22 years; habitually temperate, 62.31 years; careless drinkers, 59.67; free drinkers, 57.58; decidedly intemperate, 52.03." The above statement going the rounds of the rum-subsidized press so puzzled On Duty that she submitted it to "the doctor," who immediately explained that as more than one-half of the human beings born die in infancy or early childhood, and as such are naturally counted with the total abstainers, the average duration of life among otal abstainers is necessarily short. With characteristic lightness of speech she added: "Don't be caught with—chaff!"

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Miss Willard terms the W. C. T. U. a standing committee of the whole on the state of the union.

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Elizabeth Thompson, the philanthropist, on being asked if it would be wearisome to her to have family prayers every day in the home to which she had been invited, inasmuch as it was known that Mrs. Thompson was a liberal in religion, made the following beautiful reply to the daughter of the household: "My child, your mother's prayers would distill upon my spirit like dew upon the mown grass."

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On Duty congratulates Bishop and Mrs. John H. Vincent on the marriage of their only son and child, George E. Vincent, to Miss Mary Louise, daughter of General and Mrs. Palmer, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., leaders in the work of the W. C. T. U. "Blest be the tie that binds."

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Again the Health Calendar comes forth, revised, improved and brought to date. It is sent out with the injunction,

"Go forth and bless
The world that needs the hand and heart
Of Martha's helpful carefulness,
No less than Mary's better part."

It contains the most deliciously appetizing hints in its bills of fare. The mysterious formulæ of these toothsome suggestions are to be found in recipes which are plain enough for any one to follow. Then it tells where the ingredients are to be found in reliable quantities. The column of Home Amusements for after-supper sports is worth more than any prescription. Its cheapness—only 30 cts.; address Frank E. Housh & Co., Brattleboro, Vt. —commends it. We are sure its pretty heliotrope cover brightened many Christmas trees, and that its useful contents will make the New Year happier for many housekeepers, young and old.

ON DUTY.

News from the Field.

CHINA.

A YOUNG WHITE-RIBBONER IN KINKIANG.

[Extract from a letter to Anna Gordon.—ED.]

Our work is most interesting. When we wear white ribbons it attracts much attention, and we are able to tell people about our aims, and they often listen readily and say, "Yes, it is a good idea; opium and wine do do a lot of harm," yet they cannot be persuaded to give up wine, because they are afraid of being ridiculed.

Once when Mary's mother, Mrs. Stone, Mary and I, went to the home of their uncle whom they had not seen for many years, we were offered wine and tobacco. Upon our declining they said, "The foreigners are not here, and they won't see you." We told them that we had pledged ourselves not to drink, and they expressed much surprise.

The three boys who live here were invited to a feast where their teachers were present. When they refused wine the teachers laughed and sneered, and made sarcastic jokes, to which none of the boys replied, but when one of the teachers said, "Confucius drank wine, and of the best, too," one of the boys said, "When Confucius does wrong we ought not to follow him," which made the teachers vexed, because they hold Confucius to be faultless.

If I were asked to tell true stories about opium, I should not know where to stop. This is the latest: One of our former school-girls, who is now here, told us about one of her neighbors who was a confirmed opium smoker. He sold everything he could lay hands upon, even to the tiles from the house; then he sold his wife; that is, gave her to another man on his paying some money. But he had a grown-up son who, when he came back and found no mother, made a great ado, and threatened to have a lawsuit. Since the son had right on his side, the father was obliged to send for his wife again; she stayed for awhile, but as she had nothing to eat, and not a house to live in, she, of her own accord, went to live with the man who had bought her. Shortly afterward the opium smoker died in a pig-pen. The rats ate his eyes, tongue and other parts of his body, because no one would bury him. His son said he was not his father, since he left him nothing, not even a house to live in, but afterward was persuaded into burying him.

Early this spring we girls bought over seventy chickens, and now have over sixty left. We each of us set one apart for our temperance society. Our society consists mostly of little girls and working women who have not much money, so we are not able to send much to help along the cause in America, but we hope to do better next year.

Six new members joined our society this year. Some of the younger school-girls would like to join, too, but we are afraid that they may not be strong enough to stand the ridicule. Will you please tell us what you think about it?

Thank you very much for the temperance song book you sent me. Mamma has bought quite a number of them. She has translated some of them, but not so many as she would like, because she is translating a hymn book to be used in our Sunday-school. Mary and I also translated a few of the temperance songs. This year we will try to do more. We were so sorry to hear that Dr. and Mrs. Gulick have gone home, because Mrs. Gulick always helped our societies so much.

The girls all know Miss Willard and Miss Gordon, and when Miss Gordon's letter was read, they were glad to hear that perhaps they may see her some day. They always like to hear me tell them things that Miss Willard says or does, and of the movements of the W. C. T. U., so I try to read everything I can, and tell them about it.

In our prayers we never forget to pray for the W. C. T. U., and I hope that the ladies in America will pray that China may become Christian and temperate, freed from the curses of superstition, opium and wine.

IDA HOWE.

INDIANA.

CRUSADE GLEANINGS AND OTHER HAPPENINGS.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Beside the lecture delivered by Mrs. Bullock on Sabbath afternoon, a consecration meeting was held on Monday afternoon by the unions of the city. The cream of the feast was the "Crusade Camp-fire," held in the Fifth Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Mary E. Haggart was the first speaker. Her definition of a "genuine crank" is the best we have ever heard; she characterized him as "one who does not lead on from bad to worse, nor choose the less of two evils."

Mrs. Haggart was followed by Capt. Eli F. Ritter, in one of his brief, pointed addresses. Mrs. Bullock then came with some pertinent, practical remarks. The closing address was some very interesting reminiscences of the Crusade by the pastor, Mr. Mitchell.

The different unions of the city received several new members as one result of these meetings.

MICHIGAN CITY.—Sunday was observed by the union as Crusade Day, and a service was held in the M. E. Church, at which interesting articles were read by Mrs. Black and Miss Harrison, and personal reminiscences were given by Mrs. Purdy, of Cleveland, Ohio. Mrs. Bread conducted the devotional exercises. Superintendent J. C. Black and Rev. Mr. Bread, the pastor of the Congregational Church, made short, pointed speeches, showing clearly their earnest sympathy and support of the union. The music was furnished by the organist of the Congregational Church, and the leading sopranos of Trinity Episcopal and the M. E. Church. Although, on account of a crowded day, the service was not held until four o'clock, there was a large attendance, and all seemed much interested.

Another interesting event of the past week, was the entertainment given by the High School Lyceum. One number on the program was the "The Bridal Wine Cup." and the part of Marion was taken by Miss Edna Pierce, a very talented young senior. Her denunciation of the wine and portrayal of the results of drink, had probably more effect on the minds of the audience than many more direct assaults. These little bits here and there may be only straws, but they show the direction of the current, and workers feel that they have reason to be greatly encouraged and to press on.

MARION.—The W. C. T. U. held their Crusade anniversary meeting Sabbath afternoon, in the Friends' Church. The house was filled, and the audience was evidently much interested.

A memorial service in honor of all the members that had engaged in the Crusade work, and who had since gone to the heavenly home, was led by Mrs. P. G. Flim. At the close of this a general Crusade camp-fire was held, men and women engaging in reminiscences. One man who had been a saloon-keeper was reformed by this woman's movement, and gave his testimony. He said that he not only did not sell, but that he voted for the prohibition of the traffic.

CENTREVILLE.—The work of our union is going on in a quiet but earnest way. Our work has been personal, and much with the children. Crusade Sunday, December 22, Rev. J. Hiem, pastor M. E. Church, delivered a very interesting and encouraging discourse to a large audience. His subject was, "Small Beginnings and large Developments." First taking the Christian church and its growth; next, the W. C. T. U. and its wonderful development. He is a warm advocate of our cause. On Christmas day, the Loyal Temperance Legion, assisted by its superintendent and the W. C. T. U., gave a free dinner to all the children of our town who would come and partake. The town council donated the use of their room and fuel. Our citizens heartily responded to the call for provisions, and when the dinner hour arrived, the table was loaded with all of the substantials, and many luxuries. The children, about seventy-five in number, were seated, thus avoiding the confusion of standing around the table. The blessing was pronounced by Rev. J. Peele, and plates filled for each child. The superintendent of our public schools, the superintendents from the M. E. and Christian Sunday-schools, two of our leading physicians, Hon. J. A. Commons, and others favored us with their presence and assistance. The pastor of the M. E. Church, necessarily being absent, left text-cards for each child. We feel that one little boy, in speaking to his mother in the evening, expressed the sentiment of each heart, when he said, "Mother, this is the happiest day I ever had; I can remember it all the year."

FOUNTAIN CITY.—An appropriate and interesting program was rendered on the anniversary of the Crusade, by the W. C. T. U. of this place. The exercises consisted of responsive reading of the Crusade Psalm by the president and members of the union, followed by prayer and singing "Rock of Ages." "Reminiscences of the Crusade," by Ruth A. Edgerton, was very interesting and instructive, showing how the Lord had led the women of the Crusade, and in the organization of the W. C. T. U. Choice selections from Frances Willard's address at the late National Convention were read by Emma Hough.

A summary of the treasurer's report by Julia A. Miles, shows the growth of the organization, and that it is still on the increase. Recitations by members of the Loyal Temperance Legion added much to the interest of the meeting. Recitation by Freddie Davis, subject, "I Voted It Just the Same," was well rendered, and merited the applause which it received.

At the conclusion of the program, a memorial service was held in honor of our sister Emily J. Huff. We, as a union of temperance workers, feel our hearts saddened that one so noble and true has been taken from among us, yet we resolve anew, having been inspired by her worthy example, to stand more bravely for the right, and against the wrong, working with still more energy "For God and Home and Native Land."

OAKLANDON.—The W. C. T. U. held a Crusade meeting at the Christian Church, Sunday, December 22. Every one took great interest in the meeting. The afternoon was spent in talks, prayers and songs. Mr. J. W. Apple and Mrs. Yorger addressed the audience. There was a select reading by Miss Alice Hickle, and declamations by the little folks.

An oyster supper was given for the benefit of the W. C. T. U. by the members of the union, Christmas evening.

SPICELAND.—We held a Crusade memorial meeting December 23. More than thirty persons were present, including our county president and several members of the Y. W. C. T. U. The song service was led by Miss Anna Allen. The Crusade Psalm was read in concert, led by Mrs. Jane Ratliff, who also led in prayer, being followed by several others. Dr. L. E. Holloway read a "Song of Praise." Mrs. Martha Elliot read an interesting account of her part in Crusade work, and personal reminiscences being called for, several members recited incidents indicative of the spirit of the times. Some had been treated with courtesy; others with contumely. Many of the workers remarked briefly upon their experiences in Crusade work; a few interesting extracts were read, and, despite many disheartening influences in our midst, the union felt constrained to thank God and take courage. A closing prayer was made by C. Edgerton, and after singing "Praise God," the meeting adjourned. REPORTER.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

CRUSADE ANNIVERSARY AT WASHINGTON.

A mass meeting was held Sunday afternoon by the W. C. T. U. at Wesley chapel, to commemorate the Crusade. Mrs. Sarah D. LaFetra presided.

Mrs. Judge McDowell gave an account of the progress of the work since the first Crusade. Bishop Hurst made the address of the afternoon. The Bishop strongly opposed license, high and low. He stated that before Iowa had prohibition, the city council of Des Moines raised the license fee from five hundred dollars to a thousand. In six months the saloons had increased from fifty to sixty-five under the thousand-dollar license. This, he said, he had learned by reading that reliable paper, the Iowa *State Register*, of which Assistant-Postmaster Clarkson was editor, and which published weekly statements of the increase of the saloons under high license. "If any one supposes," continued the Bishop, "that high license diminishes the amount of liquor consumed, he is mistaken." Massachusetts and Iowa have about the same population. Massachusetts has high license, and in some places local option. In 1888 there were seventy-two thousand arrests in Massachusetts and thirty-two thousand commitments to prison. Now no one denies that ninety per cent of crime is caused by intoxicants.

In Massachusetts the people even asked for one million dollars to provide additional jail accommodations. In the same year in Iowa there were only fifteen thousand arrests for crime, and eight hundred and thirty commitments to jail. In Iowa there was one commitment to jail for every two thousand inhabitants, while in Massachusetts there was one for every twenty-nine inhabitants. The Bishop compared the prohibition to the anti-slavery movement, and referred to the victories in the west, where the two Dakotas had marched into the Union holding up a cup of cold water.

Just before the meeting closed the Rev. George Elliot, pastor of Foundry Church, rose and said he had two missions to perform; one was to protest against the custom which characterizes New Year's day, of pretty girls of this town making themselves barmaids for one day. His second mission was to advise all persons who had to deal with grocers to open an account on New Year's day with grocers who did not sell intoxicants.

IDA HINMAN.

MISSOURI.

THE CLAY COUNTY W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

This was held at the Christian Union Chapel in Excelsior Springs December 28 and 29. Mrs. Clara Hoffman, state president, Miss Ellen Morris, state secretary, Mrs. Dickens, district president, and many other honored ladies were present to enliven and entertain as well as instruct the convention. A very complimentary attendance of visitors, ladies and gentlemen, were present from the city. The music was excellent and the devotional exercises truly solemn. The routine of the convention was disposed of in perfect order, and many admirable papers, cheering and telling speeches, and appropriate reports were made, covering in an effectual manner each department of work.

Excelsior Springs rejoiced at the coming of these workers, and follows them everywhere with many fervent prayers. The impressions made by this convention and the public speaking will be lasting. Especially do we desire to call attention to the pertinent talks of the ladies during the business sessions of the convention. Every sentence appeared to be prompted by the divine Spirit. The large and liberal views expressed were only bounded by the lines of eternal truth; and not a sentiment was heard that did not breathe the love of Christ and love for suffering humanity. The crowning work, however, was embraced in the inimitable speeches of Mrs. Hoffman, made on Saturday and Sunday evenings. The largest church edifice in the city, the Baptist, was secured, and dodgers were circulated over the city by which the public was duly informed of the change of place of meeting; and at an early hour the house was filled with an eager audience. The speech was one of the most withering and sarcastic arraignments of the liquor traffic, its political friends and adherents, we ever listened to in all our life, and we have heard about all the leading temperance orators of the nation. On Sunday night she gave her famous lecture on "The Modern Idolatry," which in point of force and effectiveness exceeded her previous effort. The arguments, sarcasm and pathos of this speech cannot be portrayed by our pen. It was a sweeping cyclone of powerful truths from beginning to end. The deeply affected audience joined the speaker with their mingled tears, as she told the sad story of ruin wrought by the saloon system. The results of these lectures, the work of the convention, the zeal of the local union, the queenly and kindly bearing of these blessed women workers have produced such a solemn and profound effect upon this city that it is talked of all over the place and on the street corners. God bless such noble workers! God does bless them, and God will bless the men who cheer them and help on their shining way.

NOTE.

The above account of the good work of the W. C. T. U. at Excelsior Springs, Clay county, Mo., is from the pen of Rev. J. V. B. Flack, D. D., editor of the church paper of the "Churches of Christ in Christian Union" in the west. When such encouragement and good cheer is given our work by all the clergymen and newspaper men of the land, it will not be a long time ere the success of our mission, duly achieved, will drive every dramshop out of business. We rejoice to hear of such a flattering indorsement being given our faithful workers at Excelsior. We learn that Mrs. M. S. Flack, the wife of Rev. Dr. Flack, is the zealous and efficient president of the W. C. T. U. of Clay county. May every town and city in Missouri have a flourishing W. C. T. U.! WHITE RIBBONER.

FURTHER FROM THE EXCELSIOR SPRINGS CONVENTION.

To say that our convention was a success, is a mild way of expressing the interest awakened by the earnestness of our W. C. T. U. ladies, and the stirring addresses of our state president, Mrs. Clara Hoffman. Her arguments were keen and convincing, and the many who heard her were forced to acknowledge the truth of her statements, though some did it with great reluctance.

Not the least effective work done by the convention and its faithful abettor, Mr. Julius C. Hughes, was the copying of a petition for saloon license which our county court had illegally granted, and which was printed in leaflet form and circulated through the audience prior to Mrs. Hoffman's lecture. The house was crowded, and every man, woman and child was given a copy. As the audience progressed with the reading, the effect produced was simply electrical. A smile of approval beamed from the faces of the friends of temperance, while a mingled expression of surprise, anger and disgust proved plainly that the guilty parties had not expected to be exposed in so bold a manner. Some made excuses, some denied having any knowledge of their names being on the petition, while many said if they had known their names

were to appear before the public they never would have signed the petition. A careful examination of the tax-books showed that fifty of the names were not represented, therefore they were not legal petitioners, thus leaving the saloon beautifully in the minority. The action of our court in the matter was an open violation of the law; and there is a growing sentiment in favor of prosecuting it, which I think should be done at once.

MRS. N. A. MONTFORT,
Supt. Press Work Clay Co.

FLOWER MISSION WORK.

Mrs. Alice Dickens, of King City, has the honor of being the first and only district president in the state of Missouri to appoint a superintendent of flower mission work; at least she is the only one from whom I have received such report. A letter from her superintendent, Miss Alice Dickens, dated December 31, says: "I have a promise from most of the county superintendents to push the work in their unions. Local superintendents are reporting to me, and I am sending out literature to each union. I sent in my first report to the district convention."

Will not more of the district presidents do likewise? Let there be a movement all along the line in this department. Miss Mary Knighton, of Hannibal, writes favorably of the work there. She brings into it a consecrated heart, which makes it sure of success.

Superintendents should write to Miss Ferguson, 2633 Bank street, Louisville, Ky., for instruction leaflets. Miss Ferguson is Miss Casseday's secretary, and keeps on hand Scripture texts, explanatory leaflets, and other literature pertaining to the work of the flower mission, at low prices. A little money will equip one with literature which will be very helpful in the work. Superintendents should urge our women to raise more flowers for our use the coming season. Almost every one can spare a small space of ground for geraniums, and multiply them endlessly by slipping. Nothing yields such abundant and constant bloom, and is so brilliant and lasting in bouquets. Pansies, too, are easily cultivated, and a favorite with all, blooming from early spring until the winter snows. The last week of December I gathered a lovely handful from a bed where they were half hidden with leaves from the trees under which they grow, thus escaping the cold winds and frosts. Although it is not the season of flowers, our work need not stop; visits with literature, fruit, clothing, or food, if needed, will find large place and welcome.

M. M. PHILLIPS,
State Supt. Flower Mission.

FLORIDA.

CRUSADE CAMP-FIRE AT WINDSOR.

On the eve of December 22, the W. C. T. U. assembled in a public meeting to encourage each other and return thanks to our Father for all the way He has led us in this Crusade against all evil, especially the one which is Satan's corner-stone and foundation for nearly every evil thing. Though a dark night, our president came for me, driving a span of horses, her little daughter eleven years of age carrying a lantern, so that her mother could see where to drive. Dark nights in Florida mean darkness, and moonlight ones mean light. This incident touched my heart as I thought what it signifies for these tenderly nurtured women to so come to the front, with their little ones imbibing the same spirit, and the significant motto, "Tremble, King Alcohol! we shall grow up!"

A goodly number were assembled, and we realized the presence of our King as one after another threw on the chips and sticks of testimony, until the fire burned hotly and brightly in all our hearts. God bless the W. C. T. U. in all its agencies throughout the earth, and hasten the coming of His kingdom which shall have no end.

MRS. E. M. MUNSINGER.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

BELKNAP COUNTY CONVENTION.

This convention, which was held in the Free Baptist church of Belmont, was a success, being one of the best ever held in the county. It opened Tuesday, December 10, with an hour of amusement and instruction to the children as well as the older ones. Mr. Churchill gave views of noted places and people with some familiar faces of our own townspeople. The lecture by Mrs. Knox, president of the state W. C. T. U., on "Children's Rights," was listened to with interest by a large audience, the vestry being filled. Mrs. Knox is a quiet, easy speaker, and by her pleasant manner of telling facts wins the admiration of all. Wednesday morning was ushered in with a quantity of the favorite beverage of the W. C. T. U.—cold water. In spite of the pouring rain, a fair number met for the devotional exercises, while in the parsonage other busy workers were preparing dinner, which was an enjoyable feature of the day.

The afternoon exercises were attended by a good number, and were very interesting. Papers were read, followed by discussions upon Sabbath observance by Miss Knowles, of Meredith, state superintendent of that department; on "The Value and Necessity of Prayer." Mrs. R. W. Churchill; on juvenile work, by Miss Lizzie Adams, superintendent of the Juvenile Temple at Tilton. A pleasant feature of the afternoon was the addition to the Belmont union of three honorary members, daughters of local members: Miss Helen Bean, whose age corresponds with that of the Belmont union, being born January 23, 1886, the day the union was organized; Miss Alice Churchill, who is not yet five, and Miss Bernice Sargent, who is six. Mrs. Randall, the superintendent of juvenile work, came in with about thirty members of the Band of Hope, who sang a song of greeting to the W. C. T. U., and with other music and recitations entertained the convention for half an hour. They were served with supper in the parsonage. A vote of thanks was extended to them for their efforts. Also to all who had so kindly helped to make the convention a success. We feel that a new interest is awakened in the W. C. T. U. which will be productive of much good.

Especial mention should be made of the singing by a quartet composed of Herbert Adams and John Pope, Mrs. E. C. Bean and Lena Fuller. Mrs. E. C. Bean sang a solo, the "Trundle Bed Song" or "My Mother's Prayer," which was well received. The closing song by the quartet was "God be with you till we meet again." Miss Kate Fuller acted as organist. A resolution of regret and sympathy was passed Wednesday afternoon on account of the illness of Mrs. Dr. Osborne, of Tilton, president of Belknap county W. C. T. U., who was unable to be present. In her absence, the convention was presided over by Mrs. Lizzie A. Young, president of the local union. Miss Lizzie Adams, of Tilton, acting as secretary.

W. C. T. U.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

AN APPEAL FROM MRS. BARKER.

To the Friends of Suffrage:

South Dakota is in the midst of another campaign. The constitution compels a suffrage vote in November, 1890. Our state and national treasuries are depleted from the expenses of our prohibition work. We received no help from outside for last campaign, save $50 donated by Miss Willard. Now we ask the friends who believe in the equality that Christ taught, and desire to see South Dakota victorious in this greater battle, to help us in a substantial way in this work. We believe, if we can get the means, that we can win, and place equal suffrage in our constitution, and with prohibition and suffrage for all in our organic act, we can defy the liquor traffic for all time. Who will help us? Send all contributions to Miss S. A. Richards, Pukwana, Brule county, S. D.

H. M. BARKER, *Pres.*

NEW YORK.

ERIE COUNTY CONVENTION.

In Holland, December 4, the seventeenth quarterly convention of the W. C. T. U. was called to order, and the invocation was made by its president, Mrs. C. M. Hawthorne; after singing Coronation, Mrs. H. H. Otis, first vice-president, led devotional services. After the necessary round of business, Mrs. Otis was asked to lead the mothers' meeting in the absence, from illness, of the superintendent, Mrs. Show; it proved one of exceeding interest to all; the corresponding secretary brought for it suggestive aids and ideas from the National Convention which were gladly received. Reports of unions were given verbally; many places have especial growth and interest. Buffalo No. 1 is very successful with its young men's boarding home, "The Avon," and is widening its work in important ways. Buffalo Niagara Square Union has established the past quarter a "Helping Hand Coffee and Lunch Room," at 369 Michigan street, to which they invite all who wish a nice warm dinner or lunch at low rates, and are greatly encouraged by their success.

The president of Hamburgh W. C. T. U. reported growth in her own union, and also the organization of a Y of thirty members by Mrs. Jump, on her way home from the National Convention. Marilla has got a charter and will build itself a hall, and is growing in interest. Other unions gave a cheerful outlook in some lines of work.

After noontide prayer, we adjourned to the commodious dining-room arranged for us. The town clerk had graciously vacated his room that it might add to the convenience of the W. C. T. U. room for convention.

Executive committee meeting and devotional services followed. Mrs. J. O. Riley gave gracious and cordial welcome; Rev. Mr. Burt and Rev. Mr. Voght were very earnest and hearty in their greetings and welcome. Several gentlemen belonging to the Royal Templars were ready to cheer and encourage by words, and their banners were hung with our own in the decorations of the hall. Mrs. M. F. Umpleby, president of Hamburgh, responded in behalf of the convention in a fitting, graceful, thoughtful manner; several fraternal delegates were introduced. The state convention report had been prepared, but its author failed to get to convention; Mrs. Dr. Palmer led a profitable parliamentary drill.

In the evening the hall was packed. After opening music and devotional exercises, greetings were given by fifty boys and girls, singing as they marched, bearing flags and banners, and filled the large platform in a charming manner. There were excellent songs and recitations by the young people, and a finely executed "motion song" by a group of boys. The corresponding secretary had a full report of our grand National Convention, but was so hoarse that she found it impossible to make herself heard, and was excused. Mrs. Nettie Beach, of Tonawanda, gave an address that held close attention for an hour. The Rev. Mr. Burt made a unique and original collection speech.

Thursday morning opened by singing "Hold the Fort," followed by the 140th Psalm, and the Lord's Prayer in concert, led by Miss Marsh. Reports of officers received. Remarks of workers followed. Mrs. Dr. Sarah Morris, of Buffalo, gave an instructive address on "Health, Food and Dress." The praise and consecration service in the afternoon was rich in blessing, full of aspirations for lives hid with Christ in God. After some business we paused for a memorial service, when sweet music and tender, loving words from several sisters briefly voiced our grief at the loss of our dearly beloved Mrs. Webster, of Buffalo, and Mrs. Briggs, of Brant, both officers in their unions, and the aged mother from Aurora union, all gone home to God within this quarter just passed.

Reports of committees on credentials, and resolutions, discussions and miscellaneous business, followed. Lovely music was interspersed all through the convention. Among other business of the executive committee, Miss E. M. Marsh, of Akron, was made superintendent of juvenile work, and it was decided to call Mrs. C. J. A. Jump, of Albany, to work in Buffalo, and in country unions in February.

The kindness and hospitality of the Holland people could not be excelled. Mr. Button, the proprietor of the hall, did everything to make it enjoyable and convenient. The omnibus proprietor carried the coming and departing delegates at half fare. The W. N. Y. & Penn. R. R. gave us the usual reduction on return tickets. The convention was pronounced an inspiring success, conducted wholly by home talent, and a large proportion of it by our younger women. Adjourned to meet in Evans, in March.

W. E. YURANN, *Cor. Sec.*

MADISON COUNTY CONVENTION.

The annual convention of the W. C. T. U. assembled in the Presbyterian Church in Canastota, October 9. The meeting was opened with a few appropriate words by the president, followed by singing, "Guide me, oh Thou Great Jehovah." Devotional exercises were led by Mrs. Chas. Perkins, of Cazenovia, in a very impressive manner.

The able address of the president filled with wise suggestions, and with its thoughtful consideration of the problems confronting temperance workers, deserves more than this mere mention.

The report of the corresponding secretary gave twenty unions, eighteen reporting; membership, three hundred and ninety-seven paying, and fifty-seven honorary members; thirteen Loyal Temperance Legions or children's bands, with five hundred and twenty members; eight unions have headquarters; forty-five public meetings have been held; fifty-four evangelistic services; and twenty-nine days of prayer observed. The departments of work aggregate seventy-three; $539.16 total amount of money raised; $80.58 has been paid for state dues, and $48.36 for county. Much special work is reported.

Reports of superintendents followed, which were listened to with much interest, notably those on press work, by Mrs. Lansing, of Canastota; juvenile work, by Miss Barnes, of Whitelaw; and social purity by Mrs. Richardson, of Hamilton. A thoughtful paper on "Heredity" by Mrs. Sawyer, of Oneida, was much appreciated, and a solo, which was beautifully sung by Mrs. Edgerton, of Canastota.

The evening session was opened with devotional exercises by Mrs. Clark, of Eaton. The delegates were charmingly welcomed in behalf of Canastota union by Miss Lizzie Lamb, which was responded to by Mrs. Topliff, of Morrisville. Rev. J. C. Mead then welcomed the delegates in behalf of the churches and pastors of Canastota. The address of the evening by Mrs. Mary Seymour Howell, of Albany, held the crowded church for about two hours. A beautiful duet was well rendered by Misses Van Allen and Housley, and Master Bertie Barlow recited a bright little collection speech, which brought in a bountiful collection.

Thursday morning October 10, came bright and beautiful, and the executive committee convened at 8:30, when work was planned for the coming year. Devotions were led by Mrs. Richardson, of Hamilton. Credential committee reported seven presidents, seven superintendents and twenty voting delegates present. Visitors were present from Herkimer and Oneida counties, besides many from our own. Treasurer reported balance in treasury, $44. Election of officers resulted in the reëlection of the old officers, with one exception—Mrs. H. L. Clark, of Eaton, was made vice-president in place of Mrs. Fiske, resigned. Reports of superintendents followed, of which that of Mrs. Campbell, of Hamilton, on Sunday-school work, Mrs. Cuykendall, of Cazenovia, on evangelistic, and Mrs. Burdick, of South Brookfield, on narcotics, deserve special mention. An able paper was read on "Our Enemies" by Miss Foote, of Chittenango, and a beautiful song given by Miss Hattie Plank, Miss Lonie and Mr. Nelson Dunn.

The committee on resolutions reported excellent resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. A beautiful memorial service was conducted by Mrs. Dewey, of Oneida.

Invitations were extended to the convention from Brookfield, Cazenovia, and Georgetown, and the convention adjourned to meet with Brookfield in February.

M

SULLIVAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The convention held at Livingston Manor, the 17th and 18th of October, had the inspiriting influence of most glorious weather. Eight of our eleven unions were represented; a very fair showing, considering that ours is a county of "magnificent distances." The hospitable citizens had prepared to entertain many more delegates and visitors than were present. Four ministers of the county were present all through the convention, encouraging us by their evident intention of obeying the apostle's injunction, "Help these women."

Thursday evening was occupied by words of welcome from Mrs. E. A. Fry, which were strong, unwavering declarations of our principles and position; a few cheering remarks from Rev. Mr. Thompson, of Livingston Manor, and a response by Mrs. T. M. Webb, of Liberty, who was called upon to perform the task of the county vice-president, who was absent. Mrs. Webb is a new accession to our ranks from Brooklyn, and the manner in which she performed this unexpected service assured us that our county has gained an accomplished worker. Most of the evening was occupied by the president's annual address, which, owing to the request to have it an evening address, was longer and more full than is usual, giving an outlook over the whole field for the past year, as well as of our county work, and pointing out the path for the year's march.

Friday morning the convention showed its appreciation of its officers by reëlecting them all. Reports of departments were received, and two original papers read, both of which deserve special mention, which cannot be given them here. In the afternoon a mothers' meeting was held by the county superintendent of that department, and was a very interesting and suggestive meeting. At three o'clock Mrs. Douglass, of Sayville, arrived, and the remaining hour was occupied by her in giving most practical and valuable suggestions on different branches of the work. Mrs. Douglass' lecture in the evening was well received by a large audience. Twenty names were added to the village union and fifteen subscriptions sent to our state paper. The literature table was quite well patronized, but has not yet become as popular as it should be. May the unseen and uncounted results of our second annual convention far exceed those which are noted.

M. M. MCKOON.

CIRCULAR LETTER.

To the County and Local Presidents of the W. C. T. U.:

Believing that the principles of peace as set forth by our Saviour should be more generally promulgated and the day hastened when "nation shall not lift up sword against nation," we earnestly ask you to do all in your power to advance the cause of peace and arbitration.

It is heartily recommended that each county convention and each local union should set apart some time for the presentation of this department.

Mrs. Emilie Burgess of Highland, Ulster county, N. Y., state lecturer, continues to ably advocate the cause. The only charge to unions desiring her will be for traveling expenses. This same offer is extended to the Young Men's Christian Associations of our state.

Will not our women exert themselves to influence these organizations to take a stand on this subject? Those desiring the services of Mrs. Burgess will please apply to the state superintendent of the department of peace and arbitration. SARAH W. COLLINS.

Purchase, N. Y.

NEBRASKA.

Mrs. L. E. Bailey, of Minneapolis, opened the campaign in Johnson county January 2, and has spoken in the principal towns, closing her lectures on the 8th.

Owing to a sudden change in the weather, which rendered the roads and sidewalks so icy as to be unsafe for travel, we were obliged to cancel some of the appointments, which we greatly regretted. We all feel that we were fortunate to secure Mrs. Bailey so early in the campaign, as this lady arouses earnest sentiment among the workers, so that speakers coming after her will find the people ready for the work.

Every county president in the first district should secure Mrs. Bailey while she is in this part of the state, as she comes for the collections, entertainment and traveling expenses from the last place of speaking.

MRS. L. H. RUSSELL, *Co. Pres.*

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

MRS. C. M. W. FOSTER reports further donations for Johnstown as follows: Lisbon, Pa., W. C. T. U., $10; Mrs. Frances L. Swift, $5; Miss Frances E. Willard, $3.25.

MRS. CHACE, of Arkansas, writes of the death of another beloved worker, Miss Mamie Nourse, the corresponding secretary of the Lamar union. Surely this devoted state is deeply bereaved

MRS. BATEHAM, National superintendent of the Sabbath observance department, had spoken thirty times and attended seven conventions, including the Hillsboro Camp-fire, since the National Convention until December 27, when she started to California to help toward obtaining a Sunday law there.

AN interesting program was prepared for the dedication of the W. C. T. U. Mercy Home at Manchester, N. H., January 1, of which it is hoped that an account may be given to the readers of THE UNION SIGNAL.

A SEMI-ANNUAL meeting of the W. C. T. U. of Platte county, Missouri, was held in Dearborn, December 19. The morning consecration hour brought a blessed uplift of spirit to those present In the evening a large and attentive audience proved that the temperance sentiment had kept pace with the growth of the town. The annual election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mrs. M. B. Smith, of Dearborn; secretary, Miss Lena Watson; treasurer, Mrs. Kate Mullendore.

THE sixteenth anniversary of the Crusade was celebrated December 23 by the W. C. T. U. of Newport, Ky. While we could not have the "Mother of the Crusade" with us personally, the president of our union, Mrs. H. E. Lewis, had procured a photograph of Mrs. Thompson, and had it beautifully decorated with white flowers and ribbon; the very appearance of that dear, gentle face was a benediction to our white-ribbon sisters, and we hope the celebration was not in vain. The thousands of meetings which were held at this time will give a powerful stimulus to the movement, and will be fruitful in results.

A W. C. T. U. was formed November 6, 1889, to be called the West Side Union No. 14 of New York City. There has been for a long time a great want felt for this movement, and just at a point which seemed singularly indicated by Providence, a number of Christian ladies felt it was the time to take some decided action, and at the above date, in response to a call, a respectable number met in the Jane Street M. E. Church for conference and prayer. The result was an organization. Ladies living in rural districts can scarcely appreciate the difficulties of city work, and we realize that Gideon's sword and Gideon's God must be our help and defense. The election of officers resulted as follows. President, Mrs. M. Hatfield Searles; vice-president, Mrs. A. C. Rose; recording secretary, Miss Libbie Spencer; corresponding secretary, Miss Emma Van Wurt; treasurer, Mrs. C. A. Bailey.

THE W. C. T. U. of Arkansas City, Kan., mourns the loss of one of its best beloved workers, Mrs. Fannie L. Barrow. She was one of the charter members, and was a "tower of strength" to the society in her loyalty and devotion. Her sweet voice led its songs of praise, and her winsome presence will be sadly missed.

THE W. C. T. U. of New York county held meetings in the Temperance Hall, 192 East One Hundred and Twenty-first street, New York City, December 23, in celebration of the sixteenth anniversary of the Woman's Crusade. Mrs. Dr. Buchanan presided, and the speakers for the occasion were Mrs. Dr. Ellerson, Mrs. M. Hatfield Searles, Rev. Mr. Pogson, and Mrs. Rebecca Collins, president of the first W. C. T. U. in the city, and now an honorary president and an active Quaker preacher, although eighty-five years old. On the same evening several unions in Brooklyn celebrated the great event by holding meetings, that of No. 7, at 965 Myrtle avenue, being addressed by the Rev. Dr. Leonard, the famous Prohibitionist, and also by Mrs. Chadwick and Geo. R. Scott, of the *Witness*.

MISS VARNUM was billed for Wallaceville, Pa., on December 23, but owing to sickness in the place it was not considered advisable for her to fill the appointment. The Sunville Y's upon learning the situation immediately extended her an invitation to spend the week in their little town. The invitation was accepted. Miss Varnum came and held a most successful temperance meeting. The inclemency of the weather, bad condition of the roads and numerous places of amusement during holiday week made it an unfavorable time for temperance meetings. Yet despite all this the audience and interest increased with each succeeding lecture, until the house became filled to overflowing. Many signed the pledge; a W. C. T. U. was organized; the membership of the Y's and Loyal Temperance Legion increased; and a lasting impression for good was made upon the community.

AT Richmond, Minnesota, on a recent Sunday, Dr. Kate Bushnell spoke on "Social Purity" Sunday afternoon at the M. E. Church, in the evening at the Baptist Church, and Monday afternoon at the parlors of the M. E. Church, the latter meeting for women only. The Sunday evening meeting was largely attended, and all present were made to realize the importance of the question, and to see the need of reform in our social laws. The local press comments thus: "Dr Bushnell's burning words, born of intimate acquaintance in medical and hospital practice with the misery aud suffering and one-sidedness of the social evil, could not fail to move every thoughtful man and woman to pity and indignation at the inequality which visits upon the offender—and that one oftentimes the least to blame—all of the punishment. The W. C. T. U. have done well in placing this branch of work in the hands of Dr. Bushnell."

THE following comes from the depths of a sympathizing heart: "May the tenderest ministry of the Comforter be given to our sorrowing sister, Mrs. Geo. R. Knapp, of Albuquerque, New Mexico. Mrs. Knapp was a delegate to the National Convention, and at its close went to visit her parents in Pennsylvania. Two days after reaching her father's house a telegram brought the news of her husband's sudden death, he having been ill but five hours. Mr. Knapp was his mother's only son and died on her seventy-ninth birthday; he also leaves three children. May the Lord seem very near them all!"

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The thirteenth district Missouri W. C. T. U, convention meets at Neosho, January 29 and 30. Mrs. Hoffman, state president, will lecture on Wednesday evening, January 29. Those wishing to attend will please notify Mrs. M. P. Lemen, of Neosho, corresponding secretary, that entertainment may be provided.

DR. ORPHA D. BALDWIN'S LECTURE APPOINTMENTS IN EASTERN WASHINGTON.

January 12, 13, Colfax; 14, Endicott; 15, 16, Moscow, Idaho; 17, Pullman; 18, 19, Colton, Uniontown; 20, Genesee, Ida.; 21, 22, Palouse City; 23, Garfield; 24. Elberton; 25, 26, Farmington; 27, Latah; 28, 29, Rockford; 30, Waverly; February 1, 2, 3, Spokane Falls; 4, Spangle; 5, Rosalia; 6, 7, Oaksdale; 8, 9, Cheney; 10, 11, Medical Lake; 12, Davenport; 14, Sprague; 15, 16, Ritzville; 17, Wallula; 19, 20, North Yakima; 21, 22, Ellensburg; 24, Cleallum.

Official Communications.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

1. The National Sunday Rest Bill.

Senator Blair, at the request of our organization, again introduced into the Senate, on December 9, his Sunday Rest Bill, altered and improved so as to be entirely satisfactory to our organization. It is entitled "A bill to secure to the people the privileges of rest and of religious worship, free from disturbance by others on the first day of the week." The bill closes with this proviso: "Nor shall the provisions of this act be construed to prohibit or to sanction labor on Sunday by individuals who conscientiously believe in and observe any other day than Sunday as the Sabbath, or a day of religious worship, provided such labor be not done to the disturbance of others."

Our Seventh Day friends, we think, have no further ground for criticism. Now let us push the work of petitioning. It is the only way to succeed.

2 Help wanted from state officers.

The District of Columbia, like California, has no Sabbath law. This was discovered not long since by the district attorney when appealed to by our Washington W. C. T. U. to stop Sunday labor on the public streets. We are working with good hope of success to secure such a law the present winter. The three District commissioners favor it, the President approves of it, and, so far as I have been able to see members of Congress, they are favorably disposed.

Congressman Breckenridge, of Kentucky, will introduce a bill into the House for this purpose soon after the holidays, the District W. C. T. U. are circulating petitions for this object, and what is now greatly to be desired is that the general officers of every state in the Union send in a memorial to Congress in behalf of their constituencies asking for a Sunday law for the District of Columbia. This is also an important step towards securing our National law. Will not state officers give this immediate attention and oblige J. C. BATEHAM,

Nat. Supt.

WOMAN'S LECTURE BUREAU.

MRS. R. A. EMMONS, SEC.

All engagements made by this Bureau are conditional upon the ability of the lecturer to fill them. In case of detention by sickness, accident, or any legitimate and unavoidable cause, another date will be given as soon as possible.

MRS. LAURA ORMISTON CHANT

has written the secretary of the Woman's Lecture Bureau that she will probably reach this country about February 1, so any one desiring her services should apply at once.

REV. W. H. BOOLE, D.D.,

will be in Illinois and states adjoining from February 15. Unions desiring his famous lecture, "The Great National Snake Exhibition," (so favorably noticed in a recent number of THE UNION SIGNAL,) should send their application for dates at once to the

WOMAN'S LECTURE BUREAU,
161 La Salle St., Chicago.

RECEIPTS FOR TEMPERANCE TEMPLE.

Arkansas—Mrs. Serena Turner, Ozark, $5.

California—W. C. T. U. Sentinel, $1.05.

Southern California—Mite-Box, Mrs. Blanchard, Los Angeles, $1.15.

Colorado—Baby Band, Yuma, 70 cents.

Connecticut—Danbury W. C. T. U., $5.

South Dakota—W. C. T. U.. Hitchcock, $5; Huron, Rev. H. L. Mills and family, $3; East Pierre, F. P. Wright, $200.

District of Columbia—Washington, Mrs. Edward Ells, $3.65; Vivian Church, $1.

Florida—St. Andrews Bay, Mrs. Laura B. Sturrock, $1.

Illinois—Chicago, Mrs. E. P. W. Packard, $100; Mrs. G. F. Swift, $100; in memoriam Willa Cox, $1; Mary Allen West W. C. T. U., $15.43; Isabella Jones, mite-box, $2.59; Englewood, Mrs. P. E. Lane, Mrs. W. W. Ray, Mrs. J. G. Alexander, Mrs. B. Holbrook, Mrs. S. P. Kishler, Mrs. M. Rowe, Mrs. J. A. Sprague, Mrs. E. M. Noble, Mrs. Anna Searing, Mrs. Dr. Lodor, $1 each; Cherub Band, 20 cents; Youth's Band, $2.50; Baby Band, $11; others $2.50; Aurora, E. D. Kinney, Mrs. M. D. Cheney, Mrs. S. Thompson, $1 each; others $2.50; Hinsdale, Mrs. Merrill, Mrs. Linsley, Mrs. Cushing, Mrs. Van Inwagen, Mrs. H. C Irish, Mrs. Childs, Pearsall, Prouty & Wakeman, $1 each; Bowles & Blodgett, $1.50; others, $2; Baby Band, Chicago Foundlings' Home, $5.30; Evanston, C. T. McElwin, J. G. Brown, Mrs. O. A. Craine, Mrs. L. C. Pitner, Mrs. M. C. Baker, Mrs. O. French, Mrs. Geo. Key, Mrs. C. B. Freeman, Mrs. E. W. Bragdon, Miss Kitchell, Mrs. Geo. Lord, Mrs. Hollingshead Mrs. Peabody, Mrs. A. L. Sewell, Mrs. A. J. Brown, Mrs. J. Gilliland, Mrs. Dudley, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. C. T McElwin, $1 each; Baby Band, $13.50; others, $8.40; Baby Band, Hinsdale, Aurora, and Downer's Grove, $8.50; Baby Band, Perry, $5; Lanark, A Friend, $30; Tuscola, Lend a Hand Society, Presbyterian Church, $1; Danville, Veteran Band, $11; Carlye W. C. T. U , $1.75; Polo, Mrs. R. G. Shumway, $3.19; Orion, Mrs. E. T. Lippincott, $1; Camp Creek Baby Band, $6; Decatur W. C. T. U., $10; Mendota W. C. T. U., $25; Canton, Mrs. J. W. Ingersoll, $50; Dixon, Mrs. E. B. Street, $3.65; Roscoe, Mrs. L. W. Richardson, $3.65; Harvard W. C. T. U., $17; Hinckley W. C. T. U., $1.55; Evanston W. C. T. U., $1; Forreston, Mrs. W. H. McClure, $1.15; Quincy Baby Band, $2.30; Griggsville, Baby Butler, $1; Poplar Grove, Mrs. Della Foster, $2; Benjaminville W. C. T. U., $3.90; Marengo, Miss Ella O. Patrick, $2.

Indiana—James N. Parker, Elkhart, $1.65; South Bend W. C. T. U. and Y's, $12.55; Elkhart W. C. T. U. $5.

Indian Territory—Mrs. Laura Harsha, Muskogee, $4.12.

Iowa—W. C. T. U., Le Mars, $5.

Kansas—Baby Band, Wichita, $2.50; Sterling, Mrs. M. A. Maxwell, $3.10.

Massachusetts—Campello W. C. T. U. $12.10; Alford, $1; Hampshire W. C. T. U. $3; Leonminster W. C. T. U., $100; Greenfield W. C. T. U., $5; Baby Band, Middleboro, $1.70; Cambridge, Mrs. T. D. Bennett, $2.

Michigan—Albion Loyal Temperance Legion, $1.90; Charlotte, Mrs. A. G. Munson, $7; Muskegon, Mrs. F. D. Peck, $3; Loyal Temperance Legion, $1.30; Adrian, Mrs. R. B. LeFevre, $3; Four Towns W. C. T. U., $24.50; Muskegon, Mrs. J. Vanderwerp, $3.65; Detroit Baby Band, $4.10; Shelby Baby Band, $2.80.

Minnesota—Spring Valley W. C. T. U., $5; Owatonna, Mrs. J. B. Lord, $1.

Missouri—Warrenburg, Mrs. Dawson Houts, $1.85; Browning W. C. T. U., $2; Maryville, Mrs. E. A. Rowley, $5; Mexico W. C. T. U. $1.

Montana—Twin Bridges, E. E. Smith, $1.

New Hampshire—Lucy J. Holmes, Derry, $1.

New York—Jacob Harwick, Hermon, $1; North New York W. C. T. U., $5; Alice Requa, Middleburgh, $1.41; Madison avenue W. C. T. U. New York City children, $10.50; mite-boxes, $7.50; Mrs. M. C. Teed, Purdy's Station, $1; Olean Y. W. C. T. U. $5.

Ohio—Mrs. Perkins, Cleveland, $1; Lorain W. C. T. U. $10; Miamisburg W. C. T. U. $6; Medina, Miss Hannah Hughes, $3.

Pennsylvania—South Oil City, Katie H. Maitland, $6; Octoraro, Ella B. King, $3.75; New Florence, Ruth Lee O'Donnell, $2; English Mills Sunday-school, $2.63; New Enterprise Band of Hope, $1; Nicholson W. C. T. U., $13; North Clarendon, Baby Band, $2.50; Waynesburg, H. W. Sayers, $25.

Rhode Island—Loyal Temperance Legion, Wakefield, $1; Willie and Ernest Graham, 20 cents.

Tennessee—St. Bethlehem, Mrs. Lucy Beaumont, $4.45; Mrs. D. P. Sypert, $3.65.

Texas—Mexia, a Friend, $2.

Washington—Mrs. J. L. Davis, Richardson, $1.

Vermont—Mendon W. C. T. U. $3.84; Felchville W. C. T. U., $2.25; Coventry, Loyal Temperance Legion, $1.25; Sales, $12.78.

Corrections—The sum credited to Mrs. M. H. Tifft, Brooklyn, N. Y., in last list should have been Mrs. M. E. Tifft, New York City, for Madison avenue W. C. T. U. The amount credited to North Adams W. C. T. U., Mass., should have been Adams W. C. T. U. The amount credited to W. C. T. U., Litchfield, Conn., should have been to Goshen W. C. T. U.

November 25, 1889. ESTHER PUGH.
161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Publisher's Notes.

2X10=20

And Picture Free.

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They have been called for by the dozen, and we repeat the generous offer made in October, viz.: to send a thimble free for every name at $1.50; or to send one for fifty cents, providing you will agree to get up a club of ten subscribers at $1.00 each, the 50 cents to be deducted from the $10 when remitting. These thimbles are made practically of two gold thimbles with a stiffened wall of steel between them. They are warranted to outwear thimbles that are solid gold throughout. How easy it would be to wear one in asking for subscriptions! The lowest retail price of the thimble is $1.00, and it makes a wonderfully attractive premium. Number eight is the size we send, unless otherwise directed.

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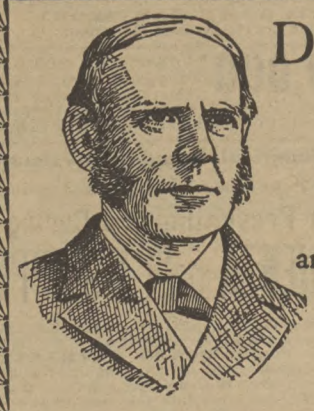

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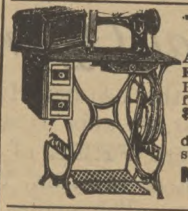
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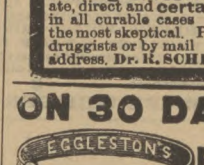

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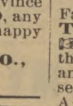

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Do you know it was started as a weekly, in the full expectation that the W. C. T. U. women, the lovers of children, the people who believe that "the only hope of the temperance reform lies in reaching the children," etc., etc., would support it?

And do you know that after running it for some time at a steady loss of $200 a week, we found we could not afford to do missionary work at that rate, and were forced to turn it into a semi-monthly?

Oh, yes, you know all about that, and are sorry, too.

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We add the present subscription list by states. To the state making the greatest *pro rata* increase in its subscription by the next National Convention, we will give the custody of *The Young Crusader* banner for the ensuing year.

Now, friends, rally for the children!!!

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I hereby promise to pay for.....(copy or copies) of *The Young Crusader*, at forty cents each, on or before August 1, 1890, providing the number of similar pledges taken, equals 8,000 by the first of July. In return, the W. T. P. A. promises, if said payments are made by August 1, to issue *The Young Crusader* for the year ending August 1, 1891, as a weekly, and to send the above.....(copy or copies) of said paper for the same year to any address to be given by me. This I do because I believe that the hope of the nation lies in the temperance training of the children.

Signature.....

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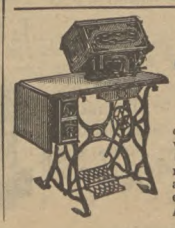

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Signal Notes.

God is not dead, nor doth He sleep;
The wrong shall fail,
The right prevail
With peace on earth, good-will to men.
—*Longfellow.*

THE London publishing houses are eagerly contending for the privilege of giving Stanley's forthcoming book to the world. One firm is reported to have offered $200,000 for it.

THE Mississippi *White-Ribboner* tells of a "palace of justice" in New Orleans, which is "arranged with due regard to the fitness of things;" the lower story occupied by saloons; the upper story by the criminal court.

MUNICIPAL suffrage has been granted to the women of Prince Edward Island. This form of suffrage now exists in every province in Canada.

THE annual meeting of the Illinois Woman's Press Association will be held in Monica Hall, No. 127 La Salle street, Thursday evening, January 16. The president's annual address, reports of officers and committees will be given, officers will be elected for the ensuing year, and other important business will be transacted.

AN English lady whose unostentatious ministrations to the sick have attracted much attention lately, has volunteered to act as nurse in the Hawaiian leper settlement, on the island of Molokai, and has announced her intention to sail for that place almost immediately.

THE British and Foreign Bible Society reports that the sacred Scriptures were last year translated into six fresh languages. The number of tongues in which this society now publishes the Bible is thus increased to 300. Fifty years ago it was published in 150 tongues. The society distributed 4,206,000 volumes during the year.

THE North Dakota prohibition law, recently passed by the legislature, punishes a first offense with a fine of from $200 to $1,000, and imprisonment not less than ninety days nor more than one year. The second and each succeeding offense are treated as felony, with punishment in state's prison for not more than two years, and not less than one. Registered pharmacists may sell for medicinal, scientific and sacramental purposes. All places where intoxicants are sold are declared common nuisances, and sheriffs are empowered to abate them and destroy all intoxicants and fixtures found therein.

HACKNEY, in the east and northeast, is one of the most populous quarters of London, and in it temperance work has been long and successfully carried on. It possesses, among other organizations, a Hackney and East Middlesex Band of Hope Union, which recently celebrated its thirteenth anniversary. It now numbers one hundred and forty-six societies, with twenty thousand members. Last year its speakers, lecturers and magic lanterns were supplied to one thousand four hundred meetings. The Bishop of Bedford is president.

ONE thousand Christian Chinamen are said to be connected with the Congregational missions in Oregon and California.

MR. A. J. MUNDELLA, M. P., made the assertion that 55,000 children in London went to school each morning unfed. Such a state of things is impossible but for drink.

THE *Reformer* gives this bit of history: "A firm of Middleborough iron masters, who had the highest reputation and got the highest price for what they sold, had never allowed a drop of intoxicating liquors to go inside their gates since the establishment of their works thirty years ago. Will our opponents parallel that?"

THERE will be a mass convention of the Prohibition party of Missouri in Sedalia, February 3-8. It is urged that members of the Farmers' Alliance, the Knights of Labor and other organizations in sympathy with the temperance reform, send representatives and aid in formulating a platform which shall adequately express mutual views on the political issues of the day. F. M. Lowe will address the conference on Monday, February 3; ex-Governor St. John and Dr. J. A. Brooks will speak on Tuesday. Reduced rates on railroads and reasonable rates of entertainment will be secured.

A DOZEN members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, with representatives from several other societies, went with Mrs. H. N. K. Goff to the mayor of Brooklyn, December 23, to urge him to appoint matrons in the various police stations. It is hoped this good effort may be successful.

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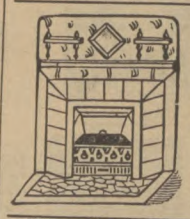
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Vol. XVI.—No. 4.] CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, January 23, 1890. [Price $1.50 per Year.

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SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Emin Pasha has had a relapse. Grave fears are entertained for his recovery.

President Harrison will issue a proclamation opening the Sioux Reservation at once.

The Woman's Board of Missions sent twenty-two missionaries to foreign fields in 1889. The total receipts for the year were $112,110.

The Rev. De Witt Talmage has cancelled his English engagements because of the influenza, and will sail for Brooklyn in a few days.

Marshal Field has supplemented Mr. J. D. Rockerfeller's gift of $600,000 toward the establishment of a Chicago Baptist University, by the donation of ten acres of valuable land as a site.

The Pope has issued an encyclical that sets forth the principles which shall guide Catholics in their relations toward the state. They must obey the state, it is declared, when such a course does not entail disobedience to the divine laws. In countries where the state opposes Catholicism, Catholics must combat the enemy, but must not tie the church to any political party.

On Wednesday, the 15th, at Washington, D. C., occurred the death of Walker Blaine, eldest son of Hon. James G. Blaine, Secretary of State. The sudden demise of this estimable young man is a severe loss to the State Department as well as to the entire Cabinet. He was his father's first assistant, and held the responsible position of Examiner of Claims. More than a thousand messages of condolence and expressions of high esteem have been received by the bereaved family, and all Washington united to do honor to one so worthy and beloved, on Saturday, the day of the funeral.

THE uncertainty is over. An "elegant dinner" has been given at the White House, not to the foreign ministers, but to a Cabinet of Americans, and the ruler of forty-four states—in seven of which the sale of alcoholic liquors is an offense that may send a man to prison—the Presbyterian president furnished wine in abundance to his guests.

IN response to the letter of Miss Willard to Governor Goodell, of New Hampshire, published in a late issue of this paper, his Excellency sends a cordial response. Among other things he says: "I have but little authority as Governor to enforce laws, but so far as the influence of my position goes, it shall be in favor of rigid enforcement of prohibitory law. I am glad to assure you that I am supported by the good people of the state in a wonderful manner, and I expect excellent results."

THERE is no lack of expert medical testimony to the effect that vices of appetite tighten the grip of "la grippe" upon the sons of men. Pasteur commands them to quit smoking tobacco. A learned Brooklyn physician says the only cases he has lost have been men of bibulous habits, and that if a man confesses to taking an occasional glass of whisky, he orders most rigid abstinence during the attack. Beware of the doctor who recommends whisky with the quinine. He does not "understand his business."

AN appeal has been issued to grocers and confectioners from the British Women's Temperance Association. After calling serious attention to the growth of intemperance among women, which is believed to be largely due to the facilities afforded for obtaining intoxicants through the granting of licenses to grocers and confectioners, they appeal to the holders of such licenses to co-operate in removing this source of temptation. "If sacrifice is called for, we would assure you that it is a privilege to give up anything that is counter to the glory of God, and destructive of the best interests of humanity."

THE church should not be exclusive, but inclusive. It should claim all good things as its own. It should show that "hereditary momentum," as Joseph Cook so aptly calls it, comes from generations of consecrated ancestry; that a pure, good life does not happen, but is the result of confluent causes that could by no possibility have had any other outcome. The church should claim every lofty, generous Christian as its own, every brave, brotherly word as its echo, and then should kindly reprove the sneering moralist who will have nothing of religion, and tell him that he does not render to God the things that are God's, but plants a blow on the cheek of his own mother, and dishonors his father's hallowed name.

THERE is no one thing that will at present so help on all reforms in which good people are interested, as the development of the Australian system of voting, which is a practical defense against illiteracy, and greatly enforces every argument in favor of equal franchise. There are many states in which a qualified ballot for women, that is, one having practically an educational test, would be received with favor, where the general subject of an unlimited suffrage is unpopular. Our people are profoundly convinced that we need less voting instead of more. The Australian system provides for a sifted, assorted, separated vote, one that on the whole shall more fairly represent the intelligence, conscience, and business interests of the country.

THE "Woolsey Professorship" of Biblical Literature, lately established in the Academic Department of Yale University will, we trust, be followed by similar professorships in other colleges, until secular education shall become spiritualized. The $50,000 financial basis upon which this chair stands was donated by a few men who refuse to give their names to the public. Their object, as stated in the announcement, is "to impart an intelligent apprehension of the English Bible with a view to stimulating earnest Christian faith, and the development of manly Christian life." Much interest is manifest among the students, two large classes having been formed. Professor Wm. Harper is the present incumbent.

ONE of the most remarkable utterances made at the recent state convention of temperance people at Des Moines, Iowa, was the declaration of the outgoing Governor Larrabee that his experience as governor of the state had made him favorable to prohibition. He said that he had formerly opposed it as impracticable, but that in eighty counties in the state the jails had been emptied, and the number of persons in the state penitentiary reduced by one-half during his administration, and that court and people were agreed that the cause of this was prohibition. He said that the taxes were less and the markets better, and that observing all these things in the administration of the affairs of the state he could not help but become a Prohibitionist. Governor Larrabee was distrusted by the temperance people when elected, lest his known opposition to prohibition at the time of its submission should lead to the use of his position as governor to belittle and defeat the law. But his conversion to prohibition while administering a law contrary to his personal convictions, is not less a compliment to the character of the law than to the sincerity and candor of the convert.

THE "Afro-American Convention" held in Madison Street Theater January 16, 17 and 18, numbered about 120 delegates. A League was formed, with Professor Price, of North Carolina, as president, and an address to the public was agreed upon, from which we take the following:

We hope to stimulate among the Afro-Americans more thrift, more economy, and a higher morality. We hope to lead them into ways of more correct education, the better to meet the present requirements of the age. To this end we rely more upon the wisdom of establishing agricultural, mechanical and business schools, together with the academical and professional schools, rather than maintaining exclusive schools for mental training. We hope, and earnestly expect, that each state in which large numbers of our people are congregated will supplement the appropriations now made for the maintenance of public schools, by liberal appropriations for the establishment and maintenance of such agricultural, mechanical and business schools, which can be easily made self-sustaining. We also favor the principle of national aid for the education of the people.

It is our desire to accomplish the purpose of the League by peaceful and law-abiding means. We earnestly protest against all forms of violence, which can never be justifiable except in self-defense. With the entire race earnestly laboring to accomplish the objects herein stated, and with the coöperation of the best elements of the people of the country, North and South, East and West, and relying upon the eternal justice of the God of nations, we confidently expect a result favorable to the right.

The Blair Bill was heartily indorsed.

THE Men's Department of the Bible Institute conducted by the Chicago Evangelization Society, of Chicago, of which D. L. Moody is president, was formally opened on January 16. The building has one hundred and twenty feet front, and a depth of one hundred feet. A court thirty feet square in the center, provides for good ventilation. There are ample reception rooms, music room, dining-room, store-rooms of every sort, laundry, and very perfectly equipped culinary department. There are thirty-one bedrooms. The chapel has seating capacity for 300. Three pianos have been donated, one of exceptional beauty and tone, being the gift of Cooper Institute, New York. A fine collection of colored plates in oak frames was given by the Chicago Art Institute. This institution is the showing forth of a plan cherished by Mr. Moody for twenty years. Its aim is tersely expressed by him: "We wish to test the women workers. If they have a gift to work here they may work in a foreign field. We want to train women in large cities to go into the houses of the people who can't go to church. Women can do this work better than men. They can go into houses and not disturb the women. We want to train men as presentors, to be able to lead the singing in churches. We want to train men to go into saloons and gambling hells and save men. We want to train evangelists to go into the world and teach the Bible to men."

THE name of Edward Delavan stands high in temperance records. He was one of the few rich men ready to devote time, influence, talent, fortune—all that he was and had—to the cause. His work was so many-sided that its history would be well-nigh the history of the reform through nearly half a century. One piece of work he left unfinished; it seems eminently fitting that we should take it up and carry it on. In 1834, Mr. Delavan conceived the thought of securing the official influence of successive Presidents of the United States for the temperance cause. He had Dr. Justin Edwards draw up a Presidential declaration and then himself undertook the task of securing to it the signatures of all the Presidents. This declaration is as follows: "Being satisfied from observation and experience, as well as from medical testimony, that ardent spirits, as a drink, is not only needless, but hurtful, and that the entire disuse of it would tend to promote the health, the virtue, and the happiness of the community, we hereby express our conviction that should the citizens of the United States, and especially the young men, discontinue entirely the use of it, they would not only promote their own personal benefit, but the good of our country and of the world." Andrew Jackson was then President; Mr. Delavan at once secured his signature and those of the living ex-Presidents, Mr. Madison and John Quincy Adams; so long as he lived, Mr. Delavan presented the declaration in turn, to each incoming President. It now bears these signatures, taking the order in which they were appended: James Madison, Andrew Jackson, John Quincy Adams, Martin Van Buren, John Tyler, James K. Polk, Z. Taylor, Millard Fillmore, Franklin Pierce, James Buchanan, Abraham Lincoln, Andrew Johnson." Why cannot Mrs. La Fetra and her valiant co-workers at the Capital, look up this precious document and present it to Mr. Hayes, Mr. Cleveland and President Harrison for their signatures? We feel sure they would sign it, and thus new links would be added to the chain.

Contributed.

THE CONQUEROR.

BY JULIA H. THAYER.

Through Morning's vast triumphal arch,
Along a dust-beclouded way,
With what a grand, majestic march,
Advance the glittering hosts of Day.

Lift up your heads, ye gates of fire,
Ye everlasting doors of light,
The King of Glory, Nature's sire,
Returns victorious over Night.

And thou, O world below, prepare
Thy freshest coronals of flowers,
And send on votive wings of air
The worship of the perfumed hours.

See, not a watch-fire burns aloft;
The ranks of Gloom have fallen back,
And ambushed shadows, creeping soft,
Have followed their receding track.

No acclamations rend the skies,
No rude expression couched in word,
And yet responsive mysteries
In vapor, air and fire are heard.

With cloth of gold the east is spread
Far up the sapphire royal way,
And Earth salutes, with lifted head,
This god whom all her laws obey.

HER TALISMAN.

BY W. P. J.

"Be a good girl! Come home as soon as you can!"

It was at a railway station. The express train rushed towards the depot as if no power on earth could stop it, but suddenly checked by an unseen hand, the iron monster halted with a deafening clang and a jar that fairly shook the little platform. Rapidly the passengers crowded on and off the cars, all excitement lest the train should move before they could change places.

I had seen two middle-aged women accompanying a younger one to the depot, helping her to carry her valise and bundles. The elder ones were clad in homely garments, the younger in clothing somewhat better, but betokening humble circumstances. It took but a glance to show which one of the group was the mother. She had a wistful look in her eyes as she turned towards her darling, an anxious expression as she gazed down the track at the coming train, and when it suddenly halted, she started as if somebody had struck her.

But there was no time for reverie now. "All aboard," rang out on the crisp air; and, as she hurriedly laid the bundles on the seat that her daughter had chosen, I saw that her hands were calloused by hard work, that her face was wrinkled, not so much by age as by toil, and that gray hairs were braided with the brown under her worn and faded bonnet.

There was but an instant in which to note it all. No sooner had she deposited the bundles than she snatched a kiss from the trembling lips, and exclaiming, "Be a good girl! Come home as soon as you can!" rushed to the door, the mist in her tender eyes bursting into tears, and her words giving place to choking sobs, as she regained the ground.

I turned to observe the girl. There were tears on her eyelids; there was that painful contraction of the lips which betokened suppressed grieving, but even through her tears I could see that expectation in her eyes which ever attends on youth making its first venture forth into the great world.

"Will she ponder those words," I asked, "that mother's parting exhortation?"

Of course she will. She will think of it until the last day of her life, and when her mother's "home" is no longer on earth, but among the blessed angels, even then she will seem to hear her call: "Be a good girl; come *home* as soon as you can!"

***

In the strange city to which she went, the simple country girl had to associate in her daily work with girls who were familiar with the impurities of city slums. Obscene stories, obscene gossip, obscene slang, vulgar signals and gestures were retailed in her hearing, and flaunted before her, whenever the mistress was out of sight. Yet all this was seasoned with wit, and mingled with words and acts of good nature. No plot to corrupt the girl was evident—perhaps none was intended. So much the more dangerous, then, was this temptation to impurity of thought and life. Betimes, the conversation that had sounded disgusting at first grew commonplace, and presently when sallies of coarse wit were made, she ventured, in repartee, to echo back some of the foul stuff that had been ringing in her ears. But it sounds worse from her lips than it had ever done from the lips of others. Was it indeed her own voice that uttered that obscene joke? Tears come to her eyes. She turns aside to hide them. She hears the ribald talks of the kitchen no longer; the scene in the railroad car flits before her like a vision; she feels that trembling kiss, she sees the anxious face of her mother as she gropes her way out of the car; she hears her say, "Be a good girl!" No wonder she seeks a corner where she can wash the shame from her cheek with bitter, but saving tears.

Again a companion, a fellow servant, witty, sociable, but unrestrained and frivolous, fills her ears with wonderful stories of the sights to be seen in this and that place of amusement. She tempts her to keep her company along the gas-lit streets, stopping now at this brilliantly-lighted window, now strolling into that crowded shop, now waiting to speak and laugh with butterfly acquaintances out on a similar excursion.

Presently they hear music—they are in front of a low concert saloon.

"Come, let us go in here," cries the giddy friend.

Before she knows where she is going, she has entered, lured by the music and the siren at her side. She is seated. Gaudily-dressed women and girls, like her friend, are around her. Coarse-looking men, dissipated faces, young and old, are on every side of her. Her virtuous instinct shudders—she rises to leave. Her friend pulls her back into her seat.

"Wait! Wait! The curtain is just a goin' to rise! You fool! What makes you look so scared? Nobody here ain't goin' to hurt you!"

But she hears the voice of her mother, despite the din of the tambourine, the brazen horns and the cymbals. Clear beyond the stage where shameless actors, men and women, besmeared with rouge and chalk, and glittering with tinsel, are going through their obscene exhibition, she sees the tears trickling down the furrows in her mother's care-worn cheeks, and with the words ringing in her ears, "Come home as soon as you can," she slips from the side of her false friend and hastens to her room —saved from the tempter by that potent talisman—the sobbing syllables of a parting mother's love.

Yet once again the devil essays her ruin. This time he wears a lover's guise. He seems a man, a gentleman. He reaches down, as it were, from above, to lift her to a higher plane than the humble level on which she was born. She waited upon him at table. At first he only slipped a pleasant word between the orders for his food; then witty speeches and friendly questions. Then he was sorry she couldn't have a good time like other girls. She must have a ride some Sunday afternoon, when it was her day off! He would take her himself. Would she go?

What girl can refuse a ride to the suburbs with a handsome companion, especially if she has seen him day after day, and he always seems a real gentleman, and mingles hints of admiration with his gentle manners?

She went—not once, but again and again. He breathed love to her. She told him she was unsuited to his station in life, that she was unlearned; that she knew no more of gentle life than she had seen in the hotel dining-room.

He vowed she was a lady by nature, unaffected, simple, pure. He adored her! He glanced around him; the boulevard was nearly deserted. Quickly passing his arm around her, he drew her to his heart, and pressed a kiss upon her forehead. She was his!

The days passed rapidly. There were evening walks in which he took her to the house of his "aunt." There she met several "cousins" and their friends, and played cards and frolicked and listened to amusing songs sung to flute and violin, with piano accompaniments. He made her presents. He laid a wager and lost it, of course, and paid "the bet"—a lovely hat and evening dress.

She was almost insane with delight. That evening they visited the "aunt," and "aunt" and "cousins" and their "friends" praised her till she blushed crimson. Wine was brought in, and she was tempted to taste of it. They made her dance. They played wild games. They rushed into one another's arms; they caressed, they laughed, they romped in a delirium of passion. Her head was almost bursting with the effects of the wine, the heat, the carnival of passion.

"What does all this mean?" her tottering reason seemed to gasp.

She shut her eyes to recall her scattered senses. In that moment's darkness, her frightened heart cried out, "Mother, where am I?" She heard the rushing of the train, she saw her mother's anxious face, felt her pure lips upon her cheek. Swifter than the rushing car which snatched her from her mother's embrace, she bounded from her seat, and before her amazed, half-drunken lover and his imps could interpose, had sped into the street. The world, the flesh and the devil had failed!

Shame, anger, sense of horrible indignity, desire for revenge, strove in her bosom like tongues of flame in a gulf of fire, and drove her, furious, to her room.

Oh, that room! As its door closed upon her, how dark, how cold, how desolate it seemed! Then her murdered love—her woman's first and strongest love struggling in dying agony—cried out within her, "What shall I do? What *shall* I do?" And what could she do? Where could she turn for comfort? Who had stabbed her thus? Ah, bitterest thought of all!—he whom she had almost worshiped.

Alas! to find one's idol only a gilded shell, like that brazen Chinese Buddha, filled with foul vermin! How it sickens the very soul! And was this life? Was this the glorious world to which the rainbow-spanned [illegible] way of youth led forth?

Shut in with desertion and despair, no wonder she fell prone upon the floor, and wringing her hands cried, "Let me die! Oh, let me die!"

Unconsciousness is reason's last physician, administering balm of sleep and oil of rest when the mind has rejected all other remedies. Men sometimes swoon from dying, back to life again. So did she. And, after a night of fearful dreams, morning wakened her again. Wakened her for what? Surely not to live there. Mother's door is always open, mother's love is always warm. Fly to your ark, white dove! Cast yourself down at those knees where you first learned to pray "deliver us from evil." See God's love in that mother's eye. Hear it speak when she blesses her child. Healing is in that blessing, poor, broken heart! where mother-love is, there Christ is near.

***

It was evening. The mother's hard day's work was almost finished. She heard the gate open and shut, and then the sound of footfalls—such as only one dear pair of feet in all the earth could make. In an instant her thumb was on the latch—wide open flew the door—the light streamed past her far out into the gloom, she seemed transfigured while she stood upon the threshold with open arms to receive her child. Almost fainting, that dear head sank upon her bosom; and before the long embrace was over, something in the footfall, something in the first look, something in the embrace, had told that mother all she needed to know—that her darling had come back to her with an aching heart, but an unsullied soul.

ENGLISH FACTORY ACTS IN RELATION TO WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

BY HELEN CAMPBELL.

I.

To give any thorough view of the subject, even from the merely historical side, would require far more space than that at my command, while the bearings of the question, and the problems that face one at each of its phases, mean not days, but weeks of patient study. I offer now, then, only hints as to the past, and as condensed a statement as possible of the present status of English factory acts, and their bearing on women and children, referring in the end to one or two authorities from which some covering for the skeleton may be obtained.

The story of factory labor in England is much the same as that of France and the manufacturing portions of the Continent anywhere, complicated by the fact that Anglo-Saxon obtuseness in the upper class, and utter brutality in the lower, so far as the relations of both to women were concerned, delayed the passage of any acts which could modify the conditions of women and children years after that of male workers had been provided for. The first English factory act passed in 1802, and others at intervals later, but it was not till 1844 that women were brought under their provisions, and then only in slight degree. For men and women alike, there seemed no hope of arousing general attention to the hideous nature of the conditions which had followed the introduction of machinery and the transfer of labor from the home to the factory. The love of gain, the growing pressure of competition, the blindness to any side but the personal one, arrayed capital as a body against labor, and even wise legislators dreaded action which should seem to interfere in the slightest degree with that spirit of individualism which is the Englishman's birthright.

As usual, it was the meddling reformer who called attention to evils so gross that the only wonder was that any eyes could be closed to them. The first factory act was known as "The Health and Morals Act," passed in 1802, and was the result of the discovery made by first voluntary, then appointed inspectors, that neither health nor morals remained for factory workers, and that hopeless deterioration would result unless government interfered at once. Hideous epidemic diseases, an extinction of any small natural endowment of moral sense, and a daily life infinitely below that of the brutes, had developed as industries developed, and the story in all its horror may be read in the books of Giffen, Engels, Toynbee, and other names identified with the cause of the worker.

So the first act was passed, and, year by year, others, with alterations and modifications, till, in 1833, another note of warning sounded, and a report on the condition of the people of Manchester gave the keynote to the situation everywhere. At this time 70,000 children under the legal age were working fourteen and sixteen hours a day in England under conditions less desirable than those of the farm animals. In Manchester they were packed away in tenement houses, of which the Government Inspector reported that 2,221 had no privies, the lanes serving this purpose, while out of 687 streets inspected, 352 contained heaps of refuse and ordure. Happily, the cholera appeared, and thus attention was called to a state of things which typhus and other fevers had already indicated, one would have supposed, with sufficient distinctness.

The Tory element in Parliament fought tooth and nail against reform of any description, and though manufacturers everywhere admitted that if a single act were repealed the old evils would at once reappear, a stated number worked continually for repeal, with no effect.

A summary of the various acts can only be indicated. That of 1802 fixed the hours of work at twelve; required factories to be whitewashed, and to have a sufficient number of windows, but these provisions applied only to apprenticed operatives. In 1819 came the act which covered the employment of all children in factories, and forbade the employment of any under nine years of age. In 1825 came one which made Saturday a half holiday, and in 1831, night work was forbidden to persons between nine and twenty-one. For all under eighteen the working day was fixed at twelve hours, with nine for Saturday.

In 1833, a great step forward was made, for children between nine and thirteen years were limited to forty-eight hours a week. In 1835, underground work was prohibited for them. In 1844, for the first time, adult women, this meaning from eighteen years of age on, were brought under the same regulations, and in 1847 were restricted nominally to ten hours' work per day, though it ran over these bounds, the working day, including an allowance of two hours for meals, being from 5:30 a. m., to 8:30 p. m.

Thus far these laws had applied only to textile manufactures, but in 1864 many more industries were included. In 1867 the day for children was ordered to be from 6 a. m. to 8 p. m., and for young persons from 5 a. m. to 9 p. m.; and finally in 1874 the employment of any children under ten was prohibited in England.

With 1878 came the great movement for consolidation and improvement of all acts, and a repeal of all from 1802 to 1878 was passed, these being sixteen in number. The new act contained 107 sections, and an appendage of six schedules, all minute and full in detail.

The system had developed such evils, and their growth so exceeded any fruit of legislation, that more and more restriction was placed upon manufacturers. Factory legislation is a growth necessarily, and a slow one, since any legislation whatever demanded an awakened moral sense, and to arouse this had been the well-nigh impossible task. Evasion was the law everywhere, and to prevent this, a corps of inspectors was demanded. Even these were bribed, hoodwinked and generally put off the track, while the provisions in regard to shielding of dangerous machinery, cleanliness, etc., were ignored by every possible method. The public conscience was stirred more deeply by Charles Reade's "Put Yourself in His Place," with its picture of the results of unprotected machinery, than by any government reports, but the work of the inspector remains one of the most difficult offices to fulfill. Were law obeyed and its provisions thoroughly carried out, English factory operatives would be better protected than those of any other country, America included. Sanitary conditions are required to be good. All factories must be kept clean, as any effluvia arising from closets, etc., renders owners liable to a fine. The generation of dust, gas, etc., must be neutralized by the inventions for this purpose, so that operatives may not be harmed thereby. Any manufacturer allowing machinery to remain unprotected is to be prosecuted, and there are minute regulations forbidding any child or young person to clean or walk between the fixed or traversing part of any self-acting machine while in motion. At least two hours must be allowed for meals, nor are these to be taken in any room where manufacturing is going on. A fixed number of attendances at school are demanded for every child.

This final act, since there seems to have arisen no further need of amendment, makes but little change in the English factory system, since it is a consolidation of all past legislation. It demands a fixed time for the education of children, and hedges about the employment of both women and children with the restrictions and penalties already mentioned. But even with all this, the Englishman still claims his right to do what he will with "his own," his own being wife and children, the first no less helpless than the last. The lowest order still feels it his right and privilege to kick his wife's brains out if he likes, and, if drunk enough to lose sight of consequences, beats her where, when, and as much as he will, and this ingrained brutality in the lowest, has its counterpart in the highest. It is this type of parent that lies as to the age of children, and lives upon the wages they must turn over to him, and who resents any shortening of hours or bettering of conditions as onslaught upon his rights as free-born Englishman. Certain results of this tendency shall be given in the next number.

JUST THESE TWO.

BY ABBY MORTON DIAZ.

The problem of humanity's welfare can be solved only by the application of these two principles:

First. Life, for each and all, means the full development of their highest and best. Such is the divine order as seen in nature, everything bringing forth fruit after its kind, according as it manifests the fullness of its individual life. The universal recognition of this first principle will cause very great changes in our present educational systems—so-called.

Second. "We are members one of another." Humanity is one family. A recognition of this family kinship will compel the more favored to work for the above named development of the less favored. The work will be accomplished by equalizing opportunities. Members of one family share, and share alike. Thus by the application and coöperation of our two principles shall the desirable prevail and the undesirable disappear.

At present humanity is not living. Where, in any of its classes and conditions do we find complete individual development? Look among the distressed poor, the luxurious millionaires and all the way between; look among toilers everywhere: in the different trades, in the fields, in factories, in gloomy basements, in the bowels of the earth. Look among our business men, absorbed in complicated schemes, ever in dire strait betwixt hope of gain and fear of loss; among bankers and bookkeepers, thinking out their days in figures; among the hosts of full-grown men using up existence at ribbon-counters, selling buttons and spools of thread, matching samples and measuring off fabrics by the yard and fractions of a yard; among professional men, their thinking faculties chiefly brought into exercise, and even the thinking brought within narrow limits. Look among the millions enrolled in armies, filled with thought of war-glory and perpetually drilled in the art of human destruction. Look among the unfortunates who crowd our prisons, asylums, almshouses, hospitals. Look among women; women in the degradation of poverty or in the degradation of riches; women at the bottom sacrificed to the demands of hard-grinding labor; or women at the top (so-called), sacrificed to the demands of fashionable life; women in every station absorbed more or less in occupations which limit rather than enlarge. Where, among all these men and women, where in the whole mass of humanity, shall we find that full individual development—physical, intellectual, moral, spiritual, which alone can be called life?

Speaking generally, our present social, commercial, political and industrial systems stand directly in the way of such development, so that life in its fullness is out of the question. Also, these systems do by their very nature hinder the recognition of human kinship with all that implies, and actually compel a struggle for self's interests. From them must inevitably come the grinding of the poor, the oppression of the weak, together with strife, greed, dishonor, immorality, jealousy, envy, discontent, strikes, misery. Thus chaos prevails, and the problem of humanity's welfare remains unsolved. For we shall never get a right answer unless we do our sum by the right rules. Let all have equal facilities for showing forth the life that is in them. Let the more favored see that the less favored have these facilities.

All the law is fulfilled in one word, even in this, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." Sometime it will be found that the law now smiled at, often sneered at, called sentimental, called gush, called cant, called religion, given over to Sunday preaching—it will be found that this law is the wisest that could be devised for the conduct of every department of human affairs; that the teachings of Jesus are the most politic political economy; that it is their tendency, as it was their purpose, to make the course of life to run smoothly on earth by means of good will among men. If love is the fulfilling of law, why not practically apply it as the law of action, interpreting it in its broadest sense? Are we ashamed of it because of its name? Are we selfishly afraid of it? When love shall universally prevail, then everybody will reap the benefit and get the blessing. When there shall be a general giving forth of the best, then everybody will receive of the best, and when our principle of complete individual development of the highest and best shall be applied, then everybody will have somewhat of good to give.

Surely none will object to this condition of things. Are there hindrances to its establishment? Yes, unwillingness, apathy and disbelief. What will help bring the day? Everyone who declares a belief in its possibility will aid in bringing it on.

INTERNATIONAL TEMPERANCE STUDIES.

BY FELIX L. OSWALD, M. D.

I. GERMANY.

About three hundred years ago, the French philosopher Bodin published a voluminous treatise on "Sorcery," in which he defended the practice of the Holy Inquisition and the belief in the reality of witchcraft. In spite of the extravagant absurdity of its tenets, that work, with its countless quotations from ancient and modern authors of all nations, is one of the most learned books ever written, and proves to what degree erudition can be biased by the influence of hereditary tendencies.

On the same principle we may explain the alcohol-worship of that nation of scholars—the modern Germans. The almost immemorial universality of the drink-habit has engendered a belief in its physiological necessity, and erudition has exhausted its resources to defend that belief on scientific principles. "The logic of new theories," says the physiologist Carpenter, "is very differently estimated by different individuals, all equally desirous of arriving at the truth according to their conformity or disaccordance with that *aggregate of preformed opinion* which has grown up in the mind of each. For just as we try whether a new piece of furniture which is offered us does or does not fit into a certain recess in our apartment, and accept or decline it accordingly, so we try a new proposition which is offered to our mental acceptance. If it at once fits into some recess in our fabric of thought, we give our assent to it by admitting it to its appropriate place. Otherwise, the mind automatically rejects it."

Nations, like individuals, have to outgrow their prejudices, and in Germany a rare combination of circumstances has coöperated to retard the process of emancipation from the bias of the alcohol superstition. The central position of the country—hemmed in, as it were, by jealous and powerful rivals—has prevented colonial enterprise. The despotism of half a hundred small potentates (nearly fourscore of them up to the middle of the eighteenth century) prevented the development of national ambition, and the suppressed energies of the people found a vent in the excitement of alcoholic excesses. Nor is there a doubt that in many cases that tendency was deliberately encouraged by the wiles of conservative politicians. The progressive liberalism of the North German universities was suppressed with a rigor more worthy of Muscovite despots. Secret political unions, and even the gymnastic associations of German students were either directly prohibited or indirectly discouraged in every possible way, while their alcoholic orgies were calmly tolerated as long as the beer-inspired orators confined themselves to non-political topics. Alcohol was patronized as a political narcotic.

A variety of influences, however, are preparing a revival of better tendencies, and it is a suggestive circumstance that the present strongholds of alcoholism gravitate more and more towards the centers of ignorance and political lethargy. The alcoholic proclivities of northern nations have been often defended on climatic reasons, but in Germany the drink habit is losing its grip on the intelligent and industrial inhabitants of the higher latitudes, while in the less progressive south states the poison-vice, especially among the lower classes, has attained appalling proportions. In Bavaria and the border regions of the adjoining countries, there are cities where a plurality of mechanics and petty government officials literally spend every available penny of their savings and hour of their leisure at the beer-shop. Beer is served at breakfast, at dinner, at supper, and with every extra lunch. The male adults discuss the quality of each new "brew" as a topic of supreme importance. They talk beer and dream of beer, and that humorous legend of the "Three Wishes," hardly exaggerates the extent of the popular alcohol worship. A benevolent fairy, tradition says, once appeared at the cottage of a poor laborer, and announced her intention to achieve his deliverance from the sorrows of poverty. "I will grant you three wishes," she said, "but only three, so consider well before you ask their fulfillment. Now what is your first wish?"

"Beer enough."

"Very well; what next?"

"Money enough."

"Now, what else?"

"A—a—" after some reflection, "a little more beer."

In the Rhineland cities the wine habit has assumed a similar phase of epidemic prevalence. The worship of Bacchus unites all creeds and all classes of society; artisans, artists, parsons, horse-dealers, government school-inspectors, pensioned colonels, shop-keepers and students, all hobnob at the *Schenke*, and an argument against the wholesomeness of vinous stimulants would be received

with a stare, implying a misgiving as to the condition of the dissenter's mental apparatus.

In the Northern states, too, the statistics of the revenue department bespeak an enormous consumption of beer and brandy, but it is an encouraging sign of the times that the educated classes are gradually breaking the fetters of the poison-habit. There are thousands of wealthy families in Prussia, Saxony and Hanover who avoid the tap-rooms of the neighboring villages or towns very much as a Chinese philosopher would avoid the opium dens of the Canton slum-alleys, and keep wine as a hospitable New England country gentleman might keep cards and dice, for the benefit of occasional more than usually "fast" young visitors. From the dinner table of intelligent German families wine is slowly but steadily disappearing, and it would not be an over-estimate to say that north of the Hartz Mountains, there are by this time a full million homes where no alcoholic stimulants of any kind are ever tasted by children or the female members of the household. Only a hundred years ago "beer soup" was a very frequent article of nursery diet, and by no means confined to the homes of the ignorant poor; for Frederick the Great himself was, in his boyhood, fuddled regularly, though much against his will, with an abominable compound of bread crumbs, boiled currants and strong brown beer. "No milk-sop meals," was the order of his royal father; "give him something that will make a man of him." Without his rare combination of wholesome instincts and obstinate self-dependence the specific in question would probably have turned him into a half-crazy ruffian; but just about that time a geveral revival of naturalism initiated an educational reform which found its ablest exponents among the disciples of Rousseau and Pestalozzi, and it is a curious fact that many of the most advanced tenets of teetotalism were anticipated by several German writers of the eighteenth century.

Next to the influence of social tradition, the chief support of the stimulant-vice is the obstinate conservatism of the large class who, directly or indirectly, share the pecuniary profits of the liquor traffic. Their hired demagogues at once rise in wrath against every attempt at legislative reform, and one of their favorite and most effective arguments is the sophism which identifies the temperance movement with a revival of the æscetic tendencies of the Middle Ages: "They have abolished our tournaments and our May festivals; dancing is denounced as a sin; bathing in the open rivers is suppressed by their prudish police; hunting and fishing have become a prerogative of wealth; are they now going to take away a poor man's last consolation—his privilege of forgetting his cares in the society of convivial friends? Shall we renounce every physical gratification to please a set of joy-hating fanatics? If their nonsense is not stopped in time, they will regulate our bill of fare next, or revive the monkish practice of church penance," etc., etc.

On the other hand, the caterers of the stimulant-vice certainly do their best to train the public in associating the ideas of pleasure and alcohol-worship. The beer gardens of several of the larger cities of Germany and Austria are veritable Armida-parks of diversified attractions. Free music, free dance-halls, free fire-works, skating-rinks, swings, and free reading-rooms, combine to lure victims of all classes to the "restaurant" that more than re-imburses the liberality of the proprietor, and loses nothing by the cunning non-obtrusiveness of its poisons. Nobody is compelled, or even invited, to invest in stimulants, but a family who should take a seat at a garden-table and enjoy the symphonies ef a trained orchestra without ordering the customary set of beer glasses would soon provoke the sarcastic comments of their fellow-visitors. They may have followed the crowd without any distinct personal predilection for fermented liquors, but dislike to brave public opinion, and so send for beer to save appearances. For appearance's sake children, too, are made to bear their share of the expense in health; they, too, are expected to encourage the enterprise of the proprietor, and pay for their free swings and free pony-tracks, by sipping a glass of lager. At home, the development of the habit, thus established, may not be directly encouraged, but its tendency revives in after years, when the beer-fuddled boy joins a club of alcoholized fellow-students and has to encounter the ordeal of their taunts without the aid of that sanitary instinct which in his childhood made him shudder at the first taste of the beer-garden poisons.

The common problem, yours, mine, every one's,
Is—not to fancy what were fair in life,
Provided it could be,—but, finding first
What may be, then find how to make it fair
Up to our means: a very different thing!

Let a strong hand to a weak hand give.

Renounce joy for my fellows' sake? That's joy
Beyond joy.

The great deed ne'er grows small.

—*Robert Browning.*

REVIEW OF "TRUTH IN THE CASE."

Prepared by Order of the National Executive Committee of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

MRS. MARY T. LATHRAP, - Michigan.
MRS. HENRIETTA L. MONROE, Ohio.
MRS. FANNIE RASTALL, - - Kansas.
MISS ELISABETH TOBEY, - - Massachusetts.
Sub. Com.

[The report to be made through THE UNION SIGNAL begins with this general review, which will be followed by other articles dealing with specific points. The National Executive asks for a calm and thoughtful reading.]

THE BOOK.

Some weeks before the National Convention of 1889, a book entitled "The Truth in the Case" was given to the public. It contains 153 pages and is the work of several writers in various parts of the country. The title page, however, bears the name of Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, who is known to be its inspiration, its compiler and the author of a large part of the contents.

"The Case" which it brings to the court of public judgment is between the Iowa State W. C. T. U. and the National organization; also between Mrs. Foster and a few women who sympathize with so-called "Non-partisanship," as opposed to what they claim to be "Partisanship" in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

"The Truth in the Case" is a very vigorous, not to say bitter attack upon the National Union, its policy, methods and general officers, while not a few who are counted as leaders by virtue of service and official relation, come in for a part of the severe condemnation. While disclaiming any intent to be personal, it analyzes the National President to the core of motive, and declares that in all her great work she has been but seeking "a background for her personal exploits, and a theatre for the exercise of her wonderful powers and accomplishments."

This is but an example of the severe and offensive personalities aimed not alone at Miss Willard, but at many.

The book follows the wake of a series of protests, memorials and proposed amendments to the constitution, which, coming from the same source, have been pushed to the front of discussion in the annual Convention since 1884. It is in line with past and pending action of the state W. C. T. U. of Iowa which will destroy its auxiliary relation to the National Union.

It was also an argument beforehand for the "Campbell Amendment" to the National Constitution by which it was proposed to bring the nation-wide organization which represents in its present attitude the expressed sentiment of an overwhelming majority, "into harmony with the position held by Iowa." A modest demand truly!

This book written, as we are told in the preface, at the request of many "outside, as well as inside the W. C. T. U., for general circulation, and frequent reference," has been sent abroad with lavish generosity. Whatever else it may accomplish, a threefold mission burdens its pages.

1. To make pretentious argument and sophistical defense for the Iowa position, and those who are in full sympathy with it.

2. To stir up strife and divisions in the ranks of the W. C. T. U.; to discourage the timid; mislead the uninformed, and, like the whisperer, "divide chief friends."

3. To furnish weapons ready sharpened for the hands of the enemy and give aid and comfort to the wrong side in the great battle for "God and Home and Country," in which the W. C. T. U. is engaged; such is the book which demands that answer shall be made.

THE AUTHOR.

"Truth in the Case" has many writers, but Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, whose name stands on the title page, can be fairly held responsible for all utterances therein contained, and stands its real author. She has been identified with the growth of the W. C. T. U. from the beginning. She was foremost among its political thinkers; stood for many years practically the leader of its legal work, and educator of its growing political sentiment. She was chairman of the committee that framed its first constitution, and has been a prime mover in every change since made, either in the fundamental law of the organization or in expressed growth of sentiment, by method of work or resolution.

On pages 26 and 27 of "Truth in the Case," Mrs. M. J. Aldrich, of Iowa, makes a singular argument against the introduction of any new questions not contemplated in the original and main work of the society; as if when the slender and simple laws of the association were first agreed upon, it could have been foreseen to what the cause and the work would grow in coming years.

All associations which are worthy of continued life must come to questions of principle and method unseen at first, and the new issue will, of necessity, divide opinion. To check this inevitable law of growth would be to force organizations into perpetual infancy or to early death.

Such supreme points of division were reached by the W. C. T. U.; when, even the marvelous unity of love, faith and purpose did not, and could not prevent "majorities" and "minorities." With these came the law of equity which governs their relation to each other.

The first "new test of loyalty" introduced, because it was the first departure from the original compact, was the "Basis of representation." This affected the financial status of every state, compelled change in their constitutions, and in the final action touched every member. The proposition when first brought to the convention failed of passage, but the "minority" agitated, until it educated a majority and won.

When the change came in lawful fashion, a large protesting minority remained yet unconvinced; but nothing was heard in those days about "infringing on their rights," or any doubt as to the righteous supremacy of "majorities," so there was loyal submission to this new law that reached with binding power into every state.

The next and stronger "test" was woman suffrage. This sharply divided the union into three classes.

1. Those who desired to bring the agitation for woman's ballot into the activities of the W. C. T. U.

2. Those who believed in suffrage for women, but opposed introducing so disturbing an issue into the society.

3. Those opposed to woman suffrage in itself considered.

To the first class Mrs. Foster belonged, if she told "the truth in the case"; and largely on that growing issue Miss Willard was elected president of the National Union. No "diplomacy of effort or craftiness of expression" deceived Mrs. Foster in that long struggle.

Again, the "minority" was very large, and so earnestly did it protest, that some of the most irreconcilable walked out at Washington, as did the Iowa delegation at Chicago. In that "dividing" contest the "minority" had no quarter from Mrs. Foster.

It has been considered worthy of severe condemnation that Governor St. John, General Fisk, and Professor Dickie, who were offensive to a few, were introduced to the conventions at New York and Chicago.

Has Mrs. Foster forgotten the bringing of Susan B. Anthony to the platform at Washington when she knew that nearly one-half the delegates were opposed to the principle she represented, and to herself as its incarnation? It will not help matters to say the objection came of prejudice founded in ignorance now outgrown; an easy reply would be, less ignorance and more liberty of thought and discussion in Iowa would dispel prejudice on a question greater still.

Nothing could be more misleading than the claim that the battle of opinion on the suffrage question was won by "trick," either of language or method, and the women deceived into action not understood. Miss Willard has been a leader; far ahead, often, of the forces that followed her, but never a "boss" in the political sense; and the women with whom she deals have loved and trusted her, but done their own thinking, as the records show.

At the second annual convention a committee on resolutions, of which Miss Willard was not a member, reported, and the majority adopted the following significant resolution:

Resolved, That since women are among the greatest sufferers from the liquor traffic, and realizing that it is to be ultimately suppressed by means of the ballot, we, the Christian women of this land in convention assembled, do pray Almighty God, and all good and true men, that the question of the prohibition of the liquor traffic be submitted to all adult citizens, irrespective of race, color, or sex.

That was in 1875. The next year, Corresponding Secretary Willard in her report made the following recommendation:

A petition for Home Protection may well engage our earnest and prayerful efforts, for when all is said the liquor traffic will continue to grow and flourish in this Christian republic just so long as it is "according to law," and not one moment longer, hence we are not honestly trying to answer our own prayers if we do not seek to make our influence felt where opinion crystallizes into law. Woman by her nature is the born conservator of home, and the necessary enemy of a traffic which is at war with home's best interest, therefore when the public sentiment she represents can be brought to bear upon the rum power, it must fall.

It was at this convention Miss Willard made her famous speech for suffrage, the story of which she has so often told. Were her sentiments put in "crafty" speech, when she was publicly rebuked at the close, and when the audience made her feel its silent condemnation of her words?

The dividing line of free opinion was clearly drawn from that hour, and it was because of Miss Willard's well-known views that Mrs. Foster and others henceforth opposed Mrs. Wittemmeyer, and worked unceasingly for a change in the administration. If Miss Willard was a diplomat in language and method, Mrs. Foster was an open and aggressive fighter, and no one could be in doubt which part of the field she occupied.

When read in the light of history, the statements found in "Truth in the Case," that suffrage is a "hindrance," its introduction a "mistake," and the position always held in law and fact, that "states and individuals

were not bound by the action of the National Union," a "delusion" seems strange indeed!

It was Mrs. Foster who bore the banners of this "hindrance" and "delusion" to victory, and she as much as any one woman is responsible for the attitude of the W.C. T. U. on the question. "Truth in the Case" also goes back on Mrs. Foster's very recent record, for at the convention of the Iowa State W. C. T. U. held in October, 1889, she treats in her annual address this "hindrance," of the National organization as follows:

EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

Thirteen years ago the annual meeting of the state union was held in this very church, and then for the first time declared for woman's ballot as a weapon of defense against the liquor traffic. Again and again this principle has been re-stated, petitions have been circulated, legislatures canvassed, and the general question discussed before the people. We have asked for various measures more or less fully setting up the right, and removing the disabilities which now prevent its exercise. After careful consideration, your general officers and the superintendent of the department, recommend a most vigorous movement, the coming winter, to secure

MUNICIPAL SUFFRAGE FOR WOMEN.

We are not unacquainted with the objections made to this measure. We are, however, assured by the weight of authority, that municipal suffrage for women would be constitutional under Iowa's organic law. We are crowded to the consideration of some means by which laws in the interest of morals can be better enforced in the cities. We believe municipal suffrage for women would effect a marvelous change in this regard.

This is Mrs. Foster's argument for the Iowa W. C. T. U. when the book was already out which declares that the question of "equal suffrage" in the National Union "was directly calculated to divide the membership," was introduced by "indefiniteness of statement, not in accord with perfect candor," and by methods "which would be condemned as demagogic in politicians." See page 27, "Truth in the Case."

Verily, the world is composed of three classes: saints, sinners and "non-partisans!"

The third "test of loyalty" was the resolution of approval and aid, by influence, to the Prohibition party.

The first test changed constitutional law, and was binding on state and local unions.

The second came by resolution which expressed majority sentiment, and which was also incorporated into department work, thus deciding a new method. It was expressly declared, however, that the action was not binding, and any state could ignore or decide against the franchise department and still remain in perfect auxiliaryship with the National. History shows that the states accepted this declaration—which finally became a by-law—as a fact; acted upon it and came slowly, not by coercion, but education, to the advanced ground now occupied.

The third "test," the political resolution, never touched or colored the law of the W. C. T. U.; it neither added to nor modified its department methods or general policy; nor did it lay by the weight of a hair any obligation on state, auxiliaries, local unions, or individuals. It was simply *a resolution* which embodied the majority sentiment of the convention assembled in 1884. Any annual convention since might have revoked the action had the delegates been of the non-partisan mind; and such a majority would have been found had the splendid, heroic constituency been misrepresented, or thrown into rebellion by the action at St. Louis. Instead of this, the majority sustaining that action has grown, and the minority dwindled with every year.

Up to 1884 the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organically, constitutionally, in action and in sentiment "non-partisan," or, as one said at Chicago, "pan-partisan." Since 1884, organically, constitutionally and in action the society is just as "non-partisan" as ever, but its educated sentiment in the National and most of the state unions is with the Prohibition party. Meanwhile in many states the W. C. T. U. has stood in the front line of the great "non-partisan" contests for constitutional prohibition.

We have been told that the political attitude of the Union has hindered the cause for which we labor, and delayed the day of victory. If this be true, why did the most shameful and shameless defeat of constitutional prohibition come where the Republican party is strongest, and the W. C. T. U. was most sweetly "non-partisan," namely, in Pennsylvania? Much of the education leading up to the present sentiment of the National Union came from the author of "Truth in the Case."

On page 17 Mrs. Foster very adroitly makes personal defense from the charge that her views have changed in the recent years. In this defense she selects but a single quotation from her published reports, that of 1883, and then by a stretch of imagination makes the Republican party march to her ringing words:

> The grand chorus of majorities as in unison they cry, "The saloon must go," shall possess no coercive force unless that unison, merged into legislative, judicial, executive harmony, and guided by the baton of a political party, shall take up the strain and still sing on, "The saloon must go," andby our hand its power is broken.

Mrs. Foster says, "This grand chorus of majoritios in Iowa has been secured." But she also says: "It, 'the chorus of majorities,' "will have no coercive force unless guided by the baton of a political party."

What about that in Iowa? See herself acknowledges on page 18, that the "baton" does not truly guide, and the music is broken. Still Mrs. Foster says she meant the Republican party, and we are bound to believe her; but if her explanation be true, the woman who charges Miss Willard with deceiving those who trust her by "tricks" of expression, uttered words in 1883 which have been misunderstood since the day they were spoken by as intelligent and intent listeners as can be found in the country.

But some things Mrs. Foster does say quite out of harmony with her present opinions, viz.: "Majority sentiment has no force until merged in law, and law no force unless guided by the baton of a political party, which adds to the chorus 'the saloon must go,' the supreme strain 'by our hand its power is broken.' " Whose hand? Not majority's, not law; but the party with the "baton," and here she rests with the final power. Why, then, if a party is a necessity, talk forever of "non-partisanship," and why say, as she did in Chicago, "If I could write the platform of the Republican party I would not put prohibition into it"? What the white-ribbon women understood Mrs. Foster to mean in 1883, they stand for to-day.

We wish to make quotations farther back, and before the "Iowa position" was such as to influence Mrs. Foster's logic. The first is from page 74 of the National Minutes of 1880:

> The two great political parties of the country in their national manifestoes are silent on the relation of the state to the traffic, though in some instances their utterances may be construed to disapprove the expediency of prohibition, or even to insinuate against its rightfulness. These parties have, however, in a few instances, in their state platforms distinctly pronounced for or against prohibition, or the right of the whole people to settle the question by the popular vote in constitutional law. The national Prohibition party alone meets the question squarely on its merits, and places at the head of its ticket the Hon. Neal Dow, himself the very embodiment of prohibition doctrine.

How does this agree with her oft repeated utterance that the "Prohibition party is the greatest hindrance to the temperance reform"? Again in 1881 (see page 18 of appendix to National Minutes) after speaking of the responsibility of the national government in the District of Columbia and the territories, she says:

> However the money comes in, a part goes into the public treasury, and so the nation lives on the destruction of its sons and daughters. How long can this ghastly farce go on? How long e'er the cup of wrath be full? When we consider the causes that have brought about such defeats to legislation in the interests of temperance we find both the great political parties adverse to such legislation, *either because they do not desire, or dare not give it.* [Italics are Mrs. Foster's.]
>
> In occasional instances one or other of the parties has with more or less zeal championed the cause. In Kansas and Iowa the dominant party gave the question of prohibition to the people; in North Carolina the same party defeated prohibition, though the governor, a Democrat, favored it.
>
> To what do the logic of events and the philosophy of things lead us? Prohibitory legislation, national and state, can only be permanently secured *through the agency of a political party, making this its central idea;* we hail with thankful hearts such political organizations in state and nation. [Italics Mrs. Foster's.]

Now Mrs. Foster says she did not mean the Prohibition party at all, but only an "organized protest" such as was made when 11,000 men voted for Elias Jessup in Iowa, but she who charges Miss Willard with "misleading" use of language, here says what has been misunderstood since 1881, if now we have really "Truth in the Case." Has any party yet, except the one which the W. C. T. U. approves, nationally, made "this its central idea"? Why did not Mrs. Foster use the frankness she demands of others and say what she really intended? Now compare this high demand for a party of principle, with what appears on page 148 of "Truth in the Case":

> Parties are useful as a convenient means of recording the popular will on questions of legislative policy. They are not gardens of the Lord, wherein reforms are grown.

Up to 1884 Mrs. Foster was as well loved and as much sought after as any speaker among women on the temperance platform. When she wavered from the convictions and principles which she was supposed to hold, the main army passed her and went on to the front, leaving her in the midst of a few sympathizers, who shouted to the moving columns to return, but they never will, for the fight is onward. Meanwhile whatever values Mrs. J. Ellen Foster has won as chairman of the Republican Women's National League, as one of the famous "spell-binders," and wife of a Republican official, she has lost the faith of her old comrades in her sincerity, the chaplet of their admiring love, and the crown of leadership in the grandest body of women known to the world.

The writers who lent their aid to the production of "Truth in the Case" are but echoes of their chief, but some things may be said of their statements later on.

(To be Continued.)

TEMPERANCE TEMPLE ITEMS.

MATILDA B. CARSE.

Dear white-ribbon sister, brother, boy or girl: Have you a Temple mite-box on your table? If not, write to Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, 145 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, inclosing a two-cent stamp, and it will be promptly sent you on condition that you will drop into it a cent a day, or its equivalent, during the next twelve months. Mite-boxes in quantities will also be sent to unions for the cost of transportation.

* * *

North of Peking, in China, there is a celebrated pagoda and temple visited by a great number of worshipers. It is a most costly structure, and yet no emperor or rich man poured out of his treasure for its erection. It was built from the mites of the poor. Every worshiper coming to the place was asked to bring a single brick, and some of the devotees came many times, each time bringing a gift. There was hardly any one so poor that he could not bring as much as a brick or some small gift, and in time the pile grew, and it became a great mass of material, sufficient to build the spacious temple.

Some day the same story will be told in regard to the building of the Woman's Temple. The historian will say, "This magnificent building was not erected through large bequests from the rich, but by gifts of a penny a day from the women and children of the W. C. T. U.

> "'All the God-loved, cheerful givers,
> All the grand white-ribbon army,
> All the friends of Home Protection,
> Bands of Hope and Loyal Legions,
> Myriad Bands of toddling babies;
> Came the widow with her farthing,
> Each to make some contribution
> For the building of the Temple.'"

* * *

The returns which are beginning to come in from the mite-boxes give evidence of the great success of this mode of giving. There are none so poor that they cannot adopt it, and if they are not able to give a penny each day themselves, they can get their friends to help them. It is wonderful how quickly these small mites aggregate a large sum. At the first inception of the magnificent Chinese temple spoken of above, if the worshipers each had said, "I am so poor, one little brick from me will not help much towards building such a great structure. I won't trouble myself taking one; mine will never be missed anyway," the temple would not have been built. We must all remember that no amount of giving by others can excuse us from giving our portion, no matter how small it is. The Lord seems to lay great stress in His Holy Word in regard to those that are faithful in that which is least. We want every woman and child in the W. C. T. U. to feel and say, "It is our Temple," and make it such by the gift of at least one brick.

* * *

Mrs. L. W. Richardson of Roscoe, Ill., in sending the contents of her mite-box, $3.65, for 1889, writes: "May God bless the noble work, and may we soon hear the sound of the workmen on our building, for you know so many white-ribboners feel like calling it our Temple, although we have such a small part in it. Our prayers and our interest center around the work and the dear women who have planned such a grand and glorious monument." Mrs. Richardson is right in calling the Temple "ours." But the W. C. T. U. have not a small part in it. It is all theirs. They have given or pledged already almost $100,000.

* * *

We are glad of a word of cheer from the South. Mrs. D. P. Sypert, of Bethlehem, Penn., voices our thoughts so well, we will give her short but pointed letter entire: "I send you the contents of two mite-boxes, $4.45, contributed by Mrs. Lucy Beaumont, and $3.65 by Mrs. D. P. Sypert for 1889. The mite-box plan demonstrates so beautifully the power of small things—I wonder every white-ribboner does not accept it. I hope some day to visit Chicago and see this grand Temple." Mrs. Edward Eells, of Virginia, also sends a nice note with a check for $3.65 from her mite-box for 1889. The power of little things is wonderfully demonstrated in the case of a dear white-ribboner, Mrs. Laura E. Harsha, who lives in the far west, in Muscogee, Indian Territory. She is the mother of six children, the youngest being only three months old. She has named her after the best beloved woman in America, and one who has more namesakes than any other woman living, viz., Miss Frances E. Willard. Mrs. Harsha sent for two mite-boxes a year ago, and pledged thirty cents a month for herself, and a cent a week for each of her children. She sends a check for $4.10 for six months. One dollar of this is for baby Frances. Thus in a year she sent $7.30, and besides is instilling into the minds of her six little ones—by thus giving to the Temple—such a practical temperance lesson as will stay by them all their lives.

* * *

The W. C. T. U. of Harvard, Ill., send a check for $17, the contents of mite-boxes. The W. C. T. U. of Four Towns, Mich., send $24.50, the proceeds of a mite-box social. We trust that all readers of the "Temple Items" who are not supplied with mite-boxes, will send at once to us for one to be filled during 1890.

* * *

All money orders and checks for the Temple should be made out in the name of Miss Esther Pugh, 161 La Salle Street, Chicago, National treasurer, and treasurer of the Temple fund. All information in regard to the Temperance Temple should be addressed to Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, Pres. Woman's Temperance Building Association.

145 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Our Children.

BY AND BY.

"By and by," said merry Dick,
"I will learn to be very wise;
I will study hard, O long and hard,
And win full many a prize.
But now I'm only a little lad,
And the sun shines bright to-day,
And Rover's waiting for me outside,
And I do so love to play."

"By and by," said roving Dan,
"I will go to learn a trade,
For I know there's many a foolish man
Who can only handle a spade;
But to-day I'm going to hunt and fish—
'Tis a bright October day;
My mates are waiting for me outside,
And I do so love to play."

Twenty years of sun and storm
Went by like a year and a day;
Men were building a mansion proud,
And the workers working away,
The walls rose steadily up and up,
Grand and solid and thick,
Some were doing the nicer work,
Some were carrying brick.

I saw a river swift and strong,
And men on either ridge,
Grand, good workmen, wise and skilled,
Were building a railroad bridge;
Some of the workers knew right well
How every stone was laid,
But there were others only fit
To handle a pick or spade.

The little boy who loved to play.
The lad whose name was Dick,
Up the ladder was lifting slow
A wearisome load of brick.
And the boy who loved to hunt and fish,
With workers of lower grade,
Stood at the base of the railroad bridge,
Toiling away with a spade.

Now it isn't a lowering thing to work—
Workers are kings to-day,
And it isn't a foolish, wicked thing
For little lads to play;
But this I know, 'tis better to learn,
And youth is the learning time,
And a workman, skilled, a dollar ean earn
While a dolt is earning a dime. —*Selected.*

THE "DECK-HAND."

(The Will and the Way Stories.)

BY JESSIE BENTON FRÉMONT.

The boys of Mr. Fountain's school were delighted when he told them he should take them that evening to a lecture in the town; not that they cared a fig for the lecture, but it was a chance to get out, and in place of the quiet study-room there would be the jolly walk by moonlight down the frozen hillside, with slides and snowballing instead of books. Then the bright lecture-room, gay with all the young people of the town smiling and nodding to them in the telegraph-signal way young people knew long before real telegraphs were invented.

The lecture itself might have been on astronomy or prehistoric man and it would have been exactly as welcomed by them; they had no idea of using their ears, only their eyes.

But they were surprised into deep interest. A wiry but strong man about fifty years of age began at once to tell them he was glad to meet so many young people; that as they had marched in, their uniformed corps, their bright, healthy looks and elastic-trained steps made him see the good preparation they were having for a disciplined and useful future; that he felt it his opportunity to give them, in their young and impressionable phase, the warning that experience had qualified him to give, and the example of perseverance and will required to regain an upright life, which his experience also qualified him to prove was possible—"possible, with a steadfast will and God's help."

And he told them his story: the story of a pleasant New England home where he too had been a happy schoolboy, rejoicing in winter sleighings and skatings, and the cheery home-life around the big fire—the happy summers of farm-work and study—of his parents' love and pride in him: "I was a quick and bright boy, and they thought I would come to a high name, for I loved to study as well as to play."

And so his young life went on, steadily upwards, through the home school then until he was nearly through college. He had grown away from the simpler and loving home influences and had been made to think many things only "manly" and "like a good fellow" which in the home he had been taught were wrong.

But with the wish to be "a good fellow" and the unwillingness to lose popularity by refusing to drink, he made the break that let in ruin; "friendly drinks" were the beginning of the end. He told of his broken career—the dismissal from college—the distress of his home—his debts—his father's sorrow and anger—his father's death—his own remorse and flight from home as far as he could get to the South; and there, of his quick falling lower and lower, from his brief efforts to reform into longer periods of drinking until he found himself so degraded by it that he was finally forced by hunger to take the lowest employment a white man could then have—this was a good many years before our late war—the place of "deck-hand" on a Mississippi steamboat.

By this he was put entirely among a low and dangerous class of negro slaves; men whose violent natures or whose passion for drink made them unsafe for usual plantation work. Criminal and dangerous negroes were not put in jail then; that would have been a loss to the master of the profits of their labor. So he became one in a gang of the worst characters and—what was then held as worse yet—worked with black men.

Under the rough and even cruel control that could be enforced on board the boat these men were kept in check—to break out at times fiercely among themselves, or on getting ashore. I do not know how they manage now, but in the old days fuel for steam was supplied at frequent "landings," where long lines of cordwood were kept ready for the boats; the steamer was run alongside the bank and the crew rushed to "wood up." Often there was a question of speed, a race, in fact, between boats bound for the same port, and no time must be lost; so, what with the spirit of rivalry, the cursing, the cracking rawhides of the gang-masters, the eagerness of the men themselves to run off the boat and have a change from their hot work there of keeping up the furnace—and, always, the vague, wild hope of "running away," fixed in their minds—the scene was wild. Especially after nightfall, when the furnaces were opened and the glare turned on the bank, and many pine torches lit up the scene of rushing, hurrying, stalwart black figures naked to the waist and glistening wet with heat.

Always the gangs of negroes sang; quick, wild songs to which they kept time as they swarmed up the bank and ran back with their strong arms filled with the long heavy wood.

Often when the boat was off again and darkness closed all in and the strong sound of the engines and rush of the mighty river made the accompaniment, they sang in another way. A wailing chant, sad beyond the power of written music to tell, in its suggestive intonations. One subdued, melodious voice sang the recitative broken into by an irregular chorus, harmonized though so wildly irregular—voices rising, wavering, in prolonged lament—calls of rage, of despair—sinking again to the controlling but subdued solo of the leader—the Improvisatore—who would touch some other chord of feeling that again roused this storm of emotion in a chorus form. I was thirteen when I heard for the last time these true "folk-songs" of a suppressed race. When I saw Doré's illustrations of the lost souls in torment this singing came back to me as their fit expression to the ear.

Young as I was then it made me shudder and get closer to my father. His favorite place was the extreme bow-end of the "saloon-deck" where he could get the cool rush of the river air as the boat pressed swiftly on. Below on the projecting "boiler-deck" were always moving silent figures, "deck-hands tending furnace" and making every chance to get forward into the unheated air at the bow—fantastic figures, scarcely clothed, gleaming with wet from their hot work, their big, powerful bodies and naked limbs taking every tone of bronzes in the furnace-lights, then vanishing mysteriously as they passed into shadow. From out of this Plutonian dark would rise the wailing chant, and the farther voices took up the lament which passed from entreaty to fury—then submission, then the low dull recitative continued alone.

Talking was not permitted—it might not have been nice for the passengers to overhear—but singing was allowed.

And this was the level to which this educated New England young man had fallen through drink. It made him ashamed and angry, and he kept intoxicated to forget.

On the passage up from New Orleans he had noticed day after day a passenger always in the same place and always in the white linen clothing common to the hot season—looking all the more freshly cool from his fair skin and tawny hair and blue eyes; eyes that were often lifted from the little book he carried, and seemed to take in the river, its fertile banks, and, the young man fancied, at times rested on himself.

This further angered him. He had already realized his degraded position, and this contrast made it seem more terrible and hopeless. It helped move him to furious passion in his resentment of some indignity put upon him by the gang-master, and there followed a fierce but wordy scene; for, being white, he could not be silenced as the blacks were, by the stinging cowhide.

Sleeping off the drunken state that followed he woke near midnight. He was on the bare deck at the bow and the moon lit up a white figure standing by him. It was the person whose presence had so roused old feelings and made him realize his miserable downfall.

He sprang up with an oath and was hurrying off when the other held out a detaining hand, "My friend," he said (oh! how long since any one had said 'my friend' to him), "my friend, you have evidently had a classical education. When you were angry this evening, I heard you using expressions that showed you had careful and high training. This is not a fit place for you. With your education, your youth and health, you can renew your former life. You must leave this boat to-night when we stop at Cairo, and drop all these associations forever. I am not a rich man, but I can help you to a start on the upward road."

"And he took from his waistcoat pocket fifty dollars in gold and put it into my begrimed hand," said the lecturer. "He said he had spoken to the captain and arranged it all. 'You will transfer to the Louisville steamer we meet at Cairo. Take a cabin's passage. Begin with self-respect. Begin this night a new life. Go to your father and mother and ask their help to keep you in the right way.'

"I told him I had helped end my father's life, and had been afraid to learn of home. 'Find your mother and atone to her. A mother will forgive you and love you.'

"And when I wanted to get his name, that I might some day return him the money, he only said, 'Never mind that, but when you have freed yourself give it to some one needing it as you were—use it to help another.'

"I felt I could, I would stop drinking.

"I did. I left the shameful life behind me when I took the other boat. As the day dawned I turned my face East, and made my way to the old home, where I found my mother. And I did atone to her—all I could—and her last days were in peace and happiness.

"As soon as I could I made my education help me to stand firm, and lead others from going down as I had done. It was slow and hard work for a long time, to work against myself, but I persevered, and I have now secured usefulness and success as a lecturer on temperance.

"For a long time I had not the spare money for travel, and when I had it was too late for me to go and see and thank the man who had come to me in the darkest hour like a vision of light. I had found who he was, and written to him when I found myself reëstablished; and told him I had passed on his blessed fifty dollars to do for another the good it had brought me; but I grieve that I never saw him again. You all know his name, for he was one of our great senators, and his long life was full of usefulness to his country—he was Senator Benton of Missouri.

"I charge you, as he charged me, to value education, to profit by every chance for study and reading. Use all your will to live up to the best—to overcome idleness, for it brings temptation and evil. And love and honor your parents—above all, the mother.

"I always feel," he ended, "when I tell of this part of my life that I repay some of the debt I owe to that man of high character, and pray that it may carry with it some of the influence of his strong will."

When the lecturer ended, Mr. Fountain rose and asked to say a few words. He was a man greatly respected, and his long-established school had made him so trusted and recognized as a good man and good head of a school for boys, that the sons of former scholars were sent to him from all parts of the country.

He thanked the lecturer for the interesting talk and felt it would remain impressed on the minds of his pupils—especially the one who had been listening to a noble action of his grandfather—and he called out one of his young people who came forward blushing, but proud.

And the lecturer, with real feeling, took the hand of the grandson of his friend and said to him, and to all the young men present, some brief, heartfelt words of warning against temptation, and encouragement to hold out the helping hand, and believe in the power of good to triumph over evil—"with the aid of a steadfast will and God's help."

Was not this a precious and delightful fact of family history to come upon? It had been unknown to me—perhaps to all except the unhappy young man and my father himself; for my father was strong and helping because it was his nature to be so, and could not turn away from need in any form. It was a necessity to his large nature to combat evil and lift up its victims.

His own love of study and reading would have quickened his sympathy for a white man working among negro criminals who yet resented an indignity, and used a classic phrase.

His own practice and teaching were all on the side of temperance, and that in a part of our country where public feeling sneered at temperance, and where it was held as want of hospitality not to press upon every one, young and old, wines and "strong waters" from early morn to night.

Something my father saw while he was a very young man—a painful occurrence in a private house—so filled his mind with hatred of this mistaken idea of the beautiful grace of hospitality, that I have heard him tell how, sorrowfully riding homewards and thinking of the scene of shame this had caused, he resolved for his part to drink nothing; he has told us how he stopped his horse and bared his head and there alone among the trees made a vow—to himself—not to touch any wine or "drink" of any kind for five years. And he kept his vow. To the cooler natures of to-day this might seem fantastic; but people were younger of heart in that time, and not ashamed of fine impulses. And with my father this good warm nature never tamed down into calculation where he found the dragon of evil to slay.—*Wide Awake.*

The Still Hour.

TOPIC FOR THE WEEK BEGINNING JANUARY 26, 1890.

BY REV. C. C. HARRAH.

DAILY BIBLE READING NOTES.

(Luke 2: 1-24; Joshua 2-7.)

Sunday, 26; Luke 2:1-24. Verse 4. With no purpose on Mary's part, God's plan that Christ should be born at Bethlehem is accomplished. So we walk blindfolded, and only He that dwells in light knows whither we go. Verse 8, The quiet occupation and the simplicity of these shepherds prepared them to be the first to find their way to Christ. We should not envy the wise men after the flesh, the mighty or the noble, since they are the least likely to come to the Saviour. I. Cor. 1:26. Verse 14, Blessed *army* which comes to celebrate *peace*. Verse 15, Think of and seek to possess, the lovely simplicity, devoutness and faith, of these humble men.

Monday, 27; Josh. 2. Verse 1. While Joshua had the promise of the land (Ch. 1:3), he used every means that a skillful general could think of, that the invasion of Canaan might be successful. A true faith is manifested by an active use of means. Jas. 2:22. Verse 5, Probably she was ignorant, and unconscious of her moral guilt. Because her service was united with faith, it was accepted. Jas. 2:25. Verse 9, The wicked may well tremble, when they consider the certainty that God's plans and kingdom shall triumph. Verse 18, In God there is a refuge, which if all seek, no member of your family will be lost in the day of judgment.

Tuesday, 28; Josh. 3. Verse 3. When God's Word and presence guides the way, we should not hesitate to follow. Verse 5, By prayer and consecration, we should prepare ourselves to enter upon new experiences and duties, and to pass over untrodden ways. Verse 10, Our God is not as a dumb idol, but is a Being of life, power, and activity, to defend and work for His people. Verse 17, We need not fear in view of death; God will see that we pass over to the heavenly Canaan in safety. Ps. 23:4.

Wednesday, 29; Josh. 4. Verse 7, We should keep in memory the important transactions in the providence of God. Times when we have had special help, and dangers from which we have been delivered, should never be forgotten. Verse 9, As this second pile of stones was made in the midst of the Jordan, so our old life of sin is buried with Christ out of sight. Rom. 6:4. Verse 10, If the *haste* of the people was because they blended fear with their faith, then they were like many of us now; if it was because of the alacrity of their obedience, then they were as we all should be.

Thursday, 30; Josh. 5. Verse 1. What the unbelieving thought to be an insurmountable obstacle to the progress of the people of God, disappears in a day. Their hearts "melted," but like so many others, not into faith and penitent submission. Verse 9, In a like manner is the mercy of God shown to us, when, following our repentance and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ, all our sins are pardoned. Verse 10, The national existence of the people was commenced by a solemn act of religious dedication. Verse 14, The angel of the covenant is with God's people, to conduct them into the land of promise.

Friday, 31; Josh. 6. Verse 2, When Jordan was passed, Jericho had to be conquered; but the God who has helped through one difficulty is able to help overcome another. Verse 6, The faith that conquers shows itself by implicit obedience. Heb. 11: 30. Verse 25, The promises of God shall be kept, by the salvation of every one who trusts in Him. Heb. 11: 31.

Saturday, 1; Josh. 7. Verse 1, Achan's genealogy is given probably to show that from a parentage so infamous, the descendants would not be carefully trained in the fear of God. Verse 3, Faith in God gave victory at Jericho, but now over-confidence in self prepares the way for defeat. Verse 25, All Israel was present, because they needed to profit by the example that sin in its citizens affects the nation, and it must be found out and punished.

THE PRAYER MEETING TOPIC.

(*Prayer for Schools and Colleges.* Daniel 1:17.)

God is interested in His own kingdom; and He must be interested in the education of our children, since so much of the work of His kingdom is done by trained minds. The help He gave to Daniel and his three friends, He will, according to their need, give to young people now. Let us pray for the schools and colleges.

1. From the beginning of our nation, the schools and colleges have been objects of the greatest interest to Christians; and they have grown up in an atmosphere of prayer, and they are the product, largely, of Christian efforts and beneficence.

2. The work of teachers is a most responsible one, in which the Christian graces, and convictions of personal responsibility, are constantly needed. Unless God will help them, how can their work be well done. They should have our prayers.

3. The places of greatest influence in the future will be occupied by those who are now in the schools and colleges. We cannot overestimate the importance of thorough, and the right kind of training, for those who are soon to occupy the places of responsibility and power in this country. The tendency to remove all directly religious influences from the public schools is a bad one. Pray and work that this and other evils to the lives of our boys and girls may be arrested.

4. The interest that all should have in the work being done, requires that parents should often visit the schools in the community where their own children attend. Public school teachers should have more encouragement and support from the fathers and mothers, and teachers should take more care to assist the parents in the right training of their children.

The Household.

"WITH WHAT MEASURE YE METE, IT SHALL BE MEASURED TO YOU AGAIN."

BY HARRIET NEWELL SWANWICK.

Look well o'er your life, my brother,
Your road, my sister, review;
In this way, that, or the other,
You'll find these solemn words true.

Has charity marked your dealing
With fallible fellow-men?
Then waves bearing rest and healing
Will flow to your heart again.

Your neighbor has ease and leisure,
No cares pursue, or await;
While you trudge on with full measure
Of burdens, both small and great.

And mayhap a glance of coldness
You catch from that neighbor's face;
A look that rebukes your boldness,
Reminding you of "your place."

You think—"Surely this he owes me,
'A man for a' that' to see;
A proud heart is all he shows me.
I could not so cruel be."

But stop! passed you not another,
More needy, lonely and sad?
Nor cheered by your kindness that brother—
Nor made grieving eyes look glad.

It may be your bitter sorrow
To be misjudged by a few;
Can you from your past not borrow
A leaf you will blush to view?

The pain you gave may be over,
But ah! you cannot forget;
And life is too short to cover
That error you still regret.

Half-blindly we turn life's pages;
Oft fail its best truths to know;
Nor heed the voice of the ages—
"Ye have that which ye bestowed."

MISAPPREHENSIONS OF GOOD PEOPLE.

BY FRANCES E. WILLARD.

I once attended a camp-meeting at Grimsby, Canada, where the Rev. Dr. Tiffany gave a most eloquent temperance sermon, after which, as it was a warm day, he went to the pavilion, and sitting at the head of a long table, had beside his plate a large glass of cold tea. The friends of temperance seated around me, and half way down the table from the doctor, were greatly shocked to see him drinking what they said could be nothing other than London stout. They declared they wished to hear no more utterances from any such man. They were not, perhaps, as much accustomed to cold tea as a drink as we in the states. At any rate I am confident that I rescued my good friend's reputation from a very sorry plight by stating what I believed as to the drink he was imbibing, and afterward proving it true. A similar action not infrequently repeated, caused very erroneous remarks to be circulated in relation to the habits of Henry Ward Beecher, one of the stanchest total abstainers of our time.

I remember going up the Connecticut Valley road to St. Johnsbury, Vt., where I was to speak. I had a little bottle of beef tea of a peculiar kind that looked like sherry. Having eaten almost nothing since morning, I poured out from my bottle a glass of this and drank it, taking the precaution, however, to turn to a gentleman who was seated behind me in the parlor car, and was the only person near me, and saying, giving him my name, that I was to lecture that night in St. Johnsbury, and asking him to notice the label on the little suspicious looking bottle. He replied frankly, "I am glad you told me this, for I certainly thought you were drinking wine."

These incidents are related not without a purpose indeed, but with the intention of cautioning our good workers to guard with all possible care against the slightest appearance of evil, for lynx eyes are upon us, and those who do not wish to think ill, will very readily do so if appearances are against us.

A "CRUSADE DAY" ECHO.

BY REV. O. W. SCOTT, A. M.

There are crises in every nation's history. "Independence Day" recalls the crisis of July 4, 1776—"Memorial Day" serves to put us in lively remembrance of 1861, and the four summers of war that followed.

There are moral crises in the history of nations. Such was that marked by the "Washingtonian movement," but especially that which signalized the "Woman's Crusade," Dec. 23, 1873. Ah! what an awakening! And what an anniversary has just passed! Did I not witness the cheeks of the Band of Hope boys and girls flush with excitement and deepest interest as extracts from the "Crusade" UNION SIGNAL were read, and special reminiscences were given by the "veterans," or by those who had conversed with them? Ah! did they not thankfully tell "how fields were won" in 1873-4?

Out of those grand Crusade experiences have come all the modern aggressive "movements" for the betterment of men in their recovery from the domination of alcoholism.

The "Red Ribbon movement," led by Dr. H. A. Reynolds; the "White Ribbon movement," led by Mrs. Willing, Mrs. Wittenmeyer, and Miss Willard, and the "Blue Ribbon movement," led by Francis Murphy, all of these enterprises to save the fallen and to keep others from falling, grew out of the Crusade of '73.

"Red, White, and Blue!" There they are in the different temperance movements immediately succeeding the Crusade. "Red, White and Blue," the national colors, signifying, as it were, that our Nation's safety is in the annihilation of the American saloon. "God speed the right!" and God speed it right away.

But more than the three "ribbon" movements grew out of the Crusade. All the Reform Club efforts, led by J. K. Osgood, R. T. Booth and others, are legitimate fruits of that sowing—and more than this, the World's W. C. T. U., which includes every nation, oriental and occidental, expanding the American motto to "God and Home and Every Land," is the second great harvest of the Hillsboro seed-sowing.

Wonderful! Who could have prophesied it? No Isaiah or Daniel or Deborah appeared to foretell it—"What hath God wrought!"

From December 23, 1873, to date, America has seen a perpetual temperance revival. Never was the temperance cause such an "impending crisis" as to-day. Forward! the "Red, White and Blue," onward, forward; no faltering, for "right the day shall win."

HELPFUL HINTS.

"There is a fashionable way to leave a carriage," said a lady who conforms to all the fads of fashion. "You must never lean forward getting your head out first. The properly trained woman retains her seat till one foot is above the carriage-step, then, slightly rising, sinks her weight upon it and glides easily and gracefully to the curb.

Sufferers from neuralgia are warned by a medical writer not to drink tea; but to drink freely of coffee into which the juice of a lemon has been squeezed. Neuralgia is said to indicate a low and depressed state of vitality. The best remedy is to build up and fortify the constitution.

It is asserted that corns and bunions can be relieved by painting them three times a day with a mixture of equal parts of sweet-oil and tincture of iodine.

A Swedish cure for insomnia is a napkin, wet in ice-water and slightly wrung, laid over the eyes.

"Breathing," says a writer on health hints, "is the fundamental law of existence. Hence, if the air inhaled be pure or impure it is quite worth while to know. Pure air meeting the blood in the lungs is nature's great plan of life."

Tiled floors should be washed with lukewarm water and soap, applied with a flannel and dried with a soft cloth, and then rubbed over with a little linseed oil on a silk handkerchief, and polished. The oil need not be applied more than once a week; it preserves the bright appearance of the tiles. Its frequent use is the only remedy for tiles that have been neglected and fallen into a bad condition.

To remove spots from marble use a paste of whiting and benzine.

Plush goods, and all articles dyed with aniline colors, faded from exposure to light, may be made to look as good as new by sponging them carefully with chloroform.

The simplest way to fumigate a room is to heat an iron shovel very hot and then pour vinegar upon it, drop by drop. The steam arising from this is a disinfectant. Doors or windows should be opened that it may escape.

Into a solution of gum-arabic, stir plaster of Paris until the mixture assumes the consistency of cream; apply with a brush to the broken edges of china, and join together. In three days the article cannot be broken in the same place.

Bathe a sprain with arnica, diluted with water, and bandage with soft flannel moistened with the same. A sprained wrist thus treated will grow well in a few days.

HINTS ON SERVICE.

BY FRANCES E. TOWNSLEY.

Examples of usefulness are often more helpful than sermons on that subject. I meet a great many Christian ladies who feel anxious to help in the great work of life, but "don't know how."

I am thinking to-day of a few who have found ways and means of service which have proved to them *means of grace.*

Mrs. D., of G——, once had a strong, brave husband and a darling little boy. She says now, "I rested in their love,—selfishly. I thought all God asked of me was to make a happy home for them and myself." One day God took her husband to Himself. The widow's heart yearned as never before over her beautiful boy. "God called me to exert a wider influence for Him," she says, "and I refused. I was wrapped up in my boy, forgetful of the poor little waifs who had no mother,—except a drunken creature; and I forgot in my selfish love and sorrow the homes where grief meets little sympathy, and sunlight and flowers, God's gifts to mourners, were unknown." "'Twas not in cruelty—not in wrath," the merciful One sent for her child in a few months. Since her heart was so smitten, and her hands became so empty, God has enlarged her heart, and filled her empty, yearning hands with service. Children who knew her boy now know and love his mother. The pastor does not longer have to "wish Mrs. D. would do her part to sustain the prayer-meeting." She always does her part now, with a sympathetic voice and tender soul. Societies for truly benevolent purposes no longer languish for lack of Mrs. D's willingness to "serve as committee," or "vote one way or the other." She is ready. God called her three times,—twice by sorrow. Then she heard Him and answered.

Miss Jones is a book-keeper, and earns fifty dollars a month. One-tenth of it is set aside for God, in an especial manner. She always "can give a little." So can any one who does this much for God; and if the Bible means anything, it teaches that Christians have no right to offer God *less* than the Jews were required to, before the daylight of Christianity shone forth on men.

Miss Jones, too, takes two religious papers. After reading, she sends them to a friend who needs them; that friend sends them to a family too poor to subscribe for papers. They read and carry them a few blocks to a widow, who reads and gives them in turn to a reading-room. Old when the reading-room gets them? Yes. But boys there read things very new to them, and learn that when they are able, they, too, must have a paper of their own.

I know young ladies, one of whom is a graduate of Vassar, who gather up papers to put in homes where boys have just been converted, and must have helpful evening pleasures at home to lead and keep them from the vile dens they have known too well.

I have in mind a woman of culture and means who is expected by her well-to-do neighbors to call for their old clothes, boots, papers and books, once every few weeks, to put in her "barrel;" and "Miss P's barrel" people learn to remember, instead of putting away an old hat or bonnet or underskirt or roll of religious papers in the attic.

That's one reason I don't believe in attics. My Aunt Jane's attic had enough old clothing and books and papers laid away in it, yes, and old dishes, too, to make glad many a home for months. Women, if you want something to do, clear out your attics and back closets, bundle up your papers, retrim cheaply the old hats and bonnets bent out of all shape in some old chest, and send them South, or even around the corner of your own street.

LIGHT AND SHADE.

BY F. W. FABER.

There are no shadows where there is no sun;
There is no beauty where there is no shade;
And all things in two lines of glory run,
Darkness and light, ebon and gold inlaid.
God comes among us through the shrouds of air;
And His dim track is like the silvery wake
Left by yon pinnace on the mountain lake,
Fading and reappearing here and there.

The lamps and veils through heaven and earth that move,
Go in and out, as jealous of their light,
Like sailing stars upon a misty night.
Death is the shade of coming life; and Love
Yearns for her dear ones in the holy tomb,
Because bright things are better seen in gloom.

ORGAN OF THE WORLD'S AND NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

EDITORS.
MARY ALLEN WEST,
JULIA A. AMES, ELIZABETH W. ANDREW.

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For presidents of states and superintendents of departments, see Annual Leaflet, which will be sent by Mrs. Buell on application, inclosing a two-cent stamp.

And let the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us: and establish Thou the work of our hands upon us; yea, the work of our hands establish Thou it.—Ps. 90:17.

W. T. P. A. STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The stockholders' meeting of January 15, 16, 1890, will live in our annals as the most interesting and profitable one yet held. While all regretted the absence of one of the original stockholders and directors from the beginning, who has never before missed an annual meeting, Mrs. L. H. Plumb, detained by sickness, we were glad to record that seventeen hundred and ninety-three of our eighteen hundred and eighty shares were represented, personally or by proxy, a much larger proportion than ever before.

One important factor in the profitableness of the meeting was the presence of Miss Elisabeth Tobey, president of Massachusetts, who came with her head and her bag full of Yankee questions. With these she peppered and probed every department of the W. T. P. A; the facts thus elicited made even us old directors more thoroughly acquainted with all the workings of the varied machinery of our publishing business. The fact that she returns to Boston more enthusiastic than ever concerning our work, and confident of rapidly selling all the stock the Board see fit to place at her disposal, speaks volumes for the wisdom and the efficiency of its management.

The report of the business manager, Mr. Hall, shows that the year's receipts have amounted to about $180,000, an increase of about $39,000. The net gains of the year have been very gratifying, in spite of the inevitable loss occasioned by cutting the subscription price in two for new subscribers. This loss has been offset, as we calculated it would be, by increased receipts from advertising, and we commence the year with a circulation of 80,000, which is exceeded by that of only one Protestant religious paper in the country, *The Sunday-School Times.*

Under the new arrangement adopted in July, *The Young Crusader* has paid his own bills in full for the first time in his life, and, we trust, has now reached the stage of permanent self-support. His bright young sister, the *Oak and Ivy Leaf*, has always paid her way, and continues to demonstrate her ability to stand alone. Her change of form is duly appreciated by all, but she has decided not to change her name. Both these papers keep fully up to the high literary standard set for them by their respective editors, Miss Guernsey and Miss Sudduth.

As it is well known that I have been absent from this office since the middle of July, and that the editorial responsibility rests on Miss Ames, assisted by Mrs. Andrew, allow me to say the same thing of THE UNION SIGNAL, which never stood higher in literary excellence than it does to-day.

Der Deustch-Amerikaner is now published semi-monthly, and its editor, Dr. Lampert, devotes his entire time to it. We bespeak for it your heartiest sympathy and support.

During the year, eleven thousand one hundred dollars worth of stock—very nearly all we had for sale—was sold, and twelve thousand, six hundred and thirty-six dollars invested in machinery. We always make it a point to invest as much money in permanent machinery as we receive from sale of stock. By this means our assets are always kept at good figures; they are now $103,000. Of course our liabilities have increased in proportion, but we have plenty to show for them, and this explains the fact, well understood in commercial circles, that the credit of the W. T. P. A. is high—practically unlimited. It meets every financial engagement promptly, and has always an excellent class of assets.

The entire receipts for 1889 from subscription to the various papers were $52,977 as against $41,408 for 1888, showing increased interest in our periodicals. The receipts from other publications during the year were $43,774, an increase of $5,608 over the previous year.

In our jobbing department, as shown by the report of the superintendent of printing, Mr. M. D. Kimball, the receipts from work done for outside parties are about $18,000. As nearly one-fourth the jobs done in this department are for the W. T. P. A., and not included in this estimate, it represents only three-fourths of the work done therein. Neither does this estimate include our regular newspapers and periodicals, nor much of our book work.

We have been successful competitors for some large jobs with several of the largest publishing houses in Boston, New York and Philadelphia. This was notably the case in regard to publishing the "Free Baptist Cyclopædia," the largest job we have ever undertaken. The book is considerably larger than "Glimpses of Fifty Years"; we did all the type-setting and press work and delivered books in less than sixty days after the order was received. As to the way in which the work was done, the editor said that "it was equal to the work on the *Century* Magazine." A few lines from a letter regarding this work may interest you. Rev. G. A. Burgess, one of the editors, writes: "The excellent quality of all the work, which has been promptly and faithfully furnished as contracted, with the very kind and accommodating treatment we have received from your hands, has made the weeks we have worked together, to us, weeks of pleasant acquaintance. I feel sure that the thrift and good taste of your printing house will insure you a large patronage from those who wish to have religious thought set by reverent and obliging hands."

Just here allow me to make a general answer to many letters received from white-ribboners in various parts of the country. They write that they would like to send their printing to the W. T. P. A., but can get it done cheaper at home. We sometimes cannot compete on small jobs with country offices, because of the much greater expense for type-setting and rent in Chicago than in smaller places. We pay thirty-five cents per thousand ems for composition, while offices outside the large cities do not pay over twenty or twenty-five cents, and our increased expense for rent is in even greater proportion. On large jobs our facilities for purchasing paper, buying it often by the car load direct from the manufactory, offsets this increased cost of type-setting and rent and enables us to do the larger jobs cheaper than smaller offices can.

The greatest feat accomplished in the book-making line was Miss Willard's "Glimpses," which was written, printed and nearly 50,000 copies sold within the year. Mr. Kimball boasts, as well he may, of his efficient corps of assistants, especially Mrs. Blodgett, forewoman of the book-room, who has been found equal to almost any emergency. There are seventy-three employes in this department, and in the whole establishment one hundred and twenty-five. The weekly pay-roll, exclusive of salaries of business manager, superintendent of printing, editors and book-keeper is over $900.

Among the new machinery put in this year, is an entire electrotyping outfit which does our own work in this line at a saving of $200 per month over what it cost us when we hired it done. Although the electrotyping department was only established December 1, 1889, we already have orders for several hundred dollars' worth of work from outside parties. We intend to do this work so well that we shall soon have all that we can do in that line.

We are about to attain the height of our ambition in one direction, a webb press that shall print the 100,000 edition we hope soon to have of THE UNION SIGNAL in less than two days. Such a one is now being built for us, and will probably be in working order by May. We are also investigating the Thorne type-setting machine, with a view to purchasing some time in the future, if it proves able to do what is claimed for it.

With the notice for the stockholders' meeting were sent out three questions: Shall we increase the capital stock to $100,000, change the corporate name to W. C. T. U. Publishing House, and extend the charter ninety-nine years? The vote was almost unanimous for extending the charter, 1,639 to thirty-seven. The change in the corporate name was thoroughly discussed, and finally negatived, the only change made being from "Publication" to "Publishing," so that our initials still remain W. T. P. A. The objections were that the change would make our corporate name consist of six words or initials, instead of four as at present, which all feel to be enough, and the fact that we have built up our trade under the present name, and business would probably suffer from a change. The vote on increasing the capital stock resulted in 1,139 votes in favor of increasing it to $75,000, to 712 in favor of increasing it to $100,000. It will therefore be increased to $75,000, and we will have $25,000 for sale. It will probably soon be sold, as applications are coming in rapidly; any one wishing to purchase should apply at once.

After thorough investigation, it was voted to declare a dividend of seven per cent, and to set aside one thousand dollars or more of last year's profits as a sinking fund.

The ballot for directors resulted in the election of the following ladies: Matilda B. Carse, Mrs. L. A. Hagans, Mary Allen West, Frances E. Willard, Mrs. L. H. Plumb, Esther Pugh, Mrs. C. B. Buell, Mrs. Clara Hoffman, Mrs. A. H. Christensen, Mrs. Helen M. Barker, Miss Elisabeth Tobey.

These are all well known to our readers except Mrs. Christensen; we are happy to introduce her as the largest stockholder in the W. T. P. A; a resident of Beaufort, S. C., an enthusiastic white-ribboner and leader of a fine L. T. L. She showed her interest in the Association not only by investing largely in its stock, but by encouraging her Loyal Legion to do likewise. A funny incident occurred in regard to their proxy; last year she explained the matter to the boys and girls, and asked them to decide by ballot who should vote their stock. The girls voted for Miss Willard, but the boys having, as Mrs. Christensen said, formed their opinion of our National President by what the newspapers said of her, would not trust her to vote their stock. Between the times of choosing their proxy last year and this, Miss Willard visited Beaufort, and, as usual, captured the children's hearts. When the time came to choose their proxy this year, Miss Willard was chosen without a dissenting voice.

Miss Willard's election as director was in spite of her protest; and she at once presented her resignation. This was not accepted the first day, but she insisted so strenuously, that on the next day it was accepted, and Mrs. L. D. Carhart, of Iowa, was elected in her place. By the articles of consolidation between OUR UNION and THE SIGNAL, no stock of the W. T. P. A. was to be sold to any one not a regular member of the W. C. T. U. This condition has always been observed, but nothing in the constitution or by-laws expressly enjoined it. A by-law embodying this condition was adopted; also one providing that no stock shall be voted in person or by proxy except by regular members of the W. C. T. U., and that no stock shall be voted which has not appeared on the books of the Association at least thirty days before the stockholders' meeting. A third was adopted, in accordance with the recommendation of the National's Committee on Affiliated Interests, requiring the books of the W. T. P. A. to be examined annually by an expert accountant not connected with the W. T. P. A. A committee consisting of Mrs. Buell, Mrs. Hagans, and Miss Tobey was appointed to investigate the laws of incorporation of other states, and especially of the District of Columbia, to ascertain whether any of them offered more favorable conditions than those of Illinois. This was done in response to the suggestion that now that the W. T. P. A. has become national in its scope, it might be better to have our new charter secured in the District of Columbia.

The secretary was instructed to prepare an envelope-sized leaflet containing the constitution and by-laws of the W. T. P. A., and such other facts concerning it as should be known by stockholders, or persons proposing to purchase stock.

The Board of Directors convened immediately after the adjournment of the stockholders' meeting, and spent another day in consultation and planning for the work of the new year. When the three hard days' work was done, we separated, all feeling renewed confidence in the bright future opening before the W. T. P. A. and new consecration to the work of sending out, through it, "leaves that shall be for the healing, not the hurt, of the nation."

M. A. W.

DO SOMETHING.

"It damages a soul to arouse in it a religious emotion, and not give it a chance to express that emotion in self-sacrifice." So say the wise kindergartners, and so say we of our temperance work.

Sentimental degeneracy, the sure outcome of unused emotion, is as fatal to the morals of our army as home-sickness among soldiers. Trying to puzzle a furloughed brother with a big word, we asked, "What do you cavalry boys do when you have an attack of nostalgia?" "Jump upon our horses and chase the greybacks," was the quick reply.

If a union is in a decline, the best remedy is to do something. If it has members that are too "busy" to spend an afternoon a week in its meetings, plan something practical, and give every one a part, letting the "busiest" lead. If it has on its roll one or more "peculiar" ones who "shy" at every little thing, taking a tangential dash this way or that, and imperiling the safety of the concern by their erratic movements, treat them as farmers do partly broken colts that are forever frisking their nimble heels over the traces. Holding a strong, steady

rein, they give the mettlesome creature the lash, so that they will have enough to do to take up and put down their feet, without thinking out any more mischief.

What shall you do, and how? The answer to that question must be solved, like fruit from a vine. As the children say, "You must think it out yourself." A few hints may be suggestive.

1. Study.—Our work is many-sided. It is like a "plantation store" in the South. There is something for everybody. But there is one thing to which your union is specially adapted, one line in which the largest number will be most deeply interested. While in a general way you make yourselves familiar with all our departments, fix upon one that suits best your town and your workers, and settle upon that as the one to push. That you may do this wisely, you must

2. Pray.—Origen says "Begin and end all things in prayer." If our unions are not *Christian*, they are nothing, and Christians must pray without ceasing. As railroad men have it, we must "run by telegram." The night is dreary. Thousands are perishing beside the road-bed, hurt to death in wrecks. Trains rush by in the darkness. Now and then a "wildcat" claims the right of way. Our only safety is to run into the office at every station and get our orders. If the great dispatcher of trains tells us to go on, the road is clear, we must be sure and make good time. We may not dally by the way.

3. Watch.—An old sea captain tells us that the greatest danger on the ocean is from collisions. We lie down in our berth and go to sleep while the ship plows on through darkness and storm, for we know that out on the bow, beyond the rope that keeps everybody but the officers from coming within twenty-five feet of him, paces the watch with his eyes turned toward all forward points of the compass. You may have to tack from your direct course, so you must watch as well as pray.

4. Persevere.—When God calls a woman to temperance work, it is like a call to the ministry; He does not take it back. When you are on a steamer bound for Liverpool, you cannot get out at a way station and go back home. No matter about the discomfort or danger, you must go on. It is the "faithful unto death" who receive the crown of life.

5. Believe the saloons in your town are like a mountain of iniquity. "Faith as a grain of mustard seed" will remove them. God has trusted you with a place in His rescue crew. Let the waves put their great shoulders under your life boat; let the brine drench you; stay where He puts you as long as you can hold an oar; it is His work to keep the craft right side up, and He "never faints nor is weary." He is rich; so you can have all the money you can use for His glory, "just for the asking." George Muller said, "All I need to know is, does God want this work done? now? by me? All the rest is sure."

Let each union find its special work among soldiers, sailors, railroad people, the fallen, the mothers, the children; whatever it is, let its members study, pray, watch, persevere, believe, and victory is sure. When a Spartan mother gave her son his father's sword, he complained that it was too short. "Then add a step to it," was her reply. If we seem about to fail, let us add a "step" to our energy and faith.

THE NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

The General Officers of the National W. C. T. U. send greeting to the non-seceding white-ribboners of Iowa W. C. T. U., inviting all who are with the National in its policy of "No sectarianism in religion, no sectionalism in politics, no sex in citizenship, but each and all of us for prohibition by constitutional amendments, national and state," to hold meetings locally and pass resolutions to this effect.

Those local unions *already organized*, in which a majority stand with the National W. C. T. U., should simply declare this fact, and go on with their work as heretofore, waiting for the organization of the Iowa W. C. T. U., auxiliary to the National W. C. T. U.

We earnestly call the attention of all local and county W. C. T. U's throughout the nation to the fact that when any officers or members secede from our organization, such members *have gone out*, and such officers *have left their positions vacant*. The W. C. T. U. remains intact, if it has but one white-ribboner left, therefore *do not organize that which is organized already*, but let those who go out do the organizing, and let those who remain elect officers and go on with their work as usual. These local auxiliaries should be named, as always, "Woman's Christian Temperance Unions." Report all such organizations promptly to the proper state officials and to the National Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. C. B. Buell, 161 La Salle St., Chicago, and to THE UNION SIGNAL, Chicago, the official organ of the National W. C. T. U.

In response to many inquiries, it should be noted:

1. That the constitution of the National W. C. T. U. has never contained the words "non-partisan" and "non-sectarian," hence these words have never been expunged therefrom.

2. That the National W. C. T. U. has always been organically *non-partisan* because it has never made the slightest partisan requirement of any state auxiliary or of any local union. The National W. C. T. U. was unwilling to put the limitations and restrictions upon its membership which the Iowa W. C. T. U. imposes, but preferred to leave every society free to express its opinions as to methods of securing prohibition according to its judgment.

3. That loyalty to the National W. C. T. U. does not mean that white-ribboners must indorse the Prohibition party. In Iowa, where Republicans have declared for the "full and complete enforcement" of the Prohibitory law, this would be clearly inconsistent. In Iowa, Dakota, and Kansas the W. C. T. U. lends its influence to the Republican party, because that party is loyal to prohibition, and the policy of the National W. C. T. U. has always been to *stand by the party that stands by the home.*

FRANCES E. WILLARD, *Nat. Prest.*
CAROLINE B. BUELL, *Cor. Sec.*
MARY A. WOODBRIDGE, *Rec. Sec.*
L. M. N. STEVENS, *Asst. Rec. Sec.*
ESTHER PUGH, *Treas.*

PARTISAN VERSUS NON-PARTISANSHIP.

As the political press is now trying to make out that Miss Willard is in her expressions self-contradictory concerning the words "partisan" and "non-partisan," we quote what she said on that subject in her last annual address, also in the debate at Chicago:

We object to the misleading prefix or affix "non-partisan" by means of which the dissenting minority seeks to attach to us the stigma of "partisan." We have always been willing to call ourselves "partisan" until that term has been construed to mean that we were *shut up to the recognition of a single political organization*, and such a definition we will not accept. We have the partisanship that in Illinois makes us lend our influence to the Prohibition party; in South Dakota to the Republican, and nationally to the Prohibition party. But so far as being pledged, everlastingly, to any one political organization is concerned, we are "strictly non-partisan." As has been said a thousand times, we have never added to the tests of membership in the National W. C. T. U., which were, at the beginning, total abstinence and the payment of constitutional dues. Nor has any state added to these tests save Iowa, which has so narrowed the broad basis of the National W. C. T. U. that a woman who sympathizes with the Prohibition party is practically disfellowshiped, while in this convention are Republicans and Democrats, Prohibitionists and Union Labor party members, united in our forty departments of work, and only disagreeing as to the political method by which the liquor system shall be outlawed. For several years it has been our custom to adopt a resolution in the National W. C. T. U. Convention, and in most of the states, to the effect that our good word, good will, and prayers (inasmuch as we have neither money nor votes to give,) shall be with the party that puts forward prohibition as its primary issue, and since the Prohibition party is, in most of the states, and nationally, the only one that does this, we have for five years included its name in our resolutions. But we would just as readily include that of the Republican, Democratic or any other party that would make a declaration similar to this, which all our acts and words as a society have for so many years declared, namely, that *the saloon must go.*

In the debate at Chicago, Miss Willard said:

Since the president is called in question in the minority report as to her utterances, the expression being, "Inasmuch as the President in her annual address to this body declares this organization non-partisan," I will ask Mrs. Forbes to take the chair that I may speak. It might be suitable for me to say that in looking over the dictionary we find the definition of words changed, as the word "to let," as used in the New Testament, once meant "to hinder." In the definitions of current words certain interpretations put upon them cause them to assume to us a different light and shade, and for that reason it is that we are in a sort of mixed condition about partisan and non-partisan. My opinion is that we are a non-partisan society. But non-partisan, as held by the majority, does not imply that you cannot speak your good word, and show what side you are on in your resolutions adopted annually by the convention, towards such a party in state or nation as stands for, and crystallizes your principles. The other view is that those who represent the majority in this convention often say we are partisan. *We are*, when we set ourselves over against the definition of non-partisan that our sisters in some states give. They think that non-partisan means that you cannot pass any such resolution. That throws us into a kind of see-saw about it. As Mrs. Lathrap has said, while non-partisan in our organic law, while non-partisan in our department work, if the majority present in the National Convention desire to express their sympathy with a political party, they have a perfect right to do so, and yet the society as a society is non-partisan.

WHAT an age is this in which we live! Even princes must be philanthropic or they are looked down upon. It is in the air; it is the correct thing; it is good form; it is the popular fad. Good will to men has become fashionable. Now while this is not the highest motive it is better to have loving kindness a matter of etiquette than not to have it at all, for it mellows one's nature, and lifts him up to higher things. To have it said of a lady that she lives for herself, is to make her unpopular. This was not so a generation back.

The Watch-Tower.

Inasmuch as there has been ample criticism whenever the National Minutes were not out promptly, it would be most ungracious not to express thankfulness that this year they were out eight weeks after the convention. Every white-ribboner should send fifteen cents to Mrs. Buell for a copy.

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A nugget of gold, such as the following from Madame Willard's lips should be preserved: "Religion, if you have it, is not easily lost. It is the well-worn channel of thought and action,

"'Time but the impression deeper makes,
As streams their channels wear.'"

***

The Calendar for 1890, issued by Mrs. H. J. Bailey in the interests of her department of peace and arbitration, is taken from original designs made by her private secretary, Mrs. Harry Wood. Mrs. Bailey thus sends her good wishes in cordial greetings to the sisters of the W. C. T. U. and many workers in the Master's vineyard for the uplifting of humanity.

***

A young American lady, Miss Rilla Norton, of Paris, a cousin of Miss Willard, and a thinker sure to be heard from later on, puts the following sentence in a private letter, without a thought of its being given to the public, but it is a remarkable utterance for one young, ardent and untried: "Albert DeMusset, a modern French poet, has said in very beautiful lines, that nothing makes us so great as a great sorrow. Against this view, however, I hold that stronger still is the power over us of a great cause, because it takes us vastly more out of ourselves, and whatever does this, lifts us up, and allies us to the highest forces of the universe."

***

A plan to secure a permanent home for Sorosis, the leading woman's club of New York City as well as of the United States, has taken material form. A joint stock company is to be incorporated which shall issue stock to the amount of 750 shares at $100 each. A monthly collection of eight per cent per share shall be made, and this amount is to be placed in a Trust Company where it will draw interest. The house to be built, or purchased, is to be large enough to furnish a home for the club and provide apartments for offices, thus insuring sufficient rentals to defray the expenses of the building and pay a dividend to the stockholders. Such business enterprises among women are indicative of "better times"—for men as well as for women.

***

Apropos of the above, comes the announcement of a new venture in the line of openings for women's work and advancement, that of "Diana Park," a summer and winter resort, forty-three miles from Denver, Col. This beautiful park, which is owned and managed entirely by women, is situated amid the grand sceneries of the Rockies, 6,000 feet above the sea level, on the direct carriage road from Denver to Colorado Springs, and is said to be a real paradise for children. The capital stock is $20,000 in shares at ten dollars each. All stockholders are entitled to purchase property for their own use at ten per cent discount. Correspondence is solicited by Mrs. Olive Wright, corresponding secretary and general agent, 1650 California street, Denver, Col.

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Tact is a sense of contact with those about us. It is to have one's feelers out. It is the possession of spiritual antennæ and tentacula. It is the difference between coarseness and refinement, success and failure, spirituality and materiality. It implies a vivid nervous system, not only of the body, but of the soul. Let us not say that a Christian is politic, let us rather say that he is tactful, and remember that tact is simply, as before suggested, a sense of contact. A power to conceive otherhood, as well as selfhood; it is a power that closely allies us with God, and is better than genius, money or fame. It depends largely on cultivation, even as the finger-ends of the blind become, by careful education, so sensitive that they can trace the raised letters of a page. If I could give but one word of advice to young people, I would say, "ask God for tact."

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Miss Charlotte A. Gray, one of our World's organizers, sends a cheery message from Christiania, Norway, of the progress of the work in that far Northern land. Under date of December 21, Miss Gray writes: "You will be glad to learn that I can now give an address in the Norwegian language, quite independently of either paper or interpreter. Of course I am a long way from perfection, but it is so nice to feel free enough to express my thoughts, and reach people's hearts by the voice and eye together." Slowly but surely is the W. C. T. U. capturing every tongue and planting the banner of gospel temperance in every land. Peace be to those who thus herald the message!

ON DUTY.

WORLD'S W. C. T. U.

Founded 1883.

Motto.—For God and Home and Every Land. Object: To unify the methods of woman's temperance work the world over, and to circulate a petition for the prohibition of the traffic in alcoholic drinks and opium, and other social reforms.

All members wear a little knot of white ribbon, and remember the noon hour of prayer for all temperance work and workers, and for the coming of Christ's kingdom.

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NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

PLEDGE.

"I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt Liquors, including Wine and Cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union the sum of ———; and the receipt of the treasurer thereof shall be a sufficient discharge of my executors for the same.

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News from the Field.

COLORADO.

GOOD WORK ACCOMPLISHED.

Colorado temperance work is moving along on its various lines. Sunday closing is receiving attention in several counties, and the state and county authorities are becoming interested in the enforcement of state laws.

Two prohibition papers are now circulated in the state, the *Agitator*, published in Pueblo, and the *Challenge* again revived in Denver.

At the state convention, the envelope system was adopted as a financial plan purposing to hold a public meeting in November of each year, when free-will offerings are to be solicited by use of the envelope. The La Veta union was the first to respond with an offering.

The plan of work of the La Veta union for the coming year includes gospel meetings and mothers' meetings once a month, Bible readings, ten copies of THE UNION SIGNAL, to be sent to homes where needed, and two dollars per month to the Cottage Home.

Miss M. D. Wilson conducted a "Carnival of Nations" at La Veta that was a success in every way. Miss Wilson has also been doing good work in Del Norte and Durango. A juvenile organization was formed at Durango with eighty signers.

Mrs. H. H. Beach, our state evangelist, has returned from her sojourn in the East since the National Convention, and begins her work in El Paso county in January. The following is a clipping from a Washington paper:

"The festivities of the season at the Fredonia were inaugurated by a reception given by Doctor and Mrs. LaFetra in honor of six prominent women, Mrs. Bittenbender, of Nebraska; Mrs. H. H. Beach, of Colorado; Mrs. J. A. Pickler, of South Dakota; Mrs. S. E. Cameron, of California, and Mrs. J. C. Bateham, of Ohio. All these ladies are actively interested in W. C. T. U. affairs and are prominent members of that organization."

Colorado City union is one of the most active in the state. The building being erected by the society is nearing completion, and is occupied, in part at least, at the beginning of the new year.

This union has already expended $3,000 on the lot and building, and though carrying a debt, the arrangement of the building is such as to bring in an income that it is hoped will meet current expenses, if not more, by renting of the two halls, one upstairs and one down, to religious and reform organizations. Professor Bixlor gave the cantata of "Queen Esther" under the auspices of this union, resulting in giving sixty dollars net to the local union and the same to the southern district.

Colorado City also sends two dollars per month to the Cottage Home. The reorganization of the Y's is contemplated in the near future.

The Pueblo union (the oldest) gives an encouraging report of its work. Their Sunday-school numbers eighty-five. A Loyal Temperance Legion is about to be organized, and the Y. W. C. T. U. has adopted a Chautauqua course of reading. Services are held in the jail every Sunday, and books, papers and literature are distributed.

The city mission of Denver Central union, by the request of several young men, gives Thursday evening of each week to Bible study.

The Fortnightly and Monday Clubs gathered $55 more than was needed to entertain the Woman's Congress, and turned this sum over to the Day Nursery, which most heartily appreciated the gift.

Of the meeting of the Associated Charities held in the Tabor Opera House in Denver, it would be hard to give a satisfactory report. The Denver *News* designated the audience as "huge and demonstrative," and further says.

"As a trumpet-blast of charity it was a most triumphant success. It encored the $20,000 raised immediately after last year's rather tepid meeting, and insured the 'cashing in' of $40,000 by the committees, whose name is legion and who will appear by every counter and fireside. The fact of the interested presence of every circle, legal, trades, business, ecclesiastical and leisurely, was sufficient guarantee for the wholeness of the outpouring. A stage which held in peaceful communion Judge Decker, Colonel Archie Fisk, J. D. Cornforth, Father Carr, W. D. Brodhead, Rabbi Friedmann, Judge Belford, Charles Thomas, R. O. Gildersleeve, Hermann Strauss, Dr. Denison and Father McDevitt was certainly cosmopolitan, international, interpolitical, catholic and unbiased enough to fitly represent a great city of 150,000 inhabitants. Through the three hours and a half the audience yawned no obtrusive yawn. Orchestra, parquette, family circle, balcony and gallery teemed with the live humanity full of charity and pity. Speaker succeeded speaker, and was greeted with hearty cheers."

The *News* was not sparing of space in reporting th different lines of charity work, giving nearly nine columns to the different reports. Mrs. Leonard of the city mission gave a paper on "Preventive Work in its Relation to Charity," and Mrs. E. C. Benton, our state recording secretary, gave a full report of the Day Nursery and Kitchen Garden, also the Boys' and Girls' Home. The last is not a founded institution, but a temporary home for boys and girls, where those who need to be taken care of may be kept and trained until they can be placed in suitable homes. Chief of Police Farley states that three hundred boy tramps pass and re-pass through Denver annually.

In 1887 there were 694 minors arrested, and in 1888 the arrests of the same class numbered 668.

The names of eighty deserted wives have come before the Ladies' Relief Society during the past year. Surely there is a crying need for White Cross and social purity work in this western country. Are we so near the border land of Mormonism that we are to be swallowed up by that public sentiment that leaves wives and children without protection? Alas! alas! for the results of evil associations.

The Denver Central union distributed literature at the State Teachers' Association, and were cordially welcomed. Miss Adelaide Sherman, National superintendent of railroad mission work, gave an account of her work in Salida before the same union, and Mrs. Beach of her trip through the East, and of her work there. In Brooklyn she addressed five gospel meetings. While in Washington she took a lunch at the "Shoreham" and *read* the wine list herself. With this week of prayer Mrs. Beach begins her work in Colorado City, assisting Rev. Mr. Harrington of the M. E. Church in revival services.

E. W. CHAMBERS,
Union Signal Reporter.

OREGON.

NEWS AND NOTES.

Several years ago Miss Narcissa White went with us to speak and organize on Yaquina Bay. We hurried her on from our newly running cars to the little bay steamer, and there gave her first lecture to an interested sea-board audience. Next morning we took her up to a high bluff, overlooking the ocean with dreamy head-lands stretching out on either side, backed by scanty firs and a rich evergreen vegetation cropping out of a dry, sandy soil. "I might fancy myself at Newport," she presently said, "only a few years ago." "Why, you are at Newport," was the answer. "And did I lecture at a place I did not even know the name of?" Well, this Pacific slope Newport with its configuration of coast so like the Atlantic Newport, has been growing up since. Scores of cottages are dotted about on the high bluff, and hundreds of tents are pitched in the warm summer time amid the protecting evergreen, where cool breezes always blow. This infant summer resort was the scene of our first Benton

county convention, called by the president, who takes turn with her husband (a Methodist minister) in two pulpits. Mrs. Spangler took advantage of the presence of several W. C. T. U. summer visitors from other counties, that they might help out the first experience for Benton county. She had some disappointments, for one was sick and another was too much recreating to appear. Mrs. Jennie Leet, who worked for some time with Mrs. L. A. P. White, our Oregon pioneer, welcomed us, and Miss Hansee, dean of the Woman's College of the Willamette University, responded heartily. We had some useful little papers read, and interested question and answer following suit, for the Newport union is new and eager to learn.

Mrs. Spangler is a sympathetic and enlightened leader, having been tutored in successful Iowa; and while she was working up her convention, writing much and pacing much up and down the sand cliffs, she kept camp for her husband and friends who with their hands were building the new Methodist church. She cared for her little children, and actually found time to initiate them in the art of fishing.

Thus far had I proceeded with our Oregon jottings, in the late summer, when a tedious attack of fever shut me off from the use of my pen for a long time, and now at the beginning of the new year, what I tell will have to be recollections of what others have told to me. In August, many of our unions worked heartily for Senator Blair's "Sunday Rest Bill." They were incited to this by the inspiring presence of Mr and Mrs. Wilbur F. Crafts. They gave Oregon nearly a week and did great good wherever they went. About the same time Mrs. Emma Pow Smith had been reviving and establishing some of the unions east of the mountains with very good effect.

Indeed, our state has been rich in such visitors as do us good. I cannot say I did not see Miss Henrietta Moore and Miss Mary Allen West, for they kindly visited me in my room, but I missed their public work. Although laboring so indefatigably in the interim, the work sits lightly on Miss Moore. She looks as fresh and young and vigorous as at the time of the John St. John campaign, when she paid her former visit to our coast. Then many unions were afraid to invite her because of her Third party proclivities; but now she was eagerly sought for wherever she could go.

The glimpses that she dares to give now of her own family history, which would have been too harrowing before Time, the great healer, had stepped between, are full of pathos. They touch sympathetic chords in many hearts, for many have suffered like bitterness.

Following close on Miss Moore, came Mary Allen West, whose work was more within the inner precincts than with the outer public. Miss West's Schools of Methods were prized by all who attended them. They tell me that her aptitude for drawing the members out is wonderful, and is not "drawing out" just what education is?

In the meantime, our self-sacrificing and devoted state president had spent all our beautiful summer months in traveling to the most remote points, to wake up interest in the W. C. T. U., to organize when practicable, or at least to have a Loyal Temperance Legion established, trusting that it may break up ground gradually for future developments. She visited and reawakened old and feeble unions, paving the way for Miss West, that her Schools of Methods might be as successful as they deserve to be These were held wherever possible, in connection with county conventions.

Down on our southern coast, the journeys were chiefly by steamboat. At one place Mrs. Riggs says, "We took the stage for a ride of twenty-two miles right along the ocean beach, the waves frequently washing the wheels. In one instance a large wave, with its strong under-current caught the hind wheels, carrying them around several feet, but allowing us to escape before its successor broke in upon us." On the "Forks of Coos River," these trips had often to be made by moonlight; our state president was rewarded for such broken rest by finding the women of this "river community" so well prepared in heart already that it was easy to lead them on into organization. She adds, "Their difficult mode of travel by their small skiffs, which they enter as fearlessly by night as well as day, surely means that something is going to be done, and that they are impelled by no ordinary courage." At the Oakland convention, Douglas county, Mrs. Henrietta Skelton, so well known in Oregon, appeared for the rescue, the ladies being much discouraged at being unable to have Mrs. E. G. Greene with them, as promised.

In the eastern part of the state, Baker and Umatilla counties held profitable and wide-awake conventions, animated by the presence of Miss West.

L. A. Nash, *Union Signal Reporter.*

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union held its quarterly meeting on Wednesday, January 8, at the Vermont Avenue Christian Church. Mrs LaFetra presided and conducted the devotional exercises, after which she read extracts from the birthday greeting of Miss Willard.

Addresses were made by Mrs. Cameron, of California, Mrs Boring, of Kentucky, and Mrs. Beckler, of Alexandria, Va.

A resolution of thanks was adopted to be sent to the Kentucky legislature for its action in regard to the use of cigarettes Greetings were directed to be sent to the ladies of the Annapolis, Md., W. C. T. U., who are carrying on a much needed work there.

Reports were presented from the departments of evangelistic work, literature and prison work, showing that the heads of these fields of labor had not been idle.

A paper on the use of unfermented wines in churches was read by Mrs Latimore, and the suggestion was made that ladies continue their efforts to secure the use of unfermented wine in those churches that still used intoxicating wines.

The report of the treasurer showed that $406.69 had been received during the quarter, and $351.45 had been expended, leaving a balance of $55.24 in the treasury.

At half past twelve the ladies took a recess, when lunch was served in the Sunday-school room.

At the afternoon session, Mrs. B. R. Catlin, superintendent of Sabbath observance, made a report in which she showed how powerless the people of the District of Columbia were to preserve a proper regard for the Sabbath; that there were absolutely no adequate laws to secure a proper observance of the day. She stated that last October she wrote to the commissioners, asking, in behalf of the W. C. T. U., that the time for the completion of the street railway of Seventh street be extended, so that the workmen need not be forced to work on Sunday. The commissioners replied that they had no authority to interfere, and that there was no law in the District to be enforced against ordinary work here on the Sabbath.

It was stated that for the passage of a Sunday Rest Bill, the union has a petition signed by 158,199 persons, and that President Harrison favors the passage of the bill.

Ida Hinman, *Union Signal Reporter.*

RHODE ISLAND.

THANK OFFERING DAY.

"In all thy ways acknowledge Him, and He shall direct thy paths."

It seems fitting at this season, when every one is looking back over the year that is gone, and forward into the new year, that one day be set apart by our unions in which they shall join in thanksgiving to God for His loving kindness and tender mercies; and with renewed consecration ask His guidance for the coming days. So, according to our custom, we came together.

The meeting was held on the third of January in the chapel of Beneficent Church, Providence. On that day the skies were of deepest blue and the sun shone down in blessing. Our hearts were lifted and our faith renewed. The clouds have gathered dark and threatening at times during the year, but on such a day it is easy to believe that "the blue of heaven is larger than the cloud." God's love is over all, and by ways we cannot always understand, He is leading us on toward the ultimate victory of righteousness.

An interesting feature of the morning session was a chalk talk conducted by Miss E. A. Lawson, who is entering with zeal upon her work as superintendent of scientific temperance instruction in the schools. Her subject was "The House We Live In," and adapting herself to the occasion, she taught by Scripture selections assigned to different ones in the audience, the evil effect of alcohol on the body; the fact that temperance makes the body pure, as religion purifies the soul; and the commandments of God's Word regarding these temples of the Holy Spirit.

The corresponding secretary's report was full of encouragement, showing unabated zeal throughout the unions. Two items may be mentioned as suggestions. A W. C. T. U. meeting in Cumberland was held in a school room by invitation of the teacher, the time after recess being given to them. A chalk talk, by the superintendent of this department, was followed by songs and an exercise from the children. Cards to form a recitation exercise for the next visit were then given out. In North Scituate they hold an open meeting every Saturday evening, at which subjects related to the liquor traffic are freely discussed, each speech being limited to five minutes. Labor reform and immigration as bearing upon the question, are popular themes.

The Thank Offering exercise was conducted, in the enforced absence of Mrs. A. M. Paine, by Mrs. G. F. Martin. It consisted of a responsive service interspersed with singing, after which the offerings of the different unions were presented. The amounts of money were read and the Scripture texts recited. These mottoes were helpful and inspiring, and showed that the true spirit of giving was back of the gift.

Various small camp-fires were lighted by the local unions on December 23, but the state officers thought it well to combine that exercise with the "Thank Offering," so in the afternoon we gathered around to hear the thrilling tales of the early days of the Crusade movement, and how one man with a live coal from God's altar, had set fire to so many hearts all over our land.

Our president opened with a personal reminiscence of work in New Hampshire. A few extracts from a paper by Mrs. E. B. Chace, a pioneer in many reforms, were read, with connecting remarks by Mrs. D Babcock. One of the first movements in the Crusade direction was made at Valley Falls, R. I., in March, 1865, as the result of a lecture by Dio Lewis. Twenty-five women started out and visited every saloon in the place with their appeals. But the keepers said, "We have our licenses; and after all, we are doing no worse than your grocerymen who are selling cider to your boys." The women, shocked and surprised, went immediately to the stores, where they were met with the assertion, "We only keep cider because you require us to do so. It goes into nearly every one of your homes to be used in mince pies." Humbled and convicted, the women went home and signed a pledge that henceforth no alcoholic drink should be used by them as a beverage or in the preparation of food. The next step was to visit the town councils, and this was done repeatedly and persistently, until, as a result of their labors, no licenses were granted in Cumberland or Smithfield for many years.

Miss E. P. Nichols then gave an account of the awakening in Brooklyn. The movement was similar to that in other places, but the pledge taken by them was in advance of that adopted by some of our white-ribboners today. They promised not to patronize any place where liquors were sold. Is not this the only true position for every one of us?

Rev. G. S. Weaver, D. D., who was a resident of Ohio when the first band of women rose from their knees to carry God's message to the saloons in Hillsboro, told how the fire caught and spread in every village, town and city, until it was evident to all, even to those who had doubted the existence of God, that a Divine power was back of it, that it was in truth an outpouring of the Holy Spirit.

One thought running through all the accounts of this wonderful era, with its grand results, was that the first victory gained was over self. Hours, and often days, were spent by these timid women upon their knees before they gained the strength of entire self-surrender, which alone could fit them for the work. And the closing thought was that God is just as ready to bless to-day as He was then, if we do our part.

A well rendered recitation by Miss Phillips, of Phenix, proved her right to the Demorest prize medal which she wore, and gave promise of good results from the contests which will be held throughout the state under W. C. T. U. auspices.

A few more helpful thoughts were given, J. G. Whittier's poem, "The Mantle of St. John De Matha" was read, with its recurring motto, "God's errands never fail," and the meeting closed with a prayer for God's benediction on the coming year.

"God of the Old and New!
Give us the vision true,
The heart of fire;
Strong hands to work for God,
Swift feet with mercy shod,
Treading the path He trod,
Souls to inspire."

CURRENT EVENTS.

The Free Baptists, with whom our president, Mrs. E. S. Burlingame, is connected, have recognized the gospel work which she has been doing so faithfully, by cordially granting her a license to preach.

Mr. W. H. Luther, one of the license commissioners of Providence, has just resigned. Although the papers give as the reason, "press of business," his friends are aware that he has become utterly dissatisfied with the dodges resorted to, and the inability to enforce the prohibitory provisions of the license law.

Miriam Earle, *Union Signal Reporter.*

TEXAS.

RAYS FROM THE LONE STAR STATE.

The last two months of the old year are shining with hopeful facts for the Texas sisters. We had a larger representation at the National Convention than ever before. Mrs. Lou M. Young and Mrs. Lillie B. Hathaway, of Denison, Mrs. A. P. Boyd, of Paris, and Mrs. D. M. Prendergast, of Mexia, were our delegates. Through the *Atlanta Constitution* and other prohibition papers, correct reports of the convention were very largely circulated among our people. The Canadian W. C. T. U. has twelve members and nine departments of work. The economic class, connected with this union, meets every week for study in the parlor of the Fay Hotel. The Constitution of the United States, and Bellamy's "Looking Backward," are their present topics of study. F. E. Miller, district attorney, is president of this class, and Mrs. L. M. McKnight is vice-president.

The Greenville Y. W. C. T. U. gave a delightful conversation party in November.

The Mobeetie W. C. T. U. in the same month gave a most popular and profitable sociable.

Mrs S. J. Sweeney, of the Dallas union, with her daughters, sustained the name of our white-ribbon host by keeping "Rest Cottage" for us at the Dallas Fair. Their Band of Hope held memorial services in memory of two departed members.

At Celeste, Hunt county, we have a circle of young ladies who manage a Band of Hope so that it is the pride of the entire community; Mrs. Eula Hunter is its president. Her assistants are, Miss Kate Henslee, Laura Lewis, Annie Carter, Lou V. Hoard, and Miss May England.

The Austin W. C. T. U. elected Mrs. M. E. Reddick president, Mrs. Jennie Dixon, secretary, and Mrs. E. O. McIntyre, treasurer. One of its most faithful members is Mrs H. H. Bowman, formerly of Nevada, Mo. On New Year's eve they gave the state organizer a reception. Although it was a rainy evening there was a good attendance. O. H. Cooper, state superintendent of public schools, and his charming wife were present. Dr. Fanny Leake, formerly of Chicago, gave some entertaining recitations. She is superintendent of prison work, and has also secured a club of ten for The Union Signal. Mrs. Clardy gave an address on Sunday afternoon in the Tenth Street Methodist Church. Her subject was "Kings and Priests on the Earth."

Mrs. R. T. Barber, of San Marcos, is sending out in all directions her circulars concerning work among railroad employes.

The Corsicana W. C. T. U. has met with a severe loss in the death of Mrs. Mary C. Yeates, their superintendent of flower mission. Her Christian virtues are a pleasant memory to our sisterhood and to her husband and family.

The Wortham union is sustaining a Band of Hope. Mrs. Amanda Mallard is president, and Mrs. Lucy Lee organist. Ten new subscribers to The Union Signal have been secured there.

The W. C. T. U. of Mexia was organized early in November. Mrs. Judge Prendergast is president, Mrs. J. L. Smith is vice-president, Mrs. Ruby Yelverton is corresponding secretary, Mrs. M. L. Kennedy, recording secretary, and Mrs. Charles Harris, treasurer. The citizens of Mexia are justly proud of their public school, under charge of Professor Couzens. I had the privilege of addressing the higher grades upon "Health, Business, Citizenship and Pure Pleasures," as the chief aims of a practical education.

At Groesbeck, I enjoyed the hospitality of Mrs. Fanny Barklay. My parlor meetings were held with Mrs. R. M. Love. Rev. W. S. James, the noted evangelist, was conducting revival services and commanding the respect of the community I had a large audience, and most attentive hearing at the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Professor Overly has charge of the public school, which I had the privilege of addressing.

At Kossé I was sheltered under the roof of Mrs. Alex. Proctor. I addressed their public school, which is in charge of Professor Munroe. I also gave two addresses at night in the Methodist Church. My parlor meetings were conducted at Mrs. Proctor's. The new W. C. T. U. elected the following officers: President, Mrs. W. C. Blalock; corresponding secretary, Miss Maud Elzey; recording secretary, Miss May Proctor; treasurer, Mrs. A. J. Anderson. There was formerly a very active Band of Hope here and a circle of young ladies who did good work during the amendment campaign.

At Bremond I found a hearty welcome at Mrs. Custer's pleasant home. I spoke on two nights at the college, by the courtesy of Professor Wolfe. For two nights I gave my addresses at Mr. Robert Bates' vacant store, which was furnished with chairs and lights for the occasion. My parior meetings were held at Mrs. Custer's.

A few miles on the railroad the brakeman shouts Calvert, and I find myself face to face with our tried friend, Mrs. Montgomery. Her spacious parlor was well adorned with flowers. A large circle of ladies was present. After song and prayer the Bible reading topic was "Ruth and Orpah."

On Sunday afternoon a large audience of all demoninations gathered to listen to words on juvenile temperance work, which department of work has been taken up by the W. C. T. U. Calvert has a beautiful public school building, over which Professor Payne presides with fatherly love. I had the pleasure of addressing each of the seven departments.

My next home was with Mrs. Rushing, at Franklin. Mr. Tonquet arranged for my meetings at the Methodist Church. Professor Baird introduced me to the youth of their public school. Through the courtesy of the sheriff I had the privilege of holding services in the jail with the prisoners.

At Milano, I found Mr. A. E. Russell waiting for me at the depot, to escort me to his home. Mrs. Russell had entertained me before during their local option campaign. I gave two addresses in the Baptist Church, Mr. and Mrs. Stubbs conducting the music. I held two very large ladies' meetings which resulted in the starting of a woman's weekly prayer-meeting. Ten copies of THE UNION SIGNAL were taken.

That devoted Prohibitionist, Rev. A. J. Peeler, with his good wife and their daughter, Mrs. Bates, gave me a hearty welcome at Cameron. Mrs. P. S. Ford opened her parlors for my ladies' meetings. Miss Emma McLennan was a good assistant. My public addresses were held in the Baptist Church and well attended, Mr. Robert Smith serving as organist.

At Caldwell, I was entertained by Mrs. Gillie A. Mecom, who also joined the new union. Mrs. Nannie B. Hudson arranged for my meetings at the Methodist and Baptist Churches. She is the president of the new W. C. T. U; Mrs. M. E. Hitchcock is corresponding secretary, Mrs. L. J. Smook, recording secretary, and Mrs. Maud Morgan, treasurer. I held service at the jail, Mrs. Wilson, the sheriff's wife, and Mrs. Hudson being present. I also addressed the pupils of the public school. A good club for THE UNION SIGNAL was secured. We expect good work from the Caldwell sisters.

Lyons is a thriving town, a few miles south of Caldwell. I was fortunate enough to have two homes there, first, with Mrs. Harry Barnett, and next with Mrs. A. J. Radford. Rev Mr. Dunn and his daughter, a good organist, assisted greatly in making my meetings useful. I held the Crusade meeting December 23. My Christmas dinner was taken with Mrs. Radford. On the next day I enjoyed a ride of four miles to Mrs. Wood's residence, and joined her large family of sons, daughters, grandchildren and friends in Christmas festivities. The roses were blooming out-of-doors. Their Christmas tree had been adorned with cotton blossoms. A club for THE UNION SIGNAL was formed at Lyons.

Here at Manor, I have enjoyed the home of Mrs. Jennie Lane, and passed one delightful night with Mrs. M. E. Parsley. I have had one large audience at night in the Alliance Hall, and one ladies' meeting. The rain has prevented other gatherings, except that I addressed the public school under the supervision of Professor Rogers. For many years Manor has outlawed the saloon. It is the home of Dr. J. D. Fields, president of the State Farmers' Alliance.

Mrs. M. L. Wells, of Tennessee, has been doing some good work at Paris, Denison, and Dallas. Mrs. Boyd sends out our little *White Ribbon Monthly* from Paris, and we rejoice in its good news. Our state officers are diligently pushing forward our work of faith and labor of love. I am glad that we can begin the year with so many encouraging facts.

MARY M. CLARDY,
Union Signal Reporter.

ILLINOIS.

A WORD IN REGARD TO THE TENNESSEE UNION.

The *Inter Ocean* of December 2, 1889, contained an article purporting to be an official communication from the Tennessee (Ill.) union, setting forth their indorsement of the non-partisan doctrine, and their "unbounded admiration" of Mrs. J. Ellen Foster. It also claimed that the union denounced the action of the state convention at Decatur, and that they were in favor of re-organization.

The names of the officers of the union, with a half-dozen other members, were signed, giving it the appearance of genuineness.

"The mills of the gods grind slowly," and in this case they ground "exceeding small." It has come to pass that the letter was prepared by a person not a member of the union, taken to different women to sign, and some declare that the document they signed did not contain the sentiments which afterward appeared in the printed copy. The members further declare that as a union they took no such action as is claimed in the article, and that they desire to continue as they have ever been, loyal and true to the W. C. T. U. in all its departments of work.

This explanation is due the earnest Christian women of the Tennessee union, composed as it is of women of all political shades of belief. I have spent two evenings here, and find these women, and the people generally, wide awake upon the prohibition question. Sixteen new members were added to the union. I thoroughly believe that what little friction exists on the non-partisan question in Illinois is caused, as in this instance, by outsiders, and generally by men who are determined, if possible, to break down the W. C. T. U.

The work of the loyal women of the Tennessee union in showing up the unwarrantable interference with their affairs, would make an interesting chapter. Let our women everywhere stand true to our principles and position, and victory will be ours.

MRS. LOUISE S. ROUNDS, *State Pres.*

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

THE Little Rock, Ark., W. C. T. U. is in its new headquarters, 315½ W. Markham street, the kind donation of Mrs. C. A. McDiarmid to the W. C. T. U. and the Suffrage Association.

MAJOR and Mrs. E. T. Scott have been doing work in Detroit, Mich. At the close of an address by Mrs. Scott, January 7, another W. C. T. Union was formed, with Mrs. Elizabeth Stocking, president.

MISS ELIZABETH W. GREENWOOD, National superintendent of evangelistic work, will give a series of Bible expositions in Washington, D. C., the last of February. Also in Steuben county, New York, in February. Unions wishing services en route to Washington or in New York state should communicate with her at once.

THE Y. W. C. T. U. of Ravenswood, Ill., passed appropriate resolutions in memory of their beloved co-worker, Miss Mamie Samuels, who left the earthly for the heavenly ranks in November. Beautiful words are spoken in this testimonial regarding the influence of her "cheerful face, generous and loving nature, but above all the pure and beneficial power of her strong Christian soul," to which she gave expression "in the sweet low strains of that voice lifted so often in our midst in praise to God."

THE Franklin county convention, Nebraska, met at Riverton, recently, Mrs. Nellie Owens, president, in the chair. Much interest was manifested and good work done. The delegates were royally entertained at dinner and supper in the basement of the Congregational church, where the convention was held.

NOTICE.

If all W. C. T. Unions in Missouri having reading-rooms will report the same to the secretary at headquarters, Rialto Building, Kansas City, at once, they will hear something of interest to themselves.

ELLEN D. MORRIS.

Official Communications.

SCHOOL OF METHODS OF THE NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR A NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL.

It has long been felt that a permanent School of Methods located at Headquarters was greatly to be desired as a practicable arm of the service in developing the white-ribbon movement. While there is great advantage in having these schools at the summer Chautauquas and other resorts where Christian workers congregate, and while this plan has been carried out to the utmost extent that our facilities permitted, it is also true that a winter school will attract many who for various reasons do not attend the more transient lessons given in the summer. What we want is skilled workers of undoubted experience in all the lines of white-ribbon endeavor. To this end the National superintendent must be at all times accessible, having about her a corp of trained associates, and also the invaluable object lessons of the Chicago W. C. T. U., which is a model in its way, with its daily gospel meeting, anchorage (for women), kindergartens, day nurseries, lodging houses, restaurants and many other branches of work. At Headquarters also is our Publishing House with its immense influence, wide outlook, and many experienced workers, including among them three of the general officers, and five editors; in this city is also Mr. Moody's school for Christian workers. All of our departments are represented in the work going on at Headquarters, in the city or suburbs, and at Rest Cottage, Evanston, which is nothing more or less than a branch of the Headquarters, there is much to see and learn about our many-sided work.

It has been decided to start this work in a modest way, if enough ladies desire to make it practicable. The plan is to have a month's session as an experiment; the forenoons to be devoted to the exercises of the school, the afternoons to study and visiting the institutions named, in which our various lines of work are carried on. The morning's course of study will include Bible temperance and how to conduct the lines of work most needed in average unions. It will be a good preparation for conducting county institutes as well as for doing the regular work of local unions. The school will be in charge of the National superintendent, Mary Allen West, assisted by the general officers and other specialists. Will all ladies who desire to attend such a session of the training school notify me immediately, stating what time between February 1 and May 1 will suit them best? If forty or fifty ladies so desire, we think that all expenses of the school can be met by a tuition fee of three dollars per pupil. Let me hear from you promptly, as the carrying out of this plan depends upon your response.

FRANCES E. WILLARD.

FROM THE NATIONAL SUPERINTENDENT.

At the last National Convention, as has before been stated the department of parliamentary usage was consolidated with this department. Mrs. A. S. Benjamin, Portland, Mich., remains in charge of this branch of the work in which she has wrought up so great an interest throughout the country. Inquiries concerning this line of work can be addressed to her as usual, and I strongly urge the use of her parliamentary cards by unions. Feeling that physical, especially vocal training, should be made a part of every School of Method, Mrs. S. S. Curry, principal of the Boston School of Expression, was also associated with me in this department, to take charge of that work. She sends the following communication, to which I ask especial attention.

MARY ALLEN WEST, *Supt.*

SUGGESTIONS FROM MRS. CURRY.

The incorporation of a department of work to provide vocal training for speakers in the School of Methods of the W. C. T. U., shows the earnest, wide-awake spirit of the leaders of this work, and is one of the insignificant things that indicates so much more than it says.

The impulse, both moral and intellectual, given to woman to engage in public work, is calling hundreds of women from the home to the platform. The change is sudden, and if unanticipated must be attended with great injury to the women themselves, and with a minimum of good to the cause. Some of the dangers are: First, the newness of the situation disturbs repose and results in nervousness. Second, arousing sympathy and feeling out of proportion with thought and reason, resulting in a most perverting development of the individual, leading inevitably to bigotry and inability to reason. Third, forced largeness in delivery that reacts very soon and results in all the crudities and falsities known as faults in delivery, often entire loss of voice; to physical disease of the vocal organs or of the nerves. Fourth, a terrible waste of valuable energy and material which if wisely trained to its intended use, would result in great glory to God in the promulgation of His truth.

I wish to offer greeting to my sisters in the work, and in a general way to outline my proposed line of work in the Summer School of Methods. Classes will be organized in the fundamental essentials of training for speakers, including exercises to develop correct use and harmonious action of voice, body and mind. The method of work will be to give general talks or lectures to the whole class—with general training, subdividing the classes for personal work in exercises under qualified assistants.

The extent and scope of work given will of course depend somewhat upon interest in the subject manifest, but all work undertaken will be thorough, practical, and founded on fundamental principles. A special outline will be published in THE UNION SIGNAL as soon as the time of meeting af the several schools is announced. Meantime, all interested are invited to communicate with the School of Expression, Boston, when catalogues and circulars of information will be supplied. We hope much from this opportunity to come face to face with a band of earnest workers eager to know how best to work for the Master, and solicit eager and enthusiastic interest.

Address all inquiries to MRS. S. S. CURRY,
School of Expression, 15½ Beacon St., Boston.

PRISON, JAIL, POLICE AND ALMSHOUSE WORK.

A MESSAGE TO PRISON WORKERS.

In almost all our institutions we find some who would gladly accept leaflets if we could furnish them in their own language, and it is pitiful to see their disappointment when they understand that we have only English reading. One lady distributing tracts in the jail was met by an old man who, with great eagerness signified his wish for something to read, and drew from his pocket a worn leaflet which the lady recognized as one she had given him eighteen months before. She learned that it was the only thing in his own language (Polish) that he had had to read in all that time. I had a similar case with a Swede not long since. I am so glad I can tell you how to meet these needs. Write to Mrs. S. F. Grubb, Lawrence, Kas., our National superintendent of foreign work, and she will do her best to give you the language and topic you desire at very reasonable rates. I like to think how happy you will be in some prison visit with something for all. May the Lord direct your efforts and bless them in His name.

MRS. J. K. BARNEY, *Nat. Supt.*

WOMAN'S LECTURE BUREAU.

MRS. R. A. EMMONS, SEC.

All engagements made by this Bureau are conditional upon the ability of the lecturer to fill them. In case of detention by sickness, accident, or any legitimate and unavoidable cause, another date will be given as soon as possible.

MRS. MARY T. LATHRAP

speaks at Ft. Edward, N. Y., January 21; Burlington, Vt., 22; Philadelphia 23 and 24; Ocean Grove, N. J., 26. Arrangements are being made with Massachusetts for March, and later on with Maine.

MRS. MARY A. WOODBRIDGE

begins her services in Illinois February 2, at Sheldon. March is to be given in Indiana.

MISS HENRIETTA G. MOORE

begins a month's work in Idaho January 20; following this she goes to Montana.

MISS I. C. DE VELLING

speaks at Rathdrum, Idaho, February 2 and 3; Cheney, East Wash., 4.

COL. JOHN SOBIESKI

speaks at St. Louis, Mo., January 19 and for two weeks following.

MRS. HELEN L. BULLOCK

speaks at County Lane, N. Y., January 28; Somerset, 29; Olcott, 30.

MRS. R. J. TREGO

will begin evangelistic services at Knoxville, Tenn., February 22; any one desiring her services in that vicinity should apply early.

MRS. C. M. WOODWARD

is at Omaha, Neb., organizing in that city.

MRS. S. M. PERKINS

speaks at Lorain, Ohio, February 19; at Leechburg, 26.

MRS. M. L. WELLS

is in Texas.

WM. H. WHITEHEAD

of Manchester, England, desires a few engagements between Chicago and the Pacific Coast. He comes to our country bearing high commendations, and has been warmly received in New York and Philadelphia.

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Publisher's Dep't.

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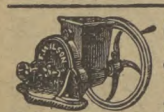

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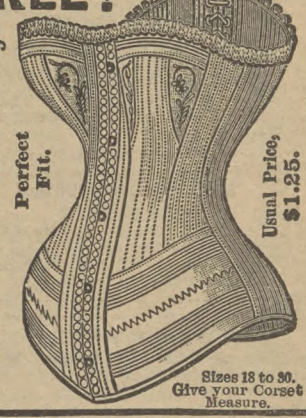

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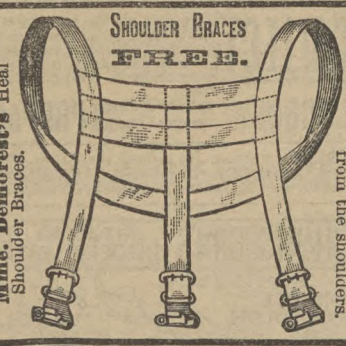

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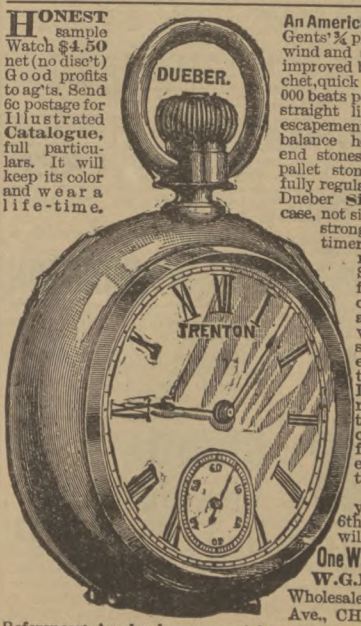

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Signal Notes.

ARCHDEACON FARRAR said, in a public address in October: "I am more and more lost in astonishment when I consider how many leaders of thought in church and state, leading lights of the non-conformists and in the Church of England, who live in the odor of sanctity, but although they know that drink is one of the deadliest curses in England, never lift a single finger for the cause of temperance or subscribe one single sixpence to it. . . . It seems to me in God's battles slackness is infamy. . . . But for the temperance associations we should soon be immersed in such an ocean of immorality, violence and sin as would make this country uninhabitable."

THE gross value of American breweries that have fallen into the hands of British capitalists is stated at fully 9,000,000 pounds.

IT was stated at the convention of the W. C. T. U. held in Ontario, that ninety-three per cent of the young who joined the Bands of Hope remained faithful. Here is light for the future of humanity.

A LOUISVILLE, Ky., exchange notes a local transaction thus: "A wealthy brewer of this city has lately bought seven thousand dollars' worth more property adjoining his already large place. His best customers are buried at the city's expense."

THREE New Zealand women have lately brought out useful patents; one for an improved pastry roller, the second for a flax drawing machine, and the third for a patent flax and wool dresser. At the annual presentation of diplomas at the New Zealand University, four ladies received the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

THE governor of Virginia issued orders some time since that not more than eight and a half barrels of beer should be sold each day at the Government saloon in the National Soldiers' Home.

The Pall Mall Gazette publishes an address on temperance in London, by Lady Henry Somerset, in which she pictures the misery occasioned by strong drink in the Whitechapel district, wherein there have been the past year so many mysterious and shocking murders of women: "How can I put before you the sin and misery of that scene? To see the children flocking out of those dens of sin! I state no exaggeration, no overdrawn picture. You have only to read the police reports. Last year you will find in London alone 500 children under ten years old were taken up dead drunk, and there were 1,500 under fourteen, and 2,000 under twenty-one."

IT is also stated regarding Lady Henry Somerset that she has recently struck a blow financially at the liquor trade. She owns a good deal of property let on lease, and several of the leases are about to fall in. Some of these are of public houses. Her ladyship has announced that she will renew no lease of a present public-house unless the tenant will agree to change his business.

THE Glasgow *Reformer*, a most valuable temperance paper, in a stirring outlook of temperance matters, gives the following unusual item: "At a recent meeting of the Altrincham Board of Guardians, it was reported that in consequence of the doctor prescribing cod liver oil instead of intoxicants, the deaths had been so much reduced that the undertakers refused to make the coffins at the current contract rate."

CHIEF JANSSEN of the Milwaukee, Wis., police has issued rules to his force. Among these are rules prohibiting an officer while on duty, or in uniform, from visiting a saloon, or place where liquor is sold, or known to be kept for sale, or is given away, except when summoned there in connection with his duty as an officer. He must not visit places of bad character except in the discharge of business, and he must not smoke while on duty. He must at all times refrain from using profane, obscene, or abusive language, and will not be allowed to use cruelty or to strike any one in making an arrest or taking charge of an offender, but must use only force sufficient to hold the offender in custody.

ABOUT a year ago, under an impulse received from the Christian Workers' Convention, which had just held its annual session there, a good enterprise for reaching the masses was started in Detroit, Mich. The Casino Theater, an establishment of low tone, and frequented by hundreds of young people, was leased by several gentlemen in the city and converted into a gospel tabernacle. Services have been held seven nights in a week, one evangelist succeeding another in conducting them. At the daily noon prayer-meeting there is an average attendance of fifty. Temperance is kept at the front. Much good has already been accomplished and the circle of influence is widening.

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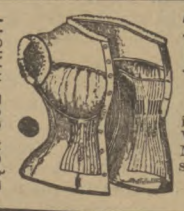
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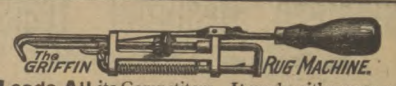

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Vol. XVI.—No. 5.] CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, January 30, 1890. [Price $1.50 per Year.

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SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Canon Wilberforce, accompanied by Mrs. Wilberforce, is visiting India, especially to study the opium question.

Secretary Rusk has taken a firm stand against the giddy vices of the Capital. He teetotally abstains from cards, dice and wine.

The great American institution formerly owned and operated by Adam Forepaugh, has passed into the hands of an English syndicate.

The annual report of the New York Central railroad just out, shows that 10,000,000 passengers were carried over its lines during the year just ended.

The great whisky trust representing a capital of more than $30,000,000 has decided to dissolve, and reincorporate as a plain stock company, under the liberal laws of Illinois.

William Oswell Livingstone, the last living son of Dr. David Livingstone, died recently at St. Albans, England. The week before his death he sent a congratulatory letter to Stanley, who was his warm friend.

The memorial of the African M. E. Zion Church of America was presented to the Senate last week favoring the Blair Educational Bill and asking that it be printed in full in the record. A motion to grant this request was lost.

Miss Emily Faithful, whose life has been devoted to the service of her countrywomen, has been placed upon the pension list of the British government. Miss Faithful has been a good soldier, and it is safe to say no pension was ever more worthily bestowed.

Three new banks have recently been started in Brazil, on the basis of public subscription and stock. The last was established on January 23, with a capital of $100,000,000, which was subscribed in four hours. It is the National Bank of the United States of Brazil.

Mrs. Wanamaker's commendable attempt to mingle pleasure and profit in her social entertainments is proving most successful, predictions to the contrary notwithstanding. Her guests last week listened to one of the choicest musical programs ever rendered in a Washington drawing room. She has plans for a series of readings and musicales during the winter.

"Sunday closing" has now been in effect in Minneapolis for nine months. The number of Sunday arrests during that time has been 408. During the same period previous to the enactment of this law, there were 720 Sunday arrests. By the simplest rules of logic week day and every day closing would effect a much greater proportionate abridgment of the police court docket.

IT is said that the telegraphs in this country are practically owned by one man, and the railroads by only sixty families. A collective ownership of the means of communication and locomotion is insisted on by the great labor organizations of the country, and quite likely to come as an assured fact within the next generation.

GOVERNOR LADD, of Rhode Island, in his annual message, says of the license law which superseded the prohibitory law, taking effect September 1: "There have been a greater number of licenses granted, especially in the cities, than the advocates of high license had anticipated." This is plain confession that Rhode Island did not take counsel with her wise men of clear foresight and good judgment when she yielded to the "advocates of high license."

FOR the enlightenment of the public, our Publishing House has just brought out a clear-cut announcement of the General Officers of the W.C.T. U., giving explicit suggestions concerning what to do in case any effort is made in their neighborhoods to organize seceding temperance societies. It also contains Miss Willard's definitions of partisan and non-partisan as applied to the white-ribbon movement, and her replies to questions from the Hillsboro Question Box in regard to the political situation, besides many other "points." We hope this leaflet will be ordered by tens of thousands and its helpful words printed in the local press of the entire country through the efforts of our alert women of the rank and file. We would also urge the widest circulation of THE UNION SIGNALS containing the "Review of Truth in the Case," commencing January 23. By request we are printing an extra edition to meet this demand.

WRITING in *The Arena* of Boston, Henry George says, truly enough, that "the rum power is a colossal villainy, and a fearfully dangerous factor in the politics of the country. It controls the two great parties, runs their primaries, largely constitutes their conventions, and furnishes large sums of money from its enormous business and great profits as a corruption fund." He is also correct in saying that the license system is what gives the traffic its power in politics. But we cannot agree with his statement that "there is *only one way* of eliminating it from politics, and that is by doing away with all restrictions from the Federal tax to the municipal license, and permitting free trade in rum." There is another way, and the only effectual way, and that is to prohibit the traffic altogether. We are opposed to license because the traffic is a crime which it is a crime to license; and because license entrenches and perpetuates the traffic, and is the chief barrier to prohibition. Nor do we agree with Mr. George's opinion that the removal of all restrictions would result in the destruction of the business by making liquor so cheap that there would be no profit in it. Liquor dealers are friendly to the license system, not merely because it increases their profits, but because they know that it is the only thing that reconciles the majority of voters to the existence of the traffic.

SENATOR INGALLS' speech on the adjustment of race difficulties in the South will doubtless stand in history as the most notable oratorical effort of the fifty-first Congress. Grappling with the greatest question which the present administration consents to consider, the Kansas orator threw off meteoric fragments of rhetoric on every breath. The inspiration to eloquence was great. Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Morton were in the Executive Gallery; the wife and daughter of the brilliant senator were there also. Two-thirds of the members of the House came over to listen, and every Southern senator was in his seat, while the public galleries were deeply shaded with representatives of the race which without *malice prepense* is the cause of the "difficulty." During the entire two hours the attention and interest of this mixed audience did not abate. The speech "makes beautiful reading" in the *Congressional Record*, but at its close, as at the close of the same gentleman's article on "Prohibition in Kansas," published in the *North American Review* six months ago, the soul of hearer and reader is unsatisfied. What has this heat of fiery eloquence wrought in the furnace of practical solution? What are his own convictions? Introduction and peroration are not only far apart, but contradictory in sentiment. He begins by declaring our proud race the conquering and the unconquerable. He credits it with giving to humanity religion, literature and civilization. To society it has given home and the family; while the state of its creation is broad enough to secure to individuals the fraternal relations of liberty and equality. In the presence of this lion of humanity what is the outlook for the poor black sheep whose ancestry has given to the world only humble service? The thought comes, possibly, they shall lie down together—the lamb inside. Assimilation, amalgamation, intermarriage, and the fading out of differences which occurs in the case of the German or Italian emigrants would seem impossible to the speaker's thought. At this point Mr. Ingalls' says: "By instinct or design the Caucasian race at every step of its progress from barbarism to enlightenment has refused to mingle its blood with the Mongolian or African. The line of cleavage between whites and blacks grows more distinct in this country." He rejects this solution upon higher ground than that of prejudice, declaring that it would "perpetuate the vices of both races, and the virtues of neither." Arithmetically, there were in 1860 four and one-half millions of negroes in this country; in 1880 there were six and one-half millions; in 2000 there will be fifteen millions; and these, according to the speaker, are to constitute a perpetual, and a perpetually increasing foreign substance in the body politic. It is the law in all living organisms that what cannot be absorbed must be ejected. Otherwise it remains to fester, and maintain a continual sore. In closing, he appeals to the South to "try the experiment of justice; to stack its guns and open its ballot-boxes; to register all voters and count all votes;" this would seem to mean in those communities where the blacks outnumber the whites, and there are many such in the Gulf states, to ask the "unconquered and unconquerable race" to place the reins of local government in the hands of the negro. Mr. Ingalls has only stated the difficulty without removing any of its perplexities. This portentious problem will not be met by Websterian gifts of speech. It calls rather for the homely shrewdness, the deep and lofty sense of equity, and the patriarchal kindness of a Lincoln.

MR. INGALLS postulates some truths broader than the great subject under discussion. He says: "There is nothing so unprofitable as injustice, for God is an unrelenting creditor. Behind the wrong doer stalks the menacing specter of retribution." The ghost of outraged justice often walks over the grave of the real sinner, to settle the account with his children, as in this case. Could the fathers and mothers of the dawning nineteenth century have foreseen the carnage of the sixties, and the awful political perplexities of these times, would they have allowed the black sailed "slaver" to unload its living cargo upon their shores? Would they not rather have "done their own work" indoors and out? Could we foresee the day when God unsheathes His sword upon the liquor traffic, we should hasten to pay our own taxes, without any aid from or remission on account of the revenue from sin. There is a way which seemeth right to the unthinking man, but the end thereof, far in the distance, is death and damnation!

IT were an idle task to attempt to place before our readers any adequate description of Millet's famous picture, "The Angelus," now on exhibition in Chicago. Goëthe said, in regard to the contemplation of such master works from the hand of man, "It gives one a sense of *the impossible*." It is not by accident that such things are wrought out, nor that the universal heart of humanity is drawn to witness the accomplishment with joy and reverence. Millet had the dower of genius amid the setting of poverty; and this picture is the highest expression of a heroic soul who steadfastly believed in being able always to find the ideal in the real. Much of the power and pathos of the "Angelus" arise from the memory of the brave personality that originated those lifelike, reverent figures set in the foreground of that far-stretching perspective of field, and evening sky, and distant church from whose faintly-outlined steeple one almost hears the notes of the bell calling to prayer. Truly has a recent writer fathomed the artist's desire "to paint a picture which should appeal to the ear as well as to the eye, which should sing like a song as well as shine like a jewel. . . . 'The Angelus' is, perhaps, the purest lyric this painter ever sang. It is a song, a lovely pæan of praise, a free outpouring of the soul, as pure as if it came from the throat of a lark, as frank as if a poet uttered it, as noble as if a saint had thought it." Happy are all who behold this spiritual expression of latest art with the "seeing eye," which pierces even to the heavenly realities and possibilities contained in the most lowly lives, and who listen to those chimes of prayer with the "hearing ear" that recognizes the voice of God, "the same Father over all."

Contributed.

A MEMORY.

BY MARIA BARRETT BUTLER.

A stranger grim paused near my door,
As though to cross the threshold o'er;
My quaking heart his way denied,
"Whom seekest thou?" I faintly cried;—
"My household hath not one to spare,
Thou seest them young and strong and fair;
Pass on to wrinkled age and pain,
Where easy entrance thou shalt gain."
Then, as I paused with blanching cheek,
He said, "It is thyself I seek."

Appalled, I asked with pulse a-thrill,
"Canst prove this call my Master's will?—
Like Christiana, I would claim
A royal mandate in His name;—
Dost thou a gracious 'token' bring?
Hast thou a 'letter' from my King?"
"Nay, nay; the Lord thy Master saith,
'Make ready thou and come by faith.' "
Such unction thrilled his every word,
My yielding soul submissive heard.

By faith, then, did I gird me round,
With face set whither I was bound;
By faith put I new vesture on
For that near time I "must be gone."
My wonted cares I put away,
And planned for dear ones still to stay;
Nor did their blithe hearts need surmise
That death was near in hidden guise.
Till they at last—the parting o'er—
Should see me leave the hither shore.
But lo! my faith He did but try;
While waiting thus the call passed by!

CHARLIE.

BY HARRIET FRANCENE CROCKER.

Great was the rejoicing in the little town of Lawrence when it was known that Charlie Harcom had turned from his evil ways and was leading a new life—a noble, influential life, a bright contrast to the besotted existence he had led before. Not long since he had been released from the county jail where he had been serving a term for drunkenness and violence, and now what a marvellous change! It seemed too good to be true.

One night during the progress of revival meetings he had entered the church and gone forward to the altar in a state of intoxication, his whisky flask in his coat pocket.

Night after night he came, seeking help and strength to overcome the dreadful appetite that from his young boyhood had pursued him like a demon. After weeks of prayer and self-battling, the victory was won. Friends poured in on every hand, loving hearts kept earnest watch over the rescued one, and the Christian people in the town rejoiced with exceeding great joy over this wandering, sin-sick soul reclaimed.

But in the town were saloons. Four times as many saloons as churches, with keepers ever on the alert to entice and destroy, to wreck and ruin immortal souls for the sake of gold. Early in Charlie Harcom's conversion one saloonist, who did not deserve the name of man, sent him a bottle of whisky as he sat at his work in his shop one day. It was a great temptation, but he did not yield. People knew by that stern, set face, white with the battle against desire, how hard the struggle was within.

Gradually the deep lines of dissipation that showed so plainly what his life had been gave way to a nobler expression, and people began to notice with wonder how handsome a man he could be when free from his debasing habit. His was one of the most speaking faces I ever saw. His inner life was reflected on the surface and told to the most casual observer the nature of his heart.

Tall, well-built, and commanding in presence, he was a striking figure anywhere. We, in our little town, were proud of him, of his talents, and of his wonderful reform. He became an honored member of society, an active, earnest worker in the church and Sabbath-school, and a strong influence for good among the young men. Those who did not know his past history would never have dreamed that this fair, upright, genial, earnest man was ever a miserable, drunken, groveling creature who had more than once been an inmate of the prison. Noticeable in his wonderful change was the difference in his social companions. Those who were formerly his chosen friends were never seen with him now. He was received by the best of families, and was a welcome visitor anywhere. Every one liked him.

He became an honorary member of the Y. W. C. T. U., and was regarded by the young ladies as one of their chief helpers in the cause of temperance. Every one knew his sad history, and public sympathy was with him. He built up a prosperous business, and all were glad to patronize him. His prospects for the future were bright and promising, and life became to him what he had once thought could never be. No one could be more devoted to church than he. Every service found him in his accustomed place, an intelligent hearer of the Word of God.

One day—I shall never forget it—the news ran through the town like wild-fire, "Charlie Harcom is drunk again!" Faces grew pale, and breaths were hushed to listen. Oh, it could not be true! there must be some mistake—not *Charlie!* Women stared at the speaker with tearless eyes, wide open with horror. Men grew grave and stern. Business was partially suspended. A public calamity seemed to have fallen upon the whole village, and a suppressed excitement pervaded the place. People met each other with "Have you heard?" and received their answer in the sorrowful face of the other. Young men who were dissipated themselves collected in little groups here and there on the street, and stood with bowed heads talking in undertones of the sad thing which had befallen Charlie. Every one mourned except the saloon-keepers. Even they, a few of them, had humanity enough to be shocked.

But what had been the cause of all this sorrow? An old chum of his, a vagabond friend of other days, had come into town that morning and tempted him. He had yielded. *Why* he had yielded he could not have told, himself. In an hour of weakness, perhaps, the temptation had come and the old appetite roused. Perhaps that terrible appetite of his, inherited from a drunken father, had only lain dormant, waiting the right moment.

In one hour he was changed to a hopeless, helpless, desperate man, seeking only to satisfy that devouring demon of thirst. The man who had wrought his ruin was roughly handled by indignant citizens and hurried out of town with threats and curses, but not one word was spoken to the man who had knowingly and deliberately dealt out the poison to Charlie Harcom.

License had held sway in Lawrence ever since its beginning and the people were not yet ready to vote it out. Only a few brave, sturdy hearts had courage to take their stand in the despised minority and cast their vote for prohibition. Earnest-hearted women were working heroically to banish the saloon, but it still remained, calmly triumphant in its consciousness of legal power. What could the churches do against so great a foe? What could the white-ribbon women do? What could courageous voters accomplish against such odds?

But where was Charlie! "Poor Charlie," everybody called him now. Transformed from a man into a mere animal, he staggered from place to place, spending his hard-earned savings for drink, and when they were gone, begging a dime here and there to keep up that raging fire within and drown remembrance—eluding even his best and dearest friends who sought to save him, hiding, dodging, anything to keep away from those who might keep him away from the saloons. But there was one he could not escape—his pastor. Nobly, patiently, faithfully, this earnest, godly man followed him, begged and pleaded with him and implored him to try once more. Through storm and cold he followed at his heels, bore the indignities heaped upon him by rumsellers and by their victim himself, enticed him to his own home and locked the doors to keep him from shame.

Bitter were the tears of remorse he shed when the pastor offered up his fervent prayers in his behalf, but all in vain. All manhood was gone this time—he saw no hope for the future, no ray of light illumining the darkness of the beyond.

In his new life he had loved a swee', young girl. Not even she could save him now. She had gone to him at first and found him in a state of shameful intoxication—him whom she had last seen a noble, upright, Christian man! If the perfume of her pure life could not reach him, nothing could. Swiftly he sank lower and lower. Day after day added to the burden of his shame and disgrace.

His father, who had begun a new life with his son and had been sober, steady and industrious all the months of Charlie's reformed life, fell with him, sank with him, down, down, into deeper, darker excesses than either had ever known. The life of the poor old wife and mother at home was never safe. Her days were spent in agonizing dread, and her nights in witnessing the drunken orgies of her husband and son. Often she was obliged to appeal to the neighbors for help. Death she would have welcomed gladly, joyfully as a loving friend.

One day it was noised abroad that Charlie was in the last stages of delirium tremens. Men shook their heads and said, "It can't last much longer." Women wrung their helpless hands and thought of his mother. Children at their play, talked of him and declared to each other that they would never drink. Ah, children! God protect you from the saloons! Your own fathers will not.

One morning a pistol shot rang out sharply on the air. Men rushed into the little shop and found him lying there. It was all over. Death had come quickly, mercifully. The life that throbbed through that shattered frame but a moment before was gone out forever.

In ten minutes there was not a person in the village who had not heard of the tragedy. Men ran in crowds and stood pityingly around the dead body. A solemn awe seemed to fall upon those who gazed and a breathless silence prevailed. More than one manly eye was tear-wet, more than one heart ached, more than one head was bowed reverently as the aged mother made her way to her boy's side. The crowd broke up in little knots of low-voiced men in earnest conversation. Some said, "It is better so;" others, "Would to God he had died a sober Christian man!" Others could only sigh, "Poor Charlie."

For days a gloom like a pall hung over the town. Women went about their daily work, half-hearted. Men were listless in business and abstracted in thought. Plain, honest thinking was being done in Lawrence.

At the funeral of Charlie Harcom, the pastor who had been his personal friend, attempted to preach a sermon, but failed. Tears choked his utterance and words were useless. It was a temperance sermon in itself, and one which eventually proved to have done more practical good than all the lectures ever delivered in the town.

At the next election no-license carried the day. Earnest-eyed women wearing the little knot of white, labored all day long at the polls. More than one murmuring, "For Charlie's sake," turned the scales in favor of no-license. Even the children bore their part in the work, and the temperance men labored with a resoluteness that meant great results. Great was the joy of the people next morning. No license in Lawrence! Amid the general thanksgiving, many said softly, with saddened, reverent faces, "Poor Charlie, his sad life was not in vain, after all!"

ENGLISH FACTORY ACTS IN RELATION TO WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

BY HELEN CAMPBELL.

II.

Popular obtuseness seems to have been the rule of the past in all questions relating to the employment of women and children, and yet, side by side with this, one finds a series of projected reforms born of the eager work of self-constituted investigators. The philanthropist has had to be the leader and awakener, and the task has been severe beyond belief, this having resulted, in great degree, from the apathy with which all classes looked upon any movement for betterment of conditions. In the smaller manufacturing towns there was some chance of knowing operatives as individuals, and all the real reforms have begun in these, and not in the great centers, where the workers throng, and come to mean only so many machines for turning out a given portion of material. If one were to take simply London as an exponent of what has been done, the heart might well fail, but happily there are other points where pity and justice have had in part their way, and the worker finds every aid that can be brought to bear in giving ease in the day's toil.

My personal experience of English factories and workshops was confined to London, and here, for reasons, a hint of which has just been given, conditions are far worse than in the other great manufacturing cities. In London, women and children suffer not only from the working of the law of competition, but from its working in a greatly restricted sphere, hampered always by the attitude held toward them by employers. The Factory Act demands a fixed amount of space for each worker, yet constantly in London I found these provisions ignored, and all huddled together with barely room for the necessary motions. The lower rooms are usually all that is demanded. Thus in a building devoted to the printing and sending out of a popular weekly of the cheaper sort, the lower rooms met all requisitions as to space and proper ventilation.

"We have nothing to hide," said the manager. "Nothing at all. You may go from top to bottom if you will."

This was said at the end of an hour or two of going from room to room, watching the girls at work at the multitudinous phases involved, and wondering how energy enough remained after twelve hours of it, for getting home.

A flight of dark little stairs led up to a region even darker, and he changed color as we turned toward them.

"This is all temporary," he said hastily. "We are very much crowded for space, and we are going to move soon. We do the best we can in the meantime. It's only temporary."

This was the reason for the darkness. Stumbling up

the open stairs, hardly more than a ladder, one came into a half story added to the original building, and so low that the manager bowed his head as he entered; nor was there any point where he could stand freely upright, this well-fed Englishman nearly six feet tall!—For the girls there was no such difficulty, and nearly two hundred were packed into the space, in which folding and stitching machines ran by steam, while at long tables other branches of the same work were going on by hand. The noise and the heat from gas-jets, steam, and the crowd of workers, made the place hideous. The girls themselves appeared in no worse condition than many others seen that day, but all alike were pale and anæmic. Their hours were from 8 a. m., to 8 p. m., with an hour for dinner, usually from one to two. The law also allows half an hour for tea, but in all cases investigated, this time is docked if taken by the girl.

Of other abuses there is no time to speak. Inspectors are powerless before the swarms of workers, even when most thoroughly backed by the law; these swarms resulting from that "congestion of labor" which is coming upon us in New York no less than in London. But with these conditions this word has nothing to do. The question as to which fares the better, un[illegible] the present administration of law—the American [illegible] the English workwoman, or child—has two replies, or rather, two phases of facts must enter into one reply. So far as textile manufactures are concerned, the condition of the English workwoman under present, factory laws, holds some advantages not shared by the American. With us, save at a few favored points, working and sanitary conditions are far less carefully watched. Our inspectors are utterly inadequate in numbers to visit more than once a year, at most, the many factories in our great spaces of country, and our American indifference to all small evils, and ignoring of anything but monster ones, is much in the way of rational action.

On the other hand, a report just now under consideration in Parliament, gives a state of things among the English nail and chain workers, a large proportion of whom are women and children, that has no parallel in in this country; no parallel at least, if we count hours and severity of the labor involved. But even here the wretched little toilers in our tenement houses, and the women and children in Pennsylvania mines, must add their testimony to our share in the same evils and call as loudly for action in their behalf. Such action must come from women, who are rousing to a sense of what is involved in the continuous labor of women and children in factory and workshop, under every evil condition, and who if they study with even slight care the tendencies and consequences of our present system, must in the nature of things seek reform, becoming first, agitators, then organizers; at last, determined and intelligent educators.

METHODS OF TEMPERANCE REFORM.

BY REV. B. W. WILLIAMS.

II. HIGH LICENSE.

Another method of dealing with the liquor traffic is by license laws, which permit the manufacture and sale of liquor, but require those who engage in the business to pay a fee for the privilege of so doing. If the amount stipulated is large, we have what is called "high license"; if not, it is termed "low license." They are the same in principle, and differ only in the price charged for permission to commit the crime. Just *how* large the prescribed fee must be to constitute *high* license, has not been very clearly defined. It ranges from $100 to $1,000, and even more in some places. Prohibitionists oppose license, high or low, as being wrong in itself, and injurious to the temperance cause. Its advocates claim for it several advantages; let us see if this claim is well founded.

It is asserted that high license makes the liquor business more decent and respectable, by suppressing illicit venders, and driving out the "low dives," and thus placing it in the hands of better men. This is false; the saloon can never be made respectable. As well try to make a truthful liar or an honest thief. It may be made more attractive, however, and this enhances its power to entice and ruin. Men will frequent the "palace saloon" who would never visit the more disreputable low groggery.

We are told that high license reduces the number of saloons, in many instances; but this does not necessarily imply a diminution of drunkenness. The remaining ones do a larger business, and prove amply sufficient to supply the demand for liquor. They usually enjoy larger sales and greater profits under high license than under low license, because they have a monopoly of the trade. A few large and well equipped saloons may do more damage to a town than many smaller and less pretentious ones.

High license does not lessen the quantity of liquor used. In the year ending June 30, 1888, according to reliable statistics, there were 20,800 fewer saloons in the United States than during the preceding year. This was attributed to high license. But at the same time the consumption of alcoholic liquor was greater by five per cent per capita of the population. The increased price of whisky, occasioned by high license, does not deter the poor inebriate from drinking it; he will have it, regardless of price.

It is urged that high license increases the public revenue. Yes, but the amount of this "blood money" is nothing to compare with the immense cost of the traffic to the country. The people of the United States spend annually $1,000,000,000 for intoxicating liquor; while the indirect cost is doubtless equal to or greater than this. On the whole, it is probable that the revenue derived from license fees would not pay three per cent of the whole cost of intemperance to the state.

I now offer the following objections to, and arguments against, the policy of high license:

1. It does not close the saloon, but seeks only to restrict or regulate it. Christ came to *destroy* the works of the devil, and not to regulate them.

2. It is vicious in principle. It concedes the evil of the saloon, and yet sanctions it. That which is morally wrong it declares to be legally right.

3. It is ineffective in its operation. While it may, in some instances, reduce the number of drinking places, it does not lessen the quantity of liquor consumed.

4. It makes the state a participant in evil. By legalizing and protecting the saloon, and accepting a revenue from it, it aids the crime of drunkard-making.

5. It is a betrayal of trust. The state is the guardian of its citizens. It betrays the trust imposed in it when for revenue gain it permits a known enemy—the open saloon—to despoil and ruin its citizens.

6. It is a delusion and a snare. It purports to be a step toward prohibition, when in reality, it is a long stride in the opposite direction. For this reason many of the liquor men favor it.

7. It tends to remove the opprobrium popularly attached to the liquor business by making it legal; thus neutralizing to a great extent, the efforts to create public sentiment against it.

8. It fosters and encourages a monopoly of the most vicious and detestable characters. It operates to enrich the few liquor men at the expense of the health, wealth, character, happiness and salvation of multitudes.

9. It deliberately slaps the face of Christian temperance men and women, and favors the lowest down and most disreputable business in the country. Churches, societies and conventions have repeatedly denounced license and demanded absolute prohibition.

10. It must entirely fail to accomplish its professed ultimate object.—the restriction and avoidance of drunkenness—as it provides for the continuance of the saloon, and thereby perpetuates the means of temptation.

RECIPE FOR A WRETCH.

BY JAMES CLEMENT AMBROSE.

If I felt wicked as the fiend, and had an enemy I thirsted to be avenged of in the most cruel manner, and he had sons and daughters, I'd plot to kidnap their virtue, blotch and ruin their bodies, fit them intellectually for the insane asylum, and through-ticket their souls from there to Inferno.

Thus annihilating an innocent generation to blast its ancestor, I would partake of the highest delight possible to the men lowest in infamy, for I would cause mine enemy to grow old before old age, and to wail out all the nights in the year that the offspring of his manly affection had not found their cradle their coffin. And for a draught with his daily meal of humiliation, I'd mingle him a potion from my gloating scorn for his counter entreaties; and I'd gather my hell-mates to jeer at his tears—to laugh in the face of the father who had forgotten to smile.

And that he might not move society to help him, and pinion my malice in the dungeon I'd be fitted for, I'd rally the clans of purpose dark as mine, strike hands with every other condemned of the decalogue; and out of such open relics of Sodom and the Doughface in virtue, I'd make the law-makers of Madam Society, and bid them *legalize* my desolation of youth and beauty, hope and honor, home and the path to heaven. Like Jacob, I'd pile me rods of greenback and lay them in the gutters and drinking troughs of politicians, that courts and police might be brought forth at the yeaning time, "ring-streaked, speckled and spotted"; yea, I'd make the makers of the law *license* damnation.

You'll say I couldn't crowd Society into partnership with such depravity. Yes, I could; for it's a partner there now. But to compass my ends, of course I'd have to be as wicked as the devil. Yet I might be that without being singular among men; for by which of all gross crimes do you think I'd execute my crime? Why, by the iniquity that bottoms all the rest—I'd open a saloon—open it in the path of mine enemy's young men, and the young men smiled upon by his daughters! Would n't that do infamy's job? Yea, like two hundred thousand now on the job, thus would I scoff at the Christly prayer, and lead men into temptation by highest warrant of the state, that the wrecks of young drunkards and the victims of young libertines might haggard mine enemy, "curse God and die."

You who are sleeping sentinels may awake and stare wide at my thought; but verily, I suggest nothing new, for the above is the mission of the saloon; and no other pirate craft ever more faithfully worked out its mission—ran down its prey. And if so, can you, brother, think God to be just, yet vote to continue this land-pirate's license? Can you be a friend to the saloon without being the enemy of your own home? If the saloon tempt men to put out the fire on thy neighbor's hearth, canst thou kindle the tempter, yet "love thy neighbor as thyself"? My brother, I'll not vote to open this trap-door to loss of all that's lovely till I hate every man and his Father in heaven, and the gardens of earth grow not one child or woman worth loving.

As I have sometimes put it on the platform, "Isn't a boy worth more to the state than a horse? If so, the state is horse-mad to make horse-stealing a crime, and boy-stealing a lawful trade. Wouldn't you rather a fellow'd steal your horse than your boy? If so, why shoot the horse thief and license the child-stealer? Prove the state right in authorizing me to sell you the cause of drunkenness, and I'll prove you right in getting drunk, right in committing all the crimes of drunken men, and the state no right to punish you therefor. For to license the cause and punish the effect is the logic of fools not of statesmen." In the contest ripening all around, may Conscience be almighty at the polls, that your ballot and mine may be her children!

HEROIC MINORITIES.

BY E. P. MARVIN.

"These miserable minorities!" Such remarks as this are never made by thoughtful and good people. Minorities are generally in the right, especially at first, on all great moral questions, and majorities are in the wrong. There is generally more of brains and conscience in the few than in the many.

Heroic minorities in all ages have vindicated humanity and blessed the world. By divine right and divine might these pioneer minorities labor and wait until they become successful, popular majorities. Then the cowardly trimmers and indolent "tide-riders" come to them like clouds or like doves to their windows.

We had better suffer in a good cause than allow the cause to suffer for lack of our service. Moral and Christian principles are of little value if they are not worth toil, suffering and death. Even the old pagan philosophers said, "The good are few, the bad are many." Voting is much like counting noses to get the aggregate wisdom of a crowd. "*Vox populi vox Dei*" is a pagan and a Pelagian lie. It would be nearer the truth if written "*Vox populi vox Diaboli.*"

Read Bible history. The voice of the majority defied God's judgment flood, demanded a king contrary to the will of God, and even clamored for the crucifixion of the Son of God! The apostles and early saints were a "contemptible minority." Gideon's band was at first a "contemptible minority," but every man was a condensed giant like David, and they soon came off conquerors.

Every evil and every wrong has been sanctioned by the voice of the people, and every good and right thing condemned. Minorities have had to stand and suffer for truth and righteousness all along the ages, and so it will be until the end.

Was the voice of the atheistic mob that cried, "We must have no monarch in heaven if we would have none on earth," the voice of God? Is the popular voice that annually sanctions gigantic evils, like the rum-traffic, the voice of God? No, no; let no cowardly poltroon despise minorities, and flatter himself that he is always or usually on the Lord's side with the selfish and thoughtless majority. Earth's minorities make heaven's majorities.

"He's a slave who fears to be
In the right with two or three."

Every good cause must have its pioneer minorities, who have the courage of their convictions and who are willing to suffer loss and become

"The focal point of million-fingered shame."

"What is a minority? The chosen heroes of the earth have been in a minority. There is not a social, political, or religious privilege that you enjoy to-day that was not bought for you by the blood and tears and patient suffering of the minority. It is the minority that have vindicated humanity in every struggle. It is a minority that have stood in the van of every moral conflict, and achieved all that is noble in the history of the world. You will find that each generation has been always busy in gathering up the scattered ashes of the

martyred heroes of the past to deposit them in the golden urn of a nation's history.

"Look at Scotland, where they are erecting monuments. To whom? To the Covenanters. They were in a minority. Read their history, if you can, without the blood tingling to the tips of your fingers. These were in the minority, that through blood and tears, and hootings and scourgings—dyeing the waters with their blood, and staining the heather with their gore—fought the glorious battle of religious freedom.

"Minority! If a man stand up for the right, though the right be on the scaffold, while the wrong sit in the seat of government; if he stand for the right, though he eat with the right and truth a wretched crust; if he walk with obloquy and scorn in the by-lanes and streets, while the falsehood and wrong ruffle it in silken attire, let him remember that wherever the right and truth are, there are always troops of beautiful angels gathered around him, and God Himself stands within the dim future, and keeps watch over His own.

"If a man stands for the right and truth, though every man's finger be pointed at him, though every woman's lip be curled at him in scorn, he stands in a majority; for God and good angels are with him, and greater are they that are with him than all they that be against him."

The crusade against the hydra monster, Rum, demands men and women who have iron in the blood, granite in the backbone and God in the heart, and when all good people have the courage of their convictions, our contemptible minorities will swell to triumphant majorities and sweep the accursed monster from the land.

"For right is right, since God is God,
And right the day must win.
To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would be sin."

REVIEW OF "TRUTH IN THE CASE."

Prepared by Order of the National Executive Committee of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

MRS. MARY T. LATHRAP, - Michigan.
MRS. HENRIETTA L. MONROE, Ohio.
MRS. FANNIE RASTALL, - - Kansas.
MISS ELISABETH TOBEY, - - Massachusetts.
Sub. Com.

CONDITIONS OF WRITING "TRUTH IN THE CASE."

To any reader who possesses a keen sense of honor, and a lasting fidelity to friends and principles, the conditions under which "Truth in the Case" was produced and sent out to the world will bring swift judgment against Mrs. Foster especially, and fall with relative weight upon her associates.

It needs only a reading of the book to get something of an insight into the strong and confidential friendship long existing between its author and Miss Willard. Upon no woman has the National President put greater honor, to none has she given more conspicuous and faithful friendship. Any member of the National Executive Committee through the years of this "non-partisan" struggle can testify to the patience of waiting, the charity of judgment, and the clinging to old-time confidence shown by Frances E. Willard. Again and again she has stood for the woman who now assails both her motives and methods, and won to acquiescence those of swifter judgment and warmer speech.

Mrs. Foster owes a debt of fealty the world can never understand, and she has struck her blow at her friend from the sacred center of years of trust and comradeship. Her late discovery that in being the champion of Miss Willard's ideas she has been in the wrong, thus helping to deceive a host of trusting followers; and that this evil was done under the coercion of her great love, will not be counted sufficient reason to justify her own course, or be taken as proper cause for making her confession of known weakness and lack of truth to the whole world, in order to find standing room from which to make war on the W. C. T. U. and her old-time associates in a noble work.

Again, Mrs. Foster has been for several years, and is now, a member of the Executive Committee of the National W. C. T. U.; its battle is her battle, its interest her charge, its secrets her guarded treasures, its trials her burdens; or at least this, to every right minded person, suggests her obligation. Yet Mrs. Foster has not hesitated to use the knowledge and position gained by her official relation to strike the organization she should defend. From this vantage ground she has gone to a nation-wide press unfriendly to the W. C. T. U. to speak against it and its work; has made the Iowa *Messenger* the organ of views and plans antagonistic to its officers and its policy; has sent leaflets abroad among the unions to divide and disturb, and finally, at the call of "many outside," as well as "inside the union," has made this latest assault.

Mrs. Foster complains bitterly that this has been called "Judas-like work"; the words *are* severe, but whoever used them may have remembered that it was from the close center of a little company of trusted companions the Master was betrayed.

Some of her associates are nearly as worthy of the same severe words. Mrs. Aldrich has been beloved and trusted in the annual and executive councils; she says words of condemnation for the action of the past on the suffrage question in the teeth of her own record, and finds ground of argument in her own inconsistency.

Mrs. Swift knows from personal experience that inside the furry glove of "non-partisanship" is the iron grip of Republican partyism; she knows the roots that grew this plant of disunion in her own state, and since the 18th of June, 1889, she must see with the rest of the world that "non-partisanship" as represented in "Truth in the Case" is a delusion.

SOME CHARGES CONSIDERED.

"Truth in the Case" contains a mass of petty complaints that need no answer. The great world is too busy to consider them; and those familiar with the workings of the W. C. T. U. know them to be without the foundation of either principle or logic.

We do not claim for the National Union that it has always come to the wisest decision under stress of the discussions thrust upon its annual conventions since 1884. Not always, perhaps, have individuals had the clearest insight when proposing measures to meet the cross-fire of a minority whose chief business has been to parade the "Iowa position," as against the position of the remainder of the United States quite as well represented.

We do claim, however, what history and the records will amply prove, that in all the contests those composing the minority have been the aggressors and have pushed the fight from year to year upon an unwilling majority. Yet all in this action which has had, to put it mildly, the color of insubordination, they have been met in debate with ability and dignity; their memorials have been received and spread on the minutes; their proposed amendments have been considered; they have had abundant time for agitation and discussion, and no single right under the constitution has been denied them.

Words may have been uttered in the heat of debate too earnest to be counted as "highest courtesy," but these incidents should never be charged upon the National Union as part of its decisions or indicating its spirit, for always when final action has been reached, it has come in equity to all.

With such full and open debate revealing all sides of the issue; with Mrs. Foster's well-known powers of persuasion and argument, and her old-time influence with the white-ribbon women; and in face of persecution from without and contest within, the majority has stood, and is still standing, increased in numbers and stability, every year. This has not come, as is charged, by the persuasion of politicians, by "tricks of language or coercion" of leadership, but from fidelity to principles long ago espoused, and growing revelation of the truth of Mrs. Foster's own words uttered in 1881: "Prohibitory legislation, national and state, can only be permanently secured through the agency of a political party making this its central idea."

Let us consider some of the main charges made, and sundry "Truths" not contained in the book of which we speak:

Under the heading, "Genesis of Party Work in the W. C. T. U.," Mrs. Aldrich finds that "Genesis" in Miss Willard's conversion to the Prohibition party, and Mrs. Foster in the ambition of the National President to be a "Joan of Arc" in this great reform. A mind in more judicial mood finds the "Genesis" in the foundation principles of the organization, carried along through the practical work of the years. The present attitude of political opinion in the National Union was inevitable for many reasons more profound than "diplomacy of expression."

1. It was from the beginning an organization of uncompromising Prohibitionists. The total abstinence principles of the white-ribbon host were not one whit stronger than their devotion to the "legal extinction" of the liquor traffic.

2. They saw from the first that "the traffic must finally be suppressed by the ballot," and that "prohibition is the true legislative remedy for the evils of intemperance;" and these were avowed as fixed principles, and without reference to their relation to parties or conditions possible in the future.

3. The legal work upon which of necessity they soon entered, and in which Mrs. Foster led, taught them the close relation between party friendship and whisky success, or whisky friendship and party success, and so the partisan side of the question could not be ignored.

4. The discussion of principles, which experience illustrated, forbade standing always at the Red Sea. "Through the wilderness," was God's road to Canaan.

With the "Genesis" of 1873 to 1878, the Exodus of 1884 was inevitable, for in present conditions the temperance reformer who toils for the political masters of this country must "make bricks without straw." (Ask Hon. Albert Griffin if this is not correct.) Let us now inquire for the "Genesis" of "non-partisanship" in the W. C. T. U. We are told that in 1883, "the chorus of majorities" for prohibition had been reached in Iowa; to secure this end the Republican party championed submission of the question, and a non-partisan ballot won the victory. From these facts, some propositions were deduced which have been adhered to with dogged persistence by the non-partisans in the teeth of such history as had tortured their logic to its death. They said:

1. The Iowa method is the final method for victory in all states.

2. The Republican party in Iowa should have the honor, in its victory for prohibition, and be trusted in other states to bring the same result.

3. The "Iowa position" controlling the action of the state W. C. T. U., bars the National Union from any expression not in harmony with it. In all this argument the attitude of Iowa representatives in the National Union has been too pretentious for modesty, when the claims that can honestly be made are considered.

Kansas was the real leader for constitutional prohibition. The Republican party of that state under the leadership of Gov. St. John, submitted the question, carried it in victory to the polls, and have stood by the law since it was enacted.

Iowa was politically "tricked" out of a splendid triumph, and has but a statute to-day between the saloon and its homes, while even that trembles in the balances, with a Democracy which openly declares for the traffic, and a Republicanism that trembles like a coward in its presence. Did Kansas, with a nobler record than Iowa, come to the National W. C. T. U. with plumes flying, and demand the right to decide its political expression? Nay, verily. With proper grace the Kansas W. C. T. U. might have urged its claim of leadership, but although the union of that state has been loyal to the Republican party, where it was loyal to prohibition, no note of discontent or inharmony has ever sounded from the borders of this true pioneer in constitutional prohibition.

Maine after a time came swinging into line. The Republican party, dominant in the state, submitted the question, and the forces rallied for the non-partisan contest. Mrs. Stevens and her grand state union stood up in that battle as firm as the rocks that guard that coast, and the people won. The Republican party stood by the people and gave the proper legislation, and Maine had a "position."

Did the W. C. T. U. of that state, with its prohibition record of thirty years, come to the National Conventions and demand that Maine should dictate the policy, restrain the action, and color the principles of the National W. C. T. U.? Again, nay. This might have come with seeming fitness, for Maine was really a leader beyond all for prohibition, but no discord came from Maine until the "Iowa position" struck a woman or two in one of the Northern counties.

The W. C. T. U. of Rhode Island was carefully non-partisan when its day of contest came. Mrs. Foster was the favorite leader in that strong and brief campaign which ended in victory; again the Republicans stood by the people, gave them the proper legislation, and the little state had in reality constitutional prohibition.

Did the delegates come to assert the Rhode Island "position" as the only right one? No, never a note of discord from that most conservative state. If Iowa is right, then all these should stand with her, because in like conditions. Now both Dakotas come to the kingdom of statehood and prohibition. Not even Kansas Republicanism can surpass the sentiment and courage of the party in the new commonwealth of South Dakota.

The W. C. T. U. declared fealty to the Republican party so long as it remains faithful to prohibition. But did Mrs. Barker and her delegation come to Chicago to stand out of harmony with the National because of Dakota's position? Hear her words:

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union hesitates not for one single moment to indorse the Republican party of South Dakota because it had the courage to come out and declare for the principles that we as an organization have declared for. But while we recognize the grand position taken by the Republicans of South Dakota, we understand that nationally the W. C. T. U. has no party but the Prohibition party.

Certainly then, Iowa's statutory prohibition with all that led up to it, is not the "Genesis" of non partisanship, for the same conditions have not grown it on other soil.

Mrs. Foster declares on page 39 that in Iowa, "where the Republican party have warranted the largest approbation of the temperance women," the W. C. T. U. has never given it "allegiance."

Read these resolutions, passed at the Iowa Conventions in 1883 and 1884:

Resolved, That we recognize an overruling Providence in the circumstances which led to the advocacy of prohibition by the Republican party, and that we pledge our earnest and faithful coöperation with that political party which shall give the needed prohibitory legislation to best protect our homes from the liquor traffic.

Later they said:

Resolved, We remember with gratitude the party that kept faith with the people with reference to prohibition, and the brave members of the twentieth General Assembly who stood by principle, and by their votes placed prohibition in our statute books and afforded protection to our homes.

Webster defines "allegiance" as "a tie of obligation"; if that tie is not here acknowledged, what language could declare it?

Such "tie of obligation" is all the National Union has had with the Prohibition party, declared in words no stronger than these, yet one is "non-partisan," the other "partisan," by the judgment of "the minority." There flit across the pages of "Truth in the Case," ghosts of certain Democratic and Greenback wearers of the white ribbon who are grieved, we are told, at the position of the National Union, because of their devotion to the principles of these parties.

But such ghosts failed to materialize in the ranks of the minority, and so far as is known the active "non-partisans" are all Republicans in reality, or lending influence that way. If it were noble we could find in some very *personal reasons* the "Genesis" of this movement against the W. C. T. U. The Non-Partisan League that was born in Massachusetts and died young; the Anti-Saloon Republican League that went into the wilderness bearing the banner of the "Iowa position," and never came to Canaan, are of the same family.

Looking these and many more facts in the face, we find the "Genesis" of "non-partisanship" in Mrs. Foster's conversion to the *Republican party position* in 1883, since which she has with others been illustrating the "universal joint" in the temperance reform.

POLITICAL ROBBERY.

Mrs. Florence Miller on page 76 sets up a man of straw with the foregoing terrible label. As the point she seeks to make is fully answered in another part of the report of the Committee, we desire only to quote from Bouviers' Law Dictionary: "Majority, the greater number. In every well regulated society the majority has always claimed and exercised the right to govern the whole society in the manner pointed out by fundamental laws; and the minority are bound, whether they have assisted or not, for the obvious reason that opposite wills cannot prevail in the same society on the same subject."

In any progress of opinion, majorities and minorities must be, and the discovery is now made for the first time that majority rule is "robbery."

A PERSONAL WORD FROM MRS. LATHRAP.

I presume to offer personal answer to the allusion made to my words by Mrs. Wilson, of Illinois, in her contribution to "Truth in the Case."

Mrs. Wilson says I began the final paragraph of my speech, in New York, with the words, "Lastly, we are a political organization." This is not true, the words used then and often since are these: "Lastly, the W. C. T. U. is political."

I expressly stated we could not be political *actors*, as women are not voting citizens, but we have come to be political *thinkers*, and then very carefully I went over the ground to show why we had thus come to judge in turn the saloon-keeper, the government, the party, and the citizen—all standing together for this awful infamy.

I have always held opinions opposed to the words put upon my lips, and wrote for the Louisville conference a paper fully setting forth my views that only full citizens, or an organization composed of such, can vote themselves, or be voted, into anything but a fictitious relation to a political party, or become in any real sense component parts of it. I believe the W. C. T. U. is non-partisan of *necessity*, as well as choice.

I have often been misquoted and misrepresented on this point, but it was carefully written out before the public ever heard the utterance in any form, and any one who quotes me as saying the W. C. T. U. is a "political organization," misrepresents both my convictions and their utterance.

Mrs. Tilton illustrates that superior gentleness and courtesy claimed by the non-partisans, when she speaks of Mrs. Hoffman and myself as making "caustic utterances," and so offending the wives of Democrats and Republicans.

I think I can say for Mrs. Hoffman as well as for myself, that we do not expect to win "cheering" from such as are in sympathy with these license parties. We are speaking for the downfall of wrong and the victory for truth, and are not seeking "honor that comes from men."

The report is thus far submitted, and will be followed by specific answers to charges made in "Truth in the Case."

Correspondence.

AMENDMENT WORK IN NEBRASKA.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—The outlook for carrying the prohibitory amendment is not discouraging. The friends of the cause are moving all over the state. Ministers say to us, "We will help you all we can." New unions are being organized and old ones are taking on new life. New members are coming to us and there seems to be a general desire to work along this line. There is no time but the present for us. We need more organizers in the field. There are large districts that should be thoroughly worked, and an interest awakened by lectures and a judicious distribution of literature.

The greatest drawback in the work of the W. C. T. U. is the want of funds to carry on their efforts in the newer parts of the state where money is so hard to raise to pay even the actual expenses of a lecturer. Nebraska is a state of "magnificent distances," more than four hundred miles in length and two hundred in width, and our hope lies with the rural districts, where there is not so much of the slum element as in the cities and larger towns.

We are organizing the counties as fast as possible for the amendment work. The crying need is for money and workers that have the cause at heart so thoroughly that they will be willing to help us for a modest consideration. We want no sensational or high-priced speakers, but straight amendment work must be done in Nebraska in the months that are to come. Such speakers we most earnestly invite, and will give them our hearty coöperation.

I feel that we have the sympathy of all true temperance people. The position we occupy is so different from other states that have had the prohibitory amendment submitted to them—constitutional prohibition or constitutional license. Such high-handed outrage of all that is good and true, such trampling upon the womanhood of a state was never before known. We were refused municipal suffrage by the legislature because it was said if that were given us, prohibition would be sure to carry.

God grant that the manhood of Nebraska may assert itself at the coming election, and show the politician, the bummer and the irresponsible element that congregate about the saloons, the police courts and the jails, that manhood and womanhood are worth more to the coming generation than English syndicates, whisky trusts or saloon monopolies, with gilded bars, and floors inlaid with gold and silver dollars. That the voters may be awakened to their duty is the work of the W. C. T. U. of Nebraska this year. For this work may we ask God to fit us with an especial preparation to go out to win vote and influence that shall redeem this otherwise grand and beautiful state from the black curse of high license, and place a law in our constitution that shall be a blessing and not a curse to our children.

MARY A. HITCHCOCK,
Pres. Nebraska W. C. T. U.

LICENSE VS. PROHIBITION STATES.

EDITORS UNION SIGNAL:—For the past six weeks I have been making an extended trip through Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Kentucky, and I desire to speak through your columns of some of the appalling contrasts in these states as compared with Iowa (my home state) in reference to the temperance question.

For the past six years, I have been actively engaged in business in a town of 8,000 inhabitants in Iowa, going daily to my desk in the business center of the city every laboring day of the year, and have had abundant opportunity for observing the workings of prohibitory law. I have discovered during my sojourn in the above-named high-license states in what the prohibitory law has failed.

First, it has failed to surround the vice of intemperance with polished glass, burnished silver and brass, and electric glory such as I saw in the saloon palaces of Chicago. One determined to have an intoxicating drink in Iowa can, perhaps, get it, but he must do so secretly, generally stealing into a back door or alley. A self-respecting man or boy is not tempted by the hidden, secret saloon as by the gilded livery of respectability surrounding the restricted "monopoly" in high-license cities. I find all classes of legitimate trade depressed, and a general cry of hard times in these states, while Iowa, with prices for all agricultural products as low as elsewhere, is financially prosperous, because she has failed to uphold a traffic which diverts her income from the merchant, manufacturer and grocer, to the till of the saloon-keeper. Iowa is out of debt, and has a well-to-do, self-respecting population, with jails growing lonesome and silent for lack of occupants. In one "lock-up" in an interior village, an old German lady is smoking hams because there is no other use for this relic of by-gone days in Iowa. In Cincinnati, Ohio, the matron of a house of detention for drunken women is asking for more extensive accommodations for her patients, being unable to receive all who are brought to the institution. On Saturday night, a month ago, I saw in one of the beer gardens of that city not less than a thousand men, women, girls and boys in all stages of intoxication, and this resort is but one of many such nurseries of vice in that city. I doubt if as many drunken men could be found in the entire state of Iowa as I saw there in a single hour. Iowa has failed to uphold this kind of oppression to her laboring poor.

Everywhere one goes, the traffic exposes itself to eyes and nose—on board cars, in stores, offices and on the streets, until one thinks the exception here is the entirely sober man. Iowa has failed to prohibit a pure atmosphere to this extent. Drunkenness is so common here as to be astonishing and appalling to one accustomed to the better conditions in Iowa, and after what I have seen during the past few weeks in high license states, I call upon the fathers and mothers of Iowa to arise in their might and protest against the repeal of the prohibitory law. High license is a fraud and a failure! The ruin to which the young are exposed and the helplessness of the mothers is so terrible to my mind that I look about me and wonder that they do not grow desperate and start a crusade of torch and bomb! The saloon men openly defy pleading women who interpose in behalf of drunken father and sons. They have the sanction of the state to back them in their defiance. Think of it, the state against the home! and every patriotic son of America who casts his vote for the return of the saloon to Iowa, should blush with shame when he thinks that he has added his influence to that of the host who defy mothers, wives and sisters in the battle against this destroyer of innocence and safety.

Let none ask me to be "conservative" or 'non-partisan" while men are indifferent to such conditions as obtain under a "restrictive" license. It looks to me as if it restricted every good of society and let evil loose upon a community. A vote for high license stamps the man who casts it as a traitor to "God and Home and Native Land," and the day cannot be far distant when a party making the control of the liquor traffic its first principle, a party which will neither be indifferent nor defiant of woman's appeal, will triumph in this land. For the sake of helpless women in high license states, God speed the day.

MARY F. ROBINSON.

THE PRESENT SITUATION IN KANSAS.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—From the *Topeka Capital* of January 2, I condense the following items of Kansas temperance news:

The State Teachers' Association, which met at Topeka during the holidays, and consisted of a thousand teachers, college presidents, and county superintendents, voted, without a dissenting voice, for the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we are now and forever opposed to a re-submission to the prohibitory amendment; and that it is our deliberate conviction that the prohibitory amendment is as firmly imbedded in the constitution of Kansas, and in the hearts of her people as are the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments imbedded in the Federal constitution, and in the hearts of the American people.

Resolved, That we are in hearty sympathy with the law which requires that all children shall be taught the effects of stimulants and narcotics upon the human system, and pledge ourselves to loyal obedience.

This convention was followed by another—a rally of re-submissionists from the various cities. The house was full of people curious to hear what they could say, but it was observed that the two dozen gentlemen on the platform, both Republicans and Democrats, were those who had opposed prohibition from the first. Half a dozen speeches were made, full of boasts that prohibition was a failure, and full of such epithets as "lying hypocrites," "red-nosed cranks," "sweet-scented saints," and "rabid Prohibitionists." They failed, however to arouse much enthusiasm.

The same paper quotes from the Chicago *Lever* seventy-two answers from district and probate judges to the following questions:

1. What has been the effect of the prohibitory law in Kansas?
2. Are you in favor of continuing the law?
3. What is the sentiment in your locality in regard to re-submission?
4. If re-submitted, will it re-carry?

All but one of these judges replied in substance that the law was a success, and that, although many of them had voted against prohibition, they were now opposed to re-submission.

The "lone dissenter," I am ashamed to say, was the probate Judge of this county. I have known Judge Bean for several years as a moral, temperate man, and I cannot think what motive he can have in thus misrepresenting the situation. He says:

"In answer to query one: The effect of the prohibitory law in Kansas has been the opposite of what the admirers of the law intended when first passed. We are breeding perjurers daily, manufacturing dives in our midst, and these of the vilest type. Men who are honest and upright in any other transaction or circumstance, will take the witness stand, and deliberately perjure themselves, and also take their position in the jury-box and credit such testimony. * * *

"In answer to query second: I am not in favor of continuing the law, and *no citizen other than those who are selfish, and hope to accomplish some personal political object is in favor of it.*

"In answer to query three: Nine out of ten in this county are for re-submission, and the sentiment is growing.

"In answer to query four: I think it would carry in the state, but not with so large a per cent as in this county. This is from an unbiased standpoint."

His charge of perjury is entirely too sweeping, although he has some grounds for such a statement, for that has been one of the difficulties in convicting the liquor sellers. His charge of insincerity in his reply to the second query is a calumny against more than a third of the voters of this county. His statement that this county would go against prohibition may be true, for it went 800 majority against the amendment; but the majority would not be nearly so large as he thinks. There are many people who voted against the amendment who would now vote for it.

The prohibitory law is a complete success in the greater part of the state; but it is only a partial success in Atchison and other large cities. There is a large German population in this county, which holds the balance of power between the almost equally divided Republican and Democratic parties. Five or six years ago the temperance men united under the leadership of D. C. Milner, H. M. Glancy, and Pardee Butler, and elected county officers who closed the saloons. But Pardee Butler is dead, D. C. Milner has left the county, and the other temperance leaders have become discouraged, or think that the work once done will stay done, and allow local or party issues to divide them. The result is that the whisky ring elect county officers who either oppose, or are indifferent to prohibition. "Joints," or "dives," as the places are called where liquor is secretly sold, are becoming numerous, and difficult to close. Judge Bean is in a position to see the worst side, but he evidently judges the whole county by his immediate associates.

East Atchison, just across the river in Missouri, is so full of saloons that one smells whisky before reaching the east end of the bridge, and wagon loads of beer are frequently hauled across the bridge. But for all that, there are not nearly so many drunken men on the streets of Atchison as before the closing of the saloons. Reformed drinkers can now travel the streets without being allured by the sight and smell of liquor. Nor are the temptations nearly so great for boys as when the saloon was the loafing place of a jolly crowd. But some boys are yet tempted to drink, and some, even of the country boys, think it smart to say that they get a drink of beer whenever they want it.

The Prohibitionists should be vigilant, neither too sanguine nor too much discouraged. In a few years the young men will change the majority.

MRS. ROSETTA B. HASTINGS.
Farmington, Atchison county, Kan.

Our Children.

A CHILD'S CONCLUSION.

BY S. M. B. PIATT

"Mamma," he said, "you ought to know
The place. Its name is wicked, though.
Not China. No. But if you fell
Through China you would be there! Well,

"Fred said somebody very bad,
Named Satan, stayed down there and had
Oh, such a fire to burn things! You
Just never mind. It can't be true,

"Because I've digged and digged to see
Where all that fire could ever be,
And looked and looked down through the dark,
And never saw a single spark.

"But Heaven is sure; because if I
Look up, I always see the sky—
Sometimes the gold-gates shine clear through—
And when you see a thing, it's true!"

U. S. Consulate, Queenstown, Ire. —*The Independent.*

IN AN ASH BARREL.

BY MABEL GIFFORD.

The "Branch Sunday-school" were going through with their responsive service in their usual monotone. Joanna Kelley, "Harnah,' as Haw's Alley called her, standing a head taller than the rest of Miss Gracie's class, was listening with her usual indifference to the murmur of voices. Her thin, pinched face suddenly took on an alert look; the superintendent was reading.

"Say that agin, mister."

Every head in the school turned towards the voice, but Harnah was no whit abashed.

The superintendent looked surprised, but repeated, "Do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you and persecute you."

Harnah stood stiff as a post during the remainder of the service, her faded and patched dress hanging in straight folds about her.

"What's persecute?" she asked the teacher when they had taken their places for the lessons.

This was Miss Gracie's first day at the "Branch." She had come from the "big church," full of enthusiasm for these poor children, whom she had pictured pitiful and timid, clothed in neat but scanty garments.

The first sight of the hard, old-looking faces, and red, grimy little fists, sickened her. She feared they were very bad, as well as very poor. She wished to fire them with zeal for the Master, and took this opportunity to tell them of the martyrs, and the religious wars.

Harnah, waxing warmer and warmer, at last started up, "I'd like to be a martyr; I'd burn; I'd drownd; I'd be cut to bits! Oh, I wish't I was a soldier; I'd fight!"

And then the teacher brought her lesson home. "We can all be Christian soldiers, and fight for the right."

"Who'll we fight?" cried Harnah, her crane-like neck stretching to still greater length in her eagerness.

"Fight your enemies."

"I'll do it! I kin do that."

"Who are your enemies, Joanna?"

"Put Hackett, Stubb Murphey, 'n' lots more," was the prompt answer.

"No," said Miss Gracie, gently, "*they* are your neighbors. Your enemies are the wicked thoughts and feelings you have towards them or any one, and the wrong things you want to do. These you must fight with all your might. To those you call your enemies, do as you would wish them to do to you. 'Do good to them that hate you, and pray for them that despitefully use you and persecute you.' "

Harnah had listened with wide-eyed surprise, at first, but now her face was dark and sullen.

"Well then, I sha'n't; I just sha'n't."

The teacher was dismayed at this bold declaration, and feared Joanna was the very hardest of them all; and she looked after her as she marched out, stiff and straight, muttering, "Well I sha'n't, then, I jist sha'n't.

Harnah made no disturbance the next Sabbath during the services, but looked troubled and unhappy.

"What's honor?" she asked abruptly, as one of the scholars repeated the fourth commandment.

"It means we must treat our parents with respect in word and manner, and obey them always."

"H'mp!" exclaimed Harnah scornfully. "Reck'n I'm goin' to 'spect mammy? I hain't nothin ter 'spect her fur, 'less it's fur callin' me names and beatin' o' me. Reck'n I'm goin' to 'bey her? That means goin' ter git gin at Pat Millins' when she tells me, I s'pose. Well I jist sha'n't—not fur nobody. It makes her ugly, 'n' it makes her sick, 'n' we don't have nothin' to eat, 'n' I git beat worser."

Pretty Miss Gracie looked so shocked.

"You can refuse kindly, and say you are sorry to displease her, and try to persuade her not to use the harmful stuff."

A scornful sniff from Harnah said as plain as words, "Much *you* know about it!"

True enough; the teacher was lost in the dark labyrinths of Harnah's life.

"Ef mammy sasses me, I'll sass her; 'n' ef she slings things, I'll sling em back."

Miss Gracie looked at Harnah so sorrowfully. Harnah watched her stealthily from under her lowered lashes, and never a word more did she utter: but when the class was dismissed, she caught the teacher's dress in one of her hard, red hands.

"Teacher, I guess I'll try it. Ef she sasses me I won't sass back, 'n' ef she slings things, I won't sling 'em back; but I won't git the gin, nohow."

There were tears in the pretty teacher's eyes. "Thank you, Joanna."

"Why does she care?" Harnah kept muttering on her way back to Haw's Alley, "I wish't she didn't care."

Full to overflowing was the alley of human beings. Doors, windows, pavements thronged with them. Little girls with big babies, fat women blocking up door-ways, or with horizontal arms on window ledges; scraggy women telling the news, or wrangling; sodden-faced men with their pipes in their mouths, and idle hands in empty pockets, sauntering from door to door, and peering in at open windows. Wretched creatures, all of them. And away upon the topmost floor of one of these miserable tenement houses lived Harnah; the only difference between the attic where she and "mammy" lived, and the others, being a less degree of uncleanliness.

"Harnah's havin' the dumps," mammy informed the attic-floor neighbors, "all this week 'n' last. I dunno what ails her"; and mammy, as if to create a change in the stagnant atmosphere of her home, hobbled into the room where Harnah sat sullenly gazing out of the window, which was the cleanest spot in the place. Mammy not being able to toil over so many stairs often, took her comfort in viewing all she could of her neighbors' movements from her window.

"Harnah! take this mug down to Pat's Be spry now!"

"I won't," said Harnah; "yer jest knows I won't."

That was exactly what mammy counted on. She forthwith poured out a string of invectives that usually called a similar tirade from Harnah. But now, to her amazement and increasing rage, Harnah answered not a word, only continued looking sullenly out of the window.

"What ails ye?" said the exasperated woman. "Ye are as glum as Satan. Ye was obstinate 'nough before, but now there's no gettin 'long with ye."

"I hain't agoin' to sass ye, but I won't git gin, mammy."

"Ye won't! We'll see," and flying came the most convenient article, which happened to be a stove cover on the hearth.

Harnah dodged, but only received the force of the blow on the side of the head instead of full in the face. She staggered a moment, with her hand to her head, and then reeled out of the open door.

Down, down, down she went, she never knew how, until she reached the last landing. Then she crept around to the back yard and into her haven of refuge—an old ash barrel in a corner. The back yard was little frequented, on account of its limited view of the world. She doubled herself in with a calculation acquired by long practice.

"Much good it does," she muttered, making a pillow of her tattered shawl for her aching head, "much good it does to 'spect mammy. I knowd jest how 'twould be. I only get banged the worse for it. Much she knows 'bout it. Jest let her try it a spell and see. I know one thing, I shan't do no more 'spectin'. I'm mos' kilt," and poor Harnah groaned with the pain in her head, that grew worse every moment.

Suddenly she became aware of voices; excited voices on the other side of the high board fence.

"Jim 'n' Stubb 'n' Bill 'n' me—four on us, is goin' ter pitch inter him ter night, 'tween Pat's 'n' Mis' Murphey's. We ain't goin' ter stan' his sass no longer."

"We kin do it; four on us."

Harnah gave such a sudden stretch of delight at this news and such a chuckle of approval, that the barrel cracked with the force of her feet, and echoed a guttural exclamation that caused the boys to pause and listen.

"Didn't I hear suthin'?" and quick as a cat one boy had mounted the fence, and perching on the top, took a survey of the enclosure. All was silent, and the yard deserted. Only litter and an old ash barrel met his eye. He clambered down, and the voices became indistinct further along the alley.

"Goody!" exclaimed Harnah, after crawling out to look through a knot-hole in the fence to make sure they had gone, and crawling in again systematically, careful to be all out of sight, "Put Hackett 'll git it this time sure, 'n' good 'nough fur him. I'd like ter be one o' them boys!"

Suddenly, solemnly, almost as distinctly as a voice came the words, "Do good to them that hate you, persecute you, and despitefully use you," (that was the way they had crystallized in Harnah's mind). And in the darkness of the ash barrel two sad eyes looked at Harnah. Out flew the feet again against the much-enduring barrel. Then there was silence for the space of five minutes.

(Concluded next week.)

CRYING FOR THE MOON.

In the nurse's arms one night,
In the balmy month of June,
Lay a baby spent and tired
With crying for the moon.
And so softly we smiled,
Said, "Poor, silly little chi'"
He'll know better soon."

Vainly had he tried to leap
Up toward the glowing sky,
And because kind Love restrained
He could only fret and cry;
And we said, and proudly smiled,
"He'll know better, silly child!
Better, by-and-by."

Will he? Please to tell me when;
I don't think it will be soon.
If he's like most other men
He will always want the moon.
As a Boy, he'll want the toys
And ponies of far richer boys;
These will be his moon.

As a Youth, be in distress
For some beauty rich and fair.
For some furniture or dress,
For some toy he counteth rare.
And far older men will say,
"He'll grow wiser every day;
Wiser, unaware."

As a Man, he'll sigh for wealth.
Long for power, and hope for fame
And because he gets them not
Idly murmur, wrongly blame.
Crying still for some great boon
Far above him as the moon;
Babe and man the same.

Oh, 'tis well some mighty arm
Is around us everywhere.
Many a fall we all should have
But for that strong, loving care;
For life has no greater boon
Than the love that whispers "No,"
And that will not let us go
When crying for the moon. —*Independent.*

The Still Hour.

TOPIC FOR THE WEEK BEGINNING FEBRUARY 2, 1890.

BY REV. C. C. HARRAH.

DAILY BIBLE READING NOTES.

(Luke 2: 25-39; Joshua 8–13.)

Sunday, 2; Luke 2: 25-39. Verse 25. It is worth the effort of early years to come down to old age with a character established in moral goodness and in piety. Our blessed Lord is not only the Consolation of Israel, but of the just and devout everywhere. Verse 27, We should seek to be led by the Spirit; His fruits in our lives are the best evidence that we are thus led. Gal. 5: 22. Verse 29, Are we living so that if we should die today we could depart in peace? Verse 34, We shall fall through unbelief, or rise through faith in the Son of God. Verse 36, God makes no distinction of sexes or classes, in honoring and rewarding the good.

Monday, 3; Josh. 8. Verse 1, In the midst of reverses we should never give way to fear, or cease to trust in God. Chastisements for sin are often made to pave the way for temporal benefits, which are withdrawn or withh ld on account of sin. Verse 30, When successes come in the battles of life, we should dedicate ourselves anew to God, and engage with new zeal in His service. Verse 34. We should not lay plans for the future that do not agree with the law of God.

Tuesday, 4; Josh. 9. Verse 14, In difficult matters, time should be taken to consider, and prayer should be made, that God may direct. Verses 18, 19, Though we have to s ffer for it, promises that are made should be kept. "Always be reliable," is an excellent motto for any one to adopt. Verse 27, Their chastisement brought them into the possession of great religious privileges. "I would rather be a doorkeeper in the house of my God, than to dwell in the tents of wickedness." Ps. 85: 10.

Wednesday, 5; Josh. 10. Verse 6, We should ever be ready to give help to those to whom we are bound by the obligations of justice, kindness and sympathy. Verse 8, If God is with us, we need not fear all the enemies of His kingdom who combine against us. Verse 9, God's promises of success in no way relieve us from putting forth our best endeavors. Verse 13, If we will trust in God and go forward, the night of death shall not overtake us until our work is accomplished. Shall we be able at death to say: "I have finished the work which Thou gavest me to do"? Jno. 17: 4. Verse 24, War has not yet ceased, but how thankful we should be that many of its barbarous usages have passed away.

Thursday, 6; Josh. 11. Verse 4, The Christian has the world, the flesh, and the devil to overcome; and in his last battles with them, before he obtains the final victory, they are apt to show their greatest strength. Verse 6, If these enemies of ours seem to be invincible, we should look to God for help, and not be afraid. Horses and chariots were destroyed, because God required Israel to put their trust in Him, and not provide themselves with, and trust in, military resources. Verse 20, Guilt, from long-continued sinning, finally ripens into hardness of heart, when the Lord gives the wicked over to punishment.

Friday, 7; Josh. 12. Verse 1, It is well for us, at times, to stop and consider the conquests we have made in former years; we thus gather courage to overcome in the present and future. Verse 7, Our dangers are as numerous as these conquered kings, and we must obtain many victories before we can have rest. Scarcely less numerous are our country's dangers, and we have much to do before the whole land is taken from Christ. In order that our nation may be delivered from all its foes, we should take sides with those who are against all existing evils.

Saturday 8; Josh. 13. Verse 1, The years for active work quickly pass away; and whatever good service we can do should be done at once, for the opportunity will not return, and our strength for work will be gone by the coming of old age. Verse 9, No higher honor can come to any of us in this world than that which we have by living so that it can be truly said of us that we are the servants of the Lord. Verse 22 Baalam was an unprincipled, wic ed man, and how foolish it seems, when a life is ended, that a man should live only for self-seeking, and to gratify passion and ambition.

THE PRAYER MEETING TOPIC.

[*Bearing Good Fruit, the Test of a Christian Life.* John 15: 2.]

With what emphasis does our Lord speak, in this fifteenth chapter of John, of the need of fruit-bearing, in order that we may be His disciples. We must do the two things: "abide" in Him, and "bear fruit."

1. The bearing of good fruit is the only satisfactory evidence of the spiritual change of regeneration. Every soul that repents and returns to God must do works meet for repentance. Acts 26: 20; II. Cor. 10: 11; Eph. 2: 10.

2. Christians are *commanded* to bear good fruit. Christ has chosen His people and ordained them, that they should go and bring forth fruit. John 15: 16; Gal. 5: 22, 23; II. Pet 1: 5-8.

3. Not to bear fruit, or to bear bad fruit, is to meet with the condemnation of God. Jno. 15: 2; Matt. 3: 10; Eph. 5: 11. The world is full of sin and sorrow because the fruit that many people are bearing in their lives is bad.

4. A true Christian will not be satisfied by simply bearing good fruit, but will seek to bear *much* fruit. Jno. 15: 8. Three stages are mentioned in this fifteenth chapter of John—"fruit," "more," "much." Col. 1: 10; I. Cor. 15: 58; Psalm 92: 12-15.

The Household.

NEW HAMPSHIRE'S GOVERNOR.

BY MARIAN DOUGLAS.

No sound of music on the air,
No fluttering of banners fair,
No cheering loud, no restless crowd
To throng his way, and press him—
But everywhere one low, glad prayer,
The Governor, God bless him!
From fearless hearts at war with wrong,
From sad hearts that have suffered long
From pure hearts that to Christ belong,
And would with deeds confess Him,
It rises upward like a song,
The Governor, God bless him!

THE OUTLOOK OF FAITH.

BY MARGARET B. PLATT.

He is faithful that promised. Heb. 10: 23.

Like a great rock's cooling shadow,
In a strange and dreary land,
Unto a weary wanderer
As he treads the desert's sand,
E'en as that grateful shadow
Cheereth the traveler's soul
Like a heavenly bow of promise,
As he presseth to the goal.

So doth my Father's message
Seem to my panting soul
As I travel in life's pathway,
Bound for a heavenly goal.
So doth His words of promise
Cheer me upon my way,
As I grope in these fitful shadows
To reach eternal day.

"I will go before and lead thee,"
"The Lord is thy sun and shield,"
"He will give thee grace and glory,"
"Thou the Spirit's sword shalt wield."
"I will strengthen—I will help thee,"
"I will wipe away all tears,"
"As thy days, so shall thy strength be,"
"Thou shalt rest from all thy fears."

"I will ne'er forsake nor leave thee,"
"Fear thou not nor be dismayed,"
"E'en though all the hosts of darkness
"'Gainst thy soul shall stand arrayed."
"They that strive with thee shall perish,
"They shall be ashamed and fear."
"E'er thou callest I will answer,"
"While thou speakest I will hear."

I know that His love is steadfast,
And His promises are sure.
They shall rest in the golden city
Who unto the end endure.
When death's dark night hath faded
In the dawn of an endless day,
They shall wake in the home of the Father
Who were faithful on the way.

Washington, D. C.

HOW SHE WROTE IT.

BY MARGARET A. LAKE.

It was an inspiring morning. Louise was happily off to school, Liebling busy at play in the soft outdoor air and sunshine. She had lent a helping hand both up stairs and down, orders for the day had been given, and mind and heart were at rest as to home duties. She had promised a report for the next issue of the white-ribbon paper of the state union, and this was her time.

She began. Ten lines were soon written, quite to her satisfaction; now for the next point. A ring at the door-bell. "Miss Edith, ma'am; with the dolls for the Fair."

"So kind of Miss Edith; Susan, lay them on the table; I will attend to it." Another line, another ring.

"That poor little boy, ma'am, with papers to sell."

"Tell him we do not want any to-day, Susan; we have a quantity we bought from him last week. And, Susan, do not disturb me again unless it is absolutely necessary."

Three lines more are finished.

"Oh, mamma, organ man's day, I hear him (and this six miles out!); some pennies, please, for the monkey! I can get your pocketbook." The pocketbook is brought, and two little souls are made radiantly happy with pennies for the monkey. Point number two is completed!

"Oh, mamma, mamma, the monkey's just lovely; do come out and see him!" It is impossible to resist the little pleader, and the monkey certainly is "lovely."

A few more lines. Tramp, stamp, rush, crush, breeze, oh, it is only Louise and half the school with her; it must be recess time. "We've come for the *Century* and Longfellow's poems, mamma; both needed at school!" And the room is full of brightness and sweetness, and chatter and laugh, and then it is quiet again. "Oh, Louise has forgotten a note she was to have taken to school!" She flies to the door, not a child is in sight. She rings the bell. "Is Louise there, or has she gone to school again?"

"Yes, ma'am, she has gone to school again." Would that Louise would go to school so expeditiously in the mornings!

Ah! there is the grocer's boy, he will take it. That is off her mind, and she re-enters the library. "I'm very sorry, ma'am, but there isn't milk enough to make the custard you ordered for dessert, though I thought there was when you told me"

"Very well, Susan, then we will have the fruit alone."

Oh, the open door has tempted the mischievous wind, and notes and papers are merrily dancing about the room. She gathers them up and re-arranges them, but she wishes a motion to adjourn were in order, with no unfinished business left for another session.

Where is the sheet on which she was writing. and what was the last she wrote? Was it of "moral cripples" she was writing, or "crippled morals" she really cannot remember. Over and over her writing desk, through her portfolio, under table and chairs she searched for the missing paper, out on the piazza where she had gone to look for Louise, upstairs where she had not gone; could Louise have carried it off!

"Oh, dear!" she begins mentally, but—"my times are in Thy hand," flashes through her mind, Ah, your Father knoweth what things ye have need of before ye ask Him, and how great her need of patience! And she settles herself in her chair, and calmly awaits His time. Not praying, not pleading, simply realizing His presence, His power. And her strength is renewed, her weariness is gone, and all is peace. She opens her portfolio again and there lies the missing paper.

A VISIT TO THE HOME OF GEORGE MACDONALD.

BY HANNAH WHITALL SMITH.

I have just been to Bordighora, Switzerland, to visit George MacDonald in his charming home. I described this house in a letter last year, andwill not repeat now except to say that the beautiful drawing-room I spoke of then looked more beautiful than ever. There was a wood fire in the great wide chimney, and the kettle for afternoon tea was boiled over it, hanging to a great old chain, gypsy fashion. I do not know how large the room really is, but I guessed it must be at least seventy-five feet long by about forty feet wide. Its especial charm is its homey-ness. It is full of all sorts of cozy corners and sofas and window-seats and little tables, and looks as if it held out arms of invitation to all the world to come and make itself at home there. It is just the sort of room to be a fit setting for the beautiful old patriarch who graces it with his presence. He looked, the day we were there, as benign and fatherly as one would imagine a gray-haired old angel would be; and you could not help feeling as if all the lovely old men in his books must unconsciously be simple reproductions of his own personality.

There was the usual company of young people, their own three daughters, and some young English girls sent out for their health, and we all had afternoon tea together, and talked of many subjects of interest. Among the rest,they showed us some most wonderful "voice figures," that is, figures produced on a certain prepared paste spread thinly on a membrane by singing. A Mrs. Watts Hughes, at the head of a Boys' Home at Islington, had discovered that by sounding a certain note in singing through a tube onto this paste, made very thin, she could produce various beautiful figures. The *Spectator* of October 26, describes the process It says: "She sings into the tube a low note of her voice—a note not very loud,but firm and willful. The effect on the paste is immediate. Tiny globules are thrown up into the air, and sputtering and leaping, all alive with the motions caused by the vibrations of her voice, crowd into the center of the membrane making a little round heap like the center of a daisy. Mrs. Hughes then changes the character of the note she is singing, though not its pitch. Instead of the note of firm, peremptory character, she sings a very sustained and insidious sound. Then, from the round center of white paste will fly out, at unequal distances, little tentative starlike jets. Sometimes two or three such furtive attempts at the start will have been made, when, suddenly, a perfect and symmetrical row of petals will start out and create, with the center, a lovely little exquisitely-finished, daisy-like form. Sometimes even three rows of petals will be the answer to the song note, whereas, at other times, the one row will be imperfect, and will require singing in again to the center before a regular row will produce itself.'

Other forms of flowers and shells, etc., are produced by other notes and altered methods of singing. We saw at Mr. MacDonald's a daisy perfect in form,and also several other wonderful figures. I could not but wonder whether this might not be a glimpse into the meaning of "for every idle word we shall be brought into judgment." Whether it may not be that every sound of our voice produces a voice-picture somewhere. This would be a dreadful thought if we did not know that there is another and Almighty Voice which speaks as never man spake, that, spoken into our lives, will change and beautify all our poor, voice-pictures into the glorious likeness of His thoughts and His ways. More than ever did I realize that we need to have Him speak in us and through us if our voices are really thus making pictures as we speak.

CENTERS OF THE WORLD'S AFFECTIONATE THOUGHT.

BY FRANCES J. BAKER.

Mt. Vernon, Cleveland, Springfield, New York and Fremont are fast becoming Meccas of American hearts.

In 1876 we marched in the national procession to the tomb of the Father of Our Country, and thought on the growing admiration which attends his name throughout the world, an apotheosis kind of fame awarded the great spirits of earth whom Providence chooses for grand national duties.

In Cleveland, ten years afterward, we stood before the grated door of the receiving vault which had for months been the custodian of the sleeping dust of the second martyred President. The sentinel had ceased his tramp, the soldiers had returned to camp, the trees with their bare arms, together with the cold marble, voiced the awful silence of the dead. The brown casket contained the earthly form, flowers fresh from Mendon were laid on it, and faded ones surrounded the bier. Not far away the magnificent memorial temple, or shrine, was rising from the summit of a knoll, a fitting tribute "From a grateful country in memory of James A. Garfield, the twentieth President of the United States of America, Scholar, Soldier, Statesman, Patriot."

The spring of 1887 found us in Springfield. The week before, the middle of April, on the twenty-second anniversary of the death of the martyr President, his body and that of his wife were moved from their hiding place immediately under the obelisk, and placed permanently in a vault especially prepared for them in the north hall of the monument. While the concrete cement was hardening, a guard was stationed at the vault to prevent a repetition of the vandalism of '78. Shortly after that attempt to steal the remains of Abraham Lincoln they were secretly turned over to the Lincoln Guard of Honor for safe keeping, and so effectually did they guard the trust, that for eight long years the secret was shared by only a few persons. It being generally supposed the remains were lying in the sarcophagus originally prepared for them.

A thousand floral pieces had been sent Mrs. Lincoln from different parts of this country, and from England, Scotland and Ireland. In Memorial Hall were many mementos, some very pleasing, others very ghastly. It will be remembered that the actress, Laura Keene, took his head in her lap after the fatal bullet of J. Wilkes Booth had done its deadly work. The dress she wore was white silk, and a piece of it, reddened with spots of Lincoln's blood, was framed and hung on the wall. A *facsimile* of the Emancipation Proclamation, the original having been burned in Chicago, is seen here, also a photographic copy of a letter to the little girl who "thought he would look better if he let his whiskers grow."

Letters of condolence to Mrs. Lincoln are preserved in bound volumes. A piece of a bridge he helped to build in 1832, a chair re-seated with hickory bark in 1834, now covered with wire and caged up from relic hunters; the surveying instruments used by him in 1837; also a table from his law office in Springfield; these all illustrate the history of the man from his humble days to the Chief Executive of the United States. There was also a cast of the hand that signed the document that set four millions free. The "old home" which had sheltered the dead moral hero, and in which his family was born, is not far away, and in it the very same cradle that rocked "Robert" and "Willie" and "Tad." Several well-filled cases contain the cartoons of the campaign of 1860, hundreds of sermons, eulogies, magazines and pamphlets, addresses, etc., on the life of Lincoln; a collection by various authors had been made of ninety-one lives and 200 autograph manuscripts, reminiscences by noted persons. There were also two hundred and forty medals of one hundred and seventy one varieties—copper, bronze, gilt, brass, pewter, nickel silver and gold. From a hewed oak log in the house where Lincoln's earlier manhood days were spent, a rustic stand was made fastened with silver plated bolts, and upon it, on an elaborate and highly finished top, is the mourning marble slab, chiseled with the four lines written by Whittier with a wooden pen made from the door-sills and mounted with gold:

"Let Man Be Free! The mighty word
He spake was not his own;
The spirit of the highest stirred
His mortal lips alone!"

Some time, where the Hudson meets the ocean, a mausoleum deep and wide will be made, a shrine for the millions yet to be whose pilgrim feet will gather there, and who, musing on the conqueror, hero, patriot, Ulysses S. Grant, will gather strength to stand for freedom's holy trust.

When the memorial of that "ideal woman of Home and Church and State," Lucy Webb Hayes, is reared, which it is as certain to be as that the national flag was lowered at half-mast when the people stood with uncovered heads "amid the singing of birds," as "earth to earth, and dust to dust," was said at her grave in quiet Fremont; when her memorial is built, by women, perhaps, it may not be a magnificent shaft, but, possibly, a school where coming generations will be taught that same heaven-born liberty in truth, and courage to dare to do the right—then we will add Fremont to these growing centers of affectionate thought, and together with all the Christian and temperance world, rise up and call her blessed.

A TEMPERANCE BOAT.

BY MRS. CLARA SMITH COLTON.

The recent terrible storm on Lake Michigan which overtook the three large lake vessels, the Aurora, the Adams and the Dows, and resulted in the loss of the latter,brings to mind some temperance facts in regard to the owner of the boats, Mr. John Corrigan, of Cleveland.

When the enormous holds of lake vessels are to be loaded or unloaded, the workmen ask, almost demand, that the boat owners shall set out a supply of beer, tobacco and whisky,to be consumed by the "loaders" during the three days that the work usually requires. The boat-owner, or captain, who furnishes the freest flow of beer is the most popular. And not to comply with the demand for "setting up the drinks and cigars all around" is to incur the disfavor of the sailors and loaders, and is liable to lead to difficulty in securing workmen.

But Mr. Corrigan stood firm against the practice of treating. "You, men, say it is hot work unloading the copper ore; why do you want to make yourselves hotter by drinking this burning stuff, and then go staggering home to-night to abuse your families? I tell you I won't have a drop of it around. But when you're through with the work, I'll give every man a ticket for a meal at the best restaurant in the city."

At the launching of the great sailing vessel, the Aurora, three years ago in Cleveland, Mr. Corrigan would not have the usual ceremony of breaking a bottle of wine over the bow in christening a boat. "Wine is a bad thing," he said. "I want none of it on my new boat." Mr. Corrigan's daughter, when the proper moment came, pronounced the name "Aurora," and, in the presence of the hundreds assembled, poured a bottle of water over the bow of the vessel, and the majestic "Aurora" moved from the scaffolding and floated out upon the blue and sunlit waters of Lake Erie a temperance boat.

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For God hath not given us the spirit of fear; but of power, and of love, and of a sound mind.—II. Timothy 1: 7.

OUR FRIENDS, THE SECEDERS.

"The humanness of the saints" is always finding fresh illustration as history unrolls. The white light of God's truth shines through the stained glass windows of the brain; the personal equation is counted in, and at the cross-roads of opinion good friends separate and good causes set up new finger-boards.

The different churches are our most striking illustration of this infirmity of noble minds, but the leaders in great reforms are almost as pronounced in their divergence from each other as were the men whose honest differences in Christian teaching led countless martyrs to the stake. When He who is our Life shall appear with resurrection power, then doubtless shall the watchmen see eye to eye, and in anything in which He has already truly appeared to the inmost soul of any one of us, we have received in that thing the power of His resurrection, and do now see eye to eye with Him. But few and far between are these elect and precious souls.

In the annals of the anti-slavery movement, Garrison and Phillips came to a parting of the ways; the Home Rule struggle in England sundered those brotherly leaders, Gladstone and Bright; but still the work went on, for while men pass in endless procession across the stage, the measures they incarnate find in the heart of God and of humanity their steadfast home.

For these and many other reasons we do not regard the secession of our sisters who met last week in Cleveland as anything surprising, and certainly not as anything disastrous. They went out from us because they were no longer of us, leaving our organization more solid, effective and harmonious than it could otherwise have been. We do not regard their movement as one of strong significance, except as emphasizing the hold of the W. C. T. U. upon their thought and upon that of the public, to whom they must appeal. For after voting to call themselves the "American Women's Christian Temperance Alliance," and changing this to the "National Crusaders," they finally came back to that friendly old name, sacred and tender, the "National Woman's Christian Temperance Union," prefixing to it their uninspiring epithet, "Non-partisan." That they had any right to use our name we do not believe. Expert legal counsellors assure us that this was a violation of the statutes protecting corporations. But that it is better to suffer than to do a wrong, is our view of the question, though the National Executive Committee may deem it best to serve out an injunction, and so may the states, forbidding the use of our name; this is a question yet to be determined.

In declaring themselves "non-sectarian" it seems to us their action was hardly that taught in the "Golden Rule," for by so doing they leave the implication that the W. C. T. U. has been sectarian, than which nothing is farther from the truth, while by inserting the word "non-partisan," they imply that the great movement from which they have seceded has been partisan. If the adoption of resolutions in favor of the party that promises prohibition is a partisan action, which, in itself considered, it is, we frankly admit that for six years past it has been so. But we claim that Iowa, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and many Southern states have been palpable proofs that we do not require the pronouncing of any party shibboleth whatever, but leave all our auxiliaries free to act according to their light. In our departments of work, and all our rules and regulations, the National W. C. T. U. has always been non-partisan, but in its annual resolutions, openly partisan to the extent of a friendly declaration which this year recognized what Republicans had done in the Dakotas, and what the Prohibition party had promised to do nationally when it should come to power. We do not expect that party to achieve considerable results, except as an educator of public opinion, until, with changed name, widened outlook, and enlarged constituency, it merges into the Reform or Home Protection party of the nation's future. We are ready to accept whatever of criticism or contradiction may be involved in this attitude toward that righteousness in politics which means God's Spirit determining the ballot of the sovereign citizen, and we believe the truest hearts of the nation beat in harmony with the W. C. T. U. when we declare in the name of Christ and His gospel for no sectarianism in religion, no sectionalism in politics, no sex in citizenship, but total prohibition of the liquor traffic by state and national law.

That our seceding sisters, whether purposely or not, have organized a movement in the interest of the dominant party of the hour, and are really partisans of the most decided character, we sincerely believe from the antecedents, record and associations of their leader, from the warm welcome given them by the Republican press throughout the nation, and from the peculiarities that have characterized their movement from its beginning. To thoughtful white-ribboners in Pennsylvania there must be an unpleasant significance in the attitude of the Republican press of that state (which less than a year ago was in the throes of its constitutional amendment campaign) where they find the same papers that were the bitterest opponents of prohibition rejoicing in this "non-partisan movement" of temperance women!

The Republican press of the six states that throttled our constitutional prohibition amendments in 1889 is practically a unit against the W. C. T. U. and in favor of the faction that has seceded. This one unquestioned fact is to our minds the red light on this side track of non-partisanism, warning the Crusade engine to keep to the main line and go thundering on toward its central station, PROHIBITION. For nobody can deny that so long as saloon-keepers and saints, distillers and doctors of divinity brewers and brethren in the church, put the same ticket into the ballot-box, so long will the liquor traffic continue to hold its own, and only by a new political party that gathers good men into one fold on the great question of home's protection and liquor's outlawing, can we hope to win the day.

The Chicago *Inter Ocean* says of Mrs. J. Ellen Foster: "She deserves the thanks alike of the Prohibitionists and the Republicans. Her latest movement is clearly in the interest of temperance legislation, *and of the Republican party as a political organization*. It was a clear case of killing two birds with one stone."

So much for a great Republican daily's view of "non-partisanship" in its true inwardness. The Pittsburg *Dispatch* says: "The declaration (of the new society) in favor of local option will evoke friendship in temperance circles, although the work of carrying an act for that purpose may require a rather severe stretch of the resolution to 'keep out of politics.'" Yea, verily! The warp of law is legislation, and the woof of legislation is politics. Ballots are cast for candidates, and if they were not would be blank cartridges. The National W. C. T. U. frankly accepts the situation—the non-partisans decline it, in the interest of Republicanism!

Prohibition, while a measurable success without woman's ballot to back it up, is nowhere so pronounced in its efficiency as in Kansas where women vote. Hence we are pronouncedly in favor of equal suffrage *as a form of prohibition*, and believe this by the Australian ballot system, is the final hope of the Republic along the line of prohibitory law and municipal redemption.

There is one fact of special significance in the Cleveland meeting—the Southern states were conspicuous by their absence—indeed, were totally unrepresented. Those women, strong and tender, to whom we have been going since 1880 with messages of sisterly goodwill, stood loyal to the leadership and spirit of the first band of Northern women they ever knew. The cry of "politics" could not daunt them. Even "women's rights" was powerless to dismay; for, as they have often said to some of us: "We tried secession once, and found it didn't work. No matter who goes out, we shall *stay in*." It is our deliberate judgment that Northern women in Iowa and Pennsylvania may profit by their example.

The course to be pursued by our local W. C. T. Unions is plain. Each should be at once incorporated, that no property held in its name may be alienated by seceders. Any who *go out from us* must do the organizing; we are organized already, and our local unions have but to remain as they are, holding to their name and status, though Republicans at the North and Democrats at the South, fearing the rise of the political prohibition movement, will do their utmost to induce our members to go out. Very few will follow this advice; of our ten thousand societies not over one hundred have gone, outside of Iowa, where there are about two hundred and fifty local unions, of which it is believed one half will remain with the National W. C. T. U.

The W. C. T. U. has no apologies to make for its positions; they were taken with a deliberation solemn and intelligent; they are the outcome of earnest prayer to God, and we will live by them if we may, die by them if we must. Let all those like-minded with us, whose faces have the future's glow upon them, declare the fealty with which God inspires them to the whole cause of temperance as set forth in our many helpful and blessed departments; in our wide-spread literature; our plain and open declarations of purpose and intention; but in all our work let us study "the things that make for peace and the things wherewith one may edify another," "for all they that take the sword shall perish with the sword." We have no time to waste in harsh words of each other; THE CURSE is on our nation; countless thousands turn upon us faces full of tender expectation and sacred faith; be it ours to fritter away no force in friction, but by God's grace to turn all our forces into momentum against the only enemy we recognize, and that is the *saloon* itself entrenched in ignorance and appetite, in power and politics; this we will fight as we would fight a fire, with everything that can antagonize its fierce, relentless flame.

The forty women from eleven states (outside Ohio) who met at Cleveland a week ago, declared against having so many departments; very well; more than ever we hold to our "Do-everything policy." They declared against the formation of a new church; the W. C. T. U. never dreamed of such a venture as that, but stands all the more for the complete equality of man and woman within the church, the human spirit's earthly home. They decided that their leaders, forming the Executive Committee, shall not vote at their annual convention; we think this wholly original measure (and it is their only one, so far as noted,) contrary to all experience, and, in the nature of the case, absurd. The W. C. T. U. will walk by the same rule, mind the same things as of yore, and so we go on our way rejoicing, with a hand of Christian friendship stretched out to our seceding friends, and a hand of steady grasp bearing aloft the white banner of the organized Crusaders, and inscribed, "For God and Home and Native Land."

Falter who must, follow who dare, and may God defend the right.

COMFORT FROM THE ENEMY.

What will be the effect on the temperance cause of the sale of so many American breweries to the English? Good, we predict. The fact that the enormous profits of the distilleries go out of the country instead of being disbursed here, is a strong point in support of our opinion. We believe that the foreign ownership of distilleries will largely decrease their political power, and few things would bring greater gain to the temperance cause than that Divorce the breweries and distilleries from politics and send the money they make out of the country, and the wrath of the people would soon make quick work with these factories of death. The government's partnership in them, especially in the distilleries, protects them from this wrath, to a certain extent, and their financial and political power work in the same direction; destroy these, and it will remove the glamour from the eyes of enough voters to dissolve the firm of United States & Liquor Traffic.

Another reason why we rejoice over the purchase of so many breweries by the English Syndicate, is that it seems to us a sign that the brewers are foreseeing the coming storm and are running to cover. In no other way can we explain their willingness to sell what is known to be good paying property. Flouring mills and other businesses that have been purchased by the syndicates sometimes pay well and sometimes do not; but whoever heard of a brewery that did not pay good dividends? The liquor dealers' associations look out for that by their pools preventing over-production, and the like.

For several years the liquor papers have sounded premonitory warnings with which, from time to time, we have encouraged our readers. Read this utterance of the *Southwest*, a leading liquor organ, in the light of the extensive sale of breweries, and see if it does not have a deeper significance than when first published, July 14, 1888:

Prohibition will inevitably be the state and national issue in 1892. The following report of a Senate Committee is the keynote of the campaigns immediately succeeding the one now opened. And the plain, cold, hard indications are that prohibition will win by a large majority.

Why? Not because the principle is a correct one; not because it is right while the breweries, give direct and indirect employment to hundreds of thousands of farmers, teamsters, stock raisers, skilled and unskilled laborers; not because the people are willing to resign their personal liberty to drink the honest, healthful, strength-giving brew of the hop and barley; not because the majority of voters are bigots and cranks, but because

the men who have millions invested in breweries, horses, machinery and all modern essentials to making and merchandising good beer are being outgeneraled by the Prohibitionists. The Prohibitionists have live, well edited, aggressive journals in nearly every county in the state. Their state organs in Ohio and Indiana are sending out tens of thousands of extra copies of their editions to merchants, farmers, professional men and laborers of all classes each week—all paid for by the men who back their opinions by subscribing a few dollars each to the newspaper fund. They are helping to make public sentiment. They even force brewers to help support prohibition. Instance—the enormous subscription to the Centennial Exposition in this city by the breweries and saloons, and a big slice of the fund going to the support of the church and prohibition press, and not a nickel to the only brewers' journal in the state! And the brewers tamely submitting to this injustice, and cool, taunting insolence from a churchianity run enterprise, run at their expense!

We speak what we know to be facts. Our remarks may not be palatable, but unless they are heeded and action is taken in the direction we indicate, in less than five years our big breweries will be like the distilleries now closed by the whisky pool—

FOR RENT,

and no renters.

The following dispatch to *The Enquirer* is the crack of doom to the brewing interests, unless they heed the signs of the time, lake lessons from the enemy and join in taking united and active measures. Support of their press is the most important measure of all.

Then follows the report of the Senate Committee on the national prohibition amendment.

This editorial, in one of the most influential of the enemy's journals, shows two things: That the liquor power is badly scared, and not by non-partisan temperance, but by prohibition straight; and that it does not wish to have prohibition the state and national issue in 1892. Paul Schuster, the genial editor of the *Champion*, to which we are under many obligations for encouraging paragraphs, sends forth this piteous appeal:

The editor of the *Champion's* hair has turned gray, his head partially bald, his beard snowwhite in the last ten years, chiefly on account of his worrying himself into a constant stew over the liquor dealers' blindness to his signals of alarms and their deafness to his warning voice. And still we say unto ye: Through the press, from the rostrum, the regular vigorous campaign work and open discussion in the rural districts of the prohibition question—through these means, not alone, but chiefly, can you fight successfully for your rights and your liberties.

We cannot without tedious repetitions enter into all the details of the several scores of county conventions or ratification meetings held in nearly every state of the Union almost uninterruptedly during the last two months.

But this much is sure and certain, that it is high time that the liquor trade everywhere should take notice of this growing plague which, while it threatens the impossible destruction of their business, will nevertheless greatly embarrass and hamper them in the pursuit of their lawful avocation.

This has been the tone of the leading organs for the last two years. We cannot but believe that the condition which led to such utterances had much to do with the sale of American breweries to English syndicates.

AN ADDRESS TO THE PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

[The following Address has been sent by the General Officers of the W. C. T. U. to the Pan-American Congress.]

HEADQUARTERS WORLD'S AND NAT. W. C. T. U., CHICAGO, ILL., Jan. 22, 1890.

To the South American, Central American, and Mexican Commissioners of the Pan-American Congress:

HONORED BROTHERS:—The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union greeted your arrival in our native land with great good-will, and has watched your travels with profound interest. We were glad that the peaceful panorama of this Republic's material civilization was unrolled before you, and sorry that its higher and more enduring forces could not be equally displayed. We read with regret of the almost continuous banquetings in which intoxicating liquors held a place so prominent, for such customs are but a relic of European, and not an indigenous feature of our Western civilization.

A distinguished Englishman returning to his country after a careful study of our own, on being asked what he had seen that was most unlike England, answered, "*The wineless dinner tables of the great middle class.*" We are glad that in the home of that typical citizen of the United States, Clement Studebaker, of Indiana, you saw this most hopeful of our national sights.

Life insurance statistics show that the average longevity of the moderate drinker is thirty-five years and a half, while that of the total abstainer from intoxicating liquors is sixty-four years.

A nation that has made the sale of alcoholics a crime against constitutional or statutory law in seven of its forty-two states, and by local enactments over nearly one-half of its populated area, fails to illustrate its distinctive national features when it places intoxicating liquors before its guests.

As patriots, proud of our country and devoted to its development, we desire to bring to your attention the foregoing facts for the sake of those beautiful countries south of us, the interests of which are equally sacred in your sight.

Hon. James G. Blaine, our honored Secretary of State, who presides over your deliberations and who has so long been a citizen of Maine, the pioneer prohibition state of this Republic, has declared that the outlawing of the liquor traffic in that commonwealth, more than a generation since, was a great blessing to the people. The following are also his words:

"It can be said with truth that there is no equal number of people in the Anglo-Saxon world among whom so small an amount of intoxicating liquor is consumed as among the inhabitants of Maine."

It is the testimony of the governors of states in which the sale of intoxicants has been prohibited, that the jails and poorhouses are well-nigh empty, and the moral and financial interests of the people immeasurably increased.

Will you permit us respectfully to urge upon your attention the study of our prohibitory as compared with our non-prohibitory states, for we believe that no other line of investigation open to you in the great Republic promises so much of blessing to your own respective countries.

And because the chief corner stone of the state is the hearth-stone, we also urge you to visit our colleges for women, and we rejoice that you saw at Ann Arbor, Mich., the chief of our co-educational universities where women are trained for professional life as well as drilled to habits of scholarship, for it is, as you know, the United States idea that home can only come to its true dignity and power when the wife and mother is an equal partner in all that appertains to the sacred interests of the larger home of society and government. The mothers and daughters of the Republic, confederated by means of our societies in ten thousand towns and villages, send you their greeting. Within a year your countries will all be traversed by Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt, our "round-the-world missionary," who has already invested seven years in temperance work in Australia, Asia, Africa and Europe. She will tell your people of our total abstinence pledge, of scientific temperance instruction in the public schools, work for prohibition—state and national, and of our Woman's Publishing House in Chicago, that circulated 130,000,000 pages in 1889. We bespeak for Mrs Leavitt the welcome that her mission of good-will to your homes will render certain if it is only understood, and we pray that God may crown with success the three great movements of our time which are fast passing out of the hands of philanthropists and into those of statesmen, viz.: The temperance, the woman and the labor questions, all of which are equal fractions of that one mighty whole—the human question.

Yours in the fight for a clear brain, and praying for the triumph of universal brotherhood.

FRANCES E. WILLARD,
Pres. World's and Nat. W. C. T. U.
MARY A. WOODBRIDGE,
Sec. World's W. C. T. U.
CAROLINE B. BUELL,
Cor. Sec. Nat. W. C. T. U.

MRS. JUDGE BAXTER, president of the W. C. T. U. of Nashville, is at the head of a ladies' committee to buy the Hermitage, General Andrew Jackson's famous home, twelve miles from Nashville, Tenn. This includes the house and the tomb of the general and his wife, with twenty-five acres surrounding it. Extreme dilapidation now prevails at this world-famed spot, forty-four years having left its imprint on the place. It is a noble purpose that animates these women patriots. As has been truly said, "No man in private life so possessed the hearts of all around him; no public man of this country ever returned to private life with such a mastery over the affections of the people. He united physical courage and moral courage beyond almost any man of whom history keeps the record." His fame is the heritage of no party, but of the entire nation. Old Hickory is a universal character. There is something pathetic in the inscription placed by General Jackson on the tomb of his wife, especially the following sentence: "Her piety went hand in hand with her benevolence, and she thanked her Creator for being permitted to do good. A being so gentle and so virtuous slander might wound, but could not dishonor. Even death when he bore her from the arms of her husband, did but transport her to the arms of her God." Whatever increases the ties that bind the North and the South, is good. Whatever tends to build up national patriotism is beneficent. Great characters incarnate great ideas, and only by their study do the young and ardent spirits of the on-coming generation become polarized toward their country, humanity, and the great issues of which they are to form a part. We are glad that Mrs. Baxter and her coadjutors have set about this needed enterprise, and we wish it all success.

A GREAT metropolitan daily in a leading editorial declares whisky to be the chief cause of poverty. With characteristic consistency the same paper advocates a scheme by which the government not only grants a permit to the business of pauper-making, but shares in the questionable profits.

The Watch-Tower.

Miss Helen L. Hood and Mrs. Millie Andrews Bell were among the interested visitors at the Cleveland convention.

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A teacher received after an interval of thirty years from a beloved pupil a letter with the following sentence which has matter of reflection for us all: " 'Have I been good to-day?' is a question you taught me to ask myself every night; 'Have I been nice to somebody to-day?' "

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The other day I saw on the title page of the Bible of a dear friend this sentence: "My newspaper, fresh every morning from the press of God." It occurred to me, why could we not have a Bible reading on "God's Newspaper"? It is there whether we have found it or not, with its correspondence, its editorials, its advertisements, personals, etc. Who will furnish us a Bible reading on this live theme?

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The Archæological Institute that has taken in hand to explore and excavate the site of ancient Delphi, has associated with the names of most distinguished men, historians and scholars, that of Elizabeth C. Agassiz, Julia Ward Howe, and Alice Freeman Palmer. The latter name is especially endeared to all white-ribbon women. It marks the new and on-coming age that in an enterprise of this character women should be so prominently associated with leading men, to the level of which it would have been thought twenty-five years ago it was impossible for them to rise.

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Does Mt. Blanc make the Grundenwald jealous? Surely not; one is the unapproached mountain of Europe, the other is the high and beautiful Alp, but it doubtless looks over with joy at the majestic whiteness of its towering neighbor. Does the Vernal Fall look with disdain upon El Capitan? By no means; their spheres are different. Each is beautiful in its season, and in its place. The lily would not waste its time or sweetness envying the rose. The horse and deer have no feud whatever. Nature is without jealousy. Only man descends to a passion so base, so senseless, because he can get nothing out of it. Its breath is always a blight, and upon none more than upon him who breathes it.

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All the delegates to the National Convention will remember little Blatchford Kavanaugh, the boy soprano of Grace Episcopal choir, who charmed them with his sweet song, "In Verdure Clad." A few evenings ago he sang for Madame Patti, who expressed her delight in superlative terms. "Marvelous! simply marvelous!" exclaimed the great singer, "I never heard such a voice from a boy!" She predicts a great future for the young artist.

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Mrs. M. L. Wells, one of the seven National organizers, has been six weeks in Texas reorganizing, strengthening, and extending the W. C. T. U. It is a difficult field, but Mrs. Wells is an able speaker and a plucky woman, therefore just the one to undertake this work. She goes on from Texas via San Antonio to California, and unions in that region should be on the lookout for one of the most helpful coadjutors who has ever lifted upon them the light of her countenance.

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The press is making all it can of the fact that some parties, irresponsible and unknown, hissed in the great tabernacle where thousands were gathered, when Mrs. Foster spoke. The lady herself said, "That was a partisan hiss,"—agreed; but neither she nor any one else has a particle of proof that it was a white-ribboner's hiss, and yet this is the impression universally given. I notice that while the hiss is industriously talked and written about, the gracious words spoken by our president and others concerning the seceders are nowhere reproduced. Among them are the following from Miss Willard's closing prayer, reported by the stenographers in THE DAILY UNION SIGNAL: "May we think with kindness and good-will of those who have gone out from us, and may we all see how little all these things really are, and that the truly great things are of God's Spirit alone, that these reach to that which is within the veil; and may the peace of God dwell in our hearts, that we may grow less worldly all the time and constantly more other-worldly."

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Miss Emma M. Taylor, of Woburn, Mass., who is a staunch white-ribboner, and whose communion wine is being appreciated by pastors of churches who feel the need of a pure, unfermented wine, writes: "Through Miss Willard's influence, Miss Bessie Gordon has secured me an order for two dozen bottles for an East Boston Church, whose deacon wrote after using it: 'We found your wine superior to any we have used for years, and we will not forget to speak of it to neighboring churches.' "

ON DUTY.

Queen's Gardens.

HOW SHALL WE SPEND THE WINTER?

BY BELLE M. BRAIN.

In one of his novels, Charles Reade tells of a large sundial, perhaps the noblest and grandest in all England, that two hundred years ago was placed on the face of the Quad at All Souls' College, Oxford. Over the long pointers, in large letters of gold, were written these words: *Pereunt et imputantur*, which refer to the house below, and literally mean, "They perish, and go down to our account." They are true words, and have been placed here as a warning to the students not to waste the seed-time of their youth, which can never come twice to any one.

The harvest is past, the summer is ended, and the winter lies stretched out before us. What shall its record be? Our clocks seem to cry aloud, and say of the hours whose passing they record, *Pere-unt-et-impu-tantur! Pere-unt-et-impu-tantur!* "They perish, and go down to our account." How shall the account read? The hours will perish, but in us lies the power to decide what their account shall be. It is ours to make the choice whether they shall be wasted or filled with worthy deeds. This coming winter will bring a perfect whirl of gayety. Theatres will offer their attractions, dancing and card parties and other social engagements will demand an unlimited amount of both time and money—temptations of all kinds will be on every hand. Saloons and billiard parlors, with their gambling tables, will offer bright, warm rooms, just as attractive as possible, where it will seem so pleasant to spend a social evening with jolly companions.

Who can tell how many young lives will be wrecked this very winter?

On the other hand, the Sabbath-schools and all the various young people's societies will endeavor to push on with new zeal, and will need our help. The Young Men's Christian Associations will open their doors to every young man, and ask his assistance in all of its many branches.

Temperance workers will push forward in their crusade against intemperance, and in their steady aim for social purity, and will call loudly for us to join in their noble work.

Among the poor and needy, redoubled effort must be put forth during the winter months in order to relieve suffering. Here, too, our help will be sadly needed.

Thus we see two distinct lines, two distinct ways in which we may spend our time—either for Christ or self. Each one of us must make the choice, and in deciding, it will be well for us to weigh results. Suppose we choose to spend the winter for ourselves, with the one aim of having a royal good time, no matter at what cost. When it is over, what have we to show for it? Nothing, absolutely nothing, save perhaps a weary body, and a few memories not always pleasant. How sadly will our clocks ring out the hours whose *waste* they record—"*Pere-unt-et-impu-tantur! Pere-unt-et-impu-tantur!*"

But on the other hand, suppose we choose Christ, and spend the coming season in loving service for Him. We will not find it sad, gloomy work, but we will find in it pleasure so keen and pure that we will feel that we have never tasted pleasure before. There is no joy like that which a life of service to Christ brings. And at the close how much is left to us! Not only the pleasant memories, but a great and lasting treasure laid up where it will be safe, and for which some day we shall receive our reward. We will find it very true that "He that saveth his life shall lose it, and he that loseth his life for Christ's sake shall find it."

Ah, if we did but realize the power that in us lies! Did we but realize the souls we might be the means of saving, and the influences we might set in motion; did we but realize the great things God could do with us if we would only put ourselves into His hands, to be used as He directs, yea, though we be but the very least of His children, surely we would consecrate ourselves and all that we have to Him, and choose to fill the coming months full to overflowing with loving service for Him who gave His life for us.

Shall we not earnestly and prayerfully ask Paul's question, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" and then, "Whatsoever He saith unto you, *do it.*"

Springfield, O.

SELF-DECEPTION.—You picture to yourself the beauty of bravery and steadfastness. You let your imagination wander in delight over the memory of martyrs who have died for Truth. And, then, some little, wretched, disagreeable duty comes, which is your martyrdom, the lamp for your oil; and if you will not do it, how your oil is spilt! How flat and thin and unilluminated your sentiment about the martyrs runs out over your self-indulgent life!—*Phillips Brooks.*

News from the Field.

CALIFORNIA.

WHITE-RIBBONERS MARCHING ON.

The California W. C. T. U. is wide awake, and pushing the work admirably. Mrs. R. R. Johnston, the able general, is marshaling her forces in solid phalanx against the saloon, and no general ever had more willing and loving lieutenants to aid him than has she.

Crusade camp-fires were lighted all over the state, and an increased temperance zeal is the noteworthy result. The Oakland camp-fire, presided over by the state president, was especially good, and addresses from prominent ministers of all denominations were fairly bristling with demands for national prohibition. Dr. E. S. Chapman, himself one of the Ohio Crusaders, vividly described these memorable days, and heartily wished for a second such Pentecostal season. He put the solution of the problem in a nutshell, by saying, "Arouse the church to united action, and the liquor traffic will be voted out in one election."

The San Jose watch-fire, presided over by our former state president, Mrs. S. J. Churchill, and the San Francisco meeting with state corresponding secretary, Mrs. D. J. Spencer, leading, were most interesting.

Mrs. Emily Pitt Stevens, as state lecturer, did splendid service on a six weeks' tour in Fresno and Tulare counties, where she organized five new unions, added many members to organized societies, and raised over one thousand dollars for pushing the work, notably $800 for a reading room at Fresno. Jesus said, "By their fruits ye shall know them," and such is the fruit from the consecrated service of Mrs. Stevens.

Mrs. Henrietta Skelton did grand service last year in California, and has just reported unions organized in Sonoma county. Temperance has no more devoted apostle than Mrs. Skelton, "our Bismarck." Emma Pow Smith is also working nobly. Rev. Drs. M. C. Briggs, A. Calhoun, and N. R. Johnston will prosecute Sabbath observance work, and are organizing unions auxiliary to the American Sabbath Union.

Major Hilton has done excellent service in gospel temperance work through the state, especially good reports coming from Mrs. F. A. Armstrong, of Woodland, the associate lecturer in the department of health and heredity. Stanislaus, Contra Costa, and Fresno counties have all held encouraging annual conventions. Mrs. Johnston seems to be almost omnipresent, for she seems to attend them all without regard to conflicting dates.

Dr. R. H. McDonald, the well-known temperance philanthropist, has again aided the cause by offering through the *Voice* $250 for prize essays in regard to temperance reform as affecting the labor question. If this prize money brings influence to bear upon the thoughtful, as the $1,500 he offered to the public-school children for essays on liquor and tobacco, it will, indeed, be a splendid investment. The Christmas times at the doctor's free kindergartens, superintended by his energetic son R. H. McDonald, Jr., gladdened hundreds of little hearts. Mrs. McDonald Spencer, his only daughter, consecrates her fine voice and musical education to the temperance cause.

Mrs. Nellie Eyster, superintendent of juvenile work, has issued a charming new book, "The Colonial Boy," which will be especially interesting to white-ribboners for its able solution of the Indian problem, namely, Christian education.

Rev. C. W. Wendte spoke recently in praise of woman in the ministry, especially eulogizing Miss Willard and the influence of the W. C. T. U. in developing womanhood. M. G. C. Edholm spoke of the admirable Bible study under Dean Alfred Wright, of Boston, and the great influence which the W. C. T. U. evangelists who graduate therefrom will exert.

The Prohibitionists are wheeling into line, ready for the "spring temperance work," which by and by will be, indeed, the "spring house-cleaning," and will nominate a full state ticket.

At the quarterly executive meeting of the California W. C. T. U., held January 7, the following goodly amount of business was dispatched:

Mrs. R. R. Johnston led earnest devotions. Mrs. Carver, county president of San Francisco, gave a glowing account of the New Year reception to sailors, many of the tars taking the pledge.

Mrs. Gove, of Oakland, state superintendent of prison work, reported excellent service by mother-hearted women in visiting the various prisons in the state.

Mrs. M. C. Hart, of San Jose, gave treasurer's report and the following life memberships representing each $25: Miss Ella Knowland and J. R. Knowland, of Alameda, by Mrs. Knowland, state auditor; Mrs. Martha Buck and Mrs. Viola R. Tay, by the Napa union, and Mrs. L. M. Moody, by the Santa Rosa union. Mrs. Eyster reported a generous donation from Dr. R. H. McDonald for the juvenile work, of which she is superintendent. A vote of thanks was tendered all these donors.

Mrs. Weed, of Berkeley, told of the work done there for the enforcement of the law, forbidding the sale of liquor near the university, and wished the aid and influence of the state union. This was readily granted and the new department created, and Mrs. Weed was appointed superintendent. Active measures for the entire suppression of saloons within the two-mile limit will be taken at once.

Mrs. Eden, superintendent of work among the seamen, told of the cruelties practiced by drunken officers on seamen, and asked that the California Woman's Christian Temperance Union should memorialize Secretary Windom asking that habitual intoxication make an officer ineligible as commander of national vessels. Such a motion was carried.

The report that a mail carrier had burned a package of letters in a saloon to lighten his load, was discussed, and a similar memorial for sober letter carriers will be sent to Post-master General Wanamaker.

Obscene pictures were heartily denounced by the ladies, and steps for their suppression will be taken.

Mrs. Johnston said she had been invited by Captain Cotton and Major Robinson to address temperance meetings among the soldiers.

Mrs. L. P. Williams, of San Francisco, was made superintendent of Indian affairs. Mrs. McCullen, of Fort Bragg, of work among the lumbermen, and Mrs. Emma Pow Smith of the department in aid of working girls.

Mrs. Nellie B. Eyster told of the work in this department being done by the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union, and urged the coöperation of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Mrs. Brownelle, superintendent of the young women's work, gave a flattering report of the good results accomplished by Mrs. Emily Pitt Stevens, state lecturer, in her recent tour through Fresno and Tulare counties.

It was decided to send $25 to the Dakota amendment campaign for prohibition.

Mrs. Johnston spoke of the outlook for temperance, encouraging all to earnest work, and the meeting adjourned until the first Tuesday in April.

M. G. C. EDHOLM.

WISCONSIN.

STATE MOTTO: WHAT OUGHT TO BE DONE, CAN BE DONE.

Although you have not heard from me for more than two months, I assure you that we in Wisconsin are at work. Since I last wrote, the interest in the Demorest Medal contests has been growing. Several unions have reported very successful contests, and among the number is the Wide-Awake society at Baraboo. Their third contest has been reported, and they were then planning a fourth. At the third one, held in November, which was in every way a very successful entertainment, a pleasant feature was thus reported:

"As each contestant withdrew from the platform, he or she was presented with a large bouquet of vari-colored chrysanthemums, tied with white ribbons, and bearing a card upon which was written the name, 'With the compliments of the Baraboo W. C. T. U.' "

The Milwaukee union have begun a good work at the National Soldiers' Home. The following brief account of their first visit will, I believe, be of interest to all:

"A committee, waiting upon the commandant of that institution, received a courteous reception, and cordial invitation to hold a meeting with the veterans.

"This opening seems one of great promise, and it was with no little hope as well as solicitude, that a delegation from our society met the comfortable omnibus from the 'Home,' which was to convey us thither. Our driver was a pleasant-faced, gentlemanly old soldier, who seemed glad to be our escort. The day was perfect, the ride delightful, and the beautiful grounds at the institution, ablaze everywhere with floral designs of military significance, arranged to do honor to the G. A. R., whose reunion in our city was just past. Upon entering the chapel in the main building we found our audience of three hundred 'vets' in blue, awaiting us. Our president, Mrs. Herr, conducted the service, which consisted of Scripture reading and comment, prayer, the singing of familiar hymns, and addresses from several of the ladies.

"I will not trespass upon your space by an extended report of the drift of this meeting, except to say that the addresses were calculated to touch the men at many points, as the spiritual and physiological bearings of the temperance question were considered. A tender plea was made in behalf of the mothers, wives and sisters of these heroic men into whose faces we were looking—a plea in memory of childhood homes, and the prayers that had hallowed them through those bloody years of war—a plea in view of the great reunion just passed, and the mighty debt the nation owes the thinning ranks of brave hearts that stood between us and the bayonets and bullets of our misguided brethren of the South—a plea in view of the enfeebled wills and wrecked bodies which alcohol must always leave behind it!

"Such an attentive audience one does not often face. One old soldier responded, expressing his thankfulness that we had come on such an errand, and bewailed the awful captivity in which he and so many of his comrades were held. All over the chapel voices were heard, inviting us to come again. 'Wish you would come just as often as you can!' 'Come every week!' One refined, pleasant-faced man remarked to me, as we came out: 'I'm glad you ladies have come out. We're a benighted set here!' "

We have recently taken up as a state, the department of work among soldiers and sailors.

The third district held its convention as planned, and a successful meeting it proved. Mrs. M. A. B. Smith, of Madison, the new district president, is very bright and efficient, and we expect that soon her district will be as thoroughly organized as any in the state.

The eighth district convention held at New Richmond was altogether enjoyable and helpful. This was the seventh annual meeting of that district. The work is well planned, and a district organizer, Miss Lois Russell, is paid a salary to give her time to the work. The *W. C. T. U. State Work* was made the district organ, delegates pledged themselves to secure subscribers for it, and the district is to coöperate with other districts in every plan to make the paper a success.

The ninth district convention, held late in the summer, but reported too late for my last letter, was an enthusiastic one. The plans of work adopted for the coming year were wise and practical.

From the sixth district, the president, Mrs. S. A. Rounds, writes thus hopefully:

"Our union in Eureka has more than doubled its membership since the state convention. We are not sure but in our aspirations we shall be grasping after that prize banner! One very important factor in our great uplift and renewed life, is the work of Mrs. Annie M. Palmer, of Iowa, National evangelist. She gave to this sixth district three weeks of earnest, efficient labor in September. She remained in Eureka one week, holding two meetings each day with ever increasing audiences and interest. People not usually interested in temperance, came miles to listen to her Christian words of wisdom. In Berlin, where she remained a week, she did a grand

work, and also in Appleton and Neenah. Then her appointments called her to Texas."

Another helpful and encouraging phase of our work is the growing interest in the unions in mothers' meetings. The union at Eureka just mentioned, holds a mothers' meeting once a month, and many outside the membership attend and are deeply interested.

The fifth district, although the smallest in the state as to number of unions and of members, is doing a brave work. The "W. C. T. U. Home for Women" at Eau Claire is supported by contributions of money and supplies, each of our nine districts paying $100 per year, the city of Eau Claire making up the balance needed. Mrs. Shepard, president of the district, writes that the fifth district has made up its $100.

Among the counties, good conventions have been reported, since my last, in Stark, Columbia, Dunn, Jackson, St. Croix, Walworth, and Waushara, besides Rock, which has not been reported.

Losses by death have been sustained by some of our unions. Racine has lost a valued member in the death of Mrs. M. L. Dean, who was for two years their faithful and efficient president. Mrs. Dean was also for several years state superintendent of the evangelistic department. One of the Racine members writes: "To the W. C. T. U. she was entirely devoted, and in its service was unwearied. After weeks of great suffering she fell asleep, and upon her breast as she lay in the casket was seen the white ribbon, which in life she loved to wear. The Racine union feel their loss to be irreparable. We can only pray that the Lord of the harvest will call other laborers into the vineyard to fill the places of those whom continually we miss from our side."

Many of our unions celebrated the Crusade anniversary, and it proved a "means of grace" to every loyal member. Very interesting services were held by the Madison W. C. T. U. This union has of late been making an earnest, but as yet unsuccessful, effort to secure the Sunday closing of the city's saloons.

Not long since, the Menomonee union held a "Mother Goose" entertainment which was a success financially, and in every way. The union at Tomahawk hopes to carry off the prize banner at our next state convention. In seven months its per cent of gain in membership is eighty.

Mrs. Amy Kellogg Morse, our state president, has visited many of the unions since the National Convention, and has given a new inspiration to the members, and a fresh impulse to the work wherever she has been.

The lumbermen's department affords a great home and foreign missionary field to our white-ribboners, and good, practical work is being done. At latest report, over fifty unions had taken two camps each, to supply with good literature during the winter. To every large camp, two unions have promised their watch-care. The woodsmen's missionary, employed by the W. C. T. U., aided by contributions from others, so that they can pay him a salary, does excellent work, and gospel temperance will exercise its saving power in our northern woods. More camps will be reached this winter than ever before. This is a work that appeals to every Christian man and woman.

Yes, the members of the Wisconsin W. C. T. U. are in earnest. In spite of "hard times" and the consequent depressing influences, they work "right on." Surely they shall have their reward.

EMMA J. CURTIS,
Union Signal Reporter.

HAWAII.

W. C. T. U. ANNIVERSARY AT HONOLULU.

The public annual meeting of the W. C. T. U. which was held in the Y. M. C. A. hall in November, was a most enjoyable occasion. The platform was tastefully decorated with beautiful flowers, potted ferns and palms, and an audience of about one hundred and fifty thoroughly enjoyed the well prepared reports, and the able address from the president, Mrs. J. M. Whitney.

The meeting was opened with Scripture reading by the Rev. H. H. Gowen, president of the Blue Ribbon League, accompanied with most appropriate lessons drawn from the selection, which was the narrative of the afflicted mother who came to Jesus in behalf of her daughter grievously vexed with a devil, who was at first apparently repulsed by the Lord, but finally rewarded with the welcome words: "O woman, great is thy faith," etc. The earnest prayer that followed will be remembered as an inspiration by all the workers in this cause through the year.

The report of the recording secretary, Mrs. Jay Greene, opened with a very strong plea (in view of the small now we were able to make of aggressive work the past year) for more effort to secure legislative aid in temperance. She then gave a review of the various lines of work done by committees during the year, expressing the feeling that "our work can never be called a dead letter so long as we support such a worker among the Hawaiians as Miss Mary E. Green."

The treasurer, Mrs. L. B. Coan, presented her statements of the funds of the year, showing that the society had met all its liabilities, and in addition raised a special contribution towards the expenses of Miss Ackerman, the delegate worker of the World's W. C. T. U., who was here in February on her way to Australia, besides leaving a small surplus in the treasury.

Miss Green's report followed, introduced by some easy, off-hand remarks in her usual lively, undaunted manner, showing that she certainly can never show "the white feather" to King Alcohol. Her report which will be printed in full later, gave items from all her lines of work and many societies around the other islands.

The president's address was one of much information, giving a clear account of the temperance situation in the United States, with a *résumé* of the efforts made during the last year to secure prohibition. Although the temperance campaign has not been very successful, having sustained some heavy defeats, she argued that it was no cause for discouragement, proving from history that defeats were oftentimes precursors of victory, showing that the tremendous massing of efforts on the side of the liquor interest and their jubilation over present victories, shows their recognition of the power that is arraigned against them. Her eloquent appeal to fresh and determined war against this foe of the home was truly inspiring, and the address elicited long applause.

The exercises were varied with choice music, both vocal and instrumental, and closed with singing one verse of "God be with you till we meet again." After this a short social gathering followed, with the serving of hot coffee and cake in much good fellowship.

WHITE-RIBBONER.

MICHIGAN.

CRUSADE CAMP-FIRE.

This year January came to us with outdoor daisies and pansies in full bloom; indoors—"la grippe."

But not all our workers are laid aside. Our indefatigable president was just home for the holidays, and then off for eastern engagements, the papers being, if critical at all, most kindly so of the brave words of one who needs must stand for us in the forefront of battle.

Our corresponding secretary, though as far off as Washington, keeps us all in constant remembrance. Our organizers, Mrs. Moots and Miss Newcomb have been through most of the districts organizing and reorganizing. Miss Newcomb's dress reform lectures are so well received than one invariably calls for another.

Crusade day was observed in nearly every union of the state. The very fine program arranged for us in THE UNION SIGNAL made this a very easy thing to do. In Flint we had a union meeting gotten up by the North Side union. To four of the original crusaders was sent a tastefully prepared invitation to be present, and tell the story of the Flint Crusade; those who came were presented with a bunch of holly, tied with white ribbon. Their story was very interesting, especially of the buying out of a saloon by Mrs. Morrison and the thanksgiving day as the women with willing hands broke the bottles and let the vile poison flow into the Main street gutter. One thing was noticeable in the telling of each story, they all bore testimony to the respectful treatment received in all their crusading.

Following these experiences was read, "The Leader's Story," and then eight or nine appropriate selections were read, varied by music, after which we adjourned to tea. We were favored in having with us Rev. H. S. White, pastor of the Garland Street Church, where the meeting was held. The repast was abundant, but the best thing was the "intellectual salad bowl, filled with slips of green tissue paper enclosing a sentiment; there were fifty of these, prepared by different ones, as they were opened and read, in turn, by those participating. The greatest number of sentiments chosen were found to be from the pen of Mary Allen West, the next in number from Esther Pugh.

After tea we gathered again in the church parlors, and Mrs. Livermore's article on the Crusade was read by the state recording secretary.

So anew reconsecrated, we gird ourselves for the battle for God and home and native land, and step firmly out into the unseen year.

MRS. C. H. JOHNSON,
Union Signal Reporter.

INDIANA.

NEWS AND NOTES.

We had many visitors at the National Convention, several hundred, not only from the towns lying nearest Chicago, but remote portions of the state—north, east, south and west, not merely the white-ribboners expected to be there, but those not identified with the organization—men and women, young and old. It was very gratifying, indeed to see young men there, wholly absorbed in the work of convention, return to their homes brave defenders and ardent admirers of the white-ribbon cause; ready to repudiate with scorn and contempt the unjust and most untrue criticisms of a partisan press "on the recent W. C. T. U. convention in Chicago."

The prevailing sentiment over the state is that we are ready to go to work. The indications are that we shall make a strong and a long pull all together for "God and Home and Native Land" in 1890.

As far as we can learn, the old Crusade fires were lighted and many new ones by the eleventh hour workers. The bystanders could bear witness that these women had built on the Solid Rock, and the word of His power was the voice they obeyed. Song and prayer and exhortation gave evidence of a clear vision as to the commission received on that Crusade morning when they knelt in saloons, praying God to remove, and not to regulate them. In His name they will work and pray to remove them until the glad day comes, in the face of the edict sent out by the Indianapolis *Journal* November 8, to the voters of the party it represents to the effect that they must "stop fooling with prohibition, and as a finality settle down to high license and local option, because the saloon can be regulated, but can not be prohibited."

Unless some unforeseen current turns the tide, Indiana will double her W. C. T. U. organization this year, and more than double her prohibition vote. The Demorest medal work is growing in volume and favor constantly, and effort will be made to introduce it into every county of the state, and as additional stimulus, second and third premiums will be given in the large gold contests by the local managers.

The most conservative of our temperance reformers and agitators were moved to call a convention to meet in our capital city for the purpose of finding the best methods to secure prohibition. It is true, this convention came and went, and no added light was given to the advance guard, still as a good result it may quicken the pace of those in the rear which will make for harmony among the defenders of the home against the saloon.

MARY E. BALCH, *Union Signal Reporter.*

CUTTINGS.

LUCY H. WASHINGTON.

Hannah Whitall Smith said once upon a time in convention that every W. C. T. U. woman should have a place somewhere, all her own, where she could do her writing and keep her papers, where no meddlers were ever to be allowed. Just such a place has come to me, down the chimney or through the key-hole, or from somewhere, in the shape of a charming writing-desk in antique oak, having all sorts of convenient niches, tills and drawers. Dining or sitting-room table, sewing-machine leaf, window-sill, lap, or a purloined corner of my husband's study table, have served thus far. Now, I have *a place*; and am fully prepared "neither to borrow nor lend." A cutting shall go early from this valued desk.

Reminiscences of the Crusade have called to mind and led me to put upon record in connection with the review, a note concerning the work in Jacksonville, Ill. Perhaps in no place in the state was Crusade work more earnestly prosecuted than in this educational center. An all-day prayer-meeting was followed by a daily meeting which filled the churches where held. We did not expect to go to the saloons, but asked God to lead us, and He led us there. Day after day, for weeks, with some of the most faithful hearts I have ever known, I joined in saloon, prison and house visitation. A general revival attended, or grew out of the work. It changed the current of many lives. Returning from the Crusade to the present, allow me to report work as local president of Port Jervis. A town of twelve thousand in population, a "railroad town," nestled amid the mountains where three states meet, it has seventy saloons, but never until recently a W. C. T. U. While in Washington, I was made president of the new union when I had not even "been approached" or "placed myself in the hands of my friends." I am serving for a time, trusting there may be a change in administration soon. Several lines of department work are taken up, and a space in local papers secured. A missionary from the Sandwich Islands, visiting friends here, upon invitation addressed us, who gave a most interesting account of the work of our round-the-world missionaries, Mrs. Leavitt and Miss Ackerman.

Said our corresponding secretary (who subscribes for THE UNION SIGNAL), "Had I known or thought about the daily convention reports, I would have subscribed for fifty sets for distribution in homes in Port Jervis." Let delegates take note and take lists to National Convention next time. Convention Sunday I spent in Aurora, Ill., and addressed a large congregation there. The following Sabbath I addressed the State Industrial School, at Rochester, comprising seven hundred, introduced by my son, who is the superintendent. An engagement of ten days was recently filled in Sullivan county, in which ten addresses were given, six women's meetings held, four schools visited and a Loyal Temperance Legion organized.

NEW YORK.

NIAGARA COUNTY CONVENTION.

The last convention of the W. C. T. U. was held at Orangeport. Two unions, Gasport and Orangeport, united in entertaining this convention, and right royally they did it. All the officers and many of the superintendents of departments were present, beside many delegates and visitors.

A new feature was introduced in this meeting, and was generally helpful. This was a "spice box" in charge of our first vice-president, Mrs. Ruth Frost. It consisted of three-minute speeches from different ones, every one being expected to respond as her name was called. No preparation had been made for this, and as a natural consequence many bright thoughts and "spicy" sayings were brought out. A paper was read by Mrs. Crozier, of Pekin, which was an earnest appeal to all Christian temperance workers to continue in the good work. Words of welcome were spoken by Mrs. Pease, president of Orangeport, and Mrs. Kayner, president of Gasport. Mrs. Myers, of Pendleton, made the response in behalf of the county. Mrs. E. G. Dietrick gave a most interesting account of Cattaraugus county convention, which she attended as a fraternal delegate, bringing to us the best thoughts and plans of work discussed at the convention. A paper on "Dress Reform" was read by the corresponding secretary, and was well received. The address of the evening was given by Mrs. L. P. Davies, president of Livingston county, and the devotional exercises were conducted by Miss Abbie E. Hufstader. Mrs. Davies gave us a most excellent address, which received the best attention of the large audience.

On the morning of the second day the subject of narcotics was presented by the county superintendent, Mrs. L. S. Freeman, and arrangements made for a series of twenty lectures to be given throughout the county, by our state superintendent, Mrs. Helen L. Bullock. The morning and afternoon were well filled with very interesting matter concerning our present and future work. Mrs. L. J. Gross, of Somerset, gave us a most admirable report of the state convention recently held at Auburn.

Invitations for the next convention were received, and it was decided to accept the first one, which was at Ransomville, the dates for holding the convention to be February 27 and 28. After a hearty vote of thanks to our entertainers, the convention adjourned, feeling that God's blessing had rested upon us during the two days spent in doing His work.

FRANCES W. GRAHAM, *Cor. Sec.*

WORK AT LOCKPORT.

Lockport City union gave an entertainment in November, known as the "Deestrick Skule," and cleared $76. As one way to help on the cause, we decided to use some of our money in subscribing for THE UNION SIGNAL for one year for every minister in the city who did not already take the paper. The secretary also wrote a letter to each one, asking his acceptance of the gift, and that it should be carefully read. In addition to this, our union has bought fifty copies of the Crusade number of THE UNION SIGNAL for gratuitious distribution. So we try to educate.

In one of your issues mention was made of suffering in South Dakota. One of our ladies, Mrs. Colt, wrote for particulars to Governor Mellette, and on receiving his reply telling us where to send, we dispatched this week two barrels of clothing of excellent quality, on which we pay the freight. We also unite with other temperance societies in maintaining a gospel temperance meeting every Sunday afternoon. In 1889, fifty-six copies of THE UNION SIGNAL were taken by our members and their friends. Please regard us as thoroughly alive to the work.

EMMA G. DIETRICK, *Sec.*

DELAWARE COUNTY CONVENTION.

A semi-annual convention was held at Masonville the 15th and 16th of October. The first evening, the Loyal Temperance Legion and the Band of Hope gave us a very pleasant entertainment. Mrs. Riddell, superintendent of juvenile work, was there with object lessons, and introduced some interesting and edifying experiments.

Mrs. Frances V. Douglas was with us the second afternoon and evening. In the afternoon she spoke to us on "Methods of Work." Her address in the evening was spoken of very highly by the large audience with which the Presbyterian church was packed.

The reports of the superintendents of departments were full and very interesting.

The ladies of Masonville entertained the convention grandly, the meals being served in the spacious dining-room of the Baptist church. The committee on resolutions presented an excellent paper which gave no uncertain sound on questions pertaining to woman's franchise. It was promptly and unanimously adopted.

MRS. S. E. SCUDDER, *Rec. Sec.*

MICHIGAN.

CIRCULAR LETTER.

To the White Ribbon Women of Michigan:

As I read the report of our National superintendent of work among foreigners, I am moved to exhort you to more effort in the distribution of foreign literature. While Michigan may not have her share of the five million of foreigners in this country, nearly every union can do something for this department.

Mrs. Grubb has seventeen different tracts in German, same in Holland, twenty in Scandinavian, besides a proportionate number in Bohemian, Welsh, French, Italian, Finnish, Spanish, Chinese and Portuguese; eighty-six different leaflets in all, and they contain every phase of the temperance work, which sell at $1.15 for 1,000 pages. We ought also to cultivate the children of the foreigner, giving them English as well as foreign literature.

And now that Michigan is foremost in holding medal contests, invite the children of foreigners to take part; this will bring out the parents, and help to make temperance sentiment among them.

I would especially urge every temperance woman who has any one in her employ that can read German, to subscribe for the *Deutsch-Amerikaner*, as I know by experience that fifty cents can be invested in no better way than to help in this missionary branch of our work. We are told that we must Americanize these people or they will foreignize our land and country.

Literature may be ordered from the following persons: National superintendent, Mrs. S. F. Grubb, Lawrence, Kas.; Secretary, Miss S. A. Brown, Lawrence, Kas.; German, Mrs. Julia Fischer, Wheaton, Ill.; Scandinavian, Mrs. R. A. Ostergren, Ogema, Wis.; Holland, Mrs. M. S. Van Olinda, Holland, Mich.; Polish, Mrs. L. G. Sobieski, Neosho, Mo.; Spanish, Mrs. E. J. Harwood, Socorro, N. M.; Chinese, Mrs. M. S. Carey, 506 S. 2d St., San Jose, California.

In sending for literature, send to Mrs. Grubb for German, Welsh, Italian, French, Bohemian, Portuguese, Finnish and Scandinavian. To Mrs. Ostergren for Scandinavian also, and to the other superintendents for those in their departments; $1.15 per 1,000 pages, postpaid. Please send the money when ordering, as it makes double work collecting so many small sums. When the tracts are sent by express, paid by the receiver, the tracts are $1 per 1,000 pages, if a variety is ordered.

ANNIS M. HOOD,
State Supt. Literature.

OREGON.

CRUSADE ANNIVERSARY.

As we had two W. C. T. U. secretaries on the ro.. im on the occasion of the Crusade anniversary held in Portland, we had expected ere this to see some report of the same. It may seem a little late, but we do not like to feel that the occasion has gone altogether unnoticed The day was one seldom equaled in Oregon for storm overhead and disagreeableness under foot, and because of this the audience was small, the only surprise being that there were half as many present as there were. The churches were represented by five ministers of as many different denominations, all seated on the platform, four of whom took part in the program.

The story of the origin of the Crusade was told by the state president of the W. C. T. U., who also presided on the occasion. "The Crusade in Portland" was pleasingly and significantly given by Rev. T. L. Eliot, of the Unitarian Church, and general "Crusade Reminiscences" by Rev. T. E. Clapp, of the Congregational Church. Dr. Gordon, of the Baptist Church, also made a brief but forcible address. Altogether the effect was all that could be desired under the circumstances; One who sat in the audience, and because of that was a better judge of the effect, said there was a real inspiration in the occasion, and we find the influence has been to arouse a desire on the part of many for frequent mass meetings in the interest of temperance. Our prayer is for a revival of the Crusade fire, which we are sure will be followed by a permanent uplift to the work. ANNA R. RIGGS.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

MISS JESSIE A. MORGAN, National Y. W. C. T. U. organizer, will return to Ohio early in February. She could fill appointments in southern New York and northern Pennsylvania, if application is made to her at once at Natick, Mass. This is an excellent opportunity for Y unions to secure a good speaker.

MRS. MARY CLEMENT LEAVITT'S address is in care of Miss Amy Leavitt, No. 1226 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

ON New Year's Eve the people of Marseilles, Ill., had the privilege (of which they largely availed themselves) of attending the first Y. W. C. T. U. reception ever held in the town. This society, hardly six weeks old, has a membership of seventy-three, and is one of the direct results of the efforts of Colonel Woodford, while holding gospel temperance meetings here last November. The W. C. T. U. under whose auspices he worked was increased during the meetings to more than double its former membership.

FROM Kansas City comes the following: "A lovely reception was tendered our state president, Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman, by the Central W. C. T. U. of Kansas City, January 7, in the parlors of the First Congregational Church. Mrs. Ira Lewis, hostess, with reception committee, gave cordial welcome to each lady as she entered the beautiful rooms, rendered doubly so by the sparkling fire in the grate, fragrant cut flowers, and potted plants, which adorned table and mantel, presenting a strong contrast to the snowy whiteness without. Representative ladies from the city churches; white-ribbon sisters, and the Y's gathered to honor one who has endeared herself to the hearts and homes of Missouri, and all were delighted to clasp hands with Mrs. Hoffman and extend loving greeting. Pastor Hopkins not only looked down upon the brilliant scene from the fine portrait adorning the room, but in bodily form attested to the high appreciation of the guest of the afternoon. Conversation, music, vocal and instrumental, with bountiful, dainty refreshments, served in a most acceptable manner, closed the hours of a gathering pleasant to look back upon by the large number present."

MRS. LAURA ORMISTON CHANT will sail from London January 29, reaching New York February 7. Only a few engagements thus far have been made for her, and unions desiring her services should apply at once to the Woman's Lecture Bureau, 161 La Salle St., Chicago.

THE Crusade anniversary was held by the W. C. T. U. at the Baptist Church, Lyons, Mich., Sunday evening, December 22, with a good attendance and profitable time.

A COLORADO correspondent writes: "The president of the Colorado W. C. T. U., Mrs. C. D. H. Thompson, is passing through deep waters. A few weeks since, her husband's mother died in her home, and Mrs. Thompson has been ill herself. January 5, her sister, Mrs. Minnie Davis, died, after only a few days' sickness, and Mrs. Thompson was too ill to visit her while sick, or even to attend her funeral, and now her nephew, son of Mrs. Davis, is sick with pneumonia. Though the waves of affliction roll high about the Christian, yet his hope and trust can raise the spirit of courage and comfort in one's own soul and in others to look up and beyond toward the bright hereafter. Mrs. S. J. Robbins, our state corresponding secretary, is also sick with pleurisy. We are glad to know that both our officers are now improving, and will soon be ready for the accomplishment of aggressive work."

MRS. HELEN B. HARFORD, state organizer for Missouri, has completed a tour of the tenth district, speaking in every town of any size. She has also made a thorough canvass of the eleventh district, arousing to more earnest action the unions in Steelville, Salem, Dixon, Richland and Lebanon. She organized new unions in Jefferson City, Pacific, Cabool, Houston and Licking. From these districts she sends a list of sixty-three new yearly subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL. She will be in the first district through January.

THERE was organized at Shenandoah, Iowa, January 6, a Prohibition League, by ladies who are in sympathy with the National, proposing to do local temperance work for the present, and wait future developments. Thirty-four names were enrolled. Much interest is manifested by those whose hearts are in the work, anxious and ready to do anything to advance the temperance cause in Iowa.

IN the death of Miss Sallie A. Stroup, Johnstown, Pa., lost one of its most estimable young ladies. Among her acquaintances she was held in the highest esteem for her true womanly qualities and amiable disposition. She was a prominent worker in the Y branch of the W. C. T. U., having been superintendent of the flower mission, and performed her duties with energy and ability. During the great calamity she endeared herself to many by her brave and gentle actions, so as to win the unqualified esteem and regard of all with whom she came in contact. For at least two weeks after the flood, and perhaps a longer time, she assisted at the Bedford Street Hospital in such a way as to bring brightness and happiness to many a weary sufferer. Her death was caused by typhoid fever, contracted while doing missionary work in the stricken city. Miss Stroup was a faithful student in the Evangelistic Course of Study, and conscientiously wrought all her work. This is the first death in the class of 1892.

Official Communications.

NATIONAL MINUTES.

Will those desiring the National Minutes for 1889 kindly *send the money* for the same *with the order*. The price is fifteen cents. It costs ten cents to send through the mail and by the time we have sent a bill and returned the receipt, that which is left can hardly be called a "saved remnant."

MINUTES 1874-1877.

Minutes of the first four National Conventions of the W. C. T. U. on sale at this office. Price forty cents for the four. Order of Caroline B. Buell, 161 La Salle street, Chicago, Ill.

THE ENVELOPE SYSTEM.

Several inquiries have come to me as to why the treasurer's outfit for this system should cost five dollars. It contains 2,600 envelopes, enough for fifty persons for one year, as each person must have one envelope per week; these are all numbered, so that all accounts may be kept with system, and the numbering, as any printer will tell you, is the expensive part. There is an account book arranged to dovetail exactly with the envelopes and the printed directions. But the real cost to us is the fact that it is a patented arrangement, and the National only charges enough in addition to the actual cost to ourselves, to save us from loss on postage or express. It can be commenced at any time of year, and I do hope our unions will try it, as far preferable to the uncertain and haphazard ways, often very laborious, to which we must generally resort. It will be sent to any address prepaid on receipt of five dollars. Send to Esther Pugh, 161 La Salle street, Chicago.

DEPARTMEMT OF FOREIGN WORK.

The question of equal suffrage is now pending in South Dakota, and every person interested in this cause is turning with eager eyes to this young state, hoping that she will prove equal to the emergency, as she did for prohibition. But, "As the Scandinavians go, so goes Dakota," has passed into a proverb in that largely foreign state. Realizing this, the wise people sent for large quantities of Scandinavian literature early in the campaign; 125,000 pages of foreign tracts were sent to the two Dakotas last summer, twenty-seven dollars worth of which was donated by the department of work among foreigners.

The result proved how useful these were in forming sentiment and changing opinions. All summer came accounts to me of how much good they were doing. Said one woman in describing the eagerness of these people for tracts in their own language: "They can't wait for them in the meetings where they are distributed. They reach out and beg for them." And their testimony warrants this account. They have said repeatedly, even the most intelligent among them, ministers who speak and read the English language, "Why, I never thought anything about this question till I read these tracts. I never thought on that side of the question. It never presented itself to me in that way before."

Now we must meet this problem of equal suffrage in the same way. Mrs. Barker, president of the state W. C. T. U., writes to me, "We must have woman suffrage tracts." But I have never published these, because heretofore we have had no call for them. They will cost about fifteen dollars apiece, and we ought to have four or five different kinds to follow each other up. I cannot do this unless I can have some guarantee that there will be sufficient orders to meet at least part of the cost. Dakota is poor and must be helped. If the friends of suffrage will send me one dollar each for this work, so that fifty or sixty dollars can be obtained, I will get out four tracts costing about sixty dollars, and will send one thousand pages for one dollar. This does not pay for the postage (which I will donate).

Let us make the effort; but there is no time to lose. I must know at once in order to have them published. I am writing one now, and have written to intelligent Swedish people who are in favor of woman suffrage to write others, and we can have them off in less than a month if we can get the orders. We ought to send at least 100,000 pages to do good work. Who will give a dollar for this work? SOPHIA F. GRUBB,
Nat. Supt. Work among Foreigners.

WOMAN'S LECTURE BUREAU.

MRS. R. A. EMMONS, SEC.

All engagements made by this Bureau are conditional upon the ability of the lecturer to fill them. In case of detention by sickness, accident, or any legitimate and unavoidable cause, another date will be given as soon as possible.

LECTURERS.

Mrs. Mary T. Lathrap.	Hon. John P. St. John.
Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge.	Miss I. C. DeVelling.
Miss Henrietta G. Moore.	Mrs. Caroline M. Woodward.
Mrs. Marian B. Baxter.	Rev. W. H. Boole, D.D.
Mrs. Helen L. Bullock.	Rev. C. H. St. John.
Mother Stewart	Mr. A. G. Wolfenbarger.
Rev. Eugenia F. St. John.	Prof. A. B. Huckins.
Mrs. S. M. I. Henry.	Mrs. R. J. Trego.
Mrs. S. M. Perkins.	Mrs. M. L. Wells.
Mary Seymour Howell.	Mrs. L. E. W. Harper.

HINTS TO LOCAL UNIONS.

Each union should have a lecture committee consisting of not less than three, whose chairman should have power to call them together at any time, and these should be empowered by the union to say whether a speaker should come or not, so the matter could be settled at once and so save delay.

In answering letters or applying for speaker, state what railroad you are on, or if distant from railroad, state nearest depot, and by what conveyance a speaker can reach you; also if you have a telegraph station.

If a lecturer is wanted for a convention, state where it is to be held and at what hour the lecturer is expected to speak. We are often obliged to refuse speakers, even after lengthy correspondence, which we always regret, but those desiring the speaker do not always understand that every engagement for a speaker must be concluded before the Sunday preceding the evening of the meeting, else the best opportunity for advertising, or one of the best, by notices from the pulpits, has passed. If our friends would remember this, a great deal of trouble would be saved. If the Bureau can furnish a speaker, a telegram will always be sent before the preceding Sunday, if there is not time for a letter to carry the information.

Sometimes we get inquiries for a lecturer, and the week draws near the close before the terms, dates, etc. are arranged, and perhaps another point is wanting the same speaker for the same evening. We send a telegram asking an answer, that we may know at once. We wait day after day, the second chance is lost, and then comes a letter saying, "We are very sorry, but we cannot arrange." A dispatch, as we had requested, would have saved a great deal of worry and more trouble, and the second place could have had the speaker.

Moral.—Always reply to a telegram if it says *answer*

For dates and terms of all the above, address the

WOMAN'S LECTURE BUREAU,
161 La Salle St., Chicago.

Publisher's Notes.

The Challenge Accepted.

The issues of Jan. 23 and 30 are notable ones. The committee appointed by the National W.C.T.U. to answer Mrs. Foster's "Truth in the Case" make their first statement. It will be followed by further statements until the answer is complete. You will only need to read the first two to know that the answer will be final and thorough. "It must needs be that offenses come"—and so many people are offended at the W. C. T. U. that one cannot help feeling that it must absolutely be in the right. God's truth has always been an offense, His cause has never been a popular one, and now from the bitterness and anger heaped on the W. C. T. U. because it has not hesitated to attack the evils of drinking, even when located very near the White House, it does seem that it must be very near the right. If money poured in on it from the rich—if flattering newspaper notices were given—if courted by society and society people, there would be no trouble whatever—no anger, no opposition. So then if God be for us, who can be against us? We do not think, or suppose that the committee thinks, these articles will vindicate the W. C. T. U. in the minds of all, or lessen the storm of opposition, but here and there will be found those who will see that so far as it knew the right, the W. C. T.U. has tried to walk in it. We have printed an extra edition of the papers, knowing they would be called for. *See to it that your unbelieving friends get an opportunity to read these articles.* The prices rule as before, viz.: 10 copies each $.02; 100 copies $1.70; 1,000 copies $14.00.

2X10=20

And Picture Free.

We have 800 artotypes measuring 11x14 inches of Miss Willard's workshop in Rest Cottage, Evanston; we used several thousand of these pictures in 1887. We now make the special offer to send one (regular price 25 cents) for two 10-cent trial subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL. The picture will be sent to you postpaid or to any address that you name. This is a generous offer—take advantage of it at once. The limited number of pictures will soon be called for. All readers of THE UNION SIGNAL will be interested in this unique picture. No further commission than the picture will be given for the two names, and that only while the supply lasts.

D. W. I.
C. A. I.
T. M. O. P. N.
N. T. T. R. I.

Who will translate? Know what is meant? Excuses for not taking THE UNION SIGNAL? Which class is the most numerous? Who will translate and give good answers to each set of initials? We will present a year's subscription for the best response received before March 1.

The "Mother's Portfolio" is already becoming a popular book for mothers of young children. *It is the only work of the kind* containing Kindergarten Methods, Nursery Occupations, Music, Games and Stories for young children in which amusement and instruction is combined. A grand book for agents. Circulars free. Sent postpaid for $2.25. Address Alice B. Stockham & Co., 161 La Salle St., Chicago.

"SPLENDID"! All say, using Willcox Cuff Holder. Every reader of this paper can have a pair by sending 10 cents to S. P. and S. H. Willcox, Fairhaven, Mass. *Lady Agents Wanted.*

I have one of Sherman Tangenberg & Co.'s "Flour Bins," and am greatly pleased with it. It is a cleanly, economical room and trouble-saving device.

MRS. GEO. C. HALL.

See Advertisement in another column.

A Great Convenience.

Experience proves that a great deal of human suffering can be overcome by the external application of electro magnetism. We see that Dr. Scott (known throughout the world for his deep study of this subject) has been able to combine in a popular, porous plaster, the principles of electro-magnetism, so that most diseases can be cured or the pain alleviated,

By placing this plaster on the part of the body affected such diseases as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pleurisy, Bronchitis. Asthma, severe coughs and colds in the chest as well as kidney troubles can be cured. The Dr. recommends, in connection with the plasters, his electro-magnetic Insoles; and to introduce his electric plasters, he will send a pair of Electric Insoles FREE to any one who will forward one dollar to Dr. Scott, 842 Broadway, New York City, for four of his plasters. His card appears in this issue of our paper; read it carefully. Absolute confidence may be placed in the Dr's offer. He is well known throughout the United States among Druggists and all the Commercial Agencies. If you have any kind of a pain about you, no matter what it is, you will find the plaster (especially if used in connection with the Insoles) will relieve you, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, absolutely cure you. It is, indeed, a great convenience to be cured in this way, as it saves all the annoyance which comes from taking strong medicines, and enables you to attend to your daily duties while the process of curing goes on in its quiet, painless way.

CRAFTS' "CIVIL SABBATH." Addresses on "Sunday Saloon," "Liberty," "Sunday Rest Law.," "Amusements," Replies to Adventists, *Present Sunday Laws of all States*, etc. 128 pp. quarto 35 cts. Authors' Publishing Co., 150 Nassau St. N.Y

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DR. WILFORD HALL'S
HEALTH PAMPHLET.
A Marvelous Triumph Over Disease Without Medicine.
A PERSONAL LETTER.

The following letter was not written to us but to F. H. Miller, Esq., Cashier of the Merchants' National Bank, Appleton City, Mo.:

"F. H. Miller, Esq., Appleton City, Mo., Dear Sir. —I send by this mail Dr. Hall's Pamphlet. I have been using the treatment for two months and no language can express the benefits received. Two months ago I was one of the most miserable dyspeptics in the world. I paid Dr. VanMeter, Charleston, Ill., $100.00 in cash for medicine that did no good. I also paid Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., $50.00 and received no real benefit. I have studied medicine for years with the view of obtaining relief. I have made three overland trips to Texas, hoping to stay these inroads of disease. My condition gradually grew worse—until my feet were cold all the time and a distressing cough that was fast wearing me out. To this was added the most distressing COLIC or NEURALGIA of the stomach, so that scores of times I had to take my bed. I had no appetite and could scarcely drag my wearied body around. I sent for the treatment, not even my wife knowing about it. It required about a week to get the full benefit of it. I began to improve at once—dyspepsia passed away. In a month's time my cough was gone. I can now eat anything I can get—meats, pickles, milk, cake, pie, etc., and can eat it for supper. Before beginning I had to get up from five to ten times per night; now I get up once at midnight. My sleep is just as sweet as that of a child. I never felt better in my life. The change is simply marvelous; beyond description. * * *

"With esteem, E. J. Morrison."

Gunn City, Mo.

A. T. Bates, Agent, 161 La Salle street, Room 46, Chicago. Full information sent on receipt of 2 cent stamp.

Wanted: Intelligent persons who have used this treatment to act as agent in every community.

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A moderate amount of advertising has awakened widespread interest in this Great Enterprise and has insured the early coöperation of many hundreds of people. The first sale of Lots will be held on the 26th of next month, and at that the best advantages will be

LIMITED TO STOCKHOLDERS

whose *Stock is convertible into Lots or Lands at a premium of one-third.*

In other words, $100 of Stock can buy what it will require $133.33 *in cash* to pay for, until July 1. The East Tennessee Land Company's prime purpose is to *benefit its stockholders.* Such purpose will be rigidly adhered to, and all who meditate settlement upon this Company's territory should *become stockholders at once*, likewise all who seek safe and growing investment.

Shares $50 Each, Selling at Par!
Discount of 5 per cent. allowed Readers of this for full cash-in-advance Payments until February 10th.

This is really a handsome *advance dividend* allowed each investor buying stock this month.

Full particulars as to location, railroad facilities (already ample), climate, soil, timber supplies, water power, city site, town site, Financial Plans, Prohibition Policy, etc., may be had in the Illustrated Prospectus, sent free to any address. Full particulars will be given all Stockholders of the Preliminary Sale of Lots, and of the Public Opening of Harriman, the new Industrial City, fifty miles from Knoxville, eighty miles from Chattanooga, in the midst of a magnificent mineral and agricultural region. Men familiar with the inauguration of new Southern towns believe it will excel all others in the quickness and the reliability of its growth. *Prohibition in Title Deeds* will insure a sober, thrifty population.

Every stock subscription must authorize the Secretary to subscribe for a specified number of shares upon the books of the Company.

Make all remittances payable to the order of A. W. WAGNALLS, Treasurer, but these should be sent, as also all other communications to

A. A. HOPKINS, Secretary,
96 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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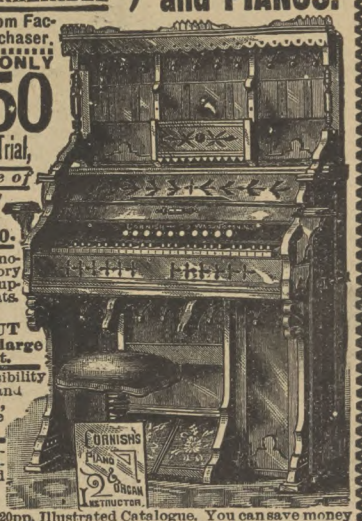

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A Test! A Test!

We have a natural curiosity to know how many subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL read the publisher's notes. To test it we will agree to send the paper for five consecutive weeks to any one person you name on a postal card, providing you will tell the party the paper is sent at your request, and also providing you will afterwards see your friend and ask her to subscribe for a year. Now then, how many responses will there be?

Mother—Home—Heaven.

The picture offered, Defregger's Madonna, is received with expressions of delight and admiration. We can not any longer continue the offer to send it for $1.00 with THE UNION SIGNAL, but to new subscribers it will be sent with the paper, a year, for $1.35; to old subscribers $1.50. Remember we send this fine photogravure flat, protected by boards, express charges prepaid, and that you could not buy it at an art store short of $2.00 at least. Our original copy cost $6.00. It is a lovely picture, and will always be a source of pleasure to you.

New Bulletin.

A new Bulletin of Publications is ready. Send for one. Use them to indicate to those not familiar with our publications what leaflets, books, etc., they should order.

"Ye Hatchet Partie"

Know ye that Washington's Birthday is coming? Dost remember that the above named entertainment has been given with great success? Why not gather in some shekels for your local work by giving this or some other entertainment of which we have such a variety to suit all ages and requirements? Ye Hatchet Partie sells at 15 cts each, $1.50 per dozen. The music required in it can also be had through us.

AGITATION LEAFLETS.

A series of seven leaflets with blank spaces for the name of the town in which you live. We will print in the number of saloons and the town's name, so that a local agitation can be aroused. Send three cents for a sample package. They have been tested and found good.

Price per 1,000, specially printed, $2.00. Address WOMAN'S TEM. PUB. ASS'N, 161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Publisher's Notes.

The Summing Up Report.

We give below sixteen pledges to send ten names to THE UNION SIGNAL. We have delayed giving this last report till we were sure all pledges were in and could also give the total net gain for the year. We have added to our list 32,000 new names during 1889. We are now printing an edition of 80,000 per week. Of course we regret not reaching the 100,000 mark. About the reasons therefor we shall have nothing to say—we didn't reach it and that's all there is to say. But a snowball grows by ***rolling*** it—the larger it is the larger it gets, simply by pushing along. We have only 20,000 new names to secure and the splendid 100,000 mark will be gained. Shall it be done this year? *To be sure*—let us say by July 1st. Let us make *this* snowball (a sort of white-ribbon one) ***roll*** successfully right into the warm months without a thought of melting—it-s not that kind of a snowball! Now that the strictly non-partisan sisters are about to set ***their*** snowball a rolling it is time that you awake to the necessity of showing the faith in you. Not but that there is plenty of room for both snowballs in the country—the new one will serve beautifully to keep the Republicans sure that they *are* good temperance folks—and the other one, at present the largest one—serves to keep folks kind of stirred up, some angrily, some thoughtfully.

Oh yes, ***plenty*** room, ***plenty*** of saloons to fight, ***plenty*** of false ideas about high license, ***plenty*** of hearts breaking, ***plenty*** of homes to be ruined in the next decade. The cause needs all the help of all kinds that it can get. The printed page sixteen pages a week, fifty-two times a year, is the most potent factor of the fight. You who believe in ***rolling*** the ball till it crushes out a legalized rum and beer traffic, listen to this call to again buckle on the armor. Between Christmas and "La Grippe," you have laid it aside. Put it on. Start that ball again, and do it by getting THE UNION SIGNAL read in homes where now it is not known.

How?

1. Take time to think over your friends and acquaintances to whom the paper *should* be going. Make a list of their names.

2. Provide yourself with sample copies of THE UNION SIGNAL *with whose contents you are entirely familiar.*

3. Proceed to ***push*** out, systematically following up the list, and enthusiastically presenting the claims of the paper. Point out the articles you like, read a paragraph here and there, be so alert and alive about is that your ***enthusiasm*** will be infectious.

4. Do the best you can to get the new name and the dollar, but if you cannot do that get the trial subscription for ten cents. Be ***sure*** you get the ten cents. "Why not give that out of your own pocket? I could afford it." True, but the papers would be thrown aside or disdainfully glanced over. The transfer of that precious lucre will make all the difference in the world as to the respect given to the paper.

5. You can get ten out of every fifteen persons you approach if you go at them this way, ***and*** we don't ask you to do it for nothing. Write us for terms and you will find that we make it possible for you to earn your missionary money by doing good temperance work. Is not that a combination of good works? Watch these columns for new plans of work. Some one has said, "Isn't it a mistake to make so many and such varied offers?" To which we reply, "Yes, it's a mistake if there's any better way to add an average of 20,000 new names each year; bring along the way to make that increase 30,000 names, and we will gratefully adopt it and it only!" Hope you're not tired reading this "sermonette" Hope the result will be that you will be brought to say

"I'll help push that ball!"

Roll, roll, rolling!

The following persons join Miss Willard in pledging ten new names:

Mrs. Mary M. Hillman East Charlemont, Mass.
Mrs. L. B Noyes Pittsfield, Ill.
Mrs. M. E Darrow, Oakland, Cal.
S. E. Steele, Columbus, Ind.
Mrs. M. B. Harvey, Diagonal City, Iowa.
Mrs. B. Goodenough, Worcester. N. Y

Unions pledged to send in ten names;

Y Eskridge, Kan.
South Haven, Mich.
Rodman, N. Y.
Sto kwell, Ind.
Salem, N. J.
Atwater Station, Ohio.
Midway, Pa.
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"Cumberland" Abbott Run, R. I.
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Women insured on same terms as men. *Agents wanted.* Address **W. F. Singleton, Pres., Royal Insurance Bldg., CHICAGO, Ill.**

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During the next 30 days to any reader of THE UNION SIGNAL who purchases The **Universal Health** outfit with book of instructions "How to get Well and Keep Well without Resorting to Drugs." Regular price of outfit $10.00. Price to anyone sending this clipping or mentioning that you saw this in the UNION SIGNAL 7.00. Call or address **Universal Health Co.,** 167 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. The above includes a certificate of membership in School of Longevity, for one month.

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SELF-WRINGING MOP!

"It lead all others" is the verdict of all who see it. A ratchet on this mop helps the hand by retaining the cloth at any stage of the work. Don't touch the water with your hands. Boiling water can be used, also potash, lye etc. if desired. If you desire to wash windows, corners up high, in fact anywhere, the mop, by the means of the ratchet, can be held without the aid of the hand, thus removing the strain. Write for circulars. Sold exclusively through agents throughout the United States. Agents wanted. Write at once for territory—**The Racine Malleable & Wrought Iron Co.,** Racine Wis.

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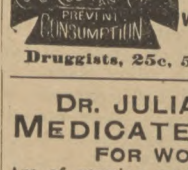

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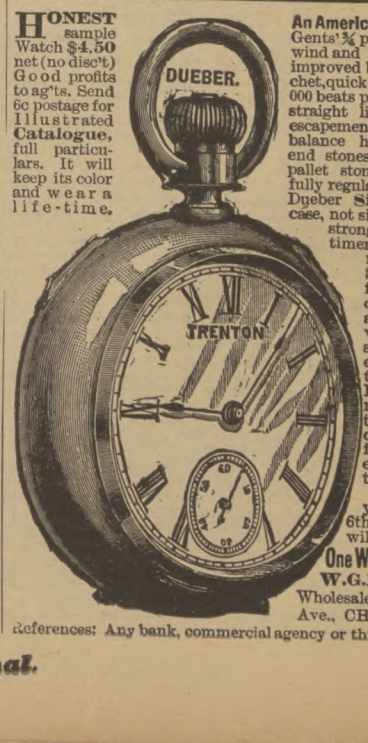

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When you send 6th order I will send **One Watch Free**
W. G. Morris, Wholesale, 90 5th Ave., CHICAGO.
References: Any bank, commercial agency or this paper.

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First. *You must enroll your name as a "Star Offer worker."*

Second. You must send in the full amount of ten cents for each name, and not less than ten names at one time.

There is no objection to your getting others to help you up to the 500 names if you choose, but all the names must be sent in by one person, and the correspondence be with that person. The names need not be from one post-office only; that is, you could engage the services of a friend in another place, providing the work is done through you.

A union might agree to take up the work and canvass the town with great care by making a house-to-house canvass, and so add greatly to its own aggressiveness. If you are a salaried agent, your orders in this line of work will be credited to you, providing you use the salaried agents blank with each lot of names sent.

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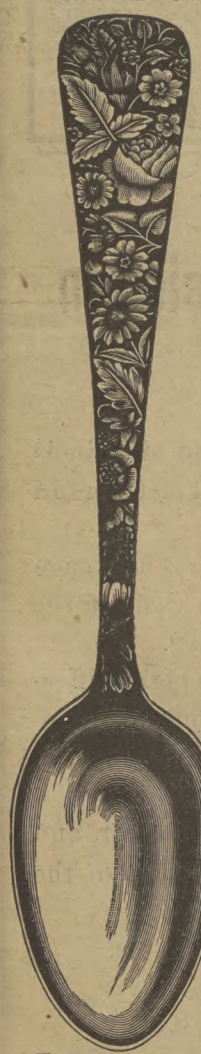

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For 75 names.—A year's subscription to either *Harper's Magazine, Harper's Bazar, Century* or *Scribner's*, or a solid silver tablespoon, same beautiful design as that shown in the cut of the teaspoon.

For 100 names.—A new, ladies' size, Waterbury watch, or four solid silver teaspoons, with your initial engraved on them.

For 200 names.—A handsome silver chatelaine watch, good time piece, or eight solid silver teaspoons, or three solid silver tablespoons, with free engraved initial.

For 300 names.—A good set of dishes, English ware; beautiful pattern of flowers; 128 pieces (to be sent by express, carefully packed, at your expense) or 12 solid silver teaspoons, or 4 solid silver tablespoons, with engraved initial.

For 400 names.—A ladies' gold watch, guaranteed good time piece, American jewelled movement, warranted for twenty years, or 16 silver teaspoons, or 7 silver tablespoons, engraved initial.

For 500 names.—The watch, as above, with a handsome chain, or 20 silver teaspoons, 9 silver tablespoons, or a set of handsome china dishes, 100 pieces, beautifully decorated, value easily $40.00. Must be sent by express at your expense.

Please Notice!

You can hold the certificates as long as you like, and claim any premiums due from them whenever you wish. If, for instance, you have certificates for fifty names, you can send them in and order the year's subscription to one of the magazines named under the 50 list, or you could have two of the 25 cent premiums, either two gold thimbles or two silver spoons, or one of each. Remember each Star Certificate represents ten or more names sent in at ten cents each, and must be carefully kept by you and sent in when you order the premium you are entitled to. These offers do not mean that we expect only one club of 200 names, one of 500, etc. *Anybody* that is alive and energetic can get up a big club—the more the merrier. So

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Get your Union Interested.

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Signal Notes.

THE consciousness of duty performed gives us music at midnight.—*George Herbert.*

FREE meals are proposed for twenty-five thousand London school children who do not have sufficient food at home.

THE announcement reads strangely, when one remembers the hoary age of Rome, that her chief thoroughfares and public places are to be illuminated by electric lights, the power for generating which is to be obtained from the famous Tivoli Falls.

THE city of Boston has four women in her school board, and two colored men in her common council.

IT has been resolved to form a National Union of British Temperance Choral Societies.

JOHN BURNS declared concerning the pawnbrokers of the East End, London: "Five pawnbrokers out of six issued notices to the effect that they would charge no interest on articles pledged with them during the strike."

IT is estimated by a correspondent in the Chicago *Tribune* that at least sixty per cent of the multitude of type-writers in the city are women, as are twenty-five per cent of the type-setters, fifty per cent of the telegraph operators, and about seventy per cent of the employes in the dry goods stores.

MISS EMILY FAITHFUL and Mrs. Annie Besant are both reported to be about to visit America, with a view to investigating the industrial and political status of women in this country.

THE Attorney-General of Kansas says, concerning the effect of prohibition: "The county jails throughout the state are comparatively empty, and the number of convicts in the penitentiary is growing less."

IT is said that women in New Orleans enter more occupations unusual to the sex than in any other city. They become merchants, hunters, florists, dairy farmers and manufacturers, and all make a good living.

THE "cigarette law," passed by the legislature of South Carolina, at its recent session, makes it unlawful for any person or persons, by himself or themselves, to sell, furnish, give or provide, any minor or minors under the age of eighteen years, with cigarettes, tobacco, or cigarette paper, or any substitute therefor; and that any person or persons violating the provisions of this section, either in person or by agent or in any other way, shall be held and deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon indictment and conviction therefor, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $100 nor less than $25, or by imprisonment for a term of not more than one year nor less than two months, or both, in the discretion of the court; one-half of the fine to be paid to the informer of the offense, and the other half to the treasurer of the county in which such conviction shall be had.

IN a vigorous and startling article, which appeared some time since from the pen of Margaret E. Stewart in the *Herald* and *Presbyter*, occurs the following burning passage:

"A few years ago, in a lonely hut in Central Africa, a worn-out man died upon his knees, praying in the fervor of a consecrated, loyal soul, 'Oh, let Thy kingdom come!' He had opened, he thought, the great, Dark Continent to the onward march of Christian civilization and the light of God's truth. Christendom shouted for joy, and the procession started across the sea.

"Watch it. One missionary, 70,000 gallons of rum; one missionary, 70,000 gallons more of rum; another missionary, another 70,000 gallons; and so on and on it goes, rum and missionaries, missionaries and rum. Thus we touch the great Congo state. Watch again. One convert to Christ, a hundred drunkards; one more, a hundred more. The missionary's heart grows sick, it cries out, 'Oh, Christians at home, for the love of Christ, stop the rum!' But, as the climate does its exhaustive work, and one by one the brave workers sink beneath the burning sun, hearts at home are discouraged, and the next ship goes only with rum—without the missionary.

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Vol. XVI.—No. 6.] CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, February 6, 1890. [Price $1.50 per Year.

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SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Ballamy's "Looking Backward" has just been translated into German.

No progress was made last week by the World's Fair committee at Washington.

A "cigarette trust" with a capital of $25,000,000, is the latest proposed gigantic combination of capital.

The English brewery syndicate has purchased four Toledo, O., breweries, for which they paid $3,000,000.

The passage of the bill to refund the direct tax paid by the various states during the war will reduce "the surplus" $20,000,000.

Two important drink bills are before the Danish Parliament. One, a proposal for increased taxation on drink, has become a party question.

Kenosha, Wis., was devastated Sunday morning by a terrific fire, as was also Danbury, Conn., hundreds of thousands of dollars being consumed in the property of each place.

Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler has resigned the pastorate of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, to take effect the first of April, at which time he will have completed thirty consecutive years of service.

Death has once more entered the home of James G. Blaine, Secretary of State, and on February 2 claimed the eldest daughter, Mrs. Alice Blaine Coppinger, who had been ill since her brother Walker's death.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Mr. Christian of Virginia *vs.* the State of North Carolina, involves an important constitutional question. Can a state be sued without its consent, and be rendered liable for damages? The Supreme Court decides that it cannot.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe is rapidly nearing life's close, and although her vitality is remarkable, she is not expected to live many weeks longer. Her quiet home in Hartford, Conn., is the center of that large part of the world who regard the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" as one of the greatest of women.

A GOOD motto for these days is that which Cromwell gave his Ironsides, "Trust God, and keep your powder dry."

"WE cannot make men sober by law," says an objector, and to this the logical reply will be, "No, but you can stop making men drunk by law."

A LATE passer by on Sunday night, discovered smoke issuing from the windows of the residence of Mr. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy. He immediately notified the fire department. The family were aroused by the breaking in of the firemen who, upon reaching Mrs. Tracy's room found her trying to drag her unconscious husband to the window. As they removed him, she, becoming frantic with the heat and smoke, rushed to the window, and jumping out, was crushed on the pavement. Her daughter leaped from another window receiving serious injuries. Two servants were found dead in their rooms. This tragedy, added to the double bereavement in Secretary Blaine's household, casts deep gloom upon cabinet circles.

THE twenty-second annual convention of woman suffragists called by the National American Woman Suffrage Association to assemble in Washington February 18, 19, 20, and 21, promises to be the most interesting and fruitful meeting ever held by these brave and earnest apostles of freedom. Having learned in the school of experience the weakness of divided effort, the re-united society again presents solid columns and unbroken front. There is prospect of a very large attendance. Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton will deliver the annual address and sail for Europe the day following. Her home in future will be with her daughter who lives in London. Mrs. Stanton is seventy-four years of age, and it seems doubtful if she will ever again appear upon this platform in behalf of the cause to which she has given the full service of her long life. The retiring of this veteran from the American work lends pathetic interest to the occasion.

THERE has been a misapprehension in some minds because the exact figures in our annual reports as to the numbers of our members and auxiliaries is less than the estimates thereof. But this is the case in almost every society extending over so wide an area as ours. Nor is the reason far to seek. For instance: A local W. C. T. U. has two hundred members, but when its annual meeting is held, only one hundred and seventy-five have actually paid the dues of that year, hence only that number is reported to the state treasurer and by her to the National Corresponding Secretary. A state of things analogous to this exists in almost every local society of whatever sort. Then as to local auxiliaries: there are scores of these that fall into a temporary lapse of reporting, and almost of organic life, but they are roused up again, often late in the year—too late to be reported, while many others in small towns and villages, or distant and largely unworked districts, are not reported at all. For this reason an estimate is made as to numbers, otherwise great injustice would be done to the actual volume of workers and work.

THE outlook for reforms at Washington is somewhat better than usual. Senator Blair's Educational Bill and the Commission of Inquiry as to the alcoholic liquor traffic, both of which have repeatedly passed the Senate only to find pall bearers in the House Committees, will each find a majority of the latter in their favor, and are likely to be not only reported but enacted. The International Copyright Bill, which passed the Senate of the last Congress but failed in the House for want of time, will doubtless soon become a law. The Breckenridge Sunday Rest Bill for the District of Columbia backed by the District Commissioners and the President, can hardly fail, though it may have to fight. Two laws intended to be halters for the Louisiana lottery have been introduced in the Senate; one by Senator Wilson, shutting out of the mails all newspapers containing lottery advertisements; the other by Senator Colquitt, providing for the forfeiture of charters of national banks that guarantee the payment of lottery prizes. All who believe in honesty should give these bills their support, and by every possible means re-enforce the good citizens of Louisiana, who are seeking to prevent the national robber from getting a new lease of life from the state, when the charter expires in 1893.

"JANET JENNINGS" in a letter to the *Independent*, gossips charmingly, and to good purpose, of state dinners, cabinet receptions, and "teas" in Washington. After paying the usual tribute to President and Mrs. Hayes, as the most generous in their hospitality of all the incumbents of the White House, and mentioning the fact that Mrs. Hayes was the only one who ever had conviction and courage to banish wine from the Presidential table upon all occasions, she lays a bit of laurel upon the name of Frances Cleveland, who never allowed a wine glass at her plate, and then passes on to the outer circles. In making the rounds of the cabinet receptions, Vice-President Morton's house was the only one where wine was served. It need hardly be said that there is no room for the punch bowl on Postmaster John Wanamaker's table, neither do ex-Secretary and Mrs. Teller ever serve liquors upon any occasion. The writer thinks if the number of temperance houses in the senatorial circle were known, it would cause general surprise, and she makes the assertion that of all social questions the wine question has made greatest advance, and the advance is toward practical temperance. Senator Spooner turns down his glass when a guest, and never serves wine or punch; he has three sons, of whom he says: "My boys shall never see their father drink wine." Senators Frye, Blair, Stockbridge, Ingalls, and McPherson are in the list of truly "honorable" dignitaries who do not prostitute their high position to purposes of debauchery.

SENATOR INGALLS' already famous speech, as given in the *Congressional Record*, contains a pertinent paragraph not noted in the abridged reports of the daily press. In view of the issue now upon us, this is most significant: "Wendell Phillips, Lloyd Garrison, and Lovejoy were as right in 1850 as they were in 1860, but their appeals fell upon deaf ears in the land of the Puritans. They were mobbed, despitefully treated, reviled and outlawed by the highest social classes. The conscience of New England was never thoroughly aroused to the immorality of African slavery until it *ceased to be profitable*, and the North did not finally determine to destroy the system until convinced that its continuance threatened not only their industrial independence, but their political supremacy." Frances Willard, John P. St. John, and Haddock were as right in 1884 as they will be in the year of victory. Their appeals, also, "fell upon deaf ears in the land of the Puritans." They were reviled, despitefully treated, and hung in effigy. One of them was the chosen victim of the midnight assassin, as in the illustrious trio mentioned above. Their hour will come, too, for eulogy in the Senate of the United States, and for canonization in the hearts of their countrymen. Has not Mr. Ingalls laid bare the secret of defeat in recent amendment contests? Who doubts that the orator of a future Congress will proclaim the shame of this generation in some such blasting words as these: "The conscience of the American people was never thoroughly aroused to the immorality of the liquor traffic *until it ceased to be profitable*"?

ONE of the most practical philanthropies to be found in any land is the "Lette-haus" of Berlin. It was founded by Dr. Adolphe Lette in the desire to aid unprotected women, and prepare them for honest self-support. Since his death, some twenty years ago, the institution has been under the supervision of his daughter. The Empress Frederick is a patroness, offering prize medals, counseling with the directresses of the various departments, and in many ways lending the weight of her influence. One branch is a commercial institute giving, in a two years' course, instruction in book-keeping, stenography, banking, and all branches relating to business, besides French and English. The tuition is forty dollars per year. The art school prepares teachers as well as artisans in all kinds of industrial and ornamental drawing and painting, modeling in clay, and designing for gold, silver and bronze work. In the industrial school is taught the cutting and making of every sort of garment; plain and fancy needlework, lace making, crocheting, French flower-making, hair dressing and laundry work. In the school of cookery the classification and analysis of foods is taught. Samples of good and bad materials are shown and the pupil instructed to distinguish between them. Economy is inculcated there beyond the comprehension of an American cook. Type setting is also taught. A rooming house accommodates two hundred pupils, and a café attached serves them meals at a nominal price. Four years ago a "housekeeping school" was opened for the purpose of training domestics for general service. It began with twelve pupils and now has sixty, who lodge in the school, paying about twenty-five dollars a year for board, besides a large day attendance. So admirable is the management, that at these low rates of board and tuition, the institution is self-supporting, and 1,300 pupils have availed themselves of its advantages during the past year. There is a circulating library, an art exchange, and a loaning bank, where small sums of money are advanced at low rate of interest, to pupils who wish to go into business but lack funds. Last year over eight hundred women obtained positions through its employment bureau. Where is the royal patron or patroness who will make possible the establishment of such a philanthropy in America, and by lifting working girls to the dignified plane of intelligent and efficient self-support save many souls from the death of degradation? So may the vexed "servant girl question" be solved for both mistress and maid.

Contributed.

GOD IN LOVE IS OVER ALL.

[From the German.]

BY J. E. RANKIN, LL.D.

God in love is over all.
In the sunshine on snow mountains,
In the flashing streams and fountains,
In the light that swathes earth's ball;
God in love is over all.

God in love is over all.
In the rays of morning glancing,
In the spring-tints so entrancing,
In the thrush's tender call;
God in love is over all.

God in love is over all.
In the spheres in their high motion,
In earth's voices, air and ocean,
In the echoing thunder's hall;
God in love is over all.

God in love is over all.
In the gentle zephyr's blowing,
In the path, the eagle's going;
Watching e'en the sparrow's fall;
God in love is over all.

ADDRESS TO AMERICAN WOMEN.

BY WILLIAM T. STEAD.

[This letter from the great English Champion of Womanhood, to the National W. C. T. U. Convention at Chicago, was unaccountably delayed, and is now given to our readers in the hope that it may thus reach those to whom it was originally addressed.—ED.]

My regret at not being able to speak to you face to face, is tempered by the consolation of being allowed by your president to address to you by letter a word of encouragement and of counsel. Writing on the slope of the Pincian hill on the summit of which Messalina perished, after earning an infamous place among the worst women of the old world, I gladly hail the opportunity of sending a greeting of good cheer to those who stand in the foremost ranks of the best women of the new world. From Messalina to Miss Willard—the world has progressed somewhat, and although the pace seems slow enough, ground has been covered to lead us to thank God and take courage.

To me the most important, and by far the most hopeful movement of our time, is that which is at last securing for women the right to rank as human beings with equal right to equal justice, equal privileges and equal opportunities with the hitherto dominant section of humanity. The great word of the French revolution, which closed the old regime, was the rights of man. The great word of the new era, on the threshold of which we are standing, is the rights of women. The assertion of the principle that there shall no longer be two measures and two standards of right and of wrong, of justice or of injustice, was made in 1789 against the system of caste. The same principle has now to be asserted in the region of sex. It has, as its natural complement, the application of the law, a career open to all who have the capacity, to both halves of the human race. We have not reached the point when it will be regarded as preposterous to exclude a capable person from the highest office in church and state merely because that person is not of one or the other sex. as it now would seem absurd to ostracize all persons who are not of aristocratic descent, but we are getting on, and there is no better gauge of the progress of our civilization than the extent to which our laws defining the rights and privileges of citizenship are becoming color-blind as to sex.

Another great source of encouragement is the immense re-inforcement which science in its demonstration of the working of the law of heredity has brought to all those who are contending for justice for woman. Strange though it appears, it is nevertheless indisputable that to this day, the elementary truth that every child is more or less of an equation between the mental, moral and physical qualities of both his parents, is ignored by the immense majority of the human race. The fact that the woman, when degraded into the mere plaything or the drudge of man, avenges herself unconsciously by transmitting a full measure of her degradation to his sons is obvious. But, instead of regarding every prospective parent as the transmitter to posterity of the sum of all its inherited and acquired capacities, virtues and vices, it is too often supposed to be sufficient to allot different virtues to different sexes. We have taught men to be brave, and women to be chaste. But the child of the cowardly woman and the immoral man starts afresh at the bottom of the ladder, with its full share of the inherited cowardice of the one and the vicious propensities of the other. And then marvel at the slowness of the progress of the race! How is it possible for progress to be more rapid when each sex is taught that it is a matter of no consequence whether or not it neutralizes in posterity the virtues of the other? It is time we were done with this one-legged system, this eternal goose step to which we have been so long condemned. Science teaches us that even if we care nothing for our girls, we must educate the mothers of our boys, not merely in book learning, but in all the manly virtues which we wish to be reproduced in these sons. We must no longer have a different decalogue for the two sexes. The moral law is one that applies equally to both men and women. We have now to teach our women to add to their chastity bravery, and our men to add to their bravery chastity. Otherwise we can no more expect a higher standard in our children than we can expect to pour pure water from a pitcher which we have half filled at a cesspool.

So much for encouragement. Now for counsel as to the future. There are two spheres in which action can be taken; one comparatively small, the other co-extensive with human life. The first is the domain of legislation, the second that of education and public opinion. I have watched with interest and anxiety the efforts made in the various American states to raise the age of consent for girls. I have rejoiced to note the success which has followed these efforts in some states. I have marvelled at the supineness, or worse, which has rendered the attempt abortive in others. Alike on grounds of science and of morality, the man who is guilty of compassing the ruin of the immature girl is a criminal, and should be treated as such. I hope you will not relax your exertions until you have made every legislature in the Union do its duty in this respect.

But when all has been done by the law which the law can do, the great work in hand will remain almost untouched. That work, roughly speaking, may be defined as that of bringing up man's standard of morality to the woman's level. If that is not done, then beyond all gainsaying, the woman will level down her standard to that of the man. Unless we are prepared to see our daughters sowing their wild oats, we must stop the raising of that kind of crop by their brothers. The ideal of female chastity has been artificially fostered for centuries, until it has come to be regarded as almost the only virtue required of a woman. That is irrational, and an archaic survival from the time when woman was the mere chattel, kept by her owner under lock and key in the harem or the zenana. It will pass, nay, it is already passing. One of the inevitable consequences of the woman's movement is, that woman in this respect, as in others, will please herself. Nor will it be surprising if, in the beginnings of her freedom, she should imitate the errors and practice the vices of her brothers. This is the great danger ahead, a danger which nothing can avert, save the resolute insistence upon the obligation of the one law for both sexes. If we cannot level up the men, the women will level down. Our daughters will be in time as immoral as their brothers. Morality, like water, will find its own level, and the water-tight bulkheads, which hitherto have kept the morals of the sexes at different elevations, are leaking at every pore.

The success of our movement depends upon the extent to which it cuts itself absolutely clear from the old idea that the only safety for the morality of man was to keep him as far as possible out of the society of women. We proceed upon an exactly opposite tack. We proclaim that there is no security for the morality of man equal to that of close and intimate association with good women, and that morality as a matter of fact perishes in every realm from which the influence of woman is shut out. So far from seeking to secure purity by practicing seclusion, we believe that the more points of contact and of common interest which can be established between men and women, the less danger is there that they will establish immoral relations.

The development of the brotherly-sisterly ideal is the goal at which we are aiming. Hence we would multiply in every direction points of contact between men and women. Give them more objects of common interest and more opportunities of meeting on common ground, unite them more closely in all public work, accustom them to as intimate friendships and to as enduring partnerships between each other as there are now between men and men, and every step taken in that direction will leave farther and farther in the background the old false and degrading notions of the past.

Until this century electricity was only known to our race in the form of the lightning which shattered the oak and rent the temple, amid the crash of thunder. To-day the thunderbolt is tamed and the lightning carries the messages and acts as universal handmaid of man. We have not got rid of thunderstorms, but we have utilized electricity. So it will be with sex. We shall not get rid of the crimes and follies which attend its abuse, but we are beginning to discover its uses. The one great hope of the world lies here.

I wish to say an earnest word to the women of America who are intrusted with so prominent a place in the vanguard of human progress. I have observed with real dismay, the growth of a strange and unnatural prejudice in the minds of some women in your country against marriage.

I hope that the doctrines propounded with the utmost earnestness and propagated with the utmost energy, have not bitten deeply into the life of any but a very few of the women of America. But as some of those who receive them may be among the best and most influential of their sex, I venture to speak on this matter. One of the most disastrous reactions against the extreme immorality of Imperial Rome was the extent to which the early church exalted celibacy at the expense of marriage. We have not worked out clear from all the evil consequences of that exaggerated recoil even to this day. It would be a fatal blunder if, in the attempt to promote a purer life in our own times, any of us were to fall into the old error of regarding marriage with feelings at all akin to those which prevailed in the first centuries of our era. Sex is the great basic fact f life. No system which ignores it can last. Every attempt to set up a morality at variance with this law of nature, is predoomed to a disastrous failure. The true human unit is neither man nor woman, it is both man and woman. Marriage is the true and perfect state. No greater harm could be done to the cause which we have so much at heart than the spread of the doctrine, which is entertained more or less widely by many women, that there is something shameful in marriage.

When the inspired writer desired to express the highest and the holiest conception of spiritual blessedness, he could not discover any illustration more fitting than that of husband and the wife. The church is to her Lord what the bride is to the bridegroom. And when in the fullness of time, it was ordained that the Lord of glory should take flesh and dwell among men, it was in this region alone that the great mystery of the incarnation was accomplished. Marriage and maternity are and will always remain the greatest factors in a woman's life. The more we exalt purity, the more must we honor marriage and make it honorable. That is my last word to the convention.

Rome, Italy.

THE PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

BY JOSEPH COOK.

There is on this continent now no slave and no king. Four hundred years ago Columbus discovered America, but it is hardly too much to say that North America has not yet discovered South America. Our trade with the Republics that are making such astonishing progress south of the equator, is scandalously small. In proportion to population, Uruguay, as Whittaker's Almanac affirms, is the best foreign customer of Great Britain. England subsidizes lines of steamships to advance her already vast South American trade. Every proposal to give national aid to American steamship lines on the high seas has hitherto failed. We grant enormous subsidies to railroads, but none to ships. Intercommunication by land government encourages by gifts of millions of dollars, but treats with coldness, parsimony, and positive neglect, intercommunication by sea.

The meeting of the Pan-American Congress is a strategic opportunity for the advancement of American international commerce. Secretary Blaine has long been fully alive to the high importance of this occasion. The country at large and Congress as a whole are far from being sufficiently alert in entering this open door. Subsequent generations will wonder that the practical citizens of this Republic so long allowed British rivalry to crowd North America out of her natural commercial relations with South America.

Slavery has been swept out of the valley of the Mississippi, and also from that of the Amazon. The valley of the Congo is open to civilization. The combination of these three great events has been brought about by no human power. It is evident that Providence has great designs, of which the development of America, under free labor, forms a part. It is the duty of all lovers of freedom to second these designs. The leaders of the slaveholders' rebellion had the secret purpose of building up around the Gulf of Mexico, and under the equator in South America, an empire founded on human bondage. This purpose has been frustrated forever. But it remains a truth of history that white men have never labored continuously in fields on which the snow never falls. The bronze and the black races must be the toilers of the tropics. Millions of colored laborers are needed to develop the vast industrial and commercial capacities of equitorial America. By consecrating this continent to free labor, Providence, no doubt, means to educate the colored populations of our hottest climates. It probably means, also, to train on this side of the Atlantic industrial, educational and religious missionaries for the Dark Continent.

Those regions which the upholders of slavery intended to make a house of bondage are likely to be employed by Providence as a school-room for future leaders of the colored population throughout the world. Only physical toil can develop the almost inexhaustible resources of tropical South America. That toil will educate a race of independent colored workingmen, and will give wealth to the organizers of their industry.

A great struggle, no doubt, will yet be necessary to save the toiling population of the tropics from peonage, and the unjust domination of unscrupulous white minorities. Perhaps this struggle may contain bloody episodes. Out of it the bronze and black populations will come forth educated as leaders of the races to which they belong. These results are not too great to be hoped for from the influence of political liberty, diffused education and Protestant Christianity.

South America, however, lies largely in the temperate zone. The Argentine Republic has a climate as well adapted to give vigor to its population as that of the northern half of the United States; so has Chili; so has Uruguay. Already the commercial centers of these republics are attaining commanding commercial importance. The banking houses of Buenos Ayres are as palatial as those of New York. So many Catholics in the most advanced Republics of South America have practically ceased to be Romanists, that education is making admirable progress in spite of the opposition of the clerical party. In many South American states Romish parochial schools have been abolished. A fine is exacted in Chili from any one who sends a pupil to a monk or nun for regular instruction. Jesuits have been expelled from all positions of authority in politics and education. Protestants of North America, and especially of this Republic, have much to learn from the alert caution of enlightened Catholic laymen in South America in resisting Jesuit aggression.

It is a cheering sign of the times, that arbitration as a remedy for war is now proposed by the Pan-American Congress as a rule for the whole continent. It will not be surprising if railway intercommunication is opened within a few years across the Isthmus of Panama, between the two halves of our hemisphere. More important, however, than the highest commercial and political advantages are the educational, industrial and religious promises of enlarged intercourse between all the Republics of America, Let them lock hands. Under the light of Northern Bear and Southern Cross let them work out for themselves by the Divine blessing destiny that shall be an inspiration and pattern to humanity in every zone.

IS ALCOHOL A STIMULANT?

A SYMPOSIUM BY EMINENT PHYSICIANS.

Few scientists at the present day would venture the assertion that alcohol is the "elixir of life." But, notwithstanding this fact, the teachings of the past have become so firmly impressed on the popular mind, that many still claim the drug to be a "stimulant" in small doses, and a narcotic in large ones. This theory, which opens the way to the indiscriminate use of liquor, on the plea of its stimulating effects, is boldly controverted by modern investigators of such eminence in science and medicine that their conclusions must rest unchallenged until their opponents can prove them wrong—which they have not yet done.

It is the purpose of this article to present a *résumé* of these conclusions, for the consideration of candid and thoughtful minds.

Dr. N. S. Davis, of Chicago, President of the International Medical Congress held in Washington, 1886, says:

"The effects of alcohol are *simply those of an anæsthetic and organic sedative*. Like ether or chloroform, its presence diminishes the sensibility of the nervous system and brain, thereby rendering the individual less conscious of all outward and exterior impressions. It is this anæsthetic effect of alcohol that has led to all popular errors and contradictory uses which have proved so destructive to human health and happiness. It has long been one of the paradoxes of human action, that the same individual would resort to the same alcoholic drink to warm him in winter, protect him from the heat in summer, to strengthen when weak and weary, and to soothe and cheer when afflicted in body or mind. With the fact now before us, the explanation is evident. The alcohol does not relieve the individual from cold by increasing his temperature; nor from heat by cooling him; nor from weakness and exhaustion by nourishing his tissues; nor yet from affliction by increasing nerve power, but simply by diminishing the sensibility of his nerve structures, and thereby lessening his consciousness of impressions, whether from heat, or cold, or weariness, or pain. In other words, the presence of the alcohol has not yet in any degree lessened the effects of the evils to which he is exposed; but has diminished his consciousness of their existence, and thereby impaired his judgment concerning the degree of their action on him.

"It is the diminution of nerve sensibility that renders the individual first, light, airy, and hilarious, giving the popular idea of excitement or stimulation; second, dull, hesitating, or incoherent in thought or speech, and unsteady or swaggering in gait, a stage popularly recognized as incipient intoxication; and, third, brings on entire unconsciousness and muscular paralysis, constituting dead-drunkenness or complete anæsthesia. These successive stages are developed in direct ratio to the quantity taken."

Dr. James Barr, in a clinical lecture delivered at the Northern Hospital, London, and published in the London *Lancet* of January 14, 1888, said that Dr. Samuel Wilks, over twenty years ago, "showed that alcohol was not a stimulant in the proper sense of the term, but a sedative."

This quotation Dr. Barr prefaces by saying that not one word which Dr. Wilks then stated has ever been seriously controverted and certainly never disputed.

"Tonics," he adds, "improve the vascular tone, alcohol diminishes it, yet the idea of its tonic and supporting influence is so strongly rooted in the public mind that it is often difficult to restrain the friends of patients from administering it in cases where it would be highly injurious."

In his Cantor Lectures on Alcohol, delivered before the Edinburgh Society of Arts, Dr. Benjamin Ward Richardson, M. A., F. R. S., an eminent London physician, says: "Certain chemical agents can so influence the organic nervous chain as to disturb its functions, after the manner of a pure physical act. · · · [The nitrite of amyl] by its action on the organic nerves, paralyzes the vessels of the minute circulation; finding this to obtain with one chemical agent, I traced it in others, and found a class of chemical substances, all of which have this same power of relaxing the blood-vessels at their extreme parts. · · · Alcohol possesses the self-same power. By this influence it produces all those peculiar effects which in every-day life are so frequently illustrated. It paralyzes the minute blood-vessels and allows them to become dilated with the flowing blood.

"If you attend a large dinner party, you will observe after the first few courses, when the wine is beginning to circulate, a progressive change in some of those about you who have taken wine. The face begins to get flushed, the eye brightens, and the murmur of conversation becomes loud. What is the reason of that flushing of countenance? It is the same as the flush from blushing, or the reaction from cold, or from the nitrite of amyl. It is the dilatation of vessels, following upon the reduction of nervous control, which reduction has been induced by the alcohol. In a word, the first stage, the stage of vascular excitement from alcohol, has been established.

"The action of the alcohol extending so far does not stop there. With the disturbance of power in the extreme vessels, more disturbance is set up in the other organs, and the first organ that shares it is the heart. With each beat of the heart a certain degree of resistance is offered by the vessels when their nervous supply is perfect, and the stroke of the heart is moderated in respect both to tension and to time. But when the vessels are rendered relaxed, the resistance is removed, the heart begins to run quicker, like a watch from which the pallets have been removed, and the heart-stroke, losing nothing in force, is greatly increased in frequency, with a weakened recoil stroke."

In the London *Lancet* of March 10, 1888, Dr. George Harley, F. R. S., professor in University College, London, writes:

"Alcohol, when taken in small quantity, is in general, said to act as a direct cardiac stimulant, and its stimulating effect is supposed to be due to its possessing the faculty of increasing the muscular power of the heart. I take an entirely different view of the matter, and shall now endeavor to show how the increase in the force of the heart's movements, the quickening of the pulse, the flushing of the face, the congestion of the retinal blood-vessels, as well as all the other visible appearances of accelerated cardiac functional activity, are in reality in no wise due to the stimulating action of alcohol, either on the heart's muscular tissue, or the nerves supplying it, but actually to the very reverse, namely, its paralyzing effects on the cardiac nerve mechanism.

"This may appear a strange idea to those unfamiliar with the advanced theories regarding the accelerating and restraining heart's nerve forces. Nevertheless, it is quite consonant with the results of modern physiological investigations, which go far to prove that every function of organic life * * * acts under the immediate influence of a bifold nerve mechanism. For example, the human heart is endowed with two entirely different and opposing centers of nerve force, and so retroactive are their respective functions that the sole duty of the one appears to be to regulate and control the functions of the other. To the former has been given the name of the inhibitory, or restraining mechanism; to the latter, that of the exciting, or accelerating nerve agency. * * * Alcohol acts on the heart, I believe, in precisely the same manner as atropia does, although less strongly. That is to say, it quickens the heart's action, as well as apparently increases its power, by paralyzing its restraining, or inhibitory, nerve mechanism.

"This, however, is only the primary action of alcohol on the cardiac organ, for no sooner is the quantity administered sufficiently increased, than all its at first apparently stimulating effects vanish. From its now possessing adequate power to paralyze the accelerating as well as the retarding cardiac nerve mechanism, the heart's action, therefore, now becomes diminished, *pari passu* with the amount of the paralyzing agent employed, until at length (if a sufficiency be given), the cardiac movements are totally arrested and death closes the scene."

Prof. John Fiske, of Cambridge, Mass., is authority for the statement that "The flushing of the face [produced by alcohol] is caused by the paralysis of the cervical branch of the sympathetic nerve. This symptom usually occurs some time before the conspicuous manifestation of the ordinary signs of intoxication, which result from paralysis of the cerebrum; we may search in vain among the phenomena of intoxication for any genuine evidences of that heightened mental activity which is said to be followed by a depressive recoil. There is no recoil, there is no stimulation. There is nothing but paralytic disorder from the moment narcosis begins."

The late A. B. Palmer, M. D., LL.D., of the University of Michigan, author of a treatise on "The Science and Practice of Medicine," which takes high rank among other works on the subject, says:

"In disease the inhibitory or restraining nerves are often paralyzed, or weakened, leading to certain increased, unrestrained, and irregular actions, readily mistaken for stimulation, or the manifestation of real increase of power. Paralysis of the splanchnic nerve causes increased peristaltic motion of the intestines, and the paralysis of the inhibitory nerve of the heart increases the frequency of its beat; but in neither of these cases has the real power of the organ been increased, only a restraining, governing influence been removed; and like the removal of a pendulum from a clock, or the balance-wheel from a watch, the same, or even a less force, will cause a more rapid motion of the machinery. Increased but exhausting activities in different directions, often result from positive weakness, and increased sympathetic actions are generally evidences of exhaustion or debility.

"The importance of these facts in understanding the action of various agents, medicinal or toxic, must be apparent. Overlooking them has given rise to serious errors in regard to the effects of alcohol, opium, and various other narcotic substances."

One of the highest authorities on poison, Professor Christison, affirms that "alcohol constitutes a powerful narcotic poison." Even Dr. Anstie, who is quoted with satisfaction by the friends of alcohol, in his "Stimulants and Narcotics" (London, 1864), denies even the temporary strengthening of the body from alcohol, and arrives at "one distinct conclusion, the importance of which seems very great—namely, that (as in the case of chloroform and ether) the symptoms which are commonly described as evidences of excitement, depending on the stimulation of the nervous system preliminary to the occurrence of narcosis, are in reality an essential part of the narcotic, *i. e.*, the paralytic phenomena."

Dr. James Edmunds says: "Alcohol is never a stimulant at all when we come to examine it. It never acts like anything but a paralyzer. What are the reasons for which it has been argued that alcohol in small doses is a stimulant, instead of a narcotic, as it is in full doses? These: that while in the one the brain is paralyzed, in the other the man will talk faster; that while in the one the man's heart is paralyzed and his vessels distended, in the other the man's heart acts more vigorously, and his pulse beats more strongly. And it is inferred, that because his heart beats more strongly, and the blood-vessels seem to be more active, the circulation must go on more actively, and that in cases of fainting and in case of accident the circulation will be kept up where otherwise it would fail. Let me ask if there is not a more probable explanation of the force with which the heart acts under the influence of a small dose of alcohol, than that of supposing that the influence is in the one case that of a narcotic, in the other that of a stimulant.

"We have an analogy in the act of breathing. When we see a man breathing quietly, we know that he is comfortable, but when we see a man with asthma, we know that the air cannot get into his chest, nor its circulation go on right in his lungs. What do we see? We see him breathing with most wonderful vigor, let us call it? Is that any better for the man? Is that any indication that he has got more air? No physiologist would for a moment suggest that it was. He would say that the terrible breathing we see where an asthmatic patient leans out of the window and strains all his breathing muscles to gasp for air, was an indication he could not get air into him, instead of an indication

he got more air. Yet, this is a precisely analogous illustration, and the parallel will hold if we analyze it by every scientific and physiological test. . . .

"In case of slow suffocation by carbonic acid gas, death is caused by a gradual asphyxia, so precisely like that caused by extreme drunkenness that nothing but the actual presence of alcohol in the body would enable the physician to tell one from the other. But until the narcosis has extended to every part of the body, we get effects like those primary effects of alcohol which are called stimulating, that is, we get violent and rapid pulsation of the heart, etc., etc. Yet carbonic acid gas is the most perfect type of narcotic poison.

"The so-called stimulating effects of alcohol are really only finer shades of that same narcotic influence which produces general stupefaction and universal paralysis when the agent is given in large doses."

In the *Medical Temperance Journal* of April, 1882, Dr. J. J. Ridge, after a full description of elaborate experiments, says: "Alcohol has clearly no right to be called a stimulant. It is a narcotic from first to last, as Dr. Wilks and others have heretofore asserted, and the symptoms of stimulation are only the result of a peculiar balanced condition of many functions, between accelerating and checking nerves; the narcotizing of a checking nerve producing for the time being the same visible effect as the stimulation of an accelerating nerve."

In *Our Day* for September, 1888, Professor C. Bunge, of the Chair of Physiological Chemistry in the University of Basle, Switzerland, says: "In general, let it be understood that all the workings of alcohol in the system, which usually are considered as excitement or stimulation, are only the indications of paralysis."

We submit that until this "expert testimony," with its reasons for the same so clearly stated, is proven false, the claim that "alcohol is a stimulant," or that it is "both a stimulant and a narcotic," is not sustained. Modern research, making special study of the inhibitory nerves of the body and the effect of alcohol upon them, discards the phrase, "alcoholic stimulants," and explains the effects of alcohol on the living body by its narcotic nature.

REVIEW OF "TRUTH IN THE CASE."

Prepared by Order of the National Executive Committee of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

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MRS. HENRIETTA L. MONROE, Ohio.
MRS. FANNIE RASTALL, - - Kansas.
MISS ELISABETH TOBEY, - - Massachusetts.
Sub. Com.

TRUTH APPLIED.

The pamphlet entitled "The Truth in the Case," issued by the President of the Iowa union, is a remarkable production in more ways than one. The effort to offset "Facts" (a leaflet issued by our General Officers) with "Truth," apparently required the suppression of a part of the facts and the misconstruction of others.

Referring to the by-law which declares that "No state union shall be bound by any principles espoused by the N. W. C. T. U.," on page 14, Mrs. Foster says: "It has not governed the policy of the National union. Iowa, which has been pronounced in opposition to this policy, has been called a 'refractory child,' and Iowa women who have made open protest against this policy have been called 'obstructionists.' This is the truth in the case."

Pages 78 to 112 are devoted to personal opinions of women in Pennsylvania, New York, Illinois, Connecticut, Arkansas, California, Nebraska, Maine, and Massachussetts, in an endeavor to prove "Iowa not alone." Why are these not called "refractory children" and "obstructionists"? Because a difference of opinion does not make them such, and because in no state outside of Iowa has the minority been so "refractory" as to publicly, and aggressively, and persistently, antagonize the policy of the National, or to "obstruct" convention work in the determination to compel a constantly increasing majority to accept the views of a constantly decreasing minority.

On the same page (14), Mrs. Foster refers to a by-law adopted in 1888 (it was 1886), forbidding discussion on party questions in the National Convention, and says: "This by-law was without parallel in the history of popular legislative bodies. It declares any resolution referring to our attitude toward political parties shall be decided by vote without discussion. It was adopted by a large majority without a word of protest from the National President."

Statement by Mrs. Rastall.

As the originator of that by-law, which has so frequently been called the "gag-law," I would ask why Mrs. Foster did not give the entire motion a place in her book, as the preamble gave a good and sufficient reason for the presentation of the motion which it preceded, and thus give the whole "Truth in the Case"? The why of it is as follows:

During the constitutional amendment campaign in Kansas, Mrs. Foster aided materially in platform work, and won our admiration for her wonderful ability and legal acumen, as she argued for constitutional prohibition; she was one of the few national workers I had met and admired previous to the St. Louis National convention—the first I had the privilege to attend. At the Kansas state convention immediately preceding the St. Louis meeting, our political influence had been considered, and the state union had declared that its sympathies were with that party in state and nation which would outlaw the saloon and protect the home. How could W. C. T. U. women, uninfluenced by partisans in home or society, do otherwise? Even Mrs Foster confessed her honest impulses were as ours, when at the Anti-Saloon Republican Convention in Cooper Institute, New York, in May 1888, she declared:

"I do not wonder that so many of the W. C. T. U., the grandest organization of women in existence, headed by the noble lady who leads them, Frances E. Willard, who stands without a peer, have gone over to the Third party. Do you ask why I have not lost my head and gone with the rest! I might have gone but for my environments, but for my own dear husband. *It took almost authority to hold me.*"

Those who were not held by "authority," but by conviction, were amazed at this St. Louis convention, at the position taken by Mrs. Foster and others, on that memorable Saturday, when the debate, continuing from ten o'clock a. m. until five p. m., with intermissions only for prayer and for lunch, ended in pledging our influence to that party which declared for our principles by a vote of one hundred and eighty-eight to forty-eight. But none dreamed that the question was unsettled, or that year after year in executive committee and in open session, by every device known to political manipulators, the question would be obtruded again and again. We learned of Mrs. Foster that "she was more skilled in political matters" than any of us, or else she had skilled political advisers, as she used the ability we admired only to antagonize or annoy. Nearly as much time was consumed at the Philadelphia and Minneapolis conventions as was given to the original debate, with a constantly increasing majority vote to sustain national action; but no new arguments were introduced—nothing but a recapitulation of those submitted at St. Louis, never again so impressive. Weary indeed, were those who desired that, having declared our convictions, our attention be given to our educational and evangelistic work. As the debate dragged along at the Minneapolis convention, I wrote the following, and submitted it as soon as opportunity offered:

"Having for three years thoroughly discussed and established by a large majority vote our position in regard to the Prohibition party,

"*Resolved*, That hereafter any resolution referring to our attitude toward political parties be decided by vote without discussion."

That is the whole truth.

"Miss Willard did not protest."

Why should she? Mrs. Foster did not. Why not? Miss Willard had not considered it; and if she had protested she might have given cause for the charge made on page 24, that she plans to control convention action. It was not necessary for Miss Willard to protest. The convention was composed of women who think for themselves. This certainly was an independent action. The originator and those who voted for it alone are responsible. And what a relief it seemed. The audible sigh escaping from almost every member of the convention when this by-law was read testified to appreciation of an effort to prevent "obstruction."

After this action, as stated by Mrs. Rastall, Mrs. Foster gave notice that she, or some one in her place, would, at the next meeting, move an amendment to the constitution declaring the National W. C. T. U. non-partisan. Of course this would re-open the question. But the convention is superior to any member of it, and has the right to decide what motion it will entertain and consider, and no one will deny its right to "table" anything it wills not to consider. Mrs. Aldrich was the "some one," and it was remarked that, at the Nashville convention she was a "standing protest against prohibition."

The action of the obstructing minority justified the passage of the by-law. It was not anchored in the constitution, as the minority desired their "gag" should be, as stated by Mrs. Ellen M. Watson. (See Penn. *White Ribbon*, November, 1889.)

"I was your corresponding secretary for ten years, * * * *and wanted a constitution that would prevent unfriendly discussion.*"

The results in Iowa of a non-partisan constitution prove it to be a more effective "gag" than a by-law.

Mrs. Foster declares this by-law to be "without a parallel in the history of popular legislative bodies." The occasion was without parallel in philanthropic or religious bodies.

The National W. C. T. U. is not a legislative body. It makes no laws and refuses to govern. Its constitutional law is all that is binding upon its constituency, and that is voluntarily assumed. It governs only itself—that it must do. Plans of work and principles recommended are simply advisory. It is in no sense a "legislative body," and Mrs. Foster knows it. Its conduct must be without parallel, as is the organization itself.

Mrs. Foster's discussion of non-sectarianism as compared with non-partisanship, is exceedingly delusive. The attitudes of the W. C. T. U. toward the church and toward the state, are not and cannot be parallel. There is absolutely no similarity; there can be no comparison. The church has a conscience; the state has none. The church is controlled by righteousness; the state by public policy. The church antagonizes and destroys evil; the state obeys popular dictation. The church declares for no compromise with sin, as the only way to secure a reign of righteousness. A published determination to uphold a party regardless of its declared principles is out of harmony with Christian relationships, and indicates a subserviency to policy, not principle. A few temperance pleaders within the party have little influence against the solid ranks of liquor dictators. On page 19, Mrs. Foster says: "Every temperance woman should oppose the *action* of any party, but not oppose *the party*." How can one be done without the other, and the opposition be *felt*? It is waste of time to oppose the action of the party unless you do it at the polls. No other opposition *counts*. Opposition that has influence must jeopardize success. The kindest thing Christians can now do for the Republican party is to so unite in support of prohibition that the success of the party would be endangered until it recognized their demands and supported their principles, and thus compel it to again be the party of great moral ideas and the champion of the greatest reform of the age. Who, then, among us would antagonize it? Meantime, how can we antagonize the *action* of a party without antagonizing *the party?* Have Iowa women learned how to antagonize the action of the National W. C. T. U. without antagonizing the organization? I think not. It is to be regretted that Mrs. Foster's intimacy with political methods incline her to an effort to shape the action of the National W. C. T. U. by the system which governs them—policy—instead of being controlled by the abstract principles of righteousness.

On page 26, in discussing the same leaflet, Mrs. Aldrich says:

"This absurd and unreasonable homage paid to our National President · · · was once significantly illustrated in an executive committee meeting, where the renomination of a superintendent of one of the departments was being considered. · · · Objections to her renomination were earnestly presented, among others, that this lady had declared that Miss Willard was not a safe leader, and when the convention rose to receive the president elect, this superintendent remained in her seat. Could party spirit ever descend to anything more pitiful? And this was soberly presented as a reason why this superintendent should be deposed."

Where was the party spirit? In the heart of the superintendent who refused to recognize the National President? A lady fit to occupy the important office referred to, should be the embodiment of a courtesy which overcomes personal feeling. But does Mrs. Aldrich hold the National officers or the executive committee responsible for a reason brought before them by one of their number which did *not* control action? Was not that superintendent renominated in spite of these considerations? Mrs. Aldrich would not credit us with the fact that the minority have *presented* protests and reasons for protests which have not influenced action. Why did not Mrs. Aldrich tell the whole truth, and assure her readers that these reasons were not allowed to influence the action of the National executive committee, but that, despite the most violent opposition, one-eighth of the superintendents nominated by the executive committee belong to the protesting minority, which at the Chicago convention had a representation of less than one-twentieth of the whole number in attendance. And who betrayed the action of the executive committee?

Correspondence.

SIGHTS AND INSIGHTS IN A LECTURER'S EXPERIENCE.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—We have had a series of county and district conventions in Missouri since the National Convention at Chicago. I have been present at most of these, and find our women as firm, true and loyal as ever, in spite of "wars and rumors of war," more of the latter than the former. My work for the last two months has been in some of the most conservative, non-progressive towns of the state. These have colleges or state institutions, or both. In Lexington there are three schools for girls, Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist. One of our most aggressive W. C. T. U. workers is connected with the latter. Missouri wants her daughters educated, but every one of her denominational schools for girls (and their name is "legion") is under the direction of men principals or presidents, most of whom are thoroughly grounded in the good old Pauline doctrine of woman's

silence and subjection. Not a woman stands at the head of a denominational school in the state. As was truly said in the General Conference in New York, "Every woman admitted to such a place would displace some man."

While in Lexington I learned that at the last State Association of the Baptist Church, the proposition to do away with the Woman's Board of Missions in that church was brought forward and boldly championed by some of its ablest ministers. I asked, "Will the women disband their board?" And the answer was, "Never!"

The pastor of the M. E. Church South at Lexington, declared before I came that he could not coöperate with the W. C. T. U., because in their convention they declared for woman's suffrage; that he would prefer the saloons to enfranchised womanhood—a remark, by the way, not original with him—but first uttered by a Kansas City divine. These good brothers have the preference of their hearts, the saloons, and not enfranchised womanhood.

Rev. M. A. Gault, of Iowa, western agent of the National Reform Association, recently conferred with the clergy of St. Joseph about holding a convention there in the interests of the National Sunday Rest Bill. A Presbyterian pastor was heartily in favor of the meeting until he learned that our National and state superintendents of Sabbath observance, Mrs. Bateham and Mrs. Shaw, were to be present, and take part, when he positively declined having anything to do with it, and gave his reason; *i. e.*, Paul's command for woman's silence. Yet even that good, but narrow man encourages women not permitted to speak or pray in his church prayer-meetings to go out to the uttermost parts of the earth, preaching and teaching the Gospel to heathendom.

That stalwart Presbyterian and friend to woman, Rev. Geo. P. Hays, of Kansas City, invited Mrs. Sophia Grubb to speak in his church, and afterwards secured her a hearing before the Ministers' Alliance of Kansas City. Another Presbyterian pastor (not a stalwart) protested, and to the credit of the intelligence of that Alliance, was the only minister who would not hear Mrs. Grubb. He declared that he "should blush to the bone to hear a woman speak in meeting." I could laugh were not my pity so great. At Warsaw, Mo., I found the Farmers' Alliance, of Benton county, in annual convention. The W. C. T. U. asked it to adjourn its evening meeting, giving the union use of the court-house for the lecture, which it did, and attended our meeting in a body. I spoke very plainly on prohibition and equal suffrage, and received the most respectful attention from these plain working-men. Before closing their meeting the next day, they unanimously passed a resolution of thanks for the W. C. T. U. lecture, and bade the speaker Godspeed in her work for "temperance and equal rights." This from the farmers of central Missouri.

At last we have a union at Jefferson City, thanks to the persistence of our state organizer, Mrs. Harford. Years ago we formed a union there, but it was frightened to death by the rumor of woman suffrage. Our capital, and many towns along, and near the Missouri river, have been the very hardest parts of the state to reach. In them are our state institutions, and most of them have colleges and schools. They have been, and are to-day, the very Gibraltar of unreasoning prejudice. In all these places are true, good and sensible women. Just as soon as they begin to read THE UNION SIGNAL, or some progressive woman's journal, and learn what advance woman is making all over the world, "a change comes o'er the spirit of their dream;" they begin to think and decide for themselves, even to the reading and judging of Scripture. The day has dawned, even in Missouri, when woman will resent any and all attempts to define and fix her sphere in church and state; rightly deeming herself the only capable judge in that matter.

At Fayette, where the union dared not even whisper such a terrible thing as equal suffrage, and were afraid to let me speak for fear I should breathe it, we held the sixth district convention. The president of the M. E. College there, invited me to conduct chapel services, an honor never before accorded to woman. I was sorry my train left so early I could not accept the invitation.

At Fulton is located one of our insane asylums, also an asylum for deaf and dumb; Westminster College for young men and a synodical school for girls. Our everlamented Rose Phillips often tried to make an appointment for me there. A few would gladly have welcomed me, but prejudice was so bitter, and opposition so strong that every effort failed. Finally, young Dr. Vaughn, Prohibitionist and Presbyterian, (a good combination) invited me to Fulton. He hired a hall, advertised the meeting, met the speaker at the train, and "took her to his own house" where she found his wife in hearty accord with all the young husband had done.

The young doctor found some trouble in securing a minister willing to "pray at a woman's meeting," but Dr. Wright, whose wife is Julia McNair, was present, and did not hesitate at all to pray, even under such delicate circumstances! I was introduced by N. D. Thurmond, ex-legislator, who bravely and gallantly broke all the ice and gave me clear sailing with the audience.

I believe Mesdames Wright, Reed and Vaughn have come to the kingdom of Fulton for such a time as this. I did not fail to express my belief.

CLARA C. HOFFMAN.

A PLEA FOR COFFEE.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—An article on coffee at the polls in THE UNION SIGNAL for December 5, has just come to my notice, and I wish others to know how much good our work in that line has done. The following was sent by a voter in a distant part of the town to a county paper last spring: "A new and very pleasant feature was introduced into the Belmont town meetings by the ladies of the W. C. T. U., who furnished lunch and hot coffee free to all who wished them. The meetings and surroundings were the most quiet and orderly that have been known in Belmont for years."

On two election days we sold lunch and coffee in a room which the voters would pass on their way to the hall. We were well patronized, and though there was some "chaff," it was mostly good-natured; and but very few smoked in the vicinity after they saw us. At another election, not having the use of the same room, we did not furnish lunch. Liquor was abundant; fights, insults, and inmates in the lobby were the results.

A voter who met one of our women said, "We missed you at the last election and had a pretty hard time," and made her promise that we would furnish coffee at the spring election. Being refused the use of the anteroom by the owner of the hall (we have no town hall) we prepared fifteen gallons of coffee which, with doughnuts, were sent to the hall at noon, after most of the voting was done, by young men who thanked us for the privilege of helping. They also distributed literature. The coffee was sent for the purpose of doing good, not for obtaining votes, as it was understood that every boy and young man present too young to vote was to be supplied with all the coffee he wanted.

The policeman's wife said at night that her husband had found it very different from the last election; he had had nothing to do that day. We do not say that the difference was wholly the result of our work, but we do believe that God blessed our efforts and permitted the voters of this town to see the difference between the influence of coffee and intoxicants. Contributions were sent in sufficient to defray all expenses, many of them from the voters themselves. We cannot estimate the good accomplished, but we believe it is much better to distribute the coffee freely, and not to voters alone

LIZZIE A. YOUNG.

STRONG INTERDICTIONS OF HINDU SAGES AGAINST DRINKING.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—From the following few strong interdictions of our *Sastras* (religious law books) the ladies of America can have some idea of the strong opposition of the Hindu sages of old against drinking customs. But our British Government, which professes itself as a benefactor of the people it governs, is introducing drinking habits among a well-known abstaining people, the Hindus and Mussulmans, for the sake of revenue.

(1) You should not drink spirituous liquors; nor should you give them to any one, or take them from any one, although offered to you.—The *Veda*, the most sacred book of the Hindus.

(2) The following acts are considered as most heinous sins—killing a Brahman, drinking spirits, living in undue familiarity with the wife of your spiritual guide, and being in the company of any of the above mentioned sinners for one year.—*Laws of Manu*, the greatest law-giver of the Hindus, 11th Chap., 55th stanza.

(3) If a Brahman, a Kshatriya, or Vaisya (that is, any one belonging to the priest, warrior or tradesman castes, which are the three highest castes among the Hindus—the sudra, namely the servant caste, being the lowest of the order) drink spirits out of evil propensities, he should drink burning spirit. By dying in this manner, he shall be free from sin.—*Do*, 11th Chap., 91st and 92nd stanzas.

(4) The gods do not take the Brahman lady who drinks spirits to her husband (in after life).—The *Vedas*.

(5) If a wicked Brahman, out of his obscured common sense once drinks spirituous liquor, he shall be out of virtue, and shall be plunged into the sin of killing a Brahman. He shall be damned in this and after life.—The *Mahabharata*, the greatest sacred epic poem of the Hindus, 1st part, 79th Chap.

(6) The actions, which are seen in the administration of all poisons, are more effective in the alcoholic poison.—*Charaka*, one of the greatest ancient physicians of India.

JNAN CHANDRA BASAK.

Calcutta, India.

TEMPERANCE TEMPLE ITEMS.

MATILDA B. CARSE.

Dear white-ribbon sister, brother, boy or girl: Have you a Temple mite-box on your table? If not, write to Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, 145 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, inclosing a two-cent stamp, and it will be promptly sent you on condition that you will drop into it a cent a day, or its equivalent, during the next twelve months. Mite-boxes in quantities will also be sent to unions for the cost of transportation.

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Mrs. Nathaniel Baxter, of Nashville, the honored secretary of the state W. C. T. U. of Tennessee, pledged $100 last June to the Temple fund. She has just paid $50. At that time she wrote: "I want to have my name engraved on the panels in the Memorial Hall of the Temple, so that when my grandchildren shall be in quest of their pedigree they will find my name in the right place." These were brave and noble words. In some cases it is vain display when we give a sum of money to a good cause to herald our generosity t the world by having our name published. Under other circumstances it is the greatest heroism, as in the case f Mrs. Baxter, and other noble women and men who have given $100 towards the Temple. They give their name and money as a protest against the most appalling curse of the age, a curse that has the sanction of both law, custom and fashion, and which commands almost as much money as all the industries of the country put together. It requires heroism indeed to stand up against such a foe. I know we are told in holy writ, "Let not your right hand know what your left hand doeth," but there is also the command, "Choose you this day whom ye will serve." It often costs men life and fortune to thus choose, and it costs much to-day to stand forth against church and state, custom, wealth and fashion, and range one's self on the side of prohibition.

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In consideration of the above fact we are sorry that any should hesitate about allowing their name to be used in recording their gift, and we hope a modest white ribboner from Wauseon, Ohio, who has just sent a check for $25 on a pledge for $100, will allow her name to appear when she pays the balance. She says, "I hope we will not be disappointed in the laying of the corner-stone in May. I am so anxious for the work to commence."

There would not be the slightest fear of work on the building commencing soon if all white ribboners who can afford it would follow her example, of pledging their names to the "Hundred Dollar Band," and send in as much money on their pledges as possible. We have now about an hundred names in this band. We must have a thousand. Let those who are thinking about placing their names on this roll of honor, do so at once. We also request that all who have pledges, will send in installments on their pledges as soon as possible, as the money will be required early in the spring.

***

The unions are coming forward nobly with their $100 pledges. The president of the Houlton, Me., W. C. T. U., Mrs. Geo. B. Page, writes in sending for fifty mite-boxes: "We hope in this way to complete our gift of $100 to the Temple this year. We think the scheme the grandest yet, and may God speed the undertaking." This union has already paid on their pledges $60.39.

Mrs. Dell E. Gamer, treasurer of the Le Mars, Ia., W. C. T. U., sends a check for $5, and says that the Le Mars union will try to send $100 for the Temple fund before January 1891.

The following unions in Illinois that have not yet been reported are at work and no doubt will yet each raise a $100, most of them have sent in some money: The Illini W. C. T. U. of Warrensburg; the North Chicago W. C. T. U., the Sterling W. C. T. U., the Windsor W. C. T. U.

The Lorain, Ohio, W. C. T. U. also sends $10; Greenfield, Mass., sends $5; North Adams, Mass., sends $1. This union has but five members. The Hampden, Mass., W. C. T. U., through Mrs. H. E. Sessions, sends $3. She says: "From our little union for the Temperance Temple. It is but a mite, but drops make the ocean." The Hitchcock, Dakota, W. C. T. U., has sent $20, and no doubt in time will finish their $100. The W. C. T. U. Chapin Auxiliary, Washington, D. C., sends $10. Cleveland, Ohio, has at least two loyal W. C. T. U's., both have sent towards the Temple fund. In fact the Central W. C. T. U. of Cleveland was one of the first unions to pledge a $100, and what is still better, they went bravely at work and made money by holding a bazaar, and paid up the entire $100 over a year ago.

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All money orders and checks for the Temple should be made out in the name of Miss Esther Pugh, 161 La Salle Street, Chicago, National treasurer, and treasurer of the Temple fund. All information in regard to the Temperance Temple should be addressed to Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, Pres. Woman's Temperance Building Association.

145 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Our Children.

A LESSON.

A dying buttercup cried to the sun:
"What am I good for? What have I done
To make life worth the living?
You hang aloft in the great blue sky,
Lighting the world with your one big eye,
And you—you are always giving.
But I bloom here in the meadow grass;
The babies smile on me as they pass.
But my life will soon be done, alas!
And what was the use of living?"

The sun looked down on the little sun
That shone in the grass; it was only one
Among a great many others.
Said he: "It is wrong to thus despair.
The great All-Father placed you there,
You and your little brothers;
He meant you should blossom there in the grass
For the babies to smile on as they pass,
Or to be in the bunches that each small lass
Carries to tired mothers.

"God hung me here in the great blue sky
To light the world with my one big eye,
And show men how they're living;
But He put you down on the meadow lot.
The earth is fairer than if you were not;
Beauty and joy you're giving.
I must see to the work He has given me;
You do what the dear Lord asks of thee;
Then all will be as it ought to be,
And life will be worth the living."

—*Harper's Young People.*

IN AN ASH BARREL.

BY MABEL GIFFORD

(Concluded.)

Put Hackett was Harnah's most hated enemy, her chief tormenter. He called her "Brick-top" on account ot her red hair; he called her "Spitfire" for her quick temper and lively tongue, and many other names equally insulting to poor Harnah. He "set on" all the rest, for he was a bully, and so a sort of leader of the alley, though disliked by all, both old and young.

After the five minutes' silence, came a voice from the barrel, "Well, I sha'n't then, I jest sha'n't!"

There were long silences after this, broken by sudden jerks and emphatic mutterings.

Harnah never felt so out of sorts in her life. There was no sun shining through the cracks making the motes dance, and her head pained her so that she could not sleep, and she ached with the long confinement in her cramped condition.

She listened, and when the sounds in the alley indicated the greatest security from discovery, she undoubled herself and clambered over the fence to go to kind-hearted Mrs. Murphey, who often gave Harnah of her children's dinner. For refusing to go to "Pat's," meant no dinner, no supper, and a beating at night.

Mrs. Murphey condoled with Harnah, and bathed the big bump, giving her the largest share of the children's dinner.

Harnah had no heart to play to-day, so she soon returned to her ash barrel, where, her head being eased, she fell asleep.

When she awoke and looked out, it was dark, very dark, and a drizzling rain falling.

A sudden terror seized her; what time might it be!

Slowly, painfully, she dragged her stiff and aching limbs once more over the high fence, and made her way up the alley. Near the head of it was an empty house with a pile of lumber near for its repairing. Thither she made her way, and sat, a shadow among the shadows, crouched under the friendly pile, keeping sharp watch of the crossing.

She calculated, by the indications about her, that it was not yet late; and after a long, a very long time it seemed to her, the city clock struck nine.

"He'll be late ter night, 'count o' the mud," she said to herself, "trade'll be good."

There she sat and was slowly saturated with the steady drizzle, not being able to get under the boards far enough to keep dry and at the same time have a good view of the crossing. After another long watch, quick footsteps and a lively whistle gladdened poor chilled Harnah.

"Hist!"

There was a sudden halt, and a voice like a challenge called,

"Who's there?"

"What! Brick-top? What's up?"

"I say, Put, don't go no further. There's a pack on 'em waitin' ter thrash ye, down the alley."

"None o' yer gassin' now, Brick-top. What's that in yer han'?" he demanded suspiciously.

Harnah held out a good-sized stone. "Ef eny one hindered me, they was goin' ter git that."

Put leaned down and looked sharply into the girl's face. He knew well enough how Harnah hated him. For her to be up there at that time of night must mean mischief. But as he scanned her face so closely, he noticed a look he never had seen there before.

"Yer don't b'lieve me; come over here 'n' I'll tell ye all 'bout it."

In the shelter of the old door-way, she told him of the dialogue she overheard that morning.

"That's all," she concluded; "yer better not go home ter night. There's a fine lodgin' in under them boards," and Harnah had vanished into the darkness of the rain and mist.

Put stood irresolute. "Ef she's playin' eny trick, she'll wish't she'd never been bornd," he muttered, looking warily up and down the alley.

She seemed honest, and yet it might only be a blind.

Put did not quite like to remain where he was, still less he relished the idea of going on. He was big and strong, but had no means of defence excepting his two hands.

"Ef I only had a club, I'd risk 'em!"

He stood there until the wet began to be uncomfortable, then squeezed himself under the boards, and in a twinkling was fast asleep.

No such bliss awaited Harnah, who made her way once more to her barrel. Fire burned in her veins, torments ran riot in her brain.

"Suthin' ails me," she moaned. "I was most froze, 'n' now I'm burnin' up." But there was no raging in her heart now, and Miss Gracie's eyes looked out of the dark, smiling through tears, "Thank you, Joanna."

The next morning mammy's door flew open with a bang, and a sorry heap of tatters, wet and muddy, tumbled into the room, and from the heap a piteous voice, "Suthin' ails me, mammy."

"I knowd it! I knowd she warn't nat'r'l," and mammy who had begun to be alarmed at Harnah's long absence, and feared she had run away as she had often threatened, was only too glad to see her back in any condition. She could hardly get along without Harnah, and really loved her in her way.

She dragged her to the heap of straw one side of the room, pulled off the sodden rags, put on the faded "Sunday gown," and tried to smooth the matted hair from the throbbing temples, starting back at sight of the dark swelling brought to view.

The big brown eyes, that always looked too large for the thin face, opened wide, and looked strangely at the woman bending over her. Then a voice, strange, too, for it was gentle and so unlike Harnah's, said, "No, mammy, I won't sass ye, but I won't—Oh, how I fit! see! there he goes. Persecute them that hate ye, Miss Gracie said so. She's so sweet, 'n' her dress's so soft, an' she *cares*."

"What ails the child?" asked the attic neighbor who had come in unobserved.

"She's got the Sunday-school in her head. She ain't going there no more," said mammy, with a frown, covering the big bump with the tangled locks.

It was soon noised all through the alley that Marm Kelley's Harnah had got the fever in her head. A little boy going up the alley at a lively pace, ran plump into Put Hackett coming down the alley, and whistling cheerily.

"Harnah's got the fever in her head. Hain't yer glad?"

Put stopped whistling, boxed the boy soundly, and went straight to the miserable attic where Harnah lay moaning and muttering.

He took no notice of the women gathered there. "Harnah, it's Put; don't ye know me? I've come ter tell ye I won't call ye Brick-top no more. You're a brick without no top, 'n' the pluckiest girl in Haw's Alley. I always liked ter pester yer 'cause yer was so spunky. But I won't no more, 'n' I'll stan' up fer yer every time."

The women stared in half-incredulous amazement, but Harnah only gazed at him blankly, then closed her eyes, and muttered, "Do good ter them that hate ye." Then, after a pause, "Well, I sha'n't then; I jest sha'n't."

The next day was Sunday, and what was the Branch Sunday-school's astonishment to see the bully of Haw's Alley enter and seat himself very coolly, without a word to any one.

When the school was called to order, he arose,—to the awe of the little boys,—and in his big voice said, "Harnah Kelley b'longs here. She's got the fever in her head bad. She's sick up at Marm Kelley's on a heap o' straw."

He turned about to leave the room, when Miss Gracie spoke, and taking him aside learned the story as far as Put knew it.

Very soon after a pretty young lady with tears in her eyes, and a wise-looking doctor, stood by the heap of straw, listening to Harnah. There was a moment's recognition. "I tried 'spectin' mammy, Miss Gracie, but it didn't do no good," then she wandered off again.

"What's this?" asked the doctor, as a movement of the uneasy head revealed the hideous bruise.

"Temper," said mammy, miserable mammy! "Harnah's a good gal mostly, but her temper's very bad."

"If that had been a little this way, it would probably have caused instant death," observed the doctor quietly, to Miss Gracie. Then to mammy, cowering and trembling, "Your daughter is in a very critical condition, and needs the best of care. I shall send a woman here who understands sickness; you must not interfere with her."

Mammy's tortured conscience could bear no more.

"Oh, Mister! I did it. I banged her head with the stove cover. 'Twas all on account of the drink," pointing to a tall brown mug, nicked and cracked, on the rough boards that served as a table. "Mis' Gink, she had gin me a sup the mornin.' It always gits inter my temper, 'n eny one knows that a sup o' drink is no good 'cept ter set yer fierce fer more, 'n' she wouldn't get it. The Lord fergive me! I never'll drink a drop more ef so He'll spare my lam' ter me. Deary me! deary me! that ever I lived ter see the day."

There were many sad days when all, even Miss Gracie and the doctor, feared for Harnah's life; but she lived, and Haw's Alley knows her no more. She and mammy have moved into a comfortable tenement in a quiet street.

There is no brown mug in the new home. Mammy is respectable and industrious, takes washings, and Harnah helps her. Harnah is neither sullen nor "obstinate" now; she is a firm believer in the fourth commandment and the Golden Rule—and her Sunday-school teacher; and Miss Gracie has not yet met total depravity in her class. She smiles more wisely than of old and is not easily dismayed.

Put Hackett is mammy's boarder, and she will tell any one who takes the trouble to inquire, that he is "steady and honest and pays his board reg'lar." He is not a boot-black now; he works on the wharf and is paid by the week.

Harnah never goes ragged or hungry now, and she and Put go to Sunday-school and evening school.

She has no further use for the ash barrel, for she has a neat little room of her own, where she fights her battles.

The Still Hour.

TOPIC FOR THE WEEK BEGINNING FEBRUARY 9, 1890.

BY REV. C. C. HARRAH.

DAILY BIBLE READING NOTES.

(Luke 2:40-52; Joshua 14-19.)

Sunday 9; Luke 2:40-52. Verse 40, A blessed example for children to imitate; they should grow stronger in what is good, and be wise to flee from everything evil and sinful. Verse 46, Children should take a great interest in learning all they can from those who are older and wiser; especially should they learn from Christ by studying His words in the New Testament. Verse 48, Even good children may innocently cause grief. Verse 49, Are we engaged in our Father's business? Verse 52, It is sad to see children who only grow in stature, and who give no evidence of a growth in wisdom and favor. They were beautiful and innocent as little children, but as young people they are coarse and vulgar and vile.

Monday 10; Josh. 14. Verse 7, It is a great blessing in old age to have past good deeds to remember. Verse 8, By the study of the Bible, we should know what God requires of us; it should be our aim each day to wholly follow the Lord our God. Verse 10, Those who live good lives have much comfort in old age by reflecting on God's protecting care, and the fulfillment of His promises. Verses 11 and 12, A Christian ought to obey God's laws relating to his body, and prepare the way for good health and usefulness when he is old.

Tuesday 11; Josh. 15. Verse 12, What we have in this world is a gift from God; and we should never cease to be grateful for all temporal and spiritual blessings. Jam. 1:17. Verse 19, This world is a "southland," without springs. We shall go through it famished if we do not find our way to the "living water" provided for the thirsty. Jno. 7:37; 4:10, 14. In the water of life that Christ gives, there are the "nether springs" of present joy and peace, and the "upper springs" of heavenly anticipation.

Wednesday 12; Josh. 16. Verse 4, These brethren had their land drawn in one lot, so that they might continue to dwell together. It is a beautiful thing where the unity of the family continues on through the adult lives of the children. Verse 10, This letting the Canaanites dwell among them and taking tribute, proved to be a fatal policy. It is the same with churches where, for financial gain, they invite the world to share with them its dissipations and amusements.

Thursday 13; Josh. 17. Verse 4, These daughters in their circumstances inherited the rights of sons. This is one of the early intimations of the better things that were to come to women by the unfolding light of God's revealed Word. The history of the race is full of cruelty and injustice to women. Verse 12, They "could not," because they lacked faith and zeal in God's service. If we love ease and are indolent, we can do nothing to overcome the enemies of our souls, and to conquer the world for Christ. Verse 15, Unbelief and cowardice lead us to complain of our lot, though we have a great deal more than we profitably use.

Friday, 14; Josh. 18. Verse 1, In everything that pertains to building up the Church of Christ, all the people should unite. It is a bad thing for a local church where only a few take an interest and do the work. For more than 300 years the tabernacle remained in Shiloh. Verses 3, 4, We should ever be on the lookout to see how much remains to be done by us, before all the land can be occupied for Christ. Our country would not be endangered by the evils and sins which threaten to ruin us, if the churches were not "slack to go to possess the land."

Saturday, 15; Josh. 19. Verse 9, The inheritance of Judah was determined before the people had a correct idea of the extent of the land, and this tribe received too much and justice now required a modification of their possession. As soon as we learn our mistakes, we should take steps to correct them. Verses 49 and 50, It is wrong for religious or political leaders to take advantage of the feelings of a willing and grateful people to take all they can get without regard to justice and right. There is no "Word of the Lord" for taking that for which we have not returned an equivalent to the community. Verse 51, The twelve portions of the land were subdivided, so that a piece of land was apportioned to every family in each tribe. Thus a population of more than two millions of people were all made equal in rank, and nearly so in condition. It was an unparalleled thing to do, and the effect was marvelous. The wandering tribes at once became a settled nation of peaceful and industrious agriculturists.

THE PRAYER MEETING TOPIC.

The Warning of God's Word. Matt. 7:13-29. It is well to meditate much upon God's promises, and upon all the bright and hopeful things which abound in the Word of God; but no one should be guilty of the mistake of neglecting its warnings. Many thus endanger their own souls, and bring others into peril. Consider well the warnings our Lord gives in the lesson:

1. Against Worldliness. Read verses 13 and 14, and consider who are the "few" and who are the "many." To which class do you belong?

2. Against False Teachers. Read verses 15-20. Look at the fruits of the vain philosophies and delusions of our own times, and learn the lesson to "beware of false prophets."

3. Against False Hopes. Read verses 21-23. The judgment day will doubtless reveal that the hopes of many are worth nothing. They are worth nothing unless they are founded upon the everlasting truth of the Gospel.

4. Against False Foundations. Read verses 24-27. There is no folly equal to that of building on foundations that will fail in the time of our real need. Jesus Christ is the Rock of Ages, upon whom we can build with safety. I Cor. 3:11. Eph. 2:20.

The Household.

FEBRUARY.

BY HELEN HUNT JACKSON.

Still lie the sheltering snows, undimmed and white;
And reigns the winter's pregnant silence still:
No sign of spring, save that the catkins fill,
And willow stems grow daily red and bright.
These are the days when ancients held a rite
Of expiation for the the old year's ill,
And prayer to purify the new year's will:
Fit days,—ere yet the spring rains blur the sight,
Ere yet the bounding blood grows hot with haste
And dreaming thoughts grow heavy with a greed
The ardent summer's joy to have and taste:
Fit days—to take to last year's losses heed,
To reckon clear the new life's sterner need;
Fit days—for Feast of Expiation placed!

BREAD OR A STONE.

BY EMMA P. SEABURY.

Prisoned we are within these walls of time,
And through our bars we yearn with hungry eyes,
For all the angels' freedom of the skies.
We cannot fly, we cannot even climb,
We hear their psalms antiphonal sublime,
Beloved, where our souls must agonize
In longing, loneliness and sacrifice.
We ask why are these fetters; what our crime?
We reach out for the touch of some warm hand,
Responsive to the clasping of our own,
Our mutual needs crave human sympathy,
How few we find who see or understand.
Instead of bread they give to us a stone,
Oh! say my friend, which you will give to me?

A WOMAN'S ALLOWANCE.

BY ZENAS DANE.

A year or two before I was married, I boarded one winter with a very excellent family in a Western village. The husband and father was a good man, but he had what his wife called his "touchy points," and, good and honest man though he was, some of these "touchy points" were a life-long source of actual sorrow to his wife, who was a good and faithful wife and mother, tidy, thrifty, and ever watchful of the common interests of the family. She was economical to the last degree, and most industrious. She seemed to me to be a model wife. Her husband thought so, too, and would have angrily resented any imputation to the contrary. He taught his children to honor and love their mother, although failing, as it seemed to me, in manifesting love and honor for her himself at all times; but these times were only when his "touchiest point" had been pressed upon.

One day I accidentally heard the wife say to her eldest daughter, "No, dear, I *cannot* ask your father for money for a new hat for you. You know how very touchy he is on that point. I sometimes lie awake half the night trying to devise some method of scrimping or saving so that I need not say the word 'money' to your father. Nothing hurts him so much as to be asked for a little money. I dread to think of asking him for *anything*."

I was engaged to Mrs. Dane at that time, and I made a solemn vow that she should have a purse of her own, and that it should never go empty if I had anything to put in it. We have now been married six years, and I have faithfully adhered to that resolution. And there is no "fixed sum" about it. Household expenses vary at different seasons of the year and under various circumstances. Ten dollars, will, perhaps, cover all the expenses one week, and the next may be a "canning," or a "company" week, and several extra dollars will be required. In any case, I resent the idea that my wife is a mere pensioner on my bounty; I reject the imputation that she has not common sense enough to know the value of money, and dare not be trusted with it. I am not a "woman's righter," in the popular sense of the term, but I thank the Lord that I am man enough to recognize the fact that my wife, *as* my wife and the mother of my children, has rights, money-spending rights, that I have no ousiness interfering with. Every good wife should have this right as a royal marriage prerogative. I regard Mrs. Dane as an equal partner in the contract under which we have become a firm for life. We share profits and losses alike. There is one money drawer to which we both have free access. I have not the inclination or the right to limit my wife in her daily expenditures so long as those expenditures are within reason. Most wives and mothers honestly earn all they spend. A woman who does her duty as a wife and mother earns more than money can pay for. It must be very humiliating to a woman to have to humbly and tremblingly ask her husband for the money she *must* have for her actual daily expenses. Any sensitive, womanly woman must feel it something of a degradation to have to thus ask or even coax for money given grudgingly and complainingly at last.

Women are often compelled to practice mean, niggardly, cruel economy in order to make their expenses come within the limit fixed by inexorable husbands, who would furiously resent any interference with their own expenditures.

I believe that this simple question of the wife's allowance has wrecked the happiness of many a household. Men are so often blind and unfeeling and unreasonable in this matter. The majority of women can safely be trusted. Let the husbands of wives thus worthy trust them and this trust will not often be abused.

My own personal experience has been that money is safer with women than with men. Most women can beat a man "all to pieces" making a bargain, and the marketmen and grocers seldom get ahead of them, whereas most men are careless purchasers.

SHALL CHRIST BE KING OF THE NATION?

BY JENNY BLAND BEAUCHAMP.

Every loyal Christian heart must answer this question in the affirmative. But in what sense will Christ be the king of this nation?

The proud, world-renowned city of Florence, at one time, moved by the eloquence of Savonarola, actually elected Jesus Christ, king of Florence. They did it by a fair count and a free vote, just as a nation would declare its allegiance to a foreign prince. They had dethroned the perfidious Medici, and, removing the shields of the King of France and the Pope of Rome, placed the name of Jesus on a tablet over the entrance into the palace. Did that make Him king of Florence?

Would it make Jesus king of America to put His name on the tablet of our constitution? Jesus Himself rejects such hypocrisy, saying, "Why call ye me Lord! Lord! and do not the things I command." We could not make Him king of America by making the distinctively New Testament laws civil laws. The distinctively New Testament laws are baptism and the Lord's Supper, and laws in regard to church order and church officers. The laws primarily founded upon the decalogue are not distinctively New Testament laws; nor is the new commandment, "ye shall love one another," for the Savior tells us this is a brief compendium of the moral law. Nor can we make Him king of this nation by incorporating the morality of the gospel into our civil code. For instance, how could we convict and punish a man for what the Savior defines the crime of adultery? The laws of Christ were made for a spiritual kingdom, and could not possibly be executed by a civil magistrate. Jesus was an obedient subject of the Hebrew commonwealth, paid His taxes, fled when the Jews would have made Him a king, and refused to support His authority by the secular sword.

We do not worship a dead Christ. Jesus lives and is today more intimately connected with the affairs of the nations than when he walked the hills of Judea. He is not here in person, but the church is here to represent His body. He has not changed His idea in regard to secular matters, so the church should not accept any civil authority. We are all agreed on that point. All nations are to be given to Christ; Jesus is going to reign over the hearts of His people through the gospel. The gospel will supersede the law, *i. e.*, the moral law and our civil code is primarily based upon this. The gospel will so permeate the masses as to be a controlling factor in government. The gospel contains all the morality of the decalogue. If the law compels one to go a mile, a free man in Christ Jesus will go two. If it takes away his coat he will let it have his cloak too. He will do this because of the abounding love in his heart. So far from injuring his neighbor he will seek in all possible ways to bless and benefit mankind.

The gospel will bring in the universal reign of love. Love not only fulfills the law but in its beneficence goes far beyond it. When men are holy, wars will cease, litigation will cease. The criminal officers will lose their occupation for there will be no civil offenses. The secular sword will rust in its sheath. Jails and penitentiaries will stand open for want of an inmate. The judge will convene the court only to find nothing on the docket. The state, rid of the depredations of evil doers, will be free to work out her mission on a higher plane. She will expend her wealth and her energies in directing and ennobling her people—in educating the young, in improving and beautifying the public domain, in fulfilling her beneficent mission among the nations. Then our temples of justice will be converted into temples of love. The reign of love will actually supersede the reign of law. Then will Christ be the king of this nation and the civil power, acknowledging His allegiance, will exclaim with the apostate Julian, "Oh Gallilean, thou hast conquered!"

So Christ will become King of this nation, not by putting His name in the constitution, nor by making New Testament laws the fundamental laws of the land, nor by turning court-houses into churches, nor magistrates into bishops. His reign will not come in by civil commotion. It will come silently as the dew, and gently as the blessed sunlight.

"He shall come down like rain upon the mown grass; as showers that water the earth."

"In His days shall the righteous flourish; and abundance of peace so long as the moon endureth."

In the councils of eternity the Father and the Son entered into a covenant called the covenant of redemption. By virtue of this covenant the Son was to make an atonement for sin by the death on the cross, in consideration of which the Father was to give Him all the nations of the earth. "Ask of me and I will give thee the heathen for thine inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for a possession."

So the nation that finally rejects His authority is doomed to destruction. "Be wise now therefore, oh ye kings: be instructed, ye judges of the earth. Kiss the Son, lest he be angry, and ye perish from the way, when his wrath is kindled but a little."

A BIT OF RIBBON.

BY M. ALICE BROWN.

Only a bit of ribbon, but joy illumined the faces and fresh hope filled the hearts of the poor street waifs as it fluttered, a banner of purity over the little audience of two, where were dropped words of kindly counsel so earnest that they resolved themselves into plans for aid that should be really helpful, and until it disappeared the bright, beseeching eyes gazed as if it had been a ray of light brighter than the sunbeams fallen upon their darkened lives.

Down through the wards of a hospital it was borne and wan faces lighted with a smile, while the look of pain vanished for the moment, for they well knew what the approach of this tiny emblem heralded. Then along the prison corridors, and the inmates of the dreary cells arose from their comfortless couches, and peering through the narrow grating, gave it kindly greeting for the hope and brightness its coming had sometimes brought to their wrecked lives.

It crossed and recrossed the path of a wayward and homeless one, until by and by it became to him a beacon light, while 'neath its shadow he listened to suggestions for a present shelter, and heard tender, earnest whisperings of the better home builded for all who truly yearn for its rest. A tarnished young life fixed her gaze upon it, while a sweet, persuasive voice and kindly helping hands won her back to the better path. In the haunts of vice, crime-hardened ones saw, sheltered in its folds more of purity than was wont to meet their gaze, and as their eyes feasted upon it, the gentle ministrations of the standard bearer lifted their thoughts to the abiding and blessed purity.

Thus onward and onward, wherever it could find entrance as a herald of better things, if need be down low and lonely ways, a star of hope wherever it appeared, while benedictions were showered upon its pathway. Need I tell you the secret of its power and influence? Do you not know that it was a white ribbon moved by the heart throbs of its wearer whose sweet services to humanity had thrown around it such a halo of magic and made it a delight to so many weary eyes?

STEP AND STEP.

"It is very mortifying," said a lady well along in life, "to have your children outgrow you in intellectual attainment. I can't consent that it should be so in my case, and that is why I am taking this course of lectures in English literature. When my sons and daughters come home from college and talk of Homer and the great Greek and Latin authors, I must be able to share in the conversation, and so I read the translations in Bohn's Classical Library."

This mother will command the respect, intellectual no less than moral, of her children as long as she lives. She will not cease to be their guide, their counselor, their companion and friend, so long as she walks beside them here.

Drawing out her methods of training her children from the beginning, they were found to be on this wise. During their infancy she kept up to a limited extent her habits of reading formed previous to marriage. She had books in her nursery, in her kitchen, to pick up and refresh herself withal when a moment's leisure permitted. When the children went to school, she looked over their lessons with them, helped them over hard places, and thus reviewed the studies of her own youth and kept fresh in them. When they went away to college she took up lines of reading that should keep her in intellectual sympathy with them.

To do all this she had to choose between alternatives both very desirable. She could not embroider and ruffle her clothing and theirs, and at the same time embroider her mind and theirs with gems of knowledge; so she dressed them plainly. She could not indulge in an elaborate style of living, and have time to devote to their studies; so she lived simply. Thus placing ever the spiritual above the physical, yet giving the physical its full meed of attention, she was able to prolong indefinitely the period of her own mental growth and foster wisely all the interests of her family.

At no time in life do children need judicious fathering and mothering more than when they stand on the threshold of manhood and womanhood, when they are taking upon themselves the responsibilities of adult life. If at this time the father and mother can be to them as an elder brother and sister, and as parents too, the happiness of all concerned is as efficiently secured as it is possible to be.

THE POST OF DUTY IS THE PLACE OF BLESSING.

EXCERPTS FROM BIBLE LESSON BY MRS. SARAH B. COOPER.

Although there were very few in all the vast crowd at Bethlehem who were interested in the wonderful advent of Christ, there were hosts of unseen friends on high to join the lowly shepherds in their glorious acclaim of joy. Even so is it now. The great whirling world may care very little for the unseen realities, but there is, nevertheless, a great multitude of the heavenly host who are at work with the saints below, in bringing forward the things that pertain to the kingdom of God. It is so in all great movements. The temperance cause will certainly be victorious over all enemies, because its ultimate end is to hasten the kingdom of our Lord and of His Christ. The unseen helpers are at work with the lowly shepherd worshipers of earth.

These shepherds were at their post of duty when the heavenly helpers were revealed. And whoever would catch the blessing from on high, must be at the post of duty. A truly religious person is never so religious, as when in the very thick of work. A religion that does not exalt and ennoble life, in every attitude and aspect, is a dead religion, and the sooner it is relinquished, the better. Our religion must glorify our work. We do not need to go apart from our work to get at our religion. Wherever the post of duty is, there should our religion keep us company; showing itself in fidelity, trustworthiness, courage, patience, and generous kindness. And there will it find all true Christian soldiers, fighting a good fight,

"Content, like men at arms, to fight
Each with his fronting foe."

Religion is soul-health. It is the very climate of the soul. It is the atmosphere in which the soul lives. And the humblest ones of earth may forever rejoice in the fact, that the first homage paid to the Incarnate Son of God came from the humble watchers on Bethlehem's plains. And whoever makes it the supreme business of life to help the poor and the needy in the destitute places—the mangers of this world—will surely find Christ in the manger, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

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For Zion's sake will I not hold my peace, and for Jerusalem's sake I will not rest, until the righteousness thereof go forth as brightness, and the salvation thereof as a lamp that burneth.—Isaiah 62: 1.

THE TASK BEFORE US.

The task before the temperance reformers of this country is to convince the people of the iniquity of legal toleration of the liquor traffic by the states and the nation. While total abstinence for the individual should still be urged, greater stress should now be laid upon total prohibition by the state. For a hundred years nearly all the work of this reform was confined to the promotion of temperance and total abstinence, and with excellent results. When the work began, drinking was much more common than now, and not at all disreputable. In 1823 the annual consumption of distilled spirits per capita was seven and one-half gallons, as against about one and one-fourth now. Even the churches tolerated drinking and the sale of drink by their members, and occasional excesses by church officials were not unknown. Now there is no church in which intoxication would not be a bar to membership, and in most denominations moderate drinking is prohibited. Moreover, so great has been the progress of education on this line, that there is probably not one of the patrons of our 200,000 saloons but would admit that drinking to intoxication is wrong; and while there is still a multitude who would defend the moderate use of intoxicants as harmless, if not beneficial, the army of total abstainers is continually increasing.

During the greater part of this hundred years of effort and encouraging success on the lines of personal temperance and total abstinence, but little was said or done in the direction of legal prohibition. Prior to 1850, people scarcely dreamed of outlawing the liquor traffic. Through the efforts of Neal Dow, the "Columbus of Prohibition," the Maine law declaring the trade a nuisance, was enacted in 1851. But outside of Maine, the people have been slow in following the example of that state; and it is only within the last twenty years that there has been any general agitation for prohibition of the manufacture as well as the sale by the states and the nation. As the result of this disproportionate attention to the two lines of effort, there is not so general a conviction that the traffic should be totally prohibited, as there is that drinking is wrong, and we have this anomaly: Thousands of voters who claim to be Christian men, and who personally abstain from drink as ruinous to body and soul, voting to legalize the traffic and keep open dens which lure their fellowmen to destruction. This *is* an anomaly and an inconsistency so strange, so shocking, that it will be the wonder and shame of posterity that Christian men could be capable of it.

Of course there are other causes contributing to produce this contradiction of total abstainers voting to perpetuate the traffic besides lack of education concerning the iniquity of legalizing it, such as false theories of personal liberty, of the value of high license as a restrictive measure, and inability to prohibit the business entirely. The fact that the rum power holds the balance of power between the two leading parties, and can by giving its support to, or withholding it from one or the other, insure its success or defeat, enables it to call to its aid the machinery, wealth and influence of both parties to disseminate and defend these falsehoods, and persuade even good men to believe them. The mightiest god in the United States is the party fetich. Within a year we have heard a venerable doctor of divinity, of devout and saintly life, declare that the continuance of his party in power is of more importance than any other issue before the American people. The immense wealth the parties command to make public opinion by subsidizing the press is potent in keeping temperance men in the liquor parties. Money now controls our elections, and the rum power is quite able to furnish all that is needed to protect itself. Next to devotion to "party" is the delusion that the liquor traffic can be crippled, weakened and finally destroyed by high license restrictions. This error is being rapidly dissipated by the actual workings of high license, and a little longer trial will suffice to convince the people that it is powerless as a remedy.

But all the sophistries by which the rum power has hitherto befogged the minds of temperance men, will vanish before the popular conviction that legal toleration of the traffic is wrong. To produce this conviction is the most important work of the hour. Temperance men everywhere must be made to see that it is just as disreputable and wicked to vote for, or neglect to vote against, legalizing the traffic as it is to get drunk. They must be made to see that every man who fails to do all in his power to outlaw the business of making drunkards, is an accomplice in that business, and is as guilty of putting the bottle to his neighbor's lips as those who sell drink under the sanction of his vote. The men who make and sell liquid poison are only the agents of the men who vote, and the chief responsibility rests not upon those who carry on the business, but upon those who legalize it. The sin of getting drunk, great as it is, is venial in comparison with the sin of voting to legalize or tolerate in any form the business of making drunkards. When all the men who feel that it is a disgrace and a sin to drink, are made to see that, in the sight of God and an unsophisticated conscience, it is equally disgraceful and wicked to consent to the legal existence of the traffic, it will be speedily and forever outlawed.

Thanks to the temperance societies and the churches, the first thing essential to this consummation—the prevalence of the conviction that the use of alcohol as a beverage is wrong—has been secured. But the conviction of duty must penetrate further than the obligation of total abstinence. It must include the responsibility of the individual for legalized temptation of others. The latter follows logically and inevitably from the former. If it is the personal duty of a man to abstain, it follows that he should assist others to abstain, also, and that it is a sin and a crime for him to facilitate the use of intoxicants by acquiescence in their manufacture and sale under the protection of the law.

There is something preposterous in the very thought that the temperance reform should be merely a servant to wait upon the miseries caused by the drink traffic, and do nothing to dry up the fountain of those miseries. Prevention is better than cure. People can and must be made to see the criminal absurdity of keeping two hundred thousand gin mills running, and at the same time supporting innumerable expensive agencies for saving or punishing the victims of these crime factories. We should not do less, but more, to rescue the perishing and promote total abstinence; but the time has come for the concentration of effort to convince every voter that he cannot be guiltless in the sight of God and posterity unless he uses his franchise and all his influence to outlaw and abolish the alcoholic drink traffic. This is the great work for the churches, for Christian teachers and temperance societies to do now and henceforth, until it is accomplished; and to all, the word comes with divine authority: "This ought ye to have done and not to leave the other undone."

TEMPERANCE HISTORY.

It is sometimes well for this rushing, self-conscious generation to stop long enough to look back through the centuries and discover what the ancients accomplished along lines that we imagine were opened by us. Such a backward glance is afforded by Dr. Dawson Burns' new book, "Temperance History," of which the first volume lies on our table. It comes from the National Temperance Publication Depot, London, 33 Paternoster Row, E. C., and forms a valuable addition to temperance literature. Few writers have made more important contributions to this cause than Dr. Burns. On this side the Atlantic he is probably best known as co-author with Dr. Lees, of the Temperance Bible Commentary; he has written largely on Biblical temperance, his latest work in this direction being "Bible Temperance and the Revised Version"; he has also ably discussed the legislative and economic phases of the great reform. He is an indefatigable searcher after facts, and in the volume before us gives many that are new to well-read temperance workers.

Total abstinence dates from the earliest ages, there being in different nations classes pledged to it so far back as history runs. For example, the Nazarites among the children of Israel, the Suevi among the Gauls, and the Macrobians among the Ethiopians; these last were noted for beauty, strength and longevity, their average term of life being an hundred and twenty years; their drink was milk.

Dr. Burns traces prohibition back to B. C. 2300; indeed by legendary lore to the Garden of Eden; an ancient fable ascribes an intoxicating and sensualizing quality to the "forbidden fruit." Milton embodies this thought in "Paradise Lost." However this may be, it is certain that in very early times intoxicating drinks were made from fruits, the sap of certain trees, and even grains.

Chinese books refer the production of "Kiu," an intoxicating drink, to the time of Yu, founder of the first dynasty, B. C., 2300 at least; its use had become so prevalent in his time that he promulgated the first "prohibitory amendment" on record, joined with the prediction that the use of intoxicants would be the cause of great ruin. The record significantly adds that the prohibition of Kiu was followed by a rain of gold lasting three days. About twelve hundred years later another famous Chinese ruler issued a law forbidding the use of Kiu except in special specified emergencies. The Hindoo Shastras declare, "He who, whether Brahmin, soldier or trader, drinks intoxicating liquor, or who, when engaged in the performance of religious rites, causes his wife to drink it with him, is an offender." One of the precepts of Buddhism is "Obey the laws, and walk steadily in the path of purity, and drink not liquors that intoxicate or disturb the reason." Why these simple precepts of human teachers have sufficed to keep great nations temperate till drunkenness was taught them, or forced upon them, by professedly Christian nations, while the direct commands of God have not sufficed to keep these nations from wallowing in the slough of drunkenness, is an unfathomable mystery. The commands are familiar; priests were solemnly warned not to drink wine; so were kings; so were all men. The establishment of the order of the Nazarites, which probably included the Prophetic order, and the command to all not to *look* upon the wine when it is red, all inculcate the principle of total abstinence more strongly than do the Shastras or the Vedas.

That the Greeks knew the benefits of total abstinence is shown by Homer's making Hector refuse the cup of strong drink even when offered by his mother; he also speaks of the Hippomolgi, or Abii, as "the most upright of men," and accounts for it by describing them as "milk-nourished." Plato in his "Laws," makes one of the speakers recommend, with the approval of all present, that no wine should be drunk by persons engaged in important business, whether in war, civil affairs, or in common life.

Rome enforced prohibition on her women, and in the days of her power her men drank but sparingly; even in her social degeneracy, due in large measure to voluptuous living, she was wise enough to provide her soldiers with nothing stronger than posca, an acid drink, not intoxicating.

In speaking of the Suevi, before mentioned, Cæsar states that they were one of the most warlike tribes of Gaul, and that they did not permit wine to be imported amongst them at all, because they thought it rendered men effeminate and unfitted them for labor. He gives a similar account of the Nervii.

The passages of the Koran that have kept Mohammedan nations comparatively free from the alcohol curse are contained in chapters 2 and 5. The longer and more comprehensive one reads as follows: "True believer, truly wine, lots and images and divining arrows are an abomination and the work of Satan; therefore avoid them, that ye may prosper. Satan seeks to sow dissension and discord among you by means of wine and lots, and to divert you from remembering God, and from prayer; will ye not abstain from them?" That four-fold command against the four most prevalent vices of the time was strictly observed during the early centuries of Mohammedanism, and undoubtedly contributed largely to the rapid extension of the Saracen empire.

Dr. Burns thinks that taking into account the authority still wielded by Brahminism, Buddhism and Mohammedanism, over a large majority of the human race, it is probable that the civilized portion of the world have always contained more total abstainers than drinkers of intoxicants.

Almost in our own time we have had a striking lesson of the benefits of total abstinence to a race; the Maories of New Zealand were, at the time of their discovery by Europeans, unsurpassed for physical strength and longevity; they were absolutely ignorant of any intoxicant and drank only water. The deadly fire-water, introduced to them by Europeans, has nearly wrought their extermination; the remnant remaining is now returning to the total abstinence of their fathers as their only hope of preservation.

In England as early as 1725, the Royal College of Physicians presented a remonstrance against the common sale

of spirits; the medical profession at large joined heartily in this protest. That same year, Benjamin Franklin, then working at his trade in London, demonstrated that a water drinker could do more work, better work, and stick to it longer, than could a beer drinker.

It is a notable fact that some of the strongest arraignments of King Alcohol come from Ireland, and that one of the earliest total abstinence societies was established there, at Skibbereen, in the south part of the island, as early as 1817, or before Jeffrey Sedwards, a nailer, became an abstainer and persuaded twelve of his mates to join him; they held meetings at each others' houses for some time, gradually increasing in numbers, and after a time forming themselves into "The Abstinence Society." This met in school-rooms till these becoming too strait for them, the members, by personal labor, built themselves a hall; this was in 1824; it served them well till 1854, when it was burned. The society often marched in procession through Skibbereen and neighboring towns; it was both a forerunner and an active participant in the Father Mathew movement. Its founder, dying at a good old age in 1861, lived long enough to witness a great increase both in the evil he combated and in efforts for its extermination.

Bishop Berkeley in his "Minute Philosopher," published in Ireland in 1732, makes Crito relate the fable told by a Swiss philosopher showing that in a competition between the two demons, Brandy and Gunpowder, as to which could accomplish the most destruction, Brandy comes off conqueror. Elsewhere the good Bishop speaks of "that execrable plague of distilled liquors which do all, without exception, operate as a slow poison, preying upon the vitals and wasting the health and strength of body and soul." Other things in his writings make us feel sure that our good Bishop Ireland must be in the direct line of apostolic succession from Bishop Berkeley.

John Wesley, whose temperance principles are so well known and who strengthened a naturally weak constitution by total abstinence, tells us that while in Ireland in 1760, he visited several settlements of total abstaining Germans, the like of which he thought it would be hard to find in either England or Ireland. He says: "There is no cursing or swearing, no Sabbath breaking, no drunkenness, no ale houses." John Wesley's rule against using any ardent spirits, except as a medicine, was incorporated into the constitution of the Methodist Episcopal Church at its organization, 1784, and has had much to do with the position held by that great body to-day. It is related of Bishop Asbury that so strong were his temperance principles that he would never take ardent spirits, even when, as was once the case, they were prescribed for him by Dr. Rush himself.

It is related of Father Thurston, a good old Baptist preacher residing in Newport, R. I., just an hundred years ago, that he followed Paul's example in supporting himself by working at a trade; his trade was that of a cooper; the most lucrative work in it at that time was making barrels for carrying New England rum to the West Indies; Father Thurston stoutly refused to let one of his barrels go on this detestable mission. It is said that this self-denying opposition to the liquor traffic was the first thing to impress Dr. Channing, then a student at Newport, with the sinfulness of the traffic.

The book from which these incidents are culled is volume first of what Dr. Burns designs to make a four-volumed history of the temperance movement.

NICOTINE AND THE CLERGY.

The New York *Herald* has long been famous for journalistic enterprise, and we are glad to see it in quest of truth concerning moral issues. It has been asking the opinion of eminent ministers as to the use of tobacco, and lately published their replies. These devout men unanimously agree that the proper use of tobacco is not to daze the human brain, or scent the human breath.

Rev. Wm. R. Alger, of Boston, says:

Smoking is a vice, because it is master of labor, time and health; intoxicating liquor and tobacco are the chief enemies of the human race, therefore no clergyman can be held guiltless who does not set a personal example in opposition to both.

Canon Farrar's reply is characteristic:

It seems to me that when man has so many natural wants, it is not desirable to add to them another want, which can only be regarded as artificial.

Good Chaplain McCabe asks:

How can a man reprove boys for smoking if he does it himself? No, save us from clergymen who smoke! I am glad the Methodist Church has decided not to admit young men to her ministry who are addicted to the practice.

Dr. Cuyler says he never smoked a cigar in his life, and never expects to, and assures the inquiring *Herald* he "fears that some valuable lives have ended in smoke; and there are times when a cigar in a minister's mouth does not help the gospel that comes out of it, and is not a wholesome 'ensample to the flock.'"

Joseph Cook's answer reveals his fine sense of equity, and also his courage in fastening guilt where it belongs, although the guilty one be "reverend":

More than one important religious denomination, notably the Methodist, now regularly makes inquiry of candidates for the ministry as to their habits concerning the use of tobacco. A large number of conferences refuse to accept habitual smokers as preachers. I believe there should be a reform in this matter of smoking among young men, but nothing prevents it so much as the practice of a few distinguished preachers, whose habits in other respects are exemplary, but who in regard to smoking, set a bad example to the young.

Edward Beecher denounces the use of tobacco as an unqualified sin:

My deepest feeling is excited by the great extent to which ministers of the Gospel are involved in the sin of using tobacco. It not only injures them physically but mentally. Against unanswerable evidence of the widespread evils—physical, intellectual and moral—they subject themselves to a habit of ruinous self-indulgence, and do all that example can do to induce others to do the same. Then of what avail is it for them to preach to men to deny ungodliness and every worldly lust? While ministers of the Gospel oppose one with vivid eloquence, they advocate the other by example, and are a rampart to defend it against all assaults.

Newman Hall, the great friend and teacher of the London workingmen, gives his opinion of the weed, and his experience with it in his own quaint style:

I began to smoke at eight years of age, and left off the same day. The cane cut from the hedge made me sick, and all my experience since has made me more sick of what I regard a dirty, costly, tyrannical and unhealthy habit. The practice should be especially avoided by ministers. There are in every church some who will be pained by such an example, some who may be injured by following it. It often leads to drinking, wastes time and costs money which is needed for better objects.

Lyman Abbott's reply is argumentative and exhaustive, we can only quote it fragmentarily, at its strongest points as they appear to us:

The physical evils that result from the tobacco habit are notorious. The moral evils appear to me also serious. Whatever may be the imagined benefit of smoking to overworked men (and women? If it is a sedative, who need it more than the wives and mothers?), it is by substantially universal consent an injury to the young. And yet not only the young men in our stores and colleges, but the boys in their teens are inveterate smokers.

The minister should teach by his life; he should set an example which he is willing his congregation should follow; he should walk in the paths in which he desires that the boys and young men who look up to him should walk. As I personally do not wish to see the boys in my Sunday-schools, nor the young men in my church and congregation smoking, I do not propose to set them the example of the smoker. And I cannot but think that, on the one hand, if all ministers were of this opinion, and set a universal example against the cigar, it would count for something; and on the other hand, that there is a certain incongruity in a smoking clergyman preaching a sermon on crucifying the lusts of the flesh or denying ourselves for the sake of our neighbors.

The venerable Dr. McCosh, believing with all consistent Presbyterians that woman's influenee is mighty and to be feared, declares that,

Smoking will be put down when young ladies declare that they will not look with favor on a young man who smokes, and when congregations declare that they will not take a minister who smokes.

MRS. LAURA ORMISTON CHANT sailed on the 29th of January for a trip through the United States, under the auspices of the World's W. C. T. U. Her engagements being made by the Woman's Lecture Bureau, 161 La Salle Street, Chicago. Mrs. Chant is pronounced by competent authority the finest woman speaker in Great Britain. She is equally welcome in all different temperance societies, White Cross societies, and churches. She has the gift of eloquence combined with the utmost womanly refinement and tenderness. In a recent letter to a friend, Mrs. Chant said: "I am waiting eagerly to hear what are my marching orders. I am going out on faith, nothing doubting. It makes my heart beat to think of seeing you all again, we had so grand a time when I was with you before, and I hope for a still better one now. I believe it will be possible to evolve some plan for more consolidated World work than has yet been possible." We warmly welcome Mrs. Chant to America, where she will find perhaps the broadest outlook for a woman of exceptional gifts and career that the world furnishes.

IT should be stated that in the condensing of departments at the Chicago Convention, nothing whatever that was invidious was intended by omitting any superintendent. The departments were grouped, and those that could be allied to others were so related. For instance, under the Evangelistic head was placed that veteran white-ribboner and successful superintendent, Mrs. R. A. Esmond, whose special work it is to introduce the use of unintoxicating wine at the Lord's table. Mrs. Esmond goes on with her work as usual, though her name is now found in the Evangelistic group. There are many instances analogous to this. We venture to predict, however, that several of the "condensed" departments, for none were dropped, will be restored to their full dimensions at the next National meeting.

The Watch-Tower.

Destiny has two ways of crushing us, by refusing us our desires, and by fulfilling them; but he who only wills what God wills escapes both catastrophes.

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It is now stated upon good authority that "la grippe" originated in China. What has become of the Chinese exclusion act?

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To Rev. Dr. Joseph Ward, of South Dakota, is due the Puritan motto for that state, "Under God the people rule." His motto for the college of which he was president was, "Christ for the world, the world for Christ."

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Dr. Orpha Baldwin, of Ohio, superintendent of the department of hygiene in the National W. C. T. U., has gone to her new home in the state of Washington, stopping along the line and giving a temperance treat in the way of a speech to the towns in Idaho, and all along the route. Mrs. Susan E. Holbrook, the president, is about to go on an organizing trip through the territory.

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Rev. Alfred A. Wright sends this characteristic note:

DEAR EDITOR:—Please set in motion, if you have not already done it, the wave that shall lift the W. C. T. U. ship right up alongside the one Columbus navigated, and which in some form or other will be the attraction of the World's Fair in 1892. He did nothing but discover America; the W. C. T. U. discovered woman.

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Harper's Drawer for January has this story; doesn't it remind you of a certain great political convention? Merchant (to Tony):—"Here, say, Tony, how about this? You are not going to make enough to pay both me and the debt you owe to Mr. K——. What are you going to do about it?" Tony.—"Well, I tell you, Mas' Eugine, I been 'volvin' dat question in my mine fur nigh two weeks, and dis is de way I solve it: I'm gwine to pay you, an' gwine sy'pathize with Mr. K——."

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Mrs. E. D. C. Mair, state superintendent of the railroad work at Pittsburgh, has the following apt Scripture as her motto. It is famously appropriate to these modern days, and will grow more and more so as invention goes on: "The chariots shall rage in the streets, they shall jostle one against another in the broad ways: they shall seem like torches, they shall run like the lightnings."—Nah. 2: 4.

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Mrs. McClees Little has at 55 Twelfth Street, New York, a prayer room, nicely seated, furnished and embellished, which is like a moral Pharos in the midst of great darkness. New and second-hand literature is here furnished to soldiers and sailors, and they are urged to attend the meetings held in the Mission Hall every evening. The secretary, Miss Davidson, is on hand from ten to two o'clock daily. White-ribboners in New York City will be glad to visit these headquarters.

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A great circle of loving hearts will sympathize with our National evangelist, Mrs. S. M. I. Henry, and our National press superintendent, Miss Mary Henry, in the loss of that blessed saint, Mrs. Mary Allis Henry, mother and grandmother of these well known workers. She died January 28, at their home in Evanston, aged 76. As the wife of a Methodist pioneer preacher, this woman of sweet spirit and stanch faith had toiled for Christ and His church when Illinois was "the new west"—half a century ago. All her years were full of dignity, patience and peace.

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The saloon-keepers of a number of towns and cities have been perpetrating a practical joke on themselves by adopting a yellow ribbon for their badge in mockery of the W. C. T. U. white ribbon, thereby "jumping from the frying-pan into the fire," by advertising themselves as woman suffragists, or in other words, "their own worst enemies."

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County superintendents of public schools in Minnesota have during the past year received reports of the second school year under scientific temperance instruction laws. Henry G. Blanch, teacher of Concord village school, writes the superintendent of that county: "My observations upon the subject are that temperance-hygiene has become of as much, or even more, importance than many other branches of school work; and the majority of the parents wish their children to be thoroughly instructed in it. As to its educational value, I consider it of more importance to the boy who is in danger of contracting the habit of chewing or smoking, or the use of intoxicating drinks, than is United States History or arithmetic, even." This is a type of many reports wafted to the Watch Tower. In this, as in other branches, the interest of the pupil depends largely upon the enthusiasm of the instructor. Moral: Win the school ma'ams! ON DUTY.

News from the Field.

GEORGIA.

JOTTINGS.

Before entering upon the work of the New Year, I ask a little space for some incidents that marked the closing weeks of the old year. We of the Atlanta union had looked forward to the Piedmont Exposition as an opportunity of replenishing our depleted treasury, and at the same time of furnishing to the masses temperance reading matter, by means of a W. C. T. U. lunch room and literature table, as in 1887, but our request for restaurant privileges was refused, though we were told we might distribute reading matter. So we stayed inside the city, and sold lunches and gave away leaflets and papers at a room in the Old Capitol. We realized no pecuniary profit, but trust we were the means of benefiting many in a moral sense by our mottoes and banners, by THE UNION SIGNALS and other W. T. P. A. publications, and by literature from Miss Colman. Mr. Barker of *The Southern Star* made us a generous donation of many copies of his paper, which we as freely gave away.

Curious to see with my own eyes what the Exposition looked like under whisky rule, as compared with the prohibition times of two years before, I went out and spent a few hours upon the grounds. It cannot be denied that there were noble exhibits of the mineral, agricultural, mechanical, and merchantile resources of this favored Piedmont region; but the most gorgeous and prominent exhibit was that of the Christian Moerlein Brewing Company of Cincinnati, which Mr. Small, in a striking lecture on "The Red Devil," told his hearers took annually from Georgia millions of dollars. The Atlanta and Savannah Brewing companies had also extensive exhibits, and besides these there were three spaces devoted to domestic wines. On the grounds were three liquor saloons paying the directors several thousands of dollars. With shame and sorrow I was turning away, sick at heart that nowhere was the banner of temperance to be seen, when most unexpectedly I came upon the familiar face of Mrs. J. G. Thrower, who was propped up in an easy chair near by where Mr. Thrower was exhibiting the "Invalid Lift," a contrivance which he has invented for moving the most helpless invalid without pain or weariness to the sick, or physical strain to their attendants. Mr. Thrower conceived this idea while waiting upon his invalid wife, and to her it is a source of unspeakable comfort. During the Exposition, he distributed a large number of cards from the National Temperance Society.

Prominent among the events of the waning year was the meeting of the National Assembly of the Knights of Labor. A delegation from the Atlanta W. C. T. U. was most courteously received. We were met at the door by Mrs. Leonora Barry and other lady delegates, and escorted into the hall, where we were introduced by Mr. Powderly to the assembled Knights. We read a set of brief resolutions in behalf of the local and state unions (officially signed), commending the repeated declarations of the Knights of Labor in favor of "equal pay for equal work, no matter whether that work be done by women or by men," and acknowledging our pleasure at Mr. Powderly's total abstinence principles. The response of Mr. Powderly was strong and beautiful, delivered in a graceful, candid and polished manner. He said the "Knights of Labor did not claim to be a temperance society, but that they excluded liquor-sellers from membership." Said he, "I am not a Prohibitionist in its usual sense, but personally I am and always have been a total abstainer. We do not say ou · members shall not drink if they feel inclined, but by absolutely forbidding the use of liquors in our assemblies, and its sale at our social gatherings and entertainments, we set a good example and so inculcate temperance in the most practical manner. In regard to the Sunday law, we go even farther than you, for we ask one day for humanity and one for the Creator. We want the Saturday as well as the Sunday. We have always been in favor of the Sunday law." He asked us to assist them in their work in behalf of the women and children, especially the effort "to keep children out of the factories that they may go to school, where they ought to be."

Mr. Powderly is a remarkable man, and we were struck not only by his chivalric bearing towards women, but by the air of courtesy to our sex that characterized the entire assembly. On another occasion I was present when the convention received a delegation from the State Farmers' Alliance. An address was made by President Livingston, and an invitation extended to the National Alliance at St. Louis.

Among the Knights of Labor were members of the Catholic Total Abstinence Society of America, and this proved to be the auspicious time for organizing a branch society in Atlanta, which was done by Mr. Kehoe of Connecticut, forty-seven persons taking the total abstinence pledge. The society has for its president Mr. Thomas F. Corrigan, a young lawyer of well-known prohibition principles.

A long-felt want is now being supplied by Sunday afternoon temperance meetings, held at 9½ Alabama St., by a committee composed of such stanch prohibitionists as Dr. Harry Huzza, A. A. DeLoach, J. R. Albert, and Azmon Murphey. In previous years the gospel temperance services were held almost exclusively by the W. C. T. U. And, in passing, I want to say that in these dark days of high license whisky horrors, the Atlanta unions still "hold the fort," if not very aggressive. The North Side union is to be commended for its faithful jail work; Mrs. S. A. Kilby and Mrs. D. O. Dougherty making weekly visits; while the South Side union, under Mrs. McLendon and Mrs. Mitchell, looks after temperance instruction in mission work.

From Augusta there is glorious news. The reaping time has come for Mrs. Sibley, Mrs. Claiborne Snead, Mrs. J. Jefferson Thomas, Mrs. Margaret Chandler, and other "elect ladies" who have so long and unfalteringly labored there. Mrs. Sibley writes that three years ago Christian women (W. C. T. U's among them) began to hold prayer-meetings in the back room of a grocery store, located near one of the worst parts of the city. A fallen woman of the neighborhood attempted, by swearing and violent conduct, to break up the meetings. In the recent great revival, she came to this same little prayer-meeting and confessed her sins, and has opened her house as a refuge to the penitent of her class. In the midst of the revival interest came Rev. Henry D. Howren, in response to a previous invitation from Mrs. Sibley, and preached to immense crowds at the Opera House, and to the colored people in their churches. The Episcopal ministers have also preached temperance sermons.

Not long ago the Augusta *Chronicle* contained an exquisite editorial article concerning Mrs. Chapin and her work. And now comes the municipal election, which is considered a victory for reform, all the whisky candidates but one having been defeated. Since the outrages on Christmas day, the colored people are advocating prohibition, and it would not be at all surprising if Augusta should order a local option election.

In Savannah, "the city near the sea," Mrs. Webb still perseveres in the good work, and sets an example for the other city unions in her zeal for the erection of W. C. T. U. headquarters.

Even the little town of Decatur, in which I live, is now and then aroused on the great question of the day. The W. C. T. U. has recently superintended another Demorest medal contest, the prize being won by Hattie Sexton, a young girl who rendered with fine effect that admirable satire on high license, "How to Curtail the Liquor Traffic." The pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Rev. Mr. Gaines, has recently from his pulpit, in a most solemn sermon on "Christian Influence," told his congregation that nothing short of total abstinence from all intoxicants, as well as from worldly amusements, is consistent with Christian character and example.

Many other items that might interest your readers, especially the Georgians, crowd in upon my mind, but they must be reserved for another time

MISSOURI STOKES.

MARYLAND.

NEWS AND NOTES.

Like Oliver Twist, Maryland "asked for more," after having Dr. Anna Shaw at the state convention. Unlike Oliver, however, the demand came from intense satisfaction with the tidbits served, and not from the insufficiency, of the "commons" allotted by the "dietary."

Hence various places in the state, Tomson, Annapolis, Frostburgh, Queenstown, Westminster, Phœnix, Cumberland, Chestertown, and Mt. Washington, and various churches in Baltimore, Union Square, Monument Street, Madison Avenue, and Eutaw Place, Baptist, have been favored with the presence of this woman of remarkable talents, and several engagements for February were made some time since.

Miss Shaw's visit to one of the places mentioned, one that came under my close personal observation—a conservative suburban village, with Episcopal and Presbyterian elements predominating, was productive of most interesting results. Her address was a revelation indeed to many who had never before heard a woman speak in public, and from all quarters, some most unexpected, are still heard warmest encomiums upon that memorable speech. A reception by the "Lend a Hand Club" of Mt. Washington, was one of the pleasant features of her visit to that beautiful place.

Crusade Day was observed in Baltimore at the Y. M. C. A., Mrs. S. H. Manny presiding, from 11 a. m. to 3 p. m. Edwin Higgins, president of the Maryland State Temperance Alliance, Rev. W. G. Herbert, also of the Alliance, Revs. E. A. Lawrence and W. H. Thompson of the Congregational Church, Rev. G. C. Bacon, and G. W. Reid of the M. E. Church, and Mr. E. B. Ludwig of Ohio of the North American Good Templars took part in the exercises. Dr. Anna Shaw was also present and spoke ably on "Our Opportunities." A number of the state delegates to the National Convention, gave various points and incidents concerning the convention, Mrs. Georgia Hulse McLeod made a touching address, followed by the reading of an original poem; several interesting, original papers were read by members of the union, and singing and other religious exercises completed the full and varied program.

The union has been pleased to welcome to Baltimore an ally in the work, the Rev. E. A. Lawrence, son of "Meta Lander," that uncompromising antagonist of tobacco. Mr. Lawrence accepted the charge of the Eutaw Place Congregational Church some time since.

Christmas was observed at the Free Kindergarten, Baltimore, in the usual delightful manner—a tree, appropriate exercises, gifts, and a feast. The savings of the children during the year amounted to $60, and these "nickels" transformed into numerous comfortable looking bundles, containing dress goods, flannel, muslin, and other useful articles, played a prominent part in the exercises.

A fine crayon portrait of Mrs. Welsh, the valued head-kindergartner here since the beginning of the work in 1873, was recently presented to the kindergarten by Miss Pollock, principal of the Froebel Institute, Washington, D. C. Miss Pollock writes: "One of the joys of this Christmas season has been that I could send to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union Free Kindergarten in Baltimore, the portrait of her who is its inspiration, a life-like reproduction to these little ones of this beloved kindergarten mother, the representation to them of all that is motherly, noble, true, tender and Christ-like in their lives."

It is gratifying to know that this kindergarten has been the inspiration, one after another, of the numerous free kindergartens that have been established in Baltimore since this one proved that "the good they do is incalculable," and that Mrs. Welsh and Miss Cathcart have assisted in the organization of each in turn. Work throughout the state, has met with a sad loss through the illness of Miss Magruder, who was appointed state organizer at the last annual meeting. Miss Magruder gave promise of valuable and effective work, her success among the Y's being an earnest of what might be expected in this direction. It is hoped that her indisposition will be but temporary.

The cry for high license has grown more vigorous than ever since the legislature assembled (January first), which in this state occurs only every two years. Argument was heard, January 15, by the senate finance committee on the high license bill proposed by representatives from the "Committee of One Hundred," that body of well-known and estimable citizens of Baltimore, who have organized for the purpose of securing this invaluable aid to public morality. The regular stock arguments were advanced, "crime will be minimized," the sale of liquor will be placed in the hands of a more respectable class; laborers will be less likely to spend their hard earnings, with fewer temptations," etc., etc.

Prohibition out and out, even in the present state of public sentiment here, would be far less difficult of enforcement, than this bill with its numberless provisos, restrictions and regulations. There is small probability of its passage in its original shape.

The grand jury of the criminal court of Baltimore, which adjourned January 11, reached the following brilliant conclusion: "The great number of Sunday liquor cases coming before the grand jury with but few true bills and fewer convictions, teach us that there is but one course to lessen this evil, and that is the enactment of high license,"

A declaration from the medical fraternity that high license will stay the ravages of "la grippe" is next in order. Verily, our men seem to have "become as little children" in—credulity. In all this we have scored one great point; all those who clamor for high license concede that it is the liquor traffic as now conducted which "loads down the courts with business, calls for the maintenance of an expensive police force, and fills the jails, almhouses and penitentiaries with inmates."

The saloon-keepers of Baltimore are aroused, and 350 met recently and effected an organization for "the protection and advancement of their business interests." They are "not against reasonable high license," we are told, but "against too high license."

On the other side, the secretary of the state Prohibition party reports decided activity throughout the state and in Baltimore city, with encouraging reports from the counties. A committee has been appointed to oppose the high-license bill to be presented to the legislature, and to confer with the State Temperance Alliance and the W. C. T. U. as to concerted action before the legislature.

A wide-awake Prohibition clergyman pronounces the outlook here encouraging, the advance in temperance sentiment greatly on the increase, in spite of press reports to the contrary. M. A. L., *Union Signal Reporter.*

KANSAS.

GLEANINGS.

The W. C. T. U. is gaining ground in Kansas, there having been a large number of new unions organized since our state convention in October, nearly as many as during the entire previous year. The eighth district alone has been increased by eight unions, two Y's and several Loyal Temperance Legions. Of course we, like other states, have those unions that, when they may have accomplished what they supposed to be their "mission," are ready to "rest from their labors," but as a rule the unions are active in all good works, and at present are preparing themselves to give the re-submissionists the strongest opposition, should they open a campaign.

The liquor dealers of Kansas City have, for some time, been flooding the state with their circulars, seeking orders from those who are supposed by them to be "perishing of thirst." A number of these documents have fallen into my hands, and I have taken the liberty of using their inclosed "return envelope," to send back to them such arguments against their unholy traffic as I thought might be for their personal good. I have literally "bombarded" them with prohibition "bombs"; have kept the address of each, and intend to remind them from time to time, that some one still has an interest in their welfare. I give this item simply as a suggestion to others to "go and do likewise."

Mrs. Dora Evans recently spent a week in Douglas, Butler county, doing a good work there. The Good Templars as a body attended one of her evening meetings, escorted thither by a brass band. At one of her young people's meetings, girls, between the ages of fourteen and seventeen, pledged themselves not to use slang, chew gum, or go with young men of questionable character; may they keep their pledge! At an evening mass meeting they raised $25 to pay Mrs. Evans for her work.

Nemaha county held a convention January 2 and 3. Three interesting essays were on the program, and the evening address of Mrs. Chase on "Re-submission" was well received. Officers elected were: President, Mrs. H. A. Wagoner; secretary, Dr. Emily Slosson; treasurer, Mrs. Vickery.

Lima county convened at Pleasanton in December, with good attendance of delegates and superintendents, Mrs. E. M. Adams, county president. Mrs. L. B. Smith, the district president, was with them, adding much to the interest of each session. She also gave the principal address of the evening. Professor Darling, with about twenty-five of his pupils from the public school, kindly gave a model recitation on the effects of alcohol on the human system, showing by their ready replies that at least one Kansas teacher had faithfully fulfilled his duty according to law on scientific temperance. I trust there are many more like him.

At the evening session the Pleasanton Lodge, I. O. G. T., marched in, carrying their banner, having this inscription, "Always Prohibition. Never Re-submission." Then came the Loyal Temperance Legion, with their superintendent, Mrs. Austin, who marched and countermarched, singing as only children can sing, "As we go marching for temperance." The convention was welcomed by the mayor of the city, whose brave, honest words were indeed cheering. The fraternal delegate from the I. O. G. T. voiced the greetings, and pledged the coöperation of its members. The pastors of the various churches added encouragement by their presence and their stirring words of cheer. Miss Soward, of Mound City, gave a recitation full of tender pathos, and the bitter anguish caused by the saloon.

From Mrs. Julia Chase, superintendent of the depart-

ment of work among soldiers, comes such an interesting report, that I would gladly give it in full did space permit. The "Veterans' Union" at the Soldiers' Home has at present ninety active, and many more pledged members. The Catholic priest promises to give them an address soon, also to bring with him the Cathedral choir to sing. Other good speakers from the city often go out and assist at their meetings. The men are much encouraged, though the saloon is still in "running order."

The union at the prison now numbers two hundred and fifty members, while more than fifty have been discharged and are now free. The leader of the union orchestra is a graduate of the Boston Conservatory of Music, and is master of the violin. It is a rare treat to listen to the music at their bi-monthly meetings. At their meeting on New Year's Day, the Veterans' Union presented them with a handsome Bible. Cards with appropriate texts were presented by Mrs. Chase to all members of these unions, also to the one lately organized in the garrison at Ft. Leavenworth. Our W. C. T. U's are urged to send them good papers and selections for use at their meetings.

A gold medal contest, under the auspices of Rastall union, Coffee county, was held December 13. The speakers have been invited to repeat their addresses at several different points in the state, and they expect to go to Emporia soon.

No class of citizens of Kansas are stronger in upholding the prohibitory law than the teachers. At the last convention of the State Teachers' Association, nearly 1,200 teachers being present, the following resolution was enthusiastically adopted, only one man rising when negative votes were called for. (How lonely he must have felt!)

"WHEREAS, The prohibitory amendment to the constitution of Kansas has, by driving the saloon beyond her borders, wrought happiness and comfort to thousands of homes, has brought thousands of sober, industrious people to us from other states and from other lands, has reduced crime and pauperism, has made it easier for us to govern and to teach the children of the commonwealth, and has elevated Kansas to a plane of civilization never reached by any other people in the history of the world; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That we are now and forever opposed to a re-submission of the prohibitory amendment, and that it is our deliberate conviction that the prohibitory amendment is as firmly imbedded in the constitution of Kansas and in the hearts of her people as are the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments imbedded in the federal constitution and in the hearts of the American people."

MRS. S. S. WEATHERBY,
Union Signal Reporter.

NORTH CAROLINA.

GLEANINGS AMONG THE UNIONS.

The work is very varied in our state. The Durham union has been especially active in the flower mission, sending relief to many, and especially making the inmates of the almshouse happy by their presence and gifts, and by the services held.

The Concord union has shown its spirit by befriending a friendless young man through a long and serious illness, supplying the necessities and luxuries as only motherly women know how to do.

The members of the Washington union did an unusual thing when they presented the editor of their town paper with a Bible suitably inscribed. How much pleasanter are tokens of appreciation than epithets of abuse! This same union held special services at the almshouse on Christmas day. At the conclusion of the exercises the contents of a huge basket were distributed among the inmates, and the "pleased surprise" and "hearty thanks" and the happy hearts of the white-ribboners make us wonder if any others had such a "merry Christmas."

The New Garden union had an interesting memorial meeting. There were several exercises, chief among which was an address by Mrs. Winston. The audience listened attentively to the recital of the early history of the W. C. T. U., and all felt that we had a good meeting.

The Greensboro union held their memorial services in the Presbyterian Church. From first to last the large audience gave profound attention, evincing that the temperance sentiment is by no means extinct in Greensboro.

The Asheville union has a new president, Miss Aston, who is well known over the state as superintendent of the Y's, having made an organizing tour last October. If she carries the enthusiasm as local president that she has as Y superintendent, it will be fortunate for any un on to have her as president. The W. C. T. U. is just now arranging for temperance kindergarten work in the public schools.

I cannot here speak of Winston, High Point, Archdale or other old unions long established in the work, nor of the new societies at Hendersonville, Taylorsville and Waynesville, but hope to do so at another time.

MARY C. WOODY, *Union Signal Reporter.*

MISSOURI.

SIXTH DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The convention of the sixth district was held in Fayette, December 5 and 6. We, as a union, would like to express the pleasure and profit derived from the holding of the convention here, ably conducted by our district president, Miss E. P. Babb.

Our beloved state president, Mrs. Clara Hoffman, was with us, and gave us a fine address in her graphic, vigorous style, making us all feel the necessity of earnest thought and action. Mr. Gault was also present during the convention, and gave us timely words and counsel.

We wish especially to speak of the great help and encouragement from the earnest words of Mrs. S. M. I. Henry, who was with us for a week. Such an earnest, consecrated woman wields an influence which must be felt for time and eternity. We have had troubles in our union on the woman suffrage question, and Mrs. Henry did much to reconcile hitherto antagonistic forces, and to show that it is a serious misfortune to let one question destroy the unity, power and usefulness of our organization.

The presence of this great-hearted, motherly soul has been a benediction to us; and that our young men appreciated her talk with them, and also that of Mrs. Hoffman, will be seen by the following extracts from the *Central College Collegian:*

"On the evening of November 30th, in Centenary chapel, a large and appreciative audience greeted Mrs. S. M. I. Henry, of Evanston, Ill. Her services were secured by the W. C. T. U., being one of their national evangelists. Her lecture, 'What is the Worth of a Boy,' was well received, and pronounced by many as being the best lecture from any woman that they had ever heard. Those who went expecting to find something to ridicule and condemn were disappointed. Even those who by their prejudice and antiquated ideas of woman had made themselves vindicative to the noble work of this tireless band, for once held their peace and felt their shame."

"Mrs. Clara Hoffman lectured at the Opera House on Dec. 6th. Without doubt it was the best lecture from a woman we ever heard. She showed, and showed plainly, that the great evil which they fight, lay at the door of the church, that the 'fastidious' Christian was responsible for the shame and degradation which fill our land. We had no thought of being interested in what might be spoken—in fact, we did not intend to be—but her address was so honest, plain, and just, that the most indifferent were surely profited. We profess nothing, but wish more of those who do could have tasted a little of her medicine; for it might have helped their poor little souls—those, who are ever ready and eager to misrepresent and depreciate this organization, simply because they differ from the views of some of its members."

MRS. W. A. FRANTZ, *Cor. Sec.*

AN ARKANSAS ECHO OF THE FIRST PRAYING BAND.

One of the chief women among the historic seventy that pioneered the path of the Crusade, wrote this letter to a friend in Hillsboro, Ohio, last December:

I see in THE UNION SIGNAL that you are to have a "Camp-fire" in Hillsboro in honor of the Crusade of '73. How that does wake the echoes in my mind, and for the past few days I have been living those memories over again; those wonderful times! In fancy I look right into the faces of Mesdames Thompson, McDowell, Fenner, Trimble, Collins, Sams, Scott, Gregg, Mather, Perkins, Doggett, Sayler, Evans, Cowden, McSurely, Haggard, West, Gardner and Crace, Mrs. Wilson and daughters, Mrs. Monroe and daughters, all those lovely singers—how they do come up before me! I believe I could mention every name in the band.

Then those prayers and hymns, kneeling on the pavements in the snow and cold, sometimes all the bells ringing while our hearts were aching! Do you remember an all-day meeting at Mr. Dunn's "Palace" drug store, one bitter cold day, when Mrs. John A. Smith entertained us with such an elegant lunch? We don't forget the "Tabernacle," the injunction, and the trial, too! Seems to me I could write a volume about those old Crusade times—our various rooms, meetings, cadets (Will has his gun yet), Band of Hope entertainments, all-day meetings, amendment meetings, committees, City Hall meetings, Murphy meetings, jail work, etc., etc. How I would enjoy being with you at this anniversary, and nothing but a little short pocket-book prevents me.

What a precious memorial service you can have—so many of the dear ones have been translated—but they will lean far over the battlements in the glory world, and shout "hallelujahs!" as you celebrate your victories in Jesus' name. I can almost hear Gen. McDowell sweeping the strings of his harp to the theme he grew so eloquent over one night in the Presbyterian Church; "If any two of you shall agree on earth as touching anything they shall ask, it shall be done for them of my Father which is in heaven." O bless the Lord, my sister, that little band builded wiser than they knew. Look at the work to-day! Neither Hillsboro nor Ohio can contain it but like a stone cut out of the mountain without hands, it is rolling on to fill the whole earth. "Not by might, nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord." Praise His name, we'll go on battling for the Lord, in His blessed work, and He will surely give us the victory.

We feel the influence of it away here in Arkansas—not a saloon in our town, but a good W. C. T. U., (of which I have the honor to be president.) an L. T. L. of over two hundred members, received the banner at the state convention last April at Little Rock. I attended the state convention and we are preparing for a "Camp-Fire"; I wish you could send us a fagot, or that you could come and see the miles of stalwart oaks and stately pines that we have to build with and just wagon loads of pine knots for "chinkin"—how they blaze, too!

Please give my love to Mrs. Thompson and all my dear friends. We'll finish this talk over on the other shore.

Yours lovingly,
SISTER PICKERING.

NEW YORK.

A GRAND NEW YEAR'S DAY.

The W .C. T. U. of Syracuse gave a New Year's dinner to over two thousand poor children of the city, between the ages of five and fifteen. It was a new departure in temperance work and awakened a lively interest in the community. The dinner consisted of roast turkey, roast beef, potatoes, celery, cranberry sauce, biscuits and butter, coffee and milk for drink, and mince pies and oranges for desert. A large empty store in the Grand Opera House was fitted up with benches and tables to seat five hundred children at once, although at the first dinner, which was at 11 a. m., there were five hundred and fifty-six children, by actual count. Two thousand tickets had been issued by the W. C. T. U., and four times the tables were set and emptied before all the children with tickets were fed. Then the tables were set again and those without tickets, mostly boys, were brought in and as bountifully supplied as the rest. It was estimated that nearly, if not quite, three thousand persons, young and old, partook of that dinner. Each child as it passed out was given an orange and picture card, and temperance leaflet or paper.

After each dinner was finished, before the children arose to go, some one of our gentlemen helpers gave them a little "after dinner speech," asking them to join with him in a New Year's resolution, not to drink, smoke nor swear, to go to Sunday-school, be obedient and good generally for the year to come, and try to get others to do the same. The promises were heartily given, with three cheers for the ladies of the W. C. T. U.

To feed this multitude, had been provided six hundred pounds of turkey, six hundred of beef, five bushels of potatoes, three thousand biscuits, a barrel of cranberries, three hundred mince pies, and many boxes of oranges. The room where dinner was served was free, the money to buy the provisions raised by a committee of gentlemen; one of the aldermen of the city carved turkey till all were done, an ex-mayor presided and made speeches, and a college professor and business men took off their coats and worked with might and main to make the dinner the grand success that it was. Reporters from the daily papers were there, and gave the public lively descriptions of the matter, and everybody connected or interested seemed merry, and decidedly agreed that it was a "happy New Year." "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," was sung as a fitting close to this day of joyful tc"

M. J. I. VILAS, *Supt. of Press.*

MICHIGAN.

To the Superintendents of Evangelistic Work in the Third District:

I wish to ask you to send me your addresses at once. I am anxious for the success of this line of work, as it is in reality the foundation of all others. May this year be crowned with great victories—obtained only by the entire consecration of the workers, and an undying love for the cause of the Master. Let any union which has no superintendent of this work appoint one at your next meeting. I refer you, dear sister workers, to the official letter in THE UNION SIGNAL of December 26, 1889, Evangelistic Department, by Elizabeth W. Greenwood, where your work is very clearly explained and planned; which plans, if well adhered to, accompanied by a love for the work, and the aid of the Holy Spirit, cannot fail to prove a grand and glorious success. May God help us and prepare us for our duties!

MRS. L. A. BURGDORF,
Dist. Supt. of Evang. Dept.

PENNSYLVANIA.

CRUSADE ANNIVERSARY AT CARMICHAELS.

The fifteenth anniversary of the Woman's Crusade was appropriately observed by all the unions in Greene county. In Carmichaels, services were held on Sabbath evening in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Miss M. E. McClintock, presiding. The Crusade Psalm was read by Miss I. P. Jamison; prayer was offered by Mrs. E. J. Acklin. The "Woman's Crusade" was read by Mrs. A. S. Laidley, the "Leader's story" was given by Miss S. A. Diem. Greetings from Mother Thompson were read by Miss Mary Pennington; "A Reminiscence of the Crusade" was read by Miss Francie Nickeson; an excellent selection was also read by Mrs. Mary McGinnis. Remarks were made by Rev. E. S. Campbell, the pastor of the church, who made the closing prayer. A large audience was present that seemed deeply interested in hearing again the story of the Crusade.

The union here has never been strong, yet for eight years a few faithful ones have held aloft the white banner of prohibition. Sixteen copies of THE UNION SIGNAL are now taken.

A WHITE-RIBBONER.

ILLINOIS.

HANCOCK COUNTY CONVENTION.

The midwinter convention of the W. C. T. U. held in Bowen, January 14–16, was one of the most profitable and interesting meetings ever held by this organization.

Reports were heard from fifteen different departments, and much interest was manifested. Among other business transacted, it was decided to establish W. C. T. U. headquarters during fair time on each of our three fair grounds; to hold an all-day grove-meeting on the camp ground near Carthage, on the day prior to the opening of the annual camp-meeting; to offer a prize of $7.00 for the best, and $3.00 for the second best essay, written by the school children of the county, on "The Evil Effects of Alcohol on the Human System," and to hold a convention of the Loyal Temperance Legions of the county in Carthage, on flower mission day, June 9, a prominent feature of the meeting to be the distributing of flowers by the children, to the inmates of the county jail and almshouse.

Mrs. Rounds and Miss Mary Mahon were present, and added much to the interest of the meeting.

LURA VIOLA THOMPSON, *Sec.*

WORK IN BLOOMINGTON AND THE FOURTEENTH DISTRICT

Greetings to the great white-ribbon army! I am holding a "praise meeting" this morning, all alone in my heart, while I realize that "Thus far the Lord has led us on," and the fullness of His promise, "I will never leave thee nor forsake thee." Surely the "fresh memorials of His grace" are abundant.

We should be most ungrateful if we should fail to give thanks continually for the blessings that have crowned the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and the evident works of God's gracious favor.

While we are displaying the banner our Master has given us, we may hear Him saying, "Fear not;" "No weapon that is formed against thee shall prosper;" so let us enlarge the place of our tent and lengthen our cords, for there ought to be a wonderful increase in our membership this year, and there will be if we are faithful workers.

I believe our Bloomington union was reported last year as having the largest membership of any in the state, and we are glad to say we are radicals, and keep that fact well at the front, too. "Non-partisan"—of course we are non-partisan, like our National leader, Miss Willard, and our Illinois leaders; we are non-partisan enough to help in any honest effort to strike deadly blows at the licensed dram-shop. While we spell Prohibition with a capital P, and enter into no compromises with evil doers, we rejoice in every agency that has for its aim the destruction of the liquor traffic, and will lend a hand to any good, honest work for that end. Our union sent prohibition literature weekly into Dakota during the amendment

struggle there, and said, "God bless the party there that dares to stand for the right!"

This fourteenth district is radical and outspoken, too, and has the largest membership of any in the state. I do not mean that every member indorses what is called "Third Party," but as that is not our test of membership, we can all go on with our chosen work. Many of us do not know to what party others belonged formerly; we all know we are for the safety of our homes now, and against the liquor traffic, and everything that upholds it, and so we work on together, even if all are not party Prohibitionists. Our union has prospered under this kind of non-partisanship. We have enlarged our borders and moved into new quarters, where we now have an entire corner building—three stories and basement. We have seventeen rooms above the first story, and call our place the "W. C. T. U. Parlor and White-Ribbon Inn." We have eight persons employed in charge of this place besides the occasional assistance of members of the union.

Gospel meetings are held here every Sunday afternoon. We have a nice piano, for which we paid $300. The fitting up of our new quarters has cost several hundred dollars, but everything is paid for and we have a bright, cheery place and a hearty welcome to all who seek it, and they are many. We invite all friends of the W. C. T. U. to call at our headquarters when in the city. Our place is on the post-office block, corner of Front and Madison streets. But I imagine some good sister asks, "Does it pay for expenses?" Yes, it does. It always pays to be radical for the right, though not always perhaps, at first, in dollars and cents, but it pays to be consistent. There is no uncertain sound here. Our "mothers' meetings" are held in homes that invite them and are a blessed part of our W. C. T. U. work. Much interest has been taken the past year in the "Woman's Industrial Home" for our county. The calls for work are abundant, and we try to sow beside all waters. Mrs. Barney's meetings here, lately, were blessed and will not soon be forgotten.

MRS. G. H. READ.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

AN EXPLANATION.

In my appeal to suffrage friends, recently, I said we had received but $50 from outside, and that from Miss Willard. I was speaking especially of South Dakota.

The facts are, Miss Willard sent us $100, contributed by Dr. R. H. McDonald, of San Francisco, that stanch friend of the W. C. T. U. and prohibition, for our Dakota work; but before the money reached us, the one territorial union had become two state unions, hence the $100 was equally divided between the two unions. The help was timely, and the thanks of the W. C. T. U. of both the new states are due to Dr. McDonald and Miss Willard, and I hereby extend them.

H. M. BARKER, *State Supt.*

NOTICE.

All unions in South Dakota are requested to send to Mrs. M. B. Horning, St. Lawrence, for Demorest medals and other supplies. It only delays to send to Mrs. Woodbury, as she directs all back to superintendent of medal contest.

M. B. HORNING, *State Supt.*

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

MRS. C. M. WOODWARD has been battling her way single-handed and alone in Omaha, Neb., during the month of January, and as a reward of her labors has organized three unions. The M. E. ministers indorsed the W. C. T. U. through her efforts, and welcomed her to their homes and churches, thus greatly aiding her work.

EXTRACT from a letter of a teacher in New Mexico: "We have a W. C. T. U. here of fourteen members, some of the Mexican women walking six miles to the meeting. No one realizes more than these women the terrors of intemperance, and they seem so glad that something is being done to ameliorate their condition, although many of the women drink, too. I have organized a Loyal Temperance Legion among my little folks, which they enjoy very much. I have been trying to get the saloons to close, but cannot tell how it will turn out yet."

THE Y. W. C. T. U., the Loyal Temperance Legion and the Prohibition Club, of Mt. Washington, Md., united in celebrating Sunday December 22, as Crusade Day. The exercises were held in the M. E. Church, and were opened at 11 a. m., with a sermon by the pastor, Rev. W. C. Babcock—one of the warmest advocates of prohibition in the state—from the text, "Every plant which my heavenly Father hath not planted, shall be rooted up." The afternoon exercises were participated in by the children. Miss Mewshaw, president of the union, presided, and gave an interesting account of the beginning of the Crusade. Mrs. Lake, state corresponding secretary, also spoke of the Crusade, and of various points of interest connected with the work. Both meetings were largely attended.

LAURA M. JOHNS, of Salina, Kan., writes as follows: "Dr. Anna H. Shaw will give the month of March to Kansas. She is to come a few days earlier and stay a few days later than the first arrangement provided for; this leaves a half dozen dates yet to be filled. Any union desiring her lectures should apply *promptly* to me. Points upon or near the U. P. R. R., not farther west than Ellsworth, and that part of the Rock Island and Santa Fé lines running from the U. P. to the south line of the state, the San Francisco and Southern Kansas preferred, being the route laid out for the month's work.

A RESOLUTION of heartfelt thanks was passed recently by the Little Rock, Arkansas, W. C. T. U., to Mrs. Clara A. McDiarmid, for the gift of the beautiful rooms in that city which now constitute the state headquarters.

THE W. C. T. U. of Flora, Ill., celebrated the Crusade anniversary on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, December 21, 22 and 23, the first being a children's meeting, on Sunday a gospel temperance meeting, the exercises being participated in by all the ministers in the city; also the reading of appropriate selections by Mrs. Flint, Mrs. Sweet, and Miss Helen Sheridan; and on Monday the union held a prayer and praise meeting, all of these being full of interest.

MRS. R. A. EMMONS, secretary of the Woman's Lecture Bureau, spoke at Toronto, Canada, Sunday, January 19, under the auspices of the Young Men's Prohibition Club. The Toronto *Empire*, in reporting the meeting, says: "Mrs. Emmons speaks well and to the point, and kept her auditors interested as she expounded some pretty clear views on the temperance question. The pulpit and press should lend more assistance in carrying on the warfare against liquor, and she ventured to predict that in the near future ministers would have to pay more attention to this important question, or seek some other calling."

A RECENT visitor to Toronto bears this good testimony: "When one has spent a Sabbath in the city of Toronto, the wish is that the whole world were like it. The restfulness of the very atmosphere seems to say it is God's day, and calls one to worship Him. No sound of street-car or news-boy, no sound except that of the chime of bells from the church steeples. Should man be so forgetful of his outward appearance as to not get his accustomed shave, he finds that he must either do it himself or wait until Monday morning. Should the busy house wife neglect the buying of her Sunday dinner on Saturday, she finds herself reduced to the necessity of using what was left over, as no business of any kind is carried on from midnight Saturday until six o'clock Monday morning. Even the saloons are 'hermetically sealed' during those hours, as my host informed me during my Sabbath in that city. Truly it is a veritable day of rest."

A CORRECTION.

A typographical error in my article on scientific temperance instruction printed in THE UNION SIGNAL, January 9, makes me say that "much of the so-called *moral* instruction that is now being given in the public schools is incomplete, inaccurate and inadequate." What I did say and have reason to know is lamentably true, is that "much of the so-called *oral* scientific temperance instruction that is now being given in the public schools is incomplete, inaccurate and inadequate," and therefore text books should be used.

MARY H. HUNT.

MISS I. C. DE VELLING'S LECTURE APPOINTMENTS IN EASTERN WASHINGTON.

February 6, Rockford; 7, Waverly; 8, 9, Latah; 10, 11, Farmington; 12, Garfield; 13, Palouse; 14, Pullman; 15, Uniontown; 16, Colton; 17, Genesee; 18, Lewiston; Asotin county, five days; 25, 26, Colfax; 27, Ewartsville; March 1, Pomeroy; 2, Pataha; 3, Waitsburg; 4, Huntsville; 5, 6, Dayton; 7, Prescott; 8, 9, Walla Walla; 10, Dixie; 11, Wallula; 12, Pasco; 14, Endicott; 15, Elberton; 16, Garfield; 17, Oakesdale; 18, Rosalia; 19, Pine City; 21, Sraguue; 22, 23, Spokane Falls; 24, Cheney; 25, Medical Lake; 26, Deep Creek Falls; 27, Davenport; 29, Stevens; 30, Sprague; 31, Ritzville.

Official Communications.

PROMOTION OF SOCIAL PURITY.

THE TRAVELER'S AID.

The worker in social purity lines very soon learns that a large number of girls are ruined because of the necessity of leaving their homes and traveling alone to seek employment in large cities. Unprotected and wholly ignorant of the many snares laid for their feet, it is small wonder that simple village girls prove easy prey for the vultures of society ever in search of victims. There is the greatest need of our devising some means of protecting the girls thus exposed to dangers which, unaided, they could hardly hope to escape. To meet this need we are trying to organize a Traveler's Aid, fashioned somewhat after the plan of the Traveler's Aid Society of England, which has been working effectively along this line for some years. We most earnestly hope that every union in the country will take up this important branch of the social purity work.

I offer below some suggestions which may be helpful in starting the work which, on account of being new to us, must be largely experimental at the outset. As a branch of the social purity department, it should be carried on under the general supervision of the superintendents of that department. In large cities, where there is more than one union, the several superintendents of social purity could form a Traveler's Aid Committee to devise ways and means, and systematize the work for that city. As this work will vary somewhat, according to the size of the place, we will consider the subject under the following heads:

1. In large cities. It is here that the hardest and most important work must be done. An agent should be employed who will give all her time to visiting the different railway stations. An occasional visit will be of little use. If possible, every through train should be met and a careful watch kept for opportunities to render assistance. If we would defeat the efforts of evil-doers we must be as vigilant as they. Where there is only one depot used by all roads, the work will be more easy; and in all cases it may be simplified by securing the coöperation of the waiting women, and, so far as possible, the other depot officials. Let them know that you stand ready to help friendless girls, and induce them to send to you any such who may come under their notice, or to take charge of them until your agent can be sent for. The person who has this matter in charge should be ready to meet at the station any girl whose friends have requested by letter or by telegram that she be cared for, or of whose arrival she has been notified by a Traveler's Aid worker in another place. She must take the girl under her protection, and see that she is turned over in safety to the care of her friends; or if she has no friends in the city, she should be sent to a respectable lodging house until she can be provided with honest work. No rules of invariable action can be laid down. The circumstances will vary with each case, and all will depend upon the tact and loving interest of the individual worker. When arrangements have been previously made for meeting a girl at the station, it may be understood that she will, if able to pay it, be charged a small fee, enough to defray the expenses incurred in her behalf.

2. In large towns. Here the character of the work will be much the same as in the cities. In factory towns, especially, there is need of unremitting watchfulness, as the girls flock to such places in large numbers. In some smaller towns in lumbering districts, the same work must be done. Here girls are constantly being tricked into coming, in the hope of securing honest work, only to be imprisoned in dens of infamy. You may not be able to save those who are going from choice into such a life, but you can see to it that none go unwittingly or unwillingly. In such towns there are rarely more than three or four trains a day, and it is imperative that every train be met.

3. In small villages this vigilance work will not be necessary, but none the less an important task remains to be done. Remember that the city houses of ill-fame are recruited from the country districts. Organize your Traveler's Aid in every village; then let it be known that you stand ready to help any girl who is thinking of going to the city; that you can give her complete directions as to how to proceed, or that you will communicate with your worker in the city, and see that she is met upon her arrival there, and taken safely to her destination. Have the name and address of your worker published occasionally in your local paper, with a brief notice of the work, and in every way spread the knowledge among those whom you wish to help.

For the successful operation of this plan of work it is very important that all Traveler's Aid workers be promptly put into communication with each other. If this can be done, we may have a network covering the entire country, a sort of "underground railway," by means of which girls, or little children, or aged people, who are obliged to travel, may be passed from hand to hand across the entire continent, with no risk of incurring the dangers which often threaten helpless travelers. But particularly we will be able to extend our protection to young and inexperienced girls, who are threatened with special danger.

In order to secure this communication as promptly as possible, send the name and address of your worker immediately to your state and district superintendents of social purity, or when the state unions take up the Traveler's Aid Work, as they will soon, send to the state superintendent of Traveler's Aid Work, who will see that the names are published in all W. C. T. U. reports and minutes. Notify superintendents *at once* of any change of address, and let her know if you are obliged to give up the work, and send her the name of your successor. If you are obliged to leave town, even for a few days, make arrangements for some one else to take charge of the matter. This is a work of great importance, and you cannot tell when your help may be needed. Until we get started, and before we can circulate the names of the workers by means of reports, we are sure that THE UNION SIGNAL will give us the opportunity to publish the addresses of workers as soon as they are appointed. Then the agents in different places can keep always at hand a complete list, and can correct this list from time to time, as notice is given through THE UNION SIGNAL. Any further information or suggestions will be gladly given by the writer of this article, who may be addressed at Baraboo, Wis.

MAUD REMINGTON,
Associate Supt. in Department for the Promotion of Social Purity, Traveler's Aid Work.

RECEIPTS FOR TEMPERANCE TEMPLE.

Connecticut—Mrs. R. F. A. Williams, Stafford Springs, $2.

North Dakota—Bismarck, collected by Jane Weeden, $4; Baby Band Willard W. C. T. U., Durbin, $1.50.

Illinois—Mrs. Otis Hardy, Joliet, $100; W. C. T. U., Pittsfield, $4; W. C. T. U., Grand Crossing, $20; Englewood, Mrs. S. A. Welch, $3; Rockford, a Friend, $3.65; Murphysboro Baby Band, $1; Woodstock, Mr. and Mrs. Durfee, $2; Moline L. T. L., $3; Lanark, a Friend, $10.

Indiana—Goshen W. C. T. U., $2; Brazil, Winfield Sherfey, $1; Portland, Mrs. Elizabeth Poling, $1; Ft. Wayne, Miss Florence Clark, $3.75; Evansville, Grace Hartley, $1.50.

Iowa—W. C. T. U., Edgewood, in memoriam Mrs. Emma Hill, $1; Mary Hopkins, Clay, 25cts.

Kentucky—Greenville, Mrs. N. M. Trowbridge, $3.

Maryland—W. C. T. U., Oriole, $24.50.

Maine—Caribou, John Eddy, $3.65; South Berwick, Ella Ricker, $1.05.

Massachusetts—L. T. L., Co. A., Boston, $1; Stockbridge W. C. T. U. $5; Sunderland, L. T. L., Co. E. $1.

Michigan—North Muskegon, Lelia Johnson $4; Schoolcraft, Mrs. J. T. Cobb, Threescore Band, $5; Jacobsville Sabbath-school, Finlander children, $6; Gladstone W. C. T. U. 50cts.; Jacobsville W. C. T. U. $2.50; W. C. T. U., Marquette, $1.25; W. C. T. U., Stephenson, $1; Menominee friends $1.50; W. C. T. U., Manistique $6.30; Y. W. C. T. U., Manistique, $3; W. C. T. U., Republic, $11.50; Twelfth District, $7.45.

Montana—Helen J. Thompson, Helena, $3.20.

Nebraska—Helena Jansen, $7.

New Hampshire—Mrs. Morrill, Dover, $3.65.

New York—W. C. T. U., Portageville, $4.65; W. C. T. U., Sherwood & Scipioville, $5; Pittsford, Mrs. W. Van Buskirk $2; W. C. T. U., Gerry, 60cts.

Ohio—Wauseon $25; Seville, Mrs. H. Welday $1; Nannie Guttery, Clarksville, $1; W. C. T. Unions, Ironardsburg & Powell, $4.77.

Pennsylvania—Donegal, Carrie and Ira Steele, $3.65; Philadelphia, Mrs. Sam'l Clements, $50.

Tennessee—Nashville, Mrs. Nat. Baxter, Sr. $50.

Vermont—Bellows Falls, a Friend $1; East Peacham, Bessie Varnum, $4; Sales, $5.48; Miss H. B. Williamson, Indian Head, Canada, 50cts.

January 27, 1890. ESTHER PUGH.
161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Publisher's Dep't.

TERMS FOR 1890—THE UNION SIGNAL.

To Old Subscribers.

Single copy	$1.50
In clubs of 5 to 9 each	1.25
In clubs of 10 and over each	1.00
To ministers and reading rooms	1.00

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Only $1.00, whether in clubs or singly.

Clubs can be made up of both old and new names, but the full number of names required must be sent.

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The Young Crusader (juvenile temperance) semi-monthly edition. Single copy 50 cents; in clubs of 10 or over, 40 cents.

Monthly (Sunday School edition) single copy 15 cents; five to twenty-five copies, in package, each 1 cent; twenty-five copies or over, in package, at the rate of $1.00 per 100 copies, per issue.

The Oak and Ivy Leaf (monthly) organ of the Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union; single copy, 25 cents; in clubs of 10 or over, 20 cents.

Der Deutsch Amerikaner (semi-monthly) German temperance; single copy 50 cents, in clubs of 10 or over, 40 cents.

$45,000 to Our Agents!

Agents for "Glimpses of Fifty Years," don't have la grippe, they haven't time; people *will have* the book and the agents *must* supply them. Work is easier when wages are *good* and *certain*. Our agents have taken over $45,000 as their share of the receipts on "Glimpses of Fifty Years" since last May. A nice sum that, isn't it? Yes, but our agents will do better the next eight months. We have increased the commissions and shall increase the sales. Don't *you*, reader, want part of this sum?

We have room for you and a few other *good workers*. We can furnish the names of over seventy agents who have sold from 100 to 300 Glimpses for us the past summer, and can give names and addresses of many agents who have earned from $90 to $140 per month on this book alone. We know canvassing for some books doesn't pay, but "Glimpses" isn't that kind of a work. Complete outfit for canvassing, on receipt of $1. For full particulars, address us as publishers, or H. J. Smith & Co., as general agent, 341 Dearborn St., Chicago.

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And Picture Free.

We have 800 artotypes measuring 11x14 inches of Miss Willard's workshop in Rest Cottage, Evanston; we used several thousand of these pictures in 1887. We now make the special offer to send one (regular price 25 cents) for two 10-cent trial subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL. The picture will be sent to you postpaid or to any address that you name. This is a generous offer—take advantage of it at once. The limited number of pictures will soon be called for. All readers of THE UNION SIGNAL will be interested in this unique picture. No further commission than the picture will be given for the two names, nd that only while the supply lasts.

IRETON, IOWA.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL;—I would like to tell you how much I love you. Have been *feasting* on the last number. How I rejoice when husband brings in my papers, but he is apt to cling to the dear UNION SIGNAL till he reads it himself. I can scarcely imagine how some of our dear W. C. T. U. sisters can be loyal C. T. and not take THE UNION SIGNAL—"groping in ignorance dark as the night" no UNION SIGNAL to give them the light. But if I cannot persuade them to subscribe for one of their own, they must read mine. Please pardon this little seeming gusto, for I am just praising God, "from whom all blessings flow" daily and hourly that I am permitted to do errands for Him in the temperance cause. May God bless you and all the noble white-ribbon sisters of this great world. MRS. G. D. T.

"Ye Hatchet Partie"

Know ye that Washington's Birthday is coming? Dost remember that the above named entertainment has been given with great success? Why not gather in some shekels for your local work by giving this or some other entertainment of which we have such a variety to suit all ages and requirements? Ye Hatchet Partie sells at 15 cts. each, $1.50 per dozen. The music required in it can also be had through us.

Address WOMAN'S TEMP. PUB. ASS'N,
161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

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Hemorrhoidal tumors and piles may be cut off with a surgeon's knife or removed by cauterization, but this only deals with the effects of this distressing complaint, leaving the causes of them untouched. Those who have undergone such barbarous treatment realize in time that they are but temporarily relieved, while other tumors grow, and new complications appear.

It has been left for the Globe Medicine Company, of Cincinnati, O., to produce and place before the public notice a scientific and absolute cure for this terrible disease, without the use of surgery.

It is not for sale at drug stores, but is sent prepaid on receipt of the price, $2 a package, which is enough to cure any ordinary case. Trial or half size $1. Physicians prescribe it wherever known.

Either of the following parties will gladly answer any letters if a stamped envelope is enclosed for reply.

L. C. Davis, Dupont, Ind., says: He had Internal Bleeding Piles 35 years, but one box cured him two years ago. Since that time has had no trouble whatever.

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A treatise on piles, explaining the origin, causes and dangers of the Hemorrhoidal Disease, will be mailed free on application.

Address all orders and money to the Globe Medicine Co., Box 715, Cincinnati, O.

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There is possibly no disease that attacks the human system that is more insidious in its approach than Catarrh. Very few appreciate that a slight cold and a heavy, dull feeling in the upper part of the head leads to anything serious, or are disposed to treat for prompt cure. Many a poor victim whose life has been made miserable for years can look back to a time when if he had considered catarrh at all a dangerous disease, or a matter of serious difficulty, could have easily cured it.

It is the first symptoms of these diseases so harmless in their apparent effects, and yet so serious in their results, that should make the word catarrh a household dread, and its earliest symptoms feared and provided for, as would be the most contagious diseases.

Accompanying the treatment of Rev. T. P. Childs, who has become famous the country over for having twenty years ago established the fact that "catarrh could be cured," and whose treatment is the only now known remedy, is a Cold Air Inhaling Balm, which when used for a cold in the head, bronchitis, clergyman's sore throat, or any disease of the larynx, is wonderful in its results. Rev. T. P. Childs of Troy, O., has become so widely known in connection with this catarrh cure, and has cured so many thousands of people, that to suggest catarrhal troubles suggests Rev. T. P Childs.

The discovery of his cure for Catarrh and diseases of the Throat and Lungs has attracted great attention. Leading men everywhere publicly state that Childs' treatment has cured them or their families of Catarrh or Throat or Lung difficulties—among them clergymen, physicians, lawyers, merchants, bankers and business men. All who have personally investigated the facts are satisfied that Mr. Childs has discovered a certain, positive and permanent cure for these diseases that when properly used never fails even in the most desperate cases. In a thoroughly honorable and characteristic manner he publishes the names and addresses of some he has cured that any who desire may inquire of the patients themselves what Childs' treatment has done for them.

Many who did not receive our paper would doubtless be very thankful should our readers call the attention of such to the advertisement of Mr. Childs. Catarrh and Consumption are the twin enemies of the race, and any means of relief is a heaven-sent blessing. Childs' treatment may be relied on as an effective and certain cure for Nasal Catarrh, Bronchitis and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, and you may recommend it to your friends with every confidence.

None may feel any hesitancy in placing their case in Mr. Childs' hands for treatment. We would call especial attention to the advertisement, and request a cheerful perusal of the facts as set forth.

At the recent annual dinner of the famous New England Society at Delmonico's, in New York, a *bon mot* was made by the Rev. Dr. Wayland, which brought down the house with roars of laughter. He said amongst other bright things that it seemed rather hard on old New England for her sons to sit here enjoying themselves in such a luxurious fashion, when even Plymouth Rock pants for three dollars, and moved that a collection be taken up to relieve the distress!

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They are a conservative and desirable security for the investment of trust and private funds.
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The income derived from the city for hydrant rentals is paid direct to the Trustee, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., of New York, for the benefit of the bondholders, the city's agreement being indorsed on the bond itself.
We have on hand a choice list of other BONDS drawing from 4 to 7 per cent.
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ENLARGED.
There has just been added sixteen pages of the most important matter to our HEALTH PAMPHLET. Some of this information is so novel that it will startle even our best-read physicians. The invariable price of the pamphlet will remain unchanged ($4), but those wishing to return the old pamphlet and receive the new one in its place will please inclose with it 25 cents to cover cost of clerk hire, postage, etc. Send full directions with the pamphlet.
Old pamphlets will be destroyed by us as fast as received and none but enlarged pamphlets will hereafter be sent out. Terms to agents will remain the same as heretofore. We only add that no person having the old pamphlet should for one day neglect to secure the enlarged one in its place, as the additional information it contains is invaluable.
For further information regarding this medicineless treatment call upon or send a 2-cent stamp to A. T. BATES, Room 46, 161 La Salle St., Chicago.

Full-Sitz, &c. in one. THE UNIVERSAL BATH. Vapor & Water, fresh & salt. Agents wanted.
Wholesale & Retail. *Many long in use.* Old Baths renewed.
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THE GREAT ENGLISH MEDICINE WORTH A GUINEA A BOX
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WEAK STOMACH; IMPAIRED DIGESTION; DISORDERED LIVER;
they **ACT LIKE MAGIC:**—*a few doses* will work wonders upon the Vital **Organs, Strengthening** the muscular **System;** restoring long-lost **Complexion;** bringing back the **keen edge of appetite,** and arousing with the **ROSEBUD OF HEALTH** the *whole physical energy* of the human frame. These are "facts" admitted by thousands, in all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is that **BEECHAM'S PILLS HAVE THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PATENT MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.** Full directions with each Box.
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This means suit, extra pants and hat, all for the price of a suit alone, $5.00 & $6.00.

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From Senator Blair:

WASHINGTON, D. C.

I have read Miss Willard's book, "Glimpses of Fifty Years." There is enough in it to have constituted a detailed landscape of one hundred and fifty, but Miss Willard looks young and strong enough to have that length of time remaining. The book isn't a book. It talks out loud and seems to be telephoney. The thing really makes me feel as though there was a being in the room, and I expect to see it open and read itself to me.

But really this book, or being, or whatever it is, is worth a great deal more money than one will have to pay for it. It is a good book, for girls and boys will certainly read it. So will everybody else. It is not specially a temperance book, although it has in it a whole book full about temperance. It is not specially a book of travels, although it is full of travel and description, so the teacher might well buy the book as a guide in that most important and fundamental of all the professions. Whoever has, or expects to have, a family to bring up, or to live in one that is being brought up, ought to read this book and see how the Willards lived and loved, and loved and lived. If you want to know all about the American girl and woman just read this book, or rather, let the book have the floor and speak for itself. It seems to embody all that it talks about, and being right handy in the room speaks up and is instructive and agreeable any time and all the time, just like a chum who knows more than we do, and is a great deal better also. The book must have an immense sale. It will interest, instruct, and improve everybody. There never was a book with more in it to arouse women to their new life and more elevated plane of action, especially young women, and every brother in the human race who ever reads it will thank God for such a sister. Women must go free. A being who can do what this one has done and is doing cannot much longer be tied to the door-post. *Strike the word male out of the laws!*

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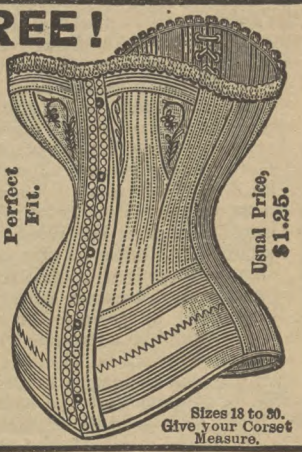

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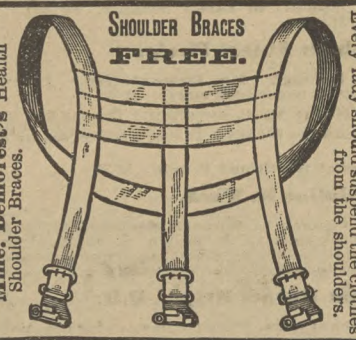

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This is the heading of a circular recently printed by us, and it tells how we are ready to put each of five thousand earnest workers under a salary. We do not ask for all your time, but if you give us a good portion of it you will be well repaid. If you can give but a little time, still your work will be remunerated handsomely. The terms for THE UNION SIGNAL for 1890 are arranged with the view of allowing something for every subscriber sent us. We believe it's the fairest way, and the surest in the long run for building up our list. We also have a good plan for sending out our literature to be sold by representatives of the W. T. P. A. Both these plans can be united in one person as both yield a profit to the worker. Then in addition we have the new

Salaried Assistant Plan

to supplement the above. Whenever possible one person only in a place should represent us. We will be glad to send you the whole information you will need to start out in 1890, providing you really "mean business." It would be well, in writing, to enclose a line from your local president, indorsing your application. We already have some workers engaged, but the field is a very wide one, and if you don't know of any club agent for THE UNION SIGNAL or of any W. T. P. A. representative, you would do well to attend to this matter at once. We expect to make 1890 the greatest year for sending out literature and for getting subscribers to our papers that we have ever known, and it would be wise for you to start in early during the action.

The Challenge Accepted.

The issues of Jan. 23 and 30 are notable ones. The committee appointed by the National W.C.T.U. to answer Mrs. Foster's "Truth in the Case" make their first statement. It will be followed by further statements until the answer is complete. You will only need to read the first two to know that the answer will be final and thorough. "It must needs be that offenses come"—and so many people are offended at the W. C. T. U. that one cannot help feeling that it must absolutely be in the right. God's truth has always been an offense, His cause has never been a popular one, and now from the bitterness and anger heaped on the W. C. T. U. because it has not hesitated to attack the evils of drinking, even when located very near the White House, it does seem that it must be very near the right. If money poured in on it from the rich—if flattering newspaper notices were given—if courted by society and society people, there would be no trouble whatever—no anger, no opposition. So then if God be for us, who can be against us? We do not think, or suppose that the committee thinks, these articles will vindicate the W. C. T. U. in the minds of all, or lessen the storm of opposition, but here and there will be found those who will see that so far as it knew the right, the W. C. T.U. has tried to walk in it. We have printed an extra edition of the papers, knowing they would be called for. *See to it that your unbelieving friends get an opportunity to read these articles.* The prices rule as before, viz.: 10 copies each $.02; 100 copies $1.70; 1,000 copies $14.00.

Miss Willard's Book.

EIGHT TIMES HIGHER THAN THE EIFFEL TOWER!

If the 50,000 copies of "Glimpses," which have been issued from the press of the W. T. P. A., were laid flat one upon another, the eminence thus reached would be over 8,000 feet (more than eight times the height of the Eiffel Tower, and fifteen times the height of the Washington monument). And if the leaves were placed end-to-end, they would extend across the continent from San Francisco to New York, and lap a hundred miles into either ocean. Good territory can be had for this remarkable book. Send for terms to agents. Address WOMAN'S TEM. PUB. ASS'N,
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DEAR READER:—Have you the photo of some dear one you would like enlarged? I will make you a life-size crayon portrait, beautifully finished, for five dollars. Guaranteed to please, or no pay. Send to-day Mrs. D. Ragsdale, San Marcos, Tex.

Scintillations.

How it looks from an outpost.

MEDICINIE LODGE,
CAMAS P. O.,
BINGHAM CO., IDAHO.

I am indebted to some loving sister for a roll of old UNION SIGNALS, and a new paper every week. I think while I am reading one, that it is the very best paper of all, and so of the next, until I have made up my mind that each copy is the best. Long years ago, we sang in Sabbath-school, "I'm glad I'm in this army, and we'll battle for the school," and so we have. But to-day I'm glad that I'm in great White-ribbon army, and we'll battle for the home. Though but a lonely sentinel, way out on the frontier, twenty miles from a post-office, teaching a little country school in a place where drinking, swearing and Sabbath breaking is the rule, where no one has before entered, the field against the powers that be, I am sowing gospel temperance seed, teaching and praying day by day that some good may be accomplished, though my work is but an itinerant effort. In a primary class a boy had the word jug under the picture; What is that jug for? I asked. He replied at once, "For whisky." Do you drink whisky? I asked. "Yes." Then I touched my bit of white ribbon and told him what it meant, and asked if he would sign a pledge. He said, "No I can't do without it." We have great need of Christian and temperance workers all over Idaho. The work is hard and progress slow where there are so few to lift a voice against the rum power. Thank God for an army that has enlisted for the war, an army that may be outnumbered, but never defeated. An army in whose ranks are the hope of our country. The Lord bless you in every good word and work.

MRS. R. MITCHELL.

From Mrs. John B. Gough:

I beg to thank you for sending me Miss Willard's book, "Glimpses of Fifty Years," and ask as an additional favor that you will convey to Miss Willard my cordial thanks for this kind remembrance of me, who have personally no claim to get in—where the days and hours are so crowded with claims so much nearer and more pressing, as Miss Willard's life must be all the time. My family and myself expect to read the entire book with great interest. We have begun the reading of it, as it is in childhood, and it has been voted a most interesting case of confiding estimate of the great family of the public whom the author has taken into her confidence with such trust that it will be read from her point of view.

NEWARK, N. J.

I received the package of leaflets and thank you for them. The *Young Crusader* is a welcome visitor at our home, as well as to many others all over the land, as I find out in my travels up and down. I think it grows better and better. I have read with intense interest Meta Lander's "Steamers and Smokers" (Leaflet No. 13) and wish it could be sent out broadcast all over the nation, and put into the hand of every smoker. We all suffer who travel. All the other leaflets were helpful and highly suggestive, particularly Mrs. H. W. Smith's Bible Reading on "How to Study the Bible." The "Timely Talks" are always excellent and no worker should be without them. The dear Lord help and prosper the work. ANNA M HAMMER.

CHENEY, WASH.

I have received samples of late publications of the W T. P. A. I am pleased with all, but I think every W. C. T. U. woman should read "May Women Speak?" by Rev. George P. Hays. The leaflets on "Temperance and Labor" and "Liquor's War on Labor," by R. T. Ely and John Lloyd Thomas should be sown broadcast among the masses. LUCY A. SWITZER.

NORMAL, Ill.

DEAR BROTHER HALL:—I am greatly pleased with your offer concerning the three papers for prison distribution, and I wish our women would make a real grand effort, worthy of the offer. If they could only get a glimpse of the good which might thus be accomplished, they would surprise you with the numbers ordered during the month. I am hoping that you will thus be induced to keep it open a little longer. I have seen old UNION SIGNALS passed from hand to hand, and men lying upon the cell floor, reading them, and they have told me again and again, "Them women knows 'bout things!"

The only way to get rid of the bad reading is to displace it with good, and our women are coming to understand it.

MRS. J. K. BARNEY.

Owing to prevailing influenza, and the slack after holidays, the offer has not been generally accepted. At Mrs. Barney's request we hold it open one month, or till March 1. For particulars see THE UNION SIGNAL, of January 9.

Publisher's Notes.

"Not By Might."

Read here how the work *is* done in these extracts from a letter recently received: "In L. where our union is located, local option has prevailed for two years, we have spent $400 in prosecuting violators; much of this has been earned by the ladies' special work, sewing carpet rags, making cake, puddings, etc., for sale. One lady has worn one bonnet *two solid years* without a change, and put the money she ordinarily paid for new ones into this work. Such are the efforts we have made to keep the evil out of this town. Another vote is to be taken in April, Can you help us? I have see the good done by your excellent tracts, but we have no money to buy any, low as your charges are. Oh! we are so poor and needy! Will you give us a few hundred leaflets?" Do liquor men realize what and whom they are fighting? How absolutely sure it is that the Lord Himself will sometime take swift vengeance against these home destroyers? Do any of our readers want to help these brave, earnest women? We will send any money that is sent us, and put the donors in personal correspondence with the one who wrote us. The sisters in Iowa and Kansas surely know how to sympathize with the terrible and ever recurring local option fights and all the bribing, the drinking and the devilishness used therein. We should like very much to add to our own gift of literature your gifts—no matter how small the amounts.

PIQUA, Ohio.

The Bible Reading Calendars have been received and are being distributed among our members. They answer a long felt want, and this pastor's family rejoices over their advent into this world of Bible-neglecting church members. They were spoken of by the pastor in the pulpit, and at the close of the services distributed, and some not Christians were eager to begin the reading. Am glad for the weekly helps on the reading in the UNION SIGNAL.

Respectfully yours, M. E. W.

LONDON, ENG.

I thank you very much for the pretty little pin you sent me. It is very like a ribbon bow, far more like it than anything else I have seen, and will, I believe, suit all the white-ribboners, now thank God, reaching almost around the globe. May the proprietors be able to sell a million of them, and may we soon have a million members to wear them.

MARY CLEMENT LEAVITT.

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1890.—"Sunshine and Moonlight"—1890.

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"Sunshine and Moonlight" comprises 112 pages, profusely illustrated with choice engravings. Its covers are ornamented with appropriate designs, beautifully printed in colors. Practically, it is a Christmas gift to the patrons and friends of the ROCK ISLAND ROUTE, and will be sent post-paid to any part of the world (as also previous issues, if desired) at the nominal price of ten (10) cents per copy. Write your address plainly, and inclose ten (10) cents in stamps or coin, to JNO. SEBASTIAN, G. T. & P. A., Chicago.

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CATARRH

As a Matter of Interest

We have written to a few of our friends and customers of several years ago, and the following are the responses to our inquiries. Catarrh can be cured, and we can cure it.

Mrs. L. M. Beckham, of Birmingham, Ala., under date of March 28, 1889, writes: "I have been under your treatment for several months, and have found great relief. I still use your medicine, when taking fresh cold, to ward it off."

J. C. Pierman, of Minerva, Ohio, under date of April 11, 1889, writes: "I took a thorough course of your remedies for Catarrh about six years ago, and have never been troubled since."

Mrs. J. W. Chandler, of Milton, N. C., under date of April 2, 1889, writes: "I used your remedies several years ago, and have received great benefit. I think your Balm a great medicine."

Mrs. Rev. R. E. Sherrill, of Graham, Texas, under date of April 30, 1889, writes: "My husband and I have induced various persons to try your remedies for Catarrh, and all have been pleased and benefited."

W. C. Ballinger, of West Mansfield, Ohio, under date of November 15, 1889, writes: "I commenced treating under your directions about four years ago, and at the end of 6 or 8 months considered myself cured, after about 20 years of incessant suffering."

J. B. L. Terrell, of Gleason, Tenn., writes; "I sent you my certificate some time since, stating I was cured, and had had no return of the disease. I can yet testify the same, and will answer all inquiries."

Mr. John Cavanaugh, of Monrovia, Cal., writes; "While living in Texas I used your Catarrh Remedy. I now wish to say that I am as sound as a dollar, and owe my good health to your medicines."

Mr. A. W. Dunham, Burlington, Vermont, writes: "Some years since I obtained your treatment for Catarrh, and was entirely cured. I now want some of the Cold Air Inhaling Balm to break up a heavy cold."

Rev. P. W. Free, Waterford, Pa., writes: "About ten years since I obtained your Catarrh Remedy, used it, was cured, and have had no return of the disease."

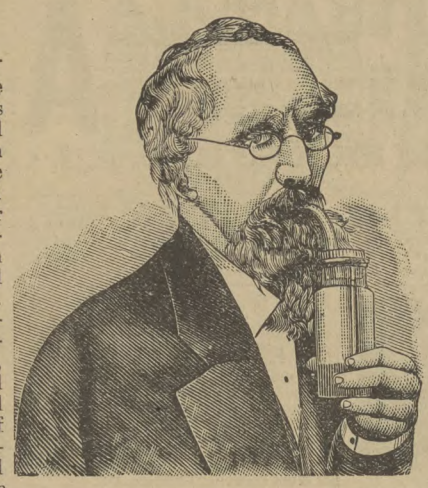
"Mr. Wm. Dewey, of El Dorado, Iowa, writes: "I am one of your old patients, having used the medicines some seven years since, and was permanently cured."

Mr. F. W. Vesey, Waco, Texas, writes; "Your Catarrh Specific cured me about six years ago."

Bronchitis.

This disease is so closely connected with CATARRH that it may be truly described as a branch of that disease, only modified and changed by the nature and organization of the parts affected; CATARRH being confined to the interior of the Nose while BRONCHITIS affects the small pipes entering the lungs, known as the Bronchial Tubes. Where the disease obtains its worst character, tumors grow up like mushrooms, creating inflammatory adhesions and discharge of offensive matter from the throat, extending through the Eustachian Tube to the ear, which becomes affected. The absorption of the tuberculous matter is very dangerous, and frequently results in PULMONARY CONSUMPTION and death.

My Experience.



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Our **MAGNETIC INSOLES** (i. e.), **Foot Batteries,** will draw the blood from the head, cause perfect circulation and a sensation of **life,** warmth and comfort you never experienced before. These **MAGNETIC FOOT BATTERIES** are the greatest scientific invention of this century! You can ward off all disease and enjoy the luxury of warm feet and limbs all winter, without contact with fire. **MAGNETISM** is "bottled sunshine" and radiates the same genial warmth upon our bodies that the sun does upon our earth. To wear these **MAGNETIC FOOT BATTERIES** in your shoes is to have nature's **vitalizing** fires in contact with your blood, which is the life of our bodies. Every pair gives satisfaction. May be worn night or day with equal comfort and satisfaction. $1.00 a pair, any size; or three pairs for $2.00. Postage paid delivery to you insured by us.

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6 Central Music Hall, Chicago, Ill.

Signal Notes.

THE unrest of the weary world is its unvoiced cry after God.—*T. T. Munger.*

AFTER a religious revival in Honolulu, one thousand persons joined a temperance society.

ON Hospital Sunday, New York, Dr. Hall's church gave $9,046.88.

TWO checks for $3,168,432 recently passed through the New York clearing house for beer.

PRINCIPAL CAIRN'S New Year Temperance Tract reached a sale of 160,000.

STATISTICS tell us that during the last twenty-five years, the sale of beer in the United States has increased from two million barrels to twenty-four million.

THE memorial to Dean Rachel Bodley is to be a fund in aid of the Pundita Ramabai's school. Money can be sent to Mrs. Emma H. Palmer, 782 Sixth Avenue, New York City.

FIFTY thousand women are reported as having voted at the school election recently held in Kansas. Many women were elected on the school boards.

PROTESTANT missionaries began Christian work in Corea in 1885. The first native convert was baptized by the Rev. Horace Underwood, July 1886. In 1887, a Christian Church of the Presbyterian polity was organized. This had, in October, 1889, nearly one hundred members.

ANOTHER hard cider case was settled before an Iowa court recently, by which it was decided that a barrel of cider was lawfully seized as an intoxicating beverage.

CARDINAL MANNING at eighty-two years of age, at a recent meeting in London of the depositors of the Southeastern and Metropolitan Railway Savings Bank, made an impressive plea for temperance on the part of railway men.

IN Western Turkestan, where there are no schools, the Russian government has fitted up some railway carriages, to which teachers have been appointed. These carriages make brief sojourns at various stations. The children are gathered and given lessons in reading, writing and grammar, after which, school-house and teacher are conveyed to the next station.

A NEW YORK medical journal is responsible for the following, in regard to injury from the use of tobacco:

"It is only necessary to have some record of what the general health was, previous to the taking up of the habit, and to have observations cover a long enough time. The history of tobacco in the island of New Zealand furnishes quite a suggestive illustration for our purpose, and one on a large scale. When Europeans first visited New Zealand they found in the native Maoris the most finely developed and powerful men of any of the tribes inhabiting the island of the Pacific. Since the introduction of tobacco, for which the Maoris developed a passionate liking, they have from this cause alone, it is said, become decimated in numbers, and at the same time, reduced in stature and in physical well being so as to be an altogether inferior type of men."

MR. DONALD MATHESON, an English resident of India, who is engaged in trade with China, and is also chairman of the English "Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade," has called attention to the striking difference between China and Japan in their progress, commercially and from a Christian point of view. Commercially, China receives of British export trade, exclusive of opium, only about eight millions sterling per annum; whereas, in proportion to her population, she should be taking nearer eighty millions sterling. On the other hand, Japan receives, in proportion to her population, five times more of British exports than China, namely, two millions and a half sterling, although commercial relations between the British and the Japanese have been of much shorter duration. From a Christian point of view, China has, on the largest computation, fifty thousand converts to Christianity, whereas Japan, in a much shorter term of years, has already nearly half that number, or eight times more than China in proportion to her number. Mr. Matheson thus explains: "There is good ground for believing that it is mainly due to our opium trade with China, by which we have aroused her hatred and distrust of us, while spreading desolation and ruin throughout her empire; whereas Japan has, from the first, *resolutely refused to admit the drug;* and it is stated, on good authority, that a Japanese ambassador recognized this view of the case."

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the best and most economical flour made, the only cure for Dyspepsia. Recommended by Physicians. Kenosha Mills Co., 135 Lake St., Chicago

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A complete garment worn under the corset or flannels, protecting the clothing from perspiration. Cheaper than dress shields, one pair doing the work of six.
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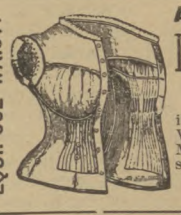

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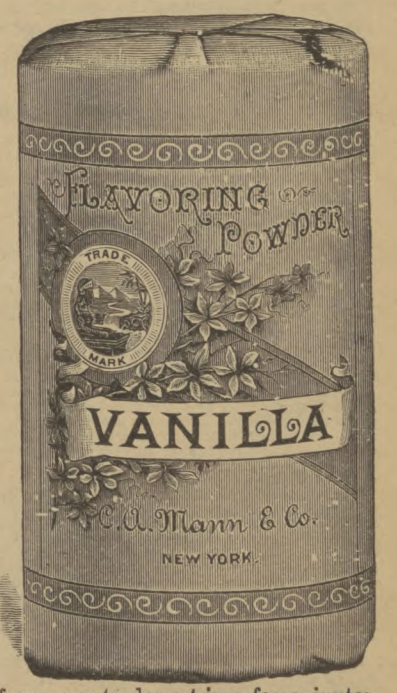

"You can wear what you please now." This was a fragmentary remark that reached us from a passer-by on the street the other day. It was a little thing, but it told much. The bent of individual taste is illustrated now at every turn. Once fashion ruled with a strong and not over-gentle hand. She put her followers into uniforms, sometimes into straight-jackets, but that's past. Nothing is at present more opposed to the general taste than the beaten track. Flowers don't grow there, nor does success lodge on such highways. Work must have originality and a little extra finish nowadays to bring quick returns. If one would climb high, he must put in a few more hours of study and effort, or success will not be assured. Tact and experience are more necessary now than ever. Next to originality, and perhaps a better quality, comes the power of adapting and changing so as to give to all things an invigorating charm and freshness. In no case is this more apparent than in the housekeeper's line. Once she had not only to prepare the dinner, but many other things claimed her attention as well. Art and fancy had little place there. Time for this was lacking. Think of the weary steps that had to be taken before the dinner was even ready to be cooked. To get a clear idea of what a housekeeper's duties used to be, one needs only to review the many improvements and inventions for saving time and labor. In these days of canning and preserving, it is made possible to prepare a good meal from soup to dessert in a few minutes, if the occasion requires. There is also time for all the graceful touches which add to the pleasure of living Housekeepers don't grate the Vanilla Beans any more for flavoring. This service of disintegration is now performed by steel cylinders running at a very high rate of speed. In short, Flavoring Powders are now used. They are found to give much better satisfaction, are more concentrated, produce a better flavor, and are no more expensive than the liquid Extracts. If you have used the Flavoring Powders and like them, you will do us a favor by calling for them at your grocery store. If your dealer does not keep them in stock, and will not order them, send us 50 cents and we will forward you a bottle each of the one-ounce Lemon and Vanilla to try. We also make Powdered Perfumes, and will send you a satin packet of any of the leading odors on receipt of 30 cents.

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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WORLD'S AND NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

"THOU HAST GIVEN A BANNER TO THEM THAT FEAR THEE; THAT IT MAY BE DISPLAYED BECAUSE OF THE TRUTH."

Vol. XVI.—No. 7.] CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, February 13, 1890. [Price $1.50 per Year.

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SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Arrangements are being made to found a National University in Washington, D. C., by the Methodist Church.

The late conference of Presbyterians in New York voted by large majority in favor of revising the Westminster Confession of Faith.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis is endeavoring to secure copies of her late husband's letters on public topics, for use in a biogr phy which she has undertaken.

Rev. T. De Witt Talmage preached in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on the 9th inst., for the first time since his three months' visit to the Holy Land.

Commemorative exercises for Abraham Lincoln's birthday were observed in Chicago, under the direction of Lincoln Council of the National Union, February 12.

A change in the course of the Los Angeles river, at Los Angeles, Cal., caused by the recent disastrous floods, h s resulted in a loss of $750,000 to the orange groves of that locality.

Intense popular indignation is being manifested against the proposed State Lottery Bill in North Dakota. Large numbers of ministers preached against it on Sunday, and the respectable press of the country is a unit in denouncing the inf mous scheme.

The last steamer from China brings the accoûnt of two swift-moving clouds meeting with a sound like that of heavy artillery, over the Yang-tse-Kiang river, near Nanking. The resulting waterspout upset many boats, and a hundred lives were lost, besides fifty who were rescued.

LET us remind our brothers, the workingmen, how often they have said that they must combine to control legislation, but they are themselves supporters of the saloon, and that controls legislation in no other interest but its own.

THE anti-slavery conference still holds its sessions with closed doors. Reports of the proceedings finding their way into the papers through the Foreign office, are meager and unreliable. The king of the Belgians keeps in touch with the members of the conference by a series of small dinners and social entertainments, given at the palace in their honor.

AFTER much filibustering on the part of the opposing minority, the Prohibition Bill with the emergency clause, making it operative April 1, has passed the legislature of South Dakota, receiving a two-thirds vote. Two of its provisions were stricken out: one requiring physicians to state the nature of the disease requiring liquor, in making out their prescriptions; the other refusing offic rs the right to search private dwellings for liquor kept for private use. It still stands, however, as the most vigorous prohibitory law yet enacted.

DR. AMELIA B. EDWARDS is much surprised to learn that the suffrage privileges of women are more limited in America than in England. She thinks it the more amazing considering the influential social position of American women. It seems to us, on the other hand, that a land whose ruling sovereign is a woman would naturally concede fuller rights to women subjects. Indeed we should expect them to have the fullest opportunities to vote upon all questions, ins'ead of only upon local issues. The American government has always been of men, by men, for men, and very logically it is a free country—for men!

THE result of Prang's National Flower Campaign, shows that seventy per cent of all the votes were for the golden-rod; sixteen for the may-flower, and fourteen scattering for the daisy, mountain laurel, dandelion, sunflower, and others. THE UNION SIGNAL thinks it would have been impossible to find a more thoroughly American flower, or one having a nobler symbolism of purity than the water lily, the emblem of the World's W. C. T. U.

W. H. MABIE, of the *Christian at Work*, expresses a general want when he says: "We need dirtier churches, shabbier churches, made so by the attendance of the masses"—the kind which are not too sacred to admit the unwashed multitude to a series of gospel temperance meetings, for instance. The itinerant ministry of the W. C. T. U. find many of the literally too-sacred-for-any-use sort of edifices, miscalled "The house of God."

THE women of Lathrop, Mo., have engaged in a temperance crusade with practical features and speedy results. The cause of their uprising was two saloons which for several months have been in operation, defying the local option law. Last Friday, after holding an indignation meeting, one hundred women took up the line of march upon Thomas Ward's saloon. Finding the doors barred, they broke them open, and proceeded to empty the barrels of beer and whisky, and the cases of wine and brandy into the street. Crowds of men cheered the women on. They did equally thorough housecleaning at the other "place," and then raided the warehouse which had served as a depot of supplies for the rum-sellers. The liquid goods stored there were immediately disposed of at wholesale. In order to make the destruction absolute, they set fire to the inflammable stream, and the consumption of liquor, valued in bulk at over $1,000, was speedily effected.

A RAY of light from the morning dawning in the East is refracted to us through Bishop Foster. He was making the rounds of a heathen temple in company with a priest. Passing from shrine to shrine he asked, "And this is your god?" The priest answered: "Yes, this is our god." At last the bishop cried, "O Christ, how long will this be so?" The priest made answer, "Not very long." "How do you know?" "Our sacred books say so." The messenger of Christ now thoroughly interested, asked, "What will come next when your religion passes away?" And the interpreter of blessed prophecy answered gently: "Then we shall have your Jesus everywhere." These words of the wise man of the East hold a gracious message of cheer. Men's creeds and confessions waxing old as a garment, may be laid by; religious systems may crumble and fall into decay. Litany and ritual may be put away with the picture books of childhood, but at last we shall have Jesus everywhere, and in the light of glorious fulfillment it may be shown that the Scriptures of all races have testified of Him.

NO BETTER work will be done by the fifty-first Congress than the formation and adoption of a code of House rules calculated to do away with the filibustering which has so often disgraced our legislative assemblies in the past. We should be sorry to see the minority deprived of any just privilege, but when the minority resolves itself into a block, and places itself under the wheel of legislation, there should be power vested somewhere, either to remove the obstruction, or to lift the wheel over it, and go on. Otherwise, the great, central principle of American government, that of majority rule, is subverted, and minorities rule instead, while the time and money of the people are wasted. It is neither a partisan nor sectional matter; in this country where political victory vacillates, majorities are never large, and minorities are always of respectable size. We would have welcomed such action just as heartily had it been taken by the forty-ninth Congress, when the pinching was on the other party's foot. We trust the rules enacted by the House for its own conduct may prove to be wise, and that they may be justly enforced.

THE general superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad has issued a circular to the employes of that road, which contains some iron-clad rules against intemperance. It begins with the sweeping restriction, "Men known to be in the habit of becoming intoxicated shall not be taken into the employ of the company." Next, it warns men who frequent drinking places to stop at once, if they wish to remain in the service of the company. If known to have been drunk either on or off duty, they will be discharged. Superintendents and master mechanics are given some discretionary power in cases of first offense, but if the same man is drunk a second time he cannot be retained. If discharged for drunkenness, he can only be employed again by special interference of the general manager. We have talked with some of the train men, and find this circular has a very wholesome effect upon "the appetite." It is one of those bracing enactments which the state ought to put upon weak citizens. Let the liquor seller be outlawed, then declare drunkenness, what it is and always has been, a crime against God and man, with suitable penalty provided, and there would soon be vacant wards in the now overflowing insane asylums to accommodate all who, because of "dipsomania," inherited or acquired, should prove unable to comply with the law. When society, like the railroad corporation, becomes convinced that intemperance yields it nothing but evil, it will find speedy means of relief. We shall be glad to hear of similar regulations by other companies. Many of our women are travelers, and whenever choice is possible, will be sure to "make their points" via prohibition roads.

WITHIN a year two great milestones have been passed in the march of American civilization. The first was the centennial anniversary of the inauguration of our first President; the second, which occurred last week, rounds the hundred years since the organization of the Supreme Court of the United States. Ex-President Cleveland made the opening address in the Metropolitan Opera House, which was packed to the dome. Several brief addresses followed, and lengthier ones by Chief Justice Fuller and Judge Field closed the literary exercises preceding the banquet. It was a great day for the young Republic when she set up her own tribunal and organized the august body of which John Jay was the head. The air is full of reminiscences of those early judges, who were literally "clad in robes" scarlet lined. The best stories, perhaps, are told of Chief Justice Jay, whose wit out-sparkled the glittering buckles of his judicial shoes. He began his study of law in the office of Benjamin Kissam. Lindlay Murray was a fellow pupil. Years after he defended a case, having Benjamin Kissam as opposing counsel. The cleverness of his argument fairly dazed his old preceptor, who cried: "Have I brought up a bird to pick out my own eyes?" "Not to pick out your eyes, but to open them," was the swift answer. It was he who in reply to the proposition of Spain to aid us in the fight with Britain, if we would surrender to her the right of way on the Mississippi river cried, "A neighbor might as well ask me to sell my street door; we are poor, but we shall be rich; I would rather agree to pay a great price for the right they now have on the Mississippi than to sell a drop of its waters!" It was John Rutledge, whom Patrick Henry pronounced the greatest orator in America, who created the Supreme Court by drafting the clause in the Constitution which provided for its establishment. There were giants upon the earth in those days. There was Oliver Ellsworth, so trusted for his opinions that Aaron Burr said: "If Ellsworth should bring in a resolution in which God was spelt with two d's the Senate would take three weeks considering whether they could rightly expunge the letter." Then there was John Marshall, Chief Justice for thirty-four years, and for all time in school-boy history the man who while marketing one morning heard a dapper youth swearing roundly because he could find no one to carry home a turkey he had bought. The judge immediately offered to deliver it, refusing any pay, as it was on his way home. Salmon P. Chase, appointed by President Lincoln, is known as the handsomest of the Chief Justices. His height was six feet two inches, and the head crowning that noble structure was like a great dome. Judge Blatchford, now seventy years of age, is the oldest member of the present *regimé*, and has spent more than half his life on the Supreme bench. The court has grown from six to nine members, and the salary has increased from $3,500 to $10,000.

Contributed.

THE DAY DAWNS.

BY REV. S. N. MC ADOO.

Long had been the night and dreary,
Stars of hope but dimly shone,
Eyes with vigils sad were weary
Waiting for the coming dawn.
But the gloom has now been broken,
For the word of light is spoken,
And the morning star gives token
Of the sun.

In the night were husbands drunken,
Brawling, staggering in the street;
Wives with pallid cheeks and sunken,
Waiting, feared their coming feet;
But the morning cheers their sadness,
For the cup of death and madness
Yields to one of social gladness,
Clear and sweet.

In the night were mothers sighing
With an aching heart and head,
In the night were children crying,
Helpless, cold, and wanting bread;
But their cries have reached to Heaven,
And their fetters shall be riven;
Tears shall cease and songs be given
Them instead.

In the night were those who feasted
At the cost of woes untold,
Lived upon the lives they blasted—
Parasites of basest mould.
But a fairer day is breaking,
God the walls of sin is shaking,
Wrong is losing, Right is taking
Firmer hold.

In the night were mortals calling,
Who had lost their pathway there,
Shrieks were heard from spirits falling
To the depths of dark despair;
But to them came aid availing
From the few that heard their wailing,
And who offered strong, prevailing,
Fervent prayer.

In the night was heard the death-bell,
With a tongue that seemed in pain,
Tolling out the doleful death-knell
Of the souls that Rum had slain.
But the joy-bells now are ringing,
And the hosts above are singing,
For the hand of God is bringing
In His reign

A DREAM.

BY ANNA C. WRIGHT.

Somewhere we three, my husband, my brother and myself, moved in a field that yet was narrow and close as some carefully constructed dwelling. I knew or felt that any evil within that field was as a foe within a camp, a thing that must slay or be slain. Present escape would not insure future safety.

Moving in that field that yet was a barred house, I came upon a large snake lying between two low and sheltering shocks of fragrant hay. After the first recoil, I put out my foot to crush its head, then again recoiled as I remembered how frail and light were my sandals, and thought of the snake's size, and probably venomous character. My husband now stepped forward and lifted his foot to kill the reptile in his usual manner, with his heavy boot heel. It thrust its head forward, close to the ground now, jaws dilating and forked tongue thrust forward with low hisses.

But on the other side of the shocks appeared my fair young brother, holding up a warning hand as he knelt and leaned forward with a confident smile. We realized his intention with horror, for he bent forward and grasped the reptile just back of the neck with his left hand. Ere his hand reached it, with a terrible shock there flashed across my mind the conviction, "It is a cobra." But now my brother stood erect holding his writhing trophy, as one proud of a victory gained.

Soon the snake ceased to struggle, yet continuously thrust forward its forked tongue.

"He will kill it," I thought. "But how?"

So long as the youth held the snake, it was harmless, but if he cast it from him, its freedom and venom would be fatal to himself and others. If he continued to hold it, he was as truly a prisoner as was the deadly serpent.

"He will dash its body against a tree," I thought. "But no, one touch of the fangs, so near his hand, would be fatal, and he dare not provoke it. It is a cobra."

But my brother, with his disengaged hand, began to stroke the sleek head of the serpent. Horror held me motionless.

I had not feared the free serpent much. We three were more than a match for it as it lay coiled in its shady nook; besides, its venomous character was not fully realized until my brother held it aloft in the light. Then who could think that one of us would dream of grasping the thing as my daring brother had done!

He had heard of snake-charmers. What others did, why could not he? I felt that my husband knew the character of the serpent, but he stood smiling, amused, perhaps, and not too watchful. He overestimated my brother's power. That high spirit aroused his admiration. I alone saw danger to my brother.

"It is a cobra," I said in a low tone, afraid of angering the serpent by loud words; afraid I might too suddenly attract my brother's attention. I wanted to scream, to cry out in an agony of grief and fear. Yet I dared not. That dear brother's safety depended on my silence. To throw him for one instant off his guard was to give the serpent its watched-for opportunity. Its bite would be fatal.

Now the muscles of the reptile relax; the head ceases to writhe. It is strangely quiet. My brother is pleased, proud, and confident. Its glittering eyes grow steady, dreamy, even, but the forked tongue yet moves swiftly.

"He will conquer it," I reasoned. But like lightning memory asserts, "It is a cobra."

The youth is making passes with his disengaged hand, before the serpent's open mouth.

"It is learning to love him, he is so gentle," I muse. But reason thunders to my quaking heart, "It is a cobra."

Oh, be careful, my brother, my dear young brother! Your fingers almost close upon those poisoned fangs. Are you mad? I think, but *dare* not speak. To speak is to arouse the serpent to more dangerous action. The hand which holds the serpent grows less firm. The right hand still moves before its eyes. He thinks they are friends. He thinks he has charmed, is conquering, the creature. How sweet and kind and pitying his glance! He would not now kill it if he could. It is a dainty pet, graceful as a kitten, and my brother is fond of all poor, helpless things.

But eternally to me the words are sounded, "It is a cobra." I *must* speak. The fingers of that right hand are so near the fearful fangs. "My brother, oh my brother!"

Too late. It is done. The fatal fangs have touched the hand that would caress, that meant but gentleness to the poison thing. It is a cobra.

In my dream I awake to say, "It was but a dream," then sweetly sleep till morning dawns. Now I really awake. I remember, I cry, "It *is* a cobra." Alas, my brother loves the serpent. I know, I feel, that still for him the horrible dream is a reality, that still he seeks to charm a cobra.

The deadly creature is slumbering in cups of amber cider, in foaming ale, in sparkling wine, in golden gleam of brandy. *It is a cobra.*

BUSINESS CAPACITY OF WOMEN.

BY D. P. LIVERMORE.

In the December number of the *North American Review* we find an article by Marion Harland, entitled, "The Incapacity of Business Women," and to sustain her position she cites several inconsequential cases of "sales-girls" and "type-writers," which, if true, prove nothing, as they are not representative cases of business women, and she says not a word about the thousands of women all over our country who are successfully engaged in various business pursuits.

Would it be quite fair, if Marion Harland were writing about the incapacity of business *men*, to draw her illustrations from male "table-waiters," "elevator-boys," "hack-drivers," "porters," "baggage-smashers," and the like? And yet she does this very thing in writing against the capacity of women for business, and draws her illustrations from "sales-ladies," "girl-stenographers," "type-writers" and "nurses,"—none of whom represent business women, hence prove nothing about woman's "incapacity for business"! Her article can do no possible good to any one, and can only carry discouragement to hard-working women who may feel that they have some capacity for business.

Believing this writer to be entirely mistaken in her estimation of women, I desire to say a word of encouragement to those who feel that they have ability to cope with men in the diversified industrial pursuits of life. Very likely women have not always been successful in business, but when ninety or ninety-five per cent of *men* fail in business, as all know, it certainly is not in good taste for a woman to write about the incapacity of her sex for business, and not say a word concerning the miserable failure of thousands of men in business!

Women, as far as they have engaged in business, can show quite as good a record as men. Women, to-day, are engaged in numerous business pursuits—in manufactures of various wares, are owners of stores and millinery establishments, are occasionally bank cashiers and directors in banking institutions; and one, at least, the owner and successful manager of a horse railroad. Surely such women have "capacity for business!" There are women who are physicians and surgeons, and managers of hospitals, who are lawyers, ministers, missionaries, artists, painters, sculptors, astronomers, designers, chemists, architects, presidents of colleges, professors in universities and medical colleges, school committees, teachers of classics, superintendents of county schools—fourteen in Iowa—prison commissioners, superintendents of state reformatories for women, principals of Normal schools, Egyptologists and lecturers, and in a few instances in Kansas, mayors of cities. This certainly shows woman's "capacity" for business.

There are women all over our country who are successful authors, proprietors and editors of magazines, and in many of our large cities women manage club-houses and industrial and educational unions, and there are many instances where they have managed their affairs with such success that they own the buildings in which they meet, and control a large amount of property.

In Chicago the women connected with the National W. C. T. U. manage most successfully a large publishing establishment, and these women have raised half a million of dollars to erect a building for their own use! "About ten years ago this enterprise began with one employe, an editor, and desk room for which no rent was paid. Now it has one hundred and twenty employes, including several editors, and requires such an amount of room that it is paying a rental of $9,000 per year." THE UNION SIGNAL, which is only one of its publications, has a circulation of 80,000. Does not this show some business capacity among women? Can it be that Marion Harland does not know what women are doing, or is she prejudiced against her sex, or does she still prefer to write fiction!

In the Boston *Journal* of January 18, we find a sketch of Mrs. John A. Logan, who has made her *Home Magazine* a success, and who presides over its editorial columns. This paper informs us that "She is a thorough business woman, with an appreciation of the practical side of literature, and this aids her wonderfully in her editorial duties." And yet Marion Harland writes about the incapacity of women for business!

Women who have had a chance have shown quite as much business ability as men, and in some instances they have been more successful than men, like Mrs. Frank Leslie, who at the death of her husband took in charge his illustrated paper, under great discouragements, and by her energy and superior business ability she was eminently successful in her enterprise, paid the debts of the establishment, and by her indomitable perseverance, energy, and fair dealing, became in a few years a wealthy woman. It is absurd to write about woman's incapacity for business, in view of the thousands of instances of her success in the world. She may fail, as men often fail in business; distinguished generals have sometimes failed on the battle-field, and have been relieved of their commands! The average woman is every way equal to the average man, is quite as intelligent, and more religious, as all churches show; is better educated and has higher moral instincts and aspirations. Chief Justice Marshall, nearly a hundred years ago, said that women were the intellectual equals of men. A writer in the *Forum* of September, 1887, p. 38, says: "As a rule, the average woman is superior to the average man—more estimable, more lovable; nay, often more *capable* and reliable."

With all the facts of history before us of woman's ability and success, it is surprising that Marion Harland should attempt to show that women lack *capacity* for business. What does she think of Deborah who was a "judge" in Israel for forty years, and as Dr. Adam Clarke says, "was supreme, both in civil and religious affairs." She was not only a capable judge, but she was a successful soldier. General Barak declined to go with his military forces and fight the enemy unless Deborah would go with him and direct his efforts, which she did, and won a great victory! Did not Deborah show as much capacity for business as Barak, the general commanding? See Judges, chapters 4 and 5.

Where women have a chance they often show great capacity for business. Thousands of women who have inherited property from their husbands and fathers, have developed remarkable business capacity when large responsibilities have been unexpectedly thrown upon them; so that, through sagacious management their property has increased in value, and their successful business qualities and reputation have been acknowledged by merchants and bankers on all hands. And yet Marion Harland would have us believe that women have no "capacity" for business.

SCHOOL SAVINGS-BANKS.

BY MRS. S. L. OBERHOLTZER.

It is incumbent on the factors of a nation to look to its future. The nation is made up of individuals. The individuals of the future are the children. The school savings-bank system, which has been in limited use in some sections for three or four years, offers many practical advantages to the rising generation, and has but to be known to meet the general favor of educators. It gives the children the key to the problem of daily existence, the nucleus of a fortune, in teaching them economy and business methods.

The first record we have of school savings-banks is their introduction into a communal school in France in 1834. After a lapse of thirty-two years, Monsieur Francis adopted them in the public school at Gard, France. Later, they went into use throughout France, Belgium, Germany and England. Philanthropists endeavored to interest the general public of the United States in the matter in 1877. Captain R. H. Pratt, in the foundation of the Indian Industrial Training School at Carlisle, Pa., in 1879, established a system of paying students a small sum of money for their work, and gave them bank books in order to teach them the practical use of dollars and cents. Mr. Merrill, who was one of the first American advocates of the system, introduced it into the public schools of Beloit, Wis., in 1882.

In 1885, a new impetus was given to the cause by a French educator, Professor J. H. Thiry. Being familiar with the advantages of the system in Europe, Professor Thiry, after settling in New York, made a careful study of the different school savings-banks systems used in the Old World. Combining their best features, he has so simplified the method that its administration occupies but fifteen minutes per week. The system, as perfected and adapted by him, has been adopted by several schools, mostly in New York and Long Island. He collects, systematizes, and gives to the public semi-annually most encouraging reports. The children of the United States in the sixty schools now using the savings banks system, have on deposit $58,000,and have withdrawn at intervals, for expenditure or re-investment, about $15,000.

My acquaintance with the system dates from December, 1889, when Dr. E. W. Bemis introduced the subject to our American Economic Association in Philadelphia session. We were good friends at once, this school savings-banks system and I, for I saw in it great promise of purification for the appetites and habits of our children, a reformatory as well as an economic measure.

We are using it now in all the departments of the public schools of Norristown and Pottstown, and some of the country districts, to the full satisfaction of all educational authorities, and are thus far the only county in the state accepting the advance system. There are others considering the matter. Prof. G. M. Philips, a popular educator, acquainted himself with the system last autumn, and has presented the subject ably at teachers' institutes, arousing much interest in Pennsylvania.

Each child who becomes a depositor is an independent property owner. He has an incentive to industry and economy. He learns the law of accumulation as regards money; how pennies and interest count; how, when provident, he has means wherewith to be generous. The lesson is helpful to the children of the rich, and invaluable to the children of the poor. It tends to the thrift and morality of all classes, increasing their personal responsibility and lessening their temptation to form and cultivate bad habits.

The practical working of the school savings-banks, according to Mr. Thiry's plan, gives little trouble to the teacher, very little compared with the probable result. Every Monday morning only and before the morning session, or at other time preferred, the teacher of each class in calling the roll receives the savings of each pupil, one cent and upwards. The child answers if he has anything to deposit, "Yes, one cent," or whatever the sum may be, immediately rising to deliver his money and weekly card. (The cards are printed in convenient form with date for each Monday in the school year.) The amount by a single figure is credited on the roll book and on the card. The card is held by the pupil as a memorandum of deposit. The money collected by each teacher is placed in a sealed envelope and given to the principal, who, crediting each teacher with the deposit of her class, sends the amount to the bank. The money is credited as a "General School Fund," at first in the name of the principal.

When a pupil has deposited one dollar he is entitled to a bank book (such as banks furnish adults), but deposits draw interest only when they reach three dollars and over. As long as the depositor attends school, his bank book is kept by the principal, but in vacation, or when he leaves school, the book is surrendered to him, and he can at any time, by the parents' consent and principal's signature, withdraw the deposit. The teacher or principal cannot personally at any time withdraw the funds.

The pupil is encouraged by his instructors to make a good showing in the bank, and not disturb interest accumulating capital without real need. The bank books are given the depositors once a month to take home a few days. They interest the family, and parents, who may have been improvident in little things, sometimes learn lessons of frugality from their children.

Train the nation in thrift and economy, and we get rid of half the lamentable evils the W. C. T. U. labors to suppress.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

BY BENJ. F. TAYLOR.

Have you thanked God to-day for your noble heritage, the English language—the common carrier for Art, Science, Liberty and Religion under the whole heaven?

Have you thanked God to-day for the tongue that you talk,
That can take you aloft where the Seraphim walk?
That can let you far down through the azure profound
As a lark out of heaven to her nest on the ground,
Till you hear with your own heart your mother's old song?
Thank God that to us sterling English is given,
With a freight of such jewels as "hope," "home" and "heaven,"
That are born to a man like the beat of his heart,
And become of his being a parcel and part,
And spring to his lips like a bird to its wing
And make of a word a most palpable thing!
The sinewy speech that can hold fast a truth
And sandal the thought with a wonderful youth;
The sturdy old Saxon that smites like a sledge
And warbles at will like a thrush in the hedge.

INTERNATIONAL TEMPERANCE STUDIES.

BY FELIX L. OSWALD, M. D.
Author of "Physical Education," "The Poison Problem," etc.

II. France.

Social degeneration and the progress of intemperance always go hand in hand. The warriors of republican Rome, with all their rustic prejudices, were frugal and temperate; in the era of Augustus the total abstinence philosophy of the Pythagoreans found numerous adherents among the educated classes, and the orgies of alcoholism began only with the period of hopeless national decadence.

In France, too, the golden age of classic literature and military supremacy was by no means an age of personal vice, whatever we may think of the political sins of Fleury and Richelieu. The French aristocrats of the seventeenth century were in refinement and intelligence as superior to their Eastern neighbors as a Roman patrician of the Mæcenas type was superior to the drunken swashbuckler chief of Thracia and Pannonia. Rabelais, Montaigne, and Corneille make the alcohol-worship of Eastern Europe a constant topic of satire, and would have closed their doors in the face of an habitual drunkard, though the belief in the tonic virtues of wine was as universal as could have been expected in an age of gross medical superstitions. As a specimen of those superstitions, it may suffice to say that dormouse fat and pulverized mummies were sold as specifics of enormous remedial efficacy. As a moral stimulus, too, wine was a favorite prescription, and Marshal Turenne thought it a good expedient to fuddle his soldiers on the eve of a risky battle.

The almost continuous wars of the next generation affected the upper classes to some degree with such ethics of the army suttler. The Duke of Vendome hardly thought it worth while to sit down to supper if he could not protract his symposium into the small hours of the night, and often surfeited himself in a way making it less difficult to credit the biographers of Vitellius. More than once the sudden arrival of a scout with a report calling for immediate action, obliged the old toper to make a rush for a horse-pump and order his groom to ply the handle till the alcoholic fumes of his brain had been counteracted by a stream of cold water splashing about his head and neck for minutes together. If he could count on a few hours sleep, he boasted his confidence of being able to overcome the effects of his all-night orgies before the noon of the next day.

Champions of that sort were, however, exceptional phenomena, and the alcohol-marasmus of the masses dates only from the middle of the present century, when exorbitant taxes and an unprecedented fierceness of industrial competition tempted millions to resort to the aid of artificial stimulants. In the larger cities that alcohol worship has attained appalling proportions. The total quantum of intoxicating beverages consumed per thousand of population is perhaps larger in southern Germany than in any district of France; but for two reasons the results of the vice are more baneful in the latter country; the French have eschewed beer and wine for more concentrated poisons, and nowhere else has the alcohol habit infected a larger number of minors and women. Boys of ten carry pocket-flasks and tease their still younger playmates into sharing their drams. My impression of the park-like region of villas and forest-hills east of Havre, was spoiled by the sight of a gang of young rowdies—all in their early teens, leading a howling drunk youngster of nine, and objurgating—not his besotted habits, but his inability to "stand such a trifle."

Paris abounds with such gamins, and, sad to say, also with female topers. Dozens of dram-shops have their best customers among the sex of Eve, and those girl-worshipers of Bacchus are by no means confined to the abandoned classes. Poor sewing girls who have clubbed their means to rent a garret, and heroically resist all other temptations of the great capital, will deputy one of their number to buy a bottle of "cordials," "something to sustain their strength, impaired by overwork and insufficient food," as they will inform their novice companion, who begins by taking alcohol as a medicine, and soon comes to consider it an indispensable daily beverage.

There are beer-shops in France, but the hatred of German habits has limited their popularity, and the consumption of wine is almost equalled by the large and rapidly increasing demand for the deadlier alcoholics: beet-root brandy and *absinthe* (alcohol flavored with an extract of wormwood).

"The drinking of absinthe," says a correspondent of the London *Telegraph*, "threatens to take rank with the chief curses of France. Although she holds the first place among the wine-growing countries, it is not wine, but absinthe that, next to coffee, is becoming the favorite drink in her numberless cafés. To unaccustomed palates the taste of the liquid is absolutely revolting—at once bitter, acrid, and nauseous, like some foul decoction of the sick room. But with constant use, the bitterness and the sickly odor become ambrosial elements. . . . France, indeed, has more reason to dread absinthe than she has to fear Prince Bismarck, and if the German statesman had annexed the vile liquid, the dictates of patriotism would have justified Trochu and Gambetta in thanking him for the service. Since so happy a stroke of robbery lies beyond the power of the chancellor, we must hope that some French Father Mathew will rise up to preach a crusade against the insidious destroyer. A victory over 'the devil in liquid form,' would be as glorious to France as the defeat of Prince Frederick Charles."

If that demon could be exorcised by high license, the experiment, surely, would have succeeded in Paris. The metropolitan dram-shops pay enormous taxes, or rather a combination of taxes, under all possible names: one for selling refreshments consumed at the counter; one for the liquor itself; one for their reading-rooms and billiard tables; one for the privilege of attracting his guests by musical entertainments, etc. Still their number increases from year to year, and their poison recruits its votaries from an ever enlarging proportion of the population.

"Don't you think that the drink-curse could be mitigated by closing the rum-shops to minors?" I asked a medical friend who had lived eight years in the capital of the French Republic.

"Mitigated, but hardly abolished," said he. "The roots of the evil are too far spread. One chief cause is the general prevalence of discontent and the desire to drown misery in some sort of narcotic. Another is the increasing difficulty of the desperate struggle for existence. For thousands, hard work from morning till night barely suffices to secure the mere necessities of life, and there is not much time to spare for 'better recreation,' of which there is certainly a considerable abundance. For half a franc or less a poor devil can witness an entertaining dramatic performance, or enjoy Bellini's Puritani with a free *libretto* thrown into the bargain. But there is no leisure for such pastimes. Something more prompt and drastic is wanted, and the demand is fatally supplied by the witchery of alcoholic liquors. Much would be gained if we could reduce the number of working hours and get a laborer a chance to have a few minutes to himself between factory and bed-time.

"As it is now, he comes home totally fagged out, and while supper is being prepared (by a wife who likewise has passed the day at the factory), he has just time to glance over his copy of the *Petit Journal*, mutter his anathemas at new exposures of government frauds, and then wash down his rage with a bottle of absinthe which his boy, in the meantime, has fetched from the café. The baby brother of that boy is already dozing under the influence of a 'soothing' opiate, and before dark will be treated to a second dose of the same narcotic, to keep him quiet for the night. His mother is too much in need of rest to stand nursery vigils, and besides has sorrows of her own to assuage, by methods near at hand if the paterfamilias should not have drained the absinthe bottle to the dregs. As for the elder boy, his cravings have already been satisfied by the liberality of the dram-vender, who knows that his rivals are offering bribes, and dislikes the risk of losing a customer."

Alcohol epidemics of that sort are, however, offset by

the abstemiousness of the country population, especially in the primitive highland districts of the south and southwest. In the Cevennes and Alpine border districts there are thousands of families who never use a stronger stimulant than an occasional (by no means daily) glass of sour cider, and cannot even afford to make coffee a regular beverage. It is true that the southern cities have become veritable hot beds of the stimulant vice, but the conservatism of the rustics is proverbial, and their primitive habits may yet furnish a rallying point for the propaganda of sanitary reform.

(To be Continued.)

REVIEW OF "TRUTH IN THE CASE."

Prepared by Order of the National Executive Committee of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

MRS. MARY T. LATHRAP, - Michigan.
MRS. HENRIETTA L. MONROE, Ohio.
MRS. FANNIE RASTALL, - - Kansas.
MISS ELISABETH TOBEY, - - Massachusetts.
Sub. Com.

One word in regard to *ex officio* representation. On page 26, "Truth in the Case," Mrs. Aldrich says "there are nearly *one hundred ex officio members.*" She is mistaken. There are, or were last year, two hundred and sixty-two persons entitled to seats in National Convention by virtue of office, viz.: The five National officers, fifty-one presidents of states and territories, one hundred and two secretaries, fifty-one treasurers, eighteen organizers, and thirty-six superintendents. Of these, two hundred and four were elected by their respective states and territories to the office which entitles them to a place in the National Convention, just as delegates are elected, though generally with greater care, as few states ballot on delegates. The remaining fifty-eight are chosen by the National Convention thirty-six being nominated by the representatives from states and territories which form the Executive Committee.

On page 29, Mrs. Aldrich further states:

Then when one remembers that the president of this same N. W. C. T. U., which has its own official organ, . . . its own Lecture Bureau, to whom no one is admitted who does not indorse the policy of the union concerning these controverted points, is also the leader of the International Council of Women, to which nine women's organizations are auxiliary, one begins to wonder whereunto it will all grow.

Is this true? Is no one admitted to the Lecture Bureau without examination as to their views on "Woman suffrage, party prohibition and the ecclesiastical emancipation of women"? (See page 26.) Most emphatically, no! Speakers are enrolled regardless of their views on these questions. The requirements of the Bureau are, that local and state unions to which they belong approve them as capable, and that the fees of the Bureau be paid. Oh, for the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth! The National organ properly advocates the principles of the National organization. What else could it do, and be an organ?

On page 47, Mrs. Foster says:

It is significant, however, in this connection, that the W. C. T. Unions of Maine and of Kansas openly oppose the Republican party, which in those states is the open champion of prohibition.

The Kansas W. C. T. U. openly opposes the state Republican party, the champion of prohibition! When? Where? How? It has never done it! Recreant Republican officials when rebuked for personal official dereliction of duty have claimed the party was attacked, but Mrs. Foster is a lawyer, and should investigate both sides before publishing an opinion. Faithful Republican officials in Kansas have ever had the support of the W. C. T. U., as have faithful Democratic officials—that is non-partisan—while hypocritical self-seekers and wire-pullers have been rebuked for neglect of duty. The Kansas W. C. T. U. is willing to receive prohibition from any source, as is the National Union, and to aid those who try to enforce it.

If Miss Willard had said: "Mrs. Foster, president of the Iowa W. C. T. U., has sent out Republican documents," etc., Mrs. Foster would have denied it, and said it was not the president of the Iowa W. C. T. U., but the president of the National Woman's Republican Club that did this; but when Miss Willard so states, Mrs. Foster says:

In an official letter the president of the National Union should speak of a state president as a state president.

It is just as proper to speak of Mrs. Foster as the agent of the Republican party, when acting as such, as to speak of any official of any organization who employed methods to destroy or neutralize the work of the National organization.

Again, on page 44. Mrs. Foster says:

Its (N. W. C. T. U.) usefulness is impaired, its work impeded and its ministrations limited by the entanglements of party alliances. This is the opinion of multitudes of the best men and women of our country.

Strange that our reports do not show this if it be a fact. Strange that every y ar shows a larger membership, a larger income, a larger influence! Who is blinded? Do facts prove anything, or is an assertion "the truth." "Multitudes of the best men and women" have been and may again be mistaken. It is well for the N. W. C. T. U. that its members seek, not human, but divine wisdom and guidance. "Put not your trust in princes, nor in the son of man, in whom there is no help," given to us at the outset, has led the devoted women to look for guidance in the only place where unfailing wisdom is found, and has led them to say, "Though a host should encamp against me, my heart shall not fear; though war should rise against me, in this will I be confident." They could not say this if they leaned upon a "multitude of good men," or on any political party.

The reference to Mrs. Hoffman's radical position (page 48) is not pertinent, as she has the right to as much liberty of opinion as Mrs. Foster claims.

Of course men have a right to form and express their opinions of our work and methods (page 49), but no relationship to members can constitute them dictators of the organization, neither will they attempt it except for personal or partisan reasons.

But why proceed? The pamphlet is so full of inaccuracies, misrepresentation, and distorted statements that we feel like asking with Pilate, "What is truth?" Notice a few that speak for themselves:

It would be well for these ladies who thus impute dishonest motives to remember the words of the National President in her annual address. "We must remember that wherein we impute bad motives in another, we confess them in ourselves."

Mrs. Foster does not question the equity of this rule; no one will deny that we judge of other's motives by our own. Let us keep this in mind as we go on quoting.

Miss Willard arrives at certain conclusions in her own mind about what our society ought to do and the position it ought to take. She at once begins to plan to have conventions so composed and measures so put that her ideals shall take shape in words and be adopted by good majorities. (Page 24.)

Her (Miss Willard's) course is to so insinuate a doctrine—which she fears will not be accepted—with soft words and kindly sentiments and ambiguous phrases that women are unconscious of the real inwardness of the resolution or measure. (Page 24.)

The records will also show that such approval (of new lines of work) by past conventions of resolutions or expressions has afterward been made the basis for advanced expressions and continued approval. * * * One can hardly think it is accidental, or attribute it to a gradual growth of conviction in the minds of the leaders concerning the principles upon which these lines are based, but *to a craftiness of expression, a diplomacy of effort, and a persistency of purpose which would be condemned as demagogic in politicians.* (Italics as in original.) (Mrs. Aldrich, page 27.)

Intolerance often confesses its real injustice by attacking the person of its victim.—Mrs. Foster, page 43.

Who attacks Miss Willard?

It (the Louisville resolution) was the first step in the exodus from the unity, harmony and strength of a non-partisan organization, working through moral suasion, out into the wilderness of party differences, dissensions, and controversies which now agitate the same National Union.—Mrs. Aldrich, page 57.

Yes; into the wilderness, on to Sinai for law, and then to the promised land.

Neither did I realize that it was unsafe, unwise, and morally wrong, by indefiniteness in statement, by trick or device of convention action, or by the sweet coercion of personal affection to secure the nominal acceptance of principles and methods which do not command the intelligent, hearty, and forceful approval of real conviction in the minds and hearts of the women at home.—Mrs. Foster, page 150.

It is painful to lay open to the gaze of even my sisters in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union this weakness in myself, which was occasioned by my personal devotion to Miss Willard.—Mrs. Foster, page 151.

It must be. Self-confessed weakness as a defense leads to the question, What overpowering devotion supplanted this of which she speaks? and the further question, Are present controlling influences an improvement upon the past?

Fictitious positions thus taken were made the basis of continued assumptions until the superstructure thus built has been the castle of her beliefs, her fancies, her ambitions.—Mrs. Foster, page 151.

Her career in public service is proper subject for review; she has recently opened it to public gaze in an extensive autobiography; therefore, with all due deference to her many achievements, we say she has acted in this as is her custom in relation to organization work with which she is connected—she seems not so much to desire to represent those who put her in a commanding position of leadership, as to make them a background for her personal exploits, a theater for the exercise of her wonderful powers and achievements.—Mrs. Foster, page 151.

That man or woman who has all the charms of fine manners and elegant culture, who seems the embodiment of goodness, but whose works are evil, is the most dangerous foe of purity and truth.—Mrs. Foster, page 153.

Therefore, when Miss Willard offers her theories of reform as substitutes for methods sustained by philosophy and history; when she uses the personal devotion of temperance women to support her political opinions and further her political ends; when she tests their devotion to temperance and their fitness for service in the W. C. T. U. by their acceptance of, or silent acquiescence in her theories of temperance work; then in self-defense I refuse to follow, and in humble fealty to the cause I have espoused, I will endeavor to lead others to the higher, nobler grounds of intelligent, independent acceptance of principles and methods.—Mrs. Foster. . . . There are multitudes of partisan alliance women in the W. C. T. U. who are actuated by the noblest motives; whose service in the cause amounts to entire self-abnegation; they are not under the thralldom of a great ambition; they have made no record which it would be humiliating to re-consider and re-write; they are not, as I was, under the bondage of an almost idolatrous affection; with these women I will argue, and expostulate, and plead, if, perchance, I may help to more effective Christian service.—Mrs. Foster, page 152.

Absalom said, moreover, "Oh, that I were made judge in the land, that every man which hath any suit or cause might come unto me, and I would do him justice." And it was so that when any man came nigh to him, to do him obeisance, he put forth his hand and took and kissed him. . . . So Absalom stole the hearts of the men of Israel. II. Samuel 15: 4-6. History repeats itself.

Correspondence.

HAYTI, AS ONE WOMAN SAW IT.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—"Whoever went to Hayti on a pleasure trip? Surely not a lady," said my friends when informed that I had decided to go. And one of them hummed the refrain of the old Haytian colonization times:

"Sakes a mighty,
All the niggahs is goin' to Hayti."

Why did I go? The voyage could be made on a man-of-war, and when could I ever have another chance to join the United States navy? Then I would be exceptionally well-cared for during my short stay on the island, and moreover, it would be a novel experience.

And then was not Hayti the Queen of the Antilles? Was not the first colony of Columbus, the first settlement in the New World, upon her shore? Did not the great discoverer carry her upon his heart?—"the land which God hath given to me so marvelously, . . . I swear to your majesties there is not in the world a better land; . . . where the rigors of winter are unknown, where there is a perpetual succession and even intermixture of fruit and flowers, and where smiling verdure reigns throughout the year." Did he not call it his favorite child, destined as it even then had revealed itself to be, to involve him in perpetual troubles, and to offer him the bitterest cup of his life?

Well wrapped against the cold we went aboard the historic old ship, Kearsarge, and in a little more than three days we were in our summer frocks and sitting on deck late in the evening. Ah, there was San Salvador! We were off the island one Sunday morning, seven miles to the westward of its white lighthouse. And there was Cuba, a day later, ten miles to the westward, her purple mountains outlined against the blue tropical sky—smoke rising from the sugar plantations, white-winged sails hugging her shores. Columbus was one day in going from Cuba to Hayti, so we might well be straining our eyes for a first sight of the Pearl of the Antilles. We passed "the mole" in the night. From our state-room windows we had our first look at Hayti—the high, frowning heights to the eastward, that somehow seemed in an ill humor, sullen and silent; to the west was the forest-covered island of Gonares. We were steaming down the broad bay—a *cul-de-sac* in the mountains, at the bottom of which was Port au Prince. Gradually the white buildings and red roofs of the city could be plainly made out—the palm trees and forts, the shipping in the harbor. Our captain, who had sailed the world round, declared the view the loveliest on earth—not even the Bay of Naples could surpass it, and no one disputed him—where could there be a lovelier scene?

The Kearsarge dropped anchor in the outer harbor, and for three hours or more we lay in most intense heat. "It is cooler here than on shore," they told us, making us wonder if our survival upon landing could be counted upon. Pushing off at last in the captain's gig, we passed a Haytian war-ship, the Dessoline, that gave us our first idea of what we might expect to see on shore. That war-ship had been sadly battered in the last Revolution, and its soldiers stared at us from over its gunwales. One little pony before a big double carriage stood waiting to transport us to the hotel. We knew that for the last two years the city had been in a turmoil, that it had been besieged, had passed through two great conflagrations; that Legitime had been driven out, and that Hyppolite had marched in; that 15,000 troops were quartered in the streets and the surrounding forts; that many of its best families were in exile; and yet we were unprepared for what we saw in what we could truthfully call the dirtiest city on the face of the earth.

Ruins on every side, and squalid cabins built upon them or their debris. Every house had a gallery where shopkeepers spread their wares, as in the Orient. Everywhere

the soldiers were seen. Almost every gallery in the main streets was serving as barracks for the army of the North, clad in blue jean uniform, a red band on a cap shaped like that our soldiers wore in the war of the Rebellion. Their hammocks were swung in the galleries, their straw mats spread upon the stone pavements, and over the little charcoal fires built barely out of the thoroughfare, they were cooking their bananas and plantains, and boiling their coffee.

The Haytian peasant woman carries herself with a queenly, defiant air, and her stride and bearing are anything but that of a negress who has been a slave. She wears a kerchief banded about her head, so arranged that two long ends fall scarf-like over the back of her neck. The Haytian peasantry, no matter how great their poverty, are almost invariably cleanly in their person and clothing. If the soldiers and the peasant women are characteristic features of Port au Prince, the donkey is no less so—the sturdy, much-bewhacked little beast, its burdens often so large that its solemn face and little feet alone are visible! The coarse green grass of the country is brought into the city in great bundles on the back of these donkeys, and often a moving hillock is seen going slowly along, topped off by a woman or a boy.

Along the roadside were booths where sticky-looking cakes were for sale, and bottles of drink—taiffa—a *cheap rum*—and various other temptations in the way of cheap drinks. And there was the palace! An unpretentious and rather ungainly building, built of brick and wood, two stories in height, several towers, suggesting a large summer hotel short of patronage. The extensive grounds surrounding it were somewhat overgrown with tropical vegetation. There were soldiers to be seen everywhere; the bugle was plaintively droning the monotonous refrain with which we became all too familiar before we had been a week in Port au Prince.

"That is the Pantheon," said our escort, pointing to a group of erect, rusty iron columns fifty feet in height—evidently the ruins of something unusually ambitious—some attempt at a temple that had been defeated by a revolution before its architectural idea was even partially actualized. That was to have been the glory of Hayti; the statues of her presidents were to have been collected under its dome.

This is the *Champs de Mars*, and we were rolling across a wide stretch of common crossed by roads and surrounded by a somewhat better class of houses than we had seen in the lower town. The *Champs de Mars* is the lungs of Port au Prince, and can be seen from the harbor, and crossing it you are sure to get a breeze from the ocean or the mountains. The army reviews are held here, and no doubt when Hayti has a settled government the exceptional resources of the place for a beautiful park will be utilized. Through a high, dilapidated gateway we drove up an approach shaded by palms, orange trees, and flowering and bright-leaved shrubbery, and here we were in the court yard of the hotel. We climbed the dirty staircase to our rooms, half questioning if the novelty of our experience would repay us for its discomforts.

JANE MARSH PARKER.

JURISPRUDENCE IN SMOKE.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Within a few months have been celebrated with great *éclat*, the centennials of the completion of the Constitution of the United States and of the inauguration of its first President. Within a few days the people of New York City have witnessed the last great centennial, that of the highest court of our nation.

On February 4, 1790, the Supreme Court was first called to order by Chief Justice Jay, at the Royal Exchange, Broad street, New York City. One hundred years after, the present members of the Supreme Court came together, in company with the foremost jurists and lawyers of the entire country, in order to commemorate that occasion.

The Opera House, the same building which witnessed the annual meeting of the W. C. T. U. in October, 1888, was now, as it was then, filled from stage to entrances, with a surging, eager, interested crowd. In both cases the exercises were picturesque, impressive, and noteworthy. Both will go down to history as important occasions. But with what a difference must these two meetings be regarded!

In the one case the proceedings were managed by women banded together for the noblest, highest, holiest purpose for which human beings can strive, *i. e.*, for the purity, elevation, and perpetuity of the home, following the emancipation of the individual from appetite and passion.

In the other case, the venerable judges of the greatest court of the Union, with other eminent leaders of the bar, the legislators of the nation, and the foremost men in private life, gathered together to celebrate "the function of the Supreme Court as the conservator of the constitution." To quote from the address of the presiding officer, ex-President Cleveland: "We will devoutly thank heaven for the inspiration of disinterested patriotism and consecrated devotion which established the tribunal which we to-day commemorate."

As participants, there were present all the judges of the Supreme Court, with Chief-Justice Fuller, a Chicago jurist, at their head, other eminent judges from state courts, and delegates from the various Bar Associations of the country. The Rev. Morgan Dix, of Trinity, read from the Episcopal ritual prayers appropriate to the time, preliminary to the speeches of the occasion. The day closed with a banquet held in the Lenox Lyceum, the largest hall in the city. At that sumptuous feast with its *menu* of fourteen courses, were present one thousand of the most celebrated men of the country, among them every judge of the Supreme Court. The dinner was superb, and everything was furnished in the most elaborate and lavish manner. And this "everything" included *four kinds of wine*—champagne flowed more freely than water—brandy, whisky, and the most costly cigars that money could procure! And this time the proceedings were *not* prefaced by the prayers of the rector of Old Trinity Church.

The distinguished company, which were seated at long tables containing one hundred each, began supper at 7:30 p. m. Two hours later, with the after-dinner coffee, clouds of incense began to rise from multitudinous cigars, just as two or three hundred women, in evening dresses, entered the boxes in order to survey the scene and listen to the forthcoming speeches.

"The air was blue with smoke," said a gentleman who was present and who looked the next morning as if he had just risen from a long sickness, "and heavy with the aroma of tobacco. I don't see how those women could endure to breathe it! Old smoker as I am, it almost overcame me."

But they stayed, most of them, till the banquet was at an end, away along in the wee sma' hours of the morning. They probably wanted to hear a definition of the Supreme Court as given in his speech by E. J. Phelps, ex-Minister to England. Amidst thick fumes of tobacco smoke and the popping of champagne corks, he thus lauded the Supreme Court:

Judicial history has no other example of a court created by an authority superior to legislation and beyond the reach of executive power, clothed with a jurisdiction above the law it was bound to administer, and charged not merely with the general course of public justice, but with the limitations of the powers of political government, and the adjusting of the conflicting claims of rival states. The century that now terminates has tested the value of all American institutions. Fortunate as they have been for the most part, no other among them has so completely justified the faith of its authors, nor fulfilled with such signal success the purpose of its creation. It was designed to be, as it has been, the defense of the Constitution which created it.

* * *

Just as I had finished copying these words of Minister Phelps, Uncle Eli came into the room. Now Uncle Eli had always violently opposed woman's taking an interest in politics.

"Let women stay at home," said he. "As good wives and mothers, they can set such examples as will help the world. No good comes from their wanting the ballot. Let men make laws and execute them. That's what they're for. Woman's work is different. Each sex ought to stick to its own sphere, and not meddle with the other!"

Now, however, Uncle Eli looked grave enough. Saying not a word, I waited for the working of the old gentleman's mind. Finally he looked up with a long-drawn sigh. "If the women who occupied the boxes at that banquet," said he, "and others in the same walk of life, would only do their duty, the Supreme Court, legislators, and lawyers would draw a vail of obscurity over these proceedings, and hang their heads in shame."

In conclusion, I read to Uncle Eli extracts from this morning's *World* (February 6) as follows:

"Those legal potentates have been magnificently dined and wined. . . It was apparent that the fame of the alluring but potent Bar Association punch had reached the ears of the uppermost court. . . Now the United States Supreme Court is launched for its second century upon a sea of wine, music and liquid eloquence."

Yet woman has no interest in public affairs!

New York City. HESTER M. POOLE.

MISS AMY C. FOWLER, of England, is now on her way to the Hawaiian Islands to take up her life work as a nurse among the lepers on the island of Molokai, where Father Damien labored so many years. Miss Fowler is the daughter of an English clergyman, although herself a Catholic. She has studied medicine in Paris, and holds certificates from the Pasteur Institute. She intends to make a practical investigation of Pasteur's theory, that the same microbe organism is found in leprosy as in tubercular consumption. Miss Fowler has made a special study of leprosy in the Paris hospitals, and is eminently qualified for her heroic mission.

TEMPERANCE TEMPLE ITEMS.

MATILDA B. CARSE.

Dear white-ribbon sister, brother, boy or girl: Have you a Temple mite-box on your table? If not, write to Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, 145 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, inclosing a two-cent stamp, and it will be promptly sent you on condition that you will drop into it a cent a day, or its equivalent, during the next twelve months. Mite-boxes in quantities will also be sent to unions for the cost of transportation.

Again we are called to mourn "our strong staff and our beautiful rod broken." Mr. Francis Wright, of East Pierre, Dakota, "heard the bells of the golden city, the chimes of eternal peace, and fell asleep." Mr. Wright was a true friend to woman and all her great undertakings. He made a liberal donation to the Temperance Temple, and had signified his intention of contributing still more.

* * *

There is no place so remote or barren but a child of God can find work to do. This is demonstrated by the noble work being done by one of our white-ribboners in the wilds of Michigan, Mrs. Flora Baumgartner, of Jacobville, Mich. She writes: "I live in the Michigan woods, on the banks of beautiful Lake Superior. Most of the inhabitants are foreigners—Swedes and Finlanders. They can speak but little English. No church, no Sabbath-school. I gather the little ones in my large dining-room every Sabbath, and have taught them the Commandments and various songs. I have also formed them into a Band of Hope. I am a W. C. T. U. woman and take THE UNION SIGNAL. I read about the mite-boxes, and sent for one last March, which I showed to the children and explained to them its purpose. The dear children volunteered their pennies a certain number of Sundays to the mite-box. I told them when they grew to be men and women they would go to Chicago and see this great Temple. I found with my penny a day the box was soon filled, and was surprised at emptying it to find it contained $6, which I send you for the Temple in the name of the Jacobville S. S., of Findlander children."

* * *

Mrs. S. N. Clements, of Philadelphia, Pa., has also joined the "Hundred Dollar Band." She has just sent the first installment of $50, and will send the balance in April. She puts forth quite a cute idea, and evidently believes that husband and wife are one. She says: "I prefer that my name should be inscribed Mrs. Samuel Clements, as it will then commemorate my husband as well."

* * *

Mrs. C. M. Morrison, of North Clarendon, Pa., sends $2.50 for a Baby Band, raised by his two little girls, eight and five years old. We are sorry she did not give the names of these brave little girls.

The W. C. T. U. of Decatur, Ill., sends $10 for a full Baby Band, numbering one hundred, raised by Mrs. Ella Stirkel. Mrs. Mattie A. Patterson, superintendent of Temple work for the Danville, Ill., W. C. T. U., sends $11 for a Veteran Band. Mrs. J. T. Cable, Schoolcraft, Mich., sends $5, and desires to be made a member of the Veteran Band, as she is past three-score.

* * *

Yesterday we received a beautiful tidy of linen, one and one-fourth yards long; it is fringed, and has a deep border of drawn work embellished with embroidery. It is exquisitely done. We will sell it for $2.50. The following note without date or signature accompanied it: "I have wanted to have a nail in the Temple, so in my eighty-fourth year I send you some of my work, if you can dispose of it. If not, just throw it over one of your chairs." From the postmark on the package we see that it comes from Columbus, Ohio. We would like to know who the aged saint is. A large pieced woolen quilt has been sent us by another aged saint, Mrs. C. W. Carpenter, Tilden, Neb. She is anxious to do something for the Temple, and this is all she can do. The W. C. T. U. of Mound City, Mo., sends a turkey-red and white pieced quilt. I wish our friends would try and sell these quilts in the country; it is impossible to sell them here as persons in cities do not use quilts of this kind.

* * *

Our friend Mr. S. A. Haines, so well and favorably known on the lecture platform, and as the originator of the Commercial Temperance League, has most generously offered to help the Temple building fund. He left New York on January 31 for an extended lecture trip, and wherever the W. C. T. U. in any city named below will arrange for a lecture, he is at their service, and all the proceeds are to be devoted to the Temple:

Toronto, Canada, February 10, Queen's Hotel; Cleveland, Ohio, 11, Weddell House; Indianapolis, Ind., 13, Grand Hotel; Cincinnati, Ohio, 17, Gibson House; Louisville, Ky., 19, Louisville Hotel; Chicago, Ill., 24, Tremont House; St. Louis, Mo., 28, Southern Hotel; St. Joseph, Mo., March 1, Pacific Hotel; Kansas City, Mo., 4, Midland Hotel; Omaha, Neb., 6, Murray Hotel; St. Paul, Minn, 10, Ryan Hotel; Dubuque, Iowa, 11, Julian House; Burlington, Iowa, 12, Gorham Hotel; Peoria, Ill., 14, National Hotel; Milwaukee, Wis., 15, —— ——; Chicago, Ill., 18, Tremont House; Grand Rapids, Mich., 19 Morton House; E. Saginaw, Mich., 20, Bancroft House; Detroit, Mich., 22, Russell House; Toledo, Ohio, 24, Boody House; Cleveland, Ohio, 25, Weddell House; Buffalo, N. Y., 26, Iroquois Hotel; Syracuse, N. Y., 27, Empire Hotel.

Here is a most excellent opportunity for the friends of our cause to secure a good temperance lecture and help the Temple, whose prospects were never brighter than to-day. For further particulars address Mr. Haines.

All money orders and checks for the Temple should be made out in the name of Miss Esther Pugh, 161 La Salle Street, Chicago, National treasurer, and treasurer of the Temple fund. All information in regard to the Temperance Temple should be addressed to Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, Pres. Woman's Temperance Building Association.

145 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Our Children.

BABY'S VALENTINE.

BY MRS. A. GIDDINGS PARK.

" I'se dot a balentine for oo,"—
In baby accents sweet,—
And there come toddling to my side
Two eager little feet;
One chubby hand a crumpled slip
Of paper holds to view,
While love lights up his cherub face
And eyes of wondrous blue.

"See! Zat's a tiss; an' zat, an' zat
Says lots an' lots of love!"
And thus my sweet interpreter
His message seeks to prove,
Till clasped within my arms, his voice
With smothering kisses blends,
And thoughts of "mamma's balentine,"
In baby laughter ends!

But as I press his laughing lips,
And look into his eyes,
There come into my inmost soul
Strange questionings and replies;
Ah, what will Time soon bring to fill,
In years of change and strife,
The rift between my clasping arms,
And manhood's rounded life?

An almost jealous pang springs up,
At thought of love o'ergrown
To shadow mine within that heart
That now is all my own;
Those lips of bearded bloom will press
Another's lips than mine,
Pleading with loving vow to claim
His own true Valentine!

Ah, mothers—ye who sometimes sigh
With all your toil and care—
Press to your heart, while yet 'tis yours,
The form that nestles there;
For the dear heads that Death shall pass,
Will not there long recline;
Be happy, while ye may, to be
Baby's own Valentine!

IW A VALENTINE CAME THROUGH TWO KNOT-HOLES.

BY ALICE PERRY.

'Oh! I say Tibby! *Ain't* they jolly though?"

'Prime, Tad. Le's edge up a little closer, so we can 'em better," and with a deftness born of long prac-e, the two queer little figures watched their chance, d slipped in nearer to the stationer's window, lit brilliant electric lights, beneath the glare of which re displayed valentines of all shapes, sizes and degrees magnificence, from the humble, ten-penny lace paper air, to the satin art prints, beautifully colored, and en-sed in costly boxes. Cupids, roses, hearts, darts, doves l butterflies, in gold and silver, crimson and blue, ng on line above line of glittering cord, proclaiming h festive show the coming of good St. Valentine, for morrow was the fourteenth of February.

The on-coming crowd paused, gazed, admired, and at gth melted away altogether, leaving only the two little ires above mentioned, who still lingered with delight-faces, although the big clock on the church steeple r by was striking seven.

he eldest, a lad of perhaps eleven years, wore an old, e brass-buttoned coat, that had evidently once possessed llow tails, now cut carefully off, and hemmed neatly around the bottom. About his neck was wound a rlet comforter, made of a piece of thick flannel. His ap was much too large for him, and sported a broad, her visor, that obliged him to tilt the whole structure k, when he wished to take a good look at anything. was quite on the back of his head now, as he stood ing at the valentines.

n one thin, mittened hand, he carried a tiny oil stove, on the other arm a bushel basket of red apples, cov-l with a big pile of *Heralds* left over from the even-'s selling. In addition to these burdens, he held a e blue, rather tattered, umbrella over his companion's d, for the snow was falling fast, and the faded plaid wl and red worsted hood were rather thin, and very and shabby. This umbrella belonged to Tib's apple d, as did the basket of peanuts and molasses candy ch she held carefully protected with a corner of her wl.

[any curious glances were cast at the quaint, uncon-us pair under the big umbrella, from hurrying passers-as they stood there, heedless of the gathering storm, pretty soon there strolled along a fat old gentleman, wrapped from his toes to his chin in a big gray ulster, a wide, flapping black hat upon his head, and a long amber meerschaum pipe in his mouth, from which a volume of smoke issued into the frosty air. He came in sight just in time to hear Tib say longingly, as she cast a parting glance at a particularly chubby and charming Cupid,

"Don't you wish we were valentine folkses, too, Taddy? Oh, don't you?"

"Yes, but we ain't," responded Tad briskly, smothering a short, regretful sigh, and picking up the basket. "Come along, Tibby. It's snowin' too hard for us to stay here any longer," and the two trotted away together under the big umbrella.

"H'm! h'm! *Let* me see!" said the fat gentleman to himself as he walked leisurely along, puffing away at his pipe. "Seems to me those are the children who lodge in the room next to mine. Nice, quiet children; never make any noise."

"There goes Mr. Meerschaum, Tad," whispered Tibby, as the gray overcoat disappeared from sight around a neighboring corner.

"Yes, an' Miss Calash, too," added Tad, as a tall, wiry form in a straight alpaca gown, a queer, old-fashioned hood of black quilted silk, concealing her features from view, stalked by them on the opposite side, looking neither to the right nor the left, but seeing and hearing everything, just the same.

Tad was a newsboy. He had a bit of a stand on one of the busiest corners of the city, and sold *Heralds* and *Suns* without number. "It was a pretty good bus'ness," he was accustomed to say in prideful tones to Tibby, "an' has been in the fam'ly a good while, jus' as your apple stan' has been, Tibby."

The two lived together in a mite of a room, in an old-fashioned, almost tumble-down house, in a quiet quarter of the city. Great rafters ran overhead in almost all the rooms, and draughty fire-places abounded. It was a very old house, and doubtless would be torn down in a few years more, to make room for a new one. Mrs. Gulliver was the landlady's name, a fat, wheezy woman, and there were two other lodgers beside themselves, who occupied rooms, one on each side of their own humble one, whose names they did not know.

The gentleman lodger, whom they had never seen without a long, amber, big-bowled pipe in his mouth, they dubbed "Mr. Meerschaum," and the lady lodger, on account of her queer, antiquated, black head-dress, they called "Miss Calash," and that was the only acquaintance they had with either of them.

Mr. Meerschaum was an old bachelor, and clerk in a big, dusty counting-room, where he had worked for fifty years or more. He had once lived in the country, in an old-fashioned house where all was very quiet. He was, also, what people are accustomed to call "thrifty," and these were the reasons why *he* boarded at Mrs. Gulliver's.

Miss Calash lodged there from very different causes. In spite of her shabby dress and eccentric headgear, she was very rich, and had been used to a fine house and beautiful things. She had once had an only brother whom she dearly loved, more than any other thing on earth. This brother upon whom she had so set her love, grew wild and wicked as he grew up, and almost broke her heart; yet she loved him just the same, and when he met his death in a very sudden, dreadful way, it was such a grievous thing to her, that she left all the friends she had ever known and shut herself up in the little room she hired of Mrs. Gulliver, looking at and speaking to no one when she could possibly avoid it. That was how Miss Calash came to lodge there.

Tib and Taddy lived there because it was cheap.

A smell of frying beefsteak greeted their hungry nostrils as they went up the rickety stairs to their room. It was for Mr. Meerschaum, they supposed, and Tibby bustled around, bringing out a loaf of bread, some treacle in an earthern cup, and a pot to heat the tea, as soon as they had got a fire kindled in the gusty fire-place. The oil stove went on shares between them at their different places of business, when an extra cold snap of winter weather set in.

Supper over, Tib cleared away the dishes, and made the room neat, for she was a careful little housewife, and then sat down to mend a rent in Tad's coat, while he read aloud, in halting syllables, the Bible lesson for the next Sabbath, by the light of the flickering candle, and they both studied it out together. They always went to the Mission Sunday-school, rain or shine; and, after the lesson was learned, Tib fetched an old hymn book, and they began to sing hymns,—very softly at first,—gradually chiming out strong and clear, in childish treble, "Come, Ye Disconsolate," a favorite hymn of theirs.

Mr. Meerschaum, on the other side of the wall, dropped his *Times*, and looked up suddenly at the sound; and at the same moment, a gust of wind came in through a crack in the window pane, and put his lamp out, leaving him in darkness. For the first time he noticed a little round, faint spot of light in the worn wainscoting, and tiptoeing softly towards it, he got down on his hands and knees and peeped through.

"Earth has no sorrow that Heaven cannot heal," sang Tib sweetly.

Miss Calash had not lighted her lamp at all. She had often observed a tiny crevice in the wall in her room, too, but never thought or cared to look through it. Now as the words of the old hymn reached her ear, she rose suddenly, and bending down, looked through the knot-hole on her side.

(Concluded next week.)

The Still Hour.

FOR THE WEEK BEGINNING FEBRUARY 16, 1890.

BY REV. C. C. HARRAH.

DAILY BIBLE READING NOTES.

(Luke 3; Joshua 20–24; Ephesians 1.)

Sunday, 1; Luke 3. Verse 3, There is no pardon of sins without true repentance. Repentance is essentially a moral reformation, growing out of the purpose of the heart to stop sinning, and to practice righteousness. Verse 4, By prayer, self-denial, kind words, good deeds, overcoming sin, witnessing for the truth, having no fellowship with the works of darkness, *we* may do something to make ready the way of the Lord. Verse 8, God is pleased with us, if our lives bring forth the right kind of fruit; earthly advantages, distinctions and honors amount to nothing with Him. Verse 17, Christ's work, like John's words, cut to the heart of the matter. Are we among the wheat to be garnered, or the chaff to be burned?

Monday, 17; Joshua 20. Verse 2, It is a great mistake to give sympathy and protection to criminals at the expense of the good of society; it is certainly as great a mistake to proceed against every one on whom suspicion falls, without using every means to secure the ends of justice and mercy. Verse 9, These cities were designed, typically, to point out the sinner's way to Christ. (Heb. 6:18.) He is the one to whom we all may flee for refuge.

Tuesday, 18; Joshua 21. Verse 1, In the church there is work that the young people can do best, and they should see that their work is well done; there is other work which should always be intrusted to the "fathers." A live church requires the employment of the best gifts and wisdom of both the young and the old. Verse 45, All the promises which God had made, had been, or were in the course of being fulfilled. The history of the Israelites is a ground of hope and confidence to the people of God in every age, that God's promises made to the Church will in due time be accomplished.

Wednesday, 19; Joshua 22. Verse 3, It is evident that Joshua believed with all his soul that the steadfast observance of the divine law is essential in order to personal happiness and national prosperity. The young should learn from these high commendations of the tribes, that we should always be reliable. Verse 11, What a false construction may be put upon good deeds; and when an evil story is once started, how quickly it spreads abroad. Verse 33, There are so many misunderstandings that might be removed if frank explanations were made and received.

Thursday, 20; Joshua 23. Verse 3, Fourteen years after the conquest of Canaan this good man sinks all thoughts of his personal services, and ascribes everything to the favoring presence and aid of God. Verse 11, The experience of good people shows us that there is never a time in our lives when we should not take heed lest we be led astray by the delusions and sins in the world. I. Cor. 10:12; Matt. 26:41. Verse 14, The old saints who are rich by long religious experience, know best how faithful God is by keeping all His promises to His people.

Friday, 21; Joshua 24. Verse 3, The remembrance of God's mercies to our fathers should lead us to trust Him, and to consecrate ourselves to His work. Verse 15, It is for every one to choose whether he will serve God or not. Our Lord made it a matter of perfect freedom with His disciples, whether they would follow Him or not. It is a blessed family where the father can say for himself and for all in the home, "We will serve the Lord."

Saturday, 22; Ephesians 1. Verse 3, The lessons historically set forth in the book of Joshua are fully given in this epistle. We are brought, by our relation to Christ, into "heavenly places." Verse 4, It is a blessed thing that our salvation is not a matter left entirely to ourselves. We are so weak and so uncertain. While we choose God, God has also graciously chosen us in Christ. Verse 7, It is a present salvation that is ours. We have redemption and forgiveness of sins now. Verse 13, It is a most blessed assurance that we are sealed with the Holy Spirit of promise.

THE PRAYER MEETING TOPIC.

(*Conflict.* I. Tim. 6: 12.)

1. The Bible clearly teaches that our lives are a war

fare. But it in no way teaches us that we should spend our time in conflicts with doubt and depression and anxiety. These are things that ought to be laid aside; and we ought to be engaged in the noble warfare of truth and duty, which is always waged by a blessed, abiding trust in God.

2. We have many enemies to contend with in life's warfare. But however hard may be the battle, and however dark the prospect, we have nothing to fear if we do not forsake God in the fighting and begin to carry on the battle in our own strength and on our own responsibility.

3. In order that we may succeed in life's warfare, we must provide ourselves with every necessary element for the Christian's conflict. Read thoughtfully Mrs. Smith's notes on this subject, in Bible Reading Leaflet for October 1888, and study carefully Ephesians 6: 12-18.

The Household.

IN THE MILL.

BY ADALINE HOHF BEERY.

"Lord, make me pure!" the strong plea throneward flies;
Thereat God sets in motion all the wheels,
And we are crushed and broken, as He deals
The stroke bereaving, and our rain-wet eyes
Strain upward through the mist; the Hand replies
With grief's full baptism to our low appeals
For cleansing, till our sifted spirit kneels
Among the sinless hosts of Paradise.

"Lord, make me pure!" Ah, know we what we ask?
Like wheat which fain would be a loaf of snow,
We must bide threshing, tribulations sore,
Parting of dross, and heat; the crucial task
Leaves but a mite of us; yet God, we know,
Aye lends His strength as tries His fining more.

Huntington, Pa.

PAUL AND THE STATUS OF WOMEN.

BY ALFRED A. WRIGHT.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MISS WILLARD.

In replying to your request for an opinion concerning your Exegesis of Paul as given in your recent work "Woman in the Pulpit," I have to say, I approve it in its main positions.

It appears to me, however, that you might make more of Galatians 3: 28: "There can be neither Jew nor Greek, there can be neither bond nor free, there can be no male and female: for ye are all one *man* in Christ Jesus."

I notice that you have placed this last clause as a motto on the title page of your book. Your critics may here charge you with giving undue prominence to what is purely incidental in the Apostle's argument. He is not directly considering the civil, ecclesiastical, or religious status of woman or of man. He is rather considering the relations of the Gentiles to the promise which was originally made to Jews. To enforce his conclusion that the Gentiles are heirs under God's promise, having shown that that promise is fulfilled in Christ, he calls special attention to the fact that there is in Christ a unity, a uniqueness, that includes within itself (and thus abolishes) all distinctions of race, of society, *and even of sex*. But please to specially note that in this text, as everywhere in his argument, he makes a special and technical use of the words "in Christ." It is as if he had said,

"Within Christ, within the sphere of His purpose, plan and work, the distinctions which men have made in race, in society, and even in sex, are not to be recognized. The gospel takes no account of these man-invented distinctions which you Gentiles, and you Jews, and you slave-owners appear to believe to be essentially in the nature of things."

If it be said the apostle was too astute a logician to ignore the fact that these distinctions exist, and that they wield a potent influence in human affairs, it may be sufficient to reply that he does not ignore their existence, but that he repudiates their claim to the right of such existence.

There is absolutely no force or value in his argument unless he is held to be setting forth the things which *ought* to be in diametrical opposition to the things which *are*. Upon these distinctions men have wrongfully founded empires, institutions, laws, and even customs that have the traditional force of an undisputed and undiscussed sovereignty. But "in Christ" these things never had place, never in the Plan of the Universe, never in the Garden of Eden, never in Human History where Christ's will has been fully wrought.

I need scarcely remind you that of all men who ever wrote, Paul had the instinct for words—that acute, discriminating sense of the fitness and fittingness of words that make him a master dialectician, rhetorician, and expressor. And in this passage, Galatians 3: 28, he carefully selects two words which emphasize, and at the same time illustrate, the meaning of the text. The revisers rightly interpret him as saying, "there can be neither Jew nor Greek." He does not say, "there is neither Jew nor Greek," but "there can be neither Jew nor Greek." In the very nature of the Gospel Kingdom *it is impossible* that there should be either Jew or Greek, bond or free, male and female.

Again, he does not say, "there can be neither male *nor* female," but quoting from the account in Genesis, he says, "no male *and* female." The doctrine of this passage is the unity of everybody "in Christ." And this unity is not a oneness of race, of nationality, of society, *or even of sex*. It is a unity which abolishes (by absorbing into higher relations,) all purely man-made distinctions, and even such divinely instituted distinctions as appear in the physical relations of the sexes. It is a unity whose rights, prerogatives, privileges, and obligations are identical for every one in it.

"For ye all," says the Apostle, "Gentiles as well as Jews, are sons of God in Christ Jesus: ye are all one man in Christ Jesus." It is as though he had said, "'In Christ' neither of you has the precedence, neither is subordinate. 'In Christ' ye are free. 'In Christ' there is no seeking of one's own, but only of his brother's good. 'In Christ' each serves the other and takes precedence in humility *by seeking to be second to him*. So did the Master. Did he not say, 'I am in the midst of you as he that serveth'? See then how ye all are sons of God 'in Christ Jesus.'"

If it be said that this argument of the Apostle contemplates a status that is purely ideal, it may be sufficient to reply that this ideal is the only real, and that Christ has come to prove it to the eyes of all. Even the Christian world may not be ready for it, yet they who see the truth of this ideal must not be held responsible either for their own vision or for the blindness of the blind. And least of all must they be held responsible for the disturbances which a re-adjustment of human relations to this divine ideal must inevitably produce,

Moreover, as Christ and the Old Testament must be in essential accord, you are wise in considering that whatever is out of harmony with the true exegesis of Galatians 3: 28, must be attuned thereto. For example: the claim that in Genesis woman is subjected to man in matters of authority and government—the claim that by nature woman is weaker than man, and is thus properly to be in subjection to him,—the claim that the Bible gives man authority and government in home, church, and state, and places woman in subjection to man,—the claim that Paul enjoins upon men the necessity of using their power with tenderness and consideration, and that this clearly indicates woman's subjection,—the claim that there is no passage in the New Testament that establishes any right of woman to authority or government,—the claim that Jesus called no woman to be an apostle,—the claim that Paul ordained no women to be elders,—the claim that he would not allow a woman to usurp authority over her husband,—the claim that he required women to keep silence in the churches,—all these discordant notes must somehow be attuned to the one full melodic note of Paul in Galatians 3: 28: "There can be no male and female, for ye are all one man in Christ Jesus."

That you do not despair of your lay-woman's ability to do this sweet work, is to me a testimony not of presumption but of ability. You are on the heights. To those far below, in the tangle of the brush or in the bogs of the swamp, the very course of the stream they seek may be unknown. But to you it is marked out by the mountain peaks.

To those far below the sounds are sounds of war, the sounds of rush and push, the sounds of money on the counter, the sounds of falling idols and the sounds of building idols. What can these people know of the music of the spheres, of that one full note of melody that sings itself "in Christ"?

It is safe to assert that not one of these claims made even by some who are climbing up the mount of vision is otherwise than "outside of Christ." No fact is more true in philosophy or religion or history than that God has made Himself known to the human mind in a progressive revelation. The terms of that revelation are printed in the Bible, but the contents of that revelation are printed in human history alone. There is an evolution of doctrine observable in the Old Testament scriptures that is matched by an evolution of intellectual ideas and of historic events. The doctrine, the intellectual idea, and the historic event match. Each is the interpreter of the other, and the true doctrine of the inspiration of the scriptures take due cognizance of this triple fact. In the infancy of the world God did for the race in its doctrine, its intellection, and its history, all He could. Can He do no more with us to-day?

Against the equality of man and woman "in Christ" to quote the scriptures of Genesis is to violate the canons of true interpretation and the true philosophy of history. The evolution of Christian doctrine is not backward and lower, but forward and higher. Either the Genesis terms are elastic and capable of extension, commensurate with the evolution named, or they were temporary terms whose meanings were exhausted in their own day. In either case the imposition of their then meaning upon the conscience of to-day *is* an imposition.

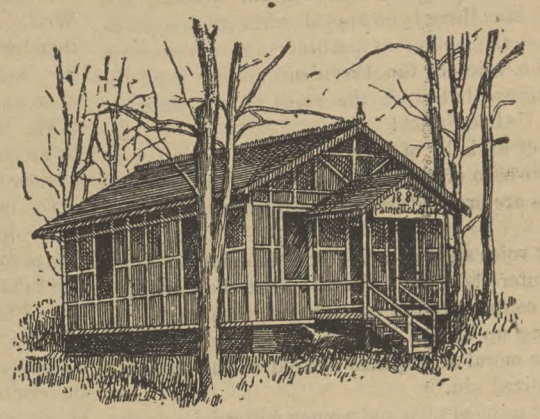
Likewise to impose a local and temporary injunction of Paul, in his first letter to the church in dissolute Corinth, upon the Christian women of 1888, and with all the authority of a new decalogue, is no less an imposition.

Hence I was pleased to notice in your book, the phrase, "Christ, not Paul, is the source of all church authority and power." I knew it would be criticised. I knew it was a bold sentence, almost rash in the presence of current ecclesiastical prejudice. And I could have wished (for the sake of timid ones) you had written it "Christ, not the pseudo-Paul," etc. But I recognized your intention, and I saw that you were standing on the heights.

After all there are some things in Paul, whether correctly or incorrectly interpreted, whose principal value is local and temporary. It is the peculiar virtue of each word that fell from the Master's lips, that it carries with it to every conscience a conviction that it was uttered in the imperative mode.

And hereby I test the true Paul and the pseudo-Paul,—the true Paul of the Epistles and the false Paul of the exegetes;—has Christ uttered these words? Literally? Substantially? Implicitly? In spirit?

And because I find Paul here in Galatians 3: 28, on the Mount of Transfiguration with Christ, in absolute accord with his Master, partaking of His very spirit and uttering forth in words the very manner of His life, I use Paul's words (and I must commend you for using his words) as a faithful touchstone of all other words about woman that bear Paul's image and superscription: "Ye are all one *man* in Jesus Christ."



PALMETTO COTTAGE.

BY FRANCES E. WILLARD.

I feel sure that THE UNION SIGNAL readers from ocean to ocean will be glad to see the cut representing this summer home for workers, projected originally as a token of affection and esteem for Mrs. S. F. Chapin, but when declined by her set apart for the use of workers in general, especially those of the South, and named in honor of Mrs. Chapin's native state, Palmetto Cottage. It is very pleasantly located within a stone's throw of the shore at Lake Bluff, thirty miles north of Chicago, on the grounds of that famous summer resort and headquarters of religion, philantrophy and reform. Miss Mary Allen West, superintendent of the School of Methods for the National W. C. T. U., holds a session of her school here annually. The National officers generally, with many of the superintendents are present, and assist in conducting the National Temperance Convocation.

The W. C. T. U. of Chicago has also headquarters on these grounds called Faith Cottage. The Hotel Irving is not excelled by any summer hotel in the United States, and the auditorium is pronounced by those who have seen all that the country furnishes, a model of comfort and capacity. And no more beautiful or restful place than Lake Bluff, which has been the Mecca of the National W. C. T. U. for thirteen years, can be found in this or any other country. Hon. James B. Hobbs, President of the Lake Bluff Association, has invested tens of thousands of dollars to make this a delightful Christian summer resort, and it is growingly appreciated by good people from all quarters of the United States, and especially from the South. He gave the lot on which Palmetto Cottage stands. It is valued at a thousand dollars, the cottage at five hundred. The southern style of building has been followed, that is, open hallway through the middle, with large chimney, fire-place, etc.

I will be glad to confer with any who desire to avail themselves of this pleasant home during any part of the summer months of 1890, as I am especially desirous that this weary woman's rest should afford an attractive retreat to my comrades of the white ribbon.

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Whoso is wise, and will observe these things, even they shall understand the loving kindness of the Lord.—Psalms, 107: 43.

THE FINAL VOICE.

In the absence of the recognition of the great fact that in the affairs of individuals and nations, the voice of God must be the final voice, it seems necessary to have one which will be recognized as the voice of law and authority. There is such a voice in this country, and from its decisions there is no appeal, while often upon its verdict swings the ponderous machinery of government.

It is not the voice of the President, neither is it the voice of Congress, but it is the voice of the Supreme Court of the United States!

The doors of all halls of legislation must swing wide open to let the echo of that voice through, and common judicial robes are brushed aside as the royal ermine sweeps by.

When that voice speaks, as it ever should, for the highest and best interests of man, for laws that shall run parallel and not contrary to the laws of God, then we find a nation coming up to the highest type of self-government, and the moral atmosphere cleared of the malarial mists of legalized sin.

Every right minded man and woman will rejoice in the very recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in regard to the constitutionality of the Edmunds-Tucker, Idaho test oath, designed to prevent Mormons from voting. The court denied the application for a writ of *habeas corpus*, and declared polygamy to be a crime.

The decision is all the more satisfactory because of the position taken by the court in regard to the plea set up in the name of religion, and which was made as a pivot on which to swing the Mormon Church into unchallenged citizenship. It declares emphatically that the freedom of the exercise of religious opinions and privileges guaranteed by constitutional provision is not intended to shield those who, in the name of religion, commit a crime in the eyes of the law. The Court in its opinion says:

Bigamy and polygamy are crimes by the laws of the United States, and of Idaho. They tend to destroy the marriage relations, to disturb the peace of families, to degrade woman and to debase man. Few crimes are more pernicious to the best interests of society and receive more general or more deserved punishment. To call their advocacy a tenet of religion is to offend the common sense of mankind. To extend exemption from punishment for such crimes would be to shock the moral judgment of the community. It is assumed by counsel of the petitioner that because no mode of worship can be established by law or religious tenets enforced in this country, therefore any form of worship may be followed, and any tenets, however destructive of society, may be held and advocated, if asserted to be a part of the religious doctrines of those advocating and practicing them. But nothing is farther from the truth. While legislation for the establishment of a religion is forbidden, and its free exercise committed, it does not follow that everything which may be so called can be tolerated. Crime is not the less excuse because sanctioned by what any particular sect may designate as religion.

These ringing, forceful words should not be given an obscure corner in our daily press, dressed in belittling type—neither should they be hidden away in the ponderous volumes of the lawyer's library, but they should be placed where the rays of public thought may concentrate upon them and make law-breakers everywhere feel the force of this final voice.

It is scarcely possible to overestimate the educating power of law. Too many of our laws are a disgrace to our civilization, and educate downward. Such, for instance, is our high license liquor law. The spirit of the evil business is not one whit changed because of the substitution of the word high for low before license; and the educating process is to deaden the conscience, instead of helping to quicken it, which should be the purpose of all law. In view of this fact it is the more important that the righteous position taken by the Constitution of the United States and sustained by the Supreme Court of the same, should be sounded in the ears of the people until it shall become a "terror to evil doers."

When Moses, by divine instruction had given the children of Israel the law, he said: "Set your hearts unto all the words which I testify among you this day, which ye shall command your children to observe to do, all the words of this law, *because it is your life.*" We shall have made a grand advancement in Christian civilization when we recognize the fact that righteous laws are our life!

Returning to the real subject before us, we are glad the Supreme Court could say with emphasis, "Thus saith God, and thus saith the Constitution of the United States, 'The king-bolt of society is the bridal altar'," and it becomes the visible pledge of all well organized, well regulated humanity. It is then a very serious question to the state whether this "king-bolt" shall be withdrawn whenever the whims and caprices of base passions and wicked purposes set up a plea for divorce, or whether this visible pledge shall be carefully guarded and protected by laws which recognize the fact that all true citizenship must first be found in protected home life.

We are a nation of over sixty millions of people, but we are only a family grown up; therefore whatever comes into the family or home life, which is the unit of governmental life, with healthful, helpful influences, must of necessity produce the same beneficent results, first upon society, and secondly upon the nation. And by the same parity of reasoning, by the same irresistible logic, because based upon "proof as strong as Holy Writ," whatever comes into the home with corrupting, and therefore disintegrating power, must of necessity work the same disintegrating and disastrous consequences upon society and upon governmental life.

The Mormon question with its chief factor, polygamy, by no means becomes the boundary line of our cause for anxiety as to marriage morals.

The institution of marriage is of divine origin, and under divine laws. God has hedged it about with a sanctity peculiarly its own, and over every bridal shrine there is a "flaming sword which turns every way to keep this way of life."

It has been truly said that "the bridal altar is not a private institution." The state claims an interest in its results, and a share in its responsibilities. On each of the two paths, civil and ecclesiastical, leading to the altar, the state places a sentinel whose duty it is to challenge every one who approaches, with "Halt! who goes there?" To advance and give the countersign of an honest purpose, would seem to be a pleasure as it is a duty, but, alas! the challenge is unheeded, the sentinel powerless to enforce his command, and the often giddy, silly, and far too often diseased and depraved candidates for matrimony pass on to the legalized form of an attack upon the purity of society and the peace of government. The complex problem of marriage with its vexing factors is constantly growing more and more serious, nor need we go far to find the reason for this state of things.

In the false and wicked customs set up by society, we find a key which unlocks a very charnel house filled with rottenness and dead men's bones. The habitual breaker of God's law, "written in our members," is sure to produce an habitual breaker of the laws of society and of the state. On the principle "that the greater includes the less," obedience to God insures obedience to every wholesome law of government. In the absence of this obedience to God, thousands, in despair, are asking for a remedy for this desperate state of affairs. If the "final voice" of the land goes unheeded—if the sentinel is powerless to do aught except challenge, if the flaming sword deters not because it brings no *immediate* punishment—what then?

This much still remains to those who are willing to undertake the thankless task of reforming not habits but opinions. They can enter a ringing protest, and back it up by waging relentless war upon those false and wicked customs of society—customs which stalk with impudent freedom in and out of the homes of the nation.

More potent than all civil enactments, more feared than all legal penalties, might become the influence of women—especially of young women, if they would hold to the doctrine that the law of purity is equally binding upon men and women, and say to all men who seek social recognition, or the hand of a maiden in marriage, "Come with purity, come with honor, come with a clean name and a pure record, *or come not at all!*" Let every maiden's voice be a voice of gentleness but of firmness as well; let it be for her on this question, the final voice agreeing with the voice of God within her heart, and then shall we behold such a transformation in social and governmental conditions that grave and dignified members of the court of law will come with swift feet to the court of Cupid to learn the secret of the power of the command, "*Thou shalt not.*"

OUR PLATFORM.

No great movement can be held responsible for the utterances of every individual who joins it. Nor can we fairly quote the sayings of its leaders as conclusive of its spirit, much less authoritative concerning its plans and methods. And this is the more true the more those leaders are individual, brave and progressive. In the court of public opinion we take as a finality only what the movement formulates in its constitution, by-laws, and resolutions, or declaration of principles.

The National W. C. T. U. has a President who does not shun to declare all the counsel of the Lord as given to her. She is a student of the many and varied problems that engage all sympathetic and thoughtful minds. The Labor Question, Nationalism, Land Reform, the Woman Question, Divorce Laws, the Australian Ballot, the Immigration problem have all enlisted her most earnest attention; she is a student of reforms, and in her books, articles for the press, and public addresses, sets forth opinions growing out of these studies and her interviews and correspondence along these lines with specialists on both sides of the water. Most of all does she give to our great constituency in her Annual Address the results of her year's study wherein she has, perhaps unconsciously, acted as our "outlook committee of one," to borrow a happy phrase from Joseph Cook. But the very form in which Miss Willard presents these studies establishes our point. She does not desire to speak, indeed, often expressly guards herself from speaking "with authority."

The same is true of all our leaders in state and nation. There never was a society having greater hospitality for new ideas, nor was there ever one giving to each and all more ample elbow room for divergence. From the first it has been explicitly understood (as stated in the by-law drawn up by our National President) that "no state union shall be bound by any principle espoused, or plan devised by the National W. C. T. U., except that all states auxiliary must subscribe to the total abstinence pledge and to the constitution of the National Union."

It is to be remembered that our Publishing House is an affiliated interest, on a separate foundation, having no organic connection with the National W. C. T. U. THE UNION SIGNAL has had from time to time an editorial, and now and then an editorial paragraph, in favor of the Prohibition party; but it is demonstrable that five cents would buy specimens of all the political material ever brought out by the W. T. P. A.

This being true, and our organic law being perfectly colorless concerning politics and parties—as are all of our departments—where are we to look for the authoritative declarations of the National white-ribbon movement? In the only place where they can be found, viz., in the Resolutions of the years 1882 to 1889 inclusive. We have thought the time opportune in which to place these resolutions before the readers of THE UNION SIGNAL. They are as follows:

We rejoice in the advance made along the line of constitutional prohibition during the past year. We hail the successes in Kansas and Iowa, and the activity in other states for securing prohibition by this method, as harbingers of the swiftly-coming time when, with a majority of the states fixed upon the foundation of constitutional law prohibiting the liquor traffic, they shall be able to engraft this principle upon the national constitution. We rejoice in the day that gives recognition to our prohibition principles by political partisans, and we will endeavor to influence the best men in all communities to commit themselves *to that party, by whatever name called, that shall give to them the best embodiment of prohibition principles, and will most surely protect our homes.* We re-affirm the position taken last year at Washington, which gives states the privilege of choosing such methods as are warranted by the public sentiment and demanded by the exigencies of the situation, believing that God's means for the overthrow of the liquor traffic and the uplifting of the standard "For God and Home and Native Land" will be developed in the use of these various methods.—*Page 28, Annual Minutes, National Convention, Louisville, Ky., 1882.*

We will lend our influence to that party, by whatever name called, which shall furnish the best embodiment of prohibition principles, and will most surely protect our homes.—*Page 31, Annual Minutes, Detroit, Mich., 1883.*

In 1883, the Plan of Work Committee recommended the following, which was adopted:

We recommend a memorial to the National Political Conventions of 1884, asking a plank in their platform which shall declare in favor of an amendment to the National Constitution by which the prohibition of the liquor traffic shall become an integral part of National organic law.

This was in October; in June of the following year came the nominating conventions of the political parties, to whom, according to the instruction given by the convention at Detroit, our National W. C. T. U. President carried the memorial asking a plank in their platforms

which should declare in favor of national prohibition. Very many of us hoped and believed that the Republican party would grant our request; but instead—t ey rejected it. The great majority of our women—Democrats and Republicans alike—became convinced at this time that a Prohibition party was a necessity, for the memorial was presented to all parties, and rejected or ignored by all except the Prohibition party; that party placed the desired plank in its platform, and declared emphatically for the protection of the home against the saloon. This brief history will explain the wording of the succeeding resolution:

We refer to the history of ten years of persistent moral suasion work as fully establishing our claim to be called a non-political society, but one which steadily follows the white banner of prohibition wherever it may be displayed. We have, however, as individuals, always allied ourselves in local and state political contests with those voters whose efforts and ballots have been given to the removal of the dram-shop and its attendant evils, and at this time, while recognizing that our action as a National Society is not binding upon states or individuals, we reaffirm the positions taken by the society both at Louisville in 1882, and in Detroit in 1883, pledging our influence to "that party by whatever name called, which shall furnish us the best embodiment of prohibition principles, and will most surely protect our homes." And as we now know which National party gives us the desired embodiment of the principles for which our ten years' labors have been expended, we will continue to lend our influence to the political organization which declares in its platform for national prohibition and home protection. In this, as in all our progressive efforts, we will endeavor to meet argument with argument, misjudgment with patience, denunciation with kindness, and all our difficulties and dangers with prayer.—*Annual Convention, St. Louis, Mo., 1884.*

In the convention of 1885 at Philadelphia, the same resolution was adopted with slight change.

That each year finds our convictions strengthened that to secure the enforcement of laws prohibiting the liquor traffic, we need a party pledged to that end, that the enforcer must stand back of the law, and as there is a party which is committed to such principles, we again pledge our prayers and influence to the support of the Prohibition party. While in convention assembled, we thus declare our position, we recognize that our action as a National Society is not binding upon states or individual. —*Page 140, Annual Minutes, Minneapolis, 1886.*

We rejoice in the great successes which have been gained by the Prohibition party during the past year, and we again pledge it our hearty coöperation, assuring it of our prayers and sympathy.—*Page 45, Annual Minutes, Nashville, Tenn., 1887.*

We re-affirm our allegiance to that party which makes its dominant issue the suppression of the liquor traffic, declares its belief in Almighty God as the source of all power in government, defends the sanctity of the Sabbath, recognizes equal suffrage and equal wages for women, demands the abolition of polygamy and uniform laws governing marriage and divorce, and aims to remove sectional differences, promote national unity, and insure the best welfare of our land.—*Page 58, Annual Minutes, New York, 1888,*

We believe it is vital to the temperance reform that the principle of prohibition be made the dominant issue in American politics. We therefore give our approval to that party only which declares in its platform for prohibition in state and nation, and stands in action for its application to law.—*Page 62, Annual Minutes, Chicago, 1889.*

The following resolution was also adopted by the Chicago Convention:

Resolved, That while we decline to go back on our record, and place tests of membership in our constitution that might cause some of our members to feel as unwelcome as Prohibition party women now know themselves to be under the "non-partisan" clause introduced into the constitution of Iowa W. C. T. U., we still declare that we are not now and never have been either a sectarian or a partisan body, inasmuch as our organic law touches neither of these questions, but that this does not prevent us from expressing through our resolutions in the annual convention our approval of any and all national parties that shall incorporate prohibition into their platforms, embody the principles of prohibition in their candidates, and enforce it with all of their executive power.—*Page 81*

And now we earnestly call upon all good men and women to find a line in the foregoing that is not true, and loyal to humanity, as well as grandly patriotic and gloriously Christian. Here we stood—we could do no other—and God will stand by us to the end in this His holy war.

Detachments may deploy along by-roads, but the great prohibition highway now being built for our ransomed Republic to pass over will erelong claim the whole great temperance army. The colors will never fall back. Christian women of America, rally to help us bring all the regiments up to the colors!

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

The field of journalism seemed preëmpted and overworked in every corner, but that man of many discoveries, William T. Stead, has found unbroken ground at its very center upon which to plant his *Review of Reviews*. The first issue, bearing the date of the new year, is a rich product. In it the monthly harvest of the magazines is threshed and winnowed for the busy reader. Among its many good features is a table giving the contents of the leading reviews of both continents, followed by brief digests of the best articles in the best magazines. The object of the new publication is not altogether to furnish an *olla podidra*, of current literature, but rather to create a common center for intercommunication and diffusion of the truest thoughts of the truest thinkers.

Its outlined political policy will be to promote fraternal relations with the American Republic, and to strengthen the British Empire. Plainly, it knows how empire is strengthened in these latter days. "To save the English Empire, we must largely Americanize its constitution. The first step in the direction of this necessary development is to compel the Irish to undertake the responsibility of managing their own affairs under the supreme authority of the imperial Parliament. Home rule will open the door by which all the colonies may yet enter the pale of our imperial constitution. It ought to open the door for the admission of colonial representatives to the House of Commons, pending the inevitable evolution of a true imperial Senate."

This, with Mr. Gladstone's recent assertion, "In the United States the real problem of government is being worked out," shows the dawning of this millennial truth upon the seers of monarchy—the crown must rest upon the heads of the people, or fall under their feet; their hands will wield the sceptre, or break it. From the throne city of the most arrogant of the world's monarchies comes this democratic utterance: "The child of the slums is the seed of Empire. None is too insignificant to be overlooked." That thought deserves to go around the world. The wise farmer is careful for the seed; let the husbandmen of the state earn of him to take care of the "seed-corn of the race." Mr. Stead says: "We have no business to breed rowdies and filibusters, and let them loose with fire-arms and fire-water upon the half-civilized, or wholly savage races on our border." Nay, verily. *Neither have we!* With prophetic foresight, he apprehends in the future "a great federation of English-speaking commonwealths which will favor the development of a similar Federal system in Europe, and the final result will be the United States of Europe."

This brother of all humanity grasps the earth and tosses it on his palm. What hinders the inception of this reign of peace and good will? This: "The religious side of politics has not yet entered the minds of men." The champion of womanhood in bonds, has a potential reason for this also. "If at present we have to deplore so widespread a lack of civic virtue among our men, the cause may be found in the fact that the mothers, from whom men acquired whatever virtue they possess, have hitherto been studiously excluded from the only school where civic virtue can be learned—that of the actual exercise of civic functions, the practical discharge of civic responsibilities."

By what means shall Christianity show forth among the nations? "Men and women must work for the salvation of the state with as much zeal and self-sacrifice as they now work for the salvation of the individual."

The New *Review*, in its editorial office, aims to be "A great voice sounding out over all lands the summons to all men to think seriously and soberly of the public life in which they are called to fill a part."

EVERY mail brings responses to the plan proposed in the editorial, "A Timely Suggestion," which suggestion is of a course of reading and study. As many ask the price of the necessary books, we give them here. The entire list of books in the Required Readings in Scientific Temperance, cost $2.85. In the Economic Course, $1.60; those for the Recommended Readings in the Scientific Course, $5.45; in the Economic Course, $8.25. The books are ready and can be procured of the W. T. P. A., 161 La Salle Street, Chicago. An excellent plan is to form circles in unions, each member purchasing the books for the required readings, for herself, and the union purchasing those in the Recommended Course for its circulating library. Either course can be taken first, yet we think that most persons will find it better to take the Scientific Course first. The benefit of these readings should not, by any means, be restricted to unions; ladies and gentlemen outside of the organizations will find them of very great value in gaining a knowledge of the fundamental principles and facts of the Great Reform.

IF any one in New England desires to purchase W. T. P. A. stock, it can be procured of Miss Elisabeth Tobey, president of Massachusetts W. C. T. U., 36 Bromfield street, Boston, as well as at the central office, as she represents New England on the Board of Directors, and has the agency for W. T. P. A. stock in that section of the country. She will send to all applicants circulars containing full directions, and will gladly act as the channel of communication between the Eastern states and this Association. She has sold more stock than any other state president, and enters upon the work of placing the new issue with enthusiasm increased by her thorough investigations into the conduct of the business during her late visit to headquarters.

The Watch-Tower.

George Bancroft told some young ladies the other day the secret of a long life. It was in never losing your temper. If you will never get angry, he said, you will live to be ninety. The venerable historian himself has already reached his ninetieth year.

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The best things any mortal hath
Are those which every mortal shares.
—*Lucy Larcom.*

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Well and wisely says the Chicago *News:* "Call high license an easy way to raise a revenue from vice, but do not call it a restriction upon intemperance, for it is no such thing."

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Miss Esther Pugh's "Genesis of the World's W. C. T. U." has been translated into Dutch and published in Amsterdam, C. S. Adama Van Scheltena being the translator, a blessed old gentleman devoted to temperance, and everything that is true and right. It makes a very neat pamphlet, and will do any amount of good among those people of steady habits.

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Mrs. J. C. Bateham, National superintendent of Sabbath observance, was in Washington, D. C., during the month of December, interviewing the members of Congress on the Sunday Rest Bill, which Senator Blair is supporting in the Senate. Mrs. Bateham is indefatigable in prosecuting the interests of her work; besides her extensive series of leaflets on the subject, she has lectured in fourteen states, and is now in California to aid in securing a state Sabbath law, it being the only state in the Union without such a law.

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Miss Jessie A. Ackerman, our second round-the-world missionary, has reached China safely, and after ten days' work in Hong-Kong, started for the interior of that great country. Under date of November 25, she writes: "The Chinese do not need temperance workers as much as missionaries. China needs the gospel; until it gets it, all reforms are utterly hopeless. I shall visit several points in China, then go to Japan, where more can be done. So much sin, so much sorrow, and I have but one voice! Pray for success. My health continues, and I have been greatly blessed."

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When in Boston recently, Misses Willard, Gordon, and Scovel visited the Home for Incurables in connection with the work of Dr. Cullis. They found there two women wearing the white ribbon. One was Miss Lizzie Smith, bed-ridden for fifty years, but just the brightest and cheeriest Christian imaginable. The other was Miss ———, a woman of beautiful spirit, who was so much injured by a fall when a child as to lose entirely for life the use of her lower limbs, also the power of speech. She lies helpless year after year, about thirty having now been spent in this way. She, too, is exceedingly bright and pleasant in her manners. Her face seems to wear an aureole about it. She writes her answers to everything that is said to her. Miss Gordon asked if she knew who was standing beside her smoothing her forehead, and she did not seem to understand at first that it was the President of the National W. C. T. U., to which she is devotedly attached. When she learned this, her whole face irradiated. She laid her hand on her white ribbon, and looked up with an eloquence to which words could have added no emphasis. It was a beautiful scene. To think of that woman in the midst of her years lying always in her shadowy room, yet linked by the little white ribbon with the hundreds of thousands all over the earth whose hearts and lives are dedicated to "God and Home and Every Land." She pointed to a motto on the wall, "Lo, I am with you alway," and the place became holy with thoughts of prayer and loving sympathy.

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From one of the foremost Quakers of this country comes this prophetic declaration: "There has lately come to me quite an 'opening,' as we Friends sometimes say, on the sort of agency the Lord intended our W. C. T. U. to be, and the reason He chose the women for this work. I cannot just say that the Lord anointed the women to be His prophets to this government, but I believe it as truly as that Elijah was sent to reprove Ahab, or Jeremiah to rebuke and warn the king of Judah. God did not take office holders in that day, or persons in any way dependent upon government favor to use as a 'voice.' He took those who had, practically, nothing to lose, and I really believe that the Christian women of this land were the only element of our population that God could trust to deliver His reproofs and warnings faithfully. Whatever may come, our white-ribbon army will be clear if they keep their standard where God would have it be."

ON DUTY.

Queen's Gardens.

NOVEL-READING.

BY A FRIEND OF GIRLS.

While looking about in one of our large dry-goods stores the other day, my attention was attracted by the chattering of a bright-eyed bevy of school-girls. Now, if there is one thing more than another that interests me it is a girl—a nice, bright, lively, healthy girl. I watch girls, and think about them, and wonder what their future life will be,—bright or dark, happy or sad, good or bad. Well, as I said, I was attracted by this particular group of girls, and I paused to see what was claiming their attention.

The counter before which they were standing contained a large quantity of books, and they were busily engaged in looking them over.

"So cheap," said one; "look here, do! The very thing we were talking about the other night. I *must* have this. Listen here, girls," and she began reading a passage aloud to her companions.

I peeped over the little damsel's shoulder, and saw that it was one of Ouida's novels. And I felt as though I could not let her take that book away. So I, too, began searching to see if there was not something in all that pile of reading matter which would be fitting for these girls.

I came across several, and "The Wedding Ring," and "Woman, Her Power and Privileges," by Talmage, looking strangely out of place with their silly companions, were soon in my hand. I placed the former where one of the girls soon spied it. She picked it up and began to turn the leaves eagerly.

"This title looks splendid, girls, but it don't seem very nice inside." A puzzled expression came over the youthful face.

"It is very nice, nevertheless," I ventured to remark. "It is a series of sermons by the Rev. Dr. Talmage, and on a subject which should be interesting to you young ladies."

They all tittered, and then one said: "I don't think we should care about it. We get sermons enough without reading them, don't we, Lucy?"

"There are some very nice books here which are not sermons, and I should be so glad to help you select them. May I?" and I waited for their reply.

They looked at one another for a moment, and then one of them, who seemed a little older than the others, said: "I think it very kind of you; if you will take the trouble, we shall be glad of your assistance." Then turning to the girls, she said: "You know that our mammas do not allow us to read such books, and Miss Grace was talking about it last Sunday. She says there are plenty of interesting books for us to read without novels, and perhaps this lady can find some."

I found several—two of Pansy's, shining like jewels in a dirt pile, some of Mrs. Whitney's, several books of poetry and travel, and sent the girls home with their arms full of literature such as I would place in my own daughter's hands had I one.

But although this may seem a trifling incident, it set me to thinking deeply. Oh, how I wish I could talk to all young girls and warn them against the pernicious effects of novel reading. When I was a child I had no one to warn me against this bad habit. I was a great reader, and everything that came in my way was greedily devoured, and I am sorry to say that more chaff than wheat came my way.

"Now," says some good-natured, easy-going soul, "what great harm is there in a really good, moral novel?"

I answer: In the first place, the young girl who is allowed to read novels and light literature, indiscriminately, cannot possibly concentrate her mind and pay attention—that is, read understandingly—the higher and better class of works which are of so much more benefit to her. Give any one a diet of rich pastry and sweetmeats, and then change this to solid food, coarse rye bread and wholesome meat and vegetables, and see how hard it is for the person to become accustomed to and enjoy the latter fare.

I will pass over the false views of life which novel-reading engenders in the young, the romantic and sentimental views which they take of this practical, work-a-day world of ours, and call special attention to the precious time which they are wasting.

I can remember how I used to steal off to my room and read for hours and hours, sometimes away into the night; and how I would cry over my poor heroes and heroines. One day a dear old lady who was visiting at our home, took the book from my hands, and, after looking over it for a few minutes, said to me:

"My dear child, it is too bad for you to be wasting your time over such trash as this. I have some nice books at home, and I will send you some of them."

And then she talked to me so wisely in regard to all the folly and harm of such reading, and, better still, sent me books (which were not so plentiful and cheap in those days as these), and helped and guided me in my later selections, until the books which I had formerly read actually became distasteful to me. "A timely word spoken in season," truly!

Think you that Frances Willard would stand where she does to-day had she frittered away her precious years of youth and study in poring over such books as "East Lynne," "Jane Eyre," etc.? Ah, no! Study, earnest study, thought, and good, ennobling literature is what has developed her and thousands of other grand women who stand foremost in the world to-day. This is an age of progress and advancement for our sex. Every day woman is coming more and more to the front—in art, in literature, in the pulpit, on the lecture platform. We have it in our power to make our lives good, useful, noble ones, or the very reverse.

One of the principal arguments adduced against extending the suffrage to woman, is her ignorance of the laws and constitution of her country, and the very rights she is asking for. I read somewhere, the other day, that it is becoming fashionable for society women down East, to have a competent person come to their homes every day and read and explain to them the leading political and social questions of the day. We cannot do that, but, better still, you girls can begin reading now the class of literature which will teach you all about such things, and by and by, when you are grown to woman's estate, you will be able to cast your vote rightly, intelligently, and understandingly.

Perhaps you will not want to vote? Well, if not, it will be better to know how to influence others for the right, and to know also, just what it is for. Any way, dear girls, do listen to this word of good advice, and *don't* waste your precious time on novel reading.

Do I mean to say that all novels are bad? No, indeed; far from it. Some are so good, Scott's, Dickens', Thackeray's, and many others, as to have been placed in the realm of classics. But these you can never enjoy properly unless shunning the trashy stuff such as principally filled the counter on the day of which I speak.

News from the Field.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

GRANITE STATE GLEANINGS.

New Hampshire, though she may have slumbered for years, arousing only at intervals to spasmodic action, as during the amendment campaign, is to-day awake. Probably nothing since the summons of men to arms in '61, has created so profound a sensation in our commonwealth as the recent proclamation of Governor Goodell, calling upon all town and city officials to close the rum-shops.

The people at large were taken entirely unawares by this proclamation. Never before in this generation has a governor been known to attempt the performance of the executive duties of his office in regard to our prohibitory law. No one has dared to do so. Every official has been muzzled by politics. And the people have become so accustomed to looking upon a governor as the minion of his party, dragged at its chariot wheels, fearing to speak or lift a finger in regard to the abominable violations of the prohibitory law, that now when one does dare assert his independence, be true to his convictions, and attempt to perform his duty, regardless of political "bosses," the people stand silent, in open-mouthed wonder. The silence is noticeable. During the two weeks after the proclamation, so great was the hush of surprise, of expectation, and the tense anxiety as to what would come next, that the proverbial pin might have been heard to drop anywhere in the state.

There has been a deal of thinking, though, and of quiet action. The liquor dealers, while yet defiantly selling, are known to be removing their goods, and preparing for the expected raids; the shop-keepers and business men generally, whose eyes are ever upon the ground in search of the almighty dollar, are straightening up a little under the fearless honesty and manliness of the proclamation, and beginning to comprehend that life has other uses than to amass wealth; while to those who have long been in the work, and who know that Governor Goodell is not the man to take one step unless he is ready to take the second or any number of steps to carry out his purpose, this proclamation is the breaking of a glorious, long-wished-for day.

The document was given wide publicity at once, being published in all the papers and sent by the Governor to all the pastors and city and town officials in the state. Its appearance was the cause of great rejoicing in temperance circles, and resolutions indorsing the Governor's action were passed by many temperance organizations. The following resolution was passed by the executive committee of the New Hampshire W. C. T. U.:

"*Resolved*, That we, the executive committee of the New Hampshire W. C. T. U., desire to express our hearty appreciation of the noble stand taken by Governor Goodell in his proclamation for the speedy legal enforcement of the prohibitory liquor laws of our state, and that we cordially pledge our coöperation in all possible ways to help bring about this much desired end."

The state union is also contemplating sending out circulars to the local unions urging them to aid in the work to the extent of their power.

On the Sabbath following the appearance of the proclamation, it was read in many of the churches, and mass-meetings were held in all the large towns, indorsing this new phase of the temperance work, and promising support in a crusade against the saloons.

In Dover, when the mayor entered upon the duties of his office at the beginning of the new year, after the oath of office had been administered to the city marshal and policemen, he read the prohibitory laws of the state, and, referring to the proclamation of the Governor, instructed the above-named officials to enforce these laws, and ordered that any failure should be reported to him. Raids have accordingly been made, since then, with success. The mayor's action has been supported by two enthusiastic mass-meetings led by the pastors of Dover, and participated in by the citizens, who heartily approve of the enforcement of the law.

In Manchester, our largest city, the people are preparing for an upheaval. Members of the old Citizens' League have held secret meetings, and are supposed to be arranging for a grand crusade against the liquor dealers. The saloon-keepers are becoming alarmed. One of the largest dealers, over whose head hangs a term in jail if liquor is again found on his premises, has moved nineteen barrels of the stuff away by night.

In Nashua, a mass-meeting was held, in which it was enthusiastically resolved to uphold all the attempts to enforce the law. The local W. C. T. U. is doing all it can to bring about this result. Resolutions approving the proclamation have been passed, and a committee of ladies waited upon the mayor, requesting him to speedily close the rum-shops. The saloon-keepers in this city are sharing the anxiety felt by the violators of the law in other cities, and are fast disposing of their stock.

As yet, except in Dover, no actual raids have been made. The Governor has personally visited and talked with the officials of those cities that seem reluctant to obey the proclamation, but the interviews have been private. Just when and where the battle will begin, no one knows, but it is the general verdict that there is to be some sharp work before long.

While this phase of the temperance question engages the supreme attention of the public, just now, there are other lines along which work has been done steadily and quietly for many months until success has been attained. This is true of the project conceived two years ago to found an institution which should serve as a refuge for women and girls who are discharged from our jails and prisons. Five thousand dollars were granted by the State Legislature for this purpose, on condition that as much more should be raised by the New Hampshire W. C. T. U. This has been done by the unremitting labor of several members, chiefly Mrs. Albee, of Claremont, to whose hands much of the work of collecting funds was entrusted; and on the first day of January, 1890, the house, which stands in the suburbs of Manchester, was dedicated to the service of the unfortunate women of the state.

The interests of the work in other departments are being cared for. Quarterly conventions are held regularly in different counties, in which much interest is manifested. One of unusual enthusiasm was recently held at Derry, at which many of the county workers were present, and also the state president, Mrs. Knox, who gave an able address in the evening.

Crusade day was observed in different parts of the state, many of the unions holding camp-fires which were seasons of rich spiritual refreshing.

The writer has recently spoken in Greenfield, Marlow, East Alstead, Newport, and Sunapee; in the latter place holding a second meeting for the children, and organizing a Loyal Temperance Legion of forty members. In all these towns there is a strong temperance sentiment, and in some of them there are no saloons.

Miss Wendell, our superintendent of scientific temperance instruction, is tireless in discharging the duties of her office. She has sent out circulars to all the unions, and to one hundred towns where there are no unions, calling attention to our law, which requires temperance to be taught in the public schools.

The Demorest medal contests are coming into favor. Three contests have recently been held in Bethlehem.

Work is prospering in other directions, of which I will speak in another letter. As I am about to close, intelligence comes from Manchester that "two-thirds of the saloon-keepers have removed their stock in haste, and many have closed their doors. The new hotel, the Manchester House, has closed its bar, and on Sunday it was almost impossible to find any sort of alcoholic drink in the city." This from our largest and wickedest city, with its thousands of foreigners devoted to drink! Surely the millennium is dawning in New Hampshire! Alleluia!

ANNA E. BUSSELL,
Union Signal Reporter.

DEDICATION OF THE MERCY HOME.

January 1, 1890, was a notable day for the white-ribboners of the Granite state. It was not only the beginning of a new year, but the inauguration of a new work, by the dedication of the W. C. T. U. Mercy Home at Manchester.

Over two years ago there was plainly seen by the local union at Manchester, the urgent need of a home where women and girls could find help in reforming from the drink habit and its kindred vices. It soon became evident that the undertaking was too large for one union, and should become a state affair. After much deliberation, the state union voted to take up the work, and collectors were appointed to solicit funds for this purpose. Through the efforts of a committee, the Legislature made an appropriation of $5,000 for this object. Mrs. C. E. Albee, Claremont, collected the larger part of $6,000 more, mostly in small sums, making a total fund of $11,000. Generous offers of buildings, land and money were made for its location in various places, but Manchester is a central, manufacturing city, the birthplace of the project, and this was decided to be the best location.

To buy or build, was the next question. Several houses were examined, but none seemed suitable, and steps were taken towards plans for building. But the way was hedged up, because the Lord had better things in store for us.

One evening, Rev. Dr. Knox, the "other half" of our president, saw in the paper the description of a house to

e sold at auction the next day, which seemed to be desirable. It was at once examined and the trustees and embers of the executive committee in the city were stily summoned to advise concerning the matter. The w had no authority to purchase, and there was no time o call a meeting, the decision must be made at once. The president and resident advisors took the responsibility, and the house was bought. The purchase as unanimously ratified at the meeting of the trustees immediately following. Those who were present the informal praise and consecration meeting then held in "an upper room," will not soon forget the blessed presence of the Master.

The place is admirably suited to the work, being a short distance from the city, yet within easy access by steam and horse cars. There is a comparatively new, well furnished two and a half-story house of fourteen rooms, several of which can be divided, with good basement for laundry purposes; all are ready for use, with but few changes. Two acres of land and twenty fruit trees are valuable additions.

Preparations were immediately made for its occupancy. The reception room was furnished as a memorial of Mrs. Lizzie White Newhall, the first treasurer of the state union. The sitting-room was furnished in memory of Mrs. D. H. Wendell, of Dover, formerly a member of the advisory committee, by the Dover union and her daughter, the present corresponding secretary. The infirmary was fitted up by Mrs. Charles Williams, of Manchester; guest chamber by the Unitarian Society, Manchester; room of the assistant matron by Miss A. E. McIntire, eter, our present treasurer. The Nashua Y's will nish a room in memory of one of their former members, hile several unions will supply rooms, either wholly or tially.

The dedicatory services were held January 1, and were ll attended. Mrs. A. S. White, Concord, the first president of the state union, appropriately presided. The rcises were opened by singing, "Stand up and bless e Lord." Psalm 126 was read by Miss S. M. Piercy, anklin, who contributed the first dollar towards the enrprise. Prayer was offered by Miss Annie M. Ray, anchester, followed by the hymn, "Rock of Ages." rs. J. F. Chase, president of Manchester union, told of e "Inception of the Home." Our president, Mrs. Knox, described the "Grant of the Legislature for the Home," including the reception of the committee by that body. Mrs. C. E. Albee, Claremont, told of personal experience in "Collecting Money for the Home," while the treasurer, Miss A. E. McIntire, Exeter, reported the "Money Collected and how Invested." The appropriate hymn, "Rescue the Perishing," was followed by the description the "Purchase of the Home," by Miss C. E. Rowell, Franklin; "Naming the Home," was reported by Miss C. R. Wendell, Dover; and "Furnishing the Rooms," by Miss A. B. Brown, police matron, Manchester. Singing was followed by an original poem by Mr. E. D. Boylston, Amherst, who has shown his interest in the work in a practical, as well as a poetical way. Rev. M. V. B. Knox, nchester, spoke of the "Sinning Woman in Christian ivilization." The dedicatory prayer was offered by rs. M. W. Richardson, Amherst, after which the president declared the Home "formally dedicated to God and humanity."

The name, "W. C. T. U. Mercy Home" was selected, not ly as a memorial of her in whose memory the largest donation was given, but also as a reminder of God's mercy towards all His weak, erring ones.

A few inmates were already in the Home at the time of the formal dedication, and it was a happy token of the Master's acceptance of the work, that His Spirit had already met those souls and spoken to them in peace and iveness. C. E. R.

OHIO.

NEWS AND NOTES.

uyahoga county W. C. T. U. conventions are always good; the one held in Bedford, January 16, was no exception. Bedford, ten miles east of Cleveland, is a beautiful suburban town, noted for the intelligence and sterling worth of its citizens. Delegates arriving by early train found the Disciple Church with the "latch-string out." rm rooms and warm-hearted welcomes were most comfing to those whose "influenza" experience was still sh in mind.

The convention was called to order by the president, J. T. Foote. Devotional exercises, in charge of Mrs. . Chase, were opened with prayer by Mrs. T. K. , followed with a Scripture lesson from the fifteenth ter of St. John. The central thought, "abiding in st," was briefly considered. The one condition for -bearing is the union of the branch with the vine: ithout Me ye can do nothing." Only as we abide in hrist, and His words abide in us, will our prayers be swered. "I do not know who told her," said the leader, "*I* did not; but our president has somehow found out a *Methodist*, and she says, 'Carry on these services the Methodistic plan.' I suppose she means an old-oned 'experience meeting,' interspersed with prayer praise, as the Spirit prompts." The few moments ich followed were rich in blessing to all.

eports of secretary and treasurer were gratifying. se of superintendents and unions told the same old of tireless, faith-inspired effort, and breathed the sweet prophecy of coming triumph. If we all stand with Miss Scovel upon the high mount of n, we might say with her, whenever God begins a against the enemy, *the victory is gained*.

and prison work, literature, franchise, and scienmperance instruction, were among the departments ully discussed, the two last mentioned were, by act vention, made the leading lines of work in all the of the county for the remainder of the year. It ght that more uniformity of effort in the unions oduce better results. The admirable address of ome was given by Mrs. Mary T. Cannon. The character of the Bedford union, whose members, though of fferent political faiths, are *one* in the grand work of form, was well drawn. "Our union, though unique, is mposed of large-hearted women,—broad natures who ve charity for all and malice toward none, to whom the work is greater than self." Mrs. G. P. Oviatt, of Cleveland Central union, gave a fitting response. Both papers were enthusiastically received. Press work was presented by the state superintendent, Miss H. A. Foster, who called attention to the need of a purified press, and urged her hearers to give their influence in favor of newspapers which the boys and girls can read without moral pollution.

The question drawer in charge of Mrs. Doty, was an interesting feature of the afternoon. The advisability of appointing a county organizer was earnestly discussed. Our president knows how to conduct a convention, carry out a program, and close on time; consequently at 4:30 we adjourned.

Excellent lunch was served in the church dining-room, and as the "supplies" of our hospitable entertainers were apparently inexhaustible, many remained to tea.

Just catching the evening train, we were whirled rapidly away from the pretty village, through the shadows, homeward, with hearts full of "God bless our beloved organization, and the dear sisterhood of Bedford!"

W. C. T. U. NOTES FROM THE FIELD.

From Hartford, Trumbull county, comes good word. Crusade Day was observed in all the unions of the county, with one exception, with grand results. Press work is vigorously pushed. The outlook is more than good, better. Miss C. S. Burnett, county president, is a noble worker.

Mrs. Alice E. H. Peters, of Columbus, through whose generosity the elegant case for the Crusade Bible was obtained, has been appointed superintendent of press work in that city. With rare ability and heart in the work, the field and opportunity at hand, she will accomplish much in that department.

Cincinnati W. C. T. U. has suffered loss in the removal from earth to heaven of Mrs. Mary L. Wright, a dear friend, a gifted and faithful co-worker. And yet the work goes on. Under the auspices of this union, gospel temperance meetings, Sunday-school revival meetings, and other agencies for carrying God's blessed truth to the perishing, are carried forward with glorious results. Japan wall-pockets containing Scriptural cards, tracts, and the best temperance literature obtainable, are hung up in hotels, depots, barber-shops and drug-stores; in all, forty-eight receptacles of good, pure, and holy thought. Cincinnati W. C. T. U. is a vital force.

I sometimes wonder—long to know
If what we sow in tears will grow?
If we shall reap the good long sought?
Ah well! who to His service calls,
Knows *just where* every seedling falls—
God holds our harvest in His thought!

HANNAH A. FOSTER,
Union Signal Reporter.

ALABAMA.

GOOD WORDS REGARDING MISS GRIFFIN'S WORK.

Miss Fannie Griffin is doing thorough execution in the state of Alabama. She is already spoken of with pride as a daughter of that commonwealth, and makes addresses an hour long without manuscript. Every one knows that she cannot speak except to the purpose, has a deep, womanly voice easily heard, and no end of humor, logic and pathos. She has not spent her decades in vain as a teacher, but brings an exact and disciplined mind to her new field.

Word comes to us from Alabama concerning Miss Griffin's recent trip to Wetumpka, twelve miles from Montgomery, where her father settled when there was nothing there but Indian huts, where she was born and brought up on a grand old plantation. They are making an effort to prevent license, and a good Kentucky Yankee, Mayor Lull, of the town, invited Miss Griffin. He was not rightly named, for there was anything but a lull in the storm of public opinion at that time. The Baptist Church was crowded. Miss Griffin is a well-known Baptist, which stands her in good stead at the South. She was introduced by the ex-Congressman of the fifth district, and the Methodist and Baptist pastors sat beside her. At the close, the best men in the county gathered around to say that "Fannie had come up to their expectations." Miss Griffin is organizing unions throughout the state.

Mrs. Stratford, president Alabama W. C. T. U., says of her: "We are waking up on the temperance question in Alabama. Miss Griffin is starting out in her work heartily. I think it will be impossible for the women not to catch some of her spirit. She spoke recently in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, in Montgomery, to a good audience. She was quite at ease, and made a good impression. We have two new unions in Alabama since last National Convention.

NEW ZEALAND.

ANNUAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

The annual meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was recently held in St. Paul's schoolroom, Napier. There were present the Dean of Waiapu, the Rev. P. H. Cornford, J. G. Paterson, C. E. Beecroft, and a large number of members. After devotional exercises, the reports of the retiring officers and superintendents were read, showing that the hospital, the Western Spit, and other visitation work was regularly and faithfully carried on. Consistent and vigorous efforts had been made by correspondence with the committees of all district schools in Hawke's Bay to have Dr. Richardson's book in use, in the belief that the future prosperity of the colony depends greatly on an intelligent conception of the good arising from total abstinence.

A deep feeling of regret pervaded the meeting, caused by the fact that the Women's Home had to be closed. The public had subscribed £135, from first to last, and seeing that the Gisborne Benevolent Society, the Queen's Fund in Napier, and the Alexandria Home in Wellington obtained the government subsidy, the committee of the Home confidently asked for it, knowing that they could thus acquire a freehold property, and the Home become a permanent blessing to the district. The mayor and Mr. Dick pleaded earnestly in the Charitable Aid Board in favor of a subsidy being granted, but Messrs. Cohen and Rechab Harding opposed, and the subsidy was refused. The rent difficulty could not be met unless some philanthropist came forward and placed a house at the disposal of the committee. The balance-sheet was read and passed.

A solo, "When the Mists Have Rolled Away," was sweetly sung by Miss C. Townshend, the refrain being given as a duet by the soloist and Miss M. Townshend. The election of officers then took place, with the following results: Mrs. Richmond Riddell, president; Mrs. Banks, secretary; Mrs. Grainger, treasurer. A most hearty vote of thanks was accorded the retiring officers, and a special one to Mrs. Troy, who is just leaving the district for Wellington; also to the pastor and managers of St. Paul's Church for the use of the school-room. The Dean of Waiapu and the Rev. J. G. Paterson congratulated the union on their year of work, and the manner in which they had conducted their business.

The meeting closed with prayer. W. C. T. U.

CANADA.

GLEANINGS ALL ALONG THE LINE.

The municipal contest in Toronto resulted in a decided victory for temperance. The Young Men's Prohibition Club, which always works in conjunction with the W. C. T. U., sent agents to each nomination booth, who propounded these questions to each aldermanic candidate:

"Will you oppose any attempt to increase the number of licenses this year?"

"Are you opposed to licensing houses of ill-fame?"

In almost every instance the reply was favorable, showing that temperance sentiment has become too strong for any other answer. But in one or two cases the candidate took square issue, and in each case he was hopelessly beaten at the polls.

It being feared that the present police matron was in danger of dismissal, the Toronto union took time by the forelock and sent a deputation, led by Mrs. D. V. Lucas and Mrs. R. McDonell, president and honorary president of the district union, to ask the appointment of a second matron, feeling that to demand more was a good way to keep what they had. The suggestion was not favorably considered, but the present matron was retained, and given better hours.

Just before the New Year, the Toronto union passed a resolution asking that the ladies of their city should not provide wine for New Year visitors.

Toronto is mourning the loss of one of her most active workers, Mrs. Colin Skinner, who has been called to her reward. Mrs. Skinner was most deeply interested in headquarters, and was secretary and treasurer of the building fund. She not only gave of her time, but of her means liberally.

At the East Ontario Provincial Convention, Mrs. Day Smith, of Hamilton, was made superintendent of parlor meetings, and the first of a series of these meetings in Toronto was given by Mrs. D. V. Lucas, in aid of headquarters. There have always been social meetings in connection with W. C. T. U. work, but not just of this nature. Some of the departments of work were discussed by Mrs. Lucas, Mrs. Jacob Spence, and Mrs. W. McDonell, one of the objects of these meetings being to instruct and interest ladies in temperance work who are not already members of the W. C. T. U. Rev. D. V. Lucas and Rev. Dr. Sutherland, the leader of Canada's New Party, were also called upon. The latter, in speaking of the extension of the franchise to women, said he believed in equal rights for all, but the ladies must understand that meant exclusive privileges for none. However, he thinks the ballot will be a greater power for good than the peculiar privileges already enjoyed by women.

The Canada Temperance League, Toronto, a newly organized body, has opened coffee rooms in a poor part of the city, the object being, of course, to give working men a cup of coffee at lowest possible rates, and to leave them without excuse for going to the saloon.

The temperance people of Hamilton, Ontario, are petitioning the city council for a reduction of the liquor licenses. The number is at present within the limit of the statute, but the council has power to reduce the number. Belleville W. C. T. U. is also working along this line.

The Ottawa W. C. T. U. observed the week of prayer, holding meetings each day in the Congregational Church.

Twenty young ladies have found a home in the Young Women's Christian Institute, Ottawa, which Miss Bertha Wright founded and has charge of, and a number of normal students and others could not be accepted owing to lack of accommodation. GERTRUDE CARMAN.

MICHIGAN.

NOTES OF WORK.

A letter from the president of the first district contains the sad news of the death of Mrs. Cushing, one of Detroit's most valued workers, literally at her post, reading the Scripture at Colonel Bain's afternoon meeting; before sunset "at rest."

Major Scott and wife are holding profitable meetings. Reports from Crusade meetings all interesting. Medal contests have been held during the winter both in Detroit and Wayne.

The president of the second district writes that the reading-room at Hillsdale obtained a fine collection of reading-matter, by means of a "book social." Miss Mary Lockwood, of the state kindergarten in the State Normal at Ypsilanti, is district superintendent.

Washtenaw county convention was a success, presided over by Mrs. Ann Bassett in a most "*Friendly*" manner. Mrs. Angie F. Newman was the speaker, "Our Sisters in Utah" the theme.

The president of the fourth district is in the field, organizing, and strengthening old unions; she reports an encouraging outlook. On January 18, organized a new union at New Buffalo; three teachers in the public schools among the officers and superintendents; another new union five miles from Niles.

The Y's of Three Oaks are putting on new life, and aiming direct at the closing of their one saloon. The Y's of Dowagiac and the W. C. T. U. of Berrien Springs,

are preparing for medal contests. Thirty-one women from various parts of the district attended the National Convention.

The president of the fifth district reports no reading-rooms, but almost universal free distribution of THE UNION SIGNAL in railroad depots, post-offices, hotels, and a fine list of new subscribers.

The sixth district has been blessed with the tour of Miss Newcomb; two new unions organized, two re-organized. Oakland county held first week in February.

Lansing Y. W. C. T. U. have issued a bulletin; among other things notice of a free kindergarten.

The other districts reported in my last.

LIZZIE M. JOHNSON, *Union Signal Reporter.*

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

MISS ELIZABETH J. SCOVEL, the evangelist, has been holding meetings in the First Baptist Church, Chicago (Rev. Dr. P. S. Henson's), also in Evanston. She goes to Peoria, Ill., by invitation of Mrs. E. G. Hibben, president of the W. C. T. U., and later on to Milwaukee, Wis., by invitation of Mrs. Herr, president of the W. C. T. U. of that city, after which she returns to Hillsboro, Ohio, by invitation of several of the churches there.

THESE beautiful words come from a member of the bereaved household: "I send a few words concerning our mother, Mary Avery Blanchard, who fell asleep at Las Vegas, N. M., January 11, and was laid to rest in the cemetery at Wheaton, Ill., January 17. She was from childhood a temperance reformer, being president of a children's temperance society at Middlebury, Vt., when but twelve years of age, and the almost completed sixty years which followed found her always devoted to the same cause. She, with others, led successfully the Crusade in Wheaton, when that pillar of fire and cloud going before the hosts of Christian women in this country, tarried in our sky. She organized our W. C. T. U. and Band of Hope. Her courage for and faith in a paper which should promulgate Christian temperance, led her early to invest, according to her ability, in W. T. P. A. stock. She believed that alcohol was not a necessity in medicine, and refused it even when meeting death. Her character as a reformer lacked no side. Long years she spent with her husband in the anti-slavery struggle, hopefully bearing its reproach; later years have seen her as fully roused to the evils of secretism, especially grieved that it should find any place in the work against the rum power, and woman's complete endowment with power as a political factor received her full consent. With a life well rounded to its close, this Christian mother and reformer went to her rest."

THE temperance cause is being agitated considerably on the West Side of Chicago this winter. A new union has been formed, and a semi-monthly gospel temperance meeting is being held at the West Side Christian Church. The last speaker on Friday, January 3, was the Rev. W. H. Boles, of Eureka, Ill. He very forcibly proved that the liquor traffic was twin brother of slavery; they were legalized together, and hand in hand they traveled on, until through the persistent efforts of a few at first, slavery has been abolished, and so will it be with the liquor traffic.

THE *Crisis* is a little monthly paper published in Edinboro, Erie county, Pa., by Mrs. I. N. Taylor, at five cents a year. Each number contains five or six pointed articles on the different phases of prohibition, written by the best of authors. It is intended to meet the great need of scattering cheap literature through the mails to all classes of people, reaching thousands to whom a costlier paper could not be sent. Sample copies will be sent free on application to all who will try to raise a club for the *Crisis*, provided they think the paper will be useful in their community.

MAJOR AND MRS. E. T. SCOTT began a week's meetings February 4, at Fremont, Neb., going there from Detroit, Mich., where they have been doing very successful work under the auspices of the Martha Cushing branch of the W. C. T. U.

THE address of Mrs. E. S. Moffat, associate superintendent of the department of work for soldiers and sailors, is changed from Port Huron, Mich., to Tacoma, Washington. Let all matter, especially that relative to the "Flag for every school-house," be addressed directly to her there; it will expedite the work, although all mail addressed to former residence will be forwarded.

Official Communications.

PROMOTION OF SOCIAL PURITY.

MOTHERS' MEETINGS.

One of the most important and helpful measures that can be undertaken to promote the cause of social purity, is that of mothers' meetings. This is a line of work which every union can and ought to engage in. The evils which influence our children for vice are everywhere prevalent. There is no home so safe and sheltered but that, if left unwatched and unguarded, the enemy may enter its portals. Eternal vigilance is the only price of safety, and mothers need to be wide awake to the dangers that beset the pathway of their children, and learn to understand the hundreds of different avenues by which the influences of impurity may reach them. They need to realize that prevention is the only sure means of combating the evil, and that this must be brought about by correct education begun very early in life. Many mothers who would guard their boys and girls of school and society age with most zealous care, look upon the subject of impurity as one which in no way concerns their little ones of tender years, and so neglect to guard them in this particular until the weeds of impurity are firmly rooted in their young hearts. It is easier to see the weeds when they are grown and are putting forth leaves and branches, but it is then too late; the roots are firmly grounded, and labor with what zeal we will to tear them out, there is always danger that some rootlet will remain to spring up again where least expected. The better way is to prevent the mischief-making from germinating.

The susceptible years of childhood furnish a fertile soil for the reception of evil. Impressions received by a child before its seventh year have more to do with the formation of its character than those received at any other period of its existence. If we would save the children, we must not only endeavor to keep them from contamination by contact with evil, but must also preoccupy the fertile field of their young minds with pure, elevating and ennobling thoughts, that there will be left no room for evil to take root, for "if we fill the bushel with good wheat there will be no room for chaff and rubbish." To do this will require much outlay of time and thought, and much sacrifice of ease and pleasure on the part of mothers; more, indeed, than mothers will be willing to give until they realize fully the great necessity for it. The mission of the mothers' meeting should be to arouse mothers to see this necessity, to stimulate them to an appreciation of their high calling and its responsibility; interest them to begin an earnest study of the ways and means by which they can intercept temptation and stop the feet of those that run to destruction, and to build up such bulwarks against vice by right training and home influences, that the young lives entrusted to their care may be able to stem with safety the tide of evil in the world.

In response to the questions so often asked, "How shall we start and conduct mothers' meetings?" I would reply: Begin by selecting a wise and earnest Christian woman for a local superintendent; set apart a day for the meeting, and arrange the subject for discussion at the same; appoint a committee to visit all the mothers of the town whether members of the union or not, and, stating the place, date, and character of the meeting, give each a personal invitation to attend, and if possible, secure their promise to do so. Nothing else that can be done will prove so effectual in securing the attendance of mothers as personal efforts of this sort. It is also a most excellent plan to leave with the invitation a copy of the leaflet, "An Appeal to the Women of America," asking as a favor that it shall be given a careful perusal. This will help to foster the interest which has already been aroused. Advertise the meeting in the local papers for several days previous to its occurrence. It is also well for the local superintendent to visit the pastors of the various churches, explain the object of the mothers' meeting, and endeavor to interest them and secure their indorsement of the work. If practicable, ask them to announce the meeting to their congregations on the Sabbath.

Open the mothers' meeting with devotional exercises. The topic for consideration may be presented either in a well prepared, practical paper, or a plain, well meditated talk, or by the reading of leaflets, or selections, followed by an informal discussion of the subject. The presentation of the subject may be given by the local superintendent or by others chosen for the purpose, and it is well to interest and secure different members for this duty as often as practicable. The time occupied should not exceed thirty minutes. Allow no gossip at these meetings, no discussion of local affairs, and no personalities; nothing, in short, to lower the standard from the high plane of morality and religion. At the close of the meeting, which should always be prompt, it is well to distribute leaflets pertaining to the subject of the day's discussion, and to announce the time, place, and subject to be presented at the next meeting, with an invitation to those present to be again in attendance.

A list of topics for study and discussion at mothers' meetings will be furnished by the superintendent on application, accompanied by a two-cent stamp. For leaflets and literature send to the W. T. P. A., 161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

MRS. J. H. KELLOGG,
Asso. Supt. of Dept. for Promotion of Social Purity, Mothers' Meetings.
Battle Creek, Mich.

EVANGELISTIC DEPARTMENT.

HALF FREE STUDENTSHIPS.

For members of the W. C. T. U. who cannot take the regular evangelistic course of study, but who wish to be thoroughly furnished in knowledge of the English Bible, I have arranged the W. C. T. U. English Bible Course. The annual fee is $5. No text books but a revised Bible are needed. A patron of the Boston Correspondence School has authorized me to here announce that he will pay for one year, one-half the tuition fee in this course of the first six women who shall apply to me therefor. Address Rev. Alfred A. Wright, D. D., the instructor, at 9 Clinton street, Cambridge, Mass.

UNFERMENTED WINE.

DEAR SUPERINTENDENTS:—A delay in the work of this department, in the cause of which the National superintendent has had no part, makes it necessary that with added diligence more vigorous effort be made to put into the time left the amount of work that the success of last year demands of this.

At nearly every conference, synod, assembly, and association that convened last year, resolutions were passed recommending the use of unfermented wine at the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and yet, in nearly all of these denominations are many churches using the alcoholic wine. More determined opposition was manifested than in any previous year.

The knowledge that was gained of the stratagem, policy, and statements made, calculated to deceive and mislead, should be utilized for the advancement of our cause this year. Ask your druggists if they keep the unfermented wine for Sacramental purposes. If so, ask for the circular that is sent out with these wines. In these will be found testimonials from bishops and divines. Have specimens of these wines analyzed, and with the knowledge of the amount of alcohol contained in them enlighten the ministers and churches where this wine is used, and maybe save some poor soul struggling against the force of an inherited appetite to which the very fumes of alcohol give an uncontrollable power.

Gather in every way information that will give you a thorough knowledge of your work. Read "Wines, Scriptural and Ecclesiastical," by Norman Kerr. This will give you a logical view, based upon Biblical and historical facts. Mary Allen West's National Leaflet No. 22, in in a few words covers many points necessary for you to know. In "History of Bible Wines of the Old and New Testaments," published by R. H. McDonald, San Francisco, Cal., price twenty cents, are a host of facts you will find very helpful.

Julia Colman is having put into German the Union Leaflet, No. 105, "The Tempted Sexton." If other German literature is needed, write to Mrs. S. F. Grubb, Lawrence, Kansas, the National superintendent of work among foreigners.

If the recommendations and suggestions contained in my annual report and circular do not cover every contingency that may arise, write me at once and let us pray much that unitedly we may be made instrumental in removing from the table of our Lord the intoxicating cup, that many souls may be saved thereby.

R. A. ESMOND,
Asso. Supt. of Evangelistic Dept., Unfermented Wine.
Syracuse, N. Y.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

UNITED PRAYER AND EFFORT.

Each local union in the land is requested to observe the first week of April as Sabbath Observance Week. This is in accordance with our repeated action at National Convention, and our usage for five years. Let the Sabbath and Sabbath work be the theme of private and family prayer, and of the regular meeting of the union. Arrange at once for a sermon from every pulpit in the land on April 6, if possible; if not, on the 13th. Send at once, with stamp, for samples of literature, unless you have them, and after each sermon let two ladies stand at the church door and give out leaflets on the Sabbath question.

Numbers 3, 10 and 14 are for use in the opening exercises of the Sabbath-schools. Secure their use if possible in every Sabbath-school of every name, and by every Loyal Temperance Legion. We have especial occasion this year for thanksgiving and for united prayer and effort for this work. God grant we may be of one mind!

The American Sabbath Union and other Sabbath organizations and the World's Sabbath Union Prayer Society join in this request for prayer and sermons, and the World's call to prayer so fits our needs in its assigned subjects, that we have re-issued it at ten cents a hundred (No. 27) for wide distribution among Christian people. Address Mrs. J. C. Bateham, National Superintendent, Painesville, Ohio.

SCHOOL OF METHODS.

The response to Miss Willard's communication in regard to a spring session of the School of Methods, thus far, are too few to warrant going on with arrangements for the school. This may be due, in large measure, to the all-pervading sickness. If others wish to join the class, let them notify Mary Allen West, Oneida, Ill., *immediately*, of this desire, stating time before May 1st which best suits them. Unless at least thirty signify their intention of joining the class, it must be given up. Board can be obtained in Chicago at from five to seven dollars a week; if several are willing to occupy one room, the price can be greatly reduced, but we can make no arrangements for boarding until we know definitely how many wish board. "I wish a boarding-place near the school," writes one. This is hardly possible in Chicago, as the school must be down town to accommodate the different sections of the city, and there are no residences there.

"Will parliamentary usage and physical culture form part of the course?" Parliamentary usage, certainly, and physical culture if there is sufficient call for it.

"Will the school give me such knowledge of W. C. T. U. work as to enable me to earn my bread and butter by it?" One month cannot do the work of years, but, well improved, it will give a better knowledge of methods of work, and thus fit for remunerative service, than many of us gained in years of experimenting.

Will persons in Chicago willing to board ladies who may attend the school, please notify me, stating location and price? The school, if held, will occupy a month, probably March.

MARY ALLEN WEST, *Nat. Supt.*
Oneida, Ill.

OMISSION.

Permit me to note in your columns the omission of an important item from the Minutes of the National W. C. T. U. Convention of 1889, which we think must be consequent upon the loss of a leaf from the manuscript, and, without doubt, is wholly the fault of the secretary. Readers of the Minutes (who I am glad are exceeded in number by readers of THE UNION SIGNAL) will find no record of the election of treasurer or recording secretary. The original manuscript reads: "Miss Julia Colman presented her report on temperance literature. Miss Dow read the vote for recording secretary as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 392; Mrs. M. A. Woodbridge, 376; Mrs. Lydia H. Tilton, 7; scattering, 9. On motion of Mrs. Barker, the informal was made the formal ballot of the convention, and Mrs. Woodbridge declared elected.

"The vote for treasurer was reported: Whole number cast, 382; Miss Estler Pugh, 370; Mrs. Ecob, 7; scattering, 5. The informal was made the formal ballot of the convention, and Miss Pugh declared elected, and amid the honors of the body offered her, returned her thanks."

The secretary asks the pardon of Miss Pugh and of the union for the omission made.

Telegrams were not recorded. Mrs. Stevens, assistant secretary, having carefully grouped them, placed them for easy reference in a blank book upon the side of the secretaries' table, from which all were removed, and no trace of them could be found.

MARY A. WOODBRIDGE,
Rec. Sec. Nat. W. C. T. U.

Publisher's Dep't.

Please Take Notice.

Our office work has suffered as all other offices, through sickness of employes. We have done and are doing our best to keep all the wheels turning smoothly, but some delay in attending to subscription and order business is inevitable. Kindly have patience and remember how "La Grippe" treated you! Also to all friends who subscriptions expired in

December or January

and who have not yet renewed, we urge you to attend to it at once. The sickness referred to has caused a great number to neglect this, and the result is this plea that you will not further forget THE UNION SIGNAL and its claims.

R. T! R. T!
T. I? T. I?
T. C. N. Y. H.

Our last "Initial Note" met with remarkable success. The key to the proper answer for above initials will be found in the subjoined letter just received from a lawyer in this state. We will give a cloth-bound copy of Miss Willard's book, "Glimpses of Fifty Years," for the best answer to the above initials received before April 1, providing a club of ten short-termers (with $1) is sent at the same time. "Only one will get the book?" True, but you may be the one, and you will be spreading the truth as we (you and we) see it. Now for the letter:

From a Man!

"I send the names of twenty persons. Send them THE UNION SIGNAL for five weeks. Be sure to begin with the issue of the 23d. I want these people to read 'The Truth in the Case.' Nearly all are the names of ladies whose subscriptions were paid for by their husbands.

"*It did not require over an hour* to see these gentlemen on the street or in their business places, and in ***not a single instance*** did the person asked refuse. I judge that it would be an easy matter to thus secure a hundred trial subscribers in this little city. It is rare to find a ***man*** of any respectability who will refuse to promptly pay ten cents to have the paper sent on trial to his wife, daughter, sister, or mother. Let the friends of THE UNION SIGNAL ***try*** the experiment of calling on the ***men*** as well as the women. Stir them upon this point! * * * Since beginning this letter my wife has handed me $3 and the names of three yearly subscribers. She says she will send in additional names soon."

Good Idea, Isn't It?

Will the timid sisters note it, and drop their timidity? Will some husbands give an hour to such work as this for the sake of *the truth?* Already we are getting numerous letters asking if the articles referred to by our good friend, "The Truth in the Case," will be re-printed in pamphlet form. To this we say, We hope not! Why? Because we want to send out thousands of copies as they are for the sake of THE UNION SIGNAL. The whole set will cost, perhaps, 15 cents, as cheap as we could possibly get out a pamphlet. Why not hammer away with the papers just as they are? We can send the back numbers at any time. The fight is a square out one for a principle; there will be no backing down. Let both sides be patiently heard, and may God give the victory! Don't forget the moral:

G. A. T. M. Y. C. A. W!

Which, translated, means:

"Get all the men you can at work!"

Note the chance to get Miss Willard's book free by the best answer to the initials at the head of this item.

Address WOMAN'S TEM. PUB. ASS'N,
161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Five beautiful baby faces are artistically grouped in a charming Albertype that will delight every woman who loves babies or loves a good picture. Send a 2ct. stamp to Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt., and get this beautiful picture to adorn your home.

Since Dr. Alice B. Stockham, the author of TOKOLOGY, has returned from Europe, there has been great increase in the sale of her book. It is the "old reliable" for agents, who sell it over and over again in the same place. One agent writes: "It is with a grateful heart that I thank you for this avenue for self-support which you have opened for women in canvassing for TOKOLOGY." For circulars and terms address Alice B. Stockham & Co., 161 La Salle St., Chicago.

A sample copy of PRINTERS' INK, the advertisers' trade journal, will be mailed free upon application to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce Street, New York.

Good Women Wanted.

We call your attention to Brown Brothers advertisement appearing in another column. They are the largest Nurseryhouse in America and offer pleasant and profitable employment.

"SPLENDID"! All say, using Willcox Cuff Holder. Every reader of this paper can have a pair by sending 10 cents to S. P. and S. H. Willcox, Fairhaven, Mass. *Lady Agents Wanted.*

OREGON THE LAND OF BIG RED APPLES. The famous Williamette Valley. The best climate in the United States. Write for circulars to the Western Oregon Land Co., Monmouth, Polk Co., Oregon. J. G. CROUCH, Sec'y.

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AT NEWHALL, LOS ANGELES CO., CAL.

If you have lung trouble, Catarrh, Asthma, or Malaria, and want to be cured, or if you are only seeking for a faultless climate, and rich soil, where all kinds of *semi*-tropical fruit is grown in greatest abundance, and immense crops of small grain and vegetables are produced, or if you simply wish to make a paying investment, or desire to settle in one of the loveliest spots on earth, send us your address, and we will forward to you full information *free*, and gladly answer any special inquiries, not only about our prohibition colony, but about this noted land of sunshine and flowers.

St. John, Katzenstine & Yarnell,
CALIFORNIA BANK BUILDING,
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$100,000 CITY OF SAN BERNARDINO, CAL.
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Write for Lists and Prices.
Land Warrants and Scrip Applicable to Gov't Land. Banking in all Branches. Your Business Solicited.

S. A. KEAN & CO., Bankers,
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115 Broadway, New York.

PROHIBITION HOMES How to secure them and where. Send for Prospectus East Tennessee Land Company; Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, Pres. Full particulars *free*. Ad. A. A. Hopkins, Sec, 96 Broadway, N. Y. City.

THE TOTAL ABSTINENCE LIFE ASS'N OF AMERICA

furnishes the best and cheapest insurance for total abstainers from alcoholic liquors as a beverage.
Women insured on same terms as men. *Agents wanted.* Address **W. F. Singleton, Pres., Royal Insurance B'dg., CHICAGO. Ill.**

MUNICIPAL BONDS AND OTHER INVESTMENTS
A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
S. A. KEAN & CO. BANKERS,
CHICAGO: 100 WASHINGTON ST. New York: 115 B'dway.

Women Wanted—NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY Permanent positions guaranteed, **SALARY** and **EXPENSES PAID**. Peculiar advantages to beginners. Stock complete, with fast-selling specialties. **OUTFIT FREE.** *We guarantee what we advertise.* Write at once to **BROWN BROS., Nurserymen, Chicago, Ill.** (This house is reliable.)

For 25 Cents we will send one *regular size packet* each of the rare and lovely deep blue *Torenia Fournieri* illustrated above,—the ever-changing gorgeous *new Shirley Poppies*,—the dwarf fragrant *Little Gem Sweet Alyssum*,—many varieties mixed of *Choice German Asters*,—elegant mixed colors of *Burpee's Superb Camellia-Flowered Balsams*,—finest mxd. varieties of *Chinese and Japanese Pinks*,—extra fine mixed *New and Beautiful Ipomoeas*,—*choice Mixed Pansies*,—Fordhook strain of *Superfine Petunia hybrida*,—and the twelve best varieties of *New Sweet Peas Mixed*,—making in all **TEN PACKETS FOR 25 cents** and known as **BURPEE'S GEM COLLECTION FOR 1890**

Purchased separately these ten varieties would cost 85 cts., but we will mail *the entire collection for* 25 cts. cash or postage stamps, or **Five Gem Collections** mailed for $1. Illus'n and directions for culture printed on each pkt.

We are extensive growers of the **BEST FLOWER SEEDS** and this **Special Offer** is made to induce all lovers of beautiful flowers to give our seeds a thorough trial. ***Order Now!*** and if you have not yet received it, write also for

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A handsome book of 128 pages, with hundreds of illustrations and beautiful colored plates painted from nature. It tells about the **BEST SEEDS, Bulbs, Plants,** &c., including **Rare NOVELTIES** that cannot be obtained elsewhere. Entirely free from sensational and exaggerated descriptions, it is *a trustworthy Guide*, of great value to every one who cultivates a garden in town or country.

W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO.
—Seedsmen— PHILADELPHIA, PA.

COMPOUND OXYGEN **Price reduced.** For information address Dr. A. H. Hiatt, Central Music Hall, Chicago.

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The HARDIEST and MOST PROLIFIC BLOOMERS IN THE WORLD.
We offer two grand collections of everblooming roses of late introduction, embracing six distinct sorts in each collection of the finest varieties and colors, at $1 for the entire collection of six, or $1.75 for the two collections of twelve distinct sorts. These roses will commence to bloom immediately after planting and continue the entire season. Before offering these collections, with the certainty and recommendation we do, they were thoroughly tested, and our patrons can rely on getting something extraordinary.

WONDERFUL NOVELTIES IN FLOWER SEEDS

The famous Eckford Sweet Pea, Pansies, Verbenas, Asters, Phloxes, Poppies, Petunias, etc.

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Vegetable seeds, fresh and pure, unsurpassed. Finely illustrated catalogue of plants and seeds containing over 500 illustrations; the most complete published, giving a full and complete description of everything for the garden, lawn and field. Mailed free to any address.
L. L. MAY & CO., Seedsmen and Florists, St. Paul, Minn.

THE MANETTIA VINE is the most magnificent flowering vine in cultivation, either for the house or garden, for it is loaded with bloom every day in the year. In the house it can be trained all around a window, and will be a solid wreath of bloom both summer and winter. In the garden, its charming beauty surpasses everything. Flowers, intense scarlet, tipped with yellow, the most brilliant and striking combination, and borne by the thousand. Each flower keeping perfect over a month before fading. It is of the easiest culture, and sure to thrive for any one with ordinary care. It can be trained on a trellis, strings, or used for drooping from hanging baskets; in any way a perfect mass of the most lovely flowers and foliage from the root to the tips of the branches. Plants continue in bloom most profusely for many years, and its great beauty and novelty attract every eye. We never saw a more beautiful or satisfactory plant. **PRICE of strong plants ALREADY BUDDED AND BLOOMING,** by mail, postpaid, guaranteed to arrive in good order, **40c** each, two for **60c**, four for **$1**, twelve for **$2.** **To every order we will add another elegant novelty free.**

SEEDS, BULBS, PLANTS, Extra Choice, by Mail Postpaid.

12 Extra choice mixed Gladiolus, flowering bulbs	25c
6 New Double Pearl Tuberoses, " "	25c
5 Rare Chrysanthemums, named	50c
Our "Introduction Collection," 25 flowering bulbs, and 10 packets choice seed for only	50c
5 Grand Lilies, including Auratum	50c
5 " Cacti, different sorts named	50c
Or will mail all for **$2.00,** Manettia, Gladiolus, Tuberoses Chrysanthemums, Lilies, Cacti, Int. Col., and will add gratis the wonderful Weather Plant.	

OUR CATALOGUE of Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Bulbs, Plants and Rare Fruits is the most magnificent ever issued. 116 pages profusely illustrated, and four large colored plates and colored covers. We offer the finest novelties in Flowers, Vegetables and Fruits, notably; our great Japanese Wineberry, Jewel Dahlia, Mary Washington Rose, Fruit Tomatoes, Cycas, Hardy Orange, Tree Currant, Rosebud Poppies, etc. Also the greatest collection of flowering Shrubs and rare Cacti. It is elegant and expensive Catalogue will be sent for only **TEN CENTS,** which is only a part of its cost to us, or if you order anything here offered and ask for a Catalogue it will be sent **FREE.** *Write at once, as this offer may not appear again.* Address **JOHN LEWIS CHILDS, Floral Park, Queens Co., N. Y**

We claim to be one of the largest growers and importers of Flower Seeds in America. In order to introduce them as widely as possible we make this **UNPRECEDENTED OFFER.** **For 25c.** in postage stamps or money we will send by mail one pkt. each of the following Valuable Seeds: **New Diamond Aster,** very handsome colors; **Mixed Balsams,** immense size, double as a rose; **Calliopsis,** Golden Wave, new, very showy; **New Hybrid Gaillardria,** unrivaled for beauty; **Phlox drumundii Grandiflora Splendens,** 15 distinct shades; **GIANT SHOW PANSIES,** immense size, rich and velvety; **New Mammoth Verbena,** 12 choice colors; **New Giant Zinnia,** largest in the world; **10 Seeds of ANNUAL NUTMEG PLANT,** great value, never before offered; **Amaranthus Gibbosus,** highly ornamental; one **Beautiful Everlasting Flower, 11 full-size pkts.,** with directions for culture, for **25c.,** 5 Collections, **$1.00.** Catalogue with each order. **SAMUEL WILSON, Mechanicsville, Bucks Co., Pa.**

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EVERYTHING IN THE NURSERY LINE.
RAREST NEW. CHOICEST OLD.
Send ten cents for our illustrated catalogue of about 150 pages, containing a certificate good for ten cents in seeds, etc, Or send for our 32 page abridged catalogue and price-list **free.**
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SEEDS *ONE cent a PACKET,* and upwards according to rarity, scarcity, or cost. Cheapest of any by oz. & lb. 1000 000 extras. *Catalogue free.* **R. H. Shumway Rockford Ill.**

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Fresh, Reliable; celebrated for Purity and Strong Germinating Qualities. Only 2 and 3c per large package, and novelty extras with all orders. **Mammoth Seed Farms! One Acre of Solid Glass!** Write for my Beautiful Illustrated Catalogue. Free.
H. W. BUCKBEE,
Rockford Seed Farm, ROCKFORD, Ill.

SEEDS 6 pkts of my choicest Flower Seeds, 10c. Beautiful catalogue free.
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MAILED FREE A *Catalogue* of the **Choicest** mailing size **TREES, FLOWERING SHRUBS, GRAPE VINES** and **Small Fruits.**
The WM. H. MOON CO., *Morrisville, Pa.*

ASTHMA CURED. FREE
A trial package by mail to sufferers. Dr. R. SCHIFFMAN, St. Paul, Minn.

WIVES Should know how child bearing can be effected without **PAIN** or **DANGER** and cure their ills. Send for sealed information. **A wonderful discovery.**
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50c PRINTING OUTFIT and 10c MAGIC HAT RACK, ONLY **25c**

To get Agents and buyers we will, for 60 days only, send these two valuable articles postpaid on receipt of 25c. silver or stamps. 3 sets 50c., 8 sets $1.00. THIS IS A WONDERFUL OFFER. Outfit used for setting up names, printing cards, marking linen, books, envelopes, papers, etc.; contains 3 alphabets neat type, type holder, indelible ink, pad, tweezers, all in neat case with Directions, full Catalogue and terms. YOU can make MONEY at printing or selling outfits. Agents Wanted. Catalogue Free. Address **INGERSOLL & BRO., 45 Fulton St, N. Y. City**

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Patronize our Advertisers and Mention The Union Signal when Answering Advertisements.

Publisher's Notes.

W. C. T. U. Order Book.

We have this admirable help now ready, and will fill orders for it promptly. It reads as follows:

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....., Treasurer.
Pay to ..... $....
..... Dollars.
....., President.
....., Rec. Sec.
Woman's Christian Temp. Union of——

Each order has a stub which is to be filled out in duplicate, and there will thus be a complete record of each draft upon the treasury of your local union. The books are so inexpensive that each union can well afford to use them in making all payments of bills. The form is one that has been given us by Mrs. Buell, the corresponding secretary of the National W. C. T. U., hence its correctness may be relied on. Price, each 25 cents.

At the Telephone.

The March number of the *Sunday-School Crusader* is well worth your reading a notice about. Indeed, we don't see why it would not be well worth your while to take more interest in the attempt to get wholesome temperance reading into the Sunday-schools of the land. See, now! Three years ago the National W. C. T. U. Convention was held in Nashville, Tenn. Our printing was done—and well done—by the Cumberland Presbyterian Publishing House. As a result of this acquaintance they commenced ordering the Sunday-school number of *The Young Crusader*, 1,000 copies per month, we believe; now they order 6,000 copies—one-third of all the issue! Ought not to tell such things out of the home circle? Well, how would you know anything about it if we didn't tell it here? What can you do to better such a state of affairs?

Much—Much—Much.

See three folks, viz.:
Your Pastor,
Your Sunday-school Superintendent.
Your fellow Sunday-school teachers.

Tell them about the paper; urge its monthly visits; insist that gospel temperance should have a hearing in your church; assure them all that the little paper is strictly non-partisan; plead for it; tell them how each quarter it has a most admirable and carefully prepared Sunday-school lesson on temperance as a supplement, and this without extra charge.

Will You Do It?

And so change the report given above till the W. C. T. U. is known as the organization that believes in its own publications and pushes them to the front in an aggressive way? Maybe you think we are a good ways off from that telephone? No, here it is. In the March *Sunday School Crusader*, now ready, there is the supplement above referred to, and there is also a temperance concert exercise with the above title. Queer one, is'nt it? But it is an exercise that is right up to the times and should be given in every Sunday-school Saloons, tobacco sellers, city police stations, and a Christian home are called up one after another and made to bring out the truths that make or ruin in these days of our Lord. The exercise closes with an extract from that splendid speech of John Woolley's, "Not With my Bottle," and some ringing "Marching Orders" from the Book of books. We offer to send you twenty-five copies or over at the rate of one cent per copy. Is there anything to prevent your getting up sufficient enthusiasm for this paper to put one copy in the hands of each scholar in your own school for this one time, to see how it will be liked? And if you attend to this at once and have the exercise named prepared and given with a snap and vim, wouldn't the work be more than half done? S-u-r e-l-y! See how influences widen out. Say you are one of two hundred ordering an average of one hundred papers each. That would mean 20,000 papers, wouldn't it? Suppose out of the 20,000 papers thus distributed, one hundred should "hit home," and cause that many young men or boys to see the evils of drink and to resolve they would never touch it, wouldn't that of itself be "worth while?" Then, what is to prevent y-o-u-r being one of the two hundred?

Halloa, there, W. T. P. A.!

Well?

Send us a package of Young Crusaders, the Sunday School number for March,—say 100 copies. Send at once.

All right, we will.

Good-bye.

Address WOMAN'S TEM. PUB. ASS'N,
161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

FOR CUTS, BURNS, BRUISES, CATARRH, ALL PAIN AND ALL INFLAMMATIONS.
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IS THE CHILDREN'S MEDICINE CHEST, AND THE COMFORT OF MOTHERS. BE SURE TO GET THE GENUINE.

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Beware of immitations. Notice autograph of STEWART HARTSHORN on label and get the genuine Hartshorn.

INFANTS' And children's wardrobes made to order. Imported Madras dresses a specialty. Send 2c. stamp for samples and prices. **H. J. SPRAGUE & CO., 43 and 45 Franklin St., Chicago.**

DRESS SILKS The very best. Send 8c. in stamps for fine lot of samples to select from. The beautiful silks and low prices will astonish you. **Chas. A. Stevens & Bros.**, Silk Store, Chicago, Ill.

THE "FREEMAN"
SELF-WRINGING MOP!

"It leads all others" is the verdict of all who see it. A ratchet on this mop helps the hand by retaining the cloth at any stage of the work. Don't touch the water with your hands. Boiling water can be used, also potash, lye etc. if desired. If you desire to wash windows, corners up high, in fact anywhere, the mop by the means of the ratchet, can be held without the aid of the hand, thus removing the strain. Write for circulars. Sold exclusively through agents throughout the United States. Agents wanted. Write at once for territory—**The Racine Malleable & Wrought Iron Co.**, Racine Wis.

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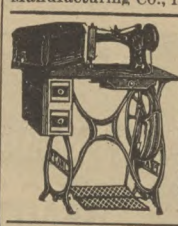
Corset Waists and Braces. Send for Price List.
DELSARTE CORSET CO., 142 W. 23d St., New York.

AGENTS wanted. Household invention. Sells rapidly. Terms free. Low & Rewell Manufacturing Co., 135 Public Square, Cleveland, O



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Send for Circular and see full description of this and other styles to
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GRIND YOUR OWN Bone, Meal, Oyster Shells, Graham Flour & Corn in the **$5 HAND MILL** (F. Wilson's Patent.) 100 per cent. more made in keeping Poultry. Also **POWER MILLS** and **FARM FEED MILLS.** Circulars and testimonials sent on appl'c't'n. **WILSON BROS. Easton. Pa.**

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Holman's Liver Pads cure **Malaria,**
Holman's Liver Pads cure **Biliousness,**
Holman's Liver Pads cure **La Grippe.**
All druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of $2.00.
HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.,
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ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL.

THIS NEW **ELASTIC TRUSS** Has a Pad different from all others, is cup shape, with Self-adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the ball in the cup presses back the intestines just as a person does with the finger. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free. **EGGLESTON TRUSS CO., Chicago, Ill.**

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Dispels whoop, allays cough and cuts short the disease. Its peculiar anti-spasmodic action insures sleep and is perfectly **harmless.** Especially effective in dry, Hacking Coughs. For the sudden dangerous CROUP it is infallible. 40 years established in Philadelphia. 50c. per bottle. Sold at druggists.

DR. SETH ARNOLD'S COUGH KILLER!
Cures Whooping Cough.
"My son had an attack of Whooping Cough, and was cured by using three bottles of **Dr. Seth Arnold's Cough Killer.**"—DR. EDWARD C. HUGHES, Rockford, Ill.
Druggists, 25c, 50c and $1 per bottle.

DR. JULIA R. HOWE'S MEDICATED CAPSULES
FOR WOMAN'S ILLS.
Are of genuine merit—not a patent medicine. Sold only by **Dr. Julia R. Howe, 263 Ohio St., Chicago.** Write for explanatory letter free

Silk Satin & Plush Remnants for Crazy Patch a large pkg. pretty pieces, assorted col. & our ill. story paper 3 mos. **10c. The Little Giant, St. Louis**

Send 6c. for sample Silk Dress Goods **Chicago Silk & Dress Goods Co.**, 154 La Salle St., Chicago

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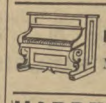

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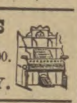

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Beautiful song and chorus. 30c.
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Sharp, Pointed, Prohibition Mottoes, printed on colored gummed paper. 12 kinds, 5 sizes. For sticking on your envelopes, letter heads, show windows, doors, gates, posts, boxes, church pews—anywhere. 400 for 10 cts, 1200, 25 cts. (*Silver* or Post-note), by mail. **J. H. Padgett, Pub., Ennis, Texas.**

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Publisher's Dep't.

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A State President.

Mrs. Woodward, of Nebraska, writes: "Urge more than ever, faithful use of Monthly Readings by our unions. It will contribute to efficiency in department work, the lack of which more than any other one cause, greatly limits the usefulness of our women. They are especially valuable to new unions. I hope none of those issued last year will be thrown out as 'waste' paper. Let the women order them for general distribution, especially the one prepared by Miss Willard with reference to our political position."

We wish we could succeed better in getting unions to subscribe for the Readings. As a source of W. C. T. U. power and strength they are second only to THE UNION SIGNAL. We are constantly republishing back numbers—none ever "go to waste." We particularly desire to be kept informed of the formation of new unions—the name of corresponding secretary and president. We send a package of free literature and samples together with circulars, suggestions, as to work, etc. We especially urge a subscription for the Monthly Responsive Readings; $1 pays for thirteen copies twelve times a year! A five cent collection would easily meet that expense. We expect in March to send out a sample number as a supplement to THE UNION SIGNAL. When it comes kindly give it your thought—then a trial, then you will be ready to agree with all Mrs. Woodward says, and our words added.

Nebraska Friends, Please Note?

Mrs. L. F. Bailey gave her first lecture in this county (Gage) December 12, at Beatrice, at our county convention. She captivated her hearers, and from that day to the close of the month she spoke continuously in our county, giving eighteen public addresses, besides afternoon talks to the ladies and the Y's. She formed four new unions, and added seventy-eight members to the W. C. T. U. in this county. She spoke at Prairie Chapel, where there is a temperance organization of men and women which has been in existence six years, and numbers 269 members. The result of her lecture was the addition of six members to this organization. She has also added to the membership of the Loyal Temperance Legion, and the Y's. Mrs. Bailey will please, and be very helpful, to any union. Be sure to have her some time during the year, sisters of Nebraska. She works for expenses and collections. Make her meetings a success as to numbers, and she will do your union good, and make votes for the amendment.

DORA V. WHEELOCK,
Pres. Gage Co.

The "Y" Song Book.

A friend writes from South Carolina: "Many thanks for the book, 'The Y Songs.' I do not know when I have seen a collection so well adapted to its purpose; bright, joyous and breezy, as young people like to have things. We are putting some to use at once for our next monthly meeting, and very inspiriting we find them."

By the-way, who *does* know of a better collection of songs for temperance purposes in general?

Do you—or you—or you?

No? Unanimous verdict; all ignorant of the merits of this question are requested to send twenty-five cents for the "Y Song Book," and next time you will vote exactly the same way!

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S. W. STRAUB. *Dear Friend:*—I liked your song, "Your Homes and Country Save," as you gave it to us at Battery D, and hope it may be heard reverberating through the hearts of our people, which I deem it abundantly worthy to do. I do not know what more can be said in favor of this or any other song. I am glad Maria Straub wrote the words, and if I had my way, the New Marseillaise, as I think you should call it, would sing itself around the world. With great regard, ever sincerely your friend Frances E. Willard. The price is only 30c. See large advertisement of S. W. Straub & Co., Publishers, 243 State St., Chicago, Ill., in another column.

A Visit to Washington.

So much has been said of Washington organs, that this paper has sent one of its representatives to visit the world-renowned Organ factory of Cornish & Co., and to examine in person the splendid $50 organ which they offer in a large advertisement in our paper this week.

Our representative found the organ to be precisely as represented in their advertisement; strictly first-class in every particular, and the guarantee which Messrs. Cornish & Co. give for ten years is as good as gold; because they are an entirely responsible firm, and do precisely as they agree to do. Messrs. Cornish & Co., Washington, N.J.—[Editorial from THE CHRISTIAN AT WORK.]

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Our Second Offer. We will also, as a second offer, give *to any girl* of 16 years or over, who will—between now and Jan. 1st, 1891, send us 1,000 subscribers to THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, at $1.00 per year, a full single term of one year at *Vassar College*, or any other American College she may select. A term means *a full year's study*, we guaranteeing to meet the *entire expenses* thereof during the year.
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Direct from the Factory at Manufacturer's Prices. No such offer ever made before. Every man his own agent. Examine in your home before paying. Write for particulars. Address
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WE will send you this BEAUTIFUL STUDY (*Our National Flower*) GOLDEN ROD in COLORS! and a list of LIDA CLARKSON'S COLORED STUDIES, also our 1890 PREMIUM LIST, and a **three months'** trial subscription to **Ingalls' Home Magazine,** (a finely-illustrated 64-page $1 Monthly Magazine, devoted to FANCY WORK, ART PAINTING, etc., etc.) all for ten 2c. stamps (20 cents). We make this liberal offer to introduce the Magazine into *new* homes.
Address J. F. INGALLS, Publisher, Lynn, Mass.
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is what a lady said after using an
EMPIRE WRINGER!
"It works so easy I do my work in *half the time* it took with my old wringer, SAVES MY CLOTHES, and doesn't tire me out." IT WRINGS DRYER, WEARS LONGER AND IS THE ONLY WRINGER WHICH DOES NOT HAVE THE CRANK ATTACHED TO EITHER ROLL. *It is constructed in this way to save labor. It is warranted against defects, requires no oil and never rusts.* Agents Wanted Everywhere.
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Something New, Never Anything Like It. Dress Cutting Reduced to a Science!
Can be learned in two hours' time. Perfect fit guaranteed—without change of seam. It makes you an **expert** at drafting ladies' and children's garments, in the latest and most artistic style. Change of fashion can never affect it.
$20 A DAY can be easily made. Many make more. Any one can make $100 A MONTH over and above expenses. The work is easy, instructive, fascinating, profitable, and adapted to young or old of either sex. We must have a worker in your town and are willing to **SPEND $25.00 TO START YOU!** and you can work all the time or part of the time. Employment at home; an opportunity to travel. No class of people in the world are making so much money, **WITHOUT CAPITAL,** as those at work for us. One person writes: "I was out 5 hours and cleared $28." If you will only write, we will lay all before you FREE! This is a **ROYAL CHANCE,** and is worth investigating. Write for special offer and confidential terms to agents. Address, **RIAL BENJAMIN, Manager, LaFayette, Ind.**

Advertisers want to know what paper pays best. Mention The Union Signal.

Signal Notes.

"We little dream of the conflict
Fought in each human soul;
And earth knows not her heroes
Upon God's honor roll."

A STATUE of Louisa M. Alcott is being made by Mr. French, the sculptor, to be placed in the museum of Fine Arts in New Orleans.

THE Transvaal Commission has issued a proclamation forbidding the sale of liquor to natives.

THE King's Daughters, of Atlanta, Ga., support a free hospital in that city.

IN one year the police of St. Petersburgh arrested forty-seven thousand persons for drunkenness, and one hundred died from inebriety.

THE United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution of London, has two divisions entirely separate, each meeting its own expenses and paying its own losses. One of these insures only total abstainers, while the other insures only moderate drinkers. No insurance company will insure habitual drunkards.

RAMABAI now has eighteen pupils, most of them Brahmans. She says: "People are much prejudiced against me, but I hope this prejudice will gradually die away."

THE new Government of Brazil has issued a decree proclaiming separation of church and state.

THE Rev. Newman Hall delivered an eloquent address on total abstinence to the students in Glasgow University, Scotland, on a recent Sunday.

MR. LEM. J. SMITH, who won the title of "Cyclone" Smith, while having charge of the McLean county prohibition tent, is now in Nebraska, working for the prohibitory amendment. Mr. Smith was formerly a student at the Wesleyan University, of Bloomington, Ill. He has studied the facts about prohibition and license, is a good speaker, and an honorary member of the W. C. T. U. He gathered enough official figures about the failure of high license while in Bloomington to make a convincing argument, aside from all others.

IN three days no less than fifteen hundred people were taken up for drunkenness, in the streets of Paris, of whom twelve hundred said they were simply following the treatment prescribed by the physicians in that city for influenza, viz., warm alcoholic drinks. The *Lancet* comments upon this as "a very questionable prescription," and urges instead that "the great point to observe, both for preventing the disease and passing through it favorably, are to live naturally, soberly and sensibly, to inhale fresh air, taking wholesome and simple food, and a sufficiency of sleep."

ON the bill-of-fare of Messrs. Smith Brothers, the popular restaurateurs of Poughkeepsie, New York, appear two very unusual announcements in such connection. On the title page is the following: "Personal service, waiters and cooks will be furnished for wedding spreads, dinners, suppers, collations, excursions, etc., except in cases where intoxicating liquors, punch, ale, beer, wine, cider, etc., are to be served. In that event, such service will not be furnished." On the inside of the bill of fare appears the following: "The use of intoxicating liquors—ale, beer, wine or cider—is prohibited in this house." It is needless to say that this firm commands the respect and success it so richly deserves.

THE report of the committee on temperance of the First Baptist Church, Topeka, Kansas, contained the following true and heroic utterance: "We believe that all reforms are direct from the Word of God. We believe in placing temperance on the calendar of Christian topics. As a denomination that believe in 'much water,' we are called upon to exercise Christian citizenship, as well as a social prayer-meeting conference, and join in efforts to exterminate the liquor traffic, pronounced to be the constant enemy of good morals, the resort of the most dangerous classes of society, the most menacing factor in politics, the prolific source of poverty and crime, and the unscrupulous enemy of the Christian Church. Such being the admitted fact, loyalty to Christ demands that we declare the church member who advocates having it licensed as unworthy of Christian confidence, and if he be a clergyman, declared disqualified for the Christian ministry. The silly pretence and pretext that license will aid the temperance cause, meets the stern protest of every lover of Him who declared, 'No drunkard can enter the kingdom of God'."

FULL WEIGHT PURE
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and most Healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime, or Alum. Sold only in Cans.
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.
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Rolled Avena and Parched Farinose
For Breakfast. Cook quickly Exquisite Flavor.
Rolled Wheat, Cracked Wheat,
Crushed Barley, Grains of Gold,
Whole Winter Wheat.
F. S. New Process and W. W. Graham Flour.
Insist upon getting original packages.
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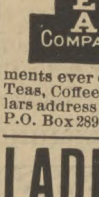
GRANULA
The most nutritious and digestible of Foods. Send for pamphlet. Trial box by mail 36c. Address Our Home Granula Co., Dansville, N. Y

THE GLUTEN Entire Wheat Flour the best and most economical flour made, the only cure for Dyspepsia. Recommended by Physicians. Kenosha Mills Co., 135 Lake St. Chicago.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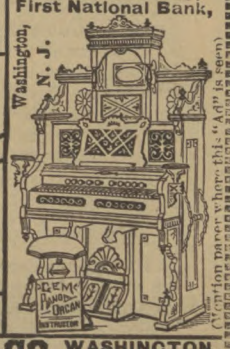

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Vol. XVI.—No. 8.] CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, February 20, 1890. [Price $1.50 per Year.

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SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

The Legislature of Mississippi has changed the name of Bolivar county to Jeff Davis county.

Secretary Blaine resumed his official duties at the State Department this week for the first time since the death of his son and daughter.

The sentence of the Duc d' Orleans is two years' imprisonment and the cost of the trial. There is much popular sympathy in Paris for the young prince.

The Senate last week confirmed the nomination of Gen. T. J. Morgan as Indian Commissioner. Dr. Dorchester receives the appointment as superintendent of Indian schools.

The opening of the Sioux Reservation, unlike that of Oklahoma, was not under prohibition. Liquors were abundant. Drunkenness, rioting, and bloodshed were correspondingly abundant.

The University of Toronto was destroyed by fire originating from the fall of a lighted lamp on the night of February 14. These buildings were the finest in Canada, and the library was the pride of the University.

Mrs. Chas. Haines has been elected president of the Medina Valley Railway Company. The road is a branch of the Southern Pacific in Texas. Her money pays largely for its construction, and her husband is the contractor. Mrs. Haines is the first woman to hold the office of "railroad president."

The students of the Indian school at Carlisle, Pa., upon hearing the appeal from Agent Cramsir, Devil's Lake Agency, N. D., asking relief for his starving Indians, voted unanimously to send him $550 from their savings bank, and Captain Pratt telegraphed that amount to Agent Cramsir. The money was earned by them during their summer vacation. Congress has voted $25,000 to the same agency.

On the night of February 13, a Methodist mass meeting was held in the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, celebrating jointly the centennial of the Methodist Book Concern, the seventieth anniversary of the Missionary Society, and the completion of the new publishing and mission house at Fifth Avenue and Twentieth street, costing $2,000,000. Among the speakers were Gen. Clinton B. Fisk and Rev. A. B. Leonard.

THE reception given last week to the delegates of the International American Congress, by ex-Senator and Mrs. John B. Henderson, was one of the most notable social events of the season in Washington. The occasion was the first opening to the world of their princely home, just completed. "Boundary Castle," built in Normandy style, and furnished in Moorish, commands a fine view of the entire city. Here Senators, Judges of the Supreme Court, and members of the diplomatic corps, gathered to honor the Pan-American guests. The supper represented the caterer's most sumptuous art; coffee, bouillon, and lemonade flowed freely, but no wines nor liquors were offered. This and the reception at Mr. Studebaker's, foreshadow the social entertainments of the future, in the great free America that is to be, when the liquor traffic shall have gone the way of the slave traffic. Then the ban of outlawry will be upon the habit, and what after-dinner wit there will be, with no flavor or fever of intoxicants upon it!

A LEADING worker of Nebraska writes thus of the Prohibition Amendment campaign of that state: "No fairer field nor fiercer fight has, or ever will, in my opinion, offer itself to a philanthropic people. The war has already begun. Bacchus is now marshalling his forces for the fray to the tune of beer and boodle. The cowardly cry of the non-combatants for temporary temperance vs. permanent prohibition, is their siren song, but on these we must rely largely for recruits."

LINCOLN'S birthday is more generally celebrated every year, for no memory is so dear to American hearts as that of the great chief who carried this people, as a father carries his children, across the turbulent waters that divided the country during his administration. In remembering his gentleness, we may not forget his strength. Stephen A. Douglas, Jr., son of his old rival, was orator of the occasion at the Union League Club, Brooklyn. He said, "Although gentle of touch, Abraham Lincoln's hand was on the ship of state, and he was always master of the situation, controlling his cabinet officers in all questions of public policy." He knew no higher Court of Appeal than his own conscience—God in him declaring for the right and against the wrong. The North star of his political journey was, "*Slavery is wrong per se.*"

HON. CARROLL D. WRIGHT, of the National Bureau of Labor, recently gave expression to the following Christian sentiment, which bears much encouragement in these days of ultra-socialism and infidelity. Mr. Wright says: "I believe that in the adoption of the philosophy of the religion of Jesus Christ as a practical creed for the conduct of business, lies the surest and speediest solution of those industrial difficulties which are exciting the minds of men to-day, and leading many to think that the crisis of government is at hand."

NORTH DAKOTA has again been on the scales and proved herself good weight. Incurring the expenses of statehood with empty treasury, and meager resources of revenue, it is not strange that for a little time she dallied with the lottery scheme. Farmers struggling with debt and anticipating increased taxes, reasoned, "This is something that doesn't make a man beat his wife and strangle his children. Fools will buy lottery tickets wherever its headquarters are located. We may as well collect taxes on it as anybody." The lobby had managed the intrigue with much secrecy, and an amount of corruption and bribery impossible as yet to estimate. The bill was railroaded through the Senate, and the vote announced to the horrified public was twenty-two to eight. Pulpit and press of the state, and throughout the country boomed with indignation. The leaders of the prohibition movement were not to be blinded by gamblers' chaff. In mass meetings everywhere the infamy was exposed. It was shown that in the state of Louisiana, the lottery company has been an incubus upon legislation and all the politics of the state has been tainted with its corruption. Eyes that have cast out the beam of liquor license are apt to see clearly all moral issues, and it did not require much argument to correct the views of the burdened farmers, to whom "honesty is the best policy" has become a living principle. A steady fire of protests poured into Bismarck from all parts of the state. Governor Miller's antagonism to the bill was well known, and when it came to reading in the House, its friends, seeing its fate, moved indefinite postponement, preferring that death to open defeat. A committee of three Republicans and two Democrats were immediately appointed to investigate the charges of bribery. The investigation is now in progress, and many sensational rumors are afloat, but no official report has yet been made.

VICTORIA'S speech, with which the British Parliament was opened last week, was a model of brevity, not exceeding five hundred words. Contrasted with our President's message, which rarely falls short of five thousand words, it would reverse all popular notions of the comparative verbosity of men and women, but for the general doubt about the authorship of the Queen's speech. The embroglio with Portugal is disposed of in a brief paragraph which, with grim humor, expresses gratification at the disposition manifested by the Portuguese government to resume friendly relations. It reminds us of the canary bird that tried to keep on the good side of the cat.

The International Anti-Slavery Conference in Brussels receives approval; the Samoan treaty and the extradition treaty with the United States are commended to the attention of Parliament. The Queen expresses lively interest in the federation of the Australian colonies, and favors bringing them into closer union. She recommends the extension to Ireland of the same principles of local self-government which have been adopted in Scotland and England. Attention is called to the bill for ascertaining the liabilities of employers for accidents to employés; to bills treating of public health; the improvement of tenement houses; of barracks, and of better provision for the distribution and health of the army. A bill is also submitted for securing savings banks. These measures are broad and philanthropic, yet one thing the Queen's charge to her law-makers lacks. She does not challenge their support of those moral measures which seek to deprive immorality of legal protection. Intemperance and prostitution are the deadliest enemies of her Majesty's troops. Parliament consents to their existence, protecting them by favorable legislation, and the voice from the throne makes no protest. Mr. Gladstone regrets the silence of the Queen upon several points, charity education being one, and gives warning that the Irish local government bill must be conceived in a liberal spirit.

THE scarlet figure of Mormonism has gone into political perdition, to remain forever, it is devoutly hoped. For the first time since its foundation, forty-three years ago, Salt Lake City is freed from Mormon rule. At the election last week the entire Gentile ticket prevailed. The civilized world has outgrown polygamy. God hasten the day when it shall have outgrown prostitution also! The result at the polls the other day could not have been achieved but for the aid of the sons of polygamous union. The Edmunds-Tucker test oath may have been the backbone of the movement, but these young men are the muscles holding it in position, and it depends upon them to maintain it. This reform within, answering to righteous law without, makes the situation very hopeful. Brigham Young was Mormonism. With his death the decay of the whole system set in. His nephew, John M. Young, is city marshal under the new administration. The prophet's greatness consisted in that impalpable magnetism which he possessed in sufficient measure to make his influence felt afar, and to draw about him a hierarchy of error. His elders preyed upon ignorant people in near and distant lands, carrying off their proselytes without interference; but latterly the way of the Mormon missionaries has waxed difficult. A few weeks ago, as two of them were preparing to leave Marion county, Alabama, with the converts made during a stay of six months, they were waited upon by a party of citizens who fitted them out with travelling suits of tar and dried leaves. The campaign just closed is one of the most interesting in the history of municipal contests, and the methods used are worthy of note. In the first place the line was drawn right upon the issue. All parties, nationalities and sects, divided there, without reference to their views of other issues. The preliminary work was begun last spring by a committee who employed fifteen young men to canvass the city for the ostensible purpose of getting out a city directory. The Mormons approved and assisted, never suspecting the real object of this house-to-house visiting until it was within a week of completion. In this way the leaders made themselves conversant with the situation. Mr. Powers, chairman of the Liberal Committee, declared that he could reach every voter in the city within six hours without using the newspapers. One out of every four voters became a worker. To inspire the class that are influenced by show, 2,750 men, under command of General Connor, were uniformed for street parade. This force was divided into regiments of two hundred, consisting each of four companies, which were again sub-divided into squads of ten, under charge of a corporal. The Mormon Church, that was still in charge of the county and city offices, had set them the example of organization and good discipline. The Utah Commission appointed by Congress had the naming of the registrars, who also constitute the returning board, so that this part of the election machinery was not in the hands of either party. The Mormon plea for fair play was made in a different tone from that which used to come from Brigham Young in making his favorite threat to "send the Gentiles 'cross lots if they stand in my way."

Contributed.

KANSAS.

BY MRS. MCVEAN-ADAMS.

A battle field, a holy land, a spot of hallowed ground—
Her sacred soil is written o'er with language eloquent.
Row after row of unknown graves—a hero 'neath each mound,
While here and there a marble sentry stands as monument.
Here Freedom's conflict first began, in this young state that gave
More *soldiers* than her *voters*, the sacred cause to save.

A free state, a clean state, a sober state she stands.
Upon her soil no human being could be bought and sold;
No licensed drunkard-maker, with white and idle hands,
Can buy the right to tempt her sons by paying ill-got gold.
She paves her streets, she builds her schools without the price of blood;
She takes no bribes for broken hearts and ruined womanhood.

And yet the wrecks are left her—the bent and dusky forms
(Scarred by the driver's lash) that stood, chained on the auction stone;
And broken homes and lonely hearts, that no fond memory warms,
Hearts that the liquor curse has robbed and pierced and left alone.
The grand state shields them tenderly among her golden sheaves;
For them her skies rain sunshine, for them her soft wind grieves.

The broad and bounteous prairies of this beloved state
Hide all the scars that man has made with fields of smiling grain.
And, like the land, her people—a people free and great—
Cover with wise and generous toil, the marks of old-time pain.
Where freedom's fight was fiercest, the richest harvests come,
And the men who crushed out Slavery will *never* bring back *Rum*.

SARAH CHANDLER.

BY T. D. CROTHERS, M. D.

In a police court in an Eastern city, I saw a thinly clad, haggard woman arraigned for intoxication and shouting in the street. The severity of the judge attracted my attention. He reprimanded this woman as if she was the most depraved and abandoned sinner, who could do different if she should choose to, and with threats sentenced her to twelve months in the workhouse. The woman appeared dazed and silent, and was rudely pushed one side by the officers.

A short time after, I saw her with other prisoners in an open wagon going to the workhouse, miles away, on a cold December day. A thin, red shawl was drawn around her head, and a look of agony and despair in her face interested me. I resolved to ascertain her history. With the aid of a physician I found the following facts, which, while they may not be unusual or strange to many persons, cast a dark shadow over our boasted humanity and methods of dealing with the drink maniacs.

This woman was Sarah Chandler. Her father was a popular sea captain of the famous packet ships of forty years ago. He was a wine drinker on shore, but temperate at sea. He died from accident on a voyage, leaving a consumptive wife, and this one child, Sarah. He left a small fortune, and Sarah was educated in the best schools of New England.

After the death of her mother she became a teacher from choice, and was finally made principal of a well known school. Later, she married a captain of an ocean steamer, a genial, warm-hearted man. He loved his wife very dearly, and at the end of every voyage or round trip would take her and go away on an excursion, drinking wine freely for a week or more.

Finally the captain died. Frequently Sarah suffered from great depression and craving for spirits, which was easily satisfied after a few drinks. She resumed her teaching, and some years later married a clergyman.

The craving for spirits had continued at intervals, and the effects were sought for to produce sleep. Periods of intense wakefulness could only be broken up by a few glasses of spirits at night, then a long interval of natural rest would follow. She never dreamed of anything more than the medicinal effect of liquor, and took it as the only means that would break up the painful insomnia.

Her first husband was a frank, lovable man; the second husband was just the opposite, one whose highest ideal of life was to mortify the flesh and keep down the sinful impulses. Soon he became a bitter persecutor of his wife, on the supposition that she could stop the use of spirits, but would not.

A long period of trouble ended in a divorce, and Sarah started out alone a victim of opium and alcohol. Her husband seemed to consider it a duty to destroy his wife's character in every way possible, and even the church to which she belonged shunned her as a most wicked woman. The only charge against her was intoxication and cruelty to her husband. From this, her history was a progressive march downward. At times she made great efforts to recover, with partial success, then came the shadow of the husband's slanders, and despair and relapse. The husband had become a college president, but he never lost an opportunity to revile his former wife.

Finally her brain gave way when under the influence of alcohol, and she became delirious. Then the police would arrest her, and a station-house scene and a sentence to jail would follow. She would come out, and make every effort to live by sewing or honorable work, but a few weeks later the same scene would be repeated. She would frequently beg to be shut up before the recurrence of these paroxysms, but would be laughed at for her appeals.

Finally came the scene I witnessed. A few weeks after I went to the workhouse to see her. She was dying from quick consumption, but in her face and conversation there were abundant traces of a woman of superior culture and natural ability. She was resigned to death, and exhibited a Christian faith that was unusually clear. She spoke of her past as a horrid nightmare that she could not understand, and when I told her I would write her history, she said, "Speak kindly of my former husband. He did not know me. He was mistaken. I forgive him."

Here was a woman of great natural ability and high culture, inheriting from her father a taste for wine, and a defective vigor of brain from a consumptive mother. Her first marriage with a most lovable man, whose use of wine at intervals developed and fixed the diseased impulse from which she was wrecked; her subsequent marriage and final divorce, and long period of desperate struggles and final failure—all this passed in review as I stood by the cot and its scanty clothing in the county workhouse. Some time later Sarah Chandler died, and a noble physician had her buried in his family lot. I wrote a note to her husband, the college president, asking that he erect a stone to the memory of this poor woman. His reply and reflections on her memory, and bitter refusal to do anything, sounded more like an insane man than a leader of humanity. I replied that he had murdered his wife, and in both this world and the next he would be accountable for it. His answer was the worst exhibition of the spirit of the dark ages I have ever read.

If Sarah Chandler had been recognized as sick and diseased, she could have been saved and would have done grand work in the world. It seems terrible to allow spirits to be sold everywhere, and men and women to drink it of their own free will. But how much more terrible it is to destroy these poor victims under the pretense of helping them. Public sentiment that assumes they can recover if forced by fear and suffering to it, and the machinery of the law to carry out this idea by placing the victim in the worst possible conditions to get well, is an evil that cries aloud to heaven for redress.

Sarah Chandler is only another name for poor women in every town who, driven on by heredity, starvation and neglect, become delirious from spirits and are arrested as vile felons and punished. Such women need our help and sympathy, and we punish them. They cry for bread and we give them stones. We persecute, we destroy them, and think we are doing our duty. This night of wrong will sooner or later be followed by a better day.

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION.

BY SUSAN S. FESSENDEN.

We hear much in these days of educational qualification for the proper use of the franchise. In Massachusetts we have an educational qualification, a limitation which I do not consider any credit to the intelligence of the state. If any limitation should exist, it ought to be a moral one. Honesty and purity are vastly more essential to good citizenship than property or education. If any of the citizens of a Republic are unable to read and write, it is the business of the government to see that they become able. If an individual possesses the elective franchise, it forms a strong incentive to the government of which he is a part, to attend to it that he is provided with the means of learning, and also to see to it that he avails himself of the means. Why was it so long before the intelligent people of the Athens of America, the very center of learning in this new country, could be persuaded to provide schools for girls supported at public expense? Simply because these unfortunate girls lacked the chief requisite of citizenship. It was not apparent that the government was responsible for the education of any but citizens.

The influence of such a restriction upon the vote of the colored people in the South was well presented in Mrs. Gougar's article. The greater part of illiterate voters at the North are of foreign birth. Let our emigration laws take care of this dangerous class of citizens. There are several improvements which could be made in these that would diminish many of the dangers to which our country is now exposed. There are many virtuous, well-meaning citizens who, from lack of sufficiently early provision on the part of government for their education, are now, in adult years, unable to read and write. It would be a hardship, indeed, to cut such off from the prerogative of citizenship.

To be sure, it would seem a great risk to have persons exercising the right to vote, and expressing their desire on great public questions, who cannot read the learned dissertations in our daily press upon the fitness of certain candidates for office, and the results that will certainly attend the election of one or the defeat of the other candidate. In order, however, to dispense with this danger, an applicant for the ballot ought not only to be put to the test of his ability to read two lines of the Constitution (the farce to which he is subjected in Massachusetts,) but he should be examined, for instance, on the relative weight of the argument for free trade and protection so ably presented by the defenders of their respective theories, Gladstone and Blaine. Such applicant ought to be able to give reasonable grounds for holding certain views regarding the sugar trust. Certainly it is not sufficient guarantee for casting an intelligent vote that a man can read a few words, with perhaps no comprehension of their meaning. It would become a serious and debatable question how far this question of educational qualification on the part of the voter should be carried. We would be in some danger of being governed by an aristocracy of letters.

Neither education, property nor sex form the proper basis of citizenship. The only just and worthy safeguards necessary to the preservation and wholesome administration of our government are protection from the dangers probable from idiocy, lunacy, criminality and youth. Any further restriction upon legitimate citizens is an infringement upon the rights and privileges of the individual.

This need not embarrass the proper adjustment of all laws concerning foreigners. How long one shall reside in this country before he shall become a citizen; to what regulations he shall conform before he ceases to be a foreigner; what our naturalization laws shall require, will form matters for independent legislation.

Of the moral question involved in binding unnecessary burdens upon those already too much oppressed, it is unnecessary to speak. Presumably those who advocate educational qualifications do so in the supposed interest of a purer ballot. If this innovation tended toward so desirable an end, it would be worthy of serious consideration. The fact is, however, that the impurity of our ballot, and the dangers to our Republican institutions are due vastly more to immoral intelligence and organized impurity than to the uneducated ballot.

RUM AND CRIME.

BY HON. A. B. RICHMOND.

"From palace to prison! How short is the road
Through the fair, charmed valley of sin;
How easy the way to the door of the cell—
How hard to escape when once in.
Though many and bitter the fast-falling tears
That drop on the hard granite floor,
The wretch may well cry, Oh, ye tears!
Why did ye not melt me before?"

—*Mrs. M. A. Kidder.*

It was "sentence day" in court. His Honor had just heard and determined the last application for a license to sell liquor to the "*traveling* public," that was presented at the December sessions of 1889, held in and for the county of ———, Pa., when, shoving that record of sin—the license docket—aside, he opened its companion and relative ledger, the criminal docket, into which are posted the accounts that a Christian commonwealth keeps with its offending citizens.

Relative they are in the broadest acceptation of the term, for they are not only connected together by mutual and inseparable business transactions, but veritably are they related by the ties of blood and consanguinity. So many licenses to sell liquor entered on the pages of the one, inevitably means so many crimes posted on the pages of the other. So many hundred dollars passed to the credit of the commonwealth in the license docket, means so many hundred charged up against the county in the session's ledger, to pay the costs of the trial and punishment of criminals. The experienced lawyer can

always estimate with certainty the probable amount of business that will be done in the criminal courts the ensuing year, by counting the number of liquor licenses granted. The mortuary tables of life insurance companies are not more accurate in determining the probable number of deaths per year of their beneficiaries, than are the license dockets of our courts in registering the probable number of crimes that will be committed within their jurisdiction. The laws of cause and effect in the physical and moral world, are never more certain in their demonstrations than when applied to the sale of licensed rum and the crimes committed through its influence.

Of course these records only show the problem from an arithmetical or commercial standpoint. "So many licenses sold and so much received therefor," is the entry in one docket—so many crimes committed and so much paid in the costs of the trial and punishment of the criminals in the other—the latter far exceeding in amount the former. This is the balance sheet presented by the auditors of the public accounts every year, and yet the infernal traffic goes on, a financial loss to the people, and a source of infinite shame, want and woe to the homes of the citizens.

"Sheriff, bring in the prisoners for sentence!" was the order of the judge, in a calm, judicial tone, as he handed the bundle of applications for license to the recording clerk. Then reaching for the criminal docket he opened it, and in a cool, perfunctory manner scanned its pages of recorded sin and crime. His Honor was evidently fatigued, and anxious to finish the business of the hour. The arduous duties he had just performed in determining the claims of over one hundred men of "good moral character," for license to engage in the law-favored business of making drunkards and promoting crime had wearied the judicial mind, and with a consciousness of a duty well done on his part, he somewhat impatiently waited for the curtain to drop on the last scene of the harlequinade entitled "justice" on our judicial "show bills," as it is performed by bench and bar in our courts of license and criminal jurisdiction.

The tramp of the prisoners is heard in the hall. The audience in the court-room await their coming with anxious expectancy. The door opens, and eleven convicts enter and are seated before the awful judge of the living, on whose decision depends their liberty for months or years to come, and on whose decision a few terms before were established the licensed centers of temptation whose influence made them what they are. On nearly every face are the marks of dissipation and rum, although somewhat obliterated by the pallor of the prison in which they had been confined while awaiting their trial.

My interest was centered more particularly in one of the unfortunates, a young man who had murdered his employer, and whom I had been engaged to prosecute by telegram, as related in my last article to THE UNION SIGNAL. As I looked upon his youthful form and features, I sincerely regretted the part my professional duty had compelled me to perform in procuring his conviction. On the very threshold of manhood he was a criminal, his hand stained with the blood of a friend and benefactor. Senselessly the demon that lurks in every cup of strong drink had aroused his passions, and prompted his debauched organism to commit a crime; and now the justice of the law that licensed his tempter demanded his punishment. A base-born statute legalized the primordial cause, yet the effect was a violation of the law, and its penal code demanded retribution. And let us not forget that this is a Christian country, a land whose citizens boast of its enlightenment, and who profess to be followers of the great Master who taught men to pray, "Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil."

The mother and aged grandmother of the prisoner were in the court-room when he was sentenced. His father had died from a disease contracted in the army during the war of the rebellion. He sacrificed his life to sustain the laws of the country, leaving his son as the only support of his wife and aged mother. His guiding parental hand was dust, the voice of his admonitions was silent in death, and his well-meaning but wayward boy was left in childhood to the influence of vile surroundings he could not control, and to the temptations established by laws enacted by a Christian legislature.

"William ———," said the Court in cold, authoritative tones, "stand up! You have been convicted of murder in the second degree; have you anything to say why the sentence of the law should not be pronounced upon you?"

With quivering lips, and a voice broken by sobs, the prisoner replied: "Nothing, your Honor, only that I was intoxicated when I committed the crime, and did not know what I was doing. I took two drinks with some friends in the saloon of ———, and I don't remember what happened after that. I never committed a crime before, and I hope your Honor will show me all the mercy you can."

As I heard these words of contrition and the piteous plea for judicial clemency, my thoughts went back to the far distant past. In imagination I saw the cross on Calvary, and heard the words uttered by the dying Saviour: "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do!"

The kind-hearted judge was very much affected by the pathetic plea of the prisoner for mercy, "But thus saith the law!" and its mandates must be obeyed. "William," said he, "you have been convicted of the awful crime of murder in the second degree. By your criminal act you sent a human soul into eternity without a moment for prayer or preparation. Your plea of intoxication can be of no avail. Drunkenness is no excuse for crime. The law must take its course as a warning to others, and you must suffer the full penalty it prescribes. The sentence of the court is that you, William ———, pay to the commonwealth a fine of $5,000, the costs of prosecution, and that you be imprisoned at hard labor in the Western penitentiary for the term of ten years to be computed from this date.

"And the court gives you this advice: that after your term of imprisonment—which will be considerably shortened by your good conduct while in prison—has expired; that you totally abstain from the use of intoxicating drink in the future, and avoid those places where it is sold. Try to redeem yourself before the world; when you are liberated you will be in the prime of life, and may become a good and useful citizen. Your crime and punishment are an awful warning to you and those like you, who drink until they become intoxicated, and then under the delirium of drunkenness commit crimes that deserve and require the severest penalty of the law, that society may be protected from such outrages. It has been truly said 'that the way of the transgressor is hard.' You will have abundant time for repentance and reformation before you regain your liberty, and it is to be hoped that you will profit by it. Sheriff, take the prisoner in charge."

As the sheriff placed the manacles on his wrists and led him from the court room, a cry of heart-rending agony from the audience told the old, old story of a mother's inconsolable grief, caused by the ruin of a wayward son through the influence of licensed rum. My reader, do you think that all the money ever paid into the treasury of a Christian commonwealth by the holders of an infamous franchise could compensate that poor mother for the awful agony of that one moment when she fully realized the shame and punishment of her only child? Could it compensate the widow and two little children of the murdered dead for the loss of a husband's companionship and a father's protecting care? Oh! shame, shame! on the Christian enlightenment of a country where such scenes are so frequently enacted, and on the sovereign people who could if they would vote the curse of licensed rum out of existence but will not do it.

Six of the remaining prisoners made the same useless plea to the court for clemency. They were drunk when they committed the crimes of which which they had been convicted, yet they sued for mercy in vain. Observe how stands the law.

Drunkenness is no excuse for crime, but it is many times an aggravation of the offense. The law licenses the bar-room and beer saloon where men are permitted to sell intoxicating liquors, and of course this gives other men the right to drink. The effect of rum is as certain in its results as any phenomena based upon the laws of our physical organism. The law knows this full well, for our judges are prolix in their advice to the criminals when sentenced. "That after their term of imprisonment has expired, in the future to abstain from use of intoxicating drink, and avoid those places where it is sold."

Why this advice? The courts sell good citizens the right to vend for profit a certain article, and then advises men not to purchase it, or even go where it is sold. If the sale of rum is right under a license, and the court sells these licenses, and then tries to injure the trade of those to whom they are sold, it is fraud on the rum-seller. It is to be hoped that this moral view of the question will attract the attention of our judges, and that they will act as honestly as the law and their official position will permit.

METHODS OF TEMPERANCE REFORM.

BY REV. B. W. WILLIAMS.

III. LOCAL OPTION.

I next consider the merits and demerits of "local option" as a remedy for intemperance. By this is meant local *choice* as to whether the sale of liquor shall be allowed in a particular community. It allows the people of the various localities to vote directly for or against the granting of license by the local authorities, within a given time. Many states have laws which, while authorizing saloon license, provide that towns, counties, or districts may, by a popular vote, refuse to allow the sale of liquor within their own limits. In case of an election under such laws, a majority vote against the saloon excludes it from the locality in question, for the time being; but this decision may be reversed by an adverse majority at a subsequent election; hence it affords no security for the permanent suppression of drunkenness.

It is sometimes said that the withholding of license under the local option feature of a license law is the same as prohibition, except that it is confined to a particular town or county, instead of applying to the whole state. Let us see. In the former case, the state legalizes the liquor traffic, and accepts a fee for saloon license; and then she tells the people of the various communities to protect themselves as best they can from its ravages. In the latter case, the state absolutely outlaws that iniquitous business, and thus performs her duty as the guardian of her citizens.

Local option is a mixture of good and evil, and sometimes it would seem doubtful as to which preponderates. Some conscientious friends of the temperance cause favor local option, while others refuse to accept it as a temperance measure. I will here endeavor to set forth its advantages and disadvantages, and then leave the reader to judge wherein safety appears.

It is often said that as a half loaf is better than none, so local option should be accepted by temperance people where absolute prohibition cannot be secured. Yes; but the half loaf given should be of the same quality as the one withheld; it should not delay or prevent our getting the whole loaf at last, and it should be in a case where the whole loaf is not indispensably necessary. This cannot be truly said of local option.

It is argued that a legislature will sometimes pass a local option act when it could not be induced to enact a prohibitory law. The reason for this is obvious. Local option implies no pronounced opinion of the legislators as to the rectitude or turpitude of the liquor traffic, and does not require them to assume the responsibilities of prohibition. It merely permits the people to express their verdict by a majority vote.

We are told that the exclusion of the saloon from a given locality can be better enforced by the local option plan than under a prohibitory law, since it is enacted by the demand of prevailing public sentiment. This, however, is very limited and fluctuating. Its decision is liable to be reversed at any subsequent election; hence it affords no security for permanent immunity from the rule of rum.

There are many objectionable features connected with local option, some of which I will here enumerate.

1. It is vitally related to license. It presupposes a license law, and is engrafted upon such a law as a compromise measure, and may be regarded as the last concession of the liquor interest.

2. It is too limited in its boundary. It is confined to its own immediate precinct, and cannot advance into the enemy's country and assist other struggling communities.

3. It involves a contradictory attitude toward evil. It pronounces the liquor traffic legally right in one county, and illegal and criminal in another, thus making crime a matter of localities and majorities.

4. It puts a question of moral right to the test of the ballot. No government on earth would allow its subjects in the various localities to decide by a popular vote whether they shall permit other crimes, such as theft, murder, seduction, etc., and why the crime of drunkard-making?

5. It disintegrates and divides the temperance army into little detachments, to separately fight their own battles, without help or encouragement from other localities; and this, too, in the face of consolidated and well disciplined foes. What general would thus attempt to repel a foreign invasion?

6. It acts as an opiate to the public conscience, proclaiming itself a finality, and tending to prevent further agitation in favor of prohibition. Its advocates strive only for mere local success, and lose interest in the great national contest against the rum power.

Let us strenuously oppose all license laws, even if they be sugar-coated with local option provisions. Where they do prevail, and elections are held under them, we should, of course, vote against license. Then, if successful, we should try to cut off the *option* feature of the local law, and secure it against the machinations of the liquor demagogues.

BISHOP F. D. HUNTINGTON describes fashionable society "as a something too formal for an institution, too irregular for an organization, too vital for a machine, too heartless for a fraternity, too lawless for a school, too decent for a masquerade, with too much lying for a bureau, and too many passions for a pageant. There are the competitions, matches, risks, calculations of a perilous game, the interchanges of an imponderable, immaterial commerce, musical voices from inharmonious breasts, spiteful courtesies, magnificent meannesses. There are songs of peace, flying arrows of malice and revenge, bonds and fragments of friendships, charming veils over hidden horrors, laughter rippling over dark depths of silent agony. One has only to reflect a moment how considerable a section of the lives of many men and more women these activities occupy, what capacities they include, what forces they engage, the interplay between life and life, the issues and destiny of character, the august responsibility, to comprehend that 'society,' even in this limited sense, is a study for the wisest minds."

Correspondence.

A WISE COLLECTION SPEECH.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.

DEAR EDITOR:—For our meeting last night under the auspices of the First Y. W. C. T. U. of Philadelphia, Miss Anna M. Green, president, wrote the following collection speech, which was effectively rendered by Miss Lillie Jones, first vice-president, and greatly appreciated by the audience. Please give it to our great constituency, for there are "shekels" in it. Ever yours,

FRANCES E. WILLARD.

The evening hours are fleeting fast,
As down the long church aisles there pass
Bright maidens with their ribbons white,
Who say, "Pray join us in our fight—
Oh, *do* be Y's."

"What makes us Y's?" you'd like to ask—
To tell you *that* will be no task:
If *you* this better part will choose,
To sign the pledge—*and pay your dues*,
You will be Y's.

What do we do? We work for right,
For "God and Home" we wage our fight.
Our unrelenting hate we'd prove
For wrongs that blight the land we love.
Will *you* be Y's?

Our young men also have their part,
In wisdom's ways they've made a start—
'Tis not the Y's way to be funny—
We'll just say what they ask is money;
Now *do* be wise.

King Solomon, in days of old,
A choice did make, we have been told,
'Twixt *gold* and *wisdom*, and his name
Is to us synonym of fame
For being wise.

His choice was good, we all confess,
For "wisdom's ways are pleasantness,"
But in the story we are told
That Solomon received much gold
Through his good choice.

That we are *Y's* there is no question,
To you, dear friends, we make suggestion:
We're *not* yet *rich*. Before you go
We hope your great good-will you'll show—
In our collection.

SOME EMINENT FINNISH AND RUSSIAN WOMEN.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—About four o'clock on September 14, 1889, our beautiful steamer Uleborg landed us at Helsingfors, Finland, after two days' journey from Stockholm, during the last few hours of which we had snow, sleet and rain, and very rough weather. Although we passed thousands of islands, and witnessed most beautiful scenery, yet it was so cold and disagreeable that nearly every one was glad to repair to the cosy cabin, or to a comfortable state-room. However, when we landed at Helsingfors and I saw the bright and cheery face of Baroness Gripenburg, I soon forgot all the cold and storm of the sea voyage.

Those who met the Baroness in this country when she represented the Finnish women at the International Council of Women in Washington, will remember her as remarkable for intelligence, vivacity, and goodness of heart. While I learned to love and admire her during her brief visit in my home, I never justly appreciated her worth till I saw her in her own home and surrounded by her own people.

Baroness Gripenburg is not only a remarkable woman for Finland, but remarkable for any or all countries. In appearance she is quiet, self-poised, and unassuming, yet the work she accomplishes is simply wonderful. She is now president of the Finnish Women's Union, which numbers something over one hundred members in Helsingfors. She traveled during the fall months and lectured in various towns, organizing auxiliary unions. She is a member of the Helsingfors School Board, and does very active service for the advancement of the interests of education. She edits a woman's paper in Finnish, and a child's paper in Swedish, and attends to a very great deal of the publishing business for both. During the past year she has written a book entitled "A Half Year in the New World," which is published in Swedish. A copy of this lies before me, and from the little I know of the language, I am sure it is very, very interesting, and worthy of a translation into English.

As an evidence of Baroness Gripenburg's perseverance under difficulties, I must tell you of an incident connected with this work. She went to spend the summer with a sister in the country, to write her book; but she found she was unable to free herself from family and social obligations sufficiently to give time to the work. So she found a vacant peasant's cottage some distance from the city; this she fitted up and lived there entirely alone for six weeks, until she finished the book. I understand she did not return home in this time, and saw no one. She thus proved herself capable of self-sacrifice to attain her object.

The Baroness and her sister, who is a book-binder, live quietly in an apartment on the fourth floor, keeping but one servant. She assumes nothing on account of her position and wealth, and is notably interested in all women struggling for a livelihood. Indeed, class distinction is almost unknown in Helsingfors.

Most of the members of the Finnish Women's Union are engaged in some occupation or philanthropic work. There are teachers, editors, doctors, elocutionists, gymnasts, etc., among them is Alli Trygg, who also attended the International Council. She is a bright and cheery young lady who edits and publishes a woman's paper in Swedish; she also teaches a primary school, and is actively interested in a restaurant and reading room for the poor.

Among these women none interested me more than Vera Hjelt, who is a teacher of training classes in Sloyd, a system of manual training that is educational and easily adapted to any school system. She is really an adept in her occupation, making marvelously beautiful articles in wood, and eminently successful as a teacher. This woman gave me a grander idea of the power and scope of woman's possibilities than any person I have ever met.

It is ordinarily supposed that men only must handle tools, but here in this far away country it is proven that women not only make as good workers in wood, but quite as efficient teachers, and I hope that in America we will learn the lesson here given and whenever we adopt in our public school system, as we certainly must, some form of manual training, we will realize that it can be taught by our women teachers as well as by our men, and that the instruction is quite as important for the girls as for the boys.

It will be a surprise to many, that in Helsingfors women have the same privileges and opportunities, and have taken as high a stand in almost any respect as our women have in any part of America. They have a ballot in municipal elections; are members of the school board; are employed in banks, post-offices, etc. Quite a number of them have been successful in business ways. One lady was just selling out who had made a good fortune in dealing in a specialty of lamps and glassware.

After two weeks' stay with the Baroness and these delightful people, I was obliged to leave for Russia, as I had an engagement to meet the translator whom Count Tolstoi had employed to put "Tokology" into Russian. One can imagine that under ordinary circumstances it would have been difficult to leave those kind people, but when on every hand great consternation was expressed, that I, a woman, should travel alone in the Czar's domain, it made it seem more difficult. Every one said, "Going to Russia, going to Russia alone!" This came even from parties who had spent some time in that country, and who had relatives living there. I would ask, "What is the trouble with Russia?" Universally they would shake their heads ominously, sometimes talk indirectly about bad roads, bad manners, nihilists, etc. I always said, "You cannot frighten me. I cannot be swerved from my purpose. My object in going to Russia is important." It seemed very strange to me that even these people, who in reality belong to Russia, should have been so very anxious about my journey. I can account for it in no way except that there is a secret enmity between the Fins and the Russians. The slight chain of tyranny under which they are ruled by the Czar is very obnoxious to them, and although they do not speak it aloud, this probably accounts for their fears. However, the way was open to me to accomplish the purpose of my trip, as if the hand of Providence was in it all.

I must not linger over the many scenes of interest through which I passed, but allow me to say that a woman can travel alone in Russia without being molested, and indeed receive as much kind attention as if traveling in America, even when she cannot speak a word of the language.

At Petersburg I had a letter of introduction to one lady physician, a Dr. D'Aneroth, who is an oculist having charge of this department in a very large hospital where she treats at least 10,000 patients a year. This lady soon introduced me to many other lady physicians, with whom I had several very interesting interviews. It seems that a few years ago, through the interest of a Madam Chenevesky, a wealthy lady of Moscow, the government had the medical department of the University opened to women. At first it was expected that they would receive instruction in obstetrics and diseases of women only. The professors, however, found them so bright and capable, as well as so earnest and enthusiastic in their work, that full and complete courses were given them, although it was kept very quiet that this was the case. However, about two hundred ladies were graduated, and received their diplomas and their medals for practice. Many of them have good appointments throughout the state, and others have an excellent private practice.

It transpired, however, that a few of them became interested in politics, and were not altogether discreet in expressing their opinion in regard to the government. The consequence was that the doors of the college were closed to all, and also that a permit cannot be obtained by a woman to practice when she has received a diploma in any other country.

This seems to be almost the only innovation that Russian women have made in vocations usually appropriated by men. In some instances they have small stores, but ordinarily they can find employment only as teachers, governesses and seamstresses. The lady physicians seemed to think the position for women was very hopeless, and it proved also that they had an idea that there was no other outlook for them. I was quite slow to comprehend their thought. One evening I asked if they did not wish to know something of women of America who had become remarkable in certain lines. "Oh, yes, oh, yes," they said. So I gave them some account of Mary Livermore, Frances Willard, Rev. Florence Kollock and others. They listened with wondering interest, and when I was through, said, "How is it that women can go into public work of this kind, and still attend to their domestic occupations and social duties?" I explained to them that Miss Willard and Miss Kollock had no families, and that Mrs. Livermore did not devote her life to public work until her family was grown, and that her house was quite as well ordered as if she devoted her time exclusively to it. Still the question came back in various forms, "Can these women be good, moral and true women and go upon the platform and speak to great audiences?" Remember, these were lady physicians who were asking these questions, women who had taken an important stand in opposition to public opinion. Until some time afterwards I could not understand why they were so astounded at the thought of women being public speakers. It proved to be from the fact that practically there is no public speaking in Russia. The priests preach no sermons, the church exercises consisting simply of music and services that are read. Politics are a forbidden subject. There is no Parliament, and the consequence is we may say there is no public speaking, either by men or women. One can easily imagine what effect this state of things has upon the prejudices of the ordinary mind. It is only another proof of the manner in which all people draw lines. Any one that is engaged in public work anywhere, even in this free country, has seen over and over again this development in human nature, sometimes in one way and sometimes in another.

For instance, when, in girlhood, I turned my thoughts to the medical profession, my aunt, an eminent Quaker preacher, was distressed at the thought, and wrote to my mother an earnest protest. She said, "Such a thing was never known when we were girls. She will bring reproach and obloquy upon herself in assuming such a public position." She closed with: "Thee knows, sister, she can at any time earn thirty-seven and one-half cents a day with her needle." The dear old lady lived to see many successful women physicians prove the fallacy of her arguments, which were only the reflection of the prejudice of her time. Here, on the other hand, in Russia, are women physicians whose training and surroundings lead them to draw the line in the other direction, approving the medical profession, but giving to public speaking only reprobation.

Do Russian women smoke?

I regret to say that they do, and even among these very amiable women doctors, who are skilled and honored in their profession, are some inveterate smokers. Madam Chebanawa, who entertained me several times in her own home, smoked cigarettes incessantly. For fifteen years she has been physician-in-chief in Prince Ogdensburg's Hospital for Children, and has a large private practice. She is an accomplished and beautiful woman, but considers smoking a necessity to her life. I am confident that during a single evening she smoked at least twenty cigarettes, and during a brief visit to the hospital she smoked five or six. I also took breakfast with her one morning at twelve o'clock, the usual hour for breakfast in Russia. The meal was not unlike an early American breakfast, with the exception that wine was upon the table, which she offered me when we first sat down. I thanked her kindly, and said, "I never take it; you see I wear the white ribbon." She immediately inquired what that meant. After the explanation, the doctor said, "But you would have to drink wine in Russia; the climate demands it." "Well," I said, "thousands of people think the same in America, and other thousands have proved that health, strength and longevity are more surely obtained without the use of alcoholic stimulants than with it, and I believe you can prove the same thing in Russia." The doctor smiled, and shook her head: "No, not in Russia. We not only have a terrible climate here, but we cannot drink the water." Indeed, it is the common opinion in nearly all parts of Russia that the available water is a deadly poison, and must not on any account be drank, unless it is adulterated with tea or some other form of stimulant.

When I told the ladies of the temperance movement in this country, many of them said they wished that such a thing could be in Russia, but the great barrier against it was the fact that the water could not be drank. It is my opinion that this is simply a tradition, a myth of prejudice. Personally, I drank plain water freely all the time, and suffered no inconvenience therefrom.

In my next letter, I hope to give some personal testimony of the life and teachings of Count Tolstoi, with whom I spent two very delightful days at his country residence at Yasnia Poliania.

Chicago. ALICE B. STOCKHAM, M. D.

LIFE OR DEATH?

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—There is a certain college town in Indiana fitted out with the redundant stock of enthusiasm invariably found in educational centers, which, on reading the Indianapolis *Journal's* declarations that the National W. C. T. U. had gone to pieces, illustrated the power of the human mind to resist knowledge by believing this statement. At a meeting of the local W. C. T. U., as a consequence, there was a movement to disband, but it was finally decided to continue that society. However, the defection was such as to put additional vim into the mind and heart of a true white-ribboner, who said that night before she slept, "I will see if the statement that there are only five or six women in this town who want to be connected with the National Union is correct." Before the next week's meeting she had canvassed among her acquaintances, pledge book in hand, and had secured the names of twenty-eight women all desirous of being auxiliary to the state and National W. C. T. U.; and of those asked only three refused, six declaring that they expected to join in the near future. The secretary writes to that wide-awake paper, *The Organizer:* "We have had a meeting each week since, instead of two a month, as previously. Superintendents have been appointed for scientific temperance instruction, jail work, white shield, temperance temple, and juvenile work. I am superintendent of the last, and have one hundred and fifteen children in my Loyal Temperance Legion. So you see that 'whereas we were dead, we are now alive.'"

A similar event has recently taken place in Philadelphia, where a leading Y walked out with eighteen girls out of twenty, the entire society numbering about fifty, and the minority thus taking it upon themselves to decide whether they would remain with the National or not. Immediately upon this action, Miss Annie Green, one of the brightest young women in the City of Brotherly Love, and a few others who had not seceded, rallied to their side a fine representation of young women and young men, until their numbers are rapidly approaching fifty. Thus the good work goes on. May it continue to grow and flourish. W. E. T.

OUR CAUSE IN NORWAY.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—I have had many proofs lately that our cause is gaining ground in this country. Interest in woman's work for temperance in general, and in the World's W. C. T. U. in particular, is growing and spreading. A letter just received from Bergen tells me that they have forty members in the union formed there last summer. I have lately visited several provincial towns within a few miles of Christiania, and in several have found women anxious to join us, but owing to lack of some one to lead them, they could not form themselves into a union. Many, however, have taken the pledge, signed the petition and donned the white ribbon. In one place a lady, who has within the year been left a widow with nine sons and daughters, said to me, "Oh! I must belong to the women's union. I want to wear the white ribbon and do what I can to help my children." So she and one daughter signed the pledge, put on the white ribbon, promising to try and get others, so that there might soon be a union in that place. Three of her younger children also joined a juvenile society that I had the pleasure of instituting there.

At another place there existed a woman's branch of the general temperance society, but the women were so interested in what I told them of the W. C. T. U. and its workers, that some of them determined to work for that, and said that after the new year they hoped to gather enough to form a union. I visited one place at such short notice that the people themselves did not know I was coming, though they expected some one to give an address. The Norwegians are not very demonstrative until you get to know them, and it is sometimes difficult to find out what impressions are produced upon them. In this instance I could see that they thought my coming was something unusual, but I could not make out if they were pleased or otherwise. At last I discovered what was peculiar, for a young woman came to me as I was taking my coffee in the snug upper parlor of the Temperance Café, and asked if I was the one who was to address the meeting, and when I answered in the affirmative, her astonishment found vent in the following words, "We have *never* had a woman to speak, except in the Salvation Army."

There was a good audience, containing a large number of young women, to whom I especially addressed a large part of my discourse. I spoke for about an hour in Norsk, without paper or interpreter, illustrating what I said by Yaggy's Chart. Every one was much interested, and hoped I would come again, the young women all promising to meet me if I would have a woman's meeting.

From one town where I gave three lectures and had a woman's meeting, a gentleman writes to me: "Since your visit, all the young men in my house and several other gentlemen have given up smoking." I thank God continually that He has heard my prayer, and given me ability to acquire this language, so that now I am able to speak with the mouth and eyes at the same time, and, coming as it does from my heart, it goes to other hearts, and I feel that God is blessing my work here. I have been led lately to speak very much against smoking and chewing (which are terrible in Norway), and several have said to me, "I never thought about it before, that it was a harmful or a bad thing to use tobacco." And others have said, "I never thought so much about the importance of children belonging to a temperance society until you put it in the way you did."

I am glad to be able to say that the date for the International Alcohol Congress has been definitely fixed to take place September 3, 4 and 5, this year in this city. The official circular containing the leading subjects for discussion is now drawn up and approved, and in a few days will be sent to all the leading temperance societies in the various countries. Probably some of the W. C. T. U. women in America will be thinking of coming to Europe this summer and of visiting Norway. May I venture to hope that any such will try and arrange the time so as to be with us at the Congress? The official language will be German, but all others will be allowed in discussion. Come and help us, dear sisters, if you possibly can, and in the meantime I thank you for helping me to stay here and carry on the preparatory work.

CHARLOTTE A. GRAY.

Christiania, Norway, Jan. 13, 1890.

A SAILORS' NEW YEAR RECEPTION.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—The following is the notice of a reception which outdid at all points all the "silk hat" receptions in this city: "The San Francisco W. C. T. U. will give a reception to all sailors in port on New Year's day, from four bells in the forenoon watch, until four bells in the evening, (10 a. m., to 10 p. m.) Lay along to the Coast Seamen's Hall, southwest corner Mission and East streets, and enjoy yourselves. Seamen only!"

The Coast Seamen's Hall is not particularly aristocratic or fashionable; its locality and associations are not suggestive of luxury and ease; there is in the atmosphere of the place something that tells of toilsome, struggling life, of a phase of life to be seen nowhere else but on the water front of great cities; of life filled with care, trial and temptation of which those whose lives do not cross theirs can know but little.

Evergreens and the national colors brightened the spacious room, which is located in the top story of a business block, and from the four bells of the morning until the same time in the evening the room was crowded. Seats were provided for three hundred and fifty, and most of the time crowds were standing besides. Our superintendent of sailors' work had the whole in charge, but she was most ably supported by the other ladies of the county union. Mrs. Carver, the county president, was very happy in her adaptability to the peculiar audience, a sailor remarking, "She acts like our mother," a graceful and merited compliment. The office of the *Coast Seamen's Journal* on the same floor, was appropriated for a dining-room, and the bountiful table served by the ladies, gave good cheer to every one. The entertainment in both rooms was continuous.

Many excellent brief talks were given by both men and women, much good music was rendered, the sailors contributing freely to this part of the program. There was a heartiness in their singing as their deep choruses welled up from full hearts in the sailors' own songs from "Nancy Lee" to "Pull for the Shore." It cannot be doubted that real good was accomplished by this reception. The bar-keepers along shore probably did not appreciate it, but the attendance during the day of fully 700 men attested their interest in the occasion. Sixty-eight men took the pledge and the white ribbon. One called next day on the pastor of the Mariners' Church to tell him that the events of that day had led him to his Saviour's feet, and to a fixed determination to begin a new life.

Altogether it was an occasion such as rarely comes to us—where the evangelistic and social features of our work commingle so successfully.

DORCAS J. SPENCER, *Cal. Cor. Sec.*

TEMPERANCE TEMPLE ITEMS.

MATILDA B. CARSE.

Dear white-ribbon sister, brother, boy or girl: Have you a Temple mite-box on your table? If not, write to Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, 145 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, inclosing a two-cent stamp, and it will be promptly sent you on condition that you will drop into it a cent a day, or its equivalent, during the next twelve months. Mite-boxes in quantities will also be sent to unions for the cost of transportation.

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Harriet Hosmer, writing to a woman's paper in this country, says in regard to a woman's temple: "I have long entertained the hope of seeing, before I die, a monument erected which shall record the great deeds of great women wherever found, and it is high time that such a memorial should assume form. It might be, could be, and should be the finest monument our country, or any other country of our time, can boast, and I think would do great service to woman's cause; a grand act, perpetuated and illustrated in such a manner that all must read, cannot but be inspiring to every woman, and would furnish the most eloquent chapter in their higher education."

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If Harriet Hosmer lives two or three years longer she will see her hope realized, in the erection of a Woman's Temple in the center of the most progressive city of the world—Chicago. Its Memorial Hall—named after one of the world's greatest women, will be just the place to record the deeds of great women. One of these, Miss Kate Sanborn, of New York, the witty and brilliant writer, has just sent $25 on a pledge of $100, as a gift to the building fund. And another, one of the world's noble philanthropists—the venerable Mrs. Eliza L. Comstock, of Union Springs, N. Y., sends a check for $11.50. A few months ago she sent for a number of mite-boxes and distributed them among her friends. She writes: "Do not suppose that we have lost all interest in the Temple. Far from it. We are as eager for the success of the building as ever, but we have all been ill. La grippe has visited our dwelling, and all our family have been suffering more or less. Enclosed thou wilt find $11.50 from some of our mite-boxes. I hope to hear from others soon."

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Mrs. Otis Hardy, Joliet, Ill., sends $100 to the building fund. Mrs. S. S. Sickles, of Minneapolis, Minn., sends a check for $50, part payment on a subscription of $100, in memory of her late husband, George E. Sickles, who was a lifelong temperance worker and a sincere lover of the cause. We have received $100 from Hon. Isaac C. Lewis, of Meriden, Ct., through Mrs. S. E. Shaw. She writes: "Mr. Lewis is one of Connecticut's best known and best beloved friends of temperance, prohibition and woman suffrage, and the records of the Temple would not be complete without his name." Mrs. Shaw adds: "I have little to give to the Temple fund, but hope to do my share in asking others to give, for I have great faith in the achievement and possibilities of your great undertaking in erecting this monument to woman and temperance. I have circulated the cards sent me, and hope to realize a good sum during the year." Are there not more such women as Mrs. Shaw among our white-ribboners who, if they cannot give themselves, will ask others to do so? We will be glad to send to all such cards explaining the plan of the great edifice if they will send us their address.

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Miss Nellie G. Woodbury, superintendent of Temple work for the Leominster W. C. T. U., has redeemed her pledge of $100 much sooner than was promised. The money was raised by an entertainment, "The Business Men's Jubilee," the total receipts being about $130, and expenses only a little over $12. Miss Woodbury writes: "I heartily recommend the 'Jubilee' to all unions which wish to raise $100 for building fund; it is something new, and takes well." The St. Paul, Minn., W. C. T. U. sends $25, on a pledge of $100 to the building fund. This amount has been raised entirely by the mite-box system. The Surprise W. C. T. U. of Nebraska, sends for fifty mite-boxes to enable them to raise $100. The Virginia union, of Illinois, sends for a like number for the same noble purpose. Mrs. M. E. Mace, of Oriole, Md., started to fill a mite-box; she thought it was slow work, so she asked the Oriole society to help, and they gave half the proceeds of a little bazar which they held, enabling her to send $24.50 for their union.

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Our faithful friend, Jane E. Weeden, is still at work, in spite of "La Grippe." She has gathered in $61.15 in the towns of Waukegan, Ill., and Racine, Wis. She says she could not have done half as well if Mrs. Partridge, president of the Waukegan union, and Mrs. Sprague, of Racine, had not kindly cared for her and entertained her most hospitably.

Mrs. Carrie E. Blackwell sends $8.50 for the Wellsville W. C. T. U., of Missouri; $3 of this is from a Baby Band, and $5.50 from mite-boxes. This makes $11 this union has sent in; we trust they will keep on in the good work until they have secured the amount necessary to insure the name of their union having a place in Memorial Hall. The Moosic W. C. T. U., of Pennsylvania, sends $11 through Mrs. T. E. Sutton, who seems to be at work most faithfully, as well as the boys and girls of the Loyal Temperance Legion, who have raised most of the money through mite-boxes and a little entertainment they gave. We have no doubt these brave children will raise the entire $100 themselves.

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All money orders and checks for the Temple should be made out in the name of Miss Esther Pugh, 161 La Salle Street, Chicago, National treasurer, and treasurer of the Temple fund. All information in regard to the Temperance Temple should be addressed to Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, Pres. Woman's Temperance Building Association, *145 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.*

Our Children.

LITTLE BIRD BLUE.

BY SYDNEY DAYRE.

Little Birdie, I have a Kate Greenaway bonnet
With ribbons and bows and a feather upon it,
And a dear little cloak lying in on the shelf
That makes me look just like my grandma's self.
It looks rather nice, but it doesn't compare,
I think, with the dainty, wee coat which *you* wear,
All made up of feathers so bonny and blue—
Oh dear!—if they only would dress me like you!

I sit at a great big piano and play
As fast as my fingers can go, every day,
And count away, "One, two, three—one, two, three, four,"
At scales and arpeggios an hour or more.
But always I think when I hear how you sing
Among the green trees and the flowers in the spring,
When the sun is so bright and the sky is so blue—
Oh dear! if I only could twitter like you!

I have a soft, white little bed where I sleep,
And the sun every morning comes early to peep,
And thinks it is nicer, perhaps, than to swing
Way up in the branches where all the birds sing.
But oh!—I am sure it is sweetest and best
To rock all the night in a dear little nest.
You'd help the wind sing me to sleep, wouldn't you—
If I only could come to you, little Bird Blue?

—*Youth's Companion.*

HOW A VALENTINE CAME THROUGH TWO KNOT-HOLES.

BY ALICE PERRY.

(Concluded.)

"I'm goin' t' roast two apples, Tad," said Tib, jumping up when they had finished singing. "It's Valentine's Eve, you know, an' th' ashes is jus' right. While they're roastin' le's play we're rich. You're th' gen'leman, an' I'm th' lady, an' we live on Fif' Avnoo in a brown stun house. You're jus' a comin' home t' supper, an' I'm dressed up in my silk an' sating trail, a gittin' it for you," and Tib tied her old shawl round her waist, and let it drag gracefully in the back.

"Now come right in, Mist' Sinclair, and hang your new fur cap, an' nice silk umberelly, 'thout no holes in 't, on this bootiful stand with shiny knobs, an' put on this lovelly velvit dressin' gown, like that in Lord 'n Taylor's winder, an' these el'gunt quilted slippers, like them in Reed 'n Marsden's. Then you set right down on this big fur mat, like the one hangin' up outside Boden's big fur store, while I pour you out some choc'lit outer this magnif'cunt solid silver teapot, like that we seed in Smith 'n Jewett's Chris'mus winder;" here Tib seized the old tin pail in which they made the tea, and flourished it grandly as she went on:

"Now I'll cut th' co'c'nut cake, and dip out twelve heapin' spoonfuls of strawb'r'y jam, and sev-un-ty-five roasted oysters, an' slice up another big cake, all frosted over with pink an' white candy, like the one at th' Mission Chris'mus tree,—an'—an'—"

"Why, Tib! You're cryin'," interposed Tad, suddenly looking up as he noted a quiver in his sister's voice.

"No, I ain't," resorted Tib, briskly, making a furtive dab at her tell-tale eyes with a corner of her "trail." "These apples are done, Tad, and we'd best eat 'em while they're warm. Th' fire's goin' out."

Pretty soon Tad said softly, "Tibby, we want some more wood; I ain't sold so many papers lately an' the baskit seems purty full of apples to-night. Bus'ness is kinder dull after Chris'mus. I'm 'fraid we're goin' to have hard times."

"Never mind, Tad," said Tib, cheerfully, "we'll go t' bed earlier, an' eat bread an' 'lasses 'thout no tea. It'll be summer purty soon, you know; 'fore we know it. I guess we'd better go now, I'm cold," and the two said good-night, Tib going to her little alcove, shut off from the rest of the room by an old calico curtain, after fixing Tad's "shakedown" for him, as near to the smouldering embers on the hearthstone as she dared. Then the candle went out, and the room was left in darkness.

Mr. Meerschaum arose, rather stiff from bending over so long at the knot-hole, re-lit his lamp and his pipe, which had actually gone out without his knowing it, and sat musing over his *Times*, the sheet turned upside down, the rest of the evening.

Miss Calash sat toasting her feet on the fender a long time, too. Presently she arose, and going to a large closet in the corner of her room, took out a heavy box and opened it, drawing forth first, an old black silk circular, faded, worn, and lined with moth-eaten squirrel fur, which she tossed carelessly to one side, and then a child's cashmere dressing gown, embroidered in an intricate pattern, and tied with a black silk cord. Miss Calash's hands trembled, and her sharp eyes dimmed, as she gazed upon it. It had been a birthday gift to that little brother whom she had loved so well, when he was only twelve years old, and fair and innocent as an opening flower. Somehow Tad's curly hair clustering round his open forehead and clear blue eyes, had brought him before her vision, just as he had looked in the little gown.

"They might as well do somebody some good," she said to herself in a hard voice, as she refolded the garments, and put them back in the box. "It'll be worth while to see somebody's dream come true in this bitter, disappointing world. Mine didn't." Then in a trice the light disappeared, and Miss Calash's room was in darkness too.

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The next afternoon about three o'clock, the hour Mr. Meerschaum's counting room generally closed, a door leading into Tad and Tib's apartment that was usually shut fast and bolted, opened, with a great creaking of hinges and cloud of dust, to admit, by cautious degrees, first the bowl of a big, amber meerschaum pipe, and then the crown of a big, flapping black hat.

Scarcely had this taken place, than the door on the opposite side creaked in a like alarming manner, and an antique quilted black silk calash inserted itself, with even more caution and mystery than the amber pipe had done.

The two head-dresses perceived the advent of each other at the same moment, and

"Land alive!" exclaimed Miss Calash.

"Bless my soul!" ejaculated Mr. Meerschaum, nearly letting fall the two heavy baskets he was carrying. "I—I—beg your pardon, mum! I—really *do*."

"I don't know you, sir," snapped Miss Calash energetically, stalking into the room. "But since it seems we are both bound to make precious geese of ourselves, *I* for one mean to get through with it, the sooner the better," and slamming the door, she deposited her burden in the middle of the floor and went vigorously to work, while Mr. Meerschaum, after a few moments of natural hesitation, meekly followed her example.

Tib and Tad were pretty tired that night, as they ascended the rickety staircase, an hour or so after dark. Tad carried a big bundle of unsold papers, and the basket of apples was nearly as full as it had been the night before. Neither of them said anything, however; Tib opened the door, and they both stood stock-still upon the threshold.

A blazing fire was leaping up the chimney place, a brand-new tea-kettle was swinging on the crane, and a bright tin teapot, emitting a tempting chocolate odor, stood upon the hearth, which was covered with a big gray and white fur rug, with a faded black silk lining.

The wood-box was heaped high with logs of pine wood, enough to last through the evenings for the rest of the winter, and close by stood a plump package of tea, and another of sugar. A beautiful red dressing gown and a pair of velvet slippers reposed in one of the wooden chairs, and a warm woollen wrapper, and knit shoes, a little worn, kept them company in the other. There was a shawl, too, and a brown knit hood, and two pairs of red mittens, besides a new beaver cap, with warm ear lappets, and a miniature edition of Mr. Meerschaum's ulster all discovered hanging on a row of wooden pegs, in a very much at home fashion. In a corner of the room standing all by itself, was a big blue umbrella, twice as big as Tib's old one, and brand-new as well.

But the table in the middle of the floor was the most wonderful sight of all. It was covered with a white cloth, and various cups, plates and saucers, stood upon it, foreign to Tib's scanty larder. Bread and butter were on one plate; a glass dish with twelve heaping spoonsful of strawberry jam stood near by; oysters in a covered tureen smoking hot; cocoanut cake—six slices of it; and oh, most crowning glory! a frosted beauty in the shape of a big heart, with "Valentine's Day" in pink and white confectionery upon its snowy surface.

Nor was a white lace paper sheet, with a most fat and beautiful Cupid on it, wanting for Tib, or one wrought with gilt and silver arrows for Tad, each with an appropriate sentiment within.

Tib was the first to speak. "Who did it?" she cried, clasping her mites of frost-bitten hands together, as she looked all around, and then at her brother, with wide-open, questioning eyes.

"The Lord—Jesus—Christ," said little Tad slowly, with awed face, as he still stood holding the heavy basket of apples, which he had forgotten to set down.

"But—Chris'mus is Christ's Day—don't you remember?" hesitated the child, speaking timidly. "An this,—this is Valentine's, you know."

"He's in 'em all," answered Tad, in glad, solemn tones. "In Chris'mus, an New Year's, an' Thanksgivin', an' Easter Day—He's in 'em *all*, Tibby."

And the two listeners at the knot holes felt their cheeks flush suddenly, and a tear or two steal unbidden to their world-worn eyes. It might have been the first time they had either of them thought of Him for many years. Yet they knew Tad was right.

The Still Hour.

FOR THE WEEK BEGINNING FEBRUARY 23, 1890.

BY REV. C. C. HARRAH.

DAILY BIBLE READING NOTES.

(Luke 4:1-15; Ephesians 2:6; Judges 1.)

Sunday, 23; Luke 4. Verse 1. Christ was led from the Jordan of glorification to the wilderness of temptation. We should not think it strange if we find in our lives a like experience. Verse 2, There is an evil spirit who is the enemy of God and His kingdom. The history of Christ's temptation is a striking revelation of the existence, the might, the laws, and the working of the kingdom of darkness. Verse 9, The threefold temptation of Jesus is the symbol and type of those temptations by the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life, against which we have to strive. I. Jno. 2:16. The devil will quote Scripture and pervert it, in order to destroy us by either of these ways. Verse 13, We can resist the devil and overcome every temptation. There is always a way of escape. I. Cor. 10:13.

Monday, 24; Eph. 2. Verse 1, Once we were dead in trespasses and sins, but through Christ we have been raised into life. Verse 2, It is a glorious deliverance, when the spirit of the world and the devil no longer works in us. Where there is disobedience to God, there is no deliverance, and a bad spirit is working. Verse 10, We are not saved by good works, but we are created unto them; and not to have good works proves that we have not been created anew in Christ. Verse 22, God by His Spirit in believers, has them for His habitation.

Tuesday, 25; Eph. 3. Verse 8, The riches of Christ, by which it is made possible for every one to be saved, are like an inexhaustible mine, whose treasures can never be fully explored. There is always an immeasurable remainder standing over against the need of every poor soul. The true wealth of men and of nations is the riches of Christ. Verse 13, It ought to be better understood that it is a grace to be able to suffer for the sake of the kingdom of God and the advantage of our brethren. Verse 19, Through the experience and knowledge of the love of Christ we are prepared, expanded, strengthened, and fitted to receive all the fullness of God.

Wednesday, 26; Eph. 4. Verse 1, The practical teaching of this chapter should ever be kept fresh in the minds of all Christians. It is the need of our times that we walk worthy of our calling. Verse 4, All sins against the unity of Christians are sins against the Holy Spirit. It amounts to little that we glory so confidently in being the children of God, and yet at the same time forget brotherly love. Verse 13, No one should be satisfied with his spiritual life unless it leads to a development which makes him more and more Christlike. There is a maturity of Christian piety which is marked by strength, perseverance, vigor, wisdom and love, and which all should continue to seek. Verse 14, We should be on our guard against every kind of error, for it never is harmless.

Thursday, 27; Eph. 5. Verse 2, The principle and impulse of the Christian walk is love. Christ's example is the proper mirror in which to see the true and natural form of love. Verse 11, One of the weightiest points in the formation of the Christian life is the conversation and intercourse with others, the *social life*. It is a dreadful thing to be a companion of sinners in follies and vices, and to become a means of corruption and distress to others, and then to have the shame and pain of sinners, and at last to meet the despair of the judgment day.

Friday, 28; Eph. 6. Verse 1, If children are obedient to their parents, it gives good promise that they will have a good and happy after life. Verse 10, About nothing does man have such indistinct views as about his own strength. If we know ourselves, we shall be led to consider that in the Lord alone is there strength and might. Verse 11, A good warrior needs inward courage, and then an outward armor. The devil has a great advantage when his power is denied or deemed trifling, for there is then the less arming against him.

Saturday, 1; Judg. 1. Verse 1, The loss of a noble leader may lead to a bad state of things among the people. After the death of Joshua, Israel passed gradually into a state of religious apostacy and political anarchy, of which we have the history in the book of Judges. Verse 32, It is a bad thing for God's people to mix themselves up with the world of idolators. The doing of this involved these Israelites in many troubles in the after years of their history.

THE PRAYER MEETING TOPIC.

(Joining the Church. Acts 2:46, 47.)

1. The Church is a heaven-ordained institution, it is a band of Christ's blood-bought followers united for His worship; and it is not a matter of whim or personal preference, whether we will join it or not, if we are Christ's. Our place is in the Church, and it is our duty to find our place at once.

2. To join the church before you have joined the Lord Jesus, is a solemn mockery. You must settle in your mind that you hate sin and love Christ. Turn from sin and follow Christ, and your face will turn toward the Church as naturally as the weary child turns to the sympathy and care of its mother.

3. The public acknowledgment of your relation to Christ, by joining the church, enables you to be more perfectly joined to the Lord Jesus Christ. Christ demands both the heart union and the open confession.

4. Do not join the church to have others tow you along by their prayers and fellowship, but to grow, and to be strong and useful, and to be a perfect man in Christ Jesus. Ephesians 4: 13.

The Household.

ROBERT AND ELIZABETH BROWNING.

One in Life and One in Death.

BY MARY EASTMAN WARD.

England claims him; well she may,
He has brought her honor rare;
Added to her crown of bay,
Which before was passing fair.

Wisdom, purity and truth,
Tender love, all things of worth,
Gave her heart immortal youth,
Made her more of Heaven than earth.

Italy, the land she blessed
By her love, her hope, her song,
Pleads, "Here let her dear dust rest,
Where she lived and loved so long."

But who reads her sonnets rare,
And his fervid, "One Word More,"
Knows that never love so fair
Bound two gifted souls before.

Knows that both, if one, should sleep
'Neath proud England's minster pile
Till earth's last red light shall creep
Down that minster's storied aisle—

Sleep, as symbol of that time
Longed for, hoped for, sure to come,
When all wedded hearts shall chime
Like two harps in accord strung.

There with equal love should rest
On each brow its laurel wreath,
Saying only, "Each was best,
One in life and one in death."

THE HEAD OF THE CROAKER FAMILY.

BY ELIZABETH PEASE.

"There was an old man who lived all alone,
And he was a man of sorrow,
For if the weather was fair to-day,
He was sure it would rain to-morrow."

Doubtless numberless individuals accredited with average intelligence, and possessing a decent regard for creditable literature, have passed by this tiny gem with a light smile, and scarcely the shadow of reflection. Only the experienced few can understand the profound and solemn meaning which it contains.

There is but one ray of light through the entire cloud of gloom which it presents. We read with throbbing heart and glad countenance that this old man "lived all alone." Oh, timely piece of information! Dreary pictures, mournful dreams of lives that were wearied, homes that were saddened, bright spots in the world that were darkened, need not haunt us; and the entire suggested train of thought might be quietly laid aside, were we not reminded of one such person as this little old man who, alas, as we can never forget, did not "live all alone."

Our little old gentleman is a manufacturer—a steady, reliable producer of unadulterated, indestructible gloom; and he has brothers and sisters and cousins, and great, great aunts, all over the world, each making a specialty of this same line of business. The market is never so overstocked but that their wares come constantly pouring in; their victims are never so weary hearted but that they can be made a little more uncomfortable. In short, their prosperity is so remarkable that no one has ever been known to assert in their presence that there was anything better adapted to make the world utterly unfit for the habitation of man, and existence an unutterable burden, and life "but a desert drear," than one of these solemnly dignified, righteously foreboding, and intensely conscientious croakers.

They have a way of shriveling up one's courage, and under their inspection cheerfulness is about as substantial as a snowflake under a July sun. They can crowd the sickness and sighing and sorrow of years into as many little minutes, and press young lives between the iron hands of ceaseless condemnation, and awful humility.

Of all that beautiful sunlight in a life—the careless joyousness which delights, the brave cheerfulness which strengthens—they have no understanding, no appreciation. They seldom see the silver lining to a cloud; they never fail to see the cloud. There are no dreams in their lives—they are full of hard, dry facts.

Drinking in the soft, quiet beauty of a perfect autumn day, exclaiming about its loveliness, a voice of solemn accent breaks upon the ear. "It means snow to-morrow." Then you know one of the Croaker family is at hand. He is not living in the sunshine of to-day, he is speculating on the snow-storm of to-morrow.

Hundreds of tired, discouraged men and women have found there were too many tears in the world. Is there any quotation in poetry or out of it, to the effect that there are too many smiles? I like that hopefulness which lives in the sunlight upon the very verge of the shadow. Do you think the darkness is heavier because the day was so long and bright? gloomier than if the day had been gloomy, too? Perhaps; but which leaves the brighter memory?

Now and then we find cheerful people, full of kindly sympathy for all who feel the loss of this happy faculty, carrying sunshine into dark little corners that nothing else could brighten; and we can but love them and wish that the world held many more.

There are grander, deeper qualities than cheerfulness, qualities better adapted for building up a name, for winning hearts, for the development of character. Cheerfulness can never form the foundation, nor is it simply one of the adornments of a life; but it is something that beautifies and strengthens, entering into all occupations, from the most delicately refined to the homely little cares of every day. It is to a splendid character what a sunny smile is to a pair of really beautiful eyes.

Though we may not, even with our most earnest efforts, possess it in its most attractive form, we can so appreciate it as a faculty, so encourage it in others, and cultivate it in ourselves, that no stranger, meeting us, may have a painful suspicion that one of our grandfathers must have been that same prophetic old man.

"APPLES OF GOLD IN PICTURES OF SILVER."

BY FRANCES E. WILLARD.

There are two ways to teach English literature. For instance, I know a professor who takes up Alexander Pope, begins with, born such a time, gives you a brief outline of his childhood, youth, manhood, works, following him up to the horizon on a straight line, and over its rim, until he joins the innumerable caravan that moves to the dreamy realm of shades. Always he moves forward on a straight line.

This gentleman nad a daughter, equally gifted with himself, and equally accomplished. She, too, taught English literature, but she did not pursue the perpendicular, but the circular method, if one may say so. She placed Pope in the center of a group of his contemporaries, called attention first to the salient features of his character and works, his great friendships, his great critics, and what they had said of him; placed around him the scholars, politicians, warriors, kings perched on their thrones who lived when he did, and to whom the world was a richer and larger place because he lived in it. When she had riveted attention on the little man standing at the center and thrown upon him side-lights from the utterances of those who loved or hated him, and brought out the strong features of his genius in the best extracts from his books, she then sought the reasons of this evolution, by a study of that involution of childhood, youth, manhood, education, etc., that contributed to make him what he was. It was a much more dramatic method. It fixed attention, aroused enthusiasm, and made her classes rejoice in what they had to do.

Perhaps this practical analogy will show the special gift of the W. C. T. U. Not to speak of the manner in which men carried on the work in other years, for we have no criticism to make, we find it interesting to note how the white-ribboners have grouped in a circle the cognate reforms that bear upon the central figure Temperance, and how they have by this method gradually brought out into perspective that benign figure. They have found that scientific temperance instruction in the public schools is strictly germane to the total abstinence cause; that woman's ballot is perhaps the shortest route to prohibition; that the White Cross and White Shield work are part and parcel of the great onsweeping tide of purity which includes the temperance reform, and is one of its mightiest forces and coadjutors. Thus the analogy might be carried out through the whole forty departments, showing the philosophic method, the pictorial method, the concrete as opposed to the abstract method of studying and working the temperance reform.

THE FULFILLMENT OF PROPHECY.

With all the vast machinery that is now in operation under the direction of the N. W. C. T. U., there is no department that is more important than the department of work for foreigners. If we take the prophecy in the second chapter of Isaiah, and also in Micah, fourth chapter, as being fulfilled now, we realize something of the importance of the work being done by our organization in this mountain of the Lord.

Isaiah says, "It shall come to pass in the last days, that the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it. And many people shall go and say, Come ye, and let us go up to the mountain of the Lord, and He will teach us of His ways, and we will walk in His paths. And He shall judge among the nations, and shall rebuke many people; and they shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning hooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

Now this mountain of the Lord that Isaiah and Micah speak of is our own beloved country, that is established in the last days, and is exalted above the hills; that is, other nations, and all nations are flowing unto it, just as Isaiah prophesied they should, and we see by this prophecy it is God sending them. And many people are coming to learn of our ways, that they may walk in our republican paths. Kings and princes and delegations have been here to learn of our ways, and to-day we are judging many nations, and shall rebuke many people. We are to-day a rebuke to every nation upon the globe, and every throne trembles because the inward voice of the people knows that our form of government is God's way for the people. And if God sends these people here, as Isaiah and Micah said He would, it is our duty, our first duty, to welcome them to our shores, and teach them the law and the word of the Lord, and we are to teach them that nation shall not lift up sword against nation.

To do this, we must close all our schools of vice, and in their place open reading rooms and night schools. At Castle Garden, New York, eighty-four large steamships land their passengers each month. In the first ward where Castle Garden stands are fine churches and chapels, and four hundred liquor saloons, and this is their welcome home.

This mountain of the Lord has two doors: the first door was opened to receive God's persecuted followers, and they were bidden to establish a government, and out from their study of God's Word and their earnest prayers the Holy Spirit taught them that all men were born free and equal, and the Father of Lights gave them strength not only to make this declaration but to establish a country with this as the corner stone. After years of success, God opened another door to His beautiful mountain. This time it was the invitation to all nations, the heathen nations. The first call was a call to Christian nations, and especially to His own loved ones, that this mountain of the Lord might be established upon the law and upon the word of the Lord. The next call was for all nations. As this last door swung open, He made the entrance so beautiful that the heathen from his fastness might be tempted to come. He planted gold and precious stones in the hills and gave a climate the most healthful and delightful upon the face of the earth. Oh, what wonderful inducements he held out to them to come that they might learn "the law and the word of the Lord," that they might learn that nation shall not lift up sword against nation.

It is very necessary that there be immediate action, that not only our law-makers but our people be aroused to the sin they are committing by their inaction and their silence, while their country is framing oppressive laws in the interests of the mob. Our country is fastening a system of iniquity upon us that makes it dangerous for the nations to flow to us, as God said they should. They are trying to thwart God's plans by failing to teach the law and the word of the Lord. They are trying to thwart God's plans by establishing schools of iniquity to teach these men not right ways, but wicked ways. The great struggle that is going on is between God and Satan. God says: "All nations shall come to this mountain to learn of Me." Satan says: "I cannot prevent them from coming, but I will open thousands of saloons, and I will pay my agents well to teach them vice."

The Lord says: "In the last days this mountain shall be established." "In the last days all nations shall flow unto it." "In the last days my Spirit will be poured out upon my handmaids."

Many people think these are the last days. The mountain has been established. All nations are flowing unto it. God's Spirit has been poured out upon His handmaids. Do we not see the connection and the fulfillment of prophecy? Will we grieve the Spirit, or will we do the Spirit's bidding, and teach these people God's ways?

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I have confidence in you through the Lord, that ye will be none otherwise minded; but he that troubleth you shall bear his judgment, whosoever he be.—Gal. 5: 10.

RUM RULE IN CITIES.

In his "American Commonwealth," Professor Bryce says: "There is no denying that the government of cities is the one conspicuous failure in the United States." In support of this statement, he gives at great length a history of the political corruption in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, and other American cities. The cause of the misgovernment and corruption in our cities is their domination by the saloon. Here is to be found the citadel of the saloon power. It is the controlling factor in municipal politics. The concentration of population and wealth in cities makes them the centers of political power; and by controlling local politics, the saloon is enabled to control state and national politics.

What the saloon is to a great majority of our cities of over 20,000 population may be seen from a consideration of its position in New York City. There are 10,000 saloons in New York—one for every 140 of the population, including men, women, and children. The proportion of saloons to population in several other cities is as great, and in many mining towns in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois, it is much greater. This writer visited mining and lumber towns in Northern Michigan and Wisconsin in which there was as high as one saloon to every thirty inhabitants. In New York City there are twenty-three times as many saloons as there are churches, and eighty-four saloons to every public school, or eighteen times as many schools of crime as there are churches and public schools combined.

Note now, some of the ways by which the liquor traffic dominates the cities: It furnishes places for holding political meetings. In New York, out of 1,002 political meetings held by the Republican and Democratic parties in 1884, 633 were held in saloons and 86 next door to saloons. Of these, there were 19 congressional conventions in, and 1 next door to saloons; 64 aldermanic conventions in, and 7 next door to saloons; 63 assembly conventions in, and 7 next door to saloons; 487 primaries in, and 71 next door to saloons.

The showing for 1888, as published by the *Voice*, is still more shameful. Not only during elections, but every year, all the year through, 365 days and nights of the year, these 10,000 saloons are active recruiting offices for votes in the interest of the rum power, and of political corruption, municipal, state and national. They are the distributing offices for corruption funds, and agencies for bribery in elections. Nearly every purchase and sale of votes is carried on in the saloons, or through their agency. Voters are run into them, singly or in squads, treated, and if necessary to secure their votes, have money put into their hands with the tickets, and are then watched to see that they vote those tickets. This mode of controlling elections prevails to a very large extent in most of our leading cities. In them, both the political parties have fallen into the hands of professional politicians, so corrupt that the term politician has become only another name for venality and fraud. It is this state of things that has led to a general demand by the better class of people for the adoption of the Australian method of voting. At the last municipal election in Boston that method was used for the first time, and was found to be an excellent preventive of "repeating" and bribery.

As a result of saloon control of politics in New York, in 1885, ten of its twenty-four aldermen were liquor-dealers; two others, including the president of the Board, were ex-rum-sellers and four were professional politicians. Two of this Board are now in Sing Sing; two fled to Canada, and two to Europe; "three are common approvers, and the balance, with three exceptions, are awaiting trial for receiving bribes." Important city offices which pay a salary of $12,000 or $15,000, have within a few years been occupied by men who kept "bucket-shops," and all-night dens; some had been prize-fighters, and others had been tried for the crime of murder. The rule of Boss Tweed who, with his partners in crime, robbed the city of over $4,000,000, and controlled legislation in Albany for that purpose, was one of the fruits of saloon control of the city. A liquor lobbyist of that period tells what methods were used to influence legislation at Albany. One Senator was "fixed" by paying off a mortgage of $1,500 "that was being foreclosed. He never forgot the favor, nor did his vote do us any harm afterward. Sometimes a member found an elegant suit of clothes hanging over his chair by his bedside in the morning; and sometimes a relative would be presented with a neat little house. Another popular method was for a member to receive a package of money by express from Troy, or some other town near by." The liquor lobby at Albany admitted before a legislative committee at the session of 1878-9, that they had expended $100,000 to influence legislation; and by confession of one of its own agents, "has, during the last forty years, used millions of dollars in corrupt bargaining and bribery."

One source of the saloon's power in politics, is that the traffic is a gigantic monopoly controlled by a few great brewers and distillers who, in any election in which its interests are involved, can give the support of the entire trade to the party that favors its demands. This they are enabled to do by the perfection of their organization—there is no trust so solid as the liquor trust—and by the fact that a few of the leading manufacturers who constitute the trust own many of the saloons, and hold chattel mortgages on a majority of the rest. One brewing company in New York, Bernheimer & Schmid, hold mortgages on the fixtures of 600 saloons in that city,—value, $310,134. Another, Ehret, George & Co., has chattel mortgages on 208 saloons,—value, $442,063. Eighteen of the next largest brewers hold mortgages for $950,000 on 1,100 saloons. "Including the list above enumerated," says Robert Graham, secretary of the Church Temperance Society, "there have been granted on saloon fixtures in the City of New York, in one year, the total number of 4,710 chattel mortgages, total value, $4,959,578, an overwhelming proportion of which are held by brewers." A majority of saloon-keepers are either the employés of these brewers, or their agents and tools, to be manipulated at will, as occasion arises. Thus the city of New York is practically in the grip of its brewers, who, in turn, are controlled by about twenty of the more wealthy men in the trust. What is true of New York is, to a great extent, true of other large cities, and since the liquor interest is one throughout the whole country, and thoroughly organized, it holds the balance of power, and can control the national and most of the municipal and state elections. Rum rule in cities is not only the cause of "conspicuous failure" in their government, but will, unless its power is broken, be the cause of a conspicuous failure of our national government.

THE GRAND DIVISIONS.

Like the great globe itself, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has six grand divisions—continents of work, each with its own subdivisions. Their names are: Organization, Preventive, Educational, Evangelistic, Social, and Legal work. We will now take a general view of these grand divisions, tracing the genesis of each back to the Divine impulse of the Crusade, and in subsequent editorials consider them individually. Among the objects to be accomplished by the W. C. T. U., as stated when it was organized, were the protection of the home, the education of public sentiment along the lines of total abstinence, and the suppression of the dram-shop by law. This mapped out the wide boundaries; the following years we have been working with steady purpose to possess this land.

The foe confronting us was thoroughly organized, we must organize to combat him; hence our first grand division—Organization. At first this was very simple; now it it embraces the world. It is the Australia of our grand divisions; in our childhood the great Antarctic continent was not recognized as a continent; now it has wheeled into its rightful place on the world's atlas. So Organization, at first scarcely considered a distinct division, is now recognized as fundamental, furnishing ground on which all other departments can be established. To-day it comprises not only organization for work in our own land—among foreign-speaking people, among colored people, young woman's work and juvenile work—it also encompasses the world. The germ of this great outreaching tree was planted during the first year of the National Union's existence, by Miss Willard. In the *Woman's Temperance Union*, the progenitor of THE UNION SIGNAL, for January, 1876, we find an article by her entitled, "Why not an International Union?" In that Centennial year an International Conference was held in Philadelphia. The first step towards the world's organization was then taken, and Margaret Parker, of Scotland, was elected president.

But the set time had not yet come, and it took years for the seed then planted to germinate. We now see that God was holding us back for "the larger thought." At this time our thought had taken in only Saxon womanhood; in 1883 came the clearer vision discerning the truth that God made of one blood *all* the nations of the earth. Standing on the shores of the Pacific, "looking into the face of the Orient," Miss Willard heard the quick footsteps of the oncoming "New Japan," eagerly taking in both the good and the bad of Western civilization, and said: "We must preëmpt the Sunrise Land for God and temperance." Meanwhile, as Miss Pugh tells us, influences were working eastward as well as westward; Hannah Whitall Smith had stirred the hearts of English women; the World's W. C. T. U. had taken form, with Margaret Bright Lucas, of England, at its head; Madame Andersson-Meijerhelm, of Sweden; Miss Gray, in Switzerland and Belgium, and Mrs. Mary B. Willard, in Germany, were all bearing aloft its white banner.

Mary Clement Leavitt had sailed out from the Golden Gate on a mission whose combined grandeur, pathos, and heroism have no parallel; she went alone so far as human companionship is concerned, but the everlasting God was her guide, the almighty arms were around her, and the prayers of thousands were continually ascending for her. For five years now the wings of faith and prayer have borne her onward; to-day she is in the Dark Continent, and will return, God willing, by way of South America. As the result of her labors, W. C. T. Unions of every race and color have been organized on every continent except South America, and on the islands of the sea; twenty National W. C. T. Unions have sprung into existence, tens of thousands of signatures have been secured to the World's Petition, which is translated into hundreds of languages and dialects; there is scarcely a language on earth in which the temperance gospel has not been proclaimed, and in every land are altars from which ascends the incense of the noon-tide prayer. Said a missionary who had closely watched the results of her work, "What the coming of Commodore Perry was to Japan, the coming of Mrs. Leavitt is to Japan's women." Upon her banner is inscribed, "For God and Home and Every Land," and every land is blessed by her coming. Now Miss Jessie A. Ackerman is following in her footsteps. So much for our first grand division of work.

Next comes Preventive. Until the organization of the W. C. T. U., temperance work had been almost exclusively reformatory. When mother-love came to the fore, it quickly recognized the fact that the awful river of drunkenness was fed continually by streams whose springs were in the home; every man swept to destruction by its terrible flood was some "mother's boy." Other organizations had stood on the bank and dragged here one and there another victim from the flood, too often only to see them stagger back and be engulfed in the black waters; these mothers said: "The stream must be stopped at the fountain head," and this is prevention. They had learned the lesson taught by an insane asylum: the patient whose sanity is to be tested is taken to a tank into which a stream of water is flowing from a pipe, and told to empty it. If, unheeding the flowing stream, he attempts to dip the water out, his insanity is clear; but if, comprehending the situation, he first turns the faucet shutting off the stream, and then proceeds to empty the tank, his sanity is equally clear. The W. C. T. U. has proved its sanity by turning the faucet, and thus originated its preventive work. This is carried on not only in the departments grouped under this head, but in almost every other.

The third grand division, Educational, is really preventive in character, and is laying solid foundations on which alone a lasting superstructure can be reared. Its work is the "education of public sentiment," as set forth in our original charter, and is carried on through the schools, the Sunday-school, and the press.

Our Asia is the Evangelistic department, greatest of all and the original home of all, for all were born of prayer and study of the Word. Its genesis in the Crusade and its exodus therefrom are so clearly marked we need not trace them here. The work in this grand division will be set forth at another time.

Social work is also an educating force through its parlor meetings, teaching those who would never enter a temperance hall; through its flower mission, bringing "something bright, something white, and something sweet" into sick room and prison cell to speak of the love of Him who said, "Consider the lilies;" and through world, state and county fairs, carrying the knowledge of our work to those who else would always remain ignorant of it.

The sixth grand division is the Legal, including legislative and petition work and franchise. This, too, as a logical outgrowth of the Crusade, the inevitable sequence of its avowal to seek "the suppression of the dram-shop by law." Legislatures make law; hence Legislatures must be petitioned to make righteous laws. The old Crusaders tell us that the call to stop praying in saloons and commence petitioning Legislatures was as distinctively from God and as imperative as His call which brought them to their knees on the sawdust strewn floors of saloons or in the slush of the sidewalk outside. This led to the traversing of thousands of miles by patient, weary feet and circulating petitions for the protection of the home from the ravages of the saloon. Those of us who carried these petitions to the legislative bodies, and saw them ignored with cool courtesy or scorned in contemptuous rage because we were "only women and had no vote," understand full well how the franchise department grew naturally out of that for legislative work. Mrs. Pellucid is not the only one who learned by that strange experience that the ballot in the hands of women is a necessity if we would "suppress the dram-shop by law." Thus was evolved our latest grand division.

That same legislative experience has taught many of us a further lesson—that to secure temperance and social purity laws, there must be back of the legislators a party believing that temperance and purity are vital issues, but because all of our sisters have not yet learned this lesson, the knowledge we have gained is not crystallized into a department.

By spending $100 for the aggregate manufactures of the United States, by the census of 1880, $14.20 goes to labor.

$100 spent for	boots and shoes,	$21.71	is for labor.
100 " "	clothing,	17.42	" "
100 " "	furniture, upholstery, etc.,	23.71	" "
100 " "	hardware,	24.17	" "
100 " "	cotton goods,	16.91	" "
100 " "	woollen goods,	12.86	" "
100 " "	worsted goods,	13.55	" "
100 " "	men's furnishing goods,	18.34	" "
100 " "	liquors, only	1.23	" "

To average a day's work at $2.00,

		DAYS.
$100 spent for	boots and shoes will give one person work for	10 71-200
100 " "	clothing, " " " " " "	8 71-100
100 " "	furniture, etc., " " " " " "	11 177-200
100 " "	hardware, " " " " " "	12 17-200
100 " "	cotton goods, " " " " " "	8 91-200
100 " "	woollen goods, " " " " " "	6 43-100
100 " "	worsted goods, " " " " " "	6 155-200
100 " "	men's fur'g gds, " " " " " "	9 34-200

One hundred dollars spent for liquor, will give one person work only a little over six-tenths of a day.

The above, showing that the turning of the liquor money into other channels would *make* employment instead of *diminishing* it, is an extract from Senator Blair's great book, "The Temperance Movement," and is one of the many well-supported and convincing tabulated statements with which the book abounds. Agents are wanted. More than three thousand persons have been making a livelihood by selling Miss Willard's "Glimpses of Fifty Years." Senator Blair's book makes an admirable companion to it, often selling in homes where Miss Willard's would not be admitted. We consider that we are doing work for the cause we represent by bringing these two volumes to your attention. If you do not yourself need employment, doubtless you know of some one that does. Will you remember the opportunity offered by these two books, and refer your friends to us?

The white-ribbon women of Canada have certainly done a most magnanimous action. By unanimous vote in their Executive Committee, and on motion of Mrs. Judge Foster, of the Province of Quebec, who by right of rotation would be the next president of the World's W. C. T. U., they adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, The presidency of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union will pass to the president of this Dominion Union May, 1890, and as by the general plan of the World's Union, it can either be so held by us, or we can indicate which National President shall fill our term of office,

Resolved, That while we realize the honor which this crown of leadership would bring to us, we believe that the best interests of the work demand that the one whose busy brain has planned this grand federation of women, and brought them into line to work for "God and Home and Every Land," should retain the presidency for a still longer period. We do at once request Miss Frances E. Willard, the present honored president of the World's Union, to continue to lead this ever increasing host during the next two years, and we take this means of conveying to her our loving greetings and expressing our appreciation of her wise forethought and untiring zeal, which has served to bind together the women of all lands, and to hasten the day when "the ends of the earth shall see the salvation of our God."

Mrs. Foster had intimated such a purpose when in Chicago at the National Convention of the W. C. T. U., and Miss Willard had most strongly discountenanced any proceeding of this character. The resolution having been sent by Miss Tilley, corresponding secretary of the Dominion W. C. T. U., Canada, we cannot, as the organ of the World's Union, do less than print it, with an expression of the warm appreciation we feel toward our generous sisters across the border. Perhaps the truest thing that can be said is, that such an action is altogether like them. What the outcome of this proposition will be we do not as yet know.

Margaret Bright Lucas, president of the British Women's Temperance Association, and first president of the World's W. C. T. U., has passed beyond our sight, above our ken; for her this is a blessed transformation, but to us it brings a sense of loss and sorrow, for in America we had learned to love this gracious Quaker lady, as well as did her sisters across the water. At nearly seventy years of age she crossed the ocean to give the most direct proof of which her generous heart was capable, of her devotion to the idea of a grand confederation of women that should reach the world around, and have for its motto, "God, Home, Humanity." To us this seems to have been the crowning act of her life, and any one who was present at the Minneapolis National Convention of the W. C. T. U. in 1886, cannot fail to remember with a stirring of the heart how, at the call of our National President, the women of New England rose in solid phalanx to pay their homage to the chief officer of the World's society, after which the Middle States in grand array stood up, and then the gracious women of the South, the new Northwest, and the bright-faced women of the Territories and District of Columbia. Perhaps no woman ever received a greeting so representative in its character, and at the same time so full of blended dignity and love. When all were standing, and the English and American flags were brought out and intertwined, that great audience of thousands, each having a printed copy of "God Save the Queen," rolled out its martial strains in a volume of welcome never to be forgotten. For more than half a century Margaret Bright Lucas has given heart and hand to every reform and all philanthropies by which humanity was helped. Possessed of beautiful gifts in brain and heart, having wealth and social station, she laid them all upon the altars of our common faith, and blessed all the lives she knew. Around the world let us clasp hands of sympathy, and stand the closer now that she has gone.

In answer to inquiries relating to the adoption of the name W. C. T. U., by the seceders, Mrs. Ada C. Bittenbender, attorney of "ours," writes: "I am of the opinion that each state and territorial W. C. T. U. not incorporated, ought to proceed to incorporate *at once*. I would advise incorporating under the general incorporation laws, and afterwards secure special legislative enactments if desired. To wait the slow process of a Legislature now may be suicidal. I indorse Miss Willard's idea of the incorporation of local unions in large cities, and think it highly important. As to the incorporation of the Loyal Temperance Legions and the Y's, there being no state or National societies of that name, the incorporation must be confined to local societies. In case of infringement, test cases should be brought covering National, state and local unions. A similar case is now pending in the Massachusetts Supreme Court, that of "The International Trust Company *vs.* The International Loan and Trust Company."

The Lever of this city is raising a fund of $4,000 to send seven thousand copies of *The Lever* for thirty-six weeks to seven thousand workingmen in Nebraska who are not Prohibitionists. One-half of the amount of the pledges are to be paid March 1; one-fourth April 1, and the remaining fourth May 1. The success of this fund means many votes secured in an honest and legitimate manner. All friends of the cause who are anxious to see prohibition carried in Nebraska are urged to subscribe to this fund. Miss Willard in subscribing $100 says:

Your plan of sending *The Lever* to seven thousand workingmen in Nebraska for thirty-six weeks is practical, and cannot fail to result in Prohibition votes next fall. I believe we win hundreds of votes to our side of the question through emperance literature where we win ten by the spoken word, for the reason that the literature can go everywhere, and a speaker is very apt to address an audience largely composed of those who agree with him from the start. Believing this, I will subscribe $100 to the fund in the interest of working men and the Prohibition campaign of Nebraska, which is the storm center for the temperance work in 1890.

All representatives or members of the W. C. T. U., or kindred societies, who can do so are urged to attend the annual meeting of the National Law and Order League, at Toronto, Canada, on February 22, 1890. It is highly important at this time, that all temperance organizations show that they are zealously devoted to "the enforcement of the existing laws." The call for the convention extends to all organizations that desire to promote the objects of the League. The attention of the clergy is called to the designated Sunday, February 23, as Law and Order Sunday of 1890.

The leaflets mentioned on the first page of a recent issue are, Timely Talks No. 7, "White Ribboners vs. Seceders," and Signal Lights, No. 23, "Partisan and Non-partisan."

The Watch-Tower.

No choicer valentines came to us on that day of "soft impeachment" than those sent by Miss Julia Colman, 47 Bible House, New York City.

***

Miss Willard is in the field in several of the states, notably New Jersey and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana; Miss Gordon is with her, holding Loyal Temperance Legion and young women's meetings in her usual effective way.

***

I find this plump kernel in the *Texas Siftings:*

Where is there a greater satire upon man than in a game of chess, where the queen has to do all the work, and the king is the one to be protected?

***

At Kahun, Egypt, has been unearthed a will made 2548 B. C., yet so curiously modern that it might be probated to-day. The testator settles upon his wife, Theta, his property, given to him by his brother in the accompanying document, but forbids her "to pull down the houses my brother built for me," though she may give these houses to any of her children she pleases. This will is of interest, not only as being the oldest one known, but because it recognizes the property rights of women, thus showing that Egypt was many centuries ahead of all other nations in regard to the rights of women.

***

Our *White Ribbon Banner* to-day is unfurled;
To the temperance chain that is circling the world
It adds but a link, yet strong may it be,
O cause most ennobling, in efforts for thee!

So sings Mrs. Marietta T. Case in the first number of Connecticut's new state organ, which is one that speaks well for the skill of the editor, Mrs. R. N. Stanley, as well as for the enterprise of the noble women of the Nutmeg State. Long may it wave!

***

Mrs. Meredith, the English Dorothea Dix of this generation, who lately visited this country, has for thirty years carried on her beneficent work. She takes especial interest in friendless prisoners. When they are discharged, her custom is to stand at the prison gate, take the outgoing prisoners by the hand, before the saloon-men can reach them, clothe and feed them, if necessary, and find work for them to do. She is now sixty-five years old, of commanding, "personable" presence, very plain in dress, but with a face and bearing that attract attention in any crowd.

***

A breezy little note from a stanch Iowa friend comes laden with this bit of cheery anecdote: "A few days since, one of our railroad agents received a lot of casks or kegs of beer marked '*Beans*,' which he immediately placed in the storehouse. It being a cold night the 'beans' froze, burst the kegs, and all *ran out*. Hurrah for the agent who had the courage to store beans where beans ought to be, and hurrah for the company which doesn't compel an agent to use his waiting-room or office to store beer in! My husband's people are temperance Republicans, my people temperance Democrats, while we as the 'New Graft' sing 'Hurrah for Frances Willard and prohibition forever.'"

***

Great men have wrestled of late with the stupendous question: "What would you do if you were a woman?" Ministers and statesmen, soldiers and poets, have toyed with the subtle idea of re-incarnation, but Mark Twain has answered more wisely than they all. "What would I do if I were a woman?" muses the hero of Huckleberry Finn, "Disguise myself, I should feel so strange."

***

Here are the outlines of a true story, more wonderful and more entrancing than the Arabian Nights: When the penalty for leaving Japan was death, a young Japanese who had heard a very little of the true God, stowed himself away in an American ship that he might reach America to learn more of America's God. The ship belonged to a Christian man, and its captain was a Christian; he brought the boy safely to Boston, and took him to the ship's owner, who helped him to secure a thorough education. That Japanese was Neesema. At a meeting of the American Board, he made an impassioned plea for money to start a Christian school in Japan; the response was such that he was enabled to return to his own land and start the work in a small way. In less than a decade that little seed has grown into a great tree—the Doshisha—a university in which, last year, an hundred and seventy-two students were converted to Christ and publicly professed their faith in Him. Now, a gentleman who has carefully studied the work the Doshisha is doing in the Sunrise Kingdom, gives it an hundred thousand dollars to carry on that beneficent work. He is as modest as he is generous, for he will not let his name be known; but it is written in God's book of remembrance, and generations of Japanese shall rise up to call him blessed.

On Duty.

WORLD'S W. C. T. U.

Founded 1883.

Motto.—For God and Home and Every Land. Object: To unify the methods of woman's temperance work the world over, and to circulate a petition for the prohibition of the traffic in alcoholic drinks and opium, and other social reforms.

All members wear a little knot of white ribbon, and remember the noon hour of prayer for all temperance work and workers, and for the coming of Christ's kingdom.

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NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

PLEDGE.

"I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt Liquors, including Wine and Cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union the sum of ———; and the receipt of the treasurer thereof shall be a sufficient discharge of my executors for the same.

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News from the Field.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

STATE GLEANINGS.

The department of legislation is a most important one in South Dakota the present year, as the new state is in a transition period from territory to state. There is great diversity of opinion as to some of our laws, notably the prohibitory law in the Constitution, as to whether it can be enforced or not, until the legislature provides for its enforcement. The outcome is that saloons are running wide open in most of the counties in the state, notwithstanding the attorney-general has decided that there is law enough to close them all over the state. If women were in all our city councils, and helped to elect the judges on the bench, the law to close saloons could be easily fouud without waiting for legislative action. No one claims that territorial law is not sufficient, even now, for the punishment of murder, theft, or other crime. It is only when dealing with the saloon that the Constitution may be ignored, and lawlessness allowed to prevail.

A very important law, in force when the state came into the Union, was that providing for scientific temperance instruction in the public schools, but as it was a congressional law, it is not now in force. The department of legislation is therefore trying to get a bill through the present legislature to provide for this important branch of instruction in the public schools, and with good prospects of success.

The prohibition bill, which was framed by the State Enforcement League, and has already been introduced in both houses of the legislature, is an iron-clad bill, and worthy to be classed as a twin sister to that passed by the North Dakota legislature. The bill does not provide for the sale of wine for sacramental purposes, and it is probable that an amendment to that effect will be made at the solicitation of Bishops Marty and Hare of the Catholic and Episcopal Churches of South Dakota, they having already petioned for such an amendment. It is hoped the bill will go through without other amendments.

A bill to prevent the sale of tobacco to minors under sixteen has been introduced in the Senate by Rev. J. S. Huntley of Jerauld county. He will also champion a bill to make the keeping of a house of prostitution by man or woman, or visiting one for purposes of prostitution by man or woman, punishable by imprisonment; and a bill to make the keeping of a gambling house, or visiting one for purposes of gambling, punishable by imprisonment.

A bill to raise the age of protection to girls from fourteen to sixteen years, has passed the House, and will probably pass the Senate. The greatest confidence is placed in Governor Mellette, and there are no fears of a veto if these bills pass both branches of the legislature.

Mrs. H. M. Barker, president of the state W. C. T. U., and Mrs. P. E. Johnson, superintendent of legislation and petitions, were authorized by the state executive committee to go to Pierre during the session of the legislature to look after the interests of these and other bills. Both went to the capital early in the session for this purpose, but Mrs. Barker was immediately called by telegram to the bedside of her daughter, Mrs. M. B. Horning, who has been very ill, and where she still is at this writing. Mrs. Johnson was prostrated with a severe attack of La Grippe the third day after her arrival, and after a week's illness went home to fully recover. Mrs. Barker hopes soon to return to the capital to look after the W. C. T. U. interests there.

Mrs. Emma Smith De Voe's suffrage work in Hyde county was continued through December, under the auspices of the district W. C. T. U., until a suffrage club was organized in every neighborhood where there were inhabitants enough to sustain one. The county work closed with a county convention at Highmore, which was very largely attended by the leading men and women of the county. A county organization was effected auxiliary to the State Equal Suffrage Association, the county W. C. T. U. having charge of the meeting until the suffrage organization was completed. The greatest harmony and enthusiasm prevailed, and the friends of equal suffrage felt for the second time how true to any great reform are the honest yeomanry of the grand young state of South Dakota. By their votes they gave us prohibition, and will give us equal suffrage next November.

Mrs. De Voe went from Hyde county to Hand county, where she met the same kind of grand, true-hearted people that she did in Hyde, and her success was equally as good. But after a week's work the severe winter weather set in on the 28th of December with a heavy snow storm which compelled her to stop until spring. It is hoped the weather will permit the work to begin again early in March.

The Aberdeen W. C. T. U. has started an Industrial School for working girls, in charge of the president, Mrs. Emma Cranmer, and Miss Alice Hart, assistant, which is already doing great good, and numbers twenty pupils. They meet from 7:30 to 9:30 once a week, and have lessons in reading, hygiene, etc., and some take lessons in book-keeping; and an employment bureau is proving a great convenience to both employers and employés. Mr. S. H. Cranmer, a good brother-in-law of the W. C. T. U., has helped the school in many ways.

The Huron Industrial School continues to be a great blessing to working girls, and is still under the management of Mrs. De Voe.

PHILENA EVERETT JOHNSON,
Union Signal Reporter.

COLORADO.

ARAPAHOE COUNTY CONVENTION.

The fourth quarterly W. C. T. U. convention met in the Twenty-third Avenue Presbyterian Church, Denver, Thursday, January 29, at ten a. m. The convention opened with a large attendance of earnest, hopeful women. Delegates were present from every union in the county. Prominent workers from different states favored us with their presence—Mrs. Ranger, of Massachusetts; Mrs. Dr. Walter, of Ohio; Mrs. Dr. Woods, of Iowa, and others, giving inspiration by their words and presence. Mrs. M. A. Cassell, county president, ably presided. After devotional exercises a business meeting was held, when superintendents of the following lines of work were elected: Sunday-school, jail and prison, English and foreign literature. After a season of prayer at the noon hour, dinner was served in the church parlors. The women of the unions are grand workers, but they also appreciate and enjoy a feast of good things such as were set before them on that occasion.

At 2 p. m., the convention was called to order, and a half hour spent in prayer and praise. Superintendents and officers gave encouraging reports in their lines of work. Touching personal experiences were told, and helpful counsel given. This part of the exercises were particularly interesting. Miss Crozier read an excellent paper on "Sunday-School Work." A pleasant, as well as instructive feature of the program was the parliamentary drill, conducted by Mrs. Tompkins. Beautiful music gave variety and interest to the exercises.

A large audience gathered in the evening and listened attentively while Mrs. Hicks, of Highland union, read a very able paper on "Young Woman's Work." A Y. W. C. T. Union will be organized in the near future. Miss Ella Leonard, the youngest member of the Central union, gave a recitation most acceptably. Mrs. E F. Leonard, city missionary, addressed the audience in her usual happy, effective manner. Remarks by several gentlemen closed this very enjoyable and successful conven-

tion. It may perhaps be interesting to speak a word of our Denver Crusade meeting, as I think it has not been mentioned. It was held in the Capitol Avenue Presbyterian Church, December 23. The house was filled with an appreciative audience. The exercises consisted of music, a poem by Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson, the reading of Mother Thompson's experience from THE UNION SIGNAL, a paper by Mrs. Dr. Walter, of Ohio, on "How the Crusade Began," and personal experiences by several ladies who took part in that great movement. This meeting deserves a more extended notice, as it was a grand, enthusiastic occasion. The Denver Central union is preparing for a Demorest medal contest, to take place soon. The cause is progressing in this city. Temperance sentiment is growing, and great encouragement is felt in all lines of work.

MRS. M. E. BRAZEE,
Pres. Central Union.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

A CLARION NOTE.

The situation is of thrilling interest in New Hampshire. The battle has begun in earnest, and I will write a word or two without waiting to get up a formal letter.

Day before yesterday (February 6) Rochester was wild with excitement over the unexpected move of the town officials to close the saloons. Notices were served on all the saloon-keepers giving them until Saturday night to clear their premises of intoxicants. The selectmen and policemen are the prime movers in the matter, and they intimate that they shall enforce the law to the letter.

Yesterday the lightning struck Manchester. Sheriff Healy and his deputies took to the war-path and an extensive raid was made on the saloons. The official force led by the sheriff was divided into nine squads who marched forth to different parts of the city. Forty-three saloon-keepers were arrested and put under bonds to appear before the police court next Monday.

Everybody is on the *qui vive* for the next move. The croakers who have been out in full force the last two weeks are hushing up, and the chorus of thanksgiving is growing to a mighty anthem of praise.

A. E. BUSSELL,
Union Signal Reporter.

WASHINGTON.

CRUSADE ANNIVERSARY AT MONTESANO.

Although perhaps a little late to report our Crusade anniversary meeting, it is never too late to report our interest in the W. C. T. U., her first-born, or the numerous grandchildren, prominent among whom is the Loyal Temperance Legion, as well as several other more neglected ones we are trying to mother. Our union is flatteringly large in numbers, and has several members of just the right metal, notably our president, yet the magnitude of the work makes us feel very insignificant.

At our regular weekly meeting, we held special commemorative exercises of the sixteenth anniversary; then, December 22, the ministers of the several churches, by request, preached temperance sermons, and in the evening a union meeting was held in the Presbyterian Church, where standing room was at a premium. Neither were we without attractions, for one of the daughters of the original Crusade is among our members, and gave us an account of its workings in her vicinity. The Crusade Psalm was read and hymns sung by the united choirs, an introductory talk by the president; an outline sketch of the W. C. T. U. with its workings; several appropriate recitations, interspersed with solos, songs, etc., followed by the ever welcome children's part, which in this case was a very interesting addition. Their young faces beamed with the spirit of their words, and they showed painstaking drill by their excellent superintendent. Did space permit I should delight to mention each part personally, but the pretty little collection speech and white-ribboned basket opened the hearts as well as purses of the hearers, and Montesano kept her record good of generous contributions to W. C. T. U. efforts.

The ushers, and those of us in the back part of the house, said they heard a general expression of enjoyment and interest by the large number in attendance, and surely we must come off more than conquerors, for God is with and for us.

S. MARIA GOSS.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

NEWS AND NOTES.

The meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union at Foundry Church, February 2, was addressed by Representative Cutcheon, of Michigan, and Representative Kerr, of Iowa. Mr. Cutcheon advocated total abstinence. He said the best work was done with the children; that the law passed by Congress a few years ago making scientific temperance a compulsory study at West Point, he regarded as very important. He related how the chaplain of West Point, who had taught the cadets that there was no harm in moderate drinking, was reproved by Secretary Proctor, who was opposed to such erroneous teachings. Mr. Cutcheon thought that prohibition should be submitted to a vote of the people of the District, as the agitation of the question would be an education in itself, and that if the people voted to have prohibition it would be more readily enforced than if such a law were simply passed by Congress.

Mr. Kerr followed in a strong address, in which he stated that he had been a life-long temperance worker. He showed the good results of the prohibition law of Iowa, and said that in Iowa refined ladies do not serve wine to their guests on New Year's Day.

At the close of the meeting a resolution was unanimously passed, requesting General Cutcheon to introduce into Congress a bill providing for a vote on prohibition in the District of Columbia. Mrs. Sarah La Fetra, the presiding officer, made a brief address, advocating such a bill.

A largely-attended meeting of the executive committee of the District W. C. T. U., was held January 28; Mrs. Mary E. Cohen was elected recording secretary in the place of Mrs. Lydia H. Tilton, resigned. A resolution was unanimously adopted, stating that "in all kindness the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the District of Columbia protest against the misleading prefix 'non-partisan,' used in the name of the new temperance society just organized at Cleveland, which seeks to attach to us the stigma of partisan." The resolution further states that while the W. C. T. U. has always been organically and constitutionally non-partisan, being composed of women of all political beliefs, they believed it consistent to follow the principle of prohibition displayed in state and national platforms. That this had led them in South Dakota to coöperate with the Republican party, and always with that party that pledges the most uncompromising hostility to the liquor traffic. In conclusion, the resolution protests against the new society's infringement upon their incorporate name.

IDA HINMAN,
Union Signal Reporter.

VIRGINIA.

WORK AT NORFOLK.

Notwithstanding La Grippe has reigned triumphant here for the past two months, reducing the numbers in attendance on our meetings, still we have kept steadily onward. A Loyal Temperance Legion has been formed, which has had a steady growth till it has reached over one hundred children, and a more enthusiastic set of youngsters you cannot find. They meet every Friday afternoon, and are in haste to have it come. They are led by four of our best and most consecrated young women, whose zeal is untiring. They recently gave us a very unique and interesting entertainment called "Mother Goose," which is full of temperance sentiment all through, and one of the best I ever saw. The genial Christian secretary of the Y. M. C. A. allows our ladies the use of their building and rooms for meeting and entertainments, and he said he had never seen the rooms so full as at the children's Mother Goose entertainment, and so pleased were all that they demanded it to be repeated, which was done with the greatest possible success, and now they are rejoicing in their full treasury.

The Y's, too, are doing good work. There is one at the Norfolk College, and then what we term the "Town Y." Both are doing well. The Town Y had a "Kaffee Klatch" a short time since, and realized $30 in one evening. The W. C. T. U. is all alive just now over its Boarding Home for Girls. This is in the line of preventive work, to save homeless girls from the pitfalls of a great city. The union is looking forward with great pleasure to the coming of the convention next fall, when we hope to have some of our gifted women with us. Alexandria, Richmond, Lynchburg, Staunton and Harrisonburg are all waking up to the temperance question through the influence of the W. C. T. U.

R. H. J.

NEW JERSEY.

ESSEX COUNTY CONVENTION.

This was held in the hall of the W. C. T. U. at Watsessing, January 23, 1890, Mrs. Anna M. Hammer, president, in the chair. Nine unions were represented by eighty delegates.

Four papers were read: "How to Interest the Women of the Community in Temperance Work," "Young People's Work," "Salient Points of National Convention," and "Scientific Temperance Education."

The devotional exercises were of more than ordinary interest, conducted in the morning by Mrs. Robinson, a returned missionary from India, at present a member of Roseville union, in the afternoon by Mrs. Cramer, of Orange, sister of General Grant, whose husband was formerly minister to Denmark.

The work of the county during the past three months has been to secure signatures to the petition to be presented to our legislature this coming week for an educational bill. The question box developed thought upon the harmful influence of liquor sold in first-class groceries and in many drug stores. A young people's organization was formed in the evening by Mrs. Hammer.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we hereby pledge renewed loyalty to our Lord Jesus Christ, obedience to His laws, faith in His promises, greater diligence in seeking to know and do His will; that we will continue all lines of evangelistic and educational work as laid out by the National and state organizations; that we will refrain from criticisms of those who differ from us as to ways and means, but whose dominant aim, like ours, is to arouse the indifferent, reform the drunkard, and overthrow the liquor traffic.

Resolved, That we believe an injurious influence is exerted in our communities by so-called first-class groceries, and many drug stores where liquor is sold, and we will not patronize such establishments.

Resolved, That we re-affirm our allegiance to the National W. C. T. U., and refuse all affiliation with any principle that savors of compromise with the liquor traffic, and we will continue to present a solid front against the saloon power, whether sanctioned by high or low license.

Resolved, That we will urge upon the proper authorities the appointment of police matrons, and we will sustain the evangelistic and reformatory efforts of the department of prisons, jails and almshouses.

Resolved, That we will give increased interest to the work among soldiers and sailors, and endeavor to enlighten the communities as to the condition of affairs among them.

Resolved, That we consider it a privilege as well as a duty to subscribe for THE UNION SIGNAL as the organ of our National Society, knowing that it gives us broader intelligence upon the many phases of our great reform than we can gain by reading any other periodical, and we will redouble our efforts to interest our unions in its circulation.

Resolved, That, realizing the responsibilities which will devolve upon American women in the future as citizens of this Republic, we will prepare for an intelligent ballot by informing ourselves upon the subject of franchise.

Resolved, That, as a county organization we express our thanks to the W. C. T. U. of Watsessing for its cordial and hearty welcome; to the friends who aided in providing refreshments; to the ministers who honored us with their presence and sympathy, and to all who have contributed to our comfort, thus enlarging our opportunities for usefulness as a Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

E. B., *Rec. Sec.*

NEW YORK.

LEWIS COUNTY CONVENTION.

The semi-annual convention of the county W. C. T. U. met at the M. E. Church in Lowville. The meeting was called to order at ten a. m., by Mrs. M. B. O'Donnel, our beloved county president. Mrs. Ella A. Boole, of Port Richmond, Staten Island, was present, and as state secretary she has proved by her zeal and efficiency one of the best of workers. Her wise counsel in our deliberations gave aid and enthusiasm to all present. The attendance of delegates was unusually small, owing to sickness, and inclemency of the weather.

The reports from local unions were very encouraging, giving evidence of a sure victory over the liquor foe in the near future. The clergy of our county almost unanimously work in harmony with the W. C. T. U., adding great power and widening influence in the work.

In the evening, Mrs. Boole addressed a large and attentive audience on the subject of "Woman's Mission," and Christian methods of pushing on the conflict to near and ultimate victory. She is one of the Ohio Crusaders, and her convincing eloquence is seldom equalled by the speakers of our progressive age. She is sent of God as a powerful instrument to lead our New York army in the foremost ranks in this noble work.

The I. O. G. T. here are a loyal band of co-laborers with the W. C. T. U., and they came to the evening session in a body. God bless them in the work!

DELIA I. ANDREWS.

TENNESSEE.

WORK AT NASHVILLE.

The work is progressing in Tennessee all along the line. Some of the unions are better attended than ever before. Our parlor meetings, especially, have always been interesting, and in every way a success. The first meeting for this year was held yesterday afternoon, at the residence of Mrs. Phillip Hill, about fifty present; a good program was carried out, to the edification of all, after which came a social talk, and refreshments were served. It was indeed a very enthusiastic meeting, and I think the good elder whom I met on my way to the union, would have changed his mind as to the cause being "dead," or even sleeping. He thought the saloons could never be closed, neither could a majority rule a minority, but praised the courage of the women who never faltered or wavered in a good work. I have found from observation that when men or women were not doing their duty the cause was always "a failure;" there was "nothing doing;" things were "at a stand still." There is no such word as fail with the Nashville unions; our word is "go forward."

IDA T. EAST.

MINNESOTA.

To the Local Presidents of the W. C. T. U. of Minnesota:

Let me urge upon you once more the necessity of appointing superintendents of the department for the promotion of social purity.

During the past two months Dr. Kate Bushnell has delivered a course of lectures in our state on social purity. Wherever she has been the people have been thoroughly aroused to the necessity of this work. She has done her part well. Let us take advantage of every inch of ground gained by her lectures, not only by holding it, but by active, aggressive work on our part. Appoint a superintendent in every local union, hold mothers' meetings, read the course of leaflets on social purity, prepared for these meetings, distribute literature, and in every other way possible try to purify the home and society at large.

H. A. TERWILLIGAR,
Minnesota Supt. Dept. Social Purity.

MONTANA.

WORDS OF CHEER.

We have thought our work in Montana almost too small to claim any of the room in THE UNION SIGNAL to report it, but as you desire to hear from us, we will try and take our place in line. Prison and hospital work is being done in some of the unions. In December the Helena union sent a large box of books and other literature to the state penitentiary at Deer Lodge. And we received a very hearty letter of thanks, which made us feel glad that any one had ever helped us to remember these shut-in ones. Special mention was made of Miss Casseday's name, and their gratitude to her.

The county almshouse in Helena is visited every Sunday, and services are held for the inmates, for which they express themselves as very grateful. We are looking forward with a great deal of anticipation to the coming of Colonel Woodford and of Miss Henrietta G. Moore, both of whom we expect shortly. We trust to accomplish something in our battle "For God and Home and Native Land."

MRS. H. V. WHEELER, *Cor. Sec.*

MICHIGAN.

INGHAM COUNTY CONVENTION.

The first convention of the W. C. T. U. in this county was held at the Central M. E. Church, Lansing, Mich., January 28 and 29; president, Mrs. M. H. Bowerman, of Williamston. Forty delegates, from Mason, Leslie, Williamston, Okemos, Aurelius, Lansing and North Lansing, came in response to a call from the president, who had arranged a very interesting program, the first page bearing the mottoes, "With Christ there is Union," and "We come to Unite;" and the text, "And as he reasoned of righteousness, temperance and judgment to come, Felix trembled."

The report from each union showed an increase in membership and interest in the work. The president's address was full of encouragement, love of the work, and of many plans for the advancement of the county. She was reëlected for the next year, with Mrs. Porter, of Williamston, corresponding secretary; Miss M. Harrington, of Mason, recording secretary, and Mrs. Bailey, of Leslie, treasurer.

Several instructive papers were read, on "Tobacco and Narcotics," and "Sabbath Observance" by Mrs. A. Allen, of Williamston; "Literature and Flower Mission," by Mrs. C. F. Ballard, of Lansing; "Mothers' Meetings, White Cross and Shield," by Mrs. Wm. Colby, of North Lansing, was especially full of a mother's feelings, and suggestions how to train children. "Franchise," by Mrs. S. E. V. Emery, of Lansing, deserves special mention; her heart is so thoroughly in the work, and from her heart the voice came. We are favored in this county in having a superintendent of this department who is an authoress and lecturer of national reputation. We were also favored with the presence of Mrs. Benjamin of Portland, who brightened the whole session with spicy interludes, and taught us how to have our organization according to parliamentary law and loyal to Frances E. Willard,

our non-partisan leader, and gave one of her famous parliamentary drills; also a lecture on "Our Line of Work," in the evening, which was well attended.

Wednesday evening Mrs. Bowerman, assisted by Mrs. G. R. Malone, gave a gold medal contest. The contestants all did so well, it was after much discussion by the judges that the medal was awarded to Miss Lillie Swartz, of Lansing. This closed a successful and profitable meeting which we hope and believe will benefit every union in the county, and encourage all the societies to work in harmony and with greater zeal the coming year.

MRS. C. F. BALLARD, *Sec. pro tem.*

MISSOURI.

A WORD FROM THE STATE PRESIDENT.

At the non-partisan convention at Cleveland, Ohio, it was stated that a letter of sympathy had been received from Memphis, Mo., signed by the entire W. C. T. U.

Now the "truth in the case" is this: A letter from the president (who did not sign) tells me that eleven women did sign the letter of sympathy, three of whom did not understand what they were signing, and are "very sorry." The author of the letter, and leader of the sympathy movement, is an aggressive Republican, as are the other signers. The leader had not attended the union for more than a year, and had done no temperance work in that time.

This is the peculiarity of this non-partisan movement everywhere. I believe that there is not a union from ocean to ocean where other than Republican women have introduced this controversy. The Prohibition women have never done it. Curious, is it not, that only Republican women should be non-partisan, and that only Republican papers should approve the non-partisan society? It is significantly curious, and curiously significant.

CLARA C. HOFFMAN.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

IN the Kansas notes by Mrs. Weatherby in THE UNION SIGNAL of February 6, "Lima" county should read "Linn."

MRS. MARY A. HITCHCOCK, president of Nebraska, writes that all literature bearing upon amendment work will be most gratefully received and distributed, if sent to her, at Fremont. She also notes with joy, the coming of Major and Mrs. Scott and Captain Van Etten, as helpers, and speaks of the work of the former in Fremont as being full of interest.

THE Plainfield, New Jersey, W. C. T. U., mourns the loss of one of its brightest and best members, Mrs. Frances E. Marsh, whose funeral services were held January 26.

BATH, Ohio W. C. T. U. recently held a Demorest silver medal contest. The church was crowded, the entertainment was pronounced a success by all. Theresa Shaw, twelve years of age, took the prize. The union charged an entrance fee of five cents.

THE Mason City, Ill., W. C. T. U., celebrated the Crusade anniversary in a grand meeting, with a most interesting program. They hold union gospel meetings the last Sunday in every month, at the different churches. On Christmas day they gave a free dinner to all the poor children of the town. About seventy-five were fed. The people sent in so generously that much food was left, and after selling a part of it, there were still eighteen baskets left, which were sent out to the poor people of the town. Within the last year the union has more than doubled its numbers, and this may be partly due to the fact that a large number of copies of THE UNION SIGNAL are taken, over fifty, altogether.

THE reform committee of the Woman's Club, of Elgin, Ill., gave the members and their friends the opportunity of listening to what is pronounced a "grand address" by Dr. Kate C. Bushnell, the National evangelist of the social purity department, on January 28. The following tribute appeared in the Elgin *Daily News:* "Dr. Bushnell spoke for two hours in an extremely interesting and delicate manner, interspersing her lecture with illustrations of her own personal work, and incidents concerning the rescue work in Northern Wisconsin. Every woman in Elgin who did not attend has suffered a persona. loss, and when Dr. Bushnell visits us again she will be most heartily received. The club room was more than filled; an adjoining apartment being thrown open and additional chairs secured."

MANY good words have come, unsolicited, from Iowa; pledges to increase the subscription list of THE UNION SIGNAL, and resolutions of loyalty to the principles and methods of the National W. C. T. U. From College Springs, Des Moines, Blanchard, Glenwood, Stuart, Danville, Coin, and West Keokuk, have come earnest messages of this kind. The following are some of these: "We declare our loyalty to the National W. C. T. U. We approve its course, and believe the organization has been divinely guided." "Our union of twenty-five members is loyal to the National Union. We had 'Facts in the Case,' and 'The Reason Why,' and wish all the unions in Iowa could have had them earlier." "We heartily and unanimously indorse the National W. C. T. U. in refusing to adopt a non-partisan constitutional amendment at its last convention, and as a local union will remain loyal to the National W. C. T. U. so long as it continues its present policy of not coercing the opinion of either individual or state."

A DES MOINES union, with a roll call of forty-four members, adopted the following:

WHEREAS, We have perfect freedom to work with our dominant party without restriction if we choose,

Resolved, That we hereby express our loving loyalty to the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, recognizing no need for withdrawal or division, and deeply regretting the action of the Iowa delegation at the National Convention; and that so long as prohibition of the liquor traffic is right, the position of the N. W. C. T. U. is invulnerable, and until women are enfranchised we are emphatically, practically and politically NON—[*Neumum.*]"

THE secretary of Raub, Indiana, W. C. T. U. writes: "Our union has started a library. We have already nearly fifty volumes; there being no other public library in the place, it is highly appreciated. We expect soon to make an addition to it. We are preparing now a temperance entertainment called 'The Last Loaf.' We hope to celebrate our anniversary by having a good temperance lecture." Most of the women who live near enough to attend belong to the union, and nearly all the young men. They are trying to secure the older men as members.

GOSPEL meetings are held at the Jennie Casseday Mission, formed for work among the people of the shanty boats, at Cincinnati, Ohio, Sunday and Thursday nights, at 7:30 p. m.; Sunday-school at 2:30 p. m., and mothers' and children's meetings Wednesday at 3 p. m. On Christmas afternoon the first entertainment in the history of the mission was given to the children. A friend of the work writes: "There were fifty-two children and fifty-five adults present. The lessons for the past six months were gone over by the lady in charge, followed by the children in answering the questions quickly and correctly. Their singing was simply wonderful, when taken into consideration that six months ago the greater number did not know what a Sunday-school was. This school has grown from six scholars on July 21, 1889, to sixty now. Each child was given a handkerchief filled with candy, a toy, orange, apple, cake, and card or book. After the children had been dismissed, their parents were furnished a treat; when they, too, were given candy, oranges and apples, and cakes were cut and a good time was had by all, and all were sober on this day. There is a wonderful change down here."

A MEMORIAL meeting was held by the W. C. T. U. at Detroit, Mich., to pay tribute to the memory of Mrs. Martha A. Cushing, who was one of the Crusaders of that city, and one of the most honored and useful members of the union. A very full and rich program was carried out, and beautiful music was furnished. Mrs. Cushing literally died in active service, having read the Scripture lesson at the meeting addressed by Colonel Bain, on the afternoon of her death. Many workers and friends took part in the memorial service, and all bore testimony to this life of pure and unselfish aims and labors.

MRS. E. N. LAW, of Leroy, Mich., has done good work at Luther, Mich., recently, aiding the work of the Y. W. C. T. U. Nine signed the pledge, and there was much interest. Mrs. Law gives prohibition lectures and elocution and song services, and is equally interested in temperance work in behalf of both young and old.

THE Hamlet, N. Y., union has for a long time been honored by the comradeship of three of the oldest members of the W. C. T. U.: Mrs. Polly Smith, Mrs. Rebecca Warner, and Mrs. Lura Warner, aged respectively ninety-four, ninety-one and eighty-nine. Now one of the venerated trio has passed away, Mrs. Polly Smith, and her years of service in both church and temperance work are treasured in the hearts of the people. Appropriate resolutions were passed by the union. Among the beautiful words uttered regarding this aged saint are the following from one of her friends and co-laborers: "When over sixty years ago, a little band of faithful Christians formed themselves into a church, she cast her lot among them; lovingly, patiently she toiled on while her companions who walked by her side were called home one by one; still she lingered until only two beside heself were left of that faithful band. Now her labors are ended; she rests safe in the arms of Jesus. As I looked upon her peaceful form, her busy hands folded, the white ribbon fastened above the heart that always beat so truly for 'God and Home and Native Land,' I thought of the words spoken by one of old who said, 'Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord . . . they rest from their labors, and their works do follow them.' Not many of us who linger behind will reach the advanced age of ninety-four, as did our loved sister, but let us emulate her virtues, follow her advice, work while life lasts, until the Master shall call us home."

A MOST enjoyable Demorest prize medal contest was held in the hall at Western Springs, Ill., Thursday evening, January 30. There was a large attendance, the music was good, and the recitations of a high order. The handsome silver medal was awarded, after some discussion by the judges, to Louis Walters, who recited "A German's Reasoning" in a manner that would have done credit to a much older orator. An effort will be made to continue these contests.

MRS. C. M. WOODWARD addressed a union meeting at Kountze Place, North Omaha, February 2, followed by a meeting for organization, February 3. Mrs. Woodward addressed the people of South Omaha, January 29, for the third time since December 1, with an invitation to return again. South Omaha union is doing earnest and effective work under the lead of Mrs. E. B. Towl, one of Nebraska's most zealous workers.

A GRANT of twenty-three Bibles in the German, Swede, and French languages has been made to the National W. C. T. U. from the American Baptist Publication Association, through Rev. J. P. Ash, Ottawa, Kansas. Mrs. Grubb, National superintendent of work among foreigners, is the grateful recipient. There is great need of the Bible, and especially of portions of the Gospel in this work, and this grant, which is the first of the kind to the department, is highly appreciated.

ONE of the efficient workers of the W. C. T. U., Miss Vandelia Varnum, gives the following as her method of work: First: She holds a series of meetings, never less than a week in a place. Second: A combination of the gospel and legal work, so that the people see their close relation; indeed, cannot tell which is which. Third: General pledge work. It is good for the young, and it does not hurt the old; it helps the intemperate, it softens the prejudices of the conservative, and it enlists many in the work who might not otherwise be won, and hundreds sign at every place. Fourth: Always open with a question box. All sorts of questions pertaining to every phase of the work are brought out. A worker is not responsible for the questions the people choose to ask, and hence they are not offended when topics are brought up to which otherwise they might take exception. It is an admirable way of getting the pulse of the audience and affords a means of distributing general information. Fifth: She always holds what are called conference meetings, sometime during the evening, calling out different ones in the audience for half-minute speeches. This furnishes any amount of amusement, commits people in public, and deepens the interest in every way. At first, only temperance people are asked to speak, but when the interest becomes deeper, sometimes such speeches are given as the following: A Republican arose, and said he had been pledging himself to temperance for years, and had been bolting at election, but for his part he was now through with that method. A Democrat on the seat in front of him rose and said, "Let me shake hands with you," and before that packed house these two men committed themselves to prohibition. Miss Varnum has spoken one hundred and thirty times since September 1, besides attending the National Convention.

Official Communications.

WOMAN'S LECTURE BUREAU.

MRS. R. A. EMMONS, SEC.

All engagements made by this Bureau are conditional upon the ability of the lecturer to fill them. In case of detention by sickness, accident, or any legitimate and unavoidable cause, another date will be given as soon as possible.

LECTURERS.

Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge.	Hon. John P. St. John.
Miss Henrietta G. Moore.	Mrs. S. M. I. Henry.
Mrs. Mary T. Lathrap.	Mrs. Caroline M. Woodward.
Mrs. Marian B. Baxter.	Mrs. R. J. Trego.
Rev. C. H. St. John.	Mrs. S. M. Perkins.
Mrs. Helen L. Bullock.	Mother Stewart.
Miss I. C. DeVelling.	Mrs. M. L. Wells.
Rev. W. H. Boole, D.D.	Mr. A. G. Wolfenbarger.
Rev. Eugenia F. St. John.	Prof. A. B. Huckins.
Major E. T. Scott.	Mrs. E. T. Scott.

For dates and terms of all the above, address the

WOMAN'S LECTURE BUREAU,
161 La Salle St., Chicago.

RECEIPTS FOR TEMPERANCE TEMPLE.

Colorado—Springfield, per Mrs. R. C. Johnston, for children's bands, 80 cents.

Connecticut—Meriden, Hon. Isaac C. Townsend, $100.

Illinois—Normal Park, Mrs. L. L. Gifford, mite-box, $7.60; Evanston, Mrs. T. C. Reiley, mite-box, $1.07; Hoopeston W. C. T. U., $1; Rockford, Mrs. M. L. Brown (veteran), $1; Newton W. C. T. U., mite-boxes. $5.85; Aurora W. C. T. U., $5; Quincy, Mrs. Elizabeth Leebrick (veteran), $1; Roscoe, Mrs. E. A. Lundy, 70 cents; Plainfield, Mrs. H. A. Wood, $3.65; Oakland Park, Loyal Temperance Legion, 90 cents; Chicago Loyal Temperance Legion, Leavitt St. Congregational Church, $1.34; Mrs. R. M. Clark, mite-box, $4; Mrs. H. R. Smith, mite-box, $2.03.

Indiana—Westfield W. C. T. U. sent $2 August, 1888, lost in mail.

Iowa—Vail, Mrs. A. Platt, mite-box, $2; College Springs, Mrs A. W. Stebbins, mite-box, $3; Washington, Mrs. Lizzie Duff, $5.25.

Kansas—Junction City, Mr. and Mrs. E. Gunn, 50 cts.

Maine—Union W. C. T. U., $25.

Massachusetts—Cohasset Loyal Temperance Legion, 57 cents; W. C. T. U. mite-boxes, $3.11; Becket, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Alger, $2.

Michigan—Sturgis, Mrs. J. A. Kyte (veteran), $100,

Minnesota—St. Paul Central W. C. T. U., $25; Minneapolis, Mrs. S. S. Sickels, $50.

Missouri—Wellsville Baby Band, $3; W. C. T. U. mite-boxes, $5.50; Sedalia, Mrs. E. E. Robison, mite-box $3.65; Palmyra Baby Band, $10.65.

Nebraska—Wakefield, Allie May Boyle, 10 cents.

North Dakota—Baby Band, Hillsboro, $1.

New Hampshire—Laconia, Mrs. Eliza Scott, $1.

New Jersey—Loyal Temperance Legion, Dudley, $4; Vineland, Mrs. E. C. Hardenburgh, $5.

New York—Fulton, Mrs. C. G. Case, $13; Spencer Baby Band, 40 cents; Syracuse Baby Band, $1.50; Merisfield Wealtha, Emma and John R. Ward, $1 each; Union Springs, mite-boxes, per E. L. Comstock, $11.50; New York City, Kate Sanborn, $12.

Ohio—Van Wert, Mrs. S. S. Webster; Savannah mite-boxes, $6.72; N. Ridgeville, Mrs. J. Hostlander, $1; Piqua, Mattie Weddell, mite-box, $4.43; Cadiz, Mattie Phillips, $1.

Pennsylvania—Moosic, mite-boxes, Loyal Temperance Legion, $6.10, entertainment Loyal Temperance Legion, $4.85; W. C. T. U. mite-boxes, $6.50.

Tennessee—Tullahoma, mite-box, Mrs. J. F. Maynard, $5.

Wisconsin—Hudson, Mrs. Huldah Nye, $1; Waukegan Baby Band and Cherub Band, $2.65; Mrs. I. B. Tobey, Mrs. Helen Berry, Mrs. M. J. Brown, Mrs. J. R. Lyon, Mrs. J. W. Lewis, Mrs. W. E. Partridge, Mrs. G. H. Brean, Mrs. W. H. Ellis, Mrs. Cyrus Newton, $1 each. Mrs. L. Warren, A. S. Sherman $2 each; others, $4.35; Racine, Baby Band, $2.90; Loyal Temperance Legion, $2.55; Industrial School, $1; J. R. Bickel, R. S. Robinson, Mrs. Conroe, Mrs. H. W. Hurlburt, Miss Emma Sage, Mrs. R. Skewes, Mrs. F. Jager, Mrs. H. Warner, Mrs. H. Morris, Mrs. Wentworth, Mrs. S. Rees, $1 each; Mrs. J. P. Corse, Mrs. S. C. Johnson, $2 each; Mr. H. Mitchell, Mrs. E. E. Crosby, $5 each; others $5.70.

Vermont—Baby Band, St. Johnsbury, $2.

Sales, 85 cents.

The name of Mrs. A. E. H. Doyon, of Madison, Wis., was incorrectly given Dogan.

February 14, 1890. ESTHER PUGH.
161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Publisher's Notes.

★ Star Offer Workers. ★

We give below the names of the friends who have thus far agreed to work under the star offer plan. Send for full particulars and join their number:

Mrs. M. E. Vail, Graniteville Mo.
Mabel Wilson, Pardeeville, Wis.
Mrs. J. F. Wilson, Corinth, Miss.
Mrs. H. H. Andrews, Virden, Man.
L. E. Allyn, Scranton, Ohio.
Mrs. L. A. Breckenridge, Mercer, Pa.
Mae C. Baker, Warsaw, Ind.
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A. V. Boulter, Brighton, Ill.
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Mrs. M. E. Butler, Butler, Mo.
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Mrs. J. H. Molloy Ishpeming, Mich.
Sarah A. Moore, McCandless, Pa.
Mrs. Helen F. Parlin, Des Moines, Ia.
Miss Addie Porter, Warren, Ohio.
Mrs. L. C. Pitts, Olean, N. Y.
Mrs. L. B. Smith, Ottawa, N. Y.
Mrs. Iadora Spencer, Manchester.
C. T. Southward, Mt. Sterling, Ohio.
Mrs. C. M. Spears, Wessington Springs, S. D.
Cassie Stewart. Moorestown, Mich.
Gertrude Thompson, Spartansburg, S. C.

Information Wanted!

We give below a list of names, and tearfully ask some one to tell us where they live! One lady has three times ferociously commanded us to stop her paper by writing the order on the margin of her paper and sending it back. The yellow slip does not give the postoffice, and if our indignant friend thinks we are going to hunt through 80,000 names to find out where she lives she is greatly mistaken. We prefer to have her uncorked vials of wrath! If we can possibly find out where these people live we will stop the paper—short: Mrs. E. P. Cox, North street; Mrs. D. Simmerson, Mrs. W. E. Young, Mrs. C. S. Pringle, Mrs. L. M. Bailey, Mrs. Frank Cook, Mrs. Mary L. Seaman, Box 150; Mrs. J. E. Russell, Mrs. Eber R. Butler, Irene C. Raidy, Mrs. D. Waldron, 512 Gaudy street.

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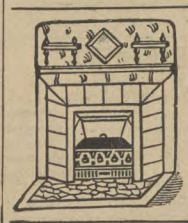

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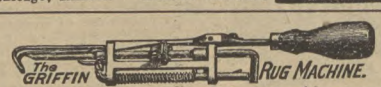

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Publisher's Dep't.

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are bringing in a wonderful number of answers. It was not meant for a very puzzling puzzle—more as a stirring up process; worked firstrate; too! So many of the answers are extra good that we will have to award a large number of first prizes, although the offer was to give to one only. The paper will be sent free to those whose answers we use. Nearly all give the correct answers, some stumble over the

T. M. O. P. N.

and say "Too much of partisan nonsense." or some such answer. Here are some capital contrasts:

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Can't afford it.
Too many other papers now.
No time to read it."

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C. A. I., Cordially admire it.
T. M. O. P. N., Truths many outside people need.
N. T. T. R. I., Nice time to recommend it."

No. 2.—
"Don't want information?
Can afford indifference?
Temperance mothers oppose prohibition news?
1. No time to restrain intemperance?
2. Never thus thoughtlessly refuse information."

No. 3.—
"The paper successfully
Deals with impurity.
Chases away ignorance.
Teaches mankind of politics non-sexual.
Nears temperance's triumphant reign—
Io!—"
Here are some other answers:

Don't Want It.

"Ought not to be without it.
Read a few copies and you will.
Shows a lack of interest in the grandest movement of the present time.
You would if you knew what was in it."

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"Too many of the wrong kind. Yes. Get one of the right kind by getting THE UNION SIGNAL.

"But none, I am sure, that you would value as much. It makes my life possible, yea, pleasant, along with my Bible and home letter."

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"Plenty of short, pithy articles, notes and paragraphs. You wouldn't miss the time taken, and it would be well spent.

"You don't know the inspiration for good you are missing.

"What is time for but to improve ourselves *and help others?* Take some of the time wasted in idle talk or unprofitable reading.

"Get in sympathy with God and the best women of the land by reading THE UNION SIGNAL."

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In the daily fight with lies;
To have done one deed of right
In the face of calumnies:

To have sown in the souls of men
One thought that will not die—
To have been a link in the chain of life:
Shall be immortality.
—*Dr. Hatch.*

THE Duke of Westminster has given $500,000 for a London Convalescent Home.

A CLOCK tower is to be erected at Leidbury, England, as a memorial of Mrs. Browning, the poet.

THE Rev. Hugh Price Hughes says that five hundred people have been converted in the West End Mission held in St. James' Hall, since the opening, only a few months ago.

NEXT commencement day at Vassar College will be the twenty-fifth anniversary of the opening of the college, and strong efforts are being made to complete the Maria Mitchell Endowment Fund before that time. It had reached $20,000 some time since.

THE first prosecution in Camden, N. J., for violation of the state law prohibiting the sale of cigarettes to minors, took place recently, when a tobacconist named Friedler, was arrested and held in $300 bail for trial, on complaint of Mr. Geo. W. Rich, for selling cigarettes to his sons, aged respectively eight and twelve years.

THE Rev. George H. Vibbert is now working in Nebraska, after delivering ninety lectures in Kansas, besides speaking to the children and holding afternoon meetings. His work in Kansas was highly appreciated.

A CORRESPONDENT writes as follows from Alto Pass, Illinois: "This is one of several towns in Southern Illinois in which a saloon is prohibited by ordinance. For some time we have been cursed by the 'walking saloon' in the person of a salesman from a liquor house in Cairo, coming here and selling liquor to individuals 'to be delivered'. The town authorities this week arrested him (when here on his regular trip) for violating the ordinance, and after a stubborn fight, the jury fined him fifty dollars and costs, in all, sixty-nine dollars and sixty cents. The result is looked upon here as a great victory over the liquor men."

MR. AND MRS. MORGAN, with their Bible-carriage, last year visited Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Wiltshire, and Somersetshire; sold hundreds of Bibles and Testaments, distributed thousands of tracts and periodicals, held meetings indoor and out among a willing people.

A WRITER says, in regard to the so-called "generosity" of brewers, who send quantities of liquor to young men's picnics, and the like: "They drink the beer, and when once they like the brewer, they call for his beer, be the beer good of its kind or not. It is nothing for a brewery to give away a thousand barrels of beer a year. It is a system of advertising that has crept in until the various organized beneficiaries expect it."

THE warmest commendation follows Col. George Woodford wherever he goes in his grand work: The W. C. T. U. is built up, the subscription list of THE UNION SIGNAL is increased; a Y.W. C. T. U. is organized, or if there be one already, it is greatly strengthened; the pledge is signed by many; and the temperance work generally receives a wonderful impetus. Such is the testimony received from Akron, Ohio, and Pontiac, Ill., both of which Mr. Woodford has recently visited, the former twice. In Pontiac the membership of the union was doubled, and the Y's were reorganized for good work. He is most heartily commended by the unions in both these places to all other unions.

RESOLUTIONS of appreciation and sorrow were passed by the Pierre, Dakota, union, January 30, on the death of Dr. F. P. Wright, who was "always active, zealous and ready to help financially in temperance and in all social reforms; who was wise in counsel and fearless in action; an honest and upright man, whose virtues endeared him to his friends."

AT the annual stockholders' meeting of the Washington State Temperance Alliance, in January, Mrs. Lucy A. Switzer, president of East Washington W.C. T. U., and Mrs. Melinda A. Shaffer, president of West Washington W. C. T. U., were elected as members of the board of directors.

DR. TALMAGE says: "A great deal of sorrow is caused to young hearts and old by the thought that Christmas comes but once a year," but he continues, "why not extend the glorious season of joy, gladness and good will throughout the year?" This beautiful thought has been brought rather forcibly to our attention of late by the hundreds of letters we daily receive, asking for "Christmas Boxes." What! Christmas Boxes in March, the idea! who ever heard of hanging up stockings in the Spring-time? But then people have to use soap the year round and nearly twice as much is used in summer as in winter—you would'nt think that—would you? But it is a fact, and if folks want "Sweet Home" Soap and wish to make the whole household merry with lots of useful, pretty, valuable and ornamental things, why not do it now as well as in December? and so we extend "Our Mammoth Christmas Box" offer for a limited time. Another thing! There was such an awful rush of orders last Christmas that some of our friends did not get the goods as soon as they expected. It aint so now, you can have the Mammoth Christmas Box when you want it. ***Better order at once.*** Very Soapfully Yours, J. D. LARKIN & CO., Factories: Seneca, Heacock & Carroll Sts., BUFFALO, N. Y.

OUR MAMMOTH CHRISTMAS BOX

Our object in getting up this Mammoth Christmas Box is to introduce to the American people our "Sweet Home" Family Soap and Fine Toilet Articles. They are the purest, best, and most satisfactory, whether made in this country or Europe; everyone who uses them once become a permanent customer. We propose a new departure in the soap trade and will sell direct from our factory to the consumer, spending the money usually allowed for expenses of traveling men, wholesale and retail dealers' profits, in handsome and valuable presents to those who order at once. Our goods are made for the select family trade and will not be sold to dealers, and to induce people to give them a trial we accompany each case with many useful and valuable presents

Even the babies are delighted when the Christmas Box arrives and it will make 100,000 boys, girls, men and women, old and young, just as happy; because it contains the greatest lot of Christmas Presents ever seen. Beautiful things! Something for everyone in the family, father—mother—all of the boys and girls—the baby—and hired girl. Such fun opening the box you never heard of. It is a great surprise to all who get it. It contains so many of the very things everyone needs and wishes to receive. No where can such liberality be found.

The following are articles of our own manufacture which we take great pride in presenting to the readers of this paper. Send us your name on a postal card and we will deliver you freight prepaid, on terms given below, a Mammoth Christmas Box containing all of the articles named below:

ONE HUNDRED CAKES "Sweet Home" Family Soap enough to last a family one full year. This Soap is made for all household purposes and has no superior.

SIX BOXES BORAXINE.
One-Fourth Dozen Modjeska Complexion Soap.
One Bottle Modjeska Perfume.
One-Fourth Dozen Ocean Bath Toilet Soap.
One-Fourth Dozen Artistic Toilet Soap.
One-Fourth Dozen Creme Toilet Soap.
One-Fourth Dozen Elite Toilet Soap.
One English Jar Modjeska Cold Cream.
Soothing, Healing, Beautifies the Skin, Improves the Complexion, Cures Chapped Hands and Lips.

Our Mammoth Christmas Box Contains a great variety of Toys, Playthings, etc., for the Babies, and sundry useful and amusing things for the older folks. ***It also contains:***

ONE SET (6) SOLID SILVER TEA SPOONS, PLAIN PATTERN—SUCH AS YOUR GRANDMOTHER USED, VERY RICH AND ELEGANT.
(Will Last a Life Time.)

One fine Silver-plated Button Hook.
One Lady's Celluloid Pen Holder (very best).
One Arabesque Mat.
One Glove Buttoner.
One Package "Steadfast" Pins.
One Spool Black Silk Thread.
One Gentleman's Handkerchief, large.
Fourteen Patent Transfer Patterns for stamping and embroidering table linen, toilet mats, towels, tidies, etc.
One Lady's Handkerchief.
One Child's Lettered Handkerchief.
One Wall Match Safe.
One Package Assorted Scrap Pictures.
Two Celluloid Collar Buttons, (patented).
Twenty-three Pictures of the Presidents of the U. S.

In addition to all of the above articles we place in each box **ONE ALBUM** containing pictures of the following celebrities:

1. Wm. E. Gladstone,
2. Bismarck,
3. Daniel Webster,
4. J. G Whittier,
5. Geo. Bancroft,
6. Abraham. Lincoln,
7. Ulysses S. Grant,
8. Robert E. Lee,
9. Gen. Sheridan,
10. Thos. Carlyle,
11. Commodore Farragut,
12. "Stonewall" Jackson,
13. General Scott,
14. Thomas Edison,
15. Benj. F. Morse,
16. Jos. Jefferson.
17. Benj. Franklin,
18. Henry. M. Stanley,
19. Oliver Perry,
20. Geothe,
21. Schiller,
22. Alex. Hamilton,
23. John Howard Payne,

Etc., Etc., Etc.

Our price for the Mammoth Christmas Box complete is $6. charges paid.

To Get the Box Simply write your name and address on a postal card and mail it to us and we will send you the goods (freight prepaid) on 30 day's trial and you are under no obligations to keep the box if it does not in every way meet your expectation. Knowing the great value of our articles, we are willing to put them to the severest kind of a test, hence will send you the box on 30 day's trial and if not satisfactory will remove it. We pay freight only to points in the United States east of the Missouri River.

J. D. LARKIN & CO., Factories—Seneca, Heacock and Carroll Streets, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Some people prefer to send cash with order; we do not ask it, but in such cases we place one **Solid Silver Sugar Spoon** in the box (in addition to all the other extras) and ship the same day the order is received, freight prepaid, all other orders being filled in their turn.

REMEMBER "Sweet Home" Family Soap is an extra fine, pure soap, made from refined tallow and vegetable oils. On account of its firmness & purity each cake will do double the work of the common cheap soaps usually sold from groceries.

OUR firm has been in the Soap business many years, and as to our reliability refer to the publishers of this paper, Commercial Agencies or any banker in the United States. When in Buffalo, call on us, you will be welcome.

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Rolled Avena and Parched Farinose
For Breakfast. Cook quickly. Exquisite Flavor.
Rolled Wheat, Cracked Wheat, Crushed Barley, Grains of Gold, Whole Winter Wheat.
F. S. New Process and W. W. Graham Flour.
Insist upon getting original packages.
The F. SCHUMACHER Milling Co.
Pioneer Manuf. of Cereal Goods, Akron, O.

GRANULA
The most nutritious and digestible of Foods. Send for pamphlet. Trial box by mail 36c. Address **Our Home Granula Co.**, Dansville, N. Y.

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CATARRH
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THE GLUTEN Entire Wheat **Flour** the best and most economical flour made, the only cure for Dyspepsia. Recommended by Physicians. Kenosha Mills Co., 135 Lake St., Chicago.

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Something needed in every home. The perfection Flour Bin and Sieve. Takes up but little room, made of tin, is ornamental and indispensable, does away with barrels, sacks, pans, scoops and sieves. A few turns of the handle, and you have enough for a baking. Satisfaction guaranteed, sent by express on receipt of following prices, holding 100 lbs. $3.25; 50 lbs, $2.50; 25 lbs, $2.00. Agents Wanted. Sherman, Tangenberg & Co., 160 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

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C. H. FARGO & CO.,
Chicago.

REST!! RELIEF!! CURE!!
Asthma sufferers send ten cents, stamps or coin, for package **"Eureka Asthma Remedy."** Is a test. Best. Kate Hillard, Box 115, Verndale, Minn

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"GOOD SENSE"
CORDED CORSET WAISTS
are sold at all Leading Retail Stores. Ask for them

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THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY.
CHANCE FOR ALL TO enjoy a cup of Perfect Tea. A trial order of 3½ pounds of fine Tea, either Oolong, Japan, Imperial, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Mixed, English Breakfast or Sun Sun Chop, sent by mail on receipt of $2.00. Be particular and state what kind of Tea you want. Greatest inducements ever offered to get orders for our celebrated Teas, Coffees and Baking Powder. For full particulars address **The Great American Tea Co.**, P.O. Box 289, 31 and 33 Vesey St., New York.

THE UNION SIGNAL

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WORLD'S AND NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

"THOU HAST GIVEN A BANNER TO THEM THAT FEAR THEE; THAT IT MAY BE DISPLAYED BECAUSE OF THE TRUTH."

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THE regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Woman's Temperance Publication Association will be held at the central office, 161 La Salle street, Chicago, Ill., Wednesday, March 12, 1890, commencing at ten o'clock, A. M. MARY ALLEN WEST, *Sec.*

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

John Jacob Astor died at New York City, February 22.

The Montana Legislature adjourned last week having been in session ninety days without passing a single bill.

Chicago has the World's Fair, so says Congress. General Fisk said she had it last fall when the National W. C. T. U. Convention was here!

Mrs. Rebecca Way Taylor, mother of Bayard Taylor, died at her home in Kennett Square, Philadelphia, February 18. She was ninety years and four months old.

Cardinal Gibbons before administering confirmation at St. John's Church, Baltimore, last Sunday, visited the Sunday-school and gave the pledge to abstain from intoxicants to four hundred boys.

There is said to be a growing sentiment in Brazil in favor of making the ex-Emperor Dom Pedro a candidate for the presidency. Nothing would insure more confidence in the young Republic than this just recognition of the man whom Mr. Gladstone pronounced the greatest ruler on earth.

Senator Sawyer, chairman of the Post-office Committee, has introduced a bill which seems to have teeth for grappling with lotteries in the United States mails. It provides for a fine of from $100 to $5,000 and six months' imprisonment for the offense of mailing a letter to a lottery company, or receiving one addressed to such a company. Any public advertisement naming the agent shall be sufficient evidence of his identity, unless he has previously denied it. It also forbids payment of money orders to lottery companies.

The vote polled at the general election in Germany on February 20, for members of the Reichstag, was exceptionally large. The increase in the socialists' strength is a fact to make the throne of the Hohenzollerns tremble. In Berlin alone, it has increased 33,000, and throughout the Empire it is doubled. Twenty socialists were elected. Supplementary elections will be necessary in many places to determine the successful candidates. Such is the case in most of the districts of Berlin, in Leipsic, and in the first district of Madgeburg, the socialist Vollar, being sent from the second district. Herr Singer unseats Eugene Richter, the great leader of the German Liberal party. Singer is the hero of the libel case against the *Staatsburger Zeitung* last fall. The editor was condemned to pay a fine, which Kaizer William remitted, thus using his royal prerogative to set aside the verdict of a court of justice. His action was resented, and the plaintiff's election is looked upon as the popular rebuke of the young Emperor's abuse of power.

THE meeting of Nebraska Prohibitionists in Lincoln last week, was the largest ever held in the state. Mrs. Jennie F. Holmes in a private letter pronounces it the "finest amendment convention ever held in this country." Over five hundred delegates were present representing Prohibitionists of every shade. It was not a nominating convention, but as Chairman Dickie announced, a partisan convention to do non-partisan work. Enthusiasm ran high, and argues well for the victory in the coming contest. There should be no division of forces now. The plummet line of this campaign falls right upon the issue. It is not "license or no license," but high license or prohibition.

THE press notices of the late Hon. Mr. Biggar's death, Parnell's chief lieutenant in Parliament, say: "Both he and Parnell are total abstainers." So is John Burns, the great English labor leader; so is T. V. Powderly; so is Stanley, the explorer; so is Neal Dow; so is Thomas Edison—indeed, so are most of the men who "get on in the world."

APROPOS of this is a characteristic incident told of Horace Greeley: He was presiding at a dinner given by the press, in 1868, at Delmonico's in honor of Charles Dickens, and "while Dickens partook freely of the wines, Greeley did not turn his glasses down, but thrust them out of his way, with a single exception, and in that placed a beautiful red rose that had been furnished for his boutonniere, and during the dinner lifted his glass to his nose as often as others raised glasses to their mouths, and the fragrance of the rose was all the stimulant he needed."

THE initial meeting of the Law and Order League occurred in Toronto, Ontario, February 22. The president, Hon. C. C. Bonney, of Chicago, presided, and introduced his speech by saying that the first great lesson which the League had taught was, that numbers are not essential to success. Since the Law and Order League was organized, it has been plainly demonstrated, through the results, that great things can be accomplished by the few. Three or four persons represented the interests of the League in Philadelphia, and eight persons that of Chicago at the time of organization. In conclusion, Mr. Bonney spoke of the majesty of the law, its sovereignty over a free people, its power, higher than that of Queen or President, as being the outcome of the people's will, and the grandeur of a nation thoroughly in sympathy with its just requirements. This is an international meeting, and as such carries an interest second to none in its relations to every reform, particularly to that of temperance. Our readers may expect a full report next week.

THE voice of one crying in the wilderness, "Prepare ye the way of the Lord," is George Kennan, whose splendid courage and dauntless devotion to his kind have made him an explorer in that hitherto unknown region of Siberian exile and woful misery. He speaks with terrible emphasis in behalf of those voiceless, helpless victims of a despotism whose records seem to date back into the Dark Ages, when the only law recognized was "*Might is right.*" But these gloomy shapes of evil must flee away before the floods of light which Kennan's hand is pouring into those dreary dungeons, and the prisoners shall come forth, by and by, from a grave more horrible than that out of which the Omnipotent voice delivered Lazarus. The iron rule of tyranny may suppress the *Century* articles; may drown the voice of the prisoners; may "load their feet with fetters," and break their hearts with untold and unnamable cruelties; but the steps of the Forerunner of a better day have already pressed that blood-stained soil, and along the horizon gleams the first hint of the dawn.

THE hatchet crusaders of Spickardsville, Mo., were summoned to appear before the county court in session at Trenton to answer to the charge of demolishing Thomas Brady's saloon. The ladies under arrest, numbering sixteen, were accompanied by a sympathizing escort of three hundred of their townsmen and women. At the station they were met by an equally large corps of friends headed by the Trenton brass band. A procession was formed with the sixteen heroines in the place of honor, and Rev. Mr. Cox, of the M. E. Church, as marshal of the day. The hosts struck up "Hold the Fort," and went marching on to the opera house which was packed. Speeches were made by the pastors of the Presbyterian, Methodist, and Christian churches. A generous collation was served, after which they repaired to the court house *en masse*. During the session, the judge was obliged several times to remind them that they were in a court of justice instead of a temperance meeting, so vociferous were they in applauding the action of the defendants as described by witnesses. Justice Shanklin ruled that the saloon cannot be called a public nuisance unless private injuries have been sustained, which was not shown in this case. The jury were out from five o'clock until seven, and returned a verdict of fining the Crusaders five dollars apiece. An appeal will be taken, and the agitation will go with the case into a higher court.

GREAT men and great women are the torch-bearers of our civilization; they are the diamond personalities of our great epochs; and to keep them in the mind of the youth who inherit the results of their labors is to teach our youth to emulate their virtues. And there is no better way than to publicly recall the day of their birth. In the field of reform to-day are women as well as men over whose anniversary the reformed future shall institute public rejoicing; and in that time the orator of days, in declaring "universal suffrage the safety of our society," will not forget that women are one-half of the "universal." Most gratifying was the magnificent testimonial banquet tendered Miss Susan B. Anthony at the Riggs House, Washington, D. C., Feb. 15, upon the occasion of her seventieth birthday. This Moses among women deserves all the honors that can come to her, for she is one of humanity's "Great Hearts," and in darkest hours has never known discouragement. The following letters will be of special interest to our readers:

AMESBURY, MASS., Feb. 1, 1890.

MY DEAR FRIEND:—None can more heartily congratulate thee on thy threescore and ten years of a life nobly devoted to the welfare of humanity—to unremitting labor for temperance, for the abolition of slavery, and for equal rights of citizenship, irrespective of sex or color.

We have lived to see the end of slavery, and I hope that thee will live to see prohibition enforced in every state in the Union, and sex no longer the condition of citizenship.

God bless thee, and give thee many more years made happy by works of love and duty.

I am truly thy friend, JOHN G. WHITTIER.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14, 1890.

MY DEAR FRIEND:—You have lived seventy selfless, sacred, sorrowful, seraphic years. My heart honors, loves and blesses you. Every woman's would if she only knew.

"Evil is wrought for want of thought, more than for want of heart."

You'll have a statue sometime in the Capitol in Washington, but your best monument is built already in your countrywomen's hearts.

God bless you, brave and steadfast elder sister; may you live one hundred years and vote the last ten, is the wish and prediction of your loyal friend and comrade,

FRANCES E. WILLARD.

WASHINGTON'S birthday was duly observed in history and prophecy throughout the country. There was no more notable gathering than that in the great Auditorium of Chicago, under the auspices of the Union League Club. The orator of the occasion was the Rev. Dr. Tiffany, of Minneapolis. Speaking of the growth and perils of our country, he touched the saloon, not lightly, as follows:

The enormous expenditures for intoxicants prove how wide-spreading is the danger. I put away as altogether unreliable the astounding figures of alarmists, and remember only the fact that from all sources, from the producers, and consumers, and observers alike there is a general consensus that nine hundred millions of dollars are annually spent in this country in a business which requires no genius, develops no industry, and which is, at its best interpretation, purely indulgence. Nine hundred millions of dollars—a greater amount than Europe annually spends for the maintenance of armies and fleets—is spent in the liquor traffic in America. And this traffic, we are told, results in a larger percentage of gain to the individuals engaged in it than any other business or occupation known among us, and therefore has more money to be freely used in perpetuating its own existence. Consequently it is the more to be feared. It constitutes a national peril. It will not do to say that it cannot be abolished, for it might be if we would. It will not do to say that prohibition does not prohibit, for it does when men will let it. There have never been so many violations of existing laws as there were votes against the enactment of those laws. I speak not of its moral issues. I say nothing of its physical harmfulness as against health; its social influence as against the peace of home; its moral influence as against religion and God; but, apart from its degradation, it results in crime, disease and death, and is a corrupter of the public conscience, and is a foe to free institutions; it is a peril to the purity of elections; it is an enemy to the industry which developed national wealth; it is the refuge of the idler and the dissolute. It must go. Its name in politics is the saloon—prohibit it.

Contributed.

A WOMAN LED THE DEED.

Dux Femina Facti—Virgil.

BY EVA EMERY DYE.

Long, long ago Columbus sought
The proud old court of Spain,
And begged a fleet to find a world
Beyond the western main.
With long delays they wearied him,
With doubt and mockery,
Until a queen her jewels pledged
And sent him o'er the sea.

Long, long ago our pilgrim sires
Fled o'er the ocean wave,
To found a home on freedom's shore,
Or find a freeman's grave.
On Plymouth Rock a woman's foot
First touched the hallowed sod,
On Plymouth Rock a woman's voice
First rose in praise to God.

Long, long ago Virginia's soil
Was wet with sorrow's tear,
When pain and famine racked the heart,
And savage foes drew near.
But when the war-club swung on high,
A woman braved the blow;
A woman bore the strangers food,
And warned them of the foe.

Long, long ago the bondman's lash
Fell on the helpless slave,
And all the Southland groaned in chains,
Without a hand to save,
Until a woman's gifted pen
Rang out the tocsin call,
And all a nation's armies poured
To break the bondman's thrall.

Long, long ago a demon came
To wreck the peace of home.
And up and down fair freedom's land
His blood-stained vassals roam;
But hark! he halts, a woman's voice
Hath bid the demon fly,
"For God and Home and Native Land"
Shall slay him by and by.

WHY SIGN THE PLEDGE?

BY REV. F. B. MEYER, B.A.
Minister of Regent's Park Chapel, London.

The feeling in favor of total abstinence from strong drink is rapidly growing. By the efforts and self-sacrifice of tens of thousands, a strong public sentiment is being formed, like a mighty breakwater. An arrest is being placed on the onward march of drunkenness; and many a bark battered by the fury of passion and self-indulgence is safely moored in the haven, sheltered from utter ruin, and able to repair its terrible wreckage. Happy are we who live in such a time. Let us do our best to build our few stones into this great breakwater, which is only made up by the small work of unknown and soon-forgotten builders

One important means by which so much has been done has been the use of the pledge. Humanly speaking, if it had not been for the pledge the present sentiment in favor of total abstinence would not have been possible. And it will be a great mistake if the signing of the pledge should ever fall into disuse, or become an object of contempt. We must not kick away the ladder by which we have climbed.

Sign the pledge; it is your protest against strong drink.—It is time for every thoughtful person to enter a solemn protest against strong drink which, every year, is inflicting such awful havoc among our race. Who can be indifferent to the woes it brings on hearts and homes, on villages and towns, on countries and continents? Well may the Hindoos call it "Shame water." There is not a house in which you may not find its slain. There is not a newspaper that does not record its diabolical outrages. There is not a public officer that could not bear damning evidence against it. We cannot do much, but let us do what we can. We have a voice, a right to cry aye or nay, a power to assent or protest, let us use them by all means on the right side. And if we cannot express our feelings in any other way, let us at least sign a solemn declaration on paper that we will never again touch the cruelest foe that ever reveled in human tears and blood.

Sign the pledge; it will benefit your health.—Alcohol is not more necessary to health than any other chemical or medicinal agent. It excites the heart, hinders digestion, disturbs the liver, and stupefies the brain. It gives a momentary glow and stimulus, but you have to pay for them afterwards by an inevitable lessening of vital heat, and animal power and mental force. Even in moderate quantities it acts as an irritant and a poison. The athlete, in training for a boat race, a prize fight, or a running match, must absolutely forego the use of alcohol; and if men do not want it for such extraordinary exertions, why do you want it for ordinary ones? Our recent expeditions in Abyssinia, the Transvaal, and Egypt, prove that if a general wishes his troops to perform forced marches, or to undergo unusual fatigues, he must substitute coffee for grog. The extremes of the Arctic circle and the tropical sun are best endured on cold water, as the experience of many explorers and travelers proves. The tables of insurance offices show that one hundred moderate drinkers die for every seventy-three abstainers, and many offices have a special section, to give abstainers the benefits of insurance at a less price. It would be a perfect revelation to some of you who read these words, if you would give total abstinence a trial; your appetites would be better, your minds would be clearer, your nerves would be stronger, and your whole system would get fitness and tone.

Sign the pledge; it will save your time.—We have only one short life to live, and we cannot afford to fling the diamond moments into the rushing stream beside us. How many days in the fore part of the week are spent by our working classes in public houses which are a dead loss to them, and their families, and the country! How many hours are spent by clerks and commercial travelers in the course of the week at the bars of railway stations and restaurants which might be sown with the seeds of golden harvest! How many evenings are worse than wasted in convivial company which might be spent in innocent and health-giving recreation, or in acquiring knowledge which would unlock many a shut door! From all this you would escape if you signed the pledge.

Sign the pledge; it will save your purse.—Sit down and calculate how much you spend per day in drink, not not only for yourself, but for those whom you treat. It will amount to a respectable sum in the course of the year. Add to this the money you might earn in the time you now lose. Add to this all the sums squandered wastefully in the company into which habits of drinking lead you. And when all is put together, would it not make a nice nest-egg against a rainy day, or for illness and old age? I often say to those who sign my pledge-cards that there is a £100 bank-note hidden inside the double cardboard.

Sign the pledge; it will save you from temptation.—You have no intention of becoming a drunkard; you scorn the thought. But there is a risk of your becoming one so long as you tamper with the drink. You take it now for the sake of society, but you will come to take it for its own sake. You cannot be sure that daily dram-drinking may not do for you what it has done for myriads in exciting a thirst now perhaps dormant, but which, when once aroused, will be unsatiable! Wise men, good men, strong men have been mastered by that awful thirst who no more expected such a thing than you do. Is it not folly, then, for *you* to run the risk of creating it? Why not stop at once, before that thirst has been aroused?

Sign the pledge; it will make a definite starting point in your history.—In all efforts after a better life it is well to have some landmark or timemark to which to look back and from which to date. There is a sort of satisfaction in being able to point to a mental stone-cairn, or crease-line, or white-painted post, standing out on the moorland of life, and to say, "Up to that point I lived a selfish, evil life, but since then I have tried to run fair and well, by the help of God."

With some it is a sermon; with others it is a birthday, a death, an entry in the diary, or a New Year's Eve; with others it is the visit of some gospel temperance advocate to their town. But in many cases, the same purpose is served by signing the pledge. The date of that pledge-card is a birthday, a new start, a beginning of a new era in the story of the soul; and it very often leads to the second step of faith in Christ.

Sign the pledge; it makes a strong obligation.—When a man gives up the drink, he must do all that can be done to strengthen his resolution. If he simply makes a resolution, he feels at liberty to withdraw from it if he choose. But if he double-knots his resolution with a solemn promise to which he has put his hand, then he feels bound by the most solemn obligations. He cannot think of breaking his word. He dare not violate his plighted troth. And in the moment of temptation, his self-respect, his love for truth, his desire to be a man of his word, his written vow, will be a strong reason for saying no.

Sign the pledge; it will give a sufficient answer to those who tempt you to drink.—There is no answer that a man can give so good as this. If he refuses because he is hot, he will be advised to drink to get cool. If he refuses because he is cold, he will be recommended to drink to get warm. If he refuses because he cannot afford it, his companion will gladly treat him. If he refuses because he is not well, there is no ailment to which flesh is heir for which intoxicating drinks are not prescribed as a certain cure. Men who are well, drink till they are ill; and then drink to get themselves well again. None of these excuses avail, but if a man says, "I have signed the pledge," they may think him a fool, but they cannot say that he has not given a sufficient reason; and if they are true men themselves, they dare not ask him to break his word. If a man asks you to drink after you have signed the pledge, he is no true friend; he is doing the devil's work. He is certain to turn round and insult you after you have done his will, because he will have lost the last fragment of respect for you.

There are some men who must have a reason to give others for doing as they do; here at least is a clear, straightforward, intelligible reason, which puts an end to controversy, and settles the matter forever—"I have signed the pledge."

Sign the pledge; it keeps it from becoming the badge of a reclaimed drunkard.—If the pledge were only signed by men who had been drunkards, but who were trying to live a new life, it would become the badge of reclaimed drunkards, and it would soon cease to be signed by this class of men, who need it most. This would be a great calamity.

"I dare not sign the pledge," said a young doctor to a friend who was trying to get him to do so, as a means of saving him from ruin. "Why not?" was his friend's reply. "Because if people heard that I had done so they would say that there must have been a screw loose in my character, and that I was a reclaimed drunkard." "No," said his friend, "they never can say that, for it has been signed by thousands of thousands on whose character there has never been a stain." The answer reassured him; he took the pledge, and is now an earnest Christian worker in one of our large towns.

You may not need to sign the pledge for yourself, but sign it that you may give it the benefit, the weight, the standing of your own moral character. If every one of reputable and stainless character were to stand aloof, the pledge would be a hopeless failure. Every respectable Christian person who signs it is like one of the corks floating on the surface of the sea, helping to sustain the heavy nets laden with fish.

Sign the pledge; it makes it easier for others to do the same.—We are creatures of fashion. We cannot help it. We are made so. What one does, the others are apt to do. There's many an eager eye looking to see what the reader of these lines is going to do; if he signs the pledge, that boy, that companion, that servant, will do the same; but if he refuses to do so, it may be that that waiting one will also refuse, and that refusal will lead to ruin.

More eyes are watching us than we think. More lives than we know are on the balance, waiting for the feather of our example to turn them this way or that. Are we right in leaving anything undone that might save one for whom Christ died? We must use all means to save some, though the use of the means compel us to forego some boasted liberty, or some loved indulgence.

Don't say you have no influence, it is only an excuse; you have; you would not like another to say that. Of course you have influence; use it well.

Sign the pledge; it will win you friends.—We all need friends, and if we have given up those who gather around the drink, we need others, and we are most likely to find these wherever there are pledge-cards to be had for signature. It is all very well to resolve to give up the drink and to keep the vow secretly, but it is much better to take the pledge in the presence of one or more persons who shall bear witness to what they have seen, and who will be bound to you in the bonds of a new and common brotherhood because they have done the same thing, and are pledged to the same cause.

But I do not like to sign away my liberty.—Then, if you are unmarried, you will never be married; you will surely never promise to love and honor any one individual, because you may want to change your mind. And what is true in this case is true in others, and is a sufficient answer to the objection.

But I may be forced to drink.—If you are, you will not violate your pledge. You only promise to abstain from intoxicants *as a beverage*. If it is poured down your throat by force, or when you are fainting; if the physician compels you to take it; if you take it unawares in some dish of cookery, your pledge is not broken. It is not you that break it.

But I have taken it, and broken more than once.—Then take it again, in humble dependence on the Saviour, "who has been manifested to destroy the works of the devil." Most, if not all, total abstinence pledges lay stress on the words, 'God helping me.' These words are the heart of all. If they are not felt deep down in the soul, the pledge is not good for much, it rests on mere human strength. But when God is appealed to, the case is altered. Divine power pours into the spirit which is lifted up to Him in prayer and trust. Angel hands are

stretched out to hold back the erring feet. A holy garrison is put inside the weak and trembling nature to hold it against the foe. Ask the Lord Jesus to forgive the past. Ask Him to save your from your enemy. Ask Him to shield you in the day of battle. Ask Him when the door is nearly battered in, to put His foot against it and keep it closely shut. He is able to keep you from stumbling. He is able to keep that which you commit to Him. He is able to make you more than a conqueror. Put yourself into His hands before you leave your room in the morning. Keep looking to Him all day. Praise Him for His grace each night.

"IT IS TREASON TRULY TO THE COUNTRY."

BY JOSIAH W. LEEDS.

"It is treason truly to the country," was the earnest and correct definition by a Pacific Coast correspondent, of the schemes now being laid before the national government for providing this republic with an irresistible navy commensurate with our wealth, population and presumed power. The searching inquiry of Clara C. Hoffman, "Are we a Christian nation?" is pointedly applicable right here. Are the people who propose this policy—a policy which the secular papers of the land almost overwhelmingly indorse—under any fear that this country is in danger of attack? By no means We have hundreds of millions of dollars of surplus. We have become rich, and have we not become proud and lifted up, and filled with an ambitious desire to show all other nations on the globe our capabilities as the leading maritime power? We, or those who profess to speak for the people, seem all prepared to push to completion the splendid project for building a navy that "shall sweep the seas." Of the hundreds of indorsements which the secular press of the country have accorded the measure, here are two which well set forth the argument for war preparation which is being so sedulously and so interestedly promoted. This is from the *New York Sun* of January 18, a Democratic paper:

The McCann board's scheme for a fighting fleet of about one hundred ships is criticised in some quarters on the ground that it provides a navy for aggression rather than for defense. This sort of navy, it is said, is not suited to the needs of a peaceable nation like the United States. There is nothing in the argument. The supposed distinction between offensive and defensive naval warfare is purely imaginary. No provision for national defense will be effective which does not also provide means for prompt and mighty aggressive operations in case of trouble. While war is conducted on present principles, the functions of defensive and offensive engines of war cannot be separated. The one thing implies the other. No instrument of war is effective for defense which is not in itself an instrument of aggression. The more terrible it can be made in attack, the more effective it is for defense. A fleet like that which Secretary Tracy's advisers are going to recommend would be the most powerful instrument of aggression on the face of the globe, and for that very reason it would be the most effective agent of protection and defense that could be established. It is nonsense to say that because we are a peaceable people, and mean to remain at peace with the world if we can, this country does not require a navy capable of fighting, if fighting there must be. The most peaceable and well-disposed citizen buys the best revolver he can obtain when he arranges for the protection of his household; and when he invests in a bull-dog he is careful to see that the dog hasn't lost its teeth. The McCann board has made no mistake. The splendid fleet it proposes to build is the right sort of peacemaker, and the right sort of peace-preserver.

This other is from the *Pittsburgh Times*, a Republican paper, by which we may perceive that the hundreds of millions of treasure asked for merely measures the initial sum in a scheme of weighting down our resources, which the experience of every one of the "great powers" of Europe shows us is ever increasing and insatiable:

Ninety-two vessels of war of different types, in fourteen years, at a cost of $250,000,000, outlines the plan reported by the naval board of policy. The magnitude of the scheme for a navy is not beyond the sentiment of the nation, and that something equal to it is likely to become the settled policy of the country, sanctioned by the action of Congress, is wholly probable. Such a plan and such action would mean that the United States has determined to prepare for all the contingencies that attend a great power among the nations. Will building a navy alone suffice? Will it suffice for more than the mere beginning? It will not. Closely must follow such a system of coast defenses as will match the navy idea. There must follow, rather go hand-in-hand, a system of interior defenses, and a ship canal from Lake Erie to the Ohio would find a prominent place in any plan that looked comprehensively to making ready for any probable emergency. The importance of such a work lies on the surface. A free and open water course from the Lakes to the Gulf, as a war measure, should rank with the prospective navy, and closely following should be the improvement of the inside route along the Atlantic coast from New York to Florida. This can no more be overlooked than the union of the Lakes and the Ohio river by a ship canal.

It is scarcely necessary to ask what effect all this war preparation, the spirit of national alienation from God that it will surely beget, and the wars that will as certainly follow, will have upon the promulgation of the temperance reform. We have all been made acquainted with the historic fact that for twenty years preceding the civil war, the promotion of temperance principles, and the enactment of anti-liquor laws were making rapid progress. The war did cease this righteous propaganda absolutely, and it was not until 1871, six years after the fratricidal struggle had ceased, that the grievous wrongs, ruin and debasement wrought by the inhuman rum traffic seemed past enduring, and that woman cried aloud in her weakness, and yet in her strength (God helping!), that the curse upon our people might be stayed. There is need NOW for prayer to God for protest, and petition that the impending calamity of war preparation and overt war be averted; for if we go on in our pride and repent not of our unrighteous purpose, I have not a shadow of a doubt it will be soon apparent that we are furnishing the weapons which shall tend to our sorrowful undoing and desolation.

METHODS OF TEMPERANCE REFORM.

BY REV. B. W. WILLIAMS.

IV. ABSOLUTE PROHIBITION.

Seeing the inadequacy of all merely restrictive or halfway measures, and viewing with grave apprehension the ravages of drunkenness, temperance reformers have been led to favor the absolute prohibition of the liquor traffic. There are three ways in which this might be done: First, by a statutory law, enacted by the Legislature of a state, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquor within its borders; second, by an amendment to the constitution of a state, adopted by a vote of the people, likewise prohibiting the liquor traffic; third, by an amendment to the constitution of the United States, proposed by Congress and ratified by three-fourths of the states, prohibiting the manufacture, importation, exportation, transportation, and sale of alcoholic beverages throughout the entire nation and all places subject to her jurisdiction. Prohibition by constitutional amendment is far better than by statutory law, being less liable to repeal, and more easily enforced. Let us consider a few of the reasons why we advocate this method of dealing with the drink evil.

1. The state has a right to suppress the traffic in alcoholic beverages. Government is designed to conserve the welfare of society, and also to protect personal rights. A man has a right to do as he pleases so long as he does not trespass upon the rights of others; but when his acts, habits, or business pursuits are inimical to the community in which he lives, and work injury to society, he should be legally restrained. The interest of one is subordinate to that of the many. It is upon this principle that we have laws against profanity, blasphemy, Sabbath-breaking, carrying concealed weapons, circulating obscene literature, etc. Prohibitory liquor laws partake of the same nature, and are equally entitled to our approbation and support. The only question is, are the evils of intemperance such as to render this measure necessary?

2. There is urgent necessity for the prohibition of the liquor traffic. The evils produced by it are so malignant, deep-seated, and wide-spread that nothing less than its total suppression will be effective as a remedy. Intemperance vitiates human stock, and injures both mind and body. It blights moral character, and ruins the souls of men for time and eternity. It is the prolific source of crime, poverty, and wretchedness. It destroys the fruits of honest industry, and wastes the nation's resources. It corrupts our politics, and obstructs the administration of justice. Now, if it is the right and duty of the state to enact laws enforcing such measures as are necessary for the public good, and prohibiting those things which are detrimental to the general welfare, it would seem that the suppression of the liquor traffic is the most wholesome and necessary legislation that could be enacted.

"Shall we who rule this nation,
Shall they who legislate,
This dread abomination
Henceforth perpetuate?

"Forbid it, Lord; have pity,
And hear our earnest plea;
Let every town and city
From this dread curse be free."

3. The good results of prohibition, where the experiment has been tried, abundantly vindicate the wisdom and effectiveness of the measure. Several of our states have adopted it, and wherever it has had a fair trial immediate and inestimable blessings have been derived. In Maine, Kansas, and Iowa it has had the best chance, and its effects have been very gratifying to the friends of the cause. Governors, Congressmen, judges, attorneys, editors, clergymen, prison-keepers, and chiefs of police unite in testifying that prohibitory liquor laws are as effective as any other statutes of the criminal code. They have almost entirely suppressed the manufacture of liquor in the above mentioned states; the saloons have been closed except in a few of the larger cities; drunkenness has been reduced to a very small amount; crime has decreased until many jails are empty, and the dockets of courts are sometimes found to contain not a single criminal case; public morals have been greatly improved; education has advanced; intelligence and thrift have increased; and the people are better fed, clothed and sheltered, and less in debt than when the saloons existed.

4. Prohibition is in harmony with the divine method of dealing with the evil of strong drink. Christ came to *destroy* the works of the devil, and not to regulate them by high license or otherwise. This should be the policy of all Christian nations. As individuals we are commanded to "abstain from all appearance of evil." (I. Thess. 5:22.) God pronounces a woe upon those who "justify the wicked for reward." (Isa. 5:23.) The state does this when she grants a license to the rum-seller for the sake of revenue gain. Kings were admonished not to drink wine. (Prov. 31:4, 5.) Priests were likewise forbidden to use it. (Lev. 10:9-11) The Israelites, during their sojourn of forty years in the wilderness, used no wine or strong drink. (Deut. 29:5, 6.) The divine legislation excludes drunkenness from heaven, and from the church on earth; and leaves no place for it in a Christian nation. In the case of the children of Israel, we have the example of a whole nation in which the use of liquor was entirely suppressed by the direct authority of the Almighty; but with all our boasted progress we are not yet as wise as God's ancient law.

Weatherford, Texas

INCAPACITY OF BUSINESS WOMEN.

BY D. P. LIVERMORE.

We have already stated that Marion Harland has published an article on the "Incapacity of Business Women," and I have passed in review one or two of the frivolous statements she has made in support of her position. Other trivial illustrations await examination. First, the case of a "sales clerk" is mentioned, which she states substantially as follows:

The saleslady who waits upon you may be supercilious to the verge of impertinence,—slow and inattentive;—she may hum a tune while listlessly displaying the wares she is paid to exhibit to advantage, or carry on a lively gossip with her mates, and all in sight and hearing of the floor-walker, who would reprimand a male clerk for doing the same thing, but who fears to rebuke the saleslady.

Now this case of the "saleslady" proves nothing about the "incapacity of business women," because the "clerk" in no proper sense represents the business women of the country, any more than an incompetent porter in a wholesale establishment proves the incapacity of the business firm. Does the inefficiency of a railroad conductor prove the incapacity of the president and directors of the corporation? The "saleslady" in question only proves that the *man* who employed her made a mistake in selecting a saleswoman! It proves quite as much if not more against *men* than *women!* Does the *male* "floorwalker" in the case before us show any better *capacity* for business than the "saleslady"? Why does not Marion Harland rebuke *him* for *neglect of duty* as well as the "lady clerk"? We do not say that such instances cannot be found; what we claim is, that they are *exceptional*, and prove nothing concerning woman's incapacity for business. Business men work for their own interests, and they would not retain in their employ such offensive and discourteous clerks—male or female—for any length of time.

It may be said right here that "saleswomen," as well as "salesmen" often get weary, standing for hours at the counter, and may occasionally be inattentive to customers, and may for a moment be out of patience and be nervous and irritable, as sometimes almost everybody will be-even good mothers will be with irritable children; and perhaps customers may be tired and irritable themselves, and speak sharply as they ought not to the clerk, and so develop the same spirit of discourtesy in the "saleslady" that they show themselves. Did Marion Harland never find a *male* clerk discourteous? Has she only found discourtesy in "lady clerks"? I cannot but think that the statement is too sweeping, and really misrepresents the great body of female clerks in the different departments of our industrial and mercantile life. Besides, if inattentive female clerks prove that women are incapacitated for business, then, when attentive and courteous saleswomen are found, it should prove that women *are* capacitated for business.

In the Report of the Commissioner of Labor about "Working Women" for 1888, speaking of the girls in the factories of New Orleans, the Commissioner says: "*The saleswoman is noticeably refined and educated.*" Does not this prove woman's *capacity* for business? It is a poor rule that does not work both ways! There is one striking fact about Marion Harland's article, she has not a single good word for her sex! She gives no credit to any "saleslady!" and as far as we can learn from her article, she has never met with a pleasant, refined, courteous saleswoman! She has not a pleasant word for any working woman!

We give another instance which Marion Harland presents as evidence of woman's "incapacity for business," and which if true, is certainly exceptional and not general. The following remarkable case is related substantially in her own words:

While the office boy is ruled up sharply on work and deportment, the girl stenographer and typewriter giggles and makes giggle with the girl book-keeper, and has tiffs (audible) with her enemy, the "old-maid" cashier! When reproved for negligence and inefficiency, they begin to sulk and snivel, and one lady clerk held her place for a long time by her tears and hysterics, and no man in the establishment dared to discharge her through fear of a "scene," and finally one of the firm dismissed her by letter, on the eve of an European trip, and he immediately left the country—as it is as natural for a man to avoid "scenes" as for a woman to get them up.

Such instances are furnished by Marion Harland to prove the incapacity of women for business; or, as she puts it, "the incapacity of business women." Of course, these frivolous illustrations prove nothing of the kind, as the "girl stenographer" and "typewriter" do not represent "business women." Can any one believe that a member of a "business firm" fled to Europe to avoid a "scene" with a woman whom he discharged by letter? What a wonderful capacity for business such a *man* shows! What delicate sensibilities this member of the firm must have had to flee to Europe to avoid a "scene!" We are told that "it is as natural for a man to *avoid* 'scenes' as for a woman to get them up!" Is this Mrs. Harland's real estimate of women? Did she never know *men* to get up "scenes" when discharged by a firm? Did she never know a *man* to demand a reason for being dismissed from employment and become angry, and "curse and swear" at what he regarded as unjust treatment? Do men always *avoid* "scenes"? Do they never become enraged with passion? Surely Marion Harland must have read of such instances! Did not Preston Brooks in angry moments, inflict almost deadly blows on Charles Sumner in the United States Senate Chamber? Men avoid "scenes," Marion Harland says, women only get them up! Do not politicians get up "scenes," and fight and wrangle over office and place? About three years ago, two members in the Illinois Legislature came to blows, and got up quite a "scene," and yet Marion Harland tells us that "men *avoid* 'scenes'." Did she never hear of laborers becoming quarrelsome and riotous on being discharged from service? Did she never hear of men getting up such "scenes" that it required the military to quell them? Is it true that women are so much worse than men in this regard?

If Marion Harland knew all the facts and circumstances of this "particular" case, possibly she would have some kind word for the dismissed woman, in tears, instead of speaking lightly, if not sneeringly of the "proverbial effect of lachrymal demonstration." She does not utter a word of tenderness and sympathy for the sensitive woman in tears, when perhaps to be discharged from her place was to be dismissed into outer darkness, into poverty, maybe into a drunken home; possibly into a condition of life worse than death! What of it? Who cares? Do such merit ridicule for their tears, which may represent intense suffering and deep sorrow? It is not the rule for women to weep and go into hysterics when dismissed from a place. Such demonstration is exceptional, and likely represents a physical and mental condition which calls for sympathy instead of ridicule!

In Rev. Dr. Starr's great address about the Puritans, recently delivered before the Congregational Club in Boston, speaking of Carlyle, he said that "sternness rather than sweetness, was his prevailing trait. Sarcastic jeers at human infirmity were oftener on his lips than words of compassionate sympathy with it. A nation to him was forty millions; mostly fools!" With Marion Harland, half our nation being women, if not fools, are "*incapacitated* for business!" If they have no business capacity, as she asserts, why blame them for their inferiority and incompetency? It is cruel to abuse idiots for their mental defects!

Why should a benevolent Creator withhold this "capacity" for business from one-half of the people, most of whom are dependent upon themselves for a livelihood? What would be thought of a teacher who should demand his class to solve problems when he knew that one-half of the scholars had no capacity to perform the task required of them? Can we believe that God has placed women in this somewhat hard and rough world to gain a livelihood, and then denied them *capacity* for the work assigned them? If Marion Harland really believes that women have no capacity for business, she knows but little of what women are now doing in this broad world. If we had space at our command we could show that women in all directions are successfully engaged in numerous business pursuits.

IN all things throughout the world, the men who look for the crooked will *see* the crooked, and the men who look for the straight, can all see the straight.—*John Ruskin.*

Correspondence.

WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE NEWS.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—The hearing before the Committee of the Alcoholic Liquor Traffic, Saturday, February 15, was attended with interest. Among the visitors present were Mrs. La Fetra, president of the District W. C. T. U., Mrs. Pickler, wife of Major Pickler, representative from South Dakota, and other ladies.

Mrs. Ada M. Bittenbender, National W. C. T. U. superintendent of legislation and petitions, made the first address. Mrs. Bittenbender stated that she was a representative of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which was non-sectarian in religion and non-partisan in politics, and that this was the largest society that has ever been organized in the world composed exclusively of women. She said that at some future time they wished to be heard before the Committee in regard to the liquor traffic with the natives of Africa and the islands of the Pacific, the National Prohibitory Amendment, and the bill to prohibit the transportation of intoxicating liquors into prohibitory states.

As the Inquiry Bill had been so fully discussed at the hearing on Thursday, Mrs. Bittenbender said that they were greatly interested in it, and indorsed all that had been said in its favor, but she confined her remarks principally to the bill to prevent the transportation of liquors into prohibition states She referred to the fact that two bills having the same object in view had been introduced into the House, one by Mr. Kerr, and the other by Mr. Struble, of Iowa. "The passage of either," said she, "would be hailed with joy by the society I represent."

Since the adverse decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the Bowman Railway Company rendered March 19, 1888, some enactment by Congress of the nature of one of these has become of paramount importance to prohibitory states. The Bowman case was based on the refusal of the railway company to transport beer into Iowa in violation of the laws of that state. The Court in reversing the decision of the lower court, stated that "it (a state) cannot, without the consent of Congress, expressed or implied, regulate commerce between its people and those of the other states of the Union in order to effect its ends, however desirable such a regulation might be." The Court finding that there is no consent of Congress bearing on the subjects expressed or implied, then suggested:

It might be very convenient and useful in the execution of the policy of prohibition within the state to extend the powers of the state beyond its territorial limits. The object of the Struble Bill, as we understand it, is to extend the powers of states so as to effect the purpose suggested by the court; or, in other words, to enable the states to exercise their police powers without obstruction. The bad effects of the opinions were pointed out by the members of the court who dissented. They quickly followed, not only in one, but in all prohibition states. How to remedy matters speedily is the question. The answer seems to have been found in the Struble Bill.

Mrs. Bittenbender stated that they were not asking for a new departure in congressional legislation, and cited, as one illustration, sections 4278 and 4279 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, to regulate the transportation of nitro-glycerine and other similar explosive substances by land or water, either as a matter of commerce with foreign countries, or among the several states. Section 4280 provides that the two preceding sections shall not be so construed as to prevent any state, territory, district, city or town within the United States from regulating or from prohibiting the traffic in or transportation of those substances between persons or places lying or being within their respective territorial limits, or from prohibiting the introduction thereof into such limits, for sale, use, or consumption therein.

Congressman Kerr referred to the fact that Congress passed a law permitting the states to prohibit bringing diseased cattle into their borders.

Before closing, Mrs. Bittenbender stated that they desired that a woman should be appointed on the Commission of Inquiry, and that they would be quite willing to have the appropriation increased.

Mr. Louis Schade followed with an address in which he opposed the Inquiry Bill. He said such a Commission was not necessary, and he warned the Committee that the Prohibitionists were trying to build up a party by destroying the two old parties, and that they were not wise politicians if they helped their enemies to do this, by passing the Commission Bill. Such a weak line of argument amused the Committee as well as the Prohibitionists who were present.

On February 18, there was a "hearing" at the Capitol before the district committee on the Breckenridge Sunday Rest Bill for the District. Dr. Geo. Elliott of the M. E. Church, Rev. Dr. Elliott, of the Episcopal Church, and Dr. Crafts, of the Presbyterian Church, spoke in favor of the bill. Mrs. M. E. Catlin, superintendent of Sunday observance in the District union, made a plea for the bill in behalf of the W. C. T. U. She prayed the Committee to take the rolls of petitions that come in from nearly every state in the nation to be, as they are indeed, the voice of the people urging them to give us a Sunday law. She had prepared the petitions which were presented, coming from thirty-two states and three territories,—for the Senate 27,131 indorsements, and for the House over 30,000, a large part duplicates. Dr. Corliss, pastor of the Seventh Day Adventists Church of this city, and Mr. Jones, editor of the *American Sentinel*, spoke against the bill.

IDA HINMAN.

OUR ROUND-THE-WORLD MISSIONARY.

DEAR SISTERS OF THE W. C. T. U:—A swift run by train to Liverpool, a happy night with my former hostess, Mrs. Menzies, an interview with Mrs. Wright, of Wellington, New Zealand, a hurried rush from the closed carriage to the wretched little cabin of the launch, and an equally hurried passage thence to the "saloon" of the Cameroon, fill the gaps between the close of my last letter, and the point where I was fairly started upon this voyage to the Congo, which everybody said was "dangerous," many "fatal," and not a few, "foolhardy." I know not whether any or all of them are right, but I have constantly felt that I must come, and I am not afraid. The English climate had brought my throat and lungs into such a condition that every breath hurt, hence my rush into the cabins, losing the first and very probably last chance to see the Liverpool docks, the shipping always lying in the Mersey, and the Great Eastern.

November is generally a stormy time, but by the good Providence of God we have had smooth seas all the way. For the second time when I have crossed it the Bay of Biscay was as smooth as a land-locked harbor. We had no rain; after a week out I could breathe without pain, and before the second week was finished I ceased to take cognizance of the act of breathing.

On the eighth day we stopped at Grand Canary a few hours to "coal," leave passengers and mails; a week later at Free Town, Sierra Leone, to leave mails and take passengers. I went ashore at the latter place, saw some American and English missionaries, and arranged to stop there for work on my return. With hands full of flowers, the gift of Miss Buckley and Miss Bissett of the English C. M. S., wherewith to brighten our table on board, I was rowed back to the ship just as the sun was going down. The third week passed with two or three short calls at small places to drop or take up passengers—principally Kru men going south for work, and we anchored in the Niger, off the town, or rather trading station, of Bonny, the home of Bishop Crowther. There are a few English, all traders, no ladies, along the river bank, a native town back out of sight from the ship, and the mission station a connecting link between the two. Archdeacon Crowther, the son of the Bishop, came on board, and at Captain Cloucey's request came up to see me; also another clergyman, Mr. Boyle. I had a very pleasant conversation with them.

On Sunday they sent a boat off to take me on shore to English service in the morning. There were present six English gentlemen, thirty colored people and myself. Service was conducted by a colored clergyman, whose wife played the American organ. In the afternoon the boat was sent again to take me to the afternoon service.

We landed directly at the mission, and as the tide was well out and a dreary stretch of mud must be crossed, my mind was ill at ease. However, I had little time to consider, being told that one of the oarsmen would carry me. When they had dragged the boat as far as they could, the man spread a square of gingham over his naked arms picked me up as conveniently as if I had been a little child, and walked several rods, placing me upon dry sand.

This mission has an English financial agent who is also a carpenter, not a teacher or preacher; another young Englishman acts as engineer for the steam launch belonging to the mission. With these exceptions all the work of the mission is carried forward by the colored people, led by Bishop Crowther and his son. Recently the members have built a new church, for which they raised £2,000, or about $10,000. It is corrugated iron painted without and lined with boarding. Everything is simple, for an Episcopal Church, but in excellent style. A congregation of six hundred or more persons gathered. The attention was very good all the way, and many faces were exceedingly intelligent, and glowing with sympathy for the sermon. The preacher, a colored man educated in England, does not know the language of the people, therefore he spoke in English through an interpreter. The subject assigned by authority for the day was, "The second coming of the Lord," treated very simply and practically, as the glorious hope of the church, and the daily incentive to high living, and earnest individual work. As the day cooled, with hands full of flowers, I went back on board, having promised to stop again on my return north.

MARY CLEMENT LEAVITT.

(To be Continued.)

THE DEAN RACHEL L. BODLEY MEMORIAL.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—It has been several months now since Mrs. Emma H. Palmer, M.D., a former pupil of the late Dean Rachel L. Bodley, of the Woman's Medical College, Philadelphia, wrote to me of her great desire to help start a Bodley Memorial Fund to aid our brave Pundita Ramabai in her noble work.

Many among us have read the beautiful introduction to "The High Caste Hindu Woman," by the late revered Dean, and no doubt our hearts have throbbed responsively to the thrilling appeal, with its touching history, and surely most of us can help a little in this twofold work, which offers not only a loving tribute to the dead, but much needed help for the living, as well.

It is the great hope of Mrs. Palmer and others that a Dean Bodley scholarship can be founded in this way; if not that, it has been suggested that a library, exclusive of books, be furnished in the school, or even the simplest room in her name.

Many have already pledged their support, and it is with great pleasure that I now fulfill my promise to write to you about it, especially as Miss Willard has so kindly consented to add a few lines. May I quote from Mrs. Palmer's last letter to myself:

There may be many to whom your message will come who, like myself, did not feel justified in binding themselves to successive donations for ten years, but who would willingly aid Ramabai's noble work by one gift, large or small, according to their means, and to whom you will thus give that opportunity. Oh! how can we enlightened Christian women sit down inactively with the knowledge in our hearts that millions of our sex are *to-day* suffering untold miseries!

All contributions for the Bodley Memorial Fund should be sent to Mrs. Emma H. Palmer, 782 Sixth Ave., New York City.

Let us in this way help to "hold on to the ropes," and answer the Hindu women's cry, which Dean Bodley, through Ramabai, has translated into "Help, or we perish." LAURA M. LIPPINCOTT PANCOAST.

We cannot too highly honor the name of Dean Rachel Bodley. She was one of my most valued friends, and I have gladly subscribed to the fund, not only for her sake, but for that of our beloved and heroic white-ribbon sister, Pundita Ramabai.

Yours for the high caste Hindu widows,

FRANCES E. WILLARD.

W. C. T. U.

EDITOR UNION SIGNAL:—The absence of news on the subject of the *Men's Christian Temperance Union* during the past two months may have suggested to some that the idea is abandoned. Will you permit me to explain to your readers that so far the voluntary work of general correspondence and advocacy has depended upon me, and that I have been forcibly withdrawn from the field by the demands made upon me through the removal of my family and home from Newaygo, Mich., to Canton, Ill., and because of illness.

Some correspondence has been necessarily postponed, and all newspaper notes suspended; but the work is in progress, and we are ready to appoint organizers for every state.

I shall be glad to hear from any who are ready to form locally, or who desire to enter upon missionary work. Correspondence for New York state may be addressed, if preferred, to Rev. Frank L. Masseck, Huntington, N. Y., who is secretary of the local W. C. T. U. there.

Yours truly, WM. BURGESS.
Pastor Cong. Church, Canton, Ill.

Our Book Table.

UNANSWERED PRAYER, by Mrs. S. M. I. Henry. Published by the W. T. P. A. Price, paper, twenty-five cents; cloth, fifty cents.

This book grew out of a question asked of the author with the earnestness that only an aching mother heart can know,—"Why is it that, in spite of the fact that I prayed for my only child, my boy, as long as he lived, from the day he was born, he lies to-night in a drunkard's grave?" It is no wonder that the devoted mother thus questioned, thinking of her own loved ones then hundreds of miles away, was awed by the query that seemed "to mock love and faith forever." Still less is it to be wondered at that she promised to make it her one business from that hour to find an answer to the question. Has she found it? This much is certainly true—if the teachings of the book could be inwrought into the home lives of the land there would be fewer aching mother-hearts, fewer sons going down to death, fewer daughters in danger of worse than death, in our land to-day. The volume is one that we cannot too highly commend to every parent. It is not of the common order; it is a plain, straightforward statement of facts and principles concerning which there has been too much silence in the past. On the Christian homes of the land is charged much of the responsibility in the matter; on them rests too often the burden of pre-natal influences tending downward; of faith lightly kept with childhood; of failure to recognize the dangers besetting the little feet in the "creatures of the dusk;" of lack of the perfect confidence between mother and child which is the child's best safeguard. The author combines "faith and works" in these words: "We cannot save our children or ourselves, but before we can with truth pray for their salvation, their preservation from the snares of ruin, we must do all in our power for their salvation. We must make our lives right by God's grace; we must make all the conditions about the child in the home as nearly right as possible; we must keep out of the home everything that tends to demoralize; must banish from the kitchen and dining-room everything that will awaken or create depraved appetite; must expel from the parlor, the library, anything that cannot be used to build up pure heart and soundness of purpose; and we must bring around our children, according to our ability, everything that will aid in the work of salvation."

FRANCES RAYMOND'S INVESTMENT. By Mrs. S. M. I. Henry. Published by the W. T. P. A. Price 50 cents.

The secondary title of this little book, "The Cost of a Boy," tells the story in a nutshell. Once begun, it will be finished, for it is not only novel, but intensely interesting. The story turns on a legal question: the mother, wronged and robbed by the saloon legalized by the state, claims damages because of her vested rights in the son. Its pathos is intense, its logic irresistible; it voices the outcry of many a tortured heart, "O, my God! haven't I a right to him, my boy—my boy? All I have is there, and that awful door has shut him in, and shut me out!" It is a book to be read by fathers who fail to realize that their wives are equal partners with them in the home-making; a book for mothers who wish new arguments against the legalized saloon; a book to be read by a son who is forgetting that he owes to the mother who "went down into the jaws of death" for him, a debt that can never be repaid.

GIRLS OF TO-DAY. By Mrs. Lucy A. Scott. Published by the W. T. P. A. Price, paper, 25 cents; cloth, 50 cents.

This is the long-expected companion volume to "Boys and Other Boys." To say that it is by the same author, is to give satisfactory assurance of its worth. It is just the book to put into the hands of your daughter, who is looking over the gateway into womanhood, or standing with feet on the threshold. It will be a helpful guide, and will attract to its own reading.

From the same house we have two Memorial Services prepared for W. C. T. U. use. The first, written by Mrs. Henry, is a RESPONSIVE SERVICE designed to be used in the meetings of the union. It includes Scripture passages and hymns, and provides for a biographical sketch of the departed, with notice of her work in the union. The other, LIGHT IN DARKNESS, arranged by Miss Alice M. Guernsey, is for use at the funerals of members of the W. C. T. U. or Loyal Temperance Legion. It contains appropriate Scripture readings and poetical selections, and is prefaced by suggestions as to floral tributes, etc., suggestions that, if heeded, would rob the appearance of death of much of its gloom. Price, MEMORIAL SERVICE, 5 cents; LIGHT IN DARKNESS, 10 cents.

Dr. Kate Mitchell, member of the British Temperance Society, lecturer on physiology, and an earnest white-riboner, has written a book entitled, THE DRINK QUESTION: ITS SOCIAL AND MEDICAL ASPECTS. It is a complete discussion of the history and nature of alcohol, mortality and disasters due to drink, economic and educational aspects of the question, and is a very creditable book, one that the white-ribboners of England are to be congratulated upon, as is the earnest author. We hope it will have a wide circulation.

GOLD AND SILVER NUGGETS, mined through the afflictions and experiences of Jennie Smith, is a dainty blue and gold volume that comes to our table from the publishers, Garriges Brothers, Philadelphia. The selections have been made by Pastor Edmond Hez Swem with rare skill and taste; here are a few of them: "I told him that I did not think any one in his right mind would swear." "I shall need wisdom to direct me in the economy of time." "Invalids and cripples have often to bear stings from thoughtless yet cutting remarks of the strong and healthy." "It is wonderful how the dear Lord has kept me from being anxious." "In heaven we will praise God for the providences which in the flesh seemed most severe, rather than for those that brought prosperity." "Free from debt! I desire this above all temporal things." "No one will suffer while a railroader has a penny in his pocket."

GOLD FROM OPHIR; a new book of original and selected Bible-readings, by J. E. Wolfe, with an introduction by Dr. James H. Brookes. Evangelical Publishing Company, 185 La Salle street, Chicago.

Never was the Bible more studied than now, and every new help in this study is welcome. This book gives outlines of Bible readings with suggestive thoughts and unfoldings on the fundamental doctrines of Christian faith, man's ruin, redemption, regeneration, the resurrection; the second coming of Christ, which it considers the true key to the study of Scripture; the nature and office of the Holy Spirit; the Scriptures and how to study them; the department "Work and Workers," gives practical hints to soul winners and other valuable suggestions. "Fragments that Remain" gives miscellaneous Bible readings by Mrs. Needham, Dr. Brookes, Miss Kittie Clark, Miss Charles and others, including a large number by Mr. Wolfe. The book is calculated to do much good. We wish it might have given more than two inches of space, which is all that it does give, to temperance. When all gospel workers realize that intemperance keeps more souls away from Christ than any other one cause, it seems strange that in a book devoted to soul winning, this subject should not have more prominence. The gospel of Jesus Christ must be brought to bear directly upon this sin, and workers must be taught how to so apply it that lost men shall recognize in Christ one mighty to save from the power of strong drink.

THE PICTURESQUE GEOGRAPHICAL READER, Vol. I., by Charles F. King. Published by Lee & Shepard, 10 Milk street, Boston.

A capital book for supplementary reading, either at home or at school, for the little folks.

TEMPERANCE TEMPLE ITEMS.

MATILDA B. CARSE.

Dear white-ribbon sister, brother, boy or girl: Have you a Temple mite-box on your table? If not, write to Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, 145 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, inclosing a two-cent stamp, and it will be promptly sent you on condition that you will drop into it a cent a day, or its equivalent, during the next twelve months. Mite-boxes in quantities will also be sent to unions for the cost of transportation.

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Miss Charlotte A. Gray, who is engaged in doing such a noble work in planting W. C. T. U's in Norway, and who is now in Christiania, has sent us quite a collection of foreign stamps to be sold for the Temple. We will sell them for five cents each. She sends for a mite-box, and says: "I do not promise to do great things with it, but will do what I can. A little while ago I wrote a short notice about the Temple, and it was translated and inserted in one of the best temperance papers here. The accounts you send to THE UNION SIGNAL are very interesting, and often very touching in their pathos."

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Mrs. S. S. Sickels, of Minneapolis, Minn., who is a generous donor to the Temple, writes: "The picture of the Temperance Temple came yesterday. What a noble structure it will be by God's help and blessing, two years from now, and how beautiful! What fine proportions! I am reminded of the plan of another building that was given of God to man, whose plan and architecture seem to have been no more perfect to God's Temple service in that remote age, than this will be to the same holy service by the women of America in the twentieth century. Well may all exclaim who witness its completion, 'What hath God wrought'!"

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The delight the mothers in Israel take in the building of the Temple is quite remarkable, considering that they do not expect to see it with their mortal eyes. Juliet M. Porter, of Fulton, N. Y., sends a draft of $13 for the Temple, the gift of her aunt, Mrs. Chas. J. Case, aged eighty-five years, a woman deeply interested in every great moral question, especially temperance. Her niece writes, "I think she is the only one in our town who takes THE UNION SIGNAL, and she always looks for the 'Temple Items,' and takes great pride in the wonderful enterprise. Last June she procured some mite-boxes and distributed them among a few friends, and the inclosed draft is the result of the effort. She belongs to the Knitting Band, as she sent some children's lines to be sold for the Temple."

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Mrs. N. M. Trowbridge, of Greenville, Ky., sends $3 for the Temple. She writes: "I am well aware it is only a mite for so great an object, but I want to cast it in. I am now seventy-eight years old. I signed the first temperance pledge I ever saw when I was twenty years old." Mrs. J. A. Kyte, Sturgis, Mich., eighty-three years old, sends $1 for the Temple. She has been an ardent temperance woman all her life. She closes her letter by saying: "My faith has never faltered with regard to the prohibition of the rum power. If we go forward and keep close to Jesus, success will speedily crown our efforts." Mrs. E. E. Robinson, Sedalia, Mo., who has passed her three-score year mile-stone, writes: "About a year ago I sent for a mite-box. I am glad to be able to enclose its contents $3.65. I hope the Temple fund will increase, and that the building may move upward as fast as possible." Mrs. I. E. Quimby, Laconia, N. H., sends $1, the gift of Mrs. Eliza Scott, aged eighty-one years. Mrs. Quimby writes that although Mrs. Scott is very feeble, yet she reads THE UNION SIGNAL regularly and is greatly interested in the Temple. Mrs. E. A. Lundy, Roscoe, Ill, has just reached her seventieth birthday, and sends a thank offering of seventy cents.

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A dear old lady, Mrs. P. B. Latterop, seventy-two years of age, sends a tidy, which she writes she has knit herself, although her fingers are stiff and somewhat out of shape. Two white-ribbon sisters in Smithsburg, Md., M. E. Ovelman and Miss Blanche Ovelman, send a pair of bedroom slippers, one pair of boy's mittens, one Angora cap, and one chair tidy. A beautiful lace handkerchief of her own manufacture, has been sent by a friend in Florida, Mrs. Fannie Haskins. This is worth more, but we will sell it for $5. A friend who does not wish her name mentioned, has donated to the Temple fund several souvenirs that have been lying for years in a trunk, but which she is glad to give to this object. A pair of bedroom slippers have been received and sold for $1.25. No name accompanied the gift.

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Mrs. Laura Bridgman, of Umzumbe, Natal, South Africa, writes that she is surprised that the gifts sent just before the National Convention, and which sold for $64, were disposed of so readily. We quote directly from her letter: "We are very glad to know that they were likely to be of any use in swelling the Temple fund. But it is a mistake that all the credit should be given to Natal, as only one of the boxes was sent from this colony. The other was sent from Cape Colony, of which union, Miss Pride, of Huguenot Seminary is the zealous president. Another box was shipped from Durban last week. The contents are from the Free State union and forwarded by Mrs. Gray (daughter of Rev. J. Tyler of this mission, now in America). I am rejoiced to hear such good news of the Temple." These boxes have arrived and a list of the contents will be given in the next issue of THE UNION SIGNAL.

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All money orders and checks for the Temple should be made out in the name of Miss Esther Pugh, 161 La Salle Street, Chicago, National treasurer, and treasurer of the Temple fund. All information in regard to the Temperance Temple should be addressed to Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, Pres. Woman's Temperance Building Association.

145 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Our Children.

HOW JOHNNY-JUMP-UP TURNED INTO A PANSY.

There was a little boy
Whom his mother did employ
In doing all the errands she could trump up;
And she sent his feet so nimble
After scissors, spool, or thimble,
Till the neighbors always called him
Johnny-Jump-Up.

Now this Johnny—little boy
Whom his mother did employ,
Saying, "Johnny-jump-up, dear, and fetch the
tarts, please!"
Or, "Run, Johnny, to the spring,
And a pail of water bring."
Don't you see he grew to be his mother's
Heart's-ease? —*Selected.*

THE Y'S BABY.

BY HARRIET FRANCENE CROCKER.

We were camping out at Sunset Lake. There were twelve in our party, and we had two good-sized tents pitched on a grassy open space in the pine woods. How pretty and picturesque they looked, gleaming white under the green trees, decorated with great bunches of ferns and cat-tails, and water lilies pinned here and there on the canvas. We had a croquet set with us, and half a dozen hammocks, and the boys made a small tennis ground for us, where we played tennis when it was not too warm. We brought books and music, and Alice brought her guitar along. That and Rob's accor deon and Ben's harmonica furnished us with plenty of instrumental music. It was delightful to lie out in the moonlight lazily swinging in our hammocks, and listen to Alice's sweet voice and pretty accompaniments, and "Home, Sweet Home," as rendered by Rob and Ben.

As a society we sing a great deal (so people say), good, rousing temperance songs, and rounds and glees, and whatever else we find that is spirited and full of music. We are none of us trained singers; but we manage to make a good deal of real, hearty music somehow or other.

Well, I could never tell you all the pleasure we enjoyed during those two weeks at Sunset Lake. I wish I could. It might do some one who cannot go there, some good.

The lake! Oh, it was beautiful! We had three boats, and we girls all learned to row. Our hands were blistered all the while we were there, but that was nothing.

There is no exercise in the world so fascinating as rowing. There is such a sense of triumph in being able to send the boat shooting over the water. It is healthful, too. Such appetites as we had! Even our invalid Dora developed so hearty an appetite that we declared we were ashamed to see her eat, and one of the boys threw her medicine bottles into the lake. She didn't seem to miss them, either.

But the baby! I keep forgetting. One day we all went over to the poor-house a mile or two away from our camp, after tying up our tents—the only way we had of locking the doors.

We were shown through all the buildings where everything was scrupulously neat and clean, and every one seemed well cared for. When we were passing through a sort of court-yard between two of the great buildings, we came upon the poor-house baby, the dearest, cunningest little two-year-old girl I ever saw. She was playing all by herself, sticking her little bare toes into a mud-puddle she had found, and looking at them solemnly when she drew them out. She was rather shy at first when we stopped to speak to her, but she was not afraid, and looked up at us with the loveliest dark eyes. Her hair was dark, too, and a perfect tangle of soft little curls. We girls all had to kiss the little thing, but the boys just stood and looked at her. The matron came up when she saw us and told us about her. She was all alone in the world, her mother having just died of consumption, and her father, a worthless, do-nothing fellow, had been killed in an accident while intoxicated.

They were all much attached to the little thing at the poor-house, as she was the only child among those hundreds of grown folks, but if a good home could be found for her they would have to let her go.

"Lela," her name was, the matron said, "Lela Doane," and she came of "poor stock," but she was a bright little thing for all that, and as good a baby as ever was. The matron laughed when the girls began, "If I were only twenty-one I would adopt her," Vinnie said. "Oh, I 'most know mamma would let me have her if she could only see her!" said Josie.

Dora drew a feeble little sigh which made us all laugh, and said, "If I were only strong, now, like you other girls, *I* would take her and bring her up!"

Mame, our irrepressible, declared that she would take her anyway, and go out washing to support her.

The boys teased us about her all the way back to camp, but we made them acknowledge that she was "passably good-looking, and nice enough if she wasn't spoiled by so much fuss."

When we got back, we could talk of nothing but the poor-house baby. We held a business meeting out in front of the tents, and talked it over. Every possible and impossible plan was suggested, and talked up, and vetoed, and laid on the table. Our secretary gave up in despair. She was too interested to keep the minutes, and besides it would have been difficult anyway to write down all that was said and done. One of the boys proposed purchasing a phonograph instead of a baby, to serve as secretary, our present scribe being so inefficient. Another volunteered to "turn the crank" at each meeting when the minutes of the preceding meeting were called for. Vinnie succeeded in hushing them up, and we proceeded with our informal meeting. We usually pride ourselves on our parliamentary ways of doing business, but we did not that day.

Well, it was voted unanimously that our Y adopt the baby. We went over next day and told the matron, who looked astonished at first. We left our names and addresses and the names and businesses of our fathers, and asked her to lay it before the board of directors. She said she would let us know in a day or two.

Well, to make a long story short, they finally gave us the baby, and we took her and her pitiful little bundle of clothes to the camp, and were perfectly happy during the few days left us, fussing over her and planning for her.

It was a dreadfully daring thing to do, I know—go off camping and adopt a baby from the poor-house, but we did it.

We were so proud of her on the cars; she was so cunning, and so pretty, and so contented with us, and everybody noticed her. I suppose they thought it rather queer for a baby to be taken care of by a dozen young folks who all acted as though they owned her. We had put a dainty little white ribbon on her, and she looked as if she belonged to us.

Well, astonished is a feeble word to express the way our folks looked when we got home. Some of them laughed, some were in the greatest consternation, and some were so dazed they didn't do or say anything. But it was nice to see how soon they all grew reconciled, and how our mothers began looking over bureau drawers in search of little outgrown stockings, and pretty dresses and aprons. We kept her among us "boarding 'round" awhile, until it was decided to let her live at Dora's house, because she loved the little thing so, and was so lonely.

We all visited our baby very often and took her out walking and driving and to church and Sunday-school, and to all our Y meetings. She enjoys it all so much, and is the happiest-hearted little thing in the world.

I cannot begin to tell you how sweet she looks this winter in her pretty crimson plush cloak and cap and dear little muff. No wonder we are all so proud of her. The honoraries are constantly giving her little presents, and getting up socials and entertainments for her benefit. We mean to send her to the kindergarten, when she is a little older, and give her a first-class education. We pay for it all ourselves, and we never worked so hard before; there is a tangible object to work for now. Of course we do not neglect our regular temperance work because of her, and we feel that we are doing practical temperance work in taking a drunkard's baby and caring for her. We are going to make a grand, sweet woman of her, a blessing to us, and to herself, and to the world. Dear little Lela! the happiest, brightest, loveliest child in all the world—our Y baby!

Allegany, N. Y.

The Still Hour.

FOR THE WEEK BEGINNING MARCH 2, 1890.

BY REV. C. C. HARRAH.

DAILY BIBLE READING NOTES.

(Luke 4: 16-32; Judges 2-7.)

Sunday, 2; Luke 4: 16-32. Verse 16, The question never ought to be asked Sunday morning, by any member of the family, "Shall I go to church to-day?" It ought to be the custom to go, and it should be no more a matter of question than any other regular business of the household. Verse 18, This text is the key-note of Jesus' blessed work to uplift and save humanity. It will make of us true reformers, if our lives are moved and guided by these words. Verse 22, Never was there such a preacher on earth as Jesus. His words were spirit and life. He explained and made the Scriptures clear and real, and applied the truth to meet the need of every soul that would truly hear.

Monday, 3; Judges 2. Verse 1, At Gilgal, the Israelites had made a solemn dedication of themselves to God. (Josh. 5: 10) It had a significance, that this messenger of God came from there. We should never forget the times and places of our consecrations to God, and we should stand by the vows we then made. Verse 10, Will the generation growing up in our country be better and truer to right and to God than the one now in control of affairs? Are the boys and girls in our homes planning to do more good as they pass through the world than their parents have done? Verse 14, The day of adversity will come to those who forget God and give themselves to lives of sin.

Tuesday, 4; Judges 3. Verse 5, If we live on the same plane with the world, and conform to its spirit and ways, we will soon find ourselves neglecting religious duties and on the way to become apostates from God. Verse 31, An obscure man with the poorest of weapons, if he truly gives himself to the Lord's work and goes about saving his community, may accomplish great things. Do not delay to put forth effort, where you see that any good thing ought to be done.

Wednesday, 5; Judges 4. Verse 2, Israel had once conquered Jabin. (Josh. 11: 8.) If we let go of God, sins that we once conquered will rise and conquer us. Verse 4, The Lord can use a woman to do His work just as well as a man, and no one into whose soul a conviction of duty to work comes should hold herself back from His service. Verse 14, Victory comes to those who persevere in their work with faith in God.

Thursday, 6; Judges 5. Verse 2, When we obtain victories over our sins, and in the conquests for truth and right, we should not forget to praise God. Verse 9, Willing soldiers make the best fighters. Verse 23, Meroz had the opportunity to do, but did *nothing*. If we neglect our duties and do not meet our responsibilities in life, we are condemned as *wicked* servants. Matt. 25: 26. Verse 24, Jael's act was a loyal and brave one, but it was murder. It is praised not because of its moral character but because of the public benefits through the overruling providence of God. He may use acts which He does not justify.

Friday, 7; Judges 6. Verse 1, New sins are followed by fresh judgments. The Midianites overran the land and became the greatest scourge which had ever afflicted the Israelites. Verse 10, Their infidelity was the cause of their national calamity. The sin of apostatizing from God will not go unpunished. Verse 13, Not alone His blessings but the chastisements which He brings upon His people, show His presence with, and His interest in them. Like Gideon, we often mistake the evidences of God's presence by want of reflection. Verse 30, Reformations are preceded by agitation; and sometimes God's chosen instruments to deliver the people are the objects of the sin-bound people's rage, who are so blinded by their own iniquity that they know not their true friends.

Saturday, 8; Judges 7. Verse 1, Jerubbaal signifies "the enemy of Baal." It is an honorable position which one reaches when the mention of his name in the community carries with it the thought of opposition to some sin or wrong. Verse 2, God conquers by the few. If we are in the right, we should not be discouraged because the masses are not with us. Verse 3, The cowardly are of no use in the battles to save this world. Verse 7, The Lord can use best those in His work who are not self-indulgent, and who have a business-like promptness and haste. Verse 23, When victory is certain, all the people are ready to join in the fight and chase the fleeing enemy.

THE PRAYER MEETING TOPIC.

(*The Sunday-School Teacher's Work and Reward.* Eccles. 11: 6.)

1. The work of the Sunday-school teacher is to fix the essential, saving truth of the Bible in the minds of the scholars. To this end, the text has command of diligence which should be carefully considered. Our Saviour requires that we should lead our scholars to Him. Matt. 19: 14; John 21: 15; Luke 24: 47.

2. The teacher should be diligent to give to his scholars every helpful truth, in order to enable them to build up pure, Christian characters. Titus 2: 12, 14; 3: 9; Matt. 22: 37-39.

3. The lessons of responsibility and accountability cannot be too deeply impressed upon the scholars, in order that they may feel their obligation to make the world better by their passing through it. Matt. 25: 15-30; 2 Tim. 4: 7.

4. The faithful teacher has the promise of a blessed reward. Prov. 11: 30; Dan. 12: 3; I. Pet. 5: 4; Col. 3: 24. There are also blessed promises of success in His work, which should encourage and inspire the teacher. Eccles. 11: 1; Gal. 6: 9; Matt. 28: 20; John 16: 23; I. Cor. 15: 58.

FOR THE WEEK BEGINNING MARCH 9, 1890.

BY REV. C. C. HARRAH.

DAILY BIBLE READING NOTES.

(Luke 4: 33-44; Judges 8-13.)

Sunday, 9; Luke 4: 33-44. Verse 35, Jesus is stronger than demons; they will do all their power to hurt and torment us, but if we have fled to Him for refuge, and are the true followers of God, our Saviour, who has power over Satan, will never forsake us. Verse 38, Our Lord went first to the synagogue, and then to the house. Religion is not only for the church, but also for the family; not only for Sabbath days, but for every day. Verse 39, If we have been truly healed and saved by our Lord, do we not find it in our hearts to do all we can in His service? Verse 43, We should have the true missionary spirit of Jesus, and endeavor to give the gospel to just as many as possible.

Monday, 10; Judges 8. Verse 2, "A soft answer turneth away wrath." (Prov. 15 1.) Verse 4, We may sometimes grow weary in the conflicts of life, but while a duty remains to be done we should keep ourselves true to our work. Verse 5, Those who are engaged in work which is a public good have a right to expect the support and encouragement of those who will be benefited as well as themselves; but often they do not receive this which is their due, and, with a heartless ingratitude, are left to work alone. Verse 23, God, who calls us to His service, will be ashamed of us if we take advantage of successes to gratify personal and family ambition. Verse 27, If we are not careful, and do not use good judgment, we may have good intentions and yet do things which in the end will result only in harm.

Tuesday, 11; Judges 9. Verse 1, The inhabitants of Shechem by their idolatry, prepared themselves to become the dupes of a wicked demagogue. Verse 2, There is no class of men so dangerous to the country as those who are seeking popular favor and office, in order to gratify personal ambition Verse 5, Such is the depravity of ambition that it will resort to any means in order to accomplish its ends. Verse 7, The meaning of Jotham's parable is, that foolish and wicked men are found boldly usurping places of power and prominence, from the responsibility of which wise and good men are apt to shrink; and that the associates in such proceedings, where no regard is paid to principle or personal merit, will sooner or later fall by mutual destruction.

Wednesday, 12; Judges 10. Verse 1, Israel had to be saved from intestine usurpation as well as from foreign foes; so we have our enemies within and our enemies without, to be overcome. Verse 6, When a people become bad, they are apt to go on from bad to worse; so this apostacy seems to have exceeded every former one in the grossness and universality of the idolatry practiced. Verse 15, The first step of true repentance is the confession of sin. The sincerity of the confession is shown when the sinner not only mourns over the consequences of the sin to himself, but over the meanness and evil of it as committed against God.

Thursday, 13; Judges 11, Verse 3, Jepthah's mode of life was similar to that of David when driven from the court of Saul. However discouraging one's life may be to begin with, if he is a person of high and energetic character he will find his place of usefulness in the world. Verse 11, Those who are away from home, or who live a roving life, should not forget God. The surroundings of Jepthah's life were most unfavorable, but the piety of his language shows that he had not neglected the habits

of personal religion. Verse 39, Jepthah was well acquainted with Mosaic history (verses 14-27) and knew that human sacrifice was abhorrent to the law and character of God. No Levitical priest could be found who would put such a sacrifice on God's altar. He did not offer his daughter as a sacrifice, but consecrated her for life to the service of the sanctuary. She was thus doomed to live an unmarried life—a disappointment particularly severe to a Hebrew damsel, but in which she was sustained throughout her life by the annual period of praise by the daughters of Israel. It was no less a sorrow to her father, who saw that his name and family would be extinguished, since she was his only child. The vow (verse 31) required if it were a person, that the dedication should be made to the service of the sanctuary, *or*, if a proper animal or thing, it should be offered on the altar.

Friday, 14; Judges 12. Verse 6, The pages of history are darkened, because the mispronouncing of others' *shibboleths* has been made a sufficient reason for brothers to quarrel with and slay each other. We cannot be too thankful for the growth of Christian liberty, fraternity and equality.

Saturday, 15; Judges 13. Verse 4, If the parents will live right, the children will be strong and consecrated. Verse 8, God has established a connection between prayer and the fulfillment of His promises. Verse 24, The strongest man that ever lived was a Nazarite—a total abstainer. (Num. 6: 3.)

THE PRAYER MEETING TOPIC.

(The Multitude of God's Mercies. Psalm 106: 7.)

The Psalmist in the text teaches us, by the example of the Israelites, that we are apt to overlook the mercies of God. All the blessings and benefits which flow to us, out of the full fountain of God's love, are mercies.

1. We have all manner of temporal blessings. We have health and the use of our minds, and how great are these mercies! We have all the necessary things upon which life depends every day.

2. We have a Saviour whose forgiving mercy has brought us into peace with God. There is no end to His mercy in the grace He gives to overcome temptations, and in the forgiving of our daily sins.

3. The mercies of God are a multitude in giving us Christian fellowship, and the opportunities of useful work, and a part in building up His Kingdom, and in giving us the good hopes that at last we shall triumph over death and have a home in Heaven. All these mercies should lead us to consecrate ourselves to God. Rom. 12: 1.

The Household.

EZEKIEL'S LOGIC.

BY L. H. W.

"Ezekiel, tell me if you can,
What do you mean by partisan?
You talk so much about it.
Now, really, it seems to me
You'd better let the subject be;
Can't we all live without it?"

"What do I mean by party-zan,
Jemimy? why, 'tis for a man
To vote for prohibition.
It is all right to talk and pray,
But when men come to vote that way,
'Twill take us to—perdition."

"Do tell! Now be an honest man,
And tell who are *non*-party-zan;
There must be somethin' in it."
"Non-party-zan! Why, don't you see?
'Tis just as plain as plain can be,
'Tis them that vote agin it."

OUR NATIONAL CIRCUS.

BY CARRIE LEE CARTER.

Of all the amusements which delight the hearts of dwellers in small towns, and of the farming people settled around each village, first and foremost is the circus, and autumn is its favorite season for appearing. The chill winds which make the festive picnic and barbecue become things of the past, bring as recompense the circus, on its way to warmer Southern climes, and the gorgeous advertisements which decorate walls and fences come to town with autumn's first breath; and while woods and fields are illumined with bright leaves and golden flowers, our streets blossom in the colors of the rainbow, and tell of the "Most Colossal Aggregation of Magnificent Wonders the Universe has Ever Contained." Then it is the small boy saves his dimes, and he who has none becomes suddenly industrious in the fear of not having the requisite admission to the charmed tent. And then, too, the "old boys" think that they really must "take the children to see the animals." But when, at last, the day comes, and the street parade, with its brass band and wonderful chariots appears, every one decides at once, that of course they must go, *just this time.* And go they do, great and small, and witness the same performances, and laugh at the same old jokes which they have seen and heard time and again.

Some of our good people who think it almost a sin to attend a circus, and are horrified at the thought of going to one, do not know that they are attending a circus every day of their lives, and sometimes assuming the *role* of actor therein. Our National Circus, which is conducted by the great Liquor League, that employs thousands of actors from every station of life, is giving performances daily. Their street parade is not the occurrence of an hour, but is an ever-present advertising of the business from the glittering bar-rooms of fashion to the lowest groggery or drunkard on the street.

The tickets to this circus are men's ballots, which not only entitle their owners to be spectators, but also to take part in the performance, if they so desire. Women are only allowed to use complimentary tickets, and have no right to take part in the show, or object to any part of the performance. All that is required of them is that they occupy reserved seats, look smiling and happy, and be fed on the pink lemonade and peanuts of flattery, which is generally their only share in the profits of the great concern.

But women from their reserved seats have an excellent opportunity to witness the many performances of the actors, which, from the grand *entree* to the close of the concert, are truly wonderful. The high license trapese supports some daring and brilliant acrobats, and their feats we watch with bated breath, fearful lest they should fall from their dangerous positions. The "trained donkeys" excite our admiration when we see them so cheerfully obey the voice of their master (the political "boss") for they remember the choice morsel which is the reward of obedience. With what dexterity the ring-master, the National Brewers' and Liquor Dealers' Association, whips up the two fiery chargers in the race—the Democratic and Republican parties—and how timidly they halt at his command, while the clowns, generally red-nosed politicians, crack their stale jokes, chief favorite among them being "Prohibition doesn't prohibit."

Then come the men who are so noted for turns and contortions of mind as well as body, that we can be sure they possess no such article as a *backbone.* The performers on the tight rope, most of them very *tight* indeed, how wonderful! Perhaps you don't care to stay for the concert, which is sometimes quite tragical, frequently having a murder for the main feature of the entertainment? The side shows of court-rooms, insane asylums, poor-houses and prisons, are always entertaining, and so is the menagerie, with its fine collection of "blind tigers," "snakes," and "biled owls."

In our town, business in the large tent, the saloon, has been closed, because the audience objected to some of the performances, and then, too, the proprietor turned his trained animals, and occasionally a fierce, wild one, loose on the streets, until it became unpleasant, and sometimes quite dangerous to walk out. In justice, though, I must say the people never rested until the lion-tamer (the town marshal) secured the dangerous animal, and in such a case I have seen hundreds of our country's brave men walk in triumphant procession after the muttering, growling animal with his keeper. With happy, smiling faces they saw him securely fastened in the cage, and then returned to their employments until the time arrived for another to be turned loose. But after a time in which a few of the people had been protesting and preaching and praying, the saloon was condemned and vanished.

But for fear of too extreme dullness, we still have drug-stores, doctors, and a temperance saloon for side-shows, and many amusing and strange tricks of magic are displayed to our astonished eyes: that of obtaining a prescription without having a disease; of a man getting drunk in a *temperance saloon*, where, of course, no intoxicants are sold; and, still stranger, the changing by magic of the lemonade or soda-water called for into beer or whisky, which the customer drinks entirely oblivious of the change.

Abraham Lincoln said, "You can fool all the people part of the time, and part of the people all the time, but you can't fool all the people all of the time." Our Democratic and Republican brethren may talk wisely about the merits of their respective parties, but let some unreasoning woman ask what those parties are doing towards protecting their boys and their homes against the terrible curse of intemperance, and they cannot frame a reply, for, as "Josiah Allen's Wife" says, "they've got no frame to put it in."

A REVOLUTIONIZED HOUSEHOLD.

BY JOSEPHINE R. MORRIS.

Was it natural reaction from the Day of Rest, that decreed Monday should be washday? Who can tell when or by whom the custom was established? It seems to be one of those things that are accepted as right, simply because they exist. "Mother washed on Monday," and so the daughter handed the custom down.

In our household, where but one servant is kept, we have reversed the order, and while friends and neighbors have looked and said discouraging things, we have gone quietly on, until it has ceased to be an experiment and stands an established fact that *Saturday* is washday.

On Friday—when preparing for the weekly sweeping—the bed linen is changed, and at night the family are requested to take bodies fresh from the bath to their clean beds. Our bread and cake are baked on Friday—Saturday afternoon, dessert and other arrangements for Sunday dinner are made, and then the kitchen is cleaned up with the suds saved for that purpose.

Sunday morning we begin the week fresh and clean in the laundry—as well as our souls—and I question if the former, with its pile of sweet, clean clothes, is not an instrument helping us to the latter. We have no blue Monday; the servant has had a day of rest between the two hard days' work of washing and ironing—in consequence of which the iron seems to fly more swiftly; there is a hot fire and clean kitchen, making it so easy to add some little thing to render the usual "left over" Monday's dinner more appetizing.

On Sunday morning there is nothing unusual to be done, no baths, no changing beds, as is so liable to happen under the old custom; the children go smiling to Sunday-school, leaving the elders to follow leisurely to church, which did not always happen when neglected duties crowded one another. Monday seems like a day gained, and is felt all through the week. There is more time, and daily duties are not hurried. If Monday night fails to see the ironing finished, Tuesday morning completes it, and gives a restful afternoon. Wednesday shows the silver shining anew in polished beauty, and Thursday's afternoon out for our faithful helper seems most opportune. Not one of the household would return to the old way.—*Home Maker.*

JUST DO YOUR BEST.

BY JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

The signs is bad when folks commence
A-findin' fault with Providence,
And balkin' cause the earth don't shake
At every prancing step they take.
No man is great till he can see
How less than little he would be
Ef stripped to self, and stark and bare,
He hung his sign out anywhere.

My doctern is to lay aside
Contentions, and be satisfied;
Jest do your best, and praise or blame
That follers that counts jest the same.
I've allus noticed great success
Is mixed with troubles, more or less,
And it's the man who does the best
That gits more kicks than all the rest.

WHEN OLD ENOUGH TO DRINK!

BY J. ALLEN BALL.

Nearly three-fourths of a century ago, a quiet village in northern Vermont was startled by seeing posted up at different places papers headed in large print

"EVILS OF INTEMPERANCE;"

and the astonished people read that on such a night a man would lecture upon the above subject. Such a thing had never been heard of before. Since the origin of the village the people had gone to the "tavern" for rum, and this and hard cider were found on every table. Even "the parson" got rather too joyous at times, yet his good feelings were overlooked, and he still told of the Saviour's love.

But all were not happy here. Many homes showed the blight resulting from too much indulgence in drink, and impoverished wives and children could easily be found, yet none seemed to see any remedy; and so the foul blight still remained untouched. It was thought to be the misfortune of the family resulting from the frowns of Providence.

On the night of the lecture the house was crowded by a motley mass, all eager to hear what could be said. Here were the rich and poor, the tavern keeper and his victim, the red-nosed father and his suffering, squalid family. The speaker told in plain and simple language of his life—how as a drunkard he was wedded to the intoxicating beverage, till, like a demon, it had destroyed honor, pride, and industry, and made him a very brute. He told of his once happy home, of his devoted wife and children, and then described his downward course, till finally he and his family were driven out as outcasts. While thus homeless and friendless, Christ in His infinite mercy touched the heart of that drunkard, and he saw himself in all his wretchedness and vileness; and on his bended knees asked the blessed Jesus to take away his fiery appetite, and give him a clean heart solely and wholly devoted to Christ. Jesus heard and blessed him, and in time he was enabled to buy back his old home, and now his life was blessed by a happy family and a comfortable home.

I will not attempt to follow the speaker through, but his words sank deeply into the people's hearts, for all saw in his picture of life their own true condition, and when the speaker told of the happy change resulting from casting aside the drink habits, many determined to try the same experiment.

At the close, a pledge was shown, and all invited to sign it who wished, and many crowded forward and signed their names. Among the number was a beardless, tow-headed boy, but he was crowded out and sadly returned to his seat. A temperance organization was proposed and the motion carried, and as they wrote out and arranged the plan of organization, the boy who was turned back, rose to his feet and said: "I move that all be allowed to join who are old enough to drink."

Such manliness from a boy surprised all the people. "That boy," said an old man, "is Horace Greeley who is printing our newspaper. I want him in our society, and I second the motion."

The motion was carried, and young Greeley was invited to sign the pledge and was made one of the officers, and became one of the most earnest workers in the order.

A few months before this, when Mrs. Greeley took a last embrace of her noble boy, she said, "Horace, if you will promise me never to touch any kind of intoxicating drink I can bear the parting better." "Mother, God helping me, I will not only abstain from its use, but I shall do all that is in my power to get others to abstain from its use also," replied the boy.

How nobly did this fifteen-year-old boy keep this pledge in after years. During a busy life when men looked upon him as the greatest writer of his age, he still kept his pledge, and died temperate to the last. Temperance men, let Horace Greeely's condition of membership be yours. It is easier to take a boy in tender years and keep him safe from this drink evil, than to try to break him when the appetite is there.

"UP, AND BE DOING".

"Up, and be doing!" is the word that comes from God to each of us. Leave some good work behind you that shall not be wholly lost when you have passed away. Do something worth living for, worth dying for; do something to show that you have a mind and a heart and a soul within you. Is there no want, no suffering, no sorrow that you can relieve? Is there no act of tardy justice, no deed of cheerful kindness, no long-forgotten duty that you can perform? Is there no reconciliation of some ancient quarrel, no payment of some long outstanding debt, no courtesy or love or honor to be rendered to those to whom it has long been due? If there be any such, I beseech you, in God's name, in Christ's name, go and do it.—*Dean Stanley.*

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Wherefore seeing we also are compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses, let us lay aside every weight, and the sin which doth so easily beset us, and let us run with patience the race that is set before us.—Hebrews 12: 1.

AFTERWARD.

After the exhilarating experiences of festive occasions comes the monotony of common, everyday life. After the glowing of the Christmas tree the candles are burned out, and the gifts, that were so lovely and seemed so many when all together, are scattered, each doing its work for somebody's individual use or pleasure, but all out of sight of the giver. The glow and gratification of giving, the delight of seeing others happy, the sense of largeness that comes into the heart and soul with a consciousness of power to delight and bless—these all pass away under the reactionary weariness of body and mind which follows any season of great excitement. Somehow the very Christ-child who seemed so near, whose spirit crept into our human hearts, making everything sweeter, seems to go away again. The world jogs on very much as it did before, and into some of our souls there even creeps the sense that perhaps we need not have done quite so much, since nearly everybody would have had all the Christmas they could appreciate without our little gifts. One woman writes: "I have had such a lovely time giving everything to everybody, but after this the deluge—the perfect flood of bills that must be paid, and that, when they come, will make me wish I had never spent the money." That there is something wrong where the holiday season leaves a sentiment like this, a mixture of dross in our heart's gold, cannot be denied. But, on the other hand, such repentance belongs to the reactionary period. The tide of good will was at flood and swept over all our hearts, obliterating everything but the desire to make other people happy; now it is at ebb, and we see the rocks and weeds along the shore and forget the sunlight and sparkle that were on the crest of the wave, and something of this reactionary process, so much to be regretted when it touches the things without, reaches the soul within.

As the year drew to its close, bringing with it such bright, festive occasions, we were kept from too great sadness and too great regret of faults, mistakes and errors, by the very atmosphere of kindness and love that pervaded our hearts and homes. If we did make a failure of the year, the sadness of the past was kept out of mind by the charming and delightful present. As day by day on the tide of jovial good cheer, we swept nearer the new year, we were carried up to its threshold right bravely, and the very life and joy all about us gave a sense of the possibility and the probability of our doing and being much better in the year to come. It is a sort of high tide for the soul. It is easy not only to make good resolutions, but it seems easy to keep them. The old mistakes and faults that have made such stains on the past are hereafter to have no domination over us. All things good and strong and brave and sweet are to be a part of our life in the year to come. We think of ourselves as we ought to be, and for the time being, while the pulses of life all round us are beating high, we are carried over by the exhilaration into the belief that we can be all that God would have us. The highest possibilities do not seem beyond our grasp, and if only we could keep our souls at this high-water mark, what heroes and heroines we should become.

But, alas, after January follows February. After the clear, crisp tonic air of good resolutions, after the glow and warmth of human kindnesses and cheer, come dull, damp and heavy February days. The body is tired with all its exertion, and weariness creeps a little into the spirit and will; the keeping of the good resolutions does not seem to be quite so important as to require such very close watching.

Little things that we never meant to forget again we allow to slip just for this one time. The kindnesses that we did with such a glow of enthusiasm on Christmas and the first few days of the new year become a little irksome in their constant repetition. To be kind has been an effort for the soul and spirit, and the spirit of the ordinary mortal rather likes to take things easy. Why should it not, indeed? Have we not been trying and doing for weeks and weeks, and may we not indulge ourselves in a little rest? Ah, but our good resolutions! but somehow, they do not seem so much like guardian angels as they did before; indeed, they nag us a little like recording angels, who keep their pencils always sharpened, and who never forget to have memorandum books in their pockets. Now is the time when the willful spirit comes in and we feel as if, even by a recording angel, we do not wish to be nagged. Alas, alas, for our good resolutions. When we have reached this point of reaction, away they go like the wind, and some damp, foggy February morning when there is no sun shining in the sky and no brightness in the face, and no cheeriness in the voice, we wake to the lugubrious consciousness that we are just as good as we were in November of last year and not a bit better. The bad habits, the old faults, the fretful spirit, the complaining temper, the mental and spiritual indolence, and nobody knows how many other things, become like a little army of demons taking possession of the chamber that we had swept and garnished and made lovely at the coming of the year. And this is, perhaps, the moment of the greatest danger to the soul that is, after all, near enough to God to feel, if only once a year, upward aspiration and the springing of new desire. This is the time when we should turn about and look ourselves straight in the face with a resolute "Get thee behind me, Satan," purpose.

We are not any worse than we were before, only we have made a mistake in the manner and method of our introspection. We are carrying over some of the sins of the body, and calling them sins of the soul. We are confounding nerves and spirit, and holding the spirit responsible for the tricks of the nerves, but down at the bottom of our heart we do mean to be nobler, braver, sweeter, truer than we ever were before. The thing we have to do is simply to rise up and shake off the depression and move steadily forward, no matter whether we find the way pleasant or not; no matter whether we feel comfortable in traversing it; all we need to know is whether the new path we have chosen is the right path, and to keep steadily therein.

Of one thing, nay, of two things, we should be very certain: First, that it is better for us to have had a good resolution one day and to have broken it every day thereafter, than never to have had it at all. And another, that He who loves us enough to keep alive the little spark of desire to be better than we are, never loved us better, even in our days of good resolutions, than He is loving us to-day; and, further still, He is never going to love us at any time through the ages any better than He loves us to-day. Therefore whatever strength we may have in our consciousness that He knows our weakness, whatever comfort in the consciousness of His tenderness, whatever power may be to us from the contemplation of His strength to-day and every day, for He is just as ready for us one day as another, makes for us a revelation of our own weakness, which should also be a revelation of His strength. Because He does not let us go, we must not let ourselves go. The falling child lifted up again upon its feet, runs on.

Let us rise up and go forth, leaving the things that are behind.

ALCOHOL AS A THERAPEUTIC AGENT.

One of the favorable signs of the times is the attention given to this subject by medical men. Ten years ago it was seldom discussed by medical associations; we well remember the superior air with which our early petitions to these societies, asking them simply to investigate this subject, were received and ignored, or else responded to by the declaration, made in more or less courteous terms, that they, the doctors, understood their own business better than we did.

Now the medicinal value of alcohol is a subject often discussed by the profession; these discussions are bringing out many strong points in favor of non-alcoholic medication. Last November, Dr. J. W. Grosvenor read a paper on the "Therapeutic Value of Alcohol," before the Buffalo Medical and Surgical Association. It was printed in the Buffalo *Medical and Surgical Journal*, and has just been reprinted in tract form. Although it does not come quite up to our standard of *no* alcohol in medicine, a logical deduction from its own statement of facts leads to the conclusion that alcohol is not only dangerous but useless as a remedial agent. We wish all our workers could read this article; it furnishes answers to the objections offered to non-alcoholic medication by the average practitioner, and being the testimony of a medical man before a medical association, has more weight than anything presented by "temperance fanatics."

Dr. Grosvenor rapidly sketches the medical history of alcohol from its discovery in 1030 to the present time, showing how, from being considered the elixir of life, it has come to be rejected altogether by many distinguished practitioners. Among those who advocate non-alcoholic medication, or very restricted use of alcohol, he enumerates, in England, Sir William Gull, who has lately died, Sir Henry Thompson, Drs. Richardson, Ridge, Kerr, Ritchie, Edmunds, Munroe, Parkes and Hare; in America, Drs. Davis, Hunt, Hargreaves, Story, and many lesser lights. He thinks that the majority of physicians still prescribe alcohol with the old-time freedom, that a large minority use much more discrimination in prescribing it, while a few do not use it at all. He adds: "It is my belief that the medical profession of the world is losing its faith in the beneficial effects of alcohol upon the diseased human system."

Some of the steps that have led to this conclusion are: the more clear and general recognition of the fact that the medical ingredient in all alcoholic liquors is the alcohol itself; that alcohol is a poison, a depressant, not a stimulant; that it depresses temperature, retards digestion, injures constructive protoplasm and stimulates destructive protoplasm; that is, it hinders construction and promotes destruction.

The fact that the highest medical authorities are giving large consideration to the treatment of diseases by nutrients, tends to advance non-alcoholic medication; for one of the first theories exploded by a scientific study of the action of alcohol was its claim to being a food; since it contains no nitrogen and no tissue-making compounds, it cannot be a tissue-making food; if food at all, it can only be a heat producer. But to produce heat it must undergo oxidation in the body, and the products of this oxidation, aldehyde and acetic acid, should be found there; they are not, nor is the quantity of carbonic acid exhaled from the lungs increased, as it should be; no force is created; in short, apply whatever test you will, the verdict is that alcohol is no food. The demonstration of these facts has led many sensible physicians to substitute milk, beef tea, and other nutrients in place of the wines and brandy formerly used so largely in typhoid fevers.

In summing up his argument, Dr. Grosvenor makes these points among others: Grave responsibility rests upon the profession in the use of alcohol as a medicine, on account of its deleterious effects on the system, and because of the liability of the patient's contracting the drink habit. Alcohol contains none of the compounds that enter into the construction of tissue, and the evidence of its heat-generating quality is not sufficient to warrant the belief that it is a heat-producing food. As a narcotic and anæsthetic it has a limited sphere, but is less valuable than a number of other narcotics and anæsthetics which are less objectionable. As an antispasmodic and antiseptic it may be superseded by other remedies, without detriment to the patient; as an antipyretic it is neither so prompt nor so effective as other antipyretics. So deleterious are the effects of alcohol upon the human system, it is proper to inquire whether its harmfulness does not overbalance its helpfulness, and whether it could not be dropped from the list of therapeutic agents without any serious loss.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

The *Christian Inquirer* of New York, one of the ablest journals of the Baptist denomination, is awakening to the truth of present issues. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, who is editor-in-chief, is an ardent Republican and a stalwart in temperance. The following is presumably from his pen, and it shows the political brethren that good men are becoming tired and indignant at this dallying with the old curse:

Many friends of high license are coming to the conclusion that their Utopia is a Sahara. They thought that high license would so weaken the liquor traffic that the cause of temperance would obtain substantial advantage. While not advocating license in any form or under any circumstances, we have been willing to see high license tried, because so many good people believed in it, that we knew the best way would be to let them try it and learn its futility by their own experience. "It is becoming apparent," says the Brooklyn *Citizen*, "that the high license system is as much of a delusion as prohibition, as a means of stopping or checking the use of liquor." The *Citizen* is a Democratic paper, but is clear-headed—sometimes. Republican papers are beginning to see the same thing They are disappointed in their Utopia. If any high license system could have proved effective, the Brooks Law in Pennsylvania would have been the one. But the Brooks Law has the liquor interest to fight it, and its best friends are now in pro-

found doubt as to whether it was ever what they thought it. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* publishes a special from Pittsburg, which states:

"Judge John F. White's strict interpretation of the Brooks Law has reduced the number of licensed saloons ninety per cent, yet there are more drinking places than there ever were before. In some districts, notably the poor neighborhoods surrounding the iron and steel mills, nearly every house is a 'speak easy,' having its biggest trade on Sundays. Indeed, some iron workers have sacrificed big paying 'jobs' in the mills for a still larger income from sales of liquor on Sunday alone. They get their supplies from the breweries at the dead of night."

If the Brooks Law fails, what hopes can we have in any form of high license? That was deemed the perfection of licensed legislation. It was strict, legal, high-toned, and had the courts on its side. It closed up many dens of vice, but as fast as the licensed places gave in, the unlicensed places began to work. The power to defy the law comes from the liquor traffic, which has money, influence, political power, and almost perfect system. This is a battle which is not being fought against the rum holes which are so conspicuous for their iniquity, but with the brewers and their wealth. A vast and wicked monopoly is behind all these shameful pits of sin. And that monopoly is fast falling into the hands of Englishmen. The *Brewer's Journal* tells us that thirty-three American breweries, consolidated into seventeen companies, have passed into the hands of British owners, the gross value being stated at £9,013,000, or $45,000,000. British gold is thus working the ruin of American society.

Now there is a large class of earnest temperance men who say, "The saloon must go," and who sincerely thought they could drive it out by high license; but they find they cannot do any such thing. They are foiled at every step they take. The liquor interest is stronger, shrewder, more influential than they. It has the balance of power in every election, and casts it in its own defense. The 8,000 liquor dealers of New York City claim that they control and can cast 40,000 votes. Doubtless that is true, and 40,000 votes is a monstrous bid for the protection of any political party. These honest temperance people who have had their Utopia are beginning to find it anything but an enchanted isle, and are looking about in a hundred ways to see what to do. They have said to Prohibitionists, "Keep off; let us try high license; that will reduce liquor selling to a minimum, and give us a temperance millennium." But it is the old story over again. es, the Brooklyn *Citizen* has it: "It is becoming apparent that the high license system is a delusion as a means of stopping or checking the use of liquor."

Well, gentlemen of the High-License Utopia, what next? You have asked us to wait until high license could be fairly tried, and you come back to us with the broken fragments of your beautiful system in your hands, and with sad and rueful countenance say to us, "It doesn't work." Of course it doesn't. Nothing will work that leaves the liquor traffic to manipulate our courts, frame our legislation, defy our laws, and defeat all the ends of justice. We must strangle the foe, and kill the system that supports the saloon. No help can be expected of the Democratic party. [In the North.] It is hopelessly committed to the rum interests. As to the Republican party, we can only say, it must kill the saloon or the saloon will kill it. It cannot look over to the Prohibitionists with a meaning smile, as much as to say, "Wait and see how we will do it," and dropping its club turn around and hob-nob with the brewers and saloonists. The *Tribune* says that its "party is thoroughly committed to the high license party." If that is so, then the party must prepare to shoulder the tremendous responsibility of its failure. If it is committed to that thing, it will go into every future election with a dead elephant on its back. It will be the party of the dead elephant. Its leaders ought to see by this time that high license is a failure. Every day the fact is becoming more conspicuous, and the common sagacity of the average man should teach him that no hope lies in that direction. Well, what next, gentlemen? What else shall we try, before we kill the liquor traffic? What new experiments? Step up, gentlemen, to the bar of public opinion, and tell us what next?

The *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, of Chicago, in a recent editorial upon the secession from the W. C. T. U. ranks, says:

As far as the work is concerned, it would seem that the older organization has interested and committed armies of women whose work is simply wonderful. Indeed, it is doubted whether any work-general can direct and utilize many more active laborers in that union were they to offer. We hail this new movement, since we are far from excluding from the field of prohibition those whose only divergence from the old standard of consecrated zeal is unwillingness to march with the Prohibition party. . . . It is probably understood that the Third party preferences of the old organization do not prompt us to wish their annihilation. The heritage of political criticism and condemnation which has fallen to it in these latter days is proof sufficient that it has vitally harmed the liquor interest and its party allies of whatever name. . . .

In our former article we expressed the hope that the new woman's organization may never be stranded on the icebergs of high license. Some ladies who were at Cleveland do not quite like the possible implication in the expression of that hope. We uttered that saying in connection with the quoted allegation that the new organization is to be non-partisan only in the sense that it will adhere to the Republican party for the sake of punching the Third party. In that case we may suggest that a new definition of non-partisanship must needs be formulated. It seems clear that the Republican party is crystallizing a fresh platform for 1892, in which high license will be a prominent element. If the new woman's union prefers the Republican party, we hope it will dissent to that plank in the platform. . . .

We repeat it—we hail the new union, because it affords a field for some and many noble women who cannot accept the party affiliations of most of the leaders in the old union. The old union contains, and will retain, many women who prefer the Third party because they believe it is the shortest, if not the only road to victory. Meantime the new union will win many earnest women who wish to retain a non-partisan attitude, but are in readiness to *suddenly join and aid and applaud whatever party of the future will guarantee total and speedy suppression of the liquor traffic.* If that party does not now exist *some party will come* which will be able to make that sure guarantee. It is as sure to come as the world is sure to exist. At its advent—even if it consists of desperate elements, suddenly shaken loose as they were when the rebellion began—both these two unions, and their husbands and their brothers, will combine as if in the fusing heat of God's providential furnaces. Our worse than Pharaoh's hosts will be swallowed up and drowned in a trice. That day is not as distant as it appears to the dull senses of modern Egyptians. God hasten it. The surf and roar of another Red Sea are not far away.

Thus the "signs of the times," as indicated by the Republican religious press of two great denominations, show that the annihilation of the liquor traffic is certain, and that it must come, as all legislation comes, through political action and by a political party.

Special Difficulties.

PLEDGE.—*"I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt liquors, including Wine and Cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same."*

HOW TO ORGANIZE A W. C. T. U.

QUERY:—Please give us hints on the best methods of organizing and starting a W. C. T. U. AN INQUIRER.

ANSWER:—After the way is open for a meeting, it should be very thoroughly advertised, and personal invitations sent to all ministers and their wives.

In order to organize a union which will be permanent and strong, I think it wise to meet the women an hour before the general meeting, to talk over the work informally; impress them with a sense of their responsibility, plan in regard to the officers, and select eight or ten earnest women who will at the close of the meeting go through the audience and take names of those who will become active or honorary members, giving to each a badge and pledge card. After this informal meeting, should follow an address to the general public to arouse and instruct as to the object and aim of the W. C. T. U., and after names of members are taken, this meeting should formally close to give an opportunity for those who wish to retire, but all members, and any others who desire, should be invited to remain.

I then organize the union, fully explaining the conditions of auxiliaryship and voting to be auxiliary to county, state and National Union, then appoint first meeting, and solicit subscriptions for W. C. T. U. papers. The next day, if possible, I meet the new union and help them take up several departments of work, explaining plans for each, and appointing superintendents, in order that as many as possible may be given something special to do.

I urge them to attend county and state conventions, unite especially with the county in their "fair" and "prison" work, wear the badge, and in every way seek to advance the work "For God and Home and Native Land," by educating and agitating. I leave samples of W. T. P. A. literature and advise county presidents to send as early as possible some officer to the new union to hold a meeting and encourage and strengthen the tie between county and local. HELEN L. BULLOCK.

MEMBERSHIP DUES.

QUERIES.—1. What amount of annual dues constitutes a woman a member of the W. C. T. U., along with the signing of our pledge?

2. What authority exists for some unions requiring a dollar membership fee, and others fifty cents?

3. What proportion of the annual fees are required to be sent to headquarters to insure auxiliaryship?

4. Is there any authority for an organizer requiring $1.00 membership fee, and requiring seventy-five cents per member to be given for different things, thus leaving one-third for the union? KANSAS.

ANSWERS:—1. The amount varies. In most of the states it is sixty cents a year, but in some it is one dollar. We would advise any local union to fix the amount at two cents a week, practically a dollar a year. Honorary members pay the same amount that working members do, and all that the honorary members pay is retained in the local treasury.

2. There is no law whatever governing a local union as to the amount of its membership fee. It must pay ten cents a year to the National for each member, and a certain per cent to the state, this amount being different, as has been said, in different states, and determined by the constitution; but what shall be paid to the local union in the way of a membership fee is determined by its own authority.

3. To state and district headquarters such a sum as the state constitution defines.

4. The National W. C. T. U. believes in state rights and local government. This question is settled, therefore, on that basis.

The Watch-Tower.

Coming out after a lecture, some good lady said, "I don't understand Mrs. Ormiston Chant—I don't believe she prays to my Jesus." Mrs Chant was just behind the lady, and replied, "No, my dear friend, she prays to her own." There are volumes of theology in that.

* * *

A white-ribboner heard that Susan B. Anthony would have wine at the banquet celebrating her seventieth birthday, and was much exercised over the report. Miss Anthony, when questioned as to the truth of the statement, said she "would as soon have *arsenic*."

* * *

It is a most short-sighted policy that criticises the many departments of the W. C. T. U. They all relate in various ways to the main issue—total abstinence for the individual and total abstinence for the state. And each one brings into our own a new circle of earnest and sympathetic-natured women. The Band of Mercy work enlists a wide constituency not otherwise joined with us, and opens up vistas of beneficence and character-building for the young beyond our power of estimation. No, we are not afraid of departments; let the good work go on.

* * *

Field-glass in hand, I ascended the Watch-Tower the other day to locate some of our leaders. I found Miss Willard in Pennsylvania, where she is addressing immense and enthusiastic audiences. She and Miss Gordon participated in the Chester county convention of the W. C. T. U. February 20, and in the conference of six county unions in Philadelphia on the 22. Mrs. Buell and Miss Pugh are "holding the fort" at Headquarters. Mrs. Woodbridge is lecturing in Illinois, and Mrs. Stevens is hard at work in her home state. Of the National organizers, Mrs. Chapin is off on a trip to the Gulf states; Miss Henrietta Moore is journeying in Montana; new unions mark her course. Mrs. M. L. Wells finds hospitable audience with the good people of Texas; Mrs. Lucy H. Washington's husband has been very ill and she is at home in Port Jervis, N. Y.; Mrs. Mary Read Goodale is just starting on a two months' tour of Louisiana, and Miss Griffin is organizing in Alabama. New York states will not let Mrs. Bullock go, and she is busy holding county conventions. Mrs. Lathrap has slipped "across the border," and is delighting and convincing large audiences in Quebec. Mrs. Hoffman is in Indiana, whence she goes to New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Washington, D. C. Unions in that region will do well to secure her for a lecture while she is on the wing.

* * *

The younger readers of THE UNION SIGNAL will be specially interested in the announcement that the National department for organization and instruction in colleges and higher institutions of learning offers, through its superintendent, Mrs. G. S. Hunt, a prize of fifty dollars for the best essay on the relation of the temperance question to political economy. The competitors shall be undergraduates who are now taking a college course. Each college may choose a committee to decide upon the relative merits of the essays of the students under its care, and soon a committee will be named to whom these selected essays may be sent for final judgment. As helps in the preparation, Mrs. Hunt suggests "Our Wasted Resources," by Hargreaves, published at 58 Reade street, New York, and "Unto This Last," by Ruskin, which can be secured from the W. T. P. A., 161 La Salle street, Chicago. The essays must be ready by June 1, 1890.

* * *

"What did Miss Willard really mean when she said she would never write any more laudatory paragraphs?" inquired one white-ribboner of another. "I think we old soldiers can get along without praise, but the new recruits need helpful and appreciative words." "And they will be sure to get them from our dear president," answered the friend, "for I believe she meant just this, that she would never cease to say encouraging things, but where she used to think it necessary to use three adjectives, she will henceforth be contented with one."

* * *

The state headquarters of Pennsylvania W. C. T. U. are in the handsome Logan Offices on Arch street, the property of Pearsall and Hannah Whitall Smith. Probably no other state W. C. T. U. parlors are so elegantly fitted up in respect to carpets, desks, etc. One room is wholly devoted to temperance literature, which goes out by cart loads. Beyond the mailing room is a neat little kitchen, with gas stove, cupboard filled with nice dishes, and all needful provisions for lunch. Mrs. J. R. Jones, Mrs. Dr. Forest, Miss Stille and their helpers are so indefatigable in their work, that unless such provision were made, their provisions would be often disregarded. Pennsylvania expects to report no falling off in its numbers in 1890. May it capture the Middle state flag offered by the National W. C. T. U. for the greatest *pro rata* increase in dues. ON DUTY.

Queen's Gardens.

"THE ANGELUS."

(Millet's Painting now on Exhibition in Chicago.)

Far, far away,
The bells peal, "Pray."
"Pray at the dying of the day."
O'er levels dim
The sweet sounds swim,
The cadence of a seraph's hymn.

Vibrant and low,
More tenuous, slow,
Down the horizon's verge they go.
Heavy with care,
In furrows bare,
Two toilers hear and bow in prayer.

The bells sing, "Cease;
Rest and release
Come with the nightfall's blessed peace!"
The music rare
Throbs through the air,
Suffusing it with faith and prayer.

As angels sing,
The blest bells ring—
And lo! the Toilers see the King.
They hear Him say:
"Come rest, and pray;
I, too, was weary in the way."

O ye that moil,
Yoked to the soil,
Still ye are nobler than your toil!
O ye that plod,
Turning the sod,
Your worship lifts you up to God!

Not of the earth
Had ye your birth;
Other are ye, of better worth!
Spirits, not clay;
Children of day;
Not beasts of burden—souls that pray!

O, toiling men,
It rings again;—
The Angelus soundeth now as then.
World-toilers, hear,
How, far and near,
"Pray," "Pray," it ringeth sweet and clear!

—*Mrs. Merrill E. Gates, in Independent.*

PARAGRAPHS FROM A PARLOR TALK.

BY DR. KATE LINDSAY.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

Physical culture for women is getting a very encouraging hold upon the public mind through several ladies who are popular and have become enthusiastic leaders upon this subject. In New York, the interest is such of late years that it is said to have modified the age of marriage among the "sacred four hundred," twenty-five to thirty now being considered the proper age for a woman to marry. Up to the age of twenty she is expected to spend her time in college, and then to have from five to ten years more for foreign travel and physical culture and development.

In England, one of the favorite modes of exercise among the aristocracy is that of horseback riding. Nor do they make use of the old-fashioned, long riding habits which were always a misnomer so far as protection of the person was concerned, and a great source of danger to life and limb in case of accident. The English ladies wear a jacket with trowsers of heavy cloth strapped down over the boots as a protection for their limbs, and when riding in public, put above the trowsers a short riding skirt which comes a little below the knee. In riding schools, they dispense with the skirt altogether, it being considered safer while learning to ride.

TREATMENT FOR A TRAINED SKIRT.

Dr. Lindsay was asked in a recent lecture which she would recommend, disinfection or a surgical operation for a long train which had been sweeping about the byways of a public building for weeks. She replied as follows:

"Both disinfection and a surgical operation would be required for a radical cure. A train which had swept the byways anywhere would be very dirty, being loaded with germs which might carry blood poisoning to some one; washing would be necessary, then, to get rid of this danger, and to prevent a recurrence, it would be necessary to remove the train with a pair of shears. Almost any one could do this, but a dressmaker's services might be required to prevent fraying.

"When a woman turns her dress into a street sweeper or a carpet sweeper, there should be some sanitary regulation to meet the case. She raises a cloud of dust which settles upon her underclothing and her person. This species of uncleanliness affects both herself and others. Another thing, there is not a little strength wasted in dragging about a heavy trained skirt. Grace of motion and freedom of action are incompatible with this unnecessary burden. It is well adapted to the affectation of listlessness and languor. But it is to be hoped that our civilization is advancing so rapidly that the time is not far distant when society women will dispense with this 'caudal appendage' as entirely as have the noble army of women who have entered the ranks of workers. Improper dress has not a little influence in retarding the golden dawn of universal suffrage."—*Reported by Helen L. Manning.*

News from the Field.

COLORADO.

NOTES OF WORK.

County organization is growing rapidly in our state, when we consider the immense distances. It is scarcely a year since the first county organization was formed in Elpaso county; Arapahoe county followed, then Pueblo, within three months. During the past few months four other counties have been organized: San Juan, Rio Grande, Mesa, and La Plata.

On December 22, 1889, Miss M. D. Wilson organized a local union at Silverton, of which she writes as being formed of women courageous enough to step out before a public audience to don the white ribbon. We need women not afraid to be seen to let themselves be heard.

Mrs. C. W. Beach, after assisting in revival services at Colorado City, was given a reception by the union and presented with a new Bible. Following her work there she visited Manitou Park, where she lectured, talked to the women in their prayer-meeting, and effected an organization of the W. C. T. U. Leaving Manitou Park, she went yet farther on the line of the Midland railroad, to Florissant, where she occupied the pulpit on Sunday, and found the Rev. Mr. Hiller a ready helper in pushing forward temperance work. Mrs. Beach also organized a union including some old and tried workers from other localities where there were W. C. T. U. organizations.

If all old workers in the W. C. T. U. would use their efforts to open the work in new localities where Providence places them, it would give a new impetus to the work, especially in a new country. Mrs. Beach carries her own pledge cards of total abstinence for railroad men, and also, cards of "Converts' Covenants;" during her trip she distributed 300 pledges and 140 "Covenants." These are to be returned to her when the receiver has signed, if he concludes to do so after careful deliberation.

Mrs. J. S. Sperry, of Pueblo, superintendent of social purity work, has taken the press to task for publishing the names of women, and withholding those of men in the recital of disgraceful affairs. The press admits the justice of the criticism and promises to do better. Mrs. Sperry has also put in the union depot cards informing girls where to go to find responsible help in getting work. That is just what every railroad station should have, and it is the business of the W. C. T. U. to attend faithfully to such work, and without doubt many young girls would be saved.

The Y. W. C. T. U. of Pueblo has recently opened a Day Nursery. Two-thirds of the members of the Day Nursery Association are composed of members of the Y, and one-third of outsiders; by this means bringing in those who will work for children even if not ready to adopt all lines of temperance work. I don't know where one can find a better educator for temperance work than working for the children of intemperate parents, and learn practically of the wholesale robbery of the rights and benefits of women and children constantly being committed by the liquor traffic. Dr. Dora Slemmons is president of the Association, and the following is somewhat of their definite work as reported after one month's existence, which certainly is encouraging:

"As yet only ten or twelve children are at the nursery, and most of them are weekly boarders. Women who work out and have no place to leave their children, can bring them to the nursery early in the morning, where they are cared for until seven o'clock in the evening. A mere nominal sum of ten cents per day is charged for their keeping, and when one woman brings two children she is charged fifteen cents for both. If the women of Pueblo were fully apprised of the exact mission of the nursery, the place would no doubt be filled to overflowing. Where women are compelled to leave their children day and night they are charged two dollars per week. Quite a number of playthings were sent in on Christmas, and the little ones amuse themselves indoors, or, when warm enough, out in a large back-yard. At night they are read to and sung to; and the weekly boarders are put to bed at seven o'clock. As the institution grows, it is hoped to introduce kindergarten instruction."

The day nursery of the Denver Central union, which has been in operation for two years, has several months had under its care three hundred babies.

Mrs. E. F. Leonard in the *Challenge* has the following to say concerning the kitchen garden: "Under the efficient management of Mrs. A. B. Sinclair, of Stout street, a large class of little women in the kitchen garden take up the study of household service, learning the best way of doing things. To the rhythm of music they are taught to sweep and dust, to wash dishes, make beds, answer door bells, etc., thus being fitted to become at some future day handy little maids to some over-weary housekeeper. This study is taken up Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 3 p. m. in the day nursery building, corner of Delgany street and Stanton Avenue. The subtle and beneficent influence of these preventive and educational efforts are already molding the homes. They bring us into direct relations with parents, many of them men and women who have become so sunken and disheartened that the squalor and repulsiveness of their dwelling places tell the whole story. But through the children we send back a renovating spirit. They sing their songs in spite of poverty and wretchedness. Being irrepressible little beings they tell all the ideas they have gained. The little housekeepers set about to make things tidy, and the parents come in now to see what we are trying to do."

Mrs. M. R. Sprague in her report of the Cottage Home states that "among the forty-eight inmates, within a year and a half, only two have proven incorrigible (and God only knows whether they be so). Forty of the forty-eight were helped to homes and reputable employment, and the gratitude of all that the doors of worthy opportunity are not shut upon them, is touching indeed."

Mrs. Eva Higgins, president of the Southern district, recently visited the Leadville and Salida unions, having a most delightful and satisfactory trip. The press superintendent of the Salida union divides the space in the local paper given to the W. C. T. U. with the Band of Hope, each filling the space alternate weeks. I do not know that we have lost any favors from the press in the state by the secession movement in the National Convention, but of course the press has had a good deal to say about the movement, as it certainly was interesting newspaper matter, but so far as I know a paper that has published one side of the story has been quite as willing to publish the other side, and by this means a good deal of free advertising has been done, and I sometimes think editors try to strike up sharp editorials in order to bring out definite replies.

The Colorado Springs *Gazette* published Miss Mary Henry's explanation of the matter relating to Vice-President Morton, and the Colorado Springs *Republic* published a review of the situation, and a reply to an editorial with the last official statement of the general officers, which could hardly leave a doubt in the mind of any of the readers of these papers as to the true position of the W. C. T. U. I presume there is scarcely a paper in the state that does not exchange with one or the other of these papers.

ELSIE W. CHAMBERS,
Union Signal Reporter.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

SHOWERS OF BLESSINGS.

The rain-soaked earth, the swollen waters of the rivers and arroyos, the beautifully green fields and hills, all testify of the abundant rains, and are prophetic of bountiful harvests by and by; there have been also rich showers of spiritual blessings which the "Giver of every good and perfect gift" has poured out upon the hearts of His people through the good work of Major Hilton. He held gospel temperance meetings in Southern California during the latter part of November and first week in December, beginning his work in Los Angeles under the auspices of the Central Union, and going from there to Pomona, Santa Paula and Riverside.

He was engaged by the Los Angeles union for eight days at two hundred and twenty-five dollars. It seemed a very large undertaking for the ladies, with an almost empty treasury, but he seemed called to them of the Lord, and they trusted without fear that in some way the necessary funds would be raised. Preparatory to his coming an earnest prayer service was held, for God's special blessing upon the speaker, and that He would prepare the hearts of the people and make the truth as a two-edged sword to pierce the conscience of the slumbering church. If any of us lacked faith, Major Hilton's sermon the first Sunday morning anchored our souls fast to the Source of all strength. "Be strong and of a good courage. I will not fail thee nor forsake thee." These words rang out clear and strong, and full of sweetest comfort, as if spoken just for us. How can we ever be dismayed again, with that grand watchword sounding forever in our ears! In the light of God's truth, as Major Hilton uttered it, the saloon traffic never seemed so iniquitous, nor God's people so guiltily responsible for its continuance. "Thou art the man," every one who heard him was made to feel who supported this evil even by his vote, or permitted it through his apathy. His Bible readings each afternoon were especially helpful. Under his interpretation, the Divine Word seemed illuminated, and its lessons in faith and its glorious promises strengthened the hearts of those who heard, and filled them with a sweeter and more realizing sense of the divine presence.

In Pomona, Major Hilton's work was particularly successful, for he had the full support and coöperation of the pastors and leading temperance workers of the city. His services extended over six days, and the large opera house was full to overflowing every evening with audiences eager to hear the words of truth that he uttered, while the afternoon Bible readings were exceedingly precious and inspiring. Not long before his coming, the city had failed, on some technical grounds, to secure the prosecution of two violators of the ordinance against the sale of intoxicating liquors. Such a voice as Major Hilton's was needed to denounce the wickedness of the saloon traffic, and to show up the failure of high license that the brave men who voted for this ordinance might be encouraged to stand firmly together to secure its enforcement, and to prevent its repeal at the next election.

Although the rain poured down all the time Major Hilton was at Riverside, and many of the citizens whom the union desired should hear him were not reached, yet the hearts of the dear women, in spite of their disappointment, were full of a *te Deum* at his coming, so wonderfully were they blessed and comforted by his presentation of the Word of God. They put on their armor for conquest immediately after his departure, determined to keep their prohibition ordinance, if possible. This union worked heroically during the early winter to prevent an amendment to their city ordinance, by means of which the sale of liquors to guests at the hotels would be permitted. They published and circulated a manifesto setting forth the reasons why this amendment should not be granted, and also circulated a petition to the members of the city council, asking them to be true to the trust they had assumed. Their earnest efforts were crowned with success, for the amendment failed to pass.

Major Hilton lectured in Santa Paula two evenings, and gave one Bible reading and one talk to the union. The secretary writes that "some converts to prohibition were gained, and many careless and indifferent were aroused to thought on this important question. Fifty names were secured for full and honorary membership in the W. C. T. U.," which, as one acquainted in the little town says, "took in nearly everybody." As a result of his visit, a Y was organized one week later.

One important result of Major Hilton's lectures at each place, was a great increase in the membership of the unions. Over two hundred were added to the roll in the Los Angeles union, and more than that number of dollars left in the treasury, and similar good results at Pomona and Riverside. MARY E. GARBUTT,
Union Signal Reporter.

TENNESSEE.

WORK AT NASHVILLE.

During the past year the East Nashville W. C. T. U. has encountered many disadvantages; but notwithstanding all these, we are making progress. We have eighty paying members, and desire to increase our numbers.

On the evening of December 22, the union gathered in a public meeting at Tulip Street Church to celebrate the Crusade anniversary. A large number of earnest workers and friends were present, and a most interesting program was carried out. Several ministers of different denominations were with us. The Rev. Samuel Steel, of McKendree M. E Church, delivered the evening address, with strong and unwavering declarations of our principles and position. Dr. Villers, the Revs. Curley, Crisman, and Gardner encouraged all workers with cheering remarks. The "Leader's Story" was read, and I believe all who heard again the story felt their hearts thrill with greater zeal for prohibition work and the destruction of the saloon. Many fervent prayers were offered to the Master that He would guide, direct and give wisdom to all who are laboring in this grand cause. The remaining portion of the program was excellent.

We have a colored industrial school which has been faithfully taught for two years, by our brave, sweet president, Miss S. A White, who is blessed with courage to stand fearlessly before the world and the church in the vindication of her principles; the tenderness that springs from her heart is broad and deep enough to take in the whole human family

At our last city election the Prohibitionists had a full, strong ticket,carrying eighteen per cent of votes for mayor and twenty per cent of the whole vote for councilmen. The fight was only a foretaste of this year's contests; the war is on and to be pushed, as another city ticket is now in preparation. Our greatest drawback and need in Nashville is for a circulation of press news that will promptly answer all the claims made by the liquor organs and that will present the Prohibition party favorably, creditably and convincingly before the public. We have one excellent weekly paper, *The Issue*, but its facilities are limited, and it is not likely that its resources will enable it to cover the wide field of investigation in a way that will procure and bring to the people the constant supply of facts and practical arguments that are needed.

Our W. C. T. U. has pledged itself for one or more of Mrs. Clara Hoffman's able lectures, and we are looking forward to these with pleasure. We have had two Demorest contests, are preparing for more, and have several mission unions For the past year the city hospital has been visited by committees appointed each week; the inmates of that degraded institution continually receive assistance from the union, and we feel that it is one of our many fields of much needed work. The indications at present are, that our union will do more efficient work during the present year than ever before;our members are increasing, our prayers and songs are more triumphant, as also are our gatherings, including parlor and mothers' meetings, which grow more and more interesting each week. MRS. BETTIE M. DONELSON, *Cor. Sec.*

CALIFORNIA.

GOOD CHEER TO JACK TAR.

The New Year's reception by the San Francisco W. C. T. U. was not given, as usual, at headquarters, amid banks of ferns and perfume of flowers, under the bewildering glamour of gaslight and silken draperies; but it was at the Coast Seamen's Hall, on the water front, where the "men go down to the sea in ships" and return to be robbed of their hard earnings by the land pirates of the liquor traffic

The local unions rallied grandly to the call of our state superintendent of sailors' work, Mrs. Mary B. Eden. Refreshments came pouring in sufficient to supply a small army.

At four bells in the forenoon watch (10 a. m.) the hall was opened. It was tastefully decorated with evergreens, flags, and W. C. T. U. banners, which, with some fine historic pictures that belong to the Coast Seamen's Union. made it quite an attractive place. A miniature ship, the workmanship of a sailor, was a rare piece of mechanism, and attracted much attention. The Coast Seamen's Union has 4,780 members, about 800 of whom were present during some part of the day.

The Y's having foregone the pleasure of their accustomed New Year's reception, were there in full force, with happy hearts and willing hands. The W's were there of course, and the *sailors* were there—hundreds of them —who evinced such an appreciation as is rarely seen. At 11 a. m. the exercises commenced and lasted continuously till four bells in the evening (10 p. m.). Never have I known before of a program of eleven hours' length being successfully carried out; but the interest never seemed to abate. There were no long interludes and no lengthy speeches to weary the audience. The singing was an almost spontaneous outburst of good feeling. The Y's, the sailors, and an occasional soloist, with "everybody joining in the chorus," were the special delight, as their voices rang out in "My Country 'Tis of Thee," "Old John Brown," "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name," and scores of other sacred and patriotic hymns. They were accompanied on the piano by J. H. Barrett, a sailor.

The readings and recitations were mostly of a character to make "Jack" stop and think on that New Year's Day. At intervals prayer was offered, and kind and tender words of encouragement were spoken to help to begin a better life on the first day of 1890. Sixty-eight signed the pledge, and proudly, some of them tearfully, wore away the white ribbon. The W. C. T. U. are pledged to remember them in their prayers.

One sailor arose near the close of the evening, and said, "I have been wondering all day why these women are bothering their heads and making themselves so much trouble for us poor outcasts. Nobody has ever seemed to care for us before." The following morning one of their number found his way to the Mariners' Church, and said he had found the Saviour through the New Year's reception. May this be but the beginning of the happy new years that are in store for these honest tars. One pleasant feature of the day was the "greetings" from the Y. M. C. A., extended by Dr. Easton of the Calvary Presbyterian Church, who also gave a fine address and carried back our good wishes. Mr. Whitney, from Berkeley, brought the greetings of the W. C. T. U., and also furnished three little speakers, two boys of his own, and Master Jay Butler, son of Captain Butler.

Interesting speeches were made by Revs. W. S. Bovard and Campbell, and by "elect ladies not a few," among whom were Miss Cummings, Mrs. Spencer, Miss Berry, Mrs. Boyd and Mrs. Gray.

Mr. W. J. B. McKay, editor of the *Coast Seamen's Journal*, and Henry Ark, secretary, were present during the whole, helping by noble and kindly words, manifesting a lively interest in this good work. Messrs. Heberli, Irving, Spicer, and many others helped to make this New Year's reception an occasion over which the angels might rejoice. Mr. McCoy of the Y. M. C. A., hearing the good news, came at a late hour to bid us God speed.

I wish I could tell of the untiring labors and patience of Mr. and Mrs. Eden, who have by their unselfish interest in the sailors' welfare made this most remarkable reception possible. But we forbear, and will close by asking tbe coöperation of all who in any manner appreciate the sailors' hard lot and how indispensable they are to the welfare of our land and nation.

MRS. L. M. CARVER, *Co. Pres.*

KANSAS.

WORK IN KINGMAN COUNTY.

We are fully alive to the work in hand. Although not organized as a county W. C. T. U., we are getting ready. Have three unions besides the one at Kingman and four other places to visit. Organized one at Norwich last Monday with fifteen members; seventy-four signed the pledge after Sabbath night's lecture on "Only a Knot of White Ribbon," and took fifteen star subscriptions for THE UNION SIGNAL. Our home union at Kingman had Mrs. D. A. Evans with them in the fall for two weeks, and are now looking forward to a treat of two lectures from Dr. Anna Shaw in March. We are now practicing on the "Deestrick Skule," will give it very soon; proceeds to go for home work.

We cannot tell anything concerning the seventh district work except that we know it is alive. We all enjoy THE UNION SIGNAL every week, and are loyal to the real, the original W. C. T. U., with its forty departments of work, its broad plane of "charity to all," and an honest belief in the policy of prohibition. A. P. HOLLOWAY

NEW JERSEY.

GLEANINGS FROM NEWARK.

The mother union, No. 1, of Newark, observed the Crusade anniversary December 21, 22 and 23. A history of the Crusade was read to a large and attentive audience. Sunday afternoon a responsive reading was given by the members of the union led by the president; extracts were read from THE UNION SIGNAL, which all enjoyed. Sunday evening the hall was filled to overflowing. Mr.George Scott, of the New York *Witness* being present; he bore testimony to the great outcome from the Crusade in the West. Monday evening was held a consecration service, and many renewed their covenant with God to work until the last saloon is closed, or until we are gathered home. We held watch-night services New Year's eve, and had a very impressive love feast; prayed the old year out and sang the new one in.

New Year's day, as is our custom, our hall was open all day. A large number of our ladies were present, and served over eight hundred persons of all kinds and conditions; to some was given a good square meal. A large number signed the pledge. At four o'clock was held a gospel meeting for one hour. At half-past seven commenced the first of a series of revival meetings, which have increased in interest every night since. A number of our city pastors have taken part, and have greatly helped the work. Many persons have signed the pledge, and resolved to begin the new year aright. Sixty have professed conversion; we hope this interest will grow as it did for many weeks last year, and many homes be reached and changed through this special effort.

We feel that the Lord is very good to us in enabling us to keep up all our departments of work and to pay another thousand dollars on our building, leaving us now eleven thousand dollars on the mortgage, thus paying fourteen thousand dollars in six years. While many of our members are laid aside by the prevailing sickness, we hope only temporarily, we are thankful that our meetings are well attended and full of interest. Our president is always at her post.

We have lately had our annual social reunion of our reformed brothers and their families; and although a very stormy day, we had a large attendance. Brother Souter had charge, the oldest of this band; fifteen years of sober living against thirty years of drink. Many were there who testified to the change in themselves and their families; of the difference in their once wrecked homes; some have been saved fourteen, twelve, ten, and all the way down to one year, and some only a few months; but they were full of thankfulness to God for His keeping power, and earnest prayer was offered that these happy homes might still continue, and that these men might be kept in the hollow of God's hand. Several came out to join this company of redeemed ones, praying that they might be rescued from this terrible curse. After this service a social time was enjoyed, and abundant refreshments passed around.

Oh that all these may be kept from the snares set by our good men to increase our revenue in the shape of the $1,500 high license saloons in Newark! and these same good men are actively applying this "blood money" to the support of our public schools. Our jail is so filled that plans are being made for a larger one; our poorhouse is always full; our new insane asylum has over eight hundred in it, and every year a new wing is being added; every home for the friendless and orphan asylum is full of destitute children, made so by this business, rendered so respectable by high license. For every dollar paid into our treasury eight are paid out to take care of all this crime and poverty; and this business is carried on night and day. What other business is so protected and has such privileges? Last week our chief of police issued orders that the Sunday law must be enforced; you see we have a law for the closing of all saloons. To show how these orders were carried out, there never were so many drunken men and women in our hall on Sunday; and they said they could get all the drink they wanted; the big brewers paid all the fines if there were any imposed. When God gives the signal, these wrongs will all cease, and we want to do our part to hasten that time.

MRS. H. B. ANDERSON, *Sec. W. C. T. U.*

WASHINGTON.

NOTES OF WORK IN A NEW UNION.

Since coming to the new town of Buckley, which is not yet quite two years old, I have been the means of organizing a W. C. T. U. here. Mrs. Reese, our territorial organizer, was requested to come and aid us, and she did so. We organized with nineteen members, and now have twenty. We have a superintendent of literature, and when spring comes and business begins again, we hope to add quite a few names to our subscription list. There is great need of the work in this new country. Everywhere you go you will find three or four saloons, even in the smallest towns. Our new town of Buckley has three saloons in full blast every day, and Sunday, too, and a sad prospect of the fourth saloon.

We hold our meetings weekly; the first meeting of the month being for business; the second, prayer; third, literary, and fourth, mothers' meeting. We have had one public meeting, but have no place to hold these save a hall owned by private parties, and for which we have to pay rent, which of course hinders this branch of the work. We are making preparations now for another public meeting, however, and one of our physicians has kindly consented to give us a talk upon the effects of alcohol upon the system with illustrations, which we hope will bring out a full house.

Most of our members are only beginners in this work, and it takes an extra amount of effort upon the part of the president to keep up an interest among our own members. But quite a number of our band are very faithful and we hope for good results. We are making the endeavor to obtain a reading-room also. This town is full of young men who are without home influences, the hotels being not much better than the saloons, so they are surrounded by no influence, one might say, but that of the saloon. We must have some place for these young men to spend their evenings besides the saloon. We are now working up a temperance entertainment, the proceeds will go toward a reading room. We have many enemies, as the majority of the inhabitants are friends to the liquor traffic, but will only have to work the harder. We also have a superintendent of the department of Sabbath observance, and hope to do much good in that line. There is the greatest need of work in that line here. We can scarcely tell when Sabbath comes; the sound of the hammer and the saw are heard on the Sabbath just the same as other days, while many of the merchants consider Sunday their best day.

And now we of the new Buckley union of the new state of Washington desire the prayers of the dear white-ribbon sisters everywhere for our success. We are hemmed in upon all sides from the outside world by fall spruce, cedar and hemlock trees; and we can see plainly the snowy peaks of the Cascade mountains which seem great barriers between us and our Eastern homes. But we are comforted by the wonderful thought that *God is everywhere*, and that neither mountains nor tall trees can prove barriers between us and our Father who loves and cares for u all. MRS. F. H. MORSE,
Pres. W. C. T. U.

NEBRASKA.

RICHARDSON COUNTY W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

This was held at Falls City on February 5 and 6, and was well attended, Mrs. J. H. Battles, the president, in the chair. The opening devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. S. B. Neilson; music by Ladies' Quartette of Falls City. Various reports from the local unions gave evidence of a marked increase of interest, and showed that they were gradually taking up all departments of work, and steadily gaining strength, power and influence.

This being the time for the election of officers, the following were elected: President, Mrs. Olive Lichty, of Falls City; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Z. Stretch, of Falls City; recording secretary, Mrs. M. M. Smith, of Rulo; treasurer, Mrs. H. Stearns, of Humboldt. Mrs. Battles, the esteemed president, positively declined a renomination. Progressive and comprehensive resolutions and plan of work were adopted, and the following superintendents were appointed: Franchise, Mrs. L. T. Miller, of Falls City; hygiene, Mrs. F. C. Morris, of Humboldt; evangelistic work, Mrs. Duke Slavens,of Falls City; literature, Miss Sadie Abbott, of Rulo; Sabbath observance, Mrs Huston, of Salem; county fairs, Mrs. M. Stoughton, of Falls City; scientific temperance instruction, Mrs. H. Stearns, of Humboldt; impure literature, Mrs. Z. Stretch, of Falls City; juvenile work, Mrs. E. L. Liggett, of Humboldt; jail and prison work, Miss Frankie Kingman, of Falls City

Mrs. Bailey, of Minnesota, gave a short talk each even-

ing. The second evening our meeting was held in the court house, which was filled to overflowing to hear Mrs. Bailey, of whom the local press says: "She is a fluent talker, logical, and unusually fair towards those whom she is opposing. W. C. T. U.

PENNSYLVANIA.

WORK AT CHAPMANVILLE.

Our union is doing excellent work. Miss Varnum gave us a series of lectures which resulted in arousing the old members to renewed effort and diligence, increasing the membership and leaving a general good feeling in the community.

Pennsylvania feels that in securing Miss Varnum's services she has secured a prize. She is a mighty power for "God and Home and Native Land." She gave one hundred and seventy lectures from September 1 to February 1.

Our officers, Mrs. R. M. Strauss, president; Mrs. N. Sharp, vice-president; Jennie Duffield, secretary; Mary Morse, corresponding secretary; Mrs. S. E. Fox, treasurer, as well as the superintendent of departments, are always on the alert for work that will produce the best results. We are firm against secession.

The subjects of our last conference meeting were, "The Training of Children," and "What Shall We do for Our Boys?" We find these conference meetings to be very instructive and profitable. SUPT. OF PRESS DEPT.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

GOOD words come from Hickernell, Pa., regarding Miss Vandelia Varnum's work there. Many were converted to prohibition principles; one hundred and fifty-two persons signed the pledge; several recruits were added to the Y. W. C. T. U., and the society is better equipped than ever for active temperance work. The warmest commendation also comes from Franklinville, N. Y., where "great good was accomplished, and many signed the pledge"

A CORRESPONDENT in East Hatley, Quebec, writes that temperance workers in the Dominion are waking up to the fact that they "must bring to bear that trained battery, the ballot box, and charge it to its fullest capacity" against the liquor traffic. At the latest meeting of the local union it was decided to order a number of copies of the January Monthly Reading on "Franchise," and, after committing it to memory, recite it as a dialogue at the next public meeting.

FROM Williamston, Pa., comes the following: "Our people were highly favored Sunday evening, January 26, with an eloquent and convincing gospel temperance address, delivered by Mrs. Ella A. Boole, state corresponding secretary of the W. C. T. U. It was the time for our regular union meeting, and the audience was large and appreciative. She appealed with great earnestness for all temperance workers to do all in their power to help drive the rum curse from our land, and the forcible and logical way in which she presents prohibition principles will make her instrumental in accomplishing much good in this great temperance reform that is slowly, but surely, marching on to victory. The union gave her a reception on Saturday evening."

LIVINGSTON COUNTY, Illinois, has just had its first "gold medal contest" held at Odell. The hall was filled. Dwight and Pontiac turned out in goodly numbers to show interest, and give encouragement in this undertaking. Mrs. Barbara Replogle-Atkinson presided with grace, and Miss Mary Cowen, of Bloomington, presented the medal in a few well-chosen words. Miss Georgia Lish, of Saunemin, ten years of age, won the prize. The decision gave general satisfaction. The county is very much interested in this Demorest contest work, having issued since last May eleven medals. These are the only contests that have been held in Livingston county.

MOST earnest commendation comes from Waitsburg, Washington, regarding the work of Dr. Orpha D. Baldwin, National superintendent of health and heredity. Her health talks there have evoked thought and conviction on the part of many as to the duty and privilege of "glorifying God in their bodies as well as their spirits."

APPROPRIATE resolutions were passed by the Delaware executive committee, at a recent meeting, concerning the death of Mrs. Annie H. Martindale, wife of the Rev. T. E. Martindale, of Asbury M. E. Church, Salisbury, Md. This beautiful tribute comes from the hand of a friend: "Her death was rather sudden, although she had been sick for many months. Her devoted husband spared no sacrifice in his diligent efforts to cure her or alleviate her sufferings. For many, many months, between hope and anxiety, he waited the turn of the long, long tide, but this continued to ebb and not to flow, till at last the tide of her life ebbed out, and she 'put off the mortal and put on the immortal'; and thus ended a life of great usefulness, and for several years of intense suffering. She was more than a helpmeet to her husband, she was a co-laborer in reformatory and religious work. On the organization of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union she became a member and an influential worker, standing high in its councils, active in formulating its principles, and in the administration of its work. For eight years she was the president of the Delaware W. C. T. U. One of her last labors in behalf of this cause was to stand before the Delaware legislature and advocate a law for the protection of young girls and the purity of womanhood. Hers was the most difficult of all work, that of a pioneer. Being of wonderful executive ability, the work grew and prospered in her hands. As long as there is a W. C. T. U. in Delaware, her works will go on. In the gloaming of December 3, 1889, she was laid away to rest. At her feet were laid a bunch of lilies, fit emblems of the pure, sweet life, and the golden heart of love."

NOTICES.

Will the corresponding secretary of each state union please forward a copy of the state minutes to me at 155 Eighth street, Portland, Oregon, immediately?

ORPHA D. BALDWIN.
Sup. Health and Heredity, N. W. C. T. U.

Miss Willard regretfully recalls her recommendation of Mr. Thomas N. Doutney, on representations made to her by white-ribboners and others of undoubted probity. Her last note of commendation is dated 1881, and since then she has not been cognizant of his proceedings.

Please announce in THE UNION SIGNAL that Mrs. Anna Sneed Cairns, of Kirkwood, Mo., has been appointed state superintendent of the department of the relation of temperance to labor. Sincerely,

CLARA C. HOFFMAN, *Pres.*
ELLEN D. MORRIS, *Cor. Sec.*

Will Mrs. Livezy who wrote to me from Cottage, Mass., please send her full address? I wrote to her, but my letter was returned. Dear friends, if you only would mention your county as well as the name of the place where you live, and that of your state! Unless the place is very prominent, this omission always makes trouble. Very often there is more than one place of the same name in a state; there are three Johnstowns, for example, in Pennsylvania. So whether your letter is concerning scientific temperance or the department of mercy, in Pennsylvania or from other states, about the Band of Mercy division of juvenile work, please give full name and address, and then I shall be able to send a reply which will reach you. MRS. MARY F. LOVELL.
Bryn Mawr, Montgomery, Co., Pa.

Official Communications.

FROM THE WORLD'S W. C. T. U. PRESIDENT.

To Our White Ribbon Women:—

Mrs. Ormiston Chant, of London, is now with us, and is holding parlor meetings for a few days in New York City. She is a fine speaker on literary as on philanthropic subjects, and as effective in the pulpit as upon the platform. Our Woman's Lecture Bureau makes all her engagements. Her lectures cover a range of such themes—besides Temperance and Purity—as "Physical Training," "Poetry"—including some of the chief English poets—"Social Life in England," "Home Rule in Ireland," "Politics and Women," and "Woman Suffrage." Mrs. Chant hopes to raise a fund for the World's W. C. T. U. through lecturing and preaching, all of which amount she will send to Miss Esther Pugh, 161 La Salle street, Chicago, treasurer of the World's W. C. T. U. This is a generosity to which we are not accustomed, and for which we are profoundly grateful. Let us bear witness to our appreciation by opening up the way across the continent for Mrs. Chant, and our friends in the Sandwich Islands, Australia, Japan, indeed, the world around, will welcome this sisterly presence, eloquent voice, and outstretched hand of sympathy and help.

Let all applications be sent directly to Mrs. R. A. Emmons, 161 La Salle street, Chicago, Ill., secretary Woman's Lecture Bureau. The following beautiful letter from Mrs. Chant is emphatic in its statement of the noble purpose that inspires her for a mission as sacred and tender as ever enlisted a gifted woman's heart:

MY DEAR MISS WILLARD:—Do you not agree with me in thinking, that now I am in America and have left my household comfortably arranged, with a view to a longer absence than I may ever be able to make again, this would be a splendid opportunity for helping on the work of the World's W. C. T. U., say in Australia and Japan, as well as in the United States? Of course we shall need funds for such an enterprise, and it would be neither just nor wise to tax the resources of the W. C. T. U. for this purpose, as all its means are needed for its regular work.

But this difficulty need not be a serious one, I imagine. Could not a special fund for this purpose be raised by my preaching and lecturing avowedly on behalf of this object, not charging a fee, but being allowed to take a collection? When I think how kind and generous was the congregation of Unity Church, Chicago, last time I was here, in giving me that handsome Sunday morning collection of $210, half of which sent twenty-five sickly little children from one of the poorest slums in London into God's blessed country air and scenery, for three weeks each; and the other half enabled me to help many an outcast brother and sister safely over the turning point in their lives, surely it is not idle to hope that that same loving response would meet such an appeal for such a grand purpose as a world mission.

The longer I live, the more plainly I see that nothing short of *international* work will prevent our earnest efforts to uplift humanity from being a mere phase of the individual or the century. I want all the world to be kindled into a great undivided family interest in evolving and conserving the love that is the redemption of man from evil, and the goal of his perfection.

A very happy wife and mother, with so beautiful a home as mine is, surely I can testify to the wisdom and purity, the gaiety of heart and intellectual culture, that are sheltered by such a home under the religiousness that believes the earth and man are God's kingdom, and loves and works and prays in the spirit of Jesus Christ.

Your affectionate sister,
LAURA ORMISTON CHANT.

Now let us get at work. There is no risk to those who send invitations to our white-ribbon comrade from Great Britain; her meetings will more than bear their own weight every time; there are to be no tickets—the free-will offerings of the people being relied upon to float this blessed enterprise.

Counting on your hearty coöperation, which has never failed me yet,

I am yours for God and Home and Humanity,

Frances E. Willard.

UNFERMENTED SACRAMENTAL WINE.

To the Superintendents in the Southern States:—

I would most earnestly recommend that you *at once* interview the delegates-elect to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, to be held at St. Louis, Mo., May 7, 1890; the object of such interview to secure the vote of each delegate in favor of a resolution to be presented to that body at that time, recommending the use of unfermented wine at the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. In 1886, at the General Conference held in Richmond, Va., the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the General Conference of the M. E. Church South is opposed to the manufacture, sale, and use of intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal and mechanical purposes.

Though this resolution may seem inferentially to favor the use of unfermented wine at communion, it does not give such help and influence in our Southern work as would a more direct and positive enunciation from this great body of Christian men.

The reports that have come to me from the workers through the constitutional amendment campaign in the different states are, that there was no weapon used so effective in making votes for the liquor interest as the documents circulated, many of them from divines maintaining that only alcoholic wine was known in Bible times, and that our Saviour manufactured it, and blessed and gave it to His disciples as an emblem of His atoning blood—that the sin was not in its *use* but in its *abuse*.

Prown's "History of Bible Wines of the Old and New Testament" by R. H. McDonald, San Francisco, Cal.; price twenty cents. Its facts are so compiled and arranged as to make it very convenient for reference. Read, reason and pray much. We must have a good and strong foundation for our own confidence before we can inspire confidence in others. R. A. ESMOND,
608 Walnut Ave., Syracuse, N. Y. *Nat. Supt.*

WORK AMONG FOREIGNERS.

The following contributions have been sent in for equal suffrage Scandinavian leaflets in South Dakota in response to appeal in THE UNION SIGNAL of January 30:

Mrs. Helen Gougar, La Fayette, Ind., $20; Mrs. Isabelle Howland, Sherwood, N. Y., $5; Mrs. Carrie Grote, Augusta, Ill., $1; Mrs. Reynolds and mother, Griggsville, Ill., $1; Mrs. S. Page, Ida Grove, Iowa, fifty cents; Mrs. Day, Lecompton, Kan., fifty cents; Mr. Geo. Dories, Lawrence, Kan., $1; Mrs. M. Hitchcock, Iron Mountain, Mich., $1; Muskegon, Mich., 521 Michigan Ave., name lost, fifty cents; Miss H. Elez, South Adams, Mass., $1; Mrs. D. DeWitte, Presque Isle, Me., $1; total, $32.50.

Six tracts in Swedish, Norwegian and Danish are in process of publication, and 70,000 pages have been sent or have been ordered to be sent from publishers, and will probably reach Huron, South Dakota, within two weeks (22,000 pages of these have already gone). Mrs. Barker writes that there is need also of German suffrage tracts, and I shall be glad to furnish these if I can get aid to do so. The Scandinavian leaflets have been written by persons of ability, conversant with the habits of thought of the Swedish mind, and are admirably fitted for the work upon which they are sent. They are, first, "Catechism on Government"; second, "Woman's right to a part in the Government from a Bible standpoint"; third, "Woman Suffrage, or the Home Versus the Saloon." The cost of these will be nearly $100. They are put into the two languages. S. F. GRUBB, *Nat. Supt.*

Publisher's Department.

NOW READY.

Miss West's, "Manual for Schools of Methods" is now ready; price, twenty-five cents. It is all that could be desired as a teacher's compendium in conducting W. C. T. U. Schools of Methods. It gives the principal lines of work, a list of the helps, their cost, where to obtain them, and above all, the suggestions and directions of Miss West, whose success in this and all lines of teaching has been so marked. It is designed not only to help in conventions and summer schools, but also to teach more effective methods of work in local unions. Every local president ought to have a copy. We will give free a copy to every one who sends us a new subscriber with one dollar, and claims the book as a premium. We make this offer to induce many to thus send for the book, knowing they will find it exceedingly helpful in their local work. It is not a book of theories, but one of well-tried and successful methods. All the superintendents of the different departments have been consulted, and their best plans of work have been adapted to this volume. Have we not said enough to arouse your interest in the book and the desire to have it?

SPECIAL NOTICE.

You have noticed the table given on page 9 of last week's issue from Senator Blair's book? There is a strong impression on the minds of many that because there is so much money invested in the liquor traffic it would be very perilous to prohibit the manufacture of alcoholic beverages. Study this table well and see how little it would affect the pockets of any but the owners of the distilleries and breweries. It takes then but a moment's thought to see that the labor thus employed would soon find plenty of work in supplying the demands of a more sober and better conditioned people. These facts, and hundreds of others as pertinent and true, must be brought to the minds of the people if we are ever to get that flood of public sentiment that is needed to wash away all vestiges of the nefarious traffic. The people are intensely interested in this matter, and we urge upon you that now is the time to push forward the sale of this book as an educational factor whose value is beyond computation. If you do not yourself need to do work of this kind, will you not put some friend who does need to make his or her own living in the way of getting an agency for this book which can go into any home, North or South, as a welcome teacher of truths that cry aloud for a lodgement in the hearts and minds of the American people? Write to us as publishers, or to H. J. Smith & Company, general agents, 341 Dearborn street, for full information. Or, better, send one dollar for an outfit and state the territory you want.

3—3—3—3—
A G. and U. Offer!

Do you want an opportunity to get your own UNION SIGNAL free,

Absolutely Free,

for one year? Well, then, if you send us the names of three *new* subscribers (with $3.00), we will extend the time of your subscription one year from its present date. This offer is good

Till July 1st Only!

Any use of a lot of arguing? It's a good offer—plain, simple, easily accomplished. If you run across three of the

C. A. I.

people, tell them you'll advance the dollar needed, and come to them for two cents each week! Try that once. You might have the paper sent to you, and you collect the two cents on delivery of same. It would not be long before they would pay up and say,

Can't Afford to Do Without It!

ouldn't it be fine, now, if half our list would get 3 new names each? 40,000 x 3 = 120,000 + 80,000 = 200,000!! Just think of it!

{and please do a good deal more than just *think*. "Done" has only two more letters than "Do."}

What Claims?

Each of the great religious denominations have publishing houses of their own. Their establishments are familiar to the visitors in any of our large cities. How have they been so successfully built up? Have they gone to the general trade and asked for orders for their publications? Not at all; they have been able to get their own constituency so interested in their wares that their growth has been as natural as it is for a child to grow strong and capable in his own father's house. No constituency is more loyal than the rank and file of the W. C. T. U., and yet a word or two of reminder is not out of place, especially as we have added a great number of new readers to our lists during the past few years. We publish everything adapted to the needs of W. C. T. U. workers, and much more that is adapted to the needs of home-making. For instance, in books we have a number written by Miss Willard: "Nineteen Beautiful Years," "Glimpses of Fifty Years," "Woman and Temperance," and "Woman in the Pulpit." Three books by Miss West: "Childhood: Its Care and Culture," "Stories of the March," and the "Manual for Training Schools." We have two invaluable books for boys and girls in Mrs. Scott's "Boys and Other Boys" and "Girls of To-Day." Two by Mrs. Henry, one by Mary Lowe Dickinson, and many others of which we have not the space to speak. Our leaflets are the best of home reading; our supplies for workers are not equalled We want you to send for a Bulletin of Publications. We also want to correspond with all who desire to make some money for themselves by selling our books and publications. You *can* do both—build up a great temperance publishing house, and do good temperance work at the same time, reaching hundreds whose attention you would never otherwise get.

Worth Having?

Many young ladies practically own their own time; many housewives can spare an hour or two a day easily *if* they had anything definite to do that would pay them well for the time used. To all such we would say that you can get from us the agency for such splendid temperance books as "Glimpses," Senator Blair's book, and "The Memories of the Crusade." "How much can you make?" Well, that depends on the amount of enthusiasm you throw into the work, but with a moderate amount of it you can earn from $1.50 to $3.00 per day, and that is worth having, don't you think?

"Boys and Other Boys."

WILMINGTON, CAL.

A mother writes concerning the Christmas gift received by her twelve-year-old son: "The book, 'Boys and Other Boys,' is a *revelation* to me, in that the topics treated on can be presented in so delicate and helpful a way. I have made it go the rounds. A neighbor borrowed our copy to send to a minister, who is so taken with it that he is about to order a number for the young hopefuls of his charge. I am delighted to know the same house has a similar book for girls."

["Boys and Other Boys," and "Girls of To-day," paper binding 25 cents; cloth 50 cents.]

Address WOMAN'S TEM. PUB. ASS'N,
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Scintillations.

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BARABOO, WIS.

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We who are not fitted to talk for our beloved cause from the public platform, can talk privately at least and our words are not always lost. What encouragement!

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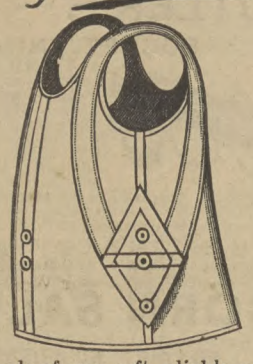

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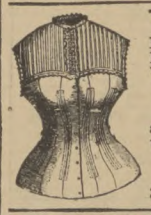
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Publisher's Notes.

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"Think a deaf and dumb person could sell "G. F. Y." among union women, at any rate."

"I have worked two days, and have seven orders for "Glimpses." I hesitated about accepting an agency, thinking that the work would be disagreeable, but, on the contrary, I enjoy it very much."

"Don't write to me about any other book. I can't canvass for anything but 'Glimpses of Fifty Years.' When I went home for the holidays I thought I would rest until March, but I must get to work again soon, as I enjoy the canvass very much. Can I have the following towns?"

[This young lady has sold 228 books, and now asks for eight towns for her winter's work.]

"My work for January has not been what I hoped it would be. I could not begin until the 20th, and must order to deliver the 30th. Send by freight if there is time, eighteen copies of 'Glimpses,' seven cloth binding, the rest half morocco. I want to work my entire time during the month of February, and if I do must sell at least fifty copies."

"I am getting ready for the canvass for 'Glimpses,' but am so interested in reading the book that I cannot begin until that is done."

LONDON, ENG.

To-day has arrived the *very beautiful* copy of Miss Willard's life, for which I return my most heartfelt thanks. I am *delighted* with it. It is certainly most creditable to the W. T. P. A. to turn out such a beautiful volume. I have put it in my drawing-room as one of my show books.

HANNAH W. SMITH.

Some New Arrows.

No dodging possible now, and no one wants to. Timely Talks, No. 27, White-Ribboners vs. Seceders, and Signal Light, No. 23, Partisan vs. Non-Partisan, are two arrows worth fitting to the bow. They should be used in great numbers. The first is a review of the secession of the Iowa delegates, how it came about and what the W. C. T. U. proposes to do about it. It also gives in a short paragraph the answer to that favorite statement ot the non-partisan Republican papers that the W. C. T. U. is losing several hundred thousand members each year. The Signal Light is a terse definition of that much talked-of term, "non-partisanship." It also has some replies made by Miss Willard to queries given her at the Hillsboro Camp-fire, December 23, 1889. These two leaflets ought to go everywhere. Sometimes they will be denied a hearing, but in the majority of cases they will do what an hour's speech could not accomplish, namely, convince the reader of the absolute sincerity of purpose of the W. C. T. U. Timely Talk No. 40, "The Pledge" is a reprint of a capital article from an English leaflet giving cogent reasons why the signing of the pledge should be kept up.

We have also just published for Miss Jennie Smith a pledge to be used in the temperance work among railroad men, and a leaflet giving the form of constitution to be used in the "Railroad Temperance Association." The pledge printed on two sides and in two colors costs $1 per one hundred, postpaid; the Constitution is fifty cents per one hundred. We will refer to these publications again as we get space, but in view of the fact that railway officials welcome the attempt to keep their men sober, we urge our readers to send for samples of this new line of literature.

We are planning to get out a series of leaflets particularly adapted to railroaders, and feel that there is a great field of usefulness for the W. C. T. U., right at their doors, in working to help this class of hard-worked, greatly-tempted men to become total abstainers.

We have now started a new series of leaflets, viz., "The Superintendents' " and this Constitution of the R. T. A. is the first one of the number. We plan to give each department a hearing, in printed supplies that we will keep on hand, as fast as we can get the proper material.

A Straw.

My eighty-year old, partially deaf, Republican father-in-law has been reading 'Glimpses of Fifty Years.' As I came indoors a few days since, my wife was shouting in his ear: "I wish you could only *hear* her talk;" to which he replied, "That is the beauty of the book—it's just like talking."

Address WOMAN'S TEMP. PUB. ASS'N.
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Feb. 10, 1890.

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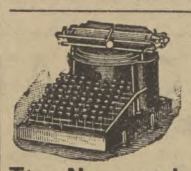

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Signal Notes.

I BELIEVE that the great vices in your large cities will never be conquered until the ballot is put in the hands of women.—*Bishop Simpson.*

A TOTAL abstinence society has been started in the district of Om, in Eastern Siberia, and notwithstanding the degraded character of the population, is already doing great good.

MORE than eight hundred native Africans have enrolled as Good Templar members of "Pioneer Lodge No. 1," at Freetown, Sierra Leone, during the fourteen years which have passed since it was formed by sailors of H. M. Gunboat *Active*.

AN interesting feature of the *British Women's Temperance Journal* is its lists of temperance hotels and refreshment houses, and the names of grocers who do not sell intoxicating drinks.

THE Emperor William calls an international labor convention to discuss and provide for the improvement of the condition of the laborer.

THE United Working Men's Temperance League has, in four years, pledged upwards of four thousand persons.

MR. JOHN HORNIMAN, Croydon, England, has given $125,000 to build and endow a Sea-side Convalescent Home for children. A committee of the Society of Friends will manage it.

THE Virginia Legislature, on the 4th instant, refused, by a decided vote, to re-establish the whipping-post in the state.

THE amount of liquor sent into Africa, in five years, from Boston alone, was 3,500,000 gallons. The amount of liquor registered on the vessels which stopped at Maderia, en route to Africa *in one week* is as follows: 960,000 cases of whisky; 24,000 butts of rum; 30,000 cases of brandy; 28,000 cases of Irish whisky; 800,000 demijohns of rum; 36,000 barrels of rum; 30,000 cases old tom; 15,000 barrels of absinthe; 40,000 cases of vermouth.

AN English total abstinence society, in connection with the Heaton Hall work, is called "The Girls' Guild of Good Life"; it has over one thousand girls as members. It is referred to by the Hon. Maude Stanley, in her book, "Clubs for Working Girls." No one can be admitted without giving up drink entirely, and if the pledge is broken membership is forfeited.

THE territory of Wyoming has one law on its statute books that has no counterpart in any state, and that is the law securing equal pay for equal work to women and men as school-teachers.

WORDS of the highest commendation come from Omaha and Beatrice, Neb., regarding the work of the Rev. L. G. Jordan, the eloquent colored temperance orator, who will speak at Quincy, Ill., March 1-4, and will fill other appointments in the state, if addressed at Decatur, Ill.

THE Burlington, Vt., *Free Press*, says: "The newspapers of the state are facing the music on the temperance question in a manner that is very encouraging to the friends of the present law. . . . They do not argue that the present law is perfect, or that it has always been perfectly enforced, but they are united in the belief that the prohibitory law of Vermont is the most effective method of restricting the drink-traffic ever tried in this state, and they are ready to defend that belief and to defend the law."

THE *Christian Inquirer* says that the negro has gained seventy-five per cent in property during the last decade, while the average gain has been only fifty per cent.

THE celebrated Sir William Gull, late physician to the Queen, whose loss all temperance people mourn, gave the following evidence before the House of Lords: "Alcohol interferes with the conveying of the food into the system, and the public ought to know that of all the diluents or solvents for the nutritious parts of food there is nothing like water. It carries into the system the nutriment in its purest form. I hardly know of any more potent cause of disease than alcohol; it causes diseased liver, which disorders the blood, causing diseased kidneys, heart, and nervous system, besides being a frequent source of crime of all kinds. A very large number of persons are dying day by day, poisoned by stimulants without its being known. Great injury is done to health by the use of alcohol in its various combinations (as wine, brandy, gin, rum, whisky, or beer), even in so-called moderate quantities."

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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WORLD'S AND NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

"THOU HAST GIVEN A BANNER TO THEM THAT FEAR THEE; THAT IT MAY BE DISPLAYED BECAUSE OF THE TRUTH."

Vol. XVI.—No. 10.] CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, March 6, 1890. [Price $1.50 per Year.

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NOTICES.

THE regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Woman's Temperance Publication Association will be held at the central office, 161 La Salle street, Chicago, Ill., Wednesday, March 12, 1890, commencing at ten o'clock, A. M. MARY ALLEN WEST, *Sec.*

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Prohibition prevailed in Van Buren county, Michigan, under the local option act, by a majority of 1,200.

Little Abraham Lincoln, whose death was reported last week, is still living, but with small hopes of his recovery.

The last spike was placed in the new steel bridge spanning the Mississippi river opposite St. Louis at six o'clock on February 28.

Fierce snow storms were reported the 2nd inst. in New York, Boston, and the Atlantic coast, interfering seriously with traffic and budding fruit trees.

The Russian government has ordered the great railway line across Siberia to be begun in May. When completed, the tour of the world can be made in fifty days.

Lord Randolph Churchill's Liquor bill hits hard at the clubs and puts strict limitations upon the liberty they have hitherto enjoyed in the sale of alcoholic beverages. It does not include the compensation scheme, that being a measure which he holds the government should initiate.

A monster petition of the Ballot Reform League of New York City in favor of the passage of the Saxton Secret-Ballot Bill, is soon to be presented to the Solons at Albany. It is the largest petition ever procured in New York, and contains the signatures of more than 40,000 legal voters enrolled in a huge book of 6,000 pages, over two feet long, and weighing 1,000 pounds.

MRS. STONE, the wife of the new Governor of Mississippi, is a stanch W. C. T. U. woman, wears her ribbon always, and will not have wine at her entertainments.

MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE was recently the guest in honor of whom an elegant lunch party convened in one of the princely homes of Chicago's aristocratic "North Side." Twenty social leaders were present, each of whom vied with the other in tokens of esteem to the distinguished woman who formed the center of the group. Some one asked the question, "Who that is here does not believe in equal suffrage?" and all but one gave hearty assent to the great movement, and that one said "she was considering." "Ten years ago not one of these ladies would have avowed this belief, and not one would have invited me to lunch," said the gracious guest, and she spoke truly, but time and thought and God's grace wonderfully "make the wheels go 'round."

IN a talk about the unfair treatment accorded by the employers of working women and girls in England, and especially in London, in the matter of long hours and starvation wages, Cardinal Manning says the time has come for a strenuous movement to secure justice to this class of labor. He believes the day is not far off when public sentiment will compel employers to treat female workers decently, and secure the enactment of laws enforcing this under heavy penalty. The Cardinal pays a compliment to our country thus: "America, which loves to call itself 'the land of the free,' is renowned for its gallantry and for its kindness to women, so let us hope that the great new world will lead the crusade against every one who overworks, underpays, or ill-treats in any way the prototypes of his own mother and sisters."

SENATOR DAWES, of Massachusetts, has presented over two hundred and forty petitions asking Congress to stop the traffic in intoxicants between the United States and Africa. The petitions state that more than 800,000 gallons are exported annually to African ports, and prays that under the section of the Constitution which authorizes Congress to regulate commerce with foreign countries, it may be stopped. Even stronger is the appeal of the Congo chief, who, having learned to read and write, has just sent a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, in which this sentence occurs: "Great and good chief of the tribe of Christ, the humblest of your servants kisses the hem of your garment, and begs you to send his fellow servants more gospel and less *rum*." Can a Christian country fail to heed an appeal so full of pathos, and so freighted with human destiny?

THE action of President Harrison in pardoning private Wild, is sustained by the public press, without regard to party. In the opinion of the Minneapolis *Tribune* (Rep.), "Perfect respect for a soldier's manhood is not incompatible with perfect discipline. A man's a man, though a common soldier." The New York *World* says: "The blue uniform of the United States should not be made the livery of slaves." If this official rebuke is heeded by officers of high and low rank, young Wild will not have been disgraced, but honored by his sentence to the stone quarry. The autocratic system which has hitherto ruled army life, is enough of itself to account for the proverbial degradation of the soldier. It is alike debasing to superior and subordinate. Let military Czarism go back to its place in the past, when "infantry were not men, but food for powder." There is not room for it in the American army.

WALTER THOMAS MILLS, editor of *The Statesman*, has challenged Hon. Albert Griffin to one hundred debates on the questions in dispute between temperance Republicans and party Prohibitionists. The challenge has been accepted and the debates will begin on the first of April and continue for one hundred consecutive dates. They will commence in New England and will travel across the continent and back again, visiting the leading cities and towns throughout the country. Mr. Mills has not a superior as a student of politics or as a keen and ready debater. Mr. Griffin is chairman of the National Committee of the Anti-Saloons Republicans and is the most representative temperance Republican in America. These debates cannot fail to create the liveliest interest in the questions discussed; and they will, moreover, put before the country the merits of the partisan and the non-partisan controversy in a way which is only possible in a courteous and manly, yet face to face encounter.

IN drafting the bill for territorial government in Oklahoma, the House Committee recommended making the laws of Nebraska applicable to the new territory. Provision is made, however, for substituting the laws of another state wherever those of Nebraska are incompatible with its interests. Why pass by prohibitory Kansas to find a suitable code? Oklahoma has not known the curse of a legalized liquor traffic, and need not know it. In the interest of the homes just planted there let the president of each state W. C. T U. write officially to every Senator and Representative from their respective states, praying that the code of Kansas be given to this new territory, instead of that of Nebraska, enslaved by the liquor power, that it may have the proud distinction of being "free-born," and not have to pay a high price to obtain this freedom. For the sake of Kansas, also, which now has to contend with the liquor power on the east and west and north, but not on the south, let this be done. Do not delay. The bill is pending, and immediate action is imperative.

SO LOADED is the daily press with stories of girl-shooting and wife-shooting by some drinking youth or husband pretending love of her whom he shoots, then shooting himself, that one daily heads its morning report of this appalling crime of the saloon—"The Usual Thing."

The press teems twice a day with this writing of a bloody hand upon the four walls of this land, yet laughs on and mocks our tireless calamity by crying, "Continue to license the *cause!* Prohibition's a humbug!" The air is pestilential with marital scandals, bigamies, elopements, divorcements, that are sewers of unhappiness and infidelity, and liquor always at least a factor in the catalogue of shame; yet politics continues debauched by politicians who plead and push for personal liberty to this civilized deformity, who demand license forever unto the wicked cause that so puts asunder the parents and children God hath joined together. Financial defaults and bankruptcies whose rootlets coiled round the wine-glass form cactus beds of mistrust and timidity to hamper business and punish innocence in every city; yet scarce a banker or prince of trade dares announce the cause and demand its removal. Politics so lays hand on the national bank issue, and so ties trade to tariff that the lions of money and commerce have their mouths shut, and they are as meek, and as useless, as sheep in the of reform. Our hope is in God, and in Mr. Lincoln's philosophy, that "you can't fool all the people all the time.

THE eighth annual meeting of the National Law and Order League, held last week at Toronto, Canada, was a remarkable gathering in many particulars. The League became an international organization by the admission of Canadian Leagues, and by a tacit understanding that the European invitations to extend the organization to that Continent would be accepted. This extension of territory is in direct line with the example of the W. C. T. U. work, and only illustrates again the truth that our humanity is one, and that whatever efforts are to be made for its elevation are naturally world-wide. Another matter of interest is that this work of law enforcement seems to supply a common meeting ground for sincere temperance workers of all varieties of opinion; for whatever the theory of the law, no one can question the duty of obedience. Mrs. J. B. Richardson, of Trenton, N. J., and Mrs. C. W. Wyman, of Brattleboro, Vt., were among the white-ribbon delegates. The W. C T. U. was repeatedly referred to in the most complimentary manner, and the Minister of Education, Mr. G. W. Ross, in an address of welcome at the Arlington House banquet, was greeted with prolonged applause when he mentioned woman's municipal suffrage as an indication of Canada's superior democracy. The spirit of political independence which came to the front repeatedly was an encouraging sign. Every declaration of intention to punish recreant officials at the ballot box was received with demonstrations of the heartiest indorsement.

"IN all the history of the Southern boom no sales in prospective towns have approached within twenty per cent of the prices paid at Harriman," says the correspondent of a great daily never suspected of having any "stock in prohibition." The East Tennessee Land Company, of which Gen. Clinton B. Fisk is president, the stockholders being almost exclusively Prohibitionists, bought up a tract of 300,000 acres of mineral and agricultural lands at Emory Gap in the Cumberland Mountains, for the purpose of founding a great temperance colony. The deeds forever forbid the sale of intoxicants upon the premises. Prohibition is supposed in some circles to be an incubus upon prosperity, but speculators were not intimidated, as shown by numerous shanties, each bearing the sign of real estate office. The tendency to speculate was so great that the directors determined to put but four hundred lots on the market, and in the auction sale to keep them down to reasonable figures, as it was believed too high prices would damage the future of the town. The first lot was sold Wednesday at seventy dollars a front foot; two hundred and twenty-three lots were disposed of at the rate of two a minute. The sale was then postponed until the next morning, finally closing February 28. The highest price paid was $275 a front foot. This land was purchased not many months ago at five dollars an acre. Four thousand people were on the grounds representing twenty different states. The company has $2,000,000 of its $3,000,000 capital subscribed; $1,000,000 has been appropriated for street improvements in Harriman, the new city. As surveyed it has 2,300 lots, 500 of which were sold last week for the aggregate sum of $650,000.

Contributed.

A SONG FOR THE TOILERS.

BY A. J WATERHOUSE.

A song for the earth-born children
Who labor and strive and toil,
Whose hands at the loom grow weary,
Who wet with their tears the soil;
They carry the burden of living,
And their lives are a prayer for bread,
And oft, to their pleading and toiling,
Man gives them a stone instead.

A song for the earth-born children
Who toil with a hope forlorn,
Which their wealthier, happier brother
Denies in his might and scorn;
They are the toilers and delvers,
By them are the nations fed,
And their prayer is the old petition,
The desolate cry for bread.

Bread for the earth-born children!
Bread of a better kind—
For they poorly feed the people
Who starve the soul and mind;
That the rich may live in pleasure
They toil through the weary day,
With bodies and minds neglected,
Few pence and a curse for pay.

A song for the earth-born children!
Let not your hearts despair,
For, hidden in mist of doubting,
A God has heard your prayer.
He has seen your weary travail,
Has heard your cry of woe,
The oppressor shall be humbled,
The evil one laid low.

A song for the earth-born children!
Though ye wearily strive and toil,
Blessing shall come from doubting,
And peace from your sad turmoil.
No more shall ye feed the sluggard
While your starving children cry!
The day of hope is breaking,
And the night is passing by.

LITTLE BEE AND THE SPECTACLES.

BY ELIZA J. THOMPSON.

If I venture upon the sacred ground of Crusade incidents, I must feel that I am sitting in my own corner, surrounded by sympathizing friends of the "White-Ribbon Army," who will allow me all the privileges of a free-and-easy talk, for should the idea of a literary effort take possession of me, all inspiration would vanish!

The history of the "Dunn Trial," as it is called, or the "Suit of Dunn, the druggist, against the Crusaders," would make a small volume of itself, but as little Bee's part is called for, I will briefly (for the present) touch upon that, believing, as I do, that there is much of our Crusade theology contained in the story of the "Dog and the Spectacles."

This famous druggist, Mr. Wm. H. H. Dunn, was a genial, pleasant gentleman (to his friends), and his wife was a well-mannered, sensible lady, well connected and much esteemed, but the trouble was, the Crusaders could make no difference between intoxication produced by this "Palace Drug Store" liquor, and that caused by the alcoholic drinks sold by Joseph Lance, of the "Lava Bed." Therefore persistent visitation, prayer, song and persuasion being the chosen methods in one case, must needs be applied in the other. And while Joe Lance, pursued by the law, yielded to the arguments and prayers of the Crusaders, and engaged in a less destructive business, Mr. Dunn, pressed up—and sustained by capital, and high toned legal advice—gave to Hillsboro's best mothers, wives, and daughters the persecution of the law's iron hand.

The eventful morning at length arrived when "the ladies" were required to take their seats in the court-room. Renowned legal talent had been engaged on both sides, and everything was in readiness for the battle. There was much curiosity as to the conduct of the Crusaders, but the slow, solemn peal of the old church bell at eight o'clock, satisfied all that they had not forgotten their "morning prayer-meeting." Every woman was at her post promptly on that morning, and our bright, brave young ladies who were so true and useful during those Crusade days of self-denial and cross-bearing, were on hand in full force, and never did their sweet, clear voices ring out with such pathos as on that occasion, for they remembered (as tears stood in their bright eyes) *why* they so earnestly desired the removal of the "accursed cup" from the pathway of some dear as life to them!

Precious promises from God's own Word were read by the leader. "My faith looks up to Thee" was sung with the spirit and the understanding, then a few brief, earnest prayers were offered, just to the point, notably Mrs. Foraker's, which made a lasting impression upon all hearts; she appealed to the Lord, "in His righteousness to confuse and confound the lawyers who were engaged in prosecuting the women of Hillsboro (who were His believing children) for trying to remove the stumbling blocks out of the way of the weak, and to establish His righteous laws for the protection of the sons and daughters of our community."

After joining with "one heart and one mind" in the amen to that prayer, the doxology was sung most feelingly; then, two and two, the line of march was taken up, with modest mien but brave hearts, for the court of justice.

The "Crusaders" were conducted to the seats assigned them, and after quietly taking in the situation, the first thing that attracted attention were the heaps of law books profusely marked, that were piled upon the table by which sat Judge Safford (Sr. attorney for Dunn). Naturally, we "poor, weak women" felt Can there be so much against us in those books of doom? But we cried still more earnestly (in our hearts), "O Lord, undertake for us!"

For some time after we took our seats, the Judge seemed very much absorbed examining these books and marking new points of law; finally he took his glasses off, placed them in a bright morocco case, laid them down on the table (unfortunately, too near the edge), and gracefully turning himself, so as to give attention to the speaker, who was very earnestly "opening the case," lost sight of his spectacles. Quick as thought, that busy little dog "Bee" danced up on his hind legs to the table, where he spied the bright spectacle case, and taking the tip end between his little white teeth, darted off under tables and seats to—nobody knew where.

Very soon there was occasion for some of those marked portions of "legal lore," and the spectacles were in demand, but search was made in vain; the "confusion" that followed was "confounding." I was too much embarrassed by the situation to "rise and explain,"—hence remembering that the time had arrived for me to meet an expected guest in my home, I quietly withdrew, but as I was passing out, Mrs. Foraker drew me down to her, and with her expressive face all aglow, said, "I do believe I prayed a little too hard, for I never saw such confusion. I really feel sorry that the Judge lost his glasses!" The dear old lady did not know of Bee's naughtiness, for she was seated pretty far back upon a low chair, but she did know that she had honestly, and in faith, prayed that "confusion might come into the camp of the enemy," and she accepted the answer from her faithful Lord. As did the woman of faith, who prayed to her "Heavenly Father" for bread, when far from human help, she found herself shut up in her little cabin, surrounded by a snow-drift. During the night some strong hunters were breaking their way through the snow for royal fun, and chanced to hear the voice of this old saint in prayer. So they quietly approached her little window and listened. As she asked the Lord to send her food, they said one to the other, "Now we will have some fun; let us tumble a loaf of bread down the little chimney, and see if she will think God sent it." So they did, and the child of faith took it up from the floor, pressed it to her breast, and exclaimed, "Bless the Lord, O my soul!" The rowdies could hold no longer, but called out from the window, "Are you such a simpleton as to think God sent you that bread? Why, *we* rolled it down your chimney." She turned complacently towards the little window, and smilingly said, "Yes, yes, the Lord sent it, if the devil did bring it."

And I think the contagion of Mrs. Foraker's faith inspired the Crusaders all to realize that the Lord sent the "confusion" into the camp, even if the innocent little dog did bring it.

We cannot leave this story without awarding to Mr. Dunn the honor due to "an honest confession." He freely, and we believe sincerely, confessed his profound regrets over the whole affair of the suit against the "temperance ladies," and said to me, personally, that he entertained no feeling except regret that he could not have acquiesced in the reasonable request first made by the Crusaders—and thus placed their store on a platform with the other drug establishment of the town.

As to Judge Safford, he was certainly in a most embarrassing position—a resident of our neighboring city Chillicothe—he had enjoyed the hospitality of families of our town, represented by the Crusaders, whom he found himself antagonizing legally—hence his professional crown was not without thorns.

In the language of one of "nature's noblemen" who died very suddenly in our midst a few days since—let us all be able to say, living or dying, "I have no grudge against any one."

In connection with the singing and prayer services of the Crusaders in front of the "Palace Drug Store" of Mr. Dunn, of Hillsboro, I have just heard a fact related by a most reliable gentleman friend, which most wonderfully confirms the fact that while our Crusade gospel was "unto the Jews a stumbling block and unto the Greeks foolishness," it was "unto them which are called, the power of God and the wisdom of God." One day a farmer came into town on business, who had been from his boyhood in the habit of "taking a dram," and, as the years rolled by, this fearful habit increased, until, at the time referred to, he seldom came to town and left sober. In strolling along the street, his attention was arrested by the singing of the ladies, and he stopped on the corner a few doors above the group. After the familiar hymn was finished, and the women kneeled in prayer, he bared his head, folded his arms, and reverently listened. When they rose from their knees, and commenced singing again, he rushed across the street, and, meeting my informant, said, with a hearty grip of the hand, "I have taken my last drink of liquor, I never felt before what a wrong the cursed habit was to woman!" And he has kept that vow sacredly to this day. He is now nearly eighty years old, comes to town well, and returns home sober—but never fails to bless the Crusaders!

THE NATIONAL DIVORCE REFORM LEAGUE.

BY SAMUEL W. DIKE.

Like many other societies of its kind, the League, which was organized early in 1881, has a scope and aims broader than its title implies. Though naturally taking its name from interest in the most conspicuous of several evils intimately connected with each other, its object, as set forth in its constitution and shown by its work, is "to promote an improvement in public sentiment and legislation on the institution of the family, especially as affected by existing evils relating to "marriage and divorce."

These evils relate to the family in itself and to its office in society. The family in itself is in peril at four leading points: First, from the careless way in which law and social opinion allow the family to come into being through hasty and unwise marriage. Secondly, its physical basis is corrupted by unchastity, the most fundamental and far-reaching of human vices. Thirdly, the family in some sections of the country, and among some classes of people, partially fails of one of its great objects through immoral and even criminal unfruitfulness and in its weak home nurture. And fourthly, the family is broken up violently and carelessly by divorce, and by kindred illegal dissolutions, on the direct or implied plea that remedies are useless, and that the best relief in their case is not remedy at all, but the destruction of diseased conjugal union.

Because divorce strikes at the vital bond of the family, and marriage forms this bond, these two subjects naturally first came to the front, though we had from the very day of the formation of the League given the others their place. Since that time, public attention in England and the United States has been directed effectively to evils of the second class, and the White Cross and other efforts to promote social purity have come into prominence.

The evils relating to the *office* of the family in our social order grow out of defective development of the family as a social force. An unused or misused institution is scarcely less dangerous than a diseased institution. The failure to give woman or the family their full place in social action is a source of weakness to either, in time amounting to positive social disease.

Such is the range of evils our League touches, and its work has aimed at corresponding breadth, taking four directions: investigation, legislation, education, and practical work for the family. Moved by Christian motives, inspired, we trust, of God, we have made much use of scientific and practical methods, advancing as fast as means would permit.

Investigation has laid the foundation for induction from the fullest attainable facts, and has sought to interpret these facts in the light of historical and comparative study. We rejoice in the success which this fall crowned our effort of six years of direct pursuit of the object, through the publication of the report of the Commissioner of Labor on marriage and divorce in the United States and Europe in a large volume of nearly 1,100 pages. This now gives to Americans and the world an official and remarkably complete presentation of the laws of marriage and divorce in the United States and Europe, together with invaluable statistics covering a period of twenty years. This work puts the reform on a solid basis of official information. We can now correct our theories and give new force to our convictions. I hope that a similar long-desired and greatly-needed work may be done for the cause of temperance.

We now learn that the evils of divorce have reached such proportions that 25,535 families, involving directly at least 20,000 children, have been broken up in a single

year in the United States by legal divorce, and we know that back of these are tens of thousands more which are more or less corrupt and unhappy. The report shows that this movement of divorce increases more than twice as fast as the population, and that there is scarcely a state or country here or in Europe that does not share in it. It shows that the period that elapses between marriage and divorce, which for two decades has averaged over nine years, is increasing. It points to intemperance as a "direct or indirect cause," in at least one-fifth of the divorces. It also brings out the fact that four-fifths of our divorces have been granted to parties who had been divorced in the very states where they were married, showing that the many divorces encouraged by our conflicting laws are but a small fraction of the tens of thousands which are distributed over almost every county and township in the country. I have persistently maintained that this must be so, and have tried to get the public mind, while not overlooking the need of uniformity, to turn its best thought to the larger and inclusive problem of the almost universal presence of divorce among our home-staying people, to which the efforts of religion and reform must be chiefly directed for the best results.

While waiting for this investigation, we have cautiously pressed legislative reform, aiming at the more obvious and most readily acknowledged abuses, and to secure such legislation as we could keep on the statute books. Nearly a score of measures for the improvement of marriage and divorce laws have been made, and in several states. And the only states in which divorces have become less are those which have adopted this better legislation. Though much has been done, largely through the good work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, to raise the age of consent, a great deal remains to be done here, and in the whole field of family law, while investigation must be pushed much farther also.

Educational work has been held to be of the utmost importance. The distinctive literature of the family on almost all the various subjects has been extremely meagre. This is particularly true of that which by its scientific correctness and attractive style can be most useful in our times. A half-dozen years ago one could not find a book with the simple title, "The Family," or scarcely one devoted to this subject exclusively in our language. Popular tracts such as are needed have been, and are still, very scarce. Six years ago, so far as I can learn, not a course of lectures had been given upon the family in any of our higher institutions, though a knowledge of it is almost the key to political and economic science. Since then lectures and courses of lectures have been given in many of the universities, colleges, theological seminaries and law schools of the country, especially in the East, and a number who heard the earlier lectures are now themselves giving courses as professors or presidents of colleges. The study of the subjects of the family has begun in earnest, and most useful results have followed. The subjects are now among the leading topics of our reviews and periodical literature, and the frequent theme of sermons and discussions.

The home department of the Sunday-school is a good example of successful use of the home in extending religious instruction beyond the reach of public assemblies, and its principle has been proposed as an aid to the public school. A well-known member of the W. C. T. U., Mrs. Maria Upham Drake, who is also a member of the League, has done a remarkable work in Boston and vicinity by her courses of lectures on the family and its immediate themes. These have largely been given through local W. C. T. Unions in crowded houses, and have invariably touched a deeply responsive chord in their direct presentation of the family itself, of the home, and its needs and possibilities. The impressions these lectures, and other efforts of a similar character, have made among thoughtful women, show us that there is an awakening sense of the value of the home itself in its ability to help counteract the manifold evils that assault it, and in doing the positive work of society.

The conviction, I think, is steadily growing, that since social life and the study of its development are creating the great science of sociology, and human interests are more and more closely inter-related, that all our reforms must move on in increasing recognition of these facts, and of their own inter-relations. Religion, science, economics and law are all the servants of humanity. No good cause can be at its best without them all. No true reform now stands by itself. The remedy of every evil demands the best service of them all. The expansion of temperance, and the wide range of our own League, show this inter-relation of evils and the inclusiveness of reform. Evils act and re-act upon each other. The saloon poisons and destroys the home. The corruption or weakness of the home lends to the attractions of the saloon. Just so far as the family is fundamental and universal in social institutions, just so far does it deserve direct and adequate attention in the work of reform.

A STUDY OF THE POSITION OF PETER AND PAUL.

BY W. HOWATT GARDNER.

I.

In treating the above subject, the writer is aware that he is entering upon a much disputed question, which, considered in all its phases, would fill a volume. Though very able articles have already been written, yet in accordance with new demands, the truths involved in the subject must necessarily be reiterated.

In a previous article, "A Study in Genesis," the writer endeavored to set forth the truth there held regarding the unity and equality of the sexes at creation; the distinction between the ideal and actual states: the ideal, that which is seen, and toward which we are tending; the actual is that which is. The ideal state, though lost through the fall, is to be recovered through redemption. The ideal is the equality of man and woman; the actual is the subjection of women, and assumption of men. God gave to each equal soul power, and held each equally responsible to himself; He placed for each the same standard of requirement; both in soul power are in likeness to God, His images embodying in their personality the same principles of moral being, hence, not brute strength, but soul power argues capacity for dominion and the exercise and enjoyment of all privileges given by the same Creator and Father to humanity—His offspring. Therefore, even in accordance with a simple geometrical proposition that "things equal to the same thing are equal to each other," the relations of man and woman to God being equal, and in those relations fulfilling the same requirements, man and woman are equal to each other.

In his sermon before the last annual W. C. T. U. Convention, Dean Aifred A. Wright said, "Together Adam and Eve, in rights co-equal, co-extensive, co-terminous, are to have dominion over all the earth, over its products, its society, its peace. If there is headship in Adam over Eve there is not the faintest shadow of it cast on the page of Holy writ in the gorgeous light of that primeval day."

The statements of Peter and Paul, however, seem to oppose the equality of man and woman, and to teach the subordination of woman in family and church. Regarding these statements, some maintain a rigid literal interpretation, and consider them as inflexible and of universal application. Others regard them as applicable only to those to whom they were written as a specific injunction growing out of a prevailing necessity. It is absurd to suppose that woman for all time is to be held in subjection to man; this is despotism, and is contrary to the teaching of Christ, who declared that He had been sent "to preach deliverance to the captives, to set at liberty them that are bruised," and in whom "there can be neither bond nor free, there can be no male and female; for ye all are one man in Christ Jesus."

The more fully the spirit of Christ takes possession of of humanity, the less will men enforce obedience to the literal interpretation of single and isolated passages. We cannot hold Christianity as strictly preceptive; it is ideal, not a code; it consists in certain ideas, which result in a certain spirit, the ideas being ideas of God, as all great ideas must be, and the spirit being a spirit of love and life at once; not a fixed rule, but a living principle. All that is preceptive, just as all that is dogmatic, or ceremonial, is external, subordinate, temporary, conditioned by the ideas, and only a necessary form.

To take that which is subordinate and temporary and make it a cardinal principle of universal application is both unwise and harmful. History gives abundant evidence of the mistakes of the church on this point. The spirit of the church in the past has been dictatorial. It formed its opinions, or dogmas, and tested every truth by them. If from scientific study, or the intuitions and experiences of humanity, any hidden truth were revealed, the Church applied her already preconceived dogmas, and if it did not accord, it was branded as heresy. Galileo was summoned before the inquisition charged with heretical teaching because he maintained that the earth has a diurnal motion and the sun is stable and the center of our solar system. He was made to recant, and promise not to teach, or defend such doctrine, but as he arose, he muttered, "It does move, for all of that." Whatever may be the teaching of some divines, we say, "Woman is man's equal, for all of that."

When the geologists first began to read the rocks and to tell us the truths God had there written, the pulpits at once opened fire and claimed that such teaching was contrary to Genesis, one preacher hinting that God had prepared an exceedingly warm place, especially for geologists. The abolitionists began their crusade against slavery with the Bible seemingly against them. Ministers elaborately expounded from the Word that slavery was a divine institution, just as it is held by some to-day that the subordination of woman is a divine institution.

Let us be thankful, however, that the broadest minded men and women hold that the Bible is to be interpreted according to its spirit which "giveth life," and not the letter which killeth. "The old dogma of verbal dictation," says Farrar, "has become too baseless an absurdity for any well instructed and unbiased intelligence to maintain." Revelation is influenced by the "limitations of human language and disabilities of human infirmity." It is influenced, more or less, by the characteristics and opinions of its writers; it is written in accordance with the social development of humanity, but yet embracing grand and eternal truths and principles that are universally applicable, while here and there are precepts which have to do with special occasions. Every age has its own development, and while it is in harmony with these all-comprehensive principles, it brings to light its own special precepts in adjustment to its need.

Therefore it is necessary to study the Word both in the light of its own times and our own time. Whatever tests we bring to bear upon the Bible cannot harm it; God's truth will stand through the ages; it will vindicate itself; but it is found in those principles that underlie nature, our instincts and reason, as well as in Revelation. When there is a coördination of truth from these various sources, then we have arrived at that which is true and right. Hence, it is a great dishonor to God to suppose that His revelations are thrown upon our mercy, and that we must handle them with fearful tenderness, and that they require our weak, human support.

It is unwise to hold that certain passages of Peter and Paul which had a temporary and local application are true for all time, especially so when in our own age it is being manifested that woman is well able to compete with man in all departments which call for the exercise of intellectual and moral powers; it is inconsistent with the enlightened reason of our day, and the demonstration of the equality of woman; there is not the coördination referred to above.

In Christ's time there were those who were exceedingly concerned about the law, the precepts given by Moses; they could not find an agreement between them and the teaching of Christ, which seemed so very different. The Pharisees were very literal readers, and sought to obey as nearly as possible the injunctions of the law. The scribes arranged very scrupulously and accommodatingly the contents of the law as to every detail, much as ecclesiastics assign the details of woman's sphere in the church. They aimed to know the outward precept rather than the inward spirit. Even so detailed questions were considered as whether it would be more lawful to bring the cattle to the water or water to the cattle on the Sabbath day. The tailor could not go away the day before the Sabbath with his needle in his pocket, lest he be found carrying it about on that day. Christ said many things which to the mind of the Pharisees were a strict violation of the letter of the law. One day they came to Jesus and asked, "Is it lawful for a man to put away his wife?" Jesus asked, "What did Moses command you?" They replied, "Moses suffered to write a bill of divorcement, and to put her away." Jesus said, "Moses, because of the hardness of your hearts, suffered you to put away your wives; but from the beginning it was not so. But from the beginning of the creation God made them, male and female." Here was a fine opportunity, if He chose, for Jesus to expatiate upon the headship of man, and the subordination of woman, but instead of doing so, he carries along the fact of equality, and enforces their unity in the family, for, said He, "They twain shall be one flesh," or, *one human kind*.

If man and wife are one in the family, which is the basis of the state and civilization, the unity and equality in the family must be manifest in the state and the social structure. It is a mistake to suppose that Christ ever said, "They twain shall be one, and that one the man." Such statement is of the devil, not from Christ, who, we find, is in accord with the design of the creative act which gives to the male and female unity of action, privilege and government. As the Pharisees were puzzled concerning the precepts of the law, so some to-day are in a similar position in regard to those passages of Peter and Paul which have no application to the women of to-day. Could we now ask Christ why Paul wrote those injunctions concerning the Corinthian and Ephesian women of His day, is it not probable that He would say, "Because of the hardness of your hearts"? "But from the beginning it was not so."

"The Gospel of John," says Dr. W. R. Harper, the eminent Bible scholar, "is the greatest book ever written." Dr. Schaff calls it "the most important literary work ever composed by man; the gospel of gospels; a marvel even in the marvelous Book of books." Origen terms it "the main gospel." Chrysostom says, "It is a voice of thunder reverberating through the whole earth." Jerome says, "John excels in these depths of divine mysteries." Calvin says it is "the key that opens the way to a right understanding of the other three gospels." Earnesti calls it "the heart of Jesus;" Lange, "the diamond among gospels," and Herder says it was "written by the hand of an angel." It is indeed the Holy of Holies in the beautiful temple of Revelation.—*The Evangelical.*

Correspondence.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS' MEETING AND OTHER METROPOLITAN INTERESTS.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—After a busy three days' session in New York City spent in the discussion of educational problems, the semi-annual convention of Public School Superintendents, a branch of the National Education Association, adjourned February 20, to meet at St. Paul next July. Resolutions were adopted approving the plans of the government for the education of Indian children, as outlined by Commissioner Morgan; recommending that a suitable, separate building be provided for an educational exhibit for the World's Fair; commending the recent movement in certain sections of the country to place an American flag on every school-house; and setting forth the great need, especially in the South, of National aid to education, as provided in the Blair Bill before the United States Senate.

In an address emphasizing the importance of government in schools, Mr. Wm. E. Sheldon, of Boston, recommended the separation of unruly pupils under teachers known to be good disciplinarians, as well that the well-behaved might not be contaminated, as that discipline might be made a special feature in the education of those especially needing it. He said this experiment had been tried in one city for ten years, and that the separated, unruly pupils now numbered only two hundred out of a total school enrollment of 35,000.

The paper of Prof. J. A. B. Lovett, state superintendent of Alabama, produced a marked impression upon the convention. He spoke on negro education in the South, and declared that while some opposition to negro education exists, it is generally of that character which does not manifest itself in aggressive demonstrations. That the progressive, intelligent, and patriotic white population of the South are favorable to negro education is seen in the fact that the colored youth share equally with the whites in the state appropriations of school funds, and this, too, although the colored people of the South contribute a very diminutive per cent to the fund.

Professor Lovett said the negroes were making commendable headway where they had good schools, but that the great majority of their schools were open only sixty days in the year, and then under incompetent teachers. "The colored people in the South," said he in conclusion, "present a strong plea for national aid to education. With their rapidly-increasing population there is a proportionate increase of illiteracy, and the meagre educational advantages they now have can never bring the race into intelligent harmony with the nature and genius of our free institutions. If an economic administration of the government be the watchword of the hour, our patriotic statesmen should remember that no economic measure is comparable to the education of the masses of the people to the level of modern civilization.

Unfortunately, an economic administration of the government is not the watchword of the hour, and Senator Blair's Educational Bill, recommended by Professor Lovett and by the convention as the best solution of the Southern problem, stands less chance than ever of becoming a law, since the huge pension appropriations of more than $99,000,000, the Naval Bill, and other liberal proposals, bid fair, if they pass Congress, to rid us entire of the troublesome treasury surplus, if they do not leave a deficit in the treasury.

The new High License Bill introduced in the New York Legislature is the work of a joint committee, consisting of Bishop Doane, of the Church Temperance Society; Dr. Howard Crosby, of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and Dorman B. Eaton, of the New York Citizens' High License Committee. It provides elective boards of salaried excisemen in towns and cities who may issue licenses not exceeding one to every five hundred of population. Regular saloon licenses are from $300 to $500 in cities; from $100 to $200 in towns. Hotel licenses in cities are from $100 to $500; in towns from $75 to $250. For beer and wine alone the fee in cities is from $60 to $150; in towns from $40 to $100. Sales of liquor are forbidden to minors, habitual drunkards, or persons whose relatives have given notice to prevent the sale. Saloons are closed from midnight until six a. m. in winter, five a. m. in summer. For the proper enforcement of the law it is provided that the drinking of liquor on the premises shall be *prima facie* evidence that it was sold for that purpose; and in a case on trial where a bar-tender has handed out anything in compliance with a customer's request, it shall be taken for granted that the article furnished was the thing called for.

Dr. A. L. Wood, philanthropist and scientist, is endeavoring to raise necessary funds among the public-spirited citizens of Brooklyn for the establishing of a system of free Turkish baths for the poor of that city. "Any instrumentality," says the enthusiastic doctor, "that will aid in lessening disease, crime and poverty should be eagerly employed. I hold that the Turkish bath is such an instrumentality. Regular baths would induce habits of cleanliness and sobriety, and if they were free, and good reading matter could also be supplied, these institutions might become attractive resorts for those needing companionship and recreation, as well as affording the opportunity for enjoying a needful bath."

Senator Stadler's bill extending the time during which wine may be sold at public balls in New York City from 1 a. m. to 3 a. m., passed the Senate at Albany without much opposition, but was defeated in the Assembly. A vote to reconsider was obtained, however, and the bill has been laid upon the table. It may yet be taken up when the Assembly is in the humor for it and become a law. "It is evident," says the New York *Herald*, "that a number of members in the House are holding back with the expectation of being paid by the wine importers to vote for it."

The Paulist Fathers, in charge of the Catholic Church of St. Paul, the Apostle, in New York, have organized what they call the Temperance Cadet Society, for the promotion of temperance in their parish. Its members, of whom there are two hundred and fifty at present, are boys over twelve years of age who have pledged themselves to abstain from all intoxicating drinks until they are twenty-one, and also to avoid the saloons, and refuse to procure or carry liquors for any one else.

A revival of interest in temperance among the Sabbath-schools of Brooklyn is largely due to the recent organization of the Brooklyn Juvenile Temperance Union, which aims, by representation, to gather all the young folks' temperance societies of King's county into one body, for the purpose of securing unity in views and methods, and affording help and encouragement to weak organizations. The first public meeting of the union, held February 11, was largely attended, and addressed by Mr. Albert Griffin and others. The movement owes much to the personal efforts of the union president, Mr. J. Bicknell, a gentleman familiar with the methods employed in the organization of the Bands of Hope which have sprung up throughout Great Britain.

The Woman's Prohibition Party League of Brooklyn show a most commendable activity in the matter of securing the enforcement in the schools of the law in regard to scientific temperance instruction. Of the sixty-six city schools visited by the League investigating committee, only eleven made any pretense of temperance instruction, while in most of these cases the only text-book used was the ordinary physiology. In one instance a lecturer makes the school an annual visit to enlighten the pupils as to the effect of alcohol upon the human system. And not only was there very little attention paid to temperance instruction, but one teacher informed the committee that the children in some schools are so stupefied by the beer which they drink with their lunch, as to be wholly incapable of study in the afternoon.

The League has prepared a petition to be presented to the Brooklyn Board of Education which is substantially as follows: "Knowing that the habit of drinking alcoholic beverages assails the youth of our city in an alarming manner; that yearly many are lost by and through it; and that by the use of intoxicants the minds of children are made unable to grasp the many subjects presented to them in our schools; and believing that it is through ignorance of the evil effects of alcohol and narcotics upon the human system that they are so freely used, we therefore respectfully petition you to give the subject of scientific temperance instruction a prominent place on the list of studies for our schools, having a certain time regularly set apart for instruction on this subject in the primary as well as the grammar schools, as many children leave school before they reach the higher grammar grades; and we also request you that text-books on the subject (not merely books on physiology) be used in all our public schools."

F. A.

OUR ROUND-THE-WORLD MISSIONARY.

(Concluded.)

A short night run brought us to the island of Fernando Po, a Spanish place. The shore, a vertical bluff, has a concave, semi-circular sweep, and is probably part of the rim of a volcano. The water is fifteen fathoms deep in the harbor, while on and beyond the reef which completes the circle of the crater, it is only five fathoms.

An English Primitive Methodist Mission has been maintained here many years. At present Rev. and Mrs. Fairley are in charge. Many have died or gone home disabled. This couple are in their second term; both are Scotch. They came on board to see if they could buy some articles they needed, and took me off with them to spend the day. It was a very pleasant change for me, but I perceived before the day was over, one of the causes of illness. The breeze came charged with the breath of decaying vegetation. Elephant grass grows to the height of ten to fifteen feet; it ripens, falls, decays, poisons the air and water, so that, as Mr. Fairley said, "We constantly breathe and drink poison." They always boil and filter the water, but until there is a population sufficient to till the soil and consume its produce, the mischief will go on. The fact of being under a Spanish government is a great hindrance to the work of the mission.

From Bonny, south, we have averaged one day sailing and two days stop for discharge of cargo. San Thome, (pronounced To-may) originally Portuguese, but now a French town, has a lovely situation on the sea, with varied and beautiful heights back of it: some low, gentle, smiling and farther back, others high and grand. From their forms I am sure some of the peaks must be volcanic. How I have wanted the artist's hand or photographer's skill in order to seize and keep some of these beautiful scenes. We lay off Gaboon over the Sunday, but I could not get ashore, though I wished very much to visit the missionaries there.

The next place was Londana, a trading-post, with no European ladies. After lying here twenty-nine hours, a night's sail brought us to the mouth of the Congo. The first indication of its neighborhood is a change in the color of the water. It is like very, very strong tea, and has been perceived one hundred miles from the mouth. I think we saw it first at less than thirty miles. But what a turbulent oceanic torrent it is! The Columbia has dwarfed all other rivers I have seen or sailed upon till this, but now it stands second.

The banks are densely covered by tropical vegetation, even into the water. Banana, the port, is a tongue of sand a few rods in width, behind which, in Banana Creek, is a very good harbor. Still several wrecks lie along one side. Through the courtesy of Lieutenant Taunt, acting American Consul to the Free State, and who was a fellow passenger, a boat was sent off for me, and I was soon in health and comfort, in the only hotel of the place. Mr. Van Meter, chief of the Dutch trading-house here, immediately set about searching for means of conveyance up the river. Before nine o'clock I received word that the state boat, the "Heron," goes up to Boma on the second morning hence, and that a smaller steamer will probably go on to Underhill in a few days. Meanwhile, as there is no hotel at Boma, Mr. Van Meter offers me hospitality in their house at that post.

This voyage has lasted thirty-seven days. The weather has been a marvel all the time. We had one small shower, and one short, sharp, furious thunder storm, when the rain came down in streams, and big, broad bolts of lightning followed each other in rapid succession from near the zenith, quite to the horizon. The thunder, however, was not louder than I have often heard at home. We had also a few dull days. Captain Cloucey was most kind and considerate, the officers and stewards all that could be desired, the doctor a pleasant gentleman. Being the only lady on board, tended to isolate me a little. I conducted worship the two first Sundays, which perhaps was the main reason that I experienced for the first time, to any great degree, the sort of treatment which so many missionaries have mentioned to me as being dealt out to them on shipboard. It is not exactly being "sent to Coventry," but it is very nearly that. Consequently, I had more silent, solitary hours than ever before in the same length of time.

After the two first weeks we were in port on Sundays, and could not have service. Two or three of the passengers were very agreeable gentlemen, and not to be counted with the others in their treatment of me. A certain class of traders on this coast are called "Palm Oil Ruffians," and properly. Their unscrupulous methods of dealing with the natives, their cruelties to those in their employ, and their very immoral lives, are a blot upon, a shame to the countries from which they have come. The first part of the voyage was encumbered by a representative of this class. Other traders are, without doubt, respectable, worthy men. We had one of that stamp, quiet, dignified, and with something in his face that would encourage one to trust any loved friend, any dearest interests, to his care.

I have not forgotten "Rum on the West Coast," and "Rum on the Congo," but I prefer not to speak of it yet. If I would allow myself to do it, it would be very easy to mourn over the lack of mails. Not a syllable, of course, on arrival here, nor can I hope for anything for four weeks longer. After hearing from my dear children, convention news is most longed for.

At this moment a bird sends forth a beautiful song, somewhere close at hand, a sweet message from our Heavenly Father of His loving provision for all our needs.

MARY CLEMENT LEAVITT.

Banana, Congo Free State, Dec. 22, 1889.

IT is a beautiful thing to model a statue and give it life; to mould an intelligence and instill truth therein, is still more beautiful.—*Victor Hugo.*

GOSPEL VS. LAW.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Some of your Boston readers would like a reply to a few questions that naturally arise from such a report as we found recently in our evening paper, entitled "Iowa's Miserable Farce." It states that, "A committee on ministerial correspondence, operating from Sioux City, is sending to the preachers of the state a circular letter asking them to unite in keeping the prohibition statute as it is, until the people have a chance to vote on it. T. J. McKay, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, which is the wealthiest and most influential in the city, in reply to this, addressed an open letter to the committee, in which he refuses to join in the effort suggested. The following is, in substance, the reason he assigns for his refusal: After several years of trial of prohibition in this city the law has proved a miserable farce."

Is this true? What is the mental and moral status of a community that will allow an experimental law intended for its well-being—whatever may be the opinion in regard to its advisability—to become a "miserable farce"? Is there no dishonor in refusing to recognize the will of the majority, for majority there must have been, or whence the law? Are law-breakers to be commended for having their own way, when a law aimed at a recognized evil is not a popular one with them? Is there no standard of honor among right-minded citizens in regard to allowing a fair trial to be given to any law which may be rescinded at the will of the people?

"I have always thought and taught," he says at a later point in his argument, "that nothing but the religion of Jesus Christ could change a man's nature."

Would the reverend gentleman limit all attempts for the uplifting of fallen human nature to the preaching which presents Christ as the foundation? That His teaching accepted and practiced all over the world would supersede the need for law, none can doubt. That His law should be the moral basis for all civil law, who denies? That it is the moral basis of the prohibitory law who questions, after reading the terms of that law and applying the touchstone, which is, "A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another; as I have loved you, that ye also love one another." Does Dr. McKay forget the young man who was worthy of Christ's love, who was bidden to show his allegiance by selling all that he had, and does he believe that the liquor dealers of Iowa, most of whom could probably not bear so severe a test of morality as that young man, would be any more willing than he to give up their lucrative business at the bidding of the Divine Master? If there is a teaching of Christ which is in harmony with the business of the saloons, the world ought to be made acquainted with it.

Further, he says, "It is as easy to make a drunkard a Christian, as a temperance man."

The religion of Christ has had a pretty fair trial in the two great Christian countries of England and America, and what is the record, increase or decrease in the liquor traffic? Will the candid preachers of the gospel all through Iowa please hold up their hands and let us have a count, and see how many of them have found that it is as easy to bring a drunkard to accept the precepts of Christ, and to model his life upon them, as it is a temperance man?

"I can hardly imagine that He"—Christ—"ever expects we would have to call on our Legislature to help us in the reclaiming of sinful men. I feel that I should be admitting His religion to be a sad failure should I declare that the aid of the Iowa Legislature was necessary before we could reform the drunkard, or prevent a new generation from arising in our midst. I believe that the whole subject should be taken out of the domain of politics. It is a moral question, and should be so handled," thus continues the letter.

"Reclaiming sinful men"? By implication, the drunkard, then, belongs to that class. And not the drunkard-maker? There is no allusion in Dr. McKay's argument, as quoted in our paper, to this latter class of "sinful men" at whom prohibition is primarily levelled, the whole assumption being that it is an absurd and futile effort to reform the drunkard. The drunkard-maker, the one who not only hurts his own soul but hurts the souls of those on whom his traffic depends, the man who fills his own purse at the expense of his neighbor's welfare, and does it in so public, unclean, and offensive a way as by means of the saloons, is ignored by this teacher of morals. The traffic which is lamented by the majority of sober-minded people as a great public evil, which ought to be regarded as illegal because it is wielded as a mighty political power, even if there were no other reason for its reprobation, receives no mention from this Christian clergyman. Is not a traffic which so seriously affects the condition of the community, a traffic which is always debasing in its ultimate, a fit subject for the consideration of citizens and legislators? Does Iowa trust to its pulpit utterances alone, in dealing with thieves, adulterers and murderers, who trespass on the rights of society?

A writer, Edward F. Hadman, in the *North American Review* of November 1, 1888, says: "It—intemperance—is chiefly a physical disease, and can be cured. Drunkenness is only a mental skin disease."

In the service of sanitation, then, our communities should seek for the truest intelligence on this subject, a commission should be appointed to seek for the microbe of this disease, and to tell us authoritatively whether that germ exists in the moral nature, the mental nature, or the physical nature.

Christ is undoubtedly the only true Saviour from sin, but it is not alone the Christ who is professed in the churches, it is the essential spirit of Christ taken into the heart and made its dominant motive, which is the Saviour from sin.

VI VAN DUZEN.

TEMPERANCE DELEGATION BEFORE THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—A large delegation of ladies and gentlemen from the Prohibition party, W. C. T. U., and the Maryland State Temperance Alliance of Baltimore, went to Annapolis February 18, to meet the joint temperance committee in the chamber of the House of Delegates at 4 p. m.

Mr. Wm. Daniel addressed the Committee on behalf of the visiting delegation, and then read the prohibitory restrictive bill, which he said they wished to have incorporated in the present liquor license law. The bill was an able document, and seemed to cover all the requirements of local option in resident precincts. At the close of the reading, Mr. Joshua Levering spoke. He prefaced his address by stating that he wished it distinctly understood that the delegation were Prohibitionists, and were not in favor of license, high or low, but would join hands with any movement that tended to the destruction of the liquor traffic. He then proceeded to make a statement backed by statistics and clippings from the leading liquor dealers' organs of the country, to show that in every instance they favored high license. He also read editorials from other papers friendly to high license, in which they acknowledged it a failure as a temperance measure. The proofs adduced were unanswerable, being furnished entirely by the friends of high license.

After thanking the Committee for their patient attention, Mr. Levering presented Mr. W. Frank Tucker, who, he said, would make the egal argument in the case. Mr. Tucker slowly and surely rose to the height of the occasion, and with burst after burst of eloquence, held his audience in the closest attention. He pleaded for prohibition from every standpoint, "It would lower taxes, it would also be an educator—all law educates, according as it is moral or otherwise." He closed with a strong appeal to the Legislature to rise in their might and ignore political selfishness, and give their moral influence to these measures, for the good of humanity, and the safety of the Republic. He was frequently applauded. Thus closed the proceedings of the afternoon, which had been conducted with rare dignity and impressiveness.

The House at eight o'clock in the evening, was filled to overflowing by the delegates and residents of Annapolis, to hear Dr. Anna Shaw on the benefits to be derived from prohibition. Mr. Summerfield Baldwin presided, and gracefully introduced the speaker with a few well-chosen remarks. Dr. Shaw, with great tact and ability, demonstrated beyond a doubt, the success of prohibition in Kansas and elsewhere, and gave many amusing illustrations of the methods used to evade the law, which frequently elicited laughter and applause. She closed with a grand peroration, in which she said, "We women are sometimes called dreamers—Christopher Columbus was a dreamer, when he went up and down the courts of Europe to get assistance, but without success, until a woman came to his relief. And then there have been those that dreamed all men should be free—yes, and we, too, are dreamers, dreaming of a happy time yet to come!"

Dr. Shaw concluded with an appeal to the men present to rise in the power of their manhood and protect the women and children from this curse, or, if they were not equal to the emergency, to grant to women the right to protect themselves.

M. J. WILLIAMSON.

I BELIEVE that the great vices in our large cities will never be conquered until the ballot is put in the hands of women.—*Bishop Simpson.*

I FULLY believe that the time has come when the ballot should be given to woman. Both her intelligence and conscience would lead her to vote on the side of justice and pure morals.—*Bishop Hurst.*

WE need the participation of women in the ballot-box. It is idle to fear that she will meet with disrespect or insult at the polls. Let her walk up firmly and modestly to deposit her vote, and if any one ventures to molest her, the crowd will swallow him up as the whale swallowed Jonah.—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

TEMPERANCE TEMPLE ITEMS.

MATILDA B. CARSE.

Dear white-ribbon sister, brother, boy or girl: Have you a Temple mite-box on your table? If not, write to Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, 145 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, inclosing a two-cent stamp, and it will be promptly sent you on condition that you will drop into it a cent a day, or its equivalent, during the next twelve months. Mite-boxes in quantities will also be sent to unions for the cost of transportation.

* * *

The central city of the United States, Chicago, has been selected by the vote of Congress as the city which is best suited to commemorate the four hundreth anniversary of Columbus' discovery of America. Chicago in 1892 will be the mecca to which all feet will tend. With what amazement will the dwellers of the old world look upon the magnificence of this new city of the West.

The great exhibit at the World's Fair, no matter how magnificent it may be, will not have half the interest for the sight-seer from other lands and states as the marvels of this wonderful city—built upon ground which a little over half a century ago was inhabited by the red man. No doubt among the noted buildings which will attract greatest attention, will be the Woman's Temple, which by that time will stand forth complete in all its beautiful proportions.

As there will be a great reduction in railroad rates during the Fair, most of our white-ribboners will be able to visit Chicago; we are sure the feature of greatest interest to them will be the Temple, which their money has helped to erect. The architects, Burnham and Root, are busy on the new plans for the building—as the change in the size and locality of the Temple required somewhat of a change in the plan. As soon as the plans are completed and the weather permits, work will be commenced on the building. The corner-stone will be laid sometime during the spring. Let all unions and Loyal Temperance Legions who have not yet sent in the names of their members to be placed under the corner-stone, send to us at once for lists and have them filled out, as a few months hence it will be too late.

* * *

Below we give a list of the articles contained in the box received from Durban, South Africa, from the Free State W. C. T. U., and forwarded by their active and able president, Mrs. Gray: Four Zulu strainers for liquids; these are made of grass, and could be hung on the wall and used as "catch alls" (trimmed with a little ribbon they would make a beautiful ornament); four satchels made of grass; three spears; one knob stick from Zambezi; three Kaffir brooms; one Angora goat skin, large and beautiful; two sets copper bracelets; two wooden spoons; one Zulu pillow; one Kaffir snuff box; purses, collarets, necklaces and belts made of beads; two dolls made of bottles covered with beads; one Basuto pottery jug; one Basuto cup and saucer; one wooden jar; two flower and grass fans; one dozen grass bracelets; three bunches everlasting flowers; four Zulu spoons; three hair ornaments; six Zulu snuff spoons (could be used for mustard spoons); two Zulu baskets; two dozen photographs; three long canes.

* * *

Mrs. D. A. Hudson, of Wakayama, Japan, sends us several articles from that far-off land to sell for the Temple. She took the contents of her little son's mite-box, which we sent him a few months ago, and, instead of sending the money to us direct, purchased a beautifully-painted silk bolting cloth panel, showing a mountain scene in Japan, near Kioto. We will sell it for $4. She also sent some fine photographic views of scenes in Japan. One is a group of singing girls so generally employed in Japan on festal occasions. Another, the former residence of Hinde Yoshi, an ancient hero in Japanese history; and still another shows the exterior of a Buddhist temple. We will sell these pictures for $1 each.

* * *

Some of our W. C. T. U's are hard at work for the Temple; we hope that all will soon fall into line. Mrs. Ellen L. Hogle sends a check for $100 for the W. C. T. U. of Cambridge, Mass.

Alice E. Parker, of Elkhart, Ind., sends for twenty-five mite-boxes, and says her union is at work raising $100 for the Temple.

* * *

The Central W. C. T. U. of Minneapolis, Minn., has sent for fifty mite-boxes, and pledges $100. The president of the union, Mrs. H. J. Moffitt, writes that the $100 sent the Temple by this union over a year ago was the gift of one of their members, Mrs Mary C. Ninds; they now desire that her name shall be engraved in Memorial Hall. The Griggsville, Ill., W. C. T. U. is also at work to raise $100 for the Temple. They have just had a mite-box opening which netted $16.95, and not all the boxes heard from yet; they were out only six months. All took the boxes home with them again, to return them in another six months. The president, Mrs. McMahan, tells a pathetic little story about the contents of one of the boxes. She says: "Six months ago, when we distributed the boxes, when one of our ladies went home, her little boy asked that he might fill the box; he went to work at once to earn money to help build the Temple. Last October the little fellow was taken violently ill and died. The poor heart broken mother brought in the box to-day. When it was opened it contained $1.35. So one pair of the many little hands that have worked for the Temple are stilled. His name was Ervin Rush."

* * *

All money orders and checks for the Temple should be made out in the name of Miss Esther Pugh, 161 La Salle Street, Chicago, National treasurer, and treasurer of the Temple fund. All information in regard to the Temperance Temple should be addressed to Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, Pres. Woman's Temperance Building Association, *145 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.*

Our Children.

A LITTLE GIRL'S SPEECH.

BY A. S. K. BURTON.

I'm a full fledged prohibitionist,
Though such a little girl,
And in honor of my "principles"
This flag I now unfurl.

I believe in prohibition
Of everything that's bad,
And in "government protection"
That will make all good folks glad.

I believe if women just could vote
For "home and native land,"
They'd make the "rum fiend" hide himself
Beneath the salt sea sand.

I can't see why all Christian men
Who want to do what's right,
Don't take their ballots and come on
And help us win this fight.

THE TRUE LADDIE.

BY JULIA M. THAYER.

Here's a laddie, bright and fair,
And his heart is free from care;
Will he ever, do you think,
Learn to smoke, and chew, and drink?
Make a furnace of his throat,
And a "chimney of his nose,"
In his pocket not a groat,
Elbows out and ragged toes?

Here's a laddie, full of glee,
And his step is light and free;
Will he ever, do you think,
Mad with thirst, and crazed with drink,
Stagger wildly down the street;
Wallow in the mire and sleet;
Hug the lamp-post, and declare
Snakes are writhing in his hair?

Not an ill this laddie knows
And his breath is like the rose;
Will he ever, do you think,
Poisoned by the cursed drink,
Fever burning in his veins,
Soul and body racked with pains,
Sink into a drunkard's grave,
Few to pity—none to save?

No; this laddie, honor bright,
Swears to love the true and right;
Keep his body pure and sweet,
For an angel's dwelling meet;
Never, never will he sup
Horrors from the drunkard's cup;
Never in the "flowing bowl"
Will he drown his angel-soul.

—*Temperance Journal.*

THE LEFT HANDS.

"Hurrah, mother! I belong to a secret society."

Otis Adams came hopping into his mother's room, first on one foot, then on the other, banging the door, upsetting a chair, and making as much noise as a nine-year-old boy can.

"Isn't it jolly, mother—a sure enough secret society!"

"Do all the members make as much noise as this one?" asked his mother, with a pleasant smile; "because, if they do, I hope the meeting will be held out in the field. But what is the secret, Otis?"

"Oho!" cried the little boy; "that would be telling, and we are not to tell anybody."

"I don't think much of secrets that are not for mothers to know," said the lady.

Otis looked rather sober.

"Well, mother," he said, "at the next meeting I'll move that all mothers be made honorary members and be told the secrets. But I'm to be on duty to-night, and I can't tell you what I'm going to do."

His mother shook her head, and Otis began to be dreadfully afraid he would miss his appointment.

"Just try me this time, mother," he said earnestly. "It is something I know you would like me to do, and Mr. Ross knows about it—indeed, he gave us our society name and motto."

"I think I could trust my boy," she said fondly, looking into his clear, truthful eyes, "even if Mr. Ross did not know about it; but, as nine-year-old judgments are not apt to be very ripe, I am better satisfied that your teacher should be in the secret. What is the name of your society?"

"The Left Hands," he replied proudly; "but don't ask our motto, for that would tell too much."

The next morning, before school time, Otis was seen flying wildly over the house, hunting in vain for his satchel of books.

During the morning Mrs. Adams put on her bonnet and coat and went to see a sick neighbor—a poor widow whose sickness would have been starvation to her family except for the kind charity of those around her.

"Ah, Mrs. Pool," she said, entering the sick woman's room, "I see you have a nice supply of wood laid in for your kitchen stove."

"Yes'm," said the poor woman, "and I reckon you are at the bottom of it, ma'am."

"I? No, indeed. What makes you think so?"

"Don't you know how I got that wood, ma'am?"

"Not a word of it."

"Well, about dark last night some boys came into my little yard as mum and quiet, ma'am, as if they had come to steal, and piled up three barrow-loads there where you see it. As they kept quiet, we kept quiet too; but the children made sure they saw your Otis among them."

"Very likely," said Otis' mother, remembering "The Left Hands;" but she said nothing to the boy until that evening, when Barry Mitten, the blacksmith's son, brought Otis' satchel to the door.

"Dad said he'd ha' went for you-uns 'bout usin' his grindstone ef he hadn't seen Mrs. Pool's wood-pile."

So "The Left Hands'" first secret was out, but that has not seemed to discourage them at all, for every week some good turn is being done secretly to somebody; and it is not hard to guess that the motto of the society is, "Let not your left hand know what your right hand doeth."—*Sunday School Evangelist.*

JUST AS IT HAPPENED.

A TRUE STORY.

When little Clinton was five years old, his mamma showed him a pledge roll, to which she had persuaded several boys and girls to sign their names. He seemed very anxious to see his own name written there, and after impressing upon him the solemnity of the act as well as the great benefit it would be to him, mamma put his chubby little fingers around the pen handle and guided it for him until his name appeared in full.

About a year afterward Clinton sat down to a dinner where, among other desserts, mince pie was served, and as he heard those about the table tease mamma and sisters about refusing it, he wanted to know what was the matter with the pie. When told it had liquor in it, he looked very sorry, for he was fond of pie. One and another urged him to take it, arguing that that little bit of liquor would never hurt him, and that if he never did worse than that he would do well. Dear little Clinton! He looked at mamma, but she dropped her eyes, realizing that the moment was one in which he must decide for himself; she did not forget, however, to offer up a silent prayer that He who was tempted like as we are would help her boy in this first temptation. There was a pause—one look at the pie, and then the beautiful blue eyes changed their expression, and clearly and distinctly said the child, "Mamma, I will take some custard." God only knew the joy of that mother's heart when the decision was made, and angels seemed hovering near that evening, when, closeted in her own room, she took Clinton on her knee and encouraged him to be always firm and to always dare to do right; and together they kneeled and asked the Father's blessing and protection.

During the late presidential campaign some one asked Clinton which party he was going to vote with when he grew to be a man, and he answered, "Whichever goes against the beer saloons." God grant that not only this little boy, but the boys all over our land, may come out fully for that party which is to remove the curse of liquor from our country!

The Still Hour.

FOR THE WEEK BEGINNING MARCH 16, 1890.

BY REV. C. C. HARRAH.

DAILY BIBLE READING NOTES.

(Luke 5:1-15; Judges 14-19.)

Sunday, 16; Luke 5:1-15. Verse 5, Peter is an example for us; we should hear when the Lord speaks, labor when the Lord commands, believe what the Lord promises, and follow whither the Lord calls. Verse 6, There are remarkable transitions in every life of faith, from disappointment to surprise, from want to plenty, and from fear to hope. We cannot know what is before us, but all the Bible examples show that it is best for us, in every circumstance, to trust God. Verse 7, Abundance makes not less care and trouble than lack. Verse 11, Christ forsook more for us than we ever can for Him. They gave up nets, but received imperishable crowns.

Monday, 17; Judges 14. Verse 4, Strange instruments are sometimes used by Providence. Sometimes it was a numerous army, now it is a single-handed champion of Israel who awakens hostilities which result in the deliverance of the nation, by bringing about a private quarrel with the Philistines. Verse 6, By such private incidental circumstances, Samson was trained to have confidence in his strength, in order that he might be fitted for the more public work to which he was destined. Diligent and faithful young people who seek every opportunity for improvement, can trust God that they will be fitted to do their future work in life.

Tuesday, 18; Judges 15. Verse 6, Sooner or later, retribution comes to those who do wrong. Though hand join in hand, the wicked shall not be unpunished. (Prov. 11:21.) Verse 13, We cannot live entirely to ourselves. Our acts may bring sorrow and trouble to those who are related to us. With a view of freeing his own countrymen from all danger from the angry Philistines, Samson allowed himself to be bound and surrendered a prisoner into their power.

Wednesday, 19; Judges 16. Verse 17, Samson was wonderful in power and mighty to overcome others, but was a slave to passion; and, like many others, was overcome by his own lusts. The Lord departed from him, when his relation to God, as a Nazarite, was broken. Many a one who started well has been attracted by the Delilah lap of the pleasures of this world, until, blinded and fettered, the signs of his former consecration and strength are gone, and he bears only the marks of his wretched and fallen condition. Verse 28, It is probable that Samson had become a sincere penitent, and renewed his Nazarite vow, and that in his death he acted in the capacity of a public magistrate and gave his life for his country's cause.

Thursday, 20; Judges 17. Verse 4, The faith of Micah and his mother was blended with a sad amount of ignorance and delusion. They are examples of religiousness without conformity to the just and holy requirements of God's Word. Verse 6, Many now, in the matter of religion, do only that which is right in their own eyes. They are not careful to study the Bible, and to make it the guide of their faith and practice. They do not live lives of true obedience to God. Verse 13, God will not set aside His righteous laws, or release any from the obligation of obedience in order to gratify desires that are the outgrowth of ignorance and superstition.

Friday, 21; Judges 18. Verse 5, The answer, though apparently promising, was as delusive and ambiguous as a heathen oracle. The seeking out of mediums, ever ready to be used for such inquiries, has always accompanied a low state of religion and the prevalence of superstition. Verse 19, A Levite who dared to assume functions contrary to the law of Moses, and to fill sacred offices for the sake of favor and money, was ready to sell himself to the highest bidder. But he was no worse than those ministers of the present time who are drawn by large salaries or popular applause.

Saturday, 22; Judges 19. Verse 19, The painful story of this chapter shows to what a wretched state of wickedness society may sink where there is religious apostacy and political anarchy. If such shocking facts of vileness did not exist, it would seem incredible that men could sink to such a low state of morality. The amount of immorality and wickedness in our own times should lead us all to do our utmost to help forward the great regenerating and saving work of the gospel.

THE PRAYER MEETING TOPIC.

(Service. Deut. 10:12, 13.)

1. God *made* us, and therefore He must have *meant* us It is for us to find out the object of our mission in this world, and to spend our days, as well as we are able, in doing the work we are put here to do. The business of our lives is to serve the Lord. Phil. 2:12, 13.

2. The first business of all right service is to own and receive the work God has done for us as our Saviour. When we have accepted salvation as a free gift to us, and by living faith have come into personal relations with God we are best prepared to serve the Lord who has saved us. Luke 1:74, 75.

3. It is the most pleasant and satisfactory way for one to live, to meet the duties of every day, and at last to finish the work of his entire life as the servant of God. Psalm 119:47, 48; Matt. 11:29, 30; 2 Tim. 4:6-8.

4. We have no need to borrow any anxious trouble about our service. God will supply all needed wisdom and grace, that we may be helped through the work of each day. Phil. 4:19; 2 Cor. 12:9, 10; Rom. 6:13; Cor. 9:8.

O Lord, that lends me life, lend me a heart replete with thankfulness!—*Shakespeare.*

The Household.

MARCH.

BY MRS. JANE GOODWIN AUSTIN.

There is no month so fair a type of life
In its first conscious strength and joy of strife
As thou, wild moon of March!
Thou with thy hurtling storms and soft blue sky
Within whose depths the great white cumuli
Sleep under heaven's arch.

Thou with thy swift chill winds that snatch the breath
From pouting lips, and swoop to grewsome death
The sailor and his ship,
And then in sudden sunburst triumphing
Make rainbows in the shining drops that cling
Upon his frozen lip.

I love thee well, nay, but I love thee not,
How can I tell if I do love or not,
Unstable and untrue!
The raging lion now, and now the lamb,
The winter's blast, laden with springtide balm
O wild March, which is you?

A type of life, yea, of thy life, O friend!
And yet I know not thy life to the end:
Thy life holds better things.
And March holds May, and May sweet summer time,
And summer dies and in its death sublime
The grain of autumn brings.

THE HIDDEN WORKERS.

BY MRS. C. H. SPURGEON.

At the manufactory of the "Gobelins Tapestries," in Paris, the weavers sit concealed *behind* the beautiful fabrics on which they are engaged, working from a pattern designed by some great artist, and perhaps only taking occasional peeps at the fair exterior and the marvelous effects which their patient labors are producing. Passing along the room in front of the brilliant pictures, the visitor's attention is concentrated on their loveliness. He knows that they are in process of manufacture by men whose persons are partially or wholly hidden behind the massive drapery; he may even see the work growing, thread by thread, under the weavers' busy fingers; but he gives scarce a thought to the workmen, so ravished is he with the beauty of design, the richness of coloring, and the unique texture of these renowned productions.

I have been thinking that, in a very humble fashion, I and many others of God's small and weak children, are like these weavers; for day by day we sit, adding a few touches to our work; with pains and patience, and sometimes with trembling fingers weaving in the daily mercies, trials, and experiences which our Father puts as threads into our hands, and trusting Him to make the pattern show gloriously on the other side. When the finished tapestry shall be displayed, it will not be as a triumph of our skill, or a credit to our labor, but as a trophy of the Lord's grace and goodness, and the wondrous unfolding of His great design of loving kindness and tender mercy to His chosen ones.

For truly our work is all His—in direction, in design, and in development. Its foundation lines were laid in His love and compassion, its pattern is traced in the golden threads of His faithfulness and favor, its embroidery is clustered with the precious stones of His mercies, and its beauty is great because of the "blessing of the Lord" upon it. Behind all this grandeur of grace the workers may well be concealed; it is enough that they should marvel at the condescension which placed them there, and taught their fingers to fashion this goodly work for the King and His servants. It is so great an honor to be allowed to put even one stitch into the tapestry of the wonderful providences which are being wrought all around us, that we might well crave to be employed upon the selvedges, or be happy only to ravel out the fringes of the great Master's designs, rather than bear no part in that solemn labor which promotes us to be "workers together with God."

I noticed that the pattern from which these weavers worked was placed above their heads—they had to *look up* for direction and guidance as to every stitch they wrought. A sweet lesson this, and one to be well conned over!

Our life plan with all its varied detail, is traced by the Father's hand, and day by day as we look up He unfolds it, asking that our imitation be tender and true of the pattern He sets before us.

"Looking unto Jesus" is the secret of all satisfactory and well-done work, and no stitch can go awry when set by fingers which follow faith's steadfast gaze. Then, whether He fill our hands with golden filaments making our woven work bright and gay, or whether He employ us on the black border, where the strands are laid in tears—either way will be *right*, because He directs, controls, and approves.

I cannot tell why I have recalled a scene which must have lain long buried in the dark places of my memory; perhaps it is intended to comfort or reassure some timid, troubled worker who can see no beauty or utility in the service which yet he feels constrained to render, because of the love he bears his Lord and King. Courage, dear friend! You are to stand *behind* your work, whatever it may be. You are to labor diligently and faithfully at the wrong and knotty side of it, content to be unknown and unrewarded, if the Lord so wills it; but restfully certain that, if you are doing what He tells you, the result may be safely left with Him. He will bring out all the harmony, and beauty, and glory of His own designs; and when they are perfected, and you are allowed to look upon the right side of the Lord's "marvellous work," you will wonder, not only at its splendor as a whole, but at the brilliance of the stitches which were woven in by you with so many sighs and tears, and you will never cease to sing to the praise of Him who "doeth all things well."

When we come to gather up the last thread of our life's task, and tie the finishing knot, God grant that our little piece of broidered work may be accepted and precious in His sight!

EFFECTS OF TOBACCO UPON THE CHILDREN OF THOSE WHO USE IT.

BY J. H. KELLOGG, M.D

There is no doubt but that a large share of the hysterical girls, and the boys who have a tendency to inebriety, owe their condition to the tobacco habits of their fathers. I have seen numerous dreadful illustrations of this. One gentleman brought his boy to me whom he said "seemed to have been born with the nerves all on the outside of his body." When a child, he had the St. Vitus' dance; as he grew older, and recovered from this, it was found impossible to keep him in school, for he became exhausted at the least exertion, could not sleep nights, and his nervous system seemed a complete wreck. I looked into the case carefully, and could find no reason in the boy for his extreme nervous condition. Finally I asked the father if he used tobacco. He replied, "Yes, I've used it all my life; began when a mere boy, and it hasn't hurt me a particle." I told him that his son was suffering from its injurious effects, and that the only time to cure him extended back of his birth.

A physician only forty years of age came to me, and when I examined him I told him that he had a tobacco heart, and that he must stop smoking or die. He said he did not see why tobacco should hurt him at that age, when his father and mother, who were each eighty years old, had smoked all their lives, and were hale and hearty. I replied that his father and mother had smoked his heart away. I remember one young man, only twenty, with a bad tobacco heart, who did not understand why he could not smoke as his father and grandfather had done before him.

A great many nervous diseases, cases of neuralgia, hysteria, etc., as well as heart disease, are directly or indirectly attributable to the use of tobacco. I am sure that the next generation will be convinced of the enormity of the evil which is second only to that of alcohol, and perhaps in some respects worse. The alcohol habit produces more social distress, but the evils it entails upon posterity are no worse than those imposed by the tobacco habit, if they are so bad.

It has been argued that tobacco does not produce organic disease. This is not true. It causes a failure of the eyesight which nothing can cure, and brings on a tobacco heart which nothing can cure.

BEST METHODS OF CONDUCTING GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MEETINGS.

Believing that this department of our work needed strengthening by a concurrence of testimony and experience, we have invited the state presidents and a few others to contribute brief points on the best methods of conducting gospel temperance meetings, and hereby submit them to our readers with the hope that local unions all over the land may thus be aroused to a revival of interest in this good work.

FROM OUR NATIONAL EVANGELIST.

First, in arranging for a gospel meeting, care should be taken that it is a *gospel* meeting, not a literary entertainment or a debating club. I should deprecate the introduction of recitations of any sort, for such things are very apt to degenerate in character and to become a demoralizing element in a religious service.

There should be one woman who will be responsible for the meeting—not necessarily always leading it, but who will see that it opens and closes on time, that books are passed, and the invited or appointed leader or speaker is brought properly before the meeting. There should be a regular organist and a leader of singing. A song service of fifteen minutes should be the first thing on the program—ringing, triumphant songs, such as everybody sings. One or two new songs may be ventured if the leader has a good solo voice and knows how to draw music from others.

Let the selections of music be made to tell some connected story of salvation, or to teach some one truth, and, if practicable, they should be in harmony with the subject of Scripture and address. Close the song service with some old hymn, all standing; then, while standing, a few words of prayer. Insist on *short, pointed, real* prayers. Set apart thirty minutes for the Scriptures and exposition. Let the Scripture lesson be brief, and endeavor to bring out but *one* point in the sermon or exposition or talk—whatever it is to be. Much is lost by trying to carry too much at a time. Let the truth be made clear, enforced by apt illustration, and then left for the audience to digest.

Prayer should follow the talk, and the remaining fifteen minutes be used in song, prayer, testimony, invitation, or inquiry as the Spirit seems to indicate. The meeting should close promptly with the hour, and be followed by an inquiry or consecration meeting, to which those only should be requested to stay who have personal motives for doing so.

Literature should always be distributed at the door as the people pass out. Requests for prayer should be asked and kept on record. The pledge should be used as the indications shall direct, and opportunity given for joining the union. Never forget that the one purpose of the gospel meeting is to bring people to Christ, and that we are to teach a *whole* gospel, having the fear of God before our eyes. S. M. I. HENRY.

PRESIDENT OF MISSOURI.

Advertise well. Begin promptly. Have a prepared program. Sing gospel hymns with a good leader. Give short Scripture lesson; not necessarily the "Prodigal Son." Let remarks on lesson be short and to the point. Invite short prayers and short experiences. If any bore tries to tell all he has done for temperance, ring him down. Don't drag; fill gaps with verse of song; close promptly, and expect a blessing. C. C. HOFFMAN.

PRESIDENT OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA.

1. Have a band of earnest and consecrated workers, who will always be present with kindly greetings, and words of cheer and comfort.
2. Good music, and plenty of it.
3. A short but attractive Bible reading.
4. A short address from an interesting and sympathetic speaker—man or woman.
5. Short testimonies from *any* or *all* who desire to take part.
6. Constant reliance upon the Friend of sinners for a blessing upon our work. ROSAMOND R. JOHNSTON.

SUPERINTENDENT OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORK.

One or two opening hymns. Prayer for the guidance of the Holy Spirit, and the yielding of all hearts to its influence. Brief and plain exposition of the Scripture lesson, followed by prayer and singing. Meeting freely open for testimony, prayer, repeating of Bible texts, and requests for prayer. The after meeting for signing the pledge and religious conversation is, perhaps, the most helpful of all. It is of the utmost importance to remember that the spirit of any meeting is of far greater value than the method.

LUCIA E. F. KIMBALL.

PRESIDENT OF OHIO.

Permit me to say that the first Sabbath gospel temperance meeting which occurred in Xenia was held about ten days after the beginning of the Crusade here, in the Third United Presbyterian Church immediately after the regular morning service, and occupied only thirty minutes, the entire time being taken in prayer. Believing in the power of prayer to hold us "steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord," we think it is needful to turn aside from all conflicting opinions, all controversies, all contradictions, and be alone with God, seeking His wisdom, His guidance, in order to be filled with His spirit in such large measure as will enable us to speak the truth with love; taking from us all fear of men, all desire for the praise of men; putting on the whole armor of God, so that through storms and doubts, opposition and misrepresentation, we may do His whole will in the work to which we have been called. After more than fifteen years of experience in gospel temperance meetings held on Sabbath afternoons, we are convinced that the best method of conducting them is simply as prayer-meetings. HENRIETTA L. MONROE.

NATIONAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE Y. W. C. T. U.

Important for conducting a gospel temperance meeting:

1. That the leader should trust in and rely upon the leadings of the Holy Spirit.
2. That the singing should be with the spirit and with the understanding.
3. That the Scripture reading should be in harmony with the object of the meeting, and the prayers simple, *direct*, and fervent.
5. That there should be a definite purpose in view, and that results should be summed up at the close. Better to have many speak briefly than for one to be "heard by much speaking." FRANCES J. BARNES.

PRESIDENT OF MINNESOTA.

The secret of an effective gospel temperance meeting is in having the hearts of the leaders and singers so full of love to Christ (which is manifested by love for perishing humanity), that the songs will be fitted with the spirit of love, and the addresses will be so warm with the spirit of love that the hearers will be melted to thoughtful tenderness. Then clearly present the awful sin and defilement of the drink habit—the degradation to soul and body of manufacturing and selling that which defiles another, and the enormity of voting to license that which only ruins. Let Christ be held forth the Saviour He is—able to save to the uttermost all who will seek Him in the forsaking of sin, and fleeing to Him for help. Our women should hold their own gospel temperance meetings.

H. A. HOBART.

ORGAN OF THE WORLD'S AND NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

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The beloved of the Lord shall dwell in safety by Him; and the Lord shall cover him all the day long.—Deut. 33: 12.

I go to prove my soul!
I see my way as birds their trackless way.
I shall arrive! what time, what circuit first,
I ask not: * * *
In some good time, His good time, I shall arrive:
He guides me and the bird.
In His good time! —*Robert Browning.*

THE WORK-HOUSE BOY OF ST. ASAPH.

We read the lives of great men backward, through the genealogy of events, to find the antecedents of their power. Thus we trace the history of Henry M. Stanley back to the little windowless dwelling in Denbigh, Wales, where he was born in 1840, of a parentage so poor that when his father died, three years later, he was removed to the almshouse of St. Asaph. He is said to have been a sharp boy, and his grandfather used to call him, "My little man of the future," yet no one saw in the small Ishmael the torch bearer of civilization to a continent in barbaric darkness. A child is a mysterious unit enfolding the nameless something foreknown of God, which predestinates his future in the realm of good or evil according as he shall choose.

John Rowland—that was his birth name—graduated from the workhouse school at an early age, the masters of that institution testifying to the "extraordinary talents of Betsey's little son." Then he had a year or two of farm life, with the thirst for knowledge in him. He engaged in teaching in the next parish, but the schoolroom could not long hold one destined to make geography from elemental matter. At the age of seventeen the light-weight youth found himself in New Orleans, having worked his passage on an English trading vessel. Seeing "Boy Wanted" in a shop window, he entered.

"What can you do, my lad?" asked the tradesman.

"Anything that a boy of my age and size could be expected to do," was the prompt and comprehensive answer. He was set to work, and so pleased his employer that he was finally adopted as a son and took his foster-father's name, Henry Mortlake Stanley. He says: "One beautiful text I have always kept before me: 'Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might.'" The South had been good to him, and at the breaking out of the war he entered the confederate service, was taken prisoner near Pittsburg, but swam the river under a hail of bullets, made his escape and went home to his mother in Wales, as ragged a soldier as ever ran away.

His next venture was in the Northern navy, where shortly he distinguished himself by swimming, under fire, with a rope to a confederate ship, deserted by its crew, yet so under protection of other guns that she could not be carried away as a prize. Mr. Stanley secured her, and she was towed off in triumph. For this he was made an ensign, and in that capacity began his correspondence for the New York *Herald*. At the close of the war he went to Crete as war correspondent for that paper, his own sympathies being with the oppressed islanders. Next, he joined the English expedition into Abyssinia. The line of his early travels is similar to that of Childe Harold's pilgrimage, but its real sweep is as unlike that of aimless Byron's as the steady roll of a planet upon its heaven-laid track is unlike the reeling movement of a wandering star, through unsurveyed space.

In October, 1869, Mr. Stanley was summoned from Madrid to Paris to meet James Gordon Bennett, Jr., from whom he received his great commission: "Go and find Livingstone." No man had ever marched under such orders. It meant to pass beyond the outermost border of the civilization whose warp is electric wires and steel rails. It meant to leave the world he knew and loved to enter another, and, single-handed, to grapple with Nature in the fierce heat of her tropical mood,—all her forces active, from the seductive miasm of lily-scented swamps to the brutal strength of savage man.

The record of his interview with young Bennett shows that he did not underestimate the magnitude or peril of the undertaking. In parting, Mr. Bennett said, "Good-night, and God be with you." Stanley's reverent answer was, "On such an errand as I go upon, God will be with me." That faith in the Divine presence never left him during his three expeditions into the Dark Continent, and it transformed the adventurer into a hero. In a letter to the New York *Herald*, as he was returning for the third time, he says: "My faith that the purity of my motive deserved success was firm, but I have been conscious that the issues of every effort were in other hands." That thrilling letter written last November, which scarcely mentions his own part in the rescue of Emin Pasha, but gives all honor to his men, closes with the fervent words: "For what has been done and is now near ending, thanks be to God forever and ever."

On January 6, 1871, Stanley set foot in Zanzibar to begin his search in the jungle of a continent without rail or telegraph, for a man or a grave. He appeared to Africa's Elias as a ministering angel, and that journey to the coast, with Livingstone's body borne upon the shoulders of men for whom he had lived and died, will stand alone in history. The great Congo undertaking occupied five years, beginning in 1879. It resulted in the establishment of an independent nation on the west coast of Africa, consisting of a confederacy of four hundred chiefs, bound by treaty to promote trade and keep the river open. This opens up a great water way into the heart of Africa, for fifteen hundred miles.

In 1884 the great explorer started home, believing his hardest work for the world was finished. He had scarcely touched American shores when the cable brought him an urgent plea from the King of the Belgians and Sir Wm. McKinnon to go to the rescue of Emin Pasha.

This last expedition demanded all his ripened, disciplined powers. He knew the land and was known of the people. He had commanded an industrial army of seventy-five Europeans and 2,000 natives. Seventeen stations had been under his control, besides a flotilla of twelve river steamers. But to reach Emin he must pass through a forest of trees from 100 to 180 feet high, matted together by briers, thorns, falling and decaying trees, and all the rank undergrowth of perpetual summer. This jungle was the home of venomous insects, and gigantic elephants, and all grades of animal life between. Through this he "tore, ploughed, and cut his way for one hundred and sixty days." This was but one of many obstacles, but none proved insurmountable.

He gives a fine point in scientific temperance, which may as well be noted right here: "From the moment of arrival the body begins to undergo a new experience, and a wise man begins to govern his appetite accordingly. Any-liquid that is exciting, or as others choose to term it, exhilarating or inspiring, the unseasoned European must avoid during daylight." He enumerates the many which are called "innocent wines and beer," and declares "the slightest indiscretion may in one short hour prove fatal." This seems like extreme abstemiousness to one who, as a boy, drank ale with his mother, and as a soldier drew whisky with his rations, while his later years have been passed outside the zone of temperance agitation. He apologizes for such radical ground, saying: "I am compelled to speak strongly by our losses, by my own grief in remembering the young, the strong, and the brave who have slain themselves through their own ignorance." That sentence could well be written upon the title page of a temperance text book.

Astuteness and inflexible will are the qualities that win and hold the negro; Mr. Stanley possesses both. His ability to "set a stake and work to it," is shown by the remarkable fact that he reached the farthest point projected by the expedition, 1,413 miles from the coast, in 1883, only one day behind the time predicted by him before the committee at Brussels in 1879.

His reverence for Dr. Livingstone is akin to worship. He had formerly sneered at missionaries, but he says, "When I saw Livingston, I saw what a noble type of physical and spiritual manhood a missionary could be, and I have felt differently ever since."

Indeed, the young representative of the English press became a very important missionary himself. King Mtesa, who fairly held the keys of the native kingdom of Central Africa, became much attached to him. One day he said: "Stamlee, the white men know everything; now Stamlee, tell me and my chiefs what you know about angels." Mr. Stanley's resources were equal to this, also. He drew a vivid picture of Michael Angelo's and Gustave Doré's illustrations, and then read from his Bible what Ezekiel and John have to say about them. The dusky monarch was charmed, and insisted upon hearing all about Christianity. Mr. Stanley translated a summary of the Bible into his language, embracing all the principal events from creation to crucifixion, giving St. Luke's gospel entire, on account of its complete history of the Saviour's life. King Mtesa declared he could see nothing in it too hard to believe, so he embraced Christianity, and Mr. Stanley appealed to Christendom to send missionaries to Uganda.

It has been asserted that Stanley is not loved by many, and that his affections are undeveloped, but his old mother was not forgotten in all the applause that would have turned a head on less rugged shoulders. He brought her up to London and kept her in a grand hotel, to share his honors with him. Dualla, the black "boy" who has waited on him for many years, loves him, too, and the man who has the love and respect of his valet must, in spite of all appearances to the contrary, have a great heart, as well as a great head.

THE LOCAL QUESTION.

To what extent may the local, or small political subdivision denominated a township, or village, enjoy autonomy in moral matters? How far may it umpire its own game in health regulations, in Sabbath observance, in religious worship, in gambling, licentiousness, and the liquor traffic? Regardless of the value, or non-value, of the policy called "local option" in the conflict of the age with crime, is the practice in harmony with our American theory touching the relation of the locality to that aggregate of localities we call the state and the nation?

Certainly it is the broad, democratic theory we politically are builded upon, that the individual city, or village, like the human individual, shall possess all the personal liberty it can use *without damage to its neighbors*—to the larger community of which it is a part. But just as certainly is it bone and blood of our theory that neither the individual man nor the individual spot six miles square shall cross that limit. Foster and cultivate to yourselves anything you like that is decent and peaceable, but not saloons, gambling-dens, and the other cat-holes of crime to your vicious taste, even inside your own line-fence. And if bad legislation says you may, the unwritten part of our constitution says you must still see to it that the thistle-down of your shame and infamy blows not over the fence into your neighbor's garden of rose and tulip—chokes not with moral weeds his boys and girls.

Can this be done? Did ever a village elect saloons under its "local option" without damage, moral and financial, to the neighboring villages that had chosen the better way? Did ever a county under the local option misfortune grant a hundred saloons the legal right to do a moral wrong in dealing out intoxicating liquors to a thousand citizens of that county without damaging—in part destroying—one thousand citizens of the state of which the county is but a factor, and thereby mournfully, perpetually, damaging the state itself, and *all* its people?

Emphatically we say, No; the grogstall in Bridgeport lowers the moral barometer in Evanston; the outer precincts of Illinois have their uncleanness, their reproach, and the danger to every inhabitant increased by reason of the saloons at the metropolis of Illinois. For the liquorish evil is a pestilence that blights distance, a contagion that travels by rail, a vulture ever in quest of innocence; and where the young lambs are at peace, thither it takes its flight. An unstable youth—something of a bat in lack of vision—is fascinated toward the glare of evil—this whited sepulchre—especially when its dead men's bones are draped with highly licensed "respectability." People travel; the young of the farm seek positions in the city; the son and daughter of the cleanest county in local option Missouri fall victims to the saloons in St. Louis.

Since their city limits and county lines are not barriers that keep the evils of the saloon within the locus where they originated, this is the proposition we kindly submit to the thought of our readers, not as the *dictum* of an autocrat in reform, or the finding of the Supreme Court, but as the suggestive result of our thinking, and with a view to the highest good of all:

While local option graciously cleans some localities, it is good only so far as it becomes prohibitory. And the option that grants to evil an equal chance with good, is at least a compromise with evil.

Again, local option laws seem at variance with the thought of our national founders, the spirit of our hundred years of history, and the purpose of the Constitution, that every state, not every locality, should, within the limitations of that instrument, determine its moral, social and political habits. In other words, the state is the smallest unit of territory that, consistently with domestic quiet and uniformity in government, is entitled to enact laws affecting the welfare of the people of the whole state. Hence, said laws seem to us, if not literally, yet in a larger, higher sense, to be unconstitutional.

Every criminal sent to prison, every lunatic sent to the asylum, every boy sent to the reform school by the village saloon is a tax upon the people of the commonwealth. And may the town in order to maintain a local wrong, rightly tax the state?

Is not local option legalized conflict, rather than peaceful uniformity? Is it not the law of drunkenness on one quarter section, the law of sobriety on the next? And can that system afford to all the safest government? If the state may rightly delegate to a petty corporation "option" in liquor vending, why not in the traffic of all vice, in title to land, in health measures, in church establishment, in marriage, in gambling, lotteries, and whatever else its little appetite, or covetousness, may consider criminal, or innocent? The principle seems the same; but apply it in all points, and state government is at an end, and our liberty that of the tribes in Africa, each encampment tossing spears at all the rest.

Of course we here assail *no* efforts in honest reform, but merely suggest whether each community may not most help itself and all the rest by glancing beyond its narrow limits and pushing for national prohibition as the largest benefit to the smallest municipality.

WOMEN AND THE CZAR.

Miss Willard writes us urging that the protest of universal womanhood go to the Russian Czar because of the outrages and cruelties inflicted upon the political prisoners in Siberia. Mr. George Kennan has reversed the telescope of observation that we had so long held "wrong end to," and shown us the awful situation as it is. His latest declarations are the most appalling, and bring to our view these modern protestants against worse than mediæval tyranny, imprisoned in the same cells with thieves and murderers, and noble women among them, who after having been treated indecently, were for their resistance inhumanly flogged, and then in their desperation committed suicide. Surely it is time for the deep heart of the American home to speak its sense of outraged human nature in the presence of such abominations. Why should not each and every society of women, whether a W. C. T. U. or not, pass resolutions, and individual women write out their hearts in letters short and earnest, addressed simply "To the Czar"? If they will do this, and send them to Miss Willard at Evanston, she will have them fastened together in one great book, and forwarded to that greatest of autocrats. But do not send him a harsh word. His antecedents, education and surroundings are all to be considered; his father's pitiable taking off, and the constant danger to his own life and those whom he holds dearest. Nobody was ever hated into doing any good thing yet. "There is nothing inexorable but love."

Miss Willard says: "I only suggest this method that we may have something definite to act upon; doubtless many will prefer to send through their own society channels, but will not THE UNION SIGNAL try to enlist the press generally so as to set its wide white wings in motion for the uplift and shelter of those men and women who with motives of true patriotism are the martyrs of a living death among the polar snows."

To all this we say amen, and amen, and beg our confreres of the press to help us all they can, and women everywhere to appeal to the Czar by pen, and to God by earnest prayer.

MRS. MATILDA JOSLYN GAGE, a pronounced Free Thinker, has left the ranks of the Woman Suffragist Societies because they recognize and welcome evangelical women to their platform. A few of the same mind with herself have signed the call for a seceders' convention in which they specially mention as "a pet aversion" the W. C. T. U., and in the accompanying circular attack Miss Willard as "the most dangerous woman in the United States," because of her following among Christians. Some of many citations given by them go so far as to call our National W. C. T. U. President "Pope Willard." That one so liberal in spirit as she should be thus dealt with seems unaccountable, and helps to illustrate the many humorous aspects of the present unique season. The chief accusation brought against Miss Willard is, that she favors a union of church and state, than which no possible criticism could be more unjust. We doubt if a woman in America has shown a broader or more kindly spirit toward those of diverse religious creeds. She has spoken in all churches, from a Jewish synagogue to Cathedral Hall, Philadelphia, just alongside the Catholic, and while always a stanch Methodist, has never written an unfriendly line about those from whom she differed. Here is what she has said on the union of church and state: "Our declarations must be clearly divested of anything that looks toward a union of church and state, to which all enlightened Christians are thoroughly opposed." This latest attack is almost as droll in its absurdity as those of the political press. Verily it may be said that the intolerance of the self-styled "tolerant" people is among the freaks of human nature.

THE Executive Committee appointed by the late Reform Conference was in session in this city last month, and has since issued a stirring address appealing for a union of all the reform parties and elements in a National Reform party. The politics represented on this committee were: Union Labor, through Hiram Maine and W. W. Jones; Independent, Edward Evans; Prohibition, J. H. Comings; Greenback, Mrs. S. B. Heath. The members of the committee during all the session were remarkably unanimous in their opinions as to what reforms are most needed, and upon what principles the best elements of the country can readily unite, to-wit: Temperance, suffrage, finance, tariff, civil service, etc., etc. A convention is called for the purpose of completing the union, September 3, 1890, at St. Louis.

THOMAS BURTON, of the *Southwest*, organ of the Liquor Dealers' Association, Cinninnati, is at Columbus, working for the repeal of the Owen law, and the substitution for it of a species of local option which places the licensing power with the municipal government. A German society of Cincinnati, the Rheinlanders, in a masked parade, grossly insulted the city government, by displaying a huge float on which was a iron-barred prison in which "languished" the well-known saloon-keepers; outside were a professional bondsman and the clerk of a police court; the whole affair was intended as a burlesque on the enforcement of the Sunday closing law.

Special Difficulties.

OUR MEMBERSHIP.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—I have seen so many statements that the W. C. T. U. had lost members by its political stand, that I am very anxious to know if such really is the case. Was there any loss of membership after the passage of the St. Louis resolution, which is, I believe, the first record for the Prohibition party? If there was, then has it continued? I trust you may obtain for man exact, reliable and authoritative answer. The General Officers have their offices in your building. Their records should surely settle this question. INQUIRER.

ANS.—At the Philadelphia Convention, following that at St. Louis, the gain in membership of the W. C. T. U., as taken from the treasurer's books, was *sixty-nine per cent;* the largest gain any year preceding had been fifty-nine. There has been no loss of membership since the St. Louis Convention, but instead, a constant increase, as the books of the treasurer will show.

A NEW CRUSADE.

QUERY:—Should we not make greater effort to enlist our fathers and brothers in our peaceful war for "God and Home and Native Land," by inviting them to become honorary members of the W. C. T. U.? A WORKER.

ANSWER:—Let us have a new crusade, with more members as its goal. The number of golden opportunities to secure this end that we allow to slip through our fingers is simply enormous. Here, for instance, is an audience, great or small, gathered up through W. C. T. U. efforts and good will; here is a speaker, man or woman, to urge them to take decisive relationship to the reform which, as Richard Cobden said, "underlies every other reform." In such a gathering the "arrest of thought" comes to many a brain, the stirring of sympathy to many a heart. Now is the time to strike; now they can be won to action; now their interest and courage are "screwed to the sticking point." What is before everything else the thing to do? What but to secure the names of men and youths to the total abstinence pledge, and as *honorary members* of the W. C. T. U. (all of their membership fees remaining with the local W. C. T. U. for its own use) and the names of women and girls as regular members of the same society.

But what is the most effective way of doing this? It is not to ask them forward, but to have placed in each pew, or handed around by a committee, our membership cards, having the pledge and all needful information; then gather up these cards left in the pews or on the chairs, and send out your visiting committee (of which each local W. C. T. U. should have one,) to collect the dues, leaving literature with each new member.

Besides, I urge that each town and village be districted, and a house-to-house visitation for members made. If we do nothing else in 1890 but carry out this single plan, we shall double our numbers and carry our literature into the homes of the people who love and believe in the W. C. T. U. just in the proportion that they know its real spirit and work as set forth in our Timely Talks and leaflets. Beloved sisters, let us out and away to the homes of the people, scattering light in minds mystified by the misstatements of bad men, and the misunderstandings of the good. Our Heavenly Father will bless such work as this, for Christ's heart beats in the gospel temperance movement of to-day.

Yours for a membership crusade,

Frances E. Willard

The Watch-Tower.

Christians should never say, "I fear," "I am anxious," "I am worried;" leave that to atheists. "Perplexed" is a good substitute. I heard a grand white-ribboner use it the other day when a crisis was upon her. She made no fuss, cast no aspersions, but clasped her hands quietly and said, "I confess I am perplexed—but it will all come out right; of that I feel assured."

***

Miss Willard writes that when she "finds a sick or dying W. C. T. U., it is usually dying of one meeting a month. Unless the executive committee meets weekly, there is very little hope for their longevity, to say nothing about their usefulness." This is sound. On Duty knows it, and THE UNION SIGNAL would mildly add that any local W. C. T. U. whose members do not read their own paper is dead already.

***

DeTocqueville's parting words to Charles Sumner are worthy to be the motto of a life or of an enterprise: "Life is neither a pleasure nor a pain. It is serious business, to be entered on with courage and in a spirit of self-sacrifice."

***

Miss Elizabeth W. Greenwood, National superintendent of evangelistic work, has this week entered upon her second series of engagements for the season in Washington, D. C. Her first engagement under the auspices of the District W. C. T. U. was so successful, that immediate arrangements were made for her return. Such earnest evangelistic work in the heart of the great nation's capital cannot fail to do infinite good and add greatly to the world's redeemed.

***

Tennyson said recently in a letter to a friend: "I think it wisest in a man to do his work in the world as quietly and as well as he can, without much heeding praise or dispraise."

***

In the February number of *Education*, Katherine Cowan, professor of history and political economy in Wellesley College, tells how she is preparing her students "for citizenship."

***

Another unique suggestion comes from Vermont. It is an evening's entertainment with the stereopticon, originated and conducted by Mr. J. E. Crane, of Middlebury. In a pleasing manner it shows the absurdity of the claims of high license as a lucrative or a moral movement. Tables and diagrams are thrown upon the screen, as well as allegorical pictures, some serious, some humorous. It is an effective way of teaching facts.

***

The W. C. T. U. of New Jersey is trying to wrest from the present Legislature a law requiring scientific temperance instruction in the public schools of that state. Miss Willard and Mrs. Downs argued eloquently for it before the Senate Committee last week.

***

We have two notable white-ribboners in Vineland, N. J., who entertain all our speakers and stand at the battle's front; moreover they are unusually handsome, capable merchants, whose "name and style" is "Leavitt & Sherburne." They hail from way down East, and have made fifty thousand dollars out of their store. For thirty steadfast years they have been each other's partners, not in business only, but in heart and hearthstone also, and are Ladies Bountiful to everybody and to all causes that need help in the flourishing prohibition town of Vineland, whither they came as pioneers. There is not a prettier home than theirs in New Jersey, "nor a peaceabler," as Samantha would say; long may its watch-fires glow!

***

There is a "marking time" sentence that our boys and girls should learn, namely, "The saloon, the saloon, the saloon must go!" I wish our workers everywhere would try to inculcate this as a sort of standing word and action among the young people; and if Anna Gordon in her new Marching Songs could have this, with a movement of feet by which the children should stand and mark time, saying these words, it would have a great effect as they march the streets. Just as the Republicans said in their campaign of 1884, "Blaine, Blaine, James G. Blaine," so we can teach our army to say this other thing, which is so much nobler and will last so much longer.

***

Probably the handsomest county headquarters on the continent are those of Chester county W. C. T. U. at West Chester, Pa., Mrs. Ella B. Gordon, president. They are in a fine large building, stone front, and consist of a room twenty-two feet deep, with two small rooms in the rear and a lunch room. Kennett Square (the early home of Bayard Taylor, a fine old Quaker village) has headquarters for its W. C. T. U. also Phœnixville, both in the same county. ON DUTY.

WORLD'S W. C. T. U.

Founded 1883.

Motto.—For God and Home and Every Land. Object: To unify the methods of woman's temperance work the world over, and to circulate a petition for the prohibition of the traffic in alcoholic drinks and opium, and other social reforms.

All members wear a little knot of white ribbon, and remember the noon hour of prayer for all temperance work and workers, and for the coming of Christ's kingdom.

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NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

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"I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt Liquors, including Wine and Cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union the sum of ———; and the receipt of the treasurer thereof shall be a sufficient discharge of my executors for the same.

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News from the Field.

CONNECTICUT.

GLEANINGS.

After several months of pleasant wanderings, I seat myself at my long unopened desk, and, brushing away the accumulated dust, try to gather again the scattered threads of my work. The very first object to claim my attention is our new state paper, *The White-Ribbon Banner*. We bespeak a hearty welcome for it. Its editor is the former editor of the W. C. T. U. column in *The Home*, Mrs. R. N. Stanley, who has associated with her Mrs. S. B. Forbes, state president, and Mrs. C. L. Diven, one of our brightest young women. The initial number is attractive in appearance and entertaining in matter, and is but a foretaste of the delights in store for us. Having thus heralded in the new year, we feel sure that 1890 will be a good year with us, for we look to our *Banner* to aid us very materially.

Every county union now holds two conventions annually, instead of one, as formerly, and Middlesex county held its first semi-annual convention in the First Congregational Church and chapel of Saybrook, January 30, where, despite threatening clouds and hidden sunshine, a goodly number gathered, and spent the day in profitable and interesting exercises. In the absence of the president the county secretary presided, and Miss Marion G. Chapman, secretary of the Saybrook union, acted as secretary *pro tem*. Among the visitors were Mrs. M. M. Andrews, state corresponding secretary; Mrs. C. H. Fitzgerald, superintendent of juvenile work; Mrs. J. H. Leeds, superintendent of UNION SIGNAL work; Mrs. M. L. Bogue, superintendent of social purity work, and Mr. A. M. Kendricks, of the order of the Sons of Temperance.

The exercises of the morning, aside from the usual routine of business, consisted of a devotional service conducted by Mrs. E. R. Hefflon, an address of welcome by Mrs. Robert Chapman, president of the Saybrook union, a paper on "W. C. T. U. Membership," by Miss Ellen A. Whitmore; a letter from Mrs. Forbes, a short address by Mrs. Andrews on "The State Work," and remarks by Mrs. Fitzgerald and Mr. Kendricks. After the noontide prayer, led by Mrs. Fitzgerald, the ladies repaired to the chapel, where a bountiful lunch was served to all.

During the intermission many came into the convention, and when the ladies were again called to order at two o'clock, a perceptible addition had been made to the number in attendance at the morning session.

After a short devotional exercise ,a paper was read by Mrs. M. L. Bogue, upon her work of social purity, which contained many helpful suggestions and earnest thoughts. This was followed by a paper by Mrs. Augusta Starr, on "Health and Hygiene." Miss H. E. Culver, one of the state's most energetic workers, sent a fine paper upon her line of work, "Scientific Temperance Instruction." This met the approval of the convention so thoroughly that by a unanimous vote it is to appear in our state paper. Mrs. R. N. Stanley also sent a bright letter to the convention, urging the claims of her department work among colored people, and the new paper. She also sent a package of *Banners*, which were distributed through the audience, and several subscribers were secured.

A charming letter was received from Mrs. H. B. Brown, from her sunny Southern retreat where she is spending the winter, in which she sent kindly greeting and sympathy, By vote of the convention this letter and that from the state president were replied to by the acting president.

Mrs. Leeds said a few words on behalf of our National organ, THE UNION SIGNAL, and subscribers were solicited. The Rev. Mr. Paine, pastor of the church, was introduced and spoke a few words of greeting. Mrs. Bogue introduced Mr. Willis N. Parker, a bright young man who is deeply interested in social purity work among boys, and who is himself a member of the White Cross Society, and is eager to interest other young men in raising themselves to a higher plane of manhood.

At four o'clock two meetings were held; the one in the church was in the interest of the Loyal Temperance Legions, and the exercises consisted of reports from the Legions, a paper on "Temperance Teaching in Sunday-Schools," prepared and read by Miss Abbie La Place, and an address by Mrs. Fitzgerald, which was followed by a poem, recited by its author, Miss Anna Jones. The gathering in the chapel was a boys' meeting conducted by Mr. Parker, whose subject was "The Complete Man," and who founded his remarks upon the words of David to his son, "Be thou strong, therefore, and show thyself a man."

A cordial invitation was sent by the Portland union to hold the next convention with them, which was accepted. Election of officers resulted in the reëlection of the old staff, Mrs. H. B. Brown, president; Miss M. B. Smith, secretary, and Miss E. A. Whitmore, treasurer. With the singing of a parting hymn the convention adjourned, and so ended our conference together. The local unions and Loyal Temperance Legions are still working bravely. The county is prosperous in many ways, and only the harvest time will reveal the result. With stronger faith and purpose the work is again undertaken, and thus working together as a unit, may Middlesex county become one of the best organized unions in the state!

The state minutes are printed, and are most interesting from cover to cover. We are now working in seventeen different departments, each line of work having an energetic superintendent at its head.

M. BELLE SMITH, *Union Signal Reporter.*

MICHIGAN.

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

At Detroit we had a State Prohibition Convention, at which Professor Dickie, ex-Governor St. John, and our own Mary T. Lathrap were the stars. The points in Mrs. Lathrap's paper on "Township and County Organization," were especially noticed and commended by the president. Since my last, our annual circular, prepared by the corresponding secretary, Mrs. Wheeler, has come to all the unions in Michigan. The text heading is very suggestive: "Look to yourselves, that we lose not those things which we have wrought, but that we receive a full reward." Mrs. Lathrap's letter beginning on this wise: "We send you this leaflet because it is a good time to 'speak often one to another'," after speaking of past loyalty, says: "Most women dislike a contest of any kind; but our work is not an easy one, and we need not expect unbroken peace. Our little lever is under foundations that will not be moved without resistance. We are not necessarily wrong because our peace or unity is broken. Even Christ said, 'I came to send a sword.' The answer to 'Truth in the Case' has been prepared by the appointed committee, and printed in THE UNION SIGNAL. We urge a careful reading by all our women, and as wide a circulation as possible among all where good will come of it. We ask for the utmost frankness. If any union or woman in Michigan feels disturbed; if any choose to walk no more with us, it is the part of fidelity to past relations, dear and sacred, not to criticise in discontent or go forth in anger, but to reason together. Let us come near to each other and to God. We need just now the unity of the human, the wisdom and strength of the Divine." She gave us also a plan for reading circles.

Our faithful treasurer, Mrs. Holden, gave an itemized report of the many gifts by kind friends to our suffering treasury, made empty by the bank failure of last fall. The unions of Michigan have been most liberal in mak-

ing up this loss, also twenty of the superintendents sent words of suggestion in regard to their special lines for the coming year, the key-note of them all being to hold fast the ground already obtained. Our new department of ethical culture, Mrs. Jaynes superintendent, gives us these soul-stirring thoughts: "Our all-sided World's president allows little to escape her eagle eye which pertains to human need and human good. While our Mary H. Hunt has set us all keenly alive to the welfare of the 'house we live in,' and sent us out with the ringing words, 'Ye are your brothers' keepers,'—to make sure that the 18,000,000 living child temples in our land are built after the pattern pronounced good in Eden, the National President has this year sent all along the lines the potent thought, 'Keep the soul on top.' Every one's weal is each one's care."

From the ninth district, which of all responded most generously to the treasury fund, come these additional items: The Big Rapids union sends its eleven clergymen THE UNION SIGNAL, making them and their wives honorary members of the W. C. T. U. They have also here headquarters, in which a kindergarten is being held. This union, before this reaches you, will have held on February 22, "Ye Hatchet Partie."

The Oakland county convention, in sixth district, was postponed on account of the illness of the president.

Ingham county convention, the first held since re-organization, was at Lansing, a two days' session closing with a Demorest gold medal contest. This live president has brought the county up from three unions last June to nine at this time; a new Y just reported. She says, "When the work came to me, I said, 'This one thing I do,' so I squared out Ingham county on paper, and made a dot just where I wanted to plant unions this year; I had nineteen dots, but have not quite reached them yet. Am working at the twelfth, with several waiting to be organized."

The president of the fourth district, in writing of a medal contest held at Berrien Springs, says that the ladies of the union presented each of the unsuccessful contestants with books; to the girls, "Nineteen Beautiful Years"; to the boys, "Boys and Other Boys"; an example which I hope others will follow. St. Joseph union recently gave a social in the parlors of Mrs. W. W. Cooper. More than a hundred guests enjoyed the literary program, and at supper a "Timely Talk" was placed by each plate; the money taken was not a little, but who can estimate the influence of one such gathering in these times?

MRS. C. H. JOHNSON,
Union Signal Reporter.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WORK IN WASHINGTON.

The ladies of the W. C. T. U. of Chapin auxiliary held a large and interesting meeting at Central Union mission rooms, February 12. Mrs. J. A. Pickler, wife of Congressman Pickler, of South Dakota, gave the Scripture reading and led in prayer. Many earnest experiences were given. Three new superintendents of departments were announced as follows: Parliamentary usage, Mrs. J. A. Pickler; social purity, Mrs. Senator Pettigrew; scientific temperance instruction, Miss Louise Weightman. The new superintendents were all present and were introduced to the ladies.

It was announced that Miss Greenwood, of Brooklyn, a woman of rare culture and deep piety, would give Bible readings February 23-26, at three o'clock, the first day at the Congregational Church, and the others at the Church of the Covenant.

IDA HINMAN,
Union Signal Reporter.

VIRGINIA.

NOTES OF EARNEST WORK.

On January 14 a local option election was held in Lynchburg. It is said that there never was as much enthusiasm in Lynchburg over an election of any kind. Two weeks before the day appointed, this subject overtopped all others, and during this time the temperance people held meetings day and night, always with full houses, and at night to crowded houses. The audience, for the most part, was composed of the best classes of both races. It must have been inspiring to the speakers to view such an audience.

Colonel Cheves, of Georgia, Mr. Miller, Grand Chief Templar, with Captain I. N. Williams, were the white speakers. Among the colored, were the Revs. Granderson and Price, of North Carolina, Professor Vassar, of Lynchburg, and others. They worked nobly, and accomplished grand results, as will be seen.

Four years ago, when the first effort was made for local option, the measure was defeated by the large majority of 1,188, and on January 14 it is said that we were defeated by the very small majority of seven. In order to win, the opposition resorted to every means to secure votes. Up to noon, on the day of the final contest, the temperance people were certain of success, and the liquor party were almost certain of defeat. They were visibly discouraged. Their committee sent out dodgers with such accusations as might be expected from such a source, which were answered in time by the local option executive committee. As a final resort they got out a bogus ticket, by which they won the victory. To complete the fraud, the men who held these tickets *wore the blue ribbon*. Many ignorant persons voted these tickets, thinking they were "dry."

The W. C. T. U. bore its share of the burden. Prayer-meetings were held every afternoon. The ladies were at the polls early on the morning of the 14th, and were busy during the day furnishing coffee and sandwiches to the men. They were sorely in need of such attention, for many of the workers were out all day, not taking time to return home. The ladies met with some opposition in regard to the lunch stands. They persevered, and did a noble work.

Some of us were discouraged the morning after the election, when the dailies announced the result. But only for a little time; for, although the bar-room with all of its evil influences is still in our midst doing its dreadful work, yet we are planning and working in every way open to us to educate public sentiment against it, and we hope eventually to drive the hydra-headed monster out of our city, county and state; and then, by uniting hands North and South, East and West, drive it from our own America. Let us do our duty and look to our Father with eyes of faith for the grand result.

Public sentiment has changed very much within the last four years in our city, as the figures prove; then 1,188 majority; now only seven. This is very encouraging. And think of it! The school children are almost a unit on the abolition of the bar-room. Boys and girls have their influence, and they will be men and women in a few years, and the boys will be ready to cast their ballots against this soul-destroying traffic.

MRS. CHAS. R. SMITH.

TENNESSEE.

NEWS AND NOTES.

Temperance work is moving slowly in our state, but it is gaining in solidity and strength as scarcely ever before. The special movement on foot now is the Demorest medal contests. These are being held in all parts of the state, and reports show that much good is being done in this way. We are just starting our first competing class in Fayetteville. Everybody seems to be interested, and the only wonder is that we did not begin the work months ago.

The W. C. T. U. work in our state is in a healthy condition. Though smaller in numbers than in the past, the workers who remain are devoted, tried and true. Our last state convention showed a large amount of work well done, and the workers full of faith and a determination to do even better in the future than in the past. Our president has sacrificed time and money in her labors as few others would have done. She is faithful and devoted, and has, as she deserves to have, the warmest love of W. C. T. U. women throughout the state. Our other state officers are loyal and efficient, and their places, if eft vacant by death or resignation, would be hard to fill.

The seceders have, I think, very little sympathy in this state. I know of no one who would be willing to leave the National Union to go with them. It seems to us so natural for Prohibitionists, as all W. C. T. U. women are, to lean towards that party, of whatever name, that is the best exponent of their principles, that we wonder how any one could object to their doing so.

The "race question" is assuming great proportions throughout the country. Almost every difficulty between the two races has its origin in liquor. Yet every such difficulty may be found in papers throughout the country under the heading of "Race Riots in the South," when, nine times out of ten, it is nothing more than a whisky brawl, and deserves no more special notice or comment than any other whisky brawl in the North or South, or East or West. When men or women, of whatever color, show themselves worthy of honor, they should receive their dues, and will in the end in the nature of things; and gradually the vexed question will settle itself, if permitted to do so.

The General Conference of the M. E. Church South will meet in St. Louis, May 7. All W. C. T. U. workers in the department of unfermented wine will watch the proceedings with greatest interest, as we are earnestly hoping that they will pass a resolution directly recommending the use of unfermented wine at the Lord's Supper. At their last meeting in Richmond, four years ago, they passed this resolution (found on page 199 of the Conference journal):

"*Resolved*, That the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South is opposed to the manufacture, sale and use of intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal and mechanical purposes."

There being no exception made in favor of their use for sacramental purposes, the resolution practically commits the great Southern Methodist Church to the use of unfermented wine at the Lord's Supper. But the attention of the church has not been called to the matter as it would be if they should directly recommend the use of unfermented wine. So we are hoping that this time they will pass a resolution directly recommending the use of unfermented, non-alcoholic wine at communion. This church has a larger following in the South than almost any other. And such a resolution would do incalculable good in this particular line of our work. May God guide their deliberations, and help them to decide the matter aright.

MRS. T. P. HOLMAN.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY CONVENTION.

This was held in the Congregational Chapel in Dalton, Friday, January 31. Miss Elisabeth Tobey, state president, Mrs. Helen G. Rice, state superintendent of Sunday-school and juvenile work, and many other honored ladies were present to enliven and entertain as well as instruct the convention. The meeting was called to order with a few appropriate words by Mrs. J. Lee McCutcheon, our county president, followed by singing, "My Faith Looks up to Thee." Devotional exercises were conducted by Miss Clemence Bull, in a very impressive manner. Rev. Mr. Andrews, pastor of the Congregational Church, gave us earnest and hearty words of welcome in behalf of the Sons of Temperance, through whose kindness we were invited to Dalton (there being no union there). Mrs. Sarah Spalding responded in behalf of the convention in a graceful and thoughtful manner.

Interesting reports of superintendents followed; especially so were those on literature, by Mrs. H. E. Smith; Temperance Temple, by Mrs. Brigham; railroad work by Mrs. Henry, and scientific temperance instruction by Mrs. Lewis. After the noontide prayer, led by Mrs. Electa Collin, was voted to send resolutions of sympathy to Miss Bessie Gordon, our state corresponding secretary, who by her unselfish devotion, self-sacrificing spirit, and unceasing interest in the work throughout the state, has been obliged, on account of ill health, to lay aside the work for a season.

The afternoon session opened with prayer and Bible reading by Miss Tobey, from Exodus, third and fourth chapters. Encouraging reports were then given from the different unions; roll call showing the presence of seventeen delegates and eighteen visitors from the local unions. Mrs. Helen G. Rice gave a very instructive talk on Sunday-school and juvenile work. The committee on resolutions reported excellent resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. The address by the state president gave us most practical and valuable suggestions on different branches of labor, also encouraging reports of the work throughout the state, and urged activity in the different departments. She closed her remarks by asking all to consecrate themselves anew to the work, and open our hearts to let God do with us according to His will. Mrs. H. E. Smith gave a very able paper on what the W. C. T. U. was doing, as she saw it from her standpoint. A report of the National Convention was then given by our county president, which was gladly received and listened to with great interest.

The evening session was held in the Congregational Church, the Sons of Temperance attending in a body. The music throughout the whole day and evening was very fine, especially the beautiful solos by Mrs. Lucas, which were enjoyed by all. Mrs. Helen G. Rice read the Scripture lesson from the thirty-first of Isaiah, after which the Rev. Mr. Noble, pastor of the Methodist Church, offered prayer. She speaker of the evening was the beloved National superintendent of evangelistic work, Elizabeth W. Greenwood, of Brooklyn, N. Y. The foundation of her remarks was our motto, "God and Home and Native Land," and was listened to with close attention by a large audience. The convention was pronounced an inspiring success. The kindness and hospitality of the Dalton people could not be excelled, and may the unseen and uncounted results of our convention far exceed those which are noted!

MRS. SARAH HARRINGTON,
County Secretary.

IOWA.

DEMOREST MEDAL CONTESTS.

Wright county, Iowa, has the honor of winning a gold medal. Eight silver medals have been won at eight contests conducted on the plan laid down by the Prohibition Bureau, and on January 24, 1890, the contest was held for the gold medal.

The medal was awarded to Addie Theodosia Whiting, aged fourteen, she rendering, "The Enormity of the Liquor Traffic," by Bishop Foster. Ray Hemenway, of Dows, stood No. 2, and Anna Swenson, who promises much for the future, stood No. 3.

One school, consisting of Norwegians, Danes and Germans, taught by Miss E. G. Whiting, a loyal Y, took three silver medals, the contest work being entered upon with great zeal and interest by the young, and encouraged by the parents. Four of the eight silver medals were won by foreigners, and it is a surprise to all who listen how they can so fully enter into the spirit of the authors as to convey their thoughts so perfectly to others. We think this excellent work in the educational line.

WHITE RIBBONER.

PENNSYLVANIA.

DEMOREST MEDAL CONTEST IN PHILADELPHIA.

The contest of the Loyal Temperance Legion for the Demorest silver medal was held at the Diamond Street M. E. Church, Friday, February 14. The competitors were members of the Sabbath-school.

Besides the recitations, they had vocal and instrumental solos, duets, quartettes by first-class artists, also piano whistling solo. The church was crowded, and many were unable to procure seats, but rather than be disappointed, the great crowd stood, enjoying the entertainment, and patiently waiting for the decision of the judges, who declared Miss Georgie Hussy the successful winner of the prize medal, which was presented in very fitting words by Rev. W. J. Mills, the pastor.

H. V. CARRIGAN.

WORK AT TITUSVILLE.

A union meeting of different denominations was held in the Presbyterian Church to celebrate the fifteenth anniversary of the Woman's Crusade. The Crusade hymn was well rendered by the choir; the Crusade psalm was read by the pastor; the president of the W. C. T. U. read "What it Meant," from THE UNION SIGNAL. Several ministers spoke on different phases of the work. The pastor of the Methodist Church made the principal address of the evening, which was logical and eloquent. The large church was well filled. The meeting closed with a good collection.

On Monday evening, December 23, a glowing camp fire was lighted in the Baptist Church, at which were given music and appropriate recitations by the children. "Reminiscences" from THE UNION SIGNAL were read by ladies of the union. Our president, Mrs. P. A. Painter, an original Crusader from Ohio, related some thrilling incidents out of her own recollections of that wonderful uprising of women. We all felt a rekindling of the fire of that glorious Pentecost which shall glow through all time.

MRS. R. H. SARGENT, *Cor. Sec.*

WASHINGTON.

CRYSTAL UNION NOTES.

The Crystal union, whose domain lies upon the fair north side of this bustling city of Spokane, celebrated Crusade Day in unison with her many sisters. The parlors of Spokane College were well filled with members of the W. C. T. U. from different parts of the city. Mrs. A. P. Crystal, our efficient president, had arranged an interesting program. The Crusade Psalm and grand old "Rock of Ages," with other Crusade hymns, had an honored place. Sketches of Mother Thompson, Mrs. Woodbridge, and other leaders were read by different ladies.

Short and breezy scraps of the later work and history of the W. C. T. U. and of the last National Convention were then given. The little band of women seemed quite thrilled with the old-time Crusade spirit. A solemn service of re-consecration to the work was led by Mrs. Abernethy, of the Leavitt union. All felt new inspiration for the good work as a result of this Crusade Day.

Dr. Orpha D. Baldwin, National superintendent of health and heredity, has been treating us to some of her good sense as well as science, upon important subjects.

Her afternoon lecture, to women only, was well attended though the "chinook" blew and the snow lay deep. The combined wisdom and common sense which Dr. Baldwin teaches should make every W. C. T. U. wife and mother dress and cook wisely and well. Her excellent lecture, "How to Make Life Worth Living," was delivered to a mixed audience that appreciated her treatment of the subject. Over thirty dollars were raised at this lecture, entitling our union to an honorary life patron. This honor was conferred upon Mrs. C. A. Hamblen, our worthy treasurer, who has recently been bereft of her husband, an honorary member of the Crystal union.

CARRIE B. SCHORR, *Supt. of Press Dept.*

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

A MEMBERSHIP of thirty is reported from the Aurora, Neb., W. C. T. U., and the society is doing good work. It is hoped that much literature may be distributed before the amendment campaign is over.

A BLESSED work has been done by Jennie Smith, National superintendent of railroad work, in Ludlow, Ky.; over twenty-five middle-aged persons have become Christians, one over seventy-five years of age, all railroad people. An association will be organized there. The meetings at the shop have reached people who have not been in a church from five to thirty years.

THE W. C. T. U. of Preston Minn., mourn the loss by death, of Mrs. Alice Conkey, their superintendent of social purity work. She died of consumption in Los Angeles, Cal., where she had gone in the hope of finding health and strength. Appropriate resolutions were passed by the union, in memory of this beloved worker.

MRS. M. E. COHEN 513 F street, Washington, D. C., is appointed recording secretary of the district in place of Mrs. Lydia W. Tilton, and Miss Lavinia Chace is no longer superintendent of soldiers' and sailors' department.

MRS. L. S. ROUNDS, state president of Illinois W. C. T. U., spoke seventeen times lately, within two weeks in Wisconsin, making the first address February 9, and returning to Chicago February 21. She is now in New York filling a series of important engagements which will occupy her time until the last of March.

MRS. HAGAR A. MURRELL, president of the W. C. T. U., and principal of the Garnet School at Pollocksville, North Carolina, writes this touching appeal: "I have organized in my day school a society called 'Careful Builders.' We now have thirty-seven boys and girls that have signed their names to the 'Careful Builders'' pledge. I am teaching a school for the Freedmen, which is a power for good in this place. A great many of the children in the school are very poor as well as illiterate; some of them have no father and some have no mother, and I would be very glad if the friends of Christ's poor would help me to some second-hand clothing for them. The poor parents are not able to clothe the children as they ought to be clothed, consequently, many of them suffer in the cold winter. Some of the children who read this may have old, outgrown dresses or old shoes that will do to scare the cold; these, or anything else that you may send, will be gratefully received by these poor children."

THE Aberdeen, North Dakota, union, mourns the loss of a beloved and honored co-worker, Mrs. Sophia C. White, who fell asleep in Jesus on the morning of February 3, at Casselton. Mrs. A. E. Cranmer wrote this heartfelt tribute: "No one in North Dakota was more thoroughly consecrated to the temperance work. To Mrs. White, more than any other woman, was due the victory of constitutional prohibition. Unceasingly she worked for months at her desk, as assistant secretary of the Non-partisan Prohibition Alliance, receiving no remuneration for her services except the secret consciousness of having done what she could for the cause which lay so near her heart. As a token of appreciation she was sent as fraternal delegate by the Alliance to the National W. C. T. U. Convention at Chicago, and it seems but yesterday since her earnest, thoughtful face was seen in that wonderful gathering of women. She was a faithful Christian, and a devoted wife and mother. Heartfelt sympathy goes out for the invalid husband and the little son and daughter in this saddest of afflictions."

BY an invitation from the local union of Havre de Grace, Maryland, Dr. Anna Shaw lectured February 10, in the Presbyterian Church to a large and appreciative audience on "Temperance Reform." Representatives of all the churches in the city was present, and prominent among these on the platform was the Rev. Father Hannan, of St. Patrick's Church, who is very active in temperance work here. Miss Shaw held her audience with wonderful interest for over an hour and a half. The church was beautifully decorated and appropriate vocal and instrumental music was rendered.

MRS. HIBBEN writes from Peoria, Ill.: "Those of your readers who were privileged during our late National Convention to listen to the Bible expositions of Miss Elizabeth Scovel, may be interested to know something more of the work of this gifted, consecrated woman. Peoria has just been favored with a visit of eight days from her, that may be written as red-letter days on the hearts of very many Christians in our city. The meetings were held each afternoon during the week, in the beautiful new chapel of the Second Presbyterian Church, with large and constantly increasing attendance and interest, and on Sunday the main audience room of the church was filled to overflowing, some nine hundred being present, and many failing to gain entrance. Miss Scovel has a keen, logical mind, a wonderful flow of strong, simple language, that pours forth like a river; a gentle, sweet, womanly manner; all being dominated by the power of the Holy Spirit to a very unusual degree, which carries her message with great power to hungry hearts. Many, through this rich feast of heavenly things, have been quickened to a higher spiritual life, and we believe the precious seed-sowing will ripen into an abundant harvest. We praise the Lord that He has raised up this blessed messenger, and clothed her with such rare spiritual power, and we pray that He may give us many more as richly endowed for His service."

THE following is Miss De Velling's plan for supplying her audiences with temperance literature: "At my request, several gentlemen or ladies pass through the audience and serve those who desire the literature. All are quietly given a chance to secure it. None are urged; those who desire it, extend their hand, and pay their money as the messenger passes their seat, and the package is delivered to them. In some places I put up and offer them packages worth ten cents each. In the South this was largely my custom. In the North the five-cent packages seem to answer the purpose better. In this way I have put into the hands of people who would care enough for them to read them, over *fifty thousand pages* of clean, pure, helpful literature in the five years since the plan first occurred to me. As a rule, people who care enough for temperance literature to read it, are willing to pay what it costs, and most of those who do not care to invest five cents in the liberal-sized package I furnish them for that sum, would scarcely have interest enough in the matter to read the literature if it were given to them, as I have abundantly proved. The old-fashioned way of thrusting literature upon people without money or price, greatly cheapened it in people's estimation. I am trying to dignify the use of literature in public meetings, and know that my plan succeeds in doing this, and also in doing much good in other directions."

NOTICE.

TO ILLINOIS UNIONS.

Mrs. Theo E. Bassett, of Grand Crossing, has been appointed president of the first district, vice president, Mrs. Waddell, resigned. Mrs. Bassett is president of her home union, and has proved herself an energetic worker, which will be felt in a larger degree throughout the district over which she is called to preside.

MRS. L. S. ROUNDS, *Pres.*
HELEN L. HOOD, *Sec.*

APPOINTMENTS OF MRS. MARY READ GOODALE FOR MARCH AND APRIL IN LOUISIANA.

Algiers, Morgan City, Pattersonville, Franklin, Jeannerette, New Iberia, Lafayette, Lake Charles, Jennings, Crowley, Opelousas, Washington, Cheneyville, Melville, Big Cane, Evergreen, Bunkie, Lecompte, Alexandria, Boyse, Natchitoches, Robeline, Mansfield, Keachi, Shreveport, Keithville, Haughton, Gibsland, Homer, Minden, Arcadia, Ruston, Monroe, Girard, Rayville, Delhi, and Louisiana W. C. T. U. annual convention at Ruston, La.

Official Communications.

PETITION OF THE WORLD'S W. C. T. U.

The time is drawing near when the petition of the World's W. C. T. U. for prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating liquors and narcotics will be presented to the potentates of the nations. Sixteen million signatures, individual and representative, have been secured to the petition for a Sunday Rest Law in these United States. Surely such petition as ours, reaching to the wide world, should not receive a less number.

It is thought that this unparalleled success may be somewhat traceable to the manner of presentation, and we are thus led to the adoption of a similar form of heading, by which the petition may be presented to every church; to religious, educational and medical associations: to lodges of every form; to labor and other organizations, located, or appointed meetings in any city or borough.

An energetic effort on the part of unions would greatly increase the number of signatures and add mightily to the power of the petition. "Ask of me and I shall give thee the heathen for thine inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for thy possession," is a divine promise. Its fulfillment cannot be, while a legalized liquor traffic exists. Should not the World's petition be of equal interest to women's missionary societies of every denomination, in all of which W. C. T. U. women have membership? Believing it to be so, we earnestly ask the union of their effort with ours, that our united prayer for the coming of the kingdom of our Lord may be made potential by our own signatures, and those of others thus secured. May we not believe that these, reaching the eyes of human rulers, will, under the blessing of Christ, the Sovereign of the world, move their hearts to the overthrow of the evils we seek to banish?

Copies of the petition, and of the heading (to be pasted upon the same) in number sufficient to meet all demand, may be secured by application to me. Please write very plainly the number desired and *full address* of person to whom they should be forwarded.

MRS. MARY A. WOODBRIDGE,
American Sec. World's W. C. T. U.
Ravenna, O.

EVANGELISTIC DEPARTMENT.

COURSES OF STUDY.

In order to extend to the masses of W. C. T. U. workers the benefits of the Evangelistic Department Course of Study, the instructor, after conference with Miss Willard, has decided to offer abridged Courses of Study and of Reading, extending through four years. These courses are as follows:

1. The W. C. T. U. Evangelistic Course. Tuition, ten dollars per year. Text-books not over five dollars per year. Open to all persons.

2. The W. C. T. U. English Course. Tuition, five dollars per year. No text-books but a revised Bible. Open to W. C. T. U. members only.

3. The W. C. T. U. Greek Course. Tuition, one dollar per year. No text-books needed. Open to W. C. T. U. members only. For similar tuition all others are paying five dollars.

4. The W. C. T. U. Bible Reading Course. Tuition, one dollar per year. No text-book but a revised Bible.

These Courses are completely described in a Private Circular that will be sent to any person addressing the instructor, at Cambridge, Mass.

In THE UNION SIGNAL for February 13, it was stated that a patron of the Course of Study had arranged to pay one-half the tuition fee of the first six women who should apply for membership in the W. C. T. U. English Bible Course. Up to date there have been sixteen applications, all of them full of rejoicing that this work had thus been placed within their reach. I have been compelled to write to the ten, that I regret I can do no more than file their applications, state the facts in THE UNION SIGNAL, appeal to patrons of the Course of Study, and as soon as any one sends me $2.50, send the applicant next on the list her instructions and work.

Will *you*, dear reader, "help those women" that are "fellow athletes" with us all in the gospel? And do you know that I have a "Private Circular" issued only to members of the W. C. T. U., and relating to "Courses of Study"? Write for it, addressing me at 9 Clinton Street, Cambridge, Mass.

ALFRED A. WRIGHT.

PROMOTION OF SOCIAL PURITY.

PURITY IN LITERATURE AND ART.

In this department we are to labor against the spurious in literature and art, and to establish in the highest degree possible the best and truest in both. The land is flooded with evil things, and there is an imperative need that women shall lay their hands upon them to destroy them.

The first business of this department is to be the carrying of a petition addressed to the Congressmen of the various states, asking them to so amend the United States postal law, that the *Police Gazette*, and papers and books like it, principally made up of stories of crime and criminals, shall have *no right to carriage* in our United States mails, as they now have.

Miss Willard, in her annual address, recommended that we carry a petition of this kind in order to obtain the amendment of our law. This is very necessary, as in some of our states the United States postal law is in direct conflict with the law of the state on this subject, and therefore needs to be brought into harmony.

It is desirable that in each state and territory the women make a list of all objectionable or doubtful "shows," so called, and especially of those which display bad advertisements, and that they send these to their National superintendent, that steps may be taken to check these worst features. Also all bad publications, so far as possible, should be listed and reports made, that we may known in the whole United States what we have to oppose.

I desire also that each state superintendent shall send me a copy of the law of her state concerning obscene pictures, etc., and bad literature. In order to make good literature as easy of access to our youth as the bad, it seems desirable that efforts should be made everywhere for the establishment of free libraries of good literature. Some states have made most excellent provisions for the establishment of these by law—notably Illinois. I would be glad to receive from state superintendents copies of all laws relating to the establishment of free libraries, and also reports of those already established. I hope the work of this department may be pushed as never before during the coming year.

ADA H. KEPLEY,
Asso. Supt. Social Purity Dept., Purity in Literature and Art.

WOMAN'S LECTURE BUREAU.

MRS. R. A. EMMONS, SEC.

All engagements made by this Bureau are conditional upon the ability of the lecturer to fill them. In case of detention by sickness, accident, or any legitimate and unavoidable cause, another date will be given as soon as possible.

MRS. MARY T. LATHRAP

speaks at Manchester, N. H., March 16; Nashua, 17.

MRS. MARY A. WOODBRIDGE

will speak in Western Avenue M. E. Church, Chicago, March 7, and at Englewood 9.

MRS. MARIAN B. BAXTER

is at Whitehall, N. Y., for a week's meetings; will be in Niagara county, New York, March 23-27.

MISS HENRIETTA G. MOORE

spends March in Montana.

MRS. S. M. I. HENRY

goes to Aurora, March 9 for two weeks' evangelistic work.

REV. C. H. AND REV. EUGENIA F. ST. JOHN

go to Minneapolis, Minn., March 9, for three weeks' evangelistic work.

MRS. R. J. TREGO

is at Knoxville, Tenn., for the month of March.

MOTHER STEWART

will be at Fairmount, West Va., March 14-16.

WOLFENBARGER AND HUCKINS

go to Momence, Ill., March 16, for one week.

MISS I. C. DE VELLING

is in East Washington.

MRS. HELEN L. BULLOCK

is in New York State.

MRS. C. M. WOODWARD

is in Nebraska doing good work for the coming campaign.

MAJOR AND MRS. E. T. SCOTT

are also in Nebraska.

For dates and terms of all the above, address the
WOMAN'S LECTURE BUREAU,
161 La Salle St., Chicago.

The Peace of Europe.

The peace of Europe depends upon the will of one monarch. He has but to speak, and a bloody war will ensue. And yet this mighty ruler, with thousands of his subjects, bravest officers and soldiers, has been forced to submit. To what? To an epidemic catarrh, a cold in the head. After all, disease is the great conqueror.

But read what Compound Oxygen has done for the alleviation and cure not only of catarrh, but other chronic diseases:

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DRS. STARKEY & PALEN:—"I have used your Compound Oxygen Treatment for catarrh and have been greatly benefited by it." R. C. FOSTER, Greenville, S. C., July 19, 1888.

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Publisher's Notes.

★ Star Offer Workers. ★

We give below the names of the friends who have thus far agreed to work under the star offer plan. Send for full particulars, and join their number:

C. S. Burnett, Hartford, Ohio.
M. A. Cone, Downing, Wis.
Rennie Dickson, Toronto, Ont.
Mrs. J. L. Dorothy, St. Croix Falls, Wis.
L. L. Hubbard, Lake City, Minn.
M. B. Johnston, Hannibal, Mo.
Jane Stuckey, Hartsville, Ind.
Mary E. Richardson, Owendale, Mich.
Mrs. Mary C. Greene, Windom, Minn.
Mrs. D. W. Ball, Corunna, Mich.
Mrs. Wm. Addison, Guinda, Calif.
Mrs. E. G. Keys, Roca, Neb.
Mrs. Sarah Knight, Waupaca, Wis.
Robert George, Rankin, Ill.
Mary J. Wade, Ruskin, Neb.
Mrs. L. L. Johnson, Emporia, Kan.
Miss Mollie Hood, Wynne, Ark.
Mrs. John Wright, Scribner, Neb.
Cassie M. Wright, Attica, N. Y.
Mrs. M. Mercill, No. Clarendon, N. Y.
Mrs. R. L. Robinson, Pendleton Centre, N. Y.
Annie Moss, Dingman's Ferry, Pa.
Mattie E. Philips, Cadiz, Ohio.
C. B. Haskell, Box 326, Kennebunk, Me.
Mrs. Lyman Cole, Bedford, Mass.
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Louise J. Satterlee, Fort Edward, N. Y.
Helen S. Page, Oelrichs, Dak.
Mrs. Lou F. Sherman, Rossville, Kan.
Mary James, Natchez, Miss.
Cora Wheelock, Tampico, Ill.
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Laura E. Johnson, Kennett Square, Pa.
Miss Nellie Carter, Brookville, Wis.
Emma Sweitzer, Shell Rock, Iowa.
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Mary E. Irvine, San Jose, Cal.
Lissie M. Stewart, Penza, Ohio.
Mrs. R. A. McKinley, Olathe, Kan.
Mrs. E. M. Tannar, Raymer, Colo.
Anna Donaldson, Urbana, Ohio.
N. C. McGinnis, Powhattan, Kan.
Mary H. R. Harter, Millheim, Pa.
Mrs. P. H. Cobb, Middleville, Mich.
Alice E. Richey, Sunville, Pa.
E. E. Knapp, Albuquerque, N. M.

CHILDHOOD: Its Care and Culture.

is the title of a book that must commend itself to every one interested in the future welfare of our country. "The childhood of to-day is the nation of to-morrow; there is no more important work than its care and culture." For many reasons this book takes a place peculiarly its own. It is written by a woman of rare experience and educational power—Mary Allen West. For many years a teacher, and leader of teachers, and with the one thought ever uppermost of doing all the good possible to all with whom she came in contact, her life of steady literary labor results in great breadth of character.

"Childhood: Its Care and Culture," has been a work of loving care. A glance over its pages will convince any reader that here speaks one who knows—and that this is a sincere and earnest attempt "to impress parents with a sense of the dignity, the responsibility and the privilege of parenthood, and to help them in a measure to rightly 'think God's thoughts after Him.'"

The book contains nearly 800 pages, and is beautiful and attractive, and worthy of the careful perusal of both old and young. For terms to solicitors, apply to us or to the general agents, R. S. King, Publishing Company, 278 Michigan Ave., Chicago. Address WOMAN'S TEMP. PUB. ASS'N, 161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Don't forget Vaughan's Seed Store, 148 W. Washington St., Chicago. It is a very large and reliable house, and is worthy your patronage.

A Fine Common-Sense Cart.

There is nothing in the carriage line that has become more popular in the last few years than the two-wheel road carts. Although there are many kinds and styles, none has gained so much public favor and popularity as the "Murray Improved Elegant," it being a high-class cart in every respect, having a good-sized bundle-rack under the seat where packages can be carried, which makes it very convenient and practical. The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of the manufacturers of this cart in another column. The Murray Mfg. Co. are manufacturers of the "Murray" $55.95 Buggies and $5.95 Harness, and a full line of all kinds of vehicles and harness. We would advise all who contemplate buying anything in this line to write for their catalogue and prices. The address is Wilber H. Murray Mfg. Co., 139 W. Front St. Cincinnati, O.

Ladies read Dr. Crumb's Backache Tea Adv.

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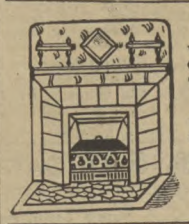

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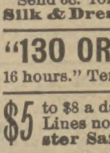

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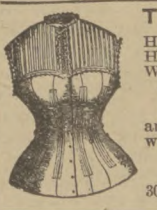

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With or without lacings in back.

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Publisher's Notes.

3—3—3—3

A G. and U. Offer!

Do you want an opportunity to get your own UNION SIGNAL free,

Absolutely Free,

for one year? Well, then, if you send us the names of three *new* subscribers (with $3.00), we will extend the time of your subscription one year from its present date. This offer is good

Till July 1st Only!

Any use of a lot of arguing? It's a good offer—plain, simple, easily accomplished. If you run across three of the

C. A. I.

people, tell them you'll advance the dollar needed, and come to them for two cents each week! Try that once. You might have the paper sent to you, and you collect the two cents on delivery of same. It would not be long before they would pay up and say,

Can't Afford to Do Without It!

Wouldn't it be fine, now, if half our list would get 3 new names each? 40,000 x 3 = 120,000 + 80,000 = 200,000!! Just think of it!

{and please do a good deal more than just *think*. "Done" has only two more letters than "Do."}

Scintillations.

WHITESVILLE, N. Y.

Inclosed please find $3. I wish Frances Willard's "Glimpses of Fifty Years," and one celluloid pin. Please send at once. I cannot get the book of an agent, and I must have it. Our union owns it, and I've been reading it, and feel that I can't live one day without it in my home. I shall keep the copy I have and give the new one to the union, as it seemed impossible for me to read that book and not mark it all along for reference and re-reference. What a book! "Full orchestra," indeed; and what a life. I'd like a thousand shares in such a life, at once. Tell the world that it does not and cannot know Frances Willard until it reads her "Glimpses of Fifty Years." There is ammunition and power in it to revolutionize the world. It is a "liberal education." Blessings be upon her head who so faithfully wrote it out.

REV. EMMA E. BAILEY.

The new celluloid pin is just as near being a ribbon bow as can be, and not be. It is just what we want, because we can wear it every day, and have it look fresh and graceful all the time.

The white-ribbon bow, dear as it is to every member of the sisterhood, will get awry and soiled sometimes. We shall always cling to the ribbon for state occasions, but for constant wear the celluloid pin will certainly come in favor.

MARY E. BALCH.

"The work is new here, but the leaven is working. God and THE UNION SIGNAL are the best helpers we know."

"To those who 'can't afford to take THE UNION SIGNAL,' let me say that if you will really try to see how you can save two cents a week—one egg! a small piece of butter! an infinitesimal bit of ribbon, you will find out how to afford it—but alas! those are the folks my urging won't reach."—True, and those who read these columns must act as the messenger, will they?—[PUBLISHER.]

Children always Enjoy It.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

of pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda is almost as palatable as milk. Children enjoy it rather than otherwise. A MARVELLOUS FLESH PRODUCER it is indeed, and the little lads and lassies who take cold easily, may be fortified against a cough that might prove serious, by taking Scott's Emulsion after their meals during the winter season.

Beware of substitutions and imitations.

"MURRAY" No foe, no dangerous pass they heed; Brook no delay, but onward speed With loosened rein; And when the fatal snare is near They strive to check their mad career, But strive in vain. **"MURRAY"**

THE HOT SHOT

that we have poured into the Buggy and Harness Pools and Trusts for the last year has had a tendency to make them try to stop their mad career.

WE ARE THE UNLOOKED-FOR FOE

that have overthrown the High Priced Buggy and Harness Factories who have joined in the "Pools" and "Trusts" to enrich themselves and impoverish the consumers by giving them inferior goods at exorbitant prices.

OURS HAS BEEN A HARD FIGHT

with all the Buggy and Harness Factories and Agents against us. They have done everything in their power to overthrow us. But we were on the right side, "the side of the people," and with their hearty support we have achieved

A GLORIOUS VICTORY

of which our **Gigantic Business** is a positive and certain proof. The Millionaire Pool-Trust Buggy men and their Agents have lost lots of their valuable (?) time in trying to injure the sale of the **"Murray" Buggies and Harness**, but have made a glorious failure of it, and they have found out to their sore regret that

YOU CAN NOT KEEP A GOOD THING DOWN.

While they have been trying to injure our business, instead of remedying their existing evil, we have been gaining ground, and have now risen so far above them, that it takes a powerful microscope for us to distinguish their dying struggles. Our **"Murray" Buggies and Harness** do not have to be talked up, for they do all the talking themselves, and we can give no better recommendation than the goods themselves.

WE SELL DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER

and from the hearty support we have received from them, justifies the decision, that they know where to buy the Best and Cheapest Buggies and Harness. We are progressive, and do not allow the moss to grow on our backs in these days of electricity and steam, but keep abreast of the times, and with unlimited facilities, are always adding to and improving the "Murray" goods in every way that is possible and judicious; and this year finds the "Murray" Buggies and Harness even better than they were last year.

SOME OF OUR PRICES:

HARNESS.

All "Murray" Harness is made of Best No. 1 Oak Tanned Leather.

No. 1 Murray Single Harness $5.95
NO. 2 Murray Single Harness $9.85
No. 3 Murray Single Harness $10.95
No. 4 Murray Double Harness $15.20
No. 5 Murray Double Harness $19.95

A "MURRAY" $66.90 TURNOUT. *This turnout includes our Brewster Side Bar "Murray" Buggy and our No. 3 Single Strap Trotting or Track Harness, with either Open or Blind Bridle, as desired.*

BUGGIES.

All "Murray" Buggies have double Collar Steel Axles and double bolted Wheels, with screwed rims, which prevent all possibility of splitting.

MURRAY BREWSTER SIDE BAR TOP BUGGY $55.95
MURRAY END SPRING TOP BUGGY $55.95
MURRAY JUMP SEAT CANOPY TOP SURREY $99.00
MURRAY ROAD CART, $15.00

Write us for our large, illustrated Catalogue, containing full description and **Net Cash Prices** of the "Murray" Buggies and Harness; also book containing words of praise from people in all parts of the United States, who have bought, tried and tested our goods; and then read them carefully, and we know that you will not buy nor use anything but our celebrated "Murray" Vehicles and Harness. Address all letters plainly to

WILBER H. MURRAY MANUFACTUR'G COMPANY,
"MURRAY BUILDING," 139 West Front Street, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

This is the Picture of

Baby Barendse,

Three months old when cured by the use of

Steketee's Worm Destroyer.

Read what its mother says:

"The undersigned has a child only three months old. It became sick with pains in its bowels and stomach when scarcely two months old. It cried and whined nearly all the time, and was completely run down in flesh. We gave it everything that we thought would relieve the child, but it grew worse all the time. We made twenty powders from a teaspoonful of Steketee's Worm Destroyer, gave it one powder three times daily. To our astonishment it was relieved of thousands of worms. We have given the child but twenty powders. It is entirely cured. I shall always recommend Steketee's Worm Destroyer. MRS. B. BARENDSE, Oakdale Park, Kent Co., Mich.

For Sale by all Druggists, and by mail, 25 Cents. Send U. S. Stamp. Address:

GEO. G. STEKETEE,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

The proprietor of this paper knows that this medicine is no humbug, and perfectly safe to send money to Mr. Steketee. Mention Union Signal.

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BUY AT WHOLESALE

WHATEVER YOU

EAT, WEAR OR USE.

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We do not sell liquors in any shape.

BUYERS CATALOGUE SHOULD HAVE OUR 486 PAGE All kinds of Merchandise at **WHOLESALE PRICES** Write for Particulars. The Cash Buyers' Mercantile Union, 162 LA SALLE ST. Chicago, Ill.

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Something New, Never Anything Like it, Dress Cutting Reduced to a Science!

Can be learned in two hours' time. Perfect fit guaranteed—without change of seam. It makes you an **expert** at drafting ladies' and children's garments, in the latest and most artistic style. Change of fashion can never affect it.

$20 A DAY can be easily made. Many make more. Any one can make **$100 A MONTH** over and above expenses. The work is easy, instructive, fascinating, profitable, and adapted to young or old of either sex. We must have a worker in your town and are willing to **SPEND $25.00 TO START YOU!** and you can work all the time or part of the time. Employment at home; an opportunity to travel. No class of people in the world are making so much money, **WITHOUT CAPITAL,** as those at work for us. One person writes: "I was out 5 hours and cleared $28." If you will only write, we will lay all before you **FREE!** This is a **ROYAL CHANCE,** and is worth investigating. Write for special offer and confidential terms to agents. Address, **RIAL BENJAMIN, Manager, LaFayette, Ind.**

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well, can do so with the expenditure of very little money, if they are willing to do a little pleasant work evenings. The money can be earned, or a silk dress will be given in exchange for work—if desired.

We offer *special* inducements to agents for some special work just now. An unusual opportunity to make money.

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New Hygienic Treatment. Hitherto there has been nothing like it. Strange that the discovery has not been made sooner. Send 2c. stamp for pamphlet. A. Miller, M. D., 172 Ashland Ave., Chicago

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ARCHITECTS.
Room 91, No. 159 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.
Hollow Tile and Fireproofing Experts.

Advertisers want to know what paper pays best. Mention The Union Signal.

Signal Notes.

WHAT is the Irish question? It is the whisky question. If the Irish had been able to live in their true majesty and conquer the appetite for drink, there would be no nobler people. There are no more loyal hearts on the face of the earth. Whisky is the cause of the Irish question. The whisky bill of Ireland is $2,250,000, which is more than the whole rental of the country.—*Canon Wilberforce.*

A FRIEND writes *The Boston Transcript* concerning Miss Elizabeth Peabody: "I see her every week or so, and find her lovely in her waiting to go up higher—no whining, no fretting, no garrulousness. Upon my asking her recently if death had any sadness for her, she said quickly: 'Oh, no; death is only more life.'"

A SOLDIERS' institute has just been opened at Woolwich, England, free from drink, and in every respect made most attractive.

GENERAL RAUM stated as follows at the nineteenth annual convention of the Brewers' Association, amid great applause: "More than $10,000,000 are realized to the public treasury from the manufacture and sale of the products of the breweries." He also congratulated them thus: "American malt liquors are now successfully exported to England, Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and the islands of the sea."

THE W. C. T. U. recently gave a reception to three hundred guests at the new "Hotel Fredonia," in Washington, D. C., whose hostess, Mrs. La Fetra, is the president of the District. Assisting Mrs. La Fetra were Mrs Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota; Mrs Ormiston Chant, of England; Mrs. Representative Pickler, of South Dakota, and Miss Greenwood.

THE State Prohibition Convention was held recently in Indianapolis, Ind. It was strictly a delegate convention, but the attendance of earnest Prohibitionists other than delegates made a larger crowd than has ever attended a state convention before. A number of white-ribbon women were among the accredited delegates from the counties. A full ticket of state offices was nominated. They are good men and true. A new state central committee was selected, on which appear the names of Mrs. G. Hazleton, of Gibson county; Miss Mary Hadley, of Parke county; Mrs. A. J. Pollock and Mrs. R. T. Brown, of Marion county.

THE Salvation Army recently sent abroad thirty officers to continental and colonial stations. Their work among the Tamil coolies is very successful.

AT Hunnewell, Kansas, two violators of the prohibitory law were found guilty in a recent trial, Charles Petersen pleading to three guilty counts, received a fine of $300 and ninety days in jail, and Frank Petersen pleading guilty to one count got a fine of $100 and thirty days in jail. They were also adjudged to pay the costs.

THE *Brewers' Journal* gives what it states to be an authentic list of all the American breweries which have, so far, passed into the control of English buyers. The list includes thirty-three breweries, consolidated into seventeen companies that have passed into English hands, the gross value being stated at £9,013,000.

A RECENT letter states that as one of the results of Major Hilton's recent work in Pomona, California, J. L. King, a violator of the law, was brought to trial and convicted, the court fining him $100. The upholders of the saloon in Pomona are so incensed at the honest interpretation of the law, that they threaten to burn the new M. E. Church (in which Major Hilton's meetings were held), and to kill Rev. J. W. Phelps, the pastor, state Senator McComas, and Dr. Brown; and armed guards are stationed to protect property and lives from these murderous contributors to the nation's revenues.

THE following resolution was passed by the Aqua Pura Lodge of Good Templars, Chicago, in regard to the proposed lottery scheme in North Dakota:

"WHEREAS, We gratefully acknowledge the service of the public press and the fearless and uncompromising attitude of honorable men of various creeds and parties who have wisely counseled against the base offer of gold for public virtue, Therefore,

"*Resolved*, That wherein we have given permission for the existence and license of the saloon evil for a money consideration, we have parted with public virtue and honor, have accepted and are cursed with a bribe. The proceeds may fittingly be applied toward a new 'potter's field,' and poor-house, the criminal court and county jail, bridewell, insane asylums and police protection."

FULL WEIGHT PURE
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and most Healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime, or Alum. Sold only in Cans.
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SCHUMACHER'S
Rolled Avena and Parched Farinose
For Breakfast. Cook quickly. Exquisite Flavor.
Rolled Wheat, Cracked Wheat, Crushed Barley, Grains of Gold, Whole Winter Wheat.
F. S. New Process and W. W. Graham Flour.
Insist upon getting original packages.
The F. SCHUMACHER Milling Co.
Pioneer Manuf. of Cereal Goods, Akron, O.

FOR SALE, Orange Groves; rich Hummock lands. Write to J. G. Guthrie, Argo, Pasco Co., Fla.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH
FOR BEAUTY OF POLISH. SAVING LABOR, CLEANLINESS, DURABILITY & CHEAPNESS. UNEQUALLED. NO ODOR WHEN HEATED.
Do not take any chances of being poisoned or burned to death with Liquid Stove Polish, paints, and enamels in bottles. The "Rising Sun Stove Polish" is safe, odorless, brilliant, the cheapest and best stove polish made, and the consumer pays for no expensive tin or glass with every purchase.

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JERSEY FITTING,

Union under-garments. In wool, silk and wool, Jaeger, Jaeger and silk, and pure silk.
Send stamp for prices and samples.
Illustrated catalogue of Hygienic garments free.
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LIEBIG COMPANY'S
Extract of Beef.
A slight addition of it gives strength and flavor to soups, gravies, sauces, and made dishes.
It is the pure essence of meat broth or concentrated BEEF TEA, free from fat or gelatine. A quarter of a teaspoonfnl in a cup of water, properly seasoned, is most refreshing. It soothes and settles the stomach, allays brain excitement and induces sleep. Invaluable to brain workers, and a beneficial substitute for alcoholic drinks.
Genuine only with JUSTUS VON LIEBIG'S signature in blue on the wrapper, thus: Justus Liebig

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LADIES! write for terms. $3 sample corset free to agents. Lewis Schiele & Co., 390 Broadway, N.Y.

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How to ward off disease and cure present ailments can now be obtained at "School of Longevity," 167 Dearborn St., Chicago. Correspondence solicited. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

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GOOD SENSE CORSET WAISTS
Give better satisfaction than any other. Are the best substitute for corsets.

A complete garment worn under the corset or flannels, protecting the clothing from perspiration. Cheaper than dress shields, one pair doing the work of six.
Misses' bust measure, 28-33, $ .80
Ladies' " " 34-39, 1.00
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Send Money by P. O. Order Catalogue free. } WANTED.

DRESS REFORM GOODS.
Agents wanted for Reform Skirt, Ladies Waist, etc New goods, reduced Prices. Don't you want to represent us in your locality and make a little money? *Don't waste your time on old goods, but try the new.* Catalogue free
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The most nutritious and digestible of Foods. Send for pamphlet. Trial box by mail 36c. Address Our Home Granula Co., Dansville, N. Y.

THE GLUTEN Entire Wheat Flour the best and most economical flour made, the only cure for Dyspepsia. Recommended by Physicians. Kenosha Mills Co., 135 Lake St., Chicago.

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We are the only Tea firm who give Premiums to Club Raisers and, at the same time, Presents to Consumers. We give Gold Watches, Silver Ware, Tea, Dinner and Toilet Sets, Hanging and Stand Lamps, and hundreds of other useful articles. 3½ lbs. any kind of Tea by mail, $2.00. Agent wanted in each town. Big Pay. For terms address YAMASHIRO TEA CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
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FOR
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES.
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Phila.,	1876	Melbourne,	1880
Berlin,	1877	Frankfort,	1881
Paris,	1878	Amsterdam,	1883
New Orleans, 1884-85.			

Paris Medal on every bottle.
Beware of Imitations.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.
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Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

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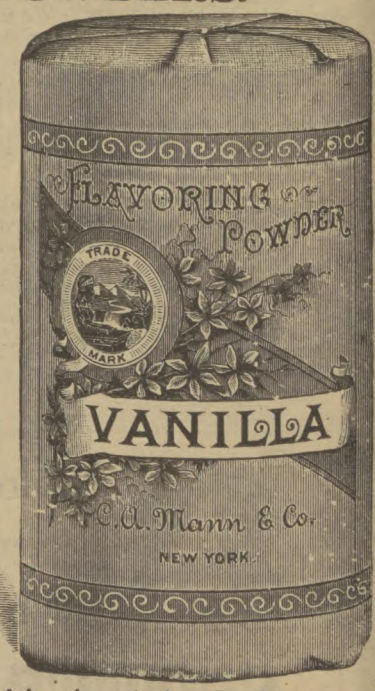

Social entertainment in this country is becoming more of an art every year. When one rode twenty miles to an apple paring or a quilting bee, the affair itself was an event, and meeting one's friends was sufficient entertainment. There are more of us now, and we live closer together as a rule. We see each other two or three times a day sometimes, and we feel the desire for something new to do or talk about. The result, when we come to think of it, shows that care and originality have been put into entertaining, so that it no longer resembles the old ideas of hospitality at all, except in the good feeling which has prompted it. Who thinks of all the new and pretty devices for enjoyment, we wonder? The odd and fanciful souvenirs, without which it is said society refuses to be amused. The tasteful arrangements for tea-drinking, from the Russian Samovar to the funny looking Chinese ball, made of gold or silver net-work, opening in half, to be filled with fine tea and swung by a chain into your cup of boiling water until it is of the right color. The list is endless. We don't have tea-parties any more. In their place we give Japanese Teas, Pink Suppers, Nut Socials, Lemon Parties and Conversaziones,—anything, so long as the idea is new and attractive. Hard work has done it, too.
No inventor will admit that his greatest achievements have been due to inspiration. It was hard thinking, he will tell you, and the careful notice of trifling details. This is true of less important work. The story of the accidental discovery of the telescope by means of a child's playing with two lenses, is very pleasant, but such accidents are rare. Our Flavoring Powders were not the result of any inspiration. They are the outcome of careful attention and study as to the best means of putting up flavorings, and they are far more satisfactory to those who have tried them than the Liquid Flavorings. A lady writes us that she finds the Strawberry Powder excellent for coloring icing for cake. With regard to the Vanilla Powder, which colors the article flavored about the same as nutmeg does, she says: "This is easily avoided by tying the requisite quantity in a bit of cloth, which is then soaked or boiled in a little water or milk till the colored juice can be pressed out with a spoon. This can be used like the alcoholic flavoring in white cakes, frostings, etc. The little bag of powder can be thrown into milk for custards while it is heating, and taken out when sufficient flavor is imparted. If quickly dried and carefully kept, it can be used a second time." If your grocer does not keep the Powders, and will not order a supply of them, send us 50 cents, and we will mail you a 1-ounce bottle each of the Lemon and Vanilla Powders to try. Also satin packets Powdered Perfumes, sent by mail for 30 cents each.
C. A. MANN & CO., 48 Murray St., NEW YORK

THE UNION SIGNAL

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WORLD'S AND NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

"THOU HAST GIVEN A BANNER TO THEM THAT FEAR THEE; THAT IT MAY BE DISPLAYED BECAUSE OF THE TRUTH."

Vol. XVI.—No. 11.] CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, March 13, 1890. [Price $1.50 per Year.

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SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

A rich vein of coal has been discovered near Chamberlain, S. Dakota.

The new mayor of Duluth holds pronounced views upon temperance, and promises to give saloon-keepers all the law there is.

A "special" to the Chicago *Tribune* says of the election held last week in Otsego, Mich.: "The Republicans and Democrats fused to beat the Prohibitionists. A saloon will now open in the temperance village."

The Mississippi river in front of New Orleans has passed the high water mark of 1874, and is now the highest on record. A crevasse in the levee at Arkansas City threatens the whole Tensas basin with inundation.

Henry Colby, famous in Northwestern Iowa as the originator of the "blind pig" system of liquor selling, has given up the struggle against the prohibitory law of the state. He paid a fine of $2,000 last Saturday, and signed an agreement to quit his surreptitious business. He has fought the state for years, but evidently believes now that prohibition is, and that it is not going to be repealed.

Clara Barton, president of the Red Cross Society of America, has ascertained by personal investigation that there is necessity for immediate action in relieving the distresses of the pioneer settlers of North and South Dakota. She says there are at least 5,000 people dependent upon charity, and appeals to the public for cash subscriptions. H. Y. Helgesen, State Commissioner of Agriculture, Grand Forks, N. Dak., will distribute all funds sent to his address.

THE prevalence of drunkenness in Russia is said to have become so great as to attract the attention of all Europe. In Odessa alone during the past year 300 deaths have been directly due to the use of intoxicants. The government refuses to do anything toward checking the evil for fear of losing the revenue from the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors. Our new minister to Russia, Charles Emory Smith, will set the wine-drinking aristocrats of St. Petersburg a good example. He turns his glasses right side up which is upside down when wine is passed at public banquets, and has not tasted intoxicating liquors in fifteen years.

A BOOK goes on the English press this week which will greatly interest all friends of the temperance reform this side of the waters. It is the biography of Margaret Bright Lucas, so long the president of the British Woman's Temperance Association, and for two years president of the World's W. C. T. U. It is designed not only to be a tribute to a long and noble life, but a stimulus to temperance women the world over. The data are furnished by the family and friends of Mrs. Lucas, and can be relied upon as authentic. The author is the Rev. J. H. B. Heath, editor of the *Monthly Record of Eminent Men*.

THE Young Men's Christian Association of Kansas City was recently presented with a library, valuable far beyond the list price of the volumes it contains. The donor is the Rev. Dr. Palmore, pastor of the Walnut M. E. Church. The story of this library deserves to be known and considered by young men everywhere. Fifteen years ago Dr. Palmore decided to stop the use of tobacco, and every day he laid by the amount he had been accustomed to invest in the seductive narcotic. The aggregate is now sufficient to purchase the 2,000 volumes, which constitute his generous gift. This fact should be written in glowing letters over the door of the room containing it, for it is doubtful if any recorded within will teach a truth so practical.

LAST Sunday was a red letter day in Colorado. The decision of the Supreme Court in favor of Sunday closing was the occasion for great rejoicing. The long struggle of two years, begun by the W. C. T. U. of Denver, received its happy climax in the judicial rendering, and was fitly celebrated by an outpouring of the people into the Grand Opera House which would not begin to hold the multitudes who were anxious to thus attest their gratitude. An impromptu celebration of the event occurred in the union rooms at the regular meeting of the week before. The law of the state so grandly enforced in Denver, is also in action in many of the other towns, the contingency seeming to depend entirely upon the sympathies of officials with the saloons or with the temperance sentiment of the different communities.

COMMENTING upon the downfall of the Mormon hierarchy in Salt Lake City, a secular paper of large circulation says: "Any reliable account of the influences which produced such satisfactory results must largely credit the success of the movement to the persistent efforts of the intelligent and virtuous women of America, as contrasted with the female serfs and concubines of this system of serfdom and concubinage in Utah. The best and bravest of the teachers, preachers and missionaries who have been for years engaged in forming patriotic opinions against the institutions of Utah have been women." A statement containing this idea of contrast could hardly have appeared outside the *Woman's Journal* thirty years ago. There it would have been prophecy rather than affirmation. Now it is proven that the vantage ground of power for woman as for man, is the place where she has broadest outlook, and largest liberty of action. The location of that place is a problem nearing solution, and one in which the temperance reform is a prime factor. We predict that it will be found in blessed homes, where the "obedience" of the wife is not serfdom or concubinage, but glad allegiance to him who loves her, and gives himself for her. There will be many such, when the serpent of strong drink ceases to coil itself about men, benumbing them in every faculty except lust and selfishness.

CAN the pauper labor of Europe tell a more pitiful tale than this which that grand workman, Terence V. Powderly heard from the lips of a miner in the highly protected state of Pennsylvania: "I have a wife and five children, all girls, pay $6 rent, $2.40 a ton for coal each month. I worked but four and one-sixth days last month, and was docked half a car. Had one child sick the greater part of the winter, and all of them are sick now, and I know it's because they don't have enough to eat. I must see the butcher drive past with a wagon-load of meat, and, good God! it is hard to feel the want of it; hard to know that the babies are crying for just a little of it; hard to think that I, who never wronged a man in my life, must choke back the feeling that prompts me to go out and steal some of that meat for my family. I am not lazy, don't drink, work hard when I get it; but it's no use, they only want us as they do the tools in the mines, to make money on us. I often go out and walk up and down this street in the evening so that I won't hear the little ones asking for a bite before they go to sleep." The cry of the needy and oppressed at last reaches the ears of kings, and meets with response in the call made by Emperor William for an International Labor Conference at Berlin. By many this is deemed a forced concession to soothe the socialistic element in German politics, with no sincere purpose behind it of improving the conditions of the working classes. We prefer to believe that it indicates a generous policy, which will work out a better condition for the masses. Republicanism is in the air, and princes breathe it as well as the sons of toil. The Prince of Wales is an ardent advocate of Imperial Federation for the British empire, and the rising generation of rulers are finding where the real foundations of government lie—in the consent of the governed. France responds heartily to this call, which meets with remarkable favor. The best feature of this material age is, that in it truth, which for generations has been only in word, now takes practical form, and the International Labor Conference at Berlin, if what it purports to be, is a materialization of the word spoken on Mars Hill eighteen centuries ago: "God hath made of one blood all nations of men."

"WHICH of the alcoholic liquors is, in your opinion, the least injurious as a beverage for a man who drinks, or who thinks he must?" The replies to this question from several of the most eminent medical men in this country have been published by the New York *Press*. Perhaps the most widely known of these as a medical man is Dr. William A. Hammond, of Washington. He declares for beer or a light wine on the ground that "that alcoholic liquor is the least injurious, and hence the best for men to drink, which possesses the smallest proportion of alcohol." He adds: "The use of any form of alcoholic liquor is liable to create a desire for larger quantities, and liquor drinking is one of those things of which it may only too often be truly said that 'increase of appetite grows by what it feeds on.'" Dr. Austin Flint, for several years past Professor of Physiology in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, of New York, says: "I am not prepared to state that any one alcoholic drink is less injurious than another. . . . Alcoholic liquor of any description should never be used except when prescribed by an able and conscientious physician in cases of absolute need from sickness." Dr. N. S. Davis of Chicago, an eminent authority on the effects of alcoholic liquors, and author of a work on the "Influence of Alcohol on the Human System," writes: "There is no such man or person as one who 'must' drink alcoholic drinks. . . . If you ask what kind of alcoholic liquor is the least injurious for a man or person who will persist in drinking, I answer, that kind which has the smallest per cent of alcohol in it." Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, the author, quotes another man's opinion on the ground that he has "had too little experience with alcoholic liquors to be any authority on the subject." He continues: "It is years since I have practiced medicine, and, except an occasional glass of champagne, I have hardly used alcoholic fluids for these twenty or thirty years."

THE account of the death of Mme. Sigida, in the Kara mines, from the effects of a hundred lashes, given by order of General Korff, is denied by the Russian government. The slaughter of political exiles at Yakutsk last March, was officially denied, but the proof will be laid before a committee of the International Prison Association at its next session. The evidence is satisfactory to every one outside of Russia that Mme. Sigida was carried from flogging post to cell, unconscious and bleeding, and that she died two days later of heart failure. It will be remembered that this woman was not a criminal, but a "political prisoner." She dared to have an opinion at variance with the brutal administration of affairs in her native land, and this was the penalty. Last August the women political prisoners of Kara attempted to starve themselves to death in order to escape the outrages of their jailors. This "hunger strike" lasted fourteen days, when they were compelled by violence to take food. Then Mme. Sigida begged for an interview with the director of the prison, hoping to secure some amelioration of their condition. She found him as inhuman as his subordinates. Two months after, for disregarding some fiendish order, she was flogged to death. George Kennan, who has consecrated himself to be a trumpet through which Siberian exiles may voice their woes, and appeal from the most horrible tyranny known among nations claiming civilization, says: "I desire to call the attention of the American people to the fact that the government which shoots and hangs administrative exiles at Yakutsk and flogs an educated and refined woman to death at the mines of Kara, is the same government that is now striving to get an extradition treaty through the United States Senate, and the same government that has just advertised in European newspapers the offer of a prize for the best essay upon the life and services to humanity of John Howard—such essay to be read in St. Petersburg at the forthcoming meeting of the International Prison Congress." Russia needs a thorough breaking up of the iniquitous deeps of her tyrannous system. Such reform as is there required never has been accomplished anywhere except by revolution, and recasting of the government in new molds suited to the needs of the age.

Contributed.

THE GREATEST GIFT.

BY WARNER SNOAD.

An angel stood one night beside my bed,
His accents sweeter than Love's tenderest tone:
"I come to bring God's greatest gift," he said,
"And carry back your wishes to the Throne."

With one wild bound, like an enfranchised slave,
My heart leapt forth to welcome health once more;
The greatest gift that God in mercy gave—
That He has taken will He not restore?

Yet, through the darkness, soft my fingers stole
To his, whose life with my own life is spun;
I craved, for *him*, wealth, ease, a goodly dole
Of honor, by each action justly won.

But the words would not come! for on my lips
A glowing coal from God's high altar laid,
Turned back Earth's shadow from the Sun's eclipse,
And all unwittingly this prayer I prayed:

"Give me the highest life," but as the words
In weird, unspoken utterance cleaved the night,
So to my heart-string's inmost shuddering chords
There swept the passion of a Master's might.

"This is the highest life," the angel said,
"To offer up the Isaac of your will;
Nor, dreaming of a sacrifice, instead
To pile the altar faggots—and be still.

"Meekly to bear with sorrow's crown of thorn,
With suffering's sword thrust through your quivering side,
Nor count your cross too heavy to be borne,
Nor, though the path be flinty, turn aside.

"And from your brow in spikenard beads of dew
Your life-blood poured in pity all may share,
And sympathy's full purple, strong and true,
Wrapped round the lives that else were cold and bare."

Then cried I, with exceeding bitter cry,
"I *cannot* live it!" "By God's grace you may;
Faith knows no halting when He passes by."
The angel fled—and it was dawn of day.

London, England.

CRUSADE INCIDENTS.

BY ELIZA J. THOMPSON.

In looking over the carefully kept minutes of the "Hillsboro League," during those days so wonderful, when there was time for morning and evening meetings, prayer service, in or outside the saloons, private visitations to the erring and afflicted, and nothing seemed neglected, one must be struck with the faithful attendance of the loyal temperance men of our community at every public service. Some of these are still living, others have passed over to their reward. Among the latter, Gen. Jos. J. McDowell, perhaps more than any other, possessed that old style chivalric admiration and sympathy for "the brave women of the Crusade" (as he was wont to call them), and with his faithful, noble wife (our first vice-president) could be seen as often as the bell rang, wending their way to the place of service.

During the early years of his manhood, General McDowell became a member of the Presbyterian Church, but in the course of time some misunderstanding with a brother member caused him to withdraw from the church of his choice. And, as is often the case, the separation widened with time. During the late Civil War, being a prominent Democrat, and of Southern blood, he found it very difficult to tolerate the name Christian, in connection with the actions of "brother fighting brother!" And it is not wonderful that his spiritual experience became more and more darkened. The General was a genial man, of rare tenderness of heart, and he suffered keenly with those who were in trouble; he was also a man of great spirit, hence his uncompromising aversion to those who sold liquors, thereby causing so much sorrow to some for whom he entertained great affection, and many in whom socially he was much interested.

As the time seemed to have arrived in the history of the Crusade in Hillsboro, when a change must be made, and a local habitation sought where the temperance work could be carried on with method and system, a modest one story frame business house on High street (opposite the only two remaining saloons) was secured, fitted up in neat style, and occupied as Crusade Headquarters. The invitations were general to the services in the "New Hall," which were usually in the morning from nine until ten or eleven o'clock. One evening in each week was assigned to the "Juvenile Temperance Society," and this service in the quaint little hall, with its songs, recitations, experiments, etc., became quite an attraction.

Thus, our gospel temperance work was fairly inaugurated, and greatly desiring to increase the spiritual interest of all, it was suggested that we hold a series of morning meetings for a week or more, as the interest might indicate. Dr. McSurely was invited by the League to take charge of the first meeting on Monday morning; there was a good attendance, and we met to rejoice in the fact that our new habitation was dedicated to the Lord and His service. These meetings were to be presided over by the Crusaders, alternately, and this Tuesday morning service was assigned to me. As our audience increased and the sweet songs of Zion floated out upon the clear, crisp air of that December morning, a noble heart for whom earnest prayers were ascending from that consecrated room felt "strangely drawn"—and when the dignified form of General McDowell entered this newly dedicated "temple" and took a seat near the door, there was a visible "mark" of answered prayer upon the faces of many present.

After several prayers, songs and telling experiences, the leader invited her "Uncle McDowell" (in a friendly way) to say something to them; as he had throughout the Crusade been such a wonderful stay and help to the ladies, all felt a desire to hear from him now in their new line of work. At once he arose, laid off his overcoat and walking slowly up towards the front said (with quivering lip), "I am not worthy to speak before you good women! During the war I grew more and more hardened and embittered, as those professing Christianity vilified each other, and brothers shed their own brother's blood! I confess I came to believe there was no such thing as religion! But I have watched the Crusaders with an interest few understood, and as I have seen those among you who were tenderly reared, kneel upon the sawdust floors—yea, even upon the pavements in front of barred doors, and have heard them (with tears coursing down their cheeks), pray for their worse than murderers, and for their wives and children, and then have followed them to the churches, and found the same spirit evinced there, I have been led to feel—yes, that is the Christ love! And I want to tell you, my dear sisters, that I feel it in my heart this morning!" He was deeply moved, and so were all who heard him. And that dear little wife, who had prayed so faithfully for the beloved husband of her youth for fifty years, now realized with new joy the faithfulness of her covenant-keeping God, and joining the happy group of sympathizing friends in songs of praise, that meeting, long to be remembered, closed with a new seal of God's approval upon the Crusade, and a recognition of His presence in our "gospel temperance" meetings.

General McDowell lost no time in communicating with his friend and pastor, Dr. McSurely, and at once renewed his membership with the Presbyterian Church. From the hour of his new life-experience his growth in grace and marvelous Christian development were "known and read of all men," for the tender Savior knew how soon he would be called from labor to reward, hence He made of him a "shining mark." Gen. Joseph J. McDowell was a successful man in life, possessed a fine personal appearance, was an attractive speaker, fine conversationalist, and during his terms of public service in "state and national council," won laurels socially as well as politically. But what were all these perishable gifts and graces, to that touch of "Divine love" which transformed his nature into the "image of the heavenly," and made him meet for the kingdom that "endureth forever."

In these days of war and contention, when human opinions and prejudices seem used by the "arch enemy" as cudgels in the hands of the "very elect," it is comforting to turn to the record of those days of holy communion and oneness of spirit, when cross-bearing meant "Peace on earth and good will to men." When the philosophy of long-suffering, and "turning the other cheek" for oft-repeated injuries was developed, and when obedience to the law was held a command from God, even if it required the deepest humiliation of spirit and crucifixion of judgment, as was the case in this Crusade town of ours. "Brother Sayler" (a class leader in the M. E. Church of long standing), who, as one of the champion sympathizers of the "temperance women," received in the "dead of night" a notice from the sheriff of Highland county, to remove "under pains and penalties," the Tabernacle, a tent erected in front of "Dunn's Palace Drug Store" for the protection of the Crusaders during their devotions. For they had been locked out, then "enjoined" from use of the pavement. In obedience to the command of the "powers that be" this bitter cross was shouldered by this law-abiding citizen, and ere the morning light, not a vestige of the "Tabernacle" remained!

But the prayers, and the songs still ascended, and before many months had passed away, the valuable building, known as the "Palace Drug Store of Wm. H. H. Dunn," was purchased by the Crusade sympathizer, Mr. Jacob Sayler; the drugs and liquors were disposed of by Mr. Dunn, and books, stationery, and other valuable merchandise were substituted by the new proprietor. Thus one more "mountain" was removed, and the faith of the Crusaders strengthened.

I could go on enumerating the brave, kind acts of sympathy and helpfulness on the part of our temperance men during the Crusade days of 1873-'74, but will only, for this time, give you one more index to the spirit of the times, by reference to our first donation. Captain Amen, deceased, was one of the generous, firm friends of the temperance workers, and one evening at a public meeting in the Presbyterian Church presented our League with two large illuminated wall mottoes, bearing sentiments that seem at this remote date, almost prophetic:

One reads, "God's Work pays sure Wages." The other, "In Union there is Strength." The mottoes were handsomely framed for us by Dr. Fulleton, and hung, one in the Presbyterian Church, and the other in the Methodist, where we met alternately, week after week during our Crusade campaign, for morning and evening services. These wall mottoes are carefully preserved and greatly valued; and while (to human judgment) the sentiment, "God's Work pays sure Wages," may be doubted as saloons multiply, and they that "tarry long at the wine" become living verifications of the woes pronounced against them. While the "Law is slackened, and judgment doth never go forth." And "because sentence against an evil work is not executed speedily, therefore the heart of the sons of men is fully set in them to do evil."

But, with the old prophet, we Crusaders will stand upon the tower of faith and watch what God will say to us about this "vision" of sobriety—and this is what He tells us: "The vision is yet for an appointed time, but at the end it shall speak and not lie! though it tarry, wait for it, because it will surely come!"

A STUDY OF THE POSITION OF PETER AND PAUL.

BY W. HOWATT GARDNER.

CHAPTER II.

The precepts of Paul express the real condition of the people, and any precept that does not represent reality, must become a dead letter. To-day these precepts are failing to set forth reality, just as many precepts of the Mosaic Law have been outlived and hence have not application to the conditions of society. At some future day, when the liquor traffic shall have been abolished, woman allowed to do her duty before God, and many other acts of injustice righted, will not the rules, which we call laws on our statute books regarding license fees, prostitution and divorce questions cease to represent reality? Will not the historian of that day read our present condition in our statute books and write of us as living in a most depraved age?

Apply this reasoning to many of the Mosaic precepts, for instance: "Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live." When we read the story of the manner in which our Puritan forefathers tried to obey literally this precept, does it not cause our blood to chill? Again, if a master having a slave to whom has been given a wife who has borne children, sets the slave free, the wife and children belong to the master, but if the slave, loving his wife and children, prefers to stay with them, then "his master shall bore his ear through with an awl, and he shall serve him forever." If a man has a stubbornly disobedient son, he must be stoned to death. These are examples from the law to which Paul is supposed to refer for authority for his injunctions regarding the best subordination of woman. On what grounds can we hold that Paul's injunctions are binding, and these others are not? If it is because we have outlived, or gone beyond these others, that they are obsolete, the same answer holds good respecting Paul, for we must recognize the fact that the women of the nineteenth century are vastly more capable than the women of the first century of Christianity. If we are to obey one precept which we find in the Bible as binding for all time, would it not be consistent to obey all, irrespective of conditions and needs of our civilization?

The fact is, the law of Christianity is progress. God still reveals himself in every reform, or onward step of civilization. The book of revelation is not yet closed. The writer believes that to-day God inspires men and women to inaugurate great uplifting and progressive movements as he did Malachi, the reformation prophet, and Paul in his missionary work. God has not ceased to work for and through mankind, because the canon of Scripture has been decided as so many books of the Old Testament, and so many in the New Testament. In the light of a higher Christian civilization these precepts which so trouble us to-day will be found keeping company with those which were used to enforce the divine right of kings and slavery.

Peter's only utterance is as follows: "Likewise, ye

wives, be in subjection to your own husbands; that even if any obey not the word they also may without the word be won by the manner of life of the wives." Peter wrote to Gentile Christians in certain provinces of Asia Minor. They were suffering under persecution, so that they were being severely tried. In accord with this fact, Peter exhorts all classes to some degree of subjection. Dangerous revolts were pending in Judea, Christians were charged with "turning the world upside down." Already Christians at Rome were suffering under the hand of the cruel Nero. It would not do for Christians to be too much elated over their gospel which taught them truths so much beyond the idolatrous people about them, hence submission, quietness of spirit, best fitted Christians at this time. "Submission, therefore," says Farrar, "was at this time a primary duty of all who wished to win over the heathen, and to save the church from being overwhelmed in some outburst of indignation which would be justified even to reasonable and tolerant pagans as a political necessity. Nor does St. Peter think it needful to lay down exceptions to his general rule. In his days the letter of Scripture had not yet been turned into a weapon wherewith on every possible occasion to murder its spirit He could not have anticipated in even the humblest Christian convert that dull literalism which in later ages was to derive from such passages the slavish doctrine of 'passive obedience.' He felt no apprehension that an unreasoning fetish worship would fail to see that 'texts' of Scripture are to be interpreted, not as rigid and exclusive legal documents, but in accordance with the general tenor of revelation. He was writing to Christians who had not yet invented a dogma about 'verbal dictation,' which necessitated ingenious casuistry on the one hand, or unreasonable folly on the other, and which turned both into a deadly engine of irresponsible tyranny."

Wives having heathen husbands might think themselves superior because of their religion, but it is better for them to be submissive, for though their husbands "obey not the word" they might be gained for the gospel by beholding the life of their wives, and so be won by deeds. This seems to be the thought of Peter. He did not enjoin abject subjection, nor that woman because she is a woman must be subject to man. He simply enjoins submission upon a wife in her relation to a heathen husband just as he also does upon all Christians in their relation to a heathen government, for instance, "submit yourselves to every ordinance of man, for the Lord's sake, whether it be to the king as supreme, or unto governors." Our forefathers disobeyed this injunction when they opposed the "stamp act." Do those who insist upon Scriptural authority for the subjection of woman condemn them for their action? No, they commend it, but yet in the case of woman make an exception. On what grounds? In his injunctions Peter well adds "for the Lord's sake." They were to submit "as free, not using (their) liberty for a cloak of maliciousness," that the Christian cause might not be harmed.

Paul, also, in his chief utterance on submission in the family adds, "as unto the Lord." "Wives, be in subjection unto your own husbands, as unto the Lord. For the husband is the head of the wife, as Christ also is the head of the church, being Himself the savior of the body. But as the church is subject to Christ, so let the wives also be to their husbands in everything." (Eph. 5: 22-24.) This passage is from the revised version. The words, "be in subjection" are supplied from the immediate context which reads, "subjecting yourselves one to another in the fear of Christ." The words "let" and "be" of the part beginning "let the wives also be," are also supplied by our translators. On what grounds have they made the injunction commendatory, in the imperative mood?

Paul here enters upon a new thought and proposes to illustrate the relation of Christ to His people. Paul was brought up in the Rabbinical schools and was familiar with their method of teaching. He often allegorized, as notice in the fourth chapter of Galatians the manner in which he taught the two covenants by the two sons of Abraham, "one by the handmaid, and one by the free woman." He siezed upon conditions analogous to that which he wished to teach. Any one acquainted with the time in which Paul wrote knows that woman in general was held in subjection to man. The manner in which she was treated in the Grecian and Roman civilization had still its full effect upon her when Paul wrote. She was included among the despised classes, children and slaves. Aristotle held that if she had a will, it is powerless, and if she is capable of virtue, it is a virtue very little different from that of a slave. If a woman married, the law considered her husband her master. Marriage, instead of elevating her, enslaved her still more as the pagan philosophers did not consider marriage as a union of soul as Christ considers it, but for the interests of the state as a means of furnishing citizens. Aristotle enforced her subjection to the absolute authority of her husband; he is the soul to whom belongs dominion, she is the body which must obey.

Thus Paul takes a fact made by man's law and custom, and illustrates by the relation of husband and wife at that time the relation of Christ to His Church. Further on he states, that "This mystery is great; but I speak in regard of Christ and of the Church." This is the object, not that he would indorse the law and custom-enforced subordination of woman. "Nevertheless," he writes, (though I have thus spoken on the subjected position of woman), "do ye also severally love each one his own wife even as himself." Let him live the Golden Rule, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, even so do ye also unto them." Would any man like to be given the position which he gives to woman? Would he like his sphere circumscribed and he himself held in strict subjection and inferiority to another?

Omitting the words, (imperative mood) supplied by the translators, our translation reads: "Wives are subject to their own husbands as to the Lord, for the husband is the head of the wife, as also Christ is head of the Church, being himself savior of the body. But as the Church is subject to Christ, so also are wives to their husbands in everything."

But after all that we may say of epistolary teaching we must go to Christ, the source of truth for final decision. Paul's and Peter's highest and only claim to authority is that they are apostles of the Founder of Christianity. Is it not strange that Christ did not lay down restrictive precepts, especially upon one-half of humanity? He nowhere speaks derogatory of woman. Indeed, He went directly against the prejudices of His time by having women among His followers. For a great teacher to have women as his disciples was an unheard of thing. A Rabbi would not speak to his own wife upon meeting her on the street.

To the woman of Samaria, a people with whom the Jews had no dealings, Jesus made his first clear announcement that He was the Messiah. He laid down broad principles, which, carried out, bring the highest development to the individual and to society. "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," and the Golden Rule will vindicate the truth of the equality of man and woman. In Christ's life was set forth the truth uttered by Paul that in Christ "there can be neither Jew nor Greek, there can be neither bond nor free, there can be no male and female." Christ has said that He is the "truth"; surely, when we consider His manly attitude toward woman, and consideration for her, He should be accepted as "truth" as respects her position. "Know the truth and the truth shall make you free." Said Jesus: "The words I have spoken unto you are spirit, and are life." They animate and through the ages are steadily freeing every human being who is in any way oppressed by man-made custom and law.

It is unwise to depend upon a literal interpretation as is shown by the mistakes of the Church in the past: that if an injunction does not harmonize with subsequent progress of truth, it has no application, as witness the Pharisees with their law in detail which in many respects did not have the spirit of Christ; that if it does not represent reality it is a dead letter; that many injunctions were given by the apostles to certain specified churches to meet prevailing conditions, or such conditions were used to illustrate some truth; that in Christ we find our supreme authority, and the "letter" interpretation does not agree with the spirit of His teaching.

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INTERNATIONAL TEMPERANCE STUDIES.

BY FELIX L. OSWALD, M. D.
Author of "Physical Education," "The Poison Problem," etc.

III. AUSTRIA.

A favorite argument of the alcoho. champions, especially of our beer-drinking fellow-citizens, is the robust appearance of the rustics in Eastern Germany and other parts of Central Europe, where alcoholic liquors form the habitual beverage of the working classes.

The real significance of that fact is plainly illustrated by the comparative physical vigor of the various nations included under the government of the Austrian Empire. With all the recent progress of their social and political development, the populations of the Danube Valley have failed, in an industrial sense of the word, to keep up with the advance of their Northern neighbors. Labor-saving machinery is scarce, and the hardest kind of work is still performed by human hands; men, and even women, become inured to sorts of toil which our western farmers have long delegated to steam-machines and beasts of burden. Hence the athletic appearance of the peasants tilling the valleys of the Eastern Alps and the broad plains of the lower Danube. A large percentage of the produce of their fields is certainly converted into alcoholic liquors, but it so happens that the frequency of rustic athletes bears an inverse ratio to the frequency of breweries and distilleries. The finest specimens of physical manhood are not found in the alcoholized lowlands of Bohemia or in the vicinity of the larger cities, but among the comparatively abstinent natives of the Tyrolese highlands and in the mountains of Transylvania where the progress of intemperance has been checked by the influence of the surrounding Moslem populations. In the upper Alps thousands of lads pass the summer in *Senner Huetten* (herdsmen's cabins), thousands of men spend the larger part of the winter in lumber-camps, without tasting a drop of alcohol for months together. They subsist on rye bread, cheese, fresh milk, dried or salted meat, berries in summer, and an occasional cup of coffee on a frosty morning; but little of their scant earnings is wasted on intoxicants, though on holidays and rustic festivals the beer-reeking village tavern is crowded with convivial visitors, who, like their forefathers, still associate the ideas of good cheer and alcoholic stimulation. Habitual drunkards, however, are very rare, and total abstinence, not from brandy only, but from wine, beer, and coffee, is by no means exceptional amongst the chamois hunters and professional guides whose experience at the brink of dizzy precipices has impressed them with the value of steady nerves.

Kirsch-wasser (cherry-brandy) is manufactured in large quantities along the southern slope of the Alps, and forms an article of considerable export, but like the opium-planters of northern India the cherry-distillers well know the banefulness of their merchandise, which, by a sort of local option vote, is often excluded from the bars of the neighboring tavern-keepers.

In the highlands of Styria the prevalence of the alcohol vice is limited, if not directly counteracted, by the strange habit of arsenic eating. Beginning with a minimum quantity, the devotees of the baneful drug gradually accustom their organism to a dose that would prove promptly fatal to any non-habitué, and persist in excusing their practice by all sorts of sophisms: Arsenic counteracts the raw air of the bleak uplands, it enables travelers to resist the fatigues of mountain-climbing, it stimulates digestion, etc., etc.

"South of this city," (Gratz) writes an Austrian physician, "arsenic eaters are found in nearly every village; there are families where the drug is used by every male adult, and often by white-haired patriarchs of seventy or eighty years, for it must be conceded that the habit is not incompatible with longevity. As a rule, I have been able to recognize a poison-eater by a certain moody appearance, contrasting strangely with the jovial disposition of the highlanders in general. A sallow, though clear and wax-like complexion, is another characteristic symptom, and, in large doses, the use of the drug often involves serious digestive disorders. It must be admitted, however, that arsenic never produces anything like intoxication in the uglier sense of the word. The poison-eater, directly after a large dose, feels elated; his habitual moodiness gives way to a more buoyant disposition, but he does not become quarrelsome or maudlin-sentimental; he can keep his temper in a lively controversy and the clearness of his intellect is not visibly affected. Nor are his financial circumstances apt to be imperiled by the habit. At retail rates half a florin (twenty-five cents) worth of white arsenic will keep a whole family in stimulants for a couple of months. Very few inveterate poison-eaters can use up a florin's worth in the course of a year, while brandy-drinkers often waste the wages of a week's hard work in the mad revels of a single night. And while one such night incapacitates or indisposes the toper for work during the next forty-eight hours, an arsenic-eater, under the full influence of his tonic, and for hours after, can follow his usual occupation as if nothing had happened."

The above testimony of an intelligent observer, is, of course, not intended as an apology for the practice of arsenic eating, but it clearly proves that, as a habitual stimulant, alcohol is, in every essential respect, considerably worse than rat bane.

The plucky natives of Hungaria have often been accused of an undue fondness for the produce of the wine-press, and total abstainers are, indeed, extremely rare in the neighborhood of Tocay and Temesvar, but the period of excessive potations is generally limited to the six weeks following the vintage-season, when every proprietor of a large vineyard tries to purchase the good-will of his neighbors by liberal samples of his "best barrel," big pitchers full of new wine handed around gratis among his day-laborers and visitors, often, even, among a party of foreign tourists. The noble Magyar, at that time of the year, is liable to pay the penalty of his dietetic foibles in an attack of a gastric complaint known as the *tzoemoer*, and ascribed to the combined influence of pork and alcohol. All in all, however, habitual alcohol-swilling is much rarer on the lower Danube than on the Rhine and the Thames, and among the semi-feudal nobles of the Hungarian country districts there are many local autocrats who use their influence for the sensible purpose of routing out every keeper of a disorderly tavern and of encouraging field-sports (horse-races, etc.) for the purpose of keeping the young villagers from hanging about the neighborhood of the wine-cellars.

Among the officers of the Austrian army, too, there are

many intelligent men who have learned the value of temperance in Italy, and in the garrisons of the Turkish border, and who do their best to discourage the bibulous propensities of their subordinates. With a view to the promotion of that purpose a board of military commissioners a few years ago adopted a rule which deserves imitation in other countries. For the first offense drunkenness in barracks is punished by a reprimand; the second time, by several days' confinement in the guardhouse. After the third relapse, the offender is considered a victim of a chronic disease, curable only by the prevention of the cause. He is put under the constant supervision of non-commissioned officers, and on pay-days his share, with the exception of a small percentage for indispensable requisites, is credited to the company's messfund and invested in lemonade and wholesome comestibles.

Correspondence.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN NORWAY.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—The intelligent reader of European history will readily admit that Norway is, in many respects, a wonderful country; its history, as that of Denmark, is full of the grandest and most heroic achievements. Many centuries ago the hardy Norse seakings were regarded as the most intrepid voyagers and the most fearless warriors of their day. They were known and feared in many of the most important parts of Europe; for centuries England trembled for their power. They planted their colonies in Iceland, Greenland and Normandy. From Iceland and Greenland these hardy adventurers visited America again and again (986-1007) where they remained sometimes for many months at a time. This shows that the ancestors of the Norwegians (Norsemen) were a strong, robust and heroic race that did not fear to undertake the most hazardous exploits, and to conquer the most obstinate difficulties. But has the present generation of Norwegians degenerated? No, they are in possession of the same heroic spirit as their forefathers. The Norwegians of our day have inherited the same vigorous and persevering spirit that they had. It is therefore no wonder if those who are acquainted with this national character of the Norwegians will expect that if they undertake to begin any great reform—as for instance the temperance reform—they will persevere until they gain a glorious victory.

As the heroic Norse sea-kings centuries ago made the nations of Europe tremble before them, so their descendants of our day are making war upon King Alcohol in such an energetic and vigorous manner that every true friend of temperance must rejoice in the success and in the many victories which these Norsemen have won on the battlefield of temperance. Norway is marching rapidly forward toward the goal of national prohibition. This will be demonstrated more fully by reference to the report of the president and managers of "The Norwegian Total Abstinence Society" to the twenty-second general meeting held at Skien, Norway, July, 1889. The society had, according to this report, at the close of 1888 in a round number, 95,000 members, of which about 30,000 were women and 5,000 children. But as two of the districts had not reported to the board of managers before the general meeting, I believe I am not very far from the truth when I estimate the membership of the Norwegian Total Abstinence Society to be at the present time in round numbers, 100,000. If we add to these 100,000 the Good Templars, who are nearly 7,000 strong, the Blue Ribbon Societies, perhaps 3,000, the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Norway, who are total abstainers, more than 4,000 strong, and other scattered total abstainers, I believe my estimate to be near the mark when I say that the total abstainers in Norway are an army 120,000 strong.

To show the heroic spirit of the Norwegian temperance workers, I desire to state that it was proposed at the last general meeting of the society, that if they could not get the necessary funds for the support of the temperance work, they had better appoint a day of fasting, so that in that way they could save money for the work. In referring to the last general meeting of the society, a prominent Norwegian paper, *Verdens Gang*, says: "There rested such an earnestness, enthusiasm, strong faith, and such a good will to work over the meeting, that it could not but command respect from enemy as well as from friend. When it was discussed how they could best get the necessary means to spread the temperance movement, it was proposed to have a day of fasting so as to save money for the work in that way. The great fact is that the temperance work is looked upon by these men as a work for God, Home and Humanity—a work that shall be a powerful factor in the salvation, purification and elevation of the race. It is this that kindles fire in the will and gives joy in the battle. And who will not lift his hat with reverence for such qualities when they honor human character?"

The prohibition sentiment is taking a strong hold upon the Norwegian people. The president and managers of the Norwegian Total Abstinence Society said in their admirable report, "The prohibition idea (*Forbudstanken*) is coming more and more to the front in all deliberations and discussions in connection with the temperance cause. It seems as if the friends as well as the enemies of the temperance cause are more and more convinced of the fact that the real fight will at last be centered around prohibition (*Forbud*) in one form or another."

Now, what are the prospects for prohibition in Norway? I believe that the prospects are better in Norway than in any other country in the world. In a land where there is an army of about 120,000 total abstainers, there must at least be 200,000 persons more who are so friendly disposed to the temperance cause that they, if they had an opportunity to vote on the question, would vote in favor of prohibition. And, if so, then there are 320,000 persons in Norway who are friendly towards temperance. That is to say, nearly one-fifth of the 1,818,853 inhabitants of Norway are friendly disposed to the temperance movement. This very encouraging state of things goes far to show that the valiant temperance hosts of Norway are—guided by their heroic leaders—marching forward to a sure and glorious victory over strong drink, the cruel enemy of the nations. It seems to me that there are very good prospects for Norway to be the first prohibition country in the world.

I verily believe that the child is born in Norway that shall mingle its glad voice with the enthusiastic multitude shouting "Victory for Prohibition, and glory to God in the Highest"—a shout that shall reverberate from mountain to mountain, from valley to valley, from Hammerfest to Lindesnas until old Norway shall be filled with rejoicing—with the songs of victory in honor of total abstinence, and to the glory of God. The Lord hasten that glorious day, and let all the heroic parts of the temperance movement, of every tongue and in every land where THE UNION SIGNAL is planted, say Amen!

REV. CARL F. ELTZHOLTZ.

THE WEST SHORE.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—We of Astoria, Oregon, are so far away from the center of our white ribbon circle that we are almost afraid our "Eastern" sisters may forget our existence unless we creep into your midst occasionally and give you the good speed of this western home. Astoria, the oldest town in Oregon, was once only a Hudson Bay trading post, filled largely with sea-faring men, but in the last ten years it has become the headquarters of the Columbia river and the Alaska salmon canning industry, whose output annually is five million dollars. Also other manufactories have been erected, until Astoria has become an enterprising city of 8,000 inhabitants. And since the transcontinental railroads have awakened to the fact that Astoria has one of the finest and largest harbors on the Pacific coast, there is every prospect that within a few years it will become one of the largest cities of this region. But alas! enterprising and prosperous as it is, and abounding as it does with some of the most intelligent and truly Christian people to be found in the United States, with nine churches and a Y. M. C. A., it still hugs to its heart its worst enemy, the licensed saloon, and today no less than seventy saloons pollute the city with their presence, so there is plenty of work for a W. C. T. U., and I am happy to be able to say that the banner union of Oregon is the Astoria W. C. T. U., composed largely of the most influential ladies of the city, in point of wealth and social standing, as well as piety.

The chief lines of work carried on by the union the past year have been the distribution of literature, work among sailors, and through our relief committee the helping of the poor. But ever since my arrival in Astoria my heart has been deeply stirred over the great number of men who never attend church or other religious services. Nearly one-half of our population are foreign born; one or two hundred of these being Chinamen, and four or five hundred are Russian Finn fishermen. Our union decided to start an evangelistic mission in a part of the city among the Russian Finns where there was no church, and being one of the evangelistic superintendents it was laid upon me to conduct these meetings. Our first service was held in a little front room of a fisherman's mess house belonging to my husband. In arranging for it, we counted that twenty-five persons would be a good attendance at any time, and for the first meeting we would be satisfied if only six appeared. But at our first meeting we had fully twenty-five, and by the blessing of God these meetings, held every Sabbath afternoon, have steadily grown in attendance until fully sixty persons were crowded into that little room, hungry for the word of life.

It soon became necessary for us to remove to some larger building and at the invitation of the Russian Finn Temperance Association, we removed our meetings to their commodious hall where for the last six weeks we are every Sabbath day greeted by a congregation of nearly two hundred of these foreign born citizens, two-thirds of the audience being young men seldom seen inside a church. One conversion has already resulted, and from several others we have heard of awakenings. For the last three Sabbaths we have had sermons from our city pastors, who cheerfully promise to help us when desired. The non-partisan furor has not struck us here in Astoria. We simply view it with amazement from across the continent. It may, however, bring this blessing to all of us who are loyal to our grand old National Union, viz.: the very annoyances and vexations it may cause can drive us closer to God, and incline us more closely to examine our own hearts and cast away every worldly desire.

NARCISSA WHITE KINNEY.

OUR SECOND ROUND-THE-WORLD MISSIONARY.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—I had never looked forward to a visit to China with any special feeling of pleasure. While I have always deplored the fact that they were a people without a Sabbath and without the gospel, I never was sufficiently interested to think it was *my* duty to carry the gospel to them; so when I started on this journey of course I was mindful that the Flowery Kingdom was included in the line of travel. I had greatly dreaded to come, picturing many obstacles as well as hardships, and often grew faint-hearted, but, on reaching the very first port, I was so well received that my fears and forebodings were dispelled, and often to myself have I said, "Oh, ye of little faith!"

It was about four o'clock in the morning when we reached Hong-Kong. The moon shone as clear as day, and the high and rugged hills were plainly outlined against the bright sky. The city stretching along the shore, and extending up the sides of the hill, makes the first sight a striking scene. At that early hour the bay was alive with hundreds of "sanpans," that hurried at once to the ship to see who would go ashore. As the first rays of rosy light flooded the bay, the scene was bewildering,—shippings from nearly all parts of the world were seen in the harbor, and the chatter of the thousands of natives came almost like the din of battle, and I began to wonder if we were to have another Hong-Kong riot. The *sanpans* (native's boats) and their inhabitants were a study. These boats are about the length, but somewhat deeper than one of our row-boats; one end has an awning-like cover, and in these thousands of poor families live the whole year around, never going ashore except for food. It is not an uncommon thing to find four generations crowded into these close quarters, and their mode of life is simply shocking. Mothers with infants strapped to their backs can be seen with heavy oars rowing to and from the shore.

On the arrival of the steamer I found a welcome letter from the ladies of the London Mission, inviting me to become their guest. One from the Mission called for me later on, when I was taken ashore, where about twenty Chinese rushed upon us with chairs and *genrickshaws*. I was placed in a chair upon the shoulders of the natives, and conveyed through the streets to the Mission. Everything was so strange and foreign. The city is built on the hills, the buildings extending to the very summit—a height of eighteen hundred feet. The top is reached by a finely-made winding road, and over this road men, women and children carry on their shoulders every brick, stone or piece of timber used in building, and thus become beasts of burden. About two years ago a cable-car road was laid to the very top of the mountain. This is the highest hill over which a cable has ever been laid, and it is a great success. The side of the hill has been cut into terraces, the walls built up by irregularly cut stones, and the houses erected after a most solid style of architecture, very like the old homesteads in the South.

Having seen so much of Chinese life in San Francisco, I felt I knew all about life in China, but I simply knew nothing. What impressed me most was seeing the natives used as beasts of burden. The climate is somewhat trying and the white people never walk any distance, but are carried on the shoulders of the men in sedan chairs, or driven about in *genrickshaws*. The latter is a two-wheeled conveyance, just large enough to seat one person with comfort; the coolie steps into the shafts just as a horse would; if the distance is great an extra coolie goes behind to push, so one is borne with great speed along the way. On most thoroughfares pedestrians are forced to the middle of the road, for the sidewalks are obstructed by the natives working at every kind of labor. Women with pinched and disfigured feet bring their sewing and sit on the sidewalks, and men can be seen doing everything, from spinning to coffin-making, and one of the strangest things of all is to see a native with a whole cooking outfit in the middle of the road preparing all manner of food, and passers-by stopping to take a dish, swallow it in great haste and pass on.

I saw many funerals while in Hong-Kong, but only one among the upper class. I heard a most unearthly sound and hastened in the direction, reaching one of the principal streets just in time to see the whole p.ocession. First came a number of young boys carrying lettered signs, painted on a narrow board about two feet long; these were fastened to a pole and held far above the heads of the boys carrying them; then followed gilded pagodas in which food was placed. I noted some baked fowl, also a young pig baked whole, then banners of different kinds and music. The music consisted of tooting a frightfully sounding horn, and beating a drum-shaped piece of brass. The coffin was draped in flaming colors and decorated with paper flowers of every hue and shade. After all this came the mourners, a large number, many of them hired. They were all dressed in white, flowing garments, with a head cover of the same material; this flopped up and down and fell in a most ungraceful fashion over the face. The mourners walked with slow and measured tread, their heads bowed very low and their bodies bent toward the earth. The mourners always walk, but following them come their friends in chairs or rickshaws, or sometimes on foot.

I was deeply impressed by seeing the degradation of the women. Of course in Hong-Kong we catch only a glimpse of Chinese life, for many have adopted our ways; but even there we see the degradation of womankind. We pass thousands bearing burdens under which we expect to see them sink every moment,—long bamboo poles with heavy water pails at each end, or great baskets of brick, stone or earth. Again we see them in the stone quarries breaking rocks. Heavy stones are broken into small pieces for paving the road, and here women and children work from sunrise to sunset.

The president of the Temperance League made all arrangements about meetings, and I held a week's mission among the sailors and soldiers. Many signed the pledge, others joined the Good Templars, of which there are five lodges. I was unsuccessful in getting a hearing among the women. As the missionaries are already overworked, and cannot give attention to any extra branches, it was useless to hold a woman's meeting among them and impossible to reach the other women, so I could do nothing in the way of organization, and after ten days in the city I took passage for Siam, going by way of Swatow, where our steamer was to stop a day or so. Some of the ladies of Hong-Kong wrote to friends in Swatow that I was a passenger. They came aboard and invited me to remain over a steamer and go into the interior, so here I am, leaving to-morrow for inland points. While here, I have been visiting the mission stations and getting an insight into Chinese life both among the natives and whites.

Across the bay is the Baptist Mission with their boys' and girls' school, Miss Field's school for training Bible women, and Dr. Ashmore's class for training native preachers. From the top of the hill back of the mission one can see a most wonderful sight. On a small plain (all of which can be seen from the hill) are thirty villages numbering five million souls; such crowds of people I never saw in my life. Every foot of ground is cultivated and scarcely yields sufficient to feed these multitudes. Across the bay is another mission, a hospital free to all. I went through the place a few days ago and I think my heart was never so touched in my life. Afflicted with almost every disease you could name, and as many of these creatures come here hoping to recover from some dreadful sickness, they hear for the first time the gospel. I wanted very much to speak to a real heathen woman who had never heard the gospel, so we looked around. Finally the missionary said, "Now here is a woman who never heard of Christ, a real heathen; ask her any question you want to and I will interpret for you."

I asked "Who made you?"

"I don't know who made me."

"Do you ever pray?"

"Yes."

"To whom?"

"To father heaven and mother earth."

"What do you pray for?"

"For good luck."

"Did you ever hear of Jesus?"

"No."

We then told her the story of the creation and of the Saviour, and the poor old woman said, "How strange! how beautiful! I have lived seventy-five years near by. I never heard this before; why did you not tell me before?" How my heart went out to this people. A whole heathen world; four hundred millions saying, "Why did you not tell us before?"

I found many cases of interest in this hospital. Almost all the women had bound feet. I supposed this relic of barbarism was dying out, but in this district only the very poor and common class refrain from it. It is a shocking sight to see these disfigured feet. Very rarely will a woman suffer her feet to be seen; even at night there were covers over them. But the missionary prevailed upon one woman to show her foot. It was after much talk between them that she went to another room and began to unwind the bandage. This was made of very heavy lines woven by hand, the strips being about two inches wide and six feet long; beginning at the great toe the foot is drawn into a most unnatural shape by drawing all the toes save the great toe under the foot flat against the sole, and as the bandage is brought over the instep and around the heel, the foot, warped in length, is pressed into a narrow shape, ending almost in a point. Large wooden heels are worn so the foot never strikes the ground but they walk entirely on the heel. Of course they walk very slowly and with great difficulty. I saw one child whose feet had been bound about a year and when we asked her if they were painful, replied, that "they always hurt her." When they become Christians they give up the practice, but the feet never again look natural.

I went through the city, the native settlement, yesterday. Every one seemed to know I was a stranger; great crowds followed us from one temple to another and through the city, and as the missionary explained objects of interest, one native was heard to say, "That old white thing speaks our words, the other doesn't know." We passed some awful sights. Going into homes we would see hens on the table or chairs, ducks or geese about the room, a pig under the bed and a buffalo in the bedroom; the filth is something alarming. Many, many lepers in all stages of the disease can be seen among the throng, and often these creatures hold in their hand—many times some of the fingers eaten off—a cup or bowl asking for help of the passers-by. Such sights can never be forgotten. I have been unable to hold meetings here; it is a small community; the missionaries are very busy and overworked, so I leave for inland points to-morrow.

Swatow, Nov. 25, '89. JESSIE A. ACKERMAN.

FROM ALL ALONG SHORE.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Having "done herself proud" by her ballot reform law, Massachusetts is considering the question of granting her women municipal suffrage. If she does this she will be following in the footsteps of Kansas, Wyoming and all Canada except Quebec, none of which have ever repented the step taken. The women taxpayers of Massachusetts may be denied municipal suffrage, but it is quite certain they will still be expected to pay municipal taxes.

It is claimed that more young girls frequent public houses in England than young men or boys. Between the hours of seven and eleven p. m., one Saturday 1,469 boys and girls, apparently under twenty-one years of age, were observed to enter seven public houses in Nottingham. Of this number 460 were boys and 1,009 girls. One explanation advanced is that the girls are generally treated to drinks while the boys have to pay.

The state of affairs in Maine does not by any means justify her legislators in their recent rejection of a Ballot Reform Bill, if the statements of W. H. Looney in an address at Saco, Me., have any truth. He says the average cost of a state election to each of the old parties in a certain city is from $15,000 to $20,000, while fully fifty per cent. of the votes in many wards of other cities are marketable. Election to office, he declares, costs a congressman $1,000, a governor about $12,000, and a state senator or representative two-thirds of his salary.

Quite to the surprise of Republican and Democratic politicians alike, State Senator Carter has introduced in the New Jersey Legislature, a Local Option Bill, similar to the one passed by the Republicans two years ago and repealed last year by the Democrats. "It is doubtful," says the New York *Mail and Express*, "whether even Mr. Carter, who is pretty nearly a Prohibitionist, would have ventured as far as he has except for the fact that the women have been after him. The senator lives in a locality where the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is very strong, and delegates from that organization have paid visits to the State House during the past week and made Carter the especial object of their attack. Miss Frances Willard came along one day and used her eloquence. The result is the measure in question."

Two cigarette bills have been introduced in the New York Legislature. One provides a fine of $100, or three months' imprisonment as punishment for the use of any substance in the manufacture of cigarettes except pure rice paper and pure tobacco. The other makes it a misdemeanor to sell pictures, tickets or prizes in connection with packets of cigarettes or tobacco. It is said that the practice of inclosing pictures in cigarette packages has increased their sale among boys enormously.

Dr. C. L. Haynes, a woman, has just been appointed assistant physician at the Western Lunatic Hospital, of Staunton, Va. Virginia is the tenth state to place women physicians in hospitals for the insane. There are at present sixteen hospitals so provided, employing twenty lady physicians. In Massachusetts every such hospital is required by law to employ a woman, as assistant physician.

F. A.

TEMPERANCE TEMPLE ITEMS.

MATILDA B. CARSE.

Dear white-ribbon sister, brother, boy or girl: Have you a Temple mite-box on your table? If not, write to Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, 145 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, inclosing a two-cent stamp, and it will be promptly sent you on condition that you will drop into it a cent a day, or its equivalent, during the next twelve months. Mite-boxes in quantities will also be sent to unions for the cost of transportation.

Our friend Jane E. Weeden's watchword, "This one thing I do," is bearing legitimate fruit. She has lately sent $115 for the Temple fund, the gifts being as follows: Whitewater, Wis., donations, $36.70; Whitewater Baby Band, $3.30; donations from Clinton Junction, $2.30; Baby Band Clinton Junction, $2.30; donations from Janesville, $20 60; Janesville Baby Band, $1.40; donations from Milton, $6; Baby Band, $3; donations from Stoughton, Wis., $35.60; Stoughton Baby Band, $4.40; Miss Weeden writes that the officers of the W. C. T. U. treat her most kindly wherever she goes. The presidents of unions entertain her most hospitably. Mrs. Wilson entertained her at Bismarck, and collected $4 towards the sum she sent.

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Mrs. I. J. Lundy, of Palmyra, Mo., seems to be following in the footsteps of our friend, Miss Weeden, only she has set out to raise but $100. She sends $10.65, and writes: "I got my dimes and names in many places, some in Kentucky and some in Illinois." The names are for a Loyal Temperance Legion and a Baby Band.

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We receive many gifts in memoriam from loving friends, who, in this manner desire not only to honor their departed loved ones, but to help the Temple fund. The following gifts have been received from such persons: $50 comes from Mrs. Anne Paley, of Lanark, Ill.; this sum completes a gift of $100, in memory of her late husband, who was a stanch Prohibitionist. This money comes not from one rich in this world's goods, but from an aged saint who, through great self-denial, has saved it from her necessities for this noble and most laudable purpose. Beside, she has sent out quite a number of mite-boxes among her friends and is doing everything in her power to further the interests of the Woman's Temple. Mrs. L. B. Duff sends $5 in memory of a sainted mother, who, she says, "answered to heaven's roll-call March 15, 1889." One dollar is sent from the Edgewood, Iowa, W. C. T. U., in memory of Mrs. Emma Hill, who died December 19, aged thirty-six years; she was vice-president of the union and one of its most efficient workers. One dollar comes in memoriam from the parents of little Frances Willard Bowers, of Lincoln, Neb., who cheered the hearts of her parents but four brief months. One dollar has been received in memory of John R. Ward, of Merrifield, N. Y., aged twenty-seven, who died November 6. This was accompanied by $1 each from his two sisters, Emma and Wealthy Ward.

Mrs. E. B. Henry, of Lexington, Mo., incloses $1, and says: "A mother slipped $1 into my hand to-day, saying: 'This would have been my son's twenty-first birthday if he had lived, but he left me fifteen years ago. He owned this dollar. I wish you would send it to Chicago for the Temperance Temple in his name, which was George H. Weeden.'" So these precious gifts come for the Temperance Temple, which seem too sacred almost for any other purpose.

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Mr. James Rowley, of Flat Rock, Mich., says his six-year-old son, Clifford, received a mite-box in September, and sends his savings, $1.43, for the benefit of the Temple, "in which," he says, "we are all much interested." Mrs. E. A. Kennedy, of Freeport, Kan., in sending for two mite-boxes says: "I have two boys, five and three years old, that I want to raise temperance boys, and think for them to give their pennies for the Temple will help in that direction." Mrs. E. Church, of Washington, D. C., in sending for a mite-box, says: "Our little daughter Vivian, four years old, is very much interested in the Temperance Temple, and loves to have me read to her about it. She has saved her pennies to the amount of $1, which she wants to go toward the building of the great Temple. I think if she had a box she would save a great many more, and will get her brothers to help her. I think the mite-box should be in every household. It is not only giving towards a noble cause, but cultivating a habit among the children of saving, a lesson greatly needed in these days." Both Mrs. Kennedy and Mrs. Church have emphasized truths which all mothers would do well to heed. Little Helen Thompson, of Helena, Mont., six years old, sends the contents of her mite-box, $3.20. Mrs. J. W. Johnson, of Sutton, Neb., sends for five mite-boxes for her five boys. She says: "They promise to put in a penny in their boxes every day." In a few years our sister will have five boys that will vote for prohibition, and will scorn to be seen entering a saloon.

***

Mrs. Mary E. McMillan, superintendent of the Loyal Temperance Legion of Oxford, Iowa, sends $8 and the names of her Legion to be placed under the corner-stone of the Temple. In a little town of only six hundred inhabitants this is doing well. We have no doubt we will hear again from this wide-awake Loyal Temperance Legion. Mrs. J. W. Saxe, of Middlesex, Mass., sends for her union a Baby Band numbering eighteen, and a check for $1.80. She says: "Mrs. Strangham, a daughter of Mary Clement Leavitt, is a member of our union. Ruth Strangham, granddaughter of our round-the-world missionary, heads the Baby Band list."

***

All money orders and checks for the Temple should be made out in the name of Miss Esther Pugh, 161 La Salle Street, Chicago, National treasurer, and treasurer of the Temple fund. All information in regard to the Temperance Temple should be addressed to Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, Pres. Woman's Temperance Building Association.

145 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Our Children.

GREETING SONG.

BY HELEN M. EMERY.

TUNE:—*Tramp, Tramp, Tramp.* To be sung by members of club only.

We are glad to greet you now, please accept our greeting bow,
And we beg you to our program still give ear—
As you've given us your eye, in the days that are gone by,
When we played upon the village green out here.

CHORUS—Yes! Yes! Yes! we're glad to see you,
With your smiling faces here,
We may see before it's done, that your smiles are just begun,
And we wish you all a smiling, bright New Year.

Now you surely won't think queer, when we whisper in your ear,
That our bats and balls they sadly need renewing,
And we knew no better way for to gather up the fray,
Than to call you in to see what we are doing.

CHORUS—Yes! Yes! Yes! we're glad to greet you,
And we thank you, one and all,
That the long-delayed *invite* you did not decide to slight,
From the champions of the brave old bat and ball.

Though we may not preach or pray, we will try another way
For to please, and gladly would we profit, too—
For the days they come and go, and the *right evolves so slow*,
We must *hasten on*, some *grander* things to do.

CHORUS—Yes! yes! yes! we're glad to greet you,
And when earth's last game is won,
May we all unite once more on a brighter, fairer shore,
Where we hope to hear the welcome words "well done."

East Hatley, Quebec.

LILLA'S WHITE LIE.

BY FLORENCE B. HALLOWELL.

"O Margie, I do wish we hadn't accepted Kitty Lane's invitation for Thursday! Here's one from Ada Barclay for the same day," and Lilla Dent threw into her younger sister's lap a dainty envelope and card. "It is really too provoking!"

"I wonder why they arranged to have both parties on the same day?" said Margie, as she read the card.

"Oh, that's easily explained! Ada don't visit Kitty, of course. You know the Lanes don't pretend to any style at all, and their house is a regular old shell."

"I never was out there," said Margie, "so I don't know how they live; but I always liked Kitty, and she is far ahead of either of us at school "

"Yes, she's nice enough; but she always dressed so plainly that I couldn't help feeling sorry for her. I wonder she ever thought of giving a lawn party. Of course all the girls will go to Ada's."

"I won't for one," said Margie. "You can write Ada that we already have an engagement for Thursday."

"Indeed I will not! She is sure to have all sorts of grand arrangements made. Kitty's party won't be a circumstance to it. No, we must make some excuse to Kitty."

"Don't make any for me, Lilla. I promised to go to Kitty's, and I intend to go. You can do as you please, but I think you ought to keep your promise."

"Not when I know we would have a much better time at Ada's."

"But how Kitty would feel to know you were at Ada's!"

"She never *will* know it."

"What excuse will you make to her, then?"

"I will write her that, when I accepted her invitation, I forgot I had agreed to spend Thursday with Aunt Mary. Of course I will say I am sorry, and she won't think anything of it. And it isn't a story to say that about Aunt Mary, for I *did* agree to go up there some day this week."

"It's a white lie, Lilla. You know how often mother has warned us against them."

"Please don't preach, Margie. I can stand it from mother, but not from you."

So Margie said no more, and the two notes, one accepting and the other declining the invitation, were duly written and sent.

Thursday afternoon the two girls started out together, but while Lilla stopped at the great white gate before a handsome stone house about a mile from town, Margie went on to a farmhouse half a mile beyond.

Lilla fully expected to find a merry group of young people gathered on Mr. Barclay's beautiful lawn, but to her surprise Ada was sitting on the big piazza alone.

"I must be too early," she said, a little vexed. "And yet the invitation said four o'clock, and it must be long after that."

Ada ran down the steps to meet her.

"Oh, I'm so glad you've come!" she cried. "I was growing dreadfully impatient, and had begun to think you had gone on to Kitty's."

"Why, aren't you going to have a lawn party here?" asked Lilla, feeling a little bewildered.

"Not to-day," laughed Ada. "You see, just after I sent that invitation to you and Margie on Tuesday, Kitty Lane came over to ask me to a lawn party at her house to-day. Well, as she had sent out all her invitations, and I had sent out only the one to you—though I had written some of the others—we concluded it would be better for me to put off my party until some other time. And I didn't write to recall my invitation to you, because I thought if you happened to accept, you could just as well stop here and go over to Kitty's with me. I am so sorry Margie couldn't come with you."

"Margie has gone to Kitty's," said Lilla, who had changed color several times while Ada was speaking. "We didn't know that you visited her at all."

"Oh, dear, yes!" said Ada. "I see her very often. She is one of my dearest friends."

"Have you seen her since Tuesday?" asked Lilla.

"No; she's been too busy to come over, and we've had company, so I couldn't leave home. But we had better start at once, Lilla, or we may miss some of the fun."

But Lilla did not move.

"I don't think I can go, Ada," she said, "I have such a bad headache."

"Walking in the sun has given it to you, perhaps," said Ada. "But it may wear off after you are cooler."

"I don't think it will," rejoined Lilla. "I had better go home at once. You needn't say anything to Kitty about me in any way."

"But, indeed, Lilla, you mustn't go home. We will wait a while, and perhaps you will feel better."

But Lilla shook her head.

"I think I had better go home at once," she said.

She looked so pale and wretched that Ada ceased to argue with her, and they parted company at the gate, Lilla going toward town, and Ada hurrying off in the direction of the Lane farmhouse.

Poor Lilla! her heart ached a great deal harder than her head as she walked slowly along the dusty road, and her eyes were blinded by some very bitter tears. She had good reason to regret that white lie.

She was lying in bed thinking of what she had missed, and the grand time they must all have had at Kitty's, when Margie came home at half-past nine.

"Oh, Lilla, I had the *best* time!" she exclaimed. "Lawn tennis, croquet, boating on the river, and *such* a nice supper! But I couldn't help thinking of you, Lilla, and wishing you were with us. You will never know what you missed."

Lilla sat up in bed, her eyes swollen with weeping, her cheeks flushed.

"I wonder if—if Kitty and Ada—knew about me," she said.

"I'm afraid they did," admitted honest Margie, reluctantly. "I saw them talking together for some time, and heard Kitty repeat what you had said in your note. Yes, I am afraid they did."

Lilla was sure of it a week later, when she failed to receive an invitation to Ada's lawn party, and, as she saw her sister go off without her, she resolved, with a heart almost bursting with grief, that as long as she lived, she would never tell another lie, either white or black.

The boy that by addition grows,
And suffers no subtraction.
Who multiplies the things he knows,
And carries every fraction;
Who well divides his precious time,
The due proportion giving,
To sure success aloft will climb,
Interest compound receiving.

—*Dr. Ray Palmer.*

The Still Hour.

FOR THE WEEK BEGINNING MARCH 23, 1890.

BY REV. C. C. HARRAH.

DAILY BIBLE READING NOTES.

(Luke 5:16–39; Judges 20, 21; Ruth 1–4.)

Sunday, 23; Luke 5:16–39. Verse 18, This man's friends were real and true; they were ready in the time of his need to give him help. We ought to make ourselves worthy of such friends, and they should be appreciated by us as one of life's greatest blessings. Verse 20, It is probable that the paralysis was brought on by some special sin. If we eat and drink and act so as to violate God's laws written in our bodies, we sin against Him, and will become diseased. The Christian way to live is to glorify God in our bodies and spirits, which are His. I Cor. 6:20. Verse 32, Repentance is the way of restoration of health to the soul. Those who know themselves to be sinners, have reason to praise the Lord as long as they live, for it was just such that He came to save.

Monday, 24; Judges 20. Verse 1, Terrible crimes sometimes rouse the people to see the need of reform in morals. Verse 8, Notwithstanding the great disorders that had broken out in the land, the mass of the people, when aroused, were found ready to wipe out the foul stain upon their national character. If the common people can be led to see the evils of our own country, the time will come when they certainly will be abolished. Verse 21, All the people of Israel were deeply involved in sins. They all suffered, because the nation was rotten in its iniquities. There seems to be a great law, manifest in the history of nations, that without the shedding of blood there is no remission. Heb. 9: 22.

Tuesday, 25; Judges 21. Verse 2, Scarcely had they cooled from the fierceness of their vengeance, before they began to relent and to accuse themselves for the desolation their impetuous zeal had produced. This characteristic fickleness of the Israelites, all should seek to avoid who are anxious to develop worthy characters. Verse 21, This is one of the many intimations of that injustice and cruelty to woman, which hangs like a black cloud over the history of the ancient world. Her personal rights were disregarded, she was treated as a slave, and, as the victim of man's whims and passions, she was subjected to every kind of violence. Jesus' great work for her elevation and emancipation should forever bind the hearts of women to Him.

Wednesday, 26; Ruth 1. Verse 5, Naomi is a type of desolate Israel. Ruth is a type of Israel received, on the ground of sovereign grace. This book shows the merciful providence of God in bringing good out of evil. Verse 9, Widowhood is exposed to many cares, incumbrances and vexatious troubles. The Bible makes it our special duty to remember the widow and the fatherless. Deut. 14: 29; James 1: 27. Verse 16, This devoted affection was a great blessing to the forlorn and desolate Naomi. Not the fine things of riches make happy homes, but that true love for each other, which unites the family and makes its members one in purpose, sympathy, and work.

Thursday, 27; Ruth 2. Verse 2, Ruth was willing to do lowly work. It is very unworthy of us to be unwilling to work in any way by which we can make an honest living. Pride adds greatly to the hardships of poverty. Verse 4, This pious salutation shows the simplicity of manners among the rural population of Israel at this time. How beautiful it appears, as compared with the stilted ways of "society." Verse 14, Boaz was a pious man, and obeyed the law of Moses which directed very liberal treatment of the poor at the seasons of harvest. He was also drawn toward Ruth by the kindly disposition and good character she manifested in her devoted attachment to her mother-in-law. Real virtue and goodness will bring its own reward.

Friday, 28; Ruth 3. Verse 1, The farmer remained all night, at threshing time, in order to protect his grain and to have the advantage of evening breezes for winnowing. When the master and servants were tired out, they would lie down anywhere, with the same clothes on they had worn during the day. Ruth took the place of a servant at her master's feet. Verse 15, The faithful workers in Christ's fields who humbly, as His servants, take their places at His feet, ready to do whatever He commands, will be rewarded with abundant blessings.

Saturday, 29; Ruth 4. Verse 18, The special object of this book is here indicated, to trace the genealogy of David. The light it throws upon the domestic life of Israel, belongs to an early period in the times of the judges.

THE PRAYER MEETING TOPIC.

(The Lamb of God. John 1: 29.)

The sacrifices with which the Jews were perfectly familiar, enabled them to exactly understand John the Baptist, when he spoke of a lamb as taking away or making atonement for sins. Jesus is the lamb that takes away the sins of the world.

1. John's words imply that the whole world is in sin, and needs to be saved. The individual conscience, human history and God's Word, all testify that this is true.

2. Jesus Christ is God's appointed way of saving the world, and there is absolutely no other way by which sinners may be saved.

3. Through Jesus Christ, God *does* take away our sins, and we are saved. A provision that God makes for our salvation cannot be imperfect or fail.

4. Let all of us truly and heartily come to God by faith, and accept of His salvation in Jesus Christ. John 3: 14, 15.

The Household.

MY CROSS.

BY EMMA P. SEABURY.

I never think how weary is my load,
How burdensome is my allotted care,
And look around to see if none may share,
But comes another bending 'neath a load,
Urged on and pressed by many a stinging goad,
So near me, yet I knew not he was there,
Soul sickened, trembling, fainting, in despair;
As, wrapped in self, I toiled to my abode.

I never shift my burden to one side,
To help the struggling neighbor I have met,
But it grows lighter; thus I may divide
New strength and patience with him, also, yet,
My burden lifting, spite of moil and fret.

BROKEN BARRIERS.

BY MRS. O. W. SCOTT.

In the old Spanish town of Salamanca, there stands a house noted as having been the home of Dona Maria la Brava. A traveler tells us that she belonged to an ancient and honorable family, Monsoyes by name, and had two sons "just passing out of their teens." One of them was playing with two young friends of the equally distinguished family of the Manzanos. They quarreled, and Monroy was slain. Fearing the vengeance of the older brother, they entrapped and slew him also.

Those who brought back the bodies of her sons, thought the mother would die of a broken heart. But she announced that she would go and bury her grief in her country home of Villalba. She set off at night, gathered twenty well armed mounted retainers and scoured the country for the murderers. They had taken refuge in Portugal. She followed, broke down the doors of their hostelry at night, took their heads and bore them back to Salamanca. She entered the town with these two bloody trophies on spears, and riding straight to the church where her sons were buried, she placed them on their tombs.

We may raise our hands with an expression of horror and exclaim: "Did a *woman* do this?" Yes, and strange contradiction of established rules as it is—the revolting act has preserved her home and story, and given her the title of "La Brava." Doubtless she should have wept silently, stifled her moans and died quietly at length of a broken heart! That she did not, and that others here and there have in like manner been goaded to desperate resistance or revenge, proves that human nature, like other natural forces, sometimes defies all barriers and ignores all laws whether real or artificial. As women, we are born and trained to use moral force alone. Our environments—so far as they are Christian—constrain us to be "womanly," and anything contrary to this awakens criticism. And this is a blessed and beautiful arrangement, since our employment of spiritual and moral agencies, even with partial success, demonstrates the possibility of a success more complete, when men and women alike shall accept and use them. But while law, written and unwritten, denies us the exercise of brute force, there are times when even women rebel—when they are borne beyond the invisible boundaries of that "sphere," outlined by the ever vascillating finger of public opinion.

"Dona Maria" is one illustration, but we take into account her frenzied mother-heart. Then we remember the terrible scenes of the Paris Commune, when women became the comrades of a maddened soldiery, and vied with them in giving the finishing touch to the nation's tragedy. But again we look for a cause, and find that long before those awful days, Paris was without wholesome laws or religion, and that the social conditions which decided a Parisian woman's career were not in her own hands. That unparalleled era was but the legitimate result of injustice, oppression and debased morals. Like lightning and thunder and storm, it came to relieve a deadly atmosphere. "But," you may say, "no such conditions exist in *our* land; *we* are a free and enlightened Christian nation!" What has been cited above was inspired by recent occurrences in Missouri. Reading the reports given in our dailies, one would conclude that in Lathrop were women with "Commune" tendencies. They are called "lawless," "frenzied," "a maddened crowd of women," "desperate and destructive," "ready to invade even private houses," etc. What! are our Christian women, calm, conservative products of a high-pressure culture, guilty of such rash and unwomanly conduct?

We search other papers of a different "school," and find that the case was not as desperate as at first represented, and yet there is enough of truth to warrant further investigation. What is the cause of this outbreak? Ah! "A stabbing affray." And what was the cause of that? Intoxicating liquor. That murderer of husbands, and brothers, and sons is abroad, and constantly at work. That national curse, intemperance, lives and fattens upon those who are dearer than life itself to our American women. And these women have been patient—O, yes! they have been "womanly" in the main, rending the heavens alone with their prayers, and dying, rather than go to battle with their enemy. But occasionally the barriers give way. Occasionally a woman whose heart-strings have been well-nigh torn asunder, vents all the energies of her nature against the foe, and carries with her in her righteous warfare, other women whose sympathies and judgment endorse her act.

This is the history of more than one "Crusade." And who can wonder at it? Marvelous indeed has been the forbearance of those who have borne poverty, and disgrace and abuse and bereavement in silence; now, a widespread intelligence, knowledge of law, and more than all a union of sentiment among women, encourages those who suffer to struggle rather than die.

"But," asks a little, soft-voiced sister who cherishes the word "feminine," "do you think it is nice for women to do such things—to break bottles and pour out beer and whisky?"

To which I reply, "No!" Men are responsible for perpetuating the rum traffic, since they are responsible for our laws. If they make laws forbidding the sale of intoxicants, or limiting such sales, they are morally and legally bound to see them enforced. If they fail to do it—if they fail to defend their own homes, then their wives and mothers and sisters must come to the rescue, as they would in case the God-appointed "guardian" were disabled by physical paralysis. I heard a gentleman say, not long since, that if ever our nation was redeemed from the infernal traffic in intoxicants, "women must do the work."

Perhaps this is true, but it ought not to be. Shame on the men with ballots in their hands, and all the privileges of free speech at their command, who stand behind the W. C. T. U. and say, "You do this work!" It is the story of "Betty and the Bear," with a tragic accompaniment.

Standing to-day in the fine capitol building at Hartford, Conn., I looked up at Nathan Hale's bronze statue of heroic size. These historic words are engraved upon its base: "I only regret that I have but one life to give for my country." And I said: "Where are the patriots of to-day who will sacrifice comfort, reputation, and, possibly, life, in our new national war?" There are some, thank God! but as in the Civil War, the call is urgent for "a hundred thousand more." And yet, and yet, the divine thought may be to give final victory only to the united efforts of men *and* women. Swiftly the day approaches when *something* must be done.

BEST METHODS OF CONDUCTING GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MEETINGS.

Believing that this department of our work needed strengthening by a concurrence of testimony and experience, we have invited the state presidents and a few others to contribute brief points on the best methods of conducting gospel temperance meetings, and hereby submit them to our readers with the hope that local unions all over the land may thus be aroused to a revival of interest in this good work.

WEST VIRGINIA'S PRESIDENT.

"Go out into the highways and hedges and compel them to come in"—that is, hold the meetings where you can reach the class you desire to help. Let the singing be appropriate and tender rather than popular and artistic. A short Scripture lesson containing, in some form, God's knowledge of and sympathy with fallen humanity; His ability and willingness to save such as come to Him for help. A short experience meeting with testimonials from those who have been "kept" and those who have struggled and failed. Aim to draw out the causes of failure. A short promise meeting in which are repeated scriptural promises to those who desire and seek help of God. An opportunity for prayer for self or friends. An invitation to sign the total abstinence pledge. A lock-box wherein may be dropped special requests or statements of special cases not desired to be made public. A season of hand-shaking and personal encouragement. MRS. JANE A. JOHNSON.

PRESIDENT OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

Be sure that it is a gospel meeting, as well as a temperance meeting. A leader that is consecrated and prompt. Advertise meeting thoroughly. Begin on time. Key everything up sharp. Have some one responsible for the music. Enlist pastors as other helpers. Have a brief Bible reading bearing upon temperance, and bringing out the prohibition principles of the Word, against every evil. Appoint each week some one to give practical talk at next meeting. Have occasionally Scripture texts from all present on temperance. Again, a free conference. Treat different phases of question, but only one at each meeting. Close promptly. H. M. BARKER.

PRESIDENT OF FLORIDA.

We have all the variety we can command in our Sunday-afternoon gospel meetings. Sometimes we use Hannah Whitall Smith's Bible Readings. Then, again, a Bible reading of our own arranging to suit the object we have in view. If we can get a reformed man to tell how the Lord lifted him up out of the depths, we urge him to take a prominent part. Our ministers are ready to help us, but we often conduct the meetings ourselves. The Lord is with us in great power.

MRS. A. A. W. CADWALLADER.

PENNSYLVANIA'S PRESIDENT.

First, a leader constrained by love of Christ to carry message of salvation to dying souls. Good, bright, spirited singing. Vary exercises. Occasionally, service of song, Bible readings. Don't let men harp too much on their past wickedness, would rather hear testimony to God's work in their hearts *now*. Always present *pledge* —to hold until God's strength to keep is made manifest.

MARY H. JONES.

KANSAS' PRESIDENT.

First, efficient chairman. Second, begin and frequently intersperse exercises with congregational singing under competent leadership. Third, exposition of Scripture by evangelistic superintendent, or some devout person, subject to relate to Christian responsibility. Fourth, short readings, recitations and addresses pertinent to the occasion. Fifth, circulation of the pledge. Sixth, strict regard to time limit, which should not exceed one and one-half hours. FANNY H. RASTALL.

PRESIDENT OF ARIZONA.

In conducting gospel temperance meetings, seek vitality, unction, and converting grace.

1. Limit the service to one hour; have time and place well advertised, and begin promptly.
2. Read Scripture selections of brevity and point.
3. Use music freely, and secure a quick, apt and consecrated leader to catch and carry on the spirit of the meeting.
4. Have a chosen speaker for ten minutes each session; alternate ladies and gentlemen when practicable.
5. Throw the meeting open part of the hour; encourage "experiences," "testimonies," and exhortations, but keep a firm control of the meeting; keep pledge book open; get addresses of signers and do visitation work if possible.
6. Take collections; make the meetings self-supporting.
7. Have ushers of tact and grace.
8. Distribute W. C. T. U. literature.
9. Use fervent and specific prayer for the cause of gospel temperance.
10. Expect great results; watch and work for them, but be patient and continue, though the Lord's blessing tarry. Pray much in solitude for a blessing in public.

S. A. PEARSON.

PRESIDENT OF EAST WASHINGTON.

Four or five members of W. C. T. U. take place of one presiding officer and informally read Bible, lead in first prayer and announce hymn. Others, men and women follow in prayer, speaking, addresses or testimonies. Have abundance of music provided for; two or three articles of great interest in the hands of bright women and earnest men. Try to get as many men and women as possible to feel a responsibility for the success; work beforehand. Meeting informal but it must go. Take up collection. Results good. LUCY A. SWITZER.

PRESIDENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Gospel temperance meetings on Sunday afternoon have been a success in this state. In some cities there have been union meetings participated in by all the churches by turn. In other cities they have been carried on by reform club and W. C. T. U. A brief stirring address, good singing, promiscuous remarks compose the exercises. In the country these are very effectual, especially on open Sundays. MARY C. WOODY.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY OF WYOMING TERRITORY.

Frequent singing by congregation, with one song by choir; prayer by member of union; Scripture read by audience after distribution of reference slips; essay on some Scriptural aspect of intemperance; recitation by one or more of Y's and Loyal Legion; select reading on some phase of the liquor problem, not political; a short time for testimony or suggestion from any present; pledge read, and made accessible to signers.

MRS. O. L. FISHER.

NEBRASKA'S PRESIDENT.

Good singing, short, but appropriate scriptural reading with short but pointed remarks while reading. Two or three short prayers for the success of the temperance cause. Two good speakers that come prepared to say just the right things. Let no time be lost, but fill it all up with singing when there seems to be no one to speak. If the leader is active she will cull out different ones and the hour will be all too short, but be sure and close in the hour. I do not favor recitations in gospel meetings. Never close without asking any one that wishes the prayers of the church people to let it be known.

M. A. HITCHCOCK.

PRESIDENT OF COLORADO.

In large cities, a paid missionary should have charge of the meetings, and conversion of souls should be the main thought. The Central Union in Denver has such a missionary, Mrs. Leonard, who gives all her time, and whose efforts are bearing fruit, many signing pledge and "clothed in right mind." In smaller towns the evangelistic superintendent should be at the head of such work; she to call on any to lead or take part. Public speakers, teachers, and the timidest women may be asked. Ministers are too busy Sunday to give any time and it is better for laymen and laywomen to do this work. All phases of the temperance question may be treated, and should be, as there are not the same opportunities to hear these things as in the larger cities. Good music should be a prominent feature, and testimonies and experiences should be encouraged, especially in the city meeting. I would always have the pledge offered. I am speaking of the Sunday afternoon meetings. A Sunday evening gospel temperance meetings I would have patterned somewhat after the noted Sunday evening meeting in Chicago during Convention, in city or country, with pledge circulated. MRS. C. D. H. THOMPSON

ORGAN OF THE WORLD'S AND NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

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Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord; and the people whom he hath chosen for his own inheritance.—Psalm 33: 12.

EVANGELISTIC WORK.

The corner of a foundation wall, builded of solid granite blocks—that is the appropriate emblem of this department. "Other foundation can no man lay than that is laid which is Jesus Christ." On this foundation is builded all our work. This department teaches how to study God's Word and how to apply it to heal the hurt of souls. At its head first stood Hannah Whitall Smith, who opened to us the Scripture; "The Lord gave the Word, the women who publish the glad tidings are a great host." Through all the centuries of woman's ignorance and degradation, before she was prepared to rightly publish the gospel, this meaning of the passage was hidden; now when the hunger for God's Word is so great that all the ordained pastors cannot suffice to break the Bread of Life to the famishing multitudes there comes the unmistakable call of God to women and, as their encouragement to respond to it, this hidden meaning is revealed. We shall never forget how it thrilled us when first announced by Mrs Smith in a Bible reading given at a National Convention; yet some doubted, until the Revised Version gave even a stronger rendering than she had given. In the study of the Bible Mrs. Smith has been our great leader; every month she sends out a Bible Reading leaflet, for the local unions; these are used in thousands of unions, and thus tens of thousands of women are incited to study the Bible with new purpose, and are helped in this study. Especially are the readings helpful to the little, weak unions, wherein may not be one woman who feels competent to "lead a meeting" But any one can take these leaflets, announce the texts which the women find in their Bibles, and read the exposition of them, bringing the truth home to all hearts. When the secrets of all hearts are revealed, we feel sure it will appear that thousands of men and women—in crowded cities and little villages, camps and hamlets by the sea—have been led to the Savior and to see a loving Father in the face of His Son, by these Bible readings. Not less important is the help in spiritual growth which they afford to workers; through them many of us have learned practically the truth we had known before only theoretically—that God *is* a very present help in time of trouble; that He is always ready to guide into all truth; to give wisdom and grace, and that we may rest in Him in the midst of the hardest service.

Mrs. S. M. I. Henry, our National evangelist, has proved the proposition that alcohol is the devil's imitation of the Holy Spirit, keeping souls from Christ. It is the strong man armed, who has entered the castle of Mansoul and spoiled the goods; only the Strong One can bind him and cast him out. All over the land gospel meetings are held, in which Christ is presented as the only one who can redeem men from drunkenness and from all sin. Through the pledge to the cross is the route thousands have been led. This gospel work has reached out to all classes and conditions; the Y's have gathered the "other girls" into gospel meetings, and brightened many darkened lives; first with a sense of human comradeship, and through that with the knowledge of the love of their Elder Brother. Only last Sabbath we attended such a meeting; it had grown from a small beginning in the Temperance Rooms, to the auditorium of a large church. Here were girls from the college with keen, questioning minds; girls from the shop, tired and listless; girls from irreligious homes, careless and indifferent when they came in, but soon coming under the influence of the hour. Scattered among them were "our girls," and here and there a loving mother who had come to bring her daughter in the hope that she would find Christ, or to help with her silent prayers or wise words of counsel. The leader was a young girl trained in a Christian home and the Band of Hope; near her around the organ, were grouped a bright bevy of girls, whose well-trained voices were consecrated to God. The Scripture lesson was a single verse of invitation whose every word was full of meaning, brought vividly out by the young leader; the blessed invitation was sung into the hearts of all by the choir and by a beautiful girl whose wonderful voice leads the singing in a city church; when a slight pause occurred she rose and sang "Come Home" most touchingly. Before singing the last verse she paused, and a tender, loving invitation to those who wished to come home to the Father's house brought many to their feet. There was very much praying in this meeting; experiences were briefly told, testimonials given, requests for prayer made, and then it closed; scores of girls remained, while loving-hearted comrades pointed them to the Lamb of God. Thus are the Y's working in the evangelistic department.

The Flower Mission, originated by Mary Stanley, sister of Dean Stanley and co-worker with Florence Nightingale in the Crimea, has been Americanized by saintly Jennie Casseday and made a powerful adjunct in the work of evangelization. The Bible text, tied with white ribbon to a bunch of flowers, has brought salvation to many that church and minister could not reach, the "shut in ones" whether shut in by sickness, by prison bars or by their own strong will. Very pathetic is the record in Miss Casseday's last annual report: "With the waning of its superintendent's physical strength comes new love and zeal and courage through the growth of the Flower Missions, clearer insights and deeper meanings as to what has been, what can be, and what ought to be done to further all temperance measures." It is one of God's blessed compensations that Miss Casseday who has not walked a step for twenty years, has yet brought the gospel invitation to thousands all over the land.

"Go teach all nations" is obeyed by the W. C. T. U. in its work for foreign-speaking people, which becomes each year more of an evangelistic mission, in its work for soldiers, sailors, railroad men, miners, lumbermen, prisoners and the poor. The union tries to enter every open door carrying the open Bible. One branch of this department is the work for social purity which is making a revolution in human thought as well as conduct, and that for Sabbath observance which beside all its beneficent work in securing a better kept Sabbath in the homes and less Sabbath work on railroads and in shops, has obtained millions of signatures to the Sabbath rest petition.

All these varied lines of labor have called out hundreds of women to do the work of evangelists; many have been ordained to the pastorate and are giving good proof of their divine call. The majority of the theological seminaries have been shut against them; how were they prepared for the work? They were shut up to the study of the Bible with the Great Teacher as their guide. The consequence is such an increase in the study of the Word as no other age of the world has witnessed. At first this study was largely individual, with few helps, and amid many discouragements. With the superintendency of Miss Greenwood, began a new era of Bible study by the W. C. T. U. With the coöperation of this department, Dean Wright has perfected a plan of study, something like the Chautauqua system; it embraces a four years' course, including in each year, selected portions of the historical, practical, evangelistic and epistolary portions of the Bible, with recommendations of the best helps. Instruction is carried on by means of recitations and examinations under the supervision of Dean Wright. Examination papers on exhibition at the last National Convention showed that the students were doing work that would compare favorably with that done in theological seminaries. The class for 1892 now numbers sixty-three students.

Meanwhile the question, "Shall woman preach?" is being discussed very extensively; Dr. George P. Hayes, looking at the subject from a Presbyterian standpoint, studying the Bible carefully that he might be able to settle the question for Presbyterian women who felt called to public work for the Master, and yet feared that Paul forbade them, gives a strong and unexpected affirmative in his late book, "May Women Speak?" Dr. Bashford, in "Woman and the Bible," shows conclusively that no divine command shuts woman out of any field of evangelistic work. Miss Willard's "Woman in the Pulpit" emphasizes the same point, and brings out many others. Everywhere Christian thought is turning in this direction. Meanwhile doors are opening both for work and for preparation. Conservative Hartford Theological Seminary has opened her courses of study to women, even though she does specify that study here is for preparation for all forms of Christian work, *except* pastorate. Garrett Biblical Institute admits women, and the ordination of women to preach in Congregational Churches is becoming so common as not to create surprise. Closely allied to our evangelistic work is the Training School for Deaconesses under the supervision of that grand white-ribboner, Mrs. Lucy Ryder Myers, in Chicago. We hope she will conduct the Bible study course at the Lake Bluff School of Methods next summer.

Thus out into the highways and hedges, into crowded city streets, and into prison cells, goes the W. C. T. U. seeking to save. It is because of its evangelistic work that thousands of gospel meetings are held weekly, that the lumbermen in the forests, the miners in the mountains, the soldiers in camp, the sailors on ship or in port, have the gospel preached to them; it has put matrons in scores of city prisons, encompassed every railroad man with prayer; established Sunday-schools where Sunday-schools were never known before, and carried the open Bible into the darkest portions of our land.

IMMIGRATION.

This country is the meeting place of the ends of the earth. Attracted by our vast natural resources, and by our popular form of government, hundreds of thousands of people from Europe, from Asia, from "the isles of the sea," immigrate to this continent annually. The latest official statistics are for the year ending June 30, 1889. The total immigration during the preceding decade was 4,981,967. The following statement shows the number that arrived each year of that decade: 1879, 177,826; 1880, 457,257; 1881, 669,431; 1882, 788,992; 1883, 603,322; 1884, 518,592; 1885, 395,346; 1886, 334,203; 1887, 490,-109; 1888, 546,889.

From the year 1882, when immigration reached its maximum, nearly 800,000, it decreased until 1886, when the number was 334,203. The figures for 1887 and 1888 show that the number is again on the increase, and with a fair degree of prosperity in this country, we may expect a constantly rising tide of immigration, unless something shall be done to restrict it. There are now over 8,000,-000 people of foreign birth in the United States—nearly one-seventh of the entire population. So large a number, many of whom are alien in thought and conduct, as well as by birth, is, of itself, sufficient to subject our institutions to the severest strain; and when we remember that these 8,000,000 aliens have 10,000,000 children as illy-qualified for the duties of citizenship as their parents, we shall see that the problem of self-government is still more complicated. Statistics of New York, Massachusetts and Rhode Island show that persons of foreign birth, together with persons whose parents are foreign born, constitute over seventy-five per cent of all criminals. Probably the same percentage would hold true for the whole country. About ninety per cent of those engaged in the business of making criminals and paupers—the liquor traffic—are foreign born, or of foreign-born parentage.

The chief peril from immigrants arises from their concentration in our large cities. Sixty-two per cent of the population of Cincinnati, eighty-three per cent of Cleveland, sixty-three per cent of Boston, eighty per cent of New York, and ninety per cent of Chicago, are foreign by birth or parentage. It is the dangerous class of immigrants who congregate in cities. The Scandinavians and the better class of Germans engage in agriculture, and so are distributed over the country. But the more turbulent class of Germans, the Irish, Poles, Russians, Bohemians, Italians, Frenchmen, constitute the greater part of our city populations. It is difficult to see how these heterogeneous masses of ignorant, impoverished immigrants from all corners of the earth can be assimilated and absorbed into the body politic. If they were distributed evenly among the native population, and thus brought into contact with American ideas and sentiments they might in the course of a generation be educated into tolerable sympathy with and comprehension of, republican institutions. But not only do the worst of them concentrate in cities; they also form themselves into communities, socialistic and anarchistic groups, which resist assimilation and make war upon our institutions. One result is that prematurely naturalized foreigners carry their nationality and their anti-republican ideas as distinct factors into politics. Thus we have the "German vote," the "Irish vote," and the "socialist vote." With neither national patriotism nor any sense of civic duty, these un-Americanized American citizens are easily manipulated by demagogues. There is no more serious menace to civilization than our alien-ruled cities.

The perils from immigration are aggravated by its disastrous effect on the labor market. It has created and is continually increasing the surplus labor of the country, which, by its very existence, unsettles all economic relations and creates discontent and disorder. Consider how great must be the peril from the continual accession of immigrants to the ranks of the unemployed. The very

fact that there is no place for them, the very fact that they are, for the time being, superfluous—that disappointment and suffering are in store for them, places them in the turbulent, dangerous class which is agitating and planning for the overthrow of our institutions. The unemployed will always be found among the subverters of social order.

Manifestly, self-preservation requires that something be done to check the flood of immigration. The President's message urges that avowed socialists and anarchists shall "not only be denied citizenship, but a domicile." These are strong indications that an act to restrict immigration will be adopted by the present Congress. A bill by Representative Oates, of Alabama, wholly excludes idiots, paupers, incapables, convicts, anarchists, persons affected with contagious diseases, or under contract to labor, or whose passage has been prepaid in consideration of a promise to labor. It requires an examination of intending immigrants by the consul of the United States at the port of embarkation, and the possession of a certificate from such consul that the holder is not prohibited from entry into the United States by our laws.

Such a measure would doubtless secure to us a better class of immigrants; but it would impose upon consuls at foreign ports the difficult task of examining and sifting annually a half-million of people who would seek to embark for this country. There is no reason why our government should bear the immense burden and expense of that work; and it is probable that it would not be thoroughly done, that the consuls would be frequently deceived by bad men applying for certificates aided by persons interested in having them emigrate. A bill not open to these objections has been introduced in the Senate by Senator Mitchell of Oregon. It requires that the immigrant before leaving his native country shall obtain from his government a passport identifying him and giving his name, title, rank, occupation, etc. As political offenders and known criminals would not apply to their own governments for passports, and others that applied would fail to get them in countries that discourage emigration, it is plain that this bill would materially lessen the annual influx of aliens.

While we gladly recognize the fact that many of our foreign-born citizens are as good as the best native-born, we believe the time has come when Congress should adopt strenuous measures to prevent the landing on our shores of all who do not promise to become desirable accessions to our population.

THAT there is a growing demand for temperance literature in our Sunday-schools, is evident from the increasing subscription list of the monthly *Young Crusader*, and from the calls that come for special literature suitable for distribution on the last Sabbath of each quarter. Primary teachers, in particular, are asking for help in preparing the temperance lessons for their classes. The W. T. P. A. has met the need in the past by means of the quarterly temperance lessons issued as a supplement to *The Young Crusader*. Now, however, it purposes to supply still further help in the shape of "Illustrated Bible Temperance Lessons," prepared by Miss Lucia E. F. Kimball, National superintendent of Sunday-school work.

The first quarter's Manual will be ready by March 15, and it is expected that the series for the entire year will be out by the last of June. The Manual will include the temperance lessons of the International Series, but will not be, of necessity, confined to use on any particular day. Each lesson will include advanced teaching and helps for primary teachers, recitations, etc. But the special feature, and the one for which we predict an especially cordial welcome, is the chart of pictures that accompanies the Manual. These are to be lithographs in faint outline, which the teacher may reproduce by charcoal before her class. There are three of these in connection with this quarter's lessons, together with a chart on the cost of liquors. It is intended to open thus to the mind of the child "Eye-gate as well as Ear-gate." All teachers know that this is a true principle in teaching. For terms, see advertising pages.

WE give the following subjects sent out by the Woman's Ethical Club of Rochester, N. Y. in the hope that local unions and mothers' meetings may get many good topics and helpful ideas by the attentive study of what has evidently cost those bright Eastern women much thought:

Proportion in Life.—What relative proportion of our time shall we give to home, to church and to social duties? Are we often in danger of setting aside great duties for trivial ones? How can we balance the claims of others with our duties to ourselves? What underlying principle is there which will not only harmonize but inspire all these relationships.

The Training of Children.—Education the cultivation of power. Learning to think versus learning things. How early shall we train our children to share the responsibilities of the home? May children suffer from too much, as well as too little parental attention? How can we best bring home to children the natural and spiritual lessons of their own experience?

Social Ethics.—Woman's place and duty toward the ethical questions of the hour. What are the responsibilities of women toward those who serve them? What may women with wealth do, individually, to change the false position of labor? What should be expected of those without money? What of the workingwoman herself? What associated effort can we bring to bear on these evils?

Personal Religion.—What is belief? What is religion? How may our religion glorify the "trivial round," the common task? What are the greatest aids to spiritual development? Do religious expression and association increase our spiritual power? How can we make our religion the deepest reality of our lives?

Sincerity and Conventionality.—The use and abuse of conventionality. The relation of expediency and policy to principle—where they may harmonize, and where they must be antagonistic. What is the basis of true courtesy? Can we practice absolute sincerity in our social relations? May we ever sacrifice truth to love?

Elements of Happiness.—Activity a means of happiness. The happiness possible even in uncongenial routine. May happiness be independent of environment? Have we a right to pursue happiness to an end? Is it always true that the good are happy? The happiness that may become blessedness.

THE editorial columns of our exchange, *The Champion*, bristle this week with points for Prohibitionists. Here is one: "While we consider $1,000 license as a legalized robbery, *we prefer a high license system to prohibition.*" Why so, if prohibition simply takes off the restraints and provides for the sale of liquor without let, hindrance or tax, as we hear it does? Why prefer a system which costs a thousand dollars a year to every man coming under its jurisdiction? The probability of prohibition in Nebraska is conceded, although it would pay the trade to spend two hundred thousand dollars in the state to defeat it. *The Champion* pronounces the Dakota law, "logical, absolute and merciless, without a single concession, or shadow of compromise." Commenting upon the fact that no distinction is made between the mildest fermented beverage and the most intoxicating liquors—all alcoholic drinks coming under the same ban—our contemporary, who is in a position to judge, says, "This is logical." So hereafter we are not to have beer and light wines masquerading as the rational remedy for drunkenness. The warning is given in capital letters that something as disastrous as the Dakota law "awaits our friends in Illinois, Michigan, Kentucky, and other states where the cauldron is boiling," if they be not up and doing. The daily notification sheet of the mercantile agency of this city, in one day last month—January 22—reported twenty saloon-keepers in Dakota as having "quit business." Not one was so reported from the great state of Illinois, but one from Michigan and one in Minnesota was dead. This shows the security which the traffic enjoys in these representative states of regulation and restriction.

EDWARD B. HUMPHREYS is a leading merchant in Woodstown, N. J. His wife is state superintendent of the department for the study of heredity in the W. C. T. U. Years ago the local society had a column in the local press of this well-to-do Quaker village, but when the period of political oppression began, that column was taken away, whereupon Mr. Humphreys said, "I will start a paper that shall be freely open to the white-ribbon women"—and he did so. Then as the storm grew louder, the churches were closed to the W. C. T. U. when the good merchant said, "I will build an opera house and they shall share its benefits," and he did—the prettiest auditorium in town. Later on when they sought in vain to get license voted out, the W. C. T. U. greatly desired that a temperance hotel should be opened, but they had not the wherewithal. "I will put up such a house," said the good merchant, and he did—the finest in the county. Good Samaritans who have plethoric pocketbooks, for the sake of home protection, will you not *go and do likewise?*

THE *Chicago Daily News*, which is not only the swiftest and surest of news-gatherers, but a fearless leader of the best public opinion, again extends us the right hand of fellowship, in one of its brief, bright editorials. To be so well understood by a metropolitan daily is delightful, both for its kindness and its strangeness. After recounting our educational and evangelistic work it adds:

"What of the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in politics? If that organization were not the foe of the saloon it would be but a sham and its name would be full of deceit. It was born in the midst of a woman's war on dramshops. During the period of its existence it has petitioned many Legislatures for laws opposing the sale of liquor. It has met with countless rebuffs and at all times with scant courtesy. It has seen that saloon-keepers, and not women, are powerful in both political parties. Was it not natural, therefore, that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union should give its allegiance to the Third party, which, like itself, owes its existence to hatred of the dramshop? For doing this shall it be called that party's slave?

"The W. C. T. U. is greater and purer than any political party. The man who sneers at it or derides its work either does not know whereof he speaks, or else is inspired by motives which are not to his credit."

The Watch-Tower.

Colonel Bain who has just closed a lecture tour in which he gave thirty-three lectures in thirty-three days, and traveled four thousand five hundred miles through ten states, says: "I have never known so much real active work being done by the W. C. T. U. Many members who had grown careless have become earnest workers, and new members are being solicited at every meeting. There seems to be new life in the ranks of the great 'white ribbon army.' If each union will work for new members and help organize other unions, this will be the greatest year of the W. C. T. U."

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Mrs. Dr. Daniel Steele, in writing to a friend recently, used the following gracious language, which ought to be true of every Christian woman: "I am much the same as in those other days, only older, and perhaps gayer of heart than then." If we cannot say it why can we not, and if we can why should we not?

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Rev. Dr. Tupper recently lectured to four hundred Vassar College girls, and told them that five millions a year is spent for ostrich feathers and eight for kid gloves, but only five millions for missions; and, we might add, not half a million for that greatest of all missions—the Christian temperance reform of these last decades.

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Says Max O'Rell in his rambles through American society: "One of the consequences of the position which woman takes in the United States is, that in good American drawing-rooms conversation is never dull. You are amiable without having to be gallant, and none of those stereotyped compliments which so often spoil the charm of a conversation between a man and a woman are expected of you."

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Mrs. John A. Logan has invited "our own correspondent," Margaret Spencer, to take charge of the Mothers' Department in her *Home Journal*. The two ladies have been devoted friends for years, as were their husbands, whose deaths occurred within a year of each other.

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Five years ago, one hot July day, two tired workers visited a little town in Southern Illinois and organized a Band of Hope. A faithful lady took charge of it, and through long years of discouragement carried on the work. Now the seed she sowed, often in tears, is bearing abundant harvest, as shown by this letter: "At Watson, where we organized that little Band of Hope," writes one of those ladies to the other, "there has been a great revival, and the Band of Hope has received public credit for the same. Three leading men—one thirty-seven, another forty-five and the third sixty—have followed their children first into the Band of Hope, and thence into the church. The elder one said in open meeting that it was the work of the Band that brought him to Christ." Herein is encouragement to sow beside all waters.

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Mrs. Mary T. Lathrap is afield with her doubly-polished lancet of logic and oratory. The New England states are now gathering in the harvest of her eloquent strokes for the home and the nation, and on April 2, the National Reform Association Convention, at Washington, D. C., will listen to her stirring pleas for home protection. April 1 and 3 are vacant. Unions in the vicinity of Washington desiring those dates should apply at once to the Woman's Lecture Bureau, 161 La Salle St., Chicago.

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One of the prominent leaders of the King's Daughters' work in New York, in ordering THE UNION SIGNAL, gives a prophetic hint of the "good time coming" when all Christian organizations shall come in under one name and one banner: "So often these days do I see the white and purple ribbon or the Maltese cross mingling, that I feel convinced that we shall aid each other in the future more and more. This sad world needs all the help it can get from every source."

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One of our white-ribboner's children—a boy of five—when asked if he would not "like to be a preacher," made this original objection: "I would, mamma, only I should have to *earn my living on Sunday.*"

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"A feast of good things" is the verdict of the citizens of Baltimore, Md., who have heard Mrs. Chant during her recent lectures in that city. Aside from her public lectures, Mrs. Chant was present at two delightful afternoon teas, one at the home of Mrs. Summerfield Baldwin, president of the state W. C. T. U. and one at Mrs. E. A. Robinson's, state superintendent of Y work. Invitations were sent to ladies not interested in any phase of the temperance work, and the result is a wonderful awakening among all classes.

ON DUTY.

Queen's Gardens.

MRS. LAURA ORMISTON CHANT.

BY AN ENGLISHWOMAN.

Laura Ormiston Dibbin was born October 9, 1848, at Chepstow, Monmouthshire, England. Her mother was possessed of considerable beauty, and was a very accomplished woman of eminent Scotch descent. Her father was a civil engineer, and at the time of this, his second daughter's birth and earliest childhood, was engaged in the difficult task of building a tubular railway bridge over the river Wye. Very early the little girl was deeply impressed by beauty in Nature, and the sound of the wind soughing in the elms in the garden, the murmur of the river, and the slow pealing of the chimes from the old parish church, "brought hot tears to my eyes," she writes, "with inexpressible sense of their power to stir emotion within me, when I was very little."

When she was nearly five her parents removed to London, and the thought of how many hungry and ragged people there were in the great city, often weighed down the heart of the small philanthropist with unchildlike pain. "We were very strictly brought up, and delinquencies were punished in the stupid, brutal way that is now dying out among intelligent people. But in spite of the watchful eyes there were upon me, I managed to slip away into my pocket, while at table, a fair proportion of the bread and butter allotted to me, and to give unseen to some hungry beggar child. One Sunday, having grown more bold, and being deeply moved at the rags worn by the crossing-sweeper, I put some damson tarts into the pocket of a light summer frock, with consequences easier to imagine than describe!"

The children—Mrs. Chant was one of nine—were early imbued with a great curiosity as to the whereabouts of the devil, who was a prominent personage in the theological teaching they received, and Laura and one of her brothers conceived the desperate scheme of digging down to find him in the back garden. "We dug on in awed silence and with beating hearts at the thought of the reception he might give us if we came on him too suddenly, and by and by, the sun being hot, and only about three feet of a hole accomplished, we concluded to abandon the task. 'He might be angry at us,'" said the realistic children.

At seven years old the first written hymn appeared; the opening verse ran thus:

"Up a high, steep hill we go,
Leaving every sin below,
Climbing to the Happy Land,
Where we shall with the angel band
Sing glory."

The last verse was as follows:

"Dear Jesus, walk with us the way,
Lest we should ever go astray;
Oh, guide us onward by Thy hand,
That we may in the Happy Land
Sing glory."

There is not, after all, a great difference between the thought of the seven-year-old girl given above, set to music by herself, and sung in a sweet, childish voice to parents, brothers and sisters, and the thought of the forty-one-year-old woman written for the Sunday-school children of an Oxford church and set to music for them by her, the preacher of the anniversary sermons. Here are the first and last verses of the latter:

"Listen to Jesus, children all,
If you would from self be free;
Listen to Jesus, hear Him call—
'Little children, follow Me.'

"Listen to Jesus, in the day,
When Death's solemn hour shall be,
He will point up the shining way,
Saying, 'Children, follow Me.'"

When Laura was about twelve years old a momentous change was made by her parents as to their place of worship. Strict Episcopalians, and evangelical, they had to choose between the Scylla of an over-crowded and dreary parish church, and a bright neighboring church of "High" proclivities, and the Charybdis of going to a Nonconformist chapel. They decided on the latter, and faced the then formidable gauntlet of outraged respectability on the part of friends and relations, who were horror-stricken at the thought of the lowness of a dissenting chapel. It was an excellent choice; and the preaching of the renowned and scholarly pastor, the Rev. John Stoughton, proved of inestimable value to the young girl who has grown up to be a preacher herself.

At fifteen Laura became a Sunday-school teacher, and carried on that work in different parts of England with little intermission till she was twenty-two. "I think I have had almost every kind of Bible class you can think of," she has declared; "girls, boys, ragged or well-dressed, factory hands, male or female, soldiers, bargees, very old people, domestic servants, etc." For five or six years she taught in three ladies' schools, taking a higher position and larger salary at each change, and then entered a hospital as nurse. After a year as probationer, she became Sister in the largest hospital in Great Britain, the London Hospital in Whitechapel, where, during two and a half very busy, but happy years, she met her future husband, and decided to abandon nursing for the study of medicine. Her lover entered heart and soul into the project; and it was prophetic of his unstinted sympathy and loyal devotion to her public work in after years, that he did his utmost to help her obtain what she wanted. Lack of money for what was then an extremely costly and difficult undertaking, owing to the powerful opposition of the medical schools to women entering the profession, prevented her from qualifying before marriage; and afterward the need of her services as a public speaker and worker in philanthropy soon closed the door of ambition on medicine. "But the study and experience as a nurse, together with the memorable year that followed as assistant manager of a lunatic asylum, has been of such incalculable value," writes Mrs. Chant, "both to myself, my husband as a professional man, my household, and the world in which I work, that I am certain the serious study of the laws of health should form a prominent item in the education of every young man and woman."

All this while music had played no small part in so full a life, and the sweet singer and song-maker found a ready welcome everywhere, through this one beautiful gift. Then the singer was a born artist also, an excellent needle-woman, a good cook, and a veritable powder magazine of fun and innocent merriment, and perhaps it is these elements of character that have achieved these gifts quite as much as a broad and industrious culture, together with inherited powers of speech that have produced a speaker and preacher who is so spontaneous and so untiring.

"I owe a world of gratitude to the Rev. Stopford A. Brooke, poet, preacher, apostle of art, philanthropist, and my most revered pastor for now ten years." She says: "He was curate of the dismal old parish church of Kensington when I was a child, and though I did not know his name, my whole heart went out to him in admiring love, because of his beautiful presence, rich, sympathetic voice, tenderness to the babies when he baptized them, and one act of kindness to me. I almost cried myself ill over him when our seeking another place of worship took me out of his orbit, and so enduring was the memory of him, that when, twenty years after, my husband and I walked into his chapel in Bloomsbury, simply to hear him as a popular preacher whom I did not know I had ever seen before, a new and heavenly joy came to me that will remain always. It is difficult to put in words what his teaching, with so tender a memory behind it, did for me. I had always been deeply and emotionally religious, and passionately fond of doing good, but I was held back by an overwhelming idea of the value of religious opinions, while the question of religious conduct and motives seemed more a matter of expediency and temperament. He changed all that. 'It is your humble, loving following in the footsteps of Jesus Christ, not your opinion about this or that view of His nature and origin, that will redeem you from the clutch of your selfishness, and lead you out of the sin which so easily besets you,' said one sermon that gave me a sleepless night. Then his sound common-sense on the questions of poverty, dirt, ignorance and crime, on the woman question, and His masterliness in the realms of poetry, art, and literature, his scientific knowledge, and above all his simple kindliness and goodness, made him a teacher at whose feet one could sit Sunday after Sunday, and become more and more fit for the world-wide work that has been given one by the Giver of all good things."

Mrs. Chant's first public address was on the position of "Women in the Nineteenth Century," advocating the franchise for them on the same terms as for men, as the only permanent means of redressing the wrongs that have been done them. Then the temperance platform claimed her; and then that of social purity.

"I had no idea of touching, the to me, most revolting work being done by Mrs. Josephine Butler and others on behalf of getting the repeal of the infamous Contagious Diseases Acts," says Mrs. Chant, "but again a stern warning sermon shook me out of my cowardice, and sent me forth to do my share of fighting in the terrible battle against state protected prostitution. Fortunately I had little idea that the preacher himself was at that time on the wrong side! He came right afterwards; but in this matter the woman disciple was wiser, and saw more clearly how her sex was insulted by such legislation, than the man teacher who had looked at the matter from its least important point of view."

Perhaps the best idea of Mrs. Chant's varied channels of interest and labor may be gained from the fact that she is on the executive committee of the Women's Liberal Federation of England, of which Mrs. Gladstone is president; on that of the National Society for Promoting Woman Suffrage; is vice president of one or two liberal associations; one of the four vice-presidents of the Peace Society; a member of the council of the National Vigilance Association of Great Britain and Ireland; a most ardent advocate of physical training and gymnasiums, on which subject she has written and lectured—Mélio's work on gymnastics having an introduction by her; also a Good Templar, a Rechabite, a British temperance woman, a Young Abstainer (to which order of teetotalers all her children belong), a member of the Band of Hope, and various local temperance societies. She has published one volume of poems entitled, "Verona," and is about to bring out another, and a book of "Action Songs" for children, composed and written for her own little ones, which will be on sale in April. But beyond all this is the personal work for individuals; "And our house," she writes, "is indeed a refuge for the destitute, and a place where broken lives and hearts get mended under the influence of love and care. The criminal and the outcast, the giddy and the stupid, the lonely, the poor, they are seldom out of our home-circle, and we have never been the worse, but the better for taking them in and helping them."

Mrs. Chant's children are four beautiful little people, good, happy and clever, and her home life is what it ought to be where husband and wife are so truly one, and where love is the law that governs, and God the center and the goal of aspiration. With his warm approval she is in the United States *en route* on a rapid tour around the world, by invitation of Miss Willard, who is opening the way before her in all civilized countries where the white ribbon is indeed an open sesame, and the watchword so consorts with Mrs. Chant's own animus in life, "For God, Home and Humanity."

News from the Field.

RHODE ISLAND.

GLEANINGS.

These are indeed dark days for those who see only as man seeth. The white flag is trampled ruthlessly under foot, and rum rules in Rhode Island. As one of our leading papers says: "The surrender to the rumshop has been complete so far as political managers are concerned, the present law having been framed by the leading counsel of the liquor sellers." The natural results follow. New breweries are being erected, and many men tempted by the profits of the legalized traffic, are leaving other business, and entering the ranks of destroyers. Saloons are multiplying on every side, there being an average of one saloon for every two hundred and twenty-eight inhabitants throughout the state.

The following tabulated statement of licenses is taken from the report of the general treasurer of Rhode Island:

The total amount of money received by the state from the sixteen different towns and cities and the district of Narragansett was $69,251.10. The table shows the ratio of the number of licenses to the population of the different places:

Town or City.	Licenses.	Population.	Rates.
Bristol	14	5,737	1 to 409
Burrillville	21	5,126	244
Cranston	15	6,005	400
Cumberland	46	7,163	156
East Providence	19	6,816	359
Glocester	5	1,922	384
Johnston	29	7,274	251
Lincoln	71	17,229	243
Newport	78	19,566	251
North Providence	6	1,478	246
North Smithfield	6	3,077	513
Pawtucket	133	22,906	172
Providence	532	118,070	222
Scituate	4	3,606	902
Warwick	43	13,286	309
Woonsocket	97	16,199	167
Total	1,123	255,460	228

Warren has since reported twenty-three licenses granted, an average of one drinking saloon to every 174 inhabitants.

Their work of destruction goes on day and night, almost without a check. Drunkards go reeling through our streets, and our boys, lured by the gorgeous palaces of sin, are following in the downward road, while breaking hearts in desolate homes cry out, "How long, O Lord! How long?"

Thoughtful people everywhere are asking the question, "Is this the millennium promised us under license?" While those who believed that they were acting for the best good of the state by voting to repeal the amendment are learning bitter lessons. Let Nebraska and other states that are contemplating whether or not to have prohibition, meditate upon these facts. License as a restriction in Rhode Island has proved itself a delusion and a snare. The only restriction is extermination. Even the advocates of license are appalled at the results of their own work. A petition to the General Assembly is already prepared asking that body to raise the license fee and limit the number of saloons. They state that "the present license law promotes intemperance by allowing the indefinite multiplication of saloons, thereby creating a power which is the more difficult to control the larger it grows, and which exerts an injurious influence upon the morals of the people of Rhode Island." Yet instead of demanding that it be put under the ban of the law, they merely ask "that it be so placed that its necessary evils may be minimized, and that it may not, except to a degree that is unavoidable, neutralize or destroy the work

of education, philanthropy and religion." The *Journal* itself acknowledges that there are "too many saloons by half," and says, "If the present state of things continues the entire law will be eventually overthrown."

So these very excesses may be the means of the ultimate overthrow of the business, for there must be patriotism enough left in our state to-day, if once thoroughly aroused, to purify politics, banish the saloon, and make Rhode Island an honor instead of a disgrace to her citizens. During all this darkness, though out of our sight, we believe the seeds of good are slowly germinating. God's care is over all, and with a steady faith in Him, our women are waiting for the springing blade which gives promise of the full corn in the ear. And while they wait they till the ground and sow new seed. Aye! and many of these are watered with tears.

Miss Lawson, superintendent of scientific temperance instruction, is addressing meetings of the teachers in different parts of the state, and asks the unions to arrange for such gatherings in their localities.

The superintendent of work among foreigners, Mrs. I. C. Manchester, is doing good work. For three summers she has personally conducted open air meetings at Point Street Bridge, where Germans, Irish, Italians, and Portuguese are always represented. Quantities of literature have been distributed here and along the wharves, and in vessels lying at anchor. Successful meetings of a similar nature have also been held in other places. This is a department that should receive the earnest attention of all our unions. Thousands of French Canadians, with Germans, Irish, Swedes, and others are coming into our little state each year, bringing with them the customs of the old world, with little or no knowledge of our institutions. Yet they soon obtain the full rights of citizenship, with a power at the ballot box which, unless properly educated, menaces our free institutions. This is an open door, and we hope the coming year will see every union doing loving service among these brothers and sisters from other countries. The carefully prepared temperance leaflets in French and German, which may be obtained at our headquarters, are of inestimable value in this work of enlightenment and evangelization.

Lectures are being given, with an occasional convention. The Rev. Sam Small has been in the state under W. C. T. U. auspices. Chepachet, Graniteville, and Exeter unions have each observed a temperance Sabbath with good results. The Providence Y's had a stirring address at their tea rooms, from Mrs. Ida Buxton Cole. It was followed by refreshments and a social time. It is not for our Christian sisterhood to say, "Alas! How shall we do?" but to answer those who are disheartened by the power of the enemy, "Fear not," God's forces are round about us. "His arm is not shortened that it cannot save." "We know whom we have believed and are persuaded that He is able to keep that which we have committed unto him."

Prohibition is coming again, and next time it is coming to stay.

MIRIAM EARLE,
Union Signal Reporter.

WYOMING.

NEWS AND NOTES.

Some of our unions have been doing good work. Mrs. Helen L. Bullock lectured at Cheyenne in November, and held several parlor meetings and succeeded in awakening considerable interest in the cause. I do not know at what other points she spoke, as no report was made.

Miss Moore lectured at Green River, Rock Springs and Cheyenne in December, en route to New Mexico, and on her return westward lectured at Laramie, Rock Springs, and Evanston. She was expected to speak at Green River two evenings, but the snow was so deep and there was so much sickness in the place, and the audience was so small that we just had a little visit with her and she went on to Evanston. Miss Moore complains of smaller audiences in this territory than any other territory or state she has ever visited. The people missed a rare chance of improvement by not hearing her, as she is one of the best speakers that has ever lectured here. All who heard her, save a few saloon-keepers and their wives, were delighted.

Dr. Baldwin gave a very instructive and entertaining lecture in Laramie, where there is a very thriving union. They have a reading-room there which proves an attractive resort for young men, and which does much good. The Cheyenne union has some very efficient workers. Miss Moore gave two lectures in Evanston, besides occupying the pulpit of Rev. O. L. Fisher for Sunday's sermon. She intended lecturing at Alma, but the weather was so inclement, that it was impracticable.

We have good working unions at several points far from the railroad, at small places in the heart of the mountains—at Douglass, Manville, Big Horn and Sheridan. Our territorial president expects to organize more unions during the summer, but not much could be done this winter, which has been unusually severe.

F. A. JONES, *Union Signal Reporter.*

SOUTH DAKOTA.

WOMEN AT THE POLLS.

Some time ago, somebody through THE UNION SIGNAL asked if serving lunch at the polls was not a bribe. We have made it a rule to have refreshments at all the polling places where practical at all at our elections, and we have come to recognize it as obeying the Scripture injunction in regard to the strong bearing the infirmities of the weak. We have never had a saloon, in the common acceptation of the term, in our county, yet we have discovered that "pocket saloons" will stalk abroad during election times. We also found that by being on the ground in time with a cup of strong coffee and a sandwich, and inducing the voter, who was weak in the flesh, to strengthen the inner man with a lunch, we kept him sober, and the result naturally would be a sober vote. I have found in a long experience that many drinking men are anxious for prohibition, and when *themselves* will vote for the home every time. So I always feel it to be just as incumbent upon me to arrange for the prevention of the drink poison by a full stomach, as I would ward off malarial poison by a dose of quinine. You will feel fully rewarded when the "weak ones" come to you with a sparkle in the eye not caused by alcoholic stimulants, but the consciousness of a victory gained over self, and say with an exultant ring in the voice, "We have gained the day;" and you know you have sent them home sober.

In our South Dakota prohibition campaign last summer, I had the great pleasure of spending fourteen weeks of continuous labor in the lecture field, and because of its successful operation in my own county, urged everywhere that the women should take the children and go to the polls, and give refreshments where possible. One prominent man had said in my hearing, "The women can add five hundred per cent by working at the polls." I resolved then and there that as far as my influence extended, our women should be there. I had a curiosity to know the result; consequently wrote to the presidents and county presidents with whom I had labored, and the answers were all favorable, notwithstanding some had entered that field with fear and trembling. Instances were given where the men with pocket flasks were found busy plying their trade, and these soon left after the women opened up their lunch counters. Our plan has always been to have some modest little girls with their buttonhole bouquets tied with white ribbon and Scripture texts attached, giving each voter our ticket as well as pinning on the bouquet. Some very pathetic incidents came under my notice. I believe if undertaken with a prayerful spirit, and armed with all womanly modesty, this is one way of helping to purify politics; and it is probably helping to melt away the old-time prejudice against women standing beside their brothers in the battle for a pure government; for I notice that after one trial good men take to it kindly. In some instances the voters sent home for their wives to bring refreshments and help them; and the consequence was the liquor element was routed.

MRS. NETTIE C. HALL, M. D.

NEW YORK.

WORK IN ELMIRA.

Elmira boasts of three unions, with a membership of two hundred. In October last two of these unions were educating three hundred children in juvenile schools. They engage in department work in the regular order of the monthly readings. At the head of these unions are three live, earnest women, ever on the alert for opportunities to do good.

A little over a year ago the Central Union, with Mrs. O. C. Dounce as president, established a coffee house on the small savings from its treasury. It now serves two hundred meals per day, from which it nets a profit of fifty dollars per month. To the efforts of the Central Union also, we owe the appointment of a police matron. The seventh ward circulated one hundred copies of Frances E. Willard's annual address.

Mrs. J. K. Barney is expected soon to hold evangelistic meetings.

REC. SEC'Y.

CHEMUNG COUNTY CONVENTION.

The eleventh convention of the W. C. T. U. was held at Erin, on invitation of a flourishing union of twenty-five members which had not yet celebrated its first anniversary. Artistic fingers had placed over the altar the letters in evergreen, "Welcome, W. C. T. U." A consecration meeting was held under the direction of Mrs. Carrie Thompson, of Elmira. Mrs. O. N. Hinman spoke eloquent words of welcome, to which, in the absence of Mrs. Adelia Palmer, of Pine Valley, Mrs. H. D. Hodgson responded extempore in behalf of the guests.

Although this convention was held in a remote part of the county, familiar faces were to be seen in every part of the church, and before noon nine unions were represented. A paper by A. M. Wean, of Havana, which reflected the ability and culture of its author, was read by Mrs. Fannie Glines. Mrs. Alice Baker, Mrs. M. E. Hurlburt, Mrs. Olive Howell and Mrs. J. C. Roberts also presented papers. Reports of presidents and superintendents in three minutes talks formed an interesting feature of the program, and "The Injustice of the Disfranchisement of Woman" was freely discussed in a franchise symposium. By vote of the executive committee of the Chemung county W. C. T. U., the union which entertains the convention is limited in the exercise of hospitality to the serving of tea and coffee only.

Thursday evening by seven o'clock a large audience had gathered to hear the report of the National Convention given by our county president. Only those who have listened to Mrs. Colburn can fully realize her power over an audience. With the exception of frequent bursts of applause perfect quiet prevailed. As if by magic she seated us in Battery D, and one by one presented to us the great champions of prohibition. We were among the 10,000 present on the day of the election of officers. As the cornet struck the chords of "Home, Sweet Home," we saw our President again escorted to her chair, from which we trust she may wield her gentle influence until she hears the Master's voice saying, "Well done, good and faithful servant, thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many." The address occupied fifty minutes, after which the convention adjourned *sine die*.

S. W. STODDARD, *Rec. Sec.*

NEBRASKA.

PLEASANT ENTERTAINMENT IN STERLING.

Thinking perhaps a report of our entertainment would interest some of your readers I will give one to the best of my ability. Our entertainment was rather a novel one, being called a "bag social." First we had about seventy-five programs written on little candy sacks; the program was made up of recitations, duets, solos, etc., then we filled them with cotton and tied them around the top with white ribbon (our emblem); these were given to the people as a memento of the occasion. The lunch, which consisted of doughnuts, crackers, pickles, cheese, cookies, cake, etc., was tied up in large sacks, and they were sold two for twenty-five cents, one for fifteen (our Y prices). We ran short of refreshments, not thinking there would be so many in attendance, but did the best we could under the circumstances.

The white-ribboners furnished the eatables, and they were to have half of the proceeds, and we were to have the other half, but as the Y. M. C. A. was furnishing its library we thought we would give to it our half, which we did. After paying expenses there was $11.40 left, so we thought we did very nicely. We are going to give "Ye Deestrick Skule" before very long.

I hope some other Y will give a "bag social," as it is a very odd as well as an instructive entertainment. We give one social of some kind every month.

SILVA BLATCHLEY, *Y Cor. Sec.*

PENNSYLVANIA.

WORK OF THE WEST PHILADELPHIA UNION.

We have thirty-nine vice-presidents representing us in twenty-three churches of the various denominations. Our membership roll numbers about two hundred names. Fifteen of the departments of work, recommended by the National Union, have been taken up, and are being prosecuted with zeal and energy, yet we hope for more and better things.

Eleven monthly business meetings have been held during the year, being always preceded by a devotional meeting. There have also been a number of executive meetings. All of these have convened at the parlor of the Y. M. C. A., which is now our home.

At the house of the president, there have been held frequent conferences for workers, which have stimulated interest and activity. Efficient work has been done on the board for police matrons. Seven matrons are now in active service, and two more will be shortly appointed. Five public mass-meetings have been given by the union, and addresses made. One Loyal Temperance Legion has been formed and another is about to be started, in a room which has been provided for that purpose. Work has been done for the Chinese, and also for the Indians. Thirty-five meetings have been held with prisoners; and many visits have been paid to prisoners in their cells, sailors on their ships, and to the inmates of the almshouse.

Twenty-two thousand four hundred and six pages of literature have been distributed by the various departments, with several hundred religious papers and magazines. We have over fifty subscribers to our National organ, THE UNION SIGNAL. During the year, $565.98 have been received by the treasurer, and $503.21 expended.

A stated meeting of the union is held, on the last Tuesday of every month, at 3 p. m., in the parlor of the Y. M. C. A., 40th and Powelton Avenue. All intending members or casual visitors are cordially welcomed.

MRS. E. C. GRANGER, *Cor. Sec.*

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

PLEASANT words are spoken of Miss DeVelling's work in Washington, and it is believed that the W. C. T. U. will be wonderfully built up by her good help.

THE Cumberland, Md., union grieves over the loss of a valued and beloved member, Mrs. Cara U. Little. She was the president of the Y. W. C. T. U. for four years; beautiful resolutions were passed by the Y's in honor of her work and memory. She passed away with full confidence in Him who has been her guide and stay through life; the end was most peaceful, a fitting termination to a life of piety and unselfish labor for others.

MRS. C. M. WOODWARD, Nebraska state organizer of the W. C. T. U. spoke to the people of Arlington, Neb., on the Constitutional Amendment three evenings in February. She is an able and effective speaker, and exhibits great earnestness in the cause she has at heart. A crowded house each evening plainly indicated the appreciation of her lectures by those who heard her.

THE W. C. T. U. of Washington, Iowa, recently adopted appropriate resolutions concerning the death of a beloved member, their faithful treasurer, Mrs. F. H. Heck, who has passed from labor to reward. "What I do thou knowest not now, but thou shalt know hereafter."

Official Communications.

DEPARTMENT FOREIGN WORK.

One of the first acts in the prohibition campaign in the Dakotas, was that of the state central committee in sending to the National superintendent of foreign work, W. C. T. U., for 75,000 pages of tracts in foreign language. Besides these, there were circulated 65,000 pages in various districts of the two states, and quantities of the German paper. The result proved the wisdom of the friends of prohibition in the state. The Scandinavians were a helpful agency for the passage of the bill, and it is probable it would not have been passed without the educating influences of the literature sent out to them all through the summer.

Nebraska seems to have forgotten that she has any foreigners. If any provision has been made for educating sentiment among them, it has not come to the observation of the superintendent of foreign work.

It seems impossible to get the necessity of this work before the people, except through THE UNION SIGNAL, because the channels of information, the newspapers, are so busy arranging for an increase in their own subscription list that they cannot seem to advise an advance along any other line. But it is stupidity to think that one class of the people, already largely supplied with reading matter, should receive all the attention, and another, whose very limitations in this regard make them far more attentive to what is given them, should be left without any influence except those from the saloon side. The policy is suicidal, and unless Nebraska and the friends of prohibition throughout the country begin to think and provide for her large foreign population, the battle will be lost. Those reckon without their host who neglect so large an element as the foreign population of that state. I will send literature, tracts of every kind, at fifteen per cent discount, or 1,000 pages for one dollar, paying postage myself, to any one who chooses to help in this needed work.

S. F. GRUBB, *Nat. Supt.*
Lawrence, Kan.

The Bridge of Life.

Addison, in his "Vision of Mirza," represents life as a bridge of a hundred arches, and many of these, especially those at the farther end, in an almost impassable condition. The bridge was formerly much longer. Now no one reaches the other side by passing the bridge. Yet all must use it, and all must fall, sooner or later, into the swift current beneath. He represents the medical faculty as assisting travelers through, rather than over the bridge. But now, with the wonderful progress in medical science, no doubt the structure would be represented by a modern Addison as in better repair. Read what has been accomplished in this direction by Compound Oxygen. If you are sick or have a sick friend send for our brochure of 200 pages, giving full information, testimonials from patients, mode of cure, etc. Sent post-paid. Address DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., or 120 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

Publisher's Dep't.

Meeting of Stockholders.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Woman's Temperance Building Association will be held at Room 60, National Life Building, 161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., on Tuesday, the 8th day of April, 1890, at the hour of four p. m., for the purpose of submitting to the vote of the stockholders the question of increasing the capital stock from $500,000 to $600,000, and of transacting such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated Chicago, Ill., March 7, 1890.

MATILDA B. CARSE,
DANIEL H. BURNHAM,
SAMUEL W. PACKARD,
WM. E. HALE,
HENRY DIBBLEE,
Majority of the Board of Directors.

Temperance Hotels.

Two advertise with us regularly: Miller's Hotel, New York City and the Fredonia, Washington, D. C. Both are uncommonly good houses, and we name them in order that our readers may, if they will, interest other temperance hotels to send us their cards for advertising their existence in THE UNION SIGNAL. We are sure such notices will attract the attention of the temperance advocates who have to travel. It is a kind of inn-temperance allowable to our people! Does it not go without saying that all such should patronize only the bar-less (also café-less, if the café is like that of the Shoreham) hotels?

Address WOMAN'S TEMP. PUB. ASS'N.
161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Agents are delighted with our new book *The Mother's Portfolio*, a book for every mother. The excellent terms we give make it good for steady employment or for simply earning pin-money Circulars free. Sent post-paid for $2.00. Address Alice B. Stockham & Co., 161 La Salle St., Chicago.

There is no better remedy on the market to-day than Steketee's Worm Destroyer, advertised in THE UNION SIGNAL. It is meeting with the ready sale it deserves, and many is the mother who blesses the day it was ever brought to her attention. If your druggist does not keep it you can order direct from Mr. Geo. Steketee, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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For further information regarding this medicineless treatment call upon or send a 2-cent stamp to **A. T. BATES,** Room 46, 161 La Salle St., Chicago.

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(*Mention this paper.*)

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A complete wreck of domestic happiness has often resulted from badly washed dishes, from an unclean kitchen, or from trifles which seemed light as air. But by these things a man often judges of his wife's devotion to her family, and charges her with general neglect when he finds her careless in these particulars. Many a home owes a large part of its thrifty neatness and its consequent happiness to SAPOLIO.

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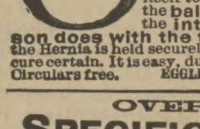

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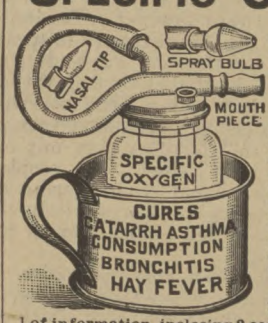

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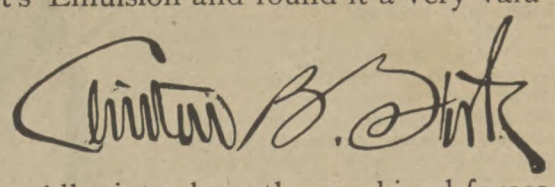
GEN. CLINTON B. FISK.

My Dear Mr. Bowne:

I wish to say I received the Emulsion you sent me and am very grateful for the same. I note you claim in your advertisement that patients gain *one pound a day*. I am willing to grow half a pound a day, but must draw the line at anything above that in the way of increasing heft, but in sober honest statement it may truthfully be said that I have been greatly benefited by the Emulsion. There is no doubt about Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites being one of the best remedies sold by anybody on earth. I would as soon think of robbing the widow and orphan as to be guilty of puffing any quack remedies, but I thoroughly tested Scott's Emulsion and found it a very valuable remedy in cases of Colds, Coughs and General Debility.

Yours truly,



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About Miss Willard's Book.

An agent reporting eighteen "Glimpses" as a result of her first week's work says: "I am delighted with the work of canvassing for this book. Not only do the "union" women give me a hearty welcome, and their orders in most cases but the best people of our city tell me they are glad to have an opportunity of purchasing this work. I hope to place one hundred copies in this place."

Another agent writes, "I thought when I sent my fourth order, making 150 books for this city, that I would not be able to sell any more copies, but as you know I have ordered sixty-eight copies since then and I cannot see but the book sells as well as ever. I find many who did not take "Glimpses" last fall are ready now to give their orders."

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Good territory can be had; write at once for terms and full particulars.

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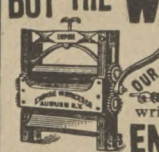

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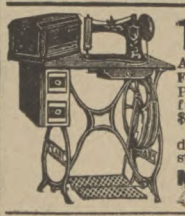

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Busy Women.

Mrs. Scott says: "American women are the busiest women in the world," also, "The W. C. T. U. was God's thought for busy women," also "the W. C. T. U. is the one organization feared by the rum power; it is always inquiring 'what will those women do next?'" and "God knows we would be charitable, but we cannot help crying out for a manhood that recognizes the power of ballots and the responsibility of using them. Let our brothers redeem themselves by turning and overturning and turning out, until we see the saloon annihilated and we will take our knitting and go home!" Send for this little leaflet (National Leaflet No. 41, 10 cents; per 100 90 cents), ***and use it*** among the women who are not busy and who care nothing for the W. C. T. U. "Keep a movin'!"

Any Example Herein?

Little Gertrude Thompson writes: "We had the barrooms removed away from here for three years, and the ladies and the children liked it very much, but it seems that the men didn't like it. I am ten years old and have ten star offer names ready for you and hope to get a great many more."

Sunday, March 30,

is the day to use the Quarterly Temperance Sunday-school lesson. It is now ready and can be ordered at 50 cents per 100, or what would be much better at $1 per 100 including the March *Sunday-school Crusader*. It has "The Telephone" concert exercise concerning which we wrote an extended notice two weeks ago. When you lend a hand in such a case as this and cause your Sunday-school to read the paper you lend

50, 100, 150, 200 Hands

as the case may be! It only takes a few earnest words *in time;* ought to be attended to at once, don't you see?

The Pledge?

That admirable article on "Why Sign the Pledge?" in THE UNION SIGNAL of February 27, has been reprinted as a "Timely Talk" (No. 40) and is now ready. One hundred sent postpaid for 30 cents. It furnishes an array of arguments that all temperance workers should take care to familiarize themselves with.

A Printing Press

would be a "dreffal handy" thing for all W. C. T. U. workers, but that is hardly practicable. The "Mineograph," Mr. Edison's invention *is* practically a printing press at a low cost and *invaluable* in sending out postal card notices, circulars, programs, etc. We use the process almost daily and would not be without it for many times its cost to us. No secretary or president of a union should do ten times as much writing as is needful. We give this notice entirely unsought. Labor saved means time that can be given to other work. See the advertisement of A. B. Dick Co., in another column, and write for particulars.

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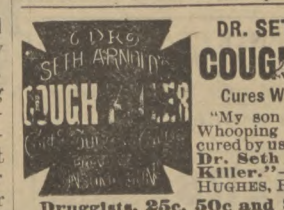

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Women visitors have been appointed for twenty-six prisons in England and Wales.

Milwaukee, Wis., issues 1,317 licenses, and receives therefrom the sum of $252,050.

With the exception of 30,000 Roman Catholics, and a few hundred Protestant Christians, Bombay, a city of 800,000 souls and said to be *evangelized*, is still heathen.

A recent parliamentary return shows that in 1889 there were 168,385 liquor licenses issued in Great Britain.

A district convention of Christian young men will be held in Muscatine, Iowa, March 21-23. Important topics relating to Christian work by young men for young men, including social purity, work for boys, college work, etc., will be discussed by experienced workers of the Young Men's Christian Association. All inquiries may be sent to Wm. M. Ege, general secretary Y. M. C. A., Muscatine, Iowa.

The United States has 361 colleges, with 4,442 instructors and 70,024 students; 159 institutions for the higher education of women, with 1,854 instructors; ninety schools of science, 145 schools of theology, and fifty of law.

At a recent meeting of the Prohibition State Alliance at Little Rock, Arkansas, about fifty counties were represented and satisfactory reports were given. The interest in temperance is growing in the state.

Sunday closing has now been in effect in Minneapolis, Minn., for nine months. The number of Sunday arrests during that time has been 408. During the same time previous to the enactment of this law there were 720 Sunday arrests.

Rosa Bonheur is sixty-seven. She says she has still work enough in her mind to fill two life-times. She sold her latest picture for more than ten thousand dollars.

There are thirteen distilleries in operation in Anderson county, Ky. They are using about 4,500 bushels of corn daily, which would make, counting three and three-quarter gallons to the bushel, a low estimate, 17,000 gallons, or 375 barrels of whisky per day, and 442,000 gallons, or 9,750 barrels per month.

Governor Ladd, of Rhode Island, in his annual message says of the license law which superseded the prohibitory law, taking effect last September: "There have been a greater number of licenses granted, especially in the cities, than the advocates of high license anticipated."

Ten women, including the Pundita Ramabai, were delegates to the fifth national congress of India. Their credentials were in due form, and they were given seats on the platform. It was an unprecedented innovation, and has made a great commotion; but during the convention every reference to the women delegates was received with cheers.

The Cherokee Indians, an organized nation with chief officials elected by the people, a legislative body in two branches, and a judiciary, maintain a hundred public schools in as many districts, and two seminaries or high schools, which cost $100,000 each; they also have an orphan and an insane asylum and a penitentiary.

Henry Newcomb gives utterance to the following sentiments regarding the movement of the seceders from the National W. C. T. U.: "And now what will be the result? A house divided against itself cannot stand. What success will attend the cause of temperance if this new organization supersedes the old? What power will it have against the forces that give protection to the saloon? A woman standing outside the saloon door, weeping and entreating, is all there is in it. Had not woman occupied that position for centuries, and mockery been her reward until the National organization took hold of the saloon door and shut it with a force that made the foundations tremble? This new organization takes woman's hand from the door and puts her back to where she was before the Crusade—seventeen years of labor and toil, tears and prayers, trampled under foot and cast aside as a thing to be hated, to keep in power a party whose only object is the spoils of office, even at the expense of every good principle!"

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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WORLD'S AND NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

"THOU HAST GIVEN A BANNER TO THEM THAT FEAR THEE; THAT IT MAY BE DISPLAYED BECAUSE OF THE TRUTH."

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SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

London has a hundred thousand men "on a strike."

The formal opening of the grand Auditorium hotel in Chicago took place March the 17th.

New Yorkers are endeavoring to re-open the question of the location of the World's Fair.

Sir John Thompson's amendment to the Criminal Law Bill presented to the Ontario House of Commons last week is calculated to effectually suppress Mormonism in Canada.

The condition of the Mississippi and Arkansas river banks is still very critical, owing to the immense flood of waters. The lowlands and lagoons are flooded and many small towns are literally under water.

Governor Mellette, of South Dakota, has visited Chicago in behalf of the destitute farmers of his state. He says that practical assistance is now an imperative necessity in securing seed-grain for the spring planting.

The International Labor Congress assembled in Berlin, Germany, on the 15th inst. The discussions will all be conducted in French. Prince Bismarck will not permit an official report until the minutes have been drafted.

The Louisiana Lottery company donated $100,000 to help the state strengthen the levees along the river and prevent the inundation of New Orleans. Governor Nichols promptly returned the gift, not wishing to place his people under obligations to a treacherous company.

AN entire session of the National Educational Association, held this year at St. Paul, is to be addressed by ladies—Miss Willard closing with "The White Cross." President James H. Canfield is a Kansas man, perhaps that helps to explain this gracious growth.

THE General Ticket Agents' excursion this season goes to Mexico. As indicating the advance in moral sentiment among these railroad officials, we are glad to record their refusal to start on Sunday, and also the fact that the sumptuous *menu* of their dining coach includes no wine list. On a previous occasion of this kind a carload of liquors was attached to the train.

AMONG the topics to be discussed at the coming Swiss Labor Conference are the following: The advisability of restricting Sunday work; the age limit at which children may be employed in factories; the length of the working day for children; the counting of compulsory attendance at school as a part of the child's working day; the gradation of children's work according to age; and the advisability of prohibiting the employment of women and children at night, or in dangerous or unhealthy occupations.

THE first committee of the Pan-American Conference to make majority and minority reports was that upon Customs union. The minority believe that a system of reciprocity in trade between the American nations, as free as that between the different states of this Union, would result in commercial prosperity to all. The majority of representatives think a Customs union upon this unrestricted plan would necessitate such changes in the Constitutions of their respective countries as would render it impracticable.

THE newspapers have given their own coloring to the Women's Crusade in Missouri. These brave women did nothing illegal. The counties in which they wrought their work had voted against legalizing the sale of liquor; each saloon was an open crime, an explicit violation of law, and a common nuisance. The women went out to abate the nuisance already declared illegal, and stripped of any right to protection. For *this* they were fined. The ruling will go down in history as a high-handed outrage, and it was nothing less.

MR. SPRINGER does not oppose the admission of Wyoming, but he does object to the peculiarities of franchise existing there, with the fullest sanction of the constitutional convention. That gallant body refused to throw its women overboard, even to get into the Union. When Wyoming comes in, one state will have an unfettered woman suffrage clause in its constitution, constituting—Mr. Springer notwithstanding—the spring of universal rights, whose autumn shall yield rich vintage of better laws more faithfully enforced.

THE whisky trust seems to have strong faith in the value of water—in its stock. According to the New York *Bulletin*, the aggregate plants of the trust could be replaced for $3,000,000; its capitalization is $35,000,000—nearly twelve times the cost of its plants. This exceeds anything known in the history of stock-watering. The most extravagant charges—which Mr. Jay Gould denies—against the Western Union Telegraph Co. never placed its capitalization at more than four times the value of its plant. Lead was capitalized at about five times its real value; sugar at between three and four times. A capitalization of $35,000,000, with actual property valued at only $3,000,000, indicates that the business which has been justly characterized as "the gigantic crime of all crimes," is also the most gigantic robbery of all time.

IN Samoa there is "prohibition with a party behind it," the party being the King. A late copy of the *Samoa Times* contains the royal proclamation: "No spirituous, vinous or fermented liquors or intoxicating drinks whatever shall be sold, given or offered to or bought or bartered by any native Samoan or Pacific Islander resident in Samoa, to be taken as a beverage. Anyone who will be found guilty of the violation of this provision shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $100, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both fine and imprisonment, and the liquor not yet consumed shall be confiscated." Unfortunately this protection is not extended to foreigners. There is no law against debauching aliens. The island ruler has not yet attained that sense of universal brotherhood which would make him shield the stranger within his gates, but he has advanced too far to enrich his treasury by the prostitution of his own subjects.

PERHAPS the most shocking feature of the fight "For God and Home and Native Land" against the intemperance, pauperism and crime caused by the legalized liquor traffic is the fact that many Christian ministers, solemnly consecrated to the service of God and humanity, are arrayed on the side of the saloon against the home, the church, and good morals. The Liquor Dealers' Association has flooded the states in which there have been amendment campaigns, with documents written by bishops and other eminent clergymen of different churches, which are used to bewilder voters and induce them to support the saloon. In a list of documents now being circulated for this purpose everywhere in Nebraska, the names of six prominent divines figure conspicuously. It is but just to say that Dr. Hovey's exegetical work on Bible wines, which gives great aid and comfort to the rum power, was, as he says, written without any thought of its possible use in so evil a cause. But by no stretch of charity can this apology be made for the other doctors of divinity whose articles were written against prohibition. Their influence in behalf of the saloon is entirely out of proportion to this force as arguments. They can be easily refuted by any clear-headed prohibition writer. The friends of prohibition ought to see that an antidote for each one of these clerical doses of moral poison shall be placed in the hands of every voter in Nebraska.

THE office of the New York City Police Commissioners was recently invaded by a delegation of women representing the following formidable array of women's societies: The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Women's Press Association, the Ladies' Health Protective Association, The Associated Working Girls' Societies, the Women's Prison Association, the Episcopal Church Organization of Women, the City Working Girls' Societies, the Working Women's Association, the State Charities Aid Association, the Bible and Fruit Mission, Sorosis, and the Society of Friends. The visitors presented an address urging the appointment of matrons for the city police station houses, and the setting apart of a few of these for female prisoners exclusively. The fourth precinct station house, for example, might be designated for all women prisoners and lodgers of the first, second, third, fourth and fifth precincts, and similarly throughout the city. "These changes," concludes the address, "could be made at once; would require the expenditure of no money; would make the work of all the police officers much simpler, and would prevent the scandal and indecency of shutting up the most degraded of men and women within ear-shot and frequently within plain sight of each other, besides removing the horribly contaminating influences of those unhappy women from the station houses where comparatively innocent men and boys are now frequently exposed to it. When this change is made, and the women are collected in six or eight station houses throughout the city, it is to be hoped that they will be placed under the charge of women exclusively; but the first reform does not depend upon the second, and we beg that this one may be adopted without delay."

ON SATURDAY morning an unpretentious-looking registered mail package arrived at Headquarters addressed to the National treasurer. Few can appreciate her emotions upon opening it, for never in the annals of her long and faithful stewardship has such an event occurred as we now have the happiness of recording. A paper was unfolded containing a one thousand dollar first mortgage bond, Union Pacific Railroad, then another and another, until there were *five*. An impromptu praise meeting was held by the General Officers rejoicing in the wondrous bounty of the Lord, whose are the silver and the gold. The following brief note accompanied the gift:

Dictated. NORTH GUILFORD, CONN., March 3, 1890.

To Miss Esther Pugh, Treasurer National W. C. T. U.:

Mr. A. E. Bartlett, of North Guilford, Conn., wishes me to send you the following request:

That you please accept the inclosed amount for the benefit of your society, to be especially devoted according to your best judgment and that of Miss Frances E. Willard, for the suppression of the liquor traffic and in opposition to license of the curse in any form.

Very truly yours, A. E. BARTLETT,
by WHITNEY ELLIOTT.

This munificent gift is all the more acceptable in that it was totally unexpected and entirely unsolicited. It will give the National organization an income of $300 per year, and forms a splendid nest-egg for a permanent fund. And yet there is a shadow. Our generous friend never saw the note of acknowledgment which so promptly went to him. At the very time Headquarters was rejoicing over his liberality, he lay silent in death. The *New Haven Journal* thus notes the event:

Mr. Augustus E. Bartlett, whose death occurred on Saturday morning, had been for many years one of the most respected citizens of North Guilford. After spending the more active part of his life in business in New York City he retired to the home where he was born, and where he had been reared. Here, too, he passed his declining years peacefully and happily. An innate taste for literature, cultivated by early training and developed through subsequent years, impelled him to devote much time to reading. In consequence he was, to the very close of his life, thoroughly informed on all questions of political or social importance, and on all matters of scientific progress. Besides being possessed of unusual intelligence, he was also a man of decided convictions. In early life he was an earnest advocate of abolition. In later years he was an equally sincere and uncompromising believer in prohibition. He had witnessed the accomplishment of one moral revolution, and was confident of the ultimate triumph of the prohibition cause. Toward the accomplishment of this result he made liberal pecuniary contributions.

Contributed.

A NEW WORLD.

BY ALICE M. GUERNSEY.

A song, for the mists are breaking!
A song of the golden day!
The night has been long and dreary,
And the twilight cold and gray.
But far o'er the western waters
The beams of the dawning shine,
And inlets and shore awaken
And glow in the light divine.

A song for the Congress of Nations!
An anthem of woman's faith—
Braver than heroes of story,
Stronger than life, or death,
No more, O Queen-mother, thy jewels
Shall for sacrifice only be meet,
We bring thee thy guerdon of glory,
And a new world we lay at thy feet.

A WORLD'S TEMPERANCE CONGRESS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

THE UNION SIGNAL, believing that in a "multitude of counsellors" there is wisdom, and appreciating the opportunity afforded by the World's Fair for a temperance Ecumenical Council in which the general principles of the great reform may be promulgated, and in which reformers of all shades of opinion may discuss the necessities and methods of the work from their varied standpoints, addressed the following letter to a number of prominent men and women especially qualified to give valuable views on the subject:

MY DEAR SIR:—Will you kindly express, briefly, for publication in THE UNION SIGNAL, what part, in your opinion, temperance should have in the World's Fair? Do you think it would be desirable to hold a World's Temperance Congress during the progress of the Fair, and if held, what special points of duty, of testimony, or of opportunity, should be chiefly considered and made most prominent in papers and addresses? Hoping to hear from you at your earliest convenience, I am very truly yours, EDITOR THE UNION SIGNAL.

The prompt, hearty, and general response to the above shows that it touched a live chord in hearts deeply concerned for the purity of the home, and the sobriety of the nations. The following are some of the replies:

FROM GEN. NEAL DOW.

Yes, I think a Temperance Congress may be made very useful and helpful to our agitation, if held at some time during the World's Fair in 1892. Papers carefully prepared upon many topics connected with the temperance cause, may be made interesting and valuable to all temperance workers, as well as to many persons who know little or nothing of the temperance cause.

Among the subjects treated in such papers, I suggest: Abstinence as a personal good and a Christian duty; the relation of the liquor traffic to poverty, pauperism and crime; to the degradation of great numbers of the people; to insanity, idiocy and premature death; prohibition—the right and duty of the state to protect the people from the waste of the wages of labor and of the profits of business, and the homes of the people from the misery coming to them through the saloon.

FROM REV. LYMAN ABBOTT, D.D.
Editor of *The Christian Union*.

I am heartily of the opinion that the World's Fair should be made the occasion for a moral and intellectual Congress or series of Congresses for the consideration of the great moral problems of our national life. The temperance question is one of the chief of these. Whether it would be better to have one Congress discuss many questions, or separate Congresses for separate questions, would require some consideration in the deciding.

I am clear, however, that if a Temperance Congress is held, it should not be for the purpose of advocating either prohibition, high license, local option, or any other form of temperance legislation, or even total abstinence as a private and personal virtue, but for a broad, comprehensive discussion of all questions connected with the temperance movement, upon a platform on which all men and women should be welcome as brothers and sisters in a spirit of mutual respect, provided only they desired to restrict and eventually destroy the power of the saloon in politics, and to put an end to the vice of drunkenness in all its forms.

FROM FRANCES E. WILLARD.
Pres. World's and American W. C. T. U.

The first convention of the World's W. C. T. U. will undoubtedly be held at the time of the World's Fair—indeed, I have already engaged the Auditorium conditionally for that purpose. There should also be an International Congress in which men and women will alike participate. The main subjects for consideration that suggest themselves to my mind are:

1. The attitude of modern science toward the drink and tobacco habits.
2. The attitude of civilized nations toward the sale of alcoholics among barbarous tribes.
3. The righteous attitude of the state toward the traffic in stimulants and narcotics.
4. The Christian attitude of the church and of each professed follower of Christ toward the habit and the sale of drink.
5. The correlations of the temperance, the labor and the woman questions.
6. The social purity reform.
7. The relation of politics to reform.
8. The relation of the temperance reform to peace and arbitration.

I believe that there should be no sale of intoxicants at the World's Fair. In 1876 the Brewers' exhibit was among the most prominent and these lines were there displayed:

"From golden grain and fragrant hops
We brew the best of magic drops."

Fifteen years later must we have another such deceitful declaration? If the womanhood of the land had courage to say no, this could not be. Every variety of harmless temperance drink—including the waters of famous springs, native and foreign—ought to be "on tap" in the W. C. T. U. café.

Evangelistic meetings should be held each afternoon and evening, and they certainly will be if the Temperance Temple has by that time reared its fair proportions in mid-air.

As to a woman's department thereof I would say, let us have it by all means, and illustrate every form of progress made; bring the women achievers together in an International Council and let them plan for "broader fields and pastures new." Over the woman's department let Harriet Hosmer's grand thought be wrought out by means of electrical machinery—*i. e.* an illustration of the solar system, showing the sun and planets with their relative sizes and distances indicated approximately, at least, the whole being high as Eiffel's tower, or thereabouts, and forming a celestial "merry-go-round," where anybody may "choose his star" and take a whirl for a dime. Only in the labeling of the heavenly bodies I would have our planet prophetically called "Concordia" not "Earth."

May we all be there to see, and may the holy cause of Christ and Human Brotherhood be hastened blessedly by the work of "the fair" at the Fair.

FROM JOSEPH COOK.

EDITOR UNION SIGNAL:—By all means have an International Convention at Chicago in 1892, to represent the cosmopolitan outlook of the temperance cause. The National and the International W. C. T. U. will know well how to arrange woman's part in such a convention. Your international heroine, Mrs. Leavitt, has girdled the globe with woman's appeal for home protection. Every country she has visited should be fully represented by letter or delegate in the proposed gathering. All the aspects of the temperance reform that she has found strategic in her pioneer tour, would, naturally enough, receive attention in your discussions. Total abstinence, scientific temperance education, the delusion of the friends of high license, prohibition, state and national, would all be vital and timely topics.

FROM REV. WM. HAYES WARD, D. D.
Editor of *The Independent*.

I think it an admirable plan to hold a World's Temperance Congress during the progress of the World's Fair. What is needed for it is a most careful collection of statistics as bearing on the actual consumption of liquors in different countries, and of the results of various methods of restriction or suppression.

FROM SARAH K. BOLTON.

A World's Temperance Congress at the Fair would be wise and practicable. The women—and men as well—of other nations would be interested and stimulated to do more for total abstinence. A review of the past few years, with the wonderful growth in public sentiment both here and abroad; the needs and opportunities of the present; and an optimistic and eager outlook into our magnificent future as a country, would make us stronger and nobler men and women. Though able to do little myself in the last few years, I am grateful and thankful for the work of the temperance women of America. I hope Miss Willard will live and labor for another "fifty years."

FROM THE RT. REV. JOHN IRELAND.

I would favor very much, on the occasion of the World's Fair, a Temperance Congress, to which advocates of temperance from all countries would be invited. Of course, the program of the Congress should be of the broadest nature, showing no exclusive favor to prohibition, or to high license, or to mere moral suasion—giving an opportunity for all foes of intemperance to speak forth their convictions. Much good would follow. We would learn from one another. There is a sufficient bond of union between all in our hatred of the giant evil of the age.

If such a Congress is held, I will be glad to co-operate to the best of my ability with the promoters of it.

FROM HON. HENRY W. BLAIR.
Member of Congress from New Hampshire.

It seems to me that the World's Fair would be incomplete unless there be a temperance department and a building erected for its special uses. There should be an organized place for temperance entertainment of the body as well as of the mind, and all the drinks and preparations known and fit for use as substitutes for intoxicating drinks could be on exhibition and be furnished to those desiring them. I should think this idea of a temperance department could be dwelt upon and developed into a leading and entirely novel feature, which would at the same time bring woman specially to the front, and place American women before the whole world in that exalted and efficient action which is unknown elsewhere.

Temperance conferences, and meetings, lectures, etc., would constantly be in progress, and there would be a World's Temperance Congress in perpetual session from the opening to the close of the Exhibition. Out of this would grow a Congress even if it were improvised, with no preparation or notice whatever. But seems to me that such a notable occasion should be utilized for a great International Temperance Congress which shall unify the efforts of the human race for the extinction of the alcoholic crime.

I should think such an occasion would be the best possible for the collection of data from every nation and clime, and the views of all upon measures and remedies most practicable for the promotion of reform. Such a Congress could issue an address to the world which would carry the greatest weight everywhere, and for years, yes, for ages to come, I believe that such a Congress could exert great influence upon national legislation and upon international action by treaty and otherwise hostile to the liquor traffic.

Not the least good of such an effort to deal with the subject from the standpoint of citizens of the world would be the elevation of our own views, and the better comprehension of the vast work in which we are engaged. We should find it to be absolutely impossible to waste a thought upon personal affairs, and our disagreements upon details would disappear.

The temperance reform is "the conflict between man and alcohol," and any smaller or narrower view of it inclines us to makeshifts and half-way measures. We must get the world in motion, and the World's Fair will give the opportunity.

FROM HON. ALBERT GRIFFIN.

EDITOR UNION SIGNAL:—In answer to your inquiry I will say that I think it very desirable that a World's Temperance Congress shall be held in Chicago during the progress of the World's Fair. I would suggest among other topics for discussion:

1. The effects of the different kinds of alcoholic liquors upon the human system, with the modifications, if any, caused by sex, temperament, climate or race.
2. The various ancestral causes that predispose to the excessive use of intoxicating liquors.
3. Is the use of intoxicating liquor more dangerous now than formerly, and if so, why?
4. The effect of dram drinking upon the church, and the moral nature of man.
5. How the drink habit affects communities and nations.
6. How can people be most easily and generally induced to adopt total abstinence principles?
7. What are the most effective legal remedies, and how and when can they be applied?

FROM BISHOP JOHN H. VINCENT,
Of the M. E. Church.

I shall abide by Miss Willard's opinion on this. I have no doubt that the coming together of so many people would furnish an opportunity for the discussion of this great subject which should be improved.

FROM REV. J. M. BUCKLEY, D.D.,
Editor of *The Christian Advocate*.

EDITOR UNION SIGNAL:—In answer to your inquiry I have to say that in my judgment it would be advisable to hold a Temperance Congress during the progress of the World's Fair; and that the two subjects of the suppression of the sale of liquor as a beverage and total abstinence, should be chiefly considered.

FROM REV. JOSEPH CUMMINGS, D. D.
Pres. Northwestern University.

EDITOR UNION SIGNAL:—I thank you for writing to me and it will afford me pleasure to render the good cause

of temperance and the work in which you are engaged, any service in my power.

I am hardly prepared now to give advice as to what shall be done in connection with the World's Fair. It would seem desirable to hold a World's Temperance Congress during the World's Fair.

As to the topics to be discussed I suppose they will be the usual topics with reference to the influence of intemperance on individuals, on society and on the state, and the importance of the legal prohibition of the traffic.

The great trouble, I fear, will be want of money. I doubt very much whether such a Congress can be arranged and ordered so as to influence the people who shall visit Chicago during the time of the Fair. I will give more attention to the subject.

FROM GEN. CLINTON B. FISK.

I do believe in a World's Temperance Congress to be convened during the progress of the World's Fair. The National Temperance Society took action thereon some time ago and appointed a large committee of arrangements, the chairmanship of which was conferred on myself. It was then thought that New York would be fortunate in securing the World's Fair, but now that Chicago has captured the prize, I suppose the committee will still consider it its duty to have the Congress, and *there*. It will be an admirable opportunity for the collection of facts, the promulgation of truth, the record of testimony, and generally to give our good cause an uplifting. I am sure that our committee will be glad to be supplemented by the best temperance element in and around Chicago, or to surrender the whole matter of preparation for the event to our Chicago friends. Anything to get the greatest good for the greatest number out of the occasion will satisfy us.

FROM REV. J. E. RANKIN, D. D.,
President Howard University, Washington, D. C.

It seems to me the World's Fair ought to note the progress of the nation and the race on the subject of temperance. Such a Congress as is suggested—a World's Temperance Congress—would be excellent. It ought, however, to steer clear of all questions on which temperance people, who are really such, would be divided. We want to show the world a united front, as, doubtless, the liquor traffic will. bo.

FROM GEO. W. BAIN.

There will not be within the lifetime of the present active workers in the temperance cause, so favorable an opportunity for a World's Temperance Congress as during the World's Fair. Certainly a conference of the world's workers in this great cause is very desirable. The most competent executive committee should be appointed, whose duty it should be to consult with the leaders of every country likely to be represented, and, after securing suggestions from all sources, prepare a program that would not only make the Congress of great interest and value to all who attend, but would secure the best productions from the best minds, so that a published report of the Congress would prove a great arsenal of arguments and facts for future warfare. Every phase should be discussed, from the blessed result of total abstinence upon the life of an individual, to that of prohibition upon the life of a nation, and I am sure the saving influence which must yet be injected into the politics of all nations, and can only be found in the women of the world, should, and will, have a place in the program.

FROM GRACE H. DODGE.

EDITOR UNION SIGNAL:—I certainly feel that temperance should have a part in the World's Fair. While deeply interested in the temperance movement of the country I am not actively associated with it, and therefore feel that I would not be able to give an opinion upon the other questions proposed in your letter.

FROM PROF. HENRY A. SCOMP.
Prof. of Greek, Emory College, Oxford, Ga.

A "World's Temperance Congress" should by all means be held during the World's Fair in '92. No better opportunity will likely be offered during this generation. As to the "prominent points": It is hardly necessary to indulge in old platitudes about the apparent, on every hand admitted evils of intemperance. The world knows these, alas! by heart. The more subtle, and therefore the more dangerous evils of the traffic should be brought out.

1. Its heredity and racial effects as to spirit, mind and body.
2. Its relation to crime.
3. Wine and malt liquors compared with distilled in their effects.
4. Liquor and labor.
5. Liquor as a monopoly-maker.
6. Liquor's value in medicine and in science.
7. Liquor and the missionary cause.
8. Liquor and the Sabbath.
9. Liquor and the race problem—other nations as well as ours have deep interest here.
10. Liquor as a political factor.
11. Antidotes—The church and its work.—Can the church deal effectively and pathologically with a disease hereditable if not contagious? A paralysis in morals and intellectuality which may destroy the will power and the ability to resist evil even in the babe yet unborn? Can the church with its recognized enginery of suasion, argument and example, furnish any sufficient antidote? What is the church's duty in the case?
12. Temperance organizations, their work, aims and results. One might perhaps add, their lacks; but few of these orders would probably admit a lack in their methods.
13. Political—"Free" liquor vs. licensed.
14. High license as a remedy.
15. Local prohibition including local option as a remedy.
16. State, national and international prohibition as a remedy.
17. How to make prohibition prohibit.
18. Can science furnish an antidote to the liquor thirst? It is now claimed by high scientific authority that electricity can be applied effectively to change the appetite and taste.
19. Prohibition and other reforms. How these may work in unison.

BROWNING AS AN INSPIRER.

BY CHARLES F. BRADLEY, D. D.
Prof. New Testament Exegesis Garrett Biblical Institute.

One of Mr. Browning's intimate friends tells of a conversation, held years ago, in which the poet passed from a "languid and rather ineffectual discussion of some persons well known to both, into a vivid and passionate apology for an act of his own Colombe of Ravenstein." He adds: "It was easy to see how vividly the whole throng of his literary creations was moving in the hollow of his mind."

This pleasing reminiscence exhibits the essentially dramatic habit of Mr. Browning's mind, and indicates the two-fold method by which the poet has imparted to many and various minds that subtle and priceless influence which we call inspiration. Contact with life quickens life. He was a high-souled and myriad-gifted man, as well as a masterly interpreter and delineator of human life. By intelligent reading we are brought into vital contact with the characters which his creative force has produced, and through them directly into touch with his own great nature. Then inevitably there is a communication of quickening energy which tends to make us henceforth wiser, stronger and nobler.

These, if I mistake not, are the essential and fundamental facts about Browning as an inspirer. It is because the poet and his works are surcharged with vitalizing power that the study of Browning's poetry is so incomparably suggestive and awakening. He was like a mighty dynamo which draws the electric fluid from the vast treasuries of nature, and stores up the invisible power to furnish future light, heat and propelling energy. The comparison fails in this only, that the storage batteries of the poet's influence are not exhausted by use.

The very person of Robert Browning suggested rugged strength. His health was so perfect that a friend says he mentioned lately a headache from which he suffered in 1833!

With a vigorous frame, a sufficient fortune and the taste and opportunities which lure so many to lives of selfish and cultured leisure, he strenuously devoted himself to poetry. He wrote in Asolando:

"What had I on earth to do
With the slothful, with the mawkish, the unmanly?"

His life, his characters, his teachings sound a bugle-call to heroic activity.

"The sin I impute to each frustrate ghost,
Was the unlit lamp and the ungirt loin."

And again:

"Let a man contend to the uttermost
For his life's set prize, be it what it will."

His motto might be said to be, "Strive and thrive." If a man can do no more than aspire nobly, even that exalts him. No one can read Browning in earnest without feeling this strong impulse to manly effort.

The poet's exceptional bodily and mental forces, thus spurred to strenuous activity, were directed for long years to the study, interpretation and poetic representation of human life. He became learned; he mastered many languages; he ransacked history, philosophy and literature, not for learning's sake, nor primarily, as it seems to me, for his art's sake, but for truth's sake. For Browning was preëminently sincere. He was true to life as he saw it. Even his characteristic and much berated style was a mark of fidelity to his own nature. He ever resented the charges of affectation, carelessness and perversity, and through evil and good report he expressed his own thoughts in his own way. In the vast range of his studies and thought he grappled with the great problems of life and destiny. He wrestled with them like a giant. His thinking is modern and profound. The Gorgon of our day, materialistic unbelief, he faced full-front. If he did not smite off her snake-wreathed head, he at least did not quail nor turn to stone. His fearless and profound thinking often stirs our minds to their very depths.

But the inspiring energy does not stop here. This dear dead poet has merited more than our admiration and coolly calculated gratitude. I can only mention his quickening of our love of beauty in nature and art; though he has hung rare pictures in our memories and started there exquisite melodies which shall go singing on forever. But, precious as these minutes are, it would be ungrateful to forget how he has broadened the horizon of our sympathies and increased our love for our fellow-men. His characters make a long and wonderful procession. From all ages and nations, from all stations and environments, of all classes and conditions, of all natures and tempers. You know them well, high and low, good and bad, saint and sinner, ancient, mediæval, modern, and he has made us feel that they are all our kin. What if they do speak in Browning's style and analyze in his subtle fashion? He has penetrated their minds and hearts. He knows them better than they know themselves, and makes us understand their struggles, victories, virtues, vices and defeats. Human life has become to us richer, broader, deeper, dearer, since these souls' tragedies and comedies have been enacted before our eyes.

"O spirit of man, what mystery moves in thee?
That he might know not of in spirit and see
The heart within the heart that seems to strive,
The life within the life that seems to be,
And hear through all thy storms that whirl and drive
The living sound of all men's souls alive?"

And then best of all has been the inspiration of his courage, of his faith in the triumph of the right, and in the love of God. He believed that though all is law, all is also love, that God is love. Browning may never become, as Canon Farrar predicted, the religious poet of the future, but he has surely stood, in a too faithless age, stoutly and inspiringly for God, for Christ, for the soul and immortality. His robust and cheery confidence challenged death to do its worst, and anticipated reunion with the "soul of his soul."

"Never doubted clouds would break,
Never dreamed though right were worsted, wrong would triumph.
Held we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better, sleep to wake."

His victorious faith has brought new vigor to many a fainting heart. As each of us toils at his little portion of the vast web of human history, this great, good poet is one of those who offer us threads rich and rare, of truth, sympathy, beauty, courage, love and faith, and bid us each weave sturdily and worthily, in cheerful confidence of ultimate and divine approval.

BUSINESS CAPACITY OF WOMEN.

BY D. P. LIVERMORE.

III.

Another proof of "woman's incapacity for business," Marion Harland presents substantially as follows:

They do not work as men do. Men work by the job, with concentrated energy; women work by the day, and watch the clock! The difference is to be accounted for that women look forward to marriage as a definite means of support. With an immense proportion of the sex, this explanation more than covers the ground.

This unsupported assertion of Marion Harland cannot be accepted as a true statement of the case. On every hand it is admitted that women are most faithful workers, and in all factories and stores and workshops, they show equal fidelity with men. They work as many hours, and often for less wages, and housewives work more hours than men do. Do married women generally work by the day and watch the clock, or, as a rule, do they not work all the day and part of the night?

If the immense proportion of women, as is here stated, look forward to marriage as a means of support, with fond anticipations of ease, the majority of them are woefully mistaken, for, as a rule, married women work quite as hard as the unmarried, and for less money! A wife earns more than a "support," which generally means her board and clothes. This is about all the "support" the average married woman receives. The number of married women who have money in savings banks is small compared with kitchen domestics in their families. "The unmarried women of Massachusetts alone have $29,000,000 on deposit in savings banks." Can the married women of the state make as good a showing? According to the "Census" of this state for 1885, Vol. 2, p. 209, we learn that the "number of married females employed" is 13,521, who, evidently, are not supported by their husbands. If Massachusetts may be taken as a fair average for other states, the prospect of *married* women for "support" is hardly as "immense" as Mrs. Harland would

have us think. Most wives give their strength and time to the household, and then it is claimed that they are "supported" by their husbands. Supported, indeed! The majority of married women are obliged to join with their husbands in gaining a "support" for themselves and their children; and there is a multitude of lazy, shiftless, drunken husbands who do nothing for their own support, and who live upon the hard earnings of their wives! And, yet, Marion Harland says that the "immense proportion of women" marry for "support"!

What "support" do the 800,000 drunkards in our country, most of whom are husbands and fathers, furnish to their broken-hearted wives? Almost every married woman earns more than her "support." Does not the wife of a farmer, or mechanic, or laborer, or minister, even, earn her "support"? It is unfair and unjust to women to say that "they look forward to marriage as a definite means of support," and for this reason are unfaithful to service, and shirk responsible positions. Admit that some women marry with this object in view, as Marion Harland claims, is it any worse for a woman to do it than for a man? Did she never know men to marry for "support"? Did she never hear of any poor, titled man in Europe, marrying a rich American lady! Why does she refer only to a *woman* and never to a *man* who seeks wealth in marriage?

We have not space to refer to all the instances Marion Harland cites; they are all as inconsequential and frivolous as those already examined.

But we are happy to say that no case is made out against business women. They stand on an equality with men and are capable of understanding business methods and principles. All over the country there are women who are successfully engaged in business pursuits, and many a girl has earned money to educate her brother, who had less business capacity than herself! The late General Spinner introduced women into the United States Treasury Department as clerks and accountants. At one time he had a thousand women under his direction, and he "left on record a striking testimonial to the efficiency and integrity of the sex." He testified that they were, without exception, honest, and were invariably more "careful and painstaking" in their work than men. Do not such women show capacity for business?

A few years ago the governmental officials at the mint were directed to make a new five cent nickel coin, and when it was first sent out to the public, no one could tell what value it represented, as the word "cents" was omitted from the coin, which had to be called in and a new "die" made. Suppose women had been at the head of that department and had made such a mistake, would not Marion Harland have cited it as evidence of the incompetency of women and of their incapacity to do business? But as *men* made the blunder, it was passed over as a mistake of male officials, as it is "taken for granted," Mrs. Harland says, "that men conduct all branches of business better than women!" Does she not remember the stock gamblers' "Black Friday," which proved such a financial earthquake to the business interests of the country, and so shook the confidence of the world in the honesty and integrity of our great business men at the center of trade in our land, that the government had to come to the rescue and administer a monetary sedative to calm the business nerves of the nation?

Marion Harland, we think, is mistaken when she "takes for granted that men conduct all branches of business more systematically and successfully" than women. Does she think well of that New York firm of world-wide fame, "G——t and W——d" who failed for $16,000,000, and who had such capacity for business that they kept all their accounts on scraps of paper—the firm having no cash-book, nor journal, no member of the company knowing exactly its financial condition, or knowing, kept the secret to himself? If women had done business in the same way, it might justly have been regarded as evidence of their "incapacity" for business pursuits!

Correspondence.

SLOJD; AN EDUCATIONAL HANDCRAFT.

Dear Union Signal:—Of the many things I saw during my brief visit to Europe, nothing interested me more than slöjd. This is a system of educational handcraft which has been largely introduced into the public schools of the Scandinavian countries. It consists of work entirely in wood, and is so arranged and graded as to be educational. For many years these countries have adopted different methods of manual training, having combined work in woods and metals, and also introduced trades, but after various experiments they are fully decided in the opinion that wood work only is essential for this development.

Slöjd is an old Scandinavian word, meaning cunning or dexterity, and is from the same root as our word sleight, used as sleight of hand. It has become universally adopted, as representing this handcraft in wood.

At Naas, in Sweden, a small village about twenty miles from Gottenburg, is a training school under the superintendence of Abram Salomon and the patronage of Herr Abrahamson, a man who is devoting his great wealth to the promulgation of this department of education.

In Finland, the training school is under the management of Vera Hjelt, a young woman of great ability, who is thoroughly competent to instruct all grades of pupils in this work; indeed, I was told by those who were conversant with this system, that Miss Hjelt had greatly improved upon other methods of slöjd adopted in these countries. At all events she has constructed a bench for the work, upon which she has a patent, devised new models that are used, and published several treatises upon slöjd. She has demonstrated that this is a field of labor especially adapted to women.

It has been and is still thought, that no matter what else a woman does she must keep out of the sphere of mechanics, but in Finland we find many women thoroughly trained and proficient in the use of tools, and very successful in their ability to impart this knowledge to children.

In the schools in Helsingfors, I saw boys and girls working side by side with bright and cheerful faces. I asked Miss Hjelt if there was any difference in their ability to learn; she said, "Not if they had had the same experience in that line previously, and that the difference was often in favor of the girl, for she had not, so often as the boy, acquired bad habits in the use of tools, which are difficult to unlearn." I imagined it was something on the same principle of a child having faulty instruction on the piano. I believe the time has come when some system of handcraft must be introduced into the public schools of the United States, and it seems to me that there is nothing better adapted than a modified system of slöjd. It is already being tested in this country in different ways.

Mrs. Shaw is having it introduced into some schools in Boston. Col. F. W. Parker, of the Cook County Normal Training School, having had a young man educated at Naas, has secured an appropriation to fit up rooms and to start the work of training teachers in this institution. We believe this is the first training school for slöjd in America. The ladies of the Art Industrial Union, of the Woman's Club, Chicago, after very thorough investigation, have set the ball in motion to have this system introduced in several institutions. They have raised money to employ a teacher in the Norwood Park (Ill.) Boys' Training School, which they have already so generously helped. Miss Toppelius, a teacher who has worked with Miss Hjelt five years, is expected to take charge of the class as well as train teachers for extending the work. It is hoped that this is only the beginning of an extensive introduction of slöjd into all kinds of schools. The experiment is more easily made in charitable schools, because the consent of so many people does not have to be obtained as in public schools.

The claims of slöjd for educational purposes may be summed up as follows:

Its object is *not* to turn out young carpenters, but to develop the faculties, and especially to give general dexterity, which is of inestimable value in every line of work. It is intended to teach all classes, from the highest to the lowest—how to use their hands as well as their heads, so that men and women may be placed in a position of independence and be capable of earning an honest livelihood. In acquiring this general skill, the pupil obtains a special dexterity of hand in the use of tools; his eye is trained to a sense of form and proportion, and his powers of observation are cultivated and strengthened.

If a child is trained to habits of observation,—habits of seeing a thing exactly as it is, and of knowing afterwards how he has seen it, you have laid for him a foundation upon which to build all education. The child, furthermore, acquires a taste for and love of work. He is trained in habits of order, exactness, attention and neatness. He becomes accustomed to habits of industry and perseverance. Slöjd encourages self-reliance and forethought, and causes pupils to be constantly putting two and two together. It makes children *think for themselves*.

Physically considered, this system brings into action almost every muscle of the body. One of the strongest arguments in favor of slöjd training is that it inspires respect for physical labor. The sentiment that there is something ignoble in work is entirely done away with. It fosters a sense of satisfaction in honest work, begun, carried on and completed by fair means. The child's natural proclivity for ceaseless activity is in a measure satisfied. The restless, mischievous, naughty, ungovernable child becomes most lovable and useful. His pent up powers are turned into beneficial channels.

Slöjd strengthens the bond between school and home. The child takes home his completed work, thus awakening in the parents an interest in a school where the child is "learning something practical." Truancy has become almost unknown in Scandinavian schools since the introduction of this system. Greater and more intelligent progress has also been made in the ordinary school work.

Rector Palmgren, in Stockholm, places great stress upon the moral value of slöjd. He says: "Physical labor brings great blessing to the child in making it happy and satisfied. Herein lies the greatest and deepest importance of handcraft. Do we not find in our own experience that true joy and satisfaction render us more open to good influences, make us more forbearing with and helpful to those around us? How much more, then, must this true sense of happiness and satisfaction exert a strongly ennobling effect on the moral education of the comparatively uncorrupted child. Gladdened and occupied by noble, useful work, he will not and cannot (I will venture to say) do wrong. Granting this to be true, we begin to realize what a great role joy and satisfaction may play in the education of children. Of course I mean only the pure, artless joy which, with them, arises from the consciousness of being useful by exerting their powers as best they can. Have we hitherto, as we ought to have done, observed joy's great and deep significance for the child? I do not think so."

Chicago, Ill. Alice B. Stockham, M. D.

OUR SECOND ROUND-THE-WORLD MISSIONARY IN CHINA.

Dear Union Signal:—One may visit the ports of China and go away believing he knows all about Chinese life, but it is quite impossible to have a perfect idea of the people until you have gone into the interior. Through the courtesy of friends at Swatow I was taken on a special trip inland, and I feel that language is insufficient to convey to other minds the scenes that met me on every hand.

We started from Swatow in a house boat, in which we were to eat, sleep and live during the journey; the boat contained four apartments, all very small. We stowed away provisions enough for the voyage, manned the boat with seven natives, took a cook and a native Bible woman and one young lady beside myself. We sailed through the bay and entered the mouth of the Kit—*i. e.* river. Along the water's edge the fertile valley is dotted here and there with fields of waving rice, tall sugar-cane sways gently in the breeze, and now and then may be seen orange groves, the trees laden with golden fruit, while the whole has a background of lofty mountains with sharp and rugged points. We are lost in admiration over the grandeur of nature, when suddenly our eyes rest upon an object that mars the whole landscape. We near a village, and within the walls of this ancient city can be seen heathen temples, great and small, where the natives prostrate themselves before gods of wood and stone.

Our first stop was made at Kit, a walled city said to be over four thousand years old, and looking twice that age. We anchored our boats at night, and after breakfast started for the north gate. Even at that early hour the whole city was alive, and the buzz of the noisy place could be heard down to the river. As we entered the city, the people were attracted in great numbers. They followed us through the narrow streets, many of which are not more than four feet wide and none more than six. Through these narrow passages the crowds pressed, and after some time we reached the Presbyterian Chapel, where the native preacher joined us. He seemed very glad of this opportunity of reaching so large a number, and from time to time as we journeyed through the city, he mounted a stump or stone and preached Christ to the multitudes, while the Bible woman and the missionary went to the homes of the native Christian women, many of whom have been persecuted for their faith.

The sights we saw in those homes was shocking. The houses are all small, one room serving the purpose of kitchen, dining-room, bed-room and all, and as they have a superstition about white, nothing is ever painted, but the dust, smoke and cobwebs of three or four generations cling fondly to the wooden rafters overhead, and form a heavy fringe that ornaments everything to which it could cling. A brick fire-place, a bed, table and "saw horse" (substitute for chairs), make up the furniture, and in this small room whole families exist for years. In addition to the family, generous hospitality is extended to the fowls, which jump upon the stove, bed or any other place, and make themselves quite at home, while the family pig, with a chain or rope around its body, is fastened securely to the bedstead, and no one must dispute its rights.

After speaking a number of times the native preacher showed us about the place, taking us first to the Confucian Temple. This is a very large hall with a great court in the center; the gateway is guarded by two huge lions with open jaws and ugly teeth. Inscriptions and figures are carved upon the front of the building, while an im-

mense dragon, many feet long, encircles the pillars; the whole interior is decorated in a most fantastic and curious manner. Wood carvings of gods, animals and flowers painted and gilded in highest colors can be seen on every hand. On entering may be seen the image of their great leader, Confucius, a most disagreeable face, narrow almond-shaped eyes and thick flabby lips. Above and about this image hang the most lavish adornments, while before him are the many offerings brought by his admirers. On either side from the canopy to the door stand a row of his disciples, seventy in number, all supposed to be learned men. These are taken out for an airing at set times and followed through the streets by the multitudes. In connection with this temple is an examination hall, where students gather from all the surrounding villages to pass the examination for literary degrees. Education among the Chinese cannot be said to be common,—only one boy in a hundred is taught to read and only one girl in a thousand; so the men and women of letters are very few.

Next we went to an Ancestral Hall; here we found tablets of all sizes and description, varying according to the means of those who place them there. Upon these tablets may be read the names and virtues of the departed. They are brought to the hall and placed in a cabinet which extends along three sides of the place, and at stated times the surviving members of the family come to worship. The origin of this form of worship is interesting. An unfilial son dealt his aged mother a blow with a stick and in anger went into the woods. While seated on a stump he saw a young bird feed the mother bird; again he saw a ewe lamb bend its knees as it stooped to take nourishment given by the mother. Seeing these sights his conscience smote him and with all possible speed he retraced his steps, still carrying the stick in his hand. His mother seeing his stick feared he had come to continue his abuse. She rushed to the back of the house threw herself in the water and was drowned. The boy broke the stick to pieces, set it up and worshiped it, and from this began ancestral worship, and in every city, village and hamlet is found a hall dedicated to the worship of departed relatives.

My next visit was to a place farther inland, never yet visited by a missionary. Our arrival in town created the greatest consternation. Most, of the inhabitants had never seen a white person, and as but few can read, they have no idea of the world, in fact China is the world, and the Chinese the human race, and where we came from, and who we were, they were eager to know. The crowds pressed upon us, and while they were neither disorderly nor violent, their curiosity was so great we were carried along by the multitudes. Finally we reached a large vacant spot on which rice is dried. Here the preacher stepped upon a "saw-horse" to tell them who we were. Meantime the women began to inspect us and our clothing; one would exclaim, "Oh, how deadly white!" "What is the matter with her nose?" Then they were curious about our age, and without any hesitation asked, "How old are you?"

The native preacher talked to them for some time, and as we journeyed through the city others joined the throng till it seemed the whole city was following us. This scene is forever stamped upon my mind. I shall never be able to forget it. The needs of China were brought before me as no other experience could have brought them, and as I stood in the very midst of a heathen multitude which knew nothing of the true and living God, who had never heard the wondrous "story of love," my heart offered two prayers, one of praise and thanksgiving that I was not born as thousands are where God is never known, and another, saying, "Pray ye the Lord of the harvest to send still other laborers into the harvest." If the Christian world could only realize that countless millions in this vast Empire have never heard of a true God, if they only knew what it means to carry the gospel to four hundred millions and less than two thousand to do it, I am sure they would try to help a little more. As so few natives read, the "story of the cross" must be taken by a living voice to their homes, and this means more workers! more workers! Here is a great nation in a spiritual darkness most appalling. No one can imagine the situation until he has been here, and one of the most deplorable features is the condition of the women. If any one doubts what the gospel has done for our own sex, let him come to China. If any one doubts that Jesus Christ was the emancipator of woman, let him witness the condition of our sisters of Asia, despised from birth, and bartered as any article of merchandise, and having no legal rights. Being wholly unable to own anything, she seems to be regarded only as a necessary evil, tolerated because she is a necessary factor in serving men. If there is anything in this world that should lead woman to *appreciate*, *understand* and *know* what religion has done for us, it would be to study the condition of the Chinese women in their own homes. Oh, my dear sisters, your hearts would forever hold a thanksgiving, and your lips would scarcely cease from singing praises unto "Him who hath bought us with a price." And since this gospel has done so much to elevate us to a place of usefulness where our influence is felt far and near, can we not do more to send the same blessings to our sisters here, held in such awful slavery, that they too may rejoice in the "liberty wherein Christ hath made us free"?

JESSIE ACKERMAN.

(To be Continued.)

TEMPERANCE WORK "OVER THE BORDER."

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—At a recent meeting of the Toronto Medical Students' Temperance League, Dr. Geikil, Dean of the Faculty of Trinity Medical College, remarked that the fact that sixty per cent of the medical students of Toronto were total abstainers, was an encouraging sign of the times.

Our Canadian doctors are beginning to realize the danger in prescribing alcoholics so freely, and are seeing the necessity of placing them on the shelf beside arsenic and other poisons. The medicals now prohibit wine at their annual dinners, and not only the medicals, but many other societies and bodies, especially the Masons, who simply laughed at the idea a few years ago, but now there are only one or two lodges in the city that have not fallen into line.

Although the Scott Act has been repealed in Ontario, it still retains its hold on the Provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Manitoba. We do not feel that it has been a failure in Ontario, for, since the repeal, people who opposed it before openly acknowledge now that there was very much less drinking under prohibition, as recent statistics show, although the law was only feebly enforced. A large number are only now learning that the Scott Act did a good work, for like a human friend, we did not appreciate it until gone. An English Church clergyman who strongly favored its repeal in the county of Halton, has declared that if the vote were to be taken again, he would take an extreme position in favor of the Act, and also, in a town in Ontario, a number of prominent citizens who have always supplied wine in abundance for their guests, have, since the repeal of the Scott Act, entirely banished it from their homes. Yes, even Parliament admits the measure was helpful, for no one has dared to move that it be struck from the statute books, but, on the contrary, there are two notices of motion on the order paper to favorably amend the Act, one introduced by Mr. Lavergne from Quebec, and the other by Mr. Dickey, of Nova Scotia.

The Ontario Legislature will be called upon to vote upon a restrictive license bill introduced as a government measure on the eve of an election. This will give to Ontario a local option law as, to quote from the bill, "The council of every township, city, town, and incorporated village may pass by-laws for prohibiting the sale by retail of spirituous, fermented, or other manufactured liquors, in any tavern, inn or other house, or place of entertainment, and for prohibiting altogether the sale thereof in shops and places other than houses of public entertainment; provided that the by-law, before the final passing thereof, has been duly approved of by the municipality in the manner provided by the sections in that behalf of the municipal act."

It would be difficult to lay too much stress upon the importance of the amendments of the law relating to the sale of liquor to minors. The years of minority under the old law were sixteen; under the new law no liquor can be sold to a person under eighteen, while any parent, guardian or master, can raise the age of minority to twenty-one by giving notice to the hotel keeper.

Under the old law if the inhabitants were threatened with the establishment of a new hotel, it was necessary for them to petition against it. Now the burden of collecting signatures to a petition is thrown upon the applicant for the license, and he must obtain the signatures of a majority of the electors before the license can be issued. The same proceeding must be taken where it is proposed to transfer to a new man premises already licensed.

Bars on steamboats will be abolished; the sale of liquor in benevolent clubs will be forbidden; provision will be made against the evasion of the law by sub-letting barrooms and by other means, and a blow will be dealt at the unlicensed traffic by compelling the frequenters of unlicensed dives to disclose their names.

And this same government early in the present session closed the bar of the Legislature.

We do feel that we are advancing, slowly, it is true, but nevertheless advancing, to that sunny day when the young men of our fair Dominion will walk our streets with heads erect, brains clear, going forth to do their work in the world, to leave it better than when they came. As Tennyson puts it:

"Live pure, speak true, right wrong, follow the King—
Else, wherefore born?"

GERTRUDE CARMAN.

TEMPERANCE TEMPLE ITEMS.

MATILDA B. CARSE.

Dear white-ribbon sister, brother, boy or girl: Have you a Temple mite-box on your table? If not, write to Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, 145 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, inclosing a two-cent stamp, and it will be promptly sent you on condition that you will drop into it a cent a day, or its equivalent, during the next twelve months. Mite-boxes in quantities will also be sent to unions for the cost of transportation.

It is very gratifying to find a growing interest among our unions in the building of the Temple. Mrs. M. B. Monroe sends $30.50 from the Akron, Ohio, W. C. T. U. the contents of mite-boxes. She says: "We had a prayer service for the success of the Temple; opened our boxes and sent them out again. This we propose to continue until our $100 is paid; as this method does not in the least interfere with our local work, and is purely voluntary, we prefer it." We wish other unions would follow this excellent plan. Mrs. A. I. Hills sends $25 for the W. C. T. U. of Union, Maine, to be applied on their gift of $100. Here is a plucky union, the Wesley Chapel W. C. T. U., of Wall street, Kansas. In sending a check for $10 to the Temple, Mrs. S. L. Mundell writes: "We wish to add our little mite along with others in this noble work. We are a country union with only seventeen members. Will try and do more in the near future.' There is not a doubt but this union will have its name inscribed in Memorial Hall. Fisher, Minn., W. C. T. U., is another small union, the members of which are nobly trying to do their part for the Temple. They have just sent $15, and propose to continue giving, so writes their superintendent of Temple work, Mrs. H. B. Herrick. Another little union at Kenton, Delaware, sends $11.61, the contents of five mite-boxes. Mrs. Ella Brayman writes that they intend sending out more mite-boxes. No doubt this union will succeed also in raising $100.

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The Tarrytown, N. Y., W. C. T. U. has just sent $50 on their pledge of $100, through Mrs. Powles. The Dickersonville W. C. T. U., of New York, has also entered the list and sends $10, the contents of mite-boxes. The Brookfield W. C. T. U., of Ohio, sends $10. Mrs. C. M. Peck says it has been earned by quilting during the past year. This is another small union. They have now sent $17 to the Temple fund. We hope they will try the mite-box system and secure the balance of their $100 in that way. One of God's hidden ones sends $50. She doesn't want her name to appear; she wants it credited to the Minnesota W. C. T. U. Mrs. A. H. Calley, treasurer of the McHenry, Ill., W. C. T. U. sends $10. She says: "I wish it were more, but our union is very poor." The Rock county W. C. T. U., of Wisconsin, sends through Mrs. E. E. Pratt, $10 towards the building fund. The Kinmundy, Ill., W. C. T. U. have commenced on their $100, and have sent the first installment, $9.30.

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Mrs. P. F. Bryan, Ellsworth, Minn., is another addition to our Hundred Dollar Band; she has just sent $25 and expects to complete her gift of $100 by New Years. Mrs. Mary T. Scriver, Cannon Falls, Minn., sends $11. She writes that she is greatly interested in the Temple. We trust she will also join the Hundred Dollar Band.

Della Clark, Reutchler, Ill., sends $2.25. She says: "This is one-tenth of my chicken money for last year." Mrs. V. W. Moore, Van Wert, Ohio, sends $1, a gift from her mother, Mrs. Sarah I. Webster, who is in her eighty-sixth year. She was the leader of the Crusade in Van Wert.

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Mrs. Lizzie B. Noyes sends $4 for the Pittsfield W. C. T. U., it is to be credited on the $100 this union is raising for the Temple. A few months ago some mite-boxes were given out to the children. The $4 just sent was the contents of the boxes. Mrs. Noyes writes: "Grace English had $1 in hers. She saved the money herself by going without things that children always like to have, candy, etc." Little Grace's example is worthy of imitation; this is the kind of giving the Master loves.

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Miss Mattie E. Waddell (aunt to our little Celeste, a picture of whose head adorns our Baby Band lists) sends the contents of her mite-box for a year, $4.43. Her method of filling it is not only novel but full of a beautiful sentiment. She says: "Fifty-three pennies for each week in the year; a nickel for the birthdays of our family, and the $3 represent the offering I dropped in on the birthdays of my mother and niece, Celeste Waddell Henry, both of whom are dwelling in the 'house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.' The third dollar was for the baby niece who came this past year to brighten our family circle. The birthday offerings were a great pleasure to me to give. In that way our family of nineteen, representing those gone before, and those still here, though widely scattered, are all having a share in the Temperance Temple. The good that we gain in giving for this grand project proves in itself a blessing."

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Mrs. S. M. Perkins, of Cleveland, Ohio, in sending the contents of her mite-box expresses a truth when she says: "I wish all our women would do this much (drop a penny a day in the Temple mite-box); the sum would soon be raised, and no burden be felt. Mrs. Evelyn B. Street, Dixon, Ill., emphasizes the same fact, when in sending $3.65, the contents of her mite-box for the year she says: "If only half the members of the W. C. T. U. would make it a duty to contribute this little mite each day, how the money would come pouring in."

All money orders and checks for the Temple should be made out in the name of Miss Esther Pugh, 161 La Salle Street, Chicago, National treasurer, and treasurer of the Temple fund. All information in regard to the Temperance Temple should be addressed to Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, Pres. Woman's Temperance Building Association.

145 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Our Children.

WHAT ONE BOY THINKS.

BY HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD.

A stitch is always dropping in the everlasting knitting,
And the needles that I've threaded, no, you couldn't count to-day;
And I've hunted for the glasses till I thought my head was splitting,
When there upon her forehead as calm as clocks they lay.

I've read to her till I was hoarse, the Psalms and the Epistles,
When the other boys were burning tar-barrels down the street;
And I've stayed and learned my verses when I heard their willow whistles,
And I've stayed and said my chapter with fire in both my feet.

And I've had to walk beside her when she went to evening meeting,
When I wanted to be racing, to be kicking, to be off;
And I've waited while she gave the folks a word or two of greeting,
First on one foot and the other and 'most strangled with a cough.

"You can talk of Young America," I say, "till you are scarlet,
It's Old America that has the inside of the track!"
Then she raps me with her thimble and calls me a young varlet,
And then she looks so wo-begone I have to take it back.

But! There always is a peppermint or a penny in her pocket—
There never was a pocket that was half so big and deep—
And she lets the candle in my room burn 'way down to the socket,
While she stews and putters round about till I am sound asleep.

There's always somebody at home when every one is scattering;
She spreads the jam upon your bread in a way to make you grow;
She always takes a fellow's side when everyone is battering;
And when I tear my jacket I know just where to go!

And when I've been in swimming after father's said I shouldn't,
And mother has her slipper off according to the rule;
It sounds as sweet as silver, the voice that says, "I wouldn't;
The boy that won't go swimming such a day would be a fool!"

Sometimes there's something in her voice as if she gave a blessing,
And I look at her a moment and I keep still as a mouse—
And who she is by this time there is no need of guessing;
For there's nothing like a grandmother to have about the house! —*The Independent.*

A FAITH-GARDEN.

BY LAURA J. RITTENHOUSE.

Ruth put upon the table the book she had been reading, and sighed:

"It makes me unhappy when I read such stories, Aunt Helen. Why don't some of these chances to do great deeds come into my life, too? I'm so tired of the same humdrum things over and over again! My life is like that little patch of bare, hard back-yard. Nothing lovely grows in it, no blossoms, no fragrance—nothing to make it worth having;" and tears came into the blue eyes.

"I think it possible the fault is your own, dear," said Aunt Helen, gently. "Sometimes the heart is not prepared to receive the seed that is scattered for it, and so there can be no vigorous, healthy growth. It is with one's self as it is with the patch of ground you despise so much; there must be an up-turning and softening of the soil first; then God will do the planting in His own good time."

'Oh, Aunt Helen, you are always sermonizing! I wonder you did not turn preacher long ago. But, all the same, I do not believe all your pretty doctrines. You may try your best and you can't cultivate anything in that old yard, and you may look ever so scrutinizingly with your sharp, searching eyes, and you will not be able to find anything fair or sweet in my life—just the same monotonous routine of housework and sewing day after day. Who can be anything, who can do anything worth mentioning, in such a dreary, dead little village? If I were only in some large city where there were hospitals to visit, paupers to relieve, big temperance societies to join, I might do some effective work."

"Suppose we experiment for a while, Ruthie. I'm going to hire a man to thoroughly dig up that hated back-yard, and then we will see what else can be done. You shall watch results with me, my dear," and Aunt Helen put on her hat and went out.

Ruth smiled half disdainfully, but said nothing.

Presently Aunt Helen came back with a stout colored man, who was soon busily digging up the hard yellow clay in the yard. Then he brought large quantities of leaf-mold from the orchard, and some sand from the brink of the brook in the meadow. These were thoroughly mixed with the clay, the whole being pulverized until it was a soft, smooth mass.

Ruth looked on curiously: "That is hardly fair, Aunt Helen. It isn't the same soil at all now, and of course things will grow in it."

"It is perfectly right to make the very best use of the material lying around us, and that is all I have done, Ruth. When you feel inclined to consider your life a barren and unbeautiful one, just begin looking around, and you will be surprised to see the material ready to enrich the impoverished soil, and to nurture into existence the fairest plants."

"Of course you will sow seed now?" suggested Ruth.

"No; I think we will leave it just as it is. I want you to see how many beautiful things will spring up in it."

Ruth was skeptical, but as the summer went by and showers followed the warm sunshine, green blades began to appear here and there. The variety was quite astonishing to Ruth—beautiful orchard-grass with dainty blossoms, a stately canna, a wild grape vine, pink and white clovers, a wild yellow primrose.

Sometimes ugly, disagreeable weeds made their appearance in this "faith-garden," as Ruth called it, but no sooner were they detected than they were uprooted and thrown away.

"Where do all those plants come from, Aunt Helen? It seems as if God has really planted them with His own hands," Ruth said, one day.

"So He has, my dear, in His own way. Winds at His command have wafted the winged seed, birds have carried some, and some were in the leaf-mold or the sand brought from the brook-side; but none of the seed could have grown had we not had the ground ready for them. Do you begin to understand, Ruth?"

"I think I do, Aunt Helen. Instead of bewailing my isolated and cramped existence, I must look around for material to make a rich and fertile soil in which to let grow all the God-sent seed the winds of heaven may waft to or the birds of love may drop into my heart. Is that it, Aunt Helen?"

"Yes, my dear; that is one thing. Another is that you do not need to go into some large city or far-away country to find kind and charitable work to do; heart-blossoms grow as beautiful in obscure places as in those more noted. The result of some little kindness, some word spoken at the right time, may change the whole course of a life for the better."

"It is a beautiful lesson, auntie; only it makes one almost afraid to live at all, lest one plant thistles instead of sweet flowers," Ruth said, soberly.

"If we do the very best we can and plant in all faith and purity of purpose, we can well afford to leave the rest in the hands of the great Gardener, trusting Him to uproot the evil and to nourish only the good," said Aunt Helen, reverently.

"I'll try it, anyhow, auntie. No one will know, perhaps, and it will be harder to work alone, uninspired by the praise or the approbation of others, but in the hereafter shall be gathered the real golden harvest. Thank you, Aunt Helen, for your blessed lesson."

In the beautiful, self-sacrificing, happy years that followed, Ruth always remembered with tender gratitude Aunt Helen's wonderful "faith-garden."—*Exchange.*

PROBABLY the youngest editor in this country is Tello J. d'Apery, a twelve-year-old boy, who edits a monthly periodical called the *Sunny Hour*. He lives in New York City, and his object is to raise money to buy shoes and stockings for poor children of whatever nation, race, religion or color. As he naively remarks: "Cold is just as hard for one little child to suffer as another." He has some very distinguished contributors. In the November number is a poem by Sir Edwin Arnold, and the Queen of Roumania recently sent two poems, accompanied by two portraits of herself and a letter which Tello did not print, as he feels "very delicate about publishing private letters." Among Americans who contribute regularly to its columns are Edward Everett Hale and Olive Thorne Miller. He charges fifty cents for his paper, and has a fine class of advertisements which ought to bring in quite a little revenue. He shows excellent judgment in managing his modest journal, and we heartily wish him success.—*Exchange.*

The Still Hour.

FOR THE WEEK BEGINNING MARCH 30, 1890.

BY REV. C. C. HARRAH.

DAILY BIBLE READING NOTES.

(Galatians 6; Acts 1-6.)

Sunday, 30; Gal. 6. Verse 1, No profit comes by administering rebuke in bitterness. Those who have occasion to pronounce censure should remember their own weakness, which will lead them to have sympathy for others. Verse 3, Those who are filled with pride and self-conceit know little of themselves, and know still less of Christianity. Verse 7, One may debauch himself by intemperance and mock at the threatenings and judgments of God revealed in the Bible; but he thus treasures up wrath against himself and the day of retribution will come. Verse 9, Many become weary through habits of slothfulness. When there is true weariness, we should not faint; if we work on, we shall reap.

Monday, 31; Acts 1. Verse 8, This book gives us the history of the progress of the church, under the influence and leading of the Holy Spirit. We have read in the books of Joshua and Judges of apostasy and decline; now we are to read of progress, by the presence of a risen Christ working through the Apostles. The profit by reading these books should appear in our hatred of sin and love of holiness. Verse 14, This prayer-meeting was a comfort and blessing to these disciples. We should plan always to be present at our weekly meetings for prayer.

Tuesday, 1; Acts 2. Verse 1, The Holy Spirit is given not to the contentious and ungodly, but to those who dwell together in unity, and continue in supplications and prayers. Verse 4, Remember that the Holy Spirit was given, not to gratify personal vanity, or to secure carnal enjoyments; but to proclaim the praises of God, and to convey the tidings of salvation to the world. Verse 42, It is not sufficient to begin well, we must persevere unto the end.

Wednesday, 2; Acts 3. Verse 6, The devout, faithful disciple of Christ is willing to do what he can, that all about him may rise up from the dust and walk in newness of life. Verse 19, Repentance is God's simple and easy condition in order that our sins may be blotted out.

Thursday, 3; Acts 4. Verse 4, If in those times of persecution men had faith in Christ, how will the trivial excuses which impenitent worldlings now urge for not becoming Christians, appear in the day of judgment? Verse 13, Some are flattered by the tribute of the world, that they are bright, or educated, or skilled in the usages of society; but far better is it, when the world is led to confess that our whole deportment demonstrates that we have been, and continue to be, with Jesus.

Friday, 4; Acts 5. Verse 3, A man who intentionally lies and deceives his neighbor has already surrendered his heart to Satan. Verse 4, There was a traitor among the apostles of Jesus, and a hypocrite in the bosom of the primitive church. The record of these evil examples is intended to be a warning to all false professors of religion in all time. Verse 30, The risen Christ, present with His people, is the great truth running through all these chapters.

Saturday, 5; Acts 6. Verse 1, The regeneration and renewal of the individual and the human race is arrested and checked by internal disturbances in the church. Verse 8, A single servant who is full of grace and the Spirit accomplishes more in the church than a hundred servants who are without the Spirit. Verse 15, Like an angel, Stephen arose above the earthly, and acted for the honor of God and truth, and for the salvation of men.

THE PRAYER MEETING TOPIC.

(Our Debt to Foreign Missionaries. II Cor. 5: 19, 20.)

There are 20,000 laborers engaged in foreign missionary work; and the number of workers and the success of the work are growing at such a rate that immense results will be manifest within the next fifty years.

1. These missionaries have done more than all others to open up friendly relations between the nations of the earth. Commerce and every interest of civilization owes them a debt which ought to be paid freely by giving to the missionaries the most hearty support.

2. Every one who has a fellow-feeling for humanity, and wishes good for the world, is indebted to the missionaries. They have called attention to inhuman practices and cruelties, in the lands of darkness; and have done more to dispel ignorance and superstition, and to spread the light and correct evils, than all others. Humanity owes a great debt to the missionaries.

3. We owe to the missionaries a debt, because they are the instruments to help us to carry out the commission which our Lord has given to us all, to go and preach the gospel to every creature. By supporting these missionaries, they are made our agents to bring the people who are in darkness to the knowledge of Christ.

The Household.

SEED-SOWING.

BY MARY A. CUSHMAN.

I walked one day on the prairie,
And saw how the autumn sod
Was sprinkled, white as ashes,
With the seeds of the golden-rod;
And I thought what a countless number
Of seeds Dame Nature sows,
That never fulfill their purpose,
For every one that grows.

In the springtime I stood in the orchard
And looked at the apple trees,
Crowned with their wealth of blossoms,
And noisy with humming bees;
And I thought of all this promise
How much must fall to the ground,
And of ripened fruit, at the harvest,
How small a proportion is found.

I stood beside an oak tree,
The acorns lay on the moss,
I looked at the scattered thousands
And reckoned the waste and loss;
And I thought, with a growing wonder,
Of the lavish bounty that gives
So many acorns to perish
For every one that lives.

I sat in a church one evening
While an eloquent preacher told,
With tenderest power and pathos,
The story that never grows old;
That story of infinite interest
To the souls for whom Christ died;
And I looked at the empty benches
And thought of the crowds outside.

I thought of the throngs of people
Who listened while Jesus taught,
Who knew His gracious presence
And the cures His mercy wrought;
Who witnessed His cross and passion,
And saw the risen Lord;
Yet only one hundred and twenty
Received and kept His word.

Dear friends, whom love of humanity,
True, unselfish, and warm,
Has called from your happy firesides
To sow the seeds of reform;
When the task seems all too heavy,
And faith is drifting away,
When night after night brings the record:
Nothing accomplished to-day;

Take to yourselves the lesson
Of infinite labor and pain,
Giving your lives and your fortunes,
Hoping for nothing again;
Count not the fruitless efforts
That only our Father knows,
Nor think of the loss with grudging,
If only one seed grows.

AUNT MARGARET'S STORY.

BY ALICE HUDSON.

I have been having a delightful visit with Aunt Margaret. She is an old maid, fifty years old. Not the meddlesome, fastidious and fussy old maid of the newspaper variety (occasionally, also, of real life), neither the jolly, bustling sort who often steps in to help a little, and is so welcome. My old maid is a gentle, low-voiced lady of intelligence, and an unusual degree of tact. I think you see how welcome she is to all her nieces and nephews. We never feel afraid to make her our confidant and always find her a comforting friend. As usual, after bidding Aunt Margaret good-bye, I feel rather lonely, yet she leaves me with such an inspiration that I feel renewed zeal and energy in Christian work. One of Aunt Margaret's pleasant traits is, she never rebukes me, but she sees my faults, and in her quiet way helps me to see them and resolve to overcome them.

I know that I am very backward in work for the Master. If some one goes ahead, and asks me to follow, I can, but it seems almost impossible for me to say or do anything about religion independently of anyone else. I realize how little I do and deplore it, but allow myself to shrink back and avoid all crosses, again and again, after I have resolved so often to do differently.

Last evening as we were quietly sewing, Auntie told me of the good work being done by cousin Grace with whom she had been visiting. She is the wife of a station agent who was sent last summer to a new town in the northern part of Michigan. They found the village rather below the standard of the typical lumbering town. The dominant spirit seemed to be that of money-getting, and men and women joined in the mad race for the uncertain prizes of Dame Fortune. No time for preaching or Sunday-school, or prayer-meeting, but time for dancing and card-playing and idle gossip, and among some of the men, drinking, racing and smoking were their dearest comforts.

Among so many such thoroughly worldly minds, the few timid, conscience-stricken souls had a poor chance to make their lives more upright. But Bently Burns and his wife Grace are not the ones to fold their hands and say, "We are not able to do anything; there is too much evil here; we can do nothing but live right ourselves." They believe religion is to be both practiced *and* preached, and they do not excuse themselves from improving every opportunity for advancing the good cause.

First, they contrived to become acquainted as soon as they could, with the people, and, to their joy, found five professors of religion. They bemoaned the state of the morals of the community, but it had not occurred to them that they could do anything to help lift up. One was a feeble old lady nearly always confined to her home; another a mother with small children; another a hard-working man, the remaining two being a young merchant of the place and his sister, these two being the only ones who were very much at liberty to attend meetings, even. But a few earnest words from Grace led to the agreement with them all, that they would each pray for their neighbors a certain hour of each day; this was soon followed by prayer-meetings at their homes, to which others were invited. To shorten the story, which I hate to do because the details are so pleasant to me, the present results of these efforts are a Sunday-school of nearly all the Protestant children of the place, and many of the young folks also. Evenings the school-house is opened for a full congregation who come together, sometimes to hear a sermon read, or a Sunday-school or temperance concert, and sometimes they have a well-planned and delightful praise-meeting, which seems to be enjoyed best of all. This is just a beginning; God helps those who help themselves. Earnest enthusiasm with a purpose will kindle many bright lights.

TWO SIMPLE RULES.

There are two simple rules for conducting committee meetings, that, if observed carefully, would expedite business immeasurably. Committee meetings would be shortened and accomplish much more business if parliamentary rules were recognized by both chairman and individual members, and enforced. One rule, so simple in its application that ignorance of parliamentary law is no excuse for its violation, is that all remarks and questions should be addressed to the chair. Nine-tenths of the confusion that arises in committee meetings is the result of addressing questions to individual members, ignoring the chair; this destroys all order, opens discussion, and throws the chairman in the disagreeable position of calling members to order who may be deeply hurt and cherish resentment, or work with less good feeling, forgetting that the implied rebuke was brought upon them by their disobedience of a fundamental law of good government. No matter how small the committee, how trivial its business, it deserves respect from its own members. Good manners will prevent two neighbors holding a conversation on a subject that is of interest to all, and for the treatment of which they are called together, and the introduction of a foreign subject is not possible among women of social training.

The making of a motion should precede, not follow, a discussion, as is too commonly the case. Until a motion is made it is not supposed that there is a subject to be discussed. All discussion should precede the vote, and precede the calling of the vote. When a vote is called, discussion must end; if a member feels that more argument might be advanced in favor of or against it, the time to present the argument is before the vote is cast.

The responsibility rests equally on every member of a committee for its good conduct, and if the committee make a failure of the work undertaken, each member is responsible for that failure; it is worse than cowardly to say, "I had nothing to do with it." There is no such thing as a silent partner in committee work. Silence is not a declaration of irresponsibility; even absence does not relieve a member from responsibility; the resignation of a member is the only action that leaves him free.

Promptness in attendance is a moral responsibility as well as an evidence of good manners. Nowhere does an individual show ability and mental quickness more surely than by his manners in a committee meeting; the method of conducting a committee meeting is sure evidence of the method in which the business will be conducted. Slovenliness, procrastination, desultory methods, irregular attendance, mean money wasted, opportunities lost, confusion, dissolution.—*The Christian Union.*

EDUCATE THE CONSCIENCE.

BY FRANCES E. WILLARD.

The popular idea has been that the school-master's field of operations was bounded above by the dome of the cerebrum, and below by the level of the eyebrows. Modern research is rapidly extending the territory of this dignified personage. The discovery is being made that an educated man ought to be something more than a Drummond light, which, brilliant though it may be, is quite as well adapted to purposes of warning as well as illumination. The light must still be kept aloft, but strong cables must be woven to brace it up and hold it steady. Education must take hold of the ready hand and train it to some form of labor or of skill, and it must invade the citadel of a child's nature, his heart, out of which are the issues of life. A child in Timbuctoo has a conscience, but it does not take such cognizance of moral distinctions as it would under more enlightened guidance. Education is what it lacks; line upon line, precept upon precept; enforced by a life that constantly declares: "Do as I do, and you will be acting out the things that I say." This Christian land has no higher heritage than its grand army of public school teachers. As a rule, their moral culture equals, if it does not excel, their intellectual attainments. Very rarely does the press bring to light irregularities of deportment among those who are set to enforce the principles of good behavior among their pupils. There is also a deep interest manifested among teachers in the subject of moral education in the public schools. The growing sentiment against corporal punishment renders it essential that, as an offset, additional emphasis be given to ethical instruction, under the authority of government. Differ as people may in matters of theology, there is a marvelous unanimity of sentiment concerning matters of conduct. Nobody will quarrel with the teacher whose lessons help to make a child more truthful in word, more gentle in deed, more pure in the habits of life.

THE HOLY SPIRIT'S POWER TO-DAY.

MRS. SARAH B. COOPER'S BIBLE EXPOSITION.

A late lesson of Mrs. Cooper's renowned Bible class in San Francisco took up the subject of the Holy Spirit's power. It is said by one who was present to have been a wonderful lesson. It was argued, very strongly, that this distinctive, working power of Christians is not developed as it should be. Mrs. Cooper said: "If we would rise, like good old Simeon in the temple, into these higher experiences and revelations, we must rise into the communion of the Holy Spirit; into the communion of the unseen world; into the realization of the power of the world to come. This Holy Spirit's power is given to the holy, humble and consecrated souls of all ages. He gives revelations to all who are ready to receive them. To as many as receive Him to them gives He the power to become the sons of God. And a true Christian is never so much himself as when under the domination and guidance of the Holy Spirit. The noblest part of our nature—the spiritual—is not developed, or is very feebly developed. Occasionally we see some great, heaven-inspired leader go forth on a mission of good to mankind, and we wonder at the marvelous things that are wrought by some one woman, or man, who suddenly flashes forth and shakes the community or the country with a strange and wonderful power. It is not by ordinary knowledge, tact, social or personal influence; it is not by the machinery of organization; not by money-power or outward appliances—it is by none of these as a motive power, but it is by the agency of the Divine Spirit, working in the soul, 'to will and to do of His good pleasure.' The soul must be receptive. It must be sensitive to this blessed touch of God."

The question was very eagerly asked, "How can we receive this Divine help?" Mrs. Cooper replied: "By living more as Christ and His disciples lived. By keeping open all those divine channels through which divine love and purity flow. By living lives of self-sacrifice and obedience to the Father's will. God's spirit is universal, but it becomes special when we personally accept and appropriate it. Just as the sunlight is universal; but the sunlight falling on the sand, leaves only sand; but falling on rich loam, full of germinating seed, it develops and brings forth a rich harvest. Our real education is from within not from without." * * * In speaking of the Magi bowing to the Child Jesus, the teacher said: "Learning is never to be decried as an enemy to religion. It is true, there are some who bow to Science, who never bow to God, but it is not the fault of Science. And when Science knelt in homage before the Savior, the Magi saw 'this great light.' The wisest of the world knelt before the Child, and the time is fast coming when at the name of Jesus every knee shall bow. And any soul that will follow with loving fidelity his own star—that is to say, his own best light—will surely be brought to the Savior of the world."

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For the earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the glory of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea.—Hab. 2: 14.

Go wake the seeds of good asleep throughout the world.—*Robert Browning.*

EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES.

Quite a prominent divine has lately expressed great gratification because, as he says, "the W. C. T. U. has decided to take up the work of educating the children in temperance." He then proseeds to expatiate upon the importance of this work in a way that leaves the impression that he, as original inventor, has a patent on temperance teaching. His name is not Rip Van Winkle, but it ought to be; if he has not slept twenty years, he must have slept fifteen, not to know that all that time, educating the children has been one of the cardinal aims of the W. C. T. U.

The third specification in the second recommendation of its first plan of work reads: "Teaching the children . . . in the public schools, the ethics, chemistry, physiology and hygiene of total abstinence." In 1877 a committee on schools and colleges was appointed, and continued to work until 1888, when committees having been exchanged for departments and superintendents, this work became a department, and Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, of Massachusetts, chairman of the committee the preceding year, was elected superintendent, and has held that position ever since. The committee had labored to introduce temperance teaching into public schools, urging the use of Dr. Richardson's Temperance Lesson Book, and after its preparation in 1880 of Miss Coleman's "Alcohol and Hygiene," as text books.

In 1883 began the legislative phase of this work, the objective point being the passage of state and national laws requiring the teaching of scientific temperance in all schools supported by public money or under state control. This inaugurated a series of campaigns, led by Mrs. Hunt and her aid-de-camps, the state superintendents, which for versatility of plans, persistency and success, compare favorably with any military campaigns in history. Briefly stated the result of these campaigns is: Laws in twenty-six states, the District of Columbia and all the territories, requiring the teaching of the effects of alcohol, tobacco and other narcotics on the human system, in all public, normal, military and naval schools, under government control; in these schools are about eight million children, and the future teachers, military and naval officers of the nation, thus being taught temperance.

Next came the battle of the books, in which Mrs. Hunt and her forces were also successful, so that now six leading publishing houses issue books whose teachings on this subject come up to the high standard set by the National W. C. T. U. Other houses publish books with more or less accurate teaching on this subject, so that to-day it is hard to obtain a physiology, unless it be one printed years ago, which does not give more or less attention to temperance.

These campaigns have been great educators of the people and of legislators, while thousands of addresses at Teachers' Institutes, and millions of pages of literature especially prepared for this purpose, have been continually enlightening the teachers. We are now in the third stage of this conflict, whose objective point is the enforcement of temperance instruction laws, and work along this line is being carried on as systematically and as energetically as it was along the other two lines.

The Loyal Temperance Legions are doing a wonderful work in educating the children, not only in scientific temperance, but also in phases of the subject that cannot so well be taught in public schools: Biblical temperance, the relation of intemperance to the state, to the pocketbook and to morals. Nearly two hundred thousand children are enrolled in these Legions, and not only taught but intelligently and solemnly pledged against alcohol, tobacco and swearing. These are marching bravely on to a pure manhood and womanhood under the banner displaying the legend: "Tremble, King Alcohol! we shall grow up;" and he does tremble more at the tramping of these little feet than he would before the nation's artillery.

The third division of this grand army of education is that of the Sunday-school forces, led from its organization by Miss Lucia Kimball. Its emblem is the Bible on whose open page is written: "Know ye not that your bodies are the temples of the Holy Ghost! Whoso defileth the temple of God, him will God destroy." "Keep thy body pure because it is the temple of God," is the great lesson taught, enforced by God's own commands and teachings. Here, also, has been patient, persistent, steady work, through years of discouragement and of victory. Its results are seen in utterances of the International Sabbath School Association, in quarterly temperance lessons, and in an army of two hundred thousand pledged children thoroughly instructed in God's law of temperance.

Not alone do children need education; in the underlying principles of the great reform, adults equally need it; and for this the W. C. T. U. makes abundant provision. Its literature department, at whose head, since its organization, has stood Miss Julia Coleman, while providing instruction for the children, does not neglect their elders. Total abstinence teaching is the specialty of this department, and grandly does it do its work. Are people perishing for lack of knowledge of what beer does? Its Beer series furnishes them the facts, backed by indisputable proofs and arguments. Is it cider that is leading them astray? Equally full is its quiver of arrows to slay this foe, as also to fight tobacco and impure literature, and to carry on evangelistic work. Last year this department distributed over two million pages of tracts, all of which have an educating influence.

In the same line is the work the W. C. T. U. is doing through its publishing house, the W. T. P. A., which last year sent out 25,000,000 pages of literature, to educate the people along all the lines of temperance work. Each week it sends out 80,000 copies of THE UNION SIGNAL, teaching temperance to at least 300,000 men and women; the *Oak and Ivy Leaf* does the same work for the young men and maidens; and *The Young Crusader* for the boys and girls, while our German brothers are reached through *Der Deutsch Amerikaner*.

No organization more thoroughly appreciates the value of the press as an educator than does the W. C. T. U. It shows this not only by energetic work through its own agencies, but by enlisting all others possible; its press department is a striking illustration of the wisdom of this policy. Its aim is to reach the immense audience that hears with its eyes, and will not thus listen to the truth as it comes through temperance sources. It is evident that the great bulk of secular papers do not favor temperance; they are not as ready to state facts in its favor as those which seem to militate against it. For example, Governor Larrabee, for years the executive of Iowa, and thoroughly posted in regard to the working of its prohibitory law, devoted half his message when he lately retired from office, to showing the beneficent effects of prohibition there. He gave no theories, but solid facts, backed by statistical and official evidence. The Chicago *Tribune* published the other portion of his message, but omitted this, its most important part, saying it was taken up with things of interest only to Iowans. Governor Boies devotes an equal space to the subject in his inaugural, but is against prohibition, a series of bald assertions without any proof, yet the *Tribune* prints it in full.

Ten years ago such things were more common even than they are to-day, and hundreds of thousands of people pin their faith to what these papers print. "We must get temperance facts into these papers," said our wise Queen Esther Housh, and with rare tact and skill she wrought to this end. Four years ago Miss Ames came to her assistance, and when both these busy women became too busy to do the work longer, it was transferred to Miss Henry, who now devotes her entire time to it. Her late report shows that during last year, temperance items sent out in her Bulletin were published with more or less regularity in 1,350 papers, while the Special Bulletin sent to the large religious weeklies was very largely copied from by them; local superintendents sustain seven hundred W. C. T. U. columns in as many secular papers. On a low estimate, temperance truth is brought to a million readers who else would not hear it, by this department alone. We have not time to tell of the educational work carried on in higher institutions of learning, in the Schools of Methods, through the Chautauquas and other great gatherings, into which persistent tact has gained an entrance for our work, and by our courses of reading on economic and scientific temperance; yet we think this imperfect showing of the work will convince even our reverend Rip Van Winkle that teaching temperance is no afterthought in our organization, but one of its foundation stones.

THE AMERICAN BASTILE.

A Bastile in free America! A place under the stars and stripes for confinement of innocent men, like the ancient dungeon, which symbolized the oppression of France! Such in reality, if not in name, is the old Ludlow Street jail, among the crowded East side tenements of New York City. It is difficult to think of imprisonment for debt as actually existing in this land at the close of the nineteenth century; yet Ludlow Street jail is little better than the London debtors' prisons, the Marshalsea and the Fleet Street, made famous by Dickens and Thackeray.

The law in New York provides for imprisonment of debtors who contract obligations with intent to deceive, and is so construed that a spiteful and conscienceless creditor can imprison almost any debtor on a charge of fraudulent intentions. Innocent men thus incriminated are packed away in Ludlow Street jail, and if without friends to pay their debts or act as bondsmen, are likely to grow old in prison. A prisoner without money is confined in his cell like an ordinary criminal. A man of means is soon given to understand that money will secure all sorts of special privileges from the jail officials. He may not at first choose to take advantage of this knowledge, but pressure is brought to bear which soon convinces him of the wisdom of conciliating the powers that be.

The New York *Herald* has created a sensation by its recent exposure of the corruption of these jail officers. The *Herald* contrived the imprisonment of one of its reporters on a trumped-up charge of borrowing money and passing a worthless check in payment. The reporter succeeded in having his arrival at jail illegally delayed, and not only enjoyed a "good time" and the utmost freedom during imprisonment, but was actually permitted to leave the jail in company with the warden with whom he took a drink in a saloon and dinner at a restaurant. These indulgences required the payment of forty dollars to the sheriff, fifteen dollars to the keeper, and twenty dollars to the warden, beside a "nearly equal amount spent in 'tips' to gain courteous treatment from the sheriff's subordinates."

The abundant corroborative evidence, brought to the surface by the *Herald's* exposé, indicates a long course of abuses and gross neglect of duty. Officers are charged with leaving prisoners at liberty after sentence without proper bonds for the payment of a large sum per day, with taking prisoners out to the theater and of permitting abandoned women to enter their cells, and of shamefully neglecting penniless prisoners. All the evidence is to be brought before the grand jury.

The rotten institution, which, together with the precious brood of jail officials, is a Tammany Hall pet, gives the committee appointed by the Republican Legislature to investigate alleged abuses in New York City, a promising field for operations. The object of the investigating committee undoubtedly is quite as much to probe for political capital as to reform abuses, yet it cannot fail to render public service by bringing the full light to bear upon an unjust system of imprisonment and the flagrant abuses which center in that relic of the dark ages on Ludlow street, our American Bastile.

THE *North American Review* for March contains Speaker Reed's views upon counting a quorum, which formed the basis of his much criticised ruling on January 30. It seemed an undue exercise of authority on the part of the chair, but the outcome has been a new set of rules, which supply a need long felt and equally felt by whichever party has been in the majority. These rules require members to vote unless they have a pecuniary interest in the question at issue; the dignity of the House and the rights of members are given precedence over every question but a motion to adjourn; one hundred shall constitute a quorum in the Committee of the whole; members present but not voting may be counted as a part of a quorum; no dilatory motion shall be entertained by the Speaker.

Mr. Reed denies that his method of determining by count instead of by vote is contrary to the precedents of a hundred years. The constitution provides for the "attendance" of a quorum. The remarkable process of reasoning by which a man, present in the body becomes absent in the spirit was unknown to our fathers. Filibustering is a modern pastime which had its origin in the House of Representatives. It spread to the state legislatures, municipal councils, even to school boards and church assemblies, proving itself such an evil that

the General Assembly of Pennsylvania suppressed it by declaring that "silent members must be considered as acquiescing with the majority." At first it took a whole political party to obstruct legislation; at last one man held Congress at bay, and the "rights of the minority" culminated. "But," says Mr. Reed, "the trying time for all ill-doing is the summit of prosperity. When Mr. Tweed wanted to know 'What are you going to do about it?' he challenged both the ingenuity and courage of mankind. It was one man against the world, and the result not doubtful."

Had this conceded right of the minority been used without abuse, it might never have been interfered with. It was calculated to provoke debate and call public attention to violent political measures, but when it began to be used to prevent decisions in election cases, and "finally in 1889 reëstablished the Liberum veto of the old Polish Diet whereby a single member becomes the arbiter of destiny, every man of sense sees that the practice must be doomed."

The closing paragraph defines the true foundations of government to be "Confidence in the wisdom of the plain people." We differ from the brilliant speaker to the extent of believing that the pillars of state, to stand firm, must rest, not in faith but in fact upon the wisdom of a *sober* people; and any structure of government which will win and permanently retain the confidence of the American commonwealth, must in deed as well as word make the "purity of the home and the sobriety of the people," its "first concern."

OUR symposium on "A World's Temperance Congress at the World's Fair," shows how living issues stir a live people's thought. Broadness of view goes with high altitudes, and from the Catholic Bishop Ireland of Minnesota, to the Quaker Neal Dow, of Maine, is a wide distance, yet they are men whose Christian courtesy equals their temperance zeal, and we expect to hear them at the great Congress discuss their differences with entire equanimity. We want to see all sides with a judicial fairness and condense the best expert opinion into a true consensus, which will be, as we believe, (1) personal prohibition by pledge, (2) legal prohibition by politics, (3) enforced prohibition by woman's ballot, and (4) license for any sin, be it gambling, liquor selling, or promiscuous impurity, denounced as the devil's device whereby to hold humanity in changeless chains. "May these things be."

THE banners offered to the different states, namely, one for New England, one for the Middle, and one for the Southern, one for the Western states, one for the New West, and one for the territories, will be the gift of Miss Willard. She earnestly hopes that each state will offer a banner to the county having the largest per capita increase in membership. Miss Willard's suggestion is that each white-ribboner should feel herself in duty bound to see that at least one other woman becomes a white-ribboner during this year, also that one man not now an honorary member joins our society in that capacity before the Atlanta convention in October next. By this simple rule of addition our numbers can be greatly strengthened, and that with no great amount of labor on the part of individuals. Shall we not take this up as the "Slogan" of 1890, "a membership crusade one by one, one for one, each one for all."

DR. ANNA SHAW has resigned her position as superintendent of the department of franchise, wishing to devote herself to the work as national lecturer of the newly reunited Suffrage Association of the United States. Dr. Shaw has made a brilliant record as a lecturer, and this outcome is a natural consequence of her early affiliations with the suffrage leaders. Mrs. Susan Fessenden, of Malden, Mass., whose delightful speech on behalf of New England (in response to the addresses of welcome at our Chicago National Convention) attracted so much interest, has been appointed superintendent of the franchise department, with Mrs. Zerelda Wallace, as associate. Mrs. Fessenden is one of the ablest and most womanly women in the white-ribbon ranks.

Special Difficulties.

PLEDGE.—*"I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt liquors, including Wine and Cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same."*

EVANGELISTIC DEPARTMENT.

QUERIES: 1. Is the evangelistic department of less importance than other departments?

2. What relation does it sustain to the other departments of the W. C. T. U.?

3. What are its duties?

4. How can we best promote its work?

ANSWERS: These questions have been fully answered by the superintendent in the April Monthly Reading Leaflet," also in her recent circulars. Hence, but a brief reply need be given here.

The evangelistic department is not of *less* but is of *more* importance than the other departments. It is the *foundation stone* of our whole superstructure—the *backbone* of all departments—"the spirit within the wheels." This great movement was born in a wondrous outpouring of the Spirit of God; its foundation stones were laid low at the foot of the cross. Only as we continue this spirit in all branches of our work can we prosper, and to accomplish this is the work of the evangelistic department. Hence its relation to the other departments is that of the oil to the machinery—the motor to the engine. It should secure the baptism of power, without which all methods and machinery will be in vain. Its duties, which are clearly defined in the coming April Reading, are summed up in the circular for 1890 as follows:

Aims of the evangelistic superintendent:

1. To secure in each local union such meetings for prayer, consecration and Bible teaching as shall educate unions and individuals in the Word of God.

2. To increase the number of students in our Evangelistic Course of Study.

3. To present plans for carrying the gospel, whenever circumstances will permit, to jails, penitentiaries, forts, ships, factories, saloons and house to house by regular visitation. To plan special series of gospel temperance meetings in churches, halls, depots, camp grounds and out-door services, through all of which the local unions must reach the masses.

4. To wisely distribute both gospel and temperance leaflets, that the people may be educated, and public sentiment be made.

5. By visits, appeals, letters, circulars, the state superintendent should, as far as possible, superintend and help county and local unions. Twice a year she should send a printed circular to each local union. One at the first of the year, immediately upon the receipt of the National circular, conveying its aims and suggestions, with added helps of her own, adapted to her own field. A second about two months before the National Convention, containing questions by which a full report of the work of each local union in this department can be secured and sent to the National superintendent for her annual report.

6. We again ask the coöperation of all superintendents in our effort to complete the list of women preachers in the country. Send *name*, *address*, *denomination*, whether ordained, settled, or evangelists. Many names sent were useless, because lacking this information.

This circular, recently issued by the National superintendent, contains a careful list of the best literature to distribute in gospel and temperance meetings.

Any state superintendent wishing to send this circular to her local union and thus save the time and expense of a special circular, can secure copies at reasonable rates by applying to the National superintendent.

The April Monthly Reading referred to gives fully the reply to all these queries, and also explains the scope and advantages of our courses of Bible study and reading.

Let each local superintendent secure a copy at 161 La Salle St., as soon as published, and read in her union.

ELIZABETH W. GREENWOOD,
Nat. Supt. Evangelistic Work.

THE NATIONAL W. C. T. U. TREASURY.

QUERY: I wish to know how much money, if any, the N. W. C. T. U. has paid out of its funds to help support the Prohibition party. J. A.

ANSWER: Not a dollar has ever been paid from the National treasury to help the Prohibition or any other party. The treasurer will gladly send a copy of her report to any person who desires to see how the money is expended. It is claimed that if the salaried officers give anything for Prohibition party purposes, the National W. C. T. U. treasury is thus supporting that party. But when money is paid to any creditor, all claim upon and control of that money by the debtor ceases, and in this case the money is entirely at the disposal of the individual as an individual. ESTHER PUGH,
Treasurer N. W. C. T. U.

THE ST. JOHN BANQUET.

QUERY:—I saw the statement recently in the Iowa *Messenger* that the W. C. T. U. gave a banquet at the Sherman House, Chicago, to Governor St. John, at the time of the last National Convention. Is this the case?
WHITE RIBBONER.

ANSWER:—The St. John Banquet was given under the auspices of the Illinois Prohibition state central committee, of which I have the honor to be chairman, and Mr. Stevens a member of the executive committee. The idea originated in the *Lever* office, and the W. C. T. U. as an organization, city, state, or national, had nothing whatever to do with it. Very sincerely yours,
ALONZO E. WILSON,
Managing Editor of The Lever.

The Watch-Tower.

The eternal stars shine out as soon as it is dark enough. —*Carlyle.*

***

Elizabeth Peabody, the mother of the Kindergarten in America, who is now in her last days, when asked what she thinks about death, replies with a beaming countenance, "Death is more life."

***

Misses Willard and Gordon visited twenty-two towns in thirty-five days on their recent W. C. T. U. trip at the East. They returned to Rest Cottage in good health and spirits, March 12. The previous evening Miss Willard spoke in Smithfield Street M. E. Church, Pittsburg, on Social Purity, to a large audience.

***

President Wilson, of Toronto University, has this suggestive thought in his speech before the Y. M. C. A. convention in Portland, Maine: "I define youth as not a question of age, but of sympathy with the living present."

***

Earnestness alone makes life eternity.—*Carlyle.*

***

Grace Anna Lewis, of Media, Pa., a Quaker lady of beautiful spirit, is one of America's best biologists. She has written most acceptably and taught classes on this fascinating subject. She is a stanch white-ribboner, and most ably addressed the recent convention of six counties in Philadelphia, aided by Mrs. Lovell, of Bryn Mawr, W. C. T. U., superintendent of scientific instruction, and National superintendent of Bands of Mercy.

***

The first desire of every cultured mind is to take part in the great work of government.—*Matthew Arnold.*

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Siam has shown royal attention to Miss Jessie A. Ackerman, our second round-the-world missionary, who is now in Bangkok. The King and Prince Diss, at the head of the educational department, received her with marked attentions of respect, and the British and American ministers, Captain Jones and Colonel Childs, gave the use of their private drawing rooms for the W. C. T. U. meetings. The ladies are much encouraged by this social and official recognition of their work, and feel that their cause has gained a strong foothold. Miss Ackerman will return to China as soon as she recovers from a slight attack of fever, in order to be present at the great missionary meeting in the spring.

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A ring of triumph as well as praise characterizes this brief communication: "'Let no man despise thy youth.' The W. C. T. U. of New Albany, Ohio, was four weeks old yesterday, March 5, and last night the one saloon of the town *closed up*. To-day the sign is down, the liquor gone. The women did it. Rejoice with us!" Oh, that every town could send over the wires the joyful message, "The sign is down, the liquor gone!"

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Miss Lawrence, of Fort Yukon, away up in the "British possessions," of the Northwest is now a student in Evanston, and expects to be a physician. She says the Indians of that region beat their wives as a matter of course, but if food is scarce will starve themselves that the wives and papooses may eat. Miss Lawrence tells of a wonderfully zealous young missionary of the church of England, who went out there with the glad tidings of Christ, and the Indians followed him up so closely from place to place, and gathered in such numbers to hear (an interpreter giving them the words of life) that the young man had literally no small trouble to find time for food or sleep, such was their eagerness. His health failed under these experiences, and though of fine physique he died in two years. How much there is in this to make us think, who have the Bible always within arm's reach, and are so apt to take the "glorious gospel of the blessed God" as a twice-told tale

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"I thank God that I found nothing in his pockets or trunk that I was not glad to find," is the joyful testimony of one of the truest of W. C. T. U. women, who has recently parted with her nineteen year old boy. The hearts of all Illinois women and very many of those in the National Union will respond in loving sympathy to the sad intelligence that Mrs. G. H. Read, of Bloomington, has laid to rest the body of her youngest son, Clarence. "His 'white rose' prohibition pin," writes his mother, "in the lapel of his coat held the little knot of white ribbon as he lay in the casket. Not every boy has trudged so many miles in the interest of the white ribbon cause as he." Mrs. Read is a pioneer in the W. C. T. U., and her cheery presence and busy brain have ever been a source of strength to her temperance comrades as well as to her devoted little family. May the Lord of hosts sustain her as she bravely says: "Thy will, not mine, be done." ON DUTY.

News from the Field.

KANSAS.

A MESSAGE FROM THE STATE OFFICERS AND DISTRICT PRESIDENTS.

We stand face to face to-day with a great danger. For nine years the laws of Kansas have declared the traffic in intoxicating liquors to be criminal, and each succeeding year has witnessed a growing sentiment favoring such laws and a better enforcement of them, until now Kansas has the proud distinction of being the most law-abiding and moral state in the Union. The boys of the state are no longer decoyed into attractive lounging places to be robbed of their manhood, and a generation is being reared that will prove a blessing to the nation. To accomplish this, much prayer, labor and money have been expended, but the results amply compensate.

The success of prohibition is irritating to the liquor kings who have raised a cry demanding the repeal of those laws. Their cry is for the "re-submission" of the prohibitory amendment. They declare that many of the people now in Kansas were not here when the former vote was taken, and dare to assume that the sentiment of the state has been revolutionized. The cry comes altogether from those who originally opposed prohibition. The only hope of success they can have is by corrupting the ballot box or suppressing actual results. Their character leads us to fear this, and this only.

To re-open the question would be expensive,—and the state is too poor to stand extra taxation; demoralizing,—as the re-opening of this question would seem to imply retrogression, and the suppressed lawless element would again assert itself, and dangerous,—as it would open the door for the tactics usually adopted by the enemy which succeeds in elections, honestly if it can, but succeeds.

The women of the state must be a unit in opposition to re-submission, and watch and pray and work for its defeat.

As aids in this work we would urge:

1. That an organization of the W. C. T. U. is needed in every town and rural district. Our Republican Attorney-General appeals for our help, saying that "a favorable public sentiment, active, courageous and aggressive, is needed in every city, town, village and country neighborhood. The people must not relax their efforts. Law and Order Leagues, W. C. T. U. societies and other temperance organizations, public meetings and individual effort are all necessary in upholding, sustaining and enforcing the law." If our work is necessary, and is recognized by state officers, we should be encouraged to aggressive effort.

2. That a general expression against re-submission be secured from all classes of citizens, particularly officials and influential gatherings, in every community, and made known to the people, to show that public sentiment is true to our cause.

3. That as our only hope in this crisis is in the dominant party in the state, Republican conventions everywhere be influenced to declare plainly against re-submission, and against a constitutional convention, which at this time means re-submission, and to nominate as candidates for members of the House of Representatives uncompromising foes of re-submission.

4. That where such influence is successful, such nominee should have our heartiest support. Only in this way can we be true to the attitude of the National W. C. T. U., which pledges to give its "influence to that party, by whatever name called, which would give us the best embodiment of prohibition principles and most surely protect our homes."

5. That we reserve the right to criticise and condemn any convention which fails to speak plainly for us, or names men weak in our faith for official position. Our independence of party ties makes this our greatest power and our highest privilege.

6. To preserve unity in our organization, let it be understood that the W. C. T. U. is pan-partisan, or will support any man of any party who is true to the principle for which we contend; while the handful of seceders from the National W. C. T U. is in the narrowest sense partisan, and can secure no following save from one party; consequently, if the party from which they draw their strength fails to measure up to our required standard, their cause will be weakened for lack of support, or waver to fit the attitude the politician assumes. In the only state where a so-called non-partisan amendment has been made to the constitution, local unions are debarred from the privilege of supporting political friends of their cause.

MRS. FANNY H. RASTALL, *Pres.*
MRS. S. A. THURSTON, *Cor. Sec.*
MRS. S. M. HARTOUGH, *Rec. Sec.*
MRS. M. L. BERRY, *Treas.*
MRS. JULIA A. CHASE, *Pres. First Dist.*
MRS. L. B. SMITH, *Pres. Second Dist.*
MRS. M. E. PRICE, *Pres. Third Dist.*
MRS. M. J. HAINES, *Pres. Fourth Dist.*
MISS F. A. CADY, *Pres. Fifth Dist.*
MRS. M. L. BERRY, *Pres. Sixth Dist.*
MRS. W. A. WOODROW, *Pres. Seventh Dist.*

PENNSYLVANIA.

A CIRCULAR LETTER TO THE UNIONS OF INDIANA COUNTY.

There are probably many women in the unions of Indiana county who are undecided as to the stand they should take in reference to the so-called "non-partisan" movement. This word is a misnomer, and is unduly influencing some who are sincerely opposed to identification with any political party. The true state of the case is that the W. C. T. U. does not indorse and never has indorsed any political party as such. Its position is one of approbation of whatever political party will adopt sincere and thorough measures for the suppression of the liquor traffic; be that party called Republican, Democratic or "Third Party." Its language is, "We will lend our influence to that party, by whatever name called, which shall furnish the best embodiment of prohibition principles, and will most surely protect our homes."

The W. C. T. U. wields a mighty influence, not by direct agency, but morally. It has but one aim. It cares not which of the three parties works toward the same result; indeed, it would rejoice if with one accord they would all unite in working for temperance. The past shows there is no probability of any such community of sentiment. It is proper and reasonable to recognize temperance principles and action wherever they are found, and to express gratification at every manifestation of the growth of public sentiment in this direction. The time may be nearer now than we think, when temperance will be the dominant issue, and there will be but two parties, Temperance and Anti-Temperance. Shall we have any such word then as "non-partisan"? Shall we then want to be so bound that we cannot say God-speed to the temperance party?

The effect of division in Indiana county will be to weaken our influence, to cripple our work which hitherto has been so harmoniously and successfully carried on, and to stir up discussions "rather than godly edifying." We cannot afford to divide our forces. We cannot afford to have our meetings marred by unprofitable and unseemly agitation. We need more and more to present an unbroken front to the enemy. We need to draw closer together, aiming to be more fully consecrated to the Lord's work, and unitedly to seek His blessing and guidance. He is the "God of all peace." Let us not be easily provoked or moved from our own steadfastness; but let us be patient and trust Him whose work we are doing, to so control the hearts of all good Christian workers that harmony of views and action may soon be brought about. Division is greatly to be deplored, and a very grave responsibility rests upon any who by this means would bring conflict into existing unions, and hinder work already inaugurated.

MRS. W. H. MCMASTER,
Pres. Indiana County W. C. T. U.

TEXAS.

AN ORGANIZER'S GLEANINGS.

Leaving Manor, a short ride brought me to Elgin. Dr. and Mrs. Morris welcomed me to their home; the latter is a sister of Harry Haines, the well-known temperance orator of Brenham, Texas. My meetings resulted in the organization of a W. C. T. U., with Mrs. Keeble, president; Mrs. G. W. Kain, vice-president; Mrs. Nora Jones, corresponding secretary: Mrs. L. S. Jones, recording secretary; Mrs. Dr. McCullough, treasurer, Mrs. Robert Jones, superintendent UNION SIGNAL work; Mrs. Standifer, leader of economic class; Mrs. Dr. Morris, superintendent of health department: Mrs. Keeble, superintendent Band of Hope.

Mrs. Rev. Lyle of the Presbyterian church, and Dr. and Mrs. Williams sheltered the temperance organizer at Taylor. The public school with seven departments under Professor Hill, is the pride of the city. Here I met with my young friend, Miss Addie Hoyt of the Salvation Army, who so narrowly escaped from the falling walls of my home in San Antonio, a year since. The citizens spoke well of the work of the Salvation Army at Taylor. There was no prospect for woman's work for temperance.

Dr. Grace Danforth, with six other ladies, met me at Granger. I had large audiences at the Baptist church. The Literary Club was kind enough to resolve itself into a W. C. T. U. with a juvenile temperance department.

Rev. H. A. Boaz met me at the Bartlett depot and took me to Mrs. Arthur McKnight's, where there was a blessed grandfather, pleasant children and agreeable boarders. Notwithstanding the mud and wet and cold, I had a good audience at the Baptist church. I also visited and addressed their school, which occupies a beautiful new building.

The home of Mrs. Frances Armstrong sheltered me at Holland. I addressed the school under Professor Campbell, and had a large audience at the Presbyterian church. I held two women's meetings, but they were not yet ready to organize. Mrs. E. Kimbrough and Mrs. E. B. Weisinger may be relied upon, hereafter, as leaders in our work.

It was dusk on January 26, when Mrs. Denison and Mrs. Walker greeted me at the Belton station and took me to the home of Mrs. W. A. Davis, near Baylor College. This institution, with three hundred young lady pupils, is under charge of President Luther and a gifted band of teachers. I had the privilege of addressing these representative daughters of Texas; gave a Sunday afternoon address on juvenile work, and two night meetings at the Christian church, Rev. S. R. Hallam, pastor. Miss Pearl Embry was organist, and the singing was effective. The new W. C. T. U. elected Mrs. Emma Harvey, president; Mrs. Irene Hair, vice-president, and Mrs. V. C. Montgomery, corresponding secretary. Our faithful friends, Mrs. Dr. Adams and family, from Hearne, are living at Belton. Mrs. N. M. Wheat, of this place, entertained Miss Emma L. Meador, of Boston, while she drilled the contestants for the Demorest medal. It was won by Miss Nannie Townsend. The exercises were held in the Methodist church.

I reached Lampasas at nine o'clock at night, and went to Judge Abney's. The family had just returned from the burial of a grandchild that had been sick for weeks. Mrs. Abney was sick. I walked about two miles the next day, and was too sick for further exertion, and went to the Globe Hotel, where I rested for twelve days. I brought up my correspondence and made four public addresses. When I spoke in the court-house, the Sunday-school of the Baptist church furnished the music. I addressed the school under Professor McIlheny. Dr. Adkins gave me the use of the Christian church, and boasted that his wife is a constant reader of THE UNION SIGNAL.

On the dark, windy night of February 11, I reached Goldthwaite. There were two days of snow and rain. I had a fine audience on Sunday afternoon at the Baptist church, and spoke two nights at the Methodist church. A vigorous W. C. T. U. was organized, with Mrs. Clements as president, and Mrs. Ragland as secretary. Professor Vincent, formerly of Missouri, has charge of the public school. Rev. M. B. Johnson assisted me in holding services at the jail, which was a model of neatness.

It was midnight when I reached Brownwood. The bright face of the young Methodist preacher, J. R. Nelson, shone behind the conductor's lantern, and I was soon sheltered at the parsonage. The new M. E. Church when completed will nearly equal in beauty the Presbyterian church. I spent half of my time with the family of the pastor of this church, Rev. B. T. McClellan, for fifteen years a pioneer preacher. A juvenile temperance union was formed here, with Mrs. Daniel, as president, and assistants furnished from each denomination.

Mrs. Lizzie D. Johnson writes me to urge upon the sisterhood to visit the prisoners, and to send literature where they cannot visit.

The W. C. T. U. of San Antonio, with Mrs. E. A. Fry as president, held a very successful Woman's Council on February 4-6. Among the subjects discussed were, "Evangelistic Work Among Railroad Employés," "Sabbath Observance," "Young Women's Influence for Temperance" and "Woman Suffrage." One of the mottoes displayed was, "Taxation without representation is tyranny." Mrs. Wells, of Tennessee, National organizer for the W. C. T. U., was present; also Miss Ida C. Clothier, of Boston, National organizer of Y. W. C. T. U.; Miss Nettie De Salle, of New Jersey; Miss Emma L. Meador, of Boston, superintendent of juvenile work; Miss Bella French Swisher, of Austin; Mrs. Julia A. Little, of Sequin, and Mrs. Linthicum, delegate from the Knights of Labor. The local W. C. T. U. has received many new members as the result of this Woman's Council.

Mrs. Acheson has been most diligent in forwarding organization throughout the state. Mrs. Wells has been well received, and her addresses have won many new friends for prohibition.

Mrs. A. P. Boyd, of Paris, gives hearty labor to our little monthly, *The Texas White Ribbon*. Mrs. Lillie B. Hathaway, of Denison, is now acting as state treasurer; three ladies who have been successively chosen for this office were compelled to resign because of ill health.

Mrs. Lou. M. Young, of Denison, the state corresponding secretary, is at her post. During the first week in April she confidently expects a complete report from each of our Texas unions.

Another branch of service is now forced upon me. This pleasant task of reporting Texas news will fall to other hands. Good bye, dear readers.

MARY M. CLARDY,
Union Signal Reporter.

MICHIGAN.

Our president is home from the East, and the meeting of the general officers of the state was held March 11.

The second district president, Mrs. J. D. Stannard, is doing a month's work in Monroe county, the county convention being held at Petersburg the 19 and 20. In writing she says, "Since the Crusade I have given myself body, soul and spirit to this work."

The fifth district president, Mrs. A. S. Benjamin, has been holding a most successful parliamentary tour of a month. The "drill" at Adrian had a class of three hundred and twenty-one; this fact alone proving not only the interest in the work but her great success as a teacher; Plainwell, Grand Rapids, Morenci, Blissfield, being some of the points. These drills are usually followed by a lecture on other subjects. The collections were very satisfactory and the unions were strengthened and encouraged by this always helpful worker.

In the sixth district we are holding our own, just at present laboring more on the Demorest contest line, preparing for our district convention, which is to be in April. At Flint we are holding a series of temperance meetings at which our clergymen are most helpful; the Episcopal clergyman is to speak at our next meeting, for scientific temperance instruction. I am sure Mrs. Hunt would agree with me that in this department our county and district superintendents are "none-such."

MRS. C. H. JOHNSON, *Union Signal Reporter.*

PARLIAMENTARY WORK.

The people of Grand Rapids have been enjoying a treat in the form of a Parliamentary Institute, conducted by Mrs. A. S. Benjamin of Portland. Four parliamentary drills were given the evenings of February 17, 18, 19, 20. Much interest was manifested by the members of the class, which was composed not only of members of the W. C. T. U., but of men and women of all professions, physicians, lawyers, business men and tradesmen, representing many organizations such as I. O. G. T., I. O. O. T., Royal Templars, E. S. A.

All were enthusiastic in praise of the ability and thorough knowledge of parliamentary rules of the leader, Mrs. Benjamin, whose bright and forcible manner of dealing with the subject in hand could not but give to all a clear impression of the importance of a knowledge of parliamentary law in these days when all, if they do not shirk their duty, may be called upon to help crystallize the sentiment of their fellow men. The local papers gave many words of commendation. This plan of holding a series of drills on consecutive evenings is the most satisfactory method we have yet found whereby one can in a short time gain quite a thorough knowledge of rules of order for deliberative bodies.

At the close of the Institute steps were taken to organize a Parliamentary Club, about twenty names being received. Mrs. Benjamin will hold similar institutes at Plainwell and Adrian.

WHITE RIBBONER.

ILLINOIS.

AN APPEAL TO THE WOMEN OF THE TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

The Crusade of 1873-74 was founded on prayer and faith, and the one great object of the movement was to save souls; and, from that time to the present, whatever line of work has been taken up or added, this has been the one underlying thought, the salvation of the perishing and the uplifting of the fallen. We think there is no branch of so much importance as the evangelistic work. We are told by inspiration, "Do the work of an evangelist;" of carrying the Word of Life to the hungry, starving poor, not only poor in this world's goods, but those whose souls are perishing for the Bread of Life.

The equipments for this work are consecration to God, a baptism of the Holy Ghost. Christ brake and gave to the disciples, and they gave to the hungry multitude. Christ is saying, "Whom shall I send, and who will go for us?" Who will answer, "Here am I: send me?" Hold gospel meetings where you can, but do not fail to carry the good tidings to those in the home. "He first findeth his own brother." Let us seek out the aged, the infirm, the poor, the sick. Do not keep your flowers for the dead, but carry them to the living. Go to the home of poverty with tenderness and love; tell them Jesus will bless and save. There are those to whom we must carry the gospel. They cannot, or will not, go where it is preached. In your house-to-house visiting, hold prayer-meetings. God's "shut-ins" would gladly welcome an hour of prayer; the aged and helpless; you can do this. Will you? Go to the poor inebriate; offer him the total abstinence pledge; I am afraid we neglect this too much; ask him to sign it, then tell him there is One that will help him to keep it. He cannot do it in his own strength.

Now will every union that has not already appointed a local superintendent, please elect some godly woman to take hold of this work, and push it for the Master's sake?

MRS. G. W. SCAWTHON,
Dist. Supt. Evangelistic Dept.

ORGANIZATION WORK IN THE FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

Readers of THE UNION SIGNAL all over Illinois will be glad to learn of the progress made in Champaign county during the past three weeks. Prior to February 15 there were only two organizations in this county, one at Champaign City, and the other at Tolona. On the fifteenth, Mrs. Dr. Replogle, the untiring district president, and I started out, intent on having at least ten societies in Champaign county, and our efforts have been rewarded, for we now have organizations at Rantoul, Mahomet, St. Joseph, Fisher, Urbana, Sidney, Philo, and Champaign, the last four being composed largely of the "Wise" girls. The total membership of these new societies is three hundred; a grand victory; and now we are going to ask for fifteen societies, and with the promise, "Whatsoever ye shall ask in My name, that shall be given unto you," we know that victory is ours. The women of the fifteenth district are loyal to "God and Home and Native Land."

CLARA PARRISH,
District Organizer.

ILLINOIS NOTES.

Since the state convention of Decatur, forty-one new organizations, with a membership of seven hundred, have been added to the list of unions. During the winter, active work has been carried on in almost every district, many of the district presidents being in the field constantly.

Over twenty counties have already held their conventions, which have been well attended. Mrs. L. S. Rounds, the ever-tireless state president, has been in the field almost without a day's interruption. For a short time she was absent from the state doing grand service in Wisconsin, and, still later, in New York, filling appointments made for her last year. The most flattering reports come from these states of the lectures given by her.

The work in the state has also been greatly assisted by Mrs. Lathrap, Mrs. Hoffman, Mrs. Woodbridge, Mrs. Buell, Mrs. Barney, Mrs. Emmons, with Governor St. John, George Bain, George Woodford, Mr. J. G. Woolley, Wolfenbarger and Huckins. An immense amount of literature has been sent out from headquarters, including four thousand state reports and five thousand annual addresses of the state president and state secretary. The "old guard" state, the home of the leader of the National W. C. T. U., Frances E. Willard, stands loyal and true to the principles of prohibition, to its National and state officers, and presses forward under the banner, "All Illinois for God and Temperance."

The Tennessee, Illinois, W. C. T. U., which was misrepresented as having seceded from the National Union, "is doing more work than ever before, and great interest is being taken by the members. Additions are made to the membership at every meeting." Mrs. Kate Waddell is president, and Miss Nettie Walker is corresponding secretary.

H. L. H.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

If any one imagines that the W. C. T. U. is losing its influence in Washington he should have been at the Congregational church Sunday afternoon, February 23, where the union held the largest temperance meeting that Washington has seen this winter. People unable to obtain seats stood during the service. Mrs. Sarah D. LaFetra, the president, made brief remarks. Miss Elizabeth W. Greenwood, of Brooklyn, spoke on "Perfect Christian Service"; Mrs. Laura Ormiston Chant, of England, made an eloquent plea for total abstinence on the part of parents for the sake of their children, and denounced the liquor traffic.

Miss Greenwood has been giving an interesting series of Bible readings during the week. Such great interest was manifested in these meetings that Mrs. La Fetra invited Miss Greenwood to give another series of Bible readings the following week.

The largest reception of the week at the National capital was that given by the ladies of the W. C. T. U. at the Hotel Fredonia, Monday evening, February 24. Mrs. Laura Ormiston Chant, Miss Greenwood, Mrs. Senator Pettigrew, Mrs. Pickler, of South Dakota, and Mrs. LaFetra received the guests. The parlors were beautifully decorated for the occasion with palms, ferns and flowers. An orchestra discoursed sweet music, and refreshments were served during the evening. Mrs. Chant favored the guests with two songs of her own composition. Among those present were Representative Taylor and wife, seven Ohio representatives and Mr. Cutcheon, of Michigan, Congressmen Morse, Rev. Dr. Corey, Rev. Mr. Richardson, Rev. Dr. Baldwin, Rev. Dr. Powell, Congressman Pickler and Senator Pettigrew.

The W. C. T. U. held a large meeting Sunday afternoon, March 2, at the Congregational church. Miss Elizabeth Greenwood, the National superintendent of evangelistic work, gave a beautiful and effective exposition on "Character Building." Miss Greenwood's series of Bible readings at the Metropolitan Church have been attended with interest and have made a deep impression for good.

Col. George W. Bain, Kentucky's silver-tongued orator, gave an eloquent temperance lecture at the Foundry Methodist Church, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. Monday evening, March 3. The auditorium and gallery of the church were crowded. His theme was "Labor and License." His Washington hearers seemed surprised by his statement that there were more saloons in New York state alone than in all of our country south of Mason's and Dixon's line. Colonel Bain was engaged to speak again under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. the following Sunday.

IDA HINMAN,
Union Signal Reporter.

ADDITIONAL NOTES.

We have just closed our second series of Bible expositions given by Miss Greenwood, two of which were given Sunday, March 9, to vast audiences in the First Congregational Church, three in the Church of the Covenant, and the remainder in the Metropolitan M. E. Church, so well known nationally.

The audiences were large and composed of leading workers of all denominations. The readings were of the highest order, and were a continuous uplift to our souls, and the whole series seemed to have been guided by divine wisdom to aid us in an hour of need. Such meetings we commend to every local and state union, for nothing could be more helpful and blessed.

SARAH D. LAFETRA.

FLORIDA.

RESOLUTIONS REGARDING "ADMINISTRATIVE JUSTICE" IN SIBERIA.

The seventh annual convention of the Florida W. C. T. U. has just closed successfully. A copy of the resolutions will be sent you wherein you will note the sympathy for and co-operation with the National Union expressed in no equivocal language.

The body unanimously passed the following resolutions after discussion, and reading of the account of Russian atrocities,—the paper was presented by Mrs. Dieffenderfer of Winter Park:

Resolved, That the women of the W. C. T. U. of Florida enter their protest against the cruel treatment of political prisoners as instanced by the flogging to death of Madame Sigida, a political prisoner of the Russian government at Kara, Siberia, in August, 1889, and the consequent suicide of her three companions.

Resolved, That we request the women of all nations and Christian organizations in churches and Sunday-schools to unite with us in calling attention to the matter, and endeavoring to ameliorate the condition of these poor prisoners condemned to the loss of liberty, to the endurance of hunger and abuse; most frequently on a mere suspicion.

Resolved, That we memorialize the government of the United States, pleading for a protest against such treatment as brutal and barbarous, and not to be tolerated in this nineteenth century.

Mrs. Chapin was the only National officer present with us at our convention.

MRS. E. A. NEILL,
State Supt. Press.

NEW YORK.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY CONVENTION.

This was held at Olean, February 11 and 12, at Blighton's Hall; was called to order at 1:15 p. m. by the president, Mrs. Luna E. Adams, and opened with a praise service conducted by Mrs. Swartz, followed by a consecration service, led by Mrs. Bissell. The president gave a brief address which was full of thoughtful suggestions for our work, and heartily appreciated by the audience.

The address of welcome given by Miss Dora Coss, president of the Olean W. C. T. U., was loyal in sentiment, exhorting us to patient work against the adversary, and tendered in the name of the heart-broken women of Olean, and in the name of Christ. This was followed by remarks from the Revs. Bissell, McKee and Grames of Olean, each extending a loving, helping hand, and a hearty God-speed. The convention returned its appreciation by a rising Chautauqua salute. The response to address of welcome was given by Mrs. Peckham, of Leon, in a pathetic manner, full of sympathy and loyalty. At this juncture, the committee on courtesies escorted Mrs. Jump and Mrs. Baxter to the platform, and remarks were given by each of these ladies, whose brave and tender utterances gave us courage and determination to overcome every obstacle in this fight against the enemy of our homes. Reports from local unions followed, all of which gave evidence of more work and greater interest than ever before. The children's hour, in charge of Mrs. I. S. Hopkins, was full of interest. The question box was ably presided over by Mrs. Baxter, and was suggestive of good ideas.

The evening session opened with remarks from the president, followed by a praise service conducted by Mrs. N. H. W. Archibald. Devotional exercise by Mrs. Peckham, after which Mrs. McKee rendered a fine solo, entitled "The world is moving on." Then came the address by Mrs. Baxter, of Michigan. She is a very pleasant speaker, clear and forcible. A quartette of male voices sang "Speed away," in a charming manner. Benediction.

The Wednesday morning session came to order at call of the chair. Miss Dora Coss led the devotional exercises. A very impressive Scripture lesson was given by Miss Vandelia Varnum, county organizer, from thirteenth chapter of Numbers. Then followed reports of departments, and papers by Mrs. Terry and Mrs. Abbey, treating on the best methods of advancing scientific temperance instruction in our common schools; these were full of good ideas. The "Y. W. C. T. U. Round Table" was conducted by Mrs. Jump, and held the undivided attention of the convention to its close. This opened a discussion of the Demorest Gold Medal Contests. The noontide hour of prayer was observed, after which we adjourned for dinner, and enjoyed a social hour.

Opened in the afternoon with Loyal Temperance Legion work by Mrs. I. S. Hopkins, which was interesting, and shows Mrs. Hopkins to be a thorough worker in her department. Devotional exercises led by Mrs. Hubbard, which was like a refreshing shower; most noticeable has been the earnestness of all who have conducted these exercises.

The committee on credentials reported fifty-one delegates and twenty visiting delegates. The report of the delegate to National Convention, Miss V. Varnum, was most interesting. A vote of thanks was given Miss Varnum. A blackboard exercise by Mrs. Bissell, of much excellence, was given, also a temperance cartoon explained by Rev. Mr. Grames, which was amusing and instructive, and showed clearly the dangers which may enter our homes through the open door of the law.

Resolutions were passed in which the wide outlook and helpfulness in W. C. T. U. work of THE UNION SIGNAL were fully recognized, and recommending all the workers to increase its circulation; indorsing the resolutions adopted by the state convention in regard to text-books, and pledging diligent work for the introduction of the books recommended by the National W. C. T. U. into the common schools, also urging an amendment to the scientific temperance instruction laws, providing for a penalty in case of non-conformity to the provisions of said laws; recognizing with gratitude the work of Mrs. Mary H. Hunt; favoring the Blair educational bill; condemning *all* license of the liquor traffic, high or low; protesting "with sorrow and amazement" against the connection of Vice-President Morton with the Shoreham bar; deprecating the use of fermented wine in any of the churches, and urging members of the W. C. T. U. to refuse alcoholic wine at communion, and to do all that they can for its removal from the Lord's Table; pleading for the furtherance of the evangelistic department in all its blessed lines; urging most earnestly the education of the children in scientific temperance, and to become aggressive workers; commending the work of the press department, also that of the franchise and fair departments; and closing with cordial thanks for all courtesies received.

The evening of the 12th was given to the Y. W. C. T. U. of the county under the direction of Mrs. Archibald, county superintendent of Y work.

The Y's and honorary members, the latter also members of the Y. M. C. A., contributed largely to the program in solos, quartettes, duets, etc. Miss Bertha Foster, of Yorkshire Center, recited "At the W. C. T. U. Convention," in a pleasing manner. Mrs. C. J. A. Jump, state superintendent of Y work, gave her influence and voice in favor of truth and righteousness exalting a nation.

I do not know how it may end, but for one, am willing to work to the end, believing that our Divine Father in His infinite wisdom and goodness will guide our ship of state into a safe harbor. We have cast our bread upon the waters, and are ready for the next work that comes to our hands.

E. S. T. DARTE,
County Cor. Sec.

NIAGARA COUNTY CONVENTION.

This was held in Ransomville, February 27 and 28. It was one of the best meetings we ever held. The work of the convention was well up to any in the history of the county W. C. T. U. The reports from local unions showed that good work was being done.

Mrs. L. S. Rounds, president of Illinois W. C. T. U., was with us; her Bible readings and lectures have never been excelled in this county, and we would urge all unions that wish strong, fearless and advanced thought and argument upon the topics of the times to secure her if possible. She is an incentive to all to "lend a hand," for "a long pull, a strong pull and a pull all together" for truth and right.

The addresses of welcome were equal to the time and place, and well responded to. Several addresses upon the needs of the organization and work of the Y's were full of good thoughts. A paper entitled "Nettles," showed that the author was well up in the lore of the botany of human nature. Those we called our "boys in blue" in the long ago gave the use of their hall for dining-room, and helped throughout the Convention.

The first day of the convention was the birthday of our much-loved president, Mrs. Wm. P. Williams. Mrs. Coates, of Olcott, had prepared a poem, giving a retrospective view of Mrs. Williams' life; it was very beautiful. After it was read, Mrs. Frost, first vice-president, presented a gift of fifty gold dollars and two silver dollars. This was a loving tribute from the sisters of the several unions in the county. It was a complete surprise, but Mrs. Williams, who is equal to every occasion, responded with fitting words.

MRS. M. D. WILLIAMS,
Rec. Sec.

WORK IN DEPARTMENT OF NARCOTICS.

Mrs. Helen L. Bullock, of Elmira, began her work with us January 26. In four weeks she held twenty-two parlor meetings and addressed twenty-one public meetings in as many different places; all in the interest of the department of narcotics. Five thousand pages of literature were distributed. The result of this work was the addition of one hundred and thirty-seven active and sixty-two honorary members to our number. The largest addition in any one place was at the city of Lockport, where forty-two names were secured.

Mrs. Bullock not only gave general satisfaction, but she succeeded in reaching and interesting a class of people that have never before seen anything attractive in our W. C. T. U. work. Lockport City union passed resolutions of thanks to Mrs. Bullock of hearty appreciation of her work, and recommending to other counties to secure her for systematic work among their unions. One young man after hearing the lecture, emptied his pockets of tobacco, and pledged himself not to use it again.

Last week we held a county convention, and the different unions reported very successful results from Mrs. Bullock's work. We need constant efforts along this line of personal work in special departments. Niagara county means to have Mrs. Bullock again.

MRS. EMMA G. DIETRICK.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

WILL Mrs. Maria B. Butler, author of "A Memory," published in THE UNION SIGNAL of January 30, please send her address to this office?

MRS. L. M. CHACE writes that Mrs. J. M. Johnston, 210 Broadway, Little Rock, Ark., is appointed as state treasurer.

THROUGH an inadvertence in THE UNION SIGNAL of February 27, the impression is given that the "History of Bible Wines" is by R. H. McDonald, but Mrs. Esmond meant to say that the book is to be obtained of Dr. McDonald, San Francisco, Cal.

A DEMOREST silver medal contest was held at the Presbyterian Church of Marshall, Mich., Friday evening, February 14. Besides the recitations, fine instrumental and vocal music was interspersed through the program, making a first-class entertainment. The medal was awarded to Miss Ella Flood, by Prof. O. C. Seelye, superintendent of public schools, with a fitting address. Master Ray Ludwick, the youthful orator, and pride of Michigan, also made a short but rousing speech. Anna Pennel stood No. 2, and Mabel Raymond No. 3; both give promise of a brilliant future on the platform. The Temperance Temple of Marshall has a large membership, and has retained the same superintendent for three and a half years.

KIND words regarding Miss Varnum's work: "The temperance lectures given by Miss Vandelia Varnum, which closed Monday evening, February 24, were the most successful of any given in Cochranton, Pa., for a number of years; the audience increased each evening until the close. Miss Varnum has a pleasing manner, and while earnest and eloquent, is so fair and honest in her arguments that even those who are not pronounced prohibitionists were pleased with her lectures. Public sentiment is changing rapidly in this town in favor of prohibition. May the Lord hasten the day!"

THE W. C. T. U. of Benkelman, Nebraska, has lost a beloved member in the death of Mrs. T. J. Reed, who passed away in great peace February 20. She was an earnest worker, and at her death left vacant offices in the local, county and district unions. Much sympathy is expressed by her W. C. T. U. sisters for the bereaved husband and four motherless children.

A FRIEND writes: "The evangelistic services held at Concordia, Kansas, by the Revs. C. H. and Eugenia St. John, resulted in seventy-two conversions; at Haddam, thirty conversions; packed houses in both places. In spite of la grippe, storms, snow, bitter winds, bigotry and prejudice, the world moves on toward the final triumph of good. Seventeen recruits were added to the White Cross army at Concordia, twelve at Haddam.

MISS JULIA BOSWORTH, of Missouri, lectured in Mendon, Ill., February 9 and 10, on "Am I My Brother's Keeper?" and "The Modern Babylon." On March 2, S. M. Kennedy, of Chicago, lectured on "Save the Boys." Both speakers were received with marked favor, and good was accomplished.

THE W. C. T. U., of Bellona, New York, held a series of no-license meetings recently, with a different speaker every evening. The speeches were of the best, being forceful, practical and convincing. As a result of the awakened sentiment, a no-license commissioner was elected.

A CORRESPONDENT sends the following: "Notwithstanding the almost impassable roads, the Benjaminville, Ill., W. C. T. U., assembled February 1, seventeen ladies being present. An interesting and animated meeting was held. Devotional exercises, Bible reading, select reading and extemporaneous remarks occupied the time, and a unanimous vote was passed sustaining the National W. C. T. U. Let us take the motto of Lucretia Mott: 'Truth for authority, not authority for truth.' Let us go on courageously in the faith that if this work be of God, it cannot be overthrown."

THE W. C. T. U. of New London, O., lost one of its valued workers in the person of Mrs. R. Hazard, February 6. Resolutions on her death were published in our local paper. This society held its third Demorest silver medal contest, February 26. It was a decided success. They give a White Ribbon Birthday Book as second prize at all these contests.

A SUCCESSFUL Demorest medal contest was held at Arkansas City, Kansas, March 4. A large audience was present, and the proceeds amounted to twenty-five dollars. The W. C. T. U. recently held a grand parlor meeting in the Hotel Gladstone, which won both friends and money for the union.

THE committee on Anchorage Mission work, Chicago, Mrs. Dr. Winter, chairman, desire to call attention to the fact that Miss Nettie Houghton, their accredited representative, is about to visit Indiana and Michigan in behalf of this interest, and bespeak for her a warm welcome from the unions. She is a good speaker.

MRS. M. A. STANLEY, president of the W. C. T. U., assisted by Mrs. M. J. Kellerman, superintendent of the work among colored people, organized a colored W. C. T. U., at Parsons, Kansas, February 23, with about twenty members. A good deal of interest was manifested and a large and effective union is assured. Mrs. Harts was elected president; Miss Mary Johnson, recording secretary; Miss Bettie Woods, corresponding secretary; Miss Della Mason, vice-president from the M. E. church; and a vice-president from each of the other churches will be elected at the next meeting at the New Hope Baptist church. Quite a number of white ladies were present at the meeting on the Sunday of organization, and attended the colored Sunday-school of which S. O. Clayton is superintendent, and were loud in praise of the excellent order that prevailed, and the neat and cleanly appearance of the scholars and the intelligence they displayed.

NOTICES.

To the W. C. T. Unions of Missouri:

Contributions of literature for distribution will be gratefully received by Mrs. Eliza C. Ewing, 317 Monroe Street, Jefferson City. The union there has been organized but a few months, yet they have placed wall pockets in the jail, and in the hospital at the penitentiary. Dear sisters, think of the "souls in prison," and help these co-laborers to provide for them. Send packages *prepaid.*

ELLEN D. MORRIS, *Cor. Sec.*

The Kalamazoo county convention will be held in Cooper, Mich., April 1-3. The first evening will be devoted to the address of welcome and response, also exercises conducted by the Y's and Loyal Temperance Legion; the second evening a lecture; third evening, a Demorest medal contest. A general invitation is extended to all in the county to be present. MRS. F. L. BROWN, *Pres.*

The third quarterly county convention of the W. C. T. U. of Williams county, Ohio, will be held on Friday and Saturday, March 21 and 22, with the union at West Unity. An interesting program has been arranged for the occasion. Mrs. E. E. Mason, district president, and Mrs. Henrietta Monroe, state president, have promised to be present and to give addresses. It is desired that each local union report at the convention. We hope the Loyal Temperance Legions will be represented by many members. MRS. ELLEN A. BARTLETT, *Co. Pres.*,

MISS KATIE HASICK, *Co. Sec.*

Official Communications.

MRS. BARNEY AND THE SOUTH.

The whole country knows what "Mrs. J. K. Barney of Rhode Island" is to the prisoners and friendless, and has been for many years past. Her loving ministries are "wide as the curse is found" in jails, police stations and almshouses. Her influence is felt in every legislature, and her name blessed by the forgotten and forlorn among men and women everywhere. It has been the earnest desire of the National officers that Mrs. Barney should visit the leading cities of the South, and assist the local superintendents in the work of this important department, for they are confident that a conference with Mrs. Barney on the subject of police matrons, separation of the sexes, and juveniles from older offenders, would lead to important reforms. The reports and appeals received by the National superintendent seem like an imperative call, and she would gladly make such a tour if the way could be opened by state president and state superintendents, together with the local unions.

Of course it must receive *immediate* attention in order to have the trip arranged advantageously this spring. I wish that Southern presidents of states and local W. C. T. Unions would write me at Evanston on this subject. There will be no expense beyond that which is actually involved in the necessary traveling. Let me hear promptly, for this work should be taken up at once. Mrs. Barney is, perhaps, unexcelled among our speakers in acceptability. She has strength, sweetness and the Spirit's power, and is above everything else womanly, sisterly, *motherly*, never fails to gain access to public institutions and secure an opportunity for her ministry. Always discreet, she may be relied on for help in any of our lines of work. And I would suggest that a public meeting be arranged in each city visited, with invitations to leading officials and citizens, thereby making the movement popular. FRANCES E. WILLARD.

HEALTH AND HEREDITY.

A PLEA FOR THE STUDY OF HEREDITY.

By this law of heredity human ills are multiplied, and by it they may be diminished. It lies in our power to make it one of the greatest of blessings or turn it into the deepest and most lasting of sorrows. Therefore the study has a two-fold object. First, to awaken parents to their responsibilities, that they may be more careful to repress and overcome certain habits and traits of character they do not wish to see transmitted, and to cultivate and cherish those they wish to see reproduced in their offspring.

A mother will be impressed with the desire of forming higher ideals for her children, and with the determination to be purer, better, nobler. She will realize that to be a mother is the highest vocation a woman can fill, but not to be a mother to inmates of jails and brothels or insane asylums and hospitals.

She must observe all the laws of health, and her mind must be enlarged by study and strengthened by use, and she must have scrupulous integrity, unflagging industry, and sincere religion.

When the father realizes that the voluntarily adopted and cherished habit becomes the overpowering impulse of the child, whether virtuous or vicious; when he can see reflected from the glass of liquor his descendants, even to the third and fourth generations—the idiots, the insane and the criminals—the social glass which he has looked upon as a harmless pleasure will be shunned as a lasting curse.

The second object of this study is to overcome inherited tendencies, such as diseases or vices, or injurious habits. By knowing the disease with which we or our ancestors have been afflicted, we can make this particular disease a study, and by finding the causes that tend to produce the same, can, by proper precautions and environments, remove those causes, and thus this pathological tendency may remain latent in the system, and in the course of several generations become extinct.

Dr. Maudsley says on the subject of insanity: "An injudicious education may aggravate an inherent mischief, the parent not only transmitting a taint or vice of nature to the child, but fostering its increase by the influence of a bad example, and by a foolish training at that period when the young mind is very susceptible, and direction given to development, decisive for life. Where there is no innate taint, mischief may still be wrought by enforcing an unnatural precocity, wherein is often planted the germ of future disease. Parental harshness and neglect, repressing the child's feelings, stifling its need of love, and driving it to a morbid self-brooding, or to take refuge in a world of vague fancies, is sometimes not less injurious than foolish indulgence, through which it never learns the necessary lessons of renunciation and self-control. There can be no doubt that by the influence of good education and a sound training a predisposition to insanity might often be much neutralized and rendered almost harmless."

If a parent knows that a child has inherited a strong craving for alcoholic stimulants from parent or grandparent, there will be consolation in knowing that by his constant care and watchfulness, that tendency may be ameliorated or overcome entirely, by making the environments of the child such as to suppress rather than to encourage the same. The food should be looked after that it contain nothing that excites a craving for stimulants, and that it is of the most wholesome and nutritious kind. It must be remembered that bad hygienic conditions, by their depressing influences on the nervous system, predispose to inebriety. Sleeping rooms must be perfect in all their details so as to secure rest and refreshment, *and total abstinence must be the law.*

Let us work and pray that fermented wine may be removed from the Lord's table, that such as have inherited tendencies for drink may not find their ruin where they expected to be helped to salvation.

We should teach our sons and daughters the responsibilities of parentage and the laws of transmission, as it is more important to domestic happiness than wealth or position.

The care of the body is imperative. The building up of a perfect body, crowned by a perfect brain, an abode fit for the dwelling place of the soul, is at once the greatest problem and the grandest hope of humanity. "Self-reverence, self-knowledge and self-control," with Divine aid, give the possessor sovereign power.

R. A. ARMSTRONG,
Asso. Supt. Dept. Health and Heredity.

RECEIPTS FOR TEMPERANCE TEMPLE.

California—Santa Ynez Loyal Temperance Legion, $2.20; Mrs. A. J. Hail's mite-box, $4.

Delaware—Newport Y. W. C. T. U., $10; Kenton W. C. T. U. mite-boxes, $11.61.

Dakota, South—Fairview W. C. T. U., $5.

Illinois.—Chenoa Baby Band, $1.20; Leaf River W. C. T. U., $1; Lanark, a friend, $50; Evanston W. C. T. U., $2; Griggsville W. C. T. U., $16.80; "Minnesota W. C. T. U.," $50; McHenry W. C. T. U., $10; Evanston W. C. T. U., $1.50; Kinmundy W. C. T. U., $9.25; Reutchler, Della Clark, $2.25; Frankfort Station, Mrs. E. B. Ruggles, $1.

Indiana—Clifty W. C. T. U., $4.75; Carmel W. C. T. U., $9.05.

Iowa—Plano Y. W. C. T. U., $5; Oxford L. T. L., $8; Washington L. T. L. and M. T. Duff, $1.75.

Kansas—Walton Band of Hope, $1.45; Emporia, Mrs. E. W. Robinson, $1.

Kentucky—Greensburg, per W. C. T. U., $5.50.

Maine—Mrs. S. L. Rogers, Troy, $4.

Massachusetts—Middlesex county Baby Band, $1.80; W. Medford W. C. T. U., $1.18; Campello, mite-box, $2.32; Cambridgeport W. C. T. U., $100.

Michigan—Flat Rock, Master Clifford Rowley, $1.43.

Minnesota—Fisher W. C. T. U., $15; Ellsworth, Mrs. S. P. T. Bryan, $25; Cannon Falls, Mrs. Mary T. Scriver, $11; Champlin, Mrs. Sarah Herrick, $3.65.

Missouri—King City W. C. T. U., $5; Monett W. C. T U., $1.00; Springfield, Mrs. M. H. Ritchey, $1.25; Evelyn, Mrs. E. J. Thomas, $21.50; Lexington, in memoriam, George H. Weedin, $1.

Nebraska—Falls City W. C. T. U., $1.75; Sterling Baby Band, $3.25; Lincoln, in memoriam, Frances Willard Bowers, $1; Wahoo Y. W. C. T. U., $2; Creighton, Mrs. G. W. Church, $1.

New Jersey—S. A. Haines, Netherwood, $15.

New York—North Tarrytown W. C. T. U., $50; Dickersonville W. C. T. U., $10; Danby W. C. T. U., $1.75; Miss Fanny Jennings, $2; Newark, Mrs. O. M. Lincoln, $1.70, mite-box.

Ohio—Troy W. C. T. U., $1; Akron W. C. T. U., $30.50; Harrison W. C. T. U., $12; Brookfield W. C. T. U., $10.

Pennsylvania—Uniontown, Mrs. Kate Ritenous, $3; Bridgeville, L. R. Morgan, $5.

Washington—Olympia, Mrs. H. C. Brown, $1.

Wisconsin—Eureka W. C. T. U., $5.80; Stoughton Baby Band, $4.40; O. Turner, $5; Mrs. Dr. Clark, Mrs. H. M. Gerard, Miss Anna Hanson, Dr. F. B. Highland, Robert Dow, D. D. Norseman, Thomas Larmer, Rev. J. M. Davidson, Mrs. L. K. Luse, Mrs. G. W. Currier, Mrs. M. A. Johnson, Mrs. Fred Falk, C. T. Johnson, Mrs. Thos. Beattie, Mrs. T. H. Dahl, Mrs. J. E. Ladd, Will M. Dowd, one dollar each. Other contributions, $12.60. Whitewater Baby Band, $3.30; Mrs. A. J. Dexter, $5; Mrs. C. M. Blackman, $5; Mrs. C. W. Saxe, Mrs. Rev. A. J. Benjamin, Mrs. Rev. E. E. Barnard, Mrs. S. Coburn, G. L. Marsh, Mrs. J. F. Starin, Mrs. G. Anderson, L. G. Graham, Mr. Smith, Mrs. W. J. Trippe, Miss Belle Cleland, Mr. W. Spooner, Mrs. Albert Salisbury, Miss Margaret Hosford, Mrs. F. W. Pratt, Mrs. M. DeWolf, Mrs. Salisbury, Mrs. N. M. Littlejohn, one dollar each. Others, $8.70. Clinton Junction Baby Band, $1 70; others, $2.30; Janesville, Rev. Dr. Brown, Mrs. Rev. Dr. Hodge, Mrs. A. Rogers, Mrs. G. C. Babcock, Mrs. S. T. Whitcomb, Mrs. S. S. Lovejoy, Mrs. C. T. Wright, Mrs. T. J. Bailey, Mr. Wise, Mrs. L. Williams, Mrs. F. S. Eldred, Mrs. Chas. Conrad, one dollar each; Mrs. A. P. Lovejoy, $2. Others $6.60; Milton, Mrs. P. E. Seaver, $1; Mrs. Helen E. Dunn, $1; Baby Band, $3. Others, $4; Racine, Mrs. Mary Dunn, $3.65; Sale tidy, $2.50; for mite-boxes, fifty-four cents.

March 10, 1890. ESTHER PUGH.
161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

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"When thou hast need of him, let him not go from thee."

"But such a physician I speak of, as is learned, skilful, honest."

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Publisher's Dep't.

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We have just received a line of cards of *our own importation* which for beauty of design and finish are not equaled by any, while the prices are half what they were last year.

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Lot 1 contains ten cards 15c.
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A booklet, embossed in tint color and a perfect representation of a DOVE'S WING, beautifully illustrated. One of the finest Easter booklets ever issued. Price 25c.

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WHITE AS SNOW, PATHS OF PEACE, price of each, 20 cts. Twenty page monotints, with carefully selected compilations.

Special Offer.

We will send the packet No. 3 (35c.) as a premium for one new subscriber with $1. Packet No. 1 as a premium for getting three ten cent names with 30 cents. Good offers.

Act Quickly.

Meeting of Stockholders.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Woman's Temperance Building Association will be held at Room 60, National Life Building, 161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., on Tuesday, the 8th day of April, 1890, at the hour of four p. m., for the purpose of submitting to the vote of the stockholders the question of increasing the capital stock from $500,000 to $600,000, and of transacting such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated Chicago, Ill., March 7, 1890.

MATILDA B. CARSE,
DANIEL H. BURNHAM,
SAMUEL W. PACKARD,
WM. E. HALE,
HENRY DIBBLEE,
Majority of the Board of Directors.

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SENATOR BLAIR'S
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SELLS SPLENDIDLY TO
ANY ONE, REPUBLICAN,
DEMOCRAT OR PROHIBITIONIST.
SEND $1.00 FOR OUTFIT.
YOU WILL MAKE MONEY.
NAME THE
TERRITORY WANTED.

From Gen. Clinton B. Fisk:

Your favor the 21st. ult. was duly received, as also a copy of Miss Willard's "Glimpses of Fifty Years," for which receive my hearty thanks. I have made a check for my volume subscribed for, and remitted direct to the association. I have read the work and reviewed it with uncommon interest. It is the best book of its character extant. What an educational force it would be on the library table of every family in this country. Miss Willard's marvelous power with pen; her ripe experience in the things about which she writes, and her faith and enthusiasm would give noble inspiration to the young and old in every household. I rejoice to hear of the immense demand for it.

HOPKINTON, IA.

As the results of trial subscription, already I hear from more than one on this list: "Don't fail to notify me when my year is up, so that I shall be *sure* to renew." "I think much of THE UNION SIGNAL." "It is just splendid," etc.

A Century of Talking
Is not worth a
Minute's Proof
It don't take many minutes to prove that
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will wash clothes, will clean house—will do it well—will save you time; labor; wear and tear; will reduce drudgery; will not hurt your hands; your clothes or paint, and besides will cost you no more than common bar soap. One honest trial will prove all that.

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We have been doing business in Boston for **16** years, and the publishers of this paper will tell you of our *undoubted* reliability. We do a business of over **$300,000 yearly,** and our **Cash** sales of **Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets, Silver Ware, Lamps, etc.,** amounted to **$41,000** in 1889, aside from our **Tea** and **Coffee** sales.

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Directions for Making a Nice Dressing: Take one pint of soaked bread, and season with two teaspoonfuls of salt and BELL'S POULTRY SPICE to suit the taste (on account of the purity, not more than a tablespoonful of the dressing for an eight pound turkey), also one tablespoonful of butter or fat salt pork cut up very fine. An egg well worked in will make the dressing cut up nicely. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.
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Silks.

We would call the attention of the readers of THE UNION SIGNAL to the advertisement of the Chicago Silk Dress Goods Co., 154 La Salle St., Chicago. Get their samples before ordering elsewhere. We have never heard of any experience in regard to their goods, but of extreme satisfaction.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

I went to New Haven county convention this week, and every one liked my celluloid pin very much. I would like to sell some of them. Please send me twenty-five or more of them, and I will try to dispose of them. I have four orders now.

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SOUTH AMERICA.

THE UNION SIGNAL, just how much I enjoy it, you who are more actively engaged in the battle in our own country can hardly imagine. I read nearly every word, and it is the paper that I read first. I am most anxious to have it sent me regularly. When I have finished a number, it is passed around here, then goes to Valparaiso, to a Mrs. Jenkins, who has a flourishing Band of Hope. She is delighted with it. *The Young Crusader* might be a help to me and to her. You may send me a copy of that with THE UNION SIGNAL.

I received the W. C. T. U. pin "on trial," and at once pronounced it very pretty, but was n't sure we had any place for it, so thought I would wait and see before acknowledging it. And now am ready to say, it is not only very pretty, but just the thing for an outside garment—sack or wrap—and, while I prefer the real white ribbon for my dress, I think this better for the cloak or wrap, for variety, for convenience, etc., etc. Hope you will sell a million. L. M. N. STEVENS.

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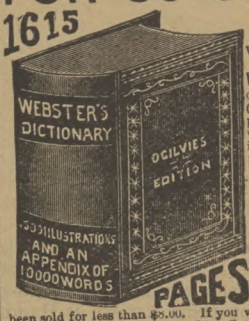

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The distinguished pulpit orator and evangelist, and many other prominent persons think and say of
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Publisher's Notes.

New Zealand! Sweden! India!

One day this week came an order for 100 copies of "Glimpses of Fifty Years" to go to New Zealand. The next day came an order from London, England, for four sample copies to go to Australia. A short time ago we sent a lady in the northern part of Ireland ten copies for distribution among schools—filled an order for India, another for Sweden, and so it goes. A good Loyal Temperance Legion organizer in this state lectures evenings and sells "Glimpses" daytimes—averages eight to ten copies a day. Example of home and foreign missionary work that the book is doing! Any suggestiveness for any one that wants to earn some money and did not (before this) know how? Write for terms and territory. As our paper goes the world over we will add the name and address of the New Zealand agent, viz., D. C. Cameron, agent for South Island, Choral Hall, Moray Place, Dunedin, N. Z.

We would be grateful to our subscriber friends in foreign countries if they would interest themselves somewhat in obtaining agents for us. The book sells readily around the whole earth and wherever it goes there goes a strong protest against liquor selling whether legalized or not. Its very presence on a library table is a speaking protest.

LAWRENCE, KAN.

Please accept my thanks for package of leaflets, Timely Talks, Loyal Legion Leaflets, Gospel Lights, Bible Readings, etc. I have taken time from these busy days to look them over carefully, and most of them I have laid aside to read on Sunday, for I have found by experience that there is not one of them that is not rich in jewels of thought for the worker. They are all so helpful to me that I am always glad to get them, and, after careful reading, to pass them on, and I recommend them to all who wish to grow. S. F. GRUBB.

Worth Noting.

A number have written in effect, that they find it an excellent plan for children to read aloud from THE UNION SIGNAL to their mother while she is at work—it is good for both mother and child. By the way, we have a plan whereby you can put your children in the way of making from ten cents to a dollar or more each week. Don't you want to try it? The result will be increased circulation of THE UNION SIGNAL if you do, and it won't cost you anything but the postal asking for the information. All you need to say is, "Children earn money, how?" and sign your name with address. It can be worked right along with star worker's plans to good advantage.

I like the new W. C. T. U. pin. It is both convenient and pretty, and I think will be especially appreciated by our sisters who "do their own work," and who find it difficult to always have on a clean white ribbon. MRS. IDA BURR.

BOSTON, MASS.

I am very much pleased with the new celluloid pin, and consider it as decidedly the prettiest thing yet, aside from the white ribbon, and for many purposes much more practical. I send with this an order for five of these pins, which goes to prove that others are of the same mind.

M. E. CHENEY.

RED WING, MINN.

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Something New!

On the editorial page of this issue will be found notice of a forthcoming Manual entitled "Illustrated Bible Temperance Lessons," prepared by Miss Lucia E. F. Kimball, and to be published in our Superintendents' Series. This number, to be ready March 15, is for the first quarter of 1890. Cost, five cents.

Nor is this all. With each Manual we will issue a series of

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Large outline pictures, in faint color, which can be hung up before the scholars and rapidly sketched out in crayon or charcoal by any one, without any previous knowledge of drawing. These pictures will be sent for fifty cents for the set of four. Instructions to the teacher giving ideas for the talk about each picture will also be furnished, together with the charcoal crayons needed. Miss Kimball's long and successful service in Sunday-school temperance work is a sufficient guarantee of the worth of these new ventures in the line of teaching temperance to the young. The Manuals and Outline drawings can be used in Sabbath-schools as well as in Loyal Temperance Legions. Indeed, the widest scope will thus come. Send for your supplies at once, and thus have the temperance Sunday become a standing feature of delight to the children in the Sabbath schools. We repeat prices:

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N. B. This notice was crowded out of last week's issue. It should have appeared then but there is still time to send your orders and have them filled before March 30, if you attend to this

At once!

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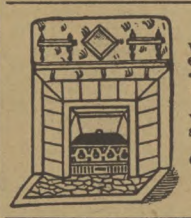

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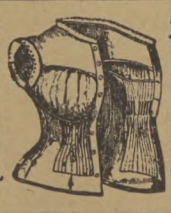

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is as yet the *only practical* instrument for the treatment of certain female complaints, because it is constructed upon the only correct principle, viz. *Injection and Suction.* It cleanses PERFECTLY, which no other syringe has yet accomplished, and has many other advantages explained in our descriptive circular. **GOODYEAR RUBBER CO.,** New York, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kansas City, St. Louis, San Francisco, Buffalo.

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Removes the Toe-Corn Every Time.
NO PAIN! NO POISON!
"After using it my feet are in a better condition than they have been for a year." Mrs. E. A. Collins, Havana, Ill
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Holman's Liver Pads cure **Malaria,**
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BATES' BEST POROUS
Plaster will positively cure ailments in a few hours which other porous plasters, liniments and compounds require days and weeks of constant wear and use to simply relieve. Every plaster warranted, the result of twenty years' experience. At drug-stores 25 cts. I will mail ten to one address for $1.00. Address L. B. Williams, 159 La Salle St., Chicago. Ill

DON'T fail to send ten cents stamp or coinf or package
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Advertisers want to know what paper pays best. Mention The Union Signal.

Signal Notes.

THE grog-shops cannot be resolved down, prayed down, nor sung down; there is only one way upon earth by which they can be suppressed, and that is by votes in the ballot box.—*Neal Dow.*

THE annual drink bill of London is estimated at £20,000,000.

THE House of Delegates of West Virginia has passed the Australian election law.

THE Wesleyans have fifty-one chapels and other preaching places in Italy, and eighteen in Spain and Portugal.

AN international alcoholic conference will be held in Christiania in September next.

A PAPER printed in Tamil and Telugu, published by the missionaries in Madras, India, has a circulation of ten thousand copies.

CHARLES EMORY SMITH, of the Philadelphia *Press*, who has been appointed minister to Russia, is a total abstinence man who has the courage to turn down his glass at banquets.

AN exchange from India reports as follows: "Mr. George Muller spent three weeks recently in Allahabad, conducting services in the Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian churches. Although more than eighty-four years of age, he speaks with great earnestness." Other reports speak of the good accomplished by this veteran in the gospel.

A CONGO native who has been taught to read and write has just sent a letter, his first, to the Archbishop of Canterbury. Its childlike, pathetic eloquence reads as follows: "Great and good chief of the tribe of Christ, greeting: The humblest of your servants kisses the hem of your garment, and begs you to send to his fellow servants more gospel and less rum. In the bonds of Christ, Ugalla."

A COMPLETE list of grocers who do not sell intoxicating liquors is being prepared for circulation by the Dominion Alliance of Canada.

THE Swiss International Labor Conference meets at Berne, May 5. It will discuss the adoption of a standard working day for all the world. There will be a great demonstration May 1, in Paris for the eight hour working day. In the United States the same date will be observed by the trades for the adoption of the eight hour system. There will be monster meetings May 1, in Great Britain, and various countries of Continental Europe to encourage the movement.

THE following paragraph on "The Journalist's Function," from the *Universal Review*, is so noble and inspiring that it is gladly given space here in the hope that it may meet thousands of eyes and thrill thousands of hearts to higher impulses and action: "An old friend of my father's was wont to say, as he unfolded his newspaper, after reading his Bible: 'Now let us see how my Father is governing this world of His.' That is what newspapers ought to tell, and that is what, in more or less fragmentary fashion, they do tell—the best imperfectly, but even the worst contain some tracings, however blurred and faint, of the chronicles of the inspired present. For they mirror life, and all life is from God, and returns to Him, often by a very devious road, but it is in progress as in essence divine. We are all traveling the infinite ascending road that leads to God. Sometimes the road seems to lead downward, when God seems diabolic and all things seem to work together for evil. This is what is called the age of pessimism. Sometimes the road seems neither to lead up nor down; everything is as it was and ever will be, and man stands with his appetites, not knowing whence he came or whither he is going, whether he came from any place or is going any whither. This is the age of materialism. But sometimes men stand at such a point as to catch a glimpse above them of the great whirling sweep of the ascending spiral clearly outlined against infinity, and to see beneath that all the labors and blunders and tears and groans—all the sins and sorrows and joys of the past—have contributed to further the progress of the race in its eternal pilgrimage toward the ideal. And when man stands at that point it is called the age of faith. The evidence of things not seen, the confidence of things hoped for, by which we understand that the worlds were framed by the word of God, then reveals to us that the World-Framer is still the World-Ruler, and that the divine plan is being slowly evolved by Him who is the Lord Governor among the nations. Hence the journalist should be the seer of his day, discerning the signs of the times and interpreting the ways of God to man."

FULL WEIGHT PURE
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and most Healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime, or Alum. Sold only in Cans.
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An INCOMPARABLE Food Ready for IMMEDIATE USE. Unsurpassed for Children, Invalids, and persons of SEDENTARY HABITS.
MOTHERS write for circulars
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LADIES, do not overlook this. The PERFECTION Flour Bin and Sieve is a household necessity. No home is complete without it. Dispense with barrels, sacks, pans, scoops, sieves, etc. No scattering of flour; no apron or rolling up of sleeves needed. A few turns of the handle and you have enough sifted for a baking. It pleases everybody. No housekeeper will be without it after once using. Where we have no representative we will send the bin on receipt of price. To hold 100 lbs. $3.25; 50 lbs. $2.50; 25 lbs. $2.00. Freight pre-paid not to exceed 75c. No goods sent C. O. D. Agents wanted. Sherman, Tangenberg & Co., 160 W. Lake St., Chicago.

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"BEST & GOES FARTHEST."
The purest, most soluble—the *original* cocoa. Invented, patented and made in Holland. Delicate, stimulating, nutritious, much better for the nerves than tea and coffee. Ask for VAN HOUTEN'S, take no other. [61

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CHANCE FOR ALL TO enjoy a cup of Perfect Tea. A trial order of 3½ pounds of fine Tea, either Oolong, Japan, Imperial, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Mixed, English Breakfast or Sun Sun Chop, sent by mail on receipt of $2.00. Be particular and state what kind of Tea you want. Greatest inducements ever offered to get orders for our celebrated Teas, Coffees and Baking Powder. For full particulars address The Great American Tea Co., P.O. Box 289, 31 and 33 Vesey St., New York.

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PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.
For the Cure of Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Debility, Wasting Diseases and Scrofulous Humors.
Almost as palatable as cream. It can be taken with pleasure by delicate persons and children, who, after using it, are very fond of it. It assimilates with the food, increases the flesh and appetite, builds up the nervous system, restores energy to mind and body, creates new, rich and pure blood, in fact, rejuvenates the whole system.
FLESH, BLOOD, NERVE, BRAIN.
This preparation is far superior to all other preparations of Cod-Liver Oil; It has many imitators, but no equals. The results following its use are its best recommendations. Be sure, as you value your health, and get the genuine. Manufactured only by DR. AEXR. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

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The MOST RELIABLE FOOD For Infants & Invalids. Used everywhere. *Not a medicine*, but a steam-cooked *food*, suited to the weakest stomach. Pamphlet free. Woolrich & Co., (on every label), Palmer, Mass.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.
CATARRH
Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH
FOR BEAUTY OF POLISH. SAVING LABOR, CLEANLINESS, DURABILITY & CHEAPNESS. UNEQUALLED. NO ODOR WHEN HEATED.
Do not take any chances of being poisoned or burned to death with Liquid Stove Polish, paints, and enamels in bottles. The "Rising Sun Stove Polish" is safe, odorless, brilliant, the cheapest and best stove polish made, and the consumer pays for no expensive tin or glass with every purchase.

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Agents wanted for Reform Skirt, Ladies Waist, etc New goods, reduced Prices. Don't you want to represent us in your locality and make a little money? *Don't waste your time on old goods, but try the new.* Catalogue free. LADIES SUPPLY CO., 287 W. Washington St., CHICAGO.

LADY AGENTS WANTED for the VAN ORDEN CORSETS. Every lady wishing *good health* and a *beautiful figure* buys them. Quick sales. Good pay. Send for terms and circular. VAN ORDEN CORSET CO., 22 Clinton Place, N.Y.

LADIES! write for terms. $3 sample corset free to agents. Lewis Schiele & Co., 390 Broadway, N.Y

THE MOTHER'S PORTFOLIO.
Kansas City Branch Office of THE DELSARTE CORSET CO., 1106 Baltimore Ave. Agents Wanted.

"DELSARTE" Corset Waists and Braces are the best selling goods made. Sold by Agents only. Exclusive territory
DELSARTE CORSET CO., 142 W. 23d St., New York.

DR. WARNER'S "CORALINE CORSETS" are the best-fitting and most satisfactory Corset made. For sale everywhere.

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SOAPS AND POLISHES
Contain no acids or injurious chemicals, prevent chapped hands, leaving the skin a delicate softness. A limited number of shares of stock for sale by the Callustro Company of Chicago, 154 Washington Street.

A SEEDLING ROSE Raised by George Washington over a hundred years ago, and named after his mother. It can yet be seen growing at his old home, Mt. Vernon, and the Mt. Vernon Guide-book tells all about it. It is now first offered to the public, and, aside from the fact that it was raised and named by our first President, it is the most valuable rose in cultivation to-day, and the only HARDY PERPETUAL BLOOMING CLIMBER. It is a rapid grower, and commences to bloom early in Spring and continues in the greatest profusion until frost. The flowers are pure snow-white, perfectly double to the center, and of unsurpassed fragrance, being tinged with the musky fragrance so much admired in olden times. Its buds are as beautiful as the finest tea roses, long and pointed, on long stems, and often in large clusters. One plant will produce more bloom than a score of tea roses, and they can be cut in abundance every day during Summer and Fall. It is perfectly hardy, and will, in a short time, form a complete arch over a door, window, gate or arbor, and always full of bloom. It is unlike any other rose, and the greatest novelty of the age. Strong plants by mail, post-paid, guaranteed to arrive in good order, 50 cents each; 5 for $2. Also the beautiful Manettia Vine, 40 cents each; and the Wondrous Weather Plant, 25 cents; (Both previously advertised); or for 80 cents we will send Rose, Manettia and Weather Plant.

SEEDS, BULBS, PLANTS, Extra Choice, by Mail, post-paid.

12 Extra-choice mixed Gladiolus, flowering bulbs	25c	5 Grand Lilies, 5 sorts, named, including Auratum	50c
6 New Double Pearl Tuberoses, " "	25c	5 " Cacti, different sorts, named	50c
5 Rare Chrysanthemums, 5 sorts, named	50c	4 Beautiful Flowering Hardy Shrubs	50c

Our Introduction Collection, 25 Flowering Bulbs, and 10 packets Choice Seed, all extra-fine sorts, for only 50c.

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JOHN LEWIS CHILDS, Floral Park, Queens Co., N. Y.

NIGHT BLOOMING PRIMROSE.

SUPPLEMENT

REVIEW OF "TRUTH IN THE CASE."

Prepared by order of the National Executive Committee of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union:

MRS. MARY T. LATHRAP, - Michigan
MRS. HENRIETTA L. MONROE, - Ohio
MRS. FANNY RASTALL, - - Kansas
MISS ELIZABETH TOBEY, Massachusetts
Sub. Com.

"MEMORIALS AND PROTESTS."

In October, 1884, the N. W. C. T. U. Convention at St. Louis, adopted the following resolution (after it had been exhaustively discussed) by a vote of one hundred and eighty-eight to forty-eight:

"We refer to the history of ten years of persistent moral suasion work as fully establishing our claim to be called a non-political society, but one which steadily follows the white banner of prohibition wherever it may be displayed. We have, however, as individuals, always allied ourselves in local and state political contests with those voters whose efforts and ballots have been given to the removal of the dram-shop, and its attendant evils, and at this time, while recognizing that our action as a National society is not binding upon states or individuals, we re-affirm the position taken by the society at Louisville in 1882, and at Detroit in 1883, pledging our influence to 'that party, by whatever name called, which shall furnish us the best embodiment of prohibition principles, and will most surely protect our homes.' And as we now know which national party gives us the desired embodiment of the principles for which our ten years' labors have been expended, we will continue to *lend* our influence to the political organization which declares in its platform for national prohibition and home protection. In this, as in all our progressive efforts we will endeavor to meet argument with argument, misjudgment with patience, denunciation with kindness, and all our difficulties and dangers with prayer."

After the passage of this resolution Mrs. Foster resigned as superintendent of the department of legislation, and on page 58, "Truth in the Case," Mrs. Foster says: "The first official act of protest on the part of the minority was the resignation of Mrs. Foster from official relation to the National Union. She had been for years the superintendent of the department of legislation, and received full measure of respect and confidence. When the party policy was adopted, she could not conscientiously conduct the legislative work of the National society along that line, and she felt it would be dishonorable to retain official relation to a policy which she could not approve."

The departments of work in the National W. C. T. U. are carried on without regard to parties, and the department of legislation is no exception in this respect, as it works along no political line, but is thoroughly non-partisan. Our present National superintendent, Mrs. Bittenbender, says: "In every case, and in every way, my work for the W. C. T. U., state and National, has been strictly *non-partisan*. As superintendent, the special lines of my work with Congress have been for submission of the Prohibitory Amendment and repeal of internal revenue taxes on alcoholic beverages. Have worked for prohibition in the District of Columbia and territories at hands of Congress. As legal adviser of the social purity department my efforts secured the passage of the bill raising the 'age of consent' to sixteen years in last Congress. I drafted and had introduced various other bills, notably two to confer suffrage on women through United States statute law. Have drafted bills for woman suffrage, prohibition, social purity, etc., to be introduced in various state legislatures, in response to requests of state superintendents of departments, and have advised as to best means of enforcing existing laws, law enforcement being specially urged. My new Manual is *non*-partisan, and is so stated in circular letter sent with it to local unions." To the candid, unbiased mind, there will seem no reason why Mrs. Foster could not continue her work as superintendent of the department of legislation in the National W. C. T. U.

In October, 1885, the National W. C. T. U. Convention at Philadelphia adopted the same resolution, after nearly as prolonged a discussion, by a vote of two hundred and forty-five to thirty. At this time Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, with twenty-five others, presented the now famous protest "against the action of this convention in committing this Christian organization to the aid and support of a political party."

The protest made the following charges:

1. "This action is wrong in principle."

2. "It is a specific abandonment of that spirit of toleration, and of Christian courtesy which has permitted harmony of action, with a wide diversity of opinion."

3. "It is a contravention of this equality of rights, while professing to leave individuals and states free, it uses the collective influence of the Union in the upbuilding and advancement of a political party."

4. "It circumscribes the grand moral power of this great body of Christian women."

5. "It transforms the broad political work of our organization, hinders the speedy accomplishment of our purpose."

6. "It makes the official organ of our Union a partisan political sheet."

7. "It is unjust."

8. "It has brought confusion of thought concerning Prohibition as a principle, and party prohibition as a policy."

The "*Truth in the Case*" is that the policy which governs the National W. C. T. U. is fully set forth in the by-laws, Article VIII, Sec. 1. "No state union shall be bound by any principle espoused, or plan devised by the National W. C. T. U., except that all states auxiliary must subscribe to the total abstinence pledge and to the constitution of the National union." This policy has prevailed not only in the National but in state unions, and local unions are governed by it also.

The policy governs in the adoption of departments of work established by the National and state unions. No state is obliged to take up any department of work inaugurated by the National W. C. T. U., and in the same way local unions are not required to adopt departments of work unless they deem it best to do so. The National W. C. T. U. has never taken any action by which aid or support could be furnished to any political party. True, the National W. C. T. U. in convention assembled has not hesitated to express its sympathy with and approval of the Prohibition party, as it is the only party which holds the same principles and has the same aim and purpose of the union: Total prohibition of the liquor traffic—the uplifting of humanity and the protection of the home.

We *lend* our influence to that party—it is only a loan, and can be withdrawn should it prove unworthy of our trust, and this same influence is used in behalf of any party holding the same principles with the same purposes and object of accomplishment in view. The National W. C. T. U. has not adopted the Third party, has not been received into it, has made no treaty nor compact with it, has not entered into any combination with it, and the action taken—which was simply one of approval and not a new "test of allegiance," has not disturbed nor compromised the total abstinence pledge.

At Minneapolis, 1886, the resolution was,

Resolved, That each year finds our convictions strengthened, that to secure the enforcement of laws prohibiting the liquor traffic, we need a party pledged to that end, that the enforcement stand back of the law, and as there is a party which is committed to such principles, we again pledge our prayers and influence to the support of the Prohibition party.

This was opposed, and nearly two days of the convention was consumed in discussion, and when the vote was taken it stood two hundred and forty-four in favor of the resolution, with thirty-nine against, showing an increasing majority every year.

Personal statement of Mrs. Lathrap concerning the Minneapolis protest:

"On pages 22 and 23 of 'Truth in the Case,' Mrs. Foster makes certain statements about the protest filed at the Minneapolis Convention, and charges Miss Willard and myself with doing her injustice in face of facts well known to us. This impels me to a personal explanation concerning my part in asking that the protest of that year be withheld.

"Mrs. Foster says: 'The executive committee through Mrs. Lathrap made a most urgent request, 'that she should not present the memorial.'

"This is not true. The executive committee had nothing whatever to do with the request which I made until it was brought before them. The questions involved in the 'Iowa position' were never more aggressively pressed than at Minneapolis. Some of the 'political vultures' which our non-partisan friends say 'are never to hover over their conventions,' were there, and what could have been settled by the majority in five minutes on a test vote, was sprung by skillful manipulation upon almost every session.

"I was grieved at the hindrance to legitimate business, and the wrong impression constantly being made, and decided to 'file' a plea for peace. I went to the committee, saying in my heart, Mrs. Foster has defined her position again and again; silence here will not misrepresent her, and she will surely listen if we ask her to bring no protest to the convention. All present will remember the spirit of that request. I moved that this executive committee ask Mrs. Foster to withhold entirely the paper she had given notice she intended to bring.

"I was urgent, but back of all was a faith in Mrs. Foster's regard for her comrades in a great work, and a desire to save the W. C. T. U. from further misrepresentation. When the question I raised was about to be voted upon, Mrs. Foster arose and said: 'I shall file the protest, ladies, no matter how you vote,' and the motion was then withdrawn. Mrs. Foster gave no assurance to the committee that she would refrain from reading the protest, but when she brought it before the convention she did not read it, but asked to have it spread on the minutes, which was done.

"Nothing in the sad controversy hurt me more than this incident at the time, for it revealed the fact that she who had so long been one with us was now against us. The executive committee were in no way responsible for the request made, and most of the members did not have the feeling which prompted my action."

At the National Convention at Nashville, in 1887, the resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That we rejoice in the great successes which have been gained by the Prohibition party during the past year, and we again pledge it our hearty co-operation, assuring it of our prayers and sympathy.

Resolved, That we ask the Prohibition party at its coming National Convention to re-affirm its former position in regard to woman's ballot.

This was passed almost unanimously, and again was followed by a protest, read by Mrs. Aldrich, of Iowa, signed by sixteen delegates, two of whom requested to have their names stricken off the report before it was published in THE UNION SIGNAL. These fourteen delegates remaining were from Iowa and Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Foster says, page 58, "The convention denied debate on this protest." Mrs. Hoffman moved that it be received without debate, and spread upon the minutes, which motion received a second and was carried. There was good reason why Mrs. Hoffman should make such a motion, that it should be seconded and that it should be carried. For three successive years the National Conventions had given nearly half of the time allotted to business to this matter, and, convinced that nothing was gained by the use of our time in this way, Mrs. Rastall, of Kansas, offered a by-law which was adopted at Minneapolis:

Having for three years thoroughly discussed and established, by a large majority vote, our position in regard to the Prohibition party,

Resolved, That hereafter any resolution referring to our attitude toward political parties be decided by vote without discussion.

On page 60, Mrs. Foster states, "It was fully known to the General Officers, and to many in the convention held in New York, 1888, that the Iowa women would present their protest in the form of a memorial from their state convention to the National Convention, because the Iowa convention had been held some time previous, and its doings were of course published in the *Iowa Messenger*, the official organ of the society." But she makes no mention of the fact that it was also published in Republican newspapers throughout the land before the National Convention met, which was on Friday, October 19, and that on Wednesday, October 17, an article appeared in the *New York Mail and Express* predicting certain things as if they were already accomplished facts. From whence and from what quarter was the information received on which these predictions were based? And for what purpose was the information given to those who had nothing in common with the National Society, but on the contrary had for years misrepresented, ridiculed, vilified and abused it? Where was the boasted admiration, love and chivalrous devotion professed so often for this society? Does history record an attempt of baser betrayal of an organization from enemies within to foes without?

On page 63, Mrs. Foster calls attention to "the short, crisp answer to Iowa, and the warm greeting to Illinois," in reply of sub-committee of the executive committee to the memorials presented from these states. The Iowa memorial comes with no declaration of love to, and confidence in the National Society, but bristles with the charges that "facts have been misrepresented, motives impugned, character assailed," while the Illinois memorial is couched in the most courteous language, coupled with unswerving loyalty to the National organization. And yet the reply to Iowa is just as courteous as the one to Illinois. Mark the difference in which the reply is received by Illinois. The sub-committee says it would not be wise at this time to carry out the suggestions of the memorial, and Illinois accepts the decision in the same true Christian spirit that characterized their memorial.

The resolution adopted in the N. W. C. T. U. Convention at New York was as follows:

Resolved, That we re-affirm our allegiance to that party which makes its dominant issue the suppression of the liquor traffic, declares its belief in Almighty God as the source of all power in government, defends the sanctity of the Christian Sabbath, recognizes equal suffrage and equal wages for women, demands the abolition of polygamy and uniform laws governing marriage and divorce, and aims to remove sectional differences, promote national unity, and insure the best welfare of our land.

The vote of the minoity was only thirty-one out of four hundred delegates. There was no violation of principle, nor a "prostitution of its original purpose" in the expression of approval of the Third party, for the foundation of the work of the W. C. T. U. is prohibition of the liquor traffic, and this action was true to the spirit of the organization. By such action the standard of the W. C. T. U. was not lowered or reduced, for by the grace of God in answer to prayer this party had been brought up to the National W. C. T. U. standard.

If women wish to pledge their moral influence to any party, and do it, it is their individual action; they are not coerced or forced to do it; they have freely given their influence, they have not been robbed of it. We cannot rob a person of that which he freely gives.

When a convention has for years given much of its time to the discussion of one subject to the exclusion of other things equally important, it has the right to decide by vote when this discussion should cease. Our National superintendents are the exponents of the principles, the methods and the policy of the National Union, and a sense of personal honor should be sufficient to prevent them from antagonizing it.

Mrs. F. J. Ovington, recording secretary Iowa W. C. T. U., on page 71, says: "The National Executive Committee not only received the memorials thus irregularly sent, but replied to the same without hearing what might be offered by the Iowa delegation in refutation of the charges contained therein." The National Executive Committee would have granted a hearing to Mrs. Foster upon these memorials, but she declined the opportunity, saying she would be heard nowhere but upon the floor of the convention. The Iowa memorial, and seven others were presented to the convention, and referred to the executive committee. They were returned to the convention, read with the answers to them which were prepared by a sub-committee, and distributed on printed slips, and afterwards printed in full in the daily and weekly editions of THE UNION SIGNAL, of which there were 80,000 copies sent out. During the discussion Mrs. Foster spoke fourteen times, and other ladies of the minority spoke very often. The rules which govern the convention, restrict delegates to but one speech on a motion.

Does this seem to indicate unjust parliamentary ruling or suppression of free speech so far as the minority is concerned, or like an abuse of majority power? Before the Iowa memorial, and the answers were read and distributed, copies of the memorial, with a letter from the Iowa union representing her as the defender of the true faith against the heresies of the National Union, and asking all to record themselves for or against the partisan action of the National, were distributed to delegates and visitors.

On page 72, Mrs. Ovington states, "The executive committee of the Iowa union voted to send 'The Reason Why' to all local unions, and did send it. The oft-repeated statement that this leaflet was suppressed at the fountain head is thus refuted by unimpeachable evidence." Yet there is the testimony of the presidents of the first, fourth, and eighth districts that the circulation of "The Reason Why" is forbidden in Iowa. Where is the "unimpeachable evidence" that it was circulated, and was not forbidden?

Mrs. Ovington also states that the executive committee would give its sanction to the appointment of a W. T. P. A. agent in each local union, if the business manager would agree to omit from the literature thus sent, such partisan literature as the corresponding secretary believed would be contrary to the spirit and scope of the Iowa work. This literature that the executive committee would, through the corresponding secretary, prevent being circulated in Iowa was not "Third party" in any particular. It was good, pure W. C. T. U. doctrine, which had been promulgated from the days of the Crusade, viz.: opposition to all regulation, restriction, tax or license, be it high or low, accepting nothing short of the utter prohibition and complete annihilation of the liquor traffic. If such literature were contrary to the spirit and scope of the Iowa work, pray tell us what is the aim, what is the purpose to be accomplished by that state union? Has Iowa ultimate design to pull down and destroy the liquor traffic, or is it merely drifting with wind and tide?

On page 74 we find the by-law of the Iowa W. C. T U., adopted in 1888. "Districts having over 500 members may at their district conventions nominate persons and present their names at the state convention as nominees for delegate and alternate to the National W. C. T. U. con-

vention, these nominations always being subject to the vote of the state convention without debarring the district delegation or any delegate in the convention from presenting other nominations."

From this it is seen that even if a delegate had been nominated by her own district, a delegate from another district could place in nomination another in opposition to the one chosen by her constituents to represent them in National Convention. The corresponding secretary of the Iowa union declared at Nashville, in 1887, that no Third party woman should ever again go to the National Convention as a delegate from Iowa. On page 74, Mrs. Ovington writes, 'In the election of delegates to the last National Convention (New York) the non-partisan women for the first time refused to permit their personal regard for partisan women to determine their ballot; they declared in their re-election of delegates their conviction that *women who will not represent those electing them, and be true to the constitution and by-laws of their own state union, are not the proper ones to represent that state union in the National Convention.*" Result of this declaration was the election of thirteen delegates from Iowa, all Republicans, and no representation from the minority.

Under the head of "The distresses of party alliance," Mrs. Foster says:

"Annual Leaflet, 1889. This little leaflet purports to set forth the work of the N. W. C. T. U., and it does so, clearly and in full outline, except that *no reference is made to the political work of the society.*" "Why *do* the General Officers in this official leaflet omit all reference to this among other lines of work?"

Mrs. Foster knows that the National Union does no political work, and she cannot point to a single department of the party lines of work and call it a political line. The National W. C. T. U., by its state and local auxiliaries, is working through educational lines, and can do no other way for the prohibition of the liquor traffic until the power is conferred upon woman, making her before the law equal with men. Mrs. Foster's imputation upon the Christian courtesy of W. C. T. U. women who would engage a church for a public meeting, and then personally denounce the minister and his people, is unworthy of a true woman, and in making such a charge Mrs. Foster should give proof of such an occurrence.

The question is asked, "Are the Crusade women generally in harmony with the National Union?" Women who were most active as Crusaders, who at that time received the baptism of the Holy Spirit, have held steadily on their way, adhering to the first principle, as it was revealed to them at that time—undying opposition to the saloon and the overthrow of the liquor traffic, and, true to the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, have been unswerving in their loyalty to it and its methods of work, and to all declarations of principle which it has made. These Crusaders believe that the action of approval of the Third Party by the National W. C. T. U., has not crippled the work, and notwithstanding the memorials and protests against the action which have been brought to convention year after year, statistics will show the increased growth of the National Society, whereby its cords have been lengthened and its stakes strengthened. The attempt to cripple the work began in the days of the Crusade. Even then, men feared the closing of the saloons might hurt their business. Men who were cherishing hopes of political preferment saw visions of defeat rising before them, did their mothers, wives, sisters and friends continue to wage war against the liquor traffic, and women withdrew from the work. After the organization of the Ohio W. C. T. U. in the summer of 1874, bitter and determined opposition sprang up from unexpected sources.

Ministers thought there was nothing to be gained by organized effort, and did not approve of the methods adopted, nor that women should be heard from the platform; and long before the adoption of the St. Louis resolution many of them had declined to read notices from their pulpits of W. C. T. U. meetings. During that notable campaign in Ohio of the "second amendment" in which Mrs. Foster took a prominent part, bitterest opposition to the Ohio W. C. T. U. came from all classes and professions. Politicians said, "The union is imperiling the life of the Republican party, for taxation is the rock on which this party rests." Talk of "Crusade basis of moral suasion work!"

What did the Crusade mean? It was the last offer of love and mercy to the liquor dealer, and the close of the "moral suasion" part of the temperance reform. Henceforth the battle cry of the temperance hosts will be "Law." By the terrors of the law, shall the liquor traffic feel the righteous indignation of the people, and the wrath of an offended God.

Publisher's Notes.

The Best Answer.

From a multitude of answers to our problem of initials,

D. W. I.
C. A. I.
T. M. O. P. N.
N. T. T. R. I.

We publish the one below in full as the best, in our judgment, received. It was sent by Mrs. S.F. Harriman, W. Mansfield, O., and is worth the careful attention of all who ever ask or *mean to ask* other people to subscribe to THE UNION SIGNAL. We have already used a number of the other answers sent in, and in such cases give the paper free a year. We thank our readers for their quick and cordial response to this little test of their cordiality for the paper. Every answer sent has been read with care. Mrs. Harriman writes as follows:

1. (*D. W. I.*) *Don't Want It.*

1. "Because not familiar with the paper." Let us examine it. It is the organ of the World's, also of our National W. C. T. U. Its literary merits are unsurpassed; and no other paper has greater variety for the size. It takes the place of several papers with me. It is a preëminently religious paper, compares favorably with any of our religious weeklies. It is a paper for the home-keeper and the children, as well as for our field-workers, the clergy, the statesman, and all reformers and philanthropists. In fact, we have in it a journal on temperance reform in all its phases and relations, political economy, religion, ethics, hygiene, narcotics, education, etc., and a very satisfactory presentation of all leading reforms, besides current items and valuable advertising matter.

2. "Have never read the paper, but know all I care to from hearsay." In the interest of truth, and from a spirit of love and forbearance for those who differ from us on the great questions of the day, we ought to read both sides of the question, and be able without prejudice to judge for ourselves what is true or false. We do not judge of Democracy by what the Republican papers say, neither do we judge Republicanism by what Democratic papers say; nor can we judge prohibition by papers antagonistic to it.

3. "I liked it before it became a partisan paper." You do not reject THE UNION SIGNAL so much because you think it is a partisan paper, but because it indorses principles antagonistic to your partisan bias. If it indorsed your partisan views, you would have no quarrel with it. But let us see if you are right in thinking it partisan: The annihilation of the liquor traffic is the principle upon which the W. C. T. U. was founded, and the bed-rock on which it rests, and THE UNION SIGNAL, as its official organ, says, on every page, "The saloon must go." It keeps steadily before its readers the fact that it is not party but this principle it adheres to, and that it has indorsed all parties wherever found declaring for this principle. If this were not true, it would not have shaken hands with the Republican party in Dakota, or the Democratic party in the South, when they each declared for this principle. If the W. C. T. U. gives its support to one party more than another, it is because other parties compel it to do so by repudiating this principle of prohibition.

4. "Do not care to read about women who neglect home and go about talking of women's emancipation and kindred topics." Our army is so large that we have our home-keepers as well as field-workers. Much misapprehension of who the field-workers are, comes from a lack of information. Some will not be informed on account of prejudice created by pre-conceived notions of woman's sphere, aided by a sneering, perverting secular press. The field-workers are almost wholly composed of middle-aged women, who have raised their families, widows and unmarried women, and all their efforts focalize in the home. If every woman in the land were emancipated from self, from false social customs, and unnecessary worries, that she might consider the blasphemy and open revolt against God and his Christ in the nation, and the peril of the home from this and the saloon; she would seek by law their overthrow, never thinking of any impropriety in her desiring the power to save her home and country. As to suffrage, are the women of Boston less pure than before casting their clean little ballots into a box? Are they not more noble and true to "God and Home and Native Land," than if they had, through false modesty, refused to save the schools for their children? Do not the liquor organs acknowledge woman's suffrage as inevitable, and count it a dread factor in the overthrow of the traffic? As to time or taste for politics, you may have time when deprived of home and bereft of family, and an avenging taste when too late to save home or loved ones. It may seem to some that too much prominence is given by THE UNION SIGNAL to woman's suffrage and other reforms, but while it bids Godspeed to every reform and all reformers, with its shoulder to the wheel of every reform, it says temperance reform first, that these others may come in to bless humanity; but if any seem to be necessary to the overthrow of rum, as woman suffrage is thought by many to be, it considers it in the direct line of temperance reform.

5. "It is not the kind of woman's paper I want." In these closing years of the nineteenth century, fashions, needle-work, and bric-a-brac have a secondary place, or no place at all with many of the women of our country. They have gone out "to raise the fallen," "cheer the faint," and are building a wall of defense around the childhood of the nation against rum and vice. Try the paper. I think you will soon prefer to read about their work to much you once thought profitable.

6. "It says so much about duty." Yes, it has probing and convicting power; but in rejecting a call to duty, some have missed the only golden opportunity of a life-time.

7. "Too much religion in secular affairs." Look at the nations that have forgotten God and built governments to rest on men's shoulders; Christ said: "Without me ye can do nothing." This paper advocates enthroning Him in every heart, in every home, in every impulse that moves the nations, until all governments shall rest upon His shoulders, and Christ is Lord of all.

2. (*C. A. I.*) *Can't Afford It.*

1. Consider, rather, whether you can afford *not* to take it. The knowledge of what your sisters are doing through this world-wide organization, second only in influence to the Christian Church, for the suppression of the liquor traffic, and the purifying and uplifting of humanity, should be of great vital importance to every woman in the land.

2. Do you realize, my sister, that the temperance question is the greatest ethico-political question of the age, and that we as a nation have entered upon a conflict that promises to be the greatest struggle we have ever known as a people? Rum is intrenched in political parties, monopolies and syndicates, with millions of dollars behind them, controlling a large part of the secular press which is paid, Judas like, to kiss the people and then betray them and their country into the hands of this demon. The fight is upon us, none can evade it; the ears of the people are stopped by falsehood, so that to many wrong seems right. None who love the truth and desire justice done irrespective of party or organization, as you do, my sister, can afford to be without this paper. As I look at this matter we are responsible for the continuance of this traffic to the measure of our ability to be informed, and to lift up our protest against it.

3. But can you afford to leave THE UNION SIGNAL out, if you do take other temperance papers? You cannot obtain an adequate knowledge of the temperance reform without knowing what the W. C. T. U. is doing; for it is in the van with forty-two departments of work, and a working force of adults in this country of over two hundred thousand strong, and over one hundred and three thousand voters growing up in the Loyal Temperance Legions. And, our temperance papers are local with but few exceptions, while THE UNION SIGNAL is national and international. It is the only paper through which we can become fully acquainted with the W. C. T. U.

4. Is there not something you could do without in the home, or of wearing apparel, or could you not get up a club, so you can save or make the price of the paper? I do not see how any one can be even an efficient local worker without THE UNION SIGNAL, even if they do take the state W. C. T. U. organ; as the state work affects the National, and the National the state.

5. But perhaps you can drop some of the papers you are taking now, and that will give you the price of THE UNION SIGNAL. It is worth several local papers. Look over your list and see if you could not change off for a year and give this a trial.

6. Can you afford to be without its influence upon your daily life, its influence to lead you into a higher, holier, Christian life, that will be a benediction upon your household, especially upon the lives of the little ones God has given you; its encouragement, noble incentive to aggressive action and the knowledge of the bond of sympathy among women, and of what they have done, and can do by united effort?

7. If it should reveal to you yourself with possibilities greater than any earthly riches, would it not be a cheap investment?

8. From a purely moneyed standpoint you may find profit in it. Its "Lend a Hand," or other advertising matter may lead you or your daughter into a lucrative, as well as congenial employment. In an article by Mrs. Harris I learned where I could get Gluten or Entire Wheat Flour for five dollars a barrel; I had been paying over six dollars a barrel. This more than pays for the paper for a year. I need a thimble. I see under publisher's notes how I can get a gold one by a little effort, and so on through many items.

3. (*T. M. O. P. N.*) *Too Many Other Papers Now.*

1. Yes, but do you take a temperance paper? No home should be without one, and THE UNION SIGNAL should be on every woman's list; as the press of the country, with comparatively few exceptions, is either indifferent or antagonistic to temperance reform, and as the W. C. T. U. is the target of the rum powers venom, through a partisan press, it is absolutely necessary for those who want a correct understanding of the work, methods, and aims of the W. C. T. U. that they take THE UNION SIGNAL.

2. But do you take a woman's paper? Every woman should take one, and if not interested become interested in the work being done by women. Candid minds admit the necessity of THE UNION SIGNAL for this aside from temperance reforms; as the secular press almost wholly ignores woman, or speaks of her efforts in reform either slightingly, or with derision.

3. Are you not sickened by the sensational and sentimental in the papers of the day? You will find this a common-sense paper dealing in facts and teaching plain doctrine on every-day matters that concern us most; and we are only shocked with the mention of so much of crime and outrage as will serve to drive home the necessity of reform, for self-preservation and safety to country.

4. You think you must have papers on different subjects; this is to be commended, but when you can get several papers in one, why not take that one?

4. (*N. T. T. R. I.*) *No Time To Read It.*

1. Take time; read this first and crowd out the unimportant matter.

2. Save time by reading THE UNION SIGNAL, as in it you do not need to waste valuable time gleaning important from unimportant matter, nor wholesome reading from what we turn from with disgust in many of our secular papers.

3. If you think you are too busy or tired to read it, I urge you to try it; it is the busy, tired woman's paper. It has inspiration and incitement to action for the busy woman, and the lesson for her that the busy women are the ones that are in the van of every reform. It has rest, encouragement and comfort for you when tired.

4. To one needing an arrest of thought on this subject, THE UNION SIGNAL is just what you need. Many noble, generous, gifted women have not enlisted in the army that this paper represents, because they have not yet heard the call to aggressive action. Here is your call; you may be doing good work in the missionary society, or several societies that will only help you to work in this. Try the paper. I know you will not be found again without it.

5. To one not altogether frivolous, but whose education and environments are such that social duties, pleasures and fashions absorb most of their time and attention, try THE UNION SIGNAL for a year; you may not like it at first, but if you read it before lighter matter, I know you will learn to like it. Its department of dress reform will interest you; and I have found that no other paper of its size helps me so much in society. I get so much reliable information on the leading questions of the day aside from the great question of temperance reform.

MRS. S. F. HARRIMAN.
W. Mansfield, Ohio, Feb., 1890.

The above admirable *ex parte* statement should be read by all who mean ever to ask others to subscribe to THE UNION SIGNAL. Have your

Quiver Full of Arrows!

Address WOMAN'S TEMP. PUB. ASS'N.
161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Hester M. Poole writes: "How much THE UNION SIGNAL improves! It takes hold grandly of the Ethical movement in all directions. It makes religion an ever active and potent agent instead of a theory. How splendid it is to feel the pulse beat of advancement all along the line toward the dawning of the millennial day!"

JACKSON, Mich.

The W. C. T. U. pin is elegant. I have seen no substitute for the white ribbon so desirable. I think it would be a good thing to put them also on a "jab pin," like the white rose. For outside wear they would be excellent. MARY T. LATHRAP.

THE UNION SIGNAL

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WORLD'S AND NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

"THOU HAST GIVEN A BANNER TO THEM THAT FEAR THEE; THAT IT MAY BE DISPLAYED BECAUSE OF THE TRUTH."

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SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

A state conference of Iowa Republicans who favor a modification of the liquor laws will be held at Des Moines, April 2.

Michigan University is in receipt of a scholarship fund of $25,000, the gift of Mrs. Clara Stranahan, of Brooklyn, wife of the New York ex-congressman.

The Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee have decided upon a reduction of fifty per cent in the duty on sugar, which will result in a revenue reduction of from $25,000,000 to $28,000,000.

Another beautiful charity has been inaugurated in Chicago, a hospital for children. Its projector and superintendent is Dr. Prince, so well known for his work in connection with the Foundlings' Home. His new undertaking grows out of the old, and will supplement both the work of the day nurseries and of the other hospitals. It is located at 641 Carroll avenue, and will receive children between the ages of two years and fourteen, suffering from non-contagious diseases, requiring either medical or surgical treatment. Dr. Prince's beneficent plan includes not only the hospital but a country home for convalescents.

Under the new system of English city government, Lady Sandhurst, Miss Jane Cobden and Miss Cons, one year ago were chosen members of the London council. Lady Sandhurst's election was contested and all the courts decided that a woman was ineligible to hold office, although endowed with the municipal suffrage in 1869. No one contested the election of Miss Cobden and Miss Cons. Having waited a year under legal advice, they recently went to the council chamber, signed the roll and took their seats. They were cordially received and the question of their eligibility was not raised, but it is said that a minority of the council propose to carry the matter into the courts.

SENATOR BLAIR is one of the wisest statesmen in Congress; the white-ribbon army, the home-folk, the wage-workers, the militant Christians, are proud of his leadership. Though a recreant Senate voted down his Educational Bill by six majority, his plan of national aid against illiteracy is sure to win. More than any other senator of this generation he represents the hopes of the classes that need a champion. He has dared to take up the gauntlet for them; dared to devote himself to their interests, and we humbly trust they may not only dare but have the power to do, that he may yet be President of the United States. Two pillars must be set up between which the processions of the future shall march into America's temple of prosperity and peace. They are National Education and National Prohibition. When put in place these pillars of our moral Hercules will bear the name of Henry W. Blair.

THE House committee has reported favorably upon the bill providing for the appointment of a commission upon the alcoholic liquor traffic. These commissioners, five in number, are to be appointed by the President, and selected solely with reference to their personal fitness for making such investigation. They will be expected to investigate and report upon the traffic in vinous, fermented and distilled liquors in all its phases, its relation to revenue and taxation, its influence upon labor, agriculture, manufacturing and commercial interests; also its criminal, moral, and scientific bearing upon pauperism, crime, social vice, public health, and the general welfare of the people. It will also give its opinion of the practical results of the various forms of legal restraints under which it is carried on in the several states and territories. The great task is to be accomplished within two years. If thoroughly and honestly made the report of this committee will be the most valuable temperance document ever prepared.

THE Supreme Court of Wisconsin, by its ruling in the "Edgerton Bible Case," decides that reading the Scriptures in the public schools without comment is a violation of the constitution of the state which forbids sectarian teaching. Justice Lyon, who gave the formal opinion, based it upon the remarkable statement that the Bible itself is sectarian! This view is supported by the statement, "that the Bible contains numerous doctrinal passages, upon some of which the peculiar creed of almost every religious sect is based, and that such passages may reasonably be understood to inculcate the doctrines predicated upon them." Certain portions of Scripture having historical or literary value, will be allowed, and others "may be utilized to inculcate good morals—that is, our duties to each other—which may and ought to be inculcated in the public schools." This leaves the way open for other decisions as to what portions of Scripture do or do not "inculcate good morals." The Supreme Court of Wisconsin may shortly find itself in a labyrinth.

THE American Institute of Sacred Literature, of which Professor Harper, of Yale, is the moving spirit, has inaugurated a grand work tending to definiteness in the study of the Scriptures. It is an examination to be held in all parts of the world, Tuesday, December 30, 1890, on the historical facts relating to the life of Christ, and the literary facts connected with the gospel of Luke. It will include four grades; first, for ministers and theological students; second, for members of adult Bible classes; third, for Bible classes whose members range from fifteen to twenty years of age; fourth, for those from ten to fifteen years of age. The same sets of questions will be used in the examinations all round the world, translations being made for non-English speaking people. The papers will all be sent to Professor Harper, who, with a large corps of assistants, will examine them and grade on a scale of ten. First, second and third grade certificates will be issued, according to standing. To defray expenses examination fees will be charged as follows: for individual examinations, $2 each; for groups of from two to five, $1; for groups from six to ten, seventy-five cents; for groups from eleven to fifty, sixty cents; for groups of fifty or more, fifty cents each. We hope that at least fifty thousand W. C. T. U. women will take this examination.

THE Isabella Association having its headquarters in Chicago, with Dr. Frances Dickinson as secretary, is devising great things for the World's Fair. It is already gaining liberal support from progressive American women, and is reaching out into other lands, for the coöperation of sister workers and thinkers throughout the world. The statue fund is fixed at $25,000. Harriet Hosmer will reproduce in marble the form and face of Columbus' royal patroness. One-fifth of the statue fund will be appropriated for building a club house, called the Isabella Pavilion. The one dollar membership fees and the proceeds of Eliza Allen Starr's biography of the Spanish Queen will be used for the same purpose. It is hoped from these sources enough will accrue to erect a handsome structure where the women visitors of the Fair will meet socially. Arrangements are being made for a series of international congresses of women, representing the various professions and arts. One of the broadest, most significant, and probably most valuable of these will be the congress of medical women of all schools, in which "pathy" will give place to science. Some great social questions can best be studied from the point of observation where medical and moral science meet. Their solution largely rests with those who are at the same time physicians and philanthropists. We hail a world-wide congress of medical women as an auspicious event for womanhood and childhood, and so for the race, since the childhood of to-day determines the destiny of to-morrow's manhood. The amendment of the World's Fair Bill to admit women to the board of commissioners was due to a strong petition signed by leading women in Washington and throughout the country. Their money, talent and enthusiasm can hardly fail to secure recognition upon the executive committee to which the details of management will be intrusted. At least one member of that body will be a woman.

IN this age men are kings, if kings at all, by divine right inherent in themselves, not by descent. When the venerable Kaiser, in the ripeness of ninety royal years, laid by his earthly crown, the world dropped a tear. When untimely disease snatched the Emperor from his throne in the prime of his life the world sighed its regret. But when Bismarck, who needs no title to express his rank, and no scepter to enforce his power, takes his iron grip off the helm of Germany, the Continent rocks, and the world feels the shock. The loss of two Hohenzollern Emperors, within a year, occasioned sympathy everywhere. The resignation of the Chancellor produces consternation in political and financial circles throughout Europe. While he stood sponsor for the peace of the Continent there was confidence. He knew how to mass and wield the forces of his time, and make all bear upon the point to be gained. When Bismarck began his service, a group of twenty-two small principalities existed by grace of the powers surrounding them. In 1866, United Germany asked no protection from without. In 1870, answering Louis Napoleon's declaration of war, in a brief campaign, she wrested from imperious France two more provinces, and since then has been the very hub of Europe. By a brilliant scheme of diplomacy, a triple alliance was effected with Italy and Austria, to which England gave tacit consent. This kept Russia on the one hand and France on the other each in her proper place. The largest and most perfectly disciplined army in the world stood under this great political structure. But the age of iron in the social world is giving way. We are entering a period in which spiritual forces will dominate. To this period the "man of blood and iron" does not belong; and his apprehension of that fact and consequent resignation at this time, is the crowning act of diplomacy of his whole life. It is impossible to forecast the policy of the new Chancellor, General Von Caprivi, but it is believed that he will make more concessions to socialism than have been made by his predecessor.

IT is a curious thing, the criticism made by intelligent foreigners upon Americans. For instance, a Japanese prince now in this country said lately in conversation: "Do you know I think America has less religion than any other civilized country." When asked what he meant by such an unheard-of announcement, he went on to say: "I have been so fortunate as to visit almost every portion of your wonderful country. I have seen what I consider the most delightful society in the world; have been entertained by public committees, and private individuals; they have shown me magnificent state houses, and libraries, and private residences; they have set before me the richest food and rarest wines; they have introduced me at magnificent balls, entertained me in sumptuous yachts, and whirled me through beautiful valleys in coaches four-in-hand; and yet no one wishing to show me the glories of his city, has ever yet asked me to visit his church. You Americans rejoice in your triumphs of art, literature, society, and commerce, and are glad to exhibit them to foreigners, but really you seem to think that your religion is not worth exhibiting." Several of the Pan-American delegates have made similar comments. The leading men of the nation with whom they are associated are nearly all church members, but in relation to the Deity they worship, it would seem as if their motto is, "We never mention Him." This naturally leads clear-headed foreigners, who know that we give large sums to build up Christianity in their native homes, to think that, as the Japanese said, "We imagine that America gives money for missions without much care as to the possible results. We cannot help thinking, in short, that your religion is mostly a matter of dollars and cents." Surely there is material for sober and sad reflection in this statement, and possibly at no epoch in our national history could this criticism have been made with so much justice. Our fabulous growth in all material resources seems to have put the leadership of the nation into the attitude of the man with the muck rake. How long shall these things be?

Contributed.

DAFFODILS.

BY WARNER SNOAD.

THE wild March wind has kissed them and flung down
Her breath of freshness on their blossom crown.
The dews have drenched them till their moist hearts hold
The woods' own fragrance in each cup of gold,
And life's dark winter into gladness thrills,
Lit by the sunshine of the daffodils.

Drink in their beauty! see the light and shade,
Spring's dimpling fingers on their petals laid.
What artist's brush could catch the wondrous sheen
Of that soft harmony in gold and green,
Or paint the glory that the bright earth fills,
Where footsteps fall on sheets of daffodils.

A SHADOW.

BY A. R. E. S.

The usual quota of voluntary make-weights was distributed over the sugar and coal oil barrels in John Reeves' little country store, interlarding their discussion of crops, past and prospective, with the usual tidbits of scandal, when the entrance of the village doctor, his hoary beard still whiter with the snows of the December night, evidently created an interesting diversion in their meditations, for, at the first glimpse of him, the crowd, as one man, interrogated: "And how is old Barnes, Doc?"

"He won't live the night out; and two of you fellows will have to go over and stay, to change off with Simpson and Davis who have been there all day," replied the old doctor. "I tell you the latter end of an ill-spent life is a melancholy thing—a melancholy thing," continued he, and then as if proceeding from cause to effect, even though the process be verging on a leap from the sublime to the ridiculous, he went on: "Davis and I tried to induce him to consent to be undressed and have the clean clothes put on that Mrs. Ames sent over, but he wouldn't have it, and as the old fellow's idea of making his toilet seems to consist in putting any change of garment on over everything else that he has previously been wearing, I don't know as it would benefit him much, for to my certain knowledge he has on three flannel shirts, each one of which is evidently an afterthought of some six weeks' difference in time from the one next inside it—so he isn't suffering from cold, and that is apparently the main thing with him."

This descent of the doctor from views of a situation at an elevated height to actual, everyday details, apparently caused no surprise among his auditors, for had not they, as members of the Hillview Band, on the occasion of a torchlight procession and serenade tendered the doctor at his residence, following a political celebration whereat this worthy disciple of Esculapius had figured as orator (he being the local speech-maker, local poet, and magnate of the village generally), had not they, after the customary expressions of appreciation on the part of their professional host, been requested by him to refrain from traveling on certain streets in the continuation of their jubilee, lest they disturb the nerves of sundry old lady patients of his, residing and suffering on said streets?

The doctor's real worth of character was too well recogn zed for his eccentricities of speech or action to cause anything but an amused smile, and his flippancies of expression regarding the habiliments of the poor old waif, were ill borne out by the tender look in his gray eyes, which any of the straits of poor humanity always evoked, and, indeed, pity was needed for this wreck of a man who now lay dying in a loose board shanty on the edge of the lonely winter woods, in the solitude but not the sanctity of the anchorite, and unattended by anything nearer or dearer than that universal spirit of benevolence which dwelt in the hearts of his bar-room associates as in his brethren of a higher outlook.

These convivial friends of old Barnes were not lacking in the doctor's audience, and the offers of service were immediate and numerous, till the doctor decided the matter by saying, "You and Crawford had better go over, Baxter," and while these two worthies arose and commenced buttoning their great coats around them preparatory to facing the whirling snow-storm, the doctor continued dryly, "not but what anyone with a common-school education could do all there is to do over there—keep up the fire and give him the morphine that's dosed out and lies on top of the cider barrel nearest his bunk."

"Wal, Doc, I reckon I've played as many games of seven-up and drank as much good red likker with old Barnes as any of 'em, and I might as well take my turn makin' him comfortable," came from the departing form of Baxter, as a rush of cold air and a slam of the door announced the exit of these two roughly clad ministering angels.

"My!" panted Crawford, his superabundant adipose, brisk walking, and the icy air combining to deprive him of his breath as they waded through the deepening snow. "Tough, ain't it, Tom, dyin' over there in the woods, with no one to care *whether* y' die or live? Yes, and you bet I hain't got none too good an opinion of his old woman for leavin' him the way she did; he's the best man of the two, drunk or sober."

Years before Barnes' quaint little English wife, unable or unwilling to further contend with the adverse circumstances with which her husband's dissipated habits had environed her, had put on her bonnet—a bonnet which was rendered noticeable solely by the active wear that its owner's long continued poverty had given it, it having been made in the day when one glance at any of its kind was equal to a prolonged stroll in a botanic garden—and gone back to the merry England, whence they had sailed in the prosperous days of their newly-wedded life, leaving as the only legacy to her lord the sobriquet of "Widow" Barnes, a title conferred by our friend, the doctor, and which abode forever with him.

"Hello! Who's that with the lantern?" said Crawford, interrupting his partner's flow of invective concerning Dame Barnes; "Mis' Ames and Johnny, I believe," continued he, as a nearer approach to the shanty revealed a group consisting of an ample-waisted lady, a shepherd dog and a youth carrying a lantern which cast its shifting lights and shadows over the cabin and far up into the moaning tree-tops.

"Good evenin', Mis' Ames, been in to see the widow?"

"O good evenin', that's you, Mr. Crawford. They're waitin' for you; yes, I've jest been in to see him. The doctor stopped in as he was goin' home and said he wouldn't live till mornin', so Johnny and me come over to see if we couldn't do something, though pa said we wuz foolish, and I s'pose we wuz, for he don't know anybody now—and land alive! I don't believe I can sleep a wink to-night thinkin' of any one dyin' in such a lookin' place as that—and to think, too, that he wuz somebody's little baby once."

"O wal, Mis' Ames, you know we ain't all such good housekeepers as you be," replied Baxter ignoring the sentimental aspect of her observations.

"It's awful, anyhow," reiterated the good lady, thus summing up the whole situation in her tone, and starting homewards with her satellites, while her interlocutors with much stamping off of snow and scuffling feet entered the cabin, where, indeed, heaven's first law was supremely disregarded, from the greasy lamp with its feeble glimmer, the battered stove, under which a dog and cat slumbered amicably side by side, and the cider barrels covered with remnants of feasts, near and remote, to the central figure of the scene with his grizzled and unkempt hair, who lay in the last stupor on a rough cot.

But things had been different with the "Widow" Barnes. Fifty years, away back in the century, one day when the English daisy starred the fields and hedgerows, and the waters of the Solent whispered softly on the sands of the Isle of Wight, he first saw the light of day. And was this the outcome of that sweet-faced babyhood and sturdy youth, and honest, hopeful manhood? Drifted, drifted, until one could not recognize in the distorted fragments of the wreck anything of the fair original.

Five years before, by permission of Mr. Ames, the owner of the land, who occasionally employed him in harvesting, he had built this little cabin on the edge of a hilly pasture bordering on the woods, and here, under his own vine and fig tree, in the shade of a great scoke-berry bush towering far above his humble domicile, with his cat and dog, who looked up to him with all the veneration they would bestow on a worthier object, and the guinea fowls that paraded about the hut in their chinchilla cloaks with no loss of their exclusive airs because of their owner's questionable social position, and the patient-looking turkeys with their pathetic voices and see-saw gaits, he had lived and "bached it," as he said, plying intermittently his trades of extempore gardener, farm hand and hostler, but following each and every calling only as humble means to the end of keeping the cider barrels replete that graced each corner of his abode, and served the treble purpose of sideboard, chair and table, as well as furnishing the desideratum of the cabin's occupant.

And if, within, chaos did reign, there was yet a picturesqueness in the sight of this rude hut against the spring and summer and autumn woods. In May, how thick the golden stars of dandelions came out against the green firmament of the pasture, nebulous clouds of them, a milky way of dandelions; while in summer the great beech trees, whose dappled trunks looked as though they had caught and eternally photographed the checkered sunshine as it sifted through the innumerable forest leaves, stretched their arms lovingly over this poor home, and in autumn, that sunset of the year—for the year has its sunset, too, and dies gloriously, bathing the world in floods of color that flow and ebb even as the sunset colors do—in autumn the cabin and all its surroundings was transfigured by the aureole of splendor shed upon it by the tinted woods.

But from this picture, now framed by deserted meadows and leafless forests, the animated figure was slowly passing. All through the long, long night that followed, Baxter and Crawford (not yet unmindful of their own creature comforts in the shape of numerous draughts of their charge's royal hard cider) ministered to the dying man, the sound of whose labored breathing mingled weirdly with the sobbing storm, till finally, when the dawn rose over the now peaceful earth, the last faltering breath came and went.

* * * * * * *

"I tell you, Tom," said Crawford, after that first momentary hush which always follows the great Mystery, "blamed if this hain't done me more good 'n any temperance meetin' I ever 'tended, and what do you say to swearin' off now 'nstead of waitin' till New Year's, as we was goin' to?"

"Wal," answered Baxter, "I don't reckon there's any great hurry about quittin', as I never calculate to come to livin' and dyin' in the timber this way, but it's only three weeks, anyhow, and I'll go you."

They closed the eyes that would look no more on the sins and sorrows of the world, and arrayed him for his lonely and unmourned burial. Yet, not unblessed, for a few hours later, when the winter sunshine was bright on the newly fallen snow, that seemed spread like the mantle of God's charity over cabin and hill and wood, that but the day before had stood so bare and cheerless in their frozen outlines, a little company of neighbors were gathered with bowed and uncovered heads, around the dead, while the good parson prayed with singular sweetness and hopefulness, "Father of all, Thou who art mindful of the weak as of the strong; Thou who seest not alone the besetting sin, but as well the perennial springing impulses of nobleness; Thou who judgest us not by the half light that we judge one another, but by the pure rays of thy limitless love; Thou who art with us in Eternity as in Time, strengthen this bruised and weakened soul. Even as from sickness unto death Thou canst restore and make new the body, so on this sin-sick soul send down the healing balm of thy illimitable charity and uplifting grace, making it yet to attain its perfect stature and the perfection of its early promise."

And as they bore the rough pine box through the fields to its final resting place, the sprays of withered golden-rod that brushed it as it passed, as if saying adieu to the familiar form they had known so long, seemed, too, to symbolize a newer life and beauty, transformed as they were, by the soft, snow-wreaths laid upon them from the pale ghosts of themselves that yesterday swayed in the wind, into fairest exotics.

THE APPEAL OF THE HOME TO WOMAN.

BY REV. SAMUEL W. DIKE, LL.D.

It has become a truism among all sound thinkers that the preservation of the home is fundamental in all work for the well-being and improvement of human society. Mrs. Livermore has recently said that "to reform the public life, the purification must begin at the hearthstone." And nobody has a deeper interest in the home than woman. Her elevation and that of the home are inseparable. She does not work long for her own improvement in any one direction before she begins work for the home itself as bound up with her own dearest interests. Her attack upon the enormous evil of intemperance rests largely upon the conviction that this vice is a foe of terrible proportions to the home, and other work for the home has naturally followed.

There are three leading ways in which the home and woman's interest may suffer. The first which I will name here is from the assault of social evils upon it, of which the saloon is an instance of formidable proportions. The second is through the inefficient work which the home does as an important factor in the common social activity. The former weakens the home by assault upon it. The latter accomplishes the same result through the loss of power that always comes to a vital organ through diminished or misdirected activity. But I must pass both these by. The former is constantly and ably treated in THE UNION SIGNAL, and the latter is by no means overlooked. I have space here for the third, and that is the attack upon the *integrity* of the home. The home may be directly broken up, its members separated, and its work as a home completely destroyed.

It is precisely this that is going on, and to which I would now direct attention. No less than 25,535 families were broken up in the divorce courts of the United States in the single year, 1886, and this evil is increasing more than twice as fast as the population. It reaches from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Lakes to the Gulf. It is found nearly all over Europe. In some of our states the divorces are six, eight, and have been ten per cent of the marriages for the whole state, while single counties show for years higher rates than these. In 1886, there were 21,800 children in that part of the families divorced in which the recital of the facts or the interests of the case required note to be taken of their presence. Nobody can tell how many more there were.

Now, conceding for the moment that divorce was the proper thing in the large majority of these cases, what a confession it is on the part of the American people! "Divorce, at best," said Elizabeth Stuart Phelps recently, "is pure surgery; nothing more nor less." This is essentially correct, and puts the thing under its right name. It is a practical confusion on the part of the American people as a whole that they have as yet found no remedy for this social disease that preys upon the vitals of the family—no remedy which can take the place of the capital decree of the courts, which brings not remedy, but dissolution. We thus try to save the individual, but through the destruction of the family to which the individual belongs. The Saloon is hostile to the Home. In at least one-fifth of the nearly 30,000 cases that were specially examined by the Department of Labor to determine, if possible, the point, it was found that intemperance was a direct or an indirect cause of the divorces. The suppression of the saloon, therefore, means a good step towards the reduction of the divorce rate. It is, however, but one.

But we must do more than give the home protection from these outside assaults of the saloon, and from those of the fiend of lust, which is hardly less omnipresent in society, to say the least, than the rum fiend. We must do more than fortify the home against the materialism of the times; the eager pursuit of money with its readiness to succumb to the hardships of the struggle for domestic support, and the net-work of commercial and industrial influences that combine to scatter families, and open them to the temptations of divorce in a heated civilization. We must go direct to the home itself, and see that its life is so sacred in the eye of the law that its dissolution can be decreed only for the most serious reasons, always in the most deliberate manner, and only when it is clear that remedy is hopeless. These qualifications which I have just made are very important. They would seem perfectly proper. "For the most serious reasons," "in the most deliberate manner," and only "whenever it is clear that remedy is hopeless." They cut off divorce for trivial offenses. They rule out all haste and lack of full and fair trial. They imply the exhaustion of all efforts in the remedy of the evils through the kindly offices of religion, education, personal effort and social helpfulness.

This course would cut down the dockets of our courts immensely. And this would be especially true if those guilty of offenses that result in divorce should be punished. Surely "extreme cruelty" towards a wife ought, if possible, to send the brutal husband to the penitentiary. Drunkenness, when it strikes directly at the home, is a double crime against the social order. It is an offense against individuals, and an assault upon the institution of the family. It is a marital offense and a paternal crime. This is essentially true also of desertion and neglect to support. At present our laws, indirectly at least, encourage these offenses, and of course there are grave difficulties in the way of success in punishing them. But something probably can be done. Perhaps much could be accomplished if public attention should be seriously turned to the subject.

We need to check our excessive indulgence in easy divorce, partly for the very object of turning attention to the real *remedies* for domestic infelicities. For divorce, I repeat, is not so much a remedy as it is a confession of the hopelessness of any remedy. It may be an individual relief, but it is at the expense of the very existence of the family. It recklessly sacrifices the family under pretence of rescuing the individual. The word "pretence" is not too strong in many instances. For it is not so much the salvation of the individual in character, as the gratification of an extreme self-seeking, that is the underlying motive in the application for divorce. Whoever marries thereby enters into a relation beyond the contract by which the relation came into being. He has thereby passed beyond the sphere of the contract as much as the ship at sea is outside the dock it left on sailing. The contract is not the thing to be remedied in the courts. Indeed, it is not before the divorce court except as evidence of the creation of the relation. It is a family that now confronts the law or, at the best that can be said on the other side, two or more individuals in such high domestic relations that the interests of society in their dominant relations, is the paramount matter for its adjudication.

No one has more concern in the maintenance of the integrity of the family than woman. Her dearest interests center there. All that she does *for* the home or *by* the home rests on the assumption that there is a home for and through which she may work. And she cannot afford to throw up her hands and say that there are no remedies for its ills, and her only relief is in the surgery of the courts, just as the recognition of the right to life and its vigorous development has proved the salvation of the individual, whether man or woman, from those very ills that once seemed to justify infanticide and the destruction of the defective members of society, so it will prove here. The upward movement from our present sacrifice of defective families must sooner or later cast away its heathenish notion that destruction of domestic life is essential to the preservation of society. We must demand the restriction of divorce in order that attention be directed to remedial influences. And behind it all there must be carried on the work of the education of our people in the great elementary ideas of the family.

Auburndale, Mass.

MORAL COURAGE DEPARTMENT, ESPECIALLY FOR MEN.

BY E. P. MARVIN, (*a man*).

We have men enough already, whose consciences vote prohibition, to carry all before them, if they had the full courage of their convictions and the victory over their selfish interests. Let conscience take the throne and these "Lords of Creation" would soon find a way or make one, to down the twin giants of appetite and avarice and annihilate the 200,000 infernal saloons of our heaven-favored land. But this stubborn work requires rugged moral heroism.

Men must have iron in the blood, granite in the backbone and God in the heart. They must have the moral courage to espouse a righteous and unpopular cause, and join for a little while "a contemptible minority." How shall we invigorate these consciences and rally these cowards to battle? Would a "Moral Courage Department" do it?

All true Christian life is a warfare, and a soldier is worthless without courage. In this evil world, dominated by the usurper, Satan, we reach peace through war and crowns through the conflict of battle. A truce is treason. The gospel invades Satan's kingdom, attacks the dominions of selfishness, and crosses purposes and swords with all the hosts of evil. It purposes by heroic treatment to conquer evil and bring in everlasting righteousness.

What is this needful moral courage? It is not stupid obstinacy, nor contention about immaterial trifles. It does not become stupidly obstinate by opposition. It is not stiff-necked with pride, conceit and the determination to have one's own way. It has no selfish ambition to serve, and does not boast when putting on the armor. It is not mere natural resolution, pluck or grit. These are spasmodic and shortlived. They may plunge us into rash acts, but they seldom make true martyrs. Rage may disregard self, but it seldom serves others.

Moral courage is not a consequential, domineering spirit, the love of power, the exclusive choice of a captaincy. It is calm and strong, and knows how to be abased. It is not the enemy of the flesh. What, then, is it? Fidelity to moral principle at any cost or hazard, the courage of deep, moral conviction, boldness in obedience to God. It is that quality of the soul which enables us to encounter difficulties and dangers with firmness, and at least deserve success. It is opposed to cowardice, time-serving, trimming and tide-riding. It despises worldly and selfish policy, and does not wait for others to speak, but only God and conscience. It does not ask what is expedient, but what is right.

Moral courage is founded on true knowledge, fully counts the cost, and promptly decides for God and the right. It has clear eyes, a tender heart and a strong arm. It blends the tenderness of a woman with the strength of a giant.

"The bravest are the tenderest;
The loving are the daring."

It is yoked with discretion; it is not rashness, bad judgment or fanaticism. It does not plunge headlong like the horse or mule into battle. Headlong men are not men of long heads. It does not fritter away energies and influence on trifling causes, but reserves its supreme force for the main thing. It is based on knowledge, wisdom, discretion, sanctified common sense.

It is planted in a profound sense of duty to "God and Home and Native Land." It is a kind of constraining moral necessity. It is not a mere sentiment but a fixed principle of unhesitating obedience.

"Ours not to make reply,
Ours not to reason why,
Ours but to do or die."

Should a department be formed for the development of this essential element of success among us "men people," I know of no better text-book than one printed at the Bible House, New York.

1. This book teaches us to abandon ourselves in entire consecration and unhesitating obedience to God for the welfare of humanity.

It leads to self-crucifixion, puts us under authority, constrains us by love, and girds us with heroic fearlessness. Riches, honors, pleasures, majorities, life—all are nothing. It puts us with a little flock, love inspired, patient, pitiful, and ready for the martyrdom of righteous pioneers.

Our leader requires not simply our kindly regards but our heroic obedience at any cost. We must endure hardness as good soldiers, and boldly say, "The Lord is my helper; I will not fear what man can do unto me." Success, that shining goal, is doing our duty. If all the world is against us, then we are against all the world.

When Christ sent out his missionaries, he utterly divested them of all human and earthly supports and defenses, and compelled them to the sublimest courage.

2. This text-book of moral courage presents as the muscles and nerve of that courage, profound and unwavering faith in God. Cromwell's pocket Bible energized his soul. Knox had faith in God and never feared the face of clay. Taking hold of the arm of God we are steady and strong. Under the shadow of the Almighty we fight with safety. Our principles are worth dying for. Intense moral convictions concerning our duty to God and man are the stock out of which heroes and martyrs are made.

3. In its sublimest quality, moral courage is the result of being filled with the Holy Spirit. Before Pentecost, Peter quailed before a maid servant. Afterward he defied all the authorities. Once he was timid as a lamb; now he is bold as a lion. The Bible is full of exhortations to courage and living examples. It is a well-furnished text-book. While the pulpit is a suppliant, it is also a thunderer. An apostle in some of our modern pulpits would produce a moral earthquake.

Away with toy soldiers, men on dress parade, sentinels who dare not fire off their guns! It is no piping time of peace. The combat deepens. The times are getting late and perilous. God wants heroes. He wants men crusaders. With absolute fearlessness and sanctified stubbornness we should move directly on the enemy's works. Evil is bold and strong; we must be bolder and stronger in the Lord. About nine-tenths of our moral avoirdupois should be backbone. Then we shall do what we thought we couldn't. Then King Alcohol will be dethroned.

Perhaps our women are sufficiently endowed with this moral courage, but let us have a department for men.

BUSINESS CAPACITY OF WOMEN.

BY D. P. LIVERMORE.

IV.

In this, my final word in reply to Marion Harland, I shall show that women, on every hand, are successfully engaged in business pursuits. It is fair to judge women by the same rule as we judge men, other things being equal. Success in business must be regarded as satisfactory proof of woman's "capacity" for business. It is only within comparatively few years that various industrial employments and business pursuits have been open to women; and while there are not as many women engaged in business as men, the thousands on thousands of women in business show how mistaken Marion Harland is in her position and line of argument.

There are no statistics bearing directly on the business "capacity" of men or women, but as both sexes are more or less engaged in business pursuits, it is fair to assume that they have "capacity" for business! In the "census of Massachusetts" for 1885, we learn that of the "General Partners" in business there are 1,743 females, and seventeen female "special" partners; and of "stockholders" in the state, there are 31,156 males, and 11,575 females, which is a very fair showing for woman's *capacity* for business, considering the little time and opportunity afforded her for engaging in trade and different industrial pursuits.

The evidence is cumulative and abundant in all the departments of life, that women have large capacity for business. Even the Queen of England often gives direction to her ministers in administering the affairs of her government, and is not a mere "figure-head" as those assert who try to belittle the capacity of women.

Senator Hoar delivered an address in Tremont Temple, Boston, on "Equal Rights," and among other things, said:

Women who have been intrusted with political functions, have been wise and able and just sovereigns, in far greater proportion than the other sex. With three or four exceptions, every decent sovereign in Europe since the Dark Ages has been a woman.

This careful judgment of one of the ablest statesmen of our country, concerning woman's *capacity* for responsible positions in life, will command the attention of all

thoughtful people. In further proof of woman's business capacity, we give the following from the Springfield, Mass., *Republican:*

The Civil Service Commission are to report most favorably on the work of women in the government service. They assert that women's work in the service is of a high standard of excellence, and that in many cases their clerical labors are more accurately performed than those of men.

Such women have quite as much capacity for business as men. Dr. L. P. Brockett has written a volume in opposition to woman's enfranchisement, entitled the "Rights and Wrongs of Woman;" and yet he is candid enough to admit that women are successful in business. On page 200 he says:

We know that a young, beautiful and accomplished woman in Western Massachusetts, whose husband was president and chief business manager of a very large paper manufactory, when he was cut off in the prime of manhood, took his place, and has now been for some years the active and capable manager of the business. We know that in the largest manufactory of fire-arms in the world, the widow of the founder of the establishment is the largest stockholder, and is constantly consulted in its management. A large machine shop in Delaware, doing a successful business, is managed by the daughter of its founder, an intelligent young woman, who for some years worked constantly at the bench, and now can do as large a day's work, and do it as well, as any of the men in her employ. One of her sisters is also among the most skillful workers in the shop. These are only single instances, rare ones, perhaps, of the ability of women to conduct large manufacturing operations.

In commerce and trade they have often engaged, and with signal success in many instances. For many years, in Philadelphia, there was a prominent book-store and publishing-house having the simple sign, "S. Hart & Son." Of the many thousands who dealt there, very few knew that "S" stood for "Sarah," and that this was a firm in which a mother and son were the partners. Mrs. Hart commenced business in this firm when her son (Abraham Hart, subsequently an extensive publisher, owner of coal mines, and a millionaire) was but sixteen years of age, and took an active interest in the business, until failing health compelled her retirement.

But larger enterprises, commercial, mercantile and financial, than this, have been and still are in the hands of women. Mrs. Burdett-Coutts is as successful in her business operations, the conducting of her great banking-house, and the management of her vast estate, as she is liberal and noble in the dispensing of her princely charities. In Paris, and indeed on the Continent of Europe generally, some of the largest commercial houses have women at their head.

In New York, in some instances, where the experiment has been tried of a joint management of a mercantile business by husband and wife, and has failed, in subsequent management by the wife alone, has proved successful. The numbers of women engaged in business in their own names in all our large cities is already great, and is constantly increasing. Few of them, as yet, engage in the wholesale trade, but those few, as well as the retailers, have generally been successful.

When women have a chance, they often show great capacity for business. Miss Mary E. Garrett, daughter of the late John W. Garrett, is reported as one of the wealthiest women in our country, she having a fortune of more than $20,000,000. Her father gave her such careful instruction in business affairs that she is able to manage her immense estate as well as any man. A very capable and well-educated young woman in Chicago, who is prospective heir to a large property, has been carefully instructed in business matters by her father, who takes great pride in the capabilities of his daughter; and she now controls thousands of dollars, has her own bank account, and makes her own investments.

When Marion Harland attempted to show the "incapacity of business women," why did she so carefully avoid all reference to this class of women, and draw her illustrations from "salesladies," "girl-stenographers," "type-writers" and "nurses,"—who, in no proper sense represent the business women of the country! "Eleven women in Santa Clara, Cal., run and manage prune orchards," and several hundred women in the Dakotas are engaged in farming, which requires business capacity; and the papers inform us that Mrs. Charles D. Haines, of Texas, has recently been elected president of a steam railroad company. "She is a highly accomplished woman, and understands the railroad business thoroughly." In further proof of woman's capacity for business, I give the following from Dr. Brockett's volume referred to above.

Rev. Dr. Malcom, who about thirty years traveled extensively in India, Burmah and Siam, says that in Burmah, the women are the sole merchants and traders, and that they always accumuiate property. They act invariably, he says, upon the cash principle, buying only what they have money to pay for, and giving no credit.

Does not this look like conducting business on a safe basis? If men were as careful and wise as such women, and carried on their financial affairs with equal prudence, there would be fewer business "embarrassments" among them, and the country would not be disturbed, as it now frequently is, with wild speculations, numerous defalcations and dishonest failures. From ten to twelve thousand failures of men are reported annually in our country. Where is the proof that men are more successful in business than women? Who have wrecked so many of our railroads and squandered millions on millions of the people's money? Certainly not women!

REVIEW OF "TRUTH IN THE CASE."

Prepared by Order of the National Executive Committee of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

MRS. MARY T. LATHRAP, - Michigan.
MRS. HENRIETTA L. MONROE, Ohio.
MRS. FANNIE RASTALL, - - Kansas.
MISS ELIZABETH TOBEY, - - Massachusetts.

"IOWA NOT ALONE."

In reviewing that part of "Truth in the Case" which follows the heading, "Iowa not alone," page 78, and which is designed to prove that the W. C. T. U. of other states, either by their local, county or state branches, support the "Iowa position," we find by analysis the following material used:

First, and principally, the opinions of *individuals* as expressed in letters, addresses or articles contributed to one of the state papers.

Second, three short chapters concerning Chester county, Penn., Maine and Massachusetts, purporting to indicate sympathy from these states.

Third, a discussion of the question by Mrs. Aldrich and Mrs. Foster reiterating their *personal* opinions and unjustly accusing the National leaders of "fraud," which the latter compares with "embezzlement," assuring the public that "*the difference in honor is in favor of the embezzler, the grand larceny committed by this Christian organization being of heart and soul and home influence, while the embezzler steals material value,*" page 146.

Fourth, a criticism upon the methods suggested for the evangelistic department from the standpoint of an *individual* member of the Iowa W. C. T. U. under the head of "Ecclesiastical Assumptions," page 133, which, having no relation to the question under discussion in "Truth in the Case," we will not take time to answer; it, however, indicates the animus of the entire movement of the leaders of the secession and the pamphlet which they have published. We will consider these points in order.

Under the *first* head we find quotations of personal opinion as expressed in certain articles published in the *White Ribbon*, formerly the state paper of the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U.—one from Mrs. Joseph D. Weeks, page 78, and another from the former president of the state of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Frances L. Swift, page 86; also an anonymous communication from Connecticut, signed simply "White Ribbon," page 102; another statement of personal opinion from a member from Arkansas, another from an individual from California, one from Mrs. Wilson, of Illinois, and one from Mrs. Ecob, of New York. A communication, also of individual views from Mrs. Tilton, of District of Columbia, is given on page 127, in which the writer defends Mrs. Foster simply and her position, without the slightest reference to any action of the W. C. T. U. of the District of Columbia. A letter from Mrs. Angie F. Newman, of Nebraska, is also inserted, of which only extracts are given, and we learn from Mrs. Newman that such parts of her letter as qualify the opinions expressed therein, and were favorable to the N. W. C. T. U. and its President, are left out of "TRUTH *in the Case.*" It seems to this committee to be unnecessary to reply to these statements of *individual* opinion, having already sufficiently noticed those of the leaders. It is evident that having nothing to record of the action of local or county W. C. T. Unions they have been obliged to resort to this method of proving that "Iowa is not alone." It would not be difficult among 200,000 members to find some who would *individually* take sides with the Iowa leaders, but the *local unions* who are on their side are conspicuous for their scarcity.

Under the *second* head we will consider only the three chapters which refer to the action of local unions, viz.: Chester county W. C. T. U., Pennsylvania, page 84; Maine, page 110, and Massachusetts, page 112. On page 81, an extract is given from what purports to be Mrs. Darlington's annual address to the Chester county union, Pennsylvania, but a letter from one of the leading women of that county says: "In reality it was only a paper read before a thinly attended quarterly convention at Atglen. These quarterlies were formed more for *conferences* than anything else. The one referred to above was held in November, 1888, and the paper of Mrs. Darlington was followed by similar ones from the corresponding and recording secretaries. A resolution followed that the unions of the county declare for non-auxiliaryship to the National. This was tabled by a vote of twenty-six to twenty-three. Notwithstanding this a motion followed and was carried that delegates carry instructions home to their local unions for meetings to be called for decision as to whether they would remain auxiliary or not, and report to an executive committee meeting at Downingtown a month later. At the latter meeting the vote stood as recorded; twenty-five to remain auxiliary and thirty-six against, while four were neutral. To prove that they were *not* 'thoroughly conversant with the plans and methods of the organization,' as claimed on page 84, during the ensuing months eight or nine of the unions that had voted to be non-auxiliary, reconsidered their action and became auxiliary. One union of twenty members which decided unanimously for non-auxiliaryship, afterward voted to be auxiliary. By the time of the next ANNUAL county convention in September last, the vote of the unions was a tie, with a preponderance of *members* for auxiliaryship.

"Realizing that they could not elect their officers, a resolution was sprung upon the convention, stating 'that for *peace's* sake it would be best to defer the election until after the state convention, arranging for an adjourned annual county meeting at Coatesville, at which this election should take place.' Could we have proceeded with the election it would have been much better for *us* and saved us much trouble, but it would have been unfortunate for them. Each side sent fifteen delegates to the state convention. *We* would have had *sixteen* but for the fact that two unions, Downingtown and Schuylkill, were excluded because 'they had not been organized under county rules.' These rules were 'non-auxiliaryship.' The two unions were formed as *auxiliary* to county, state and National, and sent their dues to the county treasurer, which were received and reported at the convention in her report, but afterwards refunded to the unions. The county corresponding secretary, also, had received the unions prior to the convention, or rather had sent them full instructions of procedure after they were organized, and reported them at the convention. Still they were ruled out, but, nothing daunted, they sent their dues to the state and National, and they were received by the state treasurer. After considerable discussion their delegate was admitted to the state convention and then *we* counted sixteen. For receiving this delegate the state has been severely censured in the *White Ribbon*, our former state organ, but the writer of the article neglects to state that they had tried to pay their dues into the county treasury, but were refused. If Mrs. Ellen Watson's non-partisan amendment had not been tabled at the state convention, and a resolution indorsing Third party had been introduced, they were prepared to secede in open convention, and were equipped with a speech-maker and other arrangements for a 'scene,' but they were disappointed and called a meeting later in the Colonnade Hotel, at which, however, no definite plans were laid as to their future movements, no doubt determining to wait until after the Chicago convention. We came home and at the Coatesville adjourned annual session the secession came at noon time, and the seceders repaired to the Presbyterian Church to arrange for a *Christian Temperance* League to be formed. Although our numbers will be diminished we will hold a W. C. T. U. at every point, and organize new ones wherever possible. We have established beautiful county headquarters and are arranging for a column in the *Daily Local News* for the furtherance of our work."

The above quotations are from a letter of one of the Chester county officers whose authority cannot be questioned. Last December (the 5th) "The Chester county W. C. T. U. held a large and enthusiastic convention at Phœnixville, over two hundred delegates and visitors present. Thirty-five out of fifty unions were represented, although the weather was most unpropitious. Mrs. S. S. Fessenden, of Massachusetts, gave an address, and expressed herself as 'filled with admiration and gratitude for the large, intelligent and consecrated assembly.' The new *state* president of Pennsylvania who was elected at the fall convention and who is heartily in sympathy with the National W. C. T. U., was present and made an address."

In regard to Maine, see page 110. We have the reply of the state president that "only two unions have seceded; one of them, Fort Fairfield, in Aroostook county, withdrew about two years ago, and there is now in that place a strong, large, active union auxiliary to state and National W. C. T. U. The other was at Skowhegan, which seceded two weeks ago. Aroostook *county* W. C. T. U. has not withdrawn; on the contrary it was (although the most remote) the banner county at the last state convention. In Caribou, which was Mrs. Florence Porter's home, she and six other women seceded and set up for themselves, and called a 'county convention,' but little work has been done, however, by them." Mrs. Stevens also says "there may be a few young people banded together in the county *calling* themselves Y's who really are not so." The "state organizer" referred to, certainly spoke the simple truth when she said no society not auxiliary to state and National W. C. T. U. had a right to the name of "Woman's Christian Temperance Union," and she does not seem to have caused much trouble in thus speaking the truth, judging by the above statement concerning Aroostook county. Thus it may be seen upon what a slight foundation rests the impression given out in "Truth in the Case," that Maine is affected by sympathy with the "Iowa position." The remainder of the chapter is occupied with personal opinions of Mrs. Flor-

ence Porter, which it is not worth while to answer, being but a repetition of the same statement to which reply has been made in these reviews.

"Massachusetts" now comes under notice. See page 2. The very first statement in the chapter is utterly without foundation, that "it is reported from the headquarters of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Massachusetts that, in point of fact, there are but six partisan unions in the state."

This quotation Mrs. Foster has taken from a communication made to the *Congregationalist* signed with *initials* only, to which a *complete denial* was made in the same paper over the signature of the state president and corresponding secretary, a week or two after. The TRUTH is that out of nearly three hundred local unions with a membership of twelve thousand, only fifteen have passed resolutions of *disapproval* of the action of the state convention which has always been in sympathy with the National resolutions; of these *three* are given on page 112. *Not one union in the state has seceded* and scarcely any members have withdrawn from lack of sympathy with the state and National union. New unions constantly are being formed, and new members rapidly coming into the present local unions. A spirit of great harmony prevails throughout the state, and the interest and zeal of the members is steadily growing; these are the almost universal reports of the local unions in the recent county conventions held in every part of the state. There are *some* members who are not in full sympathy with the resolutions of the National and state conventions, but they understand that they are not bound by these resolutions, and they realize that in a great movement like this, all cannot see alike in everything, and that after a proper expression of their difference of opinion their duty ends, and they agree to disagree on those questions which do not practically affect them, and go on with the work of the union.

We have thus proved that "Iowa *is* alone" in her anomalous position toward the National W. C. T. U., so far as states are concerned, and has only here and there a follower from among the 7,000 local unions of the nation.

The *third* head, consisting of personal views of Mrs. Foster and Mrs. Aldrich, has been fully answered in the preceding sections of this review. Iowa must stand alone in the long and determined warfare upon the National Union, and be held responsible for disloyalty to sacred obligations which has finally led to present conditions.

Correspondence.

A PROHIBITION VICTORY AT THE CAPITOL.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—The 12th of March was "a red-letter day" for prohibition in the National House of Representatives. On that day consideration of the Bill to Provide for the Organization of Oklahoma Territory was resumed in the committee of the whole house on the state of the Union. At the time of the previous rising of the committee, section seven of the bill had been reached. This section, as reported, provided for inflicting the high-license system of Nebraska on the territory instead of continuing the prohibitory *regime*. Mr. Morse, of Massachusetts, offered an amendment by adding that,

The provisions of section 2139 of the Revised Statutes be, and the same are hereby, extended to this territory until otherwise provided by law.

Section 2139 says that,

No ardent spirits shall be introduced under any pretense into the Indian country. * * *

This amendment was lost. Mr. Kelley, of Kansas, then offered an amendment to strike out the word Nebraska wherever it occurs in the section and insert Kansas. A lengthy discussion for and against continuing prohibition in the territory until after the first territorial legislature, followed. Messrs. Kelley, Peters, Perkins and Funston, of Kansas; Kerr, of Iowa; Pickler, of South Dakota; Allen and Cutcheon, of Michigan; Dingley, of Maine; Morse, of Massachusetts; Conger, of Iowa; J. D. Taylor, of Ohio; Stewart, of Georgia, and Rogers, of Arkansas, spoke in favor of the continuance—the two last named being Democrats. Messrs. Chipman, of Michigan; Fitch and Spinola, of New York; Tarsney, of Missouri, and Mills, of Texas, spoke against the continuance—all Democrats. Mr. Payson, Republican from Illinois, who was in the chair, had previously spoken in favor of continuing prohibition in Oklahoma.

During the progress of the discussion, Mr. Stewart, Democratic Prohibitionist from Georgia, offered a substitute for the amendment of Mr. Kelley, which substitute, except as to its termination, was in effect the same as the amendment offered by Mr. Morse and lost. In offering it, Mr. Stewart said:

It is now simply a matter of construction as to whether this statute does not already obtain in that territory. In order to put it beyond question, I have offered the amendment.

His substitute was agreed to. The part of the section amended now reads:

SEC. 7. That the general statutes of Nebraska, which are not locally inapplicable or in conflict with this act, or in conflict with any law of the United States, are hereby extended to and put in force in the territory of Oklahoma until after the adjournment of the first session of the Legislative Assembly of said territory.

Provided, That section 2139 of the Revised Statutes of the United States shall be enforced in said territory until after the adjournment of the first session of the Legislative Assembly of said territory.

Mr. Pickler, in concluding his remarks, had the clerk read the memorial of the National W. C. T. U., entreating Congress to continue to protect Oklahoma against the liquor traffic.

Mr. Fitch, who is the successor of Mr. Louis Schade as attorney for the United States Brewers' Association, in the course of his remarks explained why the committee took the statutes of a state "entirely removed in locality and in circumstances" from this territory. He said:

"It is claimed that this is an attempt on the part of the advocates of prohibition to do here in the House what they were prevented from doing in the committee. In the committee this same matter was brought up and discussed. The advocates of one side desired the laws of Arkansas, and on the other the laws of Kansas; and the laws of Nebraska *where a high license exists*, were selected as a compromise measure."

Had the amendment as offered by Mr. Morse prevailed, instead of the one offered by Mr. Stewart, the Territorial Legislature would have been prohibited from licensing the infamous traffic, if so disposed, while that amendment remained unrepealed by Congress. As it is, at the first session of the Territorial Legislature a license statute may be enacted.

The next day, the bill as amended was reported to the House and passed. The yeas and nays were ordered on the prohibitory amendment—yeas 133, nays 104, not voting, ninety-two. Eight Democrats voted for and not a Republican against. The Democratic favorable votes were those of Messrs. Hooker, Lewis and Stockdale, of Mississippi; Stewart, of Georgia; Rowland, of North Carolina; Stump, of Maryland; Outhwaite, of Ohio, and Tracey, of Albany, New York. This bill was a substitute for the Oklahoma bill of the Senate. Rejection by the Senate of the prohibitory amendment is not anticipated.

The Washington *Sentinel*, organ of the United States Brewers' Association, edited by Mr. Louis Schade, in an editorial of nearly a column, headed, "A Prohibition Victory at the Capitol," says:

The personal liberty people throughout the country have no idea of the power which prohibition has attained at the National Capitol. . . . . Up to the present time the House was regarded as right on this question. But that is no longer so. The debate and vote on the Oklahoma Territory Bill in favor of prohibition, have shown that our apprehensions are only too well founded.

A letter of appreciation has been sent every Congressman voting prohibition for Oklahoma by the National W. C. T. U. through its superintendent of legislation and petitions.

ADA M. BITTENBENDER.

Washington, D. C.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN DENMARK.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—In THE UNION SIGNAL of December 5, I find an article which defends my beloved native land from always being mentioned by temperance orators as the most drunken country in Europe. Though I am very glad to see that the reverend author of this article still cherishes such kind feelings towards my little native land, where he once lived for several years and was one of the first men who started the temperance movement there, I find myself in the sad necessity—according to truth—to repeat in THE UNION SIGNAL what I am telling so often in public temperance lectures, that poor little Denmark really *is* the most drunken country in Europe. This statement is first taken from the official statistics for the years 1871-80 (the next time the government will publish these statistics will probably be after 1890), and next from several private publications of later date, that are all coming to the same sad result, and finally, I think I shall be able to state myself, according to my experience on my numerous lecture trips in the different parts of the country, that perhaps we dare say, that the habit of taking brandy is decreasing, but unfortunately that strong beer has become the daily drink of nearly every house in Denmark. Both rich and poor, men and women—even children—have adopted as "our national drink," and this strong beer can be said actually to be the greatest curse of our nation. And our laws so fully legalize the drinking custom, that when a criminal acts in drunkenness, it will be regarded as an alleviating circumstance for his penalty.

Our government and parliament sustain views so different from those of the temperance workers both in regard to the source of our curse and its remedies, that two years ago a bill became a law, giving every farmer permission to make brandy in his own house with the only restriction that he must not sell it *en détail* (not less than ten liters) and recently the government has introduced in the parliament a bill—with the purpose to decrease the drunkenness of the nation—which charges beer and brandy with rather low taxes (beer never being charged before). It is very uncertain if this bill will become a law, the representatives declaring it unjust to bereave the poor man of his brandy. From these facts you will understand that we temperance workers have been desolate, first because the authorities were doing nothing to fight the great evil of the nation, and now we deeply deplore the wrong manner in which they are acting in this respect.

Our only hope for the salvation of our poor country from the curse of strong drinks is, that the temperance movement has certainly come here and is gathering members round its pure standard. But this movement always has a hard battle to fight in conquering the selfishness of men, and here in Denmark we are very slow to act, even if it may be to our own salvation, and the movement being to-day only ten years old, we must still work hard and continue our sowing; the harvest will certainly come, but perhaps not in our life-time. I think that we cannot count more than thirty thousand temperance people in Denmark at the most, and among these I don't believe you will find sixty persons of the cultivated classes; the total abstinence unions being ordinarily regarded as an asylum for the drunkards, and only very few joining us except for the sake of themselves or their own suffering husbands. And I am very sorry to say that the Danish women are our great antagonists. For these two reasons I have myself joined the W. C. T. U., as I think this union, perhaps, more able to gain the cultivated classes—especially the women—than the I. O. G. T., to which I belonged for several years, and whose organization and work I have appreciated as the best temperance society. But the W. C. T. U. is advancing very slowly here in Denmark. From the beginning (October, 1888) we were the only temperance people, but later some others also have taken the pledge, and we have determined that when a new W. C. T. U. is to be formed, there ought to be ten women who did not take the pledge before, and who are willing to become members. There are but two lecturers of the Danish W. C. T. U., and as we are poor people and have few members we cannot do very much for want of money. The I. O. G. T. has been very kind to us, and has arranged four meetings for our union in different towns. Three of them were not public, but the best people of the town were invited by printed cards.

The Danish Union for the Emancipation of Women has invited me to lecture, but I told them that I had enough to do for the I. O. G. T. and the W. C. T. U., and that I valued so much the temperance cause that I had to sacrifice all my strength to this noble warfare. But as it is still seldom here that women will consent to lecture, the union proposed that I should fill their invitations to lecture when they had no other to send, and I then have permission to lecture on the temperance cause as women's work, though the union feels but very little interest in this work, only one of their members having joined us. But it is a great advantage for me to speak before these audiences, and to have these meetings arranged and my traveling expenses paid without any trouble to me. Almost always there are large audiences when I am lecturing, for people are curious to see and hear a woman lecturer, and I always hear of the great sympathy for our reform, but it is very seldom that a woman joins our union. We must still sow, the harvest is not ripe yet.

A week ago I had the pleasure of organizing the second W. C. T. U. in our country in a little town on our own isle—Sjelland—with ten members; they have a very able president and secretary, two cultivated women. I hope they will be able to do good work, especially for the children, what we need so much, but here in Copenhagen we have no member of our union who is able to start a work for children. I am very sorry for it, but I have not time left myself to do so; for the time we must wait and hope.

It is my consolation through THE UNION SIGNAL to hear about your great work in America, and to know that we are members of the same union and united in the same work and prayer; unfortunately the Danish women do not at all resemble their energetic American sisters, and it is hard to get them to work; but the great need is here, and therefore we must continue our noble warfare.

Yours "For God, Home and Humanity,"

ELISABETH SELMER,
Pres. W. C. T. U. in Denmark.

Who waits until the wind shall silent keep,
Will never find the ready hour to sow,
Who watcheth clouds will have no time to reap.
—*Helen Hunt Jackson.*

Behind each American citizen America is standing, and he knows it, and is the man that he is because he knows it.—*William Dean Howells.*

Our Children.

MARCH.

BY M. M. D.

In the snowing and the blowing,
In the cruel sleet—
Little flowers begin their growing
Far beneath our feet.
Softly says the Spring, and cheerly,—
"Darlings, are you here?"
Till they answer: "We are nearly,
Nearly ready, dear."

"Where is Winter, with his snowing
Tell us, Spring," they say;
Then she answers: "He is going,
Going on his way.
Poor old Winter does not love you,—
But his time is past;
Soon my birds shall sing above you,—
Set you free at last."

—*St. Nicholas.*

ALECK'S RECRUIT.

BY MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

Nobody in Dr. Alden's congregation listened more attentively to the pastor's sermon than Aleck Gardner, one warm Sunday morning. With wide, brown eyes gazing into the beloved face, and ears that were unwilling to lose a word, the boy carried into his listening the same thoroughness which made him the best scholar in his class, the leader in all the games on the campus, and the dearest fellow in the world in the opinion of his mother and sisters.

Dr. Alden's subject was "Christian Life," and his text, "How much owest thou unto my Lord?" Among other things, he said that the soldier in Christ's army was always a volunteer, but that no true volunteer was ever contented to come into and stay within the ranks alone. He would try to bring in recruits. He would never be afraid to show on which side he was, nor ashamed of his colors. Like Hedley Vicars, who, after his conversion, laid an open Bible on his table, so that his gay comrades should see for themselves that he had begun a new life, Christ's soldier would be brave and steadfast, and would try to win others into the kingdom.

Aleck Gardner belonged to a very pleasant Sunday-school, and his class was composed of boys, like himself, from the best families of the ward. In all New York there was not a better neighborhood than the one in which the Gardners resided, and the church and school were both aristocratic.

Aleck went home, resolved to put the Doctor's sermon into practice. To do so was to set about bringing in a recruit that very day. He ran over in memory the names of his friends and acquaintances, not one of whom but had gone to Sunday-school ever since he was three years old.

Aleck finally made up his mind that if he was to be of use he must get his recruit out on the avenue somewhere.

"For highways and hedges, I must put alleys and street corners," he said to himself with a smile, which was followed by a firm setting of the lips, and a glow in the bright eyes. Aleck Gardner was evidently in earnest.

Bible in hand he set forth to Sunday-school looking on both sides of the way for his recruit. Presently he saw him. But would he—could he—present that lad, even if he should consent to go, to the select circle of young people in Dr. Alden's church-school.

For one moment he hesitated. The next, with head erect, and outstretched hand, with a manner which was sweetly persuasive, and as polite as a manner could be, he approached the boy, who stood in a "don't care" attitude, leaning against a lamp post.

The recruit's head was frowsy, and red locks stuck like wisps of straw through the torn places in his old hat. His feet were bare, his trousers were patched with ill-selected pieces, he had on an old faded shirt of striped calico, and no jacket.

"Won't you come to our Sunday-school with me?" said Aleck. "I beg your pardon, but it's rather slow work standing here in the sun with nothing to do, and our teacher is splendid."

The boy of the sandy locks looked glum, and an angry blush stole through the thick freckled skin. He looked as if he might be getting ready to hit straight from the shoulder.

"You're making fun of me," he said, glowering on handsome, well-dressed Aleck, from hat to shoe-ties as fresh as a pink, and as elegant as boy could be.

"Not in the least," was the prompt answer. "I am in dead earnest, and I never wanted anything more in my life than I want you now to go to our Sunday-school with me. Please come along!"

"Will you have me as I am? No dressing me up in your old clothes, nor giving me a new hat—eh? What do you think of those boots?"

This lad had something of the spirit which animated tough old Samuel Johnson when a poor student at college His shoes were wretched, and some kind person, in pity for their forlorn state, set another pair before his door—which pair the future doctor of letters promptly threw out of the window. He would stand, please God, on his own feet and in his own shoes.

Aleck had remembered a certain gray suit in his closet at home, not much the worse for the wear, and had fancied how well his new acquaintance would look were he washed and brushed up generally; but with something of the divine tact which made the Apostle Paul the missionary he was, all things to all men, he at once put the gray suit in the background.

"Come just as you are. It's yourself I'm after, not what you have on. Come in as my friend."

The smooth, slender hand was laid on the reluctant arm. Aleck did not know how strong a conflict was going on in the soul beside him, nor how slight a thing decided the other boy's action; for just as Aleck spoke, there appeared on the corner a knot of boys of Tim Macgruder's own class.

They were ragged, dirty, and rejoiced in defiance of law and order; and they set up a shout of derision when they perceived the company in which their leader, as Tim Macgruder was, had somehow found himself.

What was their surprise when that leader turned, shook his fist at them menacingly, and then walked like a lamb for meekness, beside slim Aleck Gardner, and, the amazed boys bringing up the rear in the distance, they entered the portals of St. Barnabas's church side by side.

Tim Macgruder's entrance there would have made a sensation, had the boys and girls been less well-bred, or Aleck Gardner less a favorite and a gentleman. As it was, no eye was allowed to rest on him with a stare, and the welcome of teachers and boys was cordial to Aleck's new recruit.

Never will Tim forget the pleasure of that first hour in the Sunday-school—the delight of the hearty singing, and the interest with which he listened to the lesson study.

One, two, three Sundays he was in his place, in the old clothes, though each week there was an improvement in cleanliness. On the fourth he appeared in a plain but neat suit, with hair brushed and shoes on his feet. Tim had found a good situation, was a member of society with an interest in keeping the laws, and was bringing home his wages every Saturday night to the poor old mother, whose prayers for him were now full of joyful thanksgiving.

Aleck's recruit went on step by step—won an education, entered college, finally studied for the ministry, and is to-day the successful, hard-working pastor of a prosperous church.

All this is true, although it does seem stranger than fiction. For, though Aleck's name was not really Aleck, nor Tim's name Tim, yet both Tim and Aleck were real boys, the sermon Aleck heard was really blessed to a hearer who became at once a doer of the word, and every incident in this story of Aleck's recruit did really take place.—*Sunday School Times.*

WHAT THEY READ.

The *Congregationalist* recently invited its young readers, under twenty years of age, to send in a list of the twenty books which they best enjoyed reading and valued most highly. From this list our contemporary was to select the twenty volumes preferred by the largest number of competitors, and those who came nearest to the popular choice thus expressed were to receive certain awards. The offer was kept open until November 15. There were received in all 1,674 lists; of these 378 proved defective and were accordingly ruled out of the competition. Of the 1,296 others, 709 came from young folks over twelve years of age. Their choice was as follows:

Little Women	499	Ramona	207
Uncle Tom's Cabin	461	John Halifax	187
Ben Hur	447	The Bible	186
Little Lord Fauntleroy	438	Tom Brown at Rugby	183
Little Men	342	Aunt Jo's Boys	182
Ivanhoe	279	Longfellow's Poems	174
David Copperfield	253	Swiss Family Robinson	156
Pilgrim's Progress	235	Eight Cousins	150
An Old-Fashioned Girl	224	Youth's Companion	126
Robinson Crusoe	212	Boy's of '76	115

The 487 competitors among the younger class of readers made a choice of twelve of the same books as their elders, their lists standing thus:

Little Lord Fauntleroy	377	Eight Cousins	122
Little Women	272	Five Little Peppers	118
Robinson Crusoe	245	Anderson's Fairy Tales	109
Swiss Family Robinson	193	Grimm's Fairy Tales	108
Uncle Tom's Cabin	179	Under the Lilacs	100
Little Men	174	Youth's Companion	99
Pilgrim's Progress	153	The Bible	98
Sarah Crewe	149	Hans Brinker	88
Aunt Jo's Boys	142	Arabian Nights	86
An Old-Fashioned Girl	142	Alice in Wonderland	84

Probably the majority of the replies were received from the New England States, and may be accepted as showing the literary tastes of the young people in New England homes.—*United Presbyterian.*

The Still Hour.

FOR THE WEEK BEGINNING APRIL 6, 1890.

BY REV. C. C. HARRAH.

DAILY BIBLE READING NOTES.

(Luke 6; Acts 7–12.)

Sunday, 6; Luke 6. Verse 9, Acts of mercy and necessity are lawful on the Sabbath. In these times when there is so much Sabbath desecration, we cannot be too careful to abstain from anything which is improper on this holy day. Verse 20, This Sermon on the Mount will bear many readings and much prayerful study. It is best understood in the light of our Saviour's own life. He fulfilled in His conduct the rules of life here given.

Monday, 7; Acts 7. Verse 1, Stephen shows in this discourse, that the more gloriously God manifested His grace to Israel, even from the beginning, the more perverse and ungrateful was the conduct of the people. Verse 55, While his hearers yielded more and more to their violent passions, Stephen's soul was *full* of the Holy Spirit; and looking up, full of faith and hope, he saw Jesus standing ready to receive His faithful witness.

Tuesday, 8; Acts 8. Verse 1, This persecution was the means of scattering the disciples abroad, so that the gospel was preached everywhere. Our Lord is able to use the evil-doing of His enemies as a means for extending His kingdom. Verse 13, The example of Simon shows us that there are those who *believe*, but who do not adopt the *true faith*. True faith moves the heart, and the renewed soul abides in the ways of truth.

Wednesday, 9; Acts 9. Verse 5, By the grace of God, the worst of persecutors may become the greatest of saints. It is a faithful saying that Jesus is able to save the chief of sinners. I Tim. 1:15. Verse 16, In one way and another God prepares His instruments to do His work. Sometimes it is through suffering that one is brought into the courage of faith, and has his heart filled with Christian joy. Verse 22, The convert who begins by sincerely asking, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do" (Verse 6), and who keeps that right disciple spirit, will increase more and more in strength.

Thursday, 10; Acts 10. Verse 2, God everywhere commends those who regularly offer prayers and supplications to Him, and who habitually perform acts of charity. Verse 35, God's love extends to every individual and to all nations, and He would have all men come to a knowledge of the truth and be saved. I Tim. 2:4. Verse 44, This is the Pentecost of the Gentiles; from this time on they share equally with the Jews in the blessings of the gospel.

Friday, 11; Acts 11. Verse 2, There were many occasions in the apostolic church that called forth differences of opinion, but they did not divide and organize different churches because of these differences. We should make more of our vital faith and less of our opinions. Verse 21, The whole church became preachers of the gospel, and the Lord blessed their labors and many were saved. Acts 12. Verse 5, What would we do if we could not pray in times of trouble? Verse 15, It seems that they prayed for something that they hardly expected. God has surprises for His people in His answers to prayer. Verse 24, One enemy after another will pass away, but the kingdom will continue to grow and the name of Jesus will continue to be exalted.

THE PRAYER MEETING TOPIC.

(Temperance Work by Moral Suasion. Isaiah 28:1-4.)

There are the two necessary lines of temperance work, prohibition and moral suasion.

1. So far as the temperance work has to do with the heart, and with the formation of a new life in those who are depraved by appetite, the wise and right method is to use that truth of the Word of God which will move the mind and heart, and, by all the means of moral suasion, produce a sentiment in favor of reform. Civil law can remove those objects which feed and stimulate bad passions, but it cannot change the vicious thirst and the depraved disposition.

2. Moral suasion work is necessary to prepare the way for effective temperance legislation. It applies the truth to the heart and will of the people so as to persuade them to do well, and law has a foundation of moral sentiment on which to rest, and will be enforced.

3. Moral suasion in the temperance movement is continually necessary in order to keep up that educating work among the young which is the only safe ground of hope for the future. If the young are brought up so as to have a high tone of moral sentiment, they will be certain to put this sentiment into prohibitory law.

The Household.

HOLD FAST.

BY LUELLA CLARK.

Hold fast to hope: though suns have set
And rayless night the earth o'erspread.
In order, strength and beauty yet
Heaven's countless shining hosts are led.

Hold fast: what boots the tempter's strife?
Though waves may roar and winds way wail,
Thy buoyant bark—a thing of life—
Shall face unharmed the fiercest gale.

Hold fast: though cruel wrong bear sway,
The right shall triumph: strife shall cease,
And, soon or late, will come a day
Of clearer vision, deeper peace.

Hold fast: no tide of war or wave
Can move the anchor of thy trust;
Heaven-held, strong shall it be to save
When earthly thrones have turned to dust.

Hold fast: the sun no more may rise
And moons may wax and wane no more.
Still where thou art shall cloudless skies
Bend bright above a peaceful shore.

Lisbon, N. H.

THE GOOD EMPRESS.

BY JENNIE FOWLER WILLING.

Paul exhorts that "supplications, prayers, and giving of thanks be made for kings, and for all that are in authority." We can give thanks with good grace when we think of the beautiful life of Augusta Victoria, Empress of Germany.

Crowned women have borne no small part in European affairs. Napoleon's star westered to its setting when he took the crown from the head of Josephine. But for that cruel blunder he might have had Europe at his feet. The Empress Eugenie, under her Jesuit confessor's counsel, urged Louis Napoleon into the conflict that dethroned him, calling it her war. It reconstructed the map of the Continent.

With what wise, womanly skill Victoria has ruled England for more than half a century. Indeed, we cannot forget that the three English reigns in which literature and the peaceful arts prospered most, were those of Elizabeth, Anne and Victoria.

This excellent German Empress, for whom we "give thanks," was carefully educated by her father, the Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, in a little, country village. Her home life was simple and loving. In illustration of her kindness to the poor, we are told of the princess and her sister pushing an old woman's wheelbarrow to the top of a hill, and of the custom of the family to let their children invite to the castle every Christmas eve, fifty of the poorest people in the little town, loading them with presents.

From her childhood this lady has given evidence of genuine piety; and since she became empress, she has used her power to help all benevolent and Christian institutions. Through her influence her husband, who was then the crown-prince, presided over a meeting of the Berlin City Mission. On account of the political position of the leader of the mission, the Prince and Princess were bitterly persecuted for this expression of sympathy with the work. They met the storm with courage and patience, not abating in the least their interest in the cause of Christ. They have always shown themselves ready to give their influence to help the Evangelical Church Aid Society, the hospitals and all Christly enterprises.

With all her public work, her sweet home duties are never neglected. Her five little boys are taught by her the simple, earnest piety that made her own home life so lovely and glad. It is no small matter to have a beautiful Christian mother at the head of the court of one of the greatest nations in Europe.

We heard Clara Barton speak in one of our conventions of an evening's talk with the old Emperor of Germany in which he declared that he would have it distinctly understood by all the world that it was not his military prowess or statesmanship that raised his country to first rank among the Great Powers, but the hand of God. The present emperor is said to carry with him his grandfather's Bible, making its truth his guide. It is a good Providence that has placed at the head of the great German people a man and woman of good family life, and who are true, earnest, fearless Christians.

New York.

THE FLOWER MISSION.

BY ELLA F. M. WILLIAMS.

[At the request of Miss Jennie Casseday, superintendent of the National Flower Mission, who is too ill to write a message herself, we gladly publish this excellent article from the *Woman's Journal*, of Ottawa, Canada.—ED.]

The chief aim of the Flower Mission is to comfort the sick, the weary, the lonely and the sorrowful. It uses flowers as its letter of introduction and adds a Scripture text to each little bouquet as a reminder of the Heavenly Friend whose loving sympathy is round about His children even though they know it not. Whenever possible it visits hospitals, carrying comfort and blessing wherever it goes, and many a weary sufferer is cheered and refreshed by the fragrant gifts and gentle words of the Flower Missionary.

In urging a country union to take up this department, the most common objections met with by the Provincial superintendents are that the W. C. T. U. in that place has "few members; the town is small; it has no hospital, and there are no families too poor to have some plants of their own." If a large membership, a large town and a hospital were necessary adjuncts to a Flower Mission, and if our flowers and texts were to be sent only to the very poor, as we send bread to famine-stricken sufferers in China, these excuses would be most convincing, but experience has proved that the delicate compliment of a gift of lovely flowers is appreciated by both rich and poor. Sickness, sorrow and death find entrance to the smallest hamlet, and where they come there also is work for the Flower Missionary. Indeed, many a small country Flower Mission does as much real personal work in its care for the sick, the aged and the oppressed in its neighborhood as city missions which only visit hospitals. Especially is this true when we wish to make the ministrations of the Flower Mission pave the way for direct temperance work. It may require many visits, and great patience and tact before the friendliness displayed by the Flower Missionary will meet with a response, and only then is it wise to offer a temperance pledge. Do you say, "All this takes time; it would be far easier to make up two or three hundred bouquets and send them around by a messenger." You are right; it would be easier to send them as you suggest, and, as far as mere figures are concerned, would make a larger showing in your annual report; but I must confess to a keen appreciation of the feelings of the boy who refused to send his flowers by the committee, saying he wished to carry them to the sick people himself, "for," added he, "I don't think I should care very much about second-hand flowers." Committees must sometimes do the work of distribution, but it has been truly said by Frances Power Cobb that: "It is a law of human nature that the sentiment of sympathy should be drawn forth by personal service to the suffering, and feelings of gratitude and affection by the receipt of such personal service."

Every invalid member of the union itself should be regularly visited, for, besides the good it will do her in keeping alive and fostering her interest in temperance work, this custom secures more regular attendance at the meetings, and greatly helps in dealing with that class of outsiders who would be pleased with the attention if only sure they were not being patronized. To illustrate: A few days ago I carried a bouquet and text to a young girl who was ill. She was delighted with the gift until I happened to say I brought it from the W. C. T. U. Flower Mission, when I was immediately questioned as to what the Flower Mission was, and if it only took flowers to "poor folks." Fortunately I could tell her we sent them to anyone to whom we thought they would be a comfort, and mentioned a distinguished lady, of whom she knew, to whom they were sent during a severe illness, and who highly prized these little outside messages of sympathy, although she was the owner of many beautiful plants. It was amusing to notice how quickly this explanation quieted the proud girl's evident suspicion that I might perhaps go home and write in my diary, "Carried flowers and texts to another poor heathen to-day."

A pleasing feature of the Flower Mission department, and one peculiarly adapted to our Young Woman's Unions, is the work with, and for the children. The members of the Band of Hope, Kitchen Garden, and Sewing School are supplied with seeds or slips, and encouraged to care for the growing plants during the summer. Sometimes rewards are presented in the fall to those who have been patient and persevering, and very often the children are asked to send flowers to the Mission, or bring their growing plants to decorate the Hall for the public meetings of the union. This plan enables us to show the children how to use their flowers for the good of others, and furnishes an excuse for regular visits from those in charge of the work. Entrance to the home thus gained, the Flower Missionary who has tact and a loving heart can help the children of the poorer families in many practical ways. One country union gave a "piazza and lawn party" to the Band of Hope children last fall, when the young florists had a most creditable display of plants, and felt a great deal of pride and pleasure in being thus noticed by older temperance workers.

Some people tell us that it is absurd to claim that a simple gift of flowers and a Scripture text, or the care of a growing plant can really be of use to any one. To this we answer that, so far as the texts are concerned, we have faith to believe that God's Word shall not "return unto Him void." As to the flowers themselves, the true Flower Missionary believes that our Heavenly Father so fashioned them, with their dainty beauty and exquisite perfume, that they exert a refining and elevating influence upon all beholders. Lovingly and prayerfully let us seek so to use them that they may fulfil their God-given mission.

WORDS TO THE WISE.

BY ABBY MORTON DIAZ.

A noted writer on education imagines an antiquary of the remote future puzzling over our advanced text-books and examination papers, surprised to find therein no reference to the bringing up of children, and wondering if the educators of our period could "have been so absurd as to omit all training for this gravest of responsibilities." Afterwards, in a more serious vein he thus considers the "young mother." In what was called her education "not one idea was given her respecting the methods of dealing with the opening mind. . . . And now see her with an unfolding human character committed to her charge, profoundly ignorant of the phenomena with which she has to deal, undertaking to do that which can be done but imperfectly even with the aid of the profoundest knowledge." "Is it not monstrous that the fate of a new generation should be thus left to . . . chances?"

"A word to the wise is sufficient," says the proverb. But are enough of us wise? and are the wise of us wise enough? The vital issue of the times seems to be—how best to cope with badness as it finds expression in prevalent conditions, often so appalling as to dismay even those most earnestly combating them by means of the well-known forces, philanthropy and reform. Suppose that in our vigorous warfare we pause long enough to ask, Are our methods of overcoming as effective as can be devised? Are we gaining the victory? Are reforms and philanthropies becoming less and less needed? Are we emptying the prisons? the almshouses? the various asylums? Are policemen and police courts becoming things of the past? Do we hear less of political corruption? of defalcation? Are the distillery fires extinguished? Does honor rule in business? Is the social evil on the decrease? Does our present civilization suggest that "we are all members one of another?"

Truly the view is not encouraging; yet think of the immense contributions levied for our long protracted warfare. Every available resource taxed—time, means, thought, invention, executive ability, energy, labor, enthusiasm, love, sympathy—the best that humanity possesses, freely offered up to sustain the conflict. Yet still do thousands and tens of thousands of toilers starve that employers may grow rich; crime abounds—a large per cent of it caused by liquor drinking—money controls legislation and secures position; the general adulteration of goods, and other forms of dishonesty are thought matters of course; disreputable houses are becoming city institutions, and city magistrates declare publicly that prostitution must and ever will exist, and should therefore be licensed and legally made safe for their patrons by medical examinations of the inmates. To prove the need of this latter measure, a city grand jury says, "Statisticians affirm that more than forty per cent of the young men growing up in large cities are unfit for the most sacred relations of life," and medical authorities urge it for "the safety of innocent wives and children." Recruits for the institutions thus legally recognized and protected are secured by trickery, by deceptive advertisements, and by importations of dupes from foreign countries. In some places the legal taxes imposed on their inmates go toward paying the state expenses.

Now all conduct, good or bad, is but individual character expressed, and the especial conditions we are now considering as expressed in conduct, show individual characters lacking in honor, in self-restraint, in self-respect, in purity, in fidelity, in integrity, and in high purpose. As our writer suggests, these lacks can be supplied by a home training which could be given by truly enlightened fathers and mothers. The mother has the larger opportunity. Indeed, it is constantly told us in regard to this home training, that it is woman's special vocation. Strange that she should be educated in every direction except that of her declared vocation, when even common sense would demand a special education for that.

Methods of giving such special education will be suggested by further "Words to the Wise."

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Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not; for of such is the kingdom of God.—St. Mark 10: 14.

THE KINDERGARTEN.

Miss Willard says: "This is the greatest theme, next to salvation by faith, that can engage a woman's heart and brain." Its importance comes from it being the work of prevention, a nobler work, even, than that of rescue. It goes to the fountain-head and seeks to cleanse it, that the outflowing streams may be pure. Some of the noblest women in this and other lands are devoting their lives to the work of bringing the blessings of the kindergarten to the poor little waifs, the miserable "mites of humanity" who swarm in the low haunts of great cities and who, without the kindergarten, will develop into its dangerous classes. Among such noble women, Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper stands preëminent, as the Golden Gate Kindergarten Association, of which she is the head, is first among these beneficent institutions. Its tenth annual report lies before us, and nothing of more thrilling interest has come to our table this season. Its review of the decade shows that it commenced ten years ago, with only a monthly pledge of $7.50, but with unbounded faith in God and His people; that faith has had such abundant fruition that at the close of its tenth year, we find the Association supporting nineteen kindergartens with an enrollment of 1,517 little children to whom the kindergarten is a veritable heaven in contrast with the squalor and the sin of their homes, and that it has had entrusted to it to do the work $25,295. So economically and wisely has this trust been executed that every dollar seems to have been made to do the work of two.

The report gives suggestive glimpses into the homes from which the children come; in one a drunken father had almost killed his wife, but she, with a wife's loyalty, told the visitor that she was cutting wood and a piece hit her; the lady sympathized with her too much to hint that she knew that her husband had hold of the other end of the stick. One teacher tells of a darling boy, not four years old, a perfect picture, who had been absent for a week. On being asked if he had been sick he said: "No sick, fuss in our alley—at our house papa hit mamma, and mamma said naughty cuss words and I cried." When asked why his papa hit his mamma, in a tone of the greatest grief he replied, "'Cause he drinks beer." Volumes of arguments against beer and whisky can be framed from the reports of these schools. The testimony is reiterated that drunkenness and laziness are the real causes of all poverty in San Francisco. Mrs. Cooper considers Tar Flats, the region from the water front back to Beale street and north to Folsom, and the quarter known as Butchertown, as the worst in the city as regards the abuse of little children. There is more crime in "Barbary Coast" inhabited by French and Italians, but she says their chief drink is whisky, and it does not debase like the so-called beer used by the Irish and other races on Tar Flats. The outhern aces may abuse their families when drunk, but at other times they really care for them, and the children when taken young, and brought up decently, develop no bad, ancestral traits—their bodies are sound and their minds bright. But on the Flats she finds life sodden and aimless, the children born of drunken parents often showing deformity, mental deficiency and inherited disease. Sometimes in their visits the kindergartners find the mothers lying drunk and unconscious on the floor.

Out of these homes, or haunts, the free kindergarten takes the children, too young for the temperance school, but not too young to learn the lessons of evil constantly before their eyes, and with a tenderness learned of Him who gathers the lambs in His bosom, leads them into the green pastures and beside the still waters where souls can grow. As Florence Kollock truly says: "In the work of the Free Kindergarten is found the true solution of the great problems, intemperance, idleness, ignorance and crime. It is the most scientific treatment ever applied to these monster evils—a treatment from which there is no escaping the cure, so true as the work of the school is extended."

Business men are coming to appreciate the value of this work in its twofold relations to morals and to the industries. The Produce Exchange of San Francisco sustains one of the kindergartens, the first example in this country of a commercial organization recognizing the practical utility of this work. A well-known business man, in sending a generous donation, wrote: "The community could better afford to lose anything else than this sort of work with these little street Arabs. I've been watching this kindergarten for four years, and I know what I am talking about." When it became necessary to give up the school at Tar Flats because the building was to give place to one for "building cars instead of character," a prominent manufacturer offered to take a subscription paper around among the manufacturing establishments, and raise all the money needed to re-establish the school. He said, "I know how our rich men around these manufacturing establishments feel about this work."

The men and women of San Francisco have proven their faith in the Golden Gate Kindergarten Association, by giving to it $100,515 during the decade of its existence; of this sum Mrs. Leland Stanford has given $45,000, and the more priceless Macedonian gift of herself in personal work and supervision of the association of which she is honorary president. It has enlisted the warmest sympathies of the best people, not only of the Pacific Coast but of the whole nation. When the National Educational Association met in San Francisco, few things in that wonder-city elicited greater interest and warmer commendation than the work of this organization; the local executive committee gave graceful proof of this by sending its treasurer a check for $1,000 at the close of the convention. The National Commissioner of Education, Hon. W. T. Harris, bears the strongest testimony to the value of its work, and Labor Commissioner Tobin, recognizing that the foundation for trade labor is being laid in the kindergarten through its education of hand and eye, has put this association into communication with nearly all the Labor Bureaus in the country. Various State Boards of Charities have signified their appreciation of the kindergarten as a most effective preventive measure. Eastern visitors to the coast find few things of more interest than the work of this association; it so impressed Miss Willard on her first visit, that at her earnest solicitation, the W. C. T. U. of that city established in connection with it the first free kindergarten of the W. C. T. U. Now it numbers them by scores and feels that no department of its work is more Christlike. A sagacious business man from New England, after visiting the Golden Gate Kindergartens, watching carefully the children's work and comprehending the bearing of such training upon the future of the child, remarked: "I wish the leading manufacturers of New England could see such a work as this, they would not fail to discern the value of such training for the cultivation of mechanical skill in the use of the hands and the unfolding of the powers of observation and the inventive faculties." Manufacturers *can* see such work done, for there is now scarcely a center of population where it is not carried on to a greater or less degree. May their eyes and all eyes be opened to see the glorious possibilities enfolded in this work, which loving mother hearts are doing from love of the Master. It gives added proof to the sometimes derided proposition that the sympathetic intuitions of woman often produce most practical results; the whole race of "practical Gadgrinds" never invented anything that is accomplishing so much in proportion to the investment, for the industries, as well as the morals of the community as these sneered-at "play schools" which have their foundations deep down in the mother heart, which itself rests on the heart of God.

The kindergarten idea takes hold on the very springs of life, as Mrs. Cooper shows in the paper she prepared for the National Educational Association. We are glad to give a few of her grand words to our hundreds of thousands of readers, for they are worthy to be written in gold. "To secure the best conditions for unfolding the latent possibilities of the child, is the supreme work of the kindergarten. And so we say again, parents must be what they would have their children to be. There must be genuine nobility bequeathed as an inheritance. There must be fewer shriveled, stunted travesties of humanity, 'half-minted with the royal stamp of man.' Let superabounding life enkindle life; let strength beget strength; let power invoke power; let beauty of soul insure soul-beauty; let virtue bequeath virtue; for thus are heroes bred, full of opulence of being from the earliest hour of birth, and plethoric with life and vitality. Let mothers bind their children to their hearts with the silken ligaments of love ere they see the light. Let every faculty and attainment be made to pay tribute to the coming child; let mentality be tense and active; let the spirit of conscientiousness be in full play; let there be a chivalric regard for every motherly duty; let there be a more generous intermixture of the noble, Madonna stamp of motherhood—self-consecrated, unselfish, and devoted; let mothers oftener sing an exultant magnificat, and we shall oftener behold the majesty and beauty of physical perfection wedded to the finely-tempered, well-endowed, flexible intellect, and all irradiated by a gentleness, love and sympathy that will make the world richer for that life."

We cannot close the book giving record of such rare, Christlike work done, without quoting from its tribute to the Greatheart who made so much of its work possible—Halsey Fenimore Cooper, who has "passed through the gates into the city." "If I have accomplished anything in my life," says Mrs. Cooper, "I owe it to my husband. He has been my strong staff, my beautiful rod, my helper everywhere, and the inspiration of my life." Those who knew him in his daily life can well understand that this is true. He gladly dropped out of sight himself if he might aid his wife in her works of charity, and advance the interests they both loved. No night was so dark, no storm so great as to hinder him if there were sick or destitute to be ministered to. Had some poor soul poured its tale of sorrow into Mrs. Cooper's ear, she always found a sympathizer in her husband, who was ever ready to serve the poorest and humblest, and was glad to share the many burdens laid upon the sympathetic heart of her who was more than life to him. Great white-souled man! Cheer and sunshine went everywhere with him; every face brightened at his coming, and the downcast and disheartened were uplifted and encouraged by his presence. The kindergarten work was especially dear to him; everywhere coöperating with his wife, he was ready to serve in the humblest place, if only Mrs. Cooper could be helped and the little children blessed.

ECONOMICS AND INTEMPERANCE.

Even those most conversant with the evils of intemperance hardly estimate aright their magnitude. In this period of the world's history when economic science is approximating more closely to absolute accuracy than ever before, few students of its problems have justly measured the waste of material and production caused by the use of liquor. In the city of New York with its adjacent suburbs of Brooklyn and Jersey City, there lives a population of at least three millions of souls. In the metropolis itself 9,000 saloons are licensed, in Jersey City, 1,000, and in Brooklyn four times that number. These are situated in the busiest and most accessible portion of the three cities. That they are centers of contamination, plague spots of wretchedness, hot-beds of crime and vice, need not here be stated. It is the economic question with which we have now to deal.

These 14,000 dens of corruption, more frequently than otherwise, are situated upon street corners, so that the average frontage of each must be more than twenty-five feet rather than less; however, let this be the basis of calculation. We then find that if these saloons were extended in a straight line side by side and touching each other, there would be a row of groggeries stretching 350,000 feet, or a trifle more than sixty-six and one-quarter miles in length. This is just about two-thirds the distance between New York and Philadelphia.

In imagination let us take hold of one end of this row of saloons and draw it up facing the other end and parallel with it. We shall then have a street slightly more than thirty-three miles long, adown which flit shadowy forms, despairing, broken-hearted, gaunt, wasted and hopeless, the ghosts of the drunkard's victims.

But never mind these dumb, gaunt wraiths; we are dealing not with emotions, but with statistics. Let us count the cost of these dens to those who support them.

On an average it is estimated that fifteen dollars per day is spent in liquor, in each; a less amount and they would fail. Consequently, $5,500 are annually spent in each saloon for rum, gin, brandy, whisky, absinthe, ale, beer, and the wines. Multiply this by 14,000 and we have an expenditure of seventy-six millions and six hundred and fifty thousands of dollars every year, for strong drink alone in the metropolis and its suburbs. This gives an average of twenty-five dollars for every man, woman and child within the specified area.

That this estimate must be rather less than above the truth, is evident. "Stylish" saloons, like that at the Hoffman House, do a business amounting daily to hundreds of dollars, instead of the paltry sum of fifteen dol-

lars. Therefore, the average expenditure for liquor must be more than twenty-five dollars.

Now at the least computation four-fifths of this population, embracing the majority of women, all the children and the total abstainers among men, never patronize the saloon. Therefore the remaining non-abstainers, one-fifth in number, expend on the average one hundred dollars annually for strong drink. That is just so much taken out of the necessities of life and expended on luxuries (?)

Let us suppose this $76,650,000 applied to the rent, food, fuel and clothing of the class from which it is chiefly drawn. What would that mean? It would mean the abolition of dire poverty. It would mean wholesome departments, nourishing food and decent clothing. Properly spent it would mean the extinction of mendicancy and pauperism. It would also mean the rearing of children in decency so that the next generation would be far above the present. It would mean the beginning of a new era.

Widening our observation from the metropolis to the entire country, we find that 200,000 saloons withdraw 400,000 men from productive industries and absorb outright $100,000,000. These stupendous facts tell their own story and draw their own moral.

Let us suppose these millions of dollars spent for beneficence, for the building of beautiful homes, and for the endowment of schools devoted to science, art, industries, education and religion! What might not be the status of the United States could this money only be withdrawn from the endowment of paupers, lunatic asylums, hospitals, prisons and potter's fields!

What stands in the way of this change?

What, excepting a want of comprehension of the first principles of Christianity? What, except that that ignorance which is the root of selfishness, and selfishness which is the root of greed, and greed which is the root of politics, still control the civilization of the nineteenth century.

THE NATIONAL PAGEANT IN CHICAGO.

Mrs. Matilda B. Carse is president of the Chicago Foundlings' Home, the Central W. C. T. U. of Chicago, the Woman's Temperance Publishing Association, and the Women's (Temple) Building Association. Indeed, she is the chief woman among the "Electric City's" charities. What she does is on a large scale, and "whatsoever she doeth hath prospered." So, when Mrs. Carse arranged with that intrepid young manager, Miss Cora Scott Pond, of Boston, to have her "National Pageant" given in Chicago for the benefit of the Foundlings' Home and the Bethesda Day Nursery and Kindergarten, the knowing ones said, "That means this greatest of entertainments will reach high water-mark."

And so it did. Seven hundred of "our best people" participated; over seven hundred carriages stood in line along the splendid streets that inclose Chicago's three-million dollar Auditorium, and though it cost $2,000 to give the exhibition, it cleared $6,000 for the benefit of charity.

The scene was memorable: Five thousand people, all concentering their gaze on the magnificent living pictures of America's history to the tune of choicest music, national airs and songs of home; an avalanche of humanity in the huge hall, and gorgeous scenes springing up to meet them on the platform; each seat so related to the stage that everybody's view was unobstructed; the ladies with bonnets off that none might lose the scene because of their untimely head-gear; the thousands of electric lights blazing like a firmament of newly-lighted stars, then all the light thrown on the stage where Isabella on her throne receives Columbus; the pilgrims land; the courtship of Miles Standish brings John Alden to the front; Bunker Hill Battle is fought once more, while deep voices in the distance sing "The Sword of Bunker Hill"; Washington and Lafayette and suite give a reception; an old-fashioned New England home with twenty-two children in it is depicted; heroic Anne Hutchinson is banished; then come scenes from the late war; emancipation; the reunited states symbolized by lovely maidens; emancipation and its joy; Chicago at the World's Fair, and finally woman's sphere in modern days, with all Chicago's notable women in the foreground—ministers, doctors, lawyers, editors, business women and philanthropists. The central group in this great scene consisted of Mary A. Livermore and Frances E. Willard (orators); Harriet Hosmer, the famous sculptor, now sojourning in Chicago, and Matilda B. Carse, "the woman who dared!" High above them all upon her pedestal rose the "Goddess of Liberty," Mrs. Katherine L. Fiske, whose tuneful voice led in the closing hymn, "America." The departure of Chicago's First Regiment for the war in 1861, was, perhaps, beyond all others, popular with the audience. Mrs. Livermore was never more majestic than in her role of historian, setting forth our national history in glowing language, and herself the impersonation of its best accomplishment. Miss Helen L. Hood was a power behind the throne as she is always. Miss Cora Scott Pond is a genius in her way, and is helping the good causes of patriotism, charity and woman by this Pageant, of which she is the inventor and patentee, which has been given in most of our chief cities, and goes to Australia and Great Britain later on.

THE concurrent testimony of travelers proves that appalling immorality exists among the people of Alaska. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, general agent of education for the territory, reports serious obstacles to missionary work in native customs which are especially demoralizing to girls. By request of the Senate Investigating Committee, one of the teachers has prepared a letter to Congress, detailing the difficulties, and suggesting some remedies. She asks protection for girls, sold by their parents to white men for immoral purposes, for children married against their will, and for orphans who are sold into slavery. The natives buy their wives. It often happens that parents buy a wife for a baby boy, and the children are raised together. Since the advent of the white miner in Alaskan society, girls are leased, and yield such an income that their parents refuse to allow them to go to school. The local courts sustain this infamous traffic, by declaring the parents' right to control their children, and girls who beg to be taken into the mission schools cannot be admitted without their parents' consent. With a care for the future worthy of better application, native couples adopt young children for second husband or wife, in case the first should die. Boys in their teens in this way become husbands of crippled old women. The letter is said to make specifications which are unfit for public print. This Christian woman's brave exposure of social corruption, under the shadow of the American flag, must be heeded, and Congress can hardly fail to adopt some measures to aid the missionaries in their difficult task. Drunkenness is almost universal among natives and miners. Three pages of *Kate Field's Washington* were recently occupied with an attempt to prove that this general intemperance is due to the prohibitory law there—not enforced—citing it as an example of what prohibition does for a territory. Her remedy is California wines. This lengthy article, so like a patent medicine advertisement, is its own answer. Dr. Jackson has a somewhat different interpretation of the bibulous habits prevailing in the extreme northwest. He says: "President Arthur sent there a set of drunkards and gamblers. President Cleveland removed those officials because they were hostile to the missionaries, and then appointed another set just like them. One District judge has fled to British territory under charges of forgery and two of his successors were drunkards. With such an official atmosphere in the territory the missionaries have encountered serious obstacles in pleading the cause of right and morality. President Arthur's appointees banded together to drive out the missionaries because they did not wish their habitual practices held up to the natives as immoral. The present governor, appointed by President Harrison, is an old-fashioned New England Congregationalist from Vermont. He goes to church every Sunday, and people are still talking about the fact that he teaches a Bible class. His example has revolutionized public sentiment, and it is now popular for white men in Alaska to go to church at least once on Sunday, and the government officials usually go, no matter how much they may swear about the missionaries during the week. The natives are docile and tractable and follow naturally the example of white superiors." Had President Arthur appointed General Fisk governor of Alaska, supporting him with officials of like mind with himself, the prohibitory law of the territory might have produced different results.

THE *Reform Syndicate* founded by Rev. Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts is the happiest new departure that we have in journalism. Nothing more helpful to the temperance reform, to the labor reform, to Sabbath reform, etc., can possibly occur, than that the broadside regularly sent out by this syndicate, giving the latest news and most expert opinion on all those phases of philanthropy, should be widely circulated. We sincerely hope the white-ribboners will do their utmost to forward this endeavor. Miss Willard says of it: "All the presidents of states have, I think, received specimen pages, and they certainly cannot better help our many-sided movement than to induce their local editors, church editors, etc., to patronize this witty invention of Dr. Crafts, who has a sixth sense for journalism, and cannot fail to make this enterprise a noble success, if he is at all sustained by the good people whose interests will be most forwarded by the largest possible attainment in the direction that he seeks."

ACCORDING to the report presented at the recent annual meeting of the Irish Temperance League at Belfast, the arrests for drunkenness in Ireland have decreased from 92,927 in 1884 to 87,582 in 1888, with a lessened consumption of liquors making a net reduction of $2,692,522 in Ireland's yearly drink bill.

The Watch-Tower.

A lovely idea it is to link Easter with thoughts of the purified body, meet temple for the Saviour to dwell in. This is what Miss Julia Coleman has done in her Easter cards. On them surrounding the flower-twined cross, speaking of the glad resurrection, are such words as these from McDonald: "I want to help you grow as beautiful as God meant you to be when He thought of you first." And these from Keble: "For thee He died, for thee He lives again." And with it united this sentiment:

"Present your bodies—oh, how pure and sweet
They should be for such presentation meet."

Another card bears this stanza:

"Christ hath risen!
Open your hearts and let Him in.
Keep both soul and body clean,
He will sup with you."

* * *

Marriage in the new civilization will be made not the refuge of women who are weak and dependent, but the glory of women who are gifted and strong. This can never be until women have been themselves made independent in purse and person by our marriage laws, and developed in intellect by the widest opportunities of culture.—*Frances E. Willard.*

* * *

Bishop Vincent, who is one of Miss Willard's most kindly personal friends, almost never omits to invite her to Chautauqua, and has done so in all the later years, but she has been unable to accept on account of the numerous smaller Chautauquas where she thinks so much temperance light does not concentrate, and to which she is pledged to go; accepting more summer engagements this year than at any previous time.

* * *

Good-will can conquer anything. "Love is the Holy Ghost within, and hate is the unpardonable sin." Point me to a mortal who was ever yet hated into doing a thing you wished to have him do, and I will start a museum that shall outreach Barnum's, though it has but one cage in it, with that person inside. It is not more true that water will put out a fire than that the only spiritual chemical that will dissolve opposition, ugliness, and original sin, is the love of the heart of God, and that mirror of it which the human heart may furnish.

* * *

Let total abstainers beware of a beverage called "Hop Soda," masquerading as a temperance drink. It has been manufactured on a large scale at Fairport, N. Y. Its effects betrayed it. The W. C. T. U., without the aid of chemical research, pronounced it an intoxicant. There is no surer re-agent for testing the properties of a drink, than a boy, and no more reliable observer than his mother. Samples were finally sent to the internal revenue department for analysis; Hop Soda was found to be pure beer, and its manufacturer promptly placed under arrest for violation of the internal revenue laws. His offense is not the debauching of boys, but the doing it without a government permit!

* * *

Mrs. Chant held fourteen meetings during her recent visit to Baltimore. Several of these were in fashionable and most conservative churches, whose doors were rarely, if ever before, opened for a woman speaker. Mrs. Chant spoke from within the chancel on several occasions, and at St. Peters P. E., three clergymen in their robes assisted at the services. "Home Influence," "The Beatitudes," "The Fruits of the Spirit," and "Rescue Work," were the principal subjects of her addresses. The collections were ample for all expenses.

* * *

The women engaged in carrying on the Massachusetts Home for Intemperate Women, the first of its kind founded in the United States, are very much encouraged by their success. The Home is located at 41 Worcester street, Boston, and is industrial as well as reformatory. A large laundry receives work from all parts of the city; plain sewing and button-holes are done with exquisite care. No matter how poor, forlorn, or friendless the woman is when she enters this friendly refuge, she is never sent away without a place to go to and clothing suitable for her needs. The secret of success lies in the fact that a strong home influence is thrown around every inmate; there is an immense saving power in the *work*, and industry rules in every department. All women labor who are strong enough to do so; if ill, they are kept in their rooms and nursed back to health, if possible. The knowledge that they have learned some occupation by which they can support themselves, is a great help in many ways. One woman who had been arrested forty-five times, was taken to the Home, lifted by kindness from the depths into which she had fallen, into self-supporting lines, and for seven years she has been a hard working, self-supporting woman, happy in a life transformed.

ON DUTY.

Queen's Gardens.

THE LITERARY GIRL.

BY ELIZABETH PEASE.

She has been pictured as an eccentric, near-sighted, spectacled, bangless, intellectual sort of a girl. According to current report her favorite retreat is a library—or for closer security, a young ladies' boarding school—and she is quite shut away from the rest of the world by an insurmountable line of dry, scientific and immensely intellectual books. At home she figures as an encyclopedia; in society, a curious, anonymous article; in the matrimonial market, an unknown quantity.

The funny man puts her and her eye-glasses and profound speeches into his funny paper. Young Mr. Swell announces as his opinion that this sort of thing is "awfully out of place in a woman—not at all his style, don't you know?" It is enough for her to be picturesque, fascinating. And a more kindly sister remarks condescendingly, "Ah, yes, she is peculiar—rather literary, poor dear!"

Now this poor dear girl, if, indeed, such a phenomenon could be found outside of the newspaper, might fairly be judged a trifle peculiar. A young lady who coquets desperately with Greek or Latin lexicons, and is perhaps forced to spectacles to follow up her conquests and completely vanquish such unromantic things as a Hebrew or Sanscrit grammar; who sums up her list of accomplishments under the heads of calculus, surveying or international law; and finds place in life for but the one idea of brains and books,—this type of maidenhood would not meet the ideal of the world at large.

But suppose this most unnatural and unreal specimen should prove, after all, to be an exaggerated creation of that other unnatural, but too real item of humanity, the funny man. Suppose there should be some mistake about this literary girl.

Avoiding the presumption of any attempt to compare her with our men of letters, though among the latter might possibly be found those who would not gain by the comparison, one can but remark the widely differing modes of treatment prescribed for the boy and girl of literary tastes. A young man may graduate with high honors from a prominent college; he may even publish an article in the *North American Review* or a story in the *Century*, and no one suppose that henceforth he must be unfitted for society; no one mournfully predicts that ultimately he will be stamped as a fossil of some prehistoric age. But a young lady under the same unfortunate circumstances would be an object of sympathy, for she would inevitably suffer the enduring contempt of young Swell and all of his associates. Possibly she would be called "intellectual," if that were any consolation, but that dear little feminine adjective "sweet" would rarely be applied to her.

To be sure, experience teaches nothing of this sort, but what, indeed, is anything so humble and everyday, compared to the elegant authority just quoted. What though, according to one of our best writers, we find that the truest wives, mothers and sisters, housekeepers and philanthropists, as well as the women of the greatest social influence, were women of cultivated minds. Suppose we do know that the George Sands and George Eliots and Madame de Staëls of literature were not excluded from society on account of their disagreeable intellectual accomplishments? What has all that to do with the girl of to-day, who would be literary but for that dreadful appellation "strong-minded," which, in order to avoid, she is quite willing to be weak-minded. Of course she may belong to a Browning club, or write a novel, a very light one, well filled with extravagant adjectives and elegantly sprinkled with French phrases. But to be capable of thinking out any of the problems of life or of science by the aid of the best minds represented on her library shelves, to remember that she has an inside as well as an outside to her head, would this necessarily make her queer, mathematical, spectacled and blue? Are the terms "intellectual" and "agreeable," when applied to women, so nearly like two parallel lines that no amount of calculation can bring them together?

We will not take it so. Passing over the simply "good girl," the most charming young lady of the period is the one who combines an interest in her higher studies and aims in life with a degree of attention to certain little worldlinesses of style and attire, to which the best of us are perhaps not wholly indifferent, and who includes in her vocabulary some of those "trifles light as air" for the edification of certain corresponding elements in society.

Carlyle says of the intellectual man, "I confess I have no idea of a truly great man who could not be *all* sorts of men. For the man of true intellect is the noble-hearted man withal, the true, just, humane, and valiant man." And one likes to think this of the literary girl; to believe that the woman best adapted to make a more delightful world is the one who reads and understands the happiest thoughts of the brightest minds, and that she who loves the inspired writings of the world's grandest men and women, is, because of this culture, to be larger, lovelier, and, if you please, vastly more interesting to us all.

News from the Field.

MISSISSIPPI.

BEACON-LIGHTS.

"Lights are shining all along our shores, whose radiance should fill our hearts with gladness and hope." So wrote me recently our superintendent of juvenile work, Miss Belle Kearney, who has canvassed our Gulf coast, followed our grand water-courses, and visited our northern and eastern towns, everywhere being warmly welcomed, and never failing to organize a Y or a W. C. T. U. in any place visited in our state. Her testimony is significant, indicating the receptivity of the people to temperance instruction, even though a woman may be the teacher. In her earnestness she exclaimed, "I am proud of the girls of Mississippi and predict for them a future laden with fulfilled possibilities. In the temperance cause I have had the support of girls of every degree, from the plain girl whose life is filled with bread-winning, to the cultured leader of society. Equally cheering prospects are to be gained in the direction of the Loyal Temperance Legions who have raised funds to swell the treasury, adding works to faith. Scientific temperance instruction is gradually being introduced into the schools, and Demorest medal contests are in vogue."

Wishing to locate these beacon-lights, I interviewed by letter the watchers of the towers, and asked for facts and figures to show the range of their influences; and as varied were the data as hues of the prism; but combining all the coloring as seen through the mists of doubt and fears, a bow of hope emerges, promising that the deluge of alcohol shall recede as the tide of popular sentiment is swayed by the moral reforms that now engage the attention of the statesman, philosopher and the organization known as the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Among the centers of learning in our state, forward in temperance work, as far as heard from, are Oxford, Starkville, Iwka, Brookhaven, Clinton. At Oxford, the location of the State University, which years ago opened its portals to women, is a flourishing union, whose work is revised and reported to a favorable local press. A five-mile college law protects the town from the inroads of the liquor traffic. Starkville, the seat of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, which ranks among the most successful of its kind in the United States, never has had an open saloon, the moral sentiment being strong enough to outlaw its existence before the passage of the five-mile law.

The Agricultural and Mechanical College teaches scientific temperance, using Walker's method. Mrs. Wallace's addresses there in October last provoked criticism that drew the union and sympathizers into the papers, attracting attention for some weeks, resulting in much good to temperance. The Female College and public schools instruct in scientific temperance, using Smith's text-books.

Emblazoned in shining letters on the temperance banner is Iuka, which can furnish leaven for the entire state, were other powers dead. Says the president of the Iuka W. C. T. U: "We have an interesting temperance school of one hundred pupils, meeting on the second and fourth Sabbaths. Professor Dean, principal of the Iuka Normal Institute, teaches a large class of young ladies and gentlemen. We have also an intermediate and infant class. Professor Dean has also organized a class in scientific temperance literature, and I think our town is fully awake on the subject. We have no saloons; have had none for several years."

Brookhaven, a few miles south of Jackson on the Illinois Central railroad, glories in the success of Whitworth Female College, due to the friendly espionage of the M. E. Church. A five-mile law protects the town, and the local press accepts the reports of the W. C. T. U. Mrs. B. T. Hobbs ably superintends the press work.

Clinton, ten miles west of Jackson, surrounds her male and female colleges with a five-mile cordon, and boasts that "our town has no police force, and has had none in ten years; our calaboose is partially rented, only a corner reserved for an occasional culprit; and, though once with high-license fees our town was always in debt, now, with none such, we have money in our treasury, better streets and highways than before, and in these ten years all of our institutions of learning have wonderfully improved, society has developed and we have won the respect of the state."

There is a pathos in many of the letters I have received from the presidents of the unions, lamenting that they cannot report the progress they desire; but when the record is revealed, it tells of efforts that have resulted in securing local option, the introduction of scientific temperance instruction in the schools, medal contests, and press support, as in Greenville, Crystal Springs, Booneville, Knoxville, Waynesboro, Shubuta and quaint Biloxi on the Mexican Gulf, proving that there is advancement which will ultimately develop into visible good. All armies stack arms at times, but arouse to the bugle's call. If the unions remain intact, the hour of concentrating forces will surely arrive.

The visit of Mrs. Wallace to Mississippi in October last was a revelation to many regarding woman's capacities, and although her ideas on suffrage were novel to her audiences, respect was accorded her views. In Vicksburg, Col. R. V. Booth, a prominent lawyer, gave her a graceful introduction to the many who assembled to hear her suffrage arguments, expressing his pleasure in listening to a subject never before discussed in Vicksburg. I did not hear her suffrage address, but was present when she discoursed on the "Christian Women's Warfare against the Saloon." The memory of her sweet voice haunts me still, which in its softness was as soothing as a lullaby.

In November the Rev. Sam Jones made an evangelistic tour of Mississippi, and at Meridian devoted one service to the W. C. T. U. of this state. Eight thousand dollars was the spontaneous offering of one call upon the audience. Negotiations are now pending for the construction of a building in Jackson to be used as state headquarters. A lot has been purchased, and soon the W. C. T. U. organization will be located in the capital city.

If lights have radiated along our pathway, they are now intensified by the shadows which depress, in that hopes that were brightest have faded away. For years the temperance workers of the state have labored to introduce into the public schools, by legislative authority, the study of physiology and hygiene with reference to the effect of alcohol and narcotics on the human system. The bill, as presented, passed the Legislature in 1888, but received the veto of Governor Lowry. Not dismayed, its friends made a second presentation of the bill to the session lately adjourned. The *White Ribboner*, our W. C. T. U. organ, edited by Mrs. Kells, thus relates the fatal issue:

It was referred to the committee on public education of which Hon. J. F. Sexton was chairman. With reasonable promptness the bill was reported back to the House with the unanimous recommendation that "it do pass." Every day we would hear, "The bill shall come up to-morrow," till we grew as weary as St. Patrick's snake, asking, "Is it to-morrow yet?" for it was not till Thursday, February 20, that it got a hearing before the House. It was lost by a vote of fifty-one "nays" to forty-nine "yeas." Three members who were committed to it were sick at home. Their votes would have gained the day for us.

The failure of the bill to pass was a surprise to most of the Legislature. The Senate was nearly solid for it, and it was believed there would be no formidable opposition in the House. There were no objectionable features in the bill. Governor Stone would have signed it, and Governor Lowry had kindly sent word, "You'll get your bill this time."

Our noble Lieutenant Governor sends this kind word of sympathy:

JACKSON, February 22, 1890.

MRS. KELLS, *Dear Madam*:—Much to my regret and against my earnest efforts, the House last night refused to pass the Instruction Bill. You cannot regret this more than I do. If there is one thing more than all others that will conduce to the welfare of this country, it is the education of the children on this subject. I was assured all along that the House would pass the bill, and I had prepared its way through the Senate. With kind regards, I am very respectfully,

M. M. EVANS.

I can comprehend opposition to prohibitory legislation, but when intelligence declines investigation from a philosophic standpoint there must be selfish aims restraining noble impulses, regardless of the greatest good for the greatest number.

In patience let us remember the infirmities that lead humanity astray. The petition uttered by the Divine Teacher, "Lead us not into temptation," is the ordeal of each life. If some fall by the way, let him that standeth encourage the fallen to rise again, and extend a helping hand. If temperance workers have failed to shape legislation according to their views, let them refrain from denunciations, and renew their efforts in reclaiming those who have bowed the knee to Baal.

OLIVIA FORT FITZHUGH,
Union Signal Reporter.

NORTH DAKOTA.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Although for several months no word has been sent out concerning the work in the North Dakota field, yet the women of this state have been quietly doing what they could to advance the cause so dear to us all.

There are times which try men's souls, and such a time has come to the good people of this state during the past two months. Our legislature gave to us a strong enactment for the enforcement of our constitutional prohibitory law, voted in by the people last November, and for a time all seemed well, and the future of our young state looked bright and promising, notwithstanding our empty treasury, when suddenly that infamous lottery scheme, that plot to saddle upon our state a lottery for thirty or more years, came like a thunder-bolt from a clear sky upon the people of our state, who have the best interests of our commonwealth at heart, and are not willing to sell our noble birthright for a mess of pottage. Protests from all parts of the state, numerously signed, found their way into the legislative halls. Mass-meetings—indignation meetings—were held in many of the cities and towns, in order that their spirit and influence might spread like a great wave and reach even to Bismarck and overthrow the scheme. It has been said that in all this the women of the state took no part, and the question was asked, "Are the women of North Dakota in favor of the lottery?" This statement which has gone out all over our country is not a *true* one. The women took an active part against the passage of that disgraceful bill, and sent many protests, both by telegraph and by letter, to our legislature, and, as it is feared that the lottery question is not yet settled, the women in some of the towns are still at work gathering up names and sending in their protests. God grant that their prayers may be answered!

The suffrage bill which has been watched so closely, whose passage is so earnestly desired, after passing the Senate with a large majority, was lost in the House by *one* vote. Many times now have the women of our state been "so near and yet so far" from realizing their hopes on this great question, but the right will yet triumph, and they are not cast down.

A bill authorizing school boards to purchase United States flags to fly over school-houses has passed the House. Many letters have been sent to Washington by people from all parts of our state urging our United States Senators to vote in favor of the Blair Educational Bill.

The first convention of the Barnes county W. C. T. U., was held in December, at the Congregational Church of Valley City, with Mrs. L. M. Biggs, of Sanborn, the county president, in the chair. This county has been recently organized, and contains only three unions, but notwithstanding the small force of workers, the convention was a grand success. It opened at 2 p. m. with devotional exercises, followed by addresses of welcome and response, after which the president gave an outline of the work of the W. C. T. U., and questions were asked and answered, that all present might be better prepared for the work of the coming months. In the evening the Y's took part in the exercises. A beautiful

W. C. T. U. poem was recited by Miss Marion Fox, and a finely written essay on the work of the Y's was given by Miss Ida Wiser, the bright and active president of the Valley City Y. The county president then read a very interesting article which she had prepared on the National Convention, at which she was one of the delegates from our state. The state president gave a brief address, and some of the resident ministers spoke words of encouragement and cheer. Resolutions having the true ring were adopted, and all went away feeling that it had been good to be there. In January, Miss I. C. De Velling came among us for a couple of weeks and spoke in many of the towns along the line of the Northern Pacific railroad. All were much pleased with Miss De Velling, and felt that her words were laden with good, both for the work and the workers.

The ladies of the different unions have been doing missionary work these past few months by sending and carrying relief to the suffering ones of our state during this most trying winter. One union has upon its list more than twenty families which it has supplied from time to time with clothing, fuel, food, medicines, and the necessities of life. Another brave little band in a small town has raised $20 to send to the sufferers in Nelson county, besides caring for those nearer home. These are only two examples, but in all parts of the state during this hard winter the women have been obeying the divine injunction, "Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ."

The Demorest medal contests have become very popula throughout our borders, and much good has resulted from the taking up of this line of work. The little town of Leonard is soon to have its tenth contest, and is planning for a gold medal contest to be held some time in April. Miss M. H. Sowles, of Leonard, has been appointed state superintendent of contest work, and it is hoped that all unions needing aid or suggestions in regard to this work will apply to Miss Sowles at once.

It gives me great pain to be obliged to record the death of one of our faithful workers, one who has done so much for the cause we all love so well, and to whose untiring efforts in our recent campaign so much of our success is due. Mrs. J. C. White, long a faithful, active member of the Casselton union, heard the call of the Father and passed into eternal life on the morning of February 3. Mrs. White was president of the county organization during our local option campaign, and secretary of the Non-partisan Alliance in our late campaign. The Alliance, in appreciation of her faithful labors during all that hard summer and fall, sent Mrs. White as fraternal delegate to the W. C. T. U. Convention at Chicago in November. Our hearts are cast down as we think of our loss, and we know not where to look for one to fill the vacant place, but the Father called and we bow to His will, knowing that "He doeth all things well."

ADDIE M. KINNEAR, *Union Signal Reporter.*

WISCONSIN.

NOTES OF EARNEST WORK.

Early in February Mrs. Louise S. Rounds, the talented and popular president of the Illinois W. C. T. U., came to Wisconsin in response to a call from some of the white-ribboners of the state, made many months before. Her first work was in Milwaukee, where she spent two days, lecturing to crowded houses and meeting the women in the afternoons to suggest better methods of work and to inspire them with an earnest zeal in carrying on this many-sided work of elevating and saving humanity.

From Milwaukee she went to Fond du Lac, where she remained four days doing noble, heroic service "For God and Home and Native Land." Sunday morning, February 9, she preached for the Rev. G. F. Treve, of the M. E. church, a sermon replete with the gospel of the Master, and which proved to be only a foretaste of the good things to follow. Sunday evening a union service was held in the Congregational church, which was filled to overflowing with eager and attentive hearers. Monday evening she lectured in the Baptist church to another crowded house. Tuesday evening the lecture was given in the Presbyterian church, and again the church was crowded.

The interest was so marked that men of various shades of political belief contributed the means to secure the Crescent Opera House for the lecture on Wednesday evening. It was filled by earnest listeners to hear the eloquent speaker on "Capital and Labor, and its Relation to the Liquor Traffic." Many laboring men and women listened with the deepest interest and attention to this lecture, and they must have been greatly benefited. The bondage under which the laborer and his highest interests are held to the liquor traffic was clearly pointed out, and a clearer insight into the fearful hold which the latter has gained upon the body politic was given to every one present. No lecturer has so captivated the minds and hearts of the people of Fond du Lac, as has Mrs. Rounds with her eloquent speech, her keen wit, and above all, her irresistible logic. The afternoon meetings were largely attended. New members have been added to the union, and a social purity meeting organized as a direct result of her work.

From Fond du Lac Mrs. Rounds went to Waupaca, where she met with a hearty reception and remained two days, speaking to full houses and stirring men to a keener sense of the great responsibility that rests on them as holding in their hands the interests of the community.

From Waupaca she went farther west to Chippewa Falls. In this city she lectured to good audiences on Sunday and Monday evenings, February 16 and 17. New members were gathered into the union, and much interest manifested. Tuesday, February 18, found her at Eau Claire, where she spent two days in the service of the W. C. T. U. Her first lecture was in the M. E. Church, where she was greeted with a large audience which was treated to an excellent lecture. Wednesday afternoon, in spite of a driving snow-storm, a goodly number of the faithful convened in the M. E. church, and listened to an interesting and very helpful talk on methods of work of the W. C. T. U. Wednesday evening the lecture was given in the Baptist church on "The White Cross and Social Purity movement." She delighted her audience and gave them much food for honest, earnest conviction, which can but bear a large fruitage in a higher type of thought and a truer social life. In consequence of great physical weariness and a bronchial trouble, the result of much work and many words, she was obliged to cancel her engagement at Wausau.

Friday morning, February 20, Mrs. Rounds started on her return trip over the Wisconsin Central. She lectured in Marshfield, Friday evening, to the universal acceptance, and the great delight of all who heard her.

Saturday she returned to her own Illinois "true blues."

Her trip in Wisconsin, though short so far as time and distance are concerned, will be rich in results for the unions which she visited. The universal sentiment in every place where she lectured was, "We wish she could remain with us longer," accompanied by the question, "When can we have her here again?" We hope to have her in the state again next June, immediately following our state convention in Racine. WHITE RIBBONER.

NEW JERSEY.

UNION COUNTY CONVENTION.

The eighth semi-annual convention of the W. C. T. U. was held at Elizabeth, March 12. Sessions were held in the morning, afternoon and evening, all of which were most interesting and instructive.

Mrs. S. J. C. Downs, our state president, and Mrs. J. T. Ellis, our corresponding secretary, were present, both giving many valuable suggestions regarding the work.

One of the questions on the program was, "What is the Vital Need of the W. C. T. U. at the Present Time?"

The answers were as follows: "Prayer and the power of the Holy Spirit;" "Consecrated common sense;" "The assistance of the ministers and of Christian men;" "A more vigilant care of the children."

Papers were read by the delegates on "Tobacco and Narcotics;" "Sunday-school Work;" and "Prison Work."

A large audience gathered in the evening to listen to Mrs. Barney, National superintendent of prison work, who was to speak on the subject "From Jerusalem to Jericho." The audience gave her marked attention, and all went home feeling well repaid with the day's work.

THIRZA M. GREAVES, *Rec. Sec.*

MARYLAND.

WORK AT UNION BRIDGE.

Union Bridge now has three temperance organizations: The local W. C. T. U., the Y, and the Loyal Temperance Legion. The W. C. T. U. was reorganized September, 1889; it has twenty active members and seven honorary members. It holds regular monthly meetings, and an occasional public meeting. Its first public meeting, held a few weeks ago, was an interesting occasion. Much interest is manifested by the members, and new names are added from month to month. President, Mrs. M. E. McLinn; secretary, Mrs. A. B. Dumm; treasurer, Mrs. John Weaver.

The Y was organized October 2, 1888. It is composed of forty members, of whom twenty-six are active and fourteen honorary. Since January 1, fourteen members have been added. Parlor meetings are held once a month, the exercises consisting of addresses, readings, music, etc. This association is very popular with the young people, and is rapidly growing in numbers and usefulness. President, Miss Ruth Hibberd; secretary, Miss Sadie Watt.

The Loyal Temperance Legion was organized in November, 1887. It now has forty-eight members. Mrs. Clayton Wolfe and Miss Ruth Hibberd have charge of this important work. Weekly meetings are held, in which the children are taught in temperance catechism, recite temperance selections and sing temperance songs. The children enjoy the meetings and enter into the exercises heartily.

The county W. C. T. U. has the following officers: President, Mrs. Wm. H. Hoffman, Uniontown; vice-president, Miss Lizzie Herr, Westminster; secretary, Mrs. George Routzalm, Uniontown; treasurer, Miss Hoffman, Uniontown. WHITE RIBBONER.

WYOMING.

NOTES OF WORK.

The year just past has been the most progressive one the W. C. T. U. of Wyoming has known since the work was started, due perhaps to two causes: A better knowledge of how and where, and more conveniences for exploring our vast territory.

After Mrs. C. M. Woodward came to us, helping very materially in organizing the northern tier of counties, the territorial president visited each point and encouraged the workers on the lines which Mrs. Woodward had started. Leaving Cheyenne by rail, she traveled north but a short distance when she was obliged to take the stage, and to ride over rough roads through an unsettled country a distance of one hundred and fifty miles, occupying twenty-seven hours of continuous riding; she passed no towns in all that trip, and only five houses. Since the annual convention Mrs. O. F. Fisher, president, has sent out letters and circulars to each point bearing upon the work mostly needed. The legislature which has just adjourned was petitioned quietly but effectively, and we rejoice that two measures in which our hearts were interested are laws to-day upon our statute book. A good Sunday law, which though passed two years ago, came up for repeal; and a good cigarette law, with a strong fine attached. The W. C. T. U. are being encouraged more than ever before for the good sense and courage they show in standing by their convictions and their National President. We hope soon to become a state. Speed the day! We feel our work to be hampered much of the time, but there has been so fine an election law passed by this legislature—or if we become a state, so fine a one in the constitution, that we shall feel that neither money, avarice nor trickery can control any longer the strong moral sentiment that is bound to sweep over our beautiful borders. THERESE A. JENKINS,
Union Signal Reporter.

GOOD WORDS AND WORK.

Miss Moore was with us January 14 and 15, and delivered an admirable address on each evening, to an attentive and appreciative audience. The lecture was held in the M. E. church. The pastor, Rev. O. L. Fisher, in a few well-chosen words, introduced the speaker and stated the object of her visit. She held the close attention of her audience to the close. It was a great pleasure to many of us to have an opportunity of hearing this cultured and refined woman on the great question of the day. Her arguments were clear and convincing, and I am sure reached the hearts and brains of her hearers. Of course we cannot estimate the good done, but we know of several young men won to the cause, and this is a rich reward. At the close of her address, by request of the W. C. T. U., she made an irresistible appeal to the pockets of her audience, which was liberally responded to.

On Wednesday afternoon an informal reception was held at the home of Mrs. Fisher, where Miss Moore was entertained. A very pleasant and profitable time was spent. We shall long remember her encouraging and hopeful words. She told us that during all the years of her work in this great cause, she had never once been discouraged. If we all had the faith and courage of this noble woman we should press on with renewed hope and zeal, although the outlook seems often disheartening, expecting to conquer "in His name," and with His help.

MRS. R. M. LEWIS.

MAINE.

JOTTINGS.

The work in Maine is progressing in a most encouraging manner. New unions are constantly being organized, and there is a constantly increasing interest in the society.

We have been greatly favored by having Mrs. Chant with us in various sections of the state. In Portland she spoke eight times. Her audiences, which were large in the beginning, increased in numbers and expressions of interest at each meeting. She spoke on "Suffrage," "Social Life in England," "Social Purity," and "Total Abstinence and Prohibition." She also spoke for the Y's, and addressed a mothers' meeting (in place of the regular sermon) in St. Stephens' Episcopal church. Lewiston, Dexter, Bath, Bangor, and other Maine towns have been fortunate in being able to have this strong, delightful, magnetic speaker tell them so much concerning the things which "make for righteousness." We expect Mrs. Woodbridge in May and Mrs. Lathrap in June.

L. M. N. S.

MICHIGAN.

ETCHINGS.

The executive committee meeting of state general officers met at Mrs. Lathrap's house, in Jackson, March 11. The many kind and helpful things done for us by our host and hostess and the nieces, will not soon be forgotten. Daily before us, hanging on the wall, was a copy of the Angelus; a rare picture, but a rarer, fairer one we saw every morning at family worship, when *all* gathered in the parlors with Bible in hand, and were led in the Scripture reading by the aged mother, Mrs. Torrance, who, ninety-four years old, yet reads without glasses.

Much business came before us, and on Wednesday we held a joint meeting, the local union coming in, and plans were made for the state convention to be held at Jackson, May 20 to 23. The first evening we are tendered a reception, as a body, by Mrs. Lathrap; the other evenings are to be occupied by Miss Willard, Miss Anna Shaw and Colonel Bain. The program is very full, and so planned that the meeting can but be helpful and enjoyable.

Returning from Jackson I found on my table cheering news from the field. From the first district came the word that to the Detroit Central W. C. T. U. have been sent $120 since the death of Mrs. Cushing, she having been at the head of their finance committee. The Eastern union, Detroit, is about to hold their ninth medal contest, other Detroit unions one each.

Volney Cushing begins work March 25, speaking twice in each place save one. Three new Loyal Temperance Legions have been formed, one district awarding first diplomas in the state.

From the corresponding secretary of the eighth district comes this item: "The fortieth wedding anniversary of Rev. and Mrs. James McLeod was observed by the W. C. T. U. and other friends at their hospitable home; hearty congratulations and many gifts, tokens of appreciation and love were presented; among the latter 'Memories of the Crusade,' from the author. Thirty-four of the forty years have been spent in Laingsburg, earnestly devoted to Christian philanthropy and temperance work. All felt as never before, the force of this passage, 'To him that soweth righteousness shall be a sure reward.'"

As my pen takes up ninth district letters, I say, "God bless them!" Beginning with Reed City, the home of our grand treasurer, where they have given $50 as a union to state treasury after the bank failure. From Ludington they write me: "We accepted the offer of THE UNION SIGNAL, and send the three papers to the jail, also THE UNION SIGNAL to our six clergymen." Mrs. Norine Law, Y lecturer, has been there three evenings. Their annual meeting was followed by a tea. The letter closes with this sentiment: "We have started out to work this year."

Mrs. Law, in writing of herself, says she has been in the field four weeks, strengthening Y's and W. C. T. Unions, and organizing new ones; the interest seems to be good, with an undercurrent of growing sentiment. And now I come to Big Rapids, where lives our broad, planning superintendent of scientific temperance instruction. She has had a large chart printed with the Michigan law regarding the teaching of temperance in schools of the state, with two eyelets at the top and our white ribbon by which to hang them up; her idea is that a copy of these shall be in every school room, as she writes, "That the pupils may see, and when they comprehend that this instruction is required by Michigan for the protection of her girls and boys, it clothes the matter in a new light and dignity." Having the coat of arms of the state upon them, they are really an ornamental card for any room, and are provided complete for ten cents.

MRS. C. H. JOHNSON, *Union Signal Reporter.*

SOUTH CAROLINA.

GLEANINGS OF MRS. HARPER'S WORK.

A temperance meeting was recently held by Mrs. F. E. W. Harper among the colored farmers of St. Helena Island, South Carolina.

Mrs. Harper has been holding meetings with great success in Atlanta, Columbia, Spartansburg and other towns of this state. Then she came to our county town, Beaufort, and we were rejoiced to secure a three days' visit from her before she left for Savannah.

Sunday noon she spoke to a crowded church, afterwards held a mothers' meeting, and in the evening addressed another meeting, but the more they heard the more the people wanted to hear, and when on Monday the only large hall on the island, Darrah Hall, was opened, there were already waiting more than sufficient to fill it. To us, who for twenty-seven years have worked against intemperance, the sight was very cheering.

On the platform sat on one side, a number of the Frogmore division of the Beaufort union (white), representing the wealth and culture of the island, whose ready aid and sympathy are always found on the right side; the rest of the platform was occupied by the pastors of the churches, the elders and leaders of our temperance vigilance committee.

Two lines of front seats were occupied by the St. Helena union (colored), each wearing proudly the white ribbon. Then into the hall poured, in steady array, with banners and drum, the young people of the schools, five hundred at least, most of them already pledged to temperance. The grown people filled every vacant place; crowded the galleries, and listened at doors and windows. There were young men and women, strong and prosperous, old men, who had seen strange changes in their lives; aged women in their old-time head-kerchiefs, all eagerly listening.

"Praise waiteth for Thee," sang the girls. "Praise waiteth for Thee, Oh, God," repeated the boys, and the clear young voices carried on the anthem gloriously. Then I had the pleasure, as president of the society, of introducing Mrs. Harper, and for an hour at least they listened in hushed silence to an address as wise as it was eloquent. The earnest lecturer turned back for them the pages of history, traced the rise in antiquity of other races, showed the causes of prosperity, the beginnings of decay, and drew from these histories many lessons of encouragement, hope and warning for the young race entering so eagerly on its new heritage. Then she pictured home life as it ought to be, doing her best to allure her listeners into the ways of temperance and purity, and to encourage them to stand by their pledges and never be satisfied till the licensed drinking house, which stood within the very sound of our songs, should be closed forever.

When she ended, heartfelt thanks for her words were voted by the society, presented by the union, with flowers by the children; but her best thanks were the resolves of the young hearts there to rise to the height of the life she had shown them; and the temperance workers felt the deep desire that every working man and woman in the South could have an opportunity of hearing Mrs. Harper's words.

E. MURRAY,
Supt. Colored Temp. Work.

EASTERN WASHINGTON.

CALL FOR CONVENTION.

The eighth annual meeting of the W. C. T. U. of Eastern Washington will be held in Colfax, April 24-27. A meeting of the executive committee will be held previous to and after, the convention. Delegates will correspond with Mrs. M. C. Stewart, Waitsburg, in reference to railroad rates.

Miss Henrietta G. Moore will be with us and will speak on the evenings of the 25th and 26th, and Sunday. Please elect delegates according to the Constitution for local unions, Article VIII, Section II, and send the names in full to recording secretary, at 723 Adams street, Spokane Falls, and to Mrs. M. E. Carley, Colfax, chairman of the committee on entertainment. Members of the executive committee, who expect to be present, will also write to the chairman of the committee of entertainment informing her at what time they will arrive. You are requested to especially remember the convention in earnest prayer to God for guidance and blessing on Thursday, April 17

LUCY A. SWITZER, *Pres.*
JENNIE F. WHITE, *Rec. Sec.*

NEW YORK.

ORLEANS COUNTY CONVENTION.

This was held February 28, and March 1, in the Baptist church of Medina. After the consecration services conducted by Mrs. Burgess, of Albion, a new feature was introduced, that of seating the delegates by number, each delegation being furnished with a bannerette bearing the name of its union.

Greetings were received from Niagara county W. C. T. U. in convention assembled at Ransomville, with the injunction to read Joshua 1: 8. The children's hour was admirably taken up with songs, recitations, and declamations from the Loyal Temperance Legion, an impressive object lesson by Mrs. Yarrow, and an interesting sketch from the aged temperance pioneer, Mr. Parsons, who had charge of the temperance school in Medina for twenty years.

The convention in the evening was given an enthusiastic greeting by the Medina clergy, Revs. Latham, Lester and Winchester. Mrs. Louise Rounds, of Chicago, president of Illinois state W. C. T. U., gave the address of the evening, with which all were delighted.

The opening of the question-box by Mrs. Rounds, during the Saturday forenoon session, also proved to be a very interesting and instructive feature. The good sisters could not say too much in praise of Miss Anna Cole's paper, "The Way of the Y's." She reviewed the work of the Y's from its first inception till the present time, and gave a brief summary of membership as follows: In New York state, 2,479 and 1,040 honorary members. In the nation 31,657 regular, and 6,790 honorary members.

The memorial service conducted by Mrs. Ruggles, revealed the fact that seven of our dear sisters had been called from their earthly to their heavenly home since our last convention—Mrs. Julia Smith and Miss Janette Braley, of Albion, Mrs. Chloe Thayer, of Hulberton, Mrs. Dr. Healy, of Medina, Mrs. Margaret Kemp, of Gaines, and Mrs. A. M. Morgan, of Eagle Harbor.

The afternoon session was made intensely interesting by an address of an hour by Mrs. Rounds, defining the position of the W. C. T. U., and its attitude toward political parties.

We have now twenty-three unions including the Y's, and were represented by seventy-five delegates. It was voted in executive session to purchase a county banner, and Miss Jennie Phillips, Mrs. S. Spencer, and Mrs. E. Waldron were appointed as banner committee, funds to be raised in the various unions by mite-boxes, and such other ways as each might deem best. The new county president, Mrs. Rev. Underhill, presided admirably, and bids fair to be as much beloved as were our retired presidents.

EMMA C. ROOT,
Co. Supt. Press Work.

DUTCHESS COUNTY CONVENTION.

The twelfth annual convention of the W. C. T. U. was held in the W. C. T. U. Building, No. 12 Cannon Street, Poughkeepsie, February 27 and 28. The convention was opened at 9:30 a. m. with devotional exercises; prayer by Mrs. S. M. Tuthill; Scripture reading by Mrs. W. S. Eno. At ten a. m. the convention was called to order by the president, Mrs. H. A. Nelson, and was cordially welcomed in a few appropriate words by Mrs. Walter Farrington and Rev. G. H. Gregory, pastor of the Second M. E. church; his earnest words and hearty God-speed were very grateful to the hearts of the listeners. The response by Miss Mary Sherwood was earnest and thoughtful.

The president in a feeling and impressive manner thanked the convention for "The Life of Miss Willard," presented to her on Christmas Day as a gift from the unions of the county.

In the afternoon the devotional meeting was conducted by Mrs. G. R. Brown. All the officers and forty-two delegates answered to their names at roll call, and a large number of visitors were present at all the sessions, among whom was Edward Carswell, of Canada, who spoke briefly to the convention. The president gave her annual address, which was full of hope and incitements to further and better work. At 4 p. m. the Y meeting was held, Miss Sarah Ham, superintendent. Mrs. F. J. Barnes, National superintendent of young woman's work, made an earnest plea for the work among girls and young women.

At the evening session, held in the Second Reformed church, the convention again had the pleusure of listening to George W. Bain, of Kentucky. Rapt attention was accorded the speaker; smiles, tears and applause alternately greeted him.

Friday morning, after the devotional exercises, the election of officers took place. Mrs. H. A. Nelson was re-elected for the eighth time as president of Dutchess county. The reports from the superintendents of nineteen departments of work and verbal reports of local unions were very interesting and encouraging. Friday afternoon an impressive memorial service was held, conducted by Mrs. L. A. Hoag, seven members having died during the year. At 4 p. m. the Loyal Temperance Legion of the Poughkeepsie union marched in; after singing several pieces and recitations by the scholars, the Rev. Wayland Spaulding, pastor of the Congregational Church, gave a short address, which the children enjoyed.

During the convention we had the pleasure of welcoming Mrs. Ella C. Velie, the publisher of *Woman's Temperance Work*, our state paper. Dutchess county won the banner which she presented, at the last state convention, to the county having the largest number of subscribers. She made an earnest and effectual plea for her paper. The convention closed with a consecration meeting, conducted by the president, and adjourned to meet at Powling in May.

E. V. S., *Cor. Sec.*

MISSOURI.

WORK AT WHEELING.

On the afternoon of December 4, 1889, a few enthusiastic women of Wheeling met and organized a W. C. T. U. of ten members, only two of whom had ever been in such a meeting before. They elected their officers and began a great and noble work in good earnest.

We have now fifty-six members, twenty-four ladies and thirty-two honorary members, wearing the magic white ribbon. We have also organized a Loyal Temperance Legion of some twenty members; have taken up six departments of work, heredity, literature, narcotics, social purity, press and juvenile work; have placed in depot and public rooms receptacles, and distributed over two hundred pages of literature; have had one entertainment before a crowded house, opened by prayer, reading of Scriptures, and comments thereon; singing by the Loyal Temperance Legion, readings, essays, etc. Not a sentiment was heard that did not breathe of the love of Christ and humanity. We have in our union fourteen yearly subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader*.

Mrs. Helen B. Harford, our state organizer, has given us two valuable lectures, and we hail her coming among us with great joy. Her presence and words of encouragement have strengthened us to be earnest in the work. We are now arranging for a parlor entertainment, and a Demorest medal contest.

LIZZIE R. ADAMS.

NORTH CAROLINA.

SUMMER ASSEMBLY AND SCHOOL OF METHODS.

Asheville is most beautifully situated right in the heart of the Alleghanies. A broken plateau 2,250 feet above sea level, with ravines and valleys dividing the rolling hills, makes it worthy of its name "the land of the sky." No healthier spot can be found in all our broad land. Right here in this beautiful mountain resort, one of our most devoted W. C. T. U. women, Mrs. Col. Ray, with her good husband, has presented the W. C. T. U. with a number of acres of land for building up a W. C. T. U. Summer Assembly and School of Methods. The first meeting will be opened July 23, when the assembly will be formally dedicated by Miss Willard, assisted by Mrs. Chapin. Miss Mary Allen West will take charge of the School of Methods and Dean Wright of Boston will inaugurate the work of systematic Bible study. The program is not yet fully made out, but we promise all who come a treat in the way of good things. All letters of inquiry regarding board and local needs should be addressed to Miss Anna Aston, who is secretary of the board of directors, at Asheville. All letters relating to speakers please direct to me after May 1st, to Riverside, Cal., care Mrs. N. P. J. Button, president Southern California.

The W. C. T. U. of Asheville will do all that can be done to make the month we tarry with them a pleasant and profitable one. We hope many men and women will make Asheville their Mecca this year and help us build, in our sunny southland, the most influential of all our summer resorts. The program will be sent out very soon.

M. L. WELLS,
Pres. Board of Directors.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

THE note regarding Mrs. Boole's address and reception should have read Williamson, New York, instead of Williamston, Pa.

THE blessings of the Asbury Park, New Jersey W. C. T. U. follow their former superintendent of health and heredity, and of the Loyal Temperance Legion, Mrs. J. B. Parker, to her new home in St. Augustine, Fla., where she has been elected president of the W. C. T. U., and also a trustee in the M. E. Church.

BY some oversight the address of Mrs. L. A. Burgdorf, evangelistic superintendent of the third district of Michigan, was omitted in her circular letter in THE UNION SIGNAL of February 6. Write her at Marshall, Mich.

A CORRESPONDENT in Union, Ohio, sends this timely note: "We have just held the second Demorest medal contest in our town. Nothing that we have ever tried surpasses this in the educational line. People become interested whether they will or not. A small admittance fee of five and ten cents was charged, which amounted to thirty-two dollars for the union. Let all poor unions try this, and they will soon gather enough money to pay their debts and furnish each member with THE UNION SIGNAL."

MRS. M. J. BORDEN, of Las Vegas, has been appointed W. T. P. A. representative for New Mexico; and Mrs. A. M. Jarrett, of Socorro, superintendent of legislation and petitions, in place of Mrs. W. B. Sloan, resigned.

THE Rev. Dr. W. H. Boole and Mrs. Ella A. Boole conducted a series of meetings under th auspices of the W. C. T. U. of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, from Sunday, February 2-16. These were wonderful meetings, largely attended by all classes; the union was strengthened, members were added, and a temperance sentiment awakened, surpassing anything that has been known in the community for a long time.

A LETTER from Mrs. Youmans' secretary contains these words: "Mrs. Youmans wishes me to say that she is in full accord with the policy of the National W. C. T. U., and claims for it the promise, 'No weapon that is formed against thee shall prosper.'"

THE W. C. T. U. of Bedford, O., held their annual meeting at the residence of Mrs. Marie Medary, March 10, and elected officers for the ensuing year: president, Mrs. Helen Brown; vice-presidents, Mesdames Laura Robinson, Rebecca Libbey, Hattie Gordon; corresponding secretary, Marion Cumstock; recording secretary, Estella C. Stanley; financial secretary, Dema Bennett; treasurer, Mrs. Alice Whitlam. There was a full attendance. Mrs. Foote, of Newburgh, was present, and gave good words of counsel, which were well received. Altogether the outlook for the future of this union, under the leadership of Mrs. Brown, is very favorable, and all seem filled with a spirit of determination to carry out the work of the W. C. T. U. in this place.

Official Communications.

WOMAN'S LECTURE BUREAU.

MRS. R. A. EMMONS, SEC.

All engagements made by this Bureau are conditional upon the ability of the lecturer to fill them. In case of detention by sickness, accident, or any legitimate and unavoidable cause, another date will be given as soon as possible.

LECTURERS.

Mrs. Mary T. Lathrap.	Ex-Gov. John P. St. John.
Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge.	Mr. A. G. Wolfenbarger.
Mrs. Marian B. Baxter.	Prof. A. B. Huckins.
Miss Henrietta G. Moore.	Rev. C. H. St. John.
Mrs. S. M. I. Henry.	Rev. W. H. Boole, D.D.
Mother Stewart.	Major E. T. Scott.
Mrs. R. J. Trego.	Mrs. E. T. Scott.
Rev. Eugenia F. St. John.	Mrs. S. M. Perkins.
Miss I. C. DeVelling.	Col. John Sobieski.
Mrs. Helen L. Bullock.	Walter Thomas Mills.
Mrs. L. McReady Harris.	Dr. Kate Bushnell.
Mrs. Caroline M. Woodward.	Mrs. F. E. W. Harper.

MRS. MARY T. LATHRAP

spends the week beginning March 23 in Butler county, Pennsylvania, and will speak at Oil City, Pa., March 30 and 31.

MRS. MARIAN B. BAXTER

will begin several weeks' work in Minnesota April 1.

DR. KATE C. BUSHNELL

will go east about May 1, and the last three weeks of May are available en route to New York from Chicago. The last two weeks in April are available for Illinois.

For dates and terms of all the above, address the

WOMAN'S LECTURE BUREAU,
161 La Salle St., Chicago.

"An Honest Man is the Noblest Work of God," and vice versa.

We can bear philosophically the annoyance of having our Compound Oxygen "perfected by one unscrupulous person, ignorant of our formulas, and so with really nothing to perfect; or our testimonials stolen by others. It is the penalty of success. We content ourselves with cautioning the public against them. Our formulas are known only to ourselves, and it is impossible for any one, however unscrupulous or dishonest, to obtain them, either by fraud, as one claims to have done, or otherwise. Anything sold or manufactured under this name, except that made by Starkey & Palen, is therefore a fraud and counterfeit The money spent is worse than thrown away. For full particulars and testimonials, send for our brochure on Compound Oxygen. Sent free. Address DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., or 120 Sutter Street, San Francisco, California.

Publisher's Notes.

EASTER CARDS.

We have just received a line of cards of *our own importation* which for beauty of design and finish are not equaled by any, while the prices are half what they were last year.

For the convenience of our customers we have put up a number of assorted packages containing a variety of different sizes and styles, embracing some fifty numbers, varying in price from $1 to $15 per 100. Each package assorted, no two cards alike.

Lot 1 contains ten cards 15c.
" 2 " " " " 25c.
" 3 " " " " 35c.
" 4 " " " " 45c.
" 5 " " " " 50c.

Easter Hymns.

A booklet, embossed in tint color and a perfect representation of a DOVE'S WING, beautifully illustrated. One of the finest Easter booklets ever issued. Price 25c.

Oblong Booklets.

WHITE AS SNOW, PATHS OF PEACE, price of each, 20 cts. Twenty page monotints, with carefully selected compilations.

Special Offer.

We will send the packet No. 3 (35c.) as a premium for one new subscriber with $1. Packet No. 1 as a premium for getting three ten cent names with 30 cents. Good offers.

Act Quickly.

Address WOMAN'S TEM. PUB. ASS'N,
161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

BEECHAM'S PILLS act like magic on a weak stomach

Van Houten's Cocoa "once tried always used."

The first new Sunday-school song book of the season is Gems and Jewels. It is a handsome book in appearance, and is filled with pretty new songs. Fillmore Bros., Cincinnati, O., Pubs.

New Hygienic Treatment.—Hitherto there has been nothing like it. Strange that the discovery has not been made sooner. Send 2c. stamp for pamphlet. A. Miller, M.D., 172 Ashland Ave., Chicago.

"SPLENDID"! All say, using Willcox Cuff Holder. Every reader of this paper can have a pair by sending 10 cents to S. P. and S. H. Willcox, Fairhaven, Mass. *Lady Agents Wanted.*

Eighty thousand readers of THE UNION SIGNAL can each procure free, a beautiful souvenir identification card to carry in the pocket, both unique and useful. Send a postal card with name and address to Alice B. Stockham & Co., 161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

A Lucky Girl.

MR. EDITOR:—I think my experience will interest many of your readers, and as I have married recently, and retired from business I hope to benefit others that are in need. My face being partly broken out with pimples and blotches, our physician gave me a medicine that cured me in a short time, and made my complexion beautiful. My cousin also had a lot of freckles; this medicine cleaned them off, and left her face nice and pretty. Many of my friends were anxious to try it, and I concluded I could make some money selling the preparation. I saw on the bottle that the medicine was made by Marion Walker, Louisville, Ky., and the price was $2.00 for two bottles, enough for one face, so I wrote for the agency, and in twenty-two weeks I cleared $407.44, an average of $18.52 a week, which I think is good for an inexperienced girl. Any one can get the agency by writing to the above address, and can make lots of money, too. A SUBSCRIBER.

Is This What the Women Want.

Here's news for every woman who goes about with broken corset bones. There's a material that'll neither break nor roll up, and it's guaranteed. A year is not too short a time to wear out that warranty. If it does, here's your money without a word—*but it won't.*

The material is Kabo.

And more. It's stitched in, double-stitched in, top and bottom, and it can't be worked out with any ordinary wear.

The Kabo corset is more than a common blessing to the average woman. There's no wearing out of corset lacers by the sharp edge of the eyelet; there's nothing to rust, no eyelet visible through a thin dress; never a breaking of a corset lace with those loop eyelets.

The dealer takes the risk in selling the Kabo corset. He buys and sells under this guarantee:

"*If for any reason whatever the corset is unsatisfactory to the wearer, it may be returned to us through the dealer, and the money paid will be cheerfully refunded without question. No matter what condition it may be in, provided it hasn't been worn over three weeks; and if the Kabo with which the corset is boned ever breaks, we will as cheerfully refund the money.*"—*CHICAGO CORSET CO.*

The Vestibuled Pullman Car Line.

The Monon Route is the finest equipped line on the continent and affords choice of four daily trains from Chicago to the South via Indianapolis and Cincinnati, or Louisville and Burgin. For full information call on any ticket agent of the Monon Route or address W. H. McDoel, Traffic Manager, or James Barker, Gen'l Pass. Agent, 185 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

BURLINGTON ROUTE.

HOME SEEKERS' EXCURSIONS.

The Burlington Route, C. B. & Q. R. R., will sell from principal stations on its lines, on Tuesdays, April 22d and May 20th, Home Seekers' Excursion Tickets at *Half Rates* to points in the Farming Regions of the West, Southwest and Northwest. For tickets and further information concerning these excursions call on your nearest C., B. & Q. ticket agent, or address P. S. EUSTIS, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

OUR NEW 1890 FLOWER SEED OFFER.

A Magnificent Collection of FLOWER SEEDS 200 Varieties, FREE!

An Unparalleled Offer by an Old-Established and Reliable Publishing House! THE LADIES' WORLD is a mammoth 16-page, 64-column illustrated paper for ladies and the family circle. It is devoted to stories, poems, ladies' fancy work, artistic needlework, home decoration, housekeeping, fashions, hygiene, juvenile reading, etiquette, etc. To introduce this charming ladies' paper into 100,000 homes where it is not already taken, we now make the following *colossal offer: Upon receipt of only* **12 Cents** *in silver or stamps, we will send* **The Ladies' World** *for* **Three Months,** *and to each subscriber we will also send* **Free** *and post paid, a large and magnificent* **Collection of Choice Flower Seeds,** *two hundred varieties,* including Pansies, Verbenas, Chrysanthemums, Asters, Phlox Drummondii, Balsam, Cypress Vine, Digitalis, Double Zinnia, Pinks, etc., etc. Remember, twelve cents pays for the paper three months and this entire magnificent collection of Choice Flower Seeds, put up by a first-class Seed House and warranted fresh and reliable. No lady can afford to miss this wonderful opportunity. We guarantee every subscriber many times the value of money sent, and will refund your money and make you a present of both seeds and paper if you are not entirely satisfied. Ours is an old-established and reliable publishing house, endorsed by all leading newspapers. Do not confound this offer with the catchpenny schemes of unscrupulous persons. *Write to-day*—don't put it off! Six subscriptions and six Seed Collections sent for 60 cents.

SPECIAL OFFER! To any lady answering this advertisement *and naming the paper in which she saw it,* we will send *free,* in addition to all the above, one package of the celebrated **Ornamental Chilian Foliage Beet Seeds,** one of the most beautiful foliage plants known, the leaves sometimes growing 3 feet long by 1 foot wide, in variegated colors. It is perfectly hardy, continuing an object of beauty long after Coleus and Canna have succumbed to frost. Address: **S. M. MOORE & CO., 27 Park Place, New York.**

A BOON TO WOMEN.

REV. SAM P. JONES.

WHAT HE SAYS ABOUT

Dr. King's Royal Germeteur.

From a letter from the above World Renowned Evangelist, we take the following:

"I returned from Tyler, Texas, on the 12th inst. I find my wife has been taking Royal Germetuer two weeks to the GREAT UPBUILDING OF HER PHYSICAL SYSTEM. She is now almost free from the distressing headaches with which she has been a martyr for twenty years. Surely it has done wonders for her! I WISH EVERY POOR SUFFERING WIFE HAD ACCESS TO THAT MEDICINE."

If you are sick do not despair till you have tried Germetuer. It has performed thousands of wonderful cures. Prompted by a desire to reach more suffering people the price has been reduced from $2.50 to $1.50 per concentrated bottle, which will make one gallon of medicine as per directions accompanying each bottle.

For sale by the Atlantic Germetuer Company, 14 N. Broad street, Atlanta, Ga., and by druggists. If your druggist cannot supply you it can be sent by express.

☞ Send stamp for full particulars, wonderful certificates, etc.

For a DISORDERED LIVER Try BEECHAM'S PILLS. 25cts. a Box. OF ALL DRUGGISTS.

A great many women have given up expecting to find a comfortable corset.

Mistake! There is one that fits nine women in ten.

For them it is comfortable; it is more than comfortable, a positive luxury.

Any merchant that has it will tell you "Wear it three weeks, if you like, and I'll give you every cent of your money back, if the corset doesn't suit you." Ball's is the one. Your merchant has a primer on Corsets for you.

CHICAGO CORSET CO., Chicago and New York.

COMPOUND OXYGEN **Price reduced.** For information address Dr. A. H. Hiatt, Central Music Hall, Chicago.

"WELL BRED" SOON WED."

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Girls who use SAPOLIO are QUICKLY MARRIED

SAPOLIO is one of the best known city luxuries and each time a cake is used an hour is saved. On floors, tables and painted work it acts like a charm. For scouring pots, pans and metals it has no equal. If your store-keeper does not keep it you should insist upon his doing so, as it always gives satisfaction and its immense sale all over the United States makes it an almost necessary article to any well supplied store. Everything shines after its use, and even the children delight in using it in their attempts to help around the house.

CALLUSTRO TRADE MARK

SOAPS AND POLISHES

Contain no acids or injurious chemicals, prevent chapped hands, leaving the skin a delicate softness. A limited number of shares of stock for sale by the Callustro Company of Chicago, 154 Washington Street.

"Aches and Pains I'll fear no More!"
is what a lady said after using an

EMPIRE WRINGER!

"It works so easy I do my work in *half the time* it took with my old wringer, SAVES MY CLOTHES, and doesn't tire me out." IT WRINGS DRYER, WEARS LONGER AND IS THE ONLY WRINGER WHICH DOES NOT HAVE THE CRANK ATTACHED TO EITHER ROLL, *it is constructed in this way to save labor. It is warranted against defects, requires no oil and never rusts.* ☞ Agents Wanted Everywhere.

EMPIRE WRINGER CO., Auburn, N. Y.

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Patented by THOS. A. EDISON.

Makes *3,000* copies of one original writing, Drawing, Music, etc. *1,500* copies of one original Typewriter Letter. Recommended by over *40,000* users. Send for circular and sample of work.

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41 Years' Experience in growing our strong and reliable **ROSES** Grand specialties in **PLANTS, BULBS, & FLOWER SEEDS** of extra choice quality. Rare Novelties of great beauty. Handsomely illustrated Catalogue for 1890, with a lovely Colored Plate of Beautiful New Roses sent **FREE** to any address. *Send for it now.* **ROBERT SCOTT & SON, Philadelphia, Pa.**

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Send for samples and rules for self-measuring.

Men's Suits, $12.00 to $30.00.
Men's Overcoats, $6.00 to $45.00.
Men's Pantaloons, $3.00 to $10.
Big Boys, Ages 12 to 18 Suits, $5.00 to $20.00.
Big Boys, Ages 12 to 18, Overcoats, $5.00 to $20.00.

Be sure and send for samples of our **Combination Suits** for boys, ages 4 to 14.

This means suit, extra pants and hat, all for the price of a suit alone, $5.00 & $6.00.

Goods sent C. O. D., with privilege of examining before paying.

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131 & 133 Clark St.,
113 & 117 Madison St.,
N. E. Cor. Clark & Madison.

OUR BUSINESS SHOWED A LARGER INCREASE IN 1889 THAN FOR 18 PREVIOUS YEARS. WHY?

HERE'S A FEW REASONS!

(1) Very popular patterns of cloth. **Styles shown only by us.**
(2) Improved system of cutting, customer picking out his own *shape* from 10 examples, in addition to sending measures.
(3) 52 patterns, cut from cloth itself, to select from.
(4) Every garment guaranteed in all points—money promptly refunded for any cause.
(5) Entire outfit as shown above, sent **FREE** upon application, post-paid.
(6) Increase of our branch stores as far South as New Orleans, and West to Chicago, successfully competing for fine city trade.
(7) Thousands of people telling each other of our honorable treatment of customers, and excellent wear and fit of our clothing.

The promise for 1890 is very bright. We shall strive hard to deserve it.

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Address all mail to **Headquarters, 11 to 17 Eliot St.** Annex, **695 Washington St., and 18 Summer St., Boston, Mass.**

Branches: 285 Broadway, New York; 943 Penn. Ave., Washington, D. C.; 72 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.; 914 Main St., Richmond, Va.; 225 E. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.; 110 Canal St., New Orleans, La.; 104 Montgomery St., Montgomery, Ala.; 39 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.; Burnside Bldg., Worcester, Mass.; Hotel Gilmore, Springfield, Mass.; 198 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.; Old Register Bldg., New Haven, Conn.; 106 No. Main St., Concord, N. H.; 170 River St., Troy, N. Y.

ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL.

THIS NEW ELASTIC TRUSS

Has a Pad different from all others, is cup shape, with Self-adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the ball in the cup **presses back the intestines just as a person does with the finger.** With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free. EGGLESTON TRUSS CO., Chicago, Ill.

$50 OUTFIT ON 30 DAYS' TIME TO AGENTS Guarantee $150 profits in four weeks or no pay, to travel or work at home. **No competition.** C. JARVIS & CO., Racine, Wis.

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Room 91, No. 159 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.
Hollow Tile and Fireproofing Experts.

25c PRINTING OUTFIT.

A WHOLE PRINTING OUTFIT, COMPLETE AND PRACTICAL. Just as shown in cut. 3 Alphabets of neat Type, Bottle of Indelible Ink, Pad, Tweezers, in neat case with catalogue and directions "HOW TO BE A PRINTER." Sets up any name, prints cards, paper, envelopes, etc., marks linen. Worth 50c. The best gift for young people. Postpaid only 25c., 3 for 60c., 6 for $1. Ag'ts wanted. Ingersoll & Bro., 65 Cortlandt St. N. Y. City.

ILLINOIS PAPER COMPANY,
181 Monroe St., CHICAGO,
Manufacturers and Dealers in Book & Cover Paper

Publisher's Notes.

The "Whittington School," Evanston, is in the Bannister mansion of other days, greatly enlarged and improved. It is unexcelled as a place of honest, hard work for children. During the coming summer it will be open to those who wish to come to our delightful Evanston suburb for health and quiet. Address Mrs. Rodgers, Whittington School, Evanston.

A VERY GREAT OFFER. *For 20 cents* we will send THE UNION SIGNAL five weeks and a copy of the Handy Manual, which is a 25-cent book packed so full of valuable information and tables that it is easily worth $1 to any one. Indeed, it's worth more than that to the man who wants instantly to know things he learned once but "has forgotten." Star offer workers can count each name thus sent, and agents can have the usual commission on each name. ***Push this offer*** if you want to get a lot of short-term names. ***Only 20 cents for the two!***

Money-Making Entertainments.

The list is worth your attention, as it comprises all sorts and kinds, and if your union seeks to occasionally make some money by amusing the people you will find here ample material. In many instances the entertainment will result in not only making the coffers heavier but in silencing the scoffers! Why? Because the planning has been not only to amuse but also to arouse thought while being amused, and a new idea that comes to you on the wings of a hearty laugh has a good-natured way of settling down quite at home in its new quarters. Here is the list:

Prohibition Program. *Price 10 cents.* By Anna A. Gordon. Song recitations and exercises of the brightest and best kind. High license is fired at in a way that tells. A dialogue by Mr. E. J. Wheeler on "Sensevs. License," is full of vigor, fun *and* education!

CRUSADER SERIES. *No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3. Each* 10 cents. No. 1 is on general temperance points; No. 2 on the Temperance Temple, and No. 3 is "The Trial of Prince Nicotine." All are bright and good.

Crusader Programs. *Price 25 cts.* A book of 188 pages, full of the best of Sunday-school and general temperance exercises, largely from the Sunday-school *Young Crusader*, given in its columns from time to time. All are good; none need costumes or any such outside helps. An admirable book in every way. Twenty-four numbers or exercises in all are given.

HINTS FOR Y. W. C. T. U. ENTERTAINMENTS. *Price 10 cents.* Explaining the mysteries of Oriental Tiffin, Kaffee Klatsch, Mother Goose, etc. Candy recipes are added to sweeten things generally.

YE HATCHET PARTIE. *Price 15 cents.* By Miss Mary H. Mather, superintendent department of entertainments National W. C. T. U. The most successful shekel winner we have ever printed for young ladies' use. Other good entertainments are also given, "Mistress Mary and Her Flower Garden," "Silhouette Social," etc.

INTERSTATE MILKMAID'S CONVENTION. *Price 5 cents.* By Laura J. Rittenhouse. An amusing and witty "take off" on a woman's convention. The amount of learning (?) displayed on the cow business is funny.

Co-operative Housekeeping. *Price 5 cts.* By Lide Merriwether, president Tennessee W. C. T. U. An admirable allegory to show how the women of the country *could* clean house at Washington if they only had the chance. Telling and effective.

Platform Voices. *Price 25 cents;* compiled by Miss Julia Ames, editor UNION SIGNAL. This is a collection of unusually good temperance poems and recitations. Great care has been taken in the selections, and we cordially recommend this book to all who need "something in the line of recitations" and don't know exactly what. This book fills the vacuum completely.

Address WOMAN'S TEMP. PUB. ASS'N, 161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Bathe sore eyes with Pond's Extract.

THE **LADY'S SYRINGE,** is as yet the *only practical* instrument for the treatment of certain female complaints, because it is constructed upon the only correct principle, viz. *Injection and Suction.* It cleanses PERFECTLY, which no other syringe has yet accomplished, and has many other advantages explained in our descriptive circular. **GOODYEAR RUBBER CO.,** New York, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kansas City, St. Louis, San Francisco, Buffalo.

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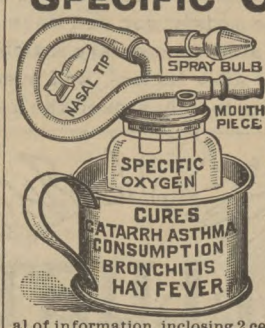

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Ask your druggist for it; if he hasn't it write for our manual of information, inclosing 2 cent stamp.
SPECIFIC OXYGEN CO., Nashville, Tenn.

TWELVE samples of our Black Silk Dress Patterns **FREE** to any lady who will mail her address on a postal card to O. S. CHAFFEE & SON, Mansfield Centre, Conn.

O. S. Chaffee & Son are manufacturers of the finest and best Black Silk Dress Goods made, and they ship direct from their mills to individuals hence in buying from them you get all the profits usually made by the store. Buy of them and get a perfect dress.

AGENTS wanted. Household invention. Sells rapidly. Terms free. Low & Rewell Manufacturing Co., 135 Public Square, Cleveland, O

Wholesale & Retail. *Many long in use.* Old Baths renewed. *Send for Circulars.* **E. J. KNOWLTON, Ann Arbor, Mich.**

HARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING SHADE ROLLERS Beware of imitations. Notice autograph of **STEWART HARTSHORN** on label and get the genuine Hartshorn.

PROHIBITION HOMES How to secure them and where. Send for Prospectus East Tennessee Land Company; Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, Pres. Full particulars *free.* Ad. A.A.Hopkins, Sec, 96 Broadway, N.Y.City

CREGON THE LAND OF BIG RED APPLES. The famous Willamette Valley. The best climate in the United States. Write for circulars to the Western Oregon Land Co., Monmouth, Polk Co., Oregon. J. G. CROUCH, Sec'y.

THE TOTAL ABSTINENCE LIFE ASS'N OF AMERICA furnishes the best and cheapest insurance for total abstainers from alcoholic liquors as a beverage. Women insured on same terms as men. *Agents wanted.* Address **W. F. Singleton, Pres., Royal Insurance Bldg., CHICAGO, Ill**

$60 SALARY $40 EXPENSES IN ADVANCE allowed each month. Steady employment at home or traveling. No soliciting. Duties delivering and making collections. No Postal Cards. Address with stamp, HAFER & CO., Piqua, O.

BAILEY'S For Gas. For Oil. COMPOUND light-spreading Silver-plated Corrugated Glass **REFLECTORS,** A wonderful invention for lighting **CHURCHES,** Halls, etc. Handsome designs. **Satisfaction guaranteed.** Catalogue and price list free. BAILEY REFLECTOR CO. 113 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. T. B. Myers of David City, Neb., writes: **"DR. SETH ARNOLD'S COUGH KILLER!** is the best remedy for **Whooping Cough and Measles I ever saw."**
Druggists, 25c, 50c and $1 per bottle.

Unity A weekly journal of *reverent* free thought. **Ten weeks, ten cents.** Chicago.

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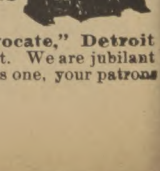

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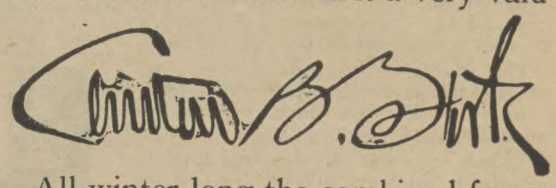

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The Oak and Ivy Leaf (monthly) organ of the Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union; single copy, 25 cents; in clubs of 10 or over, 20 cents.

Der Deutsch Amerikaner (semi-monthly) German temperance; single copy 50 cents, in clubs of 10 or over, 40 cents.

Advertising rates in THE UNION SIGNAL per agate line, 75 cents. TIME DISCOUNTS: Four times, 10 per cent; 13 times, 20 per cent; 26 times, 30 per cent; 39 times, 40 per cent; 52 times, 50 per cent; five lines one year costs only $97.50. No advertisement of less than five lines inserted at time rates on a contract for variable space.

Meeting of Stockholders.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Woman's Temperance Building Association will be held at Room 60, National Life Building, 161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., on Tuesday, the 8th day of April, 1890, at the hour of four p. m., for the purpose of submitting to the vote of the stockholders the question of increasing the capital stock from $500,000 to $600,000, and of transacting such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated Chicago, Ill., March 7, 1890.

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DR. CRUMB'S BACK-ACHE TEA, WOMAN'S best friend, as Daughter, Wife, or Mother. If tired, weak, nervous, constipated, Headache, or discouraged, or at the changing period of life, with all kinds of pain and distressing sensations. With rheumatic tendency, and sluggish liver, diseased kidneys or bladder, with or without brick dust deposits. This TEA is an absolute specific (for either sex). Take the advice of an old doctor of 30 years' practice and try a package. Sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents in P. O. stamps, or 6 packages, $2.50. Ladies can club together if they wish. Correspondence solicited on diseases of women. Address Dr. W. R. CRUMB, 536 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

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Holman's Liver Pads cure **Malaria;**
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All druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of $2.00.
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Removes the Toe-Corn Every Time.
NO PAIN! NO POISON!

"After using it my feet are in a better condition than they have been for a year." Mrs. E. A. Collins, Havana, Ill.

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Best Truss Ever Used.

Improved Elastic Truss. Worn night and day. Positively cures rupture. Sent by mail everywhere. Write for full descriptive circulars to DR. HOUSE, N. Y., ELASTIC TRUSS CO., 744 Broadway, N. Y.

(*Mention this paper.*)

The Universal Health Outfit, with full Instructions. How to ward off disease and cure present ailments. Can now be obtained at "School of Longevity," 167 Dearborn St., Chicago. Correspondence solicited. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

PILES Cured at home quickly. Without pain. Every case guaranteed. Read notice in THE UNION SIGNAL Feb ruary 6, page 13. No humbug.
The GLOBE MEDICINE Co., Box 715, Cincinnati, O

"EUREKA ASTHMA REMEDY,"

Send ten cents, stamps or coin for package. Gives perfect **Rest** and **Relief.** The **Latest** and Best **Remedy.** Address, **Kate Hillard, Box 115, Verndale, Minn.**

REV. T. P. CHILDS Will effectually & permanently cure any case of CATARRH or BRONCHITIS, no matter how DESPERATE. CATARRH.
REV. T. P. CHILDS, TROY, O.

WIVES Should know how child bearing can be effected without PAIN or DANGER and cure their ills. Send for sealed information. A wonderful discovery. DR. J. H. DYE, Buffalo, N. Y.

YOU CAN LAY BY $500 TO $1500 a year by working for us. You can't do it in any surer or simpler way no matter how you try. We furnish capital and pay liberally those who work either whole or part time. Stamp not required for answer. JNO. C. WINSTON & Co., Pubs., Phila., Chicago, Kas. City

IT IS A SIN TO BE SICK We tell you why in our **New Book.** This **BOOK** should be in **every home.** All who read it and follow its suggestions save large **doctor bills,** long hours of suffering, and have many years added to their lives. Send your name at once for our **"PLAIN ROAD TO HEALTH,"** *free to all.*
MAGNETIC SHIELD CO. 6 CENTRAL MUSIC HALL, CHICAGO, ILL.

Patronize our Advertisers and Mention The Union Signal when Answering Advertisements.

Signal Notes.

WHAT have the saloons ever done for humanity? How many souls have they saved? How many people have they clothed, except the saloon-keeper's family? When we have a strike the saloon-keeper often contributes more than the dry-goods man, but he robs them of more. I never knew one of them to give a cent that he did not expect a dollar in return.—*T. V. Powderley.*

IN Spurgeon's orphanages are five hundred children.

SALVATION Army self-denial week raised $100,000.

THE United States consumed about 4,700,000 gallons of imported wines in 1888.

A CHURCH costing $15,000 has been built for the Lutheran Finns in Minneapolis, Minn.

THE entire police force in the United Kingdom numbers nearly 55,000. They have a Police Temperance Union, and a monthly paper entitled *On and Off Duty.*

THE secretary of the state of Iowa says: "Of the ninety counties in Iowa in 1888, there were fifty-five which reported no commitments to county jails."

THERE are about one hundred Sunday-schools for Chinamen in the United States doing a good work among the one hundred thousand residents of this race in this country.

GOOD words come from North Topeka, Kan., Tecumseh and Edgar, Neb., concerning the work of Rev. Geo. H. Vibbert. It is believed that his labors in Nebraska will gain many votes for the prohibition amendment. His charges are entertainment and collections.

BELLAMY'S "Looking Backward" has appeared in Germany under the title, "*Alles Verstaatlicht*" (Everything Nationalized).

THE following from the *Southern Journal:* "Any man that will stick to his dear old party while eighty thousand persons are going into a drunkard's grave each year, is a man that will stick to his dear old coffin when Gabriel blows his trumpet on the resurrection morn."

THE National German-American Prohibition League extends a call to all German prohibition speakers to furnish the secretary of the League, George H. Reissman, Madison, Wis., with their names, addresses, terms and references.

THE Abstainers' Society in Amsterdam has now more than two hundred members. The Hague is the headquarters of the temperance movement.

Two hundred young Hindu women are studying medicine in the medical schools in India, and in some cases these exceed the male students in application and skill.

THE Jewish emigration to Jerusalem in 1886-1889 reached 20,000; more than half the citizens are Jews; so in the rural districts commerce begins to flourish; industries are developing; the whole country is changing for the better; this is due largely to the Rothschilds.

THE following resolutions were passed by the unanimous action of the Chicago Methodist Preachers' Meeting, March 10, 1890:

WHEREAS, The National House of Representatives has by a vote designated Chicago as the place for holding the World's Fair in 1892, and whereas, the United States Senate in all probability will confirm said action, therefore,

Resolved, By "The Chicago Methodist Ministers' Meeting" that we respectfully memorialize Congress to instruct the contemplated commission, by congressional act, to prohibit all Sabbath labor, whether skilled or manual in the erection of building, or buildings, or in otherwise preparing the grounds for said World's Fair.

Resolved, That we also respectfully memorialize Congress to take such action as shall instruct said commission to close the gates and suspend the exhibition on each Sabbath during the continuance of said Fair.

Resolved, That we also respectfully memorialize Congress to take such action as shall instruct said commission to forbid the sale of spirituous, malt, or vinous liquors, or any other intoxicants, on the grounds or within the inclosure, during the continuance of said Fair.

Resolved, That we respectfully invite all fraternal bodies and ecclesiastical organizations of whatever church, to unite with us in the above memorial.

Resolved, That two copies of the above preamble and the first three resolutions, be sent, one to the United States Senate, and the other to the House of Representatives, signed by the president and countersigned by the secretary of this meeting.

FULL WEIGHT PURE
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and most Healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime, or Alum. Sold only in Cans.
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.
NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

BROWN'S FRENCH DRESSING
FOR
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES.
Awarded highest honors at

Phila.,	1876	Melbourne,	1880
Berlin,	1877	Frankfort,	1881
Paris,	1878	Amsterdam,	1883

New Orleans, 1884-85.
Paris Medal on every bottle.
Beware of Imitations.

Alice B. Stockham & Co., 161 La Salle St., Chicago, have issued a beautiful souvenir identification card. Eighty thousand readers of THE UNION SIGNAL can each get one free, by sending name and address on a postal card. Mark our word, when you get this, all your friends will want one like it.

Our Circular
gives information how to get
1000 Yards Sewing Silk FREE.
It is sent with *twelve samples* of Black Silk Dress Patterns to any lady who will mail us their name and post office address. Use a postal card and state name of paper in which you saw this advertisement.
O. S. CHAFFEE & SON,
Mansfield Centre, Conn.

This is the Picture of
Baby Barendse,

Three months old when cured by the use of
Steketee's Worm Destroyer.
Read what its mother says:

"The undersigned has a child only three months old. It became sick with pains in its bowels and stomach when scarcely two months old. It cried and whined nearly all the time, and was completely run down in flesh. We gave it everything that we thought would relieve the child, but it grew worse all the time. We made twenty powders from a teaspoonful of Steketee's Worm Destroyer, gave it one powder three times daily. To our astonishment it was relieved of thousands of worms. We have given the child but twenty powders. It is entirely cured. I shall always recommend Steketee's Worm Destroyer. MRS. B. BARENDSE,
Oakdale Park, Kent Co., Mich.
For Sale by all Druggists, and by mail, 25 Cents.
Send U. S. Stamp. Address:
GEO. G. STEKETEE,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
The proprietor of this paper knows that this medicine is no humbug, and perfectly safe to send money to Mr. Steketee. Mention Union Signal.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH
FOR BEAUTY OF POLISH.
SAVING LABOR, CLEANLINESS,
DURABILITY & CHEAPNESS. UNEQUALLED.
NO ODOR WHEN HEATED.
Do not take any chances of being poisoned or burned to death with Liquid Stove Polish, paints, and enamels in bottles. The "Rising Sun Stove Polish" is safe, odorless, brilliant, the cheapest and best stove polish made, and the consumer pays for no expensive tin or glass with every purchase.

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"LIVING FOUNTAIN:" New and *very* popular. *Hundreds* of the best schools have adopted it and praise it in unstinted measure.
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People who prefer noble, warm, Christian sentiment to mere rattling rhymes, and want substantial, stirring and lasting tunes, find their choice in these books. 35 cents each—*one sample* copy for examination, only 20 cents.
Send for specimen pages of best Singing books for Choir, Singing School, Day School.
S. W. STRAUB & CO., Publishers,
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THE Perfection Flour Bin and Sieve. The housekeeper's best friend. Look for our card in this paper next week. Agents wanted.
SHERMAN, TANGENBERG & CO.,
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$45 SEWING MACHINES NOW ONLY $16
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ROCK BOTTOM Prices on Dry Goods, Groceries. Every thing you eat, wear or use. Send for FREE Illustrated Catalogue to H. R. EAGLE & CO., 68 Wabash Av., Chicago, Ill.
We do not sell liquors in any shape.

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CHANCE FOR ALL TO enjoy a cup of Perfect Tea. A trial order of 3½ pounds of fine Tea, either Oolong, Japan, Imperial, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Mixed, English Breakfast or Sun Sun Chop, sent by mail on receipt of $2.00. Be particular and state what kind of Tea you want. Greatest inducements ever offered to get orders for our celebrated Teas, Coffees and Baking Powder. For full particulars address The Great American Tea Co.,
P.O. Box 289, 31 and 33 Vesey St., New York.

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"THOU HAST GIVEN A BANNER TO THEM THAT FEAR THEE; THAT IT MAY BE DISPLAYED BECAUSE OF THE TRUTH."

Vol. XVI.—No. 14.] CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, April 3, 1890. [Price $1.50 per Year.

Mrs. Camilla W. Reeve 30290

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SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Henry M. Stanley will sail from Cairo for England, April 7.

The bill suppressing pool rooms has passed the Maryland Legislature, and been signed by the Governor.

The International Labor Conference in Berlin adjourned on Saturday. No detailed account of the work achieved has yet reached us.

United States delegates to the Pan-American Congress have offered absolute reciprocity to the Argentine Republic. The Argentine delegates will decide this week whether or not to accept the proposition.

To aid his employés in the Mount Carmel, Pa., mines, Hon. Wm. L. Scott has given his check for $5,000, with promise of further generosity should the distress demand continued help. This, with the prospect of speedily opening the mines for work, gives courage to the 2,000 colliers who have been idle for three months.

Terrific storms prevailed last week from Utah on the west, to Virginia on the eastern limit, and from Minnesota to Tennessee, resulting in great loss of life and property. The destruction was greatest in Louisville, Ky., where over one hundred persons were killed, many were injured, and a considerable part of the city reduced to a shapeless heap of brick and timber.

An Anti-Opium League has been formed in Holland with the object of bringing public opinion to bear on the system of raising revenue from the opium monopoly in the Dutch West Indies. The manifesto of the League is signed by a considerable number of present or former members of both branches of the Netherlands Legislature, ex-colonial officials, and other influential persons.

THE American Temperance Life Insurance Association of New York City makes the following statement: "Our experience proves that the cost of insurance to total abstainers is at least one-third less than in associations that admit moderate drinkers, and less than one-half the cost of expensive old line companies."

THE extradition treaty between Canada and the United States officially announced last week, shows that the petition presented by the W. C. T. U. was not unheeded. Rape and abduction are among the extraditable offenses. If honestly interpreted and faithfully executed, this will arrest the infamous underground traffic in young girls, which has been carried on across the border heretofore. The iron-clad provisions for offenders against laws designed to suppress slave trading, ought to apply here also.

WE rejoice to record another victory at the National capital. A proposition was made, some time since, to add an amendment to the Army Appropriation Bill, by which $100,000 should be obtained to establish the system of canteens in the army, in place of the post-traders' stores. The purpose of the canteen is defined by the Adjutant-General thus: "To supply the troops at reasonable rates light wines, malt liquors, plain lunches, and other conveniences, besides furnishing them the facilities for billiards, ten-pins, dominoes and other games." It was argued that the post-traders' stores belonged to the past, when the army occupied isolated localities, and that these tended to impoverish and debauch the soldiers, while it was claimed that the canteen system would improve the discipline by keeping the men within the garrisons, and promote temperance because of the character of the liquors sold; the suggestion was also made that rooms should be set apart for this purpose, "wherever practicable, in the same building with the library or reading rooms." The National superintendent of the soldiers' and sailors' department, Mrs. Sarah A. McClees, took immediate action to defeat this pernicious bill, and a memorial, signed by herself and other leading W. C. T. U. women, was presented to both Senate and House, making earnest protest against the fallacious arguments used in the case. A notable debate took place in the House March 29, and our cause was supported ably by the Hons. Morse, of Massachusetts; Pickler, of South Dakota, and Kerr, of Iowa. In the committee of the whole the amendment was defeated by a vote of sixty-two to forty-one. A letter which has arrived from Mrs. McClees just as we go to press, will appear next week, giving full particulars.

A CAREFUL comparison of the records and accounts in seventy-three British Hospitals shows that the aggregate decrease in the amount expended for alcohol since twenty-five years ago is forty-seven per cent. It is interesting to note the explicit reduction in some of the largest and best-known institutions. In King's College Hospital the expenditure for alcohol in 1863 was £7 14s. per bed. In 1888 it was £1 8s. 8d. This is significant and hopeful, as occurring in a college hospital, where many students and internes learn to be chary of prescribing a substance which cannot establish its claim to be called a food, and which is too uncertain both in its composition and operation to be relied upon as a remedy. In the same time the London Fever Hospital has reduced its bill for liquors from £3 5s. per bed, to 15s. 9d. and has increased its milk bill correspondingly.

MISS ALICE FLETCHER is again the heir of the choicest relic in the possession of her dusky admirers, the only genuine "F. F's." of America. When the Omaha tribe of Indians consented to take land in severalty, they presented her with the "sacred tent" which had held their archives under the old régimé. It was deposited in the Peabody Museum at Cambridge, Mass. Miss Fletcher is now in receipt of the pipe of war and council, which has inspired and ratified all tribal deliberations of the Nez Perces for more than thirty years, and was gravely and grimly passed around when the Nez decided upon their outbreak. More gratifying than the gift is the statement accompanying it that she has destroyed its significance, since because of her efforts, they are no longer a tribe, but citizens of the United States.

THE bill approved last week by the House provides for admitting Wyoming to the Union without nullifying the clause in its constitution which grants to women the right of suffrage. The Senate may amend the bill on the ground that of the 18,000 votes polled for the constitution, 4,000 were cast by women, who under United States statutes are not granted the privilege of franchise. The discussions in the Senate are likely to freshen the agitation for equal suffrage throughout the country and throw new light on the conflicting opinions regarding the rights guaranteed women under United States statutes. Wyoming women feel secure, as shown by their action in a meeting at Cheyenne recently, when Mrs. Post, a vice president of the National Suffrage Association, was in the chair. Anticipating that within sixty days Wyoming will take her place among the states, the first sovereign power on earth to obliterate political distinctions between men and women it was

Resolved, That this convention deems it eminently fit and proper that the women of Wyoming should in every fitting manner express their gratification that Wyoming becomes a state, with such a sure guaranty of their political and civil rights as exists in our state constitution; and, be it further

Resolved, That we do earnestly ask the hearty coöperation of all the women of Wyoming in procuring funds with which to purchase a flag for presentation to our commonwealth upon her admission as a state—a flag in whose cluster of stars Wyoming's will shine bright, not only as indicative of our joy, but as a star of hope to our sisters throughout the Union.

IMMORAL and border line papers calling themselves "liberal" have always yearned over the Kansas sufferers. They also keep in motion rumors of re-submission and pitiful tales of increased taxation, decreased emigration, and other deplorable conditions. Their special correspondent fails to interview the right parties to secure such items as those contained in the report of the Kansas penitentiary made by its warden, George H. Case. He notes such moral progress as has not been made in any other commonwealth. From year to year there has been a steady decline in the number of criminals in spite of steady gains in population. The entire convict population is now only 255. The latest and most formidable peril threatening the state is female supremacy. The alarming prediction is made that at the April elections a hundred towns will turn their city offices over to women. "The suffragists are leaving no stone unturned to capture the local governments," says one of the specials. It is conceded that women care little for partisan politics, but we gather from the various reports that they realize their high calling in politics. They count themselves a handful of salt thrown into the bitter pool for its cleansing. It is said sarcastically that previous to election the candidates, especially those for the mayoralty, are summoned to appear before the executive committee of the Equal Suffrage Association, and state their position toward liquor joints and other disreputable haunts. This is good if true; it is the best remedy yet prescribed for the chronic office seeker, and most discouraging to the growth of the ward politician. It is highly interesting, though somewhat confusing, to note the conflicting statements of the secular press. One correspondent says: "The women are not registering this year," thus fortifying the old saw that women do not want to vote; while another declares that, "The granting of municipal suffrage to women has proved a grand success in Kansas. It is going to play a more important part in the approaching spring election than ever before. . . . Wherever the experiment has been tried, it has stifled opposition, and the movement has grown in popular favor to a marvelous degree." Kansas women are certainly doing their duty without fear or favor and better government will be the result.

THE *New York Sun* has been to church. It is proper to go to church at this time of year. Lenten meditations between services are also proper. When a shining journal like the *Sun* reflects, the public reads its reflections. Dim, mysterious Trinity was the sanctuary; Dr. Dix the rector, and woman's relation to society and religion, the theme. For several seasons the Lenten lectures at Trinity Church have been addressed to women. They form the great majority of the worshipers. "Without the faith and veneration of women the church would soon fall into decay," says the reverend Doctor. He rebukes their love of pleasure and desire for luxuries, and counsels them to the meekness and humility shown in the character of the mother of Jesus. He is reported as deploring the falling off in faith and religious virtues among women in these latter days of luxury. We take issue with this. Woman's faith was never so active and so regnant as in the present hour. By faith she founds homes for deserted babes and day nurseries for those who are half orphans through drink. By faith she establishes free kindergartens for little waifs and industrial schools for larger ones; opens houses of refuge for lost women, and gospel missions for lost men. By faith and foresight she organizes the work for women in all lands, and evolves that most practical feature of modern missionary effort, the medical woman equipped for her high calling, to heal the sick and preach the gospel. By faith she throws herself into the temperance reform, giving it an impetus which carries it forward farther in fifteen years than it had advanced in one hundred and fifty previous years. Woman came into her kingdom on the dawn of that first day before the sepulchre owned by Joseph of Arimathea and occupied by the Son of God. She has been enlarging its borders and increasing its strength ever since. Who supposes that Herod's edict against the innocents could be enforced now, if only Christian mothers stood between the cradle and the Roman soldiery? We object, also, to this saying of the great journalistic luminary: "In the long run men carry women with them, mold their opinions, and exercise intellectual power over them. *They are what men make them.*" Is it not rather true that men and women are what they make each other? Woman's human tower of strength, her confidant in peace and counsellor in war, is the man she loves; but on the other hand, every good man, however great and strong, credits the woman who has loved him—mother, sister, wife—with "making" the best that is in him

Contributed.

EASTER MORNING.

BY SERENA SNOW.

Hail, glorious Easter morning!
Thy lily bells gleam white;
Oh, speed the rosy dawning
That breaks through brooding night.

Sing, birds and brooks and blossoms,
Sing praises to thy King,
Through all the leafless valleys
Let chimes of gladness ring.
Bright spring throws out her banner;
The grasses green appear,
Earth's chorus shouts hosanna!
Welcome the glad new year.

As from their low, dark prison
The buds and blossoms break,
So hath the Christ arisen
Death's darkness to forsake
He lives in life immortal,
Beside the Father's throne
Beyond the heavenly portal
Where he shall meet his own.

He slept, he is arisen;
We sleep, we shall arise,
And walk the fields Elysian,
The fields of Paradise.
Inhabit waiting mansions
Whose walls are hung with peace,
Where faith shall find expansion,
From doubt a full release.

Then come, sweet Easter morning,
With life and light aglow,
For in thy rosy dawning,
Our hope shall brighter grow,
And bring the whitest lilies,
To crown the Lord of love,
For earth shall join the pæans,
Archangels sing above.

New Richmond, Wis.

RHODA'S EASTER CARDS.

BY MRS. S. M. I. HENRY.

CHAPTER I.

"O-o-o! hum! ho!"

"Why, Clardy Langhorn, what a groan!"

"Guess you'd groan."

Rhoda sprang from her chair, palette and brush in hand, and stepped into the little room behind the portieres.

"You're right, Clardy; I *should*. Poor boy," and she bent down and kissed the frown on the pale face which scowled at her from the pillow.

"Say, Rho, I just can't stand it, I *can't*. If I only had something to amuse myself with; if you weren't all the time at that poky old painting; if you'd even move in here where I could see you; but you sit out there and paint and paint, and I lie here and fume and fret."

"Well, dear, you know I must get those cards—"

"Yes, I know," impatiently.

"And the light is—"

"Oh, I know all about the light."

"Well, then, dear, what can I say or do?"

"Nothing; I'm a whining dog, and—"

"No, you're not," laying her cheek down on his forehead.

"And if I would get shot, I must—"

"Now, stop, Clardy! I will not have you get off on that strain again. You are just my own dear, and you must not be left in this way any longer, cards or no cards. I must—say, I'll tell you, I'm going to roll you out there, and have you help me."

"Help you? I can't paint."

"You can when you learn."

"I can't learn."

"Yes, you can, as well as I did."

"Oh, but you're a genius. Will Horton said so."

Rhoda blushed, and Clarence softly touched the dimple in her cheek.

"Somebody said, 'Genius is a capacity for a great deal of hard work.' I'm sure you have that somewhere," she continued. "I can bolster you up so you can use your hands, and you can really help me. I wonder I have not thought of it before."

"You can't roll me out there; and then what'll you do when Will comes? It'll spoil your studio to have this old bed in it."

"Nonsense! My things don't spoil so easily, and if anybody comes you can enjoy them, too. As for rolling you out—wait a minute, I'm going to make a place for you."

Rhoda was a brisk little body, and with her firm hands and supple arms went to moving furniture about in the small studio, then returning to her brother's shut-away corner, and bending against the heavy old-fashioned bedstead, she rolled it slowly, but steadily, out into the light.

The young man's face brightened; the frown melted, and he said: "This is jolly! It's awfully good of you, Rho, and I'll be an ingrate if I forget it when I get my legs again."

Rhoda looked quickly up from the bedclothes which she was arranging. A quiver came to her lips, which parted as if to speak. But she hesitated, and her eyes filled.

"Out with it, Rho; you may just as well; I know what 'tis."

"O, Clardy," and she took his hands. "If you only will remember—not what I do, that isn't much, but how I love you, dear, and that I've nobody in all the world but you, and—"

She could not finish; tears rolled down her cheeks, and her tongue refused to frame the awfully suggestive words that would have told her thought.

"Don't, Rho." The boy's voice was husky. "I will remember, Rho, and I promise you I will never go with that crowd again. This bullet hole in my hip is enough anyhow. I tell you, I've thought of lots o' things lying here; what if it had gone a little higher?"

"O, Clardy!" sobbed Rhoda. "But it didn't, you see, —and I'm not going to cry;—there, I will stop. This is a great how d'y do, to get you out here and then cut up like this. I know you are going to be my good, true brother, and we shall be so happy together. But now we must get to work."

"*We?*" laughed Clarence derisively.

"Yes, *we*. I am going to have you at work before you can say Jack Robinson. No more idle days for you. I'll show you in a minute. Now! How does that go?" crowding a pillow down between his shoulders, and piling others under his head.

"That's all right," replied Clarence.

"Doesn't hurt your hip a bit?"

"No, it's all right when I draw my other leg up. There, give me that old atlas. That's all *right*. I *can* do something, if it's only to draw your picture for Will Horton, while you paint Easter cards for the Y's."

"You'll have no time to draw my picture, sir,—for really I shall keep you busy. But you must not get tired, Clardy: you won't, will you?"

"I wish I could get really tired doing something just once, for a change. So if you've got anything, bring it on."

"Do you see this? and this?" Rhoda handed him some dainty cards, traced with exquisite designs in floral sprays, and fancy lettering. "Now that lettering disappoints me; mine always does. You can do that part b-e-a-utifully. I remember some lovely fantastic things you made for me once, on a school composition. It was about a summer day, and the best thing about it was the title page. That was all alive with squirrels and snakes and birds, and children in all shapes, worked into those letters. These Scripture texts, and bits of verse you can do better than I, while I do the flowers and designs. So you see, young man, you've got into business. I shall overwork you, I know I shall."

Clarence had been looking critically at the sample cards, fingering the little white satin bow which each one wore, because it was a White-ribbon-Y-Easter-card; and at last he said: "I can do that, Rho. This could be improved, that's a fact—you are first rate at painting, but you don't seem to be much on the lettering. Give me a pen, fine point, black ink and the thing to print. How do you like the Gothic?"

"Anything, Clardy; suit your own taste. I have perfect confidence in you."

"O, thanks, awfully!"

"You are quite welcome, Sir Slangster."

"Now here is this,—I have sketched this honeysuckle, with the humming-bird after the sweets. And it just came to me, when I thought how he goes around with that inquisitive bill of his, poking into the very heart of the blossoms, after what his little heart craves, that the most appropriate text would be this:—of course always on every card first, 'He is Risen, Alleluia!' then the text to suit the design. On this one 'And ye shall seek for me and find me when ye shall search for me with all your heart.' That's what the little hummer is doing, you see—and when we search for Him who is risen in that earnest way——"

"O, don't preach, Rho!—you know how I hate it."

"Preach? I didn't mean to preach, Clardy," and Rhoda's voice trembled. "I was only thinking out loud, you see. I—I—thought—you see I wanted to *talk* to you, and one must talk what one is thinking." Two little tears glinted on her eyelashes. She was tired and nervous with watching as well as anxiety.

"That's all right, Rho," answered Clarence apologetically. "Talk—I want you to,—but—you know what I mean. I never could endure anything that seemed like improving the occasion."

"What an idea!" and Rhoda laughed a little in spite of the pain she always felt at this disposition in her brother. "I never thought of such a thing—and yet," with a twinkle in her eye, "what would you do with an occasion, if not improve it?"

"That's all right; I guess we understand each other; and now I'll begin. Your humming bird is alive: I see him hum."

Clarence Langhorn and his sister Rhoda, with old Hannah, who had kept the kitchen ever since they could remember, had lived alone since a fever had left them motherless. Drink and vice had left them fatherless before they were old enough to know what that meant. The mother, a remarkably gifted and cultured woman, had taught free-hand drawing and painting in the college, and so saved the home which she had inherited from her mother, and made by her work the income which preserved them in comfort. She kept her son in school and her daughter at her side, training her unusual gifts to the beautiful service of her own loved art, until she became her chief assistant.

When Clarence was eighteen, and Rhoda seventeen, she was suddenly stricken with a malignant fever, which in a few hours exhausted her strength, and took her away without so much as a parting word, leaving the children, with just the old homestead about which the city had grown, and Hannah, the servant and friend. They never thought of doing anything but to go right on living in the old way: Hannah with the care of the house, Rhoda with the classes in drawing and painting (she was elected to fill the place vacated by her mother's death), and Clarence—well, Clarence was still "only a boy," with not the slightest idea as to what he ought or could do. He was dangerously like his father, who would have wrecked home and happiness for them all had he lived long enough. Clarence had gifts, but had not yet discovered what to do with them. He was a winsome, affectionate fellow, always had hosts of friends, and had he been anchored to a real purpose in life, might have come to noble manhood.

He had an idea that he was taking care of Rhoda, but would have found it difficult to tell how he was doing it. It was her little purse that came out on all occasions. It was she who looked after the garden, the table, the wardrobe. She had stepped into the black dresses which her mother had left hanging in her closet; and Clarence still found hanging in his closet, and folded in his old-fashioned dresser, the garments that came in the semi-annual box that had been coming ever since his mother's misfortunes began; sent by an old friend of hers who had a son one year older than he. He literally was fed and clothed as were the grasses of the field, with no thought or care of his own. And who shall blame him? He had never been taught self-reliance; hence the latent manliness of his nature was all undeveloped, and likely to remain so.

The world has its uses for an aimless boy, and so had taken Clarence Langhorn into training. The result was a constant odor of tobacco in the dainty home, often mingled with that of strong drink. These brought fear and anguish to poor Rhoda, and made Hannah slam the doors, and rattle the kitchen furniture, and at last a bullet sent through Clarence's hip by a drunken comrade in a saloon row brought him home to be taken care of and coaxed into living. There were days and nights of watching and anxiety for Hannah and Rhoda, shared by friends old and new; chief among whom was Will Horton, who came and went with the informality of a life-long acquaintance, and was welcome, although his was the newest friendship of them all.

Unusual demands were made upon the slender income these days. But in one thing there was a compensation which could not be ignored. Rhoda was a Y, wore her white ribbon always in sight, and so intelligent and true was she in her position, that so long as Clarence was kept in by his wound, he could get nothing that would spoil his breath, or poison the atmosphere of his room, or cause his sister to shrink from his approach. They had always kissed each other morning and night at least; Rhoda did not like kisses flavored with tobacco or alcohol, and now she had them sweet and fresh, at least from moral taint. A bullet wound was not a desirable thing to have come into the family,—besides it was expensive, but, after all, a half drunken brother was worse.

Rhoda left her classes to her assistants, and took an order for some Easter cards, in which kind of work she especially excelled—for a bazar which the Y's had planned.

The sitting room of the old home, with the southeastern exposure, had been "the studio" ever since she could remember. Here she worked with her brush and pencil, while she cared for her brother, who had lain in the little room on the north, until his couch was rolled out into the brightness as related.

"There, Rho! how's that?"

"I should feel like saying, *elegant*—if you were not so egotistical. Suppose I should say it would not do at all; what then?"

"You'd have to look different if I believed it," said Clarence. "I know when you're pleased, so does Will; wish you'd always look at me as you do at him, and at that card."

Rhoda blushed a little, but ignoring his banter answered: "Clardy, dear, always give me as good reason as you have in this, and I will. It is *lovely!* really I did not know you could design so exquisitely. I shall get on famously. How fortunate that you groaned."

"That I stopped Chubb Straub's bullet? That I was in that saloon row? Rho, I'm afraid you have not appreciated your benefactors."

The tone was so light and merry as to almost nullify the sarcasm of the words; but Rhoda felt both tone and words and answered gravely: "How can you, Clardy? when you know how I feel about it. It is no joke to me. I don't see how you can wish, yourself, to speak about it so."

"Well, I shouldn't have groaned if I hadn't been shut up here and nailed to this old bed; and I shouldn't have been in bed but for the bullet; shouldn't have had the bullet in me if I hadn't been where the row was; and that was in Mape's saloon. So don't you see how you got your Easter card printer? I say, things do come queer in this world, though!"

"Well, Clardy," answered Rhoda with a little stammer in her voice, "if you *would* go into the saloon, I *am* thankful for even the bullet that took you out of it and sent you to me! I should be thankful for *anything* that would keep you out of it forever, and keep you just as sweet and clean as you are to-day. You are always *so* nice when you have to stay with me."

Rhoda Langhorn, do you know what "*anything*" means? If you did, would you unsay it?

THE PRESENT STATUS OF SOCIAL PURITY.

BY AARON M. POWELL.

One natural outcome of the demoralizing high license method of dealing with the iniquitous drink traffic is increased moral confusion concerning the social evil. In Omaha, where the high license theory was first applied, and the liquor license fee is a thousand dollars, the municipal authorities, without the warrant of state law, have, in effect, adopted a high license scheme for social vice, in the form of a monthly tax, with immunity from arrest and imprisonment, for prostitute women, from which they derive a revenue for the city of about two thousand dollars a month, or twenty-four thousand dollars a year. Other municipalities in Nebraska, at Duluth, Minnesota, and elsewhere are announced as doing substantially the same thing. In Baltimore, within a few months, a grand jury, which made an official recommendation of high license for the liquor traffic, made also an official recommendation, most offensive in character, of license, with police and medical supervision, for prostitution. Basing their action upon the assumed necessity of vice, they say: "The social evil has had careful consideration, and we recommend that it be licensed and put under medical supervision and control." Voicing the gospel of despair, they add: "We, however, regard the evil as unavoidable. It will exist while the world lasts. Hence we wish to see it licensed and properly controlled;" and they further add the appalling statement that: "Statisticians affirm that more than forty per cent of all the young men growing up in large cities are unfit for the most sacred relations of life." The Legislature of Maryland has under consideration a so-called high license measure for the regulation of the liquor traffic; it remains to be seen what action, if any, it will take with respect to the additional recommendation of license, with medical supervision and control, for the regulation of the social evil.

More recently still, a Michigan medical journal, the *Medical Age*, of Detroit, has announced itself an advocate of licensed prostitution, and declared that "a license law presents the only definite and satisfactory solution of the social problem." Affirming also the immoral heresy of the necessity of vice, it continues: "If, then, prostitution must exist as it ever has done, and certainly ever will do, so long as the human race is endowed with normal passions and instincts, is it not full time the inevitable in the situation is accepted, and measures adopted to keep within the bounds demanded by the public weal—measures looking to mitigation by restriction, such as will lessen the present influences in fostering crime and spreading the most loathsome of diseases?" The one American experiment of licensed prostitution, such as the *Medical Age* advocates, adopted by St. Louis in 1870, continued for four years and then abolished, demonstrated what might have been anticipated, that the attempt to legalize and regulate what ought not to exist, served only to aggravate the evil, to increase prostitution, clandestine and otherwise, and to increase the loathsome and distressing diseases incident thereto.

The root of the regulation theory, as adopted by the Baltimore grand jury, advocated by the *Medical Age*, and applied in the Old World system of state-regulated vice, is the false dual standard of morality, one for women and another for men. Chastity is demanded of women in general, but, for the demands of lustful men, it is assumed that "prostitution must exist," that "it will exist while the world lasts." If vice is a "necessity" for men there must, of course, be a victim class of women. The gentlemen of the Baltimore grand jury, and the conductors of the *Medical Age*, would, however, scarcely consent that their own wives and daughters should be among those thus assigned by their own regulation theory, to the service of sensuality. But if there be licensed prostitution, it means that somebody's daughters must and will be set apart for the unholy sacrifice upon the altar of lust.

In Europe a mighty moral contest is in progress for the abolition of state regulation of vice. Seeking the overthrow of what is, practically, a most cruel and odious system of slavery for women, it has been fitly designated by Mrs. Butler and others, the "New Abolitionist" movement. It has already abolished the infamous Contagious Diseases Acts, as applied to women, in sundry military districts in Great Britain and her Crown Colonies; it has been partially successful in Italy and Switzerland, and is making gratifying progress in France, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Sweden, Norway, and other countries of Continental Europe. This European revolt against woman's compulsory enslavement to vice is led by a woman of rarest qualities of mind and heart, Mrs. Josephine Butler, with the coöperation of noble men and women in the different countries. An immoral system of organized and legalized vice, which the Old World is thus preparing to abolish, it would be, indeed, a great shame for America, standing upon the threshold of the twentieth century, now to undertake to adopt.

Though, ostensibly, we do not have licensed prostitution, we do have in all our large cities a great deal of tolerated vice, with the semi-official recognition and connivance of the municipal authorities. It demands continually fresh victims, it gives rise to a cruel traffic in young girls and dependent women, it is supplied through systematic abduction, seduction and "mysterious disappearances" of young girls, and its ramifications extend to foreign countries. Not many months ago there were landed from a single ship at the port of San Francisco, forty Chinese girls, imported from one of the poorer districts of China, and, there is good reason to believe, to be sold for immoral purposes on the Pacific Coast. Add to this the numerous and increasing assaults by vicious men upon unprotected women and girls, and the great inequality and injustice of the statutes of most of the states, with reference to criminal offences against women and girls, and the reluctance of many Legislatures, composed exclusively of men, to raise the legal age of protection for girlhood from the old common law period of ten and twelve years, and the reasons for an effective social purity crusade in this country become painfully obvious and urgent.

The last decade has witnessed a gratifying growth of popular interest in the cause of social purity on this side of the Atlantic. The periodic efforts of American regulationists in sundry localities to introduce here the system of licensed vice have been thwarted; the echoes of Mr. Stead's astounding revelation, heard around the world, concerning the need of better legal protection for young girls, made here a profound impression upon many thoughtful men and women; the labors of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and especially the eloquent and effective appeals of its president, Miss Willard, and the influence of women in the medical profession, with the introduction of White Cross organizations for men, and the action of various philanthropic associations and religious bodies, have all helped to awaken and greatly to extend popular interest in the general subject. There is, however, abundant need of continued and increased labor in this fundamentally important mission field.

In the state of Delaware, in cases of rape, the young girl of SEVEN YEARS is still held to be legally capable of consenting to her own ruin; in many states of the Union the legal "age of consent" is yet ten and twelve years. There is a flood-tide of improperly suggestive, impure literature; liberty of the press in this respect degenerates into license, and many who provide popular amusements pander scandalously to vice. Mrs. Booth, of the Salvation Army, in her recent brilliant and stirring book, "Beneath Two Flags," referring to her work and observation in the slums of New York, brings to the light a condition of degradation which is shocking and disgraceful in the extreme in a so-called Christian city. Above all, liquor saloons and tobacco shops, as centers of vulgarity and obscenity, tend continually to inflame and to "set on fire of hell" the passions of sensual men, and sometimes of evil-disposed women.

It should be the mission of all to help in every possible way, by voice, pen, literature, to dispel the wide-spread popular heresy of the necessity of vice, and to uphold an equal standard of morality for both men and women. To this end must public opinion be appealed to and enlightened. All hail the White Cross! which pledges men "to treat *all* women with respect, and endeavor to protect them from wrong and degradation." This pledge accepted and honorably kept by men, is the best possible safeguard for exposed girlhood and dependent womanhood. "Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God," is not a message for women only, but for all His children.

A STUDY OF THE POSITION OF PETER AND PAUL.

BY W. HOWATT GARDNER.

III.

"Let your women keep silence in the churches: for it is not permitted unto them to speak: but they are commanded to be under obedience, as also saith the law. And if they will learn anything, let them ask their husbands at home: for it is a shame for women to speak in the church." I Cor. 14:34, 35.

"Let the women learn in silence with all subjection. But I suffer not a woman to teach, nor to usurp authority over the man, but to be in silence. For Adam was first formed, then Eve. And Adam was not deceived, but the woman being deceived was in the transgression." I Tim. 2:11–14.

These passages are quoted from the authorized version; by them ecclesiastics have for past centuries forced silence upon woman in the church, even against the spirit of Christ, and the whole tenor of Scriptural teaching, and subsequent development of Christian truth. But, before we can believe that these passages are decisive and close the mouth of woman forever, we must know just what Paul said. Did he say what some exegetes affirm that he said? Has the real Paul, living and preaching in the whole spirit of Christ, been taught through the centuries, or has another Paul, like a marionette figure, moved before us, manipulated by fingers behind the scenes?

Before we proceed let us have the passages clearly before us. In the passage to the church at Corinth, the words, "They are commanded" are supplied by the translators. We note also that Paul supports his restriction by an appeal to "the law," in the words, "as also saith the law." What law does Paul mean? We search in vain in the Mosaic law for a direct command that woman shall be in subjection always, if Paul means the Mosaic law, though there is one instance of the subordination of woman which was permitted for the same reason that a bill for divorce was granted, because of the hardness of their hearts. Either Paul had reference to some law, or in accordance with his manner at times, he believed that his restriction must in some way be supported by law, though unable to say what special law. In this very letter he *quoted* nine times from the Mosaic law, why did he not do so at so important a point as this under consideration? Just here our translators have accommodatingly come forward to his assistance and refer us in the margin to the words of God spoken after the Fall, "Thy desire shall be to thy husband, and he shall rule over thee." To be sure these words are in the Pentateuch, or "five volumed book," but not in the law of Moses. God spoke before Abraham's time, which was long before Moses' time, and Paul himself says that the law was not given until several hundred years after Abraham (Paul says 430 years, but his chronology is incorrect, it was much longer), (Gal. 3:17), and then was given "because of transgression, till the seed (Christ) should come to whom the promise was made."

But a noted commentator, on the first letter to the Corinthians, cautiously says that Paul "supports the prohibition by an appeal to a general law of the church of Christ . . . probably Gen. 3: 16." It may have been "a general law" of the *church*, for it certainly was not a law of *Christ*. If a law of the church, then, like many other rules of the church, it was man-made, and grew out of the customs and views of the times. If Paul meant the Mosaic law, it is probable that he had in mind some one of the divisions made by the rabbins, and as Paul himself had been brought up as a rabbi, he was familiar with these minuter divisions and rabbinical methods of teaching.

The rabbins divided the whole Mosaic law into six hundred and thirteen precepts; two hundred and forty-eight corresponding to the number of members of the human body, according to the anatomy of the rabbins, were affirmative precepts: three hundred and sixty-five corresponding to the number of days of the year, were negative precepts. From this correspondence it was held that if on each day each member of the body keeps an affirmative precept, and abstains from something prohibited by a negative precept, the whole law is kept. Of course all this impresses us as absurd, but let us note this, "women are subject to the negative precepts, or

prohibitions only, and not to the affirmative precepts, or injunctions. This exception arises partly from their nature, and partly from their being subject to the authority of husbands." If Paul meant the Jewish law, he may have reference to some one of these rabbinical precepts, but in our Scriptures we do not find it.

Furthermore we note that Paul was not addressing Jews who would, of course, naturally have an interest in the law, but he is writing to a church largely composed of those gathered from pagan nations, who had no special knowledge or interest in the Mosaic law. Besides the incidental quotations, he clearly refers once in this letter to the Mosaic law, and plainly states that it is "the law of Moses," but this he uses simply as an illustration. It was not Paul's manner to preach the law, indeed a careful examination will show that Paul was continually battling against Judaizers who would enforce the law while Paul preached "Christ and Him crucified." "For I through the law," said Paul, "am dead to the law, that I might live unto God." Any absence of direct enforcement of the Mosaic law, where the spirit of Christ prevailed, was consistent in Paul. He himself claimed that the law was provisional. Since this is Paul's position, he would be inconsistent in enforcing some precept of a past law upon believers in Christ who had not interest in it. To what law, then, does Paul refer? May we not believe that Paul referred them to what was the law and custom of their own pagan nations? This they would at once understand, and Paul's position would be the same as that of Peter, who enforced submission for the sake of the cause in order that no eruption might arise between pagans and Christians. The Greek word for law means that which is received or established by custom or usage.

In the passage from first letter to Timothy, Paul bases his argument of women's subordination on the priority of Adam's creation, and the priority of Eve's sin. Adam was not deceived, but yet he *sinned;* Eve was *deceived* into sinning. Who, then, was really the greater transgressor: Adam, who sinned knowingly, or Eve, who was beguiled into it? If this passage teaches subordination by priority of creation, we simply note that Adam himself did not consider Eve as his subject, but welcomed her as *one with himself, his co-partner* and *co-equal.*

In order to understand the application of Paul's position, we must know to whom he wrote, his purpose in writing, and the condition of those to whom he wrote. His letter to Timothy was concerning the church at Ephesus, over which he had placed Timothy. He gives Timothy special instructions as to the position to be maintained during a state of disorder brought about by Judaizing teachers who sought to counteract Paul's influence, for the church at Ephesus was in a state similar to that in Corinth. The letter to the Corinthians, he tells us at the outset, was addressed "unto the church of God which is at Corinth."

What, then, was the general condition of the women of these churches? If we know this, light will be thrown upon Paul's reasons for enjoining silence and submission. We must look through Paul's glasses if we would know how Paul viewed the situation. Through all the historic ages, not only among the Greeks and Romans, but also among other peoples, woman's position was most abject. The birth of a daughter was considered unfortunate. In some places it was held that women had no souls, as it is still in Mohammedan teaching. She was doomed to be a slave, a drudge for her husband's comfort and pleasure. In India, Turkey, China, Old Palestine and Ancient Egypt, as well as cultured (?) Greece and powerful Rome, it was considered a cardinal virtue to keep woman in abject silence. "For a woman silence, sobriety and in-doors are an adornment," said Euripides, the Athenian poet.

Whedon quotes in his New Testament commentary, Callistratus, the model of Demosthenes, as saying, "The ornament of trees is foliage; of sheep, wool; of horses, the mane; of man, the beard; of women, silence." Schœttgen said, "Women were allowed in rabbinical schools, but only to hear, and never to speak or to ask a question." Rabbis, for most trivial reasons, degraded women by enforced ignorance and then despised them for it. When Paul forbade women speaking or asking questions except of their husbands, was he not following out the rule of the rabbinical school in which he received his education as a rabbi? From all the testimony which past history has for us, would we not expect that from these centuries of subjection there would arise disorderly characteristics of the sex leading to confusion and excitability in the religious assemblies of the early church? In fact, the same conditions were manifest in the fourth century of the Christian era. Whedon also quotes Chrysostom, the great preacher of Constantinople, who was much annoyed by the noise of the women, "There is apt to be great noise among them, much clamor and talking, and nowhere so much as in this place; they may all be seen here talking more than in the market, or at the bath. For, as if they came hither for recreation, they are all engaged in conversing upon unprofitable subjects; thus all is confusion, and they seem not to understand that unless they are quiet they cannot learn anything that is useful, for, when our discourse strains against the talking, and no one minds what is said, what good can it do them?"

The command to silence would be very proper to such as has been described, but to think of applying the same restriction to the devout, cultured women of our day is simply abominable, and could Paul be among us, he would certainly marvel at the stupidity of those who would enforce injunctions which he was *compelled* to enforce upon the disorderly women at Corinth.

We must remember that those to whom Paul wrote these restrictions were gathered largely from pagan nations, bringing with them much of pagan customs and the results of pagan training. These customs must be gradually banished by the steady development of Christian truth, yet restriction in regard to woman's teaching must be sufficient to avoid a clash between pagan law and the gospel of Christ, so that all things may "be done decently and in order." Missionaries to-day have to meet difficulties similar to those of Paul, in that, while they preach the principles of Christianity, they have to make temporary concessions to the customs of a people.

A WORLD'S TEMPERANCE CONGRESS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

[The following responses to our symposium on temperance in the World's Fair, which appeared in THE UNION SIGNAL of March 20, came too late for insertion in that number, but are too good to miss publication, so we give them place here.—ED.]

FROM MARY A. LIVERMORE.

I think it *very* desirable that there should be held a "World's Temperance Congress" during the World's Fair. But it also seems to me that there should be a *Congress of Temperance Women* in addition to this. Our work in many ways is different from that of men, and some matters that we shall accentuate they may not think so important. The ballot in the hands of women as a temperance measure, for instance. It might be arranged—this World's Congress of Temperance Women—as a section of the World's Temperance Congress, instead of being a separate affair. That would be better, and would put temperance work before the public in better shape—would unify the work, which is very desirable. As to topics of papers and addresses, I shall have to think very carefully before expressing an opinion, for the papers and addresses should be of unexceptionable worth, and entirely apropos to the present condition of the world and its needs.

FROM HANNAH WHITALL SMITH.

You ask what part, in my opinion, temperance should have in the program of the approaching World's Fair. To this I would reply, emphatically, that I think temperance ought to have just as large a part in the program as temperance workers can secure. No more important question can, in my opinion, be brought before the multitudes assembled there, and certainly none concerning which there is so much ignorance and prejudice combined, needing to be enlightened. I should warmly advocate the holding of a World's Temperance Congress during the progress of the Fair, and would urge especially the pressing of the admirable plan of organization and of work adopted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, as I consider these the best adapted of any I have ever known to grapple with the unutterable evils of the drink traffic. In this way the cause of women will be advanced as well as the cause of temperance. I would also strongly advocate a full representation and exhibition of the work of women all over the world.

FROM MARY LOWE DICKINSON.

I do certainly think that it would be most desirable to hold a World's Temperance Congress at some time during the progress of the Fair. If it could be an International Congress that would bring before the world the present attitude and condition of every country represented, and if it could result in unity and similitude of effort to solve the liquor problem on the part of these countries it would be the grandest result that could be achieved by the Fair. There will surely be gathered from every country men and women who are representatives of the highest moral and social ideas of all countries. As the thought forces itself upon me in outline, it seems to me that a grand work might be done.

A HOLIER symbol still in seal and sign,
Sweet April took, of kingdom most divine,
When Christ ascended, in the time of birth
Of spring anemones, in Palestine.

WHEN wakes the violet, winter dies;
When sprout the elm-buds, spring is near.

Correspondence.

AN ORGANIZER IN THE FAR WEST.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—In the little town of Stevensville, Montana, I have found a model W. C. T. U. The valley is conspicuously beautiful, its outlines detailed by the grandest mountains. The pride of the basin is a delicate, pink flower, double, resembling the portulacca; an immortelle, because its name, bitter-root, is perpetuated in the name given to valley, mountain and river. This union, like that floweret, is God-planted, with its everlasting, beautifying, up-tending influence in the fertility between those ridges. There the voices of the gentlest women go upward in song, prayer, counsel, warning, entreaty and benediction to the ear of Him who hath made these rich pathways in the mountain clefts where heaven kisses the earth so near and the angelic choruses echo the temperance anthems.

Its president is a young English woman, Mrs. Parnell, wife of the Methodist clergyman, who has been in the United States but two years. The meetings are held weekly, so no one can forget the time. At each meeting the president reads a prepared program for the next, and thus the women are put on duty, and the sessions are methodically business-like. The devotional exercises, as well as the presiding at public meetings, are rotatary, and out of this training-school comes a working force prepared for all emergencies. The four walls of the Methodist church in which I spoke were decorated with grateful looking and grateful smelling evergreen. Flags were in profusion, and the National motto was conspicuous. Pots of blooming geraniums were cheering and refining, and a transparency bidding us "Welcome" introduced me to a congregation of friends. All this enthusiasm and these intelligent undertakings were explained when I learned that nearly every family was a subscriber to THE UNION SIGNAL.

Such embellishing of our tabernacles means hard work, but it brings its return, just as the brightness, beauty and hospitality the saloon-keeper puts within his saloon draws. If he will prostitute art and the beautiful to open the way for the development of the satanic, why shall not we the more use the same in the development of the divinest?

To add to this bit of jotting let me say that I have been many a mile and spoken many a word since I last wrote you. After turning away from my good friends in California, I proclaimed our gospel throughout the Willamette Valley and east of the Cascades, under the lead of loyal Anna R. Riggs, who must have been born in some "land of steady habits," since she so persistently goes forward in the organizing and strengthening of the lines in Oregon.

Lucy A. Switzer, whom I term "the incomparable" in faith and zest and executive rule, and who can shoot a bird on the wing every time, utilized a week and sent me to Walla Walla, Waitsbury, across the Columbia to Columbus, and over the mountains to Goldendale. You who live on level ground and beside railroads in the East, ought to get in double strokes "For God and Home and Native Land," but I doubt if you accomplish more than the brave ones out here.

Thence to "The Sound" for a month, that land where "every prospect pleases and only man is vile," and over which floats the National banner for increased membership, but where in that November time of rain and wind and heavy emigration, no desires or plans of Mrs. Shaffer, who has the stoutest courage in the smallest body of us all, could bring railroads and steamers to time. Fancy waiting in a steamship office at the wharf one night and a day for a steamer, with appointments falling behind in consequence, and you have an idea of concentrated agony.

Hop-growing is a leading industry in considerable sections of that region, and there is generated by it and left behind it a per cent of selfishness and depravity, a weakening of the moral life and of the interest in religious and reformative measures, always evinced when dollars are made from any business that leads directly or indirectly to the hurt instead of the good of humankind. But I had splendid audiences in a number of places there, and as elsewhere the walls of separation between righteousness and unrighteousness are building, and all men must soon choose whom they will serve.

I next went to Wyoming, which has proven that it has brains within its borders. Remarkable insight and outsight has been evinced in its almost perfect state constitution.

From there I flitted away to New Mexico, where I was charmed with *our* women. You cannot find greater refinement, intelligence, or loyalty than are found in our leaders there. The way was well opened and I had good audiences. Social receptions were exquisite in character, beginning with one in the parlors of the Territorial president, Mrs. M. C. Raynolds, at Las Vegas.

But, oh! the primitive Mexican element! We need not go outside of the United States for foreign missionary work. It speaks illy for "the power" that has had them in control for four hundred years, to find the great majority of them unable to read and write their own language, and in possession of no great stimulus or high motive, but content to sit the days away upon the sunny outside of the house and indulge in as much liquor and tobacco as they can get. I spoke in one purely Mexican town, composed wholly of the comfortable but unattractive-looking adobe houses. The one who served as interpreter upon the first night was a young man who sold liquor in his father's store, and on the second night I had the services of a well-educated Spanish lawyer from Colorado, whose breath was so redolent of liquor that I could scarcely stand beside him. I will venture those were the first temperance speeches they had ever made, and they must have felt like men impressed for the military. Think of a territorial statute requiring that all teachers of public schools must be able to read and write in order to draw public money! A legislature, three-fourths or more Mexicans, enacting such a law, shows the settled content in ignorance and the unprogressive spirit of a people held in thralldom by superstition and untruth. The climate is alluring and the mineral resources an attraction, and the incoming influence must be felt in time. The thanks of the nation are due those soulful ones who "hold the fort" down there for an uplift toward purity and enlightenment.

I stopped again in Wyoming upon my return, and addressed the same small audiences as before. Idaho gave me most generous hearing under the circumstances which made so against all business. Snow-blockades, rains, washouts and intense cold combined to defeat all work. An inexperienced individual can hardly measure the relief felt when, with a rotary snow-plow ahead, we steamed through hills of snow beyond a blockade which had imprisoned us in a rail car for three days and nights. Boise City, with its almost tropical climate, crowded its largest church four days and nights. Not many capital cities receive the word so gladly. There in the elegant home of Banker Moore and his charming wife and family I was left alone to comfort and my pen.

And so I journey on through storm and sunshine, thankful for the continuance of strength and the privilege of labor. HENRIETTA G. MOORE.

Bozeman, Mont., March 15, 1890.

OUR SECOND ROUND-THE-WORLD MISSIONARY IN CHINA.

Returning to Swatow I took passage that evening on the steamer bound to Bangkok via Singapore. I was the only white passenger. The captain was very kind when I said, "I am such a poor sailor, please try and give me a good room." At once he ordered the cabin boy to prepare his room, and I took up quarters in his large and beautiful cabin. The third day I made my appearance on deck and found I was the only passenger, so I went down to see what the steerage was like. To my great surprise I found between six and seven hundred Chinese, fourteen women and about a hundred children. The weather was very warm and they were not *over-dressed*, but it being Sunday I wanted very much to speak to them. I asked permission of the captain, who readily gave his consent, and I looked about for an interpreter, but to my dismay I could find no one who spoke English. I felt so drawn toward the women that I was bitterly disappointed that I could not tell them all there was in my heart to say, but they could not understand a word.

My stop at Singapore was quite unexpected both to myself and those who were looking for me later, so I took a carriage and went at once to the home of the president of the W. C. T. U. I found that Mrs. Oldham and her husband had gone on a vacation, but I was welcomed by the secretary and acting president, who were in the same house. I spent a delightful day with them, learning what they had done and planning for what could be done on my return. They drove me about the city, took me to all points of interest, and finished by going into some of the native stores.

Singapore is a place of rare beauty, situated on one end of an island, at the extremity of a peninsula, around which all traffic between England and China and Japan must pass; it has become a coaling station for the steamers, vessels and warships of the world. Located as it is, "over the equator," vegetation attains great size and flowers bloom the whole year. We almost imagine Moore had visited it when he describes the isle he was looking for,

"Where a leaf never dies on the still blooming bowers
And the bees banquet on through the whole year of flowers."

It is a place of great wealth as well as beauty, and many merchants have built elegant homes. The people seem to have gathered from the ends of the earth.

The union work has been carried on since Mrs. Leavitt's visit, but now they are very much in need of help, and I am hoping to spend some time there on my way to Australia.

At five o'clock in the evening we started for northern ports. The wind and the weather favored us, and four days' sail found our ship anchored at the mouth of the Meinam river waiting for a more favorable tide. Early in the morning we crossed the bar and steamed up the river to the city, about four hours' sail. The journey is delightful; on either hand the banks are lined with a dense growth of tropical foliage, the air is soft and balmy, ladened with the fragrance of ever-blooming flowers, while on the waters float boats of all sizes and shapes. Some distance up the river can be seen the fort, and near by, on a small island, is a beautiful temple erected to bring luck to the country, so at the very approach to the country we see the marks of heathendom.

About eleven o'clock we reach the city of Bangkok, where I am almost confused by the strange scenes. As soon as we anchored a gentleman came aboard to receive me, and I was driven to the farther end of the city. As we passed through the streets of this purely Oriental city, we saw some very strange sights, and again I felt shocked at the lack of clothing. The Siamese, both men and women, wear very little clothing, and other nationalities, save whites, dispense with every garment possible, while the children do not pretend to wear clothing. The street scenes were a perfect panorama, never twice alike. We passed Chinese, Indians, Siamese, in fact the lady driving counted and named fifteen nationalities. We saw large numbers of men wearing long yellow robes, draped in graceful folds about their bodies. I was told they were Buddhist priests, of which there are several thousands in the city. Every male, some time during his life, must become a priest for a number of years, during which time he is supposed to separate himself from his family and go to the priests' quarters in the temple grounds to live. They are supported by alms from the common people, and many thousands of able-bodied men are thus maintained in idleness.

Just imagine a city with a great net-work of water roads in place of streets. The chief thoroughfare is the river, and almost all travel is done by boat. Every one has his own boat; it would be quite impossible to get along without it. Of course this makes travel very slow, as the boats are rowed by the natives. It seems very strange to start out to shop, call or visit and be obliged to go on the water! From the main river in all directions have been cut canals, and all trade, traffic and travel is carried on on these water streets, and every kind of boat one could imagine, from the great war ships of his majesty, the King, to the canoe and floating raft of the natives, can be seen on these waters. The greater part of the native population live in floating houses. These line the banks of the Meinam river for a distance of some miles, and are mostly made of a framework of bamboo covered with long, heavy grass, waterproof, and built on rafters. Large posts are driven into the muddy bed of the river and to these the houses are fastened to keep them from floating with the tide.

The city might well be called a city of temples for there are many hundreds of temples scattered throughout its streets. Each temple is surrounded by very large grounds inclosed by a high fence, and beside the temple are scores of houses for the priests, shrines, preaching houses and pavilions for the use of worshipers, and one inclosure contains the house or rather the plot where the common people are cremated, also a place where the prisoners who die, and, in fact, all who die and are too poor to pay for cremation, are thrown to be devoured by the vultures.

Many of these grounds have a strange fascination about them. I visited one not long since; everything seemed falling to decay. Before the temple two large images of colossal size, placed there to guard the gateway, had fallen, the head was broken from one and the feet and hands from the other. I could but offer a prayer, "Even so may idolatry fall, never to rise again!" The gilding was falling from the walls of the temple, and the outside was covered with both moss and creepers. The sacred cow and white elephant of marble were nearly covered by a wild growth of jungle. The gates hung by one hinge, while the pillars of the pavilion supporting the tiled roof had broken and one end of the roof lopped down. All spoke of ruin and decay.

It was a wild and even weird scene, for, as the twilight shades gathered, the croak of the raven, the chatter of the magpie, and now and then the screech of the vulture in search of prey could be heard, and from a distant part came the echo of a click, click. We discovered in a far-off corner, some convicts who had been set to work sawing down trees and with every movement of the saw could be heard the clicking of the heavy chain. These were sentenced to heavy work for life and were chained at the ankles and chained together by the neck.

I am suffering from an attack of the fever that prevails through the East, and am obliged to rest for a brief time. I hope to be remembered especially by our sisters, that both my strength and faith may continue, to perform the very difficult task assigned me. JESSIE A. ACKERMAN.

TEMPERANCE TEMPLE ITEMS.

MATILDA B. CARSE.

Dear white-ribbon sister, brother, boy or girl: Have you a Temple mite-box on your table? If not, write to Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, 145 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, inclosing a two-cent stamp, and it will be promptly sent you on condition that you will drop into it a cent a day, or its equivalent, during the next twelve months. Mite-boxes in quantities will also be sent to unions for the cost of transportation.

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Over one hundred thousand dollars have been pledged to the building fund of the Temple. About one quarter of this amount has been paid. Soon the sound of the hammer will be heard upon the great building, and a host of the friends of temperance from east and west, north and south, will be invited to take part in the grand ceremonial of laying the corner-stone. What a satisfaction it would be, if upon that occasion we could say, $100,000 has been paid in gifts, and that amount of the capital stock is actually owned by the W. C. T. U. This sum could be held now by us, if the friends who have promised, in the next two months would make a strenuous effort to redeem their pledges. And those who are intending to give, would confer a double favor by doing so at once. The capitalists who hold the stock would willingly surrender in our favor, if we could only raise the money ourselves, as these good men have only taken stock in order to help on the enterprise. They are not to get the full amount of profits made out of the building. All they are to receive on their investment is an annual dividend of five per cent; the balance of the income belongs to the W. C. T. U. Of the $600,000 capital stock subscribed, but $30,000 of it is held by us.

Will not the friends of temperance everywhere who favor the erection of this National building for our great organization, and who intend giving, but are waiting to see if it is an assured success, make it such by sending in their checks at once to our National treasurer, Miss Esther Pugh? The building is now an assured success, only we will come into the entire possession of it sooner if all friends will hasten the presentation of their gifts.

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Let all unions and Loyal Temperance Legions send to us at once for autograph lists, if they desire to have their names placed under the corner-stone of the Temple. Each member of the W. C. T. U. pays twenty-five cents for placing her name on the list. The boys and girls of the Loyal Temperance Legion pay ten cents each. In return we send them a large parchment certificate with all the names they have sent us inscribed thereon. In one corner of it is a picture of the Temple, with a handsome inscription, stating that the names of the undersigned have gone down to posterity under the corner-stone of the Temple. When framed this makes a handsome picture to be hung in headquarters, and as the years go by it will increase in value.

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If we had more such self-sacrificing spirits as Miss Lelia E. Johnson, of Plymouth, Ohio, soon would the entire capital stock of the Temple be owned by the W. C. T. U. Miss Johnson has just joined the Hundred Dollar Band. She writes: "Inclosed is a draft for $54.40 my first installment. I will send the rest before 1891. I am teaching here this year, and find plenty of hard work, but if in this way I can save aside from necessary expenses my hundred dollars for the Temple, I shall feel amply rewarded."

The mother of this noble daughter, Mrs. L. E. Johnson, also joins the Hundred Dollar Band. She says: "Inclosed is $25, the first installment of a hundred dollars which I promise to pay to the Temple before January, 1891. I hope I may have the pleasure of looking on that grand monument of woman's faith and work, the completed Temple; but if I should not, I will be glad to have my name written there in testimony of my loyalty to and faith in this work." We have still another addition to our Hundred Dollar Band, Mrs. Sarah H. Evans, of San Jose, California, who, with tender wifely love, desires that her name (Sarah) may be dropped and her husband's substituted. She says: "My husband being a good temperance man, I prefer having his name instead of mine inscribed on the tablet, so that if spared (he being seventy-five and I sixty-five) we may have the pleasure of seeing it when we visit the World's Fair in 1893."

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Mrs. Mary H. Dickson, of Holdin, Mo., sends some beautiful fine white crocheted edging, five yards, narrow, ten cents a yard; three and one-half yards, two inches wide, twenty-five cents a yard. Miss Mary J. Buck, Worcester, Mass., donates six pretty Easter cards, tied with white ribbon, price twelve cents each; also ten booklets, "Souvenir W. C. T. U." (hand-painted), price fifty cents a copy. This dear white-ribboner says: "I have been an invalid for eight years, not able to walk but little, but I do want very much to add one stone to the Temperance Temple." Mrs. E. H. Hooker, Boston, Mass., sends a pretty crocheted tidy, price one dollar; Mrs. M. J. Lebbingwell, Warren, Ohio, sends a drape painted on cotton batting, price fifty cents. Four pairs baby socks have been received without name, price thirty cents a pair. A white-ribboner from Taunton, Mass., sends a pretty blue silk scarf painted in apple blossoms, price $1.25; Mrs. E. L. Comstock, Union Springs, N. Y., a crocheted sofa pillow cover in bright wools, price one dollar. Mrs. Anna B. Lane, Ford, Mo., a beautiful crocheted child's collar, price fifty cents. Two skeins of silk raised and wound by a girl of the Harrismuth, South Africa, W. C. T. U., has just been received from Mrs. Mary Gray, price fifty cents.

All money orders and checks for the Temple should be made out in the name of Miss Esther Pugh, 161 La Salle Street, Chicago, National treasurer, and treasurer of the Temple fund. All information in regard to the Temperance Temple should be addressed to Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, Pres. Woman's Temperance Building Association,

145 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Our Children.

A WELCOME TO SPRING.

BY ELEANOR W. F. BATES.

RIGHT robin, the king,
On a bough a-swing,
His delicate plumes wide fluttering,
Caroled and shouted to all the birds,
In the sweetest and gayest of music-words.
Then whistled his comrade, th oriole,
And sang with the strength of a happy soul;
The bluebird came with his warbling brothers,
The thrush, and the wren, and a host of others.
The flower-roots hidden beneath the sod,
Stirred and shot up a blossoming rod;
The violet languidly opened its eye,
The cloudlets paused as they floated by;
The crystalline dew-drops quivered again,
Eacn grass-blade hastened to hear the strain,
And the liquid notes of the birdling choir
Grew sweeter and louder and clearer and higher;
And mortals said, as they heard them sing,
"The birds are welcoming back the spring!"

AN EASTER CAROL.

BY ALICE PERRY.

It was the eve before Easter, and little Miss Prim had closed her millinery shop an hour later than usual. There were nearly twenty hats and bonnets to be sent home that evening, and the rest to be completed and delivered the following Monday to the more patient of her exacting customers.

When the last stitch was finally set, Miss Prim was very tired, and after locking the front door of the shop and putting her big Maltese cat to bed, she went to the tiny room at the back of the store, where there were a stove, a bed, some pictures on the walls, among them a worsted sampler Miss Prim had worked in her youth, a table, some chairs, and a book-case or two. Here the little milliner sewed, and slept, and cooked her meals, all in one small room. She took her candle and made a last cautious survey of her tiny domain, including a timorous peep under each individual article of furniture, from the mahogany four-poster in her bedroom, to the three-cornered footstool behind the shop counter, for Miss Prim lived in nightly dread of burglars. Satisfied, then, that no intruders were lurking about, she tied on her night-cap, said her prayers, and went to bed.

All was still in the front part of the store. The moon peeped in through the cracks in the window curtains, the little clock ticked in the corner, and Tommy, the cat, snored peacefully on his cushion.

Along one side of the room there ran a glass case, filled with feathers, birds, flowers, wings, gilt and silver pins and daggers, and ribbons of every width and hue. Upon the top of the case was perched a big stuffed owl, looking very wise and solemn, indeed. Miss Prim was extremely proud of him, and kept him on the case for ornament. He also served her as a sign of her millinery business. In the middle of the room stood a big hat tree, covered with hats and bonnets, allready trimmed, and back of it was a tall looking glass with an old-fashioned gilt frame. Miss Prim had been requested to sell this looking glass by a great many of her fashionable customers; but it had belonged to her own great-grandmother, and she would not have parted with it for the world.

Perched on one branching arm of the big tree was dear old Grandma Marsden's new spring bonnet of black Leghorn straw, with gray silk facing, curly black plumes and two tiny gray wings. A hat as big as a bandbox cover, brave with ribbon bows and a long ostrich feather, was to have made glad the heart of sweet Kitty Blossom on Easter morning; and on another branching arm hung a dainty brown turban with yellow velvet jonquils pinned on the front, that belonged to pretty, stylish Mrs. Forbes, who had meant to wear it to church the next morning. Its neighbor, a plain Quaker bonnet of silver gray satin, shrank away from it in disgust, and wished itself safe in the bandbox, on its way to the demure Quakeress, Miss Rachel Grey, who said "thee" and "thou" and always wore gray dresses and white muslin neckercniefs.

Besides these, a smaller stand pushed into one corner held a collection of winter *chapeaux*, marked "half-price," which had failed to attract customers the past season. Then there were hats and bonnets trimmed and untrimmed, grave and gay, for Miss Prim did a thriving business, and had nimble fingers as well as a nimble tongue.

But all was still now in the little store. The late evening shoppers had gone home, and the moon rose higher and higher, stealing in at the shop window, and making a bright patch of yellow light upon the narrow floor.

One—two—three—four—five—six—seven—eight—nine—ten—eleven—twelve—rang out in slow strokes, and then tick, tick, tick, went the clock again. The owl on the glass case which had sat starring at the moonbeams, suddenly flapped his wings, and crying, "Tu whit, tu whoo," flew off the case to perch on top of the hat tree. Instantly there began such a rustling and chirping from the small stand in the corner, such a fluttering of wings and tapping of bills against the sides of the glass case as transformed Miss Prim's millinery shop into an animated bird cage.

"Let us out! Let us out!" piped fifty small bird voices at once, while the wings on Grandma Marsden's Leghorn bonnet tried to fly to a striped gray and brown breast that trimmed the prettiest of the stand of winter hats, and a sparrow's head, perched on the top of a bonnet close alongside, chirped loudly in distress at the conflict going on between the other parts of its body. Everywhere heads were trying to reach wings, wings were endeavoring to join with tail feathers, and every moment the chirping grew louder and more piteous, for Miss Prim had sewed them all on with stout linen thread, and they could not move so much as a claw.

"Cut us off! Cut us off," cried all the heads and wings in small fine voices.

"I am tired of perching on this bonnet," complained a robin's red breast.

"My legs are cramped," said a blue jay crossly.

"The dreadful creature who owns this shop has sold my head and claws," said a yellow-breast mournfully.

"My wings are gone, and my brother's and sister's tail feathers are all on Mrs. Devastateur's winter bonnet," said a woodpecker's head, tapping sharply the hat tree with its long bill.

"I have lost my splendid tail," spoke a peacock's breast, vainly trying to peep into the mirror over its neighbor, a brown thrush's shoulder.

"Dear! dear!" sighed a poor little orange and green wren, gasping for breath, "I am sewed on this bonnet right through my windpipe. I'm afraid I shan't last much longer," and the wren shut her eyes, and folded her claws meekly.

"The idea of laying a bird out in such gay feathers," crowed a rooster's tail derisively. "Cock a doodle doo!"

Just then the midnight chimes began to ring from a neighboring church tower, and with one accord the birds stopped their clamoring to listen.

"Last Easter eve the chimes sounded close to my ear, as I was sitting on my old nest at the top of an ivy-covered steeple in England," cawed a jackdaw's wing, almost black in the face from being fastened too tightly upon a red felt turban.

"I wonder what has become of my wife and babies," sighed a missel thrush, pecking restlessly at a bunch of mistletoe berries, then wiping his bill in disgust.

"Oh, dear! oh, dear!" sighed all the other birds at this, being overcome by mournful recollections.

"Tu whit, tu whoo," hooted the owl, descending from his perch, and seizing Miss Prim's big shears. And then began such a clipping and snipping, that presently the room was full of breasts, wings and beaks, all flying together.

"I cannot find my tail," mourned a little cocksparrow, with a red breast, green head, and two yellow glass eyes.

"Nor I my left wing," complained a snow-bird hopping about upon one gilded leg.

"Oh!" shrieked a timid field thrush, clad in gold and purple, flying up on Kitty Blossom's broad-brimmed hat. "See the monster that kills and eats us! Fly for your lives!" and then ensued such a fluttering and chirping that it was a wonder Tommy did not wake up and catch them all.

But he was so busily dreaming of his Sunday dinner of tender chicken bones, that Mr. Cockatoo and Mr. Owl softly tied his forepaws and bound him to the cushion with yards of blue ribbon, while Cock Robin, in a coat of pea green, armed the other birds with the tiny steel pins and daggers in Miss Prim's glass case. And then all the birds piped a decorous three cheers. It was a wonder that Miss Prim didn't wake up, too.

"All join claws and sing our woes to the Easter hats and bonnets," said Mr. Owl wisely. "Flowers have kind hearts. They are our best friends. They will breathe abroad the tale of cruelty to us."

So a brown whip-poor-will's head, a pink and black bobolink, and a terra cotta sky-lark, were chosen for leading soloists, with a peacock blue wagtail, stationed on an old-fashioned tall crowned hat to beat the time; and all the birds in the room began to sing. Such a funny sight was surely never seen outside of fairy-land! The big gray owl led the chorus with the yellow snow-bird, and after them chimed in purple birds, and scarlet birds, mottled and striped birds, some with green heads, some with yellow, some hopping on one foot and some on two, while the humming birds buzzed so fast that they could hardly be seen, and the bobolink and whip-poor-will sang themselves hoarse with indignation. A beautiful bird of paradise alone remained with drooping head, upon the bonnet which it trimmed after it had been cut free. Some of the birds remarked upon the fact, when a sprightly jay exclaimed:

"Poor fellow! and no wonder. One of those terrible creatures who buy and wear us, when trying me on yesterday, bellowed into the ear of another, that nearly all his relatives were to be shot and made into a cloak before another winter season. It is enough to make any bird feel melancholy," and the jay, beginning to feel blue herself, warbled more vigorously than ever.

Mr. Magpie, who was dressed in his own glossy feathers, did not care to sing, as the influenza had left his voice husky, but had often longed to hop out of the stupid glass case where Miss Prim kept him, and search for his wings and tail. So he peeped into corners, and drawers, and boxes, and found flowers and laces and ribbons, Miss Prim's thimble, a spool of thread, and a silver teaspoon which she kept to take medicine in, out of a tall glass bottle labeled Rhubarb.

"Ah! ha!" said Mr. Magpie, "I'll look a little further; but first I must hide all these things." So he hopped along a dark passage, till by and by he came to a door with a red and white striped something hanging from the knob.

"This funny bag is just the thing," thought Mr. Magpie, chuckling. So he scrambled up on the door knob, and dropped the silver teaspoon carefully into the receptacle, and then brought, one by one, the thimble, the spool of thread, a piece of blue ribbon, and Miss Prim's false teeth, which he had found in a tumbler on one of the shelves. He was looking around for something more, when a fearful snore from Miss Prim herself nearly frightened him out of his wits, and he scuttled back into the glass case, where he sat cowering among a multitude of ugly-looking bugs and dragon flies, nor dared he venture forth again that night.

The midnight chimes had stopped ringing hours ago, and the stars in the frosty sky began to grow pale, for Easter morning was near.

"Tu whit, tu whoo," cried the owl, flying back to his perch on the glass case, and in a trice the little shop was silent again, the hats and bonnets hung the same as ever upon the mahogany tree, the clock ticked on in the corner, Tommy drowsed on his cushion, and the magpie stood in the same old corner stiff and stuffed.

It was seven o'clock before Miss Prim opened the door to her little back room, and saw her duster bag swinging on the knob, with a piece of blue ribbon hanging out at the top.

"*The land alive!*" she ejaculated, putting on her spectacles, and investigating the contents, as she poured them into her lap. "The—land—alive!" she repeated in slow amaze, and that was all Miss Prim could find to say.

When she entered the shop to give Tommy his breakfast, she found her big shears sticking up in the floor in front of the glass case.

"Well! this *does* beat all," said she again, picking them up. "Have thieves been breaking in, I should like to know?" and she looked through her spectacles at all the hats and bonnets, in a way that made several shake in their strings.

But not a head, breast, or wing, answered a word.

MAMMA'S HAND AND JESUS' HAND.

A dear little child of three years of age lay dying. Father, mother, physician, friends, had done all in their power to stay the hand of death, but in vain. The mother bent over him in speechless agony. How could she give him up—her beautiful boy, her darling, her treasure? How lonely the house would be without the little prattler!

But love could not keep him, and the last moments of life were ebbing away. All were watching in breathless suspense for the silent messenger. Suddenly the dear child gazed around him, placed one little hand in his mother's, and stretching the other one out as if clasping another, his lips moved, and these are the precious words he uttered:

"One hand is mamma's, and one hand is Jesus'."

And thus, protected with the care of his two best friends, he took the short step from one to the other.

—*Exchange.*

"If thou love Him,
Walking truly in His ways,
Then no trouble, cross, or death,
E'er shall silence faith and praise,
All things serve thee here beneath,
If thou love God."

The Household.

GOOD DAY.

BY BENJ. F. TAYLOR.

(Written in an album.)

Good days are not fashioned of sunbeam and flower,
Of green, velvet field and fragrant south wind,
Of clouds that let go their anchors of shower,
And trail round the planet, till Jenny Lind
Songs seem ready to rise from the Easter of sod—
As if snowdrops sang air to the glory of God.

Though gloomy the valley, and rugged the hill,
You may have days delightful whenever you will;
Blow high, or blow low, set the wind as it may,
True duty well done, makes a sunshiny day.
Where heart, hand, and hope, work sweetly together,
I bid you good-day, whatever the weather.

Though the rude storms are blowing,
And the gray skies are snowing,
And the Mays and the Junes are all faded and past,
Let this truth in the blossom embroider your sleeve,
The thoughts without guile are the lilies that last,
And I give you "good-day," evermore, Genevieve.

EASTER EGGS.

Aside from their use as food, eggs are connected with one of the great festivals of the Christian church

From the earliest ages, all nations have celebrated the awakening of nature at the vernal equinox, and the day we know as Easter may be considered a combination of these festivities with the Jewish Passover, but given a new significance by the risen Christ.

The word Easter may have been derived from the same root as east, and applied to this season of the year which was proverbially angry and stormy.* Another probable source of the word is Ostara or Eoestre, the name of an Anglo-Saxon goddess—corresponding to the Latin Aurora—whose festival occurred at this season.

The Saxons when converted to Christianity continued many of their customs at the spring festival—but instead of saying "Eoestre hath awakened," greeted each other with, "The Lord hath risen."

Until within a comparatively short time special services and observance of Easter were confined to the Catholic and Greek churches; now the festival is generally celebrated. An increase in the symbolic gifts at this season may be noticed, and many old customs are revived.

The most prevalent and characteristic custom of the Easter festival has always been the giving of eggs. Sometimes they were eaten, oftener kept as amulets, or used in playing games.

The pagan people at their new year feasts presented each other with eggs as a type of the new life of nature—which they colored to show their joy at the return of spring.

What wonder that with all the traditions and superstitions connected with the egg, that this custom was continued, even had it not been an appropriate emblem of the resurrection?

The early Christians continued this practice and colored the eggs red to symbolize the blood of their redemption.

St. Augustine recognized the egg as a type of hope. Marble eggs have been found in the tombs of saints and martyrs.

The contrast between the cold, lifeless egg and the warm downy chicken full of life and motion, may well have made the former an emblem of the endless life of the soul.

A German writer says:

"The egg as a symbol of the resurrection of Jesus, who broke forth from the grave as a chicken from the shell, has been from very ancient date an Easter gift with Christians."

. . . . . .

According to an old tradition, the bells went to Rome to be blessed at Easter time, and the eggs were dyed scarlet like the cardinal's cloak, to show that the bells had brought them back from Rome. Angels, too, were believed to descend with baskets of eggs for the faithful, and sometimes an evil egg found its way with the others with dire results.

. . . . . .

Easter eggs are usually boiled hard, the shells being stained with bright colors and variously decorated.

Boiling in dye gives any desired color to the shell. Madder or cochineal gives red, indigo with sulphuric acid, blue, onion skins a mottled yellow or brown if the boiling be long continued.

The prepared dyes are, however, more convenient. Variegated eggs are produced by wrapping them tightly with silk or print and in the boiling process, pattern and color will be transferred to the shell.

If, before boiling, letters, names or dates be written on the shell with grease, that part will not take the color, so white letters will appear on a bright ground.

To write on eggs already colored, dip a stick or pencil in strong vinegar or other acid.

Washing the shell with the white of a raw egg gives a good surface for drawing and painting.

The shells may be emptied and then painted or colored and used to hold small gifts.

The shells are first cleaned by washing in vinegar, then the eggs are pierced and a large needle is used to stir up the contents which are then blown out.

After decoration a ribbon is put through the shell or the holes are covered with bright paper.

Tiny cradles for the smallest of dolls can be made by breaking out one-quarter of the shell and adding pasteboard rockers.

Half-shells with handles of ribbon or paper make a pretty basket to hold a piece of jewelry.

For a vase glue a large button mold to the shell and paint the whole.

*Oster-monat, or month of the east wind, was the Saxon name for April.

THE WORLD'S WEEK OF PRAYER FOR THE SABBATH.

BY REV. WILBUR F. CRAFTS.

The World's Week of Prayer for the Sabbath should be filled with two kinds of petitions in its behalf—petitions to human government, as well as divine. They pray best who are busiest between their prayers in working with God on the answers. God's opportunity is man's extremity, not man's stinginess or laziness. It is profanity to say, "Thy kingdom come," and give nothing in money for foreign missions, or in labor for home missions. It is mockery to pray for better Sabbath laws, and do nothing to secure them or their enforcement. In some instances it is as much the duty of the people to petition for good laws, as for legislators to pass them.

At the suggestion of Miss Willard I "*signal*" to the Old Guard of reforms of which she is the Commander, some suggestions on petitioning:

1. Secure the coöperation of the ministers by personal calls upon them, which could be made most appropriately by the superintendent of Sabbath Observance in company with the president of the union in each place. The clergy as well as Congress need a lobby. Congressmen are so busy pressing the things that are pressed upon them, that any measure you are interested in is likely to be overlooked, unless you urge it by a personal call or letter. So the minister needs a missionary secretary to remind him of that cause, and some other prompter to remind him of the claims of temperance and the Sabbath. There are few ministers who, if they are personally reminded that the week beginning April 6, and including two Sabbaths, is the World's Week of Prayer for better Sabbath Observance, will not give at least one of the half-dozen regular services of that week to this topic, even if they do not think it best to hold special services. They should be reminded that the cause needs not only their plea but their people's verdict—a vote of indorsement on the National Sunday Rest Petition, perhaps also on some petition to the local officers to enforce the state laws, which ought to be printed on slips of paper or in the newspapers. Such a vote, taken in the Sunday evening service or in the prayer-meeting, should be by adults, counted, recorded under a petition heading, tested by the signature of the pastor, and forwarded to the Congressman, and in duplicate to one of the senators. If the pastor prefers to gather individual signatures, it is desirable that there should be a separate pencil and a separate petition for every pew, each with a written or printed heading upon it. Such a heading may be obtained from the Deborah of this battle for the Sabbath, Mrs. J. C. Bateham, Painesville, Ohio, if the place is near enough to get it in so short an interval. Otherwise, let petition headings be written or printed in the following, or similar, words:

(Duplicate for the House.)

To the United States Senate:

The undersigned organizations and adult residents (twenty-one years of age or more) of ———, hereby earnestly petition your honorable body to pass a bill, forbidding, in the United States mail and military service, and in interstate commerce, and in the District of Columbia and the territories, all Sunday traffic and work, except works of real necessity and mercy, and such private work by those who religiously and regularly observe another day of the week by abstaining from labor and business, as will neither interfere with the general rest nor with public worship.

[Individual signatures in their own handwriting, preceded by Mr. or Mrs. or Miss. Add more paper for individual signatures.] Name ———.

Occupation ———.

2. Let the officers of labor lodges be visited by a committee made up of persons having special adaptability for this work. As the ministers can be told that the petition has already been indorsed by the conferences and councils of nearly all the churches, so the Knights of Labor and Brotherhoods of Locomotive Engineers may be reminded that their National conventions have approved this petition, but that the local vote in the case of the labor organizations, as well as in the case of churches, is needed to confirm and strengthen the National action.

A Congressman will feel the petition of a local organization in his own district more than the action of the National body with which it is connected. Even though an organization may have indorsed the petition previous to last March, it is desirable that the indorsement should be renewed, as there is now a new Congress, with many new members.

3. Ask the merchants of your city not simply to allow a petition to be put into their offices and shops for signatures, but also to take a personal interest in securing indorsements from their customers. The petition should give in addition to the "name," the "occupation," that legislators may know what sort of people are petitioning. Unclassified petitions, which give no indication whether the signer is a liquor dealer or an honorable merchant, are of very little value. The quality of a petition is more influential than its quantity. It is not strange that the Seventh Day Adventists depreciate indorsements of organizations, since the only organizations, outside of their own churches, that will deliberately indorse a petition against Sunday laws are drinking clubs and infidel societies. When a legislator receives a single sheet of paper containing a Sunday Rest Petition that has been indorsed deliberately, after discussion, by the chief officers of the Knights of Labor, acting under instructions from their General Assembly, he knows that the measure is in the interest of workingmen. Individual signatures may approximate to like value by having the occupation given in all cases. When convenient it is well to have a whole petition devoted to one class, for instance, the officers and owners of railroads. A petition for the discontinuance of Sunday mails would be weighty, that was signed by farmers exclusively, since they are supposed to be unwilling to give up such a selfish convenience. Also a petition signed exclusively by mechanics and laborers, or by clerks.

If the entire W. C. T. U. should devote this special week to this special work, it would doubtless give such an impetus to this already strong movement, that it would soon achieve the long desired victory "For God, Home and Humanity."

THE NEW CREATURE.

BY FRANCES E. WILLARD.

The transformation of the human heart may be compared to the transformation of the wolfish into the doggish heart. The dog is nothing but a tamed wolf with hereditary dispositions toward behaving himself, and toward caressing his master rather than chewing him. But the old nature is still somewhere about. The dog bites on occasion, snarls often, and snaps when he is sufficiently stirred up. Take the horse; he trots along very well in harness as a rule, but see him when he jumps over the traces, takes the bit in his mouth, and shows his heels to the driver whom he was meekly obeying but a few minutes before. He is a wild horse still at heart. Take an apple tree; graft it with the cultivated scion; trim off its boughs, and let the sap go to this more regenerated spot. You will get some very nice pippins; but unless you keep the other branches trimmed they will bear crude and bitter fruit. The law of the new creature's life is herein illustrated. The new creature is from heaven, but is grafted on to the old creature that is of the earth, earthy. The whole study of the Christian's life is to subdue new realms and empires within his nature to the new, and to drive out that pagan thing, the old. This is not our business, but God's, and really the only thing we have to do, and the greatest thing possible to be conceived of by a free moral agent, is to have our will geared on to the great driving wheel of God's will, omnipotent by belts of faith and bands of prayer. Or to put it differently, Christ in us is the only hope of the glory of the transformed soul. The shell is in the sea, and the sea is in the shell; this is a good figure also of the work that is going on in a nature consciously submitted to the heavenly powers. The life of the Son of God must dwell in us, and "the faith of the Son of God" who doth so dwell is that vital force in us which makes us over new. Who knows what chemical equivalents there are in the world overhead and invisibly around us all; what neutralizers of evil, what oxygen and ozone of the eternal good? Let us study more and more the divine analogies of seen and unseen, "that we may grow thereby."

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But now is Christ risen from the dead and become the first fruits of them that slept.—I Cor. 15: 20.

If ye then be risen with Christ seek those things which are above. —Col. 3: 1.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF EASTER.

Over and over again, as each year brings around the time of blossoming for the outward world, and this time of cheer and comfort and consolation for the inward world, our thoughts revert to the question of the true significance of Easter. It is interesting to note how, in the changes of years, the sentiment with regard to Lenten and Easter observances has changed. Time was, when a large portion of the Christian world would have looked upon any marked observance of Lent as a relic of Popery, and while we gazed with interest upon Easter ceremonies, we nevertheless regarded them as spectacular and unnecessary. Little by little, we have crept away from that Puritanical severity of attitude, and have come to feel the propriety of Lenten observances as we f l the propriety of praying the old year out and the new year in. Little by little, we have come to welcome the flowers on the altar, the choral services that fill the air with rejoicing, and the outward symbol and sign of our gladness in the great fact that Christ has risen from the dead.

To Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian, as well as to Episcopalian, the Lenten season has come to be holy time, and the Easter tide a period of grateful rejoicing. It is not for most of us to turn away from our vocations and to go into sacred and solitary retreat, though every honest soul must have seasons corresponding to that solemn period of seclusion. We have, or we ought to have, times when we can say to the world's gayeties and fashions and work and cares, "Wait awhile; my soul seeks some high mountain apart, where it may commune with itself and God." We all come, or should come, to the place where we can say with Whittier:

"Stand still, my soul, in the silent dark,
I would question thee;
Alone in the shadow, drear and stark,
With God and me."

There are times when we ought to say to the greatest things that come into our outward lives, "Stand back; there is something even greater that has its claim upon these hours;" times when even the little things (which are, after all, those which cheat us of our priceless time) are for the moment overswept by something that is of far more import to the life that is and the life that is to come.

The daily existence holds too much pressure and haste and rush for all of us. Alas for the soul that never knows these times of solemn pause in which we may search for our true selves! There is more than one sense in which a soul may be lost; it can be lost in a way that simply means that it cannot find itself. All life becomes so outward and artificial, so overlaid with engagements and so-called duties and work and pleasure, that, from morn till night, or from one week's end to another, it never pauses to stand face to face with itself and God.

The general trend of the existence may be toward right, but the habit of constant reference to the King of righteousness for guidance at every step of the way becomes abandoned. We may move on in the same way in which we have been going, but we cease to be consciously led. Our road may lead Godward, but we no longer are watching for the Master's footsteps in the track.

Hence, we need Lent; we need our forty days, and some of us a good deal more; we need to recognize our mountains of temptation, and to be able to discern the voice of Satan in the pleadings of our own soul for indulgence and ease; we need to stop long enough to call our sins sins, and our iniquities iniquities, instead of labeling them "tendencies" and "misleadings."

In one form or other the human soul needs its Lenten season, and if we do not make it for ourselves, God, in kindness, sometimes makes it for us by leading us into the desert of sorrow or of sickness. Happy is the soul that, out of such seasons of introspection and of sincere repentance for evil, comes to the Easter tide that is full of the one thing that can give a sad spirit succor—the consciousness of the living and loving Christ. To many of us the Saviour is a crucified Saviour, and nothing more; a Christ hidden out of sight, and buried so deep under the crust of our own absorbing selfhood, under our indulgence of self-will and sin, that resurrection seems impossible.

Easter should mean the coming forth from that grave and the entering into a new kingdom, set up within our hearts. At the Easter tide all vagueness, and unreality, and mistiness with regard to the personality and the power of a living, regnant Ruler in a soul should pass away into child-like obedience, into the constant presence and confiding comradeship of Christ. The soul will surely enter into this rest that receives Christ as its living Lord. Only to the extent that we are able to do this is He alive to anyone of us; only to the extent that He is living within us will our lives blossom and bear fruit; only to the extent that He is living within us shall we be of living strength and comfort and help to any other human soul. Still we have Emmanuel dwelling among us; and the only Bethany to which He can be invited is the innermost heart of the Marthas, the Marys, the Johns, and the Peters of our time. The chosen field for His miracle work is that by which He avails Himself of the hearts, and the hands, and the time, and the life of those in whom He dwells.

If, as Christians, we recognized the fact that His method of working on earth is through His children, and through them only, how they would rise up at this Easter tide, and roll away every stone of pride and sin and sit waiting by the gate of the tomb in which we have enshrined Him, begging Him to come forth into living activity in our own lives.

More and more we see that on each succeeding Easter He comes to a larger kingdom than has ever been His before. When we think of all the good that is being done in the world, whether ostensibly in His name or not, and remember that every fibre of this good is only the evidence of His life and love in individual souls, we can but see that He is a moving and living force in the hearts of the children of men. Think how the heart of womanhood is reaching out to succor and care for neglected and forlorn childhood. Think how health is giving itself to the comfort and care of sickness. Think how knowledge is swiftly invading the realm of ignorance. Think how light is penetrating darkness everywhere. Think how war is yielding to the principles of peace. Think of the brotherly and sisterly good-will all over the world in plans for the general welfare of humanity, and remember that all these efforts, large and small, are so many witnesses and indications that the Lord is risen, and Easter takes on to us a significance glorious beyond words.

We are not to bring the dead Lord to life again; we are only to recognize that He is alive and here, and in that recognition "to *have* life and to have it more abundantly."

WOMEN IN THE M. E. GENERAL CONFERENCE.

At the Methodist Social Union held in the Palmer House, March 29, Miss Willard, Dr. M. P. Hatfield and Rev. E. G. Updyke were the speakers. We give below the substance of Miss Willard's brief address which is on a current theme of wider interest than the bounds of her denomination. It will be remembered that she with four other ladies was duly elected to the General Conference of 1888 and yet was not allowed to take her seat.

As a contribution to the agitation for woman's larger influence within the boundary of the great church which adds more than two new church edifices to its numbers each day in the United States alone, contains one hundred conferences and has enlisted twelve thousand ministers and over two millions of members, this brief address has special significance. Miss Willard's topic was, "Do the Next Thing."

Why should we not do the last? Because Methodists face the future, not the past; they believe in to-day rather than yesterday, and in to-morrow as the red-letter day of all the calendar; they repudiate the idea of "laying again the foundation of dead works," and rejoice in the purpose of "going on unto perfection." So they do the next thing and not the last. And what *is* the "next" according to my notion? Why I would have the church I love rise to the level of the new state of Wyoming!—that is all. To my mind that is the next, the needful, the necessary thing. It was a breezy debate they had in Congress on Wednesday last when Hon. E. B. Taylor, of Ohio, declared that "to put a good woman in the United States Senate might help it some." Is it not possible that to put a Methodist woman—*they* are all good!—in that Senate of our church which we call the General Conference, would help it, not only "some" but to the very summit and summation of its possibilities?

That spirit had worked in the deep heart of manhood making it willing to relinquish powers hitherto unshared, that rarest act of those who have authority. It was Christ's gospel, with its teaching that not political force but spiritual power is the final factor for good in government; it was Thy gentleness, O Lord, that made them great. And should not Methodist men throughout the nation be as far-seeing and magnanimous as the Christians of Wyoming? In that new state, as it will be in a few days, for everybody knows the Senate will concur in the World's Fair and the bill to admit the Wyoming "fair," men have made women voters on what basis? Not that of expedience, not upon a technicality, not in any of those evasive and shuffling ways that are used to disguise reasons that diplomatists do not choose to declare, but upon the broad, high ground of justice and the nature of things. I think it is Montaigne who, when asked why he loved the man who was his closest friend replied, "*Because it is he, because it is I.*" We all believe this to be the only basis of an alliance that shall endure and bless.

So in the church founded by Susanna Wesley's son John, and set to music by her son Charles, we women of right ought to be admitted as one half its undivided integers, simply because we are that half; because we are ourselves and you are yourselves, my brethren, or reduced to the simplest terms, "Because it is he, because it is I."

Methodist women have done good and not evil to their dear old mother church all the days of their lives. They have shared equally the brunt of every emergency, and flinched in the face of no hardship. More heroic annals than they have given us in the itinerant's home, and on the missionary field, do not exist. They have proved their power to originate and conduct great enterprises; they are lacking in no gift or grace that has prepared their brothers for leadership in Zion. Then let the men of Christendom's most generous-minded church lead the grand divisions in Christ's army, and keep pace with the progress of the state that gleams to-night like a gem amid its mountains of snow; let our watchword be, "Methodism for Methodists;" men and women hand in hand, lay aside every weight and let in the *lay women.* When I was yonder in Cheyenne, Wyoming's capital, where swinging bells and booming cannon last night voiced the rejoicing of the freest commonwealth upon the globe, they told me how it came about that woman's ballot was incorporated in their territorial law. "Who would be free himself must strike the blow," finds fresh illustration here. One of the chief legislative officers stated to me that his mother urged the justice and value of this measure so strongly upon him that he could do no other than urge it with might and main upon his associate law-makers. Here is matter for reflection, sister Methodists! Suppose the relations of men to our General Conference hung trembling in the balance, should we witness the dignified apathy apparent, but not real, at present manifest? How was it in the grand reunion that preceded 1868 with its great controversy on the question of lay delegates? The welkin rang with argument in those stirring, war-like days. And whose vote turned the scale in favor of justice? Woman's; she saves others, herself she will not save. It is the mother-hearted instinct every time. And so I call upon you, my brothers, to represent us; to bid us welcome to your highest council; to summon to the front God's gracious army of reserves; that when you form in line of battle against our common enemy, the saloon, the gambling house, the haunt of shame, still shall walk beside you the women of the church militant, sweet and serious, and clad in the garments of power.

THE Central W. C. T. U., of Chicago, is, without doubt, the most notable union in the world. From its methods the keynote has been caught throughout the nation. Practically, its first President was Miss Willard, who here studied the effect of different plans, and then as corresponding secretary of the National W. C. T. U. sent them broadcast by means of letters, documents and her book entitled "Hints and Helps," our first hand-book of methods, published in 1875. It was the first local union in the world to have headquarters of its own and to establish a daily gospel meeting; the first to send out an address to women pleading for the banishment of wine from New Year's tables—a reform already rendered practically complete. It was the first to seek a column in the local press for W. C. T. U. news; to introduce scientific temperance text books (those of Dr. Benjamin Ward Richardson) to the notice of teachers, and to seek for the adoption of a temperance lesson in the Sunday-schools, Miss Lucia Kimball being among its original members and devoting herself to this department from the beginning. Its heroic annals in going before the common council of Chicago asking for the enforcement of the law against open saloons upon the Sabbath day and being well-nigh mobbed within the court house walls, will never be forgotten. But in the light of present achievements, those were the days of small things. There was a beautiful and gifted woman who stood close beside our National President in those difficult days and whose first financial work in the white ribbon movement was trudging through the winter's cold along the stony streets and begging one hundred business men to give ten dollars each to constitute Miss Willard's salary. Rev. Dr. J. O. Peck, now missionary secretary of the M. E. church, promised to be the one hundredth man, and with this encouragement Mrs. Matilda B. Carse started on her first venture in dollars and cents. Sixteen years have passed,

and what is the record of the local union whose President Mrs. Carse has been for fifteen years?

We take it as "boiled down" in the summary of Miss Helen L. Hood, the corresponding secretary, and as we said last week, the power behind the throne in all that this W. C. T. U. has wrought. She says: "Our union carries on two missions in which nightly meetings are held; two day nurseries and kindergartens; two Sunday-schools; an Industrial school; mission for women; Free Medical Dispensary; lodging house for men; restaurant; committee work; press, Bohemian and police station.

"The records for 1889 show that 15,000 children have been cared for in the day nurseries and kindergartens during the past twelve months; 37,000 persons have been in attendance at the mission; 1,651 patients have received treatment at the dispensary; 206 visits have been made by doctors. The Sunday-school has enrolled 8,000 children, and the Anchorage Mission has sheltered 4,000 women; homes have been found for 500; packages of clothing have been given to 1,020 needy families, and over 1,000 meals; 52,540 men have been lodged at the Inn; $40,000 have passed through treasurer's hands."

The program of the annual meeting was like a cross section out of the bleeding, broken heart of Chicago's forgotten and forlorn ones. It was not talk *about* "doing good," "following the Master," etc., it was the thing itself. One could see the faces of hungry children, hear the prayers of desolate wives, and see the fair, repentant faces of women whom society calls "outcast," as that blessed program unfolded its infinite pathos and immortal hope. As Miss Willard justly said, "There is nothing so dramatic, so poetic, romantic and tragic, as the temperance reform."

In it are the pain and passion of

"The great humanity that beats
Its life along the stony streets."

Here Talmage could find material for a more moving sermon than he has ever preached; here Tolstoi might match any book he has written from pages of reality; here Robert Browning would have gathered the living colors of the heart to furnish forth anew his magic palette, and Mrs. Browning rewritten her "Cry of the Human" to a minor key more sad than that of old. For you, white ribbon women of Chicago, have dropped the plummet line of your sisterly love into the depths of human pain and passion, not that you might portray them upon canvas or weave them into melodies "as sad as earth, as sweet as heaven," but rather that with hands pure as a child's, and tender as a mother's, you might cast in a branch of healing from God's own tree of life that bloomed on Calvary.

MRS. FRANCES BARNES, National superintendent of young woman's work for the W. C. T. U., has been appointed by the World's W. C. T. U., as well as the New York, delegate to the British Woman's Temperance Association Convention to be held in London in the month of May. Mrs. Barnes is a Quaker by birth, rearing, and present affiliations, and one of the best types of that blessed communion. When a young married woman in Chicago, where her husband, Willis A. Barnes, was a lawyer, she came to a meeting of the local union over which Miss Willard presided, and with winsome words and ways offered her services. She was at once promoted to a position of responsibility in connection with the Chicago work, and has gone straight forward conquering and to conquer, until there is not a more beloved or helpful superintendent among the forty on the National list. Mrs. Barnes and her husband have now lived in New York City for years, and she has there developed a work unique and beautiful. She has organized groups of cash boys from the up-town dry-goods stores, opened reading rooms for them, and secured young men and women to teach and interest them in all good things. Then she has organized other groups of young people of the well-to-do class, whose specialty it is to care for these sensible forms of charitable endeavor. Besides she holds drawing-room meetings in many of the largest parlors in New York City, where, under the auspices of the Y. W. C. T. U., the most distinguished speakers present different views of the temperance and other reforms. Mrs. Barnes is a member of the central council of the King's Daughters, is a delightful speaker, and has unusual talent in writing, both prose and verse.

EVERY W. C. T. U. woman should provide herself with Annual Leaflets, which are furnished at National Headquarters, for cost of postage, and an enrolling tablet from either the National or her state. Thus equipped she is ready for an enrollment campaign. The Annual Leaflet gives the best possible epitome of the work of the W. C. T. U. and of the avenues it affords for the exercise of every gift and grace bestowed on woman, and with this before her no one can resist giving her name for membership. Even if her hands are already full she can give her name and the weight of influence this carries, and with it the fee, thus she is entitled to wear the talismanic white ribbon. A doubled number on our lists is the watchword for 1890. Our increase year by year more than justifies this expectation, and no woman now on our books is released from the responsibility of bringing at least two others. Our army *must* number half a million this year. See if God is not calling you to just this service.

THE *New Republic*, prohibition organ, in Nebraska, is being overlooked in the urgent claims of other and excellent papers for circulation in the great campaign that is now on; can we not apply some of our funds right there in the state to meet the needs of local workers? If our constituency knew the heroic struggle of a few true hearts to keep that paper going, they would forward their gifts to Mr. H. W. Hardy, Lincoln, Neb., the "Abe Lincoln" of our Nebraska work. So shrewd is he, so kind and so indomitable, that when the liquor men put a coffin on his door step to indicate his fate if he continued to prosecute them, he calmly took it to the store, sold it for seven dollars, and gave the money to the W. C. T. U. Mr. Hardy, who has been ill all winter with rheumatism, edits the paper from his sick room, and his wife, former President of the State W. C. T. U., aids him in every way she can. Help that man and woman to carry that load and you have mightily helped prohibition in Nebraska.

TO THE active member of the W. C. T. U. every week is "self-denial week," but every union has its passive members, its retiring members, who have never learned that earnestness to the point of self-forgetfulness is the true modesty, and that the double extract of pride and selfishness is in the spirit which refuses to do needed work, because it cannot do it well enough to win applause. To these and the others, who have "no time" for Christ's word, though they want to bear His name, we commend these words of Ballington Booths:

"*We cannot become aware of the evil influences which are paralyzing God's church and driving thousands further from the cross without realizing deeply the growing need of more self-sacrifice.* Selfishness is gradually narrowing the hearts who should like Christ be filled with compassion. Avarice is piling up, where the moth and rust doth corrupt, the silver and the gold which should be cast into God's treasury. Worldly-mindedness is decorating the cross with wreaths of flowers, and standing it in some little ornamental niche instead of carrying it on up Calvary to victory. Man-pleasing is making many a one burn incense at the shrine of worldliness who would do better to choose the martyr's death than thus sell the conscience and put on the Christ-light."

READERS of the series of articles upon working girls' societies, recently concluded in THE UNION SIGNAL, will be interested in the convention to be held in New York on April 15, 16 and 17. Boston, Philadelphia and Brooklyn Associations will coöperate. The stated object of these organizations among busy women and girls is "to secure by coöperation, means of self-improvement, opportunities for social intercourse, and the development of higher, nobler aims." All persons interested in the movement are heartily invited to attend the sessions. We hope there will be an equally hearty response, not only from those who are wage-workers, but from those whom love has relieved of the necessity for daily toil during fixed hours, at fixed wages. Tickets of admission and programs can be obtained from Miss Virginia Potter, 262 Madison Avenue, New York City.

THE W. C. T. U. is profoundly interested in the campaign for woman's ballot now being carried on in South Dakota. Prohibition is in the Constitution and only needs to be backed up by a large constituency in order to become the greatest success ever witnessed along the line of outlawing the saloon. Our speakers will go to the brave, young state and render all the help they can. But we must also furnish money, and Mrs. Helen M. Gougar, of La Fayette, Indiana, has undertaken to raise $1,000 for the National W. C. T. U. for this purpose. She has already secured about $400 of this sum, and we hope our friends who believe in prohibition by woman's ballot will contribute generously. Mrs. H. M. Barker, president of the Dakota W. C. T. U., will have this money placed in her hands for use. Address Mrs. Gougar at La Fayette, Ind.

SENATOR BLAIR has introduced his Educational Bill again to the Senate, diminishing the amount of money called for from seventy to sixty millions. It is thought this can pass and still not interfere with plans for reducing the revenue. *Now* let every white-ribboner bestir herself—writing letters on behalf of our *local* unions to the senators of the respective states and urging the adoption of this bill. Let us set at work and in this difficult emergency having done all, stand. Mrs. Mary H. Hunt is in Washington to forward the new movement and will wisely direct our forces as heretofore. Mrs. Bittenbender will also work unceasingly for the measure.

The Watch-Tower.

The railway station at Beaver Falls, Pa., has this notice in the waiting room, "Ladies only may smoke." There are volumes of significance in the announcement.

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The Pittsburgh *Leader* entitles its column relative to women, "The Suppressed Sex." That is good and right to the purpose, for that is precisely what we are.

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In Vineland, N. J., the prohibition town, that method of handling the liquor traffic has been so successful that the vote this spring is the smallest ever known; only twenty-two voted in opposition to no license.

***

Last year Mrs. Dr. Boole attended twenty-four county conventions. Dr. and Mrs. Boole make the very best illustrations we have ever had of double stars in the work. They like to take a county, settle down in it, and burrow there until they have stirred the people up handsomely.

***

Joseph Cook has lost his aged mother. He writes in a private letter: "On March 18, all that was mortal of my mother was buried among her native Adirondacks. God be thanked that great bereavements open windows in heaven!"

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Miss Carrie Meyer, a fifteen-year-old girl of St. Louis, is winning great success as a fresco artist. She designed and executed the frescoes of a large number of the finest rooms in the new Southern Hotel, being still engaged on this work. She is regarded as an able and accomplished fresco painter, and certainly has a career before her.

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The octopus grip of the lottery interest in New Orleans is illustrated by the fact that when our brave and valiant W. C. T. U. defender, Rev. Sam Jones, spoke out in his sledge-hammer fashion against the lottery on its native heath, right in the heart of New Orleans, the papers from that day would have none of him, and though wont to report at length his sermons, dropped him like a hot potato, a thing practically unparalleled in his experience. Beyond our power to express is the purpose and prayer of our hearts as women devoted to the cause of "God and Home and Native Land," to help overthrow that abomination of desolation, the Lottery of Louisiana.

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Mrs. C. S. Cole, of Iowa, having resigned the position of associate superintendent of department of work for social purity in the National W. C. T. U., Dr. Julia M. Plummer, 160 Huntington avenue, Boston, has been chosen to fill the place. Dr. Plummer is a graduate of Boston University and a partner of Dr. Caroline Hastings, one of Boston's chief physicians.

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Mrs. M. L. Wells writes from Bisbee, Arizona. After her long and valuable work in Texas, she is en route to the Pacific Coast. In Bisbee she organized a strong union of sixteen women; twelve subscribed for THE UNION SIGNAL for a year. She goes next to Benson, then to Wilcox and Tucson, reaching Pasadena, Cal., in time for the annual convention, April 2, 3 and 4.

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Mrs. Anna M. Hammer, the enthusiastic National superintendent of parlor meetings, says in her annual report: "Let the parlors of the Nation be dedicated to loving service for the Master, in the extension of our beloved cause. This branch of the work, the parlor meetings, does most efficient service in increasing the membership of our unions; securing honorary members from among the gentlemen, and educating public sentiment. The result of these meetings will be, not additional burdens, but adding new workers. Many persons who will not attend the union meetings in a hall will gladly accept an invitation to the home, if conveyed by a dainty card or note, and with surroundings as bright as flowers, music, recitations and bright talk from some earnest speaker can make them. Offer the pledge and white ribbon, always having ribbon on hand cut in proper lengths.'

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Herr Bebel, the present leader of the Socialist party in the Reichstag, German Legislature, is the author of a noble book entitled "Woman in the Past, the Present, and the Future," one of the most progressive works on the woman question that has appeared. He is a man of about fifty years of age, with short dark beard, auburn hair, and a delicate, rather prepossessing appearance. When not fighting the cause of the Socialists, he goes back to his trade as a wood turner. He has for years been the *bete noire* of Bismarck, and has been frequently imprisoned for his utterances against the government. No one could by any possibility be a friend of Bismarck who believed in the emancipation of woman, for the man of blood and iron has little cognizance of forces that are chiefly spiritual.

ON DUTY.

The Still Hour.

FOR THE WEEK BEGINNING APRIL 13, 1890.

BY REV. C. C. HARRAH.

DAILY BIBLE READING NOTES.

(Luke 7:1–35; Acts 13–18.)

Sunday, 13; Luke 7:1–35. Verse 9, The first heathen who experiences the miraculous power of the Saviour, gives the highest example of faith. This example shows us that true faith springs from humility, is joined with love, and aims for and seeks to appropriate what is highest. Verse 15, Here is an intimation of what our Lord will do for us in that blessed, heavenly land. The child shall be delivered to his mother; and the work of death in separating those who love each other, and love the Lord, shall be destroyed, and tears shall be turned into smiles, and weeping into joy.

Monday, 14; Acts 13. Verse 2, The providences of God and our inward convictions mark out for us duties and lines of work, which we cannot innocently neglect. The most humble service which is required of us is honorable and worthy of being performed. Verse 10, One blow after another may be needed to tear the mask from the deceiver's face and expose to him the true state of his heart. Verse 52, True believers are not shaken by afflictions, but are sustained by God's grace and are filled with joy.

Tuesday, 15; Acts 14. Verse 6, We should not always submit to shame and disgrace; but there are times when to attempt self-justification and to resist, is folly. We must learn to distinguish which course will most of all promote the honor of God. Verse 19, How fickle the world is, praising at one time (verse 11) and ready to kill at another! Verse 22, Some think to make their way to heaven through scenes of levity and the indulgences of worldliness; but neither Christ nor any one of His beloved saints, that we know of, got there by that way.

Wednesday, 16; Acts 15. Verse 1, It is wrong to exalt the forms and rites of religion so as to detract from the honor and dignity of Christ himself. Our Lord's redemptive work, and a living communion with Him, is the only ground and way of salvation. Verse 2, Sometimes with great firmness and plainness of speech we are required to stand for the truth. Verse 31, His short epistle gave to the disciples great joy. How much more should we rejoice, who have the many and helpful epistles of the New Testament.

Thursday, 17; Acts 16. Verse 1, Here at Lystra, where the apostle had been almost killed (chapter 14: 19), he was now, as trophies of his sufferings, permitted to find a number of faithful disciples, and among them his own Timothy. Verse 2, The testimonies which a worthy young man receives for his goodness and fidelity often have a great influence in determining his future career and success. A bad name is a poor thing for a young man to start with in life. Verse 13, This was the beginning of the great work of the gospel in Europe. It began with a *few women*, who were in the habit of holding a prayer meeting.

Friday, 18; Acts 17. Verse 4, We must be patient, if in our work we do not see immediate or great results. The blessings attending the efforts of the best teachers and workers have been gradually developed. Verse 6, It is a blessed thing where the people are awakened and disturbed by the truth which leads to salvation. Verse 12, The women are mentioned first probably because they were the first to receive the gospel, and the men were influenced by them.

Saturday, 19; Acts 18. Verse 3, Every boy among the Jews learned a trade. There is a poor prospect before one who grows up in indolence and without knowing how to do anything. Paul was accustomed to support himself by working at his trade. It is evidence of a weak and unworthy mind to be ashamed of manual labor. Verse 21, Paul was always heroic in pursuing his prescribed course, but he was equally prompt and humble in submitting to the will of God. Like a lamb he obeyed the voice of the Lord; but in his contest with the world he was like a lion.

THE PRAYER MEETING TOPIC.

(A Good Prayer Meeting. Acts 1:13, 14.)

The meeting spoken of in the text, in the upper room in Jerusalem, is an example of those gatherings for prayer which have always been common among the worshipers of God. Some of the points to be kept in mind, in order to have a good prayer meeting, are:

1. Keep the meeting in mind, go to it in the spirit of prayer, and make it a *prayer meeting*. There are many things which those present and which the community need, and it should be a time of earnest communion with God and of sincere petitions for His blessings.

2. A spirit of communion and helpfulness on the part of those present helps greatly to make a good prayer meeting. There is a blessed relief from the things that worry and the troubles that distress, by the social help, the greetings and the conference, and all feel when they go away from such a meeting that it was good to be there.

3. A good prayer meeting is a place of such communion with Christ and such interest in each other, that there will be a free expression of interest and desire to lead the unsaved to Christ. The prayers, the exhortations and the songs will be awakening and helpful.

4. Make much of God's Word. His promises are a sure ground of confidence. We cannot rely upon the signs about us in ordering our prayers, but we can rely on God's promises. Direct the meeting into the current of God's purposes and promises.

News from the Field.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

GLEANINGS.

White-ribboners everywhere have reason to feel gratified with the legislation secured this winter at the hands of the first South Dakota Assembly just adjourned. Almost every measure for which the department of legislation and petitions finally thought it best to work was secured; and although it required patience and vigilance to secure some of these, it was not so much because the members were opposed as because the time was so limited, so much to do, and every member had bills of his own that he desired to push.

The laws secured are as follows: First in importance is the prohibition bill. It is a splendid bill, even after all its amendments, and although the penalties for violation in some cases are not as heavy as in the bill passed by North Dakota, it is still an iron-clad bill and one that will delight the hearts of all law-abiding people.

The bill seemed absolutely faultless as it came from the hands of the Rev. William Fielder, president of the State Enforcement League, but it was fought inch by inch by the liquor men, from the day it was introduced until the final vote. The "emergency clause" came in for its share of determined and desperate opposition, but was carried in the Senate with only five dissenting votes, and in the House by ninety-nine to twenty-one, and the law will go into effect May 1 instead of July 1. The pen used by the Governor in signing the bill has gone into the custody of the State Historical Society.

The bill to prevent the circulation of obscene pictures and literature, specifically includes *The National Police Gazette*, *The Illustrated Police News*, and *The New York Illustrated News*. It passed the Senate without a nay vote, and the House almost unanimously, and was signed by the Governor.

A bill to prevent the sale of tobacco to minors under sixteen had practically no opposition, and the scientific temperance instruction bill went through without amendment as it came from the hands of Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, National superintendent of this department. This bill would never have become a law this year had it not been for constant watchfulness by the representatives of the W. C. T. U. legislative department at Pierre, or it would have gone through shorn of the only penalty—forfeiture of public money—that amounts to anything. It came to a final vote on the last day of the session, and was signed by the Governor after adjournment.

The "age of consent" was raised from fourteen to sixteen with little opposition, only three votes opposed in the Senate. Mrs. Barker, state president, was asked to address the judiciary committee on this bill, and with the writer, was very courteously received by the committee, and given a respectful hearing. The question was presented by Mrs. Barker in a chaste, dignified, and convincing manner, and the bill was unanimously reported favorably and is now a law.

A bill providing that the state board of charities and corrections should be composed in part of women, passed the House, but was defeated in the Senate, and the matter was compromised by introducing and passing another bill providing for an "investigating committee" of three women, whose duty will be to visit all the state charitable and penal institutions and report any abuse and make suggestions to the board, but who will be without a vote. Dakota women are, however, perverse enough to think that the state institutions would be better served if two or three women had been put squarely on the board, and that the investigating committee had been composed of men.

The department of franchise is being vigorously pushed in the third district, Mrs. Emma Smith De Voe, of Huron, having been in the field since the first of December almost constantly. She makes a thorough precinct canvass in every county, organizes a union wherever one can be sustained, sees that a superintendent of franchise is appointed for every union, and organizes a suffrage club composed of men and women in every precinct, closing with a county suffrage convention in every county.

Mrs. DeVoe is at present writing, at work in Spink county, where as usual, her labors are attended with the most gratifying success. Churches are opened to her Sundays as well as week days, and the most hearty coöperation given by both ministers and people. The most intelligent and influential in both town and country are fast rallying to the standard of "justice and equality before the law."

This district is indebted to Miss Susan B. Anthony for the splendid gift of one hundred dollars with which to help carry on this work. In order to make a thorough precinct canvass of the district before the June school election, at which all women may vote under the constitution of the new state, two or three more workers will be put in the field. Mrs. L. L. Jager, of St. Lawrence, South Dakota, will begin work at once, and Mrs. Alice M. A. Pickler will return from Washington, and take the field about April 1.

Through the generosity of the proprietors of the *Woman's Tribune*, *Woman's Journal* and other friends of suffrage, an immense amount of literature has been sent into the state and especially into the third district where the precinct canvass and enrollment have furnished the names, but the needs will increase until the election next November. No literature accomplishes as much as the weekly suffrage paper that comes regularly, and friends everywhere who desire to help the cause and can only do so to the extent of a dollar or two, can do no better than to send the *Woman's Tribune* or *Woman's Journal* to some one in Dakota for a year.

The foreign literature prepared and sent out by Mrs. Grubb, of Kansas, National superintendent of foreign work, is also very important, and help is needed to translate, print and send out enough to meet the demand.

The annual meeting of the third district will occur June 3-5, at Faulkton. Mrs. Pickler, Mrs. Barker, and Mrs. Helen M. Gougar, of Indiana, will be present, and probably another suffrage speaker from the National Equal Suffrage Association.

Mrs. F. M. Swift, corresponding secretary of the state W. C. T. U., who has recently sustained the loss of her mother by death, will have the sincerest sympathy of all her co-workers in her great bereavement. May she trust "Him who is our refuge and strength; a very present help in trouble." PHILENA EVERETT JOHNSON,

Union Signal Reporter.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

MRS. HARPER'S WORK.

The temperance union of Beaufort was organized in 1886, and has held its own during this period of four years, and although only a speck in the galaxy of stars forming our National W. C. T. U., yet it can point with thankfulness to its prosperous Band of Hope under Mrs. Christensen's superintendency, numbering over one hundred members. Beaufort, as every one knows, is in the "Black county," and it has been a matter of conscience and self-reproach that we have done nothing for the colored people.

Miss Laura Towne and Miss Murray, two great apostles of education to the colored people of St. Helena Island, have their rousing temperance meetings where the colored temperance workers make a rally five hundred strong; but in Beaufort, the best and most devoted women cannot carry the majorities, as they do in St. Helena. There the greater number, perhaps, of the temperance societies, is formed of graduates of the Penn school, and who ever heard of deserting an Alma Mater? So when the Penn school, the mother of a dozen other schools, unfurled the banner of temperance and reform, a host gathered under its folds.

A year ago, the attempt was made in Beaufort, by Mrs. Neblett, of Greenville, S. C., to organize or enlist members for a colored temperance union. She spoke in two of the colored churches here; her addresses were strong and forcible, and her kindly manner and evident interest in the colored people inspired enough sympathy in the cause for sixty-seven men and women to give in their names. But Mrs. Neblett's visit was near the Southern summer time, and nothing can be done here in the way of holding public meetings after the thermometer stands at ninety degrees. That is a signal to adjourn.

Therefore, as we have never heard of any harvest, we fear that the good seed was scorched, but after all nothing good can be lost spiritually or physically, and Mrs. Neblett's addresses no doubt prepared the ground for some of her hearers at least to be ready to receive and welcome the later sowing. Mrs. F. E. W. Harper, of Philadelphia, who has been working in Tennessee, Georgia and South Carolina ever since the middle of November, speaking sometimes three or four times a day, and working constantly without more than one or two days' rest at a time, arrived here February 17, and has been steadily at work ever since. Through the instrumentality of some of the ladies of the W. C. T. U. her coming was made known to the colored ministers, some of whom had heard and enjoyed her addresses on a previous visit many years ago. So she was cordially invited to speak in all the colored churches here, the two Methodist, the two Baptist, and in the College chapel, a large hall connected with the Beaufort Free School. In some of the churches she has spoken twice; in all, she has had good audiences and unwavering attention. Of course it is unnecessary to tell THE UNION SIGNAL that Mrs. Harper is a remarkable speaker. With something of Miss Willard's quietness of manner and gentleness of voice, Mrs. Harper speaks smoothly and fluently, illustrating by apt story or jest any point she wishes to make. She does not repeat herself, and exhibits considerable diversity in her manner of presenting the cause to which she is devoting her life. At one of the meetings she exhibited Sewall's charts of the stomach, and the effects of alcohol upon it. At the close of every lecture, she made an appeal to the men and women to enlist and form a temperance society; but she was especially careful to refrain from *urging* them to sign the pledge, although it was repeated to them, and they were asked to do so. Under the auspices of her work, a temperance club has been formed among the women, and a few men have given their names and promised to join.

She has also visited St. Helena, Lady's Island, and Port Royal on our own island, five miles south of Beaufort. Besides this, at the special request of Miss E. H. Botume, a mother in Israel among the colored race, and the head and founder of the Whitney School now flourishing in its twenty-seventh year, under the shadow of the great oaks near Charles Fork (dating back to 1562) at the request of Miss Botume, Mrs. Harper spoke in her schoolhouse on Sunday, March 2, to the Sunday-school, also under the care of Miss Botume and her devoted assistant, Miss Clements. Miss Botume's zeal for the welfare of her colored people has no rest nor change; rather, it seems to grow with her years as if she were following the Master's precept, "Work while it is day, for the night cometh when no man can work." The same might be said, we doubt not, of hundreds of other self-consecrated educators and uplifters of humanity. A noble cause enlists noble characters. Mrs. Harper is still with us, and although very weary from her much speaking is continuing her work. We wish that she

might spend a month longer in our midst so as to help the colored temperance club to get thoroughly under way, and perhaps indicate to them lines of work.

As we look over the field for colored temperance work, it is at first a disheartening prospect. Thirty temperance workers against a town full of drinkers, and alas! many drunkards, but my dear father's watchword has always been, "Confide in Domino," and we cannot have a better for our cause. He who has said that with faith we could remove mountains, will make the grain of mustard seed grow into a great tree for the good of our town, if we do our part. God grant that the colored men and women of Beaufort may water and cherish the good seed now sown, so that a wide-spreading reform may be established in our midst. But men and women must work together, or there can be no complete success.

" 'Af and 'af is not a whole, sir,
But two 'alves make it perfect quite."

A MEMBER OF THE W. C. T. U.

MICHIGAN.

GOOD WORDS FROM PULPIT AND PEW.

Sunday, March 9, was a red-letter day for the W. C. T. U. of Vermontville, Mich. By previous arrangement with the pastors of the only two churches, the Congregational pastor, Rev. A. O. Cossar, preached in the M. E. church to a crowded house, composed of both congregations. His theme was "Reform," and his text, "The kingdom of heaven is like unto leaven which a woman took and hid in three measures of meal till the whole was leavened." He closed his plea for prohibition of the liquor traffic by repeating the old story of the man and his wife pulling at a rope thrown over their house by opposite ends at first and afterwards at the same end, the husband going round the house and taking hold with his wife. To the husband's statemen of the moral that it was evident they should never accomplish the purpose of life unless they pulled together, the quick-witted wife replied, "Yes, but you see I did not pull with you, but you pulled with me." The speaker recommended his hearers to "pull with the women" in this work for temperance.

The evening service was conducted in the Congregational church, just across the street, and consisted of music, recitations, essays and short talks by members of the W. C. T. U. and members of the two congregations, the Rev. Thomas, of the M. E. church taking the lead. The subject for the evening was "Nebraska."

The meetings were a great success in calling attention to the work of the W. C. T. U. and the necessity of action to save Nebraska from the curse of license. A collection was taken for the work in that state.

On the Wednesday evening following, the W. C. T. U. and an appreciative audience were entertained till a late hour by Mrs. d'Arcambal, superintendent of prison work for this state, giving a vivid picture of life in prison and out of prison drawn from her own experiences in this line of work. There is a prospect of increased numbers and quickened activity as the result of these meetings.

A WORKER.

GOOD WORK.

A Demorest gold medal contest was held March 3, in the Fremont Avenue M. E. Church, Bay City. The subjects of the recitations were, "Our National Curse," "Home Versus Saloon," "The New Declaration of Independence," "Patriotic Prohibition," "The Voice of the Dram Shop," "What the Constitution Guarantees," "A National Prohibition Party our Only Deliverer," and "Young America's War-cry." To exemplify the patriotism more fully, two large schoolhouse flags were draped in graceful folds back of the speakers, and in the center a handsomely framed picture of Frances E. Willard, beneath which were the initials of the W. C. T. U. and the Y's; above all the legends, "From Contest to Conquest," and in orange on black, "*Long Live Demorest.*" Beautiful palms adorned the rostrum. Five young men and three young ladies from fourteen to twenty years old were the contestants, each wearing their well-earned silver medals, and it would be almost impossible to render the recitations more perfectly than did they. The music was of a high order, aside from the Beebe orchestra, who played in their best strain; the solos and duets sung were lovely. The medal was awarded to Robert King, who proudly wears the trophy of a closely fought battle. Many went away, although ten cents admission was charged. The programs were printed by the W. T. P. A., the cut of the medal being made for the occasion.

We have had nine silver and one gold medal contests since the middle of July, and who dares say that we have not made prohibition sentiment? Working men say, "I would not miss attending a contest if it cost a dollar." Others would rather go than to an opera. Many men say they see prohibition and license in a very different light than before they heard these arguments. Yet there are some pious people saying it is only a species of gambling, more harmful than dancing or card-playing. We have not yet learned how these people *vote*, however I venture to say not for prohibition.

M. E. R.

GOOD WORK AT THREE OAKS.

Two years ago the unions of Berrien county met in Three Oaks and effected a county organization. Mary Allen West had promised to come and address us the last evening. She, with her friend, Emily A. Kellogg, of the *Kindergarten Magazine*, missed the train and did not arrive till midnight. The large congregation that had assembled to hear Miss West, after listening to impromptu addresses by the citizens, dispersed. It seemed as if Miss West's opportunity was lost. But she tarried with friends at the parsonage over Sabbath, and on Sunday evening spoke to a fair audience on the evangelistic work of the W. C. T. U. Her earnest presence and words won the young ladies, and finally this winter, with the aid of our state superintendent of Y work, Mrs. Law, an organization was formed. Under the auspices of the Y and the W. C. T. U., a free reading room has been established. At the opening, March 12, the ladies gave a reception which was largely attended by interested friends. A lunch was served, music was furnished, and spirited addresses were made by one of our prominent merchants, Hon. T. L. McKie, by Rev. M. M. Martin, Dr. T. Pardee and E. K. Warren, inventor and manufacturer of featherbone. Strong, earnest words were said in favor of the reading room. The idea was presented that "out of the heart are the issues of life," and that "as a man thinketh so is he." The responsibility resting upon citizens of supplying a community with agencies productive of right thought and its concomitant, virtuous action, was emphasized.

We all rejoice at this new force for raising aims and ideals, projected into our village and county circles. The saloon will move off as intelligence increases.

The success of this movement is largely due to the active interest taken in it by Mr. Warren, the proprietor of the factories, which have brought many young people to the village. Mrs. Warren is a leading spirit in the Y, thoroughly in sympathy with every effort helpful to her native town. Would that all factory owners would manifest a like interest in the welfare of their employés.

Mary Allen West's noble book, "The Care and Culture of Childhood," one copy of which found its way among us and was eagerly read by a few earnest mothers, was the silent but powerful influence that finally resulted in the organization of a mothers' meeting.

Long ago the wise man strove to persuade men to listen to wisdom, to accept her as a sister whose counsel would lead in the way of righteousness; to see her in an aureole of light standing on the top of high places, by the gates of the city, by the highways of trade, by all the habitations of men, ever patiently seeking to win earth's pilgrims to hear her and "find life." The W. C. T. U. has for many years patiently and persistently voiced the call of wisdom "in an age on ages telling."

M. C. M.

NEW YORK.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY CONVENTION.

The semi-annual convention of the W. C. T. U. met in the Presbyterian church in Dansville, March 4 and 5, and a program of unusual interest was mainly carried out.

The meeting opened with a Bible reading by Mrs. A. L. Pease, of Dansville. Mrs. A. E. Rice, president of Genesee county, who has for years been among the educators of our county, was with us during the entire meeting, and gave a paper of rare excellence on "Social Purity." Mrs. E. M. Parmelee's beautiful address of welcome, Miss Minerva Davis' retrospective response, Mrs. Dr. Kate Jackson's paper on "Health and Heredity," Mrs. J. F. White's on "Scientific Temperance Instruction," and Mrs. J. H. White's answer to the query, "Is the W. C. T. U. an Evangelizing Agency?" were all adapted to the times, and listened to with marked interest. A paper on "Narcotics," by Mrs. Dr. Venable, was requested for publication, because time did not admit of its reading. A consecration service was like a camping place in the weary march. Mrs. N. B. Congdon's plea for state and National papers, and the question-box on mothers' meetings and social purity, by Mrs. H. P. Lyon, were interesting and needed features of the meeting.

The resolutions adopted characterized a march forward. Mrs. L. S. Rounds, president of Illinois union, gave one of her thrilling speeches, and helped on the work in many ways. Her strong, invincible arguments for the destruction of the liquor traffic sank deep into many hearts.

Mrs. L. P. Davies, Livingston's president for the fifth year, is said to be a matchless presiding officer, and her smiling face and happy thoughts threw a glow over all the proceedings.

Elegant lunches were provided, and March pansies blossomed at every plate.

Not a note of discord was heard. Pastors, editors and many citizens vied with each other to make the meeting a success. All was inspiring and instructive, and the Holy Spirit was an abiding presence.

H. M. FREEMAN, *Sec.*

ORANGE COUNTY CONVENTION.

The semi-annual convention of the Orange county W. C. T. U. met in Montgomery March 12 and 13. Threatening clouds above and deepening mud beneath were without effect upon the dauntless white-ribboners, for they came in larger numbers than ever before; fifty-three voting members, besides a good representation of visitors, were present.

Artistic hands had decorated the platform of the Presbyterian Church in which we met, with blooming potted plants, while from the pulpit was suspended the banner of the entertaining union. Mrs. Clark sounded the keynote of the whole convention, when, in the opening sentence of her admirable address of welcome she said, "In His name we greet you."

An interesting discussion by county superintendents, with suggestions from each in her special department, brought out many helpful thoughts. Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman conducted the question box, and was especially pleasing in her witty answers, making particularly plain the position of the National W. C. T. U. in regard to politics. The evening meeting was finely attended. Mrs. Rev. E. O. Moffett, of Pine Bush, recited "A Voice from the Poor-house," with great acceptance. Mrs. Hoffman gave her eloquent and convincing address, "Modern Idolatry."

Among the interesting features of Thursday's program was a paper by Mrs. Young, of Cornwall, subject, "Crusade Gleanings." Mrs. C. C. Shaffer, delegate to the Chicago National Convention, gave interesting notes of that meeting.

Mrs. F. W. Miller, of Newburgh, conducted a song service, and a trio of young women from the same city delighted the audience with their excellent singing. Mrs. M. G. Underhill, of Poughkeepsie, ably represented the department of health, giving a practical talk on that important subject. Resolutions were passed, urging that special attention be given to the departments of mothers' meetings and parlor meetings, soldiers and sailors, young women's work and juvenile work.

The convention closed with an impressive consecration service led by Mrs. H. M. Isaac, of Cornwall.

EMMA B. SHAFER,
Co. Sup. Press Work.

NEW MEXICO.

AN EARNEST APPEAL.

I am five hundred miles from my home, in the extreme southern part of the territory, in the interest of evangelistic and prison work. The Lord has, and is, greatly blessing my efforts to raise the fallen and save souls. The results of the first week were two conversions in jail, and six signatures to the pledge; outside the jail, five conversions and eleven signatures to the pledge; but the object of this letter is not to tell of my work, but to ask for help.

Last November I went to Chicago and other eastern cities, for the purpose of securing donations of second-hand books for our territorial penitentiary: I received all the encouragement I could have desired, but so far I have received only two shipments of books; one from Mrs. Lewis, Missouri's state superintendent of evangelistic and prison work, and one from Mrs. W. W. Howard and other good ladies of Cameron, Mo.

I write this to ask the good women who so kindly pledged their help, to please send us their donations as soon as possible; and also to ask the assistance of any and all who can help us in this enterprise, for I assure you as our territory is new, and we have no aid from the government for such purposes, we are in great need of the assistance and coöperation of our friends in the east, and unless we can get it, the great masses must and will remain in ignorance, bondage and crime; and so I write to ask all who take, or feel an interest in the elevation of humanity, to make up boxes or barrels of books in their unions, churches or societies, and send them to the address given below, the freight being pre-paid; but taking a collection in union, church or society, or by any means or methods the workers may think best to employ.

The class of books (bound) needed are Bibles, hymnals, religious and temperance, with biographies of good men and women, histories, and in fact any books that a true mother would want to put into the hands of her boy to cultivate and mold a noble character.

Now, dear friends, please respond to this "Macedonian cry" for help, as liberally and speedily as possible. Eternity alone can reveal the good that may result from this "seed sowing."

Those sending boxes or barrels of books will please send them to

MRS. MARY TEATS,
Santa Fe, New Mexico.

KENTUCKY.

FIRST DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The fourth annual convention of the first district was held in London, March 5–7. A heavy snow, the first of the season, deterred some of the frailer delegates from attending, but in spite of this, the attendance was good.

Our welcome was all that white-ribboners could wish, or white-ribboners could give. The reports from the several unions though not in all respects all that could be desired, yet did credit to the persistent faith of the earnest women here and there engaged in the work.

The annual address of the president, Mrs. Sara R. Boreing, was full of practical points, some of which will be put into practice the coming year. A half hour each morning was given to Bible readings, conducted by Mrs. Dodge. Papers were presented on such practical subjects as, "The Medicine Chest," "Bending the Twig," "The Fourth Commandment," etc., which were discussed in a manner to show that some of our women are giving earnest thought to these things.

The first evening was given to welcomes and responses, which were given and received in a manner befitting Christian co-laborers. The second and third evenings were occupied by Mrs. Dodge and Mrs. J. K. Henry, of Versailles, respectively. Mrs. Henry gave a note with no uncertain sound, on the subject of "Universal Franchise." A male quartette rendered valuable assistance during the convention with some beautiful songs.

Among the list of good resolutions was found one expressing loyalty to the National organization, and another pledging ourselves to wear the white ribbon always and everywhere.

At the close, according to our custom, a circle was formed and, hand in hand, we sang,

"God be with you till we meet again,"

and Mrs. Myers, of Williamsburg, offered prayer. We then separated, stronger for another year's work.

MRS. L. M. DODGE, *Cor. Sec.*

ILLINOIS.

HENRY COUNTY CONVENTION.

This was held at Kewanee, February 17 and 18, at the Protestant Methodist Church. Devotional exercises were led by Mrs. H. T. Lay. Mrs. D. H. Alvis was elected secretary pro tem. Special rules for procedure read: Address of welcome by Mrs. M. C. Pratt; singing, "Nearer My God to Thee;" remarks from Rev. J. W. Haney, in the way of ministers' welcome. He made a thrilling speech, although confined to about five minutes.

Response to address of welcome by Mrs. Alford, of Atkinson, who made a few very interesting remarks. Singing, "I Am Thine, O Lord." Secretary read greeting from Mrs. J. Mingle, of Amboy, who was unavoidably detained at home. Rev. M. B. Baker, pastor of the Protestant Methodist church, then welcomed the convention to his church, and made an earnest appeal against the use of stimulants as a medicine. Rev. Mr. Richards, pastor of the Protestant Methodist church at Streator, made a voluntary speech. Adjourned.

Monday evening Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge delivered a lecture in Library Hall, which was listened to with breathless interest by a large audience. A collection was taken amounting to twenty-two dollars.

Tuesday morning at 9:30 the convention opened with singing and devotional exercises, led by Mrs. Stitt, of Woodhull. Minutes read and accepted. Mrs. Woodbridge was introduced to the audience and made a few remarks. Committees were then appointed, and reports were called for, representing the various organizations in the county.

County treasurer's report read and accepted. A solo

was rendered by Mrs. Love, of Orion. A paper was read on "Are We Growing?" by Mrs. H. T. Miller, of Geneseo. Mrs. Woodbridge continued the above topic in an easy, off-hand and instructive manner. She also gave us a pathetic account of the history of Miss Jennie Casseday, superintendent of the National flower mission department, asking for the prayers of the convention for her especially at this time, as she is now sick and less able to do work than formerly. Mr. Alford discussed further the same topic, and acknowledged that we were rapidly increasing, yet showed that whisky and tobacco cost us three times as much as flour, and that Atkinson (his home) was not by any means exempt from the curse. It was then moved that we send a message of sympathy to Miss Jennie Casseday. Rev. J. Moore, of the Presbyterian church, gave us an encouraging address, followed by a prayer by Mrs. Woodbridge, and then the meeting adjourned.

Tuesday afternoon at 1:30 the executive meeting was first on the program. One of the most interesting features was a plan given by Mrs. Woodbridge for holding the members in the union. Simply see that the officials are prepared to interest. Devotionals led by Mrs. Jennie O. Mussey. Minutes read and approved, also a communication read from Mrs. Grace Burgess. Miss Lulu Barnes, of Orion, gave a recitation entitled "The Drinking House Over the Way." Everyone present was melted to tears. Miss Willard's book, "Glimpses of Fifty Years," was introduced by Miss Gaston. Rev. Parker was called on for an expression. He believes a man must be reformed spiritually before he is saved from the appetite of drink. Rev. Parry, of Annawan, gave a very interesting speech, encouraging the ladies to go forward. Next was the president's annual report, which was a satisfactory one, full of hope for the future.

Earnest resolutions were passed by the members of the convention reconsecrating themselves to the entire overthrow of the liquor traffic and the preservation of the Sabbath; reaffirms former expressions of loyalty to the National W. C. T. U., and pledging it hearty support, also love and loyalty to the National president; expressing full belief in scientific temperance instruction for the children and youth of the land and hailing with joy the passage of the bill enforcing this, also a cordial vote of thanks for all courtesies received.

Tuesday evening Mrs. M. C. Pratt opened with a promise service, after which short addresses were listened to from Mrs. Bigelow, of Galva, Mrs. Farrell, of Woodhull, and Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. J. A. Widney, of Woodhull; secretary, Miss Jennie O. Mussey, of Atkinson; treasurer, Mrs. Lippincott.

The convention was conducted in a sweet Christian spirit, and we have reason to believe that it has been a truly profitable one. Adjourned to meet at Atkinson next year. WHITE RIBBONER.

WORK AT ALPHA.

Two contests for Demorest silver medals have been held by the I. O. G. T. of Alpha, and arrangements are being made for a third. The first contest was held January 31, in the Baptist church. First medal was awarded to Bird Knox. The second contest was held February 22, in the M. E. church, and medal awarded to Flora Newton. Besides the recitations they had vocal and instrumental music.

This contest work is being entered upon with great zeal and interest by the younger members of the lodge. We think this excellent work in the educational line for the young. The children of to-day will be the men and women of the future, and may God help them to be true to themselves, to God, and home and native land.

W. C. T. U.

ILLINOIS NOTES.

Mrs. S. M. I. Henry is conducting successful meetings at Aurora. She will, during March and April, visit other parts of the state.

Miss Mary Cowan and Miss Mary Mahon are visiting several of the Southern districts and doing splendid work. Mrs. Kepley, president of Effingham county, writes of the help they have been in her county in evangelistic and young woman's work.

Miss Clara Parrish, organizer of the fifteenth district, has been doing good service during the winter, and reports a number of new organizations as the result.

The sixteenth district convention of Illinois was held at Newton, March 12, and had a profitable session. Mrs. Shepler, district president, remained in Newton for two days and held three public meetings, addressing large and attentive audiences. Eight members were added to the local union.

A good W. C. T. U. brother-in-law writes from Troy Grove as follows: "Many thanks for the great pleasure conferred on this community while listening to the 'silver chimes' of temperance rung out so bravely by the gentle and motherly lady, Mrs. R. A. Emmons, of Chicago. She gave us four services, including other winsome talk to the Loyal Temperance Legion. Several said, 'I wish she was our preacher.' She captivated all hearts, 'even though the doses were strong and bitter she administered. Send her back.'" H. L. H.

ADDITIONAL ILLINOIS NOTES.

At an elegant banquet of the Quincy bar recently, no wine was served; a new departure. In the past some of its brightest ornaments have gone down into the maelstrom of strong drink.

Griggsville, Ill., has the honor of the first "flag entertainment." Mrs. M. Yates McMahan, county president, reports: "We had only to *name* the plan," which was heartily indorsed and carried out by the board and teachers. Now, who next? Nothing like it to arouse enthusiasm, and teach true patriotism to our future citizens, and affords a grand opportunity for laying a broad and deep temperance foundation.

Rev. Jordan has come and gone, like the "cyclone" that he is, and has left his track behind him, with the unanimous verdict in Quincy, "A noble worker, a Christian gentleman, offending none, making friends wherever he goes, and accomplishing much good."

IRENE H. SMITH.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

THE North Capitol W. C. T. U. of Washington, D. C., numbers forty-one members. Mrs. Maggie B. Platt has recently organized two new unions in the city. The Frances E. Willard union has between thirty and forty members, and is doing earnest and enthusiastic work. In one of these new societies a Loyal Temperance Legion was organized which now numbers sixty-five.

ON February 13, the Second W. C. T. U. in Van Wert, O., was organized by L. O. F. Austin, county president. The meeting was held in the African M. E. church, and composed of ladies from both colored churches. President, Mrs. J. A. Hughes; secretary, Mrs. A. T. Nickols; treasurer, Mrs. Anna Tyler.

MRS. SUSAN S. FESSENDEN, of Boston, will soon go to Virginia and South Carolina, to speak concerning the work of the W. C. T. U.

MISS ANNA GORDON organized a Loyal Temperance Legion of sixty members at the Half Orphan Asylum, Chicago, March 20.

MRS. S. M. I. HENRY, National evangelist, is holding very acceptable evangelistic meetings at Aurora, Ill., from which place she goes to Mt. Vernon.

THE Training School of Asheville, N. C., meets July 23 and 24, and perhaps a few days more. Misses Willard and Gordon will be in attendance, and probably Miss Elizabeth J. Scovel.

MRS. L. H. WASHINGTON, National organizer, has formed a W. C. T. U. in Port Jervis, N. Y., and is the first president of the first union ever organized there. Soon after the formation of the society, Mrs. Hoffman spoke, and the two meetings are pronounced a great success, the collections aggregating nearly sixty dollars.

A DEMOREST medal contest was held in the presence of a large audience at the rink in Plano, Ill., March 19, supervised by Miss M. M. Phillips, sister of Miss Rose Phillips. The judges were Rev. J. W. Richards, E. L. Henning, banker, and Professor C. C. Duffy. The contestants were Milly Grey, Annie Lyons, Minnie Swift, Della Towne, Marbry Henning, Georgie Seaton, Harry Henning and Arthur Packard. All the contestants acquitted themselves wonderfully well, reflecting much credit upon Miss Phillips, who trained them for the work. The prize was awarded to Miss Anna Lyons, her subject being, "A Voice from the Poorhouse."

MRS. ELLEN A. BLAIR, National organizer and chalk-talker, has recently lost her son Burdett, and is herself quite ill from over care and anxiety. This great bereavement and illness will explain Mrs. Blair's inability to answer her correspondents.

THE following comes from Chama, New Mexico: "Miss Wilson, state lecturer and organizer of Colorado, gave the 'Carnival of Nations' here a few evenings ago, assisted by local talent. This is full of bright dialogues and pretty tableaux, containing also many 'hits' for prohibition, suffrage and moral reform. Miss Wilson is the author of the 'Carnival' as arranged for this occasion. While lecturing here the saloon-keepers made up a purse of ten dollars for an old saloon habitue, 'Major' Powers, to answer Miss Wilson's arguments. He and a number of comrades accordingly went to one of her lectures, but were silenced by the temperance truths presented, and no one attempted to ridicule or reply as had been planned."

MISS ANNIE GREEN, president of the Y of Philadelphia, made a speech before the Y of Trenton, N. J., recently in Library Hall. The young ladies declare that her speech was "a gem and given with great earnestness." The prospect is that Miss Green will go on and on and be a leader in words and deeds among the young people.

THE W. C. T. U. of Plainwell, Michigan, recently adopted appropriate resolutions upon the death of a faithful, self-sacrificing member, Mrs. Rhoda A. Williams, who died March 6, aged eighty years. "She hath done what she could."

TRUMBULL county, Ohio, has held twenty-two Demorest contests, and six more will be held during April. At the county convention of the W. C. T. U., April 30, the second gold medal contest will take place. The interest in this most practical work is increasing.

MISS WILLARD writes: "Mr. George Blaiklock, of Australia, who has very high recommendations from white ribboners and others in Australia, is coming to America soon, and hopes to reach San Francisco about May 17. He is an admirable speaker, and says he hopes to give three or four lectures in the centers he visits, the meetings to be organized by a united committee of the ministers, the W. C. T. U. and the Y. M. C. A., the expenses of the meetings to be met by collections. The last night of the series he gives a popular lecture entitled 'The Lights and Shadows of London Life.' A charge is made for admission, the proceeds of this night remunerating the lecturer. Friends in California and all along the line are invited to take notice of this."

THE W. C. T. U. of Randolph, Nebraska, and of the state, have sustained a severe loss in the death of Mrs. Carrie Beach Whitham, an active and zealous worker, and president of both town and county W. C. T. U. She died on February 14, after a lingering illness, patiently borne, passing away in the fullness of Christian peace. She was universally admired and respected by all who knew her, and beautiful tributes were paid to her worth, both at the services held in her Nebraska home and at her childhood home in Del Rey, Illinois, whither the body was brought for interment. The text chosen by Mrs. Whitman was, "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man the things which God hath prepared for them that love Him."

THE colored women of Evanston, Ill., have organized a W. C. T. U. among themselves, which they call the Willard Union. The First W. C. T. U. made overtures to them to have representation in their union in the shape of vice-presidents from each of the two colored churches, similar to the representation from each of the white churches. The colored women, however, preferred to organize a union among themselves, and were assisted to do so by Mrs. Allen Vane and others, who met an audience of two hundred colored women in their own church for this purpose. Miss Willard has promised to give an address in one of the colored churches for them during the year. It is believed that this effort on behalf of temperance made among themselves and of their own motion, will result in much good. Much of the valuable temperance literature sent to Miss Willard from all parts of the world, will be turned over to this new union for circulation.

MRS. WILLIAM C. SIBLEY, president of the Georgia W. C. T. U., has done excellent service by an article from her ready pen, entitled "Under Which Flag?" There is no uncertain sound in what she writes as to the flag that will rally white-ribboners in the South. She says there will be no going back so far as Georgia is concerned, as to the stand already taken. "We hope to pass through all our battles by just quietly holding our position. We are not easily frightened. In May we hold our state convention and are to be addressed by Mrs. Clara Hoffman. Mrs. F. E. Harper, lecturer for the department of work among the colored people, has been doing admirably. She is certainly a very bright woman and can do a great deal for the temperance cause and social purity among her people. A W. C. T. U. woman who went to hear her speak was delighted with her, and wished that everybody in Augusta could have heard her also. The cause would rapidly spread here if our prominent and capable public workers would come to us more frequently and stay longer. Nevertheless it is growing, day by day."

NOTICES.

The sixth annual convention of the Holt county, Mo., W. C. T. U., will be held at Maitland, April 22 and 23. Geo. W. Bain will deliver the evening address on the 22, and a Demorest gold medal contest will be held on the 23d. Miss Lillian Wood, district president, will also be with us. A cordial invitation is extended to all friends of temperance. BELLE COLLISON, *Pres.*,
CARRIE D. KELLOGG, *Sec.*

Dr. Anna H. Shaw will give the month of May to Michigan. She will hold a series of suffrage institutes in the ninth district, commencing May 1. Unions elsewhere in the state desiring her lectures should apply promptly to me. LUCY F. MOREHOUSE.
Big Rapids.

APPOINTMENTS OF MISS HENRIETTA G. MOORE IN EASTERN WASHINGTON.

April 1, Medical Lake; 3, Davenport; 4, Stevens; 5, Ritzville; 6, Sprague; 7, Cheney; 8 and 9, Spokane Falls; 10, Spangle; 11, Rosalia; 12 and 13, Oakesdale; 14, Garfield; 15, Palouse; 16, Pullman; 17, Endicott; 19 and 20, Walla Walla; 21, Waitsburgh.

Official Communications.

WORK AMONG FOREIGNERS.

OUR GERMAN PAPER.

It is probably not known to many of our unions that our paper, *Der Deutsch Amerikaner*, is carried on at the cost of much effort and sacrifice on the part of those who are keeping it up. A number of the subscriptions have expired, and it is now essential that work should be done in its behalf. Too much cannot be said as to its importance. It is an instrumentality that cannot be overestimated. The necessity of educating and keeping alive the principles which it advocates among our German people is one of the great obligations upon us.

If each local union will make a special effort to secure even a few subscribers, the good work can go on effectively. The task of giving early attention to this will be slight, and will result in great good. Unless some effort is made there is danger that this much-needed paper must be given up.

Additional list of names of persons contributing to suffrage literature for foreigners in South Dakota:

Forestville, N. Y., W. C. T. U.	$ 1.00
Mrs. Yates M. Mahon, Griggsville, Ill.	1.00
Mrs. Elles and Jackson, Tarrytown, N. Y.	1.00
Seventh Ward W. C. T. U., Elmira, N. Y.	1.00
Mrs. Emma Palmer, New York City	1.00
Tecumseh, Mich., W. C. T. U.	1.00
	6.00
Previously reported,	32.50
Total,	$38.50

Seventy-eight thousand pages have been sent.

S. F. GRUBB, *Nat. Supt.*

FRANCHISE.

DEAR SUPERINTENDENTS OF FRANCHISE:—I have waited until my resignation was accepted by the General Officers, before sending you my farewell word of thanks and love. I am deeply grateful to you one and all, for the kindness and trust you have always manifested toward me, and for the assistance you have given in our work. Knowing as I do your unselfish loyalty to women and their highest interests, it will need no word of mine to urge you to press onward for the full enfranchisement of women, as we all feel it is the one way out of this wilderness of intemperance and crime.

As soon as you come to know the gifted and earnest woman who has been appointed as my successor, you will be thankful if from the beginning of her work you give her your hearty coöperation. I shall ever remember with gratitude your kind words of encouragement, and though no longer associated with you as your superintendent, I will always remain your sister and a loyal member of the W. C. T. U. ANNA H. SHAW.

An Honorable Calling.

In all ages, the profession of medicine has been held in honor. Each of the other learned professions is more or less dependent upon this one. The lawyer must be versed in Medical Jurisprudence, and the clergyman must know "to minister to a mind diseased." And just now the writers of fiction seem to be encroaching upon the doctors' "preserves." With slight alterations or additions, for example, a few illustrations, many a modern novel might be made to do service as a medical work. However, doctors' lives are not all sunshine. They must expect many disappointments. The search for the elusive bullet, though, apparently, equally fascinating, is often not more successful than that for the North Pole. Science has enabled them to determine just where it is, but, alas, they can not reach it. Then they are obliged to depend upon the charity of editors and publishers for advertising, heir "Ethics" not allowing them to pay for it. And worst of all, the chronic cases, baffling and setting at naught their skill. This is sad for the doctors, but let us not waste our sympathy upon them, let us rather point out a way of escape to the patients given over by them. This is found in the Compound Oxygen Treatment of DRS. STARKEY & PALEN. Being inhaled, it is absorbed into the blood, and distributed over the whole body, imparting new strength and vigor, and assisting nature. Over one thousand physicians are using it in their practice. You will find testimonials from these, as well as from great numbers of patients, besides, a full account of Compound Oxygen, in our Treatise of 200 pages; a carefully written work, the result of years of study and experience. Sent free. Address DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1529 Arch St., Phildelphia, Pa., or 120 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

Publisher's Dep't.

A Step Up.

Already many of the Loyal Temperance Legions find themselves in the condition that often surprises fathers and mothers—the children are grown up before they know it. Those pupils who have gone through the Temperance Lesson Manuals are now ready for lessons of the Senior Grade, and that they have not been forgotten is proved by the new series just begun. These Lessons will appear first as Supplements issued once in two months with *The Young Crusader*, each number of the paper containing notes on the same in Marching Orders.

No more timely theme than that of government could have been chosen, and the writer, Mrs. George Archibald, knows how to make the story of our country and its laws interesting and profitable. Send for sample copy of *The Young Crusader* for March 7, and you will surely wish the lessons for your older scholars.

★ *Star Offer Workers.* ★

Come and Join

The army of "Star Offer workers." We give below the list of late recruits. Not everybody cares whether the list of THE UNION SIGNAL subscribers is kept up or not, but if you are one in the habit of reading the Publisher's Notes, you *do* care. This, and the "3 cents a week plan," are well worth your attention. The latter means only your care in getting a live, bright boy or girl to undertake a plan whereby they can clear from 25 cents to a dollar a week out of school hours. Write for particulars.

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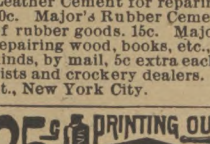

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Signal Notes.

JOHN G. WHITTIER says to young men: "*Identify yourselves in youth with some righteous, unpopular cause.*"

THE committee of the Berlin Labor Conference, presided over by Jules Simon, has agreed to the exclusion of children under twelve years of age from factories.

AMONG the stockholders of the Pullman Car Company are one thousand five hundred women.

IT is announced that Edward Bellamy will take the editorial management of *The Nationalist* the first of May.

IN the recent session of the Macon county, Illinois circuit court, there were one hundred and six criminal cases on the docket, sixty-seven of which were whisky cases.

IT is estimated that in ninety per cent of all cases coming before the police justices of New York City, the fault may be traced to the use of intoxicants.

THE Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, in Dublin, Ireland, declares that if the drink temptation were removed to-morrow, the society might with perfect safety disband and cease to be.

AN anti-lottery league has been organized by a number of prominent citizens of New Orleans for the purpose of preventing an extension of the charter of the Louisiana Lottery Company.

THE use of the Centennial Exhibition Building has been granted for the forthcoming temperance festival, Melbourne, Australia. There is to be a great demonstration to which the Governor has pledged his patronage.

THE Ladies' Health Protective Association, of New York City, has extended its province to include the whole State, over which they will establish branches. They propose to rid the city of garbage by process of cremation.

THE German Empress is forming a "League for the Preservation of Good Habits" among Prussian ladies. The members bind themselves to discourage luxury in every form, both for themselves and for their friends! to wear fewer, more simple and cheaper dresses, and to practice rigid economy in their households.

A BEAUTIFUL undertaking is that of the "Letter Guild," recently started among the factory girls in Birmingham, England, and composed of both working girls and women of leisure, with the desire on the part of the latter to be helpful to the former in their various experiences of life. "Each lady who joins pledges herself to write one letter each month to the girl assigned to her, in a plain and simple style, on subjects likely to interest girls, as for instance: Work, friendship, home life, worries, rainy days, etc. The girls are persuaded to answer these, and so popular has the society become that the number of girl members far exceeds the lady writers." All expenses for postage and stationery are paid by the dues of members.

THE New York City Mission Society is doing a public service in opening a large bath on Center Market Place, in the midst of the most densely populated portion of the metropolis. Public baths are already located on the rivers on each side of the city, but they are of little use to the people of the interior; are open only in summer, and are uninviting at best. The new bath has a tank twenty-two by sixty feet, with a capacity of sixty thousand gallons, and is to be open the year round, the water being warmed in winter. A nominal fee of five cents will be charged to meet the running expenses.

A RECENT meeting in New York City of the Alumnæ Association of Rutgers Female College, was addressed by Dr. Jessie B. Woodside, who for three years has been at Futtehgurh, India, working under various foreign missionary societies for the establishment of hospitals and dispensaries for the treatment of Indian women. Dr. Woodside says that most women in India are entirely without medical assistance, since by the customs of that country no high-caste woman, however ill, can be treated by a male physician without losing caste. On one occasion, a low-caste woman who had been bitten and badly lacerated by a mad jackal, walked sixteen miles, carrying her children, to the Allahabad hospital. Upon her recovery the fame of the women doctors spread abroad so that during the year they treated 3,300 patients and recorded 13,000 visits. The Allahabad hospital was founded on a contribution from a Brahmin whose son had been successfully treated by a woman physician.

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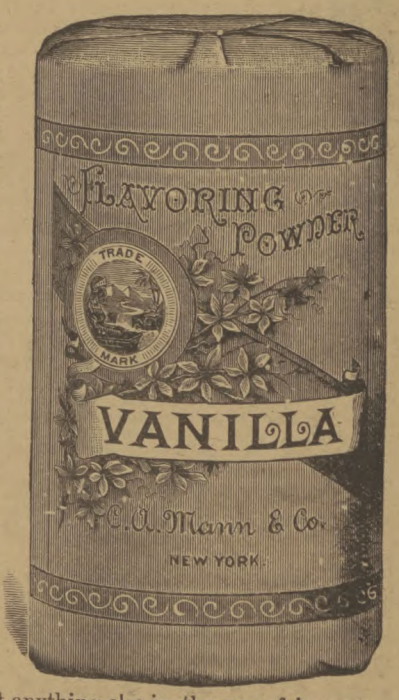

"Talk is cheap." So runs the old saying. But after all, is it? Frivolous or malicious talk is well known to produce infinite trouble, and good, kindly talk is valued in proportion to the benefit it gives to the listeners. Books are, of course, a necessity as educators. Lectures, music, pictures and physical exercise all count in the system of cultivation which is so universally regarded as essential in these times, but the influence of the conversation which is constantly going on about us for good or evil, cannot be overestimated. Impressions that will last a lifetime are made upon young minds by a few careless words, and good conversation is a source of pleasure and profit to every one. This has always been fully appreciated. When printing presses were new, and books were scarce, and when newspapers were few and far between, conversation was held to be an art, and subjects for good conversation were eagerly sought. Nowadays, there is an enormous choice of good subjects, and they are appreciated, too, as the success of the Practical Talks in the Working Girls' Clubs all over the country has shown. It has been said that these talks have aroused more interest than almost anything else in the way of improvement and study that has been tried. Cooking, sewing, millinery, the care of the hands, complexion, hair and teeth, everything and anything which has a useful bearing upon the ways and means of daily life, have been made the subject of these five ten or fifteen minute talks, and they leave lasting impressions, too. Some of the talks among good housekeepers have been about our Flavoring Powders, and all have expressed themselves as pleased with them. The preference among those who have used them is for the Powders instead of the liquid Extracts. If your grocer does not sell them, and will not order a supply of them, send us 50 cents, and we will mail you a 1-ounce bottle each of the 1-ounce Lemon and Vanilla to try. Also satin packets powdered perfumes, sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.

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Vol. XVI.—No. 15.] CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, April 10, 1890. [Price $1.50 per Year.

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SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

The Law and Order Society of St. Paul has united with the Prohibitionists, and put a full ticket in the field.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the World's Fair held in Chicago, April 4, forty-five directors were elected.

The King of Hawaii has been invited to appoint delegates to represent his island kingdom in the Pan-American Conference.

Five train loads of portable houses have been ordered from Chicago to Salt Lake City, to meet the immediate demand for dwellings accompanying the "Gentile boom."

Three hundred and ten liquor licenses have been granted in Pittsburg, Pa., as against one hundred and twenty-three a year ago. How long before high license there will prove restrictive to the point of extermination?

Local option as a substitute for prohibition, was defeated in the Iowa Legislature by a vote of fifty-one to forty-nine. It is rumored that anti-Prohibition Republicans will put a separate ticket in the field in the next campaign.

Prominent citizens of Burlington, Iowa, have notified the managers of the Narrow Gauge Railroad that the first move of the road to carry passengers to the Sunday ball game, will be immediately followed by suit for an injunction.

Mormon elders are undaunted by the late defeat in Salt Lake. They declare it is only the fulfillment of prophecy, made sixty years ago. "I heard Hiram Smith predict the present situation when he was on trial before Judge King," said Elder Jacob Gates. "There is no need to be discouraged."

The old Greeley homestead, built by Horace Greeley in 1851, and since his death owned by his only surviving child, was destroyed by fire last week. Miss Greeley was absent when the fire broke out, but neighbors rescued the marble bust of her father, and the only existing picture of her mother. The great journalist's secretary was saved, and most of his library.

The ever-vigilant "liquor interest" is represented in the New York Legislature by a bill providing for an amendment to the existing statute, which will make it unlawful for the agent of any society or for any sheriff or city officer to enter a saloon, and call for a drink during hours when saloons are required by law to be closed. The object is to place difficulties in the way of enforcing the excise laws.

The Pan-American Conference has declared for an international, American, monetary union, established upon the basis of an international coin of uniform weight and fineness, to be used in all the countries represented. To perfect the arrangement of such union, the president of the United States is requested to invite a Commission composed of delegates from the several countries, to meet in Washington within a year after the adjournment of the present conference. They will decide upon the quantity and kind of currency, the value of the international silver coin, and its relation to gold. This is a practical step toward the object sought in this conference—a closer union between the countries of the Western Continent.

GOVERNOR HILL, of New York, has again misapplied the power of veto vested in him. Failing to kill the Sexton bill by the proposition to refer it to the Court of Appeals, he refused his signature. It was modeled upon the Australian ballot system, and had the approval of honest men in all parties. In rum-ridden New York "the freeman's ballot" lives only in ancient history and modern song. The cause of good government has no greater need than efficient safeguards about the ballot box. We wish the Legislature of the Empire state might prove stronger than its Governor.

THE discussion in the House upon the Chinese Enumeration Bill has some points worthy the attention of the Iowa Assembly, while considering the demands of the late anti-saloon, anti-prohibition, Republican conference. It was stated that as many Chinamen get into this country now as before the Scott Exclusion Act went into effect, but no member gave as a reason for the fact that "prohibition always works that way." No whereases explaining the failure of exclusion to exclude were offered as preliminary to a motion in favor of licensing Celestial immigration. According to Representative Clunie there is an arrangement in British Columbia similar to that by which brothels exist in Omaha. He says: "I have been in Victoria, where they are permitted to land upon payment to the British Government of $50 a head, and I have ascertained that Victoria gets the $50 and we get the Chinamen." That is the way with illicit license whether it be fee, fine or "fleece." In how many homes could it be said: "The city gets the revenue, we get the ruined son or daughter?" On the contrary more rigorous penalties were attached to the exclusion laws. Arrest, conviction, imprisonment or deportation are recommended to "teach them not to set at defiance the laws of the United States." A lesson which Congress, individually and collectively, seems willing to teach when the pupil is penniless and ballotless. Before abolishing prohibition, suppose Iowa try a penalty of five years' imprisonment, or deportation, in case of foreigners, to teach them not to set at defiance the laws of the state.

THE Congressional Committee has introduced a bill to provide for the long prayed for Commission of Inquiry on the alcoholic liquor traffic. It reports its reasons for such recommendation. Reference is made to the work accomplished by a similar commission in England, where the results warranted further investigation. In France, also, the interest awakened by such a commission prompted the government to push the investigation farther. "A large and respectable class of citizens, basing their assertions upon observation and reports, made unofficially, charges upon the traffic in alcoholic liquors four-fifths of all the crime committed, three-fourths of the pauperism, and the incapacities, mental and physical, which cripple or hamper a half million persons in their efforts toward self-support, while it does no good to any one. On the other hand, these accusations are denied, as the hallucinations of fanatics. Therefore," says the report, "let there be an official investigation and let the truth be made known." A minority report was also presented by Representative Quinn, of New York. He says that although the bill provides against the members of the Commission belonging to the same political party, they may all be prohibitionists. In his opinion there is nothing to be known about the liquor traffic which is not already known, and it is a profitless quest in any case, since Congress has no power over the traffic in the states and cannot carry out its recommendations. He has no doubt that this bill originated outside of Congress, with some parties whose real purpose is selfish. He thinks the bill is intended to infringe upon individual rights, and is un-American in character. To demagogue politicians nothing looks so "un-American" as legislation which interferes with the right of foreigners to sell intoxicating liquors in America.

MISS WILLARD has received an earnest letter from Rev. Alfred McClure, 1407 Locust street, Philadelphia, who is at the head of the movement to petition the Czar on behalf of the patriots who are held as political prisoners. The coöperation of the W. C. T. U. is sought and will certainly be given to this enterprise. It aims to present to the Russian Czar a monster petition signed by Americans, calling his attention to the reported cruelties practiced on helpless men and women under what is known as the Siberian exile system. It is hoped that his attention, so personally and pointedly invoked, may lead to a reformation of that system, and correction of its inhuman abuses. Diplomatists and ex-ministers versed in Russian affairs have been consulted as to the form of the petition, and it shows the work of careful, conservative men, appealing from the standpoint of contact, of common interest, and of historic friendship between the two countries. If this moral movement prove unavailing, then the friends of humanity must take counsel together for further effort. Civilized nations cannot longer be deaf to the tales of barbaric cruelty, which come from the Siberian prisons, bringing with them the proof of their authenticity. Autocratic denial by Russian court journals may satisfy the Russian nobility, but it does not suffice for the American nobility of mind and sympathy. One of these newspaper tissues, purporting to explain the massacre of political exiles in Yakutsk, appeared in the *New York Tribune* during the winter. In the April *Century*, George Kennan lifts it on the point of his lance, shakes it out before the world and shows it to be riddled with inconsistencies—to use the mildest term possible. Mr. Kennan is in possession of eight separate accounts of the horrible outrage, several from persons whom he personally knows, and knows to be reliable; there being no possibility of collusion or communication between the writers, they yet agree in all essential points, and corroborate the statement of the London *Times*, which called forth the first mention of the affair in Russian newspapers. "The government apparently dared not submit to its own people even its own version of the facts," says Mr. Kennan The truth is that one-half the political exiles in Yakutsk were sent there upon the simple order of the Minister of the Interior, without trial, because there was not proof enough against them to secure their conviction even in a Russian court. Several of those included in the massacre were young girls, ordered across that polar wilderness in winter, accompanied by a guard to prevent their escape, and dependent upon the half-civilized Yakut drivers, at widely separated stations for food and transportation. When they sent a respectful petition to Governor Ostashkin for food and equipage for the journey, the answer was a company of Cossacks who, with their bayonets and the butt-end of their guns, attempted to drive them from the house where they had gathered to await the Governor's reply. A few of them offered resistance, and the butchery began. Six were killed, nine severely wounded and all brutally beaten. One young woman was bayoneted to death. The survivors of the massacre, court-martialed without counsel, were all found guilty. Three were hanged, four women and ten men were condemned to penal servitude for life. Three men and two women were sent to the mines for fifteen years, and four boys and girls were sentenced to penal servitude for ten years. One of the doomed men managed shortly before his execution to send a note to a comrade, which read, "Make our deaths count for something—write all this to Kennan." The man who has traveled to such noble purpose says: "The appeal to me shall not be in vain."

A HARROWING feature is that these brutal visitations of tyranny come upon the cultured and thinking classes. Russia has been ambitious to compete with other European nations in universities and educational institutions. She has made a mistake fatal to her present form of government. It is too late now to close her schools, as has been done in Moscow, and last week in St. Petersburg. On the morning of April 2, two hundred students were battering at the barred doors of the university; and three hundred at the Institution of Technology. The youth have pushed their heads above the choke damp of absolutism and are breathing the air of the nineteenth century, an atmosphere charged with ideas of human brotherhood—and sisterhood! The Minister of Public Instruction in St. Petersburg has received and refused the recently prepared petition of the university students, asking for reduction of entrance fees, for the unrestricted admission of Jews, and the equality of male and female students. They would have their alma mater know no difference as to Jew or Greek, bond or free, male or female. Three hundred of them assembled to form in procession and march to the Ministry of Public Instruction, but were dispersed by the police, one hundred and seventy-five being arrested. Three hundred students from the Technological Institute, besides a larger number from the Academy of Medicine, and pupils of the School of Forestry, are under arrest for taking part in "seditious" meetings. Let Russia get ready for an earthquake when these bright young men are sent underground to *think*, while they work out their sentence in the mines. No wonder the cable brings this brief, electric message: "*The Czar has fits!*"

Contributed.

SEE THE WILD WATERFALL.

BY J. E. RANKIN, LL.D.

See the wild waterfall,
Issuing from its prison hall,
  Parting white like wool;
Fed by the fleecy clouds,
Downward, headlong, how it crowds,
  Filling the black pool.

Hark to its backward shout,
Now that it is fairly out,
  Capture fast eluding;
How it laughs and leaps about,
Now its foes are put to rout,
  Everywhere intruding.

Plunging heedless how it goes,
From the region of the snows,
  Pale-green as a beryl;
Always full of pranks and play,
As though life were holiday,
  Conscious of no peril.

How it curls its silver locks,
In and out the craggy rocks,
  All the air a-tremble;
It can dance and it can sing,
It can fly as if on wing,
  But cannot dissemble.

How it rolls the pebbles round,
In its lap which it has found,
  Leaps the high cascade;
Cradled 'neath the dark fir-trees,
Youth and manhood where it please,
  Never doubting or afraid.

Now the stars are flashing in it,
Now the glad eyes of the linnet,
  Now the spectral trout;
To its talk and laughter listen,
See it downward glide and glisten,
  Turn and turn about.

Take life's message down with thee,
Through the meadows to the sea,
  Oh, thou gift of heaven;
Give God's creatures double drink,
Of His love teach them to think,
  Washed, made white, and shriven.

RHODA'S EASTER CARDS.

BY ERS. S. M. I. HENRY.

CHAPTER II.

During many days that followed while his wound was healing, Clarence and Rhoda Langhorn worked together on the Easter cards. Every card must have the floral design, the legend "HE IS RISEN, ALLELUIA," some text of Scripture, or verse, and be finished off with the little white satin bow.

Clarence found real delight in inventing new styles of lettering, and was very happy in his task. Sometimes he was tempted to some freaks of profane witticism, but was restrained by the fact that such indulgence would ruin work that was worth money to Rhoda.

"He is Risen, Alleluia."

"Christ is Risen, Alleluia."

"The Lord is Risen, Alleluia."

How his pen toyed with the glorious truth, and uttered over and over the note of joy, until at last wherever he looked, and when he closed his eyes, he could see the words that yet were only words to him. Words twisted out of knotted branches or graceful vines, with birds and butterflies poising here and there; words in old Gothic, in German, quaint English, in all sorts of texts that a fertile imagination and graceful pen could invent; yet only words to him, while to Rhoda and all the world they meant so much.

At last the cards were finished and sold—for the bazar had closed. Clarence and Rhoda had rejoiced together, not only over their beauty, but over the money they brought to them, and to the Y's as well, and as they were talking it over Rhoda said:

"Now, Clardy, suppose while our hand is in, we just each make one for the other; a memento of these happy days; just such as we would like to have come true, and let us agree that every Easter, as long as we live, we will do the same thing. We may not always be together——"

"Why! What! is Will Horton going to——?"

"Now you stop, Clardy! Will Horton is nothing to me," Rhoda's voice was almost angry, "and, besides that, he has *gone away*. Don't ever again talk about him, Clardy, that's a good boy."

"All right; when you look that way I stop. But that *anything* you know may happen and keep me here with you."

"Well, let us promise, whether we are together or not, that we will make an Easter card for each other every year; just our own idea, you know."

"If I'd put my own idea into some of those, Rho," laughed Clarence, "my! wouldn't you have been surprised?"

"No, Clarence Langhorn, I don't believe you would do anything with this holy Easter and the name of the risen Lord whom I love so much, that would not give me pleasure. You are not half so bad as you try to make out."

Clarence looked into her sweet eyes and saw that she had spoken out of the real hope and trust of her heart, so he answered, "All right, Rho, I'll agree."

Clarence had been getting about on a crutch for the last week before Easter, and on Easter morning was able to go with his sister to the early service at the chapel near their home.

The music, the flowers, the birds, the beauty, all pleased him; but the worshipful joy he could not understand. He was amused at Rhoda's devotional rapture;—and was only restrained from some overt act, by the knowledge that she would be hurt if he did not deport himself with decorum, at least. He examined all the decorations with critical eye, and before the service was over had mentally rearranged every wreath, rewritten and rehung every motto and text. He was also exercised over the card which he had made for Rhoda, and which he had in his breast pocket, and which according to program was to be exchanged for hers upon their return home, before breakfast.

He was ashamed of its very proper character. The actual production of his artistic pen was so different from the ideas of his brain. *That*, however, would have broken Rhoda's heart, or at least have spoiled her Easter, so he had to keep it in the secret of his own thought to read over while he produced something that was so "far-fetched," imported from a world with which he had nothing in common, that it was a wonder to him. How he came to do such a very appropriate thing he did not know. As soon as they entered the house on their return, Clarence began fumbling in his pocket and said:

"Now hurry up that game of cards, Rho—here's mine! I'm glad to get rid of it; it makes me tired!"

"Tired?"

"Yes, *tired*."

Rhoda had taken ners from a little drawer and handed it to him. He had opened it, and stood looking at it, while yet he was too much interested in noting how his own was received to take in the meaning of the exquisite design of roses and lilies of the valley,—nor had he any sense by which to detect the heart throbs that pulsated in every word of text and verse. This was what Rhoda had written for him:

"The Lord is risen indeed."

"The Master is come and calleth for thee."

"He is risen, alleluia!
  And His life and strength divine,
For thy wounded nature's healing,
  My dear love, are thine, are thine."

Clarence just saw these words with a sweeping glance as he looked up at an exclamation from Rhoda. Surprise and joy were in her face and she cried:

"O you darling!— I really did not ex——that is, you see I did not know what a lovely thing you would get up all by yourself. This is perfectly lovely!"

What was it? Only this: Clarence had made a happy combination of some parts of the first four verses of the third chapter of Colossians, so that it read,

"He is risen!
If ye are risen with Christ,
Your life is hid with Christ in God,
And ye shall also appear with Him
  In glory.
  Alleluia!"

Clarence felt his cheeks burn. His pleasure in that he had made Rhoda glad was more than evenly matched by his shame at being caught in so "saintly" an attitude, and the result was a very peculiar expression of countenance.

Rhoda detected it and asked, "Why, what's the matter, Clardy? You look as if —that is—" she paused, puzzled and troubled.

"Well, how do I look? Sneaking? that's the way I feel—and I tell you I'm going to get out of this. I'll send you an Easter card next year that will fix this one all right, see if I don't."

"What do you mean, Clardy?"

"I'm a wretched hypocrite—I didn't mean a thing by that," pointing at the card contemptuously. "It's all bosh!"

Rhoda's cheeks flushed and then paled, her eyes glowed with rising spirit for a second, and she said, "I don't know, Clardy Langhorn, what you mean by bosh, but *this* is not *that*, and you *did* mean something."

"Well, you seem to know; will you kindly tell me what I did mean?"

"You meant to give me pleasure; a *real* Easter token, to put away and keep always among my treasures; and you shan't spoil it now."

"Rho! you are right. I did mean that, but that was *all*, and yet it would seem to mean so much besides."

"Well, it is a success as far as you intended, and for all the ever so much more that it ought to mean besides, and will some time—"

"Breakfast!"

"Ah there, Hannah; I like the sound of thy gentle voice. Come, Rho, I'm awfully hungry." Clarence emphasized his remark by taking Rhoda by the arm and hastening her to the table in a style that would have been deemed hardly in accord with the orthodox idea of Sabbath deportment. Hannah smiled and frowned at him as she laid the breakfast.

"Eggs forever! As I live I had forgotten the distinctive features of the day. Those horrid cards had put everything else out of mind."

"What kind of cards, Clardy?" asked Rhoda, soberly. "And *do* you only think of Easter as a day for Hannah's fancy eggs?"

"Let's drop the subject, sis, at least everything but the eggs," rejoined Clarence, while he proceeded to select a brilliant carbuncle, exclaiming, "Magnificent! Nobody ever finds such Easter eggs as Han. Say, Han, what do you feed the hens on to produce such a nest of rainbow fruit? I shall have to make you promise to send me a box of eggs for Easter with Rho's Easter cards when I go away."

"Yes, when you go away?" said Hannah.

"All right; you remember."

Hannah promised again and withdrew, leaving the two alone.

"Hannah doesn't believe I'm going," remarked Clarence, "but I am, Rho."

"Going? What do you mean?"

"Going away. I've been wondering just how I should get the news out, but now it is done. I am not going to stay here any longer."

"Clardy!"

"Just hold on, Rho. I expected you'd say that, but my mind is made up. Don't you suppose I've heard what folks say about your supporting me? I heard that doctor and old Mrs. Lomis talking about it one night when I was awful bad, and I wished the bullet *had* gone higher. Of course I didn't really wish that, after all, but I did make up my mind I was going to find something to do—and—"

"But you needn't go away for *that;* you can find something here; you can help me—"

"Help you! Make Easter cards for a living? *He is risen, alleluia! risen, risen, prison, frisen, trisen, crisen!* No, Rho, excuse me, please. I feel as if I were half a lunatic now. I can't see anything but old English, or Gothic, or German text, and those senseless words. Don't look that way if you can help it, Rho. I am *not* an Easterite. I can't feel about such things as you do. I'm bound to disappoint you, and—I—am — going—away. Those texts make me wild; sometimes they make me mad. I am glad I could help you, if it was any help; but, honestly, if I can't forget those things pretty soon I shall wish I had never heard of Easter."

"But, Clardy!" Rhoda had turned from her breakfast heart-sick, and come to his side. She was standing with her hand on his shoulder, "What can you do away from me? from *home?* and Hannah?"

"Now, that's just it, Rho; that's what drives me off—you all think I can't live without you, and what you earn and do—and—"

"I don't think that, Clardy; but everybody must have a *home*. And what can I do without you? We are all there is, just you and me; we two for each other."

Clarence choked a little, but threw his head back, and retorted in a tone of banter, "Oh, you'll get along, Rho; Will Horton'll look after you. And I tell you I won't have folks say again that you are taking care of me, and—"

"O! Clardy —"

"Now stop! I won't have a fuss. I'll go before I eat my breakfast if you take on. I did not intend to rush off; but I won't hang around to be cried over, so now!"

You know what Rhoda did. How she swallowed hard a minute, then went back to her place at the table, and all through that sad Easter day tried to weave a net about her brother that would hold him to his home. But she found that she must fail to keep him. He would go . . .

Given one little old-fashioned hair trunk (it had the letters C. L., the father's initials in brass nail heads on the end); the contents of an old house, that had always been a real home nest; one Hannah; one Rhoda; one little purse, and you have no trouble in finding out how Clarence Langhorn went away.

One letter came, then months of silence. Rhoda was becoming alarmed and desperate, because her loving

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letter, sent to the address he had given her, brought no reply from Clarence. She was for a time restrained by pride from writing to the postmaster; but was at last upon the point of doing so when her fears were relieved by a long, bright, charming letter. This was the history of the first year; long intervals of suspense, then the letter, such as, it seemed to Rhoda, no one but Clarence could write. Only in one thing she was always disappointed; he said nothing about himself, or what he was doing. It seemed wholly in vain that, in her letters she begged him to just give her one word that would enable her to rest about him. Did he have work? And what? Did he have a comfortable boarding place? pleasant people? friends? and good food? was he entirely well? To these inquiries not one word of reply—except in the most general terms. The nearest he came to a specific answer was in these words: "In answer to your many questions, I will say that everything is lovely, and the goose hangs high." Rhoda laughed, with the tears running down her cheeks, and sobs choking her. "Oh, what a boy!" was all she could say.

As the year drew toward Easter, Rhoda began to formulate her love, and faith, and tender brooding anxieties upon the card which was to be the fulfillment of her part of their contract.

She refused to recognize, in her own mind, a doubt that had persisted in whispering to her that Clarence would not remember the day. When Easter came and passed without so much as a letter, she thought she was very much disappointed, but she was not; she was anxious—sick with fears, but not disappointed. She would have been disappointed into such joy of her brother as she had never known, if she had received an Easter card from him that day.

After this, the months grew on and on into years. Rhoda tried to conceal even from Hannah the fact that no new letters came. Her brother's honor was a tender, naked nerve in her heart, her love its only shelter.

"What do you hear from Clarence?" was a question often asked, and she would answer, truly, "He seemed very happy in his last letter. He writes such lovely letters," or something to that effect.

It was a kind of balsam to her wounded heart to say this, even if his last letter was so old and worn with much handling that it would hardly hold together. She kept her promise as the Easters came and went, but the sweet fruit of her love-hallowed art dropped into the abyss which had swallowed up the name and address of her idol.

The work of her brush, displayed in the windows up town, caused lovers of the sweet and dainty in art to pause in passing, but the rarest, choicest things she did never reached the public eye—these were sacred to the holy, sisterly love that inspired them, and only God knew what became of them.

(To be Continued.)

POVERTY AND VICE.

BY HELEN CAMPBELL.

There are few sayings which have been more thoroughly perverted from what we may believe to have been their original significance than the words constantly quoted; "The poor ye have always with you." Generations of strenuous acting out the theory that the salvation of the rich is to be bought by copious alms-giving to the poor has culminated in crystallization, and through the amber of charity we see the pestiferous life within, no less offensive because shut from direct contact by this fair product of nature and art.

We accept poverty as inevitable for our first premise, and proceed to frame a second no less disastrous in its effects, viz., that poverty, save where positive crime is associated with it, is, in some sort, a virtue, and thus a surer passport to heaven than any held by the prosperous. For this conviction we are indebted among others to Mrs. Hannah More and her school, which for this generation has found voice in "Ministering Children," and other popular stories for young and old, all intensifying the conviction just mentioned, that virtue is easier for the poor than for the rich. The immortal shepherd of Salisbury Plain, for example: who can forget the glow of sympathy with which we read long ago the words in which is chronicled his soul-felt satisfaction that salt had been given for his potatoes when the potatoes of myriads more deserving were saltless. Analyze the story and hundreds of its kind, and for each and all is the lesson in contentment very beautiful for the rich to gaze upon, but vicious to the core in its effect for both. Only out of wants and ever-increasing wants can progress be born, and it was the death of progress that spoke in every word of the gospel preached by this school.

Granted at once that there are certain conditions in life in which it may be counted in great degree true that poverty and virtue are close neighbors if not synonyms. But they are conditions very remote from anything we must deal with in our crowded cities and towns. Long ago, a world-weary but very worldly-wise old king wrote from his watch-tower in Jerusalem, "The destruction of the poor is their poverty."

Each one of us to whom the interior of a Fourth Ward tenement house has become familiar, knows how literally true that is, and what actual destruction of moral fibre is in the fact of having been born into such atmosphere. There are moral microbes no less than the physical ones with which we have lately been contending. Their entrance is no less insidious and no less certain, and their action infinitely more fatal than "la grippe" and its effects

Take the life that must be lived from hour to hour in one of these tenements, where the least competent and thus most wretchedly paid laborers of many orders are massed. Two rooms are comparatively luxurious. For many there is but one, and in this one, there may be not only the family proper, but lodgers who take their stipulated share of the floor, and thus add to the family income. Old and young, every relation of life; every fact that is bound up with mere bodily existence and its demands, is practically promiscuous. Baby eyes see,—baby ears hear from the beginning of conscious existence, all the foulness born of dirt, over-crowding, want and privation of every nature. Lust in its lowest phase:—the animal want of creatures not yet evolved from the animal, is the chief form of satisfaction known, and with it is foulness which Zola himself might hesitate to depict. It cannot be said to be deliberate choice. It is rather the inevitable result of abominable conditions, and the miracle is that any virtue of any order can remain.

Taking the next phase where two or more rooms are possible, there is still small margin for the decencies. Personal cleanliness is well nigh impossible; there is no space for what to us are the essentials of the simplest living. The child of the ordinary family under these conditions fares a trifle better than the order next below, but only a trifle. The poison is in the air. Every stairway and hall—even every shadowy place in the narrow streets has its revelation for the young eyes, and its hideous words for the young ears. One cannot exaggerate the picture. On the contrary, only individual experience can take in its full loathsomeness, and realize the life inevitable for thousands.

Out of this beastliness what shall be born? What but beastliness? We are not responsible, we say, yet we allow this hot-bed of all iniquity to spread its bounds and yield its natural fruit as it will. So long as these conditions remain untouched; so long as herding is, in the nature of the present order, inevitable, so long as the underlying facts of natural life are ignored and untaught, so long the Society for the Prevention of Vice will continue to lop branches and leave the roots untouched. Nor, indeed, have we much right to touch them till we are ready to admit that if all that feeds brain and spirit is denied, instinct and flesh will have its way.

With a thousand resources, a thousand methods of enjoyment and growth, man knows no stronger master than this passion. How, then, when resources are unknown, and growth, in any life they have learned to live, well-nigh impossible, shall we judge them, or wail over the morals of the poor? It speaks much for human nature that even here one may find clean souls untouched by the filth of their surroundings. But what right have we to subject any soul to such test, or to judge, if weaker ones cease to struggle, and yield to their environment? Ages have already passed since the evolution of the animal into the human began, and the human struggles still, and must unceasingly struggle against the pull backward and downward.

Civilized as we count ourselves, vast as is the gulf between us and the beginnings of man's history, there are yet barbarisms that reproduce it, and beyond all is this life of the slums in this nineteenth century. No matter what battle may be fought, such poverty, with its attendant helplessness, must mean vice, nor can this fact alter till its farther existence is rendered impossible.

With methods to this end there is no room to deal here. Those who read this are all workers, and workers of long experience, who know what terror lurks in this darkness, and what powers of evil must be fought. All I would do now is to emphasize this one fact: That vice is the natural air of the slums, the natural accompaniment of extreme poverty. By every law known to the development of man, it must remain so till slums become impossible, and larger ideals have been made the portion of those held to-day in chains, not to be broken save by that larger wisdom known as yet chiefly to the dreamers.

"I looked beyond the world for truth and beauty;
Sought, found and did my duty."

"The common problem, yours, mine, every one's,
Is—not to fancy what were fair in life,
Provided it could be,—but finding first
What may be, then find how to make it fair
Up to our means." —*Robert Browning.*

A STUDY OF THE POSITION OF PETER AND PAUL.

BY W. HOWATT GARDNER.

IV.

Did Paul enforce absolute silence upon women in *all* religious gatherings of his day? If so, then Paul was against Paul, and also Peter's interpretation of the prophecy of Joel, "But this is that which was spoken by the prophet Joel; and it shall come to pass in the last days, saith God, I will pour out my spirit upon all flesh: and your sons and your daughters shall prophesy, and your young men shall see visions, and your old men shall dream dreams." Surely, if women prophesied as Paul tells us they did, they must have employed speech. "Every man praying or prophesying, having his head covered, dishonoreth his head. But every woman praying or prophesying with her head uncovered, dishonoreth her head."

This passage in this letter to the Corinthians clearly states that women, equally with men, prophesied. If they did not prophesy but were kept in silence, it was absurd for Paul to say anything about women prophesying. What is meant by prophesying? To prophesy means something more than to foretell a future event. We speak of Elijah, Isaiah and Jeremiah as prophets, but they were prophets in that they were preachers; Elijah against the idolatry of Israel, Isaiah preached redemption to God's people, Jeremiah has been termed "the unterrified preacher of righteousness to a sin-smitten people." He has been likened to Cassandra, the Trojan prophetess. As Professor Harper of Yale says of the prophet, "He is a man of his time fighting the sins of his age." Paul speaks of the gifts of the church in their order, in this letter to the Corinthians, as "first, apostles, secondarily, prophets, thirdly, teachers." We note that the office of prophet was placed above that of teacher, yet some women prophesied, though forbidden to teach. It is needless to write of the women prophets of the Old Testament, Miriam, Deborah, Hannah, Huldah, and the wife of Isaiah, a true helper to him in his work. In the New Testament we find "Anna a prophetess," the "four daughters" of Philip, the evangelist. What a help these daughters must have been to their father! Probably the prophetesses of Paul's time were from the Jewish women who were in advance of their pagan sisters in the knowledge of God.

Considering the fact that the Scripture and Philology make no distinction in the function of prophecy as exercised by both sexes, we can assert that it did not exist. What was the office of the prophet? Liddell and Scott's Lexicon defines it as belonging to "an interpreter of Scripture, a preacher." Robinson says, "A class of instructors, or preachers, next in rank to the apostles." Thayer says a prophet is "a man filled with the spirit of God, who, by God's authority and command, in words of weight pleads the cause of God and urges the salvation of men." Etymologically the word prophet is from *pro* and *phemi*, to speak for another. The feminine form *prophetis* indicates difference in gender but not in service. The verb from which it comes means by Liddell and Scott, "To expound publicly, to preach." Robinson's New Testament Lexicon: "To exhort, reprove, threaten, under divine influence, as ambassadors, or interpreters of His (God's) will." We see at once that the place of the prophetess was next to the apostles, as interpreter, preacher. Hackett's edition of Smith's Bible Dictionary says, "The prophets of the New Testament were supernaturally illuminated expounders and preachers." Webster defines "to preach" as meaning, "To pronounce a public discourse on a religious subject."

The prophetess in her office differs nothing from the prophet, so that those who hold that the prophetess preached in private have this to prove against the philological, Scriptural and English understanding of "to preach." "He that prophesieth speaketh unto men to edification, and exhortation and comfort, ... but he that prophesieth edifieth the church." In view of the facts that women prophesied, we note that such women did not preach to a meeting for "women only," but "unto men" (anthropois), *persons*, and her preaching must have been "to edification." That she was not silent in such service goes without saying.

On the office of prophecy the words of Conybeare and Howson may well be considered: "It is needless to remark that, in the Scriptural sense of the term, a prophet does not mean a foreteller of future events, but a revealer of God's will to man, though the latter sense may (and sometimes does) include the former. So the gift of prophecy was that charism which enabled its possessor to utter, with the authority of inspiration, divine strains of warning, exhortation, encouragement or rebuke, and to teach and enforce the truths of Christianity with supernatural energy and effect. The diffusion among the members of the church of this prophetical inspiration was a circumstance which is mentioned by St. Peter as distinctive of the gospel dispensation; in fact, we find

that in the family of Philip the evangelist alone there were four daughters who exercised this gift, and the general possession of it is in like manner implied by the directions of St. Paul to the Corinthians. The latter apostle describes the marvelous effect of the inspired addresses thus spoken. He looks upon the gift of prophecy as one of the great instruments for the conversion of unbelievers."

While there were women who exercised the superior office of prophetess, women in general were not permitted by Paul to exercise the inferior office of teacher. Is this Paul's position? The Greek word for teacher, *didaskalos*, is considered by scholars as equivalent to *katechetes*, a catechist teacher, who dictated to the learner matter which was repeated. The teacher in the New Testament is considered as corresponding with the rabbi in the Jewish Church. The method of the rabbis was the same as the Socratic method of teaching, by asking and answering questions. We find Jesus, when a boy twelve years old, "sitting in the midst of the doctors, both hearing them and asking them questions." The Biblical Encyclopedia of McClintock and Strong, states that it "may be that he (Paul) refers to the nature of the office of the Jewish doctors, meaning well-informed persons to whom inquiring Christian converts might have recourse for removing their doubts and difficulties concerning Christian observances. . . . Such a gift could not but be very serviceable in that infant state of the church." When we remember that Paul was brought up a rabbi, a "Hebrew of the Hebrews, brought up at the feet of Gamaliel, thoroughly learned in the Jew's religion," we may well believe that his early training affected his method, in that he naturally appropriated what he believed to be good in the rabbinical method of teaching.

THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL.

BY MARY ALLEN WEST.

The object for which this institution was founded is the practical demonstration of temperance principles in the administration of medicine and the inculcation of temperance truth in medical education. This is the work it is doing—a work, as declared by leading physicians, which is the very keystone of the arch of temperance. It only needs a grand rally of temperance forces to its support, to enable this hospital to become a felt power in medical science and practice.

A new board of trustees has lately been elected, consisting of Mrs. Judge Baker, Evanston, president; Mrs. Calista Bigelow, Mrs. J. B. Hobbs, Mrs. L. H. Plumb, Mrs. S. B. Wilkins, Mrs. C. B. Loveless and Mary Allen West. They have secured a full medical staff of physicians pledged to exclude alcohol as an active remedial agent, to assist in the demonstration of our foundation principle and in building up the hospital.

An honorary medical staff is also arranged for, consisting of temperance physicians throughout the country who will, each quarter, report to the house physician of the hospital, results of non-alcoholic treatment in their own practice, use their influence to send patients to the hospital, and in all practical ways interest the medical profession and the public in the principle the hospital is designed to demonstrate. Temperance people throughout the country will aid the cause greatly by securing for this honorary staff, physicians for whom they can vouch, and reporting their names to the house physician at the hospital. Through this staff, as well as from the records of the hospital, will be collected valuable data which will always be open to the profession. Both the honorary and the hospital staff are urged to write up cases for medical and temperance journals, that thus the public may be educated.

The present hospital staff consists of Dr. C. G. Davis, Dr. Jessie B. Brown, Dr. C. B. Read, Dr. G. W. Whitfield, allopathic; Dr. Catharine J. Wells, Dr. B. V. Cushman and Dr. J. B. S. King, homeopathic. The resident physician is Dr. L. M. Owsley.

The Clara Barton Training School for nurses has been carefully reorganized, and a thorough course of study and lectures arranged; it can now furnish to outside patients a limited number of efficient nurses.

The hospital is delightfully situated, and through the generosity of its W. C. T. U. friends, every room is furnished in a comfortable, homelike way. No pleasanter place, nor one in which better care will be received, can be found for those unfortunate enough to be sick. The success attending its treatment has been phenomenal; during the past six months some cures have been effected in cases of typhoid fever and the morphine habit which fully demonstrate the efficacy of non-alcoholic medication. When these results are widely known, we feel sure that the hospital will be filled with patients, and thus a double good will be effected, cures will be wrought and a grand principle established.

What is now needed for complete success? First, that every room in the hospital be filled with patients. This is required both to furnish opportunity to demonstrate our principle, and to put the institution on a self-supporting basis. No beds have been endowed for this year, and the hospital is thus left dependent for support upon the weekly receipts from patients. It is greatly to be desired that generous-hearted friends will endow beds, thus enabling us to take in the many charity patients always seeking admission. A very large proportion of charity cases have been treated here, but, in our present straightened condition, we cannot in justice continue to receive them. We must be just before we are generous, pay our debts before we confer benefactions.

We are in debt, not so deeply as in previous years, but still in debt. For the past sixteen months we have made no appeal for aid, and have consequently received very little. Some of our good friends have generously remembered us, preëminent among these is Ferdinand Schumacher, of Ohio, who, since its foundation, has furnished the hospital with all the flour, oatmeal, and other cereal products it has used. Now the time has come to make an appeal; ours is now an "emergency case"; we need money at once to pay our indebtedness, and to place the hospital before the public in such a position that it will command patronage to make it self-sustaining. Five dollars received during the next month will count for more than ten dollars six months hence.

We are especially anxious to secure a large membership in the hospital association, thus at once providing a fund and securing a constituency who shall be actively interested in the hospital. The conditions of membership are signing the total abstinence pledge, paying an initiation fee of five dollars, and thereafter an annual fee of one dollar. Are there not at least a thousand temperance men and women in this nation who wish to become members of this association, or, if already members, to continue their membership by the payment of annual dues? Let them send their names and money *at once* to Mrs. J. B. Payne, 3230 Groveland Ave., Chicago, treasurer, and let each one act as a recruiting agent to secure membership among his friends. Those whom the Lord hath so blessed that they can give bountifully, are provided for in our by-laws by a provision making honorary members by the payment of ten dollars, and life patrons by the payment of $100.

We also appreciate the power of the littles. Should every man and woman who really believes in the principle we are demonstrating send one dollar, our financial burdens would be lifted, and a bright future would open before the hospital. Will you not do it?

Correspondence.

OUR INVALID FRIEND'S MESSAGE.

MY DEAR FRIENDS:—The many kind inquiries which have come from far and near concerning my safety in the awful storm of last Thursday night have made the whole land seem akin, and has brought out the blessing side of the dire calamity which has, in God's own Providence, befallen our beloved city. I am confident that you all know that I would gladly reply by personal letter to each loving message, but it is not possible now as the sufferings caused by the ravages of the cyclone have added very greatly to our local Flower Mission work, and my heart and hands, time and strength, are fully occupied for the hourly needs.

It is not in the power of my pen to describe the awful experiences of that night, nor the agonies attendant upon it for the bereaved, the suffering and the helpless; but the lessons we have learned as individuals, and as a people, are good. "Who can teach like God?" "Great things doeth He which we cannot understand." But out of the whirlwind "The voice of the Lord is full of majesty" saying unto us "Be still and know that I am God," and I trust we can answer even in the midst of our sorrow, "This God is our God forever and ever." He will be our Guide even unto death." Whilst the storm was very severe in our part of the city we were not in the track of the cyclone and all of our loved ones were mercifully preserved from bodily harm. The marvel with us all is that so few lives were lost, and our hearts are filled with grateful praise that the storm did not burst upon us at a later, or an earlier hour. Our Department secretary, Miss Ferguson, for whom some of you have kindly inquired, was out of Louisville and knew nothing of our disaster until the morning papers carried the news to Elizabethtown. May God grant to your Flower Mission superintendent a new consecration for the summer's work, and to all of us deeper longings to "serve our generation by the will of God," before we fall on sleep.

With grateful thanks for your tender solicitude for me and mine, most sincerely your friend and sister,

Louisville, Ky., April 4. JENNIE CASSEDAY.

A SIGNAL TEMPERANCE VICTORY.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Another temperance victory has been achieved in the capital of our nation! March 29, in the House of Representatives, a most notable debate took place upon an "Amendment" to the Army Appropriation bill, or rather upon a certain clause which proposed to appropriate the sum of $100,000 to establish the system of canteens in the army in place of the post-trader's stores, in order to supply the troops at moderate prices, with such articles as may be deemed necessary for their use, entertainment and comfort, as well as to afford them the requisite facilities for gymnastic exercises, billiards and other games.

The line of argument used by the committee for introducing the system was that the trader's store has outgrown its usefulness since the army does not now, as formerly, occupy isolated localities, and that the old system tended to impoverish and debauch the soldiers, while on the contrary, the canteen will improve the discipline of the command by keeping the men within the garrison, thus reducing the number of cases of drunkenness and trials by court martial.

The advocates of the system say that where it has been tried, *temperance* has been promoted. The commanding officer of a post may set apart for the canteen any suitable room connecting it with the library or reading room if need be, and while the sale of ardent spirits is strictly prohibited, "*wines and light beer* are permitted to be sold therein." Your National superintendent of soldiers and sailors, realizing the importance of taking immediate action to defeat such a pernicious bill, prepared the following Amendment, "Provided, That no alcoholic liquors, including beer and wine, shall be supplied to the enlisted men in any canteen, or in any room or building at any garrison or military post."

Desiring to express the views of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union on the subject of fermented beverages, a memorial was prepared and addressed to the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, in which a strong protest is made against the fallacious idea that the use of fermented liquors is a minor evil, or, as its advocates declare, a promoter of temperance. I quote from the memorial:

We are in sympathy with explorers into truth, who protest against the notion that *beer* is harmless and a desirable substitute for the more concentrated liquors.

We indorse the views of life insurance officials, who declare "that in this country and climate its use is an evil only less than the use of whisky, if less on the whole, and that its effect is only longer delayed—not so immediately and obviously bad, but peculiarly deceptive and thoroughly destructive in the end."

We would respectfully call your attention to the fact that in states where prohibitory laws have been passed the fermented beverages are included.

Believing, as we do, that the provision of rooms for literary and social purposes and amusements are necessary, as a means of ameliorating the hardships of a soldier's life, we do not object to the system entirely, and would favor a large appropriation to establish it. But we do most earnestly oppose the introduction of harmful beverages into the canteen, and respectfully pray your honorable body to adopt an amendment to the bill, which shall provide "that no alcoholic liquors, including beer and wine, shall be supplied to the enlisted men in any canteen, or in any room or building, at any garrison or military post."

SARAH A. MCCLEES,
Nat. Supt. Soldiers and Sailors Dept., W. C. T. U.
ADA M. BITTENBENDER,
Nat. Supt. Legislation and Petitions, W. C. T. U.
MARY H. HUNT,
Nat. Supt. Scientific Tem. Instruction, W. C. T. U.
Endorsed by MRS. LA FETRA,
Pres. W. C. T. U., Dist. of Columbia.
Washington, D. C., March 28, 1890.

This is signed by the ladies who have given me helpful and wise counsel and support, and without whose assistance, I wish to acknowledge, as I firmly believe, the measure would not have carried as it did, in the Committee of the Whole, by a majority of *sixty-two* to forty-one against the amendment. To the Hon. Elijah A. Morse, of Massachusetts, is due the thanks of all temperance people. Through his courtesy the amendment was offered and arguments adduced in its support. He was followed by that most earnest champion and defender of the faith, Hon. I. A. Pickler, delegate from South Dakota, and others. Mr. Kerr, of Iowa, argued forcibly in a short and telling speech against all intoxicating beverages. The opponents, under the leadership of F. B. Spinola, a member from New York, endeavored by undignified ridicule, unsupported by any sound argument, to bring the cause into contempt. Slurs and raillery, provoking laughter among those who flocked around him like a swarm of bees, fell from the lips of a man whose sting was directed against the "women of the land, with their foolish whims," and "the gentleman from Massachusetts," but "let him laugh who wins," so our friend Mr. Morse could well afford to shake hands, as he did most cordially, with Mr. Spinola! It was a most exciting scene—and marvelous, that no other subject introduced in the halls of Congress arouses so much enthusiasm as the cause to which we are devoted.

Advertisers want to know what paper ... Mention The

The Petitions praying Congress to suppress the sale of alcoholic liquors in Military and Naval Institutions—and which have been in circulation for two or three years past by the Department of Soldiers and Sailors, I do not doubt, have stirred up a vast amount of sentiment through the country, which has culminated so favorably for us. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the district has aided me in the arduous work of preparing and putting them in shape. The signatures numbering between nine and ten thousand were of great value, because so many represented the Grand Army Posts and *officers* among the veterans.

The state of New York exhibited the largest amount of labor, and members from at least half of the congressional districts of the Empire state had the names of their constituency put before them asking for prohibitory legislation. Old comrades from the Soldiers' Homes in Virginia sent in a roll with nearly four hundred names; from Missouri came a roll forty feet long; from Kansas, New Jersey, Connecticut, Illinois and Maine, the people thus expressed themselves in favor of righteous legislation. I take the opportunity now, to thank my sisters of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union everywhere who have labored with me to this end. Let us take for our motto, "Rejoice evermore, pray without ceasing, and in everything give thanks."

Yours for further conquest,

SARAH A. MCCLEES, *Nat. Supt.*

Our Book Table.

APRIL MAGAZINES.

The magazines join with the calendar in declaring that spring has come, though the weather is a belated winter. But Easter flowers bloom on magazine pages, and baseball and other outdoor sports are there breezily set forth. For example, THE COSMOPOLITAN gives "The Enchanted Base Ball," a Cinderella-like romance, with the national game as a background, which ends in this orthodox fashion: "Three weeks after the events recorded above, our hero was united to his charming Violet Veronica. As Caramel's professional earnings (he was the champion short-stop of the world) represent a yearly income of several millions, the young couple are doing very nicely indeed." While this story will afford an hour's amusement, there is much in the magazine of deeper interest. As Miss Bisland was sent around the world by THE COSMOPOLITAN, we naturally look to its pages for an account of her famous trip; this April number gives its first stage, illustrated by Blum from photographs. Professor Marquand tells of Princeton University; Frank G. Carpenter of "The Land of the White Elephant"; M. Riccardo Nobili of the "Académie Julian"; Poultney Bigelow of "The Fighting Forces of Germany"; Edward Everett Hale, in "Social Problems," discusses poverty in Brazil; Murat Halstead reviews Current Events, a department he will henceforth conduct in this magazine.

Price $2.40 per annum. The Cosmopolitan Publishing Co., New York City.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN for April takes us with the Archæological Club to Italy; gives us the first installment of Bella Stillman's "Life in Modern Italy," also Bartoli's "Italian Literature," Part II of "Roman Morals," Prof. Myers' "Politics of Mediæval Italy," and an impartial paper on Savonarola, by Arle Bates. These articles have bearing on the Chautauqua readings for the month, but the number is rich in miscellaneous papers, making it of interest to those—if there are such—who feel no interest in C. L. S. C. Robert Ellis Thompson, of the Seybert Commission for the investigation of Modern Spiritualism, gives a valuable "Study of Spiritualism"; Elizabeth Robins Pennell begins a charming tour, "From Cathedral to Cathedral"; Mrs. Carl Barns gives just the facts needed by those who are honestly seeking to know the results of the higher education of women, in "What our College Women are doing"; Arabella B. Buckley continues her series on "Moral Teachings of Science;" Hezekiah Butterworth writes appreciatively of "Newspaper Poets"; closing with this capital advice to those just trying their wings in poetic flight:

1. Send to the press only the poems that you have lived and that have come to you as inspirations.

2. Keep such poems a year and rewrite them many times before publishing.

3. Never think of the poetic faculty as a trade or means of earning money.

4. So live that your inspirations will grow.

In the April ATLANTIC, Oliver Wendell Holmes has these cruel things to say about the artistic pretensions of Boston's public monuments:

"It must be remembered that I and the other Teacups, in common with the rest of our fellow-citizens, have had our sensibilities greatly worked upon, our patrotism chilled, our local pride outraged by the monstrosities which have been allowed to deform our beautiful public grounds. We have to be very careful in conducting a visitor, say from his marble-fronted hotel to the city hall. Keep pretty straight along after entering the garden,—you will not care to inspect the little figure of the military gentleman to your right. Yes, the Cochituate water is drinkable, but I think I would not turn aside to visit that small fabric which makes believe it is a temple, and is a weak-eyed fountain feebly weeping over its own insignificance. About that other stone misfortune, cruelly reminding us of the "Boston Massacre," we will not discourse; it is not imposing, and is rarely spoken of.

"What a mortification to the inhabitants of a city with some hereditary and contemporary claims to cultivation; which has noble edifices, grand libraries, educational institutions of the highest grade, an art gallery filled with the finest models and rich in paintings and statuary,—a stately city that stretches both arms across the Charles to clasp the hands of Harvard, her twin sister, each lending lustre to the other like double stars,—what a pity that she should be so disfigured by crude attempts to adorn her and commemorate her past that her most loving children blush for her artificial deformities amidst the wealth of her natural beauties! One hardly knows which to groan over most sadly,—the tearing down of old monuments, the shelling of the Parthenon, the overthrow of the pillared temples of Rome, and in a humbler way the destruction of the old Hancock house, or the erection of monuments which are to be a perpetual eye-sore to ourselves and our descendants."

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia. Price $1.00 a year.

This magazine, noted for having the largest subscription list of any of its kind, is holding its own under its new editorial management. Mrs. Knapp still conducts its department of Practical Housekeeping. Mrs. Whitney's story, "Ascutney Street," of which Part IV is in the April number, goes on with sustained interest. Caroline Field's story, "Gold Grey" ends with a halo from heaven around its closing; while Phillida contains suggestions we should very much dislike our daughters to hear. We have studied this magazine carefully to discover its secret of success, and this is what it seems to be—its wonderful variety, thus catering to all tastes. This one number contains articles of forty different authors, some of them little known, others of world-wide reputation, and they discuss all topics, and discuss them tersely, very few articles occupying a column. Thus the busiest woman can pick up this paper, sure of finding something short enough to read in her brief leisure moment. We cannot say as much for the "make up" of the paper as for its literary character; advertisements appearing on nearly every page mar its symmetry and often break the continuity of its articles. Nor is the engraving on its cover up to the standard of its other illustrations; instead of "bright, jocund April" as we are told the figure represents, we see a woman who reminds us of Hagar in the Wilderness, as painted by the old masters.

In the HOMILETIC REVIEW the pendulum swings to quite the other extreme from that it occupied in the *Home Journal*. Here everything is solid, substantial, weighty. Its four sections, that of Reviews, of Sermons, of Exegesis and the Editorial section are each so well conducted and packed so full of valuable matter that we do not see how any young pastor can afford to do without it. This number gives valuable suggestions for Easter sermons. The "Stone Rolled Away," brings a precious Easter message; our Christ did not sink in death, He mastered death in the resurrection; He will master all our fears and be our deliverer, even from the tomb, however securely it is sealed. Go on in the way of faith and love, as did the holy women, and for you every stone shall be rolled away. Published by Funk & Wagnalls, 18 Astor Place, New York. $3 per year, $2.50 to clergymen if paid in advance.

CHRISTIAN THOUGHT is another magazine of great value to all who would keep abreast of the best thought of the century. Its papers are always able, scholarly and impartial. The number for April contains one from a layman, Austin Abbot, Esq., on "The Uses of Retaliation in the Mosaic Law," that clears up some dark points. President J. E. Rankin's lecture on "Men of Literary Genius and Christianity," is given in full. Rev. George C. Yeisley discusses "The Uses of Imagination in Historical Science." Dr. Richard Wheateley gives an exhaustive paper on "The Philosophy of Christian Theology," and other articles of like value make up this number. Published by Wilbur B. Ketchum, 13 Cooper Union, New York City.

The most noticeable article in THE STATESMAN for March is a discussion of the tariff by Walter Thomas Mills. Here is one sentence which gives the situation in a nutshell: "Under the present system, where an industry is weak enough to need protection, it is not strong enough to get it; when it is strong enough to get it, it is usually strong enough to do without it." Send to the Thorne Publishing Company for this wide-awake magazine. $2.00 per year.

BRIGHT BITS FOR READINGS IN MISSIONARY CIRCLES comes from Mrs. M. S. Budlang, Rockford, Ill. It consists of poems, stories, Bible Readings, essays, etc., on missionary subjects, suitable for reading in missionary circles; it represents the gleanings of years among magazines, newspapers and private letters. Price forty cents, and the proceeds are to be divided between the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, and the Deaconesses Home, Chicago.

With it comes an exercise for missionary meetings somewhat on the plan of the game of Authors. It is arranged from a leaflet written by Dr. William Ashmore of the Baptist Mission, Swatow, China. Eighteen persons take part in this exercise; one locates the place mentioned on the map, another writes the figures given on a blackboard, and sixteen persons, each representing a province of China, read the life of the author when called for by the leader. The title of this exercise is "China's Millions." It can be procured by sending a dime to Mrs. A. L. Calder, 114 Dearborn Ave., Chicago.

TEMPERANCE TEMPLE ITEMS.

MATILDA B. CARSE.

Dear white-ribbon sister, brother, boy or girl: Have you a Temple mite-box on your table? If not, write to Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, 145 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, inclosing a two-cent stamp, and it will be promptly sent you on condition that you will drop into it a cent a day, or its equivalent, during the next twelve months. Mite-boxes in quantities will also be sent to unions for the cost of transportation.

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What a transformation will take place in the history of earth, when read in the light of heaven. That which men laud as great, noble and generous, in that pure light will sink out of sight, because the motive which influenced the deed was ignoble. And that which here seems to us of but little account—hardly worth mentioning—will there stand forth luminous, unfolding into noble proportions. It is the love which prompts the deed that makes it valuable in God's sight. We feel that there is that going into the building of our Temple which is far beyond the value of gold or precious stones. It is the loving and self-denying gifts of those who have little to give. Through a mist of tears we often read the letters that come to us. Here is an extract from one: "I hope no other mother will have an offering as sacred as I have had—the pieces off my beautiful dead boy's eyes, and the change found in his pocket. Where else could I put them but into the mite-box?" Another mother, Mrs. Johnston, of Midway, Pa., sends $1, which belonged to her little son, Alvan D. Johnston, ten years old, who died December 6. She thinks the money too sacred to be used for anything but the Temple. Alvan was a true hero. His physician thought he might prolong his life by the use of whisky. When Alvan heard what they were going to give him, although he knew he must die, he said in a firm voice, "No, doctor, I cannot take that," and bravely held to his word. "Thus, with a clear mind and pure lips, our loved one went home to God." So writes the president of the Midway Union, Miss Anna E. Campbell.

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Another sacred gift of $1.85, the contents of a mite-box, has come to us—sacred, because the loving, faithful hand that dropped the daily penny into the box has become immortal. Lydia Lemon, of Rehoboth, Ind., fell asleep in Jesus, January 11, in her thirty-sixth year, so writes her father, Mr. John S. Lemon. He speaks of the great interest she took in the W. C. T. U. work, "especially in the building of the wonderful Temple." Another aged saint and noble white-ribboner, Mrs. Mary Williams Chappell, Elk Mound, Wis., died January 9, in her eighty-fourth year. Her daughter, Mrs. Frick, sends a dollar in memoriam.

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A mother in Israel, a most devoted white-ribboner, Mrs. Lucina E. Clark Johnson, of Delaware, Ohio, was called, March 4, into the presence of the King, to receive the reward of those who faithfully serve him. She died, after a short illness, at the home of her youngest son in Portland, Ore., where she had been stopping during the winter. Although over seventy she was full of active Christian work, and was a leading member of the W. C. T. U. She was greatly interested in the building of the Temple. A few months ago she wrote pledging to send $100 to the building fund. After her death the pledge was found among her effects. One of her sons, now living in Chicago, came to the office yesterday and redeemed it by payment of $100. He said it gave him great pleasure to do anything to carry out the wishes of such a mother. In words of tenderest love and veneration he recounted the virtues of this noble woman whose memory is so sacred, and whose children arise and call her blessed.

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We receive many Baby Band lists—but only occasionally do we have sent in a complete band of a hundred names. We hold in warm appreciation the women that go from house to house, patiently and lovingly getting mothers to pledge to bring up their children in temperance principles, and securing the names of the little ones on the Baby Band. It means a great deal of loving labor to secure $10—with a hundred names. Mrs. Sarah Bennett, Belvidere, Ill., has the honor of raising a full band; numbering one hundred, and one for which she has sent a check for $10.10. Mrs. Harriette K. Patterson, Middletown, N. J., also sent in $10—with a full band of one hundred names.

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The interest of the little ones in the Temple seems to be on the increase. Little Katie Maitland, of South Oil City, Pa., aged ten years, writes: "I counted my money and there was $5.72. Papa put in enough to make out $6. Of this $3.65 is my own penny a day money which I promised last February when you sent me the mite-boxes. The visitors' bank contained $2.35. Mamma gave me all the three cent pieces she got during the year; there were thirty-six of them. I sent a draft to Miss Pugh representing this money. I hope when the Temple is finished I can go to the dedication." We hope so, too. Gracie Pinckard, of Brighton, Ill., writes: "I am a little girl eleven years old; I live on a farm and am very much interested in the Temperance Temple. If I could I would give $100. I am raising chickens; mamma says that all the money I get I can give to the Temple. Mamma takes THE UNION SIGNAL. When I am big I am going to work very hard for the W. C. T. U. and help all I can. I want a Temple mite-box, if you please."

***

All money orders and checks for the Temple should be made out in the name of Miss Esther Pugh, 161 La Salle Street, Chicago, National treasurer, and treasurer of the Temple fund. All information in regard to the Temperance Temple should be addressed to Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, Pres. Woman's Temperance Building Association.

145 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Our Children.

THE GREAT PROCESSION.

BY HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD

Did you ever happen to think, when dark
  Lights up the lamps outside the pane,
And you look through the glass on that wonderland
  Where the witches are making their tea in the rain,
Of the great procession that says its prayers
All the world over, and climbs the stairs,
And goes to a wonderland of dreams,
Where nothing at all is just what it seems?

All the world over at eight o'clock,
  Sad and sorrowful, glad and gay,
These with their eyes as bright as dawn,
  Those almost asleep on the way;
This one capering, that one cross,
Plaited tresses, or curling floss,
Slowly the long procession streams
Up to the wonderland of dreams.

Far in the islands of the sea
  The great procession takes up its way,
Where, throwing their faded flower-wreaths down,
  Little savages tire of play;
Though they have no stairs to climb at all,
And go to sleep wherever they fall.
By the sea's soft song and the stars' soft gleam
They are off to the wonderland of dreams.

Then the almond lids of the Tartar boy
  Droop like a leaf at close of day;
And her mat is pleasant as clouds of down
  To the tawny child of the Himalay;
And the lad on the housetop at Ispahan
Sees night, while the rose-breaths around him fan,
Lead up from the desert his starry teams
And mount to the wonderland of dreams.

The round world over, with dark and dew,
  See how the great procession swells;
Hear the music to which it moves,
  The children's prayers and the evening bells
It climbs the slopes of the far Azores,
At last it reaches our Western shores;
And where can it go at these extremes
But into the wonderland of dreams?

Hurrying, scampering, lingering, slow
  Ah, what a patter of little feet!
Eyelids heavy as flowers with bees,
  Was ever anything half so sweet?
Out of the tender evening blue—
I do believe it has come for you
To be off to the wonderland of dreams,
Where nothing at all is just what it seems!—*Sel.*

TIP.

'Here lies entombed beneath this sod,
  Watered with tears,
The dearest, wisest, high old dog,
  For many years
The country ever knew,
  Tippecanoe!
Died March 3, 1862."

This was the inscription. We boys had spent a half holiday carving it with our jack-knives on a pine slab, and when the last "i" had been dotted with a gimlet, and the last period made, Tom laid it down and surveyed his work a moment.

"Can't you think of something more to put at the bottom?" he said. "I don't feel so badly when I am at work for the old fellow."

Tom had already worked within half an inch of the notch cut to show how deep the slab must be sunk. "Think of something more!" said Phil indignantly. "It would take all the pine slabs that ever grew in Maine to say all that ought to be said about him!"

This made a happy diversion, for, used as Tom and I were to Phil's exaggerations, we felt the corners of our mouths giving way.

One evening last summer father exclaimed:

"This is too hot! Let's fill the lunch baskets to-morrow, and take the steamer for the Islands."

This was a favorite trip with us boys, down the harbor to the bay, and the very mention of it sent us off into ecstasies.

"And take Tip?" was the chorus, as heads came uppermost.

"No," said mother, "three boys are all I can manage. I let Tip go last time and he made so much trouble, I cannot take him."

Tip had risen eagerly at the sound of his name, but, as the last sentence was finished he dropped his head and slowly left the room.

"Now you have hurt Tip's feelings," we cried.

"He'll have time to get over it, for I don't think we can get off before day after to-morrow. Phillis will want one day to make cake and sandwiches for so many."

Where was Tip? No one had seen or heard him since the night before, and he never left the premises unless with one of us.

Had some one stolen him

The question became a fear, as the hours went past, and no Tip. Up and down the city we went, inquiring of every one we knew if they had seen our dog; but in vain. That day father sat in his office, as much distressed as we. At last, toward evening, the captain of one of the Island steamers sauntered in. "Good evening," he said. "Do you know where your dog is?"

"No," said my father, "I'm sorry to say I don't."

"Needn't trouble yourself about him," said the captain, laughing; "I'll tell you where he has been all day. He marched down to the wharf this morning, half an hour before I started, and straight aboard my steamer, and there he was when I moored again, fifteen minutes ago. He's made the round trip, done the Islands, made himself agreeable to every one, and behaved with the utmost propriety."

What a shout there was at home when the story came out! Tip had determined to show that he could and would go; and that he was a perfectly proper personage. The change in the day had been made after he had left the room, and he had marched down a little in advance of time, expecting us to follow. As we did not appear, he would not retreat, but had gone through the day in solitary grandeur.

Phillis had a cat that had in Tip an admirer of unspeakable devotion. One friendly glance, one touch of her velvet paw, was reward enough for hours of gazing, or the choicest morsels of his dinner.

A rival interfered. A poor little kitten, the only one Phillis had spared. No more attention for Tip; not even a turn of the head or a glance as he passed by; and as day after day went on with no change, the dog could bear it no longer.

Suddenly, without warning, he sprang forward, seized the kitten by the neck, and dashed like lightning from the yard, and before the cries of puss could bring help, Tip had reached the wharf and dropped his luckless rival into the water.

We boys, though forced to confess that snatching an only child from its mother wasn't the truest spirit of knighthood, were all ready to pat Tip in secret for his brilliant stroke. But father took no such view of the case. Tip had committed robbery and murder to make room for his own selfish interests, and should be horsewhipped. We went away that we might not witness his disgrace or hear his cries.

We made secret plans for comforting Tip, but he was not to be found, and morning failed to discover him. Had he turned his back on us forever, was the question we were asking one another, when a schoolmate called over the fence,—"Saw your dog at your Cousin Tenbrook's an hour ago!"

"At Cousin Tenbrook's! I guess not much! We took him there last summer, when we went to the country and he wouldn't stay a day! He came back and sat on the steps, and lived on stray crusts till we got home."

The boy was telling the truth and we were starting to bring Tip home when father stopped us. Tip was feeling his disgrace, and ought to feel it, and we should let him alone. In a fortnight with tail erect, and amid shouts of welcome, Tip stalked into the yard.

It was not long before he redeemed his character, and did it, as we thought, a thousand times over.

We had him out walking with us, when a runaway horse appeared dashing at fearful speed, dragging behind him an elegant sleigh, containing a child.

Some people stood out of the way as the sleigh sped down the street, others stepped nearer and brandished their arms and shouted. Tip stood beside us, his eyes fixed upon the approaching animal. Nearer, nearer! but not a hair of Tip's tail stirred until the sleigh was almost opposite us. Then, with a bound he reached the horse's side, and seizing the bridle, hung with his whole weight upon the bit.

The horse, frantic as he had seemed a moment before, hesitated, and in a moment stood still.

Every year added glory to Tip's record, but he was growing old. And at last a remark was incautiously dropped by mother, that she did not know how much longer he could be tolerated about the house.

The next morning Tip was again missing and found at Cousin Tenbrook's but not to return. No entreaty or command could move him. Not a look would he bestow upon my mother. He had left us, and all previous relations were ignored for the few days remaining to him.

Then we claimed him once more, and this time without resistance. Solemnly we brought home all that was left of Tip, and committed to the one poor pine slab the only record we knew how to make of his sagacity and intelligence.—*Christian Herald.*

The Still Hour.

FOR THE WEEK BEGINNING APRIL 20, 1890.

BY REV. C. C. HARRAH.

DAILY BIBLE READING NOTES.

(Luke 7:36–50; Acts 19–24.)

Sunday, 20; Luke 7:36–50. Verse 36, Jesus was ever ready to go where He could do any good. Verse 37, There is a beauty and tenderness in this story of Christ's treatment of this woman which shows how true and how great was that ministering love which led Him to give His life to save sinners. In the woman we behold great sin, great repentance, great faith, and great love.

Monday, 21; Acts 19. Verse 1, One may be a disciple or learner, and yet be very feeble with respect to experience and knowledge. Paul's recognition of these Ephesians as disciples, shows that all those deserve the name who, in God's sight, possess hearts that earnestly desire salvation.

Tuesday, 22; Acts 20. Verse 1, Whatever trials Paul had, he never faltered in his work. If the opportunity of serving Christ closed in one place, he immediately went to another. Verse 19, Those whose chief concern it is to throw off responsibility, and who do not take to heart the duties of Christian work, can neither understand the apostle's trials nor the peace and joy, which at other times he expresses.

Wednesday, 23; Acts 21. Verse 5, The children loved Paul, and were deeply interested in his great work, as well as the fathers and mothers. We love to think of those little worshipers, there on the shore at Tyre, kneeling down with the older disciples. Why not make the children perfectly at home in our prayer meetings, and in all our meetings for worship? Verse 9, There is no difference in the kingdom of grace between male and female. In worship and in the use of their gifts, all believers are equal in the Church of Christ. Verse 24, Paul was not unfaithful to the law, nor did he induce others to apostatize from it. His principle was, to become as a Jew that he might gain the Jews. I Cor. 9: 20. But he did not teach or practice that Levitical laws must be observed in order to salvation.

Thursday, 24; Acts 22. Verse 1, Paul is composed and kind in the midst of the storm, and proceeds to give an account of his conversion, in which he witnesses to the grace of Christ toward sinners and His heavenly glory and power. Verse 22, The most powerful discourse will accomplish nothing, if the hearts of the people are wrong and their minds are so shut up by prejudice and falsehood that they cannot see the truth. We cannot measure the value of a discourse by its visible fruits.

Friday 25; Acts 23. Verse 1, We are not to mistake a sleeping for a good conscience. True faith in Christ, a life ordered according to the Gospel, and a faithful performance of our duties, is the way to a good conscience.

Saturday 26; Acts 24. Verse 1, No cause is so bad that it cannot find an advocate. Falsehood has always had plenty of supporters; but if thousands assent to it, a lie remains a lie. Verse 12, Paul states the case, denies the truth of the charges, calmly asserts that the opposite is truth, demands an investigation of the truth, exposes the true reason of the complaint, and, with a good conscience and a believing heart, fearlessly and successfully meets his enemies. Verse 25, We should profit by the faithfulness of the apostle. He was dependent on the favor of Felix, nevertheless he leads him to tremble on account of his sins, by preaching to him the whole counsel of God and keeping nothing back.

THE PRAYER MEETING TOPIC.

(Taking up the Cross. Matt. 16: 24, 25. "Bible Reading Leaflet," December, 1888.)

1. Not the *discipline* of the "old man," by the doing of very hard, unpleasant and trying things, is meant by our Lord, when He requires us to take up the cross. In Christ there is the death of the old man and not its discipline, and there is a new creation. Gal. 6: 14, 15. If we have this new life, *His* yoke is easy and *His* burden is light. Matt, 11: 30.

2. To take up the cross is to find the way to a new life and a better order of things by crucifying the old man. When selfishness is overcome, and we have become so dead to the world that its power to tempt and enslave us is gone, and our affections are set on the will of God so that we delight to do it, then we have found the blessed meaning of taking up the cross. The flesh, with the affections and lusts, is now *crucified*, and a cross is for crucifixion. Gal. 4: 24.

3. To deny ourselves, take up the cross and follow Christ, which our Lord requires in the text, means to *live in that part of our nature which loves God's will and delights to do it.* We do not desire to sin, and can "take pleasure" in trials for Christ's sake. II Cor. 12:10.

The Household.

WHY?

BY MARY F. BIGELOW.

"Bread-corn is bruised."—Isa. 28: 28.

Why hurt us so? We flinch and cringe,
And fain would miss the bruising sore;
We wonder at the deep'ning twinge,
Which shrinking makes us feel the more;
We're bruised and beaten o'er and o'er!

Sometimes 'tis lack of earthly wealth;
Sometimes the tarnish of our name;
The loss of rich, full-veinèd health;
Or some one's sin bows us with shame;
Some wanderer never homeward came;

Some sorrow we must hide with care,
Some pain no other life must know,
Or grief we would not wish to share,
Which fills our hearts with bitter woe:
We bear the load where'er we go!

"Bread-corn is bruised"—to make it fit
For finest uses, deepest need;
The tender Father doeth it,
Who "will not break the bruised reed";
It is His kindest, truest deed!

If thus He molds us to some use,
Some gentle, holy minist'ring,
Albeit the thing we could not choose,
Shall we not to the bruising bring
A loyal heart, to please our King?

"The finest of the wheat" for Thee!
Our best, made best by sorest pain,
Is still so poor; our energy
Is all too often labor vain!
Lord, bruise us till we value gain!

THE WOMAN OF THE FUTURE.

After What Manner Will She be Clothed?

It would be hard to overestimate the importance of the questions asked below. On the dress of women depends their attractiveness, and more than this their health and efficiency. Women everywhere are taking up the problem of dress improvement in a spirit of interested inquiry. In the names of art and beauty, in the name of physical development, in the name of every-day and business needs, it is being asked on every hand, How shall we be clothed? The answers quoted represent many varying shades of opinion. Taking so wide a range the discussion may lead to clearer view.

1. What, in your opinion, will be the dress of the coming woman? In what general respects, if any, will it differ from the present feminine attire?

2. Is the tendency of fashion in the direction of more graceful and artistically satisfactory costumes?

3. Is it in directions favorable to health and greater freedom of body? Will the corset be dispensed with? Will you indicate any desirable dress reforms?

4. Is there any prospect of the differentiation of a "business dress" for women employed outside their homes? What would be a suitable model for such a gown?

5. What is your idea of the ideal dress of woman?

BY LUCY STONE.

It is too early to know exactly or to see exactly how women will dress in the future. But as they come more and more into the world of work they will cease to pinch themselves. They will have no time to brush, even clean, endless yards of muddy skirts; hence dresses will be short. Women will know more about the laws of health and will dress so as not to interfere with healthful conditions. The much broader education women are receiving will give them better things than dressing to think about.

I hope much for the future of women in all directions, when they have an open field and fair play, and clothes will have their share of good in that better time.

1. I think the dress of the coming woman will be shorter and lighter than that now worn.

2. The tendency of fashion seems to me to be in the direction of simpler and hence more graceful costumes.

3. It also seems to be in directions favorable to health. The corset will be dispensed with.

4. A business dress seems inevitable. The "Bloomer dress," slightly modified, is the best dress for ease of motion, lightness and neatness. I know, for I have tried it.

5. My idea of the ideal dress for woman is dress that will well protect the body but leave every muscle free. Hence it must be short and light and loose.

BY FRANCES E. WILLARD.

1. The coming woman will, I think, have no ligature or cramping garment, shoe, glove or hair-pin! There will be in her the solid self-respect founded on a knowledge of the laws of physical well-being and a reverent understanding of the happiness that she may be laying up in store for the little lives of future years and the curses that may blight their world should she be ignorant or untrue to God's ritual of natural law written in the body—"the temple of the Holy Ghost." The reform in woman's dress has already gone a long way as to underwear—corsets having been largely discarded by really well-educated women, flannel garments being very generally worn and the weight and warmth of clothing quite evenly distributed. High heels are at a discount and the shape of the foot has some slight consideration in shoemaking.

2. On the whole it is gaining, but fashion plates in general are still an affront to every woman with a brain in her head and a heart in her breast.

3. It is, I am quite sure; corsets must go.

4. The dress of women will eventually be much the same, I think, outdoors and in, for a "sensible gown" is always pleasing and suitable for all occasions.

5. The ideal dress has not yet dawned upon our eyes; it must be an evolution, and we have but just begun to evolute. But one thing is already clear, it must be (1) modest, (2) hygienic, (3) pleasing to the eye and satisfying to the mind.

"May these things be."

BY MRS. ANNIE JENNESS-MILLER.

1. The dress of the coming woman will be more and more the expression of the use to which it is to be put. For the business woman, a gown for utility will be first considered, and it will differ from the present business woman's dress in several essential particulars. It will be shorter, plainer, more free from the useless furbelows.

2. The tendency of the fashion is at the moment decidedly in the direction of grace and artistic effects, but fashion is subject to so many changes that it is impossible to predict what extravagant and outrageous conceptions may be offered us within the next few years in its name. But whenever these changes are offered there will surely be a very large number of women who will refuse to accept the authority of what is ugly, and I predict that each successive attempt to reintroduce what is novel and grotesque (although dictated by fashion) will meet with more and more opposition until fashion conforms to good taste.

3. Yes, all dress is now more or less tinged with the idea of health, freedom and comfort. The corset, if not entirely dispensed with, will be modified to become a mere support for the bosom instead of an instrument for deformity and disproportion.

4. The business woman's dress must, in the nature of things, be different from that worn by the woman of leisure. The skirtless dress worn by men in active life is a departure from the flimsy skirts and drapery of the studious, the monks and high magistrates, and is recognized as correct for its own purposes. Why should woman's dress not admit the same rational differences in a form adapted to her sex?

5. The ideal dress for women will differ according to temperament, to profession and circumstances. These differences will be founded upon common sense and the study of artistic principles. Dress must become more and more the expression of the individual. I do not believe that man's dress will ever be accepted by woman—it is not adapted to her needs in a single particular, besides, it is the very essence of ugliness. Women must study the possibilities of beauty in dress, for we need to urge the gospel of beauty and grace if we are to hope for the triumph of woman's superior kingdom. A beautiful woman is a power for good, and whatever legitimate means are within her reach—physical culture, dress, the cultivation of facial expression, or hygienic forces, which will keep off the ravages of time, are to be encouraged. The long, graceful clinging robe is most beautiful for occasions of leisure.

6. The ideal dress for woman is in my taste based upon the princess style, with train, and long, flowing lines for house, and plain tailor gowns for street.

BY LUCY M. HALL, M. D.

1. From present indications the dress of the coming woman will be modeled on hygienic principles. Women are wearying of carrying about a superfluous weight of clothes. The coming woman will wear combination undergarments and clothing so made as to produce no compression, to leave no weight on the hips and as little weight as possible anywhere. The woman of the future will be a healthier and more vigorous individual than the woman of to-day. She will not wear a seal or other skin overgarment. A prominent specialist is even now imperatively commanding his women patients to leave off their sealskins, regarding them as a fruitful cause of throat difficulties.

2. The tendency of fashion seems to be in the direction of more artistic costumes, so far as toilets for the evening and for dress occasions are concerned, but street attire is not at all satisfactory. A gown to be worn out of doors should have no flying ends. Sashes and ribbons and directoire flaps are in place only in the drawing room.

3. The corset must go. Actresses who depend on grace for a large share of their attractions have discarded corsets, from Bernhardt down.

4. A business dress to be useful must be of a length not to catch and drag. It must combine simplicity, comfort and convenience. It must admit the drawing of a full breath and must not confine the arms.

5. The ideal dress must be designed by each woman in accordance with her own needs. Its details must depend on the occasion on which it is to be worn. A street suit is one thing, a house toilet quite another. For the house a woman may indulge her artistic instincts as to color and style. If she does not disobey health principles the more she idealizes the better, and it is a pity that men have not equal liberty.—*Selected.*

THE HIGHER LAW.

BY ELIZABETH J. SCOVEL.

Sitting by my window studying the Bible I looked out to note the falling snow, and my eyes rested on some long icicles hanging from the roof of the house opposite. They were very large ones, and, watching them as they grew, I saw three laws at work forming one icicle. It became intensely interesting to see these laws battling with each other, and I forgot all else as the Great Teacher impressed upon my heart the wonderful lesson, so unlooked for.

In the first place there was the law of cohesion, holding together with determined grasp all the particles of water which the cold atmosphere re-chilled and stopped on their way to the earth. Then there was the law of gravitation drawing down the icicles, for had it not been that the center of the earth called these drops of water to itself, and that all things material were made slaves to its law, they might have been formed upward rather than downward. Then I noticed still another law. The wind pressed hard against the side of the icicle, and as the tiny drop found its way to the end it was pushed over, caught and congealed in an ungracious fashion, making the mass misshapen. As soon as one drop had itself become solidified, another running down to follow the law of gravitation was borne off to the side. Thus bent and twisted was the icicle, and looking at it long, I said in my heart, That is law, but not liberty; those little drops have not been permitted to go where they were drawn at first, but on their way were caught, captured, and held by the two other powers, which, for the time, outdid the strength of gravitation.

It was natural to ask, Is there no help for this? Is there no other law that God has made which will set at liberty those drops now held as prisoners? Yea, verily. To-morrow out will come the sun, a stronger power than all the rest. Without bluster he will shine on that icicle, and loose every drop in it to go on its natural way to the earth if it will, for the earth is a good place, and the home that water naturally seeks; but if any drops under the transforming power of the sun's loving rays are enough heated, they will not follow gravitation, but will change to vapor and be carried far away into the upper air, instead of filling out their first and perfectly appropriate mission. So it was with man; he was created pure, and held by the laws of this world to its center; he was not able of himself to do more than gravitate as he was born to do. The chilling atmosphere of the winter of sin caught him, the passing power of the enemy bent and bowed him from the upright way. God says we are dead in trespasses and sins, helpless to help ourselves, powerless to extricate ourselves from the laws of a fallen nature as was the icicle to escape the grip of cohesion and the ugliness wrought upon it by the wintry wind. The Scripture says, "Not by might, not by power" of our own, but "by my spirit, saith the Lord," is freedom wrought. So He sets in the sky of faith the glorious Sun of Righteousness to shine on every heart, liberating it to its free will, becoming not only the end of the law, and so holding and binding that heart, but opening up the new, bright realm of righteousness.

"Liberty to the captives" comes this way, "and the opening of the prison to them that are bound," for just so surely as the natural sun liberated the rain drops to go their way, so Christ, the Son of God, was sent to set at liberty every heart bound by the laws of this lower realm, so that it might go its own way, when quickened by the Spirit, into the upper air of holiness, or might live out its own natural existence in a life converted but not so utterly transformed, and go to the center of its own sphere, making this world its stage of action. Who can praise God enough for the Sun of Righteousness? "This is the light that lighteth every man that cometh into the world." It is a blessed thought that as in the natural world so in the spiritual, the greater law takes us from the grasp of the lesser, "For the law of the spirit of life in Christ Jesus has made us free from the law of sin and death," and this law of His life in us is our only real liberty. "Lo! these are parts of His ways."

PHRASES AND EXPRESSIONS TO BE AVOIDED.

[The professor of English Literature in Wellesley College has made out a list of words, phrases and expressions to be avoided. There is no reader of THE UNION SIGNAL who will not be the better for noticing this list. Perhaps most of us know that we ought not to use the tabooed expressions, but we are apt to say them all the same, therefore we are going to pass along this index expurgatorius. —ED.]

You must not say "guess" for "suppose" or "think"; "fix" for "arrange" or "prepare"; "ride" and "drive" must not be used interchangeably; "real" as an adverb in the expressions "real good," when you should say "really good" or "very good"; "some" or "any" in an adverbial sense, for example, "I have studied some" for "somewhat," "I have not studied any" for "I have not studied at all"; "some ten days" for "about ten days"; "not as I know," "not that I know"; "it storms" for "it rains or snows"; "try the experiment" for "make the experiment"; singular verb for contracted plural verb, for example, "she don't skate well" for "she doesn't skate well"; plural pronoun with singular antecedent, "every man or woman should do their duty," "if you will look any one straight in the face they will flinch." (This is the most frequent error of persons who otherwise speak quite correctly).

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He that walketh righteously, and speaketh uprightly; he that despiseth the gain of oppressions, that shaketh his hands from holding of bribes, that stoppeth his ears from hearing of blood, and shutteth his eyes from seeing evil; he shall dwell on high: his place of defence shall be the munitions of rocks.—Isa. 33: 15 and 16.

SACREDNESS OF THE BALLOT.

In this country where the ballot is the badge of sovereignty and every voter is a sovereign, no more sacred act can any man perform than that of voting. Much is said about the need of an educational qualification for the franchise, and rightly, too, because other things being equal, it must be better for a republic that its sovereigns be intelligent than that they be ignorant. But it is even more necessary that the moral sense of the popular sovereign be so educated that he will realize his responsibility and vote conscientiously. He must be made to see that for a corrupt vote, or a vote cast for a corrupt party and against any righteous reform, he is as guilty before God as for any flagrant private sin. Indeed, if measured by consequences, the former may be more wicked than the latter, since its influence may be confined to himself or to a very limited circle; while a vote for the wrong may be fraught with evil consequences to the whole nation. Plato said: "Until kings become philosophers, or philosophers become kings, there can be no end of evils in political communities." Our king is the voter, and he needs something more than philosophy to fit him for the supreme function of a popular sovereign. Until his exercise of the elective franchise is governed by an enlightened conscience, we never shall get rid of the social, industrial and political evils which now seriously threaten the stability of our free institutions.

It requires only a slight acquaintance with the politics of this country to show that many, probably a majority, of citizens have no adequate conception of their responsibility as voters. Many sell their votes for liquor, or for money; and there are many more who vote for party instead of principle; who understand little and care less about the principles of which their parties are the professed exponents. Enough for them that the ticket handed them bears the name of their leaders, and that the man who presents it is known to be working in the interest of their party. Nor is this ignorance and indifference concerning the issues and responsibilities involved in the act of voting confined to the ignorant and vicious classes. Many professional men, business men, and even Christian men, have no sense of the sacredness of the ballot; they worship at the shrine of the party fetich, and vote for measures that are wrong and for men who are corrupt.

The causes of this state of things are not far to seek. One is the intense party spirit that has prevailed since Washington uttered his memorable warning against its evils. Another is the use of the immense wealth of the rum power and great industrial corporations to buy votes and make public opinion. Another is that there is very little education of the conscience of voters concerning their political duties and responsibilities. Politics and political economy have been divorced from ethics. This is true not only in the arena of practical politics and industrial life, but in our schools and colleges, in the text-books they use, in the church, in religious as well as secular periodicals. Our religious papers are handicapped in the discussion of great political questions, however moral in their bearings and vital to the welfare of the people, by prejudice against "mixing religion and politics." The instruction of the people concerning their political duties is left to party papers and leaders, whose utterances, when not unscrupulous and uncandid, are so far controlled by interest and passion as to make them unsafe guides. The great motive power in our politics is the spoils of office. Disinterested patriotism among politicians is hard to find.

With such leadership it is not surprising that many regard the ballot as an agency to promote the interests of a political party, while others sell their votes to the highest bidder. It is an appalling fact that a corrupt use of money controls presidential elections, and in some states and cities, important state and municipal elections. We hear a great deal about "campaign funds" and "legitimate campaign expenses," and there are, of course, legitimate expenditures of money in every important election; but it is safe to say that for every dollar that is used legitimately two are used corruptly. Often the candidate himself puts money into the hands of saloonkeepers to pay for treating his constituency and to buy votes. And where a candidate pays from $1,000 to $50,000, toward his canvass, he knows that a large percentage of the sum he contributes goes through the hands of his campaign managers to buy votes directly or with drink. Shameful as these truths are, they are well known. The more shameful fact is that in many places these methods of securing an election are so common that they are accepted as a matter of course, and attract little attention or adverse comment.

The most effectual remedy for these evils will be a clear recognition, by every voter, of the sacredness of the ballot and of his responsibility for the welfare of the nation. The general adoption of the Australian method of voting will do much to prevent bribery, but so long as there are voters who regard the ballot as a sort of personal property to be sold, or used to gratify a passing caprice or passion, or to promote personal interest or a party, instead of a sacred trust to be used for the common weal at the high behest of conscience—so long there will be corruption in elections. We cannot have righteous laws, or conscientious, God-fearing legislators and executors of law, unless we vote conscientiously and in the fear of God. In reality, as well as in theory, the responsibility for the righteous government of the nation rests upon the voters, and we repeat, there is no more sacred act that any American citizen has to perform than the act of voting. The voter who knowingly casts a ballot for the enactment of unrighteous laws is as guilty as he who desecrates the holiest rite of religion.

THE ANTI-PROHIBITION CONVENTION IN IOWA.

There has been a meeting in Des Moines, Iowa. One great Republican journal referred to it as an anti-saloon conference; another called it "the anti-prohibition movement," and said, "All the delegates were Republicans." Twenty-five counties of the state were represented by one hundred and ninety-six delegates. With rare exceptions the speakers were "personally favorable to prohibition." Politically, they seemed favorable to anything that promised to secure votes and win the offices. The resolutions are curious and contradictory. They declare allegiance to President Harrison and the platform upon which he was elected, but deny the right of a political organization to bring into its declaration of principles a doctrine upon which its members do not substantially agree. This unique conference resolved itself as unalterably opposed to constitutional prohibition for the reason that "the organic law should not be encumbered with such a police regulation." Let this "state conference of prominent Republicans" say upon the housetop what we have been denounced for saying in our closets: "A large number of Republicans in Iowa are, and always have been, opposed to general prohibition." With the broad catholicity which amounts to no-policy and no-principle, it resolves:

We recognize that there are many able and faithful members of the party who believe in prohibition, and it would be as unjust and unwise to offend them by the announcement of any platform, as we have felt it unjust and unwise to make declarations repugnant to our views. Inasmuch as the members of the party are not agreed upon this subject, there is obviously but one course which the party can honorably pursue; it is to rigorously exclude from the party platform every reference to it, leaving each Republican member of the Legislature at full liberty to act with respect to it as his judgment may direct.

The following plank is apparently a bludgeon:

Those members of the party holding our views can not, with honor to themselves, longer lend their aid to impose upon many communities all the evils of unlicensed, unrestricted and unregulated liquor selling. And we insist on such a change in the platform of the Republican party as will enable us to stand honestly upon it, and to assist in restoring the party to complete supremacy; and hereby pledge ourselves to so work in the future as to attain the object, and secure the end set forth in the foregoing views.

The resolutions, which, it is reported, were "received with great enthusiasm," close with this demand upon the Legislature now in session: "In the interest of morality, business, and social order, we ask the General Assembly now in session to so amend the prohibitory liquor law as to give the communities that so desire to act the power, subject to a minimum license to be fixed by the Legislature, to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors through the medium of high license."

But Governor Larrabee said in his last message to the General Assembly, "There is every reason to believe that prohibition is better enforced in the ninety counties of Iowa than any high license law is enforced in any state of the Union. Experience has shown that the difficulties attending the enforcement of such a law, are no less than those attending the enforcement of prohibition." Again says the Governor: "The standard of temperance has been raised even in those cities where the law is not yet enforced. . . . Our courts show a marked improvement in dealing with the question." The movement of which this conference is the culmination has made great headway since the last election, which placed a Democrat in the gubernatorial chair. These men did not discover that prohibition was a failure until it failed to win. Upon this point Governor Larrabee said, "The cry of failure may be heard in every great contest. *It is the watchword of the straggler.*" We do not believe the Des Moines meeting is representative of the party which gave Iowa prohibition in 1882, and has been its bulwark ever since. Its foundations were laid in righteousness, and it can well afford to cast off these time-serving members whose principle is policy—the policy that wins.

THE CHINESE ENUMERATION BILL.

The Chinese Enumeration Bill, which received a two-thirds vote of the House and is now pending in the Senate, encounters strong opposition in the East from widely differing sources. The bill introduced as a feature of the census is really an attempt to fortify and render more effective the Chinese Exclusion Act. It requires the Superintendent of Census to enumerate the Chinese population in such a manner as will enable him to make out an accurate descriptive list of every individual of either sex. He shall give to every Chinese person an engraved certificate containing all particulars necessary to his identification; in case of children the certificates are issued to the parents, and all must be recorded in the Census office. Experts and special agents may be employed to determine whether the applicants are legally entitled to residence in the United States, that is, if they were in the country previous to the passage of the Exclusion Act, or if they came in under its provisions.

The act is to take effect on June 1, 1890. In ninety days the penalty becomes operative. After that time any Chinese found without a certificate may be brought to trial before any judge or justice in a United States court. If adjudged ineligible to residence in this country, he will be sentenced to deportation, or five years in the penitentiary at hard labor. If found guilty of falsifying in the court, he will be fined from one to two thousand dollars, and imprisoned from one to five years. The provisions and penalties of the bill are extremely severe. Its sponsors declare it is necessary; they say that the efforts made to suppress Chinese immigration have proved ineffective. The officials in the seaports have executed the law to the best of their ability, but on the north and south are 5,000 miles of frontier crossed by twenty-six lines of railroad. The immigrants land at British and Mexican ports and steal across the border. According to statements made in the House during the discussion, the Chinese population of the United States, in spite of the blockading of the coast, is increasing as rapidly now as it was five years ago.

As indicating the depravity of the celestial heart, Hon. Mr. Clunie cites the case of a would-be client of his. A Chinaman called upon him one day to ask his fee for defending a man accused of murder, and learned that it was one thousand dollars. After several days the Chinaman returned with a sack of silver. Said he: "I killee my man; here your money." The lawyer was shocked. "You killed him? Then you should hang!" John coolly replied: "I kill him. How many men you like me get to say I no killee him?" Perhaps, after all, the most "shocking" thing was the Chinaman's frankness, and his evident acquaintance with the methods of American courts.

Reformers and philanthropists coming in contact with all classes and nationalities of foreigners, say they do not find the Chinese more degraded or degrading than the lowest class of Europeans. Were the latter deprived of naturalization privileges, and so of the protection of office and office seekers dependent upon their suffrages, for place and power, they would be equally intolerable. Representatives of the foreign mission interest of the Presbyterian, Congregational, Baptist and Methodist Episcopal Churches, and of the American Bible Society, the Evangelical Alliance, and the Society of Friends met last week in New York to consider the probable effect upon mission work and property, should the bill become a law. The consensus of the meeting was against it,

believing it would obstruct the work, and hazard the lives of the missionaries.

A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, also in New York, passed resolutions denouncing it in the strongest terms, as dangerous to the peace and prosperity of the United States: "The lesson that it teaches—that the sacred obligations of treaties may be violated at the will of the Legislature, without notice, and with no effort to secure a modification of the treaties by friendly negotiation—may some time easily be applied to other treaties and by other nations to our disadvantage. The day may not be far distant when an empire of more than 300,000,000 people, apt and adroit in all the fields of science and art, brave in war and persistent beyond all other races of men, now rapidly advancing in the mastery of all the modern resources of national greatness, will summon this nation to account. In the words of one of her strongest men, 'The world is not so near its end that China need hurry, nor the cycles of the sun so nearly done that she will not have time to play the role assigned her in the work of nations.'"

This may not be so apparent in San Francisco as in New York. In our opinion the time has come to set up defences, both on the east coast and on the west, against the foreign invasion, which threatens the overthrow of all rights and institutions distinctively American, while we would more and more gladly welcome to our shores all nations that come desiring to aid in the upbuilding of this truly great and noble Republic.

MISS WILLARD'S suggestion in THE UNION SIGNAL of March 6, that a new Crusade should be inaugurated, is worth more than passing attention. Read again what she said:

"I urge that each town and village be districted, and a house-to-house visitation for members made. If we do nothing else in 1890 but carry out this single plan, we shall double our numbers and carry our literature into the homes of the people who love and believe in the W. C. T. U. just in the proportion that they know its real spirit and work as set forth in our 'Timely Talks' and leaflets. Beloved sisters, let us out and away to the homes of the people, scattering light in minds mystified by the misstatements of bad men, and the misunderstandings of the good. Our Heavenly Father will bless such work as this, for Christ's heart beats in the gospel temperance movement of to-day."

Mrs. Forrest writes us from Pennsylvania: "You will sell five times as much literature in this state as in any year previous," and why? Because the workers are all alive and eager to scatter abroad the truth as they see it. Is the W. C. T U. losing ground anywhere? Nowhere *except* where there is apathy. We do not know of any such places, but if there are it is because there has not been a membership crusade. Why could not the crusade be started by the house-to-house visitation urged by Miss Willard, coupled with the offer to admit to a year's membership to the W. C. T. U. and six months' subscription to THE UNION SIGNAL for one dollar? Then the new members would become intelligent co-workers at once. As it is, many join and know nothing of the broad, world-wide view that our paper gives from week to week of the objects, aims and works of the W. C. T. U. The above suggestion that each new member pay one dollar, which is to include a six months' subscription to THE UNION SIGNAL is based on the supposition that the membership fee is fifty cents. If it is more merely add fifty cents for the six months' trial of the paper. Note carefully what Miss Willard has to say in the Publisher's Notes about "wide awakes and fast asleeps" and the cause why. Shall this suggestion go floating off like thistle down and land nowhere in particular? Or will there be on all sides those who will say, "It is a capital, timely and feasible plan—*it shall be done!*"

ARE the faithful women of our volunteer corps neglecting somewhat the golden opportunity of impressing the traveling public with the beauties of total abstinence and the dangers of the licensed dram-shop? The following excerpt from a business man's letter shows a tendency in that direction. He writes: "Being 'on the road' much of my time, I find hung up in the depots almost everywhere, those wall-pockets for temperance literature, bearing the letters, 'W. C. T. U.' But, alas, in nine cases out of ten they are *empty*. Indeed, in a month's travel in Nebraska (which will soon be the very center of the mighty conflict), I did not see one of them nicely filled. People often sit in depots for hours, waiting for a belated train, and are glad to read anything to while away the time. I believe it would be safe to say that if these depositories of temperance literature were kept well filled all over the country there would be ten thousand readers every day. And this means three hundred thousand a month, three and a half millions a year. May I also suggest that under the letters 'W. C. T. U.' there be placed 'Please Read and Return.' Many people who travel, especially foreigners, would need this invitation. If possible, it should also contain some German temperance tracts and papers, and if the invitation to read was printed also in German it would add much to its influence. May I also suggest that every W. C. T. U. appoint some one specially adapted for such work, as a committee of *one*, to make of this thing a great blessing." Such reminders are not infrequent in our office, and we earnestly urge the unions to revive their interest in this wonderful opportunity for spreading temperance truths.

THE new free South is moving forward to that place in the manufacturing and commercial world to which she is entitled by her rich natural resources. Slave labor must always be unskilled labor, as ignorance is the strongest of fetters. Moreover, sin is a curse to any people, and the incoming reign of thrift in the old slave states is only a hint of the general prosperity awaiting our entire country when it shall have cast off the unrighteous rule of the rum barons. Capital flows into the South now as easily as into the West. The *Manufacturers' Record* in one issue tells of a new carpet mill going up in Florence, Ala., with a capital of half a million; of the organization of a company representing $900,000 for gold mining operations in Georgia; of a $1,000,000 coal mining company just organized in Birmingham, Ala.; a company to operate a smelting furnace in Centre, and a cotton mill in Dadeville, of the same state. In Louisiana a sulphur mining property has been sold for $200,000. Laredo, Texas, has secured a $50,000 machine shop and foundry. Some half dozen companies with good capital have lately organized in Virginia at different points for the purpose of developing the lumber and iron resources of the state; 300,000 acres of land in East Tennessee have been purchased at a cost of $3,000,000 by wealthy Prohibitionists. For what end is not yet made public, but it is safe to say not for the erection of a distillery. We rejoice to see the march of free empire turning southward to reclaim that beautiful war-wasted territory, where all nature — not excepting human nature—is rich and luxuriant.

READERS of THE UNION SIGNAL must have been impressed with the many-sidedness of the publications sent out by the W. T. P. A.—White Cross, Juvenile, Mothers' Meetings, Social Reform, and many other lines of work are urged. Not long since we issued a series of "Agitation Leaflets," the demand for which has been remarkable. They are exactly in line with another series now ready, entitled "Home Protection Posters," large posters with short, terse, and eloquent sentences aimed at the iniquities of the liquor traffic. The purpose is to furnish these posters for use on bulletin boards in front of W. C. T. U. rooms and for posting on fence corners, or wherever the eye of man may likely fall. See the Publisher's Notes for further particulars as to the material used, prices, etc Much, if not all this kind of work seems to fall on the white-ribboners. The men see the need but fail to come up to it. The women of Missouri are teaching a lesson of undaunted courage quite equal to any in the annals of history The fight is on; faltering and fear belong only to indecision. "If ye *know* these things happy are ye if ye do them."

AS INDICATIVE of the alertness of our leader as well as the wide-reaching influence of our Union, the following letter written by Miss Willard to the King of Samoa will be of special interest to our readers:

As President of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union I desire to offer you sincere thanks for your recent proclamation in which the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is forbidden to your subjects. You have set a key-note worthy of the greatest monarch in Christendom. You are in advance of the age, and at the level of the New Testament so far as the temperance reform is concerned. Two hundred thousand women in America, wearers of the white ribbon, bless God for your faithful admonition, not only to your own people, but to the Christian church in every land. We only regret that our countrymen, and all foreigners in your dominion, can still go on cursing themselves and others by the use of the crazy drinks, and selling them through their greed of gain. We earnestly wish that your law might extend to them, so that the brain poisons forbidden to your own subjects might be equally forbidden to all who land upon your happy island. Is not this enlargement of your proclamation possible?

THERE has been a slöjd training school in Bostor nearly two years under the generous patronage of Mrs. Quincy Shaw, the gifted daughter of Agassiz. In THE UNION SIGNAL of March 20, Dr. Alice B. Stockham said she believed Col. F. W. Parker had established the first school for slöjd training in the Cook county Normal. She should have said Col. Parker has the first in the West. Dr. Stockham is pleased to make this correction as she is very enthusiastic in her praise of all Mrs. Shaw's generous efforts in behalf of the introduction of this handcraft in schools. Mrs. Shaw has for many years supported from her private income many kindergartens in Boston, and has been the means of having them made a part of the public school system. She has become greatly interested in slöjd as an educational handcraft.

The Watch-Tower.

Mrs. A. T. Newman, lecturer on Mormonism, has been disabled for two months by a sprained ankle. She was en route to Utah when the accident occurred. Mrs. Newman will have the sympathy of all white-ribboners in this trial of faith and force.

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The interest shown by royal ladies in reforms is a pleasant thing, and a promise of good. The Empress of Germany is now forming a "League for the preservation of good habits" among the leading ladies of her realm. Its members bind themselves to wear fewer and more simple dresses, to practice economy in their households, and to discourage luxury in every form both for themselves and for their friends. In this instance "aping royalty" might be a good thing for Americans.

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Longmont, Col., is a beautiful little valley town, east of Long's peak, from which it takes its name. It is situated in a rich agricultural district and has one of the finest mountain views in that state of unmatchable views. The one blot has been its three one thousand dollar licensed saloons, and it has been under liquor control for twelve years The early settlers intended it should be a temperance town, and that has been the issue every election. April 1st proved to be a genuine April-Fool's day to the friends of King Gambrinus, for the entire anti-license ticket was elected, giving the temperance people the mayor and three trustees. It is hoped that this temporary victory is a herald of better days, when prohibition shall come to stay.

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At this time of the year a vacation trip to Europe is in the minds of many a traveler, and ofttimes the important question is, "With whom shall I go?" There are "parties" without number, some of which can be recommended, and some of which cannot. One of the former kind has recently been organized by Mrs. Mary B. Willard, so well known and beloved by all white-ribboners, principal of the American Home School in Berlin, Germany, and there are yet a few vacancies to be filled. The party will leave New York by the steamer Ems, North German Lloyd line, June 21, and returning will leave Southampton, September 4, by the same line. The company will be under the personal care of Miss Sarah E. Morgan, one of the teachers in Mrs. Willard's school. There will be nearly three months of travel through Germany, Austria, Italy, Switzerland, France, Belgium, and Great Britain, the entire cost of which will be $650. For further information address Miss Ruby I. Gilbert, 161 La Salle street, Chicago.

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One of my correspondents writes as follows: "I am praying that it may be borne in upon you so that you cannot hold your peace to speak some word that shall set our women thinking about and praying over the great subject of capital punishment. In the light of Christ's gospel, can it be right? Is it up to the level of a Christian civilization? To me it seems germane to our department of prison and jail work, also to the evangelistic department, and involved with all our distinctively temperance work. Let us pray that the light as it is in Christ Jesus may shine in on the human hearts of the white-ribboners."

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In this age of developing womanhood, it is interesting to note how the desire for tracing family genealogy is increasing. Recently "On Duty" has caught the information that one of California's brave W. C. T. U. women, Mrs. Mary Tracy Mott, of Brentwood, is a direct descendant of Sir Thomas Tracy who came to America in 1635. Mrs. Mott has in her possession a book containing the family history as far back as Edward the Confessor, who lived in the eleventh century. As a rule, Americans think too lightly of the blood which courses in their veins, so this bit of personal mention is especially gratifying.

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The order of the King's Daughters has had a secession —half of its central council having left on account of a theological difference. Apropos of this the *Christian Union* says in an editorial of April 3:

We need hardly say to our readers that our sympathies are wholly with the original order. We trust, in the interest of Christian work and Christian feeling, that those who have withdrawn will not attempt to organize a new body with the title of "*Evangelical* Order of King's Daughters," which is threatened. It is, indeed, very doubtful whether if an appeal were taken to the courts, they would be allowed so to do. The title of "King's Daughters" belongs to the original society, and it would be doubtful morality for a seceding body to assume it, and more than doubtful for it, in so doing, to add to its own title an epithet which would imply that the original order was unevangelical. If the seceders...wish to form a new organization...they should give to the new order a new name and endeavor to win for it by their works as honorable a fame as that which three years of Christian history have given to the order which they have left.

ON DUTY.

News from the Field.

MARYLAND.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Through the visits of Dr. Anna Shaw, Mrs. Ormiston Chant, Col. Bain, and Mrs. Bottome, and Mrs. Davis of The King's Daughters, Baltimore women are aglow with the desire to help on with the world's good work. The state has been deeply stirred in other portions with the eloquence of Miss Shaw, who has spoken since my last letter, in Cecil, Harford, Baltimore and Washington counties, in Friends' meeting-house, and Grace M. E. church, Baltimore, and most tellingly at a large mass-meeting in the State House, Annapolis.

Mrs. Chant's visit was an event of remarkable significance and interest in the history of Baltimore. Through the efforts, principally, of Mrs. E. A. Robinson, superintendent of Y work, and of Mrs. Summerfield Baldwin, state president, a number of the finest and most conservative churches in the city were opened for Mrs. Chant's meetings; four Protestant Episcopal and two Presbyterian churches were of this number. The crowds in attendance at some of these meetings were simply amazing to one familiar with the character of the people and the previous position of the churches, and the conclusion is inevitable that we are far more ready for woman's voice and woman's work than has been supposed. Two delightful afternoon teas, or parlor meetings, led the way for some of the work that followed. It is worthy of note by workers in other cities, that the fact of Mrs. Chant having spoken from the chancel of an influential and conservative Protestant Episcopal church on her visit to a neighboring city two years ago was probably part of the open sesame here.

Colonel Bain's address in Immanuel Baptist Tabernacle was, as usual, a brilliant success in every particular.

Mrs. Bottome and Mrs. Davis delighted the members of the various circles gathered to meet them, and also the large audience assembled in Mt. Vernon M. E. church—Dr. Tuttle's—for the evening meeting. Mrs. Frank Watkins, one of our W. C. T. U. veterans, and Mary Snowden Thomas, president of the Baltimore City W. C. T. U., took active part in the latter meeting.

While the women of Baltimore have been thus engaged and aroused as never before to a desire to help humanity to better things, many of the business men have spent more time and effort than ever before in an entirely opposite direction. The new mayor of the city distinguished the beginning of his administration by sending letters to the various business associations of the city, urging them to send delegations to the Legislature in the interests of the high license bill. One by one they wheeled into line, the Board of Trade, Corn and Flour Exchange, Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, and so on, and "all we like sheep," sang itself again and again to some readers, as item after item in the daily press recorded these facts. The latest phase is a 'High License *Crusade*"—alas, for the noble word! and numbers of our prominent and influential men have visited Annapolis in its behalf.

Two refreshing exceptions to the monotonous votes in the various associations in favor of high license, are Messrs. Eugene Levering and Wm. Henry Baldwin, both of whom voted "no" on the Board of Trade report favoring the bill. Mr. Levering accompanied his vote with a forcible protest against the measure, and with statements as to its failure in other cities. Mr. Levering, by the way, is the donor of the handsome $20,000 building recently presented formally to the Johns Hopkins University, to be used by the Young Men's Christian Association of that institution.

"License for Revenue" is the cry of the hour, and many and ingenious are the changes rung upon it. "Never in the history of Baltimore was such revenue so sorely needed as can be obtained through liquor license," says one daily, and begins the close of an elaborate editorial on the subject thus: "To subordinate moral to fiscal results is an unpleasant duty, but legislators must remember that they are there to act as statesmen and not as missionaries." Judging from press comments and current report of the present Legislature, there is grave fear of the latter catastrophe!

Suggestive facts in this connection are the recent appropriation of $250,000 to enlarge the penitentiary, and the favorable report of the Baltimore city council on a resolution appropriating $35,000 for the erection of an addition to the pauper insane asylum. "Peter must be robbed that Paul may be honestly paid."

The Maryland Prohibition party, the State Temperance Alliance, and the W. C. T. U. have also been before the Legislature, as already reported in THE UNION SIGNAL.

A large convention was called by Rev. R. W. Todd, of Chestertown, Kent county, in February, representing nearly three thousand persons to protest against the bill, and a committee was appointed to lay the protest before the Legislature, which was duly accomplished.

Reports of work throughout the state are of much interest. Kent county held its first Demorest contest recently at Fairlee, before a large audience, which it would have been impossible to gather for an ordinary temperance meeting. Good music was interspersed throughout the entire program.

Towson, Baltimore county, and the county seat, notes "temperance sentiment growing steadily," also weekly meetings, Bible readings, and prayer meetings, growth of the Loyal Temperance Legion in interest and numbers, and a prospective temperance hall. Arlington W. C. T. U., the same county, recently opened a free reading room to the public. Glyndon, also in this county, reports itself as actively at work.

Washington county reports a most interesting entertainment by the newly organized Loyal Temperance Legion of Hagerstown.

Carroll reports meetings of unusual interest.

The Woodbridge Y's of Baltimore spent a delightful evening portraying "A Dream of Poets," at the rooms of the Young Women's Christian Association.

Baltimore City Union held its last quarterly meeting in the beautiful chapel of Grace M. E. church. About two hundred ladies were in attendance. Fifteen local presidents were present, and reports from seventeen unions were heard.

The "latest news from the seat of war," comes as I close. A large delegation of wholesale liquor dealers was before a committee of the Legislature March 25, in opposition to the high license bill. The members contended that the trade could not stand over a two hundred dollar license, and that they were opposed to all the restrictive features of the bill, and in favor of an amendment allowing bar rooms to be kept open until 5 o'clock in the morning. The last proviso is difficult to believe, but so saith *The News*.

M. A. L.,
Special Correspondent.

NEW JERSEY.

UNION COUNTY CONVENTION.

This met in the St. James M. E. Church at Elizabeth, Wednesday, March 12, at ten a. m. The devotional exercises were conducted by Mrs. J. Burhaus, of Westfield.

Mrs. T. H. Tomlinson, county president, gave a report of her visit to the National Convention as delegate. Her address was full of interest to the county. "What is the Vital Need of the W. C. T. U. at the Present Time?" was brought before the convention by Miss Forbes, of Elizabeth; the greatest need she could think of was earnest prayer. There were a number of responses. First, the great need of reaching out our hands to the boys; second, men and women consecrated to the work; third, sympathy of Christians and help of the churches; fourth, common sense and tact to win those who are opposed—filled with the *love* of the *Holy Spirit*; fifth, firm hold upon the children; sixth, self-consecration: each one responsible for those around her; seventh, revival of temperance in churches, and Christian men and women aroused to active effort.

Mrs. M. Batchelder, state superintendent of prison and almshouse work, earnestly advocated the appointment of matrons for all police stations and prisons. Mrs. J. K. Barney, National superintendent of prison work, followed with a talk upon prison reform.

In the afternoon a Bible reading was given by Mrs. Nettleship. A committee of ten, including Mrs. Barney and Mrs. Batchelder, by appointment visited the county jail, and conducted religious services. Mrs. Barney, speaking of her visit, said that it was seldom she found a prison better arranged in regard to ventilation, cleanliness, and general good management.

Mrs. Bodine, of Dunellen, gave a practical talk on narcotics. She strongly urged the education of boys as to the evil of smoking and use of tobacco in all forms. Mrs. S. J. C. Downs said woman needed but to look upon the shriveled boyhood of the times to realize the necessity of an effort to abolish the cigarette.

The clergy of the city were represented by the Rev. Dr. Dunn, Rev. E. W. Burr, Rev. W. H. Sherman, Rev. Mr. Tomlinson, Rev. Mr. Nourse. Mr. Joseph Batten spoke of the great responsibility and the influence of good mothers.

A paper on "Temperance in the Sunday-school" was then given by Miss L. Ely, of Cranford. The question box, by Mrs. Downs and Mrs. Ellis, proved an interesting and helpful exercise.

Rev. E. W. Burr, pastor of the St. James Church, conducted the devotional services in the evening. A quartette rendered some very delightful music. Mrs. J. K. Barney then addressed the meeting; subject, "Jerusalem to Jericho." She is a very pleasant speaker, and won the attention and sympathy of her audience, holding it throughout the evening.

A. McC. ABEL,
Co. Cor. Sec.

NEW YORK.

WORK IN SYRACUSE.

Some overtures having been made by the managers of the Liberal Woman's Convention, previous to its meeting in Washington, February 24 and 25, to the W. C. T. U. of Syracuse, our union, No. 2, made it the topic of their discussion at our parlor meeting February 20.

The question, as proposed by our superintendent of franchise, Mrs. S. G. Hammond, was, "Ought all friends of woman suffrage to work together for its promotion?" She introduced the subject thus: The direct answer must be in the affirmative, for in union is strength, while the direct tendency of division is to weaken. The question was suggested by the introduction of a new periodical among us entitled *The Liberal Thinker*, which claimed to represent the woman suffrage movement and denounces the W. C. T. U. as injurious to the cause on account of the position taken by the National W. C. T. U. with regard to religious doctrines in the constitution of our government. The paper is edited by Mrs. Matilda Joslyn Gage, of our city, with a view to the organization of an association for opposing the efforts of the National W. C. T. U. and the National Reform Association on these points; these organizations and all who sympathize with them in their desire to have the Word of God in our National constitution and who also support Senator Blair's Sunday Rest Bill are styled the "Christian Party in Politics."

Mrs. Esmond, our beloved and veteran white-ribboner (well known as superintendent of the department of unfermented wine), said she had no hope that help or light in the smallest degree would come if we cut this cause loose from its moorings to Christianity. "Can I unite," said she, "with a woman who says, 'There is a word sweeter to me than mother, home or heaven—and that word is *liberty?*' Such liberty is license; I want none of it." Extracts were also read from the *Liberal Thinker*, saying that "Miss Willard was the most dangerous woman in the United States;" calling her "Pope Willard," saying that "she was using the W. C. T. U. for the union of church and state," that "we had gone far enough in the way Miss Willard and Senator Blair would lead us." Another extract said, "I look forward to the day when there will be no churches or priests." Another statement was made that a Methodist bishop in one of our territories put down all the names of his members *living and dead* as petitioners to the Blair Bill; other extracts in the same vein were given. Mrs. Esmond also spoke of Kalamazoo with its woman mayor and aldermen and gave extracts from papers highly commending them in regard to Boston women voting last year.

Another member gave an account of the election of Miss Ida Griffin, an Oswego Normal School graduate and a W. C. T. U. member, who nearly three years ago was elected school commissioner of the second district of Oswego county, and of her successful and satisfactory performance of its duties. Another sister spoke of the withdrawal of the Indian Association of this city from the Woman's Council at Washington on account of the plea for equal suffrage, and soon after the disbanding of the association. Others spoke in favor of suffrage for women especially on the school and temperance questions. Two gentlemen, honorary members, were present, and encouraged us by declaring their sympathy with the cause. Mrs. Esmond offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the W. C. T. U., No. 2, of Syracuse, most heartily condemn the course taken by the editor of the *Liberal Thinker* and her coadjutors, who as woman suffragists promulgate such sentiments as were expressed in the January number of said paper: that we disclaim all sympathy and approval for such utterances, believing them to be most pernicious in their tendency and inimical to the best interests of the home, of society and the world. M. J. I. VILAS, *Sup. of Press, No. 2.*

PENNSYLVANIA.

WORK IN THE HADDINGTON UNION.

In our locality, a suburb of the city, we have the Haddington W. C. T. U., with a membership of about forty, that has worked hard for three or four years under adverse circumstances until the members grew almost discouraged, but thanks to the tireless energy of the president, Mrs. Martha Lemon, and a few earnest members, the union starts on another year's work poor in pocket, but rich in faith and determination. The neighborhood is sparsely settled and spread over a large extent, which makes the work harder, but a pleasant reading room has been opened for young men and boys where they can spend their evenings in reading or with games, and the attendance proves the attractiveness of the place. We do not have enough subscribers for THE UNION SIGNAL, but will endeavor to increase the list in the future. It ought to be in the hands of every member, and there should be an effort made by each union to increase the list of subscribers. It would wonderfully improve the efficiency of each local organization.

Our state and Philadelphia county organizations are blessed with two splendid workers in Mrs. Mary H. Jones, president of the former, and Dr. French, president of the latter.

S.

KANSAS.

HAPPENINGS.

The broad prairies of Kansas have already commenced putting on their spring garb of green, and the voice of the politician is heard in the land, for the spring election is drawing nigh. Our white-ribbon fraternity is earnestly entreated to let nothing hinder them from rallying in full force on election day and casting their ballots for the home vs. the saloon, which is in reality the true status of the case, as is evidenced by the following appeal issued by Attorney-General Kellogg:

To the People:—

The more I become conversant with the working of the Prohibitory Law, the more I am impressed with the necessity of the wholesome public sentiment in its favor in each community. In all those portions of the state where the public sentiment is favorable, the officers have no difficulty in securing a strict enforcement of the law. A favorable public sentiment, active, courageous, and aggressive, is needed in every city, town, village and country neighborhood. The people must not relax their efforts. Law and order leagues, W. C. T. Unions and other temperance organizations, public meetings, and individual efforts are all necessary in upholding and enforcing the law. With the approach of the time for municipal elections, a special duty is devolved upon the loyal citizens of the state. The Constitution must be upheld, and the laws enforced. *The saloon influence should not be permitted to dictate nominations, nor to elect officers.*

Inasmuch as the W. C. T. U. is a recognized factor in the enforcement of law and order, by our state officials, as "citizens" we should feel the responsibility resting upon us and remember to do our full duty faithfully and well.

The Leavenworth W. C. T. U. recently gave a reception to the public school teachers of the city. The state executive committee met in Topeka, February 26 and 27. The corresponding secretary, at the command of her physician, sent in her resignation, which was regretfully accepted. The following card from *Our Messenger* shows that her heart is still in the work:

DEAR SISTERS:—It is with sincere regret that I am compelled to give up active W. C. T. U. work for a time, not only in state but in local work. However, if I cannot be actively engaged, I am glad that I can still be counted as one of you, and as loyal as ever to our state and National unions. I most earnestly hope that not one union in Kansas—not one white-ribboner belonging to one of them—will cease to be one of *us*, or will allow any outside influence to turn her away from the clean-cut path of the Kansas W. C. T. U. I thank you all for your constant patience and kindness during the time in which I have at least *tried* to faithfully serve you.

KATE H. BIGGERS.

May she soon be enabled to take up the work unwillingly laid down! Mrs. S. A. Thurston, of Topeka, resigned as treasurer, and was elected corresponding secretary. Mrs. M. L. Berry, of Cawker, was elected treasurer. The next annual convention will be held at Sabetha, in the extreme northeastern part of the state. In this country of magnificent distances many will, no doubt, be unable to attend.

Rev. Mr. Gault is having a successful march through Kansas in the interests of our cause. The president of Clay county writes me of the good work done for them in their county convention, and speaks of his lectures in glowing terms. She says: "The unions in our county, although small in numbers, are strong in faith and hope, and willing hearts and hands keep pace with larger forces." They are doing a good work in several departments, notably flower missions. One union sent a hundred bouquets to the Ft. Leavenworth military prison on Thanksgiving day, which were, no doubt, appreciated there. They believe in mass-meetings as the best means of educating the public generally. They also recently held a Sabbath rest convention, with very favorable results.

Our state president, Mrs. Rastall, is working for the erection of a Temperance Temple on the grounds of the Chautauqua Assembly at Ottawa. With her undaunted energy she will surely succeed. She recently spent a few days in Coffey county encouraging weak unions, and organizing one at Waverly with a membership of thirty-four, and seventeen honoraries. W. C. T. U.

KENTUCKY.

FAYETTE COUNTY CONVENTION.

This was held March 2, at Lexington, in the Main street Christian church. The organization of the county is recent, having been started during the past winter. Five unions have been formed, and it was largely for the purpose of strengthening and establishing these that the convention was held.

Fayette has been especially fortunate in her officers thus far. The president, Mrs. Beauchamp, is one of the ablest and most earnest temperance workers in the state. The secretary, Mrs. S. Clay, is the esteemed and efficient president of the Lexington W. C. T. U. The sessions of the convention were well attended by the leading people of the town.

The president's annual address was full of wise plans and helpful suggestions for the coming year, and was pervaded by an uplifting spirit of devotion to the work that appealed strongly to all present. The Kentucky W. C. T. U. women prize Mrs. Beauchamp, and value her rare executive ability. She has been one of our foremost leaders in the past and we feel that a still broader work is before her.

The subject "Health" was opened by Miss Laura Clay in an able, characteristic paper, and was earnestly discussed by the convention.

As an effort is being made in our state to have a scientific temperance instruction law passed this spring, the subject naturally claimed considerable attention. Mrs. Cramer, the earnest superintendent of the department, read the opening paper. Since the temperance law, if passed, could be violated unless the district school trustees were in sympathy with it, the necessity of having temperance trustees was apparent. So interested were the women on this question that Miss Clay was called on to give briefly the Kentucky law relating to school trustees. She showed that as women are eligible to this office in Kentucky, and as widows with children of school age can vote for trustees, we can do a good work by taking full advantage of this law, and by working for the election of women as school trustees. Since responsibility is commensurate with opportunity, this open door for Christian work, measureless in its possibilities, far-reaching in its results, should not be neglected.

The noon-time prayer was observed. A dainty, inexpensive lunch was served and a pleasant social hour enjoyed by all. The Y's assisted throughout.

Nothing could have been more helpful than the devotional exercises conducted by Miss Sue Scott. Instead of occupying all the time herself, as so many leaders do, she read a verse from the Bible, bringing out some special lesson, gave a few appropriate comments, and called for two prayers of only a sentence each, asking for the thing mentioned in the text; then one stanza of a hymn, then another text, comments and other prayers; thus was the half hour made most uplifting.

Mrs. Clay read an admirable paper on "Social Purity." She was especially happy in the expression of her thoughts on this vital question. The papers that called forth the best discussion were on "Purity in Literature and Art," and "Bible Wines." The former subject was opened by Mrs. Nannie D. Scovell, a woman of exceptional culture and extensive reading. "Bible Wines" was most ably presented by Miss Emma Shaw, who made a strong plea for the use of unfermented wine at the communion table. The most pleasing feature of the convention was the free and hearty discussion that followed each paper. The last exercise was a parliamentary drill conducted by Mrs. Mary C. Roark. This was made very lively and profitable by the hearty participation of a large number present. Mrs. Clara Hoffman's presence during the afternoon, and her assistance in the discussions, were of great value. Of the state officers, we were favored with the presence of Mrs. Bryant, treasurer, and Mrs. Givens, corresponding secretary.

The lecture at night by Mrs. Hoffman was eloquent and forceful, showing the complicity of the government with the saloon power, and that the entire responsibility rested on the Christian voters. Mrs. Hoffman's mere presence is an intellectual tonic. She impresses one as having had for her mind diet, not skimmed milk, but pure, rich cream, and as always having a reserve force for any emergency.

MICHIGAN.

WORK OF WILLARD UNION, DETROIT.

We have been doing some evangelistic work the past year, some of our members giving more time than usual to visiting the sick, helping the fallen among women, as well as doing their best to get employment for reformed men. The jail and asylums have not failed to respond in grateful acknowledgment for such careful, prayerful visitations, and after over one thousand calls made and hundreds of appeals to a loving Father for help, we are assured of greater faith and strength of soul for ourselves and we do not know where the good done to others will end—not *here*, we trust! We had a bountiful supper given in the basement of the Central M. E. church; six tables, seating ten and twelve persons, were filled many times; after the supper, our president's address and some fine singing, we found our fund increased to one hundred and fifteen dollars, which after the little expenses were taken out, left us ninety-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

Our membership numbers nearly three hundred paying members with thirty-five honoraries; our dues only fifty cents yearly, honorary one dollar. Some pay five dollars annually. We have a penny collection every week and a monthly social which keep adding a little constantly to our treasury. More good is done by our women in house to house work and praying with the unsettled and dissatisfied than in any other way. All the sick are nursed and treated like sisters, and our Father alone sees how many are brought to trust and abiding rest by the faithful few who are earnest in soul saving.

Mrs. H. A. P. Blodgett is president; Mrs. J. H. Powell, recording secretary; Mrs. J. Andruos, treasurer; Mrs. Jno. Crebbin, first vice president; Mrs. J. Grimshaw, second vice president. MRS. W. H. KELLY, *Cor. Sec.*

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

MISS HOOD sends the following: "Mrs. Hattie L. Clarke, formerly of Macomb, who is now a resident of Chicago, has been made president of the third district of Illinois. Mrs. Clarke brings to the work a practical knowledge of our W. C. T. U. methods, and is a most valuable worker."

A DEMOREST silver medal contest was held at the First Congregational church of Marietta, Ohio, in January. Recitations by six young girls, interspersed with fine vocal music by Miss Muriel Palmer, who sang "Home, Sweet Home," and the college quartette; Rev. Addy of the Presbyterian church presiding. The medal was awarded to Miss Stella McKinney, by Professor Chamberlain, of Marietta College. The large audience was well pleased with the recitations of the girls, as well as one by Mrs. Cole, of Parkersburg, an elocutionist who trained the contestants, and Miss Lida Moore of the same place. Since that the Congregational minister devoted one Sabbath evening to temperance, when two of the young ladies, Miss McKinney and Miss Bohl, read temperance selections with very pleasing effect.

A GOOD word from New Jersey: "God has been with the Willard W. C. T. U. of Westfield during the week ending March 23, and we want our sisters to join in our alleluias. Mrs. J. T. Ellis, our state secretary, has been holding evangelistic meetings in our midst, and she has been richly rewarded by a baptism of the Holy Spirit upon many of her hearers. Thirty-two of the young men and boys who were converted and reconsecrated under her teaching, have formed themselves into a circle, called 'The Ellis Circle,' and have resolved that united they will stand for the Lord and win others into the kingdom."

PLEASANT words come regarding the work of Mrs. S. M. Perkins in Van Wert county, Ohio, her public addresses being highly appreciated. At the county convention, March 19, she added greatly to the interest of the day. Fourteen delegates were present, and many earnest workers. Reports from the unions were very encouraging.

THE W. C. T. U. at Jerseyville, Ill., held the first of a series of medal contests March 13. A full house was present and much interest was manifested. Miss Hattie Randolph, a member of the Loyal Temperance Legion, won the medal, the decision of the judges giving general satisfaction. The neat programs used were the work of a young Republican editor, to whom the union is indebted for kindly courtesies. Two more classes are in preparation, and arrangements are now being made for a flag festival, at which the public school will receive a large flag, the gift of the union.

HURON county, Ohio, W. C. T. U held a convention at Collins, March 19. Good reports were brought from six unions by delegates. Some of the subjects considered were, "Scientific Temperance Instruction," "Hygiene," "Healthful Dress," "Liquor as a Hindrance to Missionary Work in Africa," "For Our Encouragement," and "Mothers' Meetings." There was an interesting exercise given by the Loyal Temperance Legion, and in the evening a Demorest silver medal contest occurred. Master Perkins, the only boy who took a part, carried off the prize. Many say it was the best convention ever held in the county.

MRS. G. L. CLARK, the evangelistic superintendent of the District of Columbia, writes thus in regard to Miss Greenwood's series of services recently held in Washington, of which previous notice has been given: "The meetings have consisted of seven Bible expositions and two addresses given in Miss Greenwood's most clear and impressive manner, while they have attracted to them crowded houses and cultured and enthusiastic audiences. The last two were especially devoted to gospel temperance work. Miss Greenwood seemed almost inspired in some of her Scripture readings as she so beautifully and sweetly unfolded the deep spiritual meaning of the divine word. Her touching pathos frequently moved many in her audience to tears. At her last service her subject being 'The Home,' the large audience was deeply impressed, and we trust many were greatly benefited, as she so eloquently and pathetically described the homes as they are too often found, and the perfect Christian home as it might be under proper influences and surroundings. We trust these meetings may be the means of great and permanent good, and lead many to a better and higher Christian life. We shall hope to have Miss Greenwood with us again at no distant date."

A LARGE and appreciative audience crowded Association Hall, in Auburn, N. Y., recently, to enjoy a novel and unique temperance entertainment, entitled, "Ye Hatchet Partie," tendered as a testimonial by the W. C. T. U. to the Y. M. C. A., for the many courtesies extended them by that organization. The party was in every respect a success. The select program that had been arranged for the occasion was excellently rendered, all who took part acquitting themselves in a creditable manner. The "hatchet drill," by nearly thirty young ladies, all attired in the National colors and carrying hatchets, was the novel feature of the evening. Mrs. Jennie M. Pearson, who had charge of the entertainment, was attired in National colors with a pretty, white lace head-dress, representing Martha Washington. Through her efforts, assisted by Mrs. Emma Brinkerhoff, who did so handsomely with the musical part, the entertainment was one of the best that has ever been given by the W. C. T. U. The singing of Miss Otellia Rinze met with special favor, and she received a triple encore, and at the conclusion of the program, so pleased was the audience with her singing, that by special request she favored the assembly with another selection. The seminary quartette sang several fine selections and were given hearty encores. After the exercises, refreshments, consisting of coffee, cake and sandwiches, were served by a bevy of earnest temperance women, headed by Mrs. Dr. W. R. Laird and Mrs. William A. White, assisted by Mrs. H. B. Perry, Mrs. James Clary, Mrs. John S. Clary, Mrs. Dr. B. E. Osborn, Mrs. Dr. Hyatt, Mrs. Dr. Boyce, Mrs. Rathbun, Mrs. A. J. Sanders and several others. The proceeds of the entertainment will be presented to the Y. M. C. A.

Official Communications.

THE PRESS.

To Press Superintendents:

The first step towards winning the world for temperance is to win the press. Let once the newspapers tell the truth about Gambrinus, and his doom is sealed. We, then, as press workers, have a serious mission—to enter the wedge, to pour in the "little leaven," to give the people, in homeopathic doses, it may be, but none the less surely and effectively, the important facts concerning this question. As many of you know, one of the agencies already set in motion to enter the wedge and to distribute the leaven is the *National W. C. T. U. Bulletin*. It is a small sheet, of short and varied temperance items, sent out weekly, and especially intended for the use of editors and press superintendents in preparing copy for temperance columns. It is already used by a large number of superintendents, but there are still a great many who have not yet availed themselves of its aid. These we would earnestly urge to subscribe for it. The cost is but twenty-five cents a year, a merely nominal sum in view of the time to be saved and the advantage to be gained.

If editors object to the reprint, the items can be localized, condensed or differently worded. It is important only that the truth should be made known everywhere, and country editors at least will seldom refuse space for the news of this movement if it is well written up and regularly supplied. Therefore we urge upon all local superintendents the supreme importance of being provided with every available help, and especially with the *Press Bulletin*.

To present subscribers I would say that if the *Bulletin* at any time fails to arrive promptly, you will confer a great favor upon the editor by informing her at once, also by entering complaint at your own post-office. The *Bulletin* is mailed *regularly* to each subscriber every Wednesday morning. MARY HENRY,
Nat'l Press Supt.

RECEIPTS FOR TEMPERANCE TEMPLE.

Arkansas—Cherub Band, Little Rock, $5.

California—W. C. T. U., Santa Cruz, $7; Miss Bertha Browning, San Francisco, $2; Mrs. Amos J. Evans, San Jose, $100; W. C. T. U., Port Kenyon, $1.65.

Connecticut—Mrs. A. G. Smith, New Britain, $1; Mrs. H. Gainer, Rockville, $1.

Dakota, South—W. C. T. U., Waterton, $1.12.

Illinois—Chicago, Mrs. M. B. Fletcher, $5; Loyal Temperance Legion South End, $1.50; Decatur Y. W. C. T. U., $1; Moline, Mrs. E. E. Russell, $1; W. C. T. U., $17.50; Quincy, Mrs. E. A. Thrush (veteran), $1; W. C. T. U., Deer Grove, $5; Mrs. M. B. Wright, Pleasant Plains, $1; Chenoa, Y. W. C. T. U., $12.50; Bunker Hill, Cordelia and Robert Stiver, $7.33; W. C. T. U., Miles Station, $1; Mrs. H. Wood, Sycamore, $1; Baby Band, Belvidere, $10.10; W. C. T. U., Marengo, $16; W. C. T. U., Kinmundy, $1.50; Baby Band, Mt. Vernon, $2.10; Mrs. Jerry Bethard, Wrightsville, $5; Evanston, Mrs. T. C. Reiley, $1; Master Edgar Roberts, $1; W. C. T. U., $1.

Indiana—Decatur county W. C. T. U., $9.35; in memoriam, Lydia Semmon Rehoboth, $1.85; Brazil W. C. T. U., $2.

Kansas—Wesley Chapel, Wall street, W. C. T. U., $10; Stockton Loyal Temperance Legion, $5.

Maine—Naples, Mrs. A. T. Perley, $3.50; Ellsworth W. C. T. U., $1; Mrs. Mary A. Whittaker, $1; Oakland W. C. T. U., $1.20.

Massachusetts—Salem, Mrs. M. G. Batchelder, $5; Boston W. C. T. U. $50; Cottage City, Mrs. F. D. Holbrook (veteran), $1; South Hadley Falls Loyal Temperance Legion, $3.55.

Minnesota—Prairie Island Sunday-school, $5; Mountain Lake, Mrs. N. P. H., $1.20; Minneapolis, Mrs. L. W. Rohue, $1; Hastings Baby Band and Cherub Band, $3.10; Minneapolis W. C. T. U., Como Ave., $2.

Michigan—Tekonsha, Hattie Humeston, $1.

Missouri—Mexico W. C. T. U., $1.10; Kansas City, Mrs. J. A. Sutphen and Mrs. G. T. Sutphen, $1 each; Ford, Anna B. Lane, $1.50.

Montana—Butte City W. C. T. U., $3.50.

Nebraska—Broken Bow Baby Band, $2.

New Jersey—Middletown Baby Band, $10.

New York—Dansville W. C. T. U., $13; Forestville, $1.02; New York, Mrs. J. J. Jones, $3.75; Johnstown, Mrs. J. R. Phelps, $5; Jamestown W. C. T. U., $5; E. Palmyra W. C. T. U., $30.

Oregon—The Dalles, Mrs. W. R. Barrett, $1.02.

Ohio—Wauseon, $25; E. Cleveland (Collamer), $15; E. Plymouth, Mrs. L. E. Johnson, $25; Miss Lelia Johnson, $54.40. In memoriam, Mrs. L. E. Johnson, $100; Pagetown, Clara Thorp, $1; Ostrander W. C. T. U., $4; Xenia, Miss Howell, $5.

Pennsylvania—West Middlesex, Mrs. Dunmire and Mrs. Pendergast, $2; Siverly Loyal Temperance Legion, 60 cents; Midway, Alvan Donnan Johnston, $1; Mrs. S. M. Hummings, $3; Fairmount W. C. T. U., $2; Upton, M. F. Adams, $1; Blairsville, Mrs. J. M. Turner, $5.

Washington—W. C. T. U., Goldendale, $3.50; Tekoa, Mrs. J. H. Young, $3.65.

Wisconsin—Johnstown, Baby Band, 80 cents; Pine Grove W. C. T. U., $1; W. C. T. U., Eighth District, $5.50; Rock county W. C. T. U., $10; Elk Mound, in memoriam, Mary Williams Chappell, $1.

April 0, 1890. ESTHER PUGH.
161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

"The Burden of Proof."

If it be a burden, it is only because there is so much of it, but we bear it cheerfully, and present it to you, in a book of 200 pages, as well as in our Quarterly, "Health and Life," both sent free. Many of the names you will find there are those of persons well known to you, and to the whole country. Besides: you can verify the statements, by reference to the patients themselves. We court investigation. You may also inquire into our standing as physicians. We desire you to do all this, and will aid you by all means in our power. Send for our Treatise on Compound Oxygen. Sent free. There you will find evidence enough to convince any one and every one. Address DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1529 Arch St., Phildelphia, Pa., or 120 Sutter St., San Francisco, California.

Publisher's Notes.

From Our Home Guards.

Songs of the Y. W. C. T. U. This is compiled by Anna Gordon, one of the sweetest and most musical souls in all the nation. As we turned over the leaves, we saw—not the songs—but a lithe figure coming at Miss Willard's call for a volunteer organist in a great meeting in Boston, and thought ran through the years, as we conned over the places she has filled, and the taste and nice fitness she has shown in all her work. She set the rhymes and notes for the Loyal Temperance Legion's *Marching Songs*, and now here is the completed book for the Y's. They ought to use it in all their meetings. Only 25c.

How to Do It.

After reading the letter recently received from you, I said I will try *now;* so the next afternoon I prepared to sally forth in quest of subscribers, when callers came, and I said to myself, "I will work at home now;" so secured one for a year's subscription and the other a "ten-center." And with so good a beginning I followed it up when evening came, going to the home of a well-to-do farmer, who indulges in a glass of beer when he wants it. I found him at home with his family all around him, including one grown up daughter. After a social chat on business and neighborhood affairs, I produced my UNION SIGNAL, told him it was a temperance paper and a good one, what it said, and asked him to look at it, which he did, then passed it to his wife and daughter, all the time putting in a word of encouragement as it seemed best, and before I left the house I had a *willing* subscriber; and although it was bedtime when I reached home, I said, I have done a *good* evening's work in getting THE UNION SIGNAL in that place. The next afternoon (as I have to work forenoons) I put on marching orders and walked a mile securing two one year subscribers, one a Catholic woman. After supper I visited another beer-drinking farmer with family and repeated the process of the evening before, with a similar result—a year's subscription. I must confess my faith was small when I started for his house; but I knew the *cause* was good, and that was my inspiration. I have made the canvass on the merits of the paper, as I can talk that better than anything else. Yesterday on my way to church I left a bundle of UNION SIGNALS in a high license family, strong ones they are; hardly hope to succeed with them.

MRS. E. S. B.

Bible Temperance Lessons.

Give them a trial. Get the set of outline pictures, the manual, the charcoal; study up the instructions given and give these seed thoughts to others. Have some boys and girls ready to speak the recitations that are given in the manual. Take courage from this little *incident that is given, and do some seed-sowing yourself. If you don't may be no one else will, and a boy that *might* be saved will be lost instead, for the saloon-keepers are not afraid to speak out!

*"In 1694, a vessel from Madagascar which put into the port of Charleston, in distress, had on board a little sack of the rough rice. It was given to one Langrave Thomas Smith, who planted it first in a low place in his garden. It yielded admirably, and by him was disseminated as seed among the neighboring planters, and by them to others along the rivers farther in the interior, till it became, after a few years of careful culture, the staple commodity of the colony. From this it has extended through all the Southern and some of the Western states."—*Ramsay's History of South Carolina.*

Prices: Manuals alone, each 5 cents; per 100, $4. Large outline pictures with charcoal crayons, per set 50 cents.

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161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

I am greatly pleased with the new celluloid W. C. T. U. pin, and shall take pleasure in commending it to all the white-ribboners of Connecticut. It is durable, convenient and a very good imitation of our dainty badge.

MRS. S. B. FORBES, *State Pres.*

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The Burlington Route, C. B. & Q. R. R., will sell from principal stations on its lines, on Tuesdays, April 22d and May 20th, Home Seekers' Excursion Tickets at *Half Rates* to points in the Farming Regions of the West, Southwest and Northwest. For tickets and further information concerning these excursions call on your nearest C., B. & Q. ticket agent, or address P. S. EUSTIS, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

Homeseekers' and Harvest Excursions South, at One-Half Rates, via Illinois Central R. R

On April 22d, May 20th, September 9th and 23d, and October 14th, 1890, the Illinois Central Railroad will sell Excursion Tickets at **one fare** for the round trip to all stations on its line in Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana, excepting Memphis and New Orleans.

Tickets are limited to return within thirty days, and are good for stop-over privileges south of Cairo, both going and returning. The following are the principal points where northern people are settling:

Jackson, Tenn.	Brookhaven, Miss.
Holly Springs, Miss.	McComb City, Miss.
Durant, Miss.	Kentwood, La.
Aberdeen, Miss.	Roseland, La.
Canton, Miss.	Amite, La.
Jackson, Miss.	Hammond, La.
Terry, Miss.	Jeannerette, La.
Crystal Springs, Miss.	Jennings, La.
Wesson, Miss.	Lake Charles, La.

For through tickets, rates, etc., apply to nearest Ticket Agent. For further information and copies of the "Southern Homeseekers' Guide" and "Farmers' and Fruit Growers' Guide to McComb City," apply to

F. B. BOWES
Gen'l Northern Pass. Agent,
194 Clark St., CHICAGO.

Homeseekers' and Harvest Excursions West, at One-Half Rates, via Illinois Central R. R.

On April 22d, May 20th, September 9th and 23d, and October 14th, 1890, the Illinois Central Railroad will sell excursion tickets at **one fare** for the round trip to all stations west of, and including Iowa Falls, Ia., which embraces the following prominent points:

Webster City, Ia.	Ft. Dodge, Ia.
Storm Lake, Ia.	LeMars, Ia.
Sioux City, Ia.	Cherokee, Ia.
Onawa, Ia.	Sheldon, Ia.

And Sioux Falls, So. Dak.

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194 Clark St., CHICAGO.

Every person who read in last week's UNION SIGNAL the editorial upon "The Kindergarten," must have had her soul stirred with interest and enthusiasm. Thousands, no doubt, have asked the question, "How can I know more about this new gospel and how can I help spread it?" Every town and city needs a work done, similar to that done in San Francisco. *The Kindergarten* is a magazine published at 161 La Salle St., and is the only periodical in English devoted exclusively to this work. The April issue closes its second year, and its reception and success have been almost phenomenal. It is full of helps for teachers, Sunday-school workers and parents. The May number will contain a portrait and a sketch of the wonderful work of Sarah B. Cooper, besides an unusual amount of other interesting matter. You can get *The Kindergarten* three months on trial for 30 cts. But if you can possibly spare $2 you cannot make a wiser investment than to subscribe for it for the year. Or if you will become an agent for it, you can soon pay for your own copy, besides earning money to advance the good work in your vicinity. Address Alice B. Stockham & Co., 161 La Salle St., Chicago.

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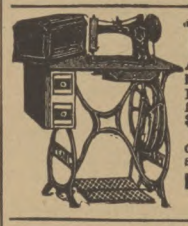

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Publisher's Dep't.

This time it is not the publisher for W. T. P. A., but for Sabbath observance literature. You all want this literature to circulate, especially in April. Here are specimens:

No. 3, "The Fourth Commandment," No. 10, "Bible Thoughts about the Sabbath" and No. 14, "Crown of the Week" are for Sabbath-school use in the opening exercises, using one each year. The schools will usually bear the expense, only 15 cents a hundred.

After the sermon you will have secured for April 6, give out at church doors—say No. 27, "The Sabbath," with subjects for prayer and readings for the week, and No. 24, the "Sabbath Observance Pledge," each 10 cents a hundred, or select larger leaflets at 15 cents a hundred. Nos. 1, 5, 7, 9, 16 and 19 have been very popular. Nos. 22, 23 and 25, the latter a reprint for Catholics, are newer. Others are more expensive.

Perhaps you want instruction for this work. If so, when ordering, ask for samples of 11 and 17.

Send order to Mrs. J. C. Bateham, Painesville, O., or send stamp for price list and any samples you want, and it will pay you to add another stamp for Annual Report and Marching Orders for 1890. She also furnishes Dr. Craft's "Sabbath for Man" for $1.00.

A VERY GREAT OFFER. *For 20 cents* we will send THE UNION SIGNAL five weeks and a copy of the Handy Manual, which is a 25-cent book packed so full of valuable information and tables that it is easily worth $1 to any one. Indeed, it's worth more than that to the man who wants instantly to know things he learned once but "has forgotten." Star offer workers can count each name thus sent, and agents can have the usual commission on each name. ***Push this offer*** if you want to get a lot of short-term names. ***Only 20 cents for the two!***

If Only One Out of Four

of each of our subscribers would send us the name of a new subscriber (with the $1 needed), we would at once be at the

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"If" and "only" are *such* unpleasant words! Stop a bit; look back just four years and a half. We had less than ten thousand subscribers then. In other words, we have gained an average of about fifteen thousand names each year. We *must* get twenty thousand new names this year. How can it be done? Simply enough. Show your neighbor there never was such a paper as THE UNION SIGNAL; prove it by telling what you find in it, and the work will be done even with the same ease whereby the Chicagoites were too vigorous for the New Yorkites in the late World's Fair tussle. What made Chicago successful? A large force of *"get up and go"!* How will we get the 100,000? By "a get up and go" force. The proverb that says, "All things come to him who waits" don't belong out here in Cook county! Here we say, "If a man wants anything, lo, he has to strive mightily, and he will get it!" Ditto in getting subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL. Behold, now! If one of every four would thus strive mightily, and obtain that new name (we wouldn't limit you to sending in just *one* name!) and should ask us for a large photogravure picture of Miss Willard as a reward for their labor, the picture would be sent—a nearly life-size picture! If *you'll* be one of the four, send your name (with the subscriptions gained), and we will treasure it up, and when the 100,000 mark is reached the picture will be forthcoming. Two conditions:

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A Statement That You Will be One Out of 4.

Come, friends shall we have a

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Praying League pledge, per 100, $1.

Y. W. C. T. U. Illinois pledge, per 100, $1; Y. W. C. T. U. membership card with pledge, per 100, $1.

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Publisher's Dep't.

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Bim—Bim—Bomb!

What? Read! Large posters, some in red ink and some in black, about 15x20 inches, having thereon such sentences as these, in bold, attractive type:

> The *Wine and Spirit Gazette* says: "The men who advocate High License as a Temperance measure are either hypocrites or fools."

> "We have less paupers and less tramps in this state in proportion to our population than ever before. Breweries have been converted into oatmeal mills and canning factories, and are operated as such."—*Gov. Larrabee's Message, 1890.*

> "What the voters of to-day need is **BACKBONE** The defeats of to-day are the victories of to-morrow."

> "Prohibition is better enforced in ninety counties in Iowa to-day than any license law ever made in Iowa, and even better than any High License Law is now enforced in any State in the Union."—*Gov. Larrabee's Iowa Message, 1890.*

These are samples of the first series of thirty. They controvert the favorite newspaper gabble, "Prohibition don't prohibit," which, being so wonderfully true (?) the brewers and distillers fight prohibition with daily newspapers, money, lies, bribery, corruption, deceit and desperation! Make men mad? Maybe—any way to get consciences aroused. Hurt the church member's feelings? Um—um—maybe they need hurting? Where use them? On bulletin boards, inverted V boards about 24 inches wide, three feet long, hinged at apex of V, or on fence corners—*in church lecture rooms*—Everywhere the eye of a voter can fall on them. Sold only in series of

Thirty for 50 cents postpaid.

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Be lively about it—that Nebraska campaign is on now and there's no use talking—the whole country is getting ready to take sides for the saloon or

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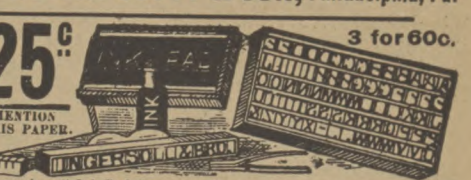

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Full of fresh, new songs that will captivate the lovers of Sunday School singing.
Price 35 cents; $3.60 per dozen, not prepaid; $30 per 100, not prepaid. A sample copy sent for 25 cents.
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Gentle and sweet melodies, sacred and secular songs, and all other kinds of music are in our thousands of books and millions of sheet music pieces!

YOUNG PLAYERS' POPULAR COLLECTION (Pap. $1, Bds. $1.25.) New, bright and easy. 143 Piano Pieces.

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A helpful, useful friend to pupil and teacher is **MASON'S PIANO-FORTE TECHNICS** ($2.50) by Wm. Mason and W. S. B. Mathews. This admirable system of scales, arpeggios and all other needed technical exercises, with good directions, holds a high place in the esteem of thorough teachers, and should be everywhere used.

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$75 to $250 A MONTH can be made working for us. Persons preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St. Richmond, Va.

Publisher's Notes.

TERMS FOR 1890—THE UNION SIGNAL.

To Old Subscribers.

Single copy	$1.50
In clubs of 5 to 9 each	1.25
In clubs of 10 and over each	1.00
To ministers and reading rooms	1.00

To New Subscribers.

Only $1.00, whether in clubs or singly.

Clubs can be made up of both old and new names, but the full number of names required must be sent.

Trial Subscribers (*Five Weeks*) ***10 Cts.***

Other Papers Issued by the W. T. P. A.

The Young Crusader (juvenile temperance) semi-monthly edition. Single copy 50 cents; in clubs of 10 or over, 40 cents.

Monthly (Sunday School edition) single copy 15 cents; five to twenty-five copies, in package, each 1 cent; twenty-five copies or over, in package, at the rate of $1.00 per 100 copies, per issue.

The Oak and Ivy Leaf (monthly) organ of the Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union; single copy, 25 cents; in clubs of 10 or over, 20 cents.

Der Deutsch Amerikaner (semi-monthly) German temperance; single copy 50 cents, in clubs of 10 or over, 40 cents.

Advertising rates in THE UNION SIGNAL per agate line, 75 cents. TIME DISCOUNTS: Four times, 10 per cent; 13 times, 20 per cent; 26 times, 30 per cent; 39 times, 40 per cent; 52 times, 50 per cent; five lines one year costs only $97.50. No advertisement of less than five lines inserted at time rates on a contract for variable space.

AGENTS WANTED
FOR THE SALE OF
SENATOR BLAIR'S
BOOK,
"THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT
OR
THE CONFLICT OF MAN
WITH ALCOHOL."
SELLS SPLENDIDLY TO
ANY ONE, REPUBLICAN,
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SEND $1.00 FOR OUTFIT.
YOU WILL MAKE MONEY.
NAME THE
TERRITORY WANTED.

From a Boston Critic.

My attention was drawn with a peculiar interest to Miss Willard's book. Miss Willard's name is a household word in our land, and that for a brave *womanliness* and a life of heroic Christian devotion, combined with some of the most brilliant gifts with which man or woman can be endowed. When my notice was called to these "Glimpses of Fifty Years"—never having known particularly of Miss Willard's life and work before—I recalled a remark I had recently heard made by some who were present at the temperance meetings over which she presided in New York: that as a public speaker Miss Willard had greater gifts of combination and *organization* than any other speaker, male or female they had ever heard. The same power shows itself in the "Glimpses of Fifty Years;" the motive of a pure and steadfast purpose concentrating and illuminating the whole. The importance, the intense and living *interest* of such a life and work cannot be overestimated. There is a rare, a genuine power, in these strong, heroic words from the true life of a true woman. Above the many false lights of the day, vain, irreligious, sacrilegious—we read here between the unconscious lines how the One Great Light of the world has still His true followers and workers, and find a still flame of unknown self-sacrifice and devoted gifts, a light truly of the Greatest, to succor, guide and save.

SALLY PRATT MCLEAN GREENE.

Outfits.

We put up a number at reduced rates, for instance:

The W. C. T. U. Organizing Outfit	$ .40
Social Purity Outfit	.50
Loyal Temperance Legion Outfit	.60
Economic Temperance Package	.05
Scientific Temperance Package	.05
Teachers' Package	.75
Narcotics Package	.25

We have no space to tell the contents; if you want to know more about the matter, write for a free bulletin.

A Beautiful Thought

Lies imbedded in the little leaflet, "Being Reviled, We Bless." It was written by Hannah Whitall Smith, and copies were presented by her to all the delegates in the National Convention last November. The calls for it have been so constant that Mrs. Smith has kindly revised it and we now put it out as a regular publication. One of the many little things published by us which are little only in point of size. "You may *silence* evil by evil, but you can *overcome* it only by good," is the keynote of this pamphlet. Price, 3 cents each; per 100, $2.

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161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

By the use of
Pond's Extract
Pain will disappear.
Inflammations vanish.
Hemorrhages cease.

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1000 Yards Sewing Silk and enough Silk Braid to hem bottom of dress sent **FREE** with every dress pattern (of 18 yds.) and goods delivered all express, mail or freight charges prepaid.

SAMPLES **FREE.** Send your full address on a postal card stating name of this paper.

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Mansfield Centre, Conn.

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CHANCE FOR ALL TO enjoy a cup of Perfect Tea. A trial order of 3½ pounds of fine Tea, either Oolong, Japan, Imperial, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Mixed, English Breakfast or Sun Sun Chop, sent by mail on receipt of $2.00. Be particular and state what kind of Tea you want. Greatest inducements ever offered to get orders for our celebrated Teas, Coffees and Baking Powder. For full particulars address **The Great American Tea Co.,** P.O. Box 289, 31 and 33 Vesey St., New York.

HAVE YOU SEEN LIDA CLARKSON'S COLORED STUDIES?

We will send you Four Beautiful Studies by Lida Clarkson, in Colors, and a Sample Copy of INGALLS' HOME MAGAZINE, all for 12 2-cent stamps (24 cents). Address J. F. INGALLS, Pub., Lynn, Mass.

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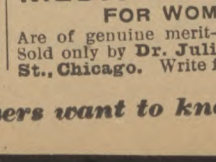
"It leads all others" is the verdict of all who see it. A ratchet on this mop helps the hand by retaining the cloth at any stage of the work. Don't touch the water with your hands. Boiling water can be used, also potash, lye etc. if desired. If you desire to wash windows, corners up high, in fact anywhere, the mop by the means of the ratchet, can be held without the aid of the hand, thus removing the strain. Write for circulars. Sold exclusively through agents throughout the United States. Agents wanted. Write at once for territory—**The Racine Malleable & Wrought Iron Co.,** Racine Wis.

HARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING SHADE ROLLERS
Beware of imitations Notice autograph of
STEWART HARTSHORN
on label and get the genuine Hartshorn.

Unity A weekly journal of *reverent* free thought. Ten weeks, ten cents. Chicago.

The "Little Beauty" A $5.00 Scale for $1.00
Capacity 1-4 oz. to 4 lbs. Steel Bearings, Brass Scoop and Beam. For Housekeepers, Offices or Stores. Weight packed, 3 lbs. Sent by express



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Are of genuine merit—not a patent medicine. Sold only by **Dr. Julia R. Howe, 263 Ohio St., Chicago.** Write for explanatory letter free

Prohibition in Title Deeds.

Harriman, the newest City of the New South, was recently inaugurated with such remarkable success as to challenge public attention throughout this entire country.

In keeping with other conditions, there was a flood of cold water. With it came a flood of cold-water people and other people. Both kinds admired the location, and endorsed the idea of banning saloons forever by provision of title deeds.

Harriman's future was accepted as that of a second Birmingham—the great Iron and Coal town of Tennessee; a coming railway center, and the natural focus of at least one thousand square miles, rich in minerals, and abounding in agricultural promise.

Nearly 600 Lots were Sold for Nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars.

It was a wonderful tribute to the management and resources of an enterprise immense beyond realization, yet based upon the fundamental principles of wise production, and the prohibition of unwise waste. Nothing like it has ever before been known. It has made Harriman a marvel from the start.

THE EAST TENNESSEE LAND COMPANY did not set out to Boom Harriman, but to BUILD it. The Boom came—the BUILDING WILL FOLLOW—is now begun. All who wish to aid in creating a town of the best class, where legitimate industries may have entire sway, are invited to coöperate.

They can do this by location at Harriman, where the E. T. L. Co. has yet several thousand fine residence and business lots for sale at moderate prices, or by advising others to locate there, or by subscribing at once for some of the remaining and

Last Half Million Dollars of the Company's Capital Stock now Offered For Sale at Par.

Shares Only $50.00 Each, Full Cash in Advance Payment Required.

The Company's entire capital is but $3,000,000, only five times the sum realized from Harriman's opening sale, with several hundred times the area of the whole Harriman site yet to sell, for city and town residence, for farm and fruit purposes, for timber cutting, for coal and iron mining, etc. So low capitalization on so large values has never before been offered. Its effect must be of speedy and great benefit to stockholders of the

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THE T. Swoger & Son Pianos & Organs
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From Rv.e Jas. H. Potts, D.D., editor of Michigan "Christian Advocate," Detroit Mich: "To say that we are delighted with the Piano does not express the fact. We are jubilant If all your instruments are as fine in appearance and as pleasing in tone as this one, your patrons will rise by the hundred."

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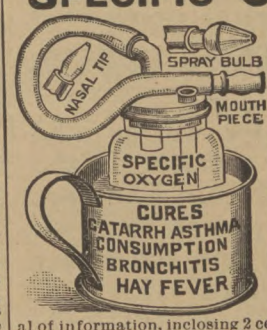

Specific Oxygen is a special medicated Oxygen treatment for diseases of the nose, throat and lungs. The inhalations contain Germicides and Disinfectants, in addition to the best known specifics for these diseases making it a positive cure. Separate Specifics used in Catarrh and Hay-Fever. Not a patent medicine. Physicians prescribe it in their practice.

Ask your druggist for it; if he hasn't it write for our manual of information, inclosing 2 cent stamp.
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AGENTS WANTED by an old reliable firm; large profits, quick sales. SAMPLE FREE. A rare opportunity. Geo. A. Scott, 842 Broadway, N. Y

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Best Truss Ever Used.
Improved Elastic Truss. Worn night and day. Positively cures rupture. Sent by mail everywhere. Write for full descriptive circulars to DR. HOUSE, N. Y., ELASTIC TRUSS CO., 744 Broadway. N. Y.

DELAVAU'S WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY

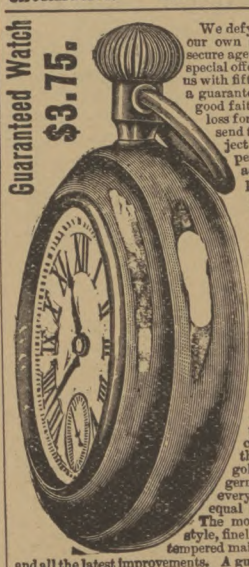
Dispels whoop, allays cough and cuts short the disease. Its peculiar anti-spasmodic action insures sleep and is perfectly **harmless.** Especially effective in dry, Hacking Coughs. For the sudden dangerous CROUP it is infallible. 40 years established in Philadelphia. 50c. per bottle. Sold at druggists.

ILLINOIS PAPER COMPANY,
181 Monroe St., CHICAGO,
Manufacturers and Dealers in Book & Cover Paper

ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL.

THIS NEW ELASTIC TRUSS
Has a Pad different from all others, is cup shape, with Self-adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the ball in the cup presses back the intestines just as a person does with the finger. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free. EGGLESTON TRUSS CO., Chicago, Ill.

Guaranteed Watch $3.75.



We defy Competition! To introduce our own goods in every County and secure agents everywhere we make this special offer. Cut this out and send to us with fifty one-cent postage stamps as a guarantee that watch is ordered in good faith which will cover us from loss for express charges and we will send the watch to you C.O.D., subject to examination. If found perfectly satisfactory and exactly as represented you can pay the balance $3.25 and keep the watch, otherwise you do not pay one cent. The cases are made of a plate of fine 14k gold over the finest quality of german silver, making a case composed of nothing but fine gold covering finest quality of german silver. With german silver on the inside and 14k gold on the outside, we warrant the cases to be equal in appearance to a $50 solid 14k gold watch. They are open face, smooth basine, finished to a dazzling brightness, dust and damp proof and warranted to wear a life time. Different from the cheap brass watches offered, the case contains nothing but gold and the finest quality of german silver and in fact it is in every way, except intrinsic value, equal to a $50 solid gold watch. The movement is a fine 3-4 plate style, finely jeweled polished pinion, oil tempered main spring which does not break and all the latest improvements. A guarantee goes with each watch fully warranting the watch to be exactly as represented and a throughly reliable time keeper. Order at once or our price will be advanced. This offer is good for 60 days to those who will endeavor to make sales, otherwise we charge $15.00.

WM. WILLIAMS, 121 HALSTED STREET, CHICAGO.

We recommend this watch to any one who desires a low-priced watch that combines SERVICE with DURABILITY, Kindly mention this paper when you order.

Wholesale & Retail. *Many long in use.* Old Baths renewed.
Send for Circulars. E. J. KNOWLTON, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Publisher's Dep't.

Notice.

A remittance of $1.50 has been received for a renewal of subscription, with request for "Stories of the March" for premium, but no town, state or signature was given. Whose money is it?

How Many States

will follow the example given below?

At a meeting of the Illinois state W. C. T. U., held last week, its executive committee voted to draw upon its treasury for the full amount needed to scatter temperance literature broadcast, that the rank and file of its members might be helped to give reasons for "the faith that is in them." In carrying out the plan, the secretary is making a faithful effort to reach *some one* in every union who will make it *her personal business* to see that the leaflets are put where they will do the most good—as in the hands of ministers and other leaders of public sentiment, and, especially, that they are copied in newspapers, through the several press superintendents. Already the response to this effort shows an urgent demand for the information here given.

Through our W. T. P. A. representatives we reach many of the unions, but there are yet many which have no such connection with us, hence we ask your aid in bringing these statements before the people.

EVANSTON, ILL., March 7, 1890.

Your favor of booklets and leaflets at hand. I always like the droppings of W. T. P. A. Indorse them? Yes, indeed. Push them? With every pound I weigh. I only wish I could have them for more liberal circulation at my meetings. I get the women to send for them always, however. Yours truly,

S. M. I. HENRY.

The Work of a Worker.

"My first meeting in this campaign was in Fargo, N. D., January 15. By February 20 the 2,500 'Timely Talks' I have secured since I started, besides much other literature, will probably all be disposed of, making not less than 6,300 disposed of according to my five cents per package plan; besides some hundreds of pages of THE UNION SIGNAL and other papers and temperance literature I have given away. I have put into the hands of the people since the campaign began, about a month ago, a total of 6,700 pages of clear, strong and powerful temperance and religious reading, and it would amount up to nearly 80,000 pages for the whole year. I mean to keep on and do as much towards my 80,000 pages this year as I possibly can. I believe the good that most surely will be accomplished will justify all the hard work and effort required, so I will go on, faltering not." MISS I. C. DE VELLING.

Words Fitly Spoken.

"I had not seen a copy of *The Young Crusader* for some time, and while I have always thought it perfect *this* seemed the best number. God bless you and your work." MRS. S. H. BARNEY.

"The Bible Readings in THE UNION SIGNAL seem prepared to fit my case. I remember particularly the one on 'How to know the will of God.' It was a bit of practical experience that greatly helped me."

"I trust the little book, 'Helping,' may have a wide circulation. Many a gentle youth or maiden will find it the most 'helping help' that has ever stirred their hearts or minds. The demand for this sort of literature is much greater than the supply." MRS. A. S. BENJAMIN.

From a Massachusetts pastor:

"My wife and I were both fascinated with 'Glimpses of Fifty Years.' Our little girl two and half years old, has shared our pleasure in listening to the stories her mamma has told her from the life of Miss Willard. I regard it as one of the most helpful publications of our day, and shall do all I can to induce people to read it. I have had an item inserted in the local paper that the book is in our public library. As a rule I am not in favor of autobiographies, but here the story is told with great grace, wisdom and delicacy. I am a stranger to Miss Willard, but thought these words of appreciation would not be displeasing."

"No W. C. T. U. woman would ever sit with folded hands not knowing what to do *or how to do it*, if she would only make use of the literature provided by the W. T. P. A." OLIVE P. BRAY,

Pub. Kan. W. C. T. U. Messenger.

TEN POUNDS IN TWO WEEKS THINK OF IT!

As a Flesh Producer there can be no question but that

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites Of Lime and Soda

is without a rival. Many have gained a pound a day by the use of it. It cures

CONSUMPTION,

SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS AND COLDS, AND ALL FORMS OF WASTING DISEASES. *AS PALATABLE AS MILK.*

Be sure you get the genuine as there are poor imitations.

FACTS FOR THE SICK.

What an Eminent Divine says for the benefit of

SUFFERING WOMEN.

From a letter from Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Atlanta, Ga., in which he states he has been cured of a long standing case of Catarrh, and that his health is better than it has been in 30 years, caused by taking

DR. KING'S ROYAL GERMETUER

He adds. "The effects of this remedy upon my wife have been even more signal and wonderful. She has been almost a lifelong invalid from Nervous Headache, Neuralgia and Rheumatism. In a period of thirty years she has scarcely had a day's exemption from pain. She has been using Germetuer about two months. A more complete transformation I have never witnessed. Every symptom of disease has disappeared. She appears to be twenty years younger, and is as happy and playful as a healthy child. We have persuaded many of our friends to take the medicine, and the testimony of all of them is that it is a great remedy."

Royal Germetuer builds up from the first dose. It speedily brings bloom to the cheek, strength to the body and joy to the heart.

If you are suffering and have failed of a cure, send stamp for printed matter, certificates, etc.

For sale by the Atlantic Germetuer Company, 14 N. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga., and by druggists. Price reduced from $2.50 to $1.50 per concentrated bottle, which makes one gallon of medicine as per directions accompanying each bottle. Can be sent by express C. O. D. if your druggist cannot supply you.

THE LADY'S SYRINGE,

is as yet the *only practical* instrument for the treatment of certain female complaints, because it is constructed upon the only correct principle, viz. *Injection and Suction.* It cleanses PERFECTLY which no other syringe has yet accomplished, and has many other advantages explained in our descriptive circular. GOODYEAR RUBBER CO., New York, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kansas City, St. Louis, San Francisco, Buffalo.

AYER'S COMPLEXION CREAM.

Unequaled for clearing, whitening and beautifying the complexion, removes wrinkles, pimples and facial blemishes. Recommended by leading physicians. Small size, 25; large size, 50c.

Ayer Mfg. Co., 69 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ills.

BLISS WOMAN'S BAND

Sent on receipt of price and waist measure.
Fitted band 75 cts. / Plain band 30 cts. — Bliss Mfg. Co., Box 367, Minneapolis, Minn.

AGENTS wanted. Household invention. Sells rapidly. Terms free. Low & Rewell Manufacturing Co., 135 Public Square, Cleveland, O

BABY CARRRIAGES Direct from SENT C. O. D. G. L. Spencer's Factory, 221 W. Madison St., Chicago. Express charges prepaid to any place within 300 miles of Chicago. $3 to $8 saved on each carriage as you need not pay for them. Send 3c. stamp for illustrated catalogue. Thousands of carriages shipped yearly to families direct. The largest factory and finest goods in the world.

BABY CARRIAGES!

I make a specialty of manufacturing Baby Carriages to sell direct to private parties. You can, therefore, do better with me than with a dealer. Carriages Delivered Free of Charge to all points in the United States. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

CHAS. RAISER, Mfr.
62-64 Clybourn Ave., Chicago, Ill.

LADIES! Use only Brown' French Dressing on your Boots and Shoes.

BUY THE WRINGER THAT SAVES THE MOST LABOR

OUR PURCHASE GEAR Saves half the labor of other wringers, and costs but little more.

EMPIRE Does not GREASE The CLOTHES.

Solid White Rubber Rolls. Warranted. Also "Daisy" and "Volunteer" Wringers, Clothes Drying Bars, etc. Agents wanted everywhere. Empire Wringer Co., Auburn, N. Y.

DIRT BREEDS VERMIN

Of a good house-wife, who uses SAPOLIO, it is well said, "The mouse is muzzled in her house." Try it and keep your house clean. All grocers keep it.

Cleanliness and neatness about a house are necessary to insure comfort. Man likes comfort, and if he can't find it at home, he will seek elsewhere for it. Good housewives know that SAPOLIO makes a house clean and keeps it bright. Happiness always dwells in a comfortable home. Do you want cleanliness, comfort and happiness? Try SAPOLIO and you will be surprised at your success.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

CALLUSTRO TRADE MARK SOAPS AND POLISHES

Contain no acids or injurious chemicals, prevent chapped hands, leaving the skin a delicate softness. A limited number of shares of stock for sale by the Callustro Company of Chicago, 154 Washington Street.

THE EDISON MIMEOGRAPH

Patented by THOS. A. EDISON.

Makes *3,000* copies of one original writing, Drawing, Music, etc. *1,500* copies of one original Typewriter Letter. Recommended by over *40,000* users. Send for circular and sample of work.

A. B. DICK COMPANY,
152-154 Lake Street, CHICAGO. 32 Liberty Street, NEW YORK.

IT IS A SIN TO BE SICK We tell you WHY in our New Book. This BOOK should be in every home. All who read it and follow its suggestions save large doctor bills, long hours of suffering, and have many years added to their lives. Send your name at once for our "PLAIN ROAD TO HEALTH," *free to all.*
MAGNETIC SHIELD CO. 6 CENTRAL MUSIC HALL, CHICAGO, ILL.

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY

Original Edition, Unabridged.

The value as an educator, of such a work as **Webster's Dictionary**, can hardly be over estimated, and certainly no man, woman or student can afford to be without one, as it is a library of information in itself. Probably no educational work will ever be so widely known and used as is **Webster's.** Heretofore the price of this standard work has been so high as to make it prohibitory to thousands of families who can now secure one through us at less than half the regular price. By placing a very large order we are enabled to offer **Webster's Dictionary, original edition, unabridged,** at the marvelously low price of **$4.00.** This dictionary is substantially bound in either half morocco or sheep as prefered.

GENERAL SUBJECTS OF THIS WORK.

1.—Etymologies of English words, deduced from an examination and comparison of words of corresponding elements in 20 languages of Asia and Europe.
2.—The true orthography of words, as corrected by their etymologies.
3.—Pronunciation exhibited and made obvious by the division of words into syllables, by accentuation, by marking the sounds of the accented vowels, when necessary, or by general rules.
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Signal Notes.

TOWNS and cities receive annually from liquor licenses about $1,250,000, while over $27,000,000 is paid into saloons by the people. For every dollar paid in for license about twenty-one dollars are paid out by the people. The saloon antagonizes all good government and all educational influences.—*Carroll D. Wright.*

THE assessed value of Kansas in 1880 was $160,000,000. In 1888, after eight years of prohibition, the valuation was $353,000,000.

A LAW providing that railway employés who have worked twenty-four consecutive hours shall not resume until they have had eight hours' rest, has been passed by the Ohio Legislature.

THE large hall of Cooper Union, New York, was recently crowded by a mass-meeting of women in response to a call by the Working Women's Society to urge the passage by the state Legislature of the Women Factory Inspectors' Bill. This measure provides for the appointment by the governor of eight additional factory inspectors who shall be women, and limits the time of labor of women and children in factories and stores to ten hours daily. Resolutions urging the necessity of such a law were passed.

THE Anglo Temperance Association is making rapid advances in India. The object of the organization is to secure the ultimate prohibition of the sale of liquor throughout India.

THE coöperation of all the Protestant churches in Ireland is to be invited in holding a great temperance mission from the first of next October to the tenth, in celebration of the Father Mathew centenary.

THE unmarried women of Massachusetts have twenty-nine million dollars on deposit in the savings banks of their state.

THE officers of the No. 5 Brooklyn, N. Y., union, write with cordial commendation of Major Hilton's labors among them, resulting in awakened public sentiment on the temperance question; fifty dollars in the treasury, and an added membership of more than three-score.

AT the close of a masterly temperance address in Calcutta, by Canon Wilberforce, dusky Mohammedans and Hindoos crowded to the table, and nearly eight hundred pledges were taken.

IT is said that liquor legislation is more necessary to the social welfare of the masses in Russia than in any other country of Europe, and it is also declared that the government is opposed to any such legislation, fearing a decrease of its revenue from the manufacture and sale of liquors. During the past year in Odessa alone there were three hundred deaths from the use of intoxicants.

THE Total Abstinence Society connected with Mr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle, has, during the eight years of its existence, held 624 meetings and given 21,655 pledges.

THE Ladies' Health Protective Association was lately organized in the chapel of the Central Congregational Church of Brooklyn by sixty public-spirited women who propose to do something toward securing clean streets for that city, which is sadly in need of a reform in this direction. Mrs. James Scrimgeour, in addressing the meeting, said they were encouraged by the success of the women of New York in remedying public abuses. She said a big village improvement society could make Brooklyn as clean and attractive as a New England village, and urged that care be taken to put nothing in ash barrels that could blow about the streets. She added that if the women had the management of the appropriation for street cleaning the work would be satisfactorily done.

"THE Prohibition party," says *The People*, "is gaining thousands of recruits from the ranks of the young men. They are following Garfield's advice, not to pitch their political tents in the graveyard of dead issues."

THE following resolutions were adopted by the North Michigan Free Methodist Conference, at its last session:

Resolved, That this conference will stand by the Prohibition party in the coming election by our influence, prayers and ballots: and that we will teach our people to do the same. And

WHEREAS, The W. C. T. U. is not a secret order, and as our people have stood aloof from them in the past,

Resolved, That in the future we will encourage and assist them in their noble efforts to bring about temperance and social purity in the land.

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One English Jar Modjeska Cold Cream. Soothing, Healing, Beautifies the Skin, Improves the Complexion, Cures Chapped Hands and Lips.

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One Gentleman's Handkerchief, Large.
Fourteen Patent Transfer Patterns for stamping and embroidering table linen toilet mats, towels, tidies, etc.,
One Lady's Handkerchief.
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Two Celluloid Collar Buttons, (Patented).
Twenty-three Pictures of the Presidents of the U. S.

☞ In addition to all of the above articles we place in each box **ONE ALBUM** containing pictures of the following celebrities:

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Abraham Lincoln,	H. M. Stanley,
Ulysses S. Grant,	Oliver Perry,
Robert E. Lee,	Goethe,
Gen. Sheridan,	Schiller,
Thos. Carlyle,	Alex. Hamilton,
Commodore Farragut,	John H. Payne,
"Stonewall" Jackson,	Etc, Etc, Etc.

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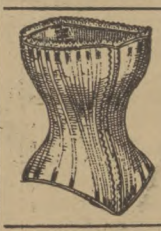

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THE UNION SIGNAL

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WORLD'S AND NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

"THOU HAST GIVEN A BANNER TO THEM THAT FEAR THEE; THAT IT MAY BE DISPLAYED BECAUSE OF THE TRUTH."

Vol. XVI.—No. 16.] CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, April 17, 1890. [Price $1.50 per Year.

Mrs J. McElroy 1890

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A special meeting of the directors of the Woman's Temperance Publishing Association for the purpose of perfecting organization under the new charter and transacting other important business will be held at 161 La Salle street, Chicago, Wednesday, April 30, 1890, commencing at eleven o'clock a. m. A full meeting is imperative. MARY ALLEN WEST, *Sec.*

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Elizabeth Storrs Mead has been elected president of Holyoke College.

Seventy proprietors of saloons were arrested in Denver, Col., on Sunday last for selling liquor contrary to the law.

Hon. Samuel J. Randall, ex-speaker of the House during the forty-fifth and forty-sixth Congresses, passed peacefully away Sunday morning, April 13, at his home in Washington, D. C.

Secretary of War Proctor gives the encouragement of his approval to the work of the W. C. T. U. among the soldiers and sailors. He says: "I am glad to say I heartily sympathize with the efforts in behalf of temperance in the army and navy, and shall do all in my power to aid the good work."

The remains of the late President Garfield are about to be removed from the public vault in Lakeview cemetery and placed in the crypt of the monument erected to his memory in Cleveland. This monument, which cost $160,000, is surmounted by a statue of Garfield ten feet high, and of the purest white marble.

Henry M. Stanley will reach London the last week in April, and on May 5, the Royal Geographical Society will give him a magnificent reception. His forthcoming work on "The Darkest Africa" will be published in two octavo volumes by the Scribners. It is said that 50,000 copies have already been ordered.

MISSIONARY women and white-ribboners have always been in potential sympathy, but the Congo and similar pagan outrages by Christian nations have brought them into active coöperation. That was a significant embassy recently decreed by the four foreign missionary societies of women, representing the Methodist, Congregationalist, Presbyterian and Baptist churches of the Northwest. Mrs. Moses Smith and Mrs. Prof. Fisk, of Chicago, were its designated leaders. They went to the President of the United States, praying him to use his utmost influence to prevent the exportation of American whisky to heathen lands. The President listened with appropriate official dignity and refrained from making any reply. They went to Secretary Blaine, telling him that the United States was *the only nation* that had declined to join in the agreement not to send rum to the Congo, whereat he was surprised and agreed to give attention to the statements made by them. It should be added that Mrs. Gen. Logan, who belongs to the M. E. church, did all in her power to help on the sacred mission of these ladies. To white-ribboners there is poetic justice in the picture of Mrs. Moses Smith pleading with the President for protection for heathen nations from American whisky, since it was she who led the Chicago Crusade band to the city hall in 1874, when they vainly prayed the council for the enforcement of our Sunday law, and escaped with difficulty from a howling mob led on by saloon keepers and hoodlums. Barbarism is the same on all sides of the sea, and alcohol goes not from Christian but from heathen hearts in this country to heathen hands on the equator. The World's W. C. T. U. petition against legalizing the sale of brain-poisons is being signed in every land and its polyglot voice will yet prove potent with all governments. We must just "pray devoutly and then hammer away stoutly."

MILWAUKEE boasts a peerless family. Col. C. K. Pier is a successful lawyer. Mrs. Pier and Miss Kate Pier are also lawyers, having graduated from the law department of the State University in 1887. The two remaining daughters, aged eighteen and twenty, are now in the law college. Miss Kate was for ten months in the employ of the Wisconsin Central Railroad Co., which position she resigned to enter private practice. She was the first woman to argue a case in the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, being then twenty-one years of age. General Bryan Dean, of the law faculty, ex-Secretary Vilas, and several other notables of the legal profession, were in the court-room that day. The young Portia betrayed no embarrassment, but stated the case unhesitatingly, and without superfluous words; cited authorities in support of her argument, and evinced an acquaintance with the literature of the profession which was creditable both to herself and her teachers. She won her case, and has since had her share of clientage. All the young ladies of the Pier family are favorites in university circles, possessing as they do average beauty, and more than average talent. The pioneer woman lawyer of the state is Miss Angie King, of Janesville, who was admitted to the bar in 1889. Her success has made the way easier for those who have followed.

THE great mistake made by socialistic theorists is in supposing that the employment of force will bring to terms those who are "of the contrary part." A nation's action is the fruitage of its thought. Before any demand can be urged in legislative halls, those who believe it to be just must go back among the people and arouse a sentiment that will send men to the legislature and to the Congress whose views are in harmony with the new ideas of their constituents. The national life can only be reformed by amending the nation's ways of thinking. Whatever develops and educates the best sentiment in the hearts and at the firesides of the people is a benefit and blessing to the state, for it is through these homes that the commonwealth breathes, just as a forest breathes through its million leaves and sap vessels. Personal appeals are of great value, but it is through the eye that the steadiest and most lasting impressions are made upon the public mind. Doubtless there are many germs of a better future, growing even in the mire of communistic agitation, and a wise discrimination will separate the wheat from the tares. Wholesale denunciation is cheap, but like most things that cost little it is of very little worth. For the statesman who patiently investigates the causes of the present discontent, and eliminates those that are just from those that are groundless, there waits, in the present crisis of affairs, the gratitude of this generation and the unfading laurel wreath of history.

WHOEVER studies the signs of the times with discerning eye must see that the golden age of human brotherhood draws on. Even the "trust" is a signal. To be sure it is a counterfeit, but it exists by faith in association of mutual interests for mutual profit. There has been no truer, finer manifestation of this spirit than that evolved last year by a group of college women, graduates of Vassar, Wellesley and Smith. Realizing the rich opportunities of their own lives, and feeling the conviction that where much is given much is required, they met to devise a scheme for sharing their blessings with those less favored than themselves. The plan decided upon was that of a "college settlement" to be located in one of the poorest quarters of New York. In May, 1889, a place was rented at 95 Rivington street, in a district not criminal, but where the people have to struggle for the maintenance of "fairly decent" existence. The house was thoroughly renovated, put in good sanitary condition, and pleasantly furnished. Then the object lesson began in the attempt to show the greatest amount of comfort to be obtained for the least outlay of money. In October the real experiment was entered upon, when seven young women took possession. They came to live on the same basis as the other people of that locality, hence could have no servants. They afterward secured a housekeeper to cook and assist in culinary management, as they had employments themselves, one being a physician, ready to write prescriptions for five cents, another a music teacher, giving lessons at correspondingly reduced rates. Then they took a little girl from the district to live with them. The first night she only removed her dress and shoes on going to bed. She was not severely rebuked, as that would imply she had not been well taught by her mother, and the college girls are careful not to wound the self-respect of their neighbors, or lessen their family respect. The child proved imitative, and the third night hung out her underclothing to "air." After two months she had so improved in neatness and faithfulness that she was able to take a position as housemaid in the upper part of the city, and her place was filled by another girl. The mothers are occupied with shop-work, and their daughters grow up without training. The college women have undertaken to be on neighborly terms with them, and by free and hearty association to open a door for them into a larger life. No room is too fine to receive the poorest neighbor. A woman with a baby, driven out in the night by a drunken husband, was received into their guest chamber. They have plenty of games and entertainment for the children who come, after school, on the day allotted them, and plenty of books to lend on library day. The cook is always ready to give recipes for wholesome, palatable and economical dishes. Modeled somewhat after Toynbee Hall, the settlement does not attempt a mission or charity, but its residents, by being friends and neighbors in the real Samaritan sense, try to touch the lives of these ignorant people at every point, and with helpfulness in every touch. The public baths opened in the basement, where a hot bath was offered for five cents, did not meet with much favor at first, but now they are in great demand. Miss Scudder, the literary lecturer at Wellesley College, though a busy woman, finds time to visit them and take a share in the work. She says, "We are happy there, and so interested in the queer studies of life." The young women are mostly from comfortable, or even luxurious homes, and it has never entered into the heart of woman to conceive a more practical philanthropy.

CHICAGO women are deeply interested and righteously indignant over the expulsion of three women clerks from the office of Internal Revenue, after years of faithful, efficient service. This is a movement of national concern to womanhood, as Collector Mamer's avowed policy is "*the offices for the voters.*" Acting upon the principle involved, rather than in the defense of the discharged clerks, the Woman's Club of Chicago, composed of four hundred leading women, sent a delegation of five ladies to Washington to present a memorial to President Harrison. In substance the memorial says: "Since the close of the civil war, women have been employed in various government offices, and have done their work so well that neither political party has ever thought of denying them the right to such positions as they were qualified to fill. Given such places at first as a debt of gratitude to women who had worked faithfully in hospital wards, or whose husbands, fathers, or brothers had given their lives for their country, they have been retained because they deserved to be retained; because, the efficiency of the public service has nowhere been greater than where they were employed; and because being equally with men bread-winners for their families, as well as tax-payers, they were equally entitled to the benefits of their common country. We simply protest in the name of the women of the United States against the principle announced by Mr. Mamer; namely, that women not being of service as politicians, have no claim to consideration in the distribution of the offices of the government. We feel that the announcement of such a line of conduct will be received not only as an insult to women but as a reflection on the policy of the present administration." This knights-errant mission of Chicago ladies to the White House will doubtless become a historical visitation, and, if it fails of fruition, will not add to the glory of manhood's boasted chivalry, not to mention the higher principle of human justice. Verily this is an age when women must look after their own sex, and this instance is a forcible illustration of the necessity of women's clubs in order to handle rapidly and intelligently such exigencies as the present one. The President received the ladies courteously, but expressed no defined policy. The matter was placed in the hands of the Congressman who nominated the Collector, and we await the result with interest.

Contributed.

RESUBMISSION.

BY EMMA P. SEABURY.

Who asks for resubmission of the law of prohibition?
Who signs the great petition which before our gaze unrolls?
Are the Kansas people tiring of the spirit that was firing
Their souls, when that great army triumphant swept the polls?

Who asks for resubmission of the law of prohibition?
Is the question that is coming from the East and from the West:
And the South, with many voices, and the freedman who rejoices,
And the anxious and the waiting ask: Will Kansas bear the test?

Has the mother grown aweary for the watches long and dreary;
When the hours dragged to midnight and were mingled with her prayers
For the weak one who was trying, all his tempters' wiles defying,
To run the dreaded gauntlet of the wine-shop and its snares?

Does the glad wife long to listen, her eyes with tears aglisten,
For the husband staggering homeward from the revel at the dawn?
Or the maiden under cover of the gloaming wait her lover,
Till her heart is worn and anxious, and its restfulness is gone?

Does the man with altered manner, marching under this great banner
Self-supporting, self-respecting, calm, reliant, strong and brave,
Want his boys to face the danger? does he ask it for the stranger,
That he bury all his manhood in a sot's dishonored grave?

Are the men and women turning to the streets, for paupers yearning?
Do they want to fill asylums and their prisons' empty cells?
Do they want the drunkard reeling by them, without sense or feeling?
The saloon whose gilded glamours but conceal a thousand hells?

Who wants this resubmission? Who swells the great petition
That unrolls before the Senate its panoply of names;
Men and women consecrating life to truth, nor hesitating,
Or the wily politician who debases and defames?

Rise up, O noble people! let the bells from every steeple,
Ring the triumph and the glory of the right above the wrong;
Ye who fought for federation, for the freedom of the nation,
Steady, now, for prohibition, more than half a million strong!

All the world that rang your praises, at your danger breathless gazes,
Every man who loves his brother; every soul that from its clod
Of unpurified ambition, bursts its chrysalis condition
And soars outward, onward, upward, on the wings of faith to God.

Who asks for resubmission of the law of prohibition?
Is the question that is coming from the East and from the West;
And the South with many voices, and the freedman who rejoices,
Answer, "Kansas never failed us; she is sure to bear the test."

Denver, Col.

RHODA'S EASTER CARDS.

BY MRS. S. M. I. HENRY.

CHAPTER III.

"I do wish 'your loving Rho' would give her full address. Where is 'The Studio'? and who is 'Rho'?—and why are the letters always mailed on the train? and why does not Clarence Langhorn get them?"

She was a busy clerk in the dead letter office at Washington; and yet not so busy that she did not have time to feel sorry for poor Rho, whose loving words and sweet tokens were regularly consigned to the oblivion of dead and untraceable letters.

"And those beautiful Easter cards!" she went on thinking to herself, as she held one in her hand. "I remember this is the third one. They all have that dainty knot of white satin ribbon, and are so sweet. It's a shame that he does not get them! May be he has found somebody who gives him what he likes better than Easter cards. That's the way with men. But somehow I don't think after all she's a sweetheart; more like a mother or sister. Just what I'd like to send to brother Will—I will send it; I'll go through the necessary red tape, and make this exquisite thing my own, and send it to Will next Easter."

. . . . . .

Two young men came together out of the post-office of a western city, on Saturday evening before Easter Sunday.

"Well, Horton," said one to the other, "you'll be over?"

"Y-e-s, I think so."

"See here," cried the other, grasping Will Horton by the shoulder, "I don't feel quite satisfied with your reply. If I thought you wouldn't come I should be tempted to tie myself to you and fetch you. For you see there's to be no backing out, old fellow; you are not going to be allowed to bury your talents any longer. The banquet is more in your honor than anything else. The fellows are dying to make your acquaintance; you have whetted their appetite by your successes, so to speak, and they will not let you off now."

"All right, I'll be over. I think I shall enjoy a little recreation."

"Of course you will. A little fun will brighten you up amazingly, sharpen your wits, you know, for that case that's coming on. Eight sharp, remember."

Horton had his hand full of letters. One he knew at a glance, and the touch of it had almost broken the spell that was being woven for his hurt.

A rising young lawyer from the far East, in this rapidly growing city, a thousand clutching fingers were reaching out to drag him down, while as yet not one had really been outstretched for his uplifting. He was one of the homeless thousands, for he had been blind and dumb to his privileges in the matter of his love for the fair artist, in the college town where he had prepared for his professional studies, so he still only carried her image in his memory. This had been to him a talisman, until he had begun to establish himself as a man among men, and had attracted the public eye by a remarkably brilliant success in legal practice. He suddenly found himself amid new and strange conditions which promised new advantages, and also threatened new dangers.

Shall the charm work still? Can this talisman of man's love for woman keep him pure? What can keep a soul when men combine for its ruin? What shall not love, human and divine, united, dare attempt, even against the best-laid plans of the destroyer? There is nothing so small that it may not become a thing of salvation, if God is behind it.

Horton broke the seal of his Washington letter. A sudden thrill passed through him—a nervous shock, which quickened both mental and moral vision, and the powers of his soul. The letter was from his sister, the clerk in the dead letter office, and one of Rhoda Langhorn's Easter cards was in his hand.

What memories it awakened of the days when he tried to serve her, hoping she would let him love her. They had worshiped in the same chapel, he the creature, she the creator, and more than once had together piled and hung the Easter loveliness about the sacred walls. He had loved her so intensely that he was even afraid of her. Her name was a sacred secret, hidden in his heart from even the dear confidant of boyhood; hence his amazement at finding, this evening of all others, Rhoda's Easter card in the same envelope with Narcissa's letter.

He stood turning the dainty souvenir over and over for some sign, until he bethought him to read the letter. He glanced along rapidly until his eye rested on the paragraph that at once held his attention. It read:

"Letters have been coming for the last two years and over, addressed to one Clarence Langhorn, Coalton, Ill., from 'The Studio,' signed 'Rho.' They are mailed on the train somewhere on the Nypno Road. It seems that every Easter, 'Rho' sends a card to this 'Clarence,' which for the last three years have found their way to us. There has never been any clue by which we could trace them back, so they have gone, love-freighted as they are, the way of all unclaimed letters.

"The Easter cards have been sold according to law; this one I begged the privilege of buying for you. It is so sweet, so appropriately expresses much that I have felt as I have thought about you, and our lives together as children, that I wanted it for you. But I am sorry for poor Rho and her Clarence; though I fear he does not deserve it. Why will not people fix their letters so they can be returned, I wonder?"

"God knows!" ejaculated Will Horton, "this time at least." The letter went on:

"I have speculated about this Clarence, and his relation to Rho. I wonder why he doesn't get her letters, and why she always mails them on the train."

"I know about that," thought Horton; "she hands them to Charley Welch, at the depot, in the morning, as she goes to the College; or as he passes her house. I have seen her do both, and he mails them on the train. Poor Rho! I wonder what has become of Clarence. She need not have expected much of him, though.

"But what would Narcissa have reason to expect of me? What would she or Rho think, if they knew how near I have come to crossing the line? Heavens! What have I been thinking about? But for this letter and Rho's card I should have joined those fellows at eight o'clock, I verily believe, and what then? Doesn't seem possible I could have come so near forgetting! I must have lost some essential manhood. God help me!

"'He is risen' (reading from the card) 'wherefore he is able also to save them to the uttermost that come unto God, by him, seeing he ever liveth to make intercession for them.'

"'Thine eyes shall see the King in his beauty. Alleluia!'

"Rho, your heaven-sent message cannot be a dead letter. It is alive. It shall be the forerunner of a true Easter to me. But Clarence! Shall my gain be his loss? God forbid!"

He held in his hand the dainty double card with its silken fringes and white temperance badge, and studied the design, while his heart throbbed with strange emotions. There were fern, mosses, spring beauties and lilies of the valley; the text lettering in the faintest gossamer lines, while the glad Easter song and shout seemed to palpitate with living colors, shaded from deepest crimson to palest saffron and gold.

How well he remembered the little white bow, just like this, which the fair artist always wore, and the "Y," ecrawled with delicate carelessness in one corner of the card, how suggestive it was of her and her sweet life mission.

That evening while the fellows were waiting and wondering if he had really escaped them, Willis Horton sat writing to Rhoda Langhorn, telling her first of his escape from sin to salvation, of the new Easter that had dawned upon his soul, and of his love for her, which could be a secret no longer. From motives of delicacy he withheld all mention of the dead letters, or the missent Easter cards. He would write to Narcissa, sending the address of Rho, so that she might at least have her letters back, if their tender messages must be lost to Clarence forever. And he would be himself to her, in her sorrow, all that love could make him, all that she would accept at his hands.

He had finished writing these two letters when he bethought him of the others yet unopened. He had not much heart for business or for lesser friendships, but broke the seals, and read, and filed them away, until he was again surprised by another link in the chain of influences that had been drawing him back from slippery places. He was a fine singer, with a rich tenor voice, which for over a year had not been heard in the songs of the church, and here was a note asking, as a favor, that he would step into a vacancy in a choir that was to sing at an Easter service that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union had planned to hold at the prison Sunday morning.

The writer said: "We know it is late in the day to ask such a favor, but as you are not singing at present, and as you read at sight, we have ventured to ask this great accommodation. Our plans will fail if you cannot take Mr. Webber's place. He was sure you would, as it is the sudden death of his brother that calls him away. He would have seen you himself, but that he only had time to make the Eastern train. If you can join us at the rehearsal this evening at Grace Chapel, from 8 to 10, we will be very grateful."

What could be more fitting service for him, that coming Easter morning, than to sing to souls in prison; he who had just been made free, who was to enter upon his own new Easter. He never thought of declining, but placing Rho's card in his pocket and taking his winged declaration of love in his hand, he went out, dropped the letter in a box and joined the singers at rehearsal.

. . . . . .

That prison chapel! The Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union Flower Mission had transformed it into a bower of beauty, and after the service, the bouquets, bearing Scripture cards tied with white ribbon were to be distributed to the convicts. The chaplain, an old man in prison service, was dumb with emotion as he looked upon the work of those pure girlish hands, for the men of crime. Never before had he known an Easter morning like this in prison.

As the convicts entered, wending their slow way, in the long procession, to their places, they were greeted

with a burst of song, fragrance and beauty that moved even the most stoical and hardened.

Willis Horton had never sung as he did that morning; never before had he known what song was for. The triumph of his tone, the joy of his face, drew all eyes, and touched all hearts. Many a prisoner said to himself, "O what must it be to be free and sing like that!"

At the close of the service a messenger came with the request that the singers should go to the prison hospital and sing one song to a dying man, and would they hasten? for there was no time to lose!

"Poor fellow, is he really going?" exclaimed the young lady in charge of the Flower Mission; "I had promised him an Easter song all his own, after the service here. Hurry! do not be too late."

So the singers, led by Horton and the hospital messenger, hastened to the cell in which lay a dying man under a life sentence for murder.

They ranged themselves about the door of the narrow room, and as Horton looked up he saw a pair of wide open startled eyes fixed upon him from the face on the pillow. Something in them drew his heart, his compassion, and his new Christ-like-love, as nothing had ever done before.

They began to sing the simple old songs of the church: "Jesus, Lover of my Soul," "Rock of Ages," "Nearer, My God, to Thee,' breaking at last into the triumphant chorus, "He is risen: Alleluia!"

At the first utterance of this note of triumph in the old anthem, a cry leaped from the white lips of the prisoner, a weak, pitiful cry of "O Rho! Rho!" followed by muffled sobs and sighs.

In an instant Horton, his part in the anthem forgotten, was at the poor fellow's side, and their arms were about each other.

"O I knew you," gasped Clarence. "I couldn't bear it;—Rho! Rho! That's all on the Easter cards we used to make together, and it has come true, all she said. He is Risen! but O I am dying in prison,—and she mustn't know. This is the *anything* that was to make me keep sober.

"I'm glad they shut me up; it gave me a chance to keep away from the drink; but Will, I did not kill the man, we were all drunk together, but I know I did not kill him, they proved it on me, though, and sent me here for life; most over now, though, thank God. Don't tell Rho where I died, 'twould most kill her. I do—want—to—see—her—so—bad—just—once. I shall see—her—up—yonder—I shall—for He *is* risen—Alleluia! I see that all the time—all sorts o' letters—with lilies—and crocuses and spring beauties and—O-o-o-o-o!"

Horton had been unable to utter a word; deep sobs heaved his breast; he had lifted the dying boy in his arms, and caressed his face, head and hands, as Rho herself might have done.

As Clarence uttered those last words he remembered the lilies and spring beauties blooming on the Easter card in his pocket, and that all their sweetness had been perfected for the eyes that were soon to glaze in death, and, hastily drawing it forth, he held it up in sight of the dying boy. That cry of recognition! that rapture of love that broke over his face! None who saw it could ever forget it.

He grasped the card with his last remaining strength, pressed it to his lips, and, with a sigh, fell asleep.

. . . . . .

The next Easter morning, Narcissa, Willis and Rhoda Horton stood together about a grave, from which arose a white shaft, dressed with Easter lilies, and sang in low voices the anthem of resurrection.

The marble bore this inscription:

CLARENCE LANGHORN,
Aged 24.
Began his new life
Easter morning, 18—.
In Christ.
"He is risen indeed. Alleluia!"

HIGH LICENSE.

BY REV. J. H. ECOB, D. D.

We have reached the point where we must pit prohibition squarely against high license. Why do men want the state to continue in partnership with the liquor traffic? Simply because there is money in it; just that and nothing else. Low license means some money; high license means more money. Let the income from high license go to the American Board of Missions instead of the state treasury to ease the tax burden, and where will be the High License party? Men reason: Here is a great traffic that will go on; then let the state compel it to pay the taxes.

Look at the question clearly for a moment; give high license all the fair names possible, call its fees by some soothing roundabout, but it all comes down to this: The state takes large sums of money from a given traffic and applies that money to the purposes of state government. If that traffic is legitimate, the state is bound to tax it as lightly as possible, and that tax is good clean money, which a Christian state can honestly apply to its needs If that traffic is illegitimate the state is bound to prohibit it. If it does not, but puts a high license upon it, or high tax—call it what you please, the state thereby becomes a partner in an illegitimate business, and takes that foul money to pay running expenses. Suppose this principle is applied elsewhere Remember sharply what the principle is. It is taking foul money to pay running expenses. It is not forgotten what we used to say of some of the good, rich Boston deacons who were in the commercial business in the old days of the slave trade. Every now and then among their goodly ships they would fit out one with New England rum and trinkets and dispatch it to the coast of Africa, and it would come back with a load of slaves. That one black ship was worth a whole fleet of white ships. But now will some high license advocate say what the deacon shall do with that black money; that blood money; that price of the bodies and souls of men. Does any one think he will put that foul money to pure uses? Will he pay ministers' salaries and feed orphans and widows? I say nay, nay! That money came from the pit; and he is the devil's minister who takes it and disburses it, it matters not what he does with it.

Remember the principle, *Foul money for running expenses*. Apply it to a business corporation. Apply it to a church. Apply it to the home. Workers in the temperance cause will have done a great thing if they get this single conviction before the people of this land: *The taxes of a Christian state must be as clean as the contributions of a church.* The state appoints her receiver of taxes, I, an honest man, a good citizen, step up and lay down the tax upon my Christian home. I am jostled aside by the rum-seller who lays down his high license. The state reaches forth her hand and sweeps his blood money and my clean money into her treasury. I protest, protest, protest! In the name of my manhood, in the name of my Christian home, in the name of my state, I protest. I have no lot or part with this man in his accursed business. I protest, no man, no institution, no state shall reckon the proceeds of the rum-seller's labor and my labor on the same basis. My tax represents my property. My property represents the outcome of my labor. My tax represents my citizenship. No self-respecting citizen can for an instant consent that his state shall take indifferently his good clean Christian money, and the hire of the harlot, the stealings of the gambler, or the spoils of the destroyer of men. This principle cuts to the root of all license, low or high, for an illegitimate traffic. This principle calls steadily and consistently for prohibition.

Glance a moment at what many are pleased to call the practical side of this high-license system. The following, clipped from the Albany *Evening Journal*, is a sample: "Ask the tax-payer who is paying for police courts, jails, poor-houses, orphan asylums and insane asylums whether the Iowa communities would not be better off if each one of these 2,200 saloons was paying $250, or a total of $550,000 toward the relief of our burdened real estate."

Observe a very significant admission in this bit of *practical* political economy. Police courts, jails, poor-houses, orphan asylums and insane asylums, are tacitly admitted to be the fruit of the saloon. Then the demand is made to tax the saloon to pay for the burdens which it imposes. This is the old story of the doctor who threw the baby into fits. There was death in the fits. This *practical* political economy says; Feed the people on whisky, then tax the whisky to pay for all the damage it does. This reminds one of the Dutchman who whipped his son till the boy was raging mad, then said to him, "Ah, I know vat you tinks; you tinks tam! Now I licks you for dat." So, feed the people on whisky till they not only think but act "tam," crowding police courts, jails, poor-houses and the rest, then tax the whisky to foot the bills, in order "to relieve overburdened real estate" Oh, long-suffering political economy! Of all the maltreatment and perversions of a hundred years, this is the "unkindest cut of all." Prohibition's simple and adequate reply is: Cut off that which demands and fills "police courts, jails, poor-houses, orphan asylums and insane asylums," and instantly your tax budget is relieved of more than has ever been raised by any license, low or high.

There comes to mind that picture in "Pilgrim's Progress" of a fire burning brightly, and a man pouring on water all the time. When Christian asked how it was, he was led around back of the fire, and there was a man pouring on oil. Prohibition does not cry for more water, but gets around behind the fire and goes for that man with the oil-can.

Peace! Independence! Truth go forth
Earth's compass round;
And your high priesthood shall make earth
All hallowed ground.

—*Thomas Campbell.*

A STUDY OF THE POSITION OF PETER AND PAUL.

BY W. HOWATT GARDNER.

V.

The method of the early church was much like our modern Sunday-school. Would even the most conservative bodies remand their women Sunday-school teachers to silence? To be consistent this ought to be done. Such women are simply usurping authority, when they ought to "learn in silence." It is most puzzling to note how some, while maintaining that women should be silent in the churches, make exceptions and claim that Paul's words have no application to Sunday-school teachers, responses in the liturgy or singing in the choir, or teaching the heathen. For such exceptions there is no authority in Paul. If his command is a universal rule, it can have no exceptions, and Paul has delegated no ecclesiastic since his time to make exceptions. If we are to take Paul's words universally and literally, we can not do otherwise than take them unqualifiedly. They exclude, if universal, all audible service on the part of women. Paul's restrictions, however, were not universal, but conditional and temporary. Women were not, as a rule, and especially those from pagan nations, who were exhibiting in their dwarfed souls the results of degrading laws and customs, fitted to teach. The position of teacher was one of authority and responsibility, and hence, for a woman unfitted to teach to assume such position, would indeed be usurping authority over him who was fitted. Though she could not teach, she was allowed to learn, and Paul had faith enough, if men since have not had, to trust to the development of truth and justice to fit woman to take her rightful place. That women may teach, when fitted to do so, we find Paul declaring in his second letter to Timothy. "The things that thou hast heard of me, the same commit thou to faithful men (*anthropois*) who shall be able to teach others also." The word for men in this passage is *anthropois*, meaning *manhind*, persons. The needed qualification was ability to teach, and was equally binding upon man and woman. The door was open to woman to teach when she shall have been fitted by learning.

Therefore, we believe that woman universally was not forbidden to speak in a religious assembly, or to preach, if she is called to that work or to teach, if she is fitted. But what did Paul mean by forbidding the Corinthian women to speak? We who read the English version, read a translation, and translations at the best must be imperfect. The English version covers five Greek words with one English, "to speak." But we need to do still more than to remember that we read a translation; we must read and re-read any epistle until we get into the atmosphere of it, and feel its surroundings. Let us bear in mind the excitability and talkativeness of the Eastern women of that day. Those uncultured women of Corinth disturbed and violated the proprieties of a religious gathering, with probably unchristian women in the congregation to add to the "confusion." From Paul's frequent utterances concerning "the gift of tongues" in this chapter, it seems there was a good deal of noisy manifestation suggestive of "confusion." So Paul well said, "God is not the author of confusion, but of peace, as in all the churches of the saints." What Paul censured was not the use of the privileges of the sanctuary, but the abuse. If the women were disorderly it was but natural for him to seek to silence them. "Let your women keep silence, for it is not permitted unto them to speak." Any pastor to-day would put an injunction upon any disorderly element in his congregation. It is always a need that necessitates a law; when the need has passed, the law becomes dead.

The Greek word translated "to speak" is *laleo*, meaning generally, to talk, to talk about anybody or thing, in the sense of gossip; properly, to make an inarticulate sound; specific meaning, to prattle, babble, gabble, chatter. In classical usage it is applied to inanimate objects; to sound the harp as also the twittering of birds, barking of dogs, chattering of monkeys Said Plutarch, who wrote in the same Greek in which Paul wrote, "*These indeed utter sounds but they speak not.*" In reference to little children it signifies to prattle. Said Xenophon, "I, being a little child, was thought to be a most astonishing one to prattle." Said Paul, "When I was a little child, I was accustomed to prattle as a little child." Dr. Robinson defines the meaning of *laleo* to be "to use the voice, without any necessary reference to words spoken, and thus differing from *eipein*, to speak, and *legein*, to say." Thayer defines it as "to utter a sound, to emit a voice, not only of men, especially when chattering and prattling, but also of animals." Yet he seems doubtful as to the specific usage in the New Testament. Later Greek still employed the root meaning of the word and applied it to utterances of a foolish character. See I Tim. 5: 13. "Tattlers also and busybodies, speaking things which they ought not." Jude 16. "Their mouth speaketh great swelling words." II Cor. 11: 23. "I speak as a

fool." The word used to refer to orderly discourse is *legein*. Dr. Marvin Vincent in his New Testament word studies says, "The verb originally means to pick out and hence to use words selected as appropriate expressions of thought, and to put such words together in orderly discourse." "The verb *lalein*, is used of speaking in contrast with, or as a breaking of silence." This is a Hebraistic usage, adopted from a similar usage of the Hebrew equivalent, while the specific meaning is employed, as has been shown, to express disorderly discourse or talk of a foolish character. Professor Schirlitz in his German Lexicon of New Testament Greek relates *laleo* to the German *lallen*, and Professor Whitney of Yale in his German Lexicon defines *lallen* as "to stammer, lisp, speak sillily."

Philologically considered, *laleo* is an onomatopoetic word whose sound signifies its sense. Repeat, lal, lal, lal, and we get an idea of the meaning. Babble, splash, chatter, murmur, are words belonging to this class. Repeat rapidly, mur, mur, and we know the meaning of murmur. This root sense of *laleo* runs through various languages: Latin, lalare; German, lallen; Italian, lalazione; English, lallation. Place these words in a column, and we see the root in each indicating the sense of indistinct utterance, or silly, foolish talk.

lal-eo.
lal-are.
lal-len.
lal-azione.
lal-lation.

Applying the root, or specific meaning, to the chapter in which the injunction to women is contained, the chapter becomes wonderfully clear. The word is used twenty-four times in the chapter, and once only for ordinary speech. The other twenty-three times are referable to some external circumstance that made *laleo* most appropriate in some phase of its root sense. Considering the disorder in the church, is it not natural that Paul, in accordance with what Professor Phelps calls "the instinct of speech," should select the word most appropriate to the occasion? If *laleo* does not have its specific meaning in the New Testament, determined by circumstances, trend of argument, and appropriateness of word, how comes it that the root sense has let the New Testament Greek entirely alone and again impressed itself upon later languages? This seems a strange freak of language! The fact is, the language of the New Testament is still practically the classical Greek, though modified by the introduction of dialectical words and provincialisms, just as the English is substantially Anglo-Saxon, though containing words from other languages. The unclassicalism of New Testament Greek consists in different idiomatic usage, sentences modeled after Hebrew order, grammatical structure, and in change of meaning of such words as express distinctively Christian ideas, and perpetuate Old Testament ideas from synonomous words in Hebrew, preserved by the Septuagint translation, such as "spirit," "flesh," "sin," "repentance," "angel," "paradise," "regeneration," but ordinary words maintained the same significance as when spoken by Socrates or Plato. In view of all the foregoing, we read Paul's injunction as follows: "Let the women in the assemblies keep silence, for it is not permitted unto them to chatter, and so add to the confusion, but let them be in subjection, as in accordance with your law and custom, and, if they wish to learn anything, let them ask their own husbands at home, for it is disgraceful for a woman to chatter in an assembly for religious worship. . . . . Let all things be done decently and in order." Of course, it would be absurd for a woman to-day to ask a husband, who probably is less informed than she herself is, for religious instruction. "But," the commentator says, "the husband might, if needful, put his wife's question to the church," but Paul made no such provision. Is not this argument akin to the idea that a wife's citizenship is represented by her husband?

What is the conclusion of the whole matter? In view of the fact that Paul's letters under consideration were written, one to the church at Corinth, and the other regarding the church at Ephesus, in order to correct disorders peculiar to that time: and considering the excitable characteristics of the women of that day, due to their enforced ignorance; the testimony of Chrysostom in the fourth century to these same characteristics, also of missionaries of to-day regarding Eastern women in the same condition; that the office of prophetess differed nothing in service from that of the prophet, who was the preacher of his time; that exceptionally prominent women then preached; that women were then allowed to teach when fitted to do so; that the Greek word translated "to speak" has a specific meaning, to babble or chatter, by the testimony of both classical writers and Paul himself, that *laleo* has not lost the force of its root sense, as testified to by Philology; that Paul's restrictions do not apply to the women of to-day; that in Christ we find our supreme authority, we conclude that women are not forbidden to either teach, or preach, provided they have the right qualifications, the same as those of her brother man, namely, a love for the work, preparation for the work, consecration to the work.

Bibliography: On the social condition of women in past times; see Aristotle's "Politics," Schmidt's "Social Results of Christianity," Brace's "Gesta Christi," Thompson's "Land and Book," "Domestic Life in Palestine," Miss Rogers Kenrick's "Ancient Egypt." On woman's right to speak, see article in *Methodist Quarterly Review*, '78, by S. L. Bowman, D. D., also article in *Homiletic Review*, December, '87, by Miss Frances E. Willard, on "Woman in the Pulpit." See also, "Early days of Christianity," Farrar.

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LEGAL RIGHTS OF THE CRUSADERS.

EDITOR UNION SIGNAL:—The deep interest excited in the public mind by the Crusades, heretofore and now being waged by Christian women in Missouri against saloons kept in open violation of the law, and the unjust criticism of their heroic achievements by the daily press, prompts me to write this defense of their acts.

Under the local option laws of that state a large number of the counties and cities voted in favor of prohibiting the sale of intoxicants within their limits, and the sale or keeping for sale of such liquors are criminal acts, and such places are nuisances at common law and as such may be abated in a summary manner by any person aggrieved by them.

The press, having failed to discover the criminal character of these saloons and to demand their suppression, is swift to denounce the Christian women, who are trying to protect their homes from the ravages of these haunts of vice, as law-breakers and criminals. It assumes that those engaged in the commission of crimes, and the property used in their perpetration, are entitled to the protection of the law, while those who try to prevent crime are the criminals.

Saloons that are kept in violation of the penal laws of a state are public nuisances. Blackstone, defining a nuisance at common law, said: "Whatsoever *unlawfully* annoys or doth damage to another is a nuisance." In a recent case involving the constitutionality of the prohibitory laws of Kansas, the Supreme Court of the United States, maintaining that saloons have the characteristics of nuisances, said, "We cannot shut out of view the fact within the knowledge of all, that the public health, the public morals and the public safety may be endangered by the general use of intoxicating drinks; nor to the facts established by statistics accessible to every one, that the disorders, pauperism and crime prevailing in the country are in some degree, at least, traceable to this vice."

It being true that "whatsoever unlawfully annoys or doth damage to another is a nuisance," and that saloons endanger "the public health, the public morals and the public safety," and that they in some degree cause the "disorders, pauperism and crime prevailing in the country," they must be public nuisances wherever they are prohibited by law.

Being nuisances at common law can they be abated in a summary manner without legal process? If so, who may abate them? Blackstone in his classification of remedies by the act of the party says, "The fourth species of remedy by the mere act of the party injured is the abatement or removal of nuisances. . . . . The reason why the law allows this *private* and *summary* method of doing one's self justice is, because injuries of this kind, which obstruct or annoy, require an immediate remedy, and cannot wait the slow progress of the ordinary forms of justice." 3 Blk. Com., p. 5.

In 9th Wendell, 571, the Court of Appeals of N. Y. says, "Formal legal proceedings, and trial by jury, are not appropriate to and have never been used in such cases." One of the judges in the same case said, "Much stress was laid by counsel upon the fact that the exercise of the right claimed would result in the destruction of their property without the benefit of trial by jury. The same objection would apply to the dejection of every nuisance, yet nothing is clearer, or better settled than the right to exercise this power in a summary manner, not only when the whole community is affected, but when a private individual alone is injured. This is a right necessary to the good order of society."

In 98th Ills., p. 305, the statement in the syllabus is, "As the summary abatement of nuisances is a remedy which has ever existed in the law, its exercise cannot be regarded as in conflict with constitutional provisions for the protection of the rights of private property, and giving a trial by jury. Formal legal proceedings and trial by jury are not appropriate, and have never been used in such cases."

The abatement of nuisances in a summary manner by the executive officers of cities, without legal process, as provided in their ordinances, such as the removal of wooden buildings within the fire limits and the like, is an exercise of this power. The city has no more right to take private property for its own use, or to destroy such property, than a natural person, and can only do so when such property has become a nuisance. Property that the claimant cannot legally own, and the possession of which constitutes a crime, is not under the protection of the law. The women who destroy such property are not criminals. They have the same right to abate such common nuisances as men have to defend their persons or domiciles when unlawfully assailed. As the women of that state are denied the right to vote or hold office, I think they are fully justified, morally and legally, in protecting their homes, their families and themselves from the ravages of these demons of vice in the summary manner which the law permits.

(JUDGE) JAMES BAKER.

Evanston, Ill.

MISS ACKERMAN IN SIAM.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—During my stay in Bangkok I asked for an audience with His Royal Highness, Prince Diss, at the head of the educational department for the government. He received me in his private apartment in the educational rooms. As I passed through the hall and reached the door, he stepped forward to meet me, when I was introduced by Mr. McFarland, president of the college for native boys. The Prince shook hands in a most friendly manner, and said "he had read of me in the papers, and was glad to see me," and as I had visited his school and talked to his boys, of course he was interested to know what I thought of his people. He expressed himself as deeply interested in the cause of temperance, and said he was soon to begin the translation of a text-book on scientific temperance to be taught in the school.

All of the male portion of the royal family are very youthful looking. Prince Diss, like most of the natives, is low of stature, dark of skin, has short, straight hair, brushed off his forehead *a la pompadour*, exposing a very intellectual brow. He speaks English perfectly, and is very much at ease in his manners. Of course he wears the costume of his country; a short white coat, black panung (substitute for trousers), long white hose, and low-cut shoes with large steel buckles, completed his apparel. He has many progressive ideas, and is especially interested in the education of the boys in the English language, and before leaving I am intending to form a Loyal Temperance Legion among the school-boys, and introduce the Demorest contest. I have one of the medals with me which will interest them very much, for many of the boys are bright.

The next event was being presented to His Majesty, the King. In company with Mr. and Mrs. McFarland, I made my way to the office of Prince Ta-Wan, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and half-brother to the King. We were shown into the general waiting-room, when very soon his Royal Highness appeared, and the usual introduction followed. In appearance he was very like Prince Diss; his face is full, a restless eye; he speaks English correctly, but not readily, and was dressed in native style, every garment of the finest silk.

We passed from this general waiting-room to the waiting-room of the royal palace. The palace is surrounded by an inclosure, the outer wall of which is reached by a long, paved walk through the grounds of the state buildings. Here we passed the outer guards, when two noblemen conducted us to the reception-room of the palace. We found several persons of note waiting to secure an audience with His Majesty. The Consul from Austria to Siam was among the number. As no one is ever presented to the King only in full dress, all were thus attired. The Austrian Consul wore military uniform of high rank; at his side hung a sword in a silver sheath. He wore white gloves and a plumed, helmet-shaped hat, and a most distinguished-looking individual he was. The Belgium Consul was also in waiting; he, too, wore military uniform, less elaborate than the Austrian's, the trimmings being tinsel instead of gilt.

Of course I was pleased to meet these distinguished gentlemen, but I was most interested in a Chinese nobleman. I was told he was, and still is, the Siamese Consul to Singapore. It seems very strange that a Chinese should be representing this government at a foreign port, but he is highly educated and immensely wealthy. When I was introduced he seemed to know who I was, and inquired at once if I was "coming to Singapore," and said, "If I can do anything for you just let me know." I had never seen a Chinese of highest rank in his native dress, and so was very much interested in his costume. His appearance was most striking. He wore most elaborate shoes after Chinese pattern, very thick soles turned up slightly at the toes, white silk hose, clock-work at the sides, green silk trousers fastened closely

about the ankles, a long crape silk, lilac-colored tunic reaching nearly to the ankles, over which was a shorter garment of plum-colored silk. His long, black hair hung down his back, while the front of his head was closely shaven half over the crown. His eyes were really the attractive feature of his face; they fairly danced in his head as he joined us in conversation, speaking English in a manner that would put many a native born to shame. I could not discover the least foreign accent in his speech.

While we were talking the gentlemen had concluded their business with the King, and one of the noblemen came to say His Majesty would receive me at once. We ascended a short flight of marble steps, passed through a large hall, between a line of royal guards, to the door of the private audience room, where His Majesty, the King, and His Royal Highness, Prince Ta-Wan, stood ready to receive me. Mr. McFarland presented me, when His Majesty greeted me with a warm shake of the hand and motioned me to a seat in a large easy chair, seating himself on a couch near by. I cannot say he is really kingly in appearance—being too small for that, but he is highly intelligent and perfectly free from any mannerisms or pomp. Like all the royal family he is low of stature, but has departed from the usual fashion of brushing his hair off his face, and wears it parted on the left side. He was dressed in deep black; his coat was woven of silk after the Jersey fashion, without seam, and his whole attire was plain and simple. There is a great vein of humor in his composition, and two or three times he indulged in a hearty laugh, as hearty as a school-boy's. When he has anything special to say he fixes his piercing black eyes upon one in a most searching manner. He expressed himself greatly pleased that the women of America were so interested in his people, and that I was visiting the country. He inquired very kindly after Mrs. Leavitt, and as I departed, said, "The Woman's Christian Temperance Union have my best wishes for success in trying to make people better." So, bowing ourselves out of his presence, the noblemen again escorted us to the outer gate.

The Royal palace is such a gigantic affair that a book might well be written about it and its strange and mysterious surroundings. The palace itself is a very large stone structure, with a main building and two wings, one to the right and the other to the left. The main building is reached by heavy marble steps from either side. At the foot of the steps, standing on a heavy base, are four great elephants. These are about the size of a young elephant, are made of masonry and covered with gold leaf. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and the inner gate is guarded by two huge statues of grinning monsters, neither man nor beast. This is all that mars the beauty of the surroundings. On the other side are the many houses occupied by the wives of the King, some thirty or forty in number, besides the women of the harem. In all there are some three thousand women living within the palace grounds. The first wife or queen occupies the palace, the others each have houses of their own on the ground. The kings are required to marry royal blood, and as none can be as royal as their own family, they marry their own sisters. The present king and queen are half-brother and sister, both having the same father. It is considered a very great honor to go to the King's harem and the beautiful daughters of noblemen are sent there at an early age, and thus budding, virtuous womanhood is sacrificed to royalty.

Leaving the palace we pass the barracks, where are quartered the Royal Body-guards to the King, some ninety in number, while near by are the royal stables. Going through these stables with the overseer we were shown the King's charger; not that he ever rides, but he must have a charger; also the young Crown Prince's pony. These horses all came from Australia, and are truly fine specimens of horse flesh. Next we came to the stables of the white elephants. I cannot see why they should be called "white," for there is nothing white about them; they are just an ugly dirt color. They are still considered sacred, and are well cared for, but of no use only on state occasions, when they are adorned with all their trappings of state and take a prominent part in the festivities. Any one capturing a white elephant is rewarded by the King bestowing upon him some high rank.

I reached here in the midst of the holiday season, which seemed to be a bad time for my work, but we began our meetings as soon as Christmas was passed, the first meeting being held in the drawing-room of the British Legation, Captain Jones, British minister, kindly tendering the use of his beautiful home. The meeting was well attended and the captain entertained us all with refreshments. The next gathering was held at the American Legation, Colonel Child extending like hospitality. It is very pleasant to meet so large a number of Americans; we never appreciate our own countrymen as much as when we meet them abroad. Colonel Child, who is United States minister to Siam, entertained me on Christmas with a dinner to which the American residents were invited; he also gave the use of his drawing-room and presided at an evening meeting. We continued the meetings Friday and Saturday evenings, and I took the Sunday service at the Union Church. All the meetings were fairly attended, especially the lecture on Alaska, which is very popular. The work was formed here by Mrs. Leavitt, and the women have had a great struggle to "hold the fort." Temperance sentiment is very low. I do not think I ever found myself among a more indifferent people. The ladies have been struggling to keep up a "Sailors' Rest" with a reading room and coffee house, and this alone has done a good work.

We have formed a Loyal Temperance Legion among the white children, and they are to take up the Demorest contest. Next week we give a "book sociable" in aid of the reading room; those coming being expected to bring books and papers. I shall be here longer than I expected. I am suffering somewhat from the fever that prevails in the East, and on account of being such a poor sailor, I have been advised not to undertake a voyage till I am free from the fever. This letter brings me to the closing scenes of another year, and as I recount the mercies and blessings of the past, with a song of praise on my lips, and a prayer of thanksgiving in my heart, I close the books of the happiest year of my life, and in deep humility I

"Praise Him for all that is past,
And trust Him for all that's to come."

JESSIE A. ACKERMAN.

Bangkok, Siam, January 1, 1890.

CALIFORNIA WINES.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Seeing, as we California women do, the great harm done to our own people and to visiting tourists by the so-called "pure wines" of this coast, we feel impressed to give an occasional warning on the subject through your columns.

An old gentleman who has been in California thirty years and is now a stanch Prohibitionist, came here with paralysis and was recommended by the doctors to make and drink wine. He did so, leaving it free to all his family with no thought of harm. One year he asked his family what he should do with the grapes; if he should make wine again.

"No," said his son of fifteen, "don't make any more wine."

"Why," asked the father, much surprised.

"Because," answered the boy, "I like it."

He was a sensible son of a sensible father. There was no more wine. The son grew up, graduated in college, and secured a good position as teacher. But the story is generally reversed.

A young man came here from Iowa, bright, intelligent but unused to wine. "So many told me it was not intoxicating," he said, "that when I went one day to a restaurant where it was set out for me I drank some. When I got out of doors the sidewalk seemed in waves. I stopped and thought a moment, concluded I must be tipsy, took the street car out to the farthest limit of the line and sat under a tree for a couple of hours before I went home." They do not all stop with one such experience, however.

When the National G. A. R. was here the delegates were met at Barstow by Los Angeles committees with oranges and wine, and an old army nurse who was there said Christian men who had not tasted a drop for years, drank because they were told the wines were "perfectly harmless," and became intoxicated, to the great grief of themselves and wives.

"Harmless," "unadulterated," "pure"; these are terms constantly in use. And yet at a meeting of the horticultural commission, our state saloon managers, they complained that 25,000 gallons of aniline dye had been shipped into this state that year as "cherry juice" to flavor the wines. If my memory serves me, it was the president, Mr. Wetmore, who made the complaint. So much brandy is used to "fortify" some grades that there has been a strong effort among the wine men to get Congress to allow them to manufacture it free of duty. In some kinds of wine forty per cent of brandy is used, according to the statement of these same wine men who certainly will not overstate the case, and yet people will tell you they are "harmless as water."

As to their not being adulterated outside the "cherry juice" business, a young man who had grown up in this state and has not the least symptom of being a Hrohibitionist, told me his place of business was next door to a wholesale liquor store and he had often counted the barrels going in and out, and estimated that for every three or four barrels that went in, twelve came out. Something must have happened inside. Surely, something happens to the men who put it inside of them.

EMMA HARRIMAN.

Los Angeles, Cal.

TEMPERANCE TEMPLE ITEMS.

MATILDA B. CARSE.

Dear white-ribbon sister, brother, boy or girl: Have you a Temple mite-box on your table? If not, write to Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, 145 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, inclosing a two-cent stamp, and it will be promptly sent you on condition that you will drop into it a cent a day, or its equivalent, during the next twelve months. Mite-boxes in quantities will also be sent to unions for the cost of transportation.

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One of God's hidden ones, a friend in Connecticut, who, for good reasons, cannot allow her name to be used, writes us pledging $100 to be paid within two years. Another of these silent ones from Wauseon, Ohio, sends a check for $25 on her pledge of $100. She has almost completed her gift. Miss Sarah H. Leet, Racine, Wis., writes: 'Ever since the first steps taken toward the erection of the Temperance Temple, I have longed to send a hundred dollars toward the building fund in memory of my dear mother, who was always a stanch temperance woman. I am very anxious that her name should be upon one of the memorial tablets in Willard Hall. I now pledge you $100 for this purpose."

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Mrs. Anna B. Lane, Ford, Mo., has sent several small gifts for the Temple. In her last letter she enunciates a great truth, which those who possess little of this world's goods would do well to remember. She says: "My gifts have been very small, but I feel that the dime of the person who can only give a dime, is as necessary to the work and the person's standing with God, as the dollars of those who can give dollars." Our good friend, Mrs. Norman Buck, of Palouse City, Washington, writes: "Oh, these mites which make a million! I hope they are coming in fast. Of course you will tell us when the corner-stone is to be laid, in time for local unions to hold a corner-stone meeting and take a collection." We will, indeed. We think that corner-stone collection is a good idea.

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We only wish we could have a little more room for our Temple Items. News from the children who are such large helpers in building the Temple, have been crowded out for several weeks. We are determined they shall have a hearing this week.

Cordelia Stiver and Robert Stiver, Bunker Hill, Ill., send the contents of their mite-boxes, $7.33. They are respectively seven and five years of age. They have taken great delight in filling the boxes, and always have their mother read the Temple Items to them. We hope these dear children's good example may induce others to follow in their footsteps. Little Edgar Roberts, of Evanston, Ill., a six-year old boy, sends $1, which he earned by selling molasses candy.

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Fred and Frank Helman, Rockville, Ind., write as follows: "We are two little boys, eight and six years old; we want to help build the Temple; please send us a mite-box, and we will see how much we can get in it. There are lots of saloons in Rockville. We take THE UNION SIGNAL. I think it is a nice paper, I sometimes learn pieces to say at school out of it." Frank Easton, Elmira, N. Y., sends for a mite-box, and says: "I am a boy ten years old. I am interested in the Temperance Temple. My grandmother reads to me about it. I wish to do something toward the building of it. I am a Prohibitionist through and through." Another ten-year-old boy, Rhea K. Gregg, Grand Lake, Colo., writes a very cute letter, and sends for a mite-box. He promises not only to put in a penny a day himself, but to get others to give. He says, "I have my mamma, grandpa, grandma, auntie, and three big uncles who are strong Prohibitionists, and vote for it every chance they get (I don't mean my mamma, grandma and auntie vote, though they would if they could). They all wear the yellow ribbon, and I am going to, for I think they ought to vote as well as some drunk men I saw last election day. Grandma wears a white ribbon. Does every one have to belong to the W. C. T. U. to wear the white ribbon? or can a boy wear it who believes in the Crusade and everything THE UNION SIGNAL says? I hope to go and see the Temple in 1892." Such boys as Rhea Gregg have a perfect right to wear the white ribbon, as an honorary member of the W. C. T. U.

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Our youngest white-ribboner is a boy—rather young, to be sure—but we know he will honor our guild, brought up as he is—when he becomes a man—Baby Carl Balcomb, Colorado Springs, Col. He is only a year old; his wise mother has sent for a mite-box for his use. She says: "When he is old enough to understand he will be taught that he owns an interest in the wonderful Temple. He already wears a dainty white ribbon in the buttonhole of his cloak, and attends the W. C. T. U. meetings, as he is the only baby in our union."

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The Amboy W. C. T. U., of Illinois, have sent for seventy-five mite-boxes, and intend to have their $100 raised by next June. The Elmore, Minn., W. C. T. U. have sent for twenty-five boxes, and are planning for a May-day mite-box festival. Mrs. Norton writes that the union is very much interested in the Temple, and is earnestly at work for it. The Tuckahoe, N. J., W. C. T. U. also sends for twenty-five mite-boxes, and has commenced in earnest to raise $100. Mrs. Champion writes that they are very much ashamed that they have not done something before this for the Temple, but they pledge to make up for it the coming year. The W. C. T. U. of Leonard, N. Dak., is trying to raise $100 for the Temple, and sends through Miss Sowles for twenty-five mite-boxes. The Colerain, W. C. T. U., of Ohio, sends for twenty mite-boxes. Mrs. Sidwell writes: "We are anxious to see the Temple fund increase so that the building may speedily grow."

145 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Our Children.

SHOULDER ARMS!

BY M. S. H.

Concerted piece for eight children.

First Boy:

Shoulder arms, together!
Marching on we go,
Ready for the battle
Fearless 'gainst the foe;
Sin, and vice, and evil,
Darkness, dread, and wrong—
We must boldly fight them,
We must march along!
Boys, be brave and dauntless
At your captain's call;
Shoulder arms, together!
Ready, one and all!

Second Boy:

Fight the foe of *Passion*,
Mighty though he be;
Though he rise in terror,
Make him swiftly flee!
Gentleness will slay him,
Love will overthrow—
Try the tender answer
That shall lay him low.
Conquer, conquer Passion!
Make the giant fall;
Shoulder arms, together,
Ready, one and all!

Third Boy:

Fight the foe of *Falsehood*,
Lurking ever near;
Truth shall win the battle,
Strike, and never fear;
All deceit and cunning
We proclaim our foe
Falsehood is an evil
All must overthrow.
True, and brave and honest,
Boys, we'll march along;
Shoulder arms, together!
Boyhood's happy throng!

Fourth Boy:

Envy, strife, and malice
All our life oppose;
We must rise and conquer
These our cruel foes;
Take the heav'nly weapons—
For, though young we be,
All things dark and evil
Faith shall cause to flee;
Faith and prayer are weapons
Mighty all our life;
Shoulder arms, together!
Win the Christian's strife.

Fifth Boy:

There's another foeman
That we all must face,
Working dark destruction
Over every place;
Alcohol is deadly—
Cruel, wicked, strong—
Up, and slay the tyrant,
All ye temperance throng!
Lift ye up your banner,
Spread its folds of light;
Shoulder arms, together!
Win the temperance fight!

Sixth Boy:

Who can fight that battle?
Children, young and small;
When the children struggle
Alcohol shall fall;
Come beneath our banner,
Come this very day—
In the temperance army
Bravely march away!
When the children wrestle,
Alcohol must sink—
Shoulder arms, together,
Slay the tyrant, Drink!

Seventh Boy:

We will use the weapon
Of our pledge-book here,
Those who keep to water
Little have to fear;
Touch not, taste not, ever;
Handle not the wine—
We are pledged abstainers,
Let us all combine—
Marching, fighting, battling,
Till the foe shall fall;
Shoulder arms, together!
Ready, one and all!

Eighth Boy:

Not in strength that's human
Can we win the day;
Mortal power can never
Win the temperance fray;
Ask the Lord to help us,
And His succor crave
As we seek to rescue
Souls He died to save;
Struggle for our brothers
At our captain's call;
Shoulder arms, together!
Ready, one and all!

Altogether:

Shoulder arms, together!
Temperance boys we stand,
Pledged to win the triumph,
All across the land;
And strong drink we'll vanquish,
Fighting side by side,
While beneath our banner
Steadfast we'll abide;
Drink is harming thousands,
We must lay him low;
Shoulder arms, together!
Up, and face the foe!

—*Temperance Record.*

THE RAISING.

CLARA MARCELLE GREENE.

"Boys, do you know what a 'raising' is?" asked papa, who had promised us a story when we gathered about the library fire after tea. Little Ted nestled close to me, and laid his head on my lap.

"A 'raising'?" repeated ten-year-old Otho, with the look and tone of superior wisdom peculiar to his age; "oh, yes, it's something about farms and cows, isn't it?"

"Oh, oh, oh!" derided younger Jack, doubling himself over the knees of his first pants; "I know better than that; it's what you put in puddin's!"

A general shout extinguished poor little Jack, who hung his head and fell to admiring his pants for comfort.

"And what does papa's baby think a 'raising' is?" said papa, stooping over and smothering kisses in little Ted's neck, between his tumbled curls. A queer little shrug of the shoulders and a stifled laugh were the only response, and papa proceeded to gratify the curiosity of his eager listeners.

"'Down East,' where I was born, when a man wanted to build a house or barn, men did not then come, as now, and bring a lot of fine timbers, ready made and fitted, and run up stick after stick, and brace after brace, like canes, so fast that in twenty-four hours the painters are beginning to paint.

"Instead of that, a carpenter sat day after day, patiently hewing by hand great timbers, until enough were hewn to make the square foundation, the upright corners, and the top and ends of the roof. Then the man gave out word to his neighbors to come on a certain day and help him and the carpenter raise the great timbers into position. That was the 'raising.'

"When it was finished, there stood the skeleton of a building to be covered, and the men were all invited into the house for dinner. Besides that, what else do you think they had to cheer them on through the 'raising'?"

"Brass band," guessed Otho, who had headed a procession of seven boys with four torchlights and a harmonica, and felt his blushing honors thick upon him.

"Lemonade," ventured Jack, a good deal subdued by the ignominy of his first failure.

"No, my boys, a jug of rum with a tin cup was set out near the men, who went to it and drank as often as they pleased. Some of them only drank after one of the heaviest timbers was hoisted into place, with much hard straining and tugging, and shouting of orders. Others drank oftener, and at night were quite intoxicated.

"A very sad thing happened at one raising that I remember. The building was a large barn, a hundred feet long, and many men and boys were there, among them a father and son. The son John Dudley, was about fifteen years old, my own age.

"His father was often drunk, and that day proved no exception. John was a handsome, strong-limbed fellow, with a fine head, ruddy cheeks and black eyes, the idol and only hope of his mother, a patient, hard-working woman who had done her best to keep her boy out of his father's footsteps.

"I think he never tasted liquor before. But that day I saw him go around the jug several times till a rough fellow dared him to drink. John was a bold, bright boy, and he laughingly seized the cup and tasted the liquor. Several times afterward I saw him do it, and when he started for home he reeled a little.

"It was a keen, bitter night in December, and soon began to snow. At daybreak a neighbor tapped at our window to know if we had seen John Dudley. He had not reached home, and men were looking for him. My father and I quickly dressed and went to join in the search. Fields, forests, barns and fences were all inspected, but no clue was found till a woman said she saw him crossing her field toward dark, and that he seemed bewildered.

"Jack Simpson and I started that way and soon found tracks in the thin snow. We followed them in silence, with beating hearts.

"Turning the corner of a high stone-heap, Jack suddenly started back with a great cry. There lay the dreadful sight before us. John Dudley lying in the lee of the rock, frozen to death. His cap lay a little way off and the keen wind was blowing through his hair.

"I saw it all at a glance, and stopped for nothing. I ran to turn his mother back, who was following fast behind. But she read the whole terrible truth in my face, and rushed by me like a mad creature. I could not tell you, my dears, any more of that scene. It was plain that the liquor bewildered him, that he lost his way, and being benumbed with the cold and the drink, he lay down under the shelter of the rock to his death.

"So we buried him, in the presence of a sobbing congregation; and God knows at whose door to lay the sin."

Our family circle was hushed when papa finished his story. Little Ted had long before been gathered up in papa's arms with his sleeping head on his shoulder, while Otho and Jack sat looking into the fire with big tears brimming their eyelashes.

A ROUGH sailor, before he bought his ticket to see Munkacsy's picture of Christ, inquired of the ticket-seller: "Is Christ here?" A little child once asked the same question at the Sunday-school door. It might be very properly asked at any church-door: "Is Christ here?" In our hearts, in our homes, in our Sunday-school, in our churches, in all our places of business, in our courts of law, in our legislative halls, in our highest executive positions—that is the all-important question, always and everywhere.—*Ex.*

The Still Hour.

FOR THE WEEK BEGINNING APRIL 27, 1890.

BY REV. C. C. HARRAH.

DAILY BIBLE READING NOTES.

(Luke 8:1-40; Acts 25-28; I Samuel 1, 2.)

Sunday, 27; Luke 8:1-40. Verse 2, The disciples wondered that Jesus even talked to a woman. (Jno. 4:27.) But He welcomed them equally with men, and soon there was about Him a circle of women disciples who ever remained faithful to their Master. Not one enemy of our Lord appears among women in the gospel history. Verse 15, There are many hearers, but there are few of the "honest and good heart" kind. There are the wayside hearers, whose hearts are beaten hard by worldliness; the rocky soil hearers, whose religious natures are thin and shallow; the thorny soil hearers, who surrender themselves to the cares, riches and pleasures of the world. Those who having heard the Word keep it, and bring forth fruit with patience, are the genuine believers in Christ. We need to pray that we may hear with profit.

Monday 28; Acts 25. Verse 11, By means of Paul's appeal to Cæsar, the Lord opened an avenue for His servant, so that he could make known his testimony for Jesus in the capital of the world. The appeal was a necessity on the part of the apostle, and it all seemed to be of man's doing; but Providence was overruling the matter, and the Roman government was made to subserve the purposes and ways of the Kingdom of Jesus. Verse 19, In all his addresses in these times of trial, the apostle made clear the great central truth of the whole Christian faith, that Jesus had risen again, and was alive.

Tuesday, 29; Acts 26. Verse 4, Blessed are those children and youth who are carefully keeping themselves from the sins and wickedness of the world. Paul did not spend his youthful years and strength in carnal lusts and in serving Satan; but he was the friend of virtue, and, so far as his knowledge extended, he lived a strictly religious life. When we have more such boys, the world will be blessed with more strong, noble men, like the great apostle. Verse 28, With many a soul the hour is favorable, the will is aroused, the mind is enlightened, and the heart is touched; but some little thing is allowed to destroy this prospect of salvation, and the treasure that was almost grasped is lost. One is not saved by being almost a Christian.

Wednesday, 30; Acts 27. Verse 21, The true, manly dignity which Paul manifests during this voyage, and the fact that at this time he had come to be so completely under the influence of the spirit of Christ, shows us how the experience of true Christianity works to make the highest and noblest manhood. Verse 22, Christians have to suffer the common evils of life in company with others; but they know that there is an almighty and faithful Lord on high who will never forsake them, and that they shall be protected amid all the evils of the world.

Thursday, 1; Acts 28. Verse 2, Sympathy, compassion and kindness are noble virtues, and Christians should excel all others in practicing them. Verse 14, Paul's heart gained new courage when he again met with brethren. We may be assured that our hearts possess the true power of faith when we love the brethren, desire communion with them, and are strengthened by their faith. I Jno. 3:14.

Friday, 2; I Samuel 1. Verse 10, The daily petitions that ascend to God from distressed souls are such a relief to the burdened hearts of humanity that prayer must be regarded as the greatest privilege and blessing. Verse 28, Samuel was old enough now to be of some service in the sanctuary. Is it the thought of all Christian parents that their little children are the Lord's, and that they should interest and engage them in the work of the church just as early as possible?

Saturday, 3; I Samuel 2. Verse 1, Prayer and praise ought to go together. Verse 25, It was not God's preordination, but their own willful and impenitent disobedience, which was the cause of the destruction of these bad men. Verse 26, A good and reliable boy is certain to make a good man. The books of Samuel give us a history of his noble life, and of the apostate condition of Israel, and the beginning of the nation's kingdom history.

THE PRAYER MEETING TOPIC.

(An enemy hath done this. Matt. 13: 24-30.)

It is the world's favorite argument against religion that the church contains many false professors. The parable, which is the text, teaches us that our Lord Himself did not expect that it would be otherwise. It also teaches us that the church or religion should not be blamed for this, for it is the work of the devil.

1. There is a diabolical influence which we have to withstand in building up the Kingdom of Christ. Our Lord teaches that this devil takes away the word of the kingdom out of the hearts that are beaten hard by worldliness, and that refuse to hear with attention and purpose. Luke 8: 12. If there is not a devil at work, why did our Lord, not in the parable of the sower, but in the *private explanation* of the parable to His disciples, speak as He does of the evil one? Read Eph. 4: 27; 6: 11; I Pet. 5: 8; I Jno. 3: 8, 10; II Cor. 2: 11.

2. Fair-minded people will not charge to the church and to Christianity that which is against the gospel. If there are tares in the kingdom, they are not of God's planting but Satan's. A field of wheat that has grown from good seed is not to be condemned because there are some weeds in it which have no business to be there.

3. There will be a time when our Lord, who is the Head of the church, will put an end to Satan's work, and the tares shall be separated from the wheat; so the text teaches.

The Household.

THE HEAVENLY AIRS.

BY SUSAN COOLIDGE.

Work is the fresh air of the soul!
It clears the heavy brain,
Quickens the pulses of the mind,
Warms thought to action, and the blind
And sluggish will, sunk into ease
Of ineffective lethargies,
It stirs to life again.

Grief is the cold air of the soul!
It chills and blights the flowers,
In urgent gusts it sways and smites,
Freezing the source of all delights;
But roots grow strong by dint of storm
And, when the spring awakes they form
The growth of happier hours.

Love is the warm air of the soul!
It reacheth far and wide,
Clasping all life with healing touch,
Wooing the little into much,
Making brown branch and buried root
To bud and blossom and bear fruit
Like the sweet summer-tide.

Blow, heavenly winds, on every soul!
And stir them constantly;
Sting us and quicken us and bless,
Relax not in thy urgent stress,
Till out of toil and love and pain
Full strength and stature we attain,
And are let home by thee.

THE WREN'S NEST.

BY MRS. E. M. ADAMS.

It rested so prettily in the spray of woodbine that swayed to and fro in the west wind, and Father Wren and Mother Wren chirped about it, and wove in a thread of crimson silk that childish fingers had dropped upon the grass, and were always busy making the bird home prettier and prettier, when I thought it perfect before. Morning, noon and night I watched it, and many a half-hour of revery was brightened by the wee, merry home-holders in the woodbine outside my window.

The wrens chirped all day—she, sitting upon the nest, in mild, sweet notes; he, in the overhanging branch, in jubilant, ringing tones.

"What do they say, mamma?" asked Peter, his brown head against my shoulder.

"I don't know, my laddie," I answered.

"Not one word?"

"Not one word, my son."

"Well, I do," said Peter. "He says, 'That little boy wants to see our birdies awful bad,' and she says, 'So he shall! So he shall!'" and Peter bounded away to hail a playfellow who was sedately walking a fence a few yards away.

So I sat where my boy had left me, and one of the elves who live in the woodbine blossoms, whistled in my ear. Just a wee, sweet whistle that sounded like some faint fairy music, and lo! *I* heard the wrens, and knew what they were saying.

"I think just as you do, Jenny," said Mr. Wren. "Peter will do to trust about the nest; the boy seems to love us. But he might bring friends to see us, and trouble might follow."

"No, Father Wren, I am not afraid, for his mother sits here by us, and she thinks too much of your beautiful songs, my dear, to have us disturbed."

Mr. Wren bowed profoundly to his little wife, and burst out in an extra gush of melody in return for the compliment.

"Shiftless creature!" said Mrs. Jenny in rather a sharp way, when the music ended.

"Whom do you mean, madam?" asked Bob Wren abruptly, in a tone of wounded feeling.

"Not you, of course, you foolish fellow, but Peter's mamma. Here she sits, day after day, looking away to the hills, scribbling, tossing the papers about, and singing the same tune, over and over, till I'm almost distracted. She doesn't hear that blue-eyed boy when he teases for a tail to his kite, and the baby cries before she remembers to cuddle her. Before I'd let another thought come between me and my darlings!"—and Mrs. Jenny looked daggers at me through the leaves. "I'd like to tell her my mind for once," she added as a parting shot.

"I'm sure she is a very nice woman," said Bob. "She never forgets the crumbs on the window-sill for us, and she looks at me a great deal oftener than at the hills over there." (Here Bob prinked a little.) "She loves that baby with all her heart, and as to Peter, he does tease a good deal, Jenny." Not a word spoke Mrs. Wren. "Now," said Bob, "there's a woman to dodge," and I, peeping through the woodbine foliage, saw a small, quick woman go by. "That woman knows too much. She knows whose turn it is to have the next church social, when the library board meetings occur, who has broken his Loyal Legion pledge, who has given to support the new coffee house, and who has always forgotten her pocket-book. She knows when Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward will appear upon the lecture platform, what the cost of the minister's wife's new dress was; she can tell how many children the Prince of Wales has, but she doesn't know if the larder is empty at home; she doesn't know if her husband is sick; she doesn't know if her young hopeful, Charles Augustus, has played truant, and chased kittens or stolen plums all the forenoon."

"Fie, Bob!" said Jenny, "you talk terribly."

"Only to you, my dear. It is a great relief to express my thoughts to you," and Bob gave an affectionate glance at his mate.

"Did you ever notice, Bob, how elegant and fine Mr. Turn-about is when the young ladies come to play lawn tennis? how he smiles and seems so happy, and pets his children and is courteous to his wife; and when the guests are gone, and the game is done, he scolds because the front door has not been locked, says his wife is no player, snaps the baby's fingers for reaching after the bright geranium from which he picked a bouquet for Miss Lamode, and sends the children in tears to bed? I feel dreadfully about that man," and Jenny snuggled closer the five wee hopes beneath her breast.

"He is all well enough," said Bob, "only a trifle irritable. His wife will tell you the same."

"Oh, his wife!" quoth Jenny. "Bob, do you know the minister we heard when we sat in the trellis by the great window of the church, that May Sabbath? Well, when you kindly sent me for a little flit while you minded the nest, I perched in a clambering rose bush, and saw him and his family at breakfast. Do you remember his sermon that day, from the text that is golden, the rule that is golden:

"'Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you.' We said it was beautiful, we called him a great good man, and you said God loved him. At his breakfast table he spoke hard words. His wife's eyes were tearful. His children sat cowering. He ate selfishly of the best, and helped no one, but found fault wherever the untaught servant had made wreck of his wife's careful plans for his comfort. Bob Wren, do you suppose God loves that man?'

A long silence in the woodbine.

"Jenny, my dear, do you remember our 'Ne'er-do-well' of the brood last summer, a selfish, wicked child?"

"Ah! Do not call him that, my poor baby! I love him, I hope for him still. He will be a bonny bird yet, I trust," and Madam Wren dropped her loving head in sorrow.

"I, too, love him," said Bob. "I, too, hope he will do right. It would pain me to hear a word of blame given him. He is our child, dear to us in spite of all his faults"

"Yes," murmured Jennie.

"Ah!" said Bob, "God is the father of His children. None so wicked but are dear to Him; failing often in the littlest acts of grace, yet dear to Him as our poor nestling is to us. How we have wounded the good God's heart by condemning His children!"

An elfin whistle sounded again in my ear. I heard only Bob Wren's melody afloat on the air, but softly in my heart an echo sang, "The greatest of these is charity."

SISTERS.

BY JENNIE FOWLER WILLING.

There are young ladies living in fine homes, free from self-support, and special domestic care, who have nothing to do but "enjoy themselves;" yet whose hearts are as heavy as lead with thinking of the troubles of those to whom they might carry worlds of blessing, if only opportunity were given.

They look upon their own lives as wretchedly useless, yet they do not see how to make them better.

Their fathers amassed wealth. Their mothers did their part. Their brothers share the business. They have a full portion of the family energy; yet there is nothing for them but to make calls, talk nonsense, haunt dressmakers, ride about, listen to gossip that pours itself over one who cannot escape, like the dropping of water on the scalp of a Chinaman dying by low torture. Since they are in no haste to marry, they must let life wear on, while their individuality, as a factor for good, wears out and they settle into the *role* of "auntie" for their married sisters' irrepressibles.

A lady who had broken through social restraints, and taken up public work on behalf of the needy, was questioned by a gentleman in regard to the fearful sacrifice she was making. "Never happier in my life," was her reply. "As you know, I was most lovingly cared for in my home, but I could not shut my ears against the moans of the poor people. I always wanted to die to escape the responsibility that the pride of my family would not let me meet."

He looked at her as though she were a strange, new specimen. "You are phenomenal."

His wife raised her quiet, brown eyes to his face. "No, dear, you are mistaken. She has a true woman's heart; that's all."

What can these young women do? There is no measuring what they might do if they were given a chance.

The Romish church has found its best capital in the answer to that question. Its straight bonneted women, gliding about through hospital wards, caring for little children, hiding the outcast's sorrow, baptizing the dying, raising money for the church, managing the finance and affairs of their great Orders, those "sisters" steady the triple tiara more surely than any other of its props.

The "High" church of England has taken the cue in giving scope and opportunity to its women of culture and means. The costume and vows of its "sisters" differ but little from those of the older church.

The "Low" church of England has its Mildmay "sisters," a hundred ladies who are free from vows, living in community, supporting themselves, and caring for a bewildering number of benevolent institutions.

The Wesleyan "Sisters of the People" in London live together, paying their own board, and toiling tirelessly, but most joyfully for the poor.

Some of them had a serious time getting the consent of their friends to their work. The grandfather of one of them is the richest Wesleyan in Great Britain. He has a fortune of twenty millions. She said to me in her quiet, beautiful way, "They'll do anything for me if I'll give up this work; but, you know, I must obey God."

In this generous, gracious America, there must be scores of young ladies with similar capabilities and "call." They could be placed in a plain, pleasant home, with a chance to study and teach the Bible, and any amount of good work among the needy. Their beautiful ministrations would make the deserts of vice in our great cities "bud and blossom as the rose."

General Booth in calling for officers for his Army specifies certain qualifications that would be quite the thing for all who are or ought to be candidates for Christian work. They must be "anxious to devote their lives to soul winning, with character that will bear any amount of investigation, perfectly ready to speak, pray, visit, sit still, travel a hundred miles, or die at any moment, willing to be led and taught, and to be sent home again if they do not succeed; willing to be misrepresented, misunderstood, and undervalued."

Who can tell what a benefaction a score of such young ladies would be in this great, miserable, wicked old New York. I would be glad to hear from them at 146 W. Sixteenth Street.

REST.

Because the tired, busy housekeeper cannot have an hour, more or less, for sleep during the day, she is very apt to think that it is not worth while to lie down for a few minutes' rest; but that is a serious mistake on her part, as she can easily prove by experiment. Very often the mere change of position and closing of the eyes, if only for five or ten minutes, will remove the strain from muscle and nerve, which, if continuous, means exhaustion sooner or later. Sleep is not a necessity in day-time rest, although it is always a blessing if one has the time and inclination for it, but next best are the brief snatches of complete bodily and mental relaxation, in which, to make the most of them, the mind should be concentrated resolutely on the thought of rest, to the exclusion of everything else; all cares and perplexities must be put aside for the time being, and the thought of rest alone be kept uppermost. It can be done by persistence, and the result is well worth the effort, for the burdens that have been laid down are wonderfully lightened by these brief resting spells. Some people can rest in this way without lying down, wherever they may chance to be, simply by closing the eyes and withdrawing their attention from all surroundings; it is no doubt a habit of the greatest practical value, and is like oiling machinery to prevent it from wearing out.—*Exchange.*

THE INFLUENCE OF DRESS.

A writer on men's dress says: "The influence of dress upon the welfare, manners, and morals of mankind is but too rarely estimated at the proper measure of importance. A nation whose people are garbed in slovenly coverings, apparently content to accept this condition, whether as a result of poverty or of prevalent vices, will be found at a painful standstill in the march of civilization. There is nothing that so blunts the ambition and hopes of a community as the lapsing into a state of indifference to personal appearance which permits the masses to go about ragged and unclean. The effect of an utter disregard among the poorer classes as to what shall be the nature and condition of their apparel not only has a most blighting effect upon their progress, but it is found that such a negligence will, by degrees, degrade the standard of manhood down along the decline toward the veriest animal depravity.

"There should be but slight excuse for the civilized men of to-day being badly dressed. The existing customs and general plan of attire are so prescribed as to make a vulgarly garbed man a creature of accident or a victim of his own folly, rather than a necessary evil. The matter of fact dressing of the men of this country conforms with the striving and hurry of the age. It is practical but not artistic."

CHOICE BITS FROM GEORGE MACDONALD.

The whole history of the Christian life is a series of resurrections. Every time a man bethinks himself that he is not walking in the light, that he has been forgetting himself, and must repent; that he has been asleep and must awake; that he has been letting his garments trail, and must gird up the loins of his mind; every time this takes place there is a resurrection in the world. Yes, every time that a man finds his heart is troubled, that he is not rejoicing in God, a resurrection must follow; a resurrection out of the night of troubled thoughts into the gladness of the truth. For the truth is, and ever was, and ever must be, gladness, however much the souls on which it shines may be obscured by the clouds of sorrow, troubled by fears, or shot through with the lightnings of pain.

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If all the labor of God is to bring sons into glory, lifting them out of the abyss of evil bondage, up to the rock of his pure freedom, the only worthy end of life must be to work in the same direction—to be a fellow-worker with God. But I was taught that the way to help others was not to tell them their duty, but *myself* to learn of Him who bore our griefs and carried our sorrows. As I learned of Him, I should be able to help them. . . . I have a burning desire to help in making the world clean—if it be only by sweeping one little room in it. I want to lead some poor, stray sheep home—home to the bosom of God, where alone man is true man.

***

We must not choose our neighbor; we must take the neighbor that God sends us. In him, whoever he be, lies hidden or revealed, a beautiful brother. . . . Thus will love spread and spread in wider and stronger pulses, till the whole human race will be sacredly lovely. . . But there are those whose first impulse is ever to repel and not to receive. Learn they may and learn they must; even these may grow in grace until a countenance unknown will awake in them a yearning of affection, rising to pain, because there is for it no expression, and they can only give the man to God, and be still.

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Education, so-called, is a fine thing, and might be a better thing; but there is an education, that of life, which, when seconded by a pure will to learn, leaves the schools behind. . . . For life is God's school, and they that will listen to the Master there, will learn at God's speed.

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Add to knowledge temperance; and to temperance patience, and to patience godliness; and to godliness brotherly kindness; and to brotherly kindness charity.—II Pet. 1: 6 and 7.

TREATMENT OF INEBRIATE CRIMINALS.

Is this Christian nation dealing with the victims of strong drink in the best way to secure their restoration to manhood, or do our judicial processes in regard to drunkards savor much of the spirit which a century ago believed insanity to be an indwelling demon to be driven out by the lash? If our treatment of drunkard criminals is right, it ought to produce reformation; does it? Last year Massachusetts appointed Dr. A. A. Miner, Dr. George C. Shattuck, and Mr. John Tyler a Commission to examine into the treatment of drunkards in city institutions. They made detailed investigations into the legal machinery of Boston, and visited correctional institutions in various parts of the country. They report that they discovered a general concurrence of opinion that the conditions for securing the best economic and moral results are yet wanting. The common method of dealing with men arrested for drunkenness is to fine them or commit them to prison. The fine, if paid at all, generally must be paid by the hard-working wife, and imprisonment with common criminals only intensifies the evil. This is proved by the fact that the usual consequence of one such imprisonment is a worse "drunk," for which a second incarceration is deemed necessary. The Commissioners report the case of a woman yet young who had been committed for drunkenness fifty-seven times. During one year Massachusetts punished by imprisonment 17,000 drunkards, over 16,000 of whom had before been committed for the same offence. Statistics show that not one in a thousand inebriates who have once been committed to jail ever recover their manhood.

The reason is not far to seek; penal treatment pays no attention to the physical and mental condition of the inebriate. Regarded as a criminal he is placed in association with the lowest felons where the worst elements of his nature are aroused and strengthened. His self-respect, too, is destroyed and with it goes a strong recuperative agency. Ignoring the element of disease—all inebriates are diseased—this treatment neglects all means of restoration to health, and confines him in such unhygienic surroundings as tend to increase and perpetuate his malady. For we must recognize that every inebriate is a diseased man before we get at the root of this matter. That he is so, no intelligent student of scientific temperance can doubt. In even the moderate drinker, alcohol has wrought its legitimate work in disturbing the functions of the vital organs, and producing deterioration of nerve tissue. This brings on the alcohol craze which as the disease progresses, passes beyond the power of self-control, and its victim is known to the medical profession as a dipsomaniac.

What is needed to cure him? Clearly not degrading punishment, amid unhealthy surroundings, but medical care and healthful surroundings coupled always with absolute prohibition of alcoholics.

Instead of sending the chronic inebriate again and again and again to jail, he should be committed to an inebriate hospital, properly arranged for the especial purpose of effecting his cure. He should be committed for not less than one year and the hospital should have power of detention, if necessary for a cure, beyond that time. The hospital should have a farm to afford outdoor work to the patients, an important element in their recovery. There should also be workshops for employment when out-door work is impracticable. The patients should be in charge of specialists in nervous diseases, and every effort should be made to build up the shattered nervous system, to strengthen the weakened will, to inspire hope and revive self-respect.

This is the work that the Massachusetts State Asylum for Inebriates proposes to do; private institutions have been doing it in some degree, but they have been hampered by the very fact of being private; there was no authority back of them to commit patients and enforce their stay. This difficulty will be overcome in a state or county institution.

We have firm faith that such an institution will succeed; looked at from the standpoint of mere dollars and cents it is more economical as well as more humane than our present method of dealing with inebriates. The number of arrests for drunkenness and crimes committed while drunk, is increasing with fearful rapidity; the expense of courts, jails, prisons and insane asylums rendered necessary to deal with these cases, entails enormous expense; and figures show that these arrests are very largely re-arrests. In all city prisons are found the "chronic drunks," who reside there almost permanently, their intervals between release and recommitment being about the same as the vacations allowed officers and employés of the institution.

While there they are earning nothing and gaining no power of resistance; when they go out they are weaker, physically and morally than when they went in, hence fall an easier prey to temptation.

Now try the other plan; as soon as a man is arrested he is sent, not to the Bridewell for thirty days, but to the inebriate asylum for a year. Here every possible aid to recuperation and reformation is afforded, and the chances are that at least five out of every ten cases will be cured, so that at the end of the year the state receives back an able-bodied, sober citizen, ready to do his part in the work of the world. Nor has he been a dead weight of expense during the year of his detention; the physical labor, which is a part of the regimen necessary for his recovery, is productive labor which goes far toward making the institution self-supporting. Even had he earned nothing, the expense of keeping him in the institution would not probably exceed the cost of his frequent arrests, trials and imprisonments under the present system, while at the end of the year, instead of being the dead weight upon the community which he now is, he will be self-supporting and able to provide for those dependent upon him. Thus an incidental good will be accomplished in lifting the burden entailed by the support of drunkards' wives and children, either by charity or in poorhouses. The plan is worth trying; it cannot possibly produce worse results than the penal system now employed, and it promises something infinitely better.

"YET SHOW I UNTO YOU A MORE EXCELLENT WAY."

The correlation of forces is a very prominent and pleasing feature of W. C. T. U. work. No department "liveth to itself"; the work of each is interlaced with the work of all in such a way that progress in one tends to the good of all. Often one department seems like a golden circlet binding all these interlacing threads together. Thus our Y work inspires the young womanhood of the nation to labor "In His Name" in social, juvenile, evangelistic, literature, legislative, and all other lines. The literature department supplies helps for every other; the evangelistic department calls all others to the work of soul-saving and Bible study; in the same way does the comparatively new department of School of Methods serve all others and bind them into one.

Last summer we stood on the parade ground of the most important cavalry post in the country, and watched the drill which, continued day after day, week in, week out, transforms the "awkward squad" into disciplined soldiers. Man and horse alike were drilled to such accuracy and precision of movement that, as they wheeled and circled around us, it seemed that the fabled Centaurs were present in real flesh and blood, so perfectly one did horse and rider seem.

This, we thought, symbolizes the work of the School of Methods. It should thus unify the forces of the W. C. T. U., and train them to accuracy and precision of aim and of action. No army was ever more magnificently officered than is ours; none ever had better raw material; it needs, only, that every one of its soldiers should be thoroughly drilled in the Manual of Arms of this peaceful war "For God and Home and Native Land," to make it invincible. And this is what its training schools seek to do.

Their motto is, "The servant of the Lord must be apt to teach, patient," and their object to so train the captains and the colonels of the white-ribbon army that they may be fitted to teach the more excellent way of doing their work to every local union in the land.

Like most of the departments it was not made, it grew; grew naturally from a felt need and a small beginning. The Annual Leaflet gives as its aim the establishing of schools at summer assemblies and camp-meetings which shall bring the society's work to the attention of the public, and for the study of the best methods of work in each department, to the end that trained workers may take the place of those now unskilled. This is one of its aims, but not the only one; it has gradually outgrown these bounds and now, while not neglecting its first works, it stretches out helping hands to small gatherings as well as large, and seeks to make itself a felt power for good in every county convention in the land. Let us look at its work in each of these phases.

Nestling in the shade of the magnificent forest that crowns the highest bluff of Lake Michigan between Milwaukee and Chicago, is the assembly grounds of the Lake Bluff Convocation. Here every summer for more than half a score of years, have come the leaders of temperance thought for conference. Being a gathering of leaders rather than of masses, it seemed unlikely soil for the Training School to grow in. But it *did* take root here and so grew that like the mustard seed, its product became a great tree and many sweet-voiced birds rested in its branches.

We called it a Training School at first, but as the work enlarged, and with it the comprehension of its needs, we changed the name to the more modest one it now bears, School of Methods, reserving the other for that bright fruition of our hopes that, God willing, shall some day materialize beneath the dome of our glorious Temperance Temple.

The school started in a very unpretentious way in Clark chapel, with less than a score of women as pupils. But their teachers were the leaders of our hosts, and both teachers and taught waited upon the Lord and were taught of Him. Soon husbands and sons, strolling by, heard through the open windows, the wise words that were being spoken there; they came in and others followed till the place was too strait for us and we went to the Tabernacle. Here the school has been held for several years, with an average attendance of about two hundred, many of the most enthusiastic among its pupils being gentlemen.

What do they do there? For answer we wish you could look through "Pansy's" eyes. One summer she with her husband and son came into a Chicago depot, worn out with a long, hot, dusty ride. It was Saturday afternoon and they were questioning where they should spend the Sabbath; just then a whiff of wind wafted a handbill to their feet; Dr. Alden picked it up mechanically and read aloud an announcement of Lake Bluff Convocation, then in session. "Why not go there—it sounds cool," he said, and they went. That Sabbath was so delightful that they lingered for a few days. Monday morning, as "Pansy" tells the story, they saw on the bulletin board the notice of the W. C. T. U. Training School and went to it, having very faint ideas of what they should find. She says that she expected to find a children's meeting, of some new fashion, but what she did find was a body of earnest men and women being taught by an expert how best to conduct a gospel meeting, and in the days that followed she saw similar training in juvenile work, social purity, literature and other departments. Before she had known *about* W. C. T. U. work, now she felt that she was at the heart of it. She came, she saw, she was conquered, and henceforth the W. C. T. U. held a warmer place in her heart than it had ever held before.

And this is the result wherever our schools are held in the great assemblies; they are object lessons whose teaching is definite and convincing of the practical work of the W. C. T. U. Did they accomplish nothing else, this education of public sentiment would be their sufficient reason for being.

Yet this is only incidental; their main work is teaching the more excellent way of doing temperance work in all its branches. As Lake Bluff is so near the National headquarters that it claims the immediate aid of national general officers, it holds, as Miss Pugh expresses it, the capability of being the standard of all schools of like kind, and therefore, as we cannot sketch them all, we make it their representative, and give its program for the coming session as a specimen of the work done in these summer gatherings.

Its sessions commence Monday, July 7, and continue eight days when it merges itself in the great Convocation; each morning, at eight o'clock, the children's meeting is held under the leadership of Miss Northam, Illinois' superintendent of juvenile work; at eight-thirty is the daily prayer meeting in charge of Miss Pugh. At nine begins the regular school work, with an hour's teaching in "How to Study the Bible," by Mrs. Lucy Rider Meyer and Mrs. Esther Pritchard, as teachers; at ten o'clock each day comes a lecture on "Economic or Scientific Temperance." Economic temperance occupies the first four days and scientific temperance—including one on the action of alcohol on the nervous system, by Prof. Ford, of the Cal-

houn School, Chicago; one on its effects on the stomach, liver and kidneys, by Dr. Jessie Brown; one on tobacco by Mrs. Buell, and one on liquor's war against labor, physiologically considered by the superintendent, fill up the last four. The last hour of the morning is devoted to drills in methods of work, the departments to be taken up being physical culture, Y work, railroad work, foreign work, purity in literature and art, Sunday-school temperance, juvenile work, and parliamentary practice. In the afternoons Mrs. Anna B. Curry, of the Boston school of expression, will conduct classes in her specialty, in which she has no superior. She has never been West before and from the difficulty she has had in freeing herself from eastern engagements sufficiently to come, there is little prospect of her coming again. Ladies and gentlemen who ever appear "in public on the stage" will do well to seize this opportunity of learning how to do it with the best possible grace and efficiency. This is the only "pay class" at Lake Bluff; let it be a full one.

North Carolina, under the leadership of her president, Mrs. W. Woody, has outstripped all other states in the accomplishment of the other aim of the department—making itself felt in county conventions. Last year she planned a series of these which were most successfully carried out by Mrs. M. L. Wells, National organizer. It has culminated in a permanentorganization, the Asheville W. C. T. U. Assembly, of which Mrs. Wells is president. It is to have its first session next July and August, with a School of Methods and a week's Bible study under Dean Wright. A royal-hearted lady, Mrs. Ray, has donated delightfully located grounds among the mountains which surround Asheville; the W. C. T. U. of that city is raising a fund for a permanent building, and send a most cordial invitation to their friends everywhere to come and spend a fortnight in the wonderful climate and amid the more wonderful scenery of that charming resort. Mrs. Wells writes that she feels sure the ground could be deeded to the N. W. C. T. U., and this could be made the National school. The meeting begins July 20, and continues two weeks; every effort is being made to have this initial meeting a grand success; Miss Willard, Anna Gordon, Miss Griffin and other noted workers both North and South, will be there and the meeting cannot help being an inspiration. Besides its appointed program we feel sure it will do a blessed work in drawing the hearts of our sisters North and South closer together. We only need the opportunity of working together to be melted into one. Thus this especial school, like the department that it represents, finds its mission in the correlation of forces and the interlacing of many golden threads into one. May the strand thus woven prove the clue leading us out of the labyrinth into the "more excellent way," and may its inspiration be felt in every county of every state represented.

THE SPRING ELECTIONS.

The recent elections have awakened more than the usual off year interest. Wisconsin has gained the attention of the whole country by the prominence given to compulsory education as embodied in the "Bennett Law." The issue was upon the repeal of this law, which requires all persons having control of children between the ages of seven and fourteen, to send them to school at least twelve weeks in every year. It defines a school: "No school shall be regarded as a school under this act unless there shall be taught therein as a part of the elementary education of children, reading, writing, arithmetic, and United States History in the English language." No reference is made to parish schools of any denomination if these requirements are met. The Bible has already been discarded from the Wisconsin schools under sentence of sectarianism and bigotry, so there would seem to be nothing in the educational system of that state which need interfere with the religion or irreligion of any voter. The law does not proscribe the teaching of German or any foreign language. It simply declares that eighty-four weeks' tuition in the English language as contained in United States History are essential to the education of an American citizen. This seems a very moderate demand of the state upon its adopted citizens. Had it been plainly stated we believe it would have appeared so to them. But demagogue politicians combined to misrepresent and mislead the German population through its tenderest sentiment, love for "der vaterland." They were told it would rob them of the speech in which their cradle songs were sung, that it would prohibit the teaching of the German language and deny the right of trial by jury. Milwaukee was the chief battle site. In that city where beer is king, and neither party dare assail its power, anything which can be made to serve as an issue is welcome to both parties. The Bennett law met the need, and the Democrats opposing it, attracted the unreasoning vote—a vote always large where beer is plenty. The law is a copy of the Illinois compulsory education bill, but it has proved such a spirited topic for campaign purposes, that the agitation seems likely to spread, and an attempt at repeal is now anticipated in Illinois.

Prohibition party gains are conceded in many localities, and in many more the report is: "About the same as two years ago," which amounts to gain, as the general vote is much lighter than in presidential years. In some form, the principle of prohibition has figured in nearly every contest. It is the Banquo at every political feast, whether it appear in humble grave clothes as "no license," or heralded by candidates, calling itself "a party." It is an invincible spirit for which a body is being prepared. Its advent to power is hastened by every act of increasing arrogance on the part of the saloon. The people agree in refusing to tolerate saloon autocracy; they differ as to the best methods for deposing it. High license and prohibition are to be put on trial in Nebraska this fall. It is the most important campaign ever inaugurated in American politics. Nebraska herself, and high license Illinois are the witnesses on the one hand, prohibition Kansas and Iowa on the other.

THE methods of the women voters in Kansas are most interesting. They register in large numbers that they may not be found with empty lamps, in case they are needed to light the path. Then if an issue comes which jeopardizes the home, or good government, they go to the polls. If all is well they do not take the trouble. This accounts for the fact that in some places the vote is so much lighter than the registration. They hold themselves a moral reserve force in municipal politics, aggressive only when moral exigencies demand their interference. This may not be right. We would like to see a full vote polled at every election, but "limited suffrage" will doubtless always mean a limited poll. In Oskaloosa the women declined renomination, saying they had brought the city out of debt and put it on a good financial footing, and they were ready to turn it over to the men again. In Topeka the woman's vote was very light, no special interest being at stake, but in Emporia there was an increase of fifty per cent over last year. The proposition was to reduce the salaries of school teachers. The women's platform was "good salaries for good teachers." They supported it by voice and vote and carried it to victory. The *New York World*, in a letter showing bitter prejudice against woman suffrage, still records this high tribute to the newly-fledged voters. It reports an interview with Mrs. J. M. Thurston, wife of an eminent banker in Topeka. She says:

Most of the women who vote in Topeka are of Republican affiliations, but that cuts no figure with us. If the Democratic candidates of the municipal offices are, in our opinion, superior men morally, mentally and socially, they get our votes every time. Kansas ladies have three test questions to put to or about every candidate. Is he unqualifiedly and for all time in favor of prohibition? Is he moral in his private life? Is he competent to perform his duties to the fullest satisfaction? If all these are answered satisfactorily respecting the candidates of both parties, then we naturally lean towards the candidate of our own party. But the candidate who is weak under any of these tests does not get the vote of the ladies.

Wherever this broad independence of party for morality's sake is thrown into the bitter waters of politics there is healing, and moral measures cease to cast their fruit.

IOWA has again spoken. One of the last words of the adjourning legislature—a word which the nation bent its ear to hear, was "no-license." We wish it might have been spoken with more force. The small majorities were enough to unite the temperance elements of the state for defense, as it is sure to unite the opposition in the hope of next time electing members favorable to its interests. Local option was lost in the House by only two votes. In the Senate the Democratic caucus license bill received twenty-one, while twenty-nine were cast against it. The Lawrence license bill, a Republican measure, fared worse, not receiving the party vote which supported the caucus bill. It failed on engrossment by a vote of thirty-four to thirteen. This effort to overthrow the prohibitory law of Iowa shows the work of an enemy in the dark. Uncovering it at this time was premature, and would not have been done before the next legislative session, but for the impending campaign in Nebraska. Prohibition in Nebraska means great loss to the liquor trade. Hence this desperate move in Iowa. The re-submission agitation in Kansas, which largely exists "on paper" in rum-subsidized journals, is of the same color. This is no time or occasion for discouragement, but rather for great hope and increased effort. God, the right—and Nebraska—are ours.

"We see the victory from afar,
By faith we bring it nigh."

MISSES WILLARD and Gordon are to start about the middle of April for a trip extending from Sioux City, Iowa, to Halifax, Nova Scotia, and from Asheville, N. C., to St. Paul, Minn.

The Watch-Tower.

If a man is faithful to truth, truth will be faithful to him. He need have no fears. His success is a question of time.—*Professor Phelps.*

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The Denver, Col., W. C. T. U. seems to have gone into the horticultural business, for I hear that a florist in that city has presented the union flower mission with a thousand rose plants.

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An old gentleman in New Hampshire gives this as his verdict on the race after an experience of eighty years. A white-ribboner makes the report. "I have known lots o' folks in the course o' my life, and something was the matter with the hull on 'em." Another old gentleman reports in this fashion, after a long pilgrimage on the way of life: "I have had any quantities o' different kinds o' troubles, only the most on 'em hain't never happened."

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One of the neatest as well as the newsiest of our numerous state organs is the *Pennsylvania Bulletin*, the first number of which was issued in February. It is ably edited by the state president, Mrs. Mary H. Jones, and artistically published by the corresponding secretary, Mrs. Henrietta H. Forrest. The office of the paper is at the state headquarters, 1305 Arch street, Philadelphia.

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A second edition of the "Flag Festival," a charming entertainment by Mrs. Mary B. Ingham, has been ordered. This fact alone proves its success, but a word of explanation may serve to add emphasis. This is a processional entertainment for and by the young folks of America. Its object is to cultivate a love of our national flag and a love of country, and to turn this laudable patriotism into channels of influence and usefulness. The grand processional march of forty-two states led by the Goddess of Liberty, introduces the program, and is followed by bright speeches from each of the states, enumerating its special attractions. Afterwards a beautiful flag drill is participated in by the representatives of the states and territories, and the origin of the stars and stripes is told by a small boy wearing a tri-colored scarf. This entertainment is confidently recommended. All orders should be sent to Mrs. Mary B. Ingham, 203 Franklin Ave., Cleveland, O., price twenty-five cents.

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You find yourself refreshed by the presence of cheerful people; why not make earnest effort to confer that pleasure on others? You will find half the battle is gained if you never allow yourself to say anything gloomy.—*Lydia Maria Child.*

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The State W. C. T. U. of Georgia meets May 6 to 8, in Rome, and adjourns to meet with the State Temperance Association of Georgia in Augusta, May 9. Mrs. Sibley, president of the state union, is urging on the local option election in Augusta, her own city, also in Atlanta. She is a true white-ribboner, and the leader of the movement in Georgia, by right of experience and courage. The liquor dealers are so much exercised that they have called a meeting of their protective association.

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In reply to a letter requesting his opinion of the movement inaugurated by THE UNION SIGNAL for letters to the Czar of Russia asking clemency for political prisoners, Mr. George Kennan sends word to the following effect: "I think if the women of America should petition the Czar of Russia on behalf of the women of Russia it would no doubt have a great effect. I think it an excellent thing to do." Mrs. S. F. Grubb of Lawrence, Kansas, who sent this message has presented the subject to several of the literary societies of her city, also at a called meeting of the Inter-State Social Science Association, which will no doubt indorse the movement.

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Advance! is the order of the day in all the states, and in none more so than in Minnesota, forty-seven new unions having been organized there since the National Convention in November. The department of Franchise is being pushed with vigor, through its sixty-seven local superintendents. Gospel and Mothers' Meetings are held frequently and the Loyal Temperance Legion and Demorest Medal Contests are arousing more attention than ever known before in the state, on the necessity and advantages of well enforced constitutional prohibition.

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The first explicit response that has come to the request for a membership crusade is from one of our oldest white-ribboners, Madam Willard, who promptly secured another member, decorated her with a white ribbon, and triumphantly bore her to the local meeting of the W. C. T. U. of Evanston, when it was out in force April 2. Who next? I verily believe the mothers in Israel will outstrip their daughters in this race. It is always so. Those of less physical ability are likely to be in the forefront of the hardest battle when it is on the moral plane.

Queen's Gardens.

A LITTLE QUEEN IN FAR-OFF INDIA.

[As the serious labors of missionary life are most frequently presented, we thought it would be of interest to our readers to give them this chapter out of a young girl's first experiences in a foreign land, told in her own bright, frank way, in a letter to her grandmother; and we can fully believe that Jessie will be no less winning in her work for Christ because her smiles sparkle even through her tears.—ED.]

MY DEAR GRANDMOTHER:—Ever since I have been in India I have thought I would write you a nice long answer to the two letters you sent me before I left America. I wanted to wait till I was "settled" and had some regular work to do, and I wanted to tell you just how my room was arranged so you could be with me and see me in your imagination.

I have no work yet and my room is not in order, but I can't wait any longer; I shall have to write again.

To-night I feel like putting my head in your lap and pouring out all my troubles in your loving ear, for I know of old where to find sympathy. Now that I have spoken of having troubles, they seem to have vanished; still, I think you will be interested in hearing how I have spent the day.

It all began last night at dinner. Miss G. said she and Miss D. had been talking of dividing the work; Miss D. was to look after the meals, and Miss G. was to buy and give out the wood, oil, etc., while the "desserts" fell to my lot. I was very much pleased with the plan, for there is so little I can do while I am struggling to learn the language. After dinner all the cook books were hunted up and the recipes read over. A corn starch pudding and some gingerbread were selected as being the simplest and easiest made, and then I went to bed. The next thing I knew the day had begun.

Miss G. said my rooms must be swept and put in order for Sunday. If I could have taken a good American broom, a basin of water and some soap, I should not have thought this much of a trial, but the brooms are only bunches of rods, sometimes split bamboos and sometimes grass. Our floors are covered with coarse grass matting.

If I could only have told a man what I wanted done, it would not have been so bad, but *I can't even talk!* Right after breakfast Miss G. and Miss D. start off to visit their schools in Jullunder City and I am left with two rooms to clean, a pudding to make, and some gingerbread besides. Here I am standing in the door, silently watching them drive off. Somehow my heart feels so strange! It keeps getting bigger and bigger—but there is no time for heart troubles to-day. I make a dive for the bed, tear the covers off, throw them on a chair, then carry the bed into the veranda. I suppose I ought to call a man to do this, but I *can* do it myself, and it is so *much* easier than to try to tell him what I want done. But, at last, I have done all that I can do, and must submit to the inevitable and call the man. I go to the door and look out. The man is there on the veranda. I turn away and go back into the room. I walk around three or four times, vainly searching for something more to do. I go back to the door again; the man is still there. I open my mouth to speak, but the words choke me, and I go back into the room. My heart begins to grow big again. I am angry. "Why am I such a dunce? Jessie D., this will never do." I resolutely march back to the door. I *will* speak this time; the man has gone!

You don't know how helpless I felt. Just now who can tell why these lines should come to me?

> "The soul that on Jesus hath leaned for repose,
> I will not, I will not, desert to its foes."

I feel better and again go back to the door. The man is there, and in the best way I know how I tell him I want my room cleaned. He looks at me a minute in a rather queer way, and then in a solemn voice says, "*Bahut achchla*" (very good). I have my doubts about its being "very good," but I will not argue the question with him at present. I now prepare my room for him to sweep; when it is ready I open the dressing-room door to call him. There is a cloud of dust, but no man. Again the painful duty of calling him; but this time I am provoked with him, and there is no nonsense about getting him back. He reappears; my room is swept. I want some furniture moved. I have no idea how to tell him in Hindustani, so I tell him in English. He only looks as if he had no sense, and doesn't offer to move an article. I must try something else. I put my hand on a box, then walk to another box. He smiles. He understands, and puts one large box on top of the other. It looks all wrong, but I let him alone. Using the few words I can, and my hands and arms in making motions, I succeed in getting most of the things moved. It is hard work. I say "*Bus*" for dismissal,—the man leaves, and as soon as his back is turned I begin tugging at the boxes, and finally succeed in arranging them to my satisfaction.

Just in the midst of it all the "munshi" comes, and I must go to my lessons. I spend two hours reading with him, and then go back to my room. Now all is clean and in good order. The pudding and gingerbread come next. I am feeling better now, and am determined to talk Hindustani as if it were my mother tongue, or at least to use all the words I know. I get along very nicely until I want the cook to bring the little stove, or "anghithi," to cook the pudding on. This is a little charcoal stove. I get the word for stove mixed with the word for dish-pan. I tell him to bring first the stove—no, the dish-pan—no, the stove—and then I don't know which I want! But the cook has a good deal of sense, and thought, as I wanted to cook, the stove was what I needed. Now I am ready, but the saucepan does not fit the top of the "anghithi." All at once the water goes out of the saucepan into the fire, and the ashes fly out of the fire into the pudding. I go on with the pudding, just as if nothing had happened. Now I am ready for the gingerbread. We have no ginger. I say, "ginger, ginger," to the cook, but he does not understand. I get my Hindustani dictionary, and hunt up the word for ginger. He understands, and smilingly starts for the bazaar. When he returns he has a plate of green ginger root! We hold quite a discussion over it, neither of us understanding the other. I get the mustard, and try to make him see it must be like ground mustard. He only delivers a long speech, which is all lost on me. He looks perplexed, and thinks I am very stupid. I am vexed, and *know* he is stupid!

"The soul that on Jesus hath leaned for repose"—again runs through my head. I hear a low voice on the veranda; "The Miss Sahibs have come." I can understand *that* if it *is* in Hindustani. The cook and I both smile and turn to see Miss D. and Miss G. They send for powdered ginger, but the man comes back without it. After dinner Miss G. and I go. We search all through the bazaars, but no ginger. We are more anxious than ever to have gingerbread for Sunday. The cook says there is still one more place, quite a distance from our house. We send him. It is after five o'clock and he returns without it. I am determined now to have gingerbread whether or no; so I make it—all but the ginger! I forget to dissolve the soda in hot water—it looks lumpy in the molasses and will not foam. I put more soda in. The gingerbread smells horribly of soda! This *is* the last straw—I cannot stand anything more. I tell my trouble to Miss G. She only laughs and says I am having my "experiences." I am tired and almost ready to cry, but the idea of a missionary crying over gingerbread is so ridiculous—it makes me laugh. Now the cook calls me to look at the bread. I hate to go!

"The soul that on Jesus hath leaned for repose"—I will go. Would you believe it?—that gingerbread is *splendid!* the best I ever ate, almost. If it only had some ginger in it it would be perfect. I was sure we would have to throw it all away. I hope you won't laugh over my troubles—they are all gone now, and I need not have had them at all had I only believed

> "The soul that on Jesus hath leaned for repose,
> I will not, I will not desert to its foes."

Good night, dear. Your

Punjab, British India. JESSIE.

News from the Field.

DELAWARE.

GENERAL STATE NOTES.

There came to me the other day a bright letter from a Newport Y, telling of a successful sociable at which six new members were gained, an entertainment given for the benefit of the Temperance Temple, and a quilt made at the business meetings of the year for the Temperance Hospital It is pleasant to imagine the hum of cheerful voices keeping time to the cutting of squares, and sewing together, stitch by stitch. And to picture the writing upon the white squares, messages of comfort from God's own Word, for the weary prisoners of pain. And thus, for the past few months, the entire W. C. T. U. of Delaware has been working away, often it may have seemed stitch by stitch, and always with the same definiteness of purpose that accomplished the comforting quilt. Soon after my last letter, Colonel Bain lectured in Wilmington, in New Castle before the Teachers' Institute of New Castle county, and in several towns, among the number my own town, Smyrna, where he delighted his audience.

Just now our unions are feeling the impetus received at the recent county conventions, New Castle county having taken the lead by convening February 27, in Hockessin, the village noted for its Temperance Hotel, with a bow of white ribbon painted on the sign. At Marshallton, the station next to Hockessin, the Loyal Temperance Legion stood upon the platform, with banners and flags, singing one of their marching songs, as the train slowly moved on. After a bountiful lunch at the Temperance Hotel, delegates hastened to the M. E. church, where the convention opened at 1:30, with a devotional service led by Mrs. J. T. Ellis, corresponding secretary of the New Jersey W. C. T. U. Mrs. Mary A. Mitchell welcomed the convention in the name of the local union, and Miss Alice Thompson gave a greeting from the Loyal Temperance Legion; Miss Irene Hepbron of the Wilmington Y, responded to both. The address of the president, Mrs. V. L. Culbertson, with the reports from unions, were deeply interesting to the seventy-five delegates present as well as to visitors. Among the latter, who with Mrs. Ellis were made members of the convention, were Miss Margaret S. Hillis, state president, and Mrs. Kate E. Smithers, president of the Kent county union. Two new unions gave their first report, Willard W. C. T. U. at Rockland, near Wilmington, and Hillis W. C. T. U. at Highlands. The county treasurer, Mrs. M. E. Watson, reported $99.05 in the treasury. A loving message was sent to Miss Anna Semple, president of the Wilmington union, who has passed her eightieth birthday, and whose beautiful, self-forgetful life has been for years an inspiration to all who knew her.

During the two sessions, county reports were given of scientific temperance instruction, by Mrs. Patience W. Kent; prison and jail work, by Mrs. A. E. Davidson; juvenile work, by Mrs. M. L. Green, superintendent of the Newport Loyal Temperance Legion, and an impressive paper on "The Wards of our Unions," was read by Miss Mary Heald. Mrs. Eunice Whiteley addressed the convention upon the work of social purity, telling of plans made by herself and Mrs. Frances Mather, state superintendent, for its promotion. At the close of Mrs. Whiteley's address, the convention donated $50 for the work of this department. Mrs. Ellis made the address at the public meeting of the evening, and a paper was read on "Tobacco," by the state superintendent of narcotics, Mrs. L. E. Moore. The president and treasurer of the past year were reëlected; Mrs. E. Elma Pyle being elected to the office of secretary.

The Kent county convention was held in the Baptist church of Harrington, March 4. The opening devotional service was conducted by Mrs. Annie E Alloway, president of the Dover union. Addresses of welcome were made by the Rev. Mr. Howes, of the Baptist church, and the Rev. Mr. Price, of the Methodist church; Miss Hillis responded in an earnest little speech, expressing gratitude for their brotherly sympathy. Mrs. Price also spoke words of cordial welcome, to which Mrs. L. E. Slaymaker responded. Papers were read on "Juvenile Work," by Mrs. Green; "Literature and THE UNION SIGNAL," prepared by Miss Cora Clarke; "Y Work," by Miss Sallie Herring, and a paper on "Crusade Day" by the writer. The excellent address of the president, Mrs. Kate E. Smithers, and the discussions of the resolutions, comprised an interesting part of the session. The president and treasurer of last year, Mrs. Lena Hairgrove, was, with the newly-appointed secretary, Miss Elizabeth Smithers, unanimously elected A large audience was present at the evening meeting, and there were general expressions of appreciation of Mrs. Ellis' fine address.

The Sussex county convention was held at Bridgeville, March 6 and 7, a town remarkable for the non-existence of a saloon within its limits The president, Mrs. Rebecca Jefferson, being detained at home by illness, Mrs. Ellis cheerfully accepted the chair, and proved a most efficient presiding officer. Mrs. W. Grey welcomed the convention in an appropriate address, Miss Morgan, of the Concord Y, giving the response in a beautiful manner. At the opening session also, the Rev. Mr. Howard, pastor of the church in which the convention was held, cordially expressed his interest in the work of the W. C. T. U., and gave an address in the evening, Mrs. Ellis following acceptably, as in the two other counties. The reading of Mrs. Jefferson's annual address by Mrs. Hattie Phelps, state treasurer, and a paper on "Temperance Teaching in Sunday Schools," by Mrs. Cora, state superintendent of the department, each formed an enjoyable part of the program. Reports from local unions were very encouraging, notably so those of Milton and Bethel M. E. church, neither having existed two years. The latter union has the disadvantages of a country neighborhood, members living miles apart, and yet distance, in this instance, seems to increase zeal.

After the reading of a eulogy of Mrs. Annie H. Martindale, written by Mrs. N. B. Smithers, Mrs. Ellis, with other touching tributes offered to the beloved memory, said: "I came to your state because Mrs. Martindale suggested my name to Mrs. Culbertson in answer to the question, 'Whom shall I have for the New Castle county convention?' Mrs. Martindale replying, 'Mrs. Ellis, of New Jersey.'"

Too high an estimate can not be placed upon Mrs. Ellis' two weeks of faithful work in the state. Thirteen towns were visited by her, about seventy-five new members gained, among the number nearly fifty honoraries. Two Y's were organized, one at New Castle and the other at Harrington. On her way home she visited Middletown for the second time during the trip, holding three successful meetings during her stay.

Both Kent and Sussex counties gave expression to the following resolution:

Resolved, That we do reaffirm our unswerving loyalty to the National W. C. T. U., and would express our love and loyal allegiance to our beloved and honored National president, Miss Frances E. Willard.

The New Castle county convention indorsed "the franchise department of the work," and emphasized the need of better protection to women and children, and of prison reform. Important among the resolutions adopted by the Kent county union was a strong one relative to juvenile work.

The newly-elected officers of Sussex county are as follows: President, Mrs. Rebecca Jefferson; corresponding secretary, Mrs. C. T. Gilman; recording secretary, Mrs. Hannah Tunnel; treasurer, Mrs. Rebecca Prettyman. The W. C. T U. of this county emphasized, together with the need of other reforms, a better law for the protection of girls. And so we find in Delaware as elsewhere, that as a friend said at my own county convention, "our work touches every one somewhere;" even more than this, it touches us all everywhere, "for God hath spoken men are somehow brothers."

ANNIE W. SUTTON,
Special Correspondent.

COLORADO.

NOTES OF WORK.

We have cause for rejoicing that Mrs. Thompson, our state president, is so far recovered as to be able to move forward with organizing and lecturing near home. As a result, the Y's are organized at Longmont, and a strong, promising union at Berthoud, and she will also visit Louisville and Erie, where it is expected unions may be organized.

People who are born in Colorado are called "Rovers," and surely the name is applicable, for such a roving class of people it is hard to find anywhere else. One of the pastors in Colorado Springs speaks of a part of his congregation as a procession; those who have just come in the state and those who are just going out of the state, and they form no small part of an audience.

Alas! for the effect of this migratory element on some of the unions of the state! The union organized at Falcon, less than a year ago, has moved out of the town, leaving less than a quorum in the place. Other places also have suffered from the migration of union members, but not all are so completely devastated of W. C. T. U. workers. There are some features of this western life that are difficult to be understood by eastern people. Even whole towns migrate from one point to another as they think a new railroad will establish a station and town.

It might be advisable to pass a resolution at our annual convention to the effect that any member on leaving a union should see to it that her place be filled by a new member.

Mrs. Eva Higgins, president of the southern district, on her trip to Leadville, encouraged and strengthened the union there by aiding in securing several new members. This is one of the most efficient unions in the state. Mrs. Mary Henderson, the president, organized the first Sunday-school in Leadville. Her sister, Miss Sarah Bede, formerly of Ohio, was appointed president of Lake county, giving us eight county organizations.

At Salida Mrs. Higgins found the Y's about ready for organization. Mrs. J. D. Lester has been very successful in keeping the boys and girls of sixteen and eighteen years of age in the Band of Hope, from which good material for societies of older persons can surely be found.

Miss Mary Cort, vice-president of the World's W. C. T. U. for Siam, is now in Denver, her former home, and is arousing an interest in temperance work in the missionary societies of Denver.

Mrs. Telford is gaining in health and has charge of the W. C. T. U. department in the *Challenge* again, which gives us the friendly feeling of having her with us once more. This little unusual incident appeared in her column recently: "A white-ribboner was applied to for answers to the following questions: 'What is Prohibition? Is it needed? Is it efficient where tried?' The replies were translated by a Norwegian girl and presented in debate on the question before a Norwegian club."

The Good Templars of Colorado Springs have organized a Loyal Temperance Legion which is to meet on Saturday afternoons. The Loyal Temperance Legion of the Denver Central had an attendance of one hundred and forty-six during January, averaging thirty-six at a session.

A Y. W. C. T. U. has recently been organized at Denver, which meets at headquarters on Wednesday evenings. A union of colored women is in contemplation.

Mrs. E. F. Leonard, of the Larimer street mission, has been presented with a Bible by the young men of her class, as a testimony of their regard for her services.

Trinidad union has sent twelve dollars to the Cottage Home, and the Valmont union a box valued at twenty dollars. This society is located in the country and holds all day sessions once a month, and keeps the Cottage Home ever in mind.

Miss M. D. Wilson gave the "Carnival of Nations" at La Veta, Durango and Chama, N. M., meeting with such success as to leave money in the treasury of the local unions. Three counties were also organized by Miss Wilson, Rio Grande, La Plata and San Juan. It may not be remembered that Chama, N. M., was made auxiliary to Colorado state union because of its location on a line of railroad that places it in more convenient relation with Colorado than with New Mexico.

Mrs. C. W. Beach, our state evangelist, has visited Idaho Springs and Georgetown. Idaho Springs is moving toward a reading and coffee room. Nine new members were added to the Georgetown union. The Denver Central union is placing reading matter in the barber shops, and a gentleman of the city says, "The union has done nothing better for a long time." Several years ago a colored minister quit a barber shop in Colorado Springs because the *Police Gazette* was the reading matter found there. I never heard of any one else quitting a shop on that account.

The day nursery of Pueblo now has from sixteen to twenty children under its care, providing for some of them at night as well as by day, when the mothers obtain permanent employment. The Pueblo unions are taking hold of press work with a new vigor that cannot but help very much in various ways. While it keeps the public informed of the good work being accomplished by the W. C. T. U., it will surely call out more ready workers, and more ready financial support.

The report of the day nursery was given ample space some time since, and quite recently the Pueblo *Chieftain* gave a column for the report of the Central union. The last account includes committee reports from the jail and mission work. The prisoners now confined in the jail are spoken of as coarse, unrefined, and of low taste. The same may be said of those confined in the El Paso county jail. It may seem strange to many that anything else should be expected of prisoners, but it is a fact that very frequently, alas! much more frequently than we are willing to believe, do we find behind the bars, the sons of educated, Christian parents, and even those who have known, some time in their lives by practical experience, what it is to be a Christian; but, like Peter, tried to live without keeping near the Master, and wandered into such evil ways as to place themselves behind the bars. The Sunday-school and gospel services of the above union are carried on with the patience, perseverance and hopefulness that belong only to earnest Christian workers. Notwithstanding several removals that would lessen the attendance for a time, a steady increase of numbers would soon follow.

The Pueblo Mesa union now meets with the president, Mrs. S. E. Fugard, who is also superintendent of jail work. For this line of work Mrs. Fugard has both zeal and adaptability to rouse the prisoners courage to strive for better living.

The Mesa union is strengthened by the membership of Mrs. E. K. Reynolds, of Mt. Pleasant, Pa., an ex-district president and superintendent of mothers' meetings. She has taken the superintendency of mothers' meetings in this union. We most heartily welcome these tried workers from our older sister states and call for more of them; we need their experience and their work.

ELSIE W. CHAMBERS,
Special Correspondent.

FROM THE SOUTH LAND.

GLEANINGS.

On her way to attend the state convention in Tampa, Mrs. Chapin stopped to visit some friends in Jacksonville, where on Sunday she spoke at a W. C. T. U. gospel meeting in the Presbyterian Church, introduced by the pastor. The spirit of the Lord was visibly on speaker and hearers. "Amens" went up from the heart, and invitations to speak there again proved that God owned and blessed the work. She represented the W. C. T. U. also at Mt. Dora Chautauqua most acceptably. Of the state convention at Tampa I suppose you will hear officially; a beautiful incident to me seems that of presentation the day after the convention, by two ladies, of some golden lilies (a new flower, called the alamanda, or golden trumpet), saying: "Florida gives this as your emblem." So Mrs. Chapin must accept it; she has proved to be the "golden trumpet" of the temperance reform in the South. She always wielded a magnetic influence over her audiences, but they say she seems to have received a new baptism, doing a greater work than ever, winning souls to Christ, and rousing the inert to a sense of their responsibility. Addressing the high school, using illustrated pictures, she pledged the scholars not only to be temperate themselves, but to try to make others the same.

At Kissimee, she spoke in the Presbyterian Church of which Dr. Alden (husband of our "Pansy") is pastor, also in the Methodist Church at night; it was filled to overflowing and a blessed occasion. So God blesses His workers.

Mrs. Chant's work in Baltimore has also had gracious results, bringing to the "white-ribbon army" new accessions and encouraging all. The Chapin W. C. T. U. is trying to honor the name it bears. As I am in the department of colored work, I visited, with another member, one of their churches, the occasion being a love feast. One old white-headed soldier is said to be over one hundred years of age. When I asked how many would like to have a W. C. T. U. formed, more hands went up than I could count; so our organizer will be welcome there.

We trust that Mrs. J. K. Barney will begin her work in Maryland instead of Virginia, not that we would for a day deprive any southern city of her help, but the field seems ripe for the harvest. Having had the privilege of her ministry in Maryland some time since, we know how to appreciate it. I hope no Southern state will lose the opportunity of having a visit from her. Her work is true gospel work; her motto, "Not willing that any should perish." She teaches how our workers can be useful in many ways, winning the blessing promised. "Sick, and in prison, ye visited me."

MRS. GEORGIA HULSE MCLEOD.

IOWA.

DEMOREST MEDAL CONTESTS.

By the good thought of Wright county's active president, Mrs. M. J. O. Whiting, the young people of Belmond, Clarion and Eagle Grove have been permitted to receive training for some silver medal contests by the well-known dramatic reader, Miss Eva M. Shontz. The latter gave recitations at the places named, in the meantime drilling classes which had been previously formed with their selections thoroughly committed to memory. That Miss Shontz won fresh laurels by her enthusiastic work with the young people none doubted who heard their fine and impressive rendering of those grand prohibition recitations. Large and deeply interested houses lent their inspiration to these entertainments and contests, and Miss Shontz's beautiful and touching presentation of the medals and her heart-felt, eloquent words to the audiences in behalf of prohibition, made a delightful, and we believe lasting, impression for good.

Miss Shontz is so perfect a type of pure, sweet womanhood it is a pleasure to have brought her in contact with our young people, all of whom were completely won by her enthusiastic consecration to her art and to whatever is pure and noble.

The winners of the medals were Miss Grace Yearous, of Eagle Grove, theme, "Moral Suasion;" Miss Susie Cutler of Clarion, "A Voice From The Poorhouse;" Miss Elsie Logan of Belmond, "The Saloon Must Go."

Eleven medals have now been won in our county, one being a gold medal. I wonder if we are not the banner county of the state? ESTELLE MENDELL.

NEBRASKA.

CAMPAIGN WORK.

The state department of foreign work has received a new impetus recently, owing to the energetic efforts of Mrs. S. F. Grubb, the National superintendent. Nearly two thousand pages of leaflets in all languages have been sent into the state by Mrs. Grubb, without expense to us. Some of these were donated by friends of the cause and some given by herself. It is being rapidly sent out, and gratefully received. The *Deutsch-Amerikaner* has made a splendid reduction for the campaign, as has also the Swedish paper published in our own borders. As far as possible these will be sent out gratuitously to regular subscribers.

Many ask me what is most needed. There is the largest percentage of Germans and Swedes here, but the Scandinavians are more favorably inclined to the amendment and have more home talent and "self-helps" than the Germans. There are also a great number of Bohemians, and no interest among them at all.

The editor of the Swedish paper started out this week on a lecturing tour, speaking in that language; if some one could only be found to talk to the Germans! We are praying that the way may open before us.

BELLE G. BIGELOW,
Supt. Foreign Work, Neb. W. C. T. U.

MISSOURI.

LINN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The W. C. T. U. met at Meadville, February 25 and 26. Laclide, Brookfield, Browning, Linneus and Meadville unions reported; also Wheeling, of Livingstone county. It was an interesting meeting throughout, and each one carried good cheer to her local union.

Helen B. Harford was with us and rendered efficient aid. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we hereby reiterate our former loyalty to National and state W. C. T. U.

Resolved, That we tender our sympathy to the women of Lathrop and Spickardsville for their compelled aggressive action against the dramshop.

Resolved, That we will endeavor to thoroughly organize our county and take up all departments of work feasible and push them earnestly

Thanks were voted to the good people of Meadville, the pulpit, the choir, the faithful sexton, the press, and the kind friends who opened their houses to our entertainment. ANNA C. TRUE, *Co. Sec.*

ILLINOIS.

GREENE COUNTY CONVENTION.

The second annual convention of the Greene county W. C. T. U. met at Carrollton, in the M. E. church, Thursday, February 20, Mrs. Berger, vice-president, presiding. Bible reading and devotions conducted by Mrs. Williams. Mrs. Wilhite, of Greenfield, president of the county convention, having arrived, took charge of the meeting and appointed the usual committees.

The following were made fraternal delegates: Mrs. Hartwell, of Bridgewater; Mrs. Woodbridge, of Cleveland, Ohio; Miss Helen Coonrod, Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. Ostrom and Miss Minnie Collins, of Greenfield. Noontide prayer and adjournment.

Devotional exercises in the afternoon were led by Mrs. Williams. Words of welcome by Mrs. Rev. M. A. Hewes; response by Mrs. Ostrom. Mrs. H. T. Rainey favored the convention with a select reading, after which Mrs. Woodbridge, secretary of the World's W. C. T. U., was introduced, and gave a short talk on the work.

Reports from the local unions of the county were read and accepted. Recitation by Miss Wilhite, "The Modern Cain." The pledge was then read, and adjourned with temperance doxology until 7:30 p. m.

The evening session opened at 7:30 with reading of the Scriptures by Mrs. Kuhl, and prayer by Rev. J. W. Primm. Solo by Mrs. H. H. Montgomery, entitled "Two Lives."

Mrs. M. A. Woodbridge addressed the convention, giving a history and the workings of the W. C. T. U. throughout the world. Closed with benediction by Rev. M. A. Hewes.

The Friday morning session opened at nine o'clock, with devotional service in charge of Mrs. Hartwell, assisted by Mrs. Kuhl. A paper on "Social Purity" was read by Mrs. Berger, which was open for discussion, Mrs. Woodbridge replying, highly indorsed it. Question drawer was conducted by Mrs. Woodbridge. Noontide prayer, and convention adjourned until 1:30 p. m.

The afternoon session opened with devotional service in charge of Mrs. Williams. Sacred song by convention.

The following officers were elected: Mrs. Dr. C. Armstrong, secretary; Mrs. John Kaser, treasurer. Solo, "Consider the Lilies," was given by Mrs. W. K. Withers. Select reading by Mrs. H. T. Rainey; poem read by Mrs. Williams; question drawer conducted by Mrs. Woodbridge. By request Mrs. Berger again read the paper, "Social Purity;" duet by Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Berger; an able address was given by Mrs. Hartwell, of Bridgewater; subject, "More Gleaners."

The committee reported resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, expressing gratitude for all the providential guidance of the year, for the victories in Utah and Dakota, and for other encouragements; urging earnest work in evangelistic lines, Sabbath observance, suppression of impure literature, scientific temperance instruction and compulsory education. The following resolutions are given entire:

Resolved, That THE UNION SIGNAL, the organ of the World's and National W. C. T. U., in our judgment has never been better conducted than during the past year, therefore that we heartily endorse its efficient editors and pledge to them our hearty co-operation and that we acknowledge with gratitude the circulation of THE UNION SIGNAL this year, and as we consider it indispensable to a proper knowledge of the work, we recommend that a systematic effort be made in every union to have a subscriber in every family in the society.

Resolved, That we heartily approve the action taken by our National President, Frances E. Willard, and her associate workers, in the management of the National Temperance Hospital and in all the various departments of work, and frown with a holy horror upon untruths that have been and may be hurled against them.

Resolved, That as total and entire abolition of the rum traffic is our definite and final aim, we continue to lend our influence to the party whatever it may be called which will give us the greatest embodiment of prohibition principles.

Resolved, That believing prohibition will only be reached by the aid of woman's ballot, while justice demands that this weapon be placed in her hands for the protection of the home, we urge an amendment to the national constitution granting women the franchise.

Resolved, That as we consider education in all our lines of work indispensable, we recommend a careful and abundant circulation of temperance literature in every community and at county fairs, Fourth of July celebrations, and at all public gatherings by special committees.

Resolved, That we extend our sincere thanks to the good people of Carrollton, who have so cordially entertained us during this convention, and all others who have so cheerfully contributed to our enjoyment. We specially note the appropriate readings so touchingly and impressively rendered by Mrs. H. T. Rainey; the ever beautiful song, "Consider the Lilies," given in its beauty of sentiment and in perfection by Mrs. W. K. Withers; the expressive and heart-reaching

song so sweetly sung by Mrs. H. H. Montgomery; to the press, that has freely advertised, and to the trustees of the Methodist church, who have given us the use of their beautiful building.

The evening session opened with devotions, conducted by Mrs. Kuhl, and prayer by Rev. M. A. Hewes. Quartette by choir. Address by Mrs. M. A. Woodbridge; subject, "The Relation of the Rum Traffic to the Republic." Benediction by Rev. J. W. Primm.

MRS. DR. C. ARMSTRONG, *Co. Sec.*

ILLINOIS NOTES.

Mrs. L. S. Rounds, after an absence of several weeks in New York, is again in Illinois. She will, during April and May, visit the ninth, fifteenth and fourteenth districts, attending a number of county conventions in each district.

Misses Mary Mahon and Cowen have been doing splendid work in the southern part of the state, and have rendered very valuable assistance to our local unions.

Conventions will be held during April in the counties of Adams, Brown, Cass, Vermilion, Edgar, Coles, Douglas, Champaign and Macoupin.

Miss Addie Northam reports to headquarters from the southern part of the state where she is now laboring. She is meeting with great success, and is one of our most earnest and faithful workers.

The Central W. C. T. U. of Chicago has recently lost a valuable member in Mrs. Belle Newland, who was buried last Tuesday from Englewood. Mrs. Newland was actively engaged in the "Anchorage Mission" of Chicago, being one of the board of managers. She received into her home one of the unfortunate girls from the Mission with the view of helping her. The girl, either maliciously or because of her being insane, put poison in the food. Both Mrs. Newland and her husband died within a few hours from the effects of this poison. A large number of "white-ribboners" attended the funeral services in a body. A most beautiful tribute was paid to Mrs. Newland's worth and work by her pastor, Rev. Mr. Haines, of the Baptist church. Truly it may be said of her, "Her works do follow her."

PENNSYLVANIA.

WORK IN BUTLER COUNTY.

The W. C. T. U. of this county, as in the rest of the state, suffered from the collapse that followed the amendment campaign last June; but after our annual convention in November, we determined to make an effort to revive the work. Owing, however, to the epidemic and the condition of the roads it was not until February that anything could be done. At that time our state superintendent of railroad work, Mrs. E. D. C. Mair, braved all impediments to help us, and canvassed nearly half the county, holding parlor and public meetings. The unions were found anxious to resume work, only waiting for an impetus from without, and the encouragement of knowing that the W. C. T. U. was still in the field with such wise and earnest workers as Mrs. Mair.

About the same time the Butler local union, feeling the need of something to stir us up, wrote to the lecture bureau for a speaker whose name would command attention, and were cheered by the reply, "You can have Mary T. Lathrap." She arrived March 22, for a week's work, and though wishing to keep her here, yet for the good of the work at large, and notwithstanding the mud blockade was still upon us, we yielded her, in answer to many requests for several lectures elsewhere. In Butler, a union meeting of the churches in sympathy with us was arranged for Sabbath evening, March 23, and an afternoon meeting on the same day. The latter, though hastily called, was largely attended, and in the evening hundreds were unable to gain admittance. Her theme, "The Relation of the Church to the Liquor Traffic," produced a profound effect. Gentlemen crowded up at its close to congratulate her, confessing they "had never seen it before in that light." The next day we had an appointment for Mrs. Lathrap at Millerstown, where a few noble women are upholding the cause against great odds, and who needed the inspiration of her words, under which ten new members were added to the union.

The two following nights she spoke in the court house in Butler, all sitting and standing room being occupied by an attentive and appreciative audience, composed more largely of men than is usual at our temperance meetings. Our union congratulates itself on the success of the effort, the only regret being that it became necessary to spare any of the time elsewhere.

On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Lathrap consented to give the ladies a talk on "Physical Culture" in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, which excited a lively interest, and for which all were deeply grateful. After the address, ladies were presented to Mrs. Lathrap in the new W. C. T. U. headquarters, and refreshments were served.

In all the details of Mrs. Lathrap's engagement the union was ably seconded by our large and flourishing Y, on which we can always depend for help.

MARY S. TEMPLETON, *Press Supt.*

NEW JERSEY.

ALL DAY COUNTY MEETING IN NEWARK.

This was held in the hall of the mother union, Mrs. M. R. Denman presiding; opened with prayer by Mrs. Wigfall. Soul-stirring address was given by Mrs. M. R. Denman in regard to the leadings of the Holy Spirit. Mrs. Denman referred to the opening of the Crusade and the first all-day meeting when Mother Hill, Mrs. Berry and Mrs. Denman met together for fasting and prayer. Mrs. Emma Bourne, state recording secretary, seemed also to be led of the Spirit and all honest hearts caught the inspiration. Interesting addresses by Mrs. Eurfort, Mrs. Berry, Mrs. Wigfall, Mr. Geo. Harrison and others. At 11:15, Mrs. A. M. Hammer, county president, arrived prepared as previously announced to give a Bible reading. Scripture selected for the occasion was Judges 7, 15–17; the principal thought impressed through this lesson was was "Anointing for service." Mrs. Hammer said the churches are full of people the Lord cannot use because of their unfitness for service, and related how the anointing came to her after being a professor of religion for years. Mrs. Downs, state president, arrived at 11:25, and after a cordial reception endorsed what the previous speaker had said, adding that we should first search our hearts and see if we are right and then go ahead; and that there were many barriers in the church to be burned out and swept away. The usual noontide prayer followed and an excellent lunch was served by our superintendent, Mrs. Emma Johnson, of which thirty-four partook.

At 1:30 Mrs. Fitzgerald delivered a spiritual address upon "The Graces of Faith." The speeches of Mrs. Jube and Mrs. Jennie Cramer—Gen. Grant's sister—were also very effective on the temperance line. Mrs. Jube is doing a good work in her own city. Mrs. Pierce of Watsessing was next introduced; her soul was stirred and she requested the audience to sing "Arise, my soul, arise," and during the singing another spiritual wave swept over the people. She then told with deep emotion how God had saved her thirty years ago in Halsey St. M. E. church, Newark, and then called her into the temperance work. She reported a blessed work in progress at Watsessing. Many brief testimonies followed, and a large number of requests for prayer were presented. Altogether it was one of the most remarkable meetings for spiritual power ever held in Newark. Unions represented were, Watsessing, seven delegates; Irwington, Bloomfield, Roseville, also the Gospel Temperance Association and King's Sons' Winning Circle.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

NOTICES.

The fifteenth annual convention of the fifth congressional district of Michigan will be held in Holland, April 22, 23, 24 and 25. Reports of county presidents and district superintendents, papers, discussions and conversations, with lectures by Volney B. Cushing and Mrs. Mary T. Lathrap, make up a very attractive program. Delegates will please send their names to Mrs. Laura E. McBride, Holland.

MRS. A. S. BENJAMIN, *Pres.*

The fourteenth annual convention of the W. C. T. U. of the second district of Michigan will be held in the Congregational church at Hudson, Mich., April 22, 23 and 24, commencing at 9 a. m. Send at once all names of delegates, both voting and visiting, to the chairman of entertainment committee, Mrs. Helen E. Pease, Hudson.

MRS. JULIA DEXTER STANNARD, *Pres.*

Official Communications.

AMENDMENT WORK IN NEBRASKA.

AN APPEAL.

The state of Nebraska is the strategic point of the temperance reform in 1890. A constitutional prohibitory amendment is pending. The vote will be taken in November next. All temperance societies have formed a compact to work in harmony for this amendment. Every difference that might have existed is totally ignored, and they have clasped hands like Christian brothers and sisters for the protection of the home by the outlawing of the saloon. The liquor interest is concentrating its unlimited financial and political power against the temperance people. Unfortunately there is another amendment putting license into the organic law of the state, and voters will have to choose between these two. This complicates the issue, and confuses many minds. The liquor men will take sides for license. The temperance people of Nebraska are not rich; indeed, it will be impossible for them to carry on the campaign with vigor except by means of outside financial help, and by the utmost efforts of the Christian people of this country they could not hope to gain enough assistance by any means to offset the mighty power that is back of the saloon.

In such a crisis it surely seems as if the forces of Christ's church would rejoice to lend their utmost aid by prayer, by sympathy, by money, and by honest, hard work wherever practicable; but what is everybody's business is nobody's business, and unless there is unity of action results will be small. Therefore the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, organized in every town and city of the Republic, hereby ventures solemnly and affectionately to call upon all good people to combine their efforts and help Nebraska win the day against the allied forces of evil. We send forth the voice of the home, the voice of drunkards' wives and children, of men who wish to leave off drink, and of other men who are in the bondage of the curse, of youths and maidens who will soon form new homes in that giant state of the new Northwest. Is there no potency in such a voice?

Can we not rise above our prejudices, our animosities, if we have them, and in a large, free, brotherly way declare that there shall be *concert of action among good people* in the few months that remain to us, in which we can help Nebraska to win for the home? To this end will not the pastors of all denominations, who believe that prohibition is the best method of handling the liquor traffic, preach on the present situation in Nebraska, giving the reasons why men ought to vote against legalizing the liquor traffic, and thus energizing the purpose of the good to be a felt force in this battle, which is really nation wide, and yet visibly confined within the boundaries of Nebraska. At the close can there not be a collection taken to secure speakers and literature for this brief but decisive campaign?

If we could only win Nebraska there would be a large area in the new Northwest in which the power of the government to protect the saloon would be forever at an end. What better work could be done in any Sunday-school than for the superintendent to present this cause to the young people and ask their help? What better work could any temperance society perform than to have an address and take a collection in this behalf? The liquor traffic nationally is making common cause and surely the children of light, as way wise as they have now become in the temperance reform, will not be less vigilant than the enemies of "God and Home and Native Land." It was in our hearts to make this plea. It was laid upon our consciences and we could do no other. We have briefly stated the case and in the kindest spirit with all respect and good-will to every Christian man and woman in the nation. God grant it shall not be in vain, but that His Spirit may find the inmost hearts of those who read and that they may say, "We will go up and possess this land, for we are able." Be this our rallying cry, "*The sword of the Lord and of Gideon!*"

Send all money to Miss Esther Pugh, 161 La Salle St., Chicago, Treasurer of the National W. C. T. U.

FRANCES E. WILLARD,
Pres. National W. C. T. U.
CAROLINE B. BUELL,
Cor. Sec.

PETITION OF THE WORLD'S WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE HOME.

Thanks, dear sisters, for renewed interest and increasing activity in the circulation of the petition, but more may be done, and that speedily. May is the month of meetings. Anniversaries are the order everywhere. Conferences, associations, councils in states and nation. Will presidents of state unions seek immediately to learn of *all* of these, and arrange for the presentation of the petition at *each?* What will Alabama and other Southern states do? What meetings are to be held in Maine and in Minnesota? Will not California and Oregon hold some anniversaries? What of gatherings at the Nation's Metropolis? Shall not the World's Petition have recognition at the seat of the World's Fair? Should it not be a spoke in the "Hub"? and will not the "City of Brotherly Love" grant its benediction to this outreach for purity and peace? The Grand Army of the Republic and the Grangers are everywhere, and the I. O. G. T., whose heart beats with ours, will at the meeting of its Grand Lodge desire to give expression to its thought; indeed, the petition meets hearty approval from all. If faithfulness in presentation be our heeded watchword, there will ere long be rolled upon the potentates of the earth the heart-throb of our people for the protection of their homes from "alcohol and opium."

An address of presentation is not necessary, though always well, but some member interested in the cause can be found in almost every gathering, who will willingly take the petition in charge for indorsement. Send for petitions, which will be accompanied with headings, meeting many conditions; but if not sufficiently explicit, another may be written and attached as directed exactly representing the indorsing body. Please write very plainly the number of copies of petition desired, and full address of person to whom they should be forwarded.

MRS. MARY A. WOODBRIDGE,
American Sec. World's W. C. T. U.
Ravenna, O.

SCHOOL OF METHODS.

I am in constant receipt of letters asking me to tell "all about holding Schools of Methods." This is exactly what my Manual does tell, and it cannot be compressed into a letter. Send twenty-five cents to the W. T. P. A. for the book and it will answer all questions in relation to the subject.

The number of inquiries received is encouraging, as it indicates increasing interest in this department.

MARY ALLEN WEST, *Nat. Supt.*

PARLIAMENTARY DRILLS.

Inquiries are so frequent and so numerous concerning "drills" that I find it impossible to reply. The questions are so similar that each interrogator will readily find her answer.

"Is it better for the unions to invite other organizations to take part in the drills?"

It certainly is, both for the unions and for the "other organizations." The instructor can drill hundreds just as easiiy and just as thoroughly as scores or dozens, and there is enthusiasm in numbers alone. Besides the other organizations meet the union on common ground, and a fellow feeling makes them "wondrous kind." It is quite usual to follow the drill with a temperance lecture of general interest, and it is often remarked by members of the union that the attendance is very different and the "collection" much larger than it would have been before the drill. Chief of all, we wish to do good as we have opportunity, and all societies are coming to realize the need of this very essential knowledge.

"How many evenings or lessons should constitute the series of drills?"

From three to five, not less than three.

"How long do you make the drill in a Parliamentary Institute proper?"

Generally about two hours.

"What is the best financial plan?"

Several have been tried with good success, but the plan of all, to save both time and strength, and to secure money, is the following, which, so far as I know, originated with Dr. Green, one of our loyal white-ribboners of Adrian, Mich. Such organizations as the Y. M. C. A., G. A. R., W. R. C., C. L. S. C., literary clubs, and all temperance organizations, were asked to contribute two dollars each. All church societies, Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Societies, Epworth League, Christian Endeavor, etc., one dollar each. Some of the churches were represented by four of these societies, and some of the members belong to each of the four, hence the reduction in price to church societies. Everyone desiring to drill registered both his name and that of the society of which he was a member, whereupon he received a ticket of admission. Tickets were sold to "outsiders" at the door, either for the "course" or for single lesson. Their place of enrollment in Albion was the leading book-store of the city. This, in brief, is the plan by which *all expenses* were met, with a surplus for the union treasury.

I cannot fill engagements for drills outside of Michigan during the month of April; dates full.

A. S. BENJAMIN,
Asso. Supt. School of Methods, Parliamentary Usage.

On Advertising.

There seems to be an unwarrantable objection in some minds, mostly medical minds, to paid advertising upon certain kinds of paper. All matters of this kind are decided by reference to the "Code of Ethics." This, as we shall see, though, in many respects, strict, is sometimes quite elastic in others. For example, they are permitted to advertise upon tin and other metals, bricks, stone, wood and cardboard. They are allowed to put out and pay for their signs, and scatter their professional cards with liberal hand. They may write books, which are sold at a high price, giving a full account of their wonderful cures, always by way of illustration, and interesting details as to patients' age, height, complexion, temperature, temperament, respiration, and domestic affairs. But this is not considered "advertising." Their contributions to medical Journals, describing, with appalling accuracy of detail, the cases they have cured, are copied gratis by the newspapers. But all this is within the code.

We have often given our views on this subject and defined our position. As the public do not seem to share this prejudice to any alarming extent, we simply point to what has been accomplished by our Compound Oxygen Treatment in chronic cases, and those given over by physicians, and add, that over 1,000 physicians are using it in their practice, and taking it themselves. But you will find it all, evidence, records and descriptions of cases, proof irresistible and convincing, in our book, sent free. Address DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., or 120 Sutter St., San Francisco, California.

Publisher's Dep't.

That Non-Partisan Rut!

It seems to be exceedingly deep! That is when folks get into it they are not able to think of or do anything else. To keep things moving is evidence of life. When a union becomes so absorbed in proving that somebody or some union is so terrifically and dreadfully partisan that it does nothing else, it is way down in the rut and ought to get out to the light. There is something better than groaning about the awfulness of having political ideas. And what pray? Why firing at the enemy! True, most of the political parties are so friendly to the saloon that in working against them you are working against the liquor traffic, but there is a still more direct way of doing what the solons—no saloons—don't want done, and that is to reach the eye and so reach the brain and *then* the heart of the thousands who are not politicians and don't know how the wool is pulled over their eyes. We have two specially good ways to do this, First is our

Agitation Leaflets.

They say not a word about politics and yet the way they do stir up the saloon keepers and their allies is a marvel. No union will have rut life that uses these leaflets. Our superintendent of printing has assured the publisher a number of times that we have named too low a rate on them and that we do not get the cost back, but as long as they stir up folks we will pocket the loss and count it a gain! If you don't know what we are talking about why not send a postal asking for samples? ***Beware of Ruts!*** The other

Stir Up Scheme

Comes through your using the "Protection Posters." We advertised them last week and propose to do so some more, for we really believe this plan carried out will go farther toward creating that aforesaid "healthy P. S."—you know the words—than anything that has yet been brought to your notice. Politics on them? Not enough to hurt, unless somebody *ought* to be hurt! Two cents would bring you samples of the two anti-rut schemes. Got that much to invest in investigating the truth of these statements?

Notice of Increase of Capital Stock.

Public notice is hereby given that the capital stock of the Woman's Temperance Building Association has been increased from $500,000 to $600,000, as provided by law.

Dated Chicago, Ill., April 8, 1890.

MATILDA B. CARSE, *Pres.*,
HELEN L. HOOD, *Sec.*

A New Series.

The present law admitting novels as second class mail matter has brought a tremendous flood of books to the light. By far the larger part had better remained in darkness. We have devised a plan to enter a number of cheap books in our own line as second class mail, thus enabling us to send them out at the one cent a pound rate. We must comply with the regulations of the post-office and have a *bona fide* subscription list. We ask for subscriptions to the Library Series at forty cents each. The books will be published at least quarterly. If we change and issue monthly, all subscribers will be notified and asked to remit at the rate of ten cents per month, but this will not be obligatory on subscribers.

The books of this class that are now ready, are: "Van and Vet"; a bright little temperance story, by Mrs. Lucy A. Scott. "Prove It"; the sequel to the above, by the same author, "Helping," a story of young people who learned to "lend a hand," by Ada M. Melville.

In preparation, or soon to be issued (uniform in size and style with the above): "Stories of Friends" (about animals). "Round the World with the White Ribbon"; "Child-life Abroad"; "On a Tourist Ticket."

The publishers of the wretched novels that entrap too many of our boys and girls, send out their books at this second-class rate. Help us, we ask, to crowd out some, at least, of the poisoned matter that comes from such sources, by putting within the reach of the children that which is pure and true.

I. E. Send 40 Cents.

Address WOMAN'S TEMP. PUB. ASS'N.
161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

BEECHAM'S PILLS cure sick-headache.

"Oread" free tells of *Mt. Carroll* (Ill.) *Seminary.*

Van Houten's Cocoa, pure, soluble, economical.

The Orange Grove of Liverpool, Florida, one year and box of Florida sea shells, $1.

125 colonies pure Italian Bees for sale. Prices to suit purchaser. Catalogue free. A. F. Bright, Mazeppa, Minn.

"SPLENDID"! All say, using Willcox Cuff Holder. Every reader of this paper can have a pair by sending 10 cents to S. P. and S. H. Willcox, Fairhaven, Mass. *Lady Agents Wanted.*

The beautiful souvenir catalogue which Messrs. Cornish & Co. are willing to send to any person free upon application, has been specially designed in colors by an eminent artist, and contains some very interesting particulars as to the manufacture and sale of American organs. Their address is Cornish & Co., Washington, New Jersey.

The Alabastine

Company's advertisement deserves a special notice from the publisher. We have never tried what they advertise but any company that will, unasked, send $100 to a state W. C. T. U. as this company did to the Michigan treasurer when it was learned that the bank in which its money was deposited had failed, such a company, we say, cannot be anything but trustworthy. This is only one of many kindnesses shown by them to the W. C. T. U. of Michigan, of which we have learned through general officers. The company knows nothing of this notice and we give it freely, wishing there were more companies like "the Alabastine." Send for their circulars.

ATLANTA, GA., Feb. 21, 1890.

I am personally acquainted with the gentlemen of the Temperance Tea Tonic Medicine Company and cordially commend them to public confidence. They are earnest Christians, zealous Prohibitionists and total abstainers, and have established reputations for integrity and honest dealings.

Very truly,
SAM W. SMALL.

The New York Accident Insurance Co., of which Gen. Clinton B. Fisk is President, has secured admission into fourteen of the leading states, and is doing a handsome business. Experienced solicitors can make very desirable contracts with the company. Write at once to Charles T. Hopper, Sec'y, 96 Broadway, New York, for terms and territory.

The Vestibuled Pullman Car Line.

The Monon Route is the finest equipped line on the continent and affords choice of four daily trains from Chicago to the South via Indianapolis and Cincinnati, or Louisville and Burgin. For full information call on any ticket agent of the Monon Route or address W. H. McDoel, Traffic Manager, or James Barker, Gen'l Pass. Agent, 185 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

BURLINGTON ROUTE.

HOME SEEKERS' EXCURSIONS.

The Burlington Route, C. B. & Q. R. R., will sell from principal stations on its lines, on Tuesdays, April 22d and May 20th, Home Seekers' Excursion Tickets at *Half Rates* to points in the Farming Regions of the West, Southwest and Northwest. For tickets and further information concerning these excursions call on your nearest C., B. & Q. ticket agent, or address P. S. EUSTIS, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

Homeseekers' and Harvest Excursions South, at One-Half Rates, via Illinois Central R. R

On April 22d, May 20th, September 9th and 23d, and October 14th, 1890, the Illinois Central Railroad will sell Excursion Tickets at **one fare** for the round trip to all stations on its line in Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana, excepting Memphis and New Orleans.

Tickets are limited to return within thirty days, and are good for stop-over privileges south of Cairo, both going and returning. The following are the principal points where northern people are settling:

Jackson, Tenn.	Brookhaven, Miss.
Holly Springs, Miss.	McComb City, Miss.
Durant, Miss.	Kentwood, La.
Aberdeen, Miss.	Roseland, La.
Canton, Miss.	Amite, La.
Jackson, Miss.	Hammond, La.
Terry, Miss.	Jeannerette, La.
Crystal Springs, Miss.	Jennings, La.
Wesson, Miss.	Lake Charles, La.

For through tickets, rates, etc., apply to nearest Ticket Agent. For further information and copies of the "Southern Homeseekers' Guide" and "Farmers' and Fruit Growers' Guide to McComb City," apply to

F. B. BOWES,
Gen'l Northern Pass. Agent,
194 Clark St., CHICAGO.

LADY AGENTS CLEAR $10 DAILY selling "Victoria Protector" and rubber goods for Ladies & Children. Sample "Victoria" by mail $1. Mrs. L. E. Singleton, Box 985, Chicago, Ill.

COMPOUND OXYGEN **Price reduced.** For information address Dr. A. H. Hiatt, Central Music Hall, Chicago.

Does it hurt the Clothes?

We hear that some woman said of Pearline—"it's the greatest thing I ever saw for easy washing and cleaning, in fact it does so much I'm afraid of it." She recalls the old saying, "too good to be true."

How absurd to suppose that the universal popularity of Pearline is due to anything but wonderful merit.

How absurd to suppose that millions of women would use PEARLINE year after year if it hurt the hands or clothing

How absurd to suppose that any sane man would risk a fortune in advertising an article which would not stand the most severe (and women are critical) tests.

That's just what PEARLINE will stand—test it for easy work—quality of work—for saving time and labor—wear and tear—economy—test it any way you will—*but test it.* You'll find PEARLINE irresistible.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers are offering imitations which they claim to be Pearline, or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—they are not, and besides are dangerous. 166 Manufactured only by JAMES PYLE, New York.

PAINLESS EFFECTUAL

BEECHAM'S PILLS

THE GREAT ENGLISH MEDICINE WORTH A GUINEA A BOX

For Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, and Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy, Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. This is no fiction. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one Box of these Pills, and *they will be acknowledged to be a Wonderful Medicine.*—"Worth a guinea a box."—BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly *restore females* to complete health. For a

WEAK STOMACH; IMPAIRED DIGESTION; DISORDERED LIVER;

they **ACT LIKE MAGIC:**—*a few doses* will work wonders upon the Vital **Organs, Strengthening** the muscular **System;** restoring long-lost **Complexion;** bringing back the **keen edge of appetite,** and arousing with the **ROSEBUD OF HEALTH** the *whole physical energy* of the human frame. These are "facts" admitted by thousands, in all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is that **BEECHAM'S PILLS HAVE THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PATENT MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.** Full directions with each Box.

Prepared only by THOS. BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lancashire, England.
Sold by Druggists generally. **B. F. ALLEN & CO., 365 and 367 Canal St., New York.**
Sole Agents for the United States, *who (inquire first)*, if *your* druggist does not keep them,

WILL MAIL BEECHAM'S PILLS ON RECEIPT OF PRICE, 25 CENTS A BOX.

THE PANSY. Only **$1.00** a year. 500 illustrated quarto pages. Edited by "Pansy," author of the popular Pansy books. THE PANSY, for 1890, is unusually attractive. Pansy's new serial and Golden Text stories and Margaret Sidney's story, "Aunt Philena," the Bible Band Readings are a few of the interesting features. The J. S. C. E. department is for the "Junior Society of Christian Endeavor." Any Sunday School Superintendent desiring half a dozen copies of THE PANSY to distribute in his school can have them by sending request for same to

D. LOTHROP CO., Boston.

Homeseekers' and Harvest Excursions West, at One-Half Rates, via Illinois Central R. R.

On April 22d, May 20th, September 9th and 23d, and October 14th, 1890, the Illinois Central Railroad will sell excursion tickets at **one fare** for the round trip to all stations west of, and including Iowa Falls, Ia., which embraces the following prominent points:

Webster City, Ia.	Ft. Dodge, Ia.
Storm Lake, Ia.	LeMars, Ia.
Sioux City, Ia.	Cherokee, Ia.
Onawa, Ia.	Sheldon, Ia.

And Sioux Falls, So. Dak.

Tickets are limited to return within thirty days, and are good for stop-over privileges west of Iowa Falls, both going and returning.

Solid trains, consisting of elegant free reclining chair cars, and Pullman palace sleepers, leave Chicago at 1:00 p. m., and 11:35 p. m., and run through to Sioux City without change.

For through tickets, rates, etc., apply to nearest Ticket Agent; and for copy of pamphlet descriptive of towns in Northwestern Iowa, entitled "Homes for Everybody," apply to

F. B. BOWES,
Gen'l Northern Pass. Agent,
194 Clark St., CHICAGO.

BEAUTIFUL GIRLS ruin their health and beauty by wearing some bad fitting corset—

BE SURE TO BUY FERRIS'

GOOD SENSE CORSET WAISTS.

THOUSANDS NOW IN USE.
Best for Health, Economy and Beauty.
BUTTONS at front instead of CLASPS.
RING BUCKLE at hip for Hose supporters.
Tape-fastened Buttons—*won't pull off.*
Cord-Edge Button Holes—*won't wear out*
FIT ALL AGES—Infants to Adults.
Sold by Leading **RETAILERS** everywhere.
Send for Circular.
FERRIS BROS., Manufacturers, 341 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
MARSHALL FIELD & CO., CHICAGO, WHOLESALE WESTERN AGENTS.

SAVE MONEY. Our 486-page Catalogue gives Wholesale Prices on all kinds of Merchandise in any quantity. Anti-trust and Co-operative. Write for particulars. Cash Buyers' Mer. Union, Chicago, Ill.

Publisher's Notes.

TERMS FOR 1890—THE UNION SIGNAL.

To Old Subscribers.

Single copy	$1.50
In clubs of 5 to 9 each	1.25
In clubs of 10 and over each	1.00
To ministers and reading rooms	1.00

To New Subscribers.

Only $1.00, whether in clubs or singly.

Clubs can be made up of both old and new names, but the full number of names required must be sent.

Trial Subscribers (Five Weeks) ***10 Cts.***

Other Papers Issued by the W. T. P. A.

The Young Crusader (juvenile temperance) semi-monthly edition. Single copy 50 cents; in clubs of 10 or over, 40 cents.

Monthly (Sunday School edition) single copy 15 cents; five to twenty-five copies, in package, each 1 cent; twenty-five copies or over, in package, at the rate of $1.00 per 100 copies, per issue.

The Oak and Ivy Leaf (monthly) organ of the Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union; single copy, 25 cents; in clubs of 10 or over, 20 cents.

Der Deutsch Amerikaner (semi-monthly) German temperance; single copy 50 cents, in clubs of 10 or over, 40 cents.

Advertising rates in THE UNION SIGNAL per agate line, 75 cents. TIME DISCOUNTS: Four times, 10 per cent; 13 times, 20 per cent; 26 times, 30 per cent; 39 times, 40 per cent; 52 times, 50 per cent; five lines one year costs only $97.50. No advertisement of less than five lines inserted at time rates on a contract for variable space.

AGENTS WANTED
FOR THE SALE OF
SENATOR BLAIR'S
BOOK,
"THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT
OR
THE CONFLICT OF MAN
WITH ALCOHOL."
SELLS SPLENDIDLY TO
ANY ONE, REPUBLICAN,
DEMOCRAT OR PROHIBITIONIST
SEND $1.00 FOR OUTFIT.
YOU WILL MAKE MONEY.
NAME THE
TERRITORY WANTED.

Wall Pledge. Designed for Sunday-school and L. T. L. In colors, as above.
Price ..... $ .25

Honorary Membership Cards, for L. T. L.
Price, per 100 ..... $ .50

THE L. T. L. PIN—Silver-plated—with raised burnished letters. They are very handsome.
Price, (reduced) each ..... $ .08
Ten, or over, each .05
Per 100 ..... 5.00

Ribbon Badges. Handsomely printed on Red, White or Blue Ribbons.
Price, per doz ..... $ .36
Per 100 ..... 2.50
The same on heavy satin ribbon.
Price, each ..... $ .07
Per doz ..... .70

Loyal Temperance Legion Ribbon Badges. Tri-colored, Red, White and Blue Ribbon.
Price, each ..... $ .05
Per 100 ..... 4.00
NOTE.—In ordering, call for the *Tri-colored badge.*

Band of Hope Nickel-Plated Metal Badges. Shield-shaped.
Price, each ..... $ .08
10 or over, each ..... .05
Per 100 ..... 5.00

L. T. L. Diplomas. For those who have passed an examination on any volume of the Manuals. To be ordered through the State Supts. of Juvenile Work.
Price each ..... $ .05
10 or more, each ..... .03

Membership Certificates. 5x8 inches. Printed in Blue and Gold on tough bond paper. State whether wanted for Bands of Hope or Loyal Temperance Legions.
Samples, each ..... $.05
Per 100 ..... 1.00

Kindergarten Temperance Lessons.

Outline pictures of the Bible, a yoke, a chain, hands, etc. Published in sets of eleven cards, with a manual for the teacher. Sold only in sets, the cards of which can be had uniform or assorted. The cards are so marked that little fingers may readily prick the outlines of the pictures, or work them with worsted or silk. Just the thing to interest the wee folks at home or school. Price, per set ..... $ .25

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS.

Gift Service.
Single Copy ..... $ .05
10 or more, per copy ..... .03
Per 100 ..... 2.50

The Use of Alcohol in Medicine. N. S. Davis, M. D.
Single copy ..... $ .05
10 or more, per copy ..... .03
Per 100 ..... 2.50

Beer: What it is, and what it does. Mrs. Josephine R. Nichols.
Single copy ..... $ .05
10 or more, per copy ..... .03
Per 100 ..... 2.50

Another Can-town.

This time it is Moline, Ill. The W. C. T. U. there send THE UNION SIGNAL to every one of the nine barber shops there but one and the proprietor of that one subscribed for it himself. They also send it to the pastors of the place, also to the Y. M. C. A. reading rooms and to the hospital. We wish "mo' lean'd" that way in cantown work!

Address WOMAN'S TEM. PUB. ASS'N,
161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

FAC-SIMILE OF BOTTLE WITH BUFF WRAPPER

POND'S EXTRACT IS THE CHILDREN'S MEDICINE CHEST

HAVE IT IN READINESS AND ALWAYS USE IT FOR
Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Scratches, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Earache, Inflamed Eyes and all Pain.
BE SURE TO GET THE GENUINE. Manufactured only by
POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

There's a corset that isn't a corset, a waist with straps for the shoulders and rows of buttons to button on skirts and stocking supporters and so forth—the Ball Waist—and that's about the whole of it. No; you can put it in the washtub—no metal in it or on it.

It is worth your seeing, if for nothing but how to sew on buttons to button easy and never come off, and how to make buttonholes wear forever.

Women differ in their ways of thinking and dressing as well as in other ways. This waist is for women whose minds are made up that they won't wear corsets.

There's much to be said on both sides; but did you ever hear of a woman who hadn't made up her mind in *some* way? and is there any possible use in trying to get her to change it? She will and she will; or she won't and she won't.

You can get the Ball Waist and wear it a week or two or three; and, if you don't want it, take it back to the store and get your money.

CHICAGO CORSET CO., Chicago and New York.

Better than Tea and Coffee for the Nerves.
VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA
The Original--Most Soluble.
Ask your Grocer for it, take no other. [65

AGENTS wanted. Household invention. Sells rapidly. Terms free. Low & Rewell Manufacturing Co., 135 Public Square, Cleveland, O

LADY AGENTS.

There is nothing that sells better than MME. M'CABE'S sanative CORSET and WAISTS, BIG MONEY for live agents. Send for particulars.
ST. LOUIS CORSET CO.,
St. Louis, Mo.

EQUIPOISE WAIST.

A FULL LINE OF DRESS REFORM GOODS,
including the Equipoise Waist, and all the Jenness-Miller specialties. Send stamp for Catalogue.
Mrs. S. W. Pike,
75 Madison St., Chicago.

DR. JULIA R. HOWE'S MEDICATED CAPSULES
FOR WOMAN'S ILLS.
Are of genuine merit—not a patent medicine. Sold only by Dr. Julia R. Howe, 263 Ohio St., Chicago. Write for explanatory letter free

CHANCE FOR ALL TO enjoy a cup of Perfect Tea. A trial order of 3½ pounds of fine Tea, either Oolong, Japan, Imperial, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Mixed, English Breakfast or Sun Sun Chop, sent by mail on receipt of $2.00. Be particular and state what kind of Tea you want. Greatest inducements ever offered to get orders for our celebrated Teas, Coffees and Baking Powder. For full particulars address The Great American Tea Co., P.O. Box 289, 31 and 33 Vesey St., New York.

"130 ORDERS IN 3½ DAYS;" "10 Orders every 12 calls;" "47 orders in 16 hours." Terms free. JAS. H. EARLE, Pub. Boston

$12.50 Buys a $65 Improved Singer SEWING MACHINE 60 days' trial. Free Catalogue. Warranted five years. OXFORD MFG. CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

CATALOGUE FREE For Agents, Illustrating Useful Household articles & good selling Novelties. LAUBE COOKER CO., PARK RIDGE, ILL.

PURE GRAPE JUICE. EMMA M. TAYLOR 29 Bow St., WOBURN, MASS.

SENT FREE Laces, Trimmings, Notions, etc. Profitable home work for ladies only. Outfit worth $75 to $100 sent free. Investigate. Best references J. B. Huling Company, Chicago, Ill.

OPIUM Morphine or Whisky Habit cured in 11 to 21 days. Home or Sanitarium Treatment. Address The Compound Oxygen Ass'n, Ft. Wayne, Ind

CURLING IRON mailed for 10cts. To make new customers. Wood handle; non-conducting thumb spring; polished steel. Worth 50c. Big catalogue free. A. T. Evans & Co., Chicago.

400,000 THE LARGEST CIRCULATION of any periodical in the world. "The Philada. Ladies' Home Journal and Practical Housekeeper." Sample copies FREE. CURTIS PUB. CO., Philadelphia. Pa.

U should have our 486 page catalogue of all kinds of merchandise at wholesale prices in any quantities. Write for particulars. Cash Buyers' Mer. Un., 162 LaSalle st. Chicago, Ill.

CORNISH ORGANS Great installment offer. Send for illustrated catalogue. Mailed free to any address by CORNISH & CO., Washington, N. J.

$60 SALARY $40 EXPENSES IN ADVANCE allowed each month. Steady employment at home or traveling. No soliciting. Duties delivering and making collections. No Postal Cards. Address with stamp, HAFER & CO., Piqua, O.

BLISS WOMAN'S BAND
Sent on receipt of price and waist measure.
Fitted band 75 cts. } Bliss Mfg. Co., Box 367,
Plain band 30 cts. } Minneapolis, Minn.

ROCK BOTTOM Prices on Dry Goods, Groceries. Every thing you eat, wear or use. Send for FREE Illustrated Catalogue to H. R. EAGLE & CO., 68 Wabash Av., Chicago, Ill.
We do not sell liquors in any shape.

YOU CAN LAY BY $500 TO $1500 a year by working for us. You can't do it in any surer or simpler way no matter how you try. We furnish capital and pay liberally those who work either whole or part time. Stamp not required for answer JNO. C. WINSTON & CO., Pubs., Phila., Chicago, Kas. City.

DRESS SILKS The very best. Send 8c. in stamps for fine lot of samples to select from. The beautiful silks and low prices will astonish you. Chas. A. Stevens & Bros., Silk Store, Chicago, Ill.

HARPER BROS. & CO., Grocers.
Established 1873. 39 State Street, Chicago. Opposite Marshall Field's. Send for Price List.
NO LIQUORS SOLD.

WOULD YOU?
WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE LOCAL AGENT FOR ARTICLES THAT EVERY BODY WANTS? Write for CIRCULARS to "F." CASSGREEN Mnfg. Co., 79 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

PIANOS—$35—ORGANS
Examine in your HOME before PAYING. Manufacturer's Prices. No Agents. Write for particulars. Address, THE T. SWOGER & SON PIANOS & ORGANS BEAVER FALLS, PA.

AGENTS LOOK HERE and Farmers with no experience make $2.50 an hour during spare time. A. D. BATES, 164 W. Robbins Ave., Covington, Ky., made $21 one day, $81 one week. So can you. Proofs and catalogue free. J. E. SHEPARD & Co., Cincinnati, O.

ILLINOIS PAPER COMPANY,
181 Monroe St., CHICAGO,
Manufacturers and Dealers in Book & Cover Paper

300 VARIETIES OF FLOWER SEEDS.

The largest and finest collection of flower seeds ever offered. These seeds are furnished by the most celebrated growers of Europe, and are fresh and reliable. Among them: German Pansies, Petunias, Sweet Peas, Asters, Japanese Pinks, Mignonette, Phlox, Balsam, Zinnias, Candytuft, Sweet Alyssum, Poppy, Godetia, Nasturtium, Verbena, Chrysanthemum, Marigold, Stocks, Portulacca, etc. This magnificent collection sent postpaid, FREE to anyone who will send us seven two-cent stamps for a 3 months' trial subscription to THE HOUSEKEEPER (regular price, $1.00 per year)—"The Leading Ladies' Home Paper." THE HOUSEKEEPER is issued twice each month and contains from 16 to 20 pages of the best reading matter from the leading lady writers. It is well edited, printed on good paper; we are sure that after having tried it for 3 months you will become a yearly subscriber. Our premiums are the best. Write for agent's terms. We have 5,000 agents and nearly 600,000 readers. Does this not speak well for our paper? Remember that we will send THE HOUSEKEEPER for 3 months (6 numbers) and a package of seeds taken from 300 varieties, all postpaid, for only 14 cents. If you are not pleased with them, let us know and we will refund your money and make you a present of the seeds and paper. Write before our stock of seeds is exhausted.
THE HOUSEKEEPER,
No. 115 4th St., - Minneapolis, Minn.

HAVE YOU SEEN LIDA CLARKSON'S COLORED STUDIES?
We will send you Four Beautiful Studies by Lida Clarkson, in Colors, and a Sample Copy of INGALLS' HOME MAGAZINE, all for 12 2-cent stamps (24 cents). Address J. F. INGALLS, Pub., Lynn, Mass.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED FOR
MY STORY OF THE WAR
By Mary A. Livermore
Her own Narrative of "FOUR YEARS PERSONAL EXPERIENCE AS NURSE" in Hospitals, Camps, and on the Battle-field. No other book has drawn so many tears. Bright, Pure, and Good, of matchless interest and profound pathos. *It sells at sight to all.* The "booming" book to make money on now and for the holidays. ☞ *No competition.* 700 pages, splendid Steel Plates, and old Battle-Flags in *twenty colors.* 61st *thousand.* ☞ 5,000 more *Agents Wanted*—Men and Women. Distance no hindrance, for we *Pay Freights* and give *Extra Terms.* Write for circulars to
A. D. WORTHINGTON & CO., Hartford, Conn.

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Publisher's Dep't.

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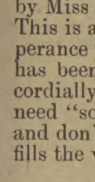

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Signal Notes.

CYRUS HAMLIN writes, concerning a journey through Maine: "Many of the jails have been empty. I visited one where the jailer said he had not had a prisoner for some time. He opened the jail occasionally to keep the locks in running order, but he added, 'Where there is no drunkenness, there is no jailing.'"

THE members of the Army Temperance Association in India now number 14,307.

THE plan for the through Siberian railway contemplates the building of 4,375 miles, at a cost of $250,000,000, the whole to be completed in ten years.

THE Lutherans in the Baltic provinces of Russia have undertaken a vigorous campaign against intemperance, and have already achieved a notable success.

EX-GOVERNOR ST. JOHN addressed two very large and enthusiastic audiences in Ishpeming, Michigan, March 3 and 4, generously giving the collection of the second day to help the Nebraska amendment. This amounted to $200. The reporter says: "He made a lasting impression for good upon the people."

AT the meeting of the Ohio State Grange strong resolutions in favor of the prohibition of the liquor traffic were passed, and it was stated by the resolutions that the direct loss to the people of Ohio entailed by this business is $70,000,000 annually.

THE *London Lancet*, a standard on all medical questions, declares as follows: "Cases of poisoning due to meat which seemed thoroughly wholesome have sometimes occurred and have remained unexplained. In the *Revue d' Hygiene* recently, M. Bourrier, inspector of meat for the town of Paris, makes a valuable suggestion. He describes his experiments with meat impregnated with tobacco smoke. Some thin slices of beef were exposed for a considerable time to the fumes of tobacco, and afterwards offered to a dog which had been deprived of food for twelve hours. The dog after smelling the meat, refused to eat it. Some of the meat was then cut into small pieces and concealed within bread. This the dog ate with avidity, but in twenty minutes commenced to display the most distressing symptoms, and soon died in great agony. All sorts of meat, both raw and cooked, some grilled, roasted and broiled, were exposed to tobacco smoke, and then given to animals, and in all cases produced symptoms of acute poisoning. Even the process of boiling could not extract from the meat the nicotine poison. Grease and similar substances have facilities of absorption in proportion with their fineness and fluidity. Thus the fats most readily influenced by tobacco smoke are, in their respective order, the fat of horseflesh, of pork, of veal, of beef, and finally of mutton. Hashed meat is, of course, more readily affected than the large pieces; thus a few puffs of tobacco smoke directly projected on to sausage meat will give it a characteristic and unpleasant taste. The juices of meat are equally dangerous. The juice squeezed out of some veal perfectly saturated with tobacco smoke was injected into a rabbit, and death resulted in a few moments. Fresh killed meat is more readily impregnated, and stands in order of susceptibility as follows—pork, veal, rabbit, poultry, beef, mutton, horse. The effect also varies considerably according to the quality of the tobacco, and the end of a cigar or a pipe has the most injurious effect on any meat that may be exposed close to the smoker. A few jets of smoke of Belgium tobacco on a dish of raspberries will suffice to entirely destroy the delicate flavor of the fruit and to render it uneatable. All these experiments would seem to denote that great care should be taken not to allow smoking where foods, especially moist foods, such as meats, fats, and certain fruits, are exposed."

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THE UNION SIGNAL

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WORLD'S AND NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

"THOU HAST GIVEN A BANNER TO THEM THAT FEAR THEE; THAT IT MAY BE DISPLAYED BECAUSE OF THE TRUTH."

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NOTICE.

A special meeting of the directors of the Woman's Temperance Publishing Association for the purpose of perfecting organization under the new charter and transacting other important business will be held at 161 La Salle street, Chicago, Wednesday, April 30, 1890, commencing at eleven o'clock a. m. A full meeting is imperative.

MARY ALLEN WEST, *Sec.*

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

The British government will introduce a religious schedule into the census of 1891, for the purpose of ascertaining the numerical strength of the various denominations.

High license is a vague term for a variable quantity. A measure so named passed the Maryland legislature a few weeks ago which fixes the license fee of that state at $250.

The Prohibition convention at Lincoln, Neb., last week elected as permanent president, C. A. Atkinson, of Lincoln; Mrs. Jennie F. Holmes as first vice-president. The executive committee arranged for a thorough canvass through the state on a strictly non-partisan basis. The end to be attained, prohibition in the constitution.

Chancellor Von Caprivi's speech at the opening of the Prussian Diet last week was well received. It did not attempt to forecast definitely the policy of the incoming administration, was guarded in expression, but the entire tone was one of concession. The Chancellor invited "practical criticism," promising to adopt the good wherever found.

Stanley arrived in Brussels on April 19. He was met at the frontier by a special train and escort sent out by King Leopold. The royal carriage was waiting at the station, and a military band struck up the "Star Spangled Banner," as he stepped upon the platform. It is said the king "received him literally with open arms," on his arrival at the palace.

ALDERMEN were elected in several Illinois towns last week, upon the issue between $1,000 and $5,000 as the license fee. The higher the license the more gilded the saloon. The more attractive and "respectable" the saloon, the more attractive and respectable will be the young men ruined by it. The best baited trap catches most game, and where it costs so much to set the snare the returns must be large.

THE Metropolitan Opera House, New York, has again been the scene of a remarkable gathering of women. It was the sixth annual meeting of the New York Association of Working Girls Societies, held in connection with the National convention of Associations. Three hundred delegates were present, representing an uncounted constituency of women wage-earners in every state of the Union and the Dominion of Canada. Commenting upon Miss Grace Dodge's gifts and graces as a presiding officer, the New York *Tribune* says: "Such straightforward, quick disposal of the topics under consideration is unknown to a convention of men." The faces are reported "pretty" as well as intelligent, and the new bonnets and spring costumes were approved. The treasurer, Miss Clara Potter, was commended as "fit for a bank president." We are glad of this generous and encouraging treatment from the city papers. Speeches were short and pithy, papers condensed and practical. Miss Edith Thomas, of Boston, defined the fortunate classes as those who have to work and are happy in their work. The topics covered a wide range. One venerable man was overheard to remark, "The next generation of husbands will be lucky fellows, for nothing is neglected, from astronomy to cooking a beefsteak." The New York Association comprises fifty societies. One branch has in charge the establishment of comfortable sanitary homes for working girls. Two houses at the sea-shore have already been secured having capacity for five hundred women. An endowment and sick fund is auxiliary to this scheme.

ENGLISH Solons are perplexed. They, too, have a surplus. The receipts from alcoholic beverages in Great Britain exceed the estimates, and surprise the House of Commons to the extent of $5,000,000. Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has been looking into the causes of this unusual state of affairs and finds that it is mainly due to increased consumption of spirits. The largest increase has been in rum, it being twelve per cent. Thirty million more drinks were taken in 1889 than in 1888. The total revenue from alcohol is $146,325,000. Following these statements Mr. Goschen recommends an increase in the liquor tax of six cents per gallon. He does not say how long he thinks it will be before this "wise and well-directed" effort will result in the promotion of temperance instead of the promotion of intemperance. Lord Randolph Churchill says, "Each generation of English people is becoming more and more alcoholized, yet the government does nothing to stop the traffic in drink."

IMPEDIMENTA have not been the order in the legislative strife of the present season. In other years Congress has been reminded of the existence of women and their rights as citizens by the memorials and petitions of the National Suffrage Associations. The enemies of woman suffrage have lately been its helpers, by making it prominent in the debate upon the admission of Wyoming. Facts, new and old, concerning franchise and citizenship, have been unearthed, from Thomas Jefferson's day unto our own. The constitution with which the young child desires to enter the Federation of states, provides that "the rights of citizens of the state of Wyoming to vote and hold office shall not be denied or abridged on account of sex," and "that both male and female citizens of this state shall equally enjoy all civil, political and religious rights and privileges." Furthermore, "no person shall have a right to vote who shall not be able to read the constitution of this state." This most complete and equitable franchise was the dragon's tooth in the discussion. Our women should know their friends in court, and we are pleased to present the more prominent of our champions, and let their own words prove them. Mr. Baker, of New York, who proposed the bill for admission, asked: "Shall it be said, then, that in organization Wyoming shall be denied the right to begin its career as a state by according to women the equal rights before the law granted and enjoyed by them during all their existence as a territory? Will any man dare to stand up here before the people of this country, talking as we do to sixty millions or more of our equals, and assert that a constitution containing such a principle is unrepublican in form? If yea, let him so declare, and then go hence and be no more forever, but politically of doubtful sanity." Mr. Kerr, of Iowa, wants to know "Who shall prescribe who shall be voters in Wyoming if not the citizens themselves, and that they have admitted the women to vote is to me a guaranty that a very greatly needed element to secure purity, humanity, and justice in government, as well as true republicanism, has been introduced and secured in the fundamental law." Mr. Kelly made public some inside facts not generally known, of the domestic affairs of the state of Kansas: "I want to say that the assistant attorney-general of the state of Kansas to-day is a woman, and she has entire control of the legal department of the state of Kansas, because the attorney-general of the state of Kansas, who, if present, would have that control, is absent from the state, and has been for some time, and in his absence the assistant attorney-general takes charge. Nobody ever complained that she, as a lawyer, did not conduct the legal part of that state properly. In fact, it is universally understood that the assistant attorney-general of the state of Kansas is a much better lawyer than the attorney-general himself. Women are occupying to-day, and have for years occupied public offices and have been eligible to office in that state. Many of them are county officers to-day—the county court clerks, registers of deeds, county superintendents of public instruction—and have been for years; and they make the best officers we have." In reply to Major Pickler's facetious question, "Has it unsexed them?" he said: "No sir! If such a thing were possible, I think it makes them better looking." The opposition came from men who referred to women as "females." The most irreligious of them expressed greatest fear for the consequences to the church should women be "forced into the political arena." One such valiantly defended St. Paul against what he called "the attack of one wing of this army." He saw, or thought he saw, an attack from the extreme radical side strike at the theories of eighteen centuries and hastened to interpose his shield. Another refused to yield his idealization of woman, and entered "a competitive combat to the death." The value of these sentiments is affected by the fact that the discussion ranged itself along strict party lines, yet it is true that good men are fearful for the consequences of universal suffrage at these very points. How shall we, its advocates, reassure them? By being most faithful to the faith, by being gentlest in judgment, tenderest in charity, readiest to recognize the good in men—by being the womanliest of women.

THE sessions of the remarkable Pan-American conference which came to an end in Washington last week were characterized by so little friction that their significance has hardly been realized. The representatives of independent nations have sat together for six months, for the avowed purpose of making wars and fightings to cease among them. Is not this the leaven of the mountain beatitude, working through the lump of two continents. Best of all, the call for this council of peace came from the strongest of them, a power so resourceful in men and money that it has been said no European nation could float a flag five years, should it attack an United States fort. This is the American *magna charta*, designed and we believe destined to abolish war, by substituting arbitration between the republics of the new world.

1. That the principle of conquest shall not, during the continuance of the treaty of arbitration, be recognized as admissible under American public law.

2. That all cessions of territory made during the continuance of the treaty of arbitration shall be void if made under threats of war or the presence of an armed force.

3. Any nation from which such cessions shall be exacted may demand that the validity of the cessions made shall be submitted to arbitration.

4. Any renunciation of the right of arbitration made under the conditions named in the second section shall be null and void. Those conditions are under threats of war or the presence of an armed force.

It received the approval of every delegation except that of Chili, which declined to vote. Mr. Whittier prophesies that it will prove one of the most important events in the history of the world. We say that Bismarck mapped the field of Soudan, and placed the German forces ten years before the battle was fought. History may accord higher statesmanship to the American Premier, who ten years ago laid plans for an International American Congress, and by persistent effort has brought it to pass. Whatever James G. Blaine has failed to do for prohibition, we gladly acknowledge this great and wise service in the cause of peace. Incidentally many other questions of common interest have been passed upon by this first conference of Celto-Saxon and Latin races. Uniformity in copyright laws, metric system, port dues, and customs and quarantine regulations were recommended; also the creation of an international bureau of statistics.

There was much enthusiasm for railroad connection between North and South America, and parties will at once set about the survey of the proposed continental road. An International bank will undoubtedly be established. It will be remembered that this Congress was not endowed with final authority to act upon the measures considered. It was an advisory council, authorized by the governments creating it, to consider, report upon, and make recommendations concerning certain mutually advantageous projects, which to be operative must be acted upon by the respective governments.

Contributed.

OPEN FURROWS.

BY JOSEPH COOK.

One field the wheeling world,
Vast furrows open lie;
Broadcast let seed be hurled
By us before we die.
Winds, East or West,
Let no tares fall;
Wide waft the best;
God winnow all.

Heaven hath a single sun,
All gates swing open wide;
All lands at last are one,
And seas no more divide.
In every zone,
Arise and shine;
Earth's only throne,
Our God, be thine.

In loyal bliss let earth
In God's face find its Sun;
Sole sovereignty in worth,
Delight in duty done;
God's pulses' beat,
Vast, loud, and long,
Constrains our feet,
As marching song.

On every desert, rain,
Make green earth's flintiest sands;
Above the land and main
Reveal Thy Piercéd Hands.
Thy Cross heaven wins:
Lift it on high;
And in his sins
Let no man die.

A CLOSET SKELETON FROM ALCOHOL.

BY T. D. CROTHERS, M. D.

Some years ago I was an expert witness in a noted murder trial. The prisoner was the son of a very prominent family, who had killed a companion while intoxicated, and made some blundering efforts to conceal the crime. The man who was murdered was a popular clerk, and had a large circle of friends; public sympathy was very pronounced against the murderer, and demanded his extreme punishment. Some of the ablest lawyers and medical experts were retained on both sides.

As the trial went on the medical witnesses became intensely interested, and grew more positive of the sanity and insanity of the prisoner. A very noted asylum superintendent led the party who believed the prisoner sane and responsible. On the other side an old-fashioned physician, and several young men were equally confident of the insanity and irresponsibility of the prisoner.

Their convictions deepened with each new turn of the testimony; what was called symptoms of disease and mental degeneration by one party, was called depravity and willfulness by the other. The disposition to drink spirits to excess in early life and violent temper displayed were considered a sign of *mental disease* by one side, and *vice* by the other. No one of a family of five, all younger, had ever shown such tastes or disposition, or had used spirits. Both parents were very temperate and very reputable people, and this, the eldest, had been the "Ishmaelite" of the family. The parents had treated him with great tenderness and forbearance. At times he had threatened them with violence when intoxicated, but they had overlooked it. He had been a terror to all his brothers and sisters, and to many in the neighborhood. He had gone about for days in the most sullen, savage mood, repelling every advance with violent language. Then he would become emotional and weep at every reference to his past conduct, and beg every one's forgiveness; the very next day he would be harsh and sullen again. These changing moods were associated with criminal cunning to take advantage of every circumstance to procure spirits and possess himself of anything that could minister to his diseased appetite and impulses. When the time came for the medical experts to go on the stand, a feeling of regret came over us that we should personally differ so widely; not that we had any doubts about our convictions, but that we were forced to come before the public, and be prevented by the opposing counsel from making our views and conclusions clear and rational. The unthinking public accepts this confusion of statements by opposing medical witnesses as evidence of venality, and giving evidence according to the fees paid. Scientific men always feel the injustice of misinterpretation of an honest difference of opinion.

We were seated in a private parlor at the hotel one evening, urging our various opinions with great earnestness, when the father of the prisoner was announced. He apologized for intruding, and with much emotion said that he wished to make a statement to us as physicians if he could have our full confidence and promise of secrecy. This was readily assented to. In a state of suppressed excitement, he said that he has been a hard drinker for some years before marriage. He became temperate up to the day of his wedding, when some friends gave a wine party, and both himself and wife became intoxicated, and continued so for two days. They went on a long journey and drank nearly every night for two weeks, when his wife became ill, and her life was despaired of. She finally recovered, and both of them solemnly pledged themselves never again to touch spirits. A few months later the first child was born, the prisoner. In infancy he was nursed by a professional nurse who drank beer freely. When a little child nothing would stop his irritability so quickly as a few drops of spirits. He grew up a drunkard from birth and had all the marks of half-intoxication at all times, whether drinking or not. His mind had failed steadily, and to them he only showed natural feelings when partially intoxicated; at other times he was without any sense of manhood. He appealed to us as physicians not to consider his son as responsible, no matter what the punishment might be. "I am more responsible and guilty than he is," he said in sobbing tones.

The father went away, and a long discussion followed. The medical experts for the state had received new light; the next day the counsel were astonished at the change and unanimous opinion of the state experts as to great doubt of the full sanity of the prisoner.

The witnesses for the defense went on the stand with such confidence, and testified so clearly, that no amount of cross-examination could destroy the good impression produced. The experts for the state could give no aid to counteract this view of disease and irresponsibility. The lawyers were astonished and finally concluded that the medical men had been influenced or bought up by the defense. The case ended in a verdict of manslaughter and the prisoner was sentenced to prison for life. A few months later the prisoner died, and his brain revealed extensive disease which had been going on for a long time.

Recently this old-fashioned physician and myself were associated in another case, and in conversation he related the following: "The man whom we defended had been from infancy an idiotic dement, with every symptom of partial intoxication. He reflected the exact state of his parents at the time he was given being; the intense sorrow and mortification led them to conceal this fact as far as possible. For over twenty years this young man was the terrible skeleton which haunted them continually. I early came into possession of this secret and helped the parents to conceal it. On the trial the testimony of the asylum physician was most to be dreaded. This physician was a man of firm theological convictions concerning vice, and dreaded all innovations or changes of theories. He also believed in heredity. The question was to put these facts of heredity in some form so they could be divested of all personality and in this way reach this physician. If his strong convictions of this prisoner's responsibility could be shaken the case would be won. So I arranged with the father to come in at the proper moment and make the statement of the origin of the prisoner's disorder, and plead that he could be sent to prison for life and not hung as a felon." Both parents are dead, and a family of great respectability bear their name, and the mystery of this criminal and the crime is buried. The skeleton which came into their home at the beginning remained to the very close of life. Many other homes are haunted in the same way by these poor alcoholic dements, who represent the sins of the parents, and whose passage through life is a night journey, dark and fitful.

LEGISLATION ON THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN THE COLONIES AND UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

BY ADA M. BITTENBENDER.

I.

The alcoholic liquor traffic was hoary with age before the birth of Christ. Its beginning is lost in antiquity, and with it the beginning of drunkenness and adoption of laws to enforce sobriety. Wine and malt liquors constituted the intoxicants of the nations until about the twelfth century, A. D., when the discovery of distillation added distilled spirits to the list. Judge Pitman says: "The first attempt of Government to deal with the traffic was as a matter of excise and of regulation. It was perceived that liquor afforded an easy object of taxation, and no one felt any scruple in subjecting it to such as would yield large revenue, while at the same time the most heedless saw that it was an exceptional traffic, liable to frightful results, and inviting the strictest surveillance." Before this, the traffic was as free as any other. This attempt of Government, many centuries ago, took the form of license.

The traffic, under written as well as unwritten law, had long been licensed in England at the time of the first successful English settlement in America, at Jamestown, in 1607. The license-system in the United States, from adoption of this law from the mother country, began with the beginning of the traffic here, which beginning, history indicates, closely followed if it were not contemporary with the settlement at Jamestown.

Two incongruous pieces of liquor legislation, but in harmony with both English statute law and ancient custom, one making a crime of that which is always the effect of the other, began at the beginning of colonial legislation and kept pace with each other throughout colonial life—namely, laws to punish drunkenness and those to promote and foster the domestic manufacture of intoxicating drinks. These incongruous parts made up the entire liquor legislation of the first legislative assembly ever convened by Anglo-Americans, that of Virginia in the summer of 1619. It is worthy of note that the first American Assembly, which convened more than a year before the arrival of the May-Flower with the Pilgrims, began legislation with prayer, of which record was made in these words: "Forasmuche as men's affairs doe little prosper where God's service is neglected, all the Burgesses tooke their places in the Quire (The sessions were held in a church.—Ed.) till a prayer was said by Mr. Bucke, the minister, that it would please God to guide and sanctifie all our proceedings to his own glory, and the good of this plantation." The enactments, being of especial historic value in the temperance movement now in progress, are given in full. The first against drunkenness, reads:

"Against drunkenness be it also decreed, that if any private person be found culpable thereof, for the first time he is to be reprooved privately by the minister; the second time publiquely; the thirde time to lye in boltes 12 howers in the House of the Provost Marshall, and to pay his fee; and if he still continue in that vice, to undergo suche severe punishment as the Governour and Counsell of Estate shall thinke fitt to be inflicted on him. But if any officer offende in this crime, the first time he shall receive a reproof from the Governour; the second time he shall openly be reprooved in the churche by the minister; and the thirde time he shall first be comitted and then degraded. Provided it be understood that the Gov'r hath always power to restore him, when he shall in his discretion thinke fitt."

The second of these enactments, making the planting of grape vines compulsory to encourage the wine industry—the London Company having sent in that year, "divers skilful viguerons with a store of vine plants of the best sort"—reads:

"Moreover, be it enacted by this present assembly, that every householder doe yearly plante and maintain ten vines, untill they have attained to the arte and experience of dressing a vineyard, either by their owne industry, or by the Instruction of some vigueron. And that upon what penalty the Governour and Counsell of Estate shall thinke fitt to impose upon the neglecters of this acte."

Hand in hand with the fostering of the wine industry went the fostering of malt and distilled liquors, one or more of these industries receiving special encouragement from the government in each of the several colonies.

The first license law enacted on American soil, so far as the old records extant show, was that of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, of July 2, 1633, which provided "That noe person shall sell either wine or stronge water, without leave of the Gov'r or Deputy Gov'r."

Its discrimination in favor of malt liquors, not requiring permission to sell beer, ale, etc., was probably due to the belief of their wholesome qualities which were not likely to be overcome by excessive use as were those of distilled liquors. This belief was very generally entertained during colonial days, and for fifty years after independence, notwithstanding the showing of history for centuries before directly to the contrary, especially the centuries preceding the discovery of distillation, when the drunkenness and crimes committed in drunken sprees, the recital of which fills so large a space in ancient records, were the results of the use of fermented drinks solely. Later laws of this colony included malt liquors in prohibiting sales without license, which was also the general rule in the other colonies. The second license law, that of New Plymouth Colony, enacted March 2, 1635, made similar discrimination, but, during the revision of laws the following year was amended to read,

"That none be suffered to retale wine, strong water or beere either within doores or without except in Inns or Victualling howses allowed. And that no beere be sold in any such place to exceed in price two pence the Winchester quart."

The provision regulating the price of beer was a common one in all of the colonies, and not only in regard to beer, but was often extended to other drinks, distilled as well as fermented, both of foreign and home make, the intent of law-makers, as shown in enactments, being to

protect consumers against exorbitant charges through greediness of gain. Consumers were protected against adulterated liquors also. From a study of the laws one is led to believe that the daily use of alcoholic beverages was considered essential to happiness and good living by our colonial ancestors, excessive indulgence only being discountenanced. A law of Massachusetts, enacted in 1644, repealing one against selling to Indians, well illustrates this point. It reads:

"The court apprehending yt is not fit to deprive ye Indians of any lawfull comfort wch God aloweth to all men by ye use of wine, do ordr yt it shalbe lawfull for all such as are or shalbe alowed license to retaile wines to sell also to ye Indians so much as may be fit for their needfull use or refreshing."

But that the legal encouragement given to the supposed needful use often led to excessive indulgence—even to a high state of intoxication (defined by the New Plymouth Colony, in 1646, as "By drunkeness is understood a person that lispes or faulters in his speech by reason of overmuch drinke or that stagers in his goeing or that vomitts by reason of excessive drinking or cannot follow his calling"),—the colonial court records extant are witnesses, which furnish an instructive as well as interesting study. When penalties for drunkenness were left to the courts, the case in most of the colonies, the court records disclose what they were. For first offenses, a small fine was usually imposed. For second and subsequent offenses, a seat in the bilboes or stocks, or a whipping was frequently decreed, with or without fine, the severity of the punishment increasing with each repetition of the offense. Sometimes the offender was required to wear on his outside garment the letter "D" or the word Drunkard, and occasionally one was disfranchised. For the second recorded offense, a Massachusetts court, in 1634, "ordered that Robert Coles, for drunkenes by him committed att Rocksbury, shalbe disfranchised, weare aboute his necke, & soe to hange upon his outward garmt, a "D" made of redd cloath and sett upon white, to contynue this for a yeare." Soon following this case was that of Edward Seale, who, "for his beastly drunkennes was censured to bee set in the bilboes till the end of the court, & then to bee severely whiped." The fact that drunkenness continued to increase, notwithstanding the severity of penalties, which were expected to act as deterrents, is shown also in the preambles of laws passed from time to time to prevent the evil. One of the earliest, dated Nov. 20, 1637, only a little over four years after the enactment of the first license law, reads:

"WHEREAS, It hath appeared unto this court, upon many sad complaints, that much drunkenness, waste of the good creatures of God, mispence of precious time, and other disorders have frequently fallen out in the inns and common victualling houses within this jurisdiction, whereby God is much dishonored, the profession of religion reproached and the welfare of this commonwealth greatly impaired, and the true use of such houses (being the necessary relief of travellers) subverted."

The body of the law prohibited the sale in inns and victualling houses of intoxicants, light malt liquors excepted. In regard to this subversion, whereby these places were little more than "tipling houses," the complaint was common in the other colonies. Virginia, prefacing a law in 1676 with "WHEREAS, It is most apparently found that the many ordinaries in several parts of the country are very prejudiciall, and this assembly finde the same to be a generall grievance presented from most of the counties," enacted "that no ordinaries, ale houses, or other tipling houses whatsoever be kept in any part of the country except in James Citty, and at each side of York river at the two great ferries." The law was amended the next year to allow two ordinaries in each county. Merchants, public brewers, distillers, etc., beside victualers and innkeepers, were licensed to sell liquors, usually not to be drank on the premises where sold; but to Massachusetts, the home of the Pilgrims, belongs the credit of passing the first law for a liquor saloon, pure and simple, as well as the first license law, and that as early as 1639. The act reads:

"It is further ordered that every towne shall have liberty from time to time, to choose a fit man to sell wine, the same to be allowed by license. . . . . and that it shall be lawful for such person allowed to retaile wine, to let wine be drank in his house; *provided*, that if any person shall be made drunk in any such house, or any immoderate drinking suffered there, the master of the family shall pay for every such offense five pounds."

The penalty part was an admirable feature. The preamble of another law of the Pilgrims, helping to account for the growing evil of intemperance, well worthy of note, dated May 14, 1645, reads:

"WHEREAS, It is found, by too common & sad experience in all parts of ye colony, y't ye forcing of laborers & oth'r workman to take wine in pay for ye labor is a great nursery or preparative to drunkennes & unlawfull tipling, occasioning ye private meetings of profane persons, whereby youth is drawn aside to lewdnes, ye good creature of God notoriously abused, etc."

It was ordered that no one be "inforced or presed to take wine in pay for his labor." The practice of paying for labor in wine, and sometimes in other intoxicants, was common also in the other colonies.

The colonists early adopted the method of making the traffic a source of revenue through duty on liquors imported, excise on the domestic, and license fees. The duty was laid also to serve as protection for home products. Again using the colony of the Pilgrims to cite from in illustration, a law adopted May 14, 1645, "Ordered y't all wines wch shalbe brought into ye colony . . . . shall pay (by way of custome or imposition) ye four & twentieth part of ye true valewe of all such wine so brought. . . . . And it is further ordered y't all such as are or shalbe licensed to retaile wines (over & above ye imposition before mentioned to be paid on ye landing) shall pay for evry butt of wine, & so proportionable for every smaller vessell, ye twentieth part of ye valewe of such wine." Under a law enacted in 1638 to encourage distillation, distilled liquors made in the colony only were allowed to be sold, which accounts for this class of intoxicants not being included. Excise was soon after imposed on domestic liquors, and from time to time as the needs of government required, usually at less rates than those on imports to carry out the protective policy. The excise law of 1668 included ale, beer and cider. Cider, which was made by nearly every owner of an apple orchard, had been listed with intoxicants requiring license to sell, since about the middle of that century. A law exacting annual license fees, enacted in 1646, reads: "All licenst persons shall annually pay to ye common treasury, proportionably to ye place, where he lives, ye Gen'rall Corte running annually their licenses on such meete fines as they shall determine, etc." The act fixed the rates for the first year, requiring licensees of Boston, Charlestown and Salem to pay fifteen pounds per annum, of Cambridge, three pounds, etc. This method grew so rapidly in favor that ere the year 1700 had dawned, the traffic was furnishing the principal part of the revenue in most if not in all of the colonies; large consumption of these so-called "good creatures of God," being always a certainty. In fact, before the year 1700, the manufacture in the colonies of all kinds of intoxicants, under encouragement of government, had reached immense proportions. Those imported from colony to colony were subjected usually to the same tax as those hailing from transatlantic ports.

During the eighteenth century to the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, statutes relating to the liquor traffic continued to undergo frequent amendment, the desire being as hitherto to encourage and protect the domestic manufacture, guard consumers against exorbitant charges and adulterated liquors, curb drunkenness, prevent unlicensed sales and smuggling, and to secure revenue in accordance with the needs of government. The wording of the various laws shows that unlicensed sales and smuggling continued common practices, and that all attempts to curb drunkenness *while nurturing its cause*, were as unsuccessful then as now, as unsuccessful then as before during the centuries—*always miserable failure.*

Washington, D. C.

THE PULPIT AND THE PAR

JOEL SWARTZ, D.D.

It seems to be an unwritten law, yet as imperative and unalterable as if written in tables of stone, that the Christian pulpit is never to discuss partisan politics. This law has been enacted by the legislature of public opinion, and is as tacitly and obediently accepted by the minister of the Word as if affirmed by a "Thus saith the Lord." And yet a text of this import, with such high sanction, is nowhere to be found. What is the basis upon which this demand is so imperatively made and so unquestioningly accepted by the pulpit? These two are the postulates:

1. Partisan politics is not the gospel, and the minister must preach the gospel. "Thereunto he is sent."

2. The people are divided on partisan politics. The very term implies that. If he shall discuss their divisions he must expect to engender strifes, and "the servant of the Lord must not strive."

Additional to these two reasons another is given, not in the nature of a principle, but of pleasure, viz.: "We, the people, are vexed with politics all the week, and want Sunday for rest. We do not go to hear a sermon for agitation, but for quiet."

Is there not here a mixture of truth and error—a peace, peace, where there is no peace? The true part is, as assumed, (1) that the minister is a preacher of righteousness, of the gospel of Jesus Christ, and not a secular orator, discussing questions of mere temporal and material interest; (2) that the preacher is a messenger of peace and good-will to all men, and not a strife-engendering polemic, doting about questions which edify not. These things are well understood, and the law, written and unwritten, which defines and exacts them, is accepted and duly reverenced.

But this law has its limitations and like other law is good, "if a man use it lawfully." But suppose a law of God is made a party question, how then? Suppose on the question of Mormon polygamy the legalization of the Louisiana lottery, the observance of the civil Sabbath, the licensing of prostitution, of the saloon, men were to array themselves into two political parties, and staking their fortunes and lives on the success or failure of the issues thus raised, is the pulpit doomed to silence on these questions, because, forsooth, they have become partisan? Suppose, further, it were to become a party question as to whether the pulpit itself ought not to be suppressed. On the theory that the pulpit is to remain absolutely non-partisan, it would be denied the poor right of pleading, even for its own existence. Surely such a theory of non-partisanship must be absurd. If this extreme cannot be allowed, where is the limit?

During the amendment campaign in Pennsylvania we learned from a number of clergymen the doctrine that "the pulpit has nothing to do with questions of mere morality." This profound and original teaching was much insisted upon in a document circulated by the Liquor League as being the word of an eminent preacher, and thus put forth, it was promptly accepted by many clergymen, some of them in high repute for learning and eloquence. If this is so, then, of course, it follows that in the cases supposed above the pulpit must remain silent. Are we then to accept the inevitable conclusion that the gospel has nothing to do with morality, and that to believe and obey it men need have no concern for their morals? That is antinomianism with a vengeance. Society and the church could afford to let such pulpits remain silent on all questions.

It is all folly to suppose that the pulpit is to be bounded and fettered by such varying and artificial limitations as those of political partisanship. The true limit is fixed by the eternal principles of right and wrong, of sin and righteousness, of truth and falsehood. And he who does not know that sin is sin under a political cloak as well as in the devil himself, is not well versed in the ethics of the Word. And he who for prudential or personal reasons will not denounce it in the one case as in the other, is wanting in the highest moral courage. It is about time we were done with the namby-pamby sentimentalism that the pulpit must be non-partisan in every case and under all circumstances.

Non-sectarianism and non-partisanship are, at this time, popular catch-words, and are like charity only in one respect, that they cover a multitude of sins.

Gettysburg, Pa.

THE ELEMENT OF TIME IN THE RIPENING OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

BY REV. H. A. DELANO.

If I could look a thousand years ahead, nay, if I could project myself a thousand years onward, with the knowledge, experience and consciousness of the men who may then be living, could I better know, than now, what is right to do about the saloon question?

Thousands of years ago God said, "Woe unto him that putteth the bottle to his neighbor's lips, that maketh him drunken also."

God told men what is the final evolution of the curse of drink, working in the human system. At last it *stingeth* like an adder, *biteth* like a serpent." "Woe," "redness of eyes," "wounds," "sorrow," "contention," etc., were the inevitable sequence of "tarrying long at *wine*."

How is it to-day? The morning papers are full, crowded, even, with the riotous, demoralizing, murderous, deadly doings of drink.

Three thousand years, then, *alcohol* has been on trial. It has had uniformity of effect from the days of Noah, until the days of Daniel Webster, Edgar A. Poe, or the young men who were so recently made drunken by the liquors imbibed at the brilliant Shoreham Hotel in Washington.

But, "Public Sentiment!"—I put a capital there, because I must recognize that "Public Sentiment" is king; when "Public Sentiment" is ready, doubtless *something*, impersonable, imponderable—because the old parties have no scales upon which to weigh it; intangible—because they cannot (?) grasp it—that something will speak. Forsooth, when? "When ready." How is it to be gotten *ready?* By "license"? The "restrictive licensing" of woe, redness of eyes, wounds, Cronin murders, wife beating, shooting and stabbing, will "educate public sentiment;" will it? Oh, tempora! Public sentiment needs another thousand of years, does it?

Pliny could not have talked at all intelligently with Huxley about *biology*. But they could discuss the damnable effects of drink, and there would be not one note, or "lost chord" missing, in all the doleful music;

they would understand each other perfectly. Cæsar and U. S. Grant, if living, would surprise each other greatly, as they might talk of military science; Grant would have such new and wonderful things to tell Cæsar! But as to the influence of strong drink upon the human system they could talk intelligently. Both would confess to having seen it.

There is nothing new along this line since the days of Noah, only a perpetual and continued revelation of badness, wide as misery and deep as hell. If I could be living and thinking in the year 2890, and the saloon, floated away down there with me, licensed or unlicensed, I should probably think of it as I do to-day. I see the effect of alcohol in the last 3,000 years, and that is enough for *me*. I have no desire to regulate it, but to *prohibit* it; the saloon will never be *reformed*. When it goes it will be *dead*.

Correspondence.

STATE AID FOR INVALIDS AND OTHERS NEEDING HELP.

To the Women of the World's W. C. T. U.:

The last word is never spoken. The wittiest invention has never been found out. The very best plan of work remains untried. When we think we have boxed the compass, behold we must set at work anew and on a broader scale. It is most refreshing to find how many women of many minds busy themselves in these days with methods for the amelioration of humanity, and how they all correlate more or less clearly with that mighty temperance reform, "whose leaves are for the healing of the nations," and the antidote for the Upas leaves of the liquor power that drip nothing but death. A letter has recently come to me from that distinguished woman scientist, Grace Anna Lewis, of Media, Pa. Her lines of study have led her to know much about forestry, and the specialists engaged in that most beneficent investigation out of which has grown intelligent planning to save the forests of the nation from vandalism and greed. The forests protect the water-courses and alone make them possible; the water-courses carry health to every shore. But what is the relation between forestry and homes for invalids, which latter are the institutions to the founding of which Miss Lewis is devoted. Let her straightforward pen rehearse the story:

In June of the year 1888 my cousin, Mrs. Esther J. K. Trimble Lippincott, entered the home "not made with hands." She had struggled long and arduously, had succeeded in publishing two highly approved works of literature, and left behind her unpublished manuscript of great value; but beyond her devotion to books, she was a most womanly woman, and felt herself consecrated to efforts which should bless mankind. In the temperance cause, in the work for social purity, and in every good endeavor, she lighted up the circle of her horizon with a self-luminous glow which did not pale with illness, and could not be extinguished when her sphere broadened to eternity. Through great poverty and toil she did her work, but much as she was restricted in her pecuniary means she never could bring herself to use a small sum left her by her dead mother, only twenty dollars in gold, that was saved from time to time by this fond mother for her only child. A short time before the departure of Mrs. Lippincott she told us of this treasured sum, and asked that it be devoted toward the founding of hospitals for invalids, more especially for those suffering from afflictions of the lungs. She desired that it might be offered to Mrs. E. S. Turner, founder of the Woman's Guild, an extraordinarily useful association of between eight and nine hundred working women of Philadelphia, and also of the noble charities of the children's week, and the children's aid societies of Philadelphia. My cousin appointed me her executrix, and I, of course, felt bound to carry forward her intentions, independently of my own interest in the matter. Mrs. Turner and myself both concluded that it would be better to allow the purpose to mature in our own minds, and to take practicable shape, before giving it any due publicity. Hence it has never been alluded to in any public paper in connection with my cousin. We have not, however, been idle. I have done all I could by private correspondence especially with the Forestry Commissioners of the different states, and at the meeting of the American Forestry Congress in Philadelphia, in October last, I expressed the hope that in every state in connection with lands reserved for forestry purposes homes for invalids might be established, both by the state and the nation. My paper was heard by representatives of the forestry movement from a number of the states and also from Canada, and was cordially welcomed, showing that the idea met a general want.

Government land, preserved for the sake of securing a permanent water supply, and forestry schools, experiment stations and public parks, should also include sanitariums for the healing of the nation. The value of pine forests in the near vicinity of homes for invalids would seem to be almost undisputed. In the course of my investigations I have learned a great many desirable situations for such homes. For the summer in the Northern states, and for the winter in the mountains of North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, also along the central water-shed of Florida, and many portions of California, and sheltered regions of Colorado. The pine regions of New Jersey are also mentioned. In fact, I have come to believe that almost any place of moderately equable temperature, with pure air, pure water, good food, healthful and pleasant surroundings, would furnish a good locality for invalids. When I visited one of our lady physicians of Media and told her of the wish expressed by my cousin, she replied, "It is a crying shame! The home on Chestnut Hill is the only place near Philadelphia where consumptive patients without homes of their own can find a place to die in. Her thought was an inspiration, and it must be carried out." For myself, I recognize the fact that the Lord works through human agencies, and that we should be reasonably sure of our helpers.

However desirable it may be that homes for invalids should be provided in connection with lands set apart by the government for forestry purposes, we cannot expect them until the people demand them. The people will not ask for them until they are educated to do so. Intermediately, workers are needed, and these must come from the ranks of the missionary. Homes must be established to prove their value. Who shall do the work, who will be the builders, and who the promoters of the state and nation? Surely the World's W. C. T. U. could move the world in this direction. There are souls veiled from our sight, but potent for this great endeavor. Will not the President of the society act as the hand upon the rocking stone to set in motion this new form of Christian work?

The plan of Miss Lewis seems to me to be entirely practicable, and fits in well with plans of which I have often written and spoken, concerning industrial homes for all kinds of incapables. The point is that all the people are taxed, and immense funds accumulate in public treasuries, to become the temptation of spoilsmen, when, if the people knew their power, and would, through their representatives, demand the setting apart of public lands and public moneys for purposes helpful to themselves, this great change could be brought about within a generation. The W. C. T. U. is the only organization of women that is thoroughly planted in all English speaking nations. Three-fourths of disabled ones of all lands are the sedimentary deposit of the liquor power, its product, its inevitable outcome. Now while we would not suggest that our societies expend a great amount of force in this direction, we believe that in each state there should be a superintendent of efforts to secure appropriations along the line of industrial homes for invalids and for incapables of every kind, not as yet provided for. One consecrated, tactful, and enterprising woman in each state, going before the legislature, backed up by a petition not so voluminous as to require a great deal of work, could secure such an appropriation. The effort might not be successful at first, but the attack could be renewed in later years with the added force of successes elsewhere attained. New Hampshire has, through the efforts of Mrs. Knox, president of the W. C. T. U. and her coadjutors, secured from the legislature the money to build a "Home of Mercy" for degraded women, where they may be rehabilitated for a reputable life. This institution has already become a favorite with the people, who see how earnest and efficient is its work. Miss Lewis' idea of invalid homes in connection with the forestry reform (for it is nothing less than a true and vital *reform*), strikes me most favorably. Will not our women everywhere give careful heed to these suggestions? They may be fruitful seeds to which the quick and intent brain of the white-ribboner shall afford the open furrow. May this be so "for God and Home and Humanity" is the prayer of

Your sister and friend,

FRANCES E. WILLARD.

THE MAJESTY OF THE LAW.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—From the Atlantic to the Pacific the press has heralded the "unlawful proceedings" of the women crusaders in Missouri, and the unanimous decision is condemnation.

All the great dailies, all the little dailies—all the weeklies, Republican and Democratic, unite with one accord in shouting from valley and mountain top that the "majesty of the law must be upheld."

Below will be found a fair example of their comments:

LAW MUST BE UPHELD.

The crusaders of Spickardsville, Mo., who demolished a number of saloons because a boy was found drunk in one of them, were found guilty by a jury, and each woman fined $5 and costs in each case. It is an astonishing fact that ladies of the W. C. T. U. should openly and notoriously become law-breakers and violate an almost universal law of the rights of property. They call themselves Christians, as well as temperance advocates. All good citizens must approve the finding of the jury, unpleasant though the duty must have been, to thus convict respectable women of crime. Law must always be upheld.—*Cincinnati Post.*

"The law must be upheld," cry these virtuous journals. For months and years the most flagrant violations of the local option law have prevailed all over Missouri, yet who has heard a protest from these patriotic, law-abiding papers?

Liquor dealers must have protection for their property, even when they are in open, continued defiance of law, as in these Missouri towns, but where is the press that will cry aloud for the protection of woman's property in her own son—in her own flesh and blood?

In dozens of counties, in scores of towns under local option in Missouri, this violation of law has gone on with the knowledge and consent of the officers. Little boys of ten and upwards have been drunk on the streets, and not an official finger has been turned to ferret out these worse than cannibals, who would make profit from rosy-cheeked childhood. Why have not these journals demanded the maintenance of law? But now that a few women, grown desperate over the wrongs for which there was no redress from municipal officers, jury, judge or court, have destroyed the liquors which were sold contrary to law, the press has girded its loins to vindicate and maintain the majesty of the law.

Hesitates the father one moment to strike down the ravisher of his daughter? Does he withhold his hand from murder to protect his property from the skulking burglar? Yet neither of these crimes so justly punished is more absolutely criminal than the sale of liquors to boys in Lathrop and Spickardsville, Mo. A crime before which strong men stood cowed and helpless, waiting for woman, voiceless and ballotless, to strike the desperate blow for life—and that which is dearer to every mother heart than life—her child.

In colonial days, Great Britain had a legal right to send tea to our shores. What wanton destruction of property took place in the Boston harbor! There were plenty of journals then that cried out "The law must be upheld." What law? The law of truth and justice—or the law of tyrants? When Congress passed the Fugitive Slave Law which thousands disobeyed because of a "Higher Law," time-serving journals shouted for obedience to law, the same as now. Give woman a voice and vote in choosing the officers to uphold the law, and there could be no excuse—no justification for the Missouri crusades.

CLARA C. HOFFMAN.

EXCELLENCIES AND DEFECTS OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—The above theme was selected, some months since, by the Religious Press Club of New York City (since enlarged into the Quill Club), as the theme for an after-dinner discussion. Very properly they called in a doctor of divinity from outside to diagnose their case and prescribe remedies. He spent his allotted time on their first topic, and merely remarked in closing that every editor knew his "defects," as if he was not still more familiar with his "excellencies," every editor being granted by the public "plenary indulgence" for publishing his own praises. It was as if a doctor, called in for an important consultation, had elaborately informed his patient wherein he was sound, and then told him that of course he knew all about his sicknesses and the remedies. The same subject is assigned for the next meeting of the Presbyterian Social Union of New York City, and as the patients themselves, in this case, are to be the doctors—the announced speakers being exclusively editors—the outcome is likely to be the same as before, "Here's to ourselves; who's like us?"

The subject is worthy of a wider discussion, to which the writer wishes, in this note, to contribute, by way of suggestion rather than criticism, a single point on which comparison of views might be useful.

Should not religious papers give a more sustained support to the great moral reforms that are the children of religion, fighting their battles as her own?

I do not here raise any question as to the *space* given to moral questions in religious papers, or the *number* of articles. Some religious papers could make a good showing on both these points. The question I raise for the consideration of religious editors is, whether they should not all wage as sustained a warfare against lotteries, for instance, now that the attention of the country is called to them by pending legislation at Washington, as some of them have recently waged against certain articles in the Westminster Confession. The *New York Times* dislodged the Tweed ring from their seeming Gibraltar, not by one editorial, but by a systematic warfare day after day until the surrender was secured. The *New York Herald* has recently entered upon a similar bombardment of the abuses in Ludlow Street Jail, the aristocratic prison of New York City. Such a persistent warfare has been waged by the *News* of Chicago, the *News* of Denver and the *Times-Star* of Cincinnati, against Sunday saloons. Why should not the great religious weeklies apply the same wise tactics of persistency and concentration to some great moral reform, and by a union of forces, if not singly, fight it through to victory? There are a dozen religious weeklies that could, if they would, exterminate the Louisiana national robber and prolific mother of robbers that is invading state after state of the fifteen whose constitutions do not bar him out.

Other reforms also need such sustained fighting by the religious papers, which should be their "old guard," not merely their supporting allies. The Sunday Rest Law for the capital and the larger one for all under the jurisdiction of Congress, could be carried to victory by the religious press, if, instead of random shots they should *campaign* on this line.

The fight with mighty evils in this country seems to many of us an unfinished Waterloo. Reinforcements from the religious press must come, or "night."

New York City. WILBUR F. CRAFTS.

Our Book Table.

THE LAW OF HUSBAND AND WIFE, by Lelia Josephine Robinson, L.L. B. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston.

Miss Robinson is well known to our readers through her valuable treatise, "Law Made Easy." This smaller book will meet a warm welcome, as it gives in compact form, valuable information, which, outside its covers, must be searched for through hundreds of volumes. Its introductory chapters give the common law principles governing the mutual rights of husband and wife, the respective claims of each on the property of the other during the continuance of the marriage relation and after its termination by death or otherwise, the ability or disability of married women to make contracts, enter into business partnerships, either with their husbands or with other parties, the right of administration, the custody of children and other topics connected with the legal relations of husband and wife. The last half of the book is occupied with abstracts of statutes in all the states and territories, on the wife's legal status, the claims of the widow and widower on property and divorce. The book is appropriately dedicated to the Portia Club, of Boston.

INTERLINEAR GREEK-ENGLISH GOSPEL OF LUKE, with emphatic translation, copious notes and referenecs. Printed from the plates of the "Emphatic Diaglot," by B. Wilson. Published by Albert & Scott, Chicago. Price, paper, twenty-five cents.

This little book is designed especially as a help in studying the Sunday-school lessons of 1890, but all Bible students will find it opening up to them new lines of thought. Each page contains, in parallel columns, the Greek text and the English translation; under each Greek word—and this gives the title "Interlinear"—is its literal translation, which often throws a flood of light upon the passage. Copious notes and references are given at the bottom of each page, aiding greatly to elucidating the text. All these things make the book valuable to every careful student, giving as they do to those who read nothing but English, much of the advantage which a knowledge of Greek bestows in reading the New Testament.

George J. Manson, through Fowler & Wells, New York, sends us a very practical book for boys, "READY FOR BUSINESS, or, CHOOSING AN OCCUPATION." It disclaims any design of telling how to gain success in life, but does give such an inside view of various trades and professions as will help a lad to make his selection from them, or afford more light on the one he has, in his heart, already chosen. The occupations described are those of an electric engineer, an architect, a commercial traveler, a banker and broker, a house-builder, a retail dry goods merchant, a boat builder, a sea captain, a practical chemist, a journalist, a retail druggist and members of the learned professions. The book is well written, its style being such as cannot fail to interest an intelligent boy, and its information thoroughly reliable, the facts in regard to each calling having been obtained in personal interviews with prominent and trustworthy persons engaged in it. Most of the chapters appeared first as papers in *St. Nicholas*, which is a guarantee for their value.

DEAR OLD STORY TELLERS, by Oscar Fay Adams, is a "dear old book," though it has just issued from the teeming press of the Lothrop's, Boston. It is pervaded by the delicious aroma which makes the dear old stories so charming, and keeps their tellers alive in the children's hearts forever. Mr. Adams does not simply "introduce" us to these delightful authors, he brings them right into our hearts and makes us feel as though we had known them forever. As one critic has justly said: "For the children to read the book, is to sit by turns on each dear old story-teller's knee, to feel his fondling arms around them, to clinch their chubby hands behind his neck, to rest their curly heads upon his shoulder, with their upgazing eyes to see mirrored in his their own wondering, delighted selves. For the older people, it is to imagine themselves story-loving children again, at the same time that they cannot fail to catch what escapes the credulous child—sly twinkles in the story-teller's eyes, merry twitchings at the corners of his mouth, slight shruggings of his shoulders." Dear Mother Goose, immortalized by her son-in-law when he meant to stop her singing by holding up her songs for the world to ridicule. Æsop, the slave, who has made the world laugh, Charles Perrault, who wrote "Little Red Riding-hood," "Puss in Boots," and "Cinderella," though few of us knew it; La Fontaine "the Good," the brothers Grimm, whose three volumes of household tales, "Kinder und Hausmärchen," made them dear to the heart of every German child; Daniel Defoe and Hans Christian Andersen are among the dear old story tellers of this charming book. Price, $1.

COUNSEL TO PARENTS AND HOW TO SAVE THE BABY, by I. D. Johnson, M.D., Kennett Square, Philadelphia.

This book dwells much more on the first part of its title than on the last, being almost exclusively devoted to the duties of parents to themselves and each other, for the sake of the baby.

THE FOE OF THE HOUSEHOLD, OR SCENES IN TEMPERANCE SKETCHES, by Margaret J. Magennis, published by McDonald, Gill & Co., 36 Bromfield st., Boston. Price, 60 cents.

This volume is made up of incidents gathered from long experience of its author as a newspaper reporter, and, more recently, as the Suffolk County Superintendent of W. C. T. U. work in prisons and almshouses. Many of these sketches are of thrilling interest, and all bear the stamp of truth. In her introduction, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore says of the author of this book: "Throbbing with a love for all that is human, sympathizing with every form of suffering, and actively interested in the great reform which seeks the release of society from the thralldom of the drink traffic, the sealed book of struggling human life is open to her. She reads histories of which others have not the key. She watches the progress of real dramas in which not always does 'the right come uppermost,' and justice win the day. For a long time she has been in the habit of writing the results of her observations for the daily press, which have stirred the hearts of many a reader and have sometimes brought help to those sorely in need. As these sketches accumulated, her friends advised their collection and publication in book form." This is the origin of the book before us.

FOOTPRINTS OF CHRIST, by Rev. William M. Campbell. Published by Funk & Wagnalls, New York. Price $1.50.

This is a new and strikingly original treatise on the inexhaustible theme. The author says that his desire is to direct special attention to some of the imitable characteristics of Christ. In this he is certainly successful as he portrays Christ's boyhood, his honoring of God's ordinances, his promptness in doing good, his obedience, his zeal according to knowledge, his tact, his prayerfulness, his self-forgetfulness, his submission to the divine will. The book bears this characteristic dedication: "As the one to whom I am most indebted for a realistic view of the Christ character, I inscribe this volume to my wife."

THE LAMARKS, OR MARRIAGEABLE WOMEN. Published by Robert Clark & Co., Cincinnati. Paper, price fifty cents.

The outward appearance of this book, and its second name are against it, giving it the appearance of a third rate novel, but a delightful surprise awaits those who read it. It is one of the freshest, sweetest, purest stories imaginable. It is told in letters between three English sisters whose devoted and self-sacrificing love, each for the other, is the beautiful groundwork of the charming story. Lovers there are, but they are plainly secondary. The sweet, simple, vacillating Violet serves to throw out in bright relief the strong, symmetrical character of the Lamark sisters. The story ends with quadruple chimes of wedding bells and a halo of happiness encircling four new homes. The title page bears no author's name; a little bird whispers that a W. C. T. U. worker is its author; its whole spirit bespeaks her a Daughter of the King.

The Harpers send out a revised edition of DR. KELLOGG'S PHYSIOLOGY, which we have before noticed. Its author's name makes it safe to trust its temperance teaching. The multiplication of such books is not only strong testimony to the efficiency of work done by the department of Scientific Temperance Instruction, but an omen of good to all the children in the land.

"FRUITS AND HOW TO USE THEM," a practical manual for housekeepers, containing nearly seven hundred recipes for the wholesome preparation of foreign and domestic fruits, by Mrs. Hester M. Poole, published by Fowler & Wells, New York City. The readers of THE UNION SIGNAL are acquainted with the writings of Mrs. Poole, who is an acknowledged authority in hygiene. There is no more encouraging sign of progress for our people than the immensely increased circulation of fruit, and its low prices. An international treaty of peace could hardly do so much to bring about peace as the eating of less meat and more fruit; for "every man has lain on his trencher," as the Anglo-Saxons said, and as a man eateth so is he to a great degree. The mighty rivers and sluice-ways of the blood have in them purity or pollution largely according to the materials that come to them along the highway of the œsophagus. The power and potency of a calm, well-ordered life is largely in the food, and it is pitiable beyond all language, that people deliberately make themselves ill-natured as well as ill, dyspeptic in soul because they are so in body, when our Heavenly Father has put to our lips the sweet, nutritious cooling potion of a thousand varied fruits. In saying this there is no intention of giving away the question of character to the materialists, for we all believe that the grace of God can lift a man even above the effects of an evil diet, but that grace is mightily helped in its renovation of character when aided and abetted by a natural, might not one say with reverence, a Christian way of eating. Would that this book were in the hands of every housekeeper, and that the gracious bill of fare it indicates might replace pork, pastries, and gravies on every table.

Pundita Ramabai has sent to the Headquarters of the National W. C. T. U. the most cabalistic looking little book that has ever come under our notice. It has a plain, lavender colored cover of cloth, with not a word on the outside. It has a title page that looks very much like the tracings of Jack Frost on the window pane when he is in an extra orderly frame of mind, and in the midst of all that cabalistic material there is a magnificent wide-winged American eagle. Then follows a dedication, doubtless. We pass along over a wide area of what might be Greek, Hebrew or Sanscrit, according to the fancy of the reader, and come upon a magnificent American flag and another eagle. We luxuriate in this oasis for a season, then travel onward over one or two hundred pages of the aggregate symbols of the average druggist, at least it may as well be that for all we can testify to the contrary, and come upon a full-fledged antitype of the President of the National W. C. T. U., wherein is not only the white ribbon, but the water lily, the emblem of the World's White Ribbon society. We take it that her name figures beneath the picture. Going along over a hundred pages or so, we come upon a good plain English composition entitled, "Prohibition in Kansas," wherein it is proved that prohibition prohibits among the 1,700.000 people that rejoice in having that redeemed Commonwealth as their home. A couple of hundred pages, perhaps, follow, of which the less said by us the better, so far as illumination goes. We conclude that, take it by and large, this is that heroic young woman's Pundita Ramabai's, travels in America, and returning to the title page we see in her clear English hand, "To my beloved sisters with best love, and all good wishes for the New Year, from Ramabai, Bombay, December 25, 1889." We know that this book, which we are not wise enough to read, is saturated in every one of its crooked little types with righteousness, temperance and a judgment to come. We know that it will etch upon the intricate brains of those Hindoo people the revelation of a Republic wherein women and temperance are at the fore.

TEMPERANCE TEMPLE ITEMS.

MATILDA B. CARSE.

Dear white-ribbon sister, brother, boy or girl: Have you a Temple mite-box on your table? If not, write to Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, 145 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, inclosing a two-cent stamp, and it will be promptly sent you on condition that you will drop into it a cent a day, or its equivalent, during the next twelve months. Mite-boxes in quantities will also be sent to unions for the cost of transportation.

* * *

We wonder if the time will ever come when men generally will be willing to credit to woman (when it trenches upon what they consider their domain) what is honestly her due? A case in point has just come to light. It is in regard to the $600,000 subscribed by capitalists to build the Temperance Temple. A leading Chicago real estate paper in its issue of March 29, announces the speedy erection of the Temple, and says, "There is no farther doubt in regard to its success. The lease will run to a corporation composed of some of the strongest citizens of Chicago;" and adds, "The Woman's Christian Temperance Union does not now control the enterprise and may never control it." This is said in the face of the fact that the President of the corporation is the same woman that started the enterprise. The lease is made out to the W. C. T. U. and signed by her. The stock is subscribed according to the by-laws of the company when it was first formed three years ago, viz.: "For the purpose of erecting National Headquarters for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union." The stockholders are to receive five per cent per annum on their investment—the balance of profit is to go towards liquidating the stock, so that it may be entirely owned by the W. C. T. U. The stockholders cannot hold their stock longer than five years if the W. C. T. U. have sufficient money to buy it by that time. The by-laws, however, grant twelve years if necessary for this purpose. The whole enterprise has been managed by the President, all the stock has been placed by her, and the board of directors, with one exception, are men of her own choosing. If it is not managed by the W. C. T. U., we do not know what is. At present the W. C. T. U. are owners of stock only to the extent of $30,000. They might hold over $100,000 if the unions and friends of the enterprise could pay at once what they have pledged. We beg all friends to make a strenuous effort to do this.

* * *

Some of our unions deserve great credit for the manner in which they have taken up the work of the Temple. The Boston, Mass., W. C. T. U. through Mrs. L. E. Mackenzie sends a check for $50, and promises another $50 soon. Accompanying this was a list of one hundred and eleven names, the autographs of the members of the union, to be placed under the corner-stone of the Temple. This is the largest list that has yet been sent in. Mrs. I. W. Hayden sends $15 on behalf of the East Cleveland, Ohio, W. C. T. U. Mrs. C. E. Smith sends check for $16 from the Marengo, Ill., W. C. T. U. Mrs. Estelle Reeves of East Palmyra, N. Y., sends a check for $29.70, the proceeds, she says, of a mite-box social. These unions are all at work to raise $100 each. The Moline, Ill., W. C. T. U. are also striving to raise $100. They have sent a check for $17.50, the result of a mite-box opening. Mrs. I. A. Hollenshe of Adams, Ind., sends a check for $9.35, to be credited to Decatur county W. C. T. U. This county is determined to have its name engraved in Willard Hall; the above amount is the first installment on their $100 pledge. Mrs. H. writes: "We do not believe a grander idea has taken possession of the minds and hearts of the people since the days of Solomon than this one that has taken possession of the mother heart of our sisters to build this magnificent Temple to the honor and glory of God."

* * *

Mrs. Wm. Hagedon sends a check for $30.43 for the Meriden, Conn., W. C. T. U., the contents of mite-boxes. A check has been received for $25, as an Easter offering from a white-ribboner who does not desire her name to appear; she wants the money credited to the Cooptown, Md., W. C. T. U. Another gift of $13 has come from the Dansville, N. Y., W. C. T. U.; Mrs. Albert Pease is determined that this union shall raise its $100. Mrs. E. H. May sends $8.78 from a mite-box opening of the W. C. T. U. of Clio, Mich. She says: "We are glad to put in a little timber into the great Temple." The Jamestown, N. Y., W. C. T. U. sends $5, with names of members. Mrs. A. Oakes, superintendent Temple work for Worcester, Mass., W. C. T. U., sends $22.75, making $75 in all that has been sent by this union. Mrs. Oakes promises to send $25 more before the corner-stone of the Temple is laid.

* * *

I wish we had a few more unions like the Shabbona, Ill., W. C. T. U., and an army of such superintendents of Temple work as Mrs. I. D. Carman. How rapidly the money would roll in, and how quickly the W. C. T. U. would own the entire capital stock of the Temple! Shabbona is only a hamlet, but there is a loyal band of white-ribboners there. They began less than a year ago to raise $100 for the Temple; they have now sent in a check for $34; this with $66 formerly paid, completes their gift.

* * *

Our faithful friend, Jane E. Weeden, sends in $72.15, raised from Baby Bands and personal donations in Illinois and Wisconsin. Mrs. J. E. Sutton, Washington, D. C., is an invalid, not possessed of much of this world's goods; she is most anxious to give something to the Temple, and has forwarded for sale two pairs of knitted reins, 60 cents each; two knitted balls, 25 cents each; two tea-pot holders, exceedingly handsome, 85 cents and $1 each; in fact all she has sent is very choice and beautiful. Mrs. L. A. Nash, of Corvallis, Ore., sends two beautiful little paintings of Mount Hood, Ore., seen from the Columbia river in the pink glow of sunrise. She offers them for $5 each.

145 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill

Our Children.

THE FOX AND THE RABBIT.

BY PHILIP BURROUGHS STRONG.

"I swear," said a Fox to a Rabbit one day
('Tis a story they often relate in the South),
"You shall be, Mr. Rabbit, ere sunset my prey!"
And he threatened him fiercely with wide-open mouth.

The Rabbit set off at the top of his speed,
Resolving by flight to get out of the scrape;
But, hotly pursued, soon discovered the need
Of adopting a trick to effect his escape.

So he ran to a well-curb which chanced to be nigh,
A windlass that two spacious buckets possessed,
And leaping in one (both were empty and dry)
Very quick at the bottom found safety and rest.

As one of the buckets thus suddenly fell
The other and lighter rose equally fast;
And when Reynard arrived at the top of the well
He thought to himself, "I have got you at last!"

"My friend, why didn't you take them both with you?"
Said the Fox, as he bowed to the one that now swung
So high and inviting; "this nonsense we'll end;"
And into the bucket exulting he sprung.

You see his mistake; for his heavier weight
To the surface the Rabbit full speedily drew,
Who said while ascending, "Life's changes are great;
Now up and now down! Mr. Reynard, adieu!"

Then off hopped the Rabbit, and lived, I suppose,
Esteemed by his friends, to a happy old age;
While the Fox, when the day came at last to a close,
Was caught by a farmer and put in a cage.

Now all of this proves what has often been said
Of the slips that occur 'twixt the lip and the cup;
So if *up* do not boast—there are hazards ahead;
If *down*—don't lose courage, you soon may be up.

—*Exchange.*

COLONEL BAIN'S "HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT."

What makes drunkards? Strong drink. Who sells the drink? The saloon keeper. What created the saloon? The law. Who makes the laws? The legislator. Who makes the legislator? The people. It is the house Jack built, only I do not say it now as when a boy. I say now:

Intemperance is the fire the Devil built.

Strong drink is the fuel,
That feeds the fire the Devil built.

Breweries and distilleries are the axes,
That cut the fuel,
That feeds the fire the Devil built.

Saloons and beer-gardens are the stones,
That whet the axes,
That cut the fuel,
That feeds the fire the Devil built.

License laws are the molds,
That cast the axes and shape the stones,
That whet the edges,
That cut the fuel,
That feeds the fire the Devil built.

Political parties are the patentees,
Who patented the molds,
Cast the axes and shaped the stones,
That whet the edges,
That cut the fuel,
That feeds the fire the Devil built.

And Prohibition party ballots are the sledge-hammers,
Destined to destroy the molds,
Break the axes,
Smash the stones,
That whet the edges,
That cut the fuel,
That feeds the fire the Devil built. —*Phalanx.*

THE POINT OF DIFFERENCE.

BY MARGARET EMMA DITTO.

Up among the Vermont hills live two children who do not like to get up early. So their mother said one day, "I will give you a cent apiece every morning you are down promptly to breakfast."

It was queer how that cent cleared the sticks out of the children's eyes, took the sleepy gapes out of their mouths, the stretchiness out of their limbs, so that, instead of turning over to go to sleep again, Ruby and Buzz would give one good jump out of bed into the middle of the floor, and then they were wide awake, and the day was fairly begun.

In this way the children had each earned six cents. Ruby went about rattling her pennies in her apron pocket, but Buzz, although he had a nice pocket in his new trousers, put his money in a box in a bureau drawer.

"To-morrow will be Sunday," said Buzz, Saturday night as they went to bed. "I don't think we ought to take a cent for getting up early on Sunday morning."

"Oh, I do," said Ruby. "And that will be seven cents I shall have then."

"But I do not think it would be right to earn a cent in such a way on Sunday," said Buzz.

"This is not doing real work and earning money on Sunday," Ruby said; "this is only getting up, and we have got to do it any way, and I mean to have a cent for it, and that will be seven cents in the morning," and Ruby took her money out of her pocket and piled it in a pile on the table.

"Getting up early for a cent on Sunday would be working to get the cent," said Buzz, stoutly, "and I am going to do it without any pay on Sunday, 'cause I think that is the way to do."

"Well, I think it is the way to get a cent for it if you can," said Ruby; "let us ask mother."

The children pleaded the case before their mother.

"Why do you think it is right to take a cent on Sunday, Ruby?" she asked.

"'Cause I want it, and I will have more if I do," said Ruby; "we are paid for getting up—and we do get up on Sunday just as we do on other mornings, and we ought to be paid for it just the same."

"Now, Buzz, why do you think it is not right?" asked the mother.

"'Cause getting up is work for us—it is not work for you or papa, but it is for us, and you pay us because it is, and I don't want to work for money on Sunday—and then—and then"—there Buzz hesitated.

"What is it, my boy?" asked the mother.

"And then," the little fellow went on, "there is something in me, down here"—and Buzz laid his brown, chubby hand over his heart—"that feels queer when I do what I think isn't right—not a pain, you know, but a queer feeling. I had 'most rather have a bee sting me."

"But if you do not take the money you will not have as many cents as Ruby has. Will you like to hear her counting them over—always having more than you?" asked the mother.

"No, I sha'n't like that. I don't like to hear her count her money anyway. Ruby needn't count it so much. But I shall not take a cent on Sunday."

"And I shall take a cent every Sunday—just as soon as mother will give it to me," said Ruby.

The mother said they should decide for themselves. So Ruby took her money each Sunday, and she had a quiet conscience, nor did any, even in their secret thoughts, accuse her of doing wrong.

Buzz went without the Sunday cent, and he, too, had a quiet conscience.

But it was at this point of difference that the children's natures began to diverge.

Ruby had more money, and more "good times," but Buzz had a more tender love for the right, because he had made a sacrifice for it, and this made his heart strong to do right things, even when they went a little against the grain.—*Wide Awake.*

The Still Hour.

FOR THE WEEK BEGINNING MAY 4, 1890.

BY REV. C. C. HARRAH.

DAILY BIBLE READING NOTES.

(Luke 8: 41-56; I Samuel, 3-8.)

Sunday, 4; Luke 8: 41-56. Verse 42, It was a time of sore distress in this household. How many at such times have found their only comfort by looking to Jesus. He is the friend that can help the broken-hearted, and a refuge in every time of need. Verse 44, Faith reveals itself in different ways in different persons. Jairus comes courageously forward, but is secretly anxious, and appears stronger than he really is. The woman approaches timorously, but is secretly strong in faith.

Monday, 5; I Sam. 3. Verse 4, Parents should be careful not to discourage the religious impressions of their children. God may speak to them when they are very young, and give them convictions of duty and of service. Verse 9, There are many things in the life and experience of a child which are mysterious to it, but which parents understand. Sympathy, explanations, and counsel should not be withheld from the children. Verse 19, One should be diligent to advance in the acquirements of wisdom and piety as he advances in age and in physical stature. The course of Eli's sons or that of Samuel is open to the choice of every youth. No one should hesitate to choose a life like Samuel's.

Tuesday, 6; I Sam. 4. Verse 3, The people were far away from God by a general corruption of religion and morals. It is strange that they could not see that the way to get God's favor and help was by repentance and national reformation. Like many in these days they looked to God for His blessing only because they were in adversity, while they rejected Him in prosperity. Verse 13, Eli was a good man in spite of his weaknesses. The principal cause of all the evils that finally came upon him was his over-indulgence and neglect of his children. (Chapter 3:13.) All parents should take warning, and not make shipwreck on the same rock.

Wednesday, 7; I Sam. 5. Verse 2, There are many now who have their idols to which they give their interest and time, and alongside of these they set up the church, for which they show respect. Verse 3, The idols and the church cannot stand together. It is a mockery which God will ultimately overthrow, to mix up the idolatry of the world with membership in His church. Those who give their patronage to the church in order to be the more respectable and comfortable in their worldliness, have nothing but the prospect of the world before them. Gal. 6:7, 8.

Thursday, 8; I Sam. 6. Verse 1, Notwithstanding the calamities which the presence of the ark had brought upon the Philistines, they were unwilling to relinquish such a prize. So men lengthen out their misery by refusing to relinquish their sins. Verse 6, The memory of God's judgments against sin should be a sufficient warning to us that we cannot go on in sin and escape its punishment. Verse 19, Fifty out of a thousand, instead of fifty thousand, is probably the number.

Friday, 9; I Sam. 7. Verse 2, Samuel's influence was now felt, and the people were led to renounce idolatry and return to the worship of the true God. Verse 6, By this great assembly and the use of water, a public confession was made of their national corruption, the need of moral purification, and the pouring out of their hearts in repentance before God. Do we not need in our nation such a turning unto the Lord?

Saturday, 10; I Sam. 8. Verse 3, How sad it is where such a noble father is disgraced by unworthy sons! Verse 7, God does not exercise such a resistless control over us, as totally to disregard our choices. We have the warnings of His word against giving way to wrong desires. If we choose an unwise and evil course, we shall be visited with the evils that result from such a choice.

THE PRAYER MEETING TOPIC.

(The Debt we Owe to Home Missionaries. II Chron. 17:9.)

A great army of home missionaries are building up churches in destitute places all over this country. What do we owe to them?

1. Honor and gratitude. When churches become large and wealthy, and have fine buildings, and high-priced pastors, and everything else to correspond, they are apt to forget that they are indebted for their existence to the self-sacrificing preachers of the gospel, who at an earlier day laid their foundations. Faithful missionaries are now doing the work which will result in the great churches of the future, and in the Christian influences that will save our country.

2. Appreciation for the benefit of their services to the country. What was done in the work of teaching by the missionaries mentioned in the text, is being done now by our missionaries throughout the land. They do more than all others to Christianize the large foreign element coming into our country. They work continually to keep down vice and immorality. Their presence changes the character of new settlements, and promotes peace and good order.

3. Financial and moral support. They are poor, and the people are poor to whom they go. As Christians and patriots, because of the benefits of their services to the church and the nation, we ought to freely help along this work. The best thing we can do for our country is to give a pure gospel to every hamlet in the land.

JESUS never says all. He lets fall golden words, that provide no record, into the great deep where common words are lost; he touches the key-note of a truth with a single divine smiting, and leaves its circle of sound to spread; only calling down after it into the years, "He that hath ears to hear, let him hear." It is the secret of inspiration, the difference between that and common study and thinking.—*Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney.*

GOD has promised that a period shall be put to the reign of sorrow: "God shall wipe away tears from off all faces." (Isaiah 25: 8.) Can we not wipe away our own tears? Never. If any man dry his own tears, he shall weep again; but if God dry our tears, our eyes shall never lose their light.—*Joseph Parker.*

The Household.

THE WHITE RIBBON.

BY DART FAIRTHORNE.

Around the globe is a girdle of light,
Around the world a ribbon of white,
Around the earth a circle of prayer,
Around the hearth new cordings of care,
And God's love over all.

Then shall our faith and our patience fail
And prayer be counted of "none avail,"
Shall voices persuasive hold their peace,
And careful plan and endeavor cease?
With God's love over all?

No! earnestly weave the ribbon of white,
And guard, guard ever, the girdle of light;
And the end of all is in God's own hand,
And the answer to prayer He can command,
And His love *is* over all.

Sometimes, somehow, from the curse of rum,
By God's good grace shall deliv'rance come;
We look with faith to that time so dear,
Bands of white ribbon are drawing it near,
For God's love is over all.

WORDS TO THE WISE.

BY ABBY MORTON DIAZ.

The statement is continually put forth from press, platform and pulpit, that the training of children is the special vocation of woman. Those who make the statement seem to consider it the end of the whole matter. This is not so in regard to other vocations. For every profession, for every trade, for even the commonest kinds of labor, preparation is deemed essential. But the woman who would not dare undertake flower culture, or dressmaking, or breadmaking, or the care of chickens, of pigeons, of puppies, without some special knowledge, will assume the care of young human beings without even the recognition of her ignorance, and the wise ones who plan her "education" look on as if the matter were no concern of theirs, seemingly taking it for granted, if they think about it at all, that with mother love must come mother wisdom and mother skill. Well may Herbert Spencer ask: "Is the unfolding of a human being so simple a process that anyone may superintend and regulate it with no preparation whatever?" And Kingsley: "Is it too much to ask of mothers, sisters, aunts, nurses and governesses that they should study thrift of human health and human life?" Horace Mann, speaking of the depth and lastingness of early influences, says: "No unskillful hand should ever play upon a harp where the tones are left forever in the strings," and in the same connection speaks thus directly to the point: "If she is to prepare a refection of cakes she fails not to examine some cookery book, or some manuscript recipe, lest she should convert her rich ingredients into unpalatable compounds, but without ever having read one book upon the subject of education, without ever having sought one conversation with an intelligent person upon it, she undertakes so to mingle the earthly and celestial elements of instruction for that child's soul that he shall be fitted to discharge all duties below and enjoy all blessings above."

Really, when we come to think of it, how strange it is that young women should be left in the dark just where enlightenment is most needed. They are taught mathematics—low and high—any amount of statistics, minute descriptions of mountains, rivers, deserts, the farthest isles of the farthest sea; they know a good deal about the Milky Way, the fixed stars, the literature, opinions, habits and customs and experiences and languages of extinct races; they can write and speak in many tongues; they learn innumerable details of the battles of thousands of years ago; in fact, they are taught something about everything *except* what their acknowledged life-work will especially demand.

It is not to be supposed that such enlightenment can be given to the young women of the university in text-book fashion, but they can be set thinking on the subject, and be made to feel its importance. In some way or other, almost every woman has to deal with children. This fact should be recognized in what are called the finishing stages of her education. Various topics bearing on the matter might come up for discussion, or be made the subject of lectures. As for example: "How shall home or school training establish in the child that inward necessity for righteousness which will insure a noble life?" "What ideas shall be given as to the true meaning of the term—a successful life?" "How best to cause the development of the highest in a child, and to make this rule over the low?" "How to secure obedience by ways which will of themselves be a means of the 'higher education'?" "Does the infliction of blows upon the body really 'reach' the child, or merely secure an outward obedience?" "Is not this kind of punishment a confession of incapacity on the part of the punisher, that is, of inability to control the child by higher methods?" "Is a compelled goodness goodness at all?" The importance of working with rather than against a child, that is, of drawing out (educing) the good instead of constantly beating against the bad by means of accusations, harshness, disputing, angry words, constant nagging and maintaining an attitude of what might be called *oppositiveness*." Lectures might be given on various kinds of badness taught in the home directly or indirectly, as—deceitfulness, lying, prevarication, competition, rivalry, pride, vanity, contempt for labor, respect for wealth, also on "treating children as human beings with the human capacity to be wounded by injustice, by ridicule, by severity, by ill temper, and with the human likelihood to imitate all such exhibitions."

The above few suggestions are offered just by way of indicating how extensive and important is the ground for this kind of education. If some words to the wise among those who control our "system of education" would but cause them to perceive that if child-training does especially belong to woman her education should do something to especially fit her therefor. If "the woman of to-day is the queen of to-morrow," if "woman forms the citizen, guides the republic," let her be made to feel the responsibility, and prepared to meet it. This is a matter which affects all interests, public and private. It would be well if the wise women who gather in clubs and leagues would make it a subject of their deliberations, and thus help create an enlightened public opinion which would insure progress.

THE SUPREME GIFT.

BY PROF. HENRY DRUMMOND

Extract from an address delivered at Northfield Institute.

Every one has asked himself the great question of antiquity as of the modern world: What is the *summum bonum*—the supreme good? You have life before you. That is the burning question for you to face: What is the supreme object of desire—the supreme gift to covet? We have been accustomed to be told that the greatest thing in the religious world was faith. That has been the key-note for centuries of the evangelical religion; and we have learned to look upon that as the greatest thing in the world. Well, we are wrong. If we have been told that, we have been told wrong. Take I Corinthians 13, and you have Christianity at its source; and there we have read, "The greatest of these is love." It is not an oversight. Paul was speaking of faith just a moment before. He says: "If I have all faith, so that I can remove mountains, and have not love, I am nothing." It is not an oversight; and it is not prejudice. A man is apt to recommend to others his own strong point. Love was not Paul's strong point. There is a beautiful tenderness which the observing student can detect as Paul gets old—growing and ripening all through his character; but the hand that wrote, "The greatest of these is love," when we meet it first, is stained with blood. Nor is Paul singular in singling out love as the *summum bonum*. The three masters of Christianity are agreed about it. Peter says: "Above all things have fervent love among yourselves." And John goes farther: "God is love." And you remember what Christ Himself said about it: "Love is the fulfilling of the law." Did you ever think what He meant by that? In those days men were working their passage to heaven by keeping the Ten Commandments, and the hundred and ten other commandments which they had manufactured out of them. Christ came and said: "I will show you a more excellent way." If you do one thing, you will do these hundred aud ten things, without ever thinking about it—unconsciously. If you love, you will fulfill the whole law. And you can readily see for yourselves how that comes to be. Take any of the commandments. "Thou shalt have no other gods before me." If a man love God, you will not have to tell him that. Love is the fulfilling of the law. "Take not His name in vain." He would never dream of taking His name in vain if he loved Him. "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." He would be too glad to have a day to meditate upon the object of his affection. Love would fulfill all these laws. And so, if he loved man, you would never require to tell him to honor his father and mother. He would do that without thinking about it. It would be preposterous to tell him not to kill. He would never dream of it. It would be absurd to tell him not to steal. He would never steal from those he loved. He would rather they possessed the goods than that he should possess it. It would be absurd to tell him not to bear false witness against his neighbor. If he loved him it would be the last thing he would do. And you would never have to tell him not to covet what his neighbor had. He would be rejoicing in his neighbor's possessions. So you see, "love is the fulfilling of the law."

Paul begins by contrasting love with other things that men in those days thought much of. After which he gives us an amazing analysis of what this supreme thing is. It is a compound thing, he tells us. It is like light. And as you have seen a natural philosopher take a beam of light and pass it through his crystal prism, and as you have seen it come out on the other side of the prism broken up into its component colors—red, and blue, and yellow, and violet, and orange, and all the colors of the rainbow—so Paul passes this thing, love, through the magnificent prism of his inspired intellect, and it comes out on the other side broken up into its elements, and in these words we have the spectrum of love—the analysis of love. Will you observe what these things are? Will you notice that they have common names—that they are virtues which we hear about every day, they are things which can be practiced by every man in every circumstance of life; and how by a multitude of small things and ordinary virtues the supreme thing, the *summum bonum*, is made up. The spectrum of love has nine elements—nine colors—nine ingredients: Patience—"love suffereth long." Kindness—"and is kind." Generosity—"love envieth not." Humility—"love vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up." Courtesy—love "doth not behave itself unseemly." Unselfishness—love "seeketh not her own." Good temper—love "is not easily provoked," Guilelessness—"thinketh no evil." Sincerity—"rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth." Patience; kindness; generosity; humility; courtesy; unselfishness: good temper; guilelessness; sincerity—these make up the supreme gift—the stature of the perfect man.

So much for this analysis of love. Now, the business of our lives is to fit these things into our characters. That is the supreme thing to which we have to address ourselves: to learn love. And life is full of opportunities for learning love. Every man and woman every day has a thousand of them. The world is not a playground; it is a school-room, and its great lesson that we are always to learn is the lesson of love in all its parts. What makes a man a good football player? Practice. What makes a man a good artist—a good sculptor—a good musician? Practice. What makes a man a good athlete? Practice. What makes a man a good man? Practice. Nothing else. There is nothing capricious about religion. We do not get the soul in a different way—under different laws—from that in which we get the body. If a man doesn't exercise his arm, he gets no biceps muscle; and if a man doesn't exercise his soul, he has no muscle in his soul—no strength of character, no robustness. Love is not a thing of emotion and gush. It is a robust, strong, manly, vigorous expression of the whole character and nature in its fullest development. And these things are only to be acquired by daily and hourly practice. Don't quarrel, therefore, with your lot in life. Don't quarrel with the quality you have of life. Don't be angry that you have to go through a network of temptation—that you are haunted with it every day. That is your practice, which God appoints you. That is your practice; and it is having its work in making you patient, and humble, and sincere, and unselfish, and kind, and courteous, and guileless. Don't grudge the hand that is molding the shapeless image in you; it is growing more beautiful; and every touch is adding to its perfection. Keep in the midst of life. Don't isolate yourself. Be among men, and among things, and among troubles, and amongst difficulties and obstacles. You remember Goethe's words: "Talent develops itself in solitude; character in the stream of life." "Talent develops itself in solitude"—the talent of prayer, of faith. "Character in the stream of life." That is where you are to learn love.

Contemplate the love of Christ, and you will love Him. Stand before that, and you will be changed into the same image, from tenderness to tenderness. There is no other way. You cannot love to order. You can only look at the lovely object, and fall in love with it. You cannot command yourself to do it. And so look at the great sacrifice of Christ, as He laid down His life all through life, and at His death upon the Cross of Calvary; and you must love Him. Love begets love. It is a process of induction. You put a piece of iron in the mere presence of an electrified body, and that piece of iron for a time becomes electrified. It becomes a temporary magnet in the presence of a permanent magnet, and as long as you leave the two side by side, they are both magnets. Remain side by side with Him who loved us, and gave Himself for us, and you too will become a permanent magnet—a permanent attractive force; and like Him you will draw all men—be they white men or black men—unto you. That is the inevitable effect of love. Any man who fulfills that cause must have that effect produced in him. Gentlemen, give up the idea that religion comes to us by chance, or by mystery, or by caprice. It comes to us by natural law; or by supernatural law, for all law is divine.

ORGAN OF THE WORLD'S AND NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

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Stand fast therefore in the liberty wherewith Christ has made us free, and be not entangled again with the yoke of bondage.—Gal. 5: 1

THE OLD BASIS.

A call has just been issued for a convention of the non-partisans (?) of Illinois, to be held in April in the city of Chicago. The convention is for the purpose, so the call reads, "of reorganizing on the *old basis for Christian temperance work*." [The italics are ours.]

This starts a three-fold inquiry: First, what was the old basis? Second, has the Woman's Christian Temperance Union departed from it? Third, how shall we account for the success of the organization? We have a right to suppose from this non-partisan call and from the statement of the leaders in that movement (not a name appears in this proclamation) that the W. C. T. U. has a basis unlike its former one, that it has departed from its original methods, and that defeat and not success has been the consequence. First, then, what was the "old basis"? Exactly what it is to-day, faith in God and His word.

The old crusaders testify, one and all, that being moved by the Holy Ghost, they took the Word of God as their guide, and in His name, "through faith in His name," went forth to the rescue of poor humanity from the power of strong drink. Fires were kindled on thousands of gospel temperance altars, not alone to warn men of the rocky, dangerous coast of sin near by, but to save those who were already wrecked, ready to perish. Thousands of men signed, in all honesty of purpose, pledges upon which were these solemn words: "God helping me I promise to abstain from all intoxicating liquors as a beverage," and these Christian women everywhere stood ready to help them keep that pledge, and to cheer the despondent ones with the promise that God would *surely* help them, if they would only trust Him.

Amid tears and strong cryings unto God, not a few were brought "out of darkness into light," out of danger into safety. Thank God for every man in this land who has been redeemed from the curse of the cup! But other thousands for whom we labored just as earnestly, and who seemed of themselves to struggle just as honestly, overcome by the awful appetite, gave up the contest at last, and went down with an agonized cry as the waters of death swept over them.

These unsaved ones and not the saved, riveted our souls to the solemn and unsolved problem! It grew intensely serious as we contemplated the folly of securing from a poor drunkard a promise not to drink, while the saloon door just over the way stood invitingly open. It dawned which cannot be broken, but also upon man's promises upon us that we were building not alone on God's promises, which, when coming from the confirmed inebriate, are like "chaff which the wind driveth away."

We came to see more and more clearly that we were making but very little headway, in fact not any, so far as the producing cause was concerned, and that the world has very little use for mere promises. There must be *performance* as well as *promise*. Promises come from the realm of feeling and emotion, performance emanates from the solid background of a power which is able to fulfill. That power lies in the realm of the will. But the confirmed drunkard has no will, hence no power, hence easily broken promises.

We discovered that the appetite of the drinker and the avarice of the drink seller were the chief factors in the distressing problem. With the appetite factor we were powerless to contend; with the other factor we grappled with an energy born of despair. We decided there must be a "performance" by some one which would loosen the grip of the alcohol fiend from the throats of these wretched victims, and without in the least disturbing the basis of our work, we began constructing pontoon bridges, over which we might march our forces into the enemy's country. Not until we began *that* work did we hear anything about "departure from the old basis."

Of course such a movement caused consternation in the camp of the liquor traffic; we meant it should, but why it should distress any good and true temperance man or woman, must ever remain a mystery. Only those took part in the building of the "pontoons" who had a "mind to work," and none were forced to cross over, after they were constructed. The fires on the gospel temperance altars have not gone out; we have never deserted our citadel nor forgotten our base of supplies.

The Illinois state superintendent of evangelistic work writes in a recent letter: "I was never so encouraged concerning our work as now. The Lord is wonderfully blessing our gospel work this winter. At several places the work has been attended with power—conversions marked and the churches built up." This shows that we still cling to the "old basis," although we adopt other lines. So the "old basis" is still the present basis, with the added growth of the experiences of the years which have come and gone since that blessed Crusade morning. There is no way to account for the steady growth and marvelous success of the W. C. T. U. except on the plain evidence of the fact that *God has been with us*. If He has been with us, then we do not need to prove that He has been pleased with our work.

What under His blessing have we accomplished? "Much every way," but chiefly, the building up of a public sentiment against the avarice of the government which is *particeps criminis* with the manufacturer and seller of strong drink. We say the *building up* of public sentiment. To *build* anything, unless it be children's cob-houses, requires time, care, and great patience; but in the dull drudgery there is much to cheer us.

The line-engraver has a secret charm as he toils at his slow and tedious task. The picture may have no beauty for the ordinary eye, but to him, in the exercise of his wonderful art, he entertains himself with feats of interpretative skill. The W. C. T. U. sits to-day with the hard, surface of public opinion before her, upon which to engrave. With interpretative skill we are bringing out the lines which are slowly taking on shape and beauty, and some day the world will stand and admire the wonderful picture of an American home with more of light and less of shadow than we now behold; and when the admiring and appreciative spectator shall ask for the artists' name, there shall be one name given, dear to all honest hearts, the name of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which hates nothing but sin, dreads nothing but stagnation, and fears nothing so much, as sweet Mary Lyon said, as a failure to discharge God-given duties. No greater duty can come to us than to keep abreast of the demands of the time, and march on in the glorious work of helping to save the world.

THE CONCENTRATION OF WEALTH.

The concentration of wealth in few hands implies the relative impoverishment of the many. We do not have to consult statisticians to learn that the great bulk of the wealth of the country is owned by a very small percentage of the people. We have palpable evidence of the fact in the existence of immense fortunes in the midst of surrounding poverty. A general acquaintance with the property of any community in which there is much wealth will show that most of it is owned by a few persons and that the great mass of the people are comparatively poor. So that, making due abatement for Mr. Thomas G. Shearman's somewhat sensational method of stating the case in his *Forum* articles on "Who owns the United States?" and setting aside his forebodings as to what may be the situation fifty years hence, the majority of readers are not unprepared to credit his statements: "Seventy estates own $2,700,000,000, or over one-sixteenth of the entire wealth of the country exclusive of church property and public buildings. Forty thousand families," representing 200,000 persons, "own one-half the wealth of the country;" which, estimating our present population at 65,000,000, would leave the other half to 64,800,000 people. "Two hundred and fifty thousand families," representing 1,250,000 persons, "own three-fourths of the wealth of the United States," leaving only one-fourth of that wealth to 63,750,000 people.

Nor have we sufficient reason to discredit the statement of the *News* of New York that "twenty-five estates and corporations own one-half of New York," meaning, doubtless, one-half of the land and buildings in that city; leaving the other half to about 1,400,000 people. We have no exact estimate of the present total wealth of the United States at hand, but Dr. Josiah Strong says: "Our national wealth in 1880 was estimated to be $43,642,000,000. It cannot, therefore, be less than $50,000,000,000 now. If 40,000 families own one-half of that, they have an average of $625,000 each; or estimating five persons to each family, each person has $125,000; while the 64,800,000 who own the other half, average less than $400 apiece. Again, if 250,000 families, or 1,250,000 persons, own three-fourths of the present wealth of the country, the average for each person is $30,000; while the average for each of the remaining 63,750,000 is less than $200. But many of these millions have nothing. Superfluity on the one hand means dire want on the other. In the richest country under the sun, capable of supporting in comfort 1,000,000,000 people, a majority of its present 65,000,000 inhabitants have a hard struggle to maintain existence. While the rich are growing richer and relatively fewer in number, the poor are becoming more numerous and relatively poorer every year."

This last statement by no means implies that the condition of the temperate and industrious poor is worse now than in former periods. That it is certainly better is demonstrated by every trustworthy comparison of the past and the present situation of the laboring classes. The statement, as commonly made, that "the rich are growing richer, and the poor, poorer," is only half true. But while the condition of the poor is actually better, *relatively* to that of the rich, it is worse. It is said that the average annual wages paid in the United States now are $400, as against an average of $200 paid in 1850. But the disparity between the earnings of the poor and the incomes of the rich in 1850, when men worth $100,000 were esteemed very rich, was much less than the disparity between average wages of $400 and the many millionaire fortunes of the present. In order to understand how great is the tendency to increase this disparity, it should be borne in mind that while all excess of the incomes of the rich over their expenditures for living goes to increase their accumulations, the advance in wages has not been sufficient to justify accumulations by wage-workers. It has necessarily gone to raise their standard of living, which before was too low for comfort or health. It should also be borne in mind that under a system of industry which gives combined capital a monopoly of the profits of trade, as well as of production, small tradesmen are barely able to make a living. Add the fact that a great majority of the men and women who are engaged in the professions have no margins for accumulation, after necessary expenditures for living, and we are forced to the startling conclusion that the present tendency is toward the absorption of the entire net product of the country, over and above what is consumed in living, by a very small percentage of the people.

The limits of a newspaper article do not permit a proper consideration of the causes of the concentration of wealth and relative impoverishment of the masses, but principal among them is the legalized liquor traffic. If not the greatest concentrator of wealth, it is certainly the greatest poverty producer in existence. It reduces its patrons to beggary, and imposes upon all the people the enormous burden of caring for the paupers, incompetents, idiots, insane and criminals which it makes. It is an economic robber which levies tribute upon all industries and all classes, and gives nothing in return, except more victims to care for. It creates no value. Its only functions are to waste the national wealth, debase the people morally and economically, and obstruct every righteous reform, in order that a few monopolists may fatten off the miseries of their fellow men. It is the most solid monopoly extant. Most of the saloon-keepers are the poorly paid tools of a small number of brewers, distillers and wholesale dealers, who own or rent the saloons and own all the fixtures and all the stock in trade, and reap all the profits. Our liquor revenue and license systems have made the traffic a monopoly, given it immense political power, entrenched it in our national, state and municipal politics and legislation, and made the American saloon system "the most elaborate, skillfully devised, comprehensive and effective machinery for ruining the bodies and souls of men the world has ever seen."

We never shall get rid of the other economic evils until the liquor traffic is abolished. The success of every economic reform depends upon the vote of the people. Legislation is controlled by the demands of the popular majority voiced at the ballot box. It is their power to control votes that enables monopolists to control legislation in their own interest. That which gives them this power is not their wealth alone. Vast as that wealth is, it could not deceive enlightened, sober voters for any great length of time, or induce them to vote against their own welfare. As Mr. Lincoln said: "You may fool some of the people all the time, and all the people some of the time; but you cannot fool all the people all the time." It is the existence of ignorant, purchasable electors in sufficient numbers to decide national elections, that gives concentrated wealth the power to control elections and legislation. The ignorant, venal vote of the country is mainly the product of the liquor traffic. The first thing,

therefore, to be done, is to prohibit that traffic. Prohibition is the key to all other reforms, the only thing that can make their success possible.

THE American Home School for Girls in Berlin, Germany, founded four years ago by Mrs. Mary B. Willard, has proved so successful that a branch will be opened in Paris at the beginning of the next school year. It will be in charge of two experienced lady teachers who have been intimately connected with the Berlin institution—one a native French lady, and the other an American teacher of long experience. Mrs. Willard will visit the school frequently and endeavor to maintain the order and spirit of the institution in Berlin. Paris is, of all places, the one best adapted for acquiring the French language, and pupils will here have access to the finest art schools, the lectures of the Collége de France, in all its departments, and excellent advantages in music. The location of the school will be in the neighborhood of the Luxumbourg, in order to be near the college, as it is proposed to make the school one of special adaptation to those who wish to pursue advanced studies in French. German lessons will also be carried on under a native teacher, as well as Italian, also English studies according to the needs of pupils. Students desiring to enter the Paris school should enroll themselves before July 1, 1890. There are many parents who are unwilling to send their daughters into a foreign city without protection and chaperonage, and the young women of America owe Mrs. Willard a debt of gratitude that in the very centers of the treasures of art and literature of the old world, she has established American, *Christian*, Home Schools. We can wish no greater good to our wise young friends than that they may spend a year within the charmed circle of these institutions.

THE Massachusetts House has rejected the bill granting municipal suffrage to women. The reserve force which in Boston rescued the public schools cannot be trusted with such power in other emergencies, liable to arise in city government. Applied to the question of licensing saloons, for example, it might greatly embarrass both court and council. Suppose the women in Massachusetts' cities should unite with the good men—a measure they have never regarded unfavorably—and enter upon a temperance campaign to culminate at the polls, where all could make their preferences potent. The liquor dealers know what the result would be, know too well to allow the possibility of such a combination. The action of the House is consistent with the vote of a year ago. Let every state that desires to preserve the sacredness of the saloon beware of enfranchising the women, who still have a great source of influence in elections. They can express their political views in doughnuts, serving them at the polls to nerve the strong right arm of the male citizen to the strenuous effort of casting a prohibition ballot. Ah, if the doughnuts were counted, what no-license victories there would be!

GOOD men now demand equal suffrage, even more imperatively than the women themselves. They see in it the only means of controlling the rising tide of misrule in the great cities. A remarkable conference was lately held around a lunch table in Boston. The Republican members of the municipal suffrage committee were the host, and the guests were eighty Republican representatives. The topic for after-dinner treatment was the impending bill. There were speeches, radical as any ever made by Miss Anthony or Mrs. Stanton, and arguments axiomatic, as they must be, since "truth is eternal." The novelty lay in hearing such wisdom from the mouths of men addressing other men. The stock objections were well met. "The women don't want to vote; the majority of them won't vote." "Well, suppose that's so," said Collector Beard, "If a woman has just as much natural right to vote as a man, it is not a question of whether the majority want that right; it is a question of whether one woman demands it. It is said only the Irish women will vote. I have had a good deal to do with Irish people, and I have generally found the women the more intelligent and competent of the two. They make better use of what they earn. I am as willing to trust the Bridgets as the Patricks." Mr. Beard reminded the Republican party that it could not have come into power, but for the support of the women of the land thirty years ago; even in Democratic families the sympathies of the women were with the Republican party. He might have added that the party maintains its present supremacy because of the natural patience of women toward wayward sons. They remember when it was young and pure, and they look and wait to see it undertake for them and their homes what it did in its early days, for the black race. Mayor Hart, of Boston, had found this one argument all-sufficient: "Why should *not* women vote?" He has never met any one able to answer it. Ex-Governor Claflin urged the measure as giving mothers greater power over the surroundings of their children. State treasurer Marden wrestled with the long and oft-quoted inability of the fair sex to "bear arms." As 60,000 Massachusetts boys under voting age are in the militia, and 200,000 men vote who are past military age, he fails to make the connection between voting and fighting. Recent statements of high military and medical authorities show that among men of military age but one-third are physically capable of service. The other two-thirds are not disfranchised. In the new era of arbitration women ought to be the prevailing influence in government. Our fathers rebelled against taxation without representation; Massachusetts' daughters in the prime of their heritage stand upon the same principle to make their demands upon the King Georges of the Commonwealth. Ex-Governor Long, an equal suffragist, for many years has urged the indorsement of the bill as a matter of policy. He says:

"There is not a question I know of before you on which your responsibility can be brought before the people at the next election upon party lines. I believe, if you can introduce some question of this kind and go before the people of Massachusetts and say, 'Here is a measure that has long been before the people and is now up for settlement,' you will gain strength by it, and I believe you will appeal to some of those generous, humane elements which will infuse back into the Republican party something of that high spirit and moral tone with which it began, which gave it its prestige, and which is the most shining and illustrious thing in its history." The covert influences which defeated the prohibitory amendment again prevailed, and the measure was lost.

THE New York City Free Circulating Library, founded ten years ago, has its headquarters in Bond street, in a thickly-settled, busy neighborhood. A low saloon and dance garden was situated next the library, but it was removed in less than a year after the opening of the latter. *The proprietor said the library ruined his business!* In this one fact exists a latent volume of sermons. Here go the young men to study history and biography, now the two chief topics of interest to readers in the library. They frequented the saloon because they knew not what to do or where to go during long winter evenings. There they found companionship, and to the young, companionship means everything. Many of them have no homes, and with nothing to interest them at night, strolled about and entered the grog-shop simply to kill time. But with the library came a change. They drew out books, and books mean entertainment as well as instruction. They mean staying at home, decency, order, concentrated attention, and a certain discipline. They mean an outlook upon life of a far higher order than prevailed in the groggery. They mean instruction in an intelligent performance of social and political duty and the instruction comes in such a form as to be agreeable. It is not "preachy" and dull. It permeates and enlivens biographies, it runs like a thread of gold through histories. It is a healthy sign of improvement, that the reading of fiction in this free circulating library is decreasing. It amounts now to one-fourth the books taken out against nearly one-half at its establishment. And it is a singular fact that even now, "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is the favorite book. A volume written by a woman and in the line of a great reform takes the lead. This is a case where fiction is the noblest sermonizing. That which is true in New York will be true elsewhere. Beside the saloon, plant libraries, and, as the roots of the latter spread, those of the former will die out. Place before the young great truths told in an attractive way and make them welcome every day and every evening. At a meeting held a short time ago in Chickering Hall, in the interests of this library, the statement was made that Boston stands at the head of the list of taxed cities for free libraries, with an annual appropriation of $127,000, and New York at the foot, with $12,500. Yet with such poor support the library has been a boon to New Yorkers of limited means. It now has 49,000 books on its shelves, divided among four separate buildings in different parts of the city. The circulation of books last year amounted to 423,000, at a cost of $23,500. But the interesting fact about this library is that it was founded six years ago, by a number of women. But for their action New York might be even now a stranger to a free circulating library.

CANON BUTLER, the revered husband of Josephine Butler, has passed away after a long illness. Mrs. Butler has been with him on the Continent for months. This distinguished prelate was for years the Canon of Winchester Cathedral, and the warm supporter of his wife in all her thankless pioneer work for the promotion of woman, which after twenty years has culminated in the banishment of the C. D. Acts from the blue books of the British Parliament, in the raising of the age of protection to sixteen years, and in the magical expansion of the social purity movement throughout the civilized world. The hearts of all white-ribbon women are grateful, loving and loyal towards Mrs. Butler, and we unite in sending to her our Christian condolence which looks beyond the vail and sees the reunions of Heaven.

The Watch-Tower.

If life be a burden I will join to make it the burden of a song.

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The most appreciative words speakable come from Pennsylvania concerning Mrs. Buell's recent work in that state. Large and appreciative audiences have greeted her wherever she has lectured.

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Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge has been representing the department of peace and arbitration in Iowa where she found most hospitable welcome with the people.

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The W. C. T. U. of Conneaut, Ohio, pays all the expenses of its headquarters and work by having a "Baking Day" on which nice home-made bread, cake, cookies, ginger-bread, puddings, pies, ice cream, etc., are for sale there. Committees take a turn about in managing this business enterprise. Orders are solicited, different families fill them, the same ones not being asked to do so in consecutive weeks, and thus without making a heavy task for any the union puts money in its purse and goes on its way rejoicing. "When found make a note on," said Captain Cuttle, so here is this nugget of a fact fresh from "the real work," which may inspire some other union to go and do likewise.

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The latest "Union Labor Ticket" reported is in the form of a marriage certificate bearing the names of Mrs. Leonora Barry and Mr. O. R. Lake. May it be successful in every sense. The bride is well known in W. C. T. U. circles. Mr. Lake is master workman of the St. Louis District Assembly. Their home will be in St. Louis. Carpenters, miners, dock men—every one else may strike, but Cupid never!

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Sho Nemoto, the distinguished Japanese who has been studying in America for several years, and has proved himself a loyal friend to the W. C. T. U., is now in his native country, having reached there January 12. He writes that hundreds of people were waiting at the station of his home-town, Mito, to welcome him. He is now assisting Count Itagaki in organizing a National Liberal Party, and says: "My life work is for the education of the people, but at this moment I cannot give my time to that department only, as I was so earnestly requested to assist in this work. I will make my best use of mind for the temperance work in which we have great hope."

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George Kennan finds the greatest possible assistance in his wife. The couple have no children, and she is enabled to devote all her time to her husband's interests, which she does both willingly and successfully. Each day finds her at work recopying manuscript, reading proofs, translating some Russian piece, or going over the receipts from his work, and seeing to its investment or deposit. Mrs. Kennan is a thorough business woman of tact, and of a great deal of personal attractiveness.

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The cigar manufacturers are now trying to use that magic legend "W. C. T. U." to advance their wares, taking these letters to mean "We claim them unequaled." That a brand of cigars should be thus named, simply shows that this ilk of people perceive the harm that is to come to their trade through our activities. But our name is being used in so many quarters that are unauthorized, we hardly know what to do about it, except to stand in our lot and place and attend to our own business to the best of our ability, not meddling with those who may feel called upon to meddle with us, acquiring by their own powers of appropriation our name and good-will.

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Mrs. S. M. I. Henry, National evangelist of the W. C. T. U., has been designated by Bishop Vincent to have charge of the W. C. T. U. Chautauqua Conference during eight days of the Assembly. The meetings will be held in the Hall of Philosophy in August. Mrs. Henry outlines the program thus: First day, Prevention of Intemperance; second, Question Box; third, Education in Temperance; fourth, Question Box; fifth, Evangelistic Temperance; sixth, Question Box; seventh, Social Temperance; eighth, Question Box.

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The territorial officers of Montana W. C. T. U. are anxious that all their unions shall have the benefit of Mr. George Woodford's valuable services during his limited stay in the territory. He lately held a ten-days' series of meetings in Miles City, the home of the corresponding secretary. The *Bomb* of that place says: "Never in the history of this place (say old timers) has any individual so completely taken the hearts of the people as did Colonel Woodford. Six months of such work in Montana just now would mean the saloon must go." Calls may be addressed in care of Mrs. Alma Kirkpatrick, Dillon.

ON DUTY.

News from the Field.

GEORGIA.

W. C. T. U. JOTTINGS AND THE HIGH LICENSE CONFLICT.

In accordance with the wishes of many of our women, I write you a brief sketch of some happenings among the Georgia unions during the last three months.

Early in January, at one of the meetings of the old Atlanta union, our hearts were stirred with sympathy and enthusiasm as we listened to Mrs. C. C. Tucker's report of the colored unions and their work. There are four of these, East Atlanta, West Atlanta, Summer Hill, and Third Ward. These all meet together once a month at the Lloyd street M. E. church. The previous week Mrs. Tucker had met with them. There were one hundred and twenty-five present, and she had lectured to them on social purity lines, taking the subject of marriage. Mrs. F. E. W. Harper's lectures were highly spoken of, and Rev. E. R. Carter, of Friendship Baptist church was commended for his coöperation with the work of the unions. Mrs. Tucker is a Massachusetts lady, but she and her husband are now connected with the Atlanta (colored) university, to which no student is admitted unless he signs the total abstinence pledge.

On another occasion not long after, we were gladdened and strengthened by the coming of Mrs. Mial Davis, of Fitchburg, state superintendent of evangelistic work in the Old Bay State. In response to a call for remarks, she told us of the struggle in Massachusetts for a prohibitory amendment, and of the sad defeat. So graphic was her description of the workings of high license in Fitchburg, that we of Atlanta felt that it was our own experience under the same horrors. During the remainder of her stay, Mrs. Davis was in constant demand; now to visit the jail with Mrs. Kilby, of the North side union; now to lecture for Mrs. Witter to a crowded house at Payne's chapel; then to speak for the "1890 Club;" and at all times to be a ready helper and wise counselor at our weekly meetings.

At a well-attended meeting of the W. C. T. U. at the First Methodist Church, Mrs. M. L. McLendon, of the South side union, read of Deborah and Barak, and of Sisera's tragic death by the hammer and nail of Jael. She followed this scriptural reading with an able paper in defense of woman's work and woman's vote for temperance, and a criticism of an editorial in the *Atlanta Constitution*, concerning the Missouri women's raid on the unlawful whisky shops. Mrs. McLendon wields a trenchant pen, and possesses a wonderful amount of vim and energy. She and her coadjutors have just given their fourth Demorest medal contest among the children of the Trinity Mission.

Mrs. Parks, of West Virginia, and Mrs. Saul, of Louisville, Ky., have recently become residents of Atlanta, and have been made very welcome by the white-ribboners. Mrs. Parks is doing a good work for the W. T. P. A.; and we trust Mrs. Saul will be as successful in the railroad work in Atlanta as she was in Louisville.

One of the very best workers I have ever met is Miss Frances Richmond, of Mamaroneck, New York, who, with her aged and saintly aunt, Miss Seaton, spent the winter in Atlanta, and endeared themselves to our people by their untiring and unselfish efforts for prohibition, showing as much interest as though natives of the city.

And this brings us to speak of the recent agitation of another local option election for Fulton county. The daily papers set themselves against it, asserting, with a strange disregard for the real facts that there were less drinking and fewer arrests under high license than during prohibition. *We noticed that they were very careful never to give us the statistics in proof of their assertions.* Even some of the ministers who did such valiant service in the campaigns of '85 and '87, said it was "not the right time for an election," and that "an election now meant certain defeat."

A committee from the various temperance organizations of the city,—not including the W. C. T. U.—met and formulated a set of resolutions which were ratified by a mass-meeting of Prohibitionists. The gist of the resolutions was that, "no further efforts be made this year for an election, but that the Prohibitionists of Fulton county unite their efforts for the passage of a law that will enable the people to abolish by vote the sale of alcoholic liquors as beverages, and, at the same time provide for public dispensaries of pure and unadulterated liquors for non-prohibited purposes under legal authority and regulations, not for public revenue or private gain." It was resolved "to favor the amendment of the registration law of the county so as to make it a crime to register illegally as well as to vote illegally." It was also resolved "that the notable increase of drunkenness and consequent crimes in this county, the growth and profits of the liquor traffic, the general commercial and industrial testimony to the losses of labor and wages by patronage of saloons, all go to demonstrate to us the utter failure of high license as a remedy for the evils of the liquor traffic, and to more clearly establish the fact that prohibition is the right and only rational treatment of this great individual and public curse." The concluding resolution boldly declared, "We are entitled to have these views represented in the General Assembly, not as political propositions, or by those whose interests are wholly political; and to secure this just representation we recommend to the people of Fulton county, Sam W. Small, as a proper, earnest and capable man to represent the above views and propositions, and we respectfully ask all moral and public-spirited citizens of this county to join us in securing his election to the next General Assembly." Of this meeting, Judge George Hillyer was chairman, and Mr. Thomas Corrigan, secretary, while Mr. William A. Haygood and Mr. A. A. Murphey spoke in favor of the resolutions.

In Augusta, the Ministers' Evangelical Alliance have petitioned the city council—not for prohibition, but for high license! Being apprised of what they intended to do, Mrs. Sibley addressed to them an appeal begging them not to compromise with the great sin and evil of the liquor traffic, whose guilt was not lessened by any amount of high license. But they disregarded her appeal, and all but two of their number signed a petition to the city council to raise the liquor license to not less than one thousand dollars. Rev. Dr. Wadsworth and Rev. Mr. Shaw, two of the Methodist ministers, refused to sign this compromise with iniquity. Then Mrs. Sibley wrote a solemn protest which was published in a recent number of the Augusta *Chronicle*, and throughout the W. C. T. U. ranks of Georgia there is rejoicing and thanksgiving that we have a president who is brave enough to stand uncompromisingly against bar-rooms, even though every preacher in the land should compromise with high license. It is a notable fact that while many men who were once declared Prohibitionists are deserting the cause, or bowing their necks to the high license yoke, our women are becoming more and more brave, and more and more determined never to give up the war against bar-rooms, even though the daily papers and the anti-Prohibitionists may call us "agitators."

We are now in the midst of preparations for the coming of Mrs. J. K. Barney, who is soon to visit Georgia.

MISSOURI STOKES,
Special Correspondent.

CALIFORNIA.

GLEANINGS OF INTEREST.

The Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union of California held their first state conference February 21 and 22, at Berkeley. Miss Gertrude Baker led most earnest devotional exercises. Mrs. H. V. Brownell, of Woodland, the untiring superintendent of young woman's work, was elected president; Miss Emily Grant, recording secretary, and Miss Lilla Fales, corresponding secretary. Committees on credentials, courtesies and resolutions were appointed. The address of welcome was charmingly given by Miss Leontine Ricard. She spoke specially of the closing of saloons—largely by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union within one mile of the State University and the manifest results in saving the students from drink.

Miss Emily Grant, an accomplished young journalist on *Truth*, San Francisco, delivered a bright response and urged all to greater action.

Mrs. Brownell then, with words of esteem, introduced the state president, Mrs. R. R. Johnston, who gave a fine address upon the great influence of the Y's and the need that they be marshaled for the temperance war.

The hospitable Berkeley Y's and their honorary members served a delicious lunch, which, if a sample of the cooking of these young ladies, forms a good reason why every young man in the state should wish a Y for a wife.

The afternoon session was opened with devotions led by Miss Winnie Morris, the associate editor of the California *Voice*, which has so long "held the fort for prohibition," edited by her father, Rev. George Morris, and Captain Wood. Mrs. S. G. Chamberlain of Oakland, mother of the young woman's work of the state, was royally received by the conference and many tributes of love were paid to her for her untiring labors.

Dr. Van Kirk, state organizer of the Y's, gave an able address on "The Education of Our Girls," which abounded in wise suggestions as to physical, mental and moral health. Her admonitions against the compressed waist were especially good, and she earnestly urged every Y. W. C. T. U. to take up the study of hygiene. She highly praised Mrs. Judge Chamberlain.

Reports from the unions of the state show a vast deal of temperance work being done by these fair young girls. Miss Winnie Morris, the gifted president of the Alameda Y, reported several socials, a Fourth of July prohibition picnic, Gospel temperance meetings every Sabbath, and lectures by Father Nunan, Colonel Woodford, Rollo Kirk Bryan, Mrs. D. J. Spencer, Mrs. Brownell, Dr. Van Kirk and Mrs. S. C. Borland. Miss Morse, the energetic president of Berkeley union, reported sixty active and ninety-six honorary members, mostly students from the State University, a Loyal Temperance Legion organized numbering one hundred and thirty-six members and a company of twenty-seven cadets, organized by Mrs. S. C. Borland. Miss Frances Ury reported seventy-two members, eleven socials and 2,100 pages of temperance literature distributed. She referred glowingly to the work of Mrs. Skelton. Miss May Mansfield of Columbia reported a bazar and temperance reading class similar to the C. L. S. C. Mrs. Brownell gave a glowing report of Frisno county so effectively organized by Mrs. Emily Pitt Stevens and Mrs. Emma R. Colwell. Miss Ella Wood gave a fine description of the Selma union, which although only a few months old supports a kindergarten, has bought one hundred dollars' worth of books for W. C. T. U. reading room and conducts gospel temperance meetings.

Miss Ida Wilkins told of the good work accomplished by the Oakland union under the efficient leadership of Mrs. Park, Mrs. Dr. Southard, and Miss Rosamond Johnston, who is her mother's daughter. The North Oakland union, represented by Miss Emma Sutherland, has thirty-four members, and by entertainments these girls have raised money enough to clothe thirteen orphan children.

The mission Y's of San Francisco, organized by Mrs. Carver, county president, was reported by Miss Fales. Their socials are popular, and their Bible readings, conducted by Miss Kerrell and her associates at the county hospital, have done much good. They take flowers, fruit and refreshments.

The San Francisco Willard Y is also reported by Miss Fales as having twenty members. Their principal work is aiding the sailors, and their socials among the tars are deeply effective for temperance work. Miss May Clifford wittily told of the work of the Santa Rosa union, which supports headquarters, a kindergarten, and conducts juvenile work. Miss Bunn, of San Rafael, reported sixty members, and all lines of work actively carried on. San Jose, reported by Miss Gaffney, has forty-five members, carries on a Loyal Temperance Legion of eighty children. Their receptions are very popular. Miss Belle Merchant, of Ione, represented the baby Y, only three weeks old, but reaching out to various lines of work.

The Chamberlain Y's of Woodland—named in honor of the former superintendent, Mrs. S. G. Chamberlain—is the banner union, numbering eighty-four active and sixty honorary members. Their entertainments are popular and their influence over young men so marked that the saloon-keepers curse them. Miss Carkeek reported a flourishing union at Stockton, though only a few weeks old.

Miss Fales then read an interesting paper on "Work Among the Sailors," and highly praised the efforts put forth by Mrs. Mary B. Eden, state superintendent, whom the Y's ably assist in socials to the seamen. Special requests that temperance and religious papers for outgoing ships be sent to Mrs. Eden. Mrs. Carver, Mrs. Weed, and Mrs. Spencer gave interesting talks on the subject.

One of the best speeches of the convention was on "National Notes," by Miss Eudora Garroutte, the Y delegate to the National Convention. Her descriptive powers are good, and she has a bright career before her as a public speaker. Her pen pictures of Miss Willard and the National superintendent of young woman's work, Mrs. Frances J. Barnes, were especially interesting. She outlined much work as recommended by Mrs. Barnes, as a course of reading, Demorest medal contests, country outing for working girls and children, Temperance Temple, gospel temperance meetings, and work for the *Oak and Ivy Leaf*, the Y's national organ. She paid a high tribute to Miss Willard, who said, "Tell all the Y's of California how much I love them."

Mr. Hubert Rowell, superintendent of the Western Star Band of Hope, San Francisco, read a most excellent paper on "Juvenile Work," outlining most practical methods. Miss Gaffney of San Jose followed on the same subject, which she treated most admirably. She made a remarkably fine plea for temperance instruction in the public schools, urging that the teachers should join the W. C. T. U.

The dinner was served by the young ladies and was a real banquet. Miss May Clifford led the evening devotions. The music by a quartette was beautifully rendered. Mr. F. L. Lipman, an honorary member of the Berkeley, read a most able paper on "Temperance, Total Abstinence." If every man was as well entrenched in argument the saloon would have no customers. Miss Nellie Morse sang a beautiful solo. Miss Baker, of the Chamberlain Y's, presented Mrs. Brownell with a life membership in the state union. Mrs. Brownell was completely overcome with surprise, but responded most gracefully.

Miss Ames, of Napa, reported the union of that city, and Miss Goss the Mission Y's of San Francisco. Mr. Harris sang a beautiful solo; Miss Holcomb gave a pleasing recitation, and Miss Eudora Garroutte read a thoughtful essay, "Gifts, and How to Use Them."

Saturday morning the devotions were conducted by Miss Sallie Goss, of San Francisco. Miss Garroutte read a beautiful poem, "The Fast of the Rechabites," written by Miss Annie Cowen, of San Francisco. Mrs. Brownell then read a finely-written paper, "Evangelistic Work," and followed it by a helpful talk. Mrs. Carver spoke well on the topic. Mrs. Emily Hoppin, of Woodland, and Mrs. Nellie B. Eyster, superintendent of juvenile work, were regretfully missed from the program.

Miss Rosamond Johnston, president of the Oakland Y, read a very practical and sensible paper on "Hygiene." Miss Virginia Patchette, of San Francisco, gave an admirable essay on "Socials." The question box was ably handled by Mrs. Brownell, who proved her fine adaptation to this young woman's work. She urged each union to give a generous donation to state work.

Mrs. Chamberlain invited the next Y convention to Oakland, and urged the Y's to get subscribers and advertisements for the *Pharos*, the state organ. Miss Garroutte presented the resolutions which pledged loyalty to the National Convention at Chicago, to Mrs. Johnston and Mrs. Brownell, and gratitude to Mrs. Chamberlain, the Berkeley Y, and all who aided the convention, indorsed prohibition and woman suffrage, and denounced tobacco; also imposed a fine of five cents for appearing in public without the white ribbon. Mrs. Bentley, state superintendent of heredity, most ably presented the claims of her department.

The delegates then formed a circle, joined hands, and sang,

"God be with you till we meet again,"

Miss Winnie Morris made a heartfelt prayer, and the first Y convention adjourned.

M. G. C. EDHOLM.

OHIO.

NEWS AND NOTES.

The Forest City House, Cleveland, has no "bar," but its lack in that direction was no reason why the ladies of the Ohio W. C. T. U. executive committee should not hold their mid-year meeting—March 12 and 13—in one of its commodious parlors, or partake of the excellent dinner so politely and promptly served. We were cordially welcomed by "mine host" who spared no pains to insure our comfort and convenience, while our royal entertainers, the ladies of Cleveland Central union, paid our bills, and by numberless courtesies merited the gratitude they received. Mrs. H. L. Monroe presided at all the sessions. Anchored by her convictions to duty, her rulings characterized by kindness and ability, it is not strange that after years of trial, our state president continues to hold the love and confidence of the Ohio sisterhood.

The weather was unfavorable and the place of meeting quite on the northern boundary line of the state, yet a fair proportion of superintendents, and all the state officers, with one exception, were present. Much important business was transacted. Eleven departments were personally represented, all indicating the onward movement in spite of the tied hands and fettered feet of those who are laboriously carrying them forward. "Friends! money to help out and on!" is the cry of tireless workers all along the line. If we only *could* make bricks without straw or its equivalent! Will not some W. C. T. U. "Bellamy" dream a way out of the difficulty?

Petitions asking that the national postal law be amended so as to correspond with our state law in order that impure matter, the *Police Gazette* and kindred publications shall be excluded from the mails, were authorized. Mrs. Maria G. Frost, Oberlin, leader of the franchise department, with other vigorous champions of the cause, is making strong efforts to obtain equal suffrage in the constitution.

There is a marked change in the spirit of the Ohio press. More country newspapers give "space" for temperance matter than ever before. W. C. T. U. columns are no longer considered damaging to the circulation of a paper. There are two good reasons for this blessed change. The good seed we have been scattering broadcast during long weary years is beginning to grow! The masses are waking up and asking, "What about this Woman's Christian Temperance Union that is working for our betterment?" And our articles are eagerly read. Editors are bright enough to know it. Then local, county and district unions have selected *just the right women* for superintendents of press work.

The department of mercy, second to none in importance, is in charge of a noble, warm-hearted woman, Mrs. Lydia A. Irons, of Allen county, who is not only teaching the children the law of kindness, but is doing all in her power to open the eyes of the people to the cruelties practiced upon dumb animals in the name of scientific investigation, calling their attention to the "appalling fact that New York, Massachusetts, Michigan, Illinois and Pennsylvania have a score of chambers wherein the art of torture has been carried to a perfection which the devildoms of Spain in the old days of the Inquisition could not equal in ingenuity or pitilessness." More conscientious study and observance of the divine laws of health would render unnecessary that profundity of knowledge and surprising skill of the doctor which demands the inexpressible torture of God's creatures.

At the magic call of our wide-awake organizers, new unions are springing into life all over the state, while the increase of membership in the older organizations is a glad surprise even to the most hopeful. The five city unions and those of suburban towns have had large accessions since our seceding sisters' convention, notably Berea, Brooklyn, and Mayfield, the latter having nearly trebled within a few months. Reports from other localities are equally refreshing. This unusual growth is largely the result of enforced and repeated statements and explanations of the principles, aims, methods, and work of our beloved organization. Editorials and controversial articles have helped to awaken an interest. Intelligent women are now considering the temperance question as never before in relation to individual responsibility. They see the danger to their own homes, woman's need and woman's duty, and the result is they are reporting at headquarters.

What the House of the Interpreter was to Bunyan's Pilgrim, a place of instruction and refreshment, this mid-year meeting proved to the earnest Christian women who for two full days and evenings discussed questions of vital importance to the state work. It is not possible for even "our own" in all cases to see alike as to methods, but never was the "one mind" spirit regarding the great end sought, more clearly manifested. Individuals so diverse in temperaments and habitudes, yet standing side by side when the battle is on, their hearts thrilled with the same holy purpose and bound together with a little white ribbon! This miracle of grace has ceased to surprise us.

A pleasant break in the business of the first day was a visit to the Central W. C. T. U. headquarters, consisting of two fine rooms, well located and beautifully furnished. After a brief, but delightful social, we were called to order by the president, Mrs. T. K. Doty, and short speeches were made by Mrs. S. M. Perkins and others; a tender prayer was offered by Mrs. A. H. Clevenger. This little informal meeting was closed by singing:

" Sowing in the sunshine, sowing in the shadow,
Fearing neither clouds nor winter's chilling breeze;
By and by, the harvest and the labor ended,
We shall come rejoicing, bringing in the sheaves."

Surely it is sweet to work for the Lord of the harvest.

HANNAH A. FOSTER,
Special Correspondent.

BROWN COUNTY CONVENTION.

This was held at Higginsport, Thursday, March 20, and was one of the most interesting meetings we have ever held in the county. Five unions were represented, and the local attendance was unusually large. Mrs. D. V. Pearson, county president, presided in her usual happy manner. Miss Stella Drake acted as organist, furnishing very excellent music. Quite a number of papers were read; a most interesting one by Mrs. Bell, state superintendent of Sabbath observance, on her line of work, one by Miss Berry, county superintendent of scientific temperance instruction, as to the nature and progress of her work, and another by Miss Boyer, our district president, on "Franchise," which met with warm approval.

Much gratitude is expressed to the officers of the Christian church for their kindness in giving so freely the use of the building, and to their ministers, Revs. Burnett and Long, we feel especially grateful for the interest and sympathy they manifested in the work and for their words of encouragement. And to Rev. C. L. Singer, also, who was a most welcome visitor in company with the Feesburg union, which was organized at the last convention, and reported fourteen members and fourteen subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL. A warm welcome was given by the Higginsport people, which was heartily appreciated. The next convention will be held in Georgetown on flower mission day.

R. A. O'HARA.

CONNECTICUT.

JOTTINGS.

From Meriden comes this interesting item: "During the past year our membership has greatly increased. We have moved into, furnished and fitted up rooms for our use. We have a hall named 'White Ribbon Hall,' a nice parlor, kitchen and pantry, ante-room, and two closets. A Y has been organized with a good membership, though they have not yet succeeded in finding a president. They gave 'Ye Hatchet Partie' the evening of February 21, and not only were the hall and parlor packed, but the outside halls and stairways. The admission was free, but cake and cream were sold after the entertainment. The young ladies performed their parts to such satisfaction of all good judges that they have requests to repeat it.

"The Loyal Temperance Legion started off finely when we had a place for it to meet, and the leader, Miss Josephine Lockrow, is full of enthusiasm in the work. The attendance is lessened very much by the present 'small-pox scare.' We hold gospel temperance meetings in our hall every Sunday afternoon, and hope some souls will be saved. Every Tuesday evening we open our rooms to all women and girls who please to come in and make themselves at home. We have books, magazines, and papers, games, writing materials and a fine piano. Sometimes we have a little entertainment or light refreshments, free to all. There have been classes formed in physical culture and elocution, which meet also in this 'open house' evenings, and it is expected that other classes will be formed later." The president of this union, Mrs. C. A. Holmes, was elected county president recently, and felt obliged to resign as president of the local union, Mrs. H. I. Smith being elected to take her place. Mrs. Holmes was well qualified to preside at her home union, and none the less to fill the position of president of her county.

From Newington comes the good news that "We are doing something," and it is evident that they are, for they distribute literature, hold Loyal Temperance Legion meetings, send temperance papers and books to families, and report that their W. C. T. U. meetings are the best attended women's meetings that are held in the town. They have had a large number of Demorest medal contests and have conducted an exercise, "A Temperance Picnic," which was a success.

South Norwalk is very much alive: "The W. C. T. U., the Y's, also the Reform and Prohibition Clubs are all uniting forces in one grand effort to raise funds to buy a lot on which to erect a temperance hall. Our place of meeting is not adequate for our needs, and we cannot do the good work that we are anxious to accomplish without a better place in which to work. Some think we are *too* ambitious, for we purpose to erect a two story brick building in the center of the city, the ground floor to be devoted to a hall and reading room, the upper floor to be a hall to rent. We have made a good beginning, and feel assured that although the work is hard and the workers few, we shall see our labors crowned with success."

South Norwalk Y has under its supervision a Band of Hope numbering about ninety members. A meeting for study is held once a week, and a public meeting on the first Friday evening in every month. The Y also conducts Sunday afternoon meetings, alternating with the W. C. T. U.

Goshen has a small union which is working faithfully to secure scientific temperance teaching in the school, having supplemented the text-books provided by the state by more desirable ones. This union has held three Demorest medal contests.

Windsor Locks union held its annual meeting January 30, and reported for the past eleven months. This union supports a library and reading room, and the treasurer's report showed a goodly sum of money received and expended and a small balance on hand.

A "hard times party" was held in Burnap's hall, February 26, for the benefit of the reading room. A farmer's supper, consisting of meats, baked beans, pumpkin pie, Indian pudding, etc., was served from six to eight o'clock, the price of supper for adults being nineteen cents and for children under ten years old nine cents. Hulled corn and milk were sold at nine cents a dish, besides home-made candy, pop-corn and useful household articles. There was also a variety of entertainments during the evening; the members of the W. C. T. U. and Loyal Temperance Legion appeared in hard times costume. Admission was nine cents and children half price. This party was a success; every person, so far as known, was satisfied, and those outside the union were as well pleased as those who belong to the organization.

The New London Y has opened rooms for working girls to occupy at noon time, and they will also have access to them two evenings in the week, when they will be open for reading and social recreation.

The Hartford Y held a reception January 24, which was an entire success; the exercises were very pleasant, and light refreshments were served. Some interesting exercises added to the pleasure of the evening and several names were secured to the pledge book.

At a regular meeting of Company J, Litchfield division Loyal Temperance Legion, the members of the W. C. T. U. presented Mr. F. H. Sawyer with a fine book as a token of their appreciation of his faithful service as secretary. During the two years since its organization he has not been absent. This Legion has added blackboard temperance outline lessons to their session. The artist having charge is one of their own members.

One of the oldest W. C. T. U. workers has passed away, Mrs. M. P. Bush of Niantic, aged seventy-five. Having been for many years president of the union, she resigned only when her health demanded it, and on January 16 presided at the tenth anniversary of the union with an ease quite remarkable for a woman of such advanced years. Soon the sad word went out that she had passed from earth, and at the day and hour for the next meeting her friends gathered around the casket that held her loved form, placing upon it some sweet flowers knotted with white ribbon. For more than sixty years she had lived in the town, always identified with and interested in every good cause. Her friends will long remember her with loving thoughts.

Another faithful worker was called to her reward January 8, Mrs. A. A. Smith, secretary of the Stratford union. She was a consecrated laborer, ever listening to the call for workers, never wearying in well-doing, always full of sympathy for sorrowing ones. She has entered into the joy of her Lord.

Mrs. Ella Rowe Dudley, former superintendent of Y work in this state, whose death is mourned by all the young women of the union to which she has ever been a true friend and kind leader, was a member of New Haven W. C. T. U. No. 2. The motherless daughter and son have the sympathy of a large circle of friends. From the very first of her illness she felt that the Master's call had come, and she responded with gladness. She has gone to her reward, and we are sure it is that which is promised to the faithful.

The union in Stepney within the past six months has held five Demorest medal contests. The members consider them a great educational force—as they are well attended and very popular. They are preparing for the sixth. They take sixty-four copies of *The Young Crusader* and find them invaluable in the Sunday-schools. Their gospel temperance meetings, which are held one Sunday evening in each month, are both interesting and helpful. Their most promising work is in the Loyal Temperance Legion, of which they have two companies. Co. D has recently taken up the Chautauqua Spare Minute Course in addition to its regular work.

Hope Ledyard has been holding a series of meetings under the auspices of the Hartford W. C. T. U., which were continued through the week commencing Monday, February 10. She spoke to girls Monday evening, to women Tuesday afternoon, and to boys Tuesday evening; Wednesday afternoon to women again, and in the evening to an audience of young men at the Y. M. C. A. rooms. Rev. Graham Taylor and Rev. Mr. Tompkins indorsed and aided her in her work with boys and men.

M. BELLE SMITH,
Special Correspondent.

VIRGINIA.

MRS. BARNEY'S WORK.

Mrs. J. K. Barney, National superintendent of prison and jail work, W. C. T. U., left Richmond the first of April after a visit of about twenty-four hours. She went via Hampton and Norfolk to North Carolina. It is much regretted that previously made engagements prevented her remaining several days longer in our city. With such a short time between coming and going there was little time for her special work, and no time to meet W. C. T. U. workers, and the Y's who would so gladly have listened to the message she had for us. In company with the writer the president of the Richmond Y. W. C. T. U. and several young ladies belonging to the Y's, Mrs. Barney visited Station house No. 1, the state penitentiary, and the city jail.

The superintendent of the penitentiary gave her a cordial welcome and permission to see everything. We went through the shoe factory and visited other parts of the buildings and grounds. Mrs. Barney expressed herself as pleased with the cleanliness and order everywhere, and was especially gratified to learn of the religious privileges allowed the inmates.

The system of convict labor, which fully occupies the morning of every day, except Sundays and national holidays, prevented her from having an opportunity to speak to the convicts. This was unavoidable, as a stoppage of work without notice would have caused great loss to the institution. The superintendent expressed himself emphatically in favor of a prison matron, which we hope to get after awhile.

It is with pleasure we state that Mrs. Barney's traveling expenses and hack hire were paid by the Richmond Y's. This unexpected free-will offering was a pleasant surprise to Mrs. Barney, and a gratification to us all. We need not tell you who know this dear worker that our hearts follow her on her way, praying God always to help her in her work, prepare the ways for her, and keep her in the hollow of His hand, these perilous times of travel by land or by sea.

MRS. THOS. WHITEHEAD,
State Supt. Press Work.

WISCONSIN.

WORK AT BLACK RIVER FALLS.

In this city, on April 1, the question of license or no-license was voted upon, no-license carrying by a majority of seventy-seven. Taking into consideration the fact that we have been under rum rule for six continuous years, and that the boys from the woods on whom saloon-keepers have hitherto depended for their majority were in the city, this is a great victory. The happy result was due to a combination of causes, of which I desire to mention two.

Both enemies and friends of the cause give the ladies of the W. C. T. U. credit for swelling the majority. These ladies opened a coffee room two days preceding election, furnishing free lunch to all who desired to partake. The room was made a rallying place for all friends of temperance; there no-license literature was distributed, and many a doubtful one was strengthened in these interviews. The ladies, not satisfied with these narrow limits, went to the iron furnace and upon the streets, pleaded and reasoned with men, securing pledge after pledge from them to vote for no-license. With scarcely an exception they were treated respectfully, listened to courteously and attentively, in spite of the fact that the streets were lined with the boys from the woods, and that the saloon-keepers and their helpers were out in full force.

The ladies of a W. C. T. U. in a neighboring city met and prayed during the day of election; *license* carried there by a majority of *one*. We congratulate ourselves that we added efficient work to prayer. We hope our example may encourage other women to take a practical part in future conflicts with the saloon. The second factor to which I referred was the woodsmen. Some did noble work electioneering among their comrades, and many of these whose winter's earnings were already in the saloon-keepers' hands, worked and voted to help us gain the day. The sentiment expressed by the drinking boys was this: "If there is no saloon we won't drink so much. So long as it runs and we have a cent, in we'll go and spend it, and even if they do sell on the sly, we won't go in once then where we go a dozen times now." Many were brave enough to don the white ribbon, which seemed to be a no-license badge that day. One man who had more than smelled liquor, was twitted as to having no right to wear the ribbon. He cleared himself by saying that he voted no-license.

We are encouraged to do more and better work in the lumber camps, and if many who labor under the impression that this work is all thrown away, could only know how many brave hearts and true there are among them, and how intelligent the majority are, they would be convinced that there is some of the best soil to work upon.

In the depths of the forest, no saloon near to break the quiet of the Sabbath and dispense brain-clogging beverages, with very little literature of any kind with which to while away spare moments, there is nothing to hinder

the boys from drinking in the thoughts our literature would put before them. The seed there sown upon fertile soil could be rendered still more productive of good by the boys if they were given as hearty a welcome by temperance friends when they come from the camps as they now receive at the hands of saloon-keepers. C. S. H.

LOUISIANA.

ORGANIZATION WORK.

For the past month I have been speaking on an average twice a day, and have been like poor Joe, "always moving on." I began at Morgan City and went across to the western borders of the state along the line of the Southern Pacific railroad. Then began work on the Texas and Pacific route, holding meetings in all places of any size. I have thus far organized, or re-organized, five unions, and have secured a large number of signers to the total abstinence pledge. In two or three places where I have spoken public work for woman was entirely unknown, and was considered an innovation upon old-time proprieties. In these conservative places I simply sowed the good seed, and we must wait for the harvest. In some parts of this state public opinion is very liberal, and I have twice this month been invited to fill pulpits at the eleven o'clock service on Sabbath morning. On a recent Saturday night I spoke in the St. James Episcopal church at Alexandria to a large audience. Our opening services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Duncan, the rector of the church, in truly Episcopal style. His introductory remarks showed his hearty appreciation of woman's work in Christian temperance.

I would love to give to your readers a pen picture of the beautiful country through which I have traveled, "the Teche where it flows through the green Opelousas," that land where Evangeline, "urged by a restless longing, the hunger and thirst of the spirit," sought for her lover Gabriel.

"Beautiful is the land, with its prairies and forests of fruit trees;
Under the feet a garden of flowers, and the bluest of heavens
Bending above and resting its dome on the walls of the forest;
They who dwell there have named it the Eden of Louisiana."

Natchitoches is one of the oldest towns in the United States, only two places older, I believe. I hope to send you in a few days very interesting statistics, comparing the parishes of Sabine and Natchitoches. They are adjoining parishes and are in the same judicial district. The first has had prohibition for some years, the latter is a license parish. These statistics are convincing proof of the good and desirable effects of prohibitory law. The judge of the district as well as the district attorney told me of the wonderful change wrought in Sabine by prohibitory law. Before the days of prohibition the criminal docket was more than full—awful cases of crime came before the courts, and most of the term was taken up with criminal cases brought about by liquor. Now the reverse is true; scarcely a criminal case; there is a surplus of money in the parish treasury; they have built a fine new court house; there is not a piece of mortgaged property in the parish, and the people, white and colored, enjoy the privileges of an enlightened, sober, prosperous parish.

If time and space permitted, there are many things of real historic and literary interest of which I could write. Near Chopin station, just above here, the spot is pointed out where once stood "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

The Louisiana convention will be held at Ruston, La., April 18-20. I expect to attend, and then shall continue my work, going eastward. MARY READ GOODALE,
Nat. Organizer.

INDIANA.

MADISON COUNTY CONVENTION.

The W. C. T. U. met in convention at Pendleton, March 11. Opened at 10:30 a. m. with consecration meeting conducted by the county president, Mrs. M. V. Underhill.

The afternoon services opened at two o'clock. Mrs. A. A. Truitt conducted the exercises. Prayer by the state president, Mrs. Nichols. Committees on enrollment, finance and resolutions were appointed. Miss Mollie Hay presented the matter of state, county and local finance, speaking upon and defining the duties of the treasurer of each department. Mrs. Gee read a paper on "Evangelistic Work." The subject was opened for discussion by the convention, and Miss Hay, Mrs. Nichols, and a number of our county ladies took part in the discussion. Miss Hay then presented the claims of the *Organizer*, and opened a club for twenty, which was filled.

Evening services were opened with devotional exercises conducted by Mrs. L. E. Cook; addresses of welcome by Rev. A. S. Rogers, of M. E. church; response by Mrs. Hunter, president of Elwood union. "Temperance Anthem" was rendered by the choir. Mrs. Nichols then gave us one of her grandest talks upon "Woman's Work in Temperance," the causes that promote the great evil, and the remedy for the disease. She concluded by arraigning the politicians, the press, the churches and the voters, for their conspiracy with the leaders of the rum power to hinder the tide of prohibition of the rum traffic.

At the Wednesday morning services, devotional exercises were conducted by Mrs. Behymer. Reports from local unions were called. Miss Hay reported the organization of two new unions during the first week of March, one at Summitville, with sixteen members, and one at Alexandria, with twenty members. Miss Clara Sink, secretary of Anderson union, reported favorably. Work in the union is growing in interest, new members coming at every meeting, and the society is deeply interested in all its branches of work. Mrs. Teague gave an excellent paper on "Social Purity," which called out talks from nearly every member of the convention. An earnest talk was made by Mrs. Truitt on "Impure Literature." Miss Hay gave a talk on "Young Women's Work in the Union." "A Mother's Duty to her Boys," was a subject that was given the largest latitude in discussion, and really proved to be the most earnest work of the session.

It was resolved that the county union be made an incorporated body with headquarters at Anderson. Anderson union reported herself an individual by virtue of incorporation.

Pendleton W. C. T. U. was then organized with Mrs. M. A. Teague, as president. The election of county officers followed, resulting as follows: Mrs. M. V. Underhill, of Anderson, president; Mrs. Lydia E. Cook, Anderson, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Ellen Rogers, Pendleton, recording secretary; Mrs. Hopkins, of Elwood, treasurer.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted declaring loyalty to the state and National W. C. T. U. and to Miss Willard as leader; urging press work, efforts on behalf of social purity, obtaining a law forbidding the manufacture and sale of cigarettes, also the transmission through the mails of impure literature, including the *Police Gazette;* opposing license high or low; tendering sincere thanks for all courtesies received during the convention, and expressing special appreciation of the presence and help of Mrs. J. R. Nichols, Mrs. A. A. Truitt and Miss Mollie Hay. After singing "God be with you till we meet again," the convention closed with the benediction by the Rev. Mr. Davis. GERTIE E. PATTON, *Sec.*

NEW YORK.

THE CIGARETTE BILL.

I am rejoiced to learn of the faithfulness of our white-ribboners in their efforts to aid in securing the amendment to the bill prohibiting the sale of tobacco and cigarettes to persons under sixteen years of age. It was a great mystery to our legislators what created such an uprising of the people on this question during the month of March, and there was much wondering in Albany why so many hundred letters should be written on that subject at that particular time. I am deeply grateful to all my sisters who so promptly and cheerfully responded to my call for help, but the battle is only half won, and we must continue our efforts for a time if we gain the victory.

The amendment is just what is needed to make the bill effective and save our boys. It has passed the Senate and gone to the Assembly. The senator who so kindly aided us, writes me that we shall need to write many letters urging the assemblymen to give it their *immediate* attention and influence. I fear if we allow it to remain in the Assembly long before its passage it may *die* in the hands of the Governor. Will *you*, dear sister, who read this, write to your Assemblyman and induce three or four others to do so? Should you desire to send the following "Opinions of Prominent Educators" (which I find have been very helpful), send me a postal at once telling me how many letters you can be instrumental in having written, and I will send you one copy for each letter immediately.

You doubtless understand that our trouble in enforcing our law has been that the boys would not tell where they purchased cigarettes, or would induce older boys to buy for them, and many parents do not understand the danger threatening their boys and are perfectly indifferent in regard to the matter. These fathers we can never arouse until we touch their pockets. Our amendment is to fine the boy under sixteen who is found smoking in any public place, street or resort. In Connecticut this clause has made the law effective, and with your earnest coöperation a little longer we may have a law which will save the boys of our own state. Believing you will surely help gain this victory, I am yours in the work for humanity. MRS. HELEN L. BULLOCK,
Elmira, N. Y. *State Supt. of Narcotics.*

PENNSYLVANIA.

ACTIVITY IN CHESTER COUNTY.

The W. C. T. U. of Kennett Square is more wide-awake than it has ever been. It seems to hold a monopoly in meetings and public entertainments here. For the past year there has been scarcely any show for any one else. The union has kept up a steady fire since the opening of the amendment campaign a year ago. The defeat seems to have had no effect upon the ladies except to increase their energy. The three consecutive meetings held the first week in April, opening with a Demorest silver medal contest on Friday evening, April 4, were calculated to "tone up" the lassitude of any community. The competitors for the medal were eight youths and maidens from the ranks of the Loyal Temperance Legion. Miss Lottie Mabie secured the prize, and each of the other contestants was presented with a book. On the Saturday evening following, Mrs. Mary T. Lathrap, of Michigan, one of the most stirring orators of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, delivered a powerful address on "Gospel in Politics," and on Sunday evening Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians and Quakers united in a public service in the Boro' Hall to consider the temperance and Sabbath questions. Again the principal speaker was Mrs. Lathrap. The house was packed, and she held the closest attention for about an hour.

"Fit words attended on her mighty sense
And mild persuasion flowed in eloquence."

The ministers present spoke also upon the Sabbath question, and arraigned severely the Sunday newspaper. The choirs of the churches furnished the music, and all the people joined in singing the familiar hymns. Mrs. Lathrap leaves behind her here those who have the warmest feeling for her, and much admiration for the wonderful gift that makes her such a successful platform speaker. A hearty welcome awaits her whenever she can return to us. She spoke in Oxford the next Monday; Tuesday in Christiana, Wednesday in Coatesville, and Friday in West Chester. LAURA E. JOHNSON,
Press Supt. Chester Co.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

THE ladies of Guthrie, Indian Territory, met March 27, organized a W. C. T. U. and elected officers. They have twenty-one members, all intelligent Christian women devoted to temperance interests. Mrs. Maggie Rhodes was elected president. Guthrie is spoken of as the future capital of Oklahoma, that land of promise, and it is good to know that the temperance work has made so good a beginning there.

DR. JULIA PLUMMER, assistant superintendent of work for the promotion of social purity in the National W. C. T. U., is prominent in Christian work at Berkeley Temple, Boston. Talks to mothers and to young women have been given by her with large attendance and great encouragement, the past winter.

BEAUTIFUL resolutions were passed by the Lee Summit, Mo., W. C. T. U., concerning the death of Mrs. Minerva Orrick, who passed away to her eternal reward January 16, 1890. While they sorrow not as those who have no hope, yet her loss is deeply felt, and her noble life work testifies to her character as a loyal friend to temperance and a self-sacrificing Christian in all the walks of life.

ELIZABETH M. HAUGHTON, who is doing evangelistic work in Texas, has changed her residence from Odessa to Midland, and would be glad to hear from any one interested in this line of work.

A PENNSYLVANIA correspondent writes as follows: "The W. C. T. U. of Pennsylvania lives, moves and has a being; from all parts of the state come words of cheer. The unions are busy now with scientific temperance instruction, so that our good law may exist in the spirit as well as in the letter. At headquarters, 1305 Arch street, the click of two type-writers, the folding of literature for distribution, and the preparation of our state paper, *The Bulletin*, the answering of questions almost constantly, as well as calls from workers of our own and other states,—all these things fill up the days, and we find them, indeed, too short. We have not the time for the discussion of side issues; our department work demands and has all our time, instructing unions, new and old, as to what the superintendents of the different departments should do. We expect to make our state paper attractive and helpful, so that it may prove a blessing to every home which it enters. Our subscription list is gratifying, and each day grows larger."

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The annual convention of the Michigan W. C. T. U. will be held in Jackson, May 20-23, in the First M. E. church. Send names of delegates to Mrs. D. P. Sagendorph, 701 First street, Jackson, chairman of committee of entertainment. There will be a meeting of the executive committee at Mrs. Lathrap's residence, 131 Stewart avenue, Monday, May 19, at 4 p. m. Miss Willard and Miss Gordon, Colonel Bain, and other speakers will be present, and a fine musical program is arranged.
MRS. MARY T. LATHRAP, *Pres.*
MRS. EMMA A. WHEELER, *Sec.*

The third convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of the Dominion of Canada, will be held at Montreal, May 28, 29 and 30. The sessions will be held in Erskine church until Friday evening, when Miss Willard (president of the World's and National W. C. T. U.) will give a lecture in St. James Methodist church; she will also speak in Erskine church on Wednesday evening. The entertainment of all officers and delegates will be provided for by the Montreal W. C. T. U., who also invite us to spend a social evening together before the convention opens, at the Evangelistic Hall, 2260 St. Catherine street, on Tuesday evening, May 27. The corresponding secretary will arrange with the railroad companies for reduced rates, and will give due notice to the provincial secretaries when the certificates are ready for distribution. ELLEN G. FOSTER, *Pres.*
Knowlton, P. Q.
JULIA TILLEY, *Cor. Sec.*
96 John St., Toronto.

The fifteenth annual convention of the sixth congressional district of Michigan will be held in Flushing, April 29–May 1. Reports of four county presidents, several district superintendents, papers and discussions, with a gold medal contest, and a lecture by Mrs. Mary T. Lathrap, give promise of a delightful meeting.
MRS. D. M. GARNER, *Pres.*

The annual convention of the second district W. C. T. U., of Ohio, counties of Portage, Trumbull and Mahoning will be held at Kent, Portage county, May 6. Delegates from all local unions in the district, and all temperance workers most cordially invited to attend.
LUCINDA M. DAVIS, *Pres.*
F H BROWN, *Cor. Sec.*

Official Communications.

PRESS DEPARTMENT.

All editors of W. C. T. U., state or local papers are earnestly requested to send the name and address with a sample copy of their paper to Miss Mary Henry, national superintendent of press work, Evanston, Ill. I am very desirous of making a complete list of W. C. T. U papers and shall be glad to exchange the *National Press Bulletin* with any state organ. MARY HENRY,
Nat. Press Supt.

PEACE DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL PEACE DAY.

We respectfully desire that all local unions shall, where it is practicable, observe the first Sabbath in June as a "general peace day" by holding a public meeting in the interests of peace. Printed programs and suggestions can be obtained of the National superintendent of the department of peace and arbitration, Mrs. H. J. Bailey, Winthrop Center, Me., or of any state superintendent of this department. Please send stamp for postage.

If anything prevents holding the meeting on the Sabbath above named, we hope it will be held on a day or evening of the week following.
FRANCES E. WILLARD, *Pres.*
MARY A. WOODBRIDGE, *Rec. Sec.*
HANNAH J. BAILEY, *Supt. Dept. Peace.*

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Publisher's Notes.

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Mrs. L. A. Baker, 1020 Lake St., Elmira, N. Y.
Sallie Phillips, Millsboro, Pa.
Mrs. Geo. B. Cleveland, Johnville, Quebec
Mrs. S. J. Dinsmore, Des Moines, Iowa.
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Soldiers to brighten their arms.
Renovators to clean carpets.

EVERY ONE FINDS A NEW USE.

Stock Holders' Excursion.

To Harriman, the Key City of the South,

On Monday, May 5th, an excursion party will leave Chicago for the new Prohibition city of the South. By applying to the undersigned a rate for ROUND TRIP can be secured of ONLY $19.65, Chicago to Harriman and return, good for thirty days. A RARE OPPORTUNITY to visit the NEW SOUTH in the BEAUTIFUL MONTH OF MAY.

Prohibition Progress

THE

EAST TENNESSEE LAND COMPANY

owns *Three Hundred Thousand Acres of Land* rich in valuable iron ores and coking coal, covered with valuable timber and fully FIVE-SIXTHS of it being WELL ADAPTED TO AGRICULTURE. A small portion of STOCK is still offered for sale at PAR. The Company's entire capital is but $3,000,000 while $750,000 has already been realized from the sale of lots in Harriman alone with several hundred times as much land yet to sell.

New City of Harriman

Only two months old, has now over two hundred buildings completed; a population of over 1,700 people, with Electric Lights, Saw Mills, Brick Kilns, Stone Quarries, two Banks, new stores of all kinds, post-office and telegraph station, new hotels, new churches and NO SALOONS. Many buildings and manufacturing plants in process of construction.

For FULL PARTICULARS relative to EXCURSION and STOCK call on or address

JAMES B. HOBBS,
Northwestern General Agent,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

A. A. HOPKINS, Secretary,
Times Building, NEW YORK.

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Perpetual Lamp Wick for oil stoves and lamps. Received first premium from New York State Fair. Also medal from American Institute. No **trimming, no gas, no explosion. Rare Inducements** to agents. Sample 15c.; two for 25c. Address Electric Institute, 124 Union St., Newark, N. J.

WHY DO MOTHERS put stiff Corsets on growing girls? We beg of you, Don't do it. Try the **"GOOD SENSE"** Corset Waist—fit all ages

CORNISH ORGANS Great installment offer. Send for illustrated catalogue. Mailed free to any address by CORNISH & CO., Washington, N. J.

$60 SALARY $40 EXPENSES IN ADVANCE allowed each month. Steady employment at home or traveling. No soliciting. Duties delivering and making collections. No Postal Cards. Address with stamp, HAFER & CO., Piqua, O.

WE WANT 1,000 BRIGHT BOYS OR GIRLS. To whom we can give employment in a way that will be easy and pleasant. The preliminary work can be done after school hours—an hour a week after that will suffice to bring in a profit of from 20 cents to $2.00 a week.
SEND FOR PARTICULARS TO
The Woman's Temp. Pub. Ass'n
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The Ladies' Friend WASHER is not given away. To introduce it I will sell at cost where there are no Agents on ten days' trial. If it does not excel in quality and quantity of work, it will cost you nothing. Circulars free. **WRINGERS AT COST.** AGENTS make $5 to $10 per day. Address B. F. ARNOLD, M'f'r, DAYTON, OHIO.

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Dispels whoop, allays cough and cuts short the disease. Its peculiar anti-spasmodic action insures sleep and is perfectly **harmless**. Especially effective in dry, Hacking Coughs. For the sudden dangerous CROUP it is infallible. 40 years established in Philadelphia. 50c. per bottle. Sold at druggists.

BUY THE WRINGER THAT SAVES THE CLOTHES.

OUR PURCHASE GEAR Saves half the labor of other wringers, and costs but little more.
EMPIRE Does not GREASE
Solid White Rubber Rolls. Warranted.
Also "Daisy" and "Volunteer" Wringers, Clothes Drying Bars, etc. Agents wanted everywhere. Empire Wringer Co., Auburn, N. Y.

Publisher's Notes.

TERMS FOR 1890—THE UNION SIGNAL.

To Old Subscribers.

Single copy	$1.50
In clubs of 5 to 9 each	1.25
In clubs of 10 and over each	1.00
To ministers and reading rooms	1.00

To New Subscribers.

Only $1.00, whether in clubs or singly.

Clubs can be made up of both old and new names, but the full number of names required must be sent.

Trial Subscribers (Five Weeks) **10 Cts.**

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The Young Crusader (juvenile temperance) semi-monthly edition. Single copy 50 cents; in clubs of 10 or over, 40 cents.

Monthly (Sunday School edition) single copy 15 cents; five to twenty-five copies, in package, each 1 cent; twenty-five copies or over, in package, at the rate of $1.00 per 100 copies, per issue.

The Oak and Ivy Leaf (monthly) organ of the Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union; single copy, 25 cents; in clubs of 10 or over, 20 cents.

Der Deutsch Amerikaner (semi-monthly) German temperance; single copy 50 cents, in clubs of 10 or over, 40 cents.

Advertising rates in THE UNION SIGNAL per agate line, 75 cents. TIME DISCOUNTS: Four times, 10 per cent; 13 times, 20 per cent; 26 times, 30 per cent; 39 times, 40 per cent; 52 times, 50 per cent; five lines one year costs only $97.50. No advertisement of less than five lines inserted at time rates on a contract for variable space.

AGENTS WANTED
FOR THE SALE OF
SENATOR BLAIR'S
BOOK,
"THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT
OR
THE CONFLICT OF MAN
WITH ALCOHOL."
SELLS SPLENDIDLY TO
ANY ONE, REPUBLICAN,
DEMOCRAT OR PROHIBITIONIST.
SEND $1.00 FOR OUTFIT.
YOU WILL MAKE MONEY.
NAME THE
TERRITORY WANTED.

Scarcely Reasonable.

Suppose you pick up a paper that is the organ, we will say, of the civil engineers. How much interest could you be expected to have in the discussions that you would find therein? There may have been a day when you could

"Sing tangent, co-tangent, co-secant, co-sine,"

but that day has passed, and you sing a different song now. Suppose, now, you put a UNION SIGNAL in the hands of some people that you want should become regular readers of it, how much will they understand of it without having had an introduction? Don't you see that the cases are exactly parallel? If you want THE UNION SIGNAL to win its way intelligently, you will have to be at some pains to tell why* the paper is printed, what* it aims to do, who* are the leading spirits in its management, and—particularly—why ***you**** like it, and what it does for you. Yes, that's so, it ***is*** asking a good deal, but it is ***the*** way to get the women of the land into the ranks of the W. C. T. U. And after you have told the story once and it is not heeded, you will have to tell it again and perhaps again, and then it will be heeded. That's the history of the taking of Vicksburg, for instance. And a few other things! Hard work? Not if your heart is in it. Somebody once said, "Too much fuss about Shakespeare; I could write a play like Hamlet if I had a mind to." "Ah, I see," was the answer, "all that is lacking is the mind!"

All that is lacking in getting the circulation of THE UNION SIGNAL up to 100,000 is the heart. There! That moral was dished up before you knew it was coming!

A. G. U. A. G. policy means heart: "get up and go" means just what it says. The former is the will of it, the latter the application.

So given, a possible Victim { Why / Who / What / Why, *you.* } **RESULT—Success!**

MORAL—G. U. A. G. Policy Adopted?

Our German Paper For Nebraska.

We will send copies there at the low rate of $1.00 per 100 copies, less number at the same rate. We will provide the names of farmers, to whom the paper will be sent if so desired. We have published this paper now for more than three years, and ask you to help it do some effective work in Nebraska. The liquor papers will have the state flooded with literature of all kinds, and among the Germans there will be nothing distributed to show the falseness of the arguments put forth by the brewers and distillers. Lend us more than a finger tip,

Won't You?

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OUR SILK DRESS GOODS

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☞ *We guarantee the* **CHAFFEE DRESS SILKS** for richness of color, superior finish and wearing qualities, to be **unexcelled by any make of Black Silks in the World.** We offer these Dress Silks in Gros Grains, Satins, Surahs, Faille Francaise and Aida Cloths, in blacks only.

Send your name on a postal card and we will forward you without charge samples of all our styles with prices, and you can see for yourselves.

1000 YARDS Sewing Silk & enough BRAID to Bind bottom of Dress FREE

BESIDES WE PAY COST OF DELIVERING THE GOODS.

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Soft eyelets are loops of corset lace instead of metal eyelets.

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HARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING SHADE ROLLERS
Beware of imitations Notice autograph of **STEWART HARTSHORN** on label and get the genuine Hartshorn.

AGENTS wanted. Household invention. Sells rapidly. Terms free. Low & Rewell Manufacturing Co., 135 Public Square, Cleveland, O

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Beautiful song and chorus. 30c.
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Better than Tea and Coffee for the Nerves.
VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA
Appetizing--Easily Digested.
Ask your Grocer for it, take no other. [66

DR. JULIA R. HOWE'S MEDICATED CAPSULES FOR WOMAN'S ILLS.
Are of genuine merit—not a patent medicine. Sold only by **Dr. Julia R. Howe, 263 Ohio St., Chicago.** Write for explanatory letter free

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We will send you Four Beautiful Studies by Lida Clarkson, in Colors, and a Sample Copy of INGALLS' HOME MAGAZINE, all for 12 2-cent stamps (24 cents). Address J. F. INGALLS, Pub., Lynn, Mass.

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This means suit, extra pants and hat, all for the price of a suit alone, $5.00 & $6.00.

Goods sent C. O. D., with privilege of examining before paying.

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A new Sunday School Music Book, by J. H. FILLMORE, and J. H. ROSECRANS.

Full of fresh, new songs that will captivate the lovers of Sunday School singing.

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Her own Narrative of "FOUR YEARS PERSONAL EXPERIENCE AS NURSE" in Hospitals, Camps, and on the Battle-field. No other book has drawn so many tears. Bright, Pure, and Good, of matchless interest and profound pathos. *it sells at sight to all.* The "booming" book to make money on now and for the holidays. ☞ *No competition.* 700 pages, splendid **Steel Plates,** and old **Battle-Flags** in *twenty colors.* **61st** *thousand.* ☞ 5,000 more *Agents Wanted*—Men and Women. **Distance no hindrance,** for we *Pay Freights* and give *Extra Terms.* Write for circulars to
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Publisher's Dep't.

Mnemonics—Don't Forget!

Mnemonics No. 1. Miss West's new "School of Methods Manual" costs but twenty-five cents, and is a W. C. T. U. help that everyone who loves the work should have.

Mnemonics No. 2. Miss Anna Gordon's "Songs for the Y. W. C. T. U." is—well read what Miss Ida Schoch, Y organizer for Pennsylvania says about it: "'Our Song Book' is received everywhere in Pennsylvania with rejoicing; the book is perfectly adapted to our needs. I write thus strongly because I had been waiting so long for what I knew to be a pressing necessity for our unions, and am correspondingly delighted now."

Mnemonics No. 3. The fight is on in Nebraska. They need our "Timely Talks," "Signal Lights," "Agitation Leaflets," "Protection Posters," etc. Send us your gifts; we will send the supplies to the local W. C. T. U.'s in the state at the lowest possible prices.

Mnemonics No. 4. The life of the W. C. T. U. rests in a policy that will do and dare, in willing to will. To-day a paper came from Pennsylvania with six or eight circulars wrapped in it. The paper and the circulars were all aimed at Miss Willard and the enormity of her crime in saying the W. C. T. U. is partisan—no, non-partisan—no, partisan—well, there, suit yourself as to what the circulars say, but

Note This!

That Miss Willard *does* say in effect, "There must be a grand advance all along the line; new members must be sought out; new unions must be organized. Each present member get one new one and let all take THE UNION SIGNAL!" Let the circulars be emptied out by the bushel on the parti-non-san (pronounce that right and you'll get nonsense) position if they want to! But put on the armor that means upright, downright *work*, and the result will be—as it always is—that enthusiasm for the right will win.

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Another says, "I am writing you, seated at a bookcase and secretary bought with money earned by canvassing for your books, but of more value than the money are some of the lessons I learned in patient effort and in overcoming difficulties, for which I thank you."

The general agents, Messrs. H. J. Smith & Co., not only treat all agents and applicants with the greatest courtesy but take great pains to tell all just how to work their territory; wherein others have made success possible; what dangers to avoid, etc. If you are at all desirous of making a living for yourself, apply at once for an agency in selling Miss Willard's book. You need not be afraid that the territory is covered; the book will sell steadily for years. In many cases the original territory has been recanvassed with signal success. Senator Blair's book can be taken in conjunction with Miss Willard's and the two will be sure to bring rich reward for your earnest efforts. Send your name to us at once.

A Beautiful Gift.

We refer to "The Year's Bright Chain." The book of quotations from Miss Willard's writing with twelve full page month illustrations and a fine steel plate portrait of Miss Willard. *Price 50 cents postpaid*, or sent *free* as a premium for two new subscribers at $1 each or one renewal at $1.50. Can you not prevail on two friends to try the paper a year? Take them sample copies. Call their attention to certain articles; get them interested, *then* make the attack and you'll be successful.

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Nature's Great Remedy, Free from Alcohol, and Narcotics. Ladies will find this a true temperance medicine, made in a tea, and absolutely cures Liver Complaint, disease of the kidneys, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, sour stomach, heart burn, skin diseases, female complaints, constipation, chills and fevers, rheumatism, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, sick and nervous headache. Mailed on receipt of price, 50 cts. Address TEMPERANCE TEA TONIC MED. CO., Atlanta, Ga.

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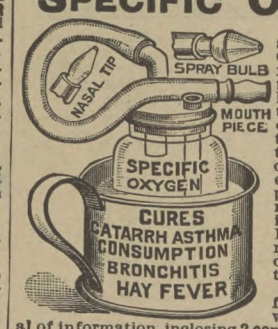

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Language but faintly describes the health-giving power of this Natural Support.

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Signal Notes.

ALL truth gets crucifixion before coronation.—*The Issue.*

THE Junior Prohibition Club at Quincy, Ill., has an interesting feature in an "objection box." Each member reports all the objections to prohibition which he has heard during the week, and then they are discussed and answered by the members of the club.

DR. EMMA BRAINERD RYDER, formerly of New York City, has recently organized a "Bombay Sorosis," the first literary society for women in India.

MRS. HELEN CAMPBELL will give a series of lectures at Chautauqua this summer on "Social Economics and Women."

NINETY-SIX out of one hundred and thirty-seven members that constitute the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales have declared in favor of local option, and fifty-four of these are against all compensation to the liquor dealers. Scotland shows of her parliamentary representation forty-seven out of seventy-two in favor of the direct veto.

MISS AMELIA GIVEN, of Carlisle, Pa., has built a handsome library building, furnished it, filled the shelves with hundreds of volumes, and presented it to the town of Mt. Holly for the benefit of the working people employed in two large paper mills which were established there by her father fifty years ago.

THE high license law of Missouri requires that petitions for dram-shops be signed by a majority of the resident tax-paying citizens of the town or block. The W. C. T. U. of Glasgow, Howard county, made a test of the word "citizen" before the supreme court of the state, the liquor men violently contending that women were not citizens before the law and could not be counted, even though tax-payers. The supreme court, however, decided that the women were citizens, and the saloons of Howard county have taken their departure even without an election, there being enough tax-paying women citizens to turn the majority scale against them by simple petition.

SIXTY-FOUR women, residents of New York, Brooklyn, Staten Island, Newburgh and Oswego in New York and Philadelphia, in Pa., have organized the "Woman's Branch of the American Leprosy Society" to assist the lepers of Molokai under the directions of Miss Amy Fowler, the young Englishwoman who has gone as nurse to the leper colony. The Society will be non-sectarian, and hold meetings every two months. Its members will make garments for the lepers, and two or three times a year these and other useful articles will be sent to the outcasts.

IT is estimated that there are 120,000 total abstainers in Norway, and 200,000 more who are friendly to the cause, which is making gratifying progress in that country.

THE first annual meeting of the Christian League for social purity was recently held in New York City, at the residence of Mrs. E. B. Grannis. The society has obtained a charter from the State Legislature. Its purpose is to do a work in the furtherance of social purity among women and girls similar to that done by the White Cross Society among men. The first meeting was on the anniversary of the fiftieth birthday of Mrs. Grannis, who is the proprietor of the *Church Union* and has spent much of her life in the alleviation of the condition of fallen women.

A TEMPERANCE refreshment bar has been opened at the main entrance to the Police Court Building, Liverpool, for the convenience of all persons attending the court, and it is already a great success.

THE Women's Exchange of San Francisco, Cal., have created a building fund of $10,000 by which they propose to erect a building for the work of the Exchange, and for a reading, lecture and waiting room for women and their interests.

A BIG victory for "no license" was gained recently at Pittsfield, Ill. The license ticket was beaten by a large majority. Mrs. Helen Gougar and the Pittsfield W. C. T. U., aided by the votes of many honest men, accomplished this. The following unique handbill has been sent to headquarters; it was distributed in quantities through the village:

DIED!

LICENSED LIQUOR TRAFFIC,

Aged five years, at the Court House, Pittsfield, Ill., Tuesday, April 15, 1890, for want of votes. Concluding services in connection with the same will be held in the Congregational church, to-night, Wednesday, April 16. Friends of the deceased respectfully invited to attend.

GIVEN AWAY WITH **DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC CORSET**

To introduce Dr. Scott's beautiful new Electric High Hip, Dress Form and Summer Corsets to the readers of this paper, The Pall Mall Electric Association of London and New York will, until further notice, make the following inducements: **If you cannot get these Corsets at your nearest stores, remit at once for one of our High Hip Corsets at $1.25, or a Dress Form or Summer Corset at $1.50, accompanied by 15cts. for postage, mentioning this paper, and we will send you FREE with the Corset, postpaid, a Set of our Patent Gored Belt Hose Supporters retailing at 50cts., and a copy of that eminently interesting work, "The Doctor's Story," price 25cts., or a choice of Dr. Scott's 50ct. Electric Hair Curler or two of Dr. Scott's Electric Plasters instead of the Supporters. This special offer to run for limited period only, so that all feeling inclined to accept it should do so at once and not delay.** Address DR. SCOTT, 842 Broadway, N. Y.

DRESS FORM CORSET $1.50.

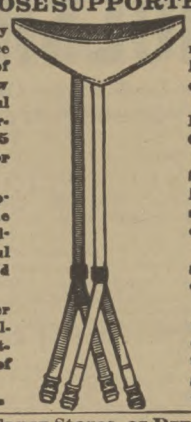
18 to 30 in. white and dove.

This Dress Form Corset is made with shoulder-straps, detachable in sizes from 18 to 30 inches, dove and white. It is fitted with our patent combination spinal supporting back, invaluable to all Ladies. A beautiful silver-plated compass accompanies each corset, with which to test its power. Price, $1.50, and 15c. for postage, with free premium.

HIGH HIP CORSET, $1.25.

It is made of fine Alexandria cloth, dove and white, in size 18 to 30 inches; it is unusually strong and durable; a perfect fit; it possesses strong Electro-Magnetic curative qualities, and as such is cheap at $5.00. It has our patent combination spinal supporting back, invaluable to all ladies. Price, $1.25, with 15c. for postage, and the premium free.

THESE HOSE SUPPORTERS FREE



to every Lady remitting price of either of these three new and beautiful Electric Corsets, with 15 cents extra for postage.

These Supporters are the most convenient and useful kind made and sell at 50cts.

State whether Lady's or Children's is wanted, and size of waist.

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We want a good agent in every town.

☞ Send for terms. FREE catalogue illustrating all our goods.

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This is a beautiful Electric Summer Corset, made of extra strong and fine quality Nottingham net out of double thickness. It has a girdle-shaped waistband which firmly secures the material preventing stretching and getting out of shape. It is made in white only, 18 to 30 inches. Has our patent spinal back invaluable to ladies. Price, $1.50, and 15c. for postage with free premium.

If you cannot obtain them at your Dry Goods or Fancy Stores, or Druggists, we will mail any Corset including either premium, postpaid on receipt of price with 15cts. for postage added. You thus obtain $2.25 value for $1.65 only. **Agents Wanted.** Remit by post-office money order, draft, check, currency or stamps in registered letter payable to **GEO. A. SCOTT, 842 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.** **Mention this paper.**

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DRESS SILKS The very best. Send 8c. in stamps for fine lot of samples to select from. The beautiful silks and low prices will astonish you. **Chas. A. Stevens & Bros.,** Silk Store, Chicago, Ill.

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The most nutritious and digestible of Foods. Send for pamphlet. Trial box by mail 36c. Address **Our Home Granula Co.,** Dansville, N. Y.

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ROCK BOTTOM Prices on Dry Goods, Groceries. Every thing you eat, wear or use. Send for FREE Illustrated Catalogue to **H. W. EAGLE & CO., 68 Wabash Av., Chicago, Ill.** We do not sell liquors in any shape.

HARPER BROS. & CO., Grocers.

Established 1873, 90 State Street, Chicago. Opposite Marshall Field's. Send for Price List. **NO LIQUORS SOLD.**

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furnishes the best and cheapest insurance for total abstainers from alcoholic liquors as a beverage. Women insured on same terms as men. *Agents wanted.* Address **W. F. Singleton, Pres., Royal Insurance Bldg., CHICAGO, Ill**

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OREGON THE LAND OF BIG RED APPLES. The famous Willamette Valley. The best climate in the United States. Write for circulars to the Western Oregon Land Co., Monmouth, Polk Co., Oregon. J. G. CROUCH, Sec'y.

ALL ABOUT NEW STATE OF Send stamp for Catechism. ESHELMAN, LLEWELLYN & CO., Seattle. **WASHINGTON**

SHORT-HAND SELF TAUGHT Send for Catalog of Books and helps for self-instruction by BENN PITMAN and JEROME B. HOWARD, to THE PHONOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

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H. St., between 13th & 14th. Washington, D. C. **New, Elegant, Quiet, Homelike,** G. H. La Fetra, - Prop.

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CHANCE FOR ALL TO enjoy a cup of Perfect Tea. A trial order of 3½ pounds of fine Tea, either Oolong, Japan, Imperial, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Mixed, English Breakfast or Sun Sun Chop, sent by mail on receipt of $2.00. Be particular and state what kind of Tea you want. Greatest inducements ever offered to get orders for our celebrated Teas, Coffees and Baking Powder. For full particulars address **The Great American Tea Co.,** P.O. Box 289, 31 and 33 Vesey St., New York.

WOULD NOT TAKE IT AS A GIFT.

DR. WILFORD HALL'S Health Pamphlet.

Rev. J. Kern, Detroit, Mich., 310 16th St., writes, Feb. 4th.:

"DEAR DR. HALL: On Saturday last I received your Health Pamphlet as per your generous New Year's offer to ministers, and last night I made its first application. The effect was marvelous, and as a token of my gratitude and confidence in the treatment, I herewith inclose $12 for pamphlets, $4 of which are for my own, as I do not feel justified in accepting so valuable a discovery as a gift. The other pamphlets are for members of my congregation, who desire me to send for them. I stand ready to help you spread the news of this remedy among the afflicted. Very truly yours, J. KERN."

For further information regarding this medicineless treatment call upon or send a 2-cent stamp to **A. T. BATES,** Room 46, 161 La Salle St., Chicago.

WM. A. YOUMANS & CO., ARCHITECTS, Room 91, 159 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill. "Ottawa Terra Cotta" construction a specialty. The best looking and cheapest sanitary system of building.

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THIS ORIGINAL AND WORLD-RENOWNED DIETETIC PREPARATION IS A SUBSTANCE OF UNRIVALLED purity and medicinal worth—*potent for good and powerless to harm.* A solid extract, derived by a new process from very superior growths of wheat—nothing more, and as a FOOD, it would be difficult to conceive of anything more wholesome and delicious. It has justly acquired the reputation of being the salvator FOR INVALIDS AND THE AGED, an incomparable aliment for the growth and protection of INFANTS AND CHILDREN, a superior nutritive in continued fevers, the most nourishing and strengthening food for NURSING MOTHERS & CONVALESCENTS, and a reliable remedial agent in all diseases of the stomach and intestines.

John Carle & Sons, New York.

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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WORLD'S AND NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

"THOU HAST GIVEN A BANNER TO THEM THAT FEAR THEE; THAT IT MAY BE DISPLAYED BECAUSE OF THE TRUTH."

Vol. XVI.—No. 18.] CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, May 1, 1890. [Price $1.50 per Year.

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SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

There are seven inebriate asylums in Scotland, all bearing witness to the efficacy of "pure old Scotch whisky."

Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Brown was elected president of the general federation of women's clubs at its convention in New York, April 25.

It is predicted that fully 100,000 workmen in Chicago will be out of work by May 1, as a consequence of the labor strike among the carpenters.

President Harrison sent his first veto to the House on Saturday, refusing to approve the bill authorizing the city of Ogden, Utah, to assume increased indebtedness.

The police commissioners of Boston have determined to abolish bars from that city, and have so notified license holders. Hereafter liquors will have to be sold at tables in modern Athens.

JOHN W. ATHERTON, of Kentucky, is the president of the National Liquor League. At one of the conventions of that society, an editor whose name we have, went to him in the capacity of a reporter and said, "Mr. Atherton, is not high license a concession to the temperance people, a step towards prohibition?" The answer of this clerical-looking, kind-faced, astute chief of the whisky clans, was as follows, and might with great propriety be pinned into the hats of all true Christians who worship at the shrine of high license: "Well, my boy, theoretically it is, but practically it is not." This is in line with the revelations recently made in the New York *Voice* concerning the method by which Pennsylvania was carried for license, and Nebraska is likely to be.

CONGRESS gave quick response to Governor Nichols' appeal for aid on behalf of the sufferers in the flooded districts of Louisiana, appropriating $150,000 to be used by the Secretary of War for their relief. Government steamers have undertaken the repair of the Lake Concordia crevasse. The Louisiana lottery has taken advantage of the desperate necessity of the people to make a show of humanity and a bid for their support in its own approaching extremity. It can well afford to disgorge at this time a little of its fraudulently gotten gain, to fit up the "Dacotah," and with the false colors of benevolence at her mast, go to the relief of the people they have fleeced. The Texas and Pacific railroad has run a relief train supplemented with a boat where the train could not go. The Mississippi Levee Board calls upon the Governor of that state to summon the legislature to a special session for the purpose of making appropriations to rebuild the levees.

Two thousand five hundred native Christians of Canton have addressed an open letter to the Christian churches of England, imploring them to be active in securing the overthrow of the opium traffic. This year the time fixed for the revision of the commercial treaty in reference to opium expires, and the Christians of India, to the number of several thousand, have petitioned the executive council and the Emperor of China to abolish the traffic. Canton makes its plea to Christian England, basing it upon the baneful effects of the drug. "Our people originally are comparatively strong and healthy, but when once they acquire the opium habit they become mere weak skeletons and can neither eat nor sleep with comfort. This physical deterioration is transmitted to their children and grandchildren, and the curse of opium is seen in the injury it inflicts upon the very life of the people." It also appeals to the boasted missionary spirit of the English churches, telling them that though they found missions, open free schools and establish hospitals, the people say, "Opium and missionaries are alike English productions." It commends English Christians as zealous in many good works, but declares that while opium remains, they are as water poured out. With force and searching interrogation the letter goes on: "The New Testament says: 'Have no fellowship with evil.' Now when your government plants and sells opium to minister to the evil propensities of the Chinese, you are partakers with them, and what can you say in excuse thereof?" How long will "Christians" suffer the taunts of all heathendom for their worse than heathenish complicity with the opium and rum traffic? How long resist the appeals coming from the twilight of Asia and the darkness of Africa for deliverance from the double-headed curse? Let them take hold all together to move out of the way and utterly destroy these great stumbling blocks, and the "millions for missions" will multiply, and God's blessing will come with them. The first step toward "conquering the world for Christ" is to stop making the world drunk for Satan.

ONE of the curious facts connected with the history of the Conference just ended at Berlin, was the indifference of the press as a whole. The briefest of telegraphic messages recorded its sittings from day to day, but it was almost impossible to gain any idea of its real work, nor, indeed, can this be done effectually until the published report appears. By many it seemed to be considered that it was simply the freak of an experimental and very youthful potentate, and that it had no vital bearing on any real question of the day. "A purely class matter," was the verdict of one daily paper which stands for reform in many ways, and this verdict may be counted that of the majority. How is it that it seems so impossible for even thinking men and women to consider this question as anything more than one of class? Women especially interested in many forms of work for social betterment admit that there is a social problem, but regard agitation in the worker's behalf as no real part of it. Dr. Ely in the *Century* for April puts the matter with his usual clearness and simplicity. "The labor problem is only a fractional part of the entire problem of industrial society, and the entire problem of industrial society is only one part of the whole social problem, which includes art, religion, literature, and the various other departments of social life." To truly advance the interests of wage-earners will equally advance the interests of society as a whole, is his statement at another point, and who can question it that has watched the course of thought on this and other social difficulties? The progress of reform in the methods of women workers, and of their general advance in intelligence may seem a matter far apart from the lives of their millionaire sisters, yet by laws as irresistible and inevitable as those that rule the motion of every star, they rise and fall together. Realize this and a change in popular apprehension is certain, and when this begins, the press will furnish more data than they do at present toward the settling of all questions bearing upon labor, whether for men or women. Till such material is made more accessible, the working woman herself must make careful note of all essential points, and remember that each step forward is part of the history that must in time shape itself, and become an integral part of the story of the nineteenth century.

MRS. FANNY H. RASTALL, president of Kansas W. C. T. U., is pioneering grandly in Oklahoma and Indian Territories. A union of thirty-three members has been organized at Guthrie, the metropolis of that country. The great effort now being made by all friends of temperance in that region is to influence legislation to prevent the introduction of the traffic in alcoholic liquors in Oklahoma Territory. To that end a delegated convention was held in Guthrie, April 15 and 16, and the following address was prepared. It is eloquently urged that all papers friendly to temperance laws and all advocates of the cause give heed to this pathetic plea by spreading the petition and responding to the call for money. This beautiful virgin land must be saved from the destruction that follows the ruinous occupancy of the demon alcohol. The subjoined petition should find a response in every heart and pocket-book:

Oklahoma is very peculiarly, but most favorably situated to make a small effort go a great way in saving her people from the fell destroyer, rum. Located in the center of the great Indian Territory, and protected by the National law as applied to the Indians, which has largely prevented the introduction of liquors into the territory, and has entirely prevented any attempt to manufacture them here, we have only to effectually continue this prevention and we are free. How much easier to do this now than to wait until we shall be submerged in the flood of ruin which is sure to come the moment these legal restrictions are removed, unless they shall first be supplanted by equally stringent territorial legislation. This we must have, and to secure it, the most thorough and effective organization is imperatively demanded. A great state has been born in a day; yes, in half a day. There arose in an hour more problems involving property rights, more questions, intricate and difficult to answer, than had ever arisen in a century before, without law, without courts, with no recognized means of adjustment; and yet, with all these appalling indications there was no trouble, and why? Simply because everybody was in his right mind. Is it not desirable to maintain this condition of sobriety? Does not this grand achievement which could have been made alone by a sober people appeal in silent eloquence to that people to remain sober? And does it not appeal to them and to all the country to see to it that the means which kept them sober shall remain in force, and that the demon, alcohol, be forever kept out of this fair land? And shall we not appeal to our friends, and to the friends of temperance everywhere, to come to our aid financially, and to come quickly, that we may have the means to effectually organize, and thus to shut out this monster, and to keep him out? A little prevention is worth tons of cure. Come up, then, to the help of God and the people, with whatever you may be willing to give to aid in this most important work, and be assured that money could never be better spent than this will be, nor placed in safer hands. We need but little, but we need that little much. Shall we not have it? Societies or friends who may wish to help us can send directly to Charles W. Smith, president of Guthrie Temperance Alliance, Guthrie, Oklahoma.

A CLOUD somewhat bigger than a man's hand has appeared upon the political sky in the west. It is a coalition of the Prohibitionists, Knights of Labor, and farmers of Oregon, called the Union Party. The state convention lately held in Oregon City represented, it is claimed, five-sixths of the voting strength of the state. The platform contains no adjustable planks. The first calls for a national monetary system, which shall issue the circulating medium direct to the people, and make all moneys issued full legal tender. The present tariff system is credited with being one of the great causes of monopoly, robbing the poor man to build the fortunes of the rich, and a revision is called for which will equalize its burdens. A graduated income tax is recommended as the most equitable means of raising public revenues. A change in the government land system is pointed out, by which unearned land grants will be restored to the public domain to be reserved for actual settlers, and under which no alien can acquire any land in the United States. Foreigners should give definite proof of knowledge of our institutions, "as a condition of citizenship," before receiving the franchise. "Good citizenship, character and intelligence, and these only, shall be the qualifications of the voter." These broad, inclusive statements nowhere hint at sex as a condition of citizenship. Ballot reform is urgently advocated. The non-taxable bond is branded as a criminal device. Government is requested to provide a scheme of arbitration which will do away with strikes, and eight hours is recommended as a legal day for laborers in factories, shops and mines. Best of all is the anti-saloon resolution. The one and only "wise measure" of dealing with the infamous institution is clearly defined: "The saloon system is both a cause and effect of poverty, and is the chief instrument by which monopolies corrupt our politics and perpetuate themselves, and we stand committed to the abolition of the liquor traffic as a moral and economic evil and a barrier to all social and political reform." "Abolition!" That is the best word ever applied to the liquor traffic. Prohibit, Webster defines, "to hinder; to prevent." Abolish, "to destroy; to put an end to." These specialists may have gone beyond our depth in matters of finance, tariff, and taxation, but men who see so clearly what to do with the liquor traffic, can hardly be blind to other issues affecting the welfare of the people. On the whole, the platform seems built in the interest of the entire commonwealth.

Contributed.

RE-AWAKENING.

FRANK DEMPSTER SHERMAN.

Within a spot where slept the silent dead,
I wandered once when spring had kissed the earth,
And set around its breast an emerald girth
Of grass, entangling roses white and red;
Among the leafy branches overhead
The mating robins twittered in their mirth;
All Nature seemed rejoicing in new birth
Beneath the canopy the blue skies spread:
And as I sat beside one mossy stone
Kissed by a hundred suns of summer skies,
A sudden joy came to my heart, alone
Among those graves, to think the dead shall rise
In God's eternal spring when sounds are blown
On angel's instruments in Paradise!

MOLLIE'S STORY.

BY EARNEST.

Sister Ella is spending a few months with us here in the dear old home, and oh, what talks we have through the long, quiet hours. We tell her of the many things that have come and gone in the years since she said "good-by" so bravely and went with her husband to the "great West," and she tells us of their life and work there, in many ways so different from ours in the East.

For several years her husband was a keeper in the county jail, and to-day, while the rain kept us all indoors, she told us of some of her experiences in that time. The "o'er true story" which interested us most deeply I will let her tell the reader in her own words:

"It was the second year we were there," she said, "and a cold December night, when the sheriff brought in a 'fallen woman' from an adjoining town; she had had her trial, and was sentenced to sixty days' imprisonment.

"'I know you are quite famous as a reformer, Mrs. Kendall,' he said, as he sat by our fire a little later, 'but I'm afraid you have a hardened case here, and cannot hope to make much change in her.' But someway, perhaps because 'tis so natural for me to look on the 'bright side,' I could not feel hopeless.

"There's a spring which, once touched, unlocks even the most hardened heart, and I was determined I would yet find it in her. But the days went by and there was no apparent change. I was so deeply interested in her that I took most of the care of her upon myself and spent some part of every day in the little room where she was imprisoned, and May, then a little girl of ten years, was often there with me. After a time I thought she looked less defiant, and though she still kept strangely silent, I felt there was a difference in her and my hope strengthened.

"One day, when her time was half out, May and I were with her. May had broken some bright blossoms from our window garden and taken them in for 'the poor woman.' As she held them out, with such a look of pity in her sweet child face, all the depth of mother-love stirred within me, and forgetting where I was I caught the child in my arms and kissed her again and again. As I did so I heard a low cry and looking up saw that Mollie had thrown herself across her hard bed and was crying as if her heart would break. Bidding May go up stairs, I sat down by the weeping woman, drew her head into my lap and said, 'Tell me all, Mollie; let me help you if I can.'

"'Oh, Mrs. Kendall!' she sobbed, 'you are so kind and good, but it is too late; nobody can help me now.'

"'It is never too late for love to help you,' I told her, and after a little she stopped crying, and with her head still in my lap she told me all her story—the old, sad story, which, with slight variations, so many could tell to-day. I cannot tell it as she did, I cannot give the pathos of her voice and manner as she told me of her mother and her happy girlhood.

"She was the only child of wealthy parents, petted and indulged in every way, but, when she was twelve years old, her mother died and she was left much alone. Her father still petted her when he had time, but he was much absorbed in business, and there was no one to guide or counsel her. She never knew what it was to be opposed in any way until she was sixteen and had promised to marry a man but little older than herself. Her father would not consent to such a step and his opposition but added 'fuel to the flame.' Young, wayward and undisciplined, realizing nothing of the importance or sacredness of the marriage tie, they felt only that they were misused, and, in childish folly, planned an elopement, and were married without the father's knowledge. This so incensed him that he refused to receive them again in his home, or to do anything for them, so they were thrown wholly upon their own resources.

"They went to another city, and for three years they struggled on as best they could; then the husband died and Mollie was left destitute with two helpless little ones to support, and she nearly as helpless as they.

"Oh, it was pitiful to hear her tell how she tried for days and days to get work and failed, as how could she help but do when she had never been taught to do any kind of work, and there was nothing she could do well? As I listened to her, I could but feel how wicked a thing it is for parents, whether rich or poor, to let a child come to maturity without learning to do something by which he (or she) could earn an honest living. If the time ever comes when our daughters are given a business education and fitted for practical life with the same earnestness as our sons are, there will be fewer such stories as this.

"At last, in despair, Mollie wrote to her father, telling him of her need and helplessness, and humbly begging for mercy and forgiveness, but no reply ever came to her letter. Her children grew sick and her own strength failed, and they were finally all taken to a hospital. While she was too sick to know anything about it, her baby died, but she said that when she knew, she could only thank God that he had taken the little one away from all pain and suffering.

"As soon as she could walk she began again the weary search for work, but with no better success than before. And then, when weak and despairing, temptation came. Here was money, why not take it? No one cared for her, why should she care for herself? This would keep her boy from starving, and he need never know of his mother's shame, so she fell.

"That was three years before she came to us. In all that time no loving hand had been stretched out to save her, and she had gone down, down. At times she had tried to live differently; when she looked into her boy's innocent face, she could hardly endure the thought of her sin, and then she would try so hard to break away from it all; but she was weak and hungry, and would soon give up and go back to the old way. She knew nothing of the Homes and Missions organized to protect and save such as she, and so life went on growing darker and darker, until her arrest and trial came, and she was brought to us; and then she could not believe that I really wanted to help her, but thought if I knew all, I would turn from her, just as others had done; so she shut her heart to all tender influences. 'But, oh, Mrs. Kendall,' she said, 'when you caught your little girl in your arms, it all rushed over me so! Once I was pure as she is, and my mother loved me just as tenderly, and little Willie loves me now, and does not know. Oh, what shall I do? What shall I do?'

"I talked with her for a long time and gradually a little hope grew up in her heart, and she was so different from what she had been. I let May go often to see her. I knew she would not harm my child, and it seemed to me the healing she needed would come best through the companionship of a sinless little child; besides, I wanted her to see that I trusted her and believed in the promises she had given me.

"Her little boy was taken to an orphan asylum when she was brought to us, but as soon as the sixty days expired we sent for him, and kept them both with us for six months. She became a good housekeeper, and was so grateful for all we did for her. She was sincerely repentant, and I felt that at last she had fast hold on the Father-hand of God, and would do what she could to redeem her past by living purely in the future. Willie was a bright little boy, and clung lovingly to her.

"We would gladly have kept them longer, but Mollie felt it would be better for them both to go away where her old life was unknown. I succeeded in finding her a place as housekeeper in the family of a friend of ours in Denver, and there they are yet, both well and happy, respected and loved for their faithfulness and the purity of their lives.

"Willie is almost a man now, and has a position in the store of his mother's employer and is bound to rise in the world. We hear often from them, and just before I came from home I had a letter from Mrs. Wheaton in which she told me much of Mollie. She is, indeed, a 'good Samaritan,' and her hand is ever outstretched to help someone over the rough places of life. No one appeals to her in vain, and many a poor girl has found a mother in her and been kept from evil by the true words she speaks and the help she gives in the hour of need and danger. Remembering her own experience, she knows just what to do and how to do it, and truly she is led by the Spirit and richly blessed in her ministry."

. . . . . .

"And you, too, my daughter, are 'led by the Spirit and blessed in your ministry,'" said the dear old mother as Ella ceased speaking.

"It was you who first taught me the joy of going 'about the Father's business,' dear mother," and Ella kissed the wrinkled forehead with tender reverence. Then we all sat silently thinking, while, without, the rain drops pattered ceaselessly.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

BY REV. JOHN BASCOM, D.D.

It may be fairly doubted whether our real need is to see ourselves as others see us. Certainly to Prohibitionists just now, the view so obtained would be anything but stimulating. If it is possible for a man to regard himself too favorably, it is equally possible for others to look upon him too disparagingly. Whenever a man or a party come under heavy moral pressure, half their power of endurance is shown in refusing to accept the averted face of friends, and the violent detraction of enemies. A favoring view has in it courage and persistence; a submissive one, weakness, indecision and failure.

A short time since, an article appeared in the *Independent*, written by Dr. Wayland of the *National Baptist*, entitled, "A Man Without a Party." The writer, evidently interested in temperance, having given reasons why he could not sustain the Republican nor the Democratic party, turned his attention, in conclusion, to the Prohibition Party. He says of it: "The tone of its leaders and of its organs is prescriptive, abusive, unjust and unchristian." These are hard words, and unless the gun shotted with them delivers freely at the muzzle, it must deliver disastrously at the breech. I have no doubt the writer thought they went straight to the mark. My opinion is that the recoil in them is far more dangerous than the discharge. I have had wide opportunities of observation, and the tone of the leaders and organs of the Prohibition Party—always bearing in mind that from the nature of the case, their duty is one of attack and exposure of halting measures and inadequate means—seems to me, in justness, forbearance, and good temper, commendable—not perfect, but commendable. Yet the opposite opinion prevails with exceedingly good men, and delays them in uniting with the Third Party. What is the reason of this decided difference in judgment as to the spirit and methods of Prohibitionists?

One reason is, I think, that those temperance men who find so much repulsion and irritation in the opinions of Prohibitionists do not give the question of temperance the relative importance and urgency that attach to it in the purpose and measures of the Third Party. That party regards the overthrow of the liquor traffic as an instant and supreme object. They are in dead earnest to do this one thing. Those who ought to affiliate with them, and are yet repelled by them, have by no means the same cogency of conviction.

This is plainly shown in the farther statements of Dr. Wayland, that the Third Party puts up its own candidates when perfectly unexceptional men are in the field; that its leaders denounce local option; that they denounce restrictive measures; that they regard the closing of two-thirds of the saloons as no advantage. I cannot think these statements, just as they stand, quite true, and yet there is a color of truth in all of them. The reason why a Prohibitionist is not jubilant over the closing of two-thirds of the saloons—a statement very extravagant as applied to high license—is because the other third sell all, or more than all the liquor of the original number. The apparent gain is an illusion, and, therefore, the man who is planning, night and day, how to do it, not how not to do it, is profoundly offended by another and most wretched make-shift.

The Prohibitionist is not displeased with local option in and of itself. He dislikes it because it has been found and will unceasingly be found wholly inadequate for the end in view. It is healing the hurt of the daughters of my people slightly. For my own part I have put myself to much inconvenience in supporting local and restraining laws, and have usually found those who are ready to aid the work, Third Party Prohibitionists. I have learned the entire insufficiency and feebleness of these restrictive measures in an active support of them. That is the accusation we bring against them. They are fitted to satisfy easy-going temperance men, and to postpone all stringent, adequate law. The difference between the two wings of the temperance army is one of stringency.

This is especially seen in the sincere objection so often made, and made with such supreme confidence in its goodness, that Prohibitionists will not support temperance Republicans. Waiving the question whether this action on their part is wise or unwise, certainly there is nothing strange or obscure about it. As the Prohibitionist views the case, the old parties have been tried again and again. The measures they propose are deceptive, or deceptively enforced. This was the ground on which the members of the Third Party—hopeless of all reform within the old parties—were driven to separate themselves from them, and to form a new organization. Having in their own minds settled the need of a new political organization, and taken the decisive step towards its realization, surely no thoughtful man can fail to see that they are bound to faithfully pursue the policy they have entered on. Is it not even childish to ask them to do otherwise?

The election of this or that Republican does not alter the general bearing of the question. The permanence of

the Third Party alters all things. A temperance man and a temperance measure have been the bait by which the party hook has been covered for years and years. Are we to be reproached for not greedily snapping at it once more? The huntsman might as well say, "Why, I have prepared my trap just as I have prepared it for twenty years; what a perverse old fool of a fox this is, that he won't be caught by it!" Such objections urged against Prohibitionists show that those who make them have not fathomed the earnest temper of the men they so readily weigh and condemn. Here is an important bridge that has given occasion to many accidents, it is thoroughly unsafe, and ought to be immediately rebuilt. It has been patched and patched again. The question is once more before the town, What shall be done with it? A citizen refuses to vote an appropriation for the dangerous policy of further repairs. One steps forward with well-feigned indignation and exclaims, "Here is a man who says that bridge is dangerous and yet he will not vote a dollar to make it safe." Has not the time come in which such chaff as this should no longer be in the air?

The same lack of penetration is shown in charging the Third Party, as is so constantly done, with a partisan temper. A partisan temper consists in adhering to a party as a matter of interest and feeling aside from the pursuit of sound political principles. The older parties, more or less forgetful of their public duties, often in the possession of power, with a strong appeal to the feelings, able to reward their friends and punish their enemies, are in that stage of development which especially exposes their adherents to a partisan temper; to maintaining political relations no longer consistent with the public welfare. On the other hand, it is almost impossible for one engaged in supporting a newly-made, abused and feeble organization to be a partisan. He may be a fanatic, but not a partisan. Nothing but principle can prompt his action. He carries on the war at his own charges, and heavy ones, too, as far as expense, reputation and personal ease are concerned. The party has no office, no honor, no support to confer upon him. Yet, strange enough, those who are receiving an instant reward in honor, office, and money, will term these devotees, these drudgers of principle, partisan, and themselves, non-partisan. This is a sin against common sense. No man, no woman, could make it who was looking simply at facts and the real relation of things. The adjective, fanatic, has adhesion in it; but nothing except the vigor with which it is thrown, and the constancy with which the effort is renewed, can make the epithet "partisan" stick to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, or to the Third Party in their present self-denying stage of labor.

I draw much consolation from acrimonious and absurd attacks. There is in them a safe, double inference. Our work is telling; our force is felt; it must be met. On the other hand, sound reasons are not at hand. There is safety only in misapprehending and misrendering the facts. It seems to me that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the friends of temperance who are bearing the heat and burden of the day are entitled to the beatitude of Christ: "Blessed are ye when men shall revile you, and persecute you, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely, for my sake. Rejoice, and be exceeding glad; for great is your reward in heaven; for so persecuted they the prophets which were before you."

LEGISLATION ON THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN THE COLONIES AND UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

BY ADA M. BITTENBENDER.

II.

The Revolutionary soldiers were supplied with liquor rations daily as a matter of course. The provisions ordered by the General Assembly in May, 1775, to be issued to the Connecticut troops included "three pints of beer per diem, or spruce sufficient . . . . . and one gill of rum per man on fatigue days only." Massachusetts, by resolution of her Provincial Congress, June 10, 1775, provided "That each soldier in the Massachusetts army shall have the following allowance per day, viz.: . . . . . Article 4. One quart of good spruce or malt beer." In addition, liquors could be obtained of the sutlers, except a few hours during the night time. Rule 64 of the "Rules and Regulations of the Continental Army," adopted by the Continental Congress of the United Colonies, June 30, 1775, provided that "No sutler shall be permitted to sell any kind of liquors or victuals, or to keep their houses or shops open for the entertainment of soldiers, after nine at night, or before the beating of reveilles." The Continental Congress, November 4, 1775, in ordering provisions for the new army to lie before Boston, made a ration contain "one quart of spruce beer or cyder per man per day;" and November 28, 1775, made a navy ration contain "half a pint of rum per man every day, and discretionary allowance on extra duty, and in time of engagement."

In consequence of liquor so furnished, "the diseased appetite was not only fostered where it already existed, but was also awakened in many who had not hitherto experienced its insatiable longings." (Boys over sixteen years of age were enlisted.) On being discharged, this appetite followed the soldiers to their homes and continued to grow upon them, and attached itself to other members of their communities, before quite free from its thralldom, until the whole country seemed stricken with intemperance, which continued its ravages with increasing power until about the year 1825 when its greatest virulence, known in American history, was reached.

This appetite existing, the fact of its existence was taken into consideration, as before, in planning for revenue to run the government and pay off the enormous war debt, which, with a depleted treasury, confronted the first Congress under the Federal Constitution. Moral considerations were not permitted to have weight. On being presented, while considering the rate of duty to be laid on rum, Lawrence, of New York, expressed what then was, and since evidently has been, the majority view of Congress. He said:

"If we are to reason and act as moralists on this point, I am certain it is the wish of every member to prevent the use of ardent spirits altogether, for their influence on the morals of the people is of the most pernicious kind. Nor does the mischief terminate here, as I apprehend it is equally destructive to the health; but we are not to deliberate and determine on this subject as moralists, but as politicians, and endeavor to draw (if I may use the expression) from the vices of mankind that revenue which our citizens must, in one form or other, contribute."

The policy of encouraging and protecting the manufacture of intoxicants was continued under the new form of government from its beginning, and since has been continued without interruption. The preamble of its first revenue law, heavy duty being laid on both distilled and fermented liquors, reads:

"WHEREAS, It is necessary for the support of government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States, *and the encouragement and protection of manufactures*, that duties be laid on goods, wares and merchandise imported." (Passed July 4, 1789.)

While the people were "*drinking down the national debt*," as one Congressman aptly put it in favoring excise tax on domestic spirits, which, during the third session of the First Congress was added to meet the need for more revenue (causing the whisky insurrection of Western Pennsylvania), the several state Legislatures, appalled at the increase of intemperance and resulting evils, were vainly striving to stem the tide by making the license system more stringent. Provision after provision was added from 1780 to 1820 (the war of 1812 created another national debt, the drinking down of which greatly augmented the bad state of affairs), until, as Rev. Dr. Dorchester says, "It reached a degree of vigor not found in our more recent laws.' Still was it ineffective, however perfect as a system—on, on went the disease like a whirlwind before a mole-hill in its way.

Then came an awakening all over the land of temperance people to its inefficiency; and not only to this, but to the moral badness of the system as well. Hitherto their attention had been chiefly directed to the evils resulting from the liquor traffic, and not to the sanctioning of laws as being wrong in principle. "*Down with the license system*," became the cry.

Among the earliest results of the new movement was the amendment of laws so as either to make the licensing authority elective, instead of appointive, or to authorize direct vote on the question of license or no-license. Within a few years no-license prevailed in a large part of the country.

The next step was to effect repeal of the odious license laws, substituting therefor prohibitory laws. Partial concessions were made at first, such as prohibiting retail sales in less than specified amounts and in any amount to be drank on or about the premises where sold, and empowering towns and counties to "suppress the retail traffic on a petition signed by a majority of the adult male inhabitants." Then came the enactment of general statutes, Maine leading off in 1846 with a law prohibiting the sale of wines and distilled spirits, which she amended in 1848 by extending its provisions to all intoxicating liquors, and further amended in 1851 so as to include the *manufacture*, thereby making the demand complete, and her Maine Law* famous the world over as the signal light of the reform.

Laws similar to that of Maine, within four years after its passage, had been placed upon the statute books of six other states and two territories, viz.: Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Connecticut, Iowa, Indiana, and the territories of Minnesota* and Nebraska.† Foreign liquors in the hands of the importer and in unsealed casks or packages, which were imported under authority of the laws of the United States, were excluded from the operation of these several laws. Within the same time, three other states adopted statutes prohibiting the *sale* but not the *manufacture*, viz.: New York,* New Hampshire, and Delaware. New York exempted cider, New Hampshire exempted domestic wine and cider, and Delaware exempted liquors manufactured by the seller from fruit or grain grown in the state. In each case, the exemption did not apply to the liquors when drank on the premises where sold. Michigan, in her constitution adopted in 1850, provided that the "Legislature shall not pass any act authorizing the grant of license for the sale of ardent spirits or other intoxicating liquors." Her Legislature in 1855 prohibited both manufacture and sale "except cider, beer, and wine of domestic manufacture." Her constitutional restriction was repealed in 1876. Ohio, in her constitution adopted in 1851, provided that "no license to traffic in intoxicating liquors shall hereafter be granted in this state; but the general assembly may, by law, provide against evils resulting therefrom." The Ohio constitutional restriction still exists. The state Legislature in 1851 prohibited sales of "any spirituous liquors of any kind whatever to be drank in the place where sold," which law was amended in 1855 so as to cover all intoxicating liquors. The Legislature of Illinois, in 1851, prohibited retailing liquors "by a less quantity than one quart," or "by any quantity, and suffer them to be drank in any house, tavern, store, etc."‡ And in 1855, the Illinois Legislature submitted to the voters of the state for ratification a law prohibiting both manufacture and sale, excepting cider and wine, of state grown fruit, and the manufacture of malt liquors for exportation. It failed of ratification by a very few votes In 1854, the Pennsylvania Legislature submitted the question whether a prohibitory law, completely outlawing the nefarious traffic, should be enacted in that state or not. The question was decided adversely by a small majority. The next year the Legislature prohibited Sunday selling and also week day selling except by persons licensed to sell in quantities over one quart, keepers of "places of entertainment, amusement or refreshment" not to be licensed. The Legislature of Texas, in 1854, prohibited the licensing of persons "to sell spirituous or vinous liquors in less quantity than one quart unless a majority of the qualified electors . . . . cast their votes in favor of the granting of such license." Considerable additional prohibitory ground was gained in the states not mentioned, through carrying elections for no-license and other ways, from 1851-55.

In speaking of the effect of this legislation—of the wonderful change in drinking habits, improvement in health, and the great moral and spiritual uplifting of the people, which had been accomplished within twenty-five years, Rev. Dr. Dorchester says: "Probably in no country, in so short a period, was there ever so radical a transformation. . . . . Social life everywhere wore new aspects; the domestic economy of society was changed; *materia medica* felt the influence; the number, frequency, and fatality of diseases were reduced, and the moral and spiritual forces of the nation were greatly augmented."

But, unhappily, this period was succeeded by one unfavorable in the extreme for the temperance movement. For the six years before the firing on Fort Sumter, the four years of Civil War, and the reconstructive years, "violent agitations, heart-rending anxieties, new political problems of far-reaching influence, involving the profoundest thought in their solution, engrossed the attention."

During the Rebellion, the liquor ration—supplied daily to the Union navy by act of Congress, and frequently, often daily, to the Union army under regulations of the War Department—again did its deadly work, helped cruelly on by the licensed saloon, as opportunity was given it. In the Confederate states, the liquor traffic was continued and heavily taxed for revenue. Hon. Samuel C. Pomeroy, United States Senator from Kansas, in addressing the American Temperance Union, in May, 1863, in regard to the Union army, said:

"The vice of intemperance has followed the army, has visited the quarters of both officer and private, has taken down some of the bravest and truest of the land, who, before, had always stood erect in their manhood and their pride. It has made disorderly and riotous the loyal camp of the soldier, has made disgraceful the tent of the officer, and, on more than one occasion, defeated and demoralized an army on the field of battle. Of the thirty thousand victims of disease and death attending on the Peninsular campaign the last year, at least ten thousand may be set down as chargeable to the daily ration of whisky and quinine. Intemperance and its fruits made such sad havoc in the Mexican war, that it was feared

*Amended in 1853 so as to except "the manufacture of cider, and the sale thereof by the manufacturer." A new prohibitory law was enacted in 1855, and the famous one repealed. This was replaced by a license law with a few prohibitory reservations in 1856; and in 1858 another prohibitory law was passed, submitted for ratification, and ratified by a large majority. This last prohibitory law did not include "the manufacture of cider or of wine made from fruit grown within this state, and the sale thereof by the manufacturer." Since 1848, prohibition has been continuous in Maine. The constitution and present statutes exclude cider.

*Declared unconstitutional by the courts. Replaced by license laws.
†Not re-enacted on gaining statehood.
‡Repealed in 1853 and old license laws re-enacted.

that the dead would more than outnumber the living. General Scott said that in his Mexican campaign, fifty per cent of all he lost in his army, who are left in unmonumental graves, are there from this source, rather than from the bullets of the enemy. He therefore pleads with us to speak out and act effectively."

Effective speaking out and acting had to do mainly with Congress. The policy of Congress in regard to the liquor business was not to be changed in the face of another war debt of unprecedented magnitude, and the need of an enormous amount of revenue from day to day which the consumption of taxed liquors would largely and readily supply.

The unpatriotic forces of King Alcohol, love of money instead of country being the actuating power, were quick to see and take advantage of the auspicious time for them—auspicious especially in creating this necessity for an immense revenue, and that for many years to come. Willingly this time was the business subjected to excise in addition to impost. Why willingly? Because it meant another long lease of life for the business, it in turn being made to appear a necessity to be licensed and fostered as of old instead of prohibited. Besides, the tax money paid out would be returned in profits a hundred fold through increased sales and profits which the war would bring about.

And not only was it auspicious for them, this need of more revenue to run the general government, but also in the need of more revenue for state purposes. Under the pressure of this need, the old system of licensing the liquor traffic was again resorted to, at least for a season, in all but four of the states where, prior to the war, it had been discarded wholly or in part. Maine, Vermont, Iowa and New Hampshire alone have held steadfast. Ohio people license the traffic under the name of "tax," a method employed to get around the anti-license provision of their constitution. This method is in effect the same as the old license system. In several states the two systems have fluctuated, those of prohibition and license, the success of either depending upon whether moral sentiment or greed was in the ascendency at the time. In the same way we may account for the changes witnessed in the counties, cities and towns throughout the country, which, since the Rebellion, have adopted prohibition and then fluctuated between the two systems.

Washington, D. C.

Correspondence.

TEMPERANCE AND THE INTERNATIONAL LESSONS.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—At the meeting of the International Sunday-school Convention to be held in Pittsburgh in June, a new International Lesson Committee is to be appointed to select the lessons for another seven years. There is widespread dissatisfaction with the place given the temperance lesson in the present system. Under it, individual teachers, here and there, use the lesson, but the schools which choose it are the exception and not the rule.

The authorized Sunday-school periodicals of the Southern Presbyterian Church, published by Whittet and Shepperson, Richmond, Va., edited by the Rev. James K. Hazen, Secretary of Publication, have never had an optional lesson for the thirteenth Sunday, neither missionary nor temperance. As a body, the superintendents and teachers of that denomination do not know where in the Bible to find such lessons as are designated by the committee.

Presumably this is because the Rev. Mr. Hazen thinks the review of more importance than any single lesson on missionary or temperance topics. I do not say he is not right. He may be of the same opinion as the editor of *The Pilgrim Teacher*, whose editorial, copied into *The Sunday-School Times* of February 22, stated that, "The lessons as they naturally come are continually offering all the opportunity needed for direct and side lights on temperance." I agree that they do offer opportunity for temperance teaching, but not "*all* the opportunity needed," for the fundamental reason that, at present, teachers are blind to the opportunities. However willing to so use them, they do not see their chance. They are following more or less closely their denominational annotators, who seldom mention the subject of intemperance, who often fail to draw an apt illustration from it, or utter a warning against it. Why should one expect the teacher to be wise beyond what is written? If the learned men who prepare the notes on the regular lessons think it unimportant, will not the average teacher coincide? Teachers do not, as a rule, consider that important or necessary which is ignored by the authorities.

Who are the teachers in the typical church Sunday-school? First, there are the wife and daughters, and mayhap, sisters of the pastor; second, Christian women from sheltered Christian homes; and third, a few male members of the ninety and nine who never went astray and who cannot enter into the feelings of a tempted child who must pass ten open beer saloons in going to Sunday-school.

Are these the teachers who can bring "direct and side lights" from the temperance question to illuminate the lesson and supplement the meager comments of a college president, or a doctor of divinity, out of their own experience? Not unless they have voluntarily gone down into the deeps for the love of humanity and of Him who was tempted in all points like as we are.

How long will the church be satisfied with such a degree of inefficiency in the Sunday-school as makes it possible for three-fourths of the convicts in the Ohio State Prison to have been, at some time in their lives, members of a Sunday-school, of whom the major part are confessedly there directly through intemperance? Somebody is responsible for this state of things, and the Sunday-school, from the International Committee all the way down to the teacher, cannot shift its share of the responsibility on to the home, or on to the mother, or on to anyone or anything. May not the indifference to the present struggle for a sober manhood, which seems to characterize some of the scholars who prepare lesson-notes, be accounted for by the fact that they dwell apart from suffering, sinning humanity in the serene atmosphere of the study, and are not in touch with those who live amid temptations and surrounded by the thoughtless and reckless?

Therefore, I conclude, we need a temperance lesson with as ample annotations as any of the twelve until such time as the teachers will have learned the truth about the great evil which is an incubus upon the nation's prosperity, a threat to the nation's life and the arch foe of Christianity, as well as the Bible doctrine concerning strong drink, and God's remedy for the wrong. Afterward we may safely leave them to draw temperance teachings out of unlabeled lessons; for, once awake to the duty of the hour, and feeling that they are touching shoulders in this onset upon Satan's stronghold, millions of teachers will teach *con amore* with effectual heartiness.

There is no power adequate to the task of rousing apathetic—apathetic because ignorant—teachers, save the literature which is now instructing and guiding them. The guides themselves can all be won to this great service for humanity by a lesson which has no alternative and which requires fresh study from living sources.

And now I offer what seems to me to be a solution of the question, "How to have a temperance lesson which shall be on the same footing as the other lessons of the quarter, and not interfere with their continuity?" Make it number one of each quarter, and let the thirteenth Sunday be, as now, a review of the twelve lessons, that is, of the temperance lesson and of the following consecutive eleven; and when, as in the case of the first quarter of the present year, number one is admirably adapted to the purpose, let us not go to Proverbs or Galatians to find a theme, but make the most of the one at hand. More or less of a break (and always a pause) occurs at the end of the quarter in any event, and in view of the vital importance of this question to good citizenship and to the salvation of immortal souls, let this gap be filled with a temperance lesson. ALICE CORNER BROWN.

Fort Reed, Fla.

MRS. LEAVITT IN AFRICA.

DEAR SISTERS OF THE W. C. T. U.:—After one day's delay at Banana where I landed, I took passage on the Herod, up the river to Bona. The distance has been variously stated at fifty, and as high as ninety miles. A death-like stillness reigns over the mighty torrent for many miles. No beast or bird gives life to the scene. The very power, I may say truthfully, *virulence* of vegetable life, blots out all other. But presently rising ground appears. Grass lands begin to assert themselves. Grassy swells and valleys dotted with trees intermingle with forest, looking like the most cultivated parts of England, even, except that there are no dwellings. One constantly expects to see them appear as we round a point. The hills are more and more frequent, the river takes sharper and sharper turns, becomes more and more turbulent as we approach the foot of the cataracts at Vivi and Matadi.

A boat puts out from the landing station of the English and American Baptist mission station at Tundua, and Mr. Claflin of the latter society receives me, and escorts me to the guest house of the English Baptist Mission, his own quarters being far too small to receive a visitor. Mrs. Claflin was absent but Mrs. Weeks of the English Mission gave me all the best things that hospitality means, and Mr. Claflin started me off in a hammock the next morning for Mpallaballa. The hammock was of sail cloth, strung to a pole, and was carried by two men. I found it less disagreeable than I supposed it would be. With a thick shawl hung over the pole, at my head, and also my umbrella with its white cotton cover, I did not feel the heat much though we arrived at one o'clock. There was one swift river to cross. My small tin trunk was placed in the dug-out canoe, and I sat upon it, with knees up to my chin to keep out of the water in the canoe. We paddled up stream, gradually getting out into the current, and then floated down to the opposite shore, much below where we started. The path had been up and down steep hills, a mere foot path, and the greater part of the way composed of broken fragments of quartz. This stone lay in fragments of all sizes from an egg to an elephant.

A messenger had been sent on earlier in the morning, so Mrs. Claflin was ready to welcome me. Mpallaballa is a station of the A. B. M. M., formerly known as the "Livingstone Mission." Mr. and Mrs. Clark were away on a trip up the river, and Mrs. Claflin was "holding the fort" till their return. Mr. Hall was at home, Mr. Harvey there for a few weeks, and Mr. Hyde away at Banana on business; Miss Flemming and Miss Gordon live in their own little house, not more than half a mile away.

A fine garden belongs to the place, cultivated by the boys and girls at the mission. Mangoes, manioc, yams, sweet potatoes, bananas, corn and beans are among the articles raised. There is seldom a day the year round when the table is not indebted largely to the garden for its supplies.

I had overlooked my stay of three days at Bona on my way up, during which Christmas occurred. I have never passed one where *I felt so far from home.* But Miss Flemming and Miss Gordon invited us all to their house for New Year's Day. We sat down to table, English, American and African, North and South, white, black and brown, and felt that we were all one in Christ. Home was very near on that occasion.

At Mpallaballa the number of converts is not large, and the question of removing inland, away from this caravan route, has been agitated in the mission. The schools, the printing house, the daily service for the mission, and any caravan that may be there are, however, doing much good. At Banzamanteka, only three or four years old, a church of over three hundred members has been gathered. I wished very much to visit that station, but it was considered too arduous and exposing for me, so I gave it up.

It is a very strange fact, that whereas a few years ago the caravan route along the south bank of the Congo was studded with villages, they have all but two disappeared now, throughout the cataract region from Matadi to Stanley Pool, a distance of nearly two hundred miles. It would be difficult to fathom all the causes.

On the Sabbath morning I spoke, through Inkana, an interpreter, to about sixty people, about one-third of whom were heathen. In the afternoon to the Sabbath school children. The next Sabbath I spoke again, and during the talk took occasion to show the superiority of our God as an ever-present help, and to denounce the medicine men and their fetiches. During the week as Mrs. Claflin and I were going to see the source of their water supply, we heard the sound of the drum. Following it we came to a little village, where all the women and children, and some of the men were assembled, dancing in a circle around a medicine man, who was doing his best to work himself into a frenzy, staring with fixed eye-balls, open mouth, and darting here and there with rigid, contorted muscles. But it was quite evident that he was not in the least out of his head. He was not pleased at our appearance upon the scene; nor with our scanning every movement carefully. Soon he gave the signal and led the way to a retired valley, down a dark ravine, and the whole company followed him, except the poor sick woman, on whose account he had been called in. Before the establishment of the government, in all probability some person would have been pointed out as having bewitched the sick woman, and would have been put to death. Now this is rarely done, and always with the utmost secrecy. Mr. Weeks looks very carefully after this matter, so that now probably very few fatal decisions are reached. The combined influence of the state and the missionaries is widely felt, but were they removed, did the witch doctors feel secure, no doubt they would go on as boldly as ever. Their calling brings them much wealth. The poor sick woman was worse when I went to her hut two days later, and must in all probability die.

It is difficult to conceive of a village on the lower Congo. The buildings are so low, and the corn growing around so high that they are almost as effectually concealed as hen-coops would be in a cornfield at home. The houses are dotted about anywhere. A foot-path leads to, or passes by each one. All are square, or are intended to be. Ordinarily they consist of only one room, and the majority are from ten to fourteen feet square. Some are not more than seven by eight feet, and barely high enough to stand up in in the center. The king's houses are larger, and generally surrounded by a fence six or seven feet high, and sometimes entrance is had through a passage fenced on both sides, which doubles several times upon itself. The supports to walls and roof are light wooden poles and sticks, largely bamboo and palm, while the covering is grass and rushes. The thatching of the roofs is admirable in many instances. The reeds of the walls are tied in place by fine fibers, and in the better houses this

is done with much skill in regular and even beautiful designs, and executed with great precision. There is in all villages an open space, kept hard and well swept, but in all I saw it is very small, not more than thirty feet in any direction, and of an irregular form. I think a dozen or fifteen houses is a fair-sized village in this part of the country.

One great difficulty with which all mission schools have to contend is the indifference, or rather opposition of parents to the education of their children. They say: "If our children go to school, they won't stay here with us, but go to some town to live, and we shall be obliged to work for ourselves, but if we do not let them learn, they will stay at home, take care of us, marry here, and their children will make the village larger."

All the girls at this station, and I think at the others, are "redeemed girls," that is, those who have been rescued from slavery. When years pass and Christians have families about them, it will be different. The dawning of the change already appears.

Sierra Leone. MARY CLEMENT LEAVITT.

(To be Continued.)

THE POWER OF THE BADGE.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—At a regular meeting of the Boston union, not long since, our president requested that any member who within the week previous had felt she had special cause to praise God for opportunities in connection with temperance work, to report such.

Many and varied were the responses, and out of them the following incident, testifying to the talismanic power of our unpretending little badge, impressed me as worthy of being passed along for the benefit of others:

Our sister, Mrs. S. was passing along one of the much-traveled thoroughfares of our crowded city, wearing in the buttonhole of her cloak a bit of white ribbon, when a man, rough in exterior with a troubled and haunted expression upon his face, and an earnest longing in his voice that was startling in its intensity, stepped up in front of her and pointing to the badge she wore said: "You wear the white ribbon?" "Yes," was the reply, "and what can I do for you?" the tears falling thick and fast from her eyes as she looked into his face. "Pray for me," he said, "pray that I may be kept from drink; my business takes me into place after place where liquor is sold, and I *must* have help to enable me to keep my pledge.'

It is hardly necessary to add that when this pathetic story was ended and our sister said, "And now I want your prayers too in this man's behalf," that with one accord we united in a cry to God to stretch forth His hand and deliver this our brother from the power of appetite.

The simple little knot of white ribbon took on new beauty as we realized what its message was to that burdened, storm-tossed soul. Surely it spoke to him of a ready ear, a heart filled with tender compassion for those who like himself were struggling with the temptations which come from a legalized liquor traffic; and of a prevailing power in prayer, from which was to come new strength and courage for his time of need.

Such a testimony as this to the potent influence of our badge should tend to encourage every white-ribboner in the constant wearing of it, for who knows what poor wayfaring man, heart-sick woman, tempted girl or suffering child may not be looking for this little token of pity and love towards that humanity of which they are a part, and for whom Christ gave His life. M. E. CHENEY.

NEBRASKA CAMPAIGN FUND.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—I made an appeal for help to send tracts in the foreign languages to Nebraska. The following day a lady called and said she had not been able to sleep the night before thinking how she could get some money for that purpose. They had no money, but she had some nice apples, and if I would buy a half bushel, she would be so glad to give the money that way. I did so, and five hundred pages went out to the Swedes and Germans of Nebraska, showing them why they ought to vote against high license and for prohibition.

Recently I spoke at Baker University, a Methodist College where many of the students are striving for an education on very limited means. The collection for the work was secondary to the fact of getting the important need of an educating influence for our vast foreign population before the four hundred students who were to scatter to all parts of the country and have a voice and influence in our government.

After the meeting closed, a young man came and handed me a dollar "for the work." A gentleman standing by said, "That young man saws wood to get the means to educate himself." "Oh," I exclaimed, "I cannot take his money under those circumstances!" "Yes, take it," said the boy; "it will please my mother so much. She would be so interested in your work, I know, if she could hear you, and I hope God will bless you." I replied, "I *know* God will bless you for such a spirit as that."

The next morning a young minister came to me, who is still studying, though licensed to preach. He has had to stop his studies for a time, and is selling books to get means to go on. He was enthusiastic about the work, and said, "I have no money, but I *must* help Nebraska some way," and, taking off his cuff buttons, he said, "Take these, and perhaps you can sell them, and get some money for the work there." I said I could not take them; that I made no such sacrifices myself and I was not willing to accept them from others. But he begged me to take them, and pleaded that he wanted a share in that fight. He said they had cost him one dollar and seventy-five cents, and if I could sell them for anything, to please use it. Who will buy those precious cuff buttons that mark a heroic spirit? They are very good looking, and I wait for a purchaser, to let that young minister feel that he is contributing to the work for prohibition in Nebraska, which the Kansas people know so well how to appreciate.

Contributions for work among foreigners in the Nebraska campaign are as follows:

Mrs. H. Hughes, Medina, Ohio, $1; Forestville, New York, W. C. T. U., $1; Mrs. E. J. Gray, Medina, Ohio, $1; Mrs. M. C. Lord, Pasadena, Cal., $1; Mrs. Mary B. Miller, Andover, N. Y., $3; Mrs. Phillips, Lawrence, Kan., 50 cts; Central W. C. T. U., Denver, Col., $3; Mrs. Wenrick, Lecompton, Kan., $1.25; Mrs. G. H. Smith, Freeport, Ill., $1; Mrs. A. D. Miller, Portland, Oregon, $5; Mr. Robbins, Baldwin, Kan., $1; collections, $10. Total, $28. SOPHIA F. GRUBB.

Lawrence, Kan.

A TEMPERANCE VICTORY IN THE MECHANIC'S FAIR.

EDITOR UNION SIGNAL:—The Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association was organized in 1795, incorporated in 1806. Preparations are in progress for the seventeenth triennial exhibition which opens in Boston, October 1, 1890. Applications for space are coming in rapidly and there is great competition for location, but the management, composed of sterling business men, have determined to accept only the finest and most attractive lines of industrial and mechanical art, and they guard the interest and safety of the public at every point, in order that the moral influence of the exhibition shall be equal to the financial and industrial excellence. At a recent meeting of the directors, the Cordelia Wine Company applied for space, offering as a special reason why they should be prominently located the fact that they intended to present to every visitor a tiny glass of wine as a sample of their goods, and as they were to act in this hospitable spirit they deserved the most commanding of locations. The board of directors to whom this offer was made refused absolutely to allow any such exhibition, and after a short consultation determined that alcoholic liquors in bottles or barrels were as bad in one sense as the proposed offer of a glass of wine, so a very sweeping and strong vote was passed to exclude alcoholic liquors in every form from the coming exhibition. This action is in line with the policy of our leading business men, who have kept the old Bay State in the front rank since the battle of Lexington whose anniversary falls on this date.

Mrs. A. J. Gordon, President of the Boston W. C. T. U., will work with me in securing some action relative to the G. A. R. encampment to be held here in August. The Woman's Relief Corps, 90,000 strong in the United States, is 9,000 strong in Massachusetts, and we shall confer with them as to the best method of work. We shall aim to put the arm of the law strongly against the rising tide of liquor dealers who consider such occasions their harvest time, and we shall put a long, strong band of white ribbon about the country's defenders and the ribbon will be held by the officers and members of the state and city W. C. T. U. Ten thousand men will be encamped in the building of the Massachusett's Charitable Mechanic Association. The Woman's Relief Corps will be entertained in the parlors of the Woman's Charity Club Hospital whose president is also president of a local W. C. T. U., and we are magnificently located to do much good. We shall not forget this project. Home Protection calls for purity of life, mental, moral and physical, if the perpetual safety of the state and nation are considered.

MARION A. MCBRIDE,
Fair Dept. N. W. C. T. U.

TEMPERANCE TEMPLE ITEMS.

MATILDA B. CARSE.

I am in daily receipt of letters from new subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL, asking the following questions in regard to the Temple: "For what purpose is it being built?" "What is it to cost?" "How is the money to be raised?" "Who is the projector?" etc. In answer to these questions I give the following extract from my annual report on the Temple, which I gave before the National W. C. T. U. Convention held in Chicago last November, and which has not before appeared in THE UNION SIGNAL:

"Seven years has the Temperance Temple been my thought by day, my dream by night. No matter what other work absorbed me, it was but for a time: true as the needle to the pole, my mind would revert back to that which I felt was one of the crying needs of the W. C. T. U. A great National building, in which would be located the National Headquarters, and a hall that would commemorate to all time the struggle which the Christian womanhood of the land had made to save their homes and loved ones from the widespread evil of intemperance, a hall in which the incense of prayer shall daily ascend for the extermination of the liquor traffic. Above, and beyond all this, was the desire that a large income might be at the disposal of the National and state officers, with which they could push on to success the numerous lines of work adopted by our society, which in many departments are now languishing and almost entirely inoperative, because there is no money either in the state or National treasury with which to prosecute them.

"Thus in the vision which God has given me of this great enterprise, the beneficent uses to which the income from the building may be applied has been one of its most important features. Then, to have such a commanding building erected in the central metropolis of this great country as a mighty object lesson to the multitudes from North and South, East and West, which are constantly passing through it, shows that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has come to stay until the viper which is poisoning the life blood of the nation shall be exterminated.

* * *

"Two years ago the plan of the Temple was made public and laid before you at the Nashville Convention when you kindly gave it your indorsement, and again at the Convention held in New York last year Slowly but surely the plan has been developing, the outline of which I will give you, so as to refresh your memory. The money to erect the building in the first place is to be raised by stock and bonds subscribed by capitalists friendly to the cause; as much as possible of this stock is subscribed by myself as trustee on behalf of the National W. C. T. U.

"This stock is redeemable within five years by the payment on it of five per cent for the time it has been in use, or it can run longer if we so desire. The bonds will also be redeemable from five to fifteen years, and will be a five per cent bearing bond. It is my hope and expectation that in five years from the time the building is commenced, the members of the W. C. T. U. and the friends of temperance will have given so generously to the enterprise that the stock and bonds will be entirely absorbed by their gifts.

"The lot which we now have the refusal of as the site of the Temple is larger than the one we first contemplated building on, and will, consequently, cost more. The estimate of building, with all expenses of interest on bonds, insurance, etc., is $1,100,000. It will be twelve stories high, entirely fire-proof, and built with the solidity and finish of the best business blocks in the city. We have decided to increase the capital stock to $600,000; of this amount, I am happy to say, $542,000 is already secured. When the capital stock is all subscribed, it insures the placing of $500,000 in bonds; $1,100,000 seems an immense sum of money, and so it is, but our organization is an immense one, so that a little from each would secure the entire amount without any one feeling it.

* * *

"Any union of thirty members can easily raise $100 (the amount we ask each union to give) by the mite-box system alone. Then we have Baby Bands, Cherub Bands which, in a small way, are easy and simple methods to raise money for the Temple. Besides this, we have started a Thousand Dollar Band. This consists of a hundred men and women who pledge to give or raise $1,000 for the building fund. We have $6,000 pledged on this band—only one of its members is a woman. We have a Hundred Dollar Band. This consists of a thousand white-ribboners who pledge within two years to give $100 to the building fund. Eighty-five women have either given or pledged to this fund. We have a men's Hundred Dollar Band; twenty-one men have either given or pledged to this band. When these three bands are completed, they will bring in $300,000. Surely there can be found in this nation Christian people sufficiently interested to pledge these amounts, so the W. C. T. U. can have National headquarters of its own, and a sufficient income to wage an aggressive war on the stronghold of the liquor traffic.

"It is only lately we have begun to keep a record of the unions that have promised to give $100 to the building fund. We have so far sixty-eight who have given and pledged $100 each; if only 5,000 unions out of the whole number we claim would give a $100 apiece we would have a fund of $500,000.

* * *

"We have 10,026 mite-boxes out; when the returns come in from them, estimating each one to contain $3.65, it will amount to $36,594.90. A great many of these boxes have been ordered by parents for their children. We wish each individual white-ribboner and the members of the Loyal Temperance Legion would send for a box and pledge themselves to put into it a penny a day, and if too poor to do this, let them ask their friends and neighbors to help make it up to the required amount. Some who are opposed to the building of the Temple say that giving towards it will impoverish poor women. Surely no woman could be impoverished, no matter how poor she may be, by undertaking to fill a mite-box in this way—this is all we ask our sisters in moderate circumstances to do. If between the children and the W. C. T. U. women only 200,000 boxes were taken, it would in one year aggregate the enormous sum of $730,000. These mite-boxes could easily be distributed among the W. C. T. U. and Loyal Temperance Legion if our state presidents would only be at a little trouble to bring the matter before the local unions. We trust this is not too much to ask, when every state will reap a rich return from the amount they give towards the building fund."

145 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Our Children.

FAIR FLORA'S FAVORS.

BY HARRIET NEWELL SWANWICK.

Climbing wild-roses; violets, white and blue;
Bright morning-glories, in their modest place;
Pale, shy spring beauties, freshly kissed with dew;
Grasses and ferns, to lend their touch of grace.

Her hands are full, e'en to her finger-tips;
One fades, another blooms, a beauteous train;
Lilies, with fragrant hearts and creamy lips,
And sweetbrier, ever sweetest after rain.

The year moves on and brings the golden-rod,
The ox-eyed daisy and the trumpet-flower;
Gold-hearted asters by the way-side nod,
Then comes October, with her royal dower.

In each and all the hand divine we trace,
Nor can we say of one "'tis fairest, best;"
Yet well we love the snowdrop's pure, brave face,
She early comes, *to promise all the rest.*
Chicago.

WHAT CAN WE DO?

Oh, what can little children do to make the great world glad?
For pain and sin are everywhere, and many a life is sad.
Our hearts must bloom with charity wherever sorrow lowers,
For how could summer days be sweet without the little flowers?
Oh, what can little children do to make the dark world bright?
For many a soul in shadow sits, and longs to see the light.
Oh, we must lift our lamps of love, and let them gleam afar;
For how should night be beautiful without each little star?
Oh, what can little children do to bring some comfort sweet,
For weary roads where men must climb with toiling, way-worn feet?
Our lives must ripple clear and fresh, that thirsty souls may sing;
Could Robin pipe so merrily without the little spring?
All this may little children do, the saddened world to bless,
For God sends forth all loving souls to deeds of tenderness,
That this poor earth may bloom and sing like His dear home above;
But all the work would fail and cease without the children's love. —*Sel.*

TRIXY'S PRIZE POEM.

BY JULIA MILLS DUNN.

When Miss Fairlie, the teacher in the A room, requested the pupils to remain after school was dismissed, all the children in the class wondered what it could possibly mean. Had some one done wrong, and was he to be exposed to his fellow classmates? Each of the younger boys, with one accord, began to review his record mentally, to see if it could be he. Tom De Peyster, who had pulled the wings off a poor little fly that day, and the boys who sat near him and had laughed at the antics of the tortured insect as it plunged wildly over the desk, began to look sober.

Flossy Marx, who sat near the open window and had spent a good deal of time scraping up the white cherry blossoms that drifted in with every breath of south wind, and made believe it was a little doll's bed on which she laid a doll fashioned from her tiny lace-trimmed handkerchief, looked very serious, and wondered if Miss Fairlie had seen her playing after all.

But the expression on Miss Fairlie's face was not one of reproof. "Members of the Loyal Temperance Legion will please rise to their feet," commanded the teacher.

Forty bobbing heads, black, brown, white and yellow, were up in a twinkling, and forty pairs of eyes, black, blue, brown and gray, began to sparkle. When Miss Fairlie planned anything for the Loyal Temperance Legion, it was sure to be something good.

"We were going to have one of our children's dime sociables for the benefit of the Loyal Temperance Legion," said Miss Fairlie, "but I have thought it best to have something new by way of variety. We will have a rhyming contest, and the boy or girl who composes the best poem of not less than eight lines on the subject of temperance will receive five dollars in gold for a prize. All can compete who wish to do so, and the prize will be awarded by a committee of three, chosen from the audience by the children themselves. You have just a week in which to prepare your lines, and all who are willing to compete may raise their hands."

Up flew the hands in every direction, though when they came to be counted, only twenty-five had the courage to pledge themselves.

"If there isn't Trixy Winslow," whispered Fanny Brayton, the largest girl in school, to her little cousin, Flossy Marx. "Wonder if she is really going to try for the prize," and she looked severely on poor little Trixy as she spoke.

But Trixy, bright and jolly, spite of her rags and patches, and quite unconscious of any intentional offense, returned Fanny's severe glance with a gay smile that showed all her white teeth, and stood, her hands clasped in a sort of rapture.

Rhyming was Trixy's one gift. The children at home, ragged and noisy, might clamber about her, with clamorous appeals for this or that, for Trixy was general nurse to the rollicking brood that filled the house all day long with turmoil and confusion, but Trixy, with a stubby lead pencil, would pursue her beloved pastime of scribbling rhymes all over everything in the most prodigal fashion, on margins of newspapers, on the blank leaves of books, even on bits of clean shingles when nothing better offered itself.

Only one thing could rob Trixy of all enjoyment in her rhymes, and that was to see her father come reeling down the lane, his hat askew on his tumbled, frowsy hair, his eyes bleared and red, and his words wild and incoherent. Then she would put down the fat, heavy baby on the floor and hide away in the orchard behind the house, or the kitchen garret, anywhere, to escape the sight that filled her with a deadly terror that she could not conquer, and only increased as the days went by, and the repulsive spectacle grew more and more frequent.

Her mother, toiling at the sewing machine day after day to earn the scanty sum that barely kept them from starvation, knew nothing of Trixy's scribbling. She was a sad, abstracted woman, weighed down by the weight of her grief and care, a loving mother, but so absorbed in providing for the physical needs of her family that she had little thought for anything else. So down in the orchard where the grass grew thick and tall amid the nodding crimson clover blossoms, or sitting beside the creek in the maple woods just beyond the orchard, with bare feet hanging in the gurgling stream, Trixy dreamed her childish dreams, and wove them full of her own bright fancies.

"If I could only get the prize for mother," she thought to herself, "then the baby could have a pair of new shoes, and mother the shawl she needs so much, and—oh, ever so many things, for five dollars is such a lot of money!"

From the day of its announcement, the prize became the all-absorbing topic of conversation among the pupils in Miss Fairlie's room. Notwithstanding her request that no time or thought should be given to the subject in school hours, many a bright head was bent low over the desk after recitations were over, while the owner slyly pored over a slate crossed and re-crossed with many lines, or scanned suspicious looking bits of paper.

Trixy became careless of the baby, and even ran away from the other children once or twice, to hide in the orchard and rack her poor little brain with thoughts that had no rightful place in the mind of a child. She forgot to whistle an answer to the oriole that was building its nest on the swinging branch of a tall elm in Mr. Brayton's meadow across the road, and his loud, mellow whistle passed unheeded, so intent was she on the verses that she hoped would win the prize.

* * * * * *

The contest was to be held in the town hall, and the larger members of the class had taken great pains to decorate it for the occasion in a becoming manner. Great jars, the sides hidden by trailing vines, were filled with ferns and branches of wild hawthorn blossoms. Apple blossoms were everywhere, in vases, pitchers, bowls, on table, floor, window sills, wherever there was room, till the dingy, dusty hall was like a bower of bloom and fragrance. Mrs. Brayton had sent her fur rugs and a few chairs for the platform, and a piano lamp with a rose-colored shade lent a soft light to the stage that gave it quite a home-like effect.

News of the novel contest had spread abroad, and when the hour came for commencing, the room was well filled. Dr. Snow, Lawyer Dexter, and the Rev. Mr. Carter were chosen as the awarding committee, and the exercises began. The competitors for the prize came forward one by one, Fanny Brayton, Harry Dexter, Tom De-Peyster, and others, until only Trixy remained.

"Miss Beatrice Winslow," called Miss Fairlie, and a queer little figure stepped on the platform, arrayed in a manner that caused an irresistible smile in the audience. A faded pink dress, patched with goods of another color, her hair standing out like a Circassian girl's from the braiding she had given it over night, a white apron, like her dress scrupulously clean, but long enough for one twice her years, a bunch of wild violets pinned on the bosom of her shabby gown, were some of the most startling features of Trixy's toilet. She did not notice the smile that ran around the room. Unmindful of self, but deeply anxious for success for her mother's sake, she knit her small forehead into a decided frown as she unfolded the coarse bit of paper, and with a funny little bow began:

"Who knows the curse of a drunkard's life?
The drunkard's children, the drunkard's wife;
The birds have a home in the forest tree
But the drunkard's child has no place to flee;
Pity not the animals wild,
But pity, oh, pity the drunkard's child!"

Her forlorn appearance, the touching sincerity of her tones, her artless appeal to the crowd before her, touched every heart. A round of applause followed, and Mr. Carter leaned over to whisper to his neighbor:

"She's a bright little creature for a nine year old, eh, doctor?"

There was a whispered conference among the committee, and then the minister rose.

"The prize has been awarded to Beatrice Winslow," he said, and then more applause followed, louder than ever.

Some one rose and came out into the open space in front of the rostrum, and at the first sound of his voice, those who knew him recognized it as the voice of Trixy's father.

"Friends," he began, and the applause ceased as by magic. "I'm not a man of many words, as you know, but I want to say that I am ready to take the pledge to-night for the sake of my little Trixy there, God bless her, and I do it praying that I may live to become a pride instead of a disgrace to her, and that I may have God's help to keep the solemn promise I enter into here and now."

All pressed round him with congratulations, and when Trixy, her arms round his neck, sobbed out with smiles that were half tears, "Oh, papa! how glad dear mamma will be!" there was not a dry eye in the house.

Trixy is a woman now, but she has never seen her father drunk since that day, and though she is a well-known writer for leading magazines and papers, she treasures as her choicest composition her prize poem.

The Still Hour.

FOR THE WEEK BEGINNING MAY 4, 1890.

BY REV. C. C. HARRAH.

DAILY BIBLE READING NOTES.

(Luke 9: 1-27; I Samuel, 9-14.)

Sunday, 11; Luke 9; 1-27. Verse 6, The Apostles did not go as strangers among enemies, but as friends unto a region where the Saviour Himself had already prepared a way for them. They were to reap no personal advantage, but were to give unselfishly what they had so freely received from their Lord. In the same spirit, we ought to go forth and do good, wherever the door of opportunity is opened. Verse 17, It seemed impossible to the disciples that the multitude could be fed in the desert; but nothing is impossible with God. When our ability fails and still there is need, our Lord is able to do for us until we have more than enough to satisfy. Verse 25, A human soul's true, everlasting salvation is of more worth than the whole world.

Monday, 12; I Sam. 9. Verse 2, A gigantic stature and an athletic frame were once a man's highest recommendation. We should look more to moral qualities. Verse 14, Samuel was the chief man in Israel; but such was the simplicity of his manners that on his way to preside at a high festival, he could not be distinguished by his dress, or in any other way, from an ordinary citizen. Truly great men and women have always been noted for their simplicity. Verse 21, Saul belonged to one of the most important families. (Verse 1.) It was a great advantage that he belonged to a tribe that was nearly extinct (Judges 20), for that would keep down jealousy among the other tribes. One may have great advantages and be lofty in stature, and at the same time be a dwarf in character.

Tuesday, 13; I Sam. 10. Verse 25, It was against Samuel's desire and judgment that the nation should have a king; but when it was evident that nothing else would satisfy the people, how noble he was to lay aside all selfish considerations and preferences and do his utmost to give the kingdom a good start and make it successful! Verse 27, There were much wisdom and prudence in Saul's kind and forbearing treatment of his enemies in the beginning of his government. His patience under insult shows that he was not wanting in some noble qualities.

Wednesday, 14; I Sam. 11. Verse 5, There seemed to be no public duties requiring his attention immediately after his election, and Saul modestly returned to the duties of his farm. It is right that we should keep ourselves occupied with whatever duties come to hand. Verse 6, The circumstances by God's leading transformed the young farmer into a military leader. We should hold ourselves ready for the developments of providence, and pray for wisdom that we may be able to meet whatever new duties may arise.

Thursday, 15; I Sam. 12. Verse 3, The justice and integrity of Samuel's public administration, and the honor and purity of his personal character, make him a noble example for all to follow. Verse 14, It is right that we should ever keep before us the consequences of obedience and disobedience to the divine law.

Friday, 16; I Sam. 13. Verse 6, The times of trial are the times that test men. We shall fail in the battles of life if we have not zeal and energy and courage. Verse 12, Saul's great fault was want of full and confiding faith in God. Verse 13, No amount of attention to religious forms will bring us into favor with God, if we do not keep His commandments. If we are wanting in faith and are disobedient, disappointment and defeat in due time will overtake us.

Saturday, 17; I Sam. 14. Verse 6, We may have faith in God so as to aim at objects that are not in our own power. It is not because of our own strength or our own merit that we expect success in the great conflicts which will turn the world to righteousness. Verse 10, If the spirit of God inspires us to an enterprise, He will also suggest and lead to the means of its execution.

THE PRAYER MEETING TOPIC.

(The Exaltation of Jesus Christ. Philippians 2: 9.)

The whole plan relating to the work of our Lord Jesus Christ in the salvation of men proceeds according to the wise purpose of God to exalt Him and give Him a name above every name.

1. The preparation for Christ's coming by the working out of a long line of providential events, and making Him the subject of many prophecies, no one of which was ever forgotten or remained unfulfilled, exalts our Lord to the greatest importance in the thought of God and in the events of this world. Religions, philosophies and governments had run their course, and were made ready for the work and kingdom of the Prince of Peace.

2. From Moses to John the Baptist, the life work of great souls was directed to prepare the way for the coming Lord. And not only did He engage the interest of earth, but the angels of heaven looked forward to His advent into the world, and exalted Him by their presence and praise.

3. Our Lord as the author of life —giving life to the world and triumphing over death—is forever exalted. He brought life and immortality to light, opened up a way of redemption, and will be exalted and glorified throughout eternity for the salvation of men.

Moral reformation may turn out the devils; it will never bring in God. And in the emptiness of the swept and garnished heart there is an invitation to the seven to come back again and fill it.—*Dr. Maclaren.*

Covetousness is an inordinate desire, with a suitable endeavor, after the enjoyment of more riches than we have, or than God is pleased to give unto us, proceeding from an undue valuation of them.—*Howe.*

Life is the single theme of Christ—life and its fullness. —*Munger.*

The Household.

HEALED.

BY SARAH E. KELLER.

(St. John 5: 8, 9.)

I.

One passing by says, "Rise and walk,"
'Tis plain he cannot know my case,
How, for long years, I helpless lie,
Unaided *cannot* leave my place.

Alas! alas! how many years
Sowing and harvest have gone by,
While other sufferers have been healed,
And yet uncured, unhelped, I lie!

But this man hath a kindly face,
Authority seems in His tone
Which half impels me to my feet,
But I'm too weak to rise alone.

He pauses; will He stretch a hand
To aid me? On His helpful arm
Methinks, though crippled, I might lean
In whole security from harm!

There is compassion in His eyes,
Deep, they seem searching to my thought;
Had I but strength! how quick would I,
In glad obedience, "rise and walk!"

But what new energy is this
Which thrills and vibrates through my limbs?
A strong, insistent, urgent wish
Their power to try in me upbrims.

He is so near! if I should fail,
One with such kindly watching eyes
Would save me from a harmful fall;
Heart, doubt no more! I rise! I rise!

II.

Healed! healed! with but a look and word!
Would that all suff'ring ones might find
This great Physician, in whose voice
Dwells healing! He is strong and kind.

So let us heed His "rise and walk."
Our chains He can transform to wings!
Transfigure grief to holy joy
Life's drudgeries to sacred things!

The slavery to some strong sin,
Tyrant of souls that faint and bleed,
He can dispel though close its hold
Upon our daily thought and deed.

Doubt not, O impotent! Obey
When "rise and walk," the Master says!
We lie such useless, sluggish clods!
Rise up, to better, gladder ways!

Rise up, unfearing, for He waits
So close, so close! and "knows our frame;"
"Remembers" we are dust, and so
Keeps near to hearten, lead, sustain!

O "rise and walk!" nor dread to fail,
Nor halt, nor hesitate, nor fear!
A myriad hands, invisible,
Are stretched to aid, and Christ is near!

A WORD TO OVERWORKED WORKERS.

BY MARY WHITALL COSTELLOE.

One of the dangers of the present age, as most women workers know to their cost, is the breakdown of a large proportion of those who work with their brains. Cases of nervous prostration meet us on every hand, and it is the common argument of those who are opposed to the work of women, that women are nearly sure to break down because of their nervous temperaments.

A late experience of my own has led to a discovery of the cause of many of these apparent nervous breakdowns, and in the hope that other women may profit by it, I will put my experience at the service of those whom it may concern.

My nervousness, due as everyone supposed to overwork, manifested itself at first in the extreme difficulty I found in sleeping, and in an abnormal sensitiveness to noises at night or when trying to study. Within the last year other distressing symptoms, which will be only too well recognized by hundreds of women, began to show themselves, and seemed to point toward my being on the rapid road to a severe case of nervous prostration. These symptoms were an increasing sleeplessness, depression, physical weakness, an overwhelming sense of unmet responsibilities, irritability of temper, discouragement before obstacles, nervous fright at noises, powerlessness for any continued intellectual effort, and finally severe attacks of headache.

For six months I suffered increasingly from these things, and no medical or hygienic treatment seemed to afford me any relief. I gave up all work and went into the country, and even went to bed, thinking to try the rest cure, and amused myself by reading books requiring no thought or mental exertion. But instead of improving I only became steadily worse, and finally I was ordered to leave home and go to the continent for a complete change, and my mother and I wandered about on the Riviera and into Switzerland for nearly a month, but with no apparent benefit.

At last one day at Andermatt in Switzerland, when we were feeling very much discouraged, my mother suddenly turned to me and said, "Daughter, I believe it is thy eyes." It had flashed into her mind at that moment that five or six years before she had heard Dr. Dunton, of Germantown, Philadelphia, in the United States say that when people seemed to have nervous prostration, they ought always to go first and have their eyes examined by a skillful oculist, as there were certain mechanical defects in the eye that often produced all the symptoms of nervous prostration, even where the eyes themselves seemed to cause no conscious inconvenience. I considered *my* eyes to be unimpeachable, but to test the suggestion, I stopped reading and writing for a few days. To my delight I began to sleep at once, and all my other nervous symptoms quickly disappeared. We very soon began to feel convinced that we had hit upon the right solution of all the trouble, and started for home. Passing through Paris we stayed over a day, and I consulted the best oculist I knew, to wit, Dr. George Bull, of 4 Rue de la Paix, who is preëminent in his profession for the diagnosis and treatment of all such affections of the eye. I found him a scientific enthusiast, willing to devote any amount of time to the perfect appreciation of a single case. He examined my eyes first in their natural state, and, a few hours later, under the effect of a form of atropine, with sundry novel instruments, some of which had been invented by himself, and checked his delicate measurements next day by further tests. In the result, he confirmed our guess by explaining that I had been suffering from a double form of optical error, such that, although consistent with apparently perfect vision, it nevertheless involved a constant strain quite sufficient to account for all my nervous troubles. He prescribed accordingly, as my sufficient remedy, the use for reading or writing, of spectacles, adjusted by exact measurement to rectify the various errors. His spectacles have not only ensured to me a complete immunity from the sleeplessness and nervousness of my former state, but they have enabled me to do any amount of reading and writing without any of the old nervous fatigue. In short, I was completely cured, and that, not by *mountains*, but by *spectacles*. My long inability to sleep has given place to the most delicious capacity for slumber, as sound and undisturbed as a little child's, and I feel full of life and vigor, and moreover I feel like recommending spectacles to every nervous or sleepless person I meet.

My experience naturally led me to make some inquiry on the subject. The first result, of course, was the discovery of an extraordinary number of cases like my own. Some of them, however, had baffled oculists of good standing, the reason being doubtless the extreme delicacy of the measurements, and the lack of the ingenious instruments required. The most usual forms of visual anomaly which are responsible for nervous disorders are astigmatism and hypermetropia. Both of these require much more accurate observation and adjustment of glasses than the common myopic or short-sighted condition, which last also involves less constitutional danger. As my own case was an instance of both astigmatism and hypermetropia I had an opportunity of finding out by the kindness of Dr. Bull the meaning of these mystic terms. Hypermetropia is the converse of short-sightedness. In the latter the retina is a little too far away from the curved surface of the cornea, so that the curve would require to be flattened or corrected by a concave glass, in order that the focus of the rays entering the eye might fall exactly on the retina. In hypermetropia the retina is, on the contrary, too near the cornea. It so happens that a person who is in this condition can in most cases unconsciously correct it without the aid of glasses, because the variation is not generally too great for an accommodation by the internal muscles of the eye. The way in which this is done is that the so-called ciliary muscle, which is possessed of very delicate powers of adjustment, causes the crystalline lens to become more convex by contracting the edges so that it bulges out in the center. The result is to make the focus of the rays coming from objects fall not behind the retina, as they would do without adjustment, but on it. For vision this physiological maneuver works well enough so that hypermetropic subjects are not, except in extreme cases, conscious that they see differently from others. The normal eye makes such accommodations only for objects that are close to it. The hypermetropic has to make a greater adjustment in that case, and also to make an adjustment even when it looks at the most distant objects. It is never at rest except in sleep, and this constant muscular effort, as will be seen, is the cause of the nervous distress.

It may seem strange that so slight a cause should produce such widespread results. But it has long been known in medical science that even a very slight pressure on any one point of the peripheral nerves, if long continued, may lead to a complete upset of the whole nervous system. For example, the pressure of a splinter of bone, or of a small tumor, or other unnatural growth, will often result in a thorough disturbance of the nervous machinery throughout the body. And in the same way the constant slight strain of the nerves controlling the muscular adjustment of defective eyes does not end with the particular set of nerves involved, but goes on until it disorganizes the highest nerve centers.

Astigmatism is even a more frequent occasion of this nerve disturbance than hypermetropia. Astigmatism is the common term for a lack of symmetry between the different curves in the refracting machinery of the eye. It often happens, for instance, that the curvature of the cornea is uneven, so that meridians drawn upon its surface give different degrees of curvature. In the normal eye, every diameter of the surface of the cornea should be curved alike. In the astigmatic eye the cornea is shaped more or less like the bowl of a spoon. It may also happen that the crystalline lens may be slightly oblique or out of place, and though this inaccuracy may sometimes correct the other, it may also make it worse. It is also commonly the case that the astigmatism is different in the two eyes, so that the necessary muscular adjustment is curiously complex. Astigmatism, unhappily, is far less known than the other errors of vision. It was only discovered in 1800 by Thomas Young. After him, nothing was done till 1852, when a French topographer noted it as a cause of error in the manipulation of instruments. It is only recently that it has been accurately investigated, and the necessary optometers and other instruments devised, and the connection between these eye difficulties and apparent nervous prostration does not yet seem to be generally recognized.

What is the moral? I do not suggest that the optometer is a "Morrison's pill," nor do I deny that the high nervous tension of our complex life tends to develop that more or less sensitive or neusotic condition in which all forms of overstrain are doubly dangerous. But I am convinced that much of what our pessimists call the inevitable breakdown of busy women is in the nature of preventable disease; and I suggest to the victims of insomnia and nervous exhaustion that they may find it well worth their while to go to some expert in astigmatism for accurate examination. It cannot hurt them, and it may be their salvation. At least it is an experiment worth trying before we conclude that all women of nervous constitution must renounce their hope of higher education and their interest in public work.

40 Grosvenor Road, London, S. W.

DON'TS FOR THE SICK ROOM.

Medical Classics says: Don't light a sick room at night by means of a jet of gas burning low; nothing impoverishes the air sooner. Use sperm candles or tapers which burn in sperm oil.

Don't allow offensive matters to remain; in cases of emergency where these cannot be at once removed, wring a heavy cloth, for instance, like Turkish toweling, out of cold water, use it as a cover, placing over this ordinary paper. Such means prevent the escape of odor or infection.

Don't have the temperature of a sick room much over sixty degrees; seventy degrees are allowable, but not advisable.

Don't permit currents of air to blow upon the patient. An open fireplace is an excellent means of ventilation. The current may be tested by burning a piece of paper in front.

Don't give the patient a full glass of water to drink from, unless he is allowed all he desires. If he can drain the glass he will be satisfied; so regulate the quantity before handing it to him.

Don't neglect during the day to attend to necessaries for the night, that the rest of the patient and the family may not be disturbed.

Don't ask a convalescent if he would like this or that to eat or drink, but prepare the delicacies and present them in a tempting way.

Don't throw coal upon the fire; place it in brown paper bags and lay them on the fire, thus avoiding the noise which is shocking to the sick and sensitive.

Don't let stale flowers remain in a sick chamber.

Don't be unmindful of yourself if you are in the responsible position of nurse. To do faithful work you must have proper food and stated hours of rest.

Don't appear anxious, however great your anxiety.

Don't forget that kindness and tenderness are needful to successful nursing. Human nature longs to be soothed and comforted on all occasions when it is out of tune.

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Take counsel; execute judgment; make thy shadow as the night in the midst of the noonday; . . . judging and seeking judgment, and hastening righteousness.—Isa. 16: 3-5.

Let us contemplate, then, this connection which binds the prosperity of others to our own; and let us manfully discharge all the duties it imposes. If we cherish the virtues and principles of our fathers, Heaven will assist us to carry on the work of human liberty and human happiness.—*Daniel Webster.*

THE NEW CONSTITUTION OF BRAZIL.

Revolution has heretofore been the mother of republics, tyranny the grandmother; but the closing year of the last decade was marked by an event without precedence in the past, and full of significance for the future. A republic came forth from monarchy as naturally as a butterfly from its chrysalis. There was no bloodshed, no uprising on the part of the people, and no resistance on the part of the sovereign. On the contrary, the king declared himself a republican, saying he wished to reign no longer than his people desired. Such peaceful collapse of a throne could not now occur outside of America, where thrones are exotic, and perhaps not outside Brazil.

A glance at history shows that in that country kings have not, as a rule, been very far out of reach of the people. Discovered and claimed by Portugal in A. D. 1500, for more than three hundred years it shared the fortunes of that adventurer among nations. Once the mark of French ambition, then under the power of Spain, and again the prey of the Dutch republic, it maintained through all, the character of a Portuguese dependency. The invasion of Portugal by France in 1808, led the royal family to take refuge in Brazil, and virtually to transfer the government there. The ports were opened to foreigners and commerce sprang up.

King John remained thirteen years. In the meantime Brazil, having outgrown the condition of "dependency" upon the enfeebled European country, declared itself a coördinate kingdom, of which King John was Prince Regent. This change was effected by a proclamation, emanating from a council of prominent citizens, and ratified among the people with applause and illuminations. After three years, affairs in Europe, together with the increased pressure of demand in Brazil for independence, led King John to return to Portugal, leaving his son, Dom Pedro, in the regency. In parting, he gave this fatherly advice: "Pedro, Brazil will, I fear, ere long separate herself from Portugal. If so, place the crown on thine own head, rather than allow it to fall into the hands of an adventurer." The following year, while in the interior of the country, Dom Pedro received advices from Europe which led him to declare at once the independence of Brazil. Hastening to Rio Janeiro, he found the people rejoicing, and he was immediately proclaimed constitutional Emperor, under title of Dom Pedro I. It was unquestionably the only thing to be done. To have continued an ally of Portugal would have been to invite attack from her enemies. The people saw the situation, and in America the wise ruler is guided by the ruled. Dom Pedro wrote his father: "I am not a rebel; the fault is with circumstances." He was a statesman and a valiant soldier, but nine years later, when a popular assemblage on the streets of Rio sent him a message by three justices of the peace, requesting a change of administration, he replied the following morning, abdicating in favor of his son, then six years old. At fifteen the boy's majority was declared by popular vote.

A man of letters, a trained, scientific investigator, a traveler, a patriot, Gladstone has said history will pronounce Dom Pedro II the greatest sovereign of his time. He was abreast the moral reforms, as well as the scientific and industrial advancement of his age. While at the Centennial Exposition he gave one of the most elaborate banquets of that festive season. Everything that epicurean taste could crave was on the tables. Especially notable was the variety of luscious fruits, and scarcely less notable was the entire absence of wine.

The nobility never really took root in Brazil, as titles, except of the royal executive, were not hereditary. The news of the advent of the republic was received with consternation in the court circles of Europe. It meant the accession to republican territory of over three and a quarter million square miles of unrivaled richness. The population is only 15,000,000, but the world has seen the ratio at which the populations of republics increase. There was some comfort in saying it would not hold out long, but those best acquainted with Brazilian history and politics had faith in its stability. The Rothschilds continued their financial support on condition that the union be preserved and order maintained. The provisional government so manifestly intends to be provisional that it has won recognition and respect. The constitution just offered to the public for discussion will finally be submitted to the direct vote of the people. It is to be regretted that a recent decision of the Minister of the Interior debars women from having a voice in its adoption. By this constitution the "republic of Brazil is composed of states, federal districts, provinces and territories." Provinces will have political organization, but require pecuniary aid from the federal government. Territories are unorganized, or uninhabited districts. Each state is to make its own laws, but the federal government guarantees to all a republican form of government. There is no uncertainty about the latter point, which is also flanked by this iron clad provision against secession:

"The federal government shall interfere in the government of the states only for the purpose of guaranteeing a republican form of government, the sanction of sentences of federal courts and in case of rebellion. In the last-named contingency a state of siege may be proclaimed and the federal power will assume the government until the cause of the trouble be removed."

The treaty of limits just completed with Buenos Ayres, settles a question which has been in dispute for a hundred years, often threatening war.

The new Republic is beset with many difficulties, and with some dangers. The readjustment of the banking system is now taxing to the utmost the wisdom of her financiers and statesmen, and putting to test the confidence of creditors at home and abroad.

Not the smallest factor in social problems is the freedman in their midst. We are asked out of our twenty-five years' experience to advise as to his treatment. The exodus of the blacks from the plantations has already begun, and as with us, the cities are thronged. Nature is on our side, saying to black and white alike: "He that will not work shall not eat." At the tropics all is different. There the indolent may find both bed and breakfast under a tree. The African slave is proving the most expensive luxury ever indulged by any people, and he is yet far from being paid for.

The Jesuit yoke is apparently broken, the Provisional Assembly having decreed the separation of church from state, liberty of worship, and secularization of the public cemeteries. There is danger that unbelief instead of evangelical faith will come in to take the place of the cast-off superstitions of Jesuitism. North American missionaries should be swift to occupy the fields opened by this proclamation of liberty of worship.

The Bourbons and the Hapsburgs find American soil a sandy foundation upon which to build their houses. The Brazilian flood swept away in a night the last appearance of monarchy from the western hemisphere. Emilio Castelar believes the sway of autocracy nearly over on the old continent, and that before fifty years pass Europe, too, will be republican from end to end. The change is sure to come, whenever the masses attain their majority, and put away the childish things of royal pomp. A crowned doll ceases to amuse, when men enter the lists for the highest prize—their own best manhood.

THE RIGHT OF PETITION.

This is one of the rights of citizenship which the W. C. T. U. has persistently claimed and exercised. Esther Pugh tells us that in Crusade days the call of God to cease praying in the saloon and advance on the legislature was as distinct and imperative as had been the call to go to the saloons in the beginning. This advance was made by the way of petitions, and that pathway has been trodden by thousands of weary feet during the intervening years. Probably no other form of work has enlisted so many people as has this; men and women who could never speak in public have carried around petitions, and by persuasive words quietly spoken, have convinced many whom the most eloquent orator failed to influence. Boys and girls have joined in this work, their sweet confidence, not only in the justness of the thing they asked, but in the intention of those of whom they asked it to uphold the right, winning many who could not bring themselves to disappoint this childlike trust. While doing this work, these boys and girls were forming characters pure and strong, making them the hope of the future in the great reform.

"Few boys ever traveled more miles in circulating temperance petitions than Clarence," said one of our grandest workers, as she bent over the coffin of her son; on his coat was fastened the white ribbon with a white rose pin, emblem of what his faith was and his vote would have been had he lived to cast it. All over the land are young men and maidens whose faith in prohibition is stronger, and whose courage is higher because of the petition work they did when children.

For what did these petitioners ask? Every good thing connected with the temperance movement. Reviewing the list one cannot help wondering why, in a Christian nation, such appeals should be necessary; it would seem that law-makers should forestall such requests by enacting the laws they urged before the asking, so just and necessary are they. A century hence antiquarians digging out these petitions and reading the record which is written on so many of them, "Rejected," will think, "Those nineteenth century law-makers were less enlightened than we had supposed."

These petitions have asked for the prohibition of the liquor traffic in city, county, state and nation; for the closing of dram-shops near schools where the children go, and near churches where they and their parents worship; for preserving the sacredness of the Sabbath, and the right of every man to the God-appointed weekly rest; for protection to the girlhood of the land against the lust of villains; against the sale of liquor and tobacco to minors; for temperance teaching in public schools as a preparation for citizenship; in short, for the protection of the home against its arch enemy, the saloon.

When there came to Frances E. Willard, on her knees before the open Bible, this message from God, "Set over against the appetite of the drinker and the avarice of the seller the mother-love of the home," it was a trumpet call to the women of her state to engage in one of the most noted petition campaigns of history. It resulted in a petition asking for women the veto power against placing saloons near their homes, signed by 175,000 men and women, and presented to the Illinois Legislature. The scene is historic—that immense roll, "borne of four" to the Speaker's desk; the puzzled, defiant or admiring look on the faces of those legislators; the eager, pleading faces of the state's best women in the gallery, all are stamped on Memory's page forever. That night Representative Hall presented a scene never before witnessed: festooned all around it was the mammoth petition, encircling it again and again and again, the audience packed every square foot of space, while Miss Willard, Mrs. Foster, Prof. Foster and others, pleaded the cause of the Home against the Saloon. Did they win their case? "The petition was laid on the table." To-day it rests in the archives of the Historical Library of Chicago, placed there by that true friend of woman and of temperance, Albert D. Hagar. Some time it will be brought out, to the astonishment of our children who will find it hard to believe that such an appeal could have been disregarded.

The campaigns for Scientific Temperance Instruction were largely campaigns of petitioning, and their success is recorded on the statute books of twenty-seven states and that of the Federal government. This took hard, patient, well-planned work, often extending over years; one state superintendent went to her legislature backed by thousands of petitions, at six biennial sessions, before the victory was won.

Each prohibitory campaign in the various states has its own story of heroic work done in this direction; Iowa, Kansas, the Dakotas owe their success largely to the patient, persistent tramp of many feet circulating petitions. Even more heroic seems this work as done in the states where prohibition has been slaughtered. Oh! how weary, weary were the feet that had tramped through rain and sun with petitions which were only scoffed at by the legislators!

There has been much petitioning of other bodies than legislatures; for years Mrs. Ellen M. Watson worked indefatigably in securing signatures to petitions to the Evangelical Alliance to devote one day in the Week of Prayer to prayer for the removal of drunkenness and of drunkard making. William E. Dodge, of blessed memory, was the first to sign this petition whose influence is felt in increased attention being paid to temperance by Christian assemblies, and in the action of the British Branch of the Alliance, which last year included in its topics for prayer "the base traffic which corrupts and destroys native races by the introduction of spirituous drink." Perhaps ten years more of petitioning will bring us to the point of praying for "the base traffic which corrupts and destroys" the home folk.

Miss Kimball's Sunday-school hosts secured recognition by the International Sunday-school Committee through persistent petitioning, and nearly all of the leading ecclesiastical bodies have been induced to take a stand against the use of alcoholic wine at the sacrament, by the same means.

The National department having this work in charge is the dual one of legislation and petition, for petitions are usually for the purpose of influencing legislation, and right legislation is their golden fruitage. Its first superintendent was Mrs. Judith Ellen Foster, who organized it and did good work until she resigned in 1884; its present head is Mrs. Ada Bittenbender, the third lady admitted to practice law before the Federal Supreme Court. She spends most of her time when Congress is in session, in Washington, representing the W. C. T. U., and directing the work of this department. She is the efficient aid of every superintendent in petition and legislative work, especially in preparing and presenting petitions to Congress. In this she is ably seconded by the W. C. T. U. of the District of Columbia. Some idea of the work accomplished in this direction is gained by looking over the reports of different superintendents.

Mrs. J. C. Bateham tells of ten million signatures to the petition to Congress for Sunday rest; the heart of Mrs. Ingalls, superintendent of narcotics, is made glad by the fact that nineteen states have, in answer to petitions of the W. C. T. U., passed laws prohibiting the sale of tobacco to minors. The department of White Cross and White Shield reports better laws for the protection of girlhood passed by Congress for the District of Columbia, and petitions in scores of states for similar laws, though to their shame be it spoken, most of the legislatures refused to grant these petitions; requests that the "all-conquering ballot" might "execute a *freewoman's* will" as well as a freeman's, have been as largely circulated, and alas! as generally disregarded. Indeed, there is scarcely a department of National work that has not, at times, exercised its right of petition.

In 1888, petitioning Congress for national prohibition was made an especial line of work, and has been vigorously carried on by Mrs. Bittenbender. Over 50,000 signatures to the petition to Congress to adopt Senator Blair's prohibitory amendment to the Federal Constitution have been secured and presented to Congress; Mrs. Bittenbender has prepared a "Guide to National Constitutional Prohibition," which ought to set every union at work along this line until the million signatures pledged by the National Convention be secured.

Most outreaching in its sweep is the World's Petition which Mrs. Leavitt is carrying to all nations. It is a supplication to the governments of the world asking each to prohibit the traffic in alcoholics, opium and other narcotics in its own dominions. It has been circulated in Australia, New Zealand, Burmah, Rangoon, India, Japan, China, Siam; indeed, everywhere that the feet of W. C. T. U. women have trod. It excites more interest in Oriental countries than here; Burmah alone secured 32,073 signatures, thus for its membership and conditions, far outstripping all other countries. This petition will continue to be circulated outside the United States until July 31, 1890, and in this country till the last of August, by which time it ought to have at least a million signatures.

In India, Dr. Ryder, who accompanied Ramabai home, has started the circulation of a Centennial Temperance Petition; 1890 is the hundredth anniversary of the Excise regulation by the English Government in Bombay, and "regulation" has wrought the same dreadful results it works in America; this Petition asks Parliament to substitute prohibition for regulation. At the close of the year it is to be sent to the British Woman's Temperance Association, to be presented by them to Parliament.

If good men who uphold the use of liquors in any form could know into what company it brings them, we believe they would be more careful about expressing themselves. A Texas friend sends us a pamphlet issued by the leading liquor firm of a city in that state which is a curiosity in its way. Besides setting forth in glowing colors the beauties of their own particular business, it devotes much space to attempts to prove the eminent respectability of liquor selling in general. Here are specimen paragraphs:

While the Bible clearly recognizes and commends the use of intoxicants, it also clearly condemns their abuse, and if the so-called temperance people would accept the principles and precepts laid down in it for their rule of action, we would have much more true temperance and much less fanaticism. Why not be as rational on the temperance subject as any other? We recognize in an intoxicant an article that may be a great blessing, or a great curse, just owing to how used.

As one engaged in the liquor business, I am more interested in the encouragement of temperance, such as the Bible teaches, than any who are not in the business can be, because I consider the drunkard the greatest enemy to our trade; and I would like to assure my Northern Presbyterian friends that, if they will teach what the Bible does about the proper use and abuse of intoxicants, they will be able to do infinitely more for true temperance than they can do by traducing all engaged in the sale of alcoholic stimulants.

Following come several pages to prove the virtues of alcohol as a food and a beverage; quotations are made from Oliver Wendell Holmes, Baron Liebig, and others. But the way religion is brought into this liquor dealer's advertisement is the strangest thing; it gives, apropos to nothing, as we can discover, a page of statistics of the various religious denominations. It then quotes from the *Christian Union*, Henry Watterson, Jeff Davis, Cardinal Gibbon, gives the forged testimony of Abraham Lincoln used to gain colored voters in the Atlanta campaign, and a statement of Henry Ward Beecher, which is probably just as far from being what he did say, all to prove that the moderate use of liquor is a good thing. One needs to be very careful what he says on the alcohol question, now while liquor dealers are making such frantic efforts to prove the respectability of their calling.

Miss Amelia B. Edwards, the famous Egyptologist, was interrogated at the termination of her recent visit as to what impressed her most in American life. Miss Edwards replied: "That which most surprises and impresses me is the number, size and importance of women's colleges, the enormous forward movement for education for everybody, and the universality and activity of women's clubs."

A Swedish paper has just been secured to temperance. It is published in Jamestown, N. Y., by C. A. Sherlin & Co. It is in its seventeenth year, and has a circulation of 5,000. Our New York friends will do well to get it into the hands of the 150,000 Swedes in the East.

Special Difficulties.

Pledge.—*"I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt liquors, including Wine and Cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same."*

A VARIETY OF INFORMATION.

Query.—Is it correct for a local, county, district, or state union to send delegates to meetings of a political party?

Answer.—This has only been done in exceptional cases, and in the earlier years of the movement when women knew less than they have since learned about the correct method of representation in a political convention. If any white-ribboner desires to go to a party convention she should be selected at a meeting of the men and women interested in the party, but she should not go as a delegate from the W. C. T. U.

Query.—What is the most interesting feature of a county or district convention, or a neighborhood meeting of several local unions?

Answer.—The question-box; because it gives each member, even the most silent and timid, an equal chance with all the rest to be a felt force and to free her mind.

Query.—In the returns sent by our local unions to the question, "Have you saloons in your town?" come answers like these: "We are supposed to have three or four secret saloons as the town authorities are in sympathy with the traffic." "We have no license, and five saloons." What is to be done with the lugubrious sound of replies like this?

Answer.—It is all a question of the officer behind the ordinance; the law-enforcer back of the law. You must have prohibition with boots on, in short, and you will never get that until this question goes into the ballot, backed by the party behind it, which will police your town with voters to whose interest it is to select men who will enforce and who will do this because it is for their interest, since they desire either reëlection or promotion. That is the whole situation in a nutshell. Or, to put the matter negatively, no community will ever secure real prohibition by voting against it.

PERTINENT QUERIES.

Query.—Why did the white-ribboners in the Chicago W. C. T. U. convention applaud when Judge Moulton's telegram from Washington certified that Vice-president Morton's Shoreham hotel had a bar-room license?

Answer.—Not because they did not deplore that fact, but because their president, Miss Willard, had been fiercely attacked by the Republican press as having stated concerning the vice-president what was false, and they were glad to have her vindicated. A fac simile of the Shoreham license and a specimen of its wine (and whisky) list can be seen any day at the Headquarters of the W. C. T. U.

Query.—Why did the convention laugh and applaud when the Iowa delegates withdrew?

Answer.—The convention did not do so; after the Iowa delegates had gone there was much applause when loyal Iowa women were invited forward to occupy their vacant seats and about forty came—more than could be seated, as but thirteen had left.

'The Watch-Tower.

I will make my principles my politics.—*Helen M. Gougar.*

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Our white-ribboners are accustomed, in their local meetings when they lunch together, also in their conventions under similar circumstances, to sing the blessing. Mrs. Fanny Rastall gives the following which we might add to our collection:

We thank thee, Lord, for this our food,
But more because of Jesus' blood;
Let manna to our souls be given,
The Bread of Life sent down from heaven.

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Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, president Maine W. C. T. U., has been appointed by the Governor to represent her state in the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, to be held in Baltimore, Md., May 14-21.

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Unwatchful trust is a delusion, and untrustful watching is in vain.—*Frances Ridley Havergal.*

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It should be known and remembered by women that Elizabeth Heyrick, a Quaker lady, instructed Clarkson and Wilberforce as to their duty in the great abolition movement. Her watchword was, "Emancipation, unconditional and immediate." The voices of thoughtful women have never given an uncertain sound or counseled half-way measures.

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Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, ex-president of Wellesley College will deliver the annual address next August at Chautauqua, before those who have completed a four years' course of reading in the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle. As a majority of the members of this great organization are women, it is only fair that the orator should be a woman.

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People always like to hear of a new fact, so I will give this one suggested by a white-ribboner,—a Souvenir Garden, by which is meant the transplanting of flowers, shrubs, etc., from the gardens of those dear to us into our own. One of our W. C. T. U. women had a home well-nigh covered with ivy from a sprig gathered at a famous castle in England; another from the grave of a great poet; the third from the home of a beloved philanthropist. When the National Union met in Washington the delegates made an excursion to Mount Vernon, planting a small oak tree beside the tomb of Washington, and when they met in Philadelphia they placed a young elm beside the grave of Benjamin Rush, the earliest pioneer of the temperance movement in America. Few souvenirs are so satisfactory as those given us from the fresh mint of Nature.

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The following verses by Henry Septimus Sutton, an unknown poet, but who surely had a right to be known, are full of inspiration:

How beautiful it is to be alive,
To wake each morn as if the Maker's grace
Did us afresh from nothingness derive,
That we might sing, "How happy is our case,
How beautiful it is to be alive."

Thus ever toward man's height of nobleness,
Striving some new perfection to derive,
Till, just as any other friend's, we press
Death's hand, and having died feel none the less
How beautiful it is to be alive.

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The Misses Stewart, of Cincinnati, three Scotch ladies of excellent family and education, have had for two years a temperance restaurant in the elegant Chamber of Commerce building. Having been for years engaged in city mission work, they selected young women waiters from among their pupils in Sunday-school. When the question came up as to furnishing beer they announced that they would do nothing of the kind and took the risks, though their rent alone was $3,000 per year. But theirs was home cooking, toothsome and tastefully served; the heavenly powers were on their side, and they are clearing from eight to ten thousand a year, while the best of the bargain is their loyalty to a sacred cause.

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The wives of four of the officers massacred at the Little Big Horn are close, personal friends; all were left to depend upon their own efforts for support, and each has achieved success in her way. Mrs. Custer won her way to literary fame by her book, "Boots and Saddles," and continues to support herself by her pen; Mrs. Calhoun, sister of General Custer, studied elocution and is a successful elocutionist; Mrs. Yates supports and educates her three children by teaching dancing, and Mrs. Smith is a skilled worker in embroidery.

On Duty.

Queen's Gardens.

SO SHINE.

BY MRS. A. S. K. BURTON.

And they that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament; and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars for ever and ever.—Dan. 12:3.

Although quite an old woman, I am not about to tell you "how much better girls used to be when I was young" than they are now, for I think the reverse of that is true. I cannot even think of that word "girls" without a sensation akin to that produced by being suddenly set down in the midst of a June day in the woods, where delights rush in upon one's soul through every sense. The beauty of trees, and flowers, and grass, and brook, and sky; the music of bird-song, and breeze-rustled leaves, and rippling stream; the delicious touch of the air on cheek and brow; the draught of pure water from the brook, and the flavor of ripe strawberries. "Girls!" a word so full of the fresh eagerness of youthful hearts. So suggestive of the present joy and pride of the dear ones of the home circle, and of possibilities of good or evil for the future.

Girls, haven't you delighted to "rummage" in some chest up stairs to see what you could find among those smoothly folded and closely packed piles of things that have been "put away" and forgotten? So have I. But you "have outgrown that childish folly?" Well, I have not; and I have a "chest" of my own that I carry with me as I go drifting about, and it is packed full of treasures, that though "centuries old," are ever new. This morning the fingers of my mind touched one of these treasures that I had not seen for a long time, and I will give it to you to keep. It is the text that stands at the head of this letter.

I cannot help thinking it belongs to our girls who are *wise* (Y's), and have determined that with God's help they will live to some good purpose, will study to know what is the right and the true; how to win other girls to the best life, and how to be an influence that will draw heavenward their brothers. These, I said, are "stars" that shall "shine forever and ever." In the "firmament" of God's kingdom on earth they are shining now, but the conditions of this life sometimes make "a dimness," thick clouds of difficulty, tempests of grief, and heavy rain of tears. I thought of these things as I read the blessed text over and over, and then I remembered the story of the little boy who mourned because his "pretty stars" that he so loved to watch every evening, were dimmed by the haze, then hidden by clouds, which finally emptied themselves in a pouring rain that washed the dust from trees and plants and grass and buildings, making everything look bright and fresh, and when night came and the sky was bluer and brighter, and the stars shone to his thought as never before, he said: "Mamma, now I know why my pretty stars were hidden; they were all dusty and the angels took them away to wash them in the rain." Girls whose hands are now on the lever of opportunity to turn many of the young men and women of to-day to righteousness, and through them many of those who shall by and by be to them and to yourselves what you now are to your parents, "the light of their homes," it is by what you are so much more than by what you do or say with a direct purpose to influence some persons in some special direction, that you will affect others for good.

I do not say by your "example," because much that I have seen has led me to think it a mistake to set any person to thinking perpetually about her "example," which is one way of thinking about one's self continually. A bad habit, but not so bad as to be always thinking, "What are others thinking about me?" I have known a very excellent and conscientious person to become perfectly artificial by continually dwelling upon the thought, "I must be an example." I can sympathize, too, with the minister's child who "wished papa was a grocer—or anything but a minister," he was "so tired of being an example, and wanted to be just a boy like other boys." Now are you saying, "How can we make ourselves a power for good, and 'stars to shine' if we are not to think about ourselves at all?"

I answer, by what you live on, and *in*. You know that food, drink, air, light, baths, raiment, rest and exercise determine the health and symmetry of our bodies. In this city are many hundreds of foreigners of one nationality, of which there are two distinct classes physically; one, well-proportioned, noble looking; the other dwarfed in height, but broad to deformity, coarse and stolid in expression. The latter class were, in their own country, the very poor who lived in cabins dark and foul, fed on food scarcely fit for swine for generations past, and were compelled to toil early and late for a bare subsistence.

These have shown the divine within them by seeking in this country the conditions to make their children better than themselves. The same law of cause and effect rules in the growth of character. It is made up of what the mind is fed upon, and is bright and vigorous according to the proportion of pure air and clear light given it. It is sweet and wholesome according to the frequency and thoroughness of "washing" in pure thoughts. It acquires skill, which is power, by exercise of "gifts," faculties. She who would be one of God's "star," need not strive to shine, nor consult the mirror of other people's opinions to know if she "shines," and if she is "a star." She needs rather to look to her daily mental and spiritual food, habits and atmosphere; for a star *will* shine because it is a "star."

Minds fed upon fictions, fancies, excitements, develop characters that though they may glow briefly like meteors, never shine like stars. Facts are true mind food. There are the sad facts of the sin and suffering and sorrow of the world. But though we may not shun these, we may soften and diminish the woe of the knowledge of them, by feeding our minds much upon that grandest of all facts, that God, who "so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son that *whosoever* believeth on Him should not perish but have everlasting life," was "in Christ reconciling the world unto Himself," and this blessed truth which grows out of the other, that God "worketh in us to will and to do of His own good pleasure." And so, feeling within us the stirrings of strong desire to help lessen the world's sin and sorrow, yet also feeling our insufficiency, we may become strong for the effort by the word of Jesus, "He that believeth on Me, the works that I do shall he do also." He sought to help humanity Godward; and so may we. He loved the unworthy; so may we. He toiled, wept, prayed; so may we. He met with opposition; so shall we. But He triumphed; and so also shall we, for we have the promise, "Your labor is not in vain in the Lord." He had the inspiration of the future results of His work, which were all present to Him; we have the inspiration of the knowledge of the achievements of His kingdom in the past, and the wonderful panorama of Christlike philanthropies and enterprises for the betterment of humanity that is constantly passing before our eyes.

Girls, the Bible and THE UNION SIGNAL—with the views given by the latter of the growth of the Kingdom—furnish abundant material for the building of "stars," and to make the "stars" rejoice, even while to mortal vision, dimmed by the haze of misrepresentation, covered by clouds of affliction, or dipped in a rain of sorrow's tears; and after the dimness, clouds and rain, how glorious to "shine as the stars forever and ever"!

News from the Field.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

NEWS AND NOTES.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the District of Columbia has established attractive headquarters in the very heart of Washington, at 1425 New York avenue. The situation is admirable, being on one of the thoroughfares of the city, not far from the White House, the treasury, state, war, and navy departments, and the Hotel Fredonia, where leading temperance and Christian workers of the land, visiting Washington, find a congenial stopping place.

The headquarters consist of a daintily furnished reception room, about twenty-six by thirty-six feet in size, fronting on the avenue, beyond which and separated by a *portiere* is a smaller room. The latter will doubtless be the scene of many important private consultations of the workers. The ladies have spent about $300 in furnishings, which have been selected with excellent taste. The walls are ornamented with numerous pictures, among which are portraits of Miss Willard and Mrs. Lucy Hayes, a copy of the Angelus, the proposed beautiful Temperance Temple in Chicago, and a number of banners and mottoes. On the center table is the Bible given to the W. C. T. U. twelve years ago and presented to the headquarters by Mrs. Margaret Foster. Various temperance papers are on file here, among which is the beloved UNION SIGNAL.

The headquarters will be used for executive board meetings, weekly consecration services and meetings of the various departments of work, including legislation and petitions. The rooms are open every week day from nine o'clock in the morning until four in the evening, and all the friends of temperance are invited to call there.

A delightful meeting was held at headquarters April 16, at which Mrs. Moffat, secretary of the Southeast union presided. At the close of the meeting, Mrs. Cohen, president of the Chapin auxiliary, said to me, "We never had so many additional members," and added that so many people were making inquiries concerning the work and showing an interest in it. The work of the various unions of the district is progressing admirably.

Two auxiliary societies have been organized recently in Washington. The Frances Willard union was organized in the north-eastern section of the city, last February. Miss Willard acknowledged the honor with thanks, in a kind letter addressed to Mrs. LaFetra.

The other union was named the Harper Auxiliary of the Metropolitan A. M. E. church. This was organized in March, and is doing a much needed work among the colored people.

There has been a succession of interesting meetings and entertainments held by the various unions of the District. On Monday evening, April 14, the Y. W. C. T. U. of Anacostia gave a character social at the home of Nathaniel Roberts. It was a decided success and very enjoyable to the large gathering of old and young. There were music and recitations by the young ladies; refreshments were served, and the evening passed in a merry, social way, till eleven o'clock. There has been a number of accessions to the Y, and the young ladies are doing a beautiful work for temperance, and exerting a telling influence in the social circles of Anacostia.

The W. C. T. U. of Washington gave a delightful entertainment at Grace Church on Friday evening, April 11, An excellent program was prepared, which was carried out entirely by the young ladies of the union, assisted by a number of young gentlemen.

On Friday, April 4, the young ladies of the Hopewell union, of South Washington, gave a Japanese tea.

The Ryland Chapel union held an interesting meeting at the Sixth Presbyterian Church April 16.

Preparations are being made by the Band of Hope and Loyal Temperance Legion for a Demorest medal contest to take place May 2.

Mrs. Ada M. Bittenbender, the National superintendent of legislation and petition, who has been spending the winter at the Hotel Fredonia, and working industriously to further temperance legislation in Congress, informs me that she expects that the great campaign for national constitutional prohibition will be started simultaneously throughout the country this coming June under the plan laid down in the "National Prohibitory Amendment Guide," of which she is the author. A large number of petitions have been presented to Congress by this department, praying for the passage of a law for prohibition in the District of Columbia. Two bills have been introduced into this Congress, one providing for the direct prohibition of the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors, and the other for the submission of the question to a vote of the people of the District. The passage of either would be hailed with joy by the W. C. T. U. A memorial has recently been presented to the Senate by the District union, in which the following statements are made:

The people have not asked for high license but prohibition. Although but a small portion of the District was canvassed, still petitions with over ten thousand signatures from resident citizens were presented during the last session of Congress. These petitions are signed by persons representing every profession, avocation and position, all feeling and deeply deploring the curse of the liquor traffic in this city and calling on Congress for its prohibition.

"It is shown by the statistics of the major of police," the memorial says, "that during the fiscal year ending June, 1889, there were 291 boys and girls under twenty-one years of age arrested for drunkenness, and of the 4,490 arrests of persons under twenty-one years of age, there is no doubt but that seventy-five per cent was attributable, either directly or indirectly, to alcohol. The same statistics show that there were arrested during the same period for habitual drunkenness and intoxication, 4,001 persons over twenty-one years of age. It is estimated that in five years the increase of population has been fifteen per cent, while the number of saloons has been forty per cent, and that it requires $90,000 every week to support the liquor traffic in the District of Columbia, or $5,475,000 per year, which is a direct tax upon the people. It has been shown by official statements, that if the income from licenses were compared with the estimates for the expenses of the almshouse, the insane and poor, the reform school, the criminal court, prisons and charity, there would be a balance against rum of over half a million dollars. Prohibition will better the finances of the District; less money will be required for the police court, almshouse, work-house and jail; there would be more money available for the poor man and his family to be distributed among the merchants and tradesmen, the duties of the honorable commissioners will be lessened, and the city at large greatly benefited."

The memorial is signed by Mrs. Margaret A. Weaver, superintendent legislation and petitions; Sarah D. LaFetra, president, and Mary E. Cohen, recording secretary of the District W. C. T. U.

A social entertainment was given by the various temperance organizations of the city at the Hotel Fredonia Friday evening, April 18. This popular temperance hotel has been the scene of numerous gatherings. The delightful receptions held here, when the handsome parlors, library and reading room have been thronged with guests, have demonstrated that ruby wine and sparkling champagne are not essential to a successful social entertainment, even at the National Capital. Doctor and Mrs. LaFetra deserve the thanks of true prohibitionists, for establishing this needed temperance light-house in the heart of the city of Washington.

IDA HINMAN, *Special Correspondent.*

MICHIGAN.

ITEMS.

The month of April brings gentle showers that will by and by bring the beautiful flowers. Much seed-sowing of truth through the frosty months is now coming out in dots of brightness all over the state. I think this letter will need to be called items. The first from Port Huron. Under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. Rev. S. A. Beeman gave a fine address to the railroad men at the rink Sunday afternoon. He is an earnest speaker, thoroughly awake to the wants of the people.

The anniversary of the Michigan branch of the Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior, Mrs. James B. Angell, president, has just been held at Flint. We regretted the absence of so valuable a worker as Mrs. Moses Smith, yet were glad she had been chosen to serve on the committee to petition Congress that the exportation of intoxicating liquors to foreign countries be prohibited.

The county convention at Holly, sixth district, was a good one. The last evening an unusually fine gold medal contest was held, thanks to the untiring labor of the district president.

Monroe county convention, as reported by the district president was "glorious; the spirit was so good." A new Y formed at Lambertville; a W. C. T. U. at Dundee.

Van Buren county convention was held at Paw Paw. Miss Clara Wheeler, state superintendent of kindergarten, was present and gave a very instructive lecture. Two Y's organized in the ninth district by Mrs. Law.

Mrs. Waldron, of Perry, eighth district, has held a successful silver medal contest at Lake View, giving a morning talk upon "The Effects of Alcoholism," illustrated by chart; she also organized a Loyal Temperance Legion with fifty-seven members.

Our state organizer and lecturer on physical culture, writes me from Iron Mountain in twelfth district: "Busy, helpful, and engaged to the middle of May."

The second, fifth, sixth and seventh districts hold annual meetings this month.

Then in May we go up to Jackson to the "Feast of Ingatherings" with faces of thankfulness uplifted to God

for our great prosperity in this trial year. The call for convention by our beloved secretary, Mrs. Wheeler, is out, and closes with this sweet poem by the state president, which I give you in closing:

"If we knew life's little journey
Narrowed to a day,
If we knew our task were finished
Ere the flower of May,
Is there any work neglected?
Is there duty half rejected?
Do it quickly, pray.
Near us swing the unseen portals;
We may pass that way.

"Not in gloom but still in gladness
Let our work be done;
Whether here or over yonder—
Life in Christ is one;
Dark or bright the pathway endeth
In unclouded sun."

MRS. C. H. JOHNSON, *Special Cor.*

NEW YORK.

TIOGA COUNTY CONVENTION.

The W. C. T. U. held its eighth convention in the beautiful new M. E. Church of Berkshire, March 26. The church seemed filled with sunlight, which must have been stored within, as there was none outside. A drill in parliamentary law preceded all other business, and was very helpful. Cordial welcome was given by Mrs. Buffington, and met a pleasant response from Miss Hemstreet.

Excellent papers were read on "The Fallacy of High License," by Mrs. Seacord, "Social Purity" by Mrs. Howland, county superintendent of that department, and Mrs. Corey read a paper which was filled with earnest thoughts, but which she said should belong to the "No Name Series." Reports of local unions showed activity and good work done. The superintendent of jail work reported one conversion as the result of one of the prayer-meetings held by the ladies in our county jail.

The convention was most highly favored in having the presence of Mrs. Louise S. Rounds, of Chicago, whose valuable instruction, in reply to questions given in the question box, will be long remembered. Her soul-stirring address, given to a large audience in the evening, will surely give new impetus to the work in Tioga county.

The following were among the resolutions adopted by the convention unanimously:

WHEREAS, We, as members of the Tioga county W. C. T. U., constantly come face to face with the question of license, therefore,

Resolved, That we firmly believe that any form of license of the liquor traffic is sin.

Resolved, That we declare ourselves to be heartily in sympathy with the National W. C. T. U., and indorse all its movements.

M. A. BROWN, *Rec. Sec.*

ERIE COUNTY CONVENTION.

This was opened at Evans by our county president, Mrs. C. M. Hawthorne. The church had been tastefully decorated, and the artistic welcome was inspiring. All as they entered began to feel the uplifting influence, and joined heartily in the special efforts that brought us together. Devotional services, spiritual songs and various reports preceded our noontide prayer. At lunch time all were served by willing hands.

The afternoon executive meeting was followed by Scripture, prayer and songs. Mrs. M. S. Williamson, president of the local union, gave us a most gracious and exquisite welcome "in His name." Mrs. J. W. Vining, president of Angola union, also welcomed us, because we left the cars at Angola, and the sisters of that union joined their hospitalities and kindnesses to us together with their near neighbors at Evans. Pastors Neal and Williamson were earnest and hearty in their greetings, and proved themselves consecrated preachers of the whole gospel. Mr. George Hull gave us encouraging words of hope and counsel. Miss Mary F. Baker, president of Orchard Park, responded for the convention with deep, thoughtful words, in reference to our work and needs. Fraternal delegates spoke stirring words. Mrs. Taylor, an aged mother of eighty-four years, was introduced, and in a clear voice gave us words of counsel and experience, which all felt it a precious privilege to receive. Mrs. J. L. Mason, our enthusiastic superintendent of county Y work, gave us an admirable paper on her department interests, and reported Y conferences in state and National Conventions of last autumn, which she attended, with graphic pen pictures, and we regretted that she could not have had even more time to arouse enthusiasm for our young women, and emphasize their call into our work.

The evening opened with delightful music. A wonderfully unique and lovely children's greeting of song and tableaux, arranged and composed for the occasion by a talented member of the union, Mrs. Judson O. Bennett, was managed by her. Her aged mother, Mrs. Taylor, then groups of lisping children with their dolls, bright boys and fair young misses sang their various words of welcome, and after each a rousing chorus to the tune, "Hold the Fort."

After this our beloved Miss L. R. Kellogg came before us and read from the blessed Word, and bore our hearts up to the very throne of God, while she besought His consecration and benediction; a hush and awe fell on all as the Holy Spirit filled us with fresh desires for lives hid in Christ, and when she ended we knew, that like Moses, she "had talked with God."

The Demorest medal contest followed. Six bright misses and two brave young men gave us their grand recitations. The judges had a difficult task, but assigned the medal to Miss Blanche Fisher, of Brant. A packed church applauded the rich treat offered them.

The second day was crowded with work and interest. The semi-annual report of the corresponding secretary, verbal reports of unions and reports of superintendents filled the morning. "Consecration Hour," led by our superintendent of evangelistic work, Mrs. Staley, was one long to be remembered by all present. In the afternoon Mrs. Bennett gave a wonderful exposition of the Lord's Prayer, and her mother made the opening prayer. A variety of business and a paper on "Health," by Mrs. Kerr. The "White-Ribboners' Round Table," presided over by our gifted superintendent of mothers' meetings, Mrs. A. A. Shaw, proved a new departure in the right direction, and most enjoyable and useful. A parliamentary drill gave instruction of importance. Much lovely music was interspersed through the exercises of the convention. Young misses served as pages. Many thanks were given Mr. Weller for his elaborate decorations, and to men, women and children for their efforts in our behalf.

A marked incident of the last afternoon was the appearance of Mrs. A. B. Wilson, of Buffalo, upon the platform, where in a lovely and complimentary speech, she presented the corresponding secretary with an exquisite gold watch and chain, as a token of the loving appreciation of all her county sisterhood. The surprise was great, but after a moment she gained sufficient self-control to frame a few of her heart's feelings into words.

W. E. YURANN, *Cor. Sec.*

SENECA COUNTY CONVENTION.

The semi-annual convention of the W. C. T. U. was held at Seneca Falls, March 21. The attendance for our small county was wonderful. Mrs. Alex. Baldridge presided with her usual tact and grace. Mrs. Mary J. Weaver was with us, and by her help and words of loving cheer, made the day rich to us all.

Superintendents in their reports gave definite plans of work for their departments, to be carried out in each local union during the next six months. The Y of Seneca Falls has taken up Loyal Temperance Legion work, and a special feature of the evening program was the exercises of Company A, Seneca division. Over one hundred boys and girls, of whom eighty-eight had signed the triple pledge, marched into the church, bearing a beautiful banner with their state motto, "All New York for Temperance." Their singing and recitations were much enjoyed. Mrs. Weaver addressed us in her usual helpful manner.

A Republican organ, after reporting the convention winds up with the following: "The impression made by Mrs. Weaver was a pleasant close to the work of the convention, and if the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be guided by her sentiments and not permit itself to be the tool of the designing, or the prey of the fanatic, its power for good in Seneca county may be almost unmeasured."

LIZZIE S. MARGETTS, *Co. Cor. Sec.*

SCHENECTADY COUNTY CONVENTION.

This met in Quaker Street Village, March 6. Although the coldest day of the season, and one of the stormiest, the three sessions were well attended. The ladies under the leadership of our county president, Mrs. Clowe, who is an aggressive worker, were enthusiastic. Every union was represented. Duanesburg has the banner union in point of numbers, although the county has over seventy members. The reports of superintendents of departments were encouraging. The Sunday-school work is somewhat in advance of the others, the superintendent having been appointed before any unions were organized in the county. Juvenile work is also promising. It is expected that this coming summer every union in the county may have a temperance school. Social purity is taken up in some of the unions by readings at the monthly meetings, but mostly by distributing literature, "Boys and Other Boys," and "Girls of To-day," and the leaflets of the social purity and White Cross series. Work is also taken up in the department of narcotics; one union reported six hundred pages of literature distributed. The superintendent of non-alcoholics in medicine reports progress. In addition to these departments, we also have superintendents of temperance literature, scientific temperance instruction and unfermented wine. At the afternoon session instructive and entertaining papers on "Scientific Temperance Instruction," "Narcotics," "Unfinished Work," and "What can we do for our Boys?" were read. The question box, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Crawford, proved a valuable feature in the helpful hints received. The stirring address of the evening, by the same gentleman, was full of instruction on the important subject of the fallacies of high license. The delegates were entertained with generous hospitality.

JENNIE D. GROOT, *Cor. Sec.*

ULSTER COUNTY CONVENTION.

The W. C. T. U. met in semi-annual convention at Rondout, in the Wurts St. M. E. Church, March 11 and 12. The inclement weather and absence of sunshine was more than made up for by the warm welcome received and the brightness within. The platform was tastefully decorated with blooming plants and handsome banners, among which was Rondout's lovely new one with the motto, "Seeking to Save." The president, Mrs. E. U. Burgess, was in the chair. The convention was opened by a devotional meeting led by Mrs. Lamont, wife of the pastor of the church, and the delegates, who represented nearly every union in the county, were then seated. Among the many good things furnished for the occasion was a report of the state convention given by Mrs. Mary Donaldson, the question box opened by Mrs. Buckmaster, the address of welcome by Mrs. Stowe, and the lovely response by Mrs. Willis. The children's meeting furnished some interesting exercises, and was rewarded by a talk by Miss Elizabeth Greenwood, of Brooklyn, National superintendent of evangelistic work, which was listened to with equal interest by children and grown people. Her evening address was greatly appreciated by a large and attentive audience. On Wednesday the convention was treated to an able report of the National convention by the president, Mrs. Burgess, who was the Ulster county delegate. It was much enjoyed, and she was warmly applauded. The remainder of the session was taken up by a superintendents' conference, closing with a service of praise. All returned to their homes feeling that they had received fresh inspiration for the work before them, and thanking those who had so hospitably entertained them.

J. A. BUCKMASTER, *Cor. Sec.*

WORK IN WATERTOWN.

The white-ribboners in Northern New York are active and earnest. The union here holds semi-monthly meetings, and carries on several departments of work. The work nearest the hearts of the people is our evening school for young women who have had no opportunities for study and improvement; three evenings a week our faithful superintendent meets a large class of pupils. How much they appreciate these opportunities is shown by their patient endeavors and attention. Our superintendent of narcotics reports good work done; also superintendent of mothers' meetings is active and efficient. We have been infused with new life and vigor by Mrs. Helen M. Gougar, who lectured for us March 10 and 11, in the Opera House to large audiences. She received most earnest attention and the people were charmed by her eloquence as well as by her logical and convincing statements, which are unanswerable. We are now arranging for a Demorest medal contest, and hope to push all lines of our work as never before! Our question box brings out many interesting discussions, and THE UNION SIGNAL is read in our meetings. We are fully in sympathy with the National society, and know it never was better prepared to do efficient, telling reform work than to-day.

ANNA C. B. DEVENDORF, *Rec. Sec. W. C. T. U.*

MISSISSIPPI.

A WORD FROM CARROLLTON.

Our county has been "dry" four years under local option. Our ladies work nobly during campaigns, but it is difficult to manufacture and keep up public sentiment afterwards.

We have been trying to do something for a few months past in the way of Demorest medal contest work. I formed a class of young men in November, and held a contest, then a little later a class of young ladies, and then a class of young men. The contests have since been kept up every two or three weeks, until at this time I have awarded ten silver medals, eight to young men and two to young ladies. On Friday, April 11, we have another silver medal contest, and on May 2 we shall have our first gold medal contest. All of these contests, from the first, have attracted attention and have been full of interest. The enthusiasm has never flagged, notwithstanding the weather has sometimes been bitterly cold. Many persons will attend these contests who are opponents of prohibition, and who would not attend a general prohibition meeting. The young orators have thus an opportunity of firing into them red-hot prohibition speeches. Great good is also done in inspiring young people with prohibition ideas and facts. These young men and women are the persons who are to achieve the final prohibition victory for our country, and these contests train and prepare them for the fray.

Mrs. C. F. Woodbury, the general superintendent, has recently appointed the undersigned superintendent of medal contest work in Mississippi, and the work will be pushed with all possible vigor and earnestness.

REV. L. S. FOSTER.

WASHINGTON.

SPOKANE COUNTY CONVENTION.

The W. C. T. U. held its annual session at Spokane Falls, Tuesday and Wednesday, April 8 and 9. Rev. Jonathan Edwards, pastor Congregational Church, kindly threw open his church for the use of the convention during its entire session. The Easter decorations remained, and on the wall hung Miss Willard's picture, the W. C. T. U. banner, the Y banner, and the silk flag that represented Washington in the W. C. T. U. department at the Paris World's Fair.

Devotional exercises were conducted by Mrs. Switzer, state president. Mrs. White, president of Leavitt union, of Spokane Falls, made the address of welcome, to which Mrs. Thayer, of Latah, responded in behalf of the delegates. Mrs. Schorr, county president, presided over the meetings, and so well conducted was the convention that there was not the slightest jar throughout the entire session. Miss DeVelling and Miss Moore were with us, and spoke hearty words of hope and cheer. Lunch was served in the church by the ladies of Leavitt union. During the afternoon session Rev. Mr. Edwards made a short address in regard to the immense amount of money which the saloons control. Mrs. Winstead, of Dakota, told how glad she was to see a white ribbon on a poor, old squaw. The Indian woman told her, "Pale face give me that; me no drink fire water." In the evening Miss I. C. DeVelling spoke from the text, "Watchman, what of the night?" Her words were helpful and encouraging. At the close, Miss Henrietta Moore asked for $100, and got it in addition to a general collection. Nearly twenty packages of temperance literature were sold to the audience.

Wednesday morning the convention opened with devotional exercise and then proceeded to the election of county officers. Names of officers as follows: President, Mrs. Jennie F. White, Spokane Falls; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Louisa Gillette, Spokane Falls; recording secretary, Mrs. Charlotte Hamblin, Spokane Falls; assistant recording secretary, Mrs. Jennie B. White, Latah; treasurer, Mrs. Mattie J. Belt, Spokane Falls. After the election of superintendents of departments, Mrs. Jennie F. White opened a discussion on the best means of raising money for local and county work. Mrs. Switzer followed, and earnest and helpful words were spoken by Miss DeVelling and Miss Moore. The former urged us to consider our work worth something in dollars and cents. Mrs. Crystal, president of Crystal union, and many of the delegates joined in the discussion, and many helpful hints were brought out. Discussion ended with a motion to elect a financial agent to canvass the field and raise money. Mrs. J. F. White of Spokane was elected at a salary of $500 per year with an additional per cent of profits.

After lunch convention opened with memorial services conducted by Mrs. Mary Abernethy, in memory of Mrs. May Weymouth. Mr. Charles B. Hamblin, honorary member, Mrs. Nellie Barbon and Mr. H. B. Middaugh, honorary member.

Mrs. Switzer made remarks and requested prayer for the widows and orphans of deceased members. Miss De Velling conducted a question box, and the help her answers gave was very welcome. This closed the afternoon session.

At noon two ladies started with tacks, hammer and

posters, and walked for over an hour tacking posters on sidewalks, lamp-posts, electric-light poles and other conspicuous places.

After the session the ladies scattered dodgers as they went to their homes, to announce Miss Henrietta Moore's evening lecture. As the result, a very good audience greeted her. After music Miss DeVelling conducted devotional exercises. Miss Moore's lecture was eloquent and powerful, convincing and amusing, and dealt with the question of prohibition. The audience applauded several times, and a temperance dog barked his sentiments. At the close of the lecture Miss Moore asked for $250, the amount paid Kate Field by the liquor men. She worked for it and got the $250, selling the temperance dog for a part of it, but she said she would have preferred selling him before the lecture.

Thus closed a good convention. Of course we do not want to flatter ourselves, but Miss De Velling declared it was one of the very best county conventions she ever attended, and said it reminded her more of a state than a county convention. The temperance current is the underflow here, but in God's good time this is going to be changed.

MINNIE BEARD O'NEILL,
Press Reporter.

MINNESOTA.

WORK IN DULUTH.

When we talked of engaging Mr. P. A. Burdick to come here, we felt that there were two disadvantages to be overcome. We have in Duluth no large audience room outside of the churches, excepting the opera house, and as we were trying to reach a class of people who do not enter a church, we knew that in justice to Mr. Burdick we must engage the opera house. This was objectionable because it is so divided into galleries and boxes that it is difficult to take up a collection or pass the pledges; but principally because of the expense, which was $70 a night. To incur this expense, besides the $150 a week we must give Mr. Burdick and his traveling expenses from New York and back, when we had only $47 in our treasury, seemed almost wrong. But we had faith enough in God to engage him for one week. Now let me state the results. Mr. Burdick stayed three weeks, and we would have kept him longer if we could have done so. He lectured twenty-four times to packed houses, not always in the opera house, as it was engaged by others, but eleven times there, and thirteen times in three of the largest churches in the city. Twenty-seven hundred people signed the pledge. One hundred and seventy names were sent in of those wishing to join the W. C. T. U. A Reform Club has been organized by the pledge signers; it is incorporated and ready for aggressive work. The W. C. T. U., after paying all expenses, has $270 in the treasury, which is to be used in starting a Coffee House or Friendly Inn; this is something we have been considering for two years, but have never before felt sufficiently encouraged to begin. During the course of the lectures, after Mr. Burdick had been here two weeks, the city election took place, and a mayor was chosen who enforces the laws. This is felt to have been greatly owing to the educating effect of his labors. All these are the direct results already perceptible, but who can estimate the amount of good done by this Christian worker? He has done a great work in Duluth, and if the Lord wills we shall have him here again.

FRANCES A. WOODBRIDGE,
Cor. Sec. W. C. T. U.

ILLINOIS.

CHRISMAN—FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

Our union was organized November 15, 1889, by Miss Clara Parrish, district organizer, with only eight active and two honorary members. On the first of January we decided to hold our meetings every week, which we have done. Have held sixteen regular and three called meetings and three sociables. We now number thirty regular and seventeen honorary members.

We began holding gospel temperance meetings, and found the interest growing. A committee was appointed to solicit money for our work. They went out in faith, "nothing doubting," and met with a hearty response from the people. As soon as the citizens saw that we were in earnest, they were ready to stand by us.

The spring election drawing near, we decided to enter the field against the saloon. Mrs. R. A. Emmons was secured, who gave us good help. On April 15 God gave us a great victory at the polls, and by a majority of fifty, the community said the saloons must go—*and we will see to it that they go.* On the evening of the election the victory was celebrated at the house of Mrs. John S. Hartley, by the serving of coffee and doughnuts to an immense crowd, the Good Templars coming in a body, by invitation. They were received by the ladies as they reached the veranda, with hearty greetings, all joining in the singing of the temperance doxology. The evening's rejoicings were brought to a close by prayer offered by Rev. Mr. Wilkin the Methodist pastor.

Time and space forbid the mention of the names of all the earnest workers, but the ministers, and many who do not belong to the union, joined heartily in the work, and helped to celebrate the victory. It was a day long to be remembered. Some of the ladies worked faithfully all day at the polls.

Wall pockets have been placed in the depots, barber shops and post-offices, temperance literature freely distributed, and we have secured entrance eleven times to the columns of our local paper.

Our treasurer reports collections and dues as follows since our organization: Receipts, $39; disbursements, $32, leaving us a balance of $6.80 with which to go on with our work. Scarcely had we closed the page of the spring campaign work before we entered upon the new page a call for our beloved state president, Mrs. Rounds, who met with our union April 21 in a delightful afternoon meeting, and gave us in the evening one of her inspiring lectures. We are glad to be admitted to the sisterhood of the loyal unions of Illinois, and we come willing to do our full share of work, and to bear our full share of responsibility.

MRS. JOHN S. HARTLEY, *Pres.*

ILLINOIS NOTES.

October 7-10 are the dates set for the next state convention which is to be held in Rockford.

Miss Clara Parrish, the active organizer of the fifteenth district, reports twenty-five new organizations since the last state convention.

Rockford has been selected as the next place of meeting for the state convention. Miss Willard will be present at one of the day's sessions.

Correspondents will take notice that Miss Lina McCollough has been elected corresponding secretary of Hanna City union, in the place of Miss Sarah N. Clark, resigned. Miss Clark will spend the summer in Linn county, Oregon.

Mrs. W. P. Kuhl, the tireless president of the twelfth district, has been almost constantly in the field during the winter. The results of her work are seen in the organization of a number of new unions, and a great many souls converted in the meetings held by her.

Mrs. F. C. Hathaway, superintendent of evangelistic work, though confined for some weeks to her home through illness, has still been able to do some valiant service for the cause. She reports many conversions as having taken place in the towns where our W. C. T. U. workers have been holding meetings.

The W. C. T. U. of Flora gave the Kirmess march and drill March 25, which was a very enjoyable affair. They had a good audience and cleared thirty dollars. They thank the young folks and the ministers for their assistance. Ice-cream, confectioneries, fruits and supper were served, and ten and fifteen cents admission charged.

The W. C. T. U. at Tennessee has held two Demorest silver medal contests at the M. E. Church in that place. At the first one, April 8, there were nine contestants, and the medal was presented to Miss Claudia Webb, by Rev. Mr. Malcolm. Fred Walker stood No. 2, and Cornie Gilchrist No. 3. The second one was held April 12. The judges decided that Miss Grace Nash should have the medal. Professor Meyer presented it with a short address. Inez Waddell was No. 2 and Cellie Sweeney No. 3. The contestants all acquitted themselves well and large audiences were present at each meeting. License was defeated this year by a larger majority than was ever known before and it is thought that this was partly due to the influence of the contests.

The W. C. T. U. of Lawrenceville did valiant service at the polls on last election day. Early in the morning a large number of white-ribboners proceeded to the voting place and stood in line, so that every voter would be compelled to pass the line on his way to deposit his ballot. An excellent lunch of coffee and sandwiches had been provided by the ladies, and appropriate mottoes were hung over the entrances to the hall where lunch was being served. The workers remained at their post until the last ballot was deposited, then repaired to the church, where a large number of citizens were assembled to await the returns. Soon the good news came that a "no-license" ticket had been elected, and great was the rejoicing. Mrs. Huffman, county president, with all the members of the Lawrenceville union worked unceasingly to clear their village of the saloon curse, and they succeeded.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

THE ladies of the W. C. T. U. of Byron Center, Mich., furnished dinner and supper at the town hall on election day, which proved a grand success financially and otherwise. The ladies were treated with great respect and courtesy by all present. It was said by old-time voters that it was the quietest and most orderly election ever held in the town.

A DEMOREST silver medal contest was held at Milton, Pa., April 21. It is pleasant to hear that Ivah E. Emmons, the eleven-year-old daughter of Mrs. R. A. Emmons, secretary of the Woman's Lecture Bureau, won the medal.

ON Friday evening, April 4, a Demorest medal contest was held in the Opera House at Canton, Ill. There were eight contestants, only two of whom were boys. Each did his best, and that was remarkably well, and all were heartily applauded, as was also the decision of the judges, when the Rev. Dr. Whiting, with a few well-chosen words, presented the medal to little ten-year-old Winifred Grim. In behalf of the W. C. T. U. the president presented a basket of flowers to each of the remaining contestants.

THE Lawtonville, South Carolina, W. C. T. U. has lost a promising young worker in the death of Miss Martha Morrison, an enthusiast in temperance reform, and a brilliant student. She was carefully educated by her father, the Rev. J. T. Morrison, and was the successful competitor for the Winthrop scholarship in Columbia College, and died there in holy triumph. The Charleston W. C. T. U. is engaged in active work. Weekly visits are paid to the jail, hospital and almshouse; literature is distributed and other thoughtful attentions are paid to the inmates of all these places according to their need. Many of the prisoners have signed the pledge. The Y's of the same city are also doing good work; a temperance school with about sixty boys and girls as pupils being one of their earnest undertakings. An interesting gospel temperance meeting is held weekly, the exercises consisting of a Bible reading, singing, prayer, and reports of work done.

NOTICES.

Since the call for the Michigan State Convention was printed, the railroad association of Michigan has restored the rule whereby *ten* persons going by same train to convention can secure round trip for one and one-third of regular fare, provided they return together within five days.

EMMA A. WHEELER, *Sec.*

THE W. C. T. U. AT LAKESIDE, OHIO.

The beautiful and commodious headquarters of our union will be ready July 17, as an active center for temperance effort. We hope this notice will reach devoted workers who may plan for a summer's outing with us, at least during the sessions of the Sunday-school Assembly and the encampment. A limited number of persons can be accommodated with rooms and the best of beds at special rates; meals, also, will be similarly afforded. Come and help us. We need furnishing for our parlor and a few easy chairs, besides, for tired workers who ought to rest. Donations are always in order for the temperance cause.

MARY B. INGHAM, *Supt. School of Methods.*

Official Communications.

HYGIENE AND HEREDITY.

A TALK TO THE WORKERS.

What is your union doing for this department? Perhaps I can bring this work a little nearer to you by asking, "What are *you* doing for it?" Dear sisters, we must give more intelligent and persistent attention to this work if we hope to have health to do our part in pushing the other departments of work which our organization has adopted. I have recently had many letters asking for suggestions as to methods. This work is so broad and has so many subdivisions that every one can find something to do. I want to ask every union to hold two public meetings in the interests of this department before October.

"Helps for Health Meetings" will aid you in preparing for these meetings. "Dress and Vice," "Bad Hygiene vs. Virtue," "Early Perverting Influences," "Aids to Impurity in Both Sexes," and "Pitfalls for Our Boys" are excellent leaflets, and could appropriately be distributed at the close of the meeting. "Heredity" by Dr. Harriet B. Jones, contains many good thoughts. You can obtain all of this literature from the W. T. P. A. Do not send to me for it.

Undoubtedly your physician or your pastor would help you by giving a short talk on some appropriate subject. Have a question-box, stipulating that only questions relating to the department shall receive answers. Perhaps your physician would consent to answer these questions. *Good Health*, published in Battle Creek, Mich., and *The Annals of Hygiene*, which is the official organ of the State Board of Health of Pennsylvania, come monthly, loaded with good things for our well-being.

"Bible Hygiene," a little book which has been prepared by a physician, is as "good as gold." It can be obtained of Presley Blakiston, 1012 Walnut street, Philadelphia. For home reading, I might mention "The Man Wonderful in the House Beautiful," "Hygienic Cookery," "Physical Culture for Home and School," "Tokology," "Boys and other Boys," and "The Science of a New Life."

In our efforts to make men and women better, there is one thing that we must always seek, one thing that we need never fear—the truth.

> "Truth is the mightiest force in the universe,
> For the production of good to man."

If we ignorantly violate the civil laws, and it so appears in the evidence upon trial, it is usually considered a mitigating circumstance, and frequently the offense is forgiven. But if we violate nature's laws, sooner or later the punishment is sure to follow.

We employ teachers to expound the moral law, so that people may not perish ignorantly, yet we see daily the brightest and dearest of our loved ones destroyed for want of that knowledge which can only be revealed to them through the study of themselves. It is unfortunate that physical education has been so long separated from mental and moral instruction.

Now that we are coming to a realizing sense of our mistakes, more attention is being given to the laws of hygiene and the study of heredity. The earnest teachers in our public schools are giving thoughtful, necessary lessons to the children. Physicians are becoming more interested in spreading these vital truths. Pastors make frequent reference to the laws of hygiene and heredity, awaking their more thoughtful hearers to renewed interest in these important questions. Fathers and mothers are beginning to inquire after the *truth*, that they may teach it to their children.

And yet we cannot hope for great results in this work, until the fathers, mothers, teachers and guardians of the children not only ascertain the truth regarding the laws of health, but are willing to regulate their habits in harmony with it.

It is very difficult for a child to understand that narcotics are injurious to him, and not harmful to you. We must be consistent if we hope to have the right influence with the children. Not long since I was appealed to by a mother who was greatly grieved because her son occasionally smoked a cigar. This was his only fault. Having promised to have a private talk with the young man, I sought an early opportunity to confer with him. He acknowledged his fault, said he knew it was not good for him, but hardly thought it was as injurious as I regarded it, yet promised to give it up for he really cared very little for it. "And now," said he, "won't you have a talk with mother about her *tea?* She uses it three times a day, and I am quite sure that that is the cause of her sick-headaches, which she has nearly every week." I then went to the mother asking her to give up her tea for her own sake as well as for the good of her boy. I talked earnestly for an hour or more, trying to convince her that the tea was injurious to her, and citing cases that had come under my own observation, but all to no purpose. She simply said, "I cannot live without my tea." I am afraid that this is the case in far too many homes. The parents are unwilling to give up any of their pleasures—I ought to have said vices—but expect their children to obey carefully every rule of hygiene. Whenever the fathers and mothers are willing conscientiously to follow these laws, we may confidently look for grand results.

ORPHA D. BALDWIN,
Nat. Supt. Hygiene and Heredity, Nat. W. C. T. U.

"Don't Give Up the Ship."

"Many that did ill under physician's hands have happily escaped, when they have been given over by them, left to God and Nature and themselves." "More danger there is from the physician than the disease." "Their art is wholly conjectural, if it is an art." All this was written long ago, before the "Elixir of Life" was discovered and applied by the "regular faculty;" and the writer frankly adds: "I honor the doctors, as I am enjoined to honor the physicians, for necessity's sake. Though the doctors of the present day are, no doubt, very different from those referred to above, and in spite of the great progress in medical science, we are obliged to admit, that many, very many cases are still given over by them as hopeless. To such patients we say: Compound Oxygen is neither a drug nor a medicine, but a vitalizer, assisting nature.

You will find our treatise on Compound Oxygen an interesting work, carefully and thoughtfully written. It contains records of many cures, with the patients' grateful testimonials. Send for it and see for yourself. Sent free. Address DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., or 120 Sutter St., San Francisco, California.

Publisher's Dep't.

Photographs.

Our good prohibition photographers—the Veeders, of Albany, N. Y.—have brought out a fine set of "Crusade" pictures, namely:

	Prices.
The Hillsboro "Crusade" Church,	$ .50
The Crusade Bible, opened at the 146th Psalm (words can be read easily)	.30
The Bible closed, with case by it,	.25
Mother Thompson, an admirable likeness from a recent sitting	.25
Cabinet of the above group (reduced)	.25
Large group of the four pictures for framing	1.30

Offer No. 1.

We will send the last-named picture ($1.30) for a club of four new subscribers (with $4) to THE UNION SIGNAL.

Offer No. 2.

We will send any one of the 25 cent or the 30 cent photograph as a premium for one new subscriber to THE UNION SIGNAL with $1.00. The 50 cent photo will be sent for two new names with $2.00. Surely there are thousands of our subscribers who want the inspiration to be had in this grouping of the beautiful, benignant face, the historical church and the revered pages of God's Word. As you look, you cannot but dwell on the words photographed before you:

"All Thy works shall praise thee, O Lord, and Thy saints shall bless Thee,
They shall speak of the glory of Thy Kingdom and talk of Thy power."

Outfits.

We put up a number at reduced rates, for instance:

The W. C. T. U. Organizing Outfit	$ .40
Social Purity Outfit	.50
Loyal Temperance Legion Outfit	.60
Economic Temperance Package	.05
Scientific Temperance Package	.05
Teachers' Package	.75
Narcotics Package	.25

We have no space to tell the contents; if you want to know more about the matter, write for a free bulletin.

"SPLENDID!" All say, using Willcox Cuff Holder. Every reader of this paper can have a pair by sending 10 cents to S. P. and S. H. Willcox, Fairhaven, Mass. *Lady Agents Wanted.*

DR. C. T. STOVALL, Vienna, Ga., says: Having seen Bradycrotine tried on several cases of Headache, and one a chronic case, I recommend it to all who suffer from Headache.

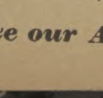
Treasurer's Outfits.

For collecting money by the envelope system. The surest method, giving the largest returns and with the least labor. Adapted for churches, W. C. T. Unions or any similar organization. Complete for fifty collectors sent, carriage free, on receipt of five dollars. Address Miss Pugh, 161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Read Carefully.

Our readers should not fail to read every word of the large advertisement of the "Murray" buggies and harness which appears in this issue. The prices at which the "Murray" people offer their goods direct to consumers seems almost incredible, but we will say right here, that we know the "Murray" people and their goods, and that their buggies and harness are everything that they claim for them, and more, too, and when any of our subscribers send them an order, they can rest assured that they will save their money and be more than pleased with what they buy. The "Murray" people appreciate the large circulation of THE UNION SIGNAL and the high class of its subscribers which is the reason they use its columns so liberally. If you have not received one of their fine new catalogues, don't fail to get one at once. In writing them, say you saw their advertisement in THE UNION SIGNAL and address them plainly The Wilber H. Murray Manufacturing Co., Murray Building, 139 W. Front St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

PERSONAL After trying NOSTRUMS, doctors and drugs, only to grow older and worse, cut this out and send to me, with a promise to report results, I will send you a package of Vita-Ore. Its unequaled Antiseptic Tonic Power will remove the Nidus of any ill. Proof at my expense. I am no Quack Doctor with a nostrum, but a public benefactor with a God-made Remedy; nothing man makes equals. None but knaves will scoff. It challenges a comparison. It is the Original that all Imitate. It is a discovery Never Downed by Quacks, who thrive on man's ills being protracted. Like Gold, it cannot be Analyzed nor Synthetized. It is a puzzle to the scientist, an enigma to the medical student, a boon for the afflicted. It is a Specific for Diphtheria, all Membranous Diseases, Kidney, General Debility, Female Complaints, Loss of Vitality, Incurable Ills. Try it at my expense. Quacks hate it like the devil does holy water.



THEO. NOEL, Chicago, Ill.

Van Houten's Cocoa, delicious, made instantly.

"Oread" free tells of *Mt. Carroll* (Ill.) *Seminary.*

Hose Supporters Free.

Each of our lady readers can obtain an unique and useful set of hose supporters free by complying with the offer in Dr. Scott's corset advertisement which appeared in last week's issue. Dr. Scott promises to send a set of these hose supporters free to every reader remitting to him price for one of his beautiful Electric Corsets, adding 15c for postage. These supporters are the most convenient and useful kind made and sell regularly at 50c. per set. Dr. Scott's Electric Corsets are so well known that they need no further recommendation here. Many of our lady readers have already tried them.

Dr. Scott also offers inducements to good agents, and you are invited to write to him for terms. In addressing him, always mention this paper.

HARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING SHADE ROLLERS
Beware of Imitations.
NOTICE AUTOGRAPH OF Stewart Hartshorn ON LABEL AND GET THE GENUINE HARTSHORN

Alabastine *Only Permanent Wall Coating.* Never scales, like calcimines. Never generates disease like wall paper. No washing or scraping walls. Can renew coats indefinitely. Easily applied. *Alabastine Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.* See THE UNION SIGNAL April 17.

There must be some reason for it

We never have compelled anyone to use Pearline. We'd like to, but it isn't feasible. Besides, it isn't necessary. Millions use Pearline, and have tested and proved it. It's too old to be unknown, if it were a fraud, but where is the thing as popular and yet so young? If you know Pearline, you know the reason. In all washing and cleaning, there's nothing that saves as much labor and does as much work. It hurts nothing, saves wear on everything, costs no more than common soap and is more economical. Reasons enough for most women; think, are they not good enough for you?

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, do the honest thing—*send it back.* 176 JAMES PYLE, New York.

The Summer **Beginning with The May Number.**

·CENTURY·

During the summer months THE CENTURY MAGAZINE will publish a great variety of seasonable articles, devoting unusual space to fiction, travel and adventure. In addition to its serials there will be a profusion of SHORT ILLUSTRATED STORIES, presenting a most attractive programme for vacation reading.

The Anglomaniacs,—a brief novel of New York society, written by an anonymous author and illustrated by Dana Gibson,—will begin in an early number, and continue during four months.

Adventures of War Prisoners,—a number of papers by Union and Confederate soldiers, descriptive of their prison experiences. These are in the strictest sense stories of adventure. No articles of wider or more intense interest have ever appeared in THE CENTURY.

Other Notable Features will be an article on "Track Athletics," by Walter Camp, illustrated from instantaneous photographs; "Little Venice," a vacation novelette; "A Provençal Pilgrimage," illustrated by Pennell; "London Polytechnics and People's Palaces"; English Cathedrals (St. Paul's, Westminster, etc.); "American Cliff Dwellings"; "The Single Tax," by Henry George and Edward Atkinson; the conclusion of Jefferson's Autobiography and "Friend Olivia"; and much else of more than ordinary interest.

THE MAY CENTURY. This number, beginning a new volume, will be issued May 1st. It contains "Was Either the Better Soldier?" and "Which was the Better Army?" two articles of the greatest interest to Union and Confederate soldiers as well as to civilians. There are also a number of martial articles, stories and poems appropriate to Memorial Day; among the contributors being Walt Whitman, Brander Matthews and others. "The Women of the French Salons" begins in this number, the illustrations accompanying this highly interesting series being among the most striking features of THE CENTURY'S summer months. George Kennan contributes "Blacked Out," a paper describing the methods of the Russian Press Censor. Other contents of the May CENTURY include two papers on Marie Bashkirtseff, with new portraits, and engravings of several of her pictures; a profusely illustrated article on poultry raising; several articles on Washington, illustrated by hitherto unpublished portraits and relics; Cole's Engravings; Joseph Jefferson in Australia; brief papers on Consciousness, Theodore O'Hara, and the Arid Lands; three short stories; poems by Thomas Bailey Aldrich and others; and the usual departments. The MAY CENTURY is for sale by dealers everywhere. Price, 35 cents.

THE SUMMER CENTURY—May to November (six months)—will be sent by the publishers, post-paid, to any address, upon receipt of $2.00.

THE CENTURY CO. 33 East 17th Street, New York.

ASTONISHING CURES!

What ROYAL GERMETUER Has Done.

The remarkable cures with "Royal Germetuer" are astonishing the world. Thousands of certificates attest its virtues and sound its praise. If you are sick do not despair. Dr. King's Royal Germetuer will cure you. It is as pleasant to take as lemonade without sugar; it is a scientific discovery, and cures disease by removing the cause. It builds up from the first dose.

Mrs. Ella R. Tennent, editress of Tennent's Home Magazine, says: "Its fame has spread like a prairie fire. It is so pleasant to use I look forward to the time for taking it with pleasure. The verdict of all I know, who have taken it, is that it is a great remedy."

Price $1.50 per concentrated bottle, which will make, as per accompanying directions, one gallon of medicine. Send stamp for full particulars.

For sale by druggists and by the Atlantic Germetuer Co., Atlanta, Ga.

BLISS WOMAN'S BAND

Sent on receipt of price and waist measure.
Fitted band 75 cts. } Bliss Mfg. Co., Box 367,
Plain band 30 cts. } Minneapolis, Minn.

WOULD YOU?

WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE LOCAL AGENT FOR ARTICLES THAT EVERY BODY WANTS? Write for CIRCULARS to **"F." CASSGREEN Mnfg. Co., 79 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.**

$29 Saved. A $45.00 Sewing Machine for $16.00. Call on or write to M. A. Scullin & Co., 762 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill., for particulars. Mentioning this paper and get full information.

WOMEN: **WORK FOR YOU.** Experience unnecessary. No collecting. No heavy samples. No security required. Our goods sell easy. All want them. *Good pay weekly.* (Special inducements to all having sold books.) **BROWN BROS., Nurserymen, Chicago, Ill.**

COMPOUND OXYGEN **Price reduced.** For information address Dr. A. H. Hiatt, Central Music Hall, Chicago.

Lady Agents wanted, also men in every state to sell our Rug Machine, Patterns, Yarn, etc. Write for catalogue and particulars at once. Gibbs Mfg. Co., 88 State St., Chicago.

DR. WILFORD HALL'S
HEALTH PAMPHLET.
IN AMERICA.

Dr. W. B. Forden, M. D., St. Louis, Mo., 706 Pine St., writes, March 2:

"Dr. A. Wilford Hall: I have just finished reading your health brochure. To say that I am amazed does not express it—to think of the stupidity of our profession to have overlooked this factor in the physical economy for so long, and at last leave it to a layman to make the discovery! I had already an experience with a partial application of the remedy, but your pamphlet has convinced me that I did not know it all by half, and yet I thought I was in the van. I am fully convinced, however, that my partial application of the treatment has saved my life, and I now as fully believe that your advance application of the same will prolong it. Although a graduate of medicine and regarded as a successful practitioner, I have a supreme contempt for drugs, and for some time had contemplated changing my business, etc., etc. . . . Very truly yours,
W. B. FORDEN, M. D."

Dr. John Kaufman, M.D., of Hazleton, Pa., writes, March 16:

"Dear Dr. Hall: I received your Health-Pamphlet yesterday, and have examined it sufficiently to grasp the rationale of your treatment. Please accept my thanks for the valuable little work. Your reasoning is logical and your conclusions are strictly physiological. I believe your discovery, as elaborated in your treatise, has more intrinsic value than all other pathological theories. Very truly yours,
JOHN KAUFMAN, M. D."

We have received hundreds of similar indorsements of the Health-Pamphlet from physicians.

Business people, as well as professional people who have tested the treatment, are universal in its praise.

For further information regarding this medicineless treatment call upon or send 2-cent stamp to A. T. Bates, Room 46, 161 La Salle Street, Chicago.

SENSIBLE WOMEN all want FERRIS' **GOOD SENSE CORSET WAISTS.**
THOUSANDS NOW IN USE.
Best for Health, Economy and Beauty.
BUTTONS at front instead of CLASPS. RING BUCKLE at hip for Hose supporters. Tape-fastened Buttons—*won't pull off.* Cord-Edge Button Holes—*wont wear out.* FIT ALL AGES—Infants to Adults. Sold by Leading **RETAILERS** everywhere. Send for Circular,
FERRIS BROS., Manufacturers,
341 BROADWAY, New York.
MARSHALL FIELD & CO., CHICAGO, WHOLESALE WESTERN AGENTS.

A $5 Book For $1.00. How To Build A House.

If you are thinking of building a house you ought to buy the new book, Palliser's American Architecture, or every man a complete builder, prepared by Palliser, Palliser & Co., the well known architects.

There is not a Builder or any one intending to Build or otherwise interested that can afford to be without it. It is a practical work and everybody buys it. The best, cheapest and most popular work ever issued on Building. Nearly four hundred drawings. A $5 book in size and style, but we have determined to make it meet the popular demand, to suit the times, so that it can be easily reached by all.

This book contains 104 pages 11 x 14 inches in size, and consists of large 9 x 13 plate pages giving plans, elevations, perspective views, descriptions, owners' names, actual cost of construction, no guess work, and instructions How to Build 70 Cottages, Villas, Double Houses, Brick Block Houses, suitable for city suburbs, town and country, houses for the farm and workingmen's homes for all sections of the country, and costing from $300 to $6,500; also Barns, Stables, School House, Town Hall, Churches, and other public buildings, together with specifications, form of contract, and a large amount of information on the erection of buildings, selection of site, employment of Architects. It is worth $5.00 to any one, but I will send it in paper cover by mail postpaid on receipt of $1.00; bound in cloth, $2.00. Address all orders to J. S. OGILVIE, PUBLISHER, P. O. Box 2767. 57 Rose St., New York.

PIANOS—$35—ORGANS
Examine in your HOME before PAYING. Manufacturer's Prices. No Agents. Write for particulars. Address, **THE T. S WOGER & SON PIANOS & ORGANS BEAVER FALLS, PA.**

$12.50 Buys a $65 Improved Singer 60 days' trial. Free Catalogue. Warranted five years. **SEWING MACHINE** OXFORD MFG. CO., CHICAGO. ILL.

SAVE MONEY. Our 486-page Catalogue gives Wholesale Prices on all kinds of Merchandise in any quanity. Anti-trust and Co-operative. Write for particulars. Cash Buyers' Mer. Union, Chicago, Ill.

CATALOGUE FREE For Agents, Illustrating Useful Household articles & good selling Novelties. LAUBE COOKER CO., PARK RIDGE, ILL.

PURE GRAPE JUICE. EMMA M. TAYLOR 29 Bow St., WOBURN, MASS.

$75 to $250 A MONTH can be made working for us. Persons preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St. Richmond, Va.

WM. A. YOUMANS & CO.,
ARCHITECTS,
Room 91, 159 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.
"Ottawa Terra Cotta" construction a specialty. The best looking and cheapest sanitary system of building.

ILLINOIS PAPER COMPANY,
181 Monroe St., CHICAGO,
Manufacturers and Dealers in Book & Cover Paper

Publisher's Dep't.

TERMS FOR 1890—THE UNION SIGNAL.

To Old Subscribers.

Single copy	$1.50
In clubs of 5 to 9 each	1.25
In clubs of 10 and over each	1.00
To ministers and reading rooms	1.00

To New Subscribers.

Only $1.00, whether in clubs or singly.

Clubs can be made up of both old and new names, but the full number of names required must be sent.

Trial Subscribers (*Five Weeks*) ***10 Cts.***

Other Papers Issued by the W. T. P. A.

The Young Crusader (juvenile temperance) semi-monthly edition. Single copy 50 cents; in clubs of 10 or over, 40 cents.

Monthly (Sunday School edition) single copy 15 cents; five to twenty-five copies, in package, each 1 cent; twenty-five copies or over, in package, at the rate of $1.00 per 100 copies, per issue.

The Oak and Ivy Leaf (monthly) organ of the Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union; single copy, 25 cents; in clubs of 10 or over, 20 cents.

Der Deutsch Amerikaner (semi-monthly) German temperance; single copy 50 cents, in clubs of 10 or over, 40 cents.

Advertising rates in THE UNION SIGNAL per agate line, 75 cents. TIME DISCOUNTS: Four times, 10 per cent; 13 times, 20 per cent; 26 times, 30 per cent; 39 times, 40 per cent; 52 times, 50 per cent; five lines one year costs only $97.50. No advertisement of less than five lines inserted at time rates on a contract for variable space.

Worthy?

AGENTS WANTED

For the two best temperance books ever published, viz.,

GLIMPSES OF FIFTY YEARS,

by Frances E. Willard, President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT,

or "The Conflict of Man with Alcohol," by Henry W. Blair, United States Senator.

Of the first book, 50,000 have been printed since May, 1889. Of the second, three editions have been issued. Agents make money selling these books. Good territory can be had. Apply at once to

Woman's Temp. Pub. Ass'n,
161 La Salle St., Chicago.

The Alabastine

Company's advertisement appearing in our issue of April 17, deserves a special notice from the publisher. We have never tried what they advertise but any company that will, unasked, send $100 to a state W. C. T. U. as this company did to the Michigan treasurer when it was learned that the bank in which its money was deposited had failed, such a company, we say, cannot be anything but trustworthy. This is only one of many kindnesses shown by them to the W. C. T. U. of Michigan, of which we have learned through general officers. The company knows nothing of this notice and we give it freely, wishing there were more companies like the "Alabastine Co." of Grand Rapids, Mich. Send for their circulars.

Words Fitly Spoken.

"It is beautiful, fascinating, interesting beyond description (Glimpses of Fifty Years). I wish every mother and daughter would read it. I am going out to show it to several of my acquaintances, and to read Mrs. Willard's 'Training of Children' to some mothers this afternoon. I don't know how they can resist investing in such a book." L. E. T.

GODFREY, ILL.

Of nine weeklies, six monthlies, two dailies and a quarterly, none, I assure you, come nearer to my heart than just this pure, brave, spicy, meek, and ever-fresh UNION SIGNAL. Will see if I can find a youth to act as agent on the 3-cent a week plan. REV. O. C. DICKERSON.

"We have just given a most successful entertainment, using the 'Prohibition Program,' which is delightful. The children carried it through beautifully, doing the dialogue, 'Town Council,' in a very spirited manner. Have you any more such entertainments? This one is particularly bright. It was really thrilling when the children came marching in singing at the top of their voices, and with banners flying."

Nothing we publish will more thoroughly entertain, and at the same time deeply impress an audience than this same little "Pro. Pro." You would do well to send us ten cents. Look the book over and be convinced we are right.

"In one of the families that I sent *The Young Crusader* to, are four voters, and in a few years will be seven—who were all strong anti-Prohibitionists, but *The Young Crusader* converted them. One half-dollar well spent!" MRS. F. G. M.

For muscular soreness use Pond's Extract

LADY AGENTS CLEAR $10 DAILY selling "Victoria Protector" and rubber goods for Ladies & Children. Sample "Victoria" by mail $1. Mrs. L. E. Singleton, Box 665, Chicago, Ill.

A VERY SATISFACTORY GARMENT.

WHY? Because it **Supports Stockings** and **Underclothes** from the **SHOULDERS**, and has **no stiff cords**, fits with perfect **ease** and **freedom**. For sale by leading dealers.

Send for illustrated price list.

FOY, HARMON & CHADWICK, New Haven, Conn.

VanHouten's Cocoa

"BEST & GOES FARTHEST."

The purest, most soluble—the *original* cocoa. Invented, patented and made in Holland. Delicate, stimulating, nutritious, much better for the nerves than tea and coffee. Ask for VAN HOUTEN'S, take no other. [61

ASK your dealer for Water Pails, Dairy Pails, Wash Basins, Cuspidors, Slop Jars, Table Mats, Slop Jar Mats, Etc. made from FLAX FIBER. Practically indestructible. Manufact'd by the **STANDARD FIBER-WARE CO.** Nothing will please you like this Plain and Decorated Ware. In use everywhere. None genuine without "STANDARD" Trade Mark on bottom. If your dealer does not keep it, send his address and we will mail you picture cards.

LADIES! *Use only* Brown's French Dressing on your Boots and Shoes.

AGENTS wanted. Household invention. Sells rapidly. Terms free. Low & Rewell Manufacturing Co., 135 Public Square, Cleveland, O

WALL PAPER makes attractive homes. Our low prices, enormous assortment of styles and honorable treatment induce customers in all parts U.S. to recommend us. **Lustres 6c. a roll. Handsome Golds 12c. Felts 20c. Iridescent Embossed Golds 35c.** For 8c. postage will send to any address samples with borders to match. **A. L. DIAMENT & CO., 1306 Market St., PHILADELPHIA, PA**

AGENTS. Something new in Family Bibles, which makes our Bibles sell where Bibles never sold before. Where other Bibles have been sold, there ours will sell the more. For particulars, address the Historical Pub. Co., Dayton, O.

HARPER BROS. & CO., Grocers.

Established 1873, 90 State Street, Chicago. Opposite Marshall Field's. Send for Price List.

NO LIQUORS SOLD.

ROCK BOTTOM Prices on Dry Goods, Groceries. Every thing you eat, wear or use. Send for FREE Illustrated Catalogue to **H. R. EAGLE & CO., 68 Wabash Av., Chicago, Ill.**

We do not sell liquors in any shape.

THE Perfection Flour Bin and Sieve. The housekeeper's best friend. Look for our card in this paper next week. Agents wanted.

SHERMAN, TANGENBERG & CO., 160 West Lake St., Chicago.

HOTEL FREDONIA,

H. St., between 13th & 14th. Washington, D. C.

New, Elegant, Quiet, Homelike,

G. H. La Fetra, - - Prop.

$60 SALARY $40 EXPENSES IN ADVANCE allowed each month. Steady employment at home or traveling. No soliciting. Duties delivering and making collections. No Postal Cards. Address with stamp, HAFER & CO., Piqua, O.

MUNICIPAL BONDS AND OTHER INVESTMENTS
A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

S. A. KEAN & CO. BANKERS,

CHICAGO: 100 WASHINGTON ST. New York: 115 B'dway.

HARRIMAN The New City with PROHIBITION in Title Deeds. East Tenn. Land Co. Clinton B. Fisk, Pres., A. A. Hopkins, Sec'y, Times Building, New York City. JAMES B. HOBBS, Agt., 97 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

THE TOTAL ABSTINENCE
LIFE ASS'N OF AMERICA

furnishes the best and cheapest insurance for total abstainers from alcoholic liquors as a beverage.

Women insured on same terms as men. *Agents wanted.* Address **W. F. Singleton, Pres., Royal Insurance Bldg., CHICAGO, Ill**

DR. JULIA R. HOWE'S MEDICATED CAPSULES
FOR WOMAN'S ILLS.

Are of genuine merit—not a patent medicine. Sold only by **Dr. Julia R. Howe, 263 Ohio St., Chicago.** Write for explanatory letter free.

"Some lives are like Horse shoes the more worn the brighter." Busy wives who use SAPOLIO never seem to grow old. Try a cake···

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They have our DEEPEST SYMPATHY WHILE We have the LARGEST BUSINESS on EARTH

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WATCH OUR IMITATORS.—(Continued.)

But lest some of our friends might be enticed into their web, we make these remarks, and while "*a word to the wise is sufficient,*" we will say, study our catalogue well, and if you should have any others look at them, and if you see the similarity, you will know what's up. Many of these same imitators are making claims to sell cheaper than "Murray," but are making a flat failure of it; for everybody knows we make and sell more of our celebrated "Murray" Buggies and Harness *than all of them combined;* consequently undersell them so far that it makes their heads swim and their business sink.

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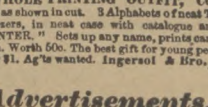

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Signal Notes.

THEY tell us this grand old country of ours is going down in the scale of nations. I don't believe it; but, if ever she does, it will not be the hand of the aggressor from without, nor the competition of the workshops of the world, that will lay her low, but her own drunkenness and *vice* that will paralyze her right arm, and putrefaction within which will work her ruin.—*George Kemp, Temperance Chronicle.*

A RECENT parliamentary return shows that in 1889 there were 168,385 liquor licenses issued in Great Britain.

THE Epworth League, the young people's society of the Methodist Episcopal church, has 1,910 chapters and 100,000 members.

THE Nebraska State Horticultural Society heartily indorses prohibition, and favors its adoption in the state constitution.

THE best indorsement of Christian people comes from Elizabeth and Sycamore, Ill., regarding the work of Messrs. Wolfenbergar and Huckins. At the former place over three hundred signed the pledge. Crowded houses greeted them and grand work was done.

THE annual report of the Iowa State Labor Statistician includes returns from 2,140 workingmen who were asked among other questions, "Is prohibition a good thing for the wage workers?" One thousand three hundred and twenty-eight answer "yes," and three hundred and seventy-six answer "no."

A YEAR ago in Lake City, Minn., under the labors of John G. Woolley, seventy-two drinking men signed the pledge "in the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth," and trusting in His strength to keep them true to their vows. Mr. Woolley writes at the close of the year: "*Seventy stand strong and fast to-day!* Salvation does the work!"

A HOPEFUL sign of the times is the formation of a temperance society among the students of the Connecticut Normal Training School at Willimantic. Scientific temperance study is to be their chief line of work, that they may be prepared to teach the principles of total abstinence in the best possible way when they receive their diplomas and enter on their life work.

A CORRESPONDENT from Elmira, N. Y., writes that "a new feature in prison discipline" has been inaugurated in the Reformatory of that place in the shape of a large gymnasium with Russian and Turkish baths, and all the best approved apparatus for physical culture. The writer says this new feature marks a stage in "the evolution of Superintendent Brockway's idea that to develop the mind one must develop the body."

REV. WILBUR F. CRAFTS has resigned his position as publication secretary of the American Sabbath Union, which he found would confine him to New York and vicinity, in order to be free to make a transcontinental trip in the interest of Sabbath Reform. His trip takes him in April to Ohio, Illinois, Kansas and Colorado; in May to Southern California; in June to Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Nebraska, the Dakotas and Minnesota. In the autumn he expects to return to the pastorate.

AT a monthly meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Germantown, held March 19, 1890, the subject of increased appropriation for the navy and for coast defenses being considered, it was the sense of the meeting that "our country stands in no need of such extraordinary provisions either for protection or attack, and that the proposed expenditures would be as unwise as they are uncalled for, and, if carried out, would be far more likely to provoke aggression and war, than to avoid them." It was "resolved that we write to our senator and representative at Washington urging them to oppose this unnecessary appropriation of our government funds, and calling to their attention how many internal improvements are needed, such as bridges, good roads, etc."

THE Central Pennsylvania Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church recently in session at Carlisle, appointed a special committee to consider a protest against the present popular clamor for applying the surplus to war preparations, who reported that "We declare in favor of a peace policy in our civil government, and against enlarging our coast defenses and building more warships." The unions in various parts of the country are signifying their disunity with the scheme, among the foremost being those of South Dakota, whose alert president, Helen M. Barker, announces that they "are awake to the step toward barbarism" which the proposed unrighteous expenditures would involve.

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MOST PERFECT MADE

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Steketee's Worm Destroyer.
Read what its mother says:
"The undersigned has a child only three months old. It became sick with pains in its bowels and stomach when scarcely two months old. It cried and whined nearly all the time, and was completely run down in flesh. We gave it everything that we thought would relieve the child, but it grew worse all the time. We made twenty powders from a teaspoonful of Steketee's Worm Destroyer, gave it one powder three times daily. To our astonishment it was relieved of thousands of worms. We have given the child but twenty powders. It is entirely cured. I shall always recommend Steketee's Worm Destroyer. MRS. B. BARENDSE, Oakdale Park, Kent Co., Mich.
For Sale by all Druggists, and by mail, 25 Cents. Send U. S. Stamp. Address:
GEO. G. STEKETEE,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
The proprietor of this paper knows that this medicine is no humbug, and perfectly safe to send money to Mr. Steketee. Mention Union Signal.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.
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The Business

WOMAN'S JOURNAL For APRIL
CONTAINS FINE
Portraits of the Women Suffrage Leaders,
ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, SUSAN B. ANTHONY, LUCY STONE, ISABELLA BEECHER HOOKER, JANE H. SPOFFORD and RACHEL FOSTER AVERY.
Copies of this number will be sold to Woman Suffrage Associations and members of the W. C. T. U. at the rate of $6 per hundred, and $50 per thousand.
Subscription price, 55 cents per year, Single Copies, 10 cents.
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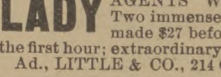

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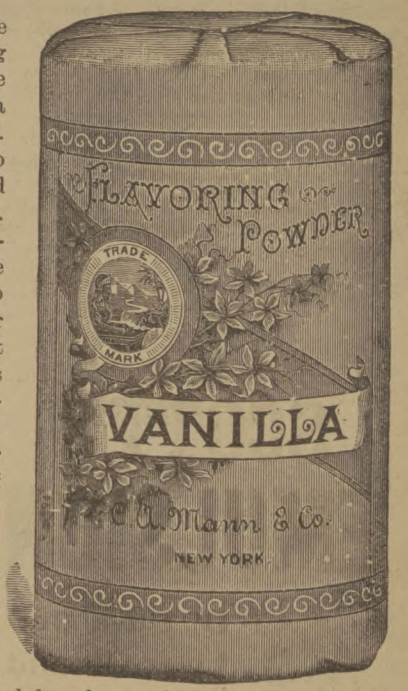

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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WORLD'S AND NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

"THOU HAST GIVEN A BANNER TO THEM THAT FEAR THEE; THAT IT MAY BE DISPLAYED BECAUSE OF THE TRUTH."

Vol. XVI.—No. 19.] CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, May 8, 1890. [Price $1.50 per Year.

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SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Bishop Taylor, of Africa, spent Sunday in Chicago, preaching in the evening.

Lyman J. Gage is elected president of the World's Fair directors, Thomas B. Bryan and Potter Palmer, vice-presidents.

A bill abolishing capital punishment passed the New York House of Representatives by a vote of seventy-five to twenty-nine.

A strong movement led by Miss Mary Garrett is being made to secure the admission of women to Johns Hopkins University.

The Christians on the island of Crete are rejoicing over the raising of the siege and the abolition of martial law in the island.

The Mexican Chamber of Deputies has approved a bill granting an indefinite number of terms to Presidents; it now goes to the Senate.

Last week Miss Willard addressed an audience which packed Old's Opera House, Muscatine, Iowa, on "The White Cross and the White Shield."

The Federal Supreme Court has reversed the decision of the Michigan Supreme Court in the case of Henry Lyng, agent of a Wisconsin brewery.

May 3, Senator Beck, of Kentucky, dropped dead in the Baltimore & Potomac depot, Washington, within a few feet of the spot where Garfield was shot.

The "untimely May snow" of Sunday did incalculable good to the northwest by putting out forest fires and by supplying needed moisture to wheat fields.

At the Interstate Oratorical contest at Lincoln, Neb., W. S. Naylor, of Washburn College, Kansas, took first prize, and A. C. Douglass, of Monmouth College, Illinois, second.

The ladies of Springfield, Ill., propose leasing the Ninian Edwards homestead to inaugurate coöperative housekeeping on the plan so successfully in operation in Decatur.

From March 4, 1889, to March 4, 1890, 34,600 postmasters were removed; the largest number in any year since the government adopted the policy, "To the victors belong the spoils."

Dr. William Moon, of Brighton, England, the originator of books for the blind, printed on embossed type, was presented with valuable testimonials on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the commencement of his beneficent work.

Chicago, which has a larger Bohemian population than any other city in the world, except Vienna and Prague, dedicated its first Bohemian Protestant Church, Sunday. It is built by the City Mission Society of Congregational Churches.

One good result of Bismarck's retirement promises to be the banishment of blackletter from German school books. Oculists have almost unanimously attributed the extraordinary prevalence of defects of vision among Germans to this cause, but Bismarck resolutely stood against any change from the ancient ways.

THE convention of Working Girls' Societies lately held in New York was one of very great significance and interest. Its printed report is therefore of great value; copies can be obtained by sending ten cents to Miss Virginia Potter, general secretary, 262 Madison avenue, New York City.

CALIFORNIA Prohibitionists head their ticket with the name of Gen. John Bidwell. Several years ago Gen. Bidwell became so impressed with the evils of intemperance and so thoroughly convinced of the relation of wine drinking to the appetite for stronger liquors, that he cut down and rooted out the vines belonging to his great winery, and converted that part of his ranch into school-house and grounds for the Indian children of that region.

COMMISSIONER HELGESEN, State Relief Agent for North Dakota, asks us to correct the erroneous impression that he receives contributions to be divided between the two Dakotas. It causes confusion, as Mr. Helgesen has no authority to disburse anything beyond his own state, while the drouth and frost stricken sufferers of South Dakota are appealing to him. Aid for the South state will be wisely bestowed if sent to Gov. A. C. Mellette, Pierre, S. D.

THE first week in May has witnessed the largest labor demonstrations the world has ever seen, the one in London, May 4, calling into line nearly a million men. The movement literally encircled the world, and it is a sign of promise that with some few exceptions, as at Paris, there was no violence. In many places these demonstrations have been followed by peaceable strikes for eight hours a day. This simultaneous movement throughout the world has great significance.

THE admirable articles of Dr. Livermore that lately appeared in THE UNION SIGNAL, entitled "Incapacity of Business Women," have been put in tract form by him, to be sown broadcast as a reply to Marion Harland's article of the same title in the *North American Review*. As a clear setting forth of the truth taught by experience, concerning the business capacity of women, it deserves the widest circulation. Dr. Livermore has kindly placed a number of these tracts in our hands for gratuitous circulation. We will gladly send one or more copies to any one sending us address and stamp for their postage.

THE Supreme Court of Michigan pronounces the Damon law of 1889, void, because the act approved by the Governor is not the same act as that passed by the Legislature. This law provided for the payment of a uniform fee of $500 for the license to sell either malt or distilled liquors. The law remaining in force requires a $500 fee for permit to sell spirits, but only $300 for "beer license." The one thousand saloon keepers of Detroit are jubilant over the "mistake" in the report of the conference committee. A prominent daily says: "It is a loss to the city of $200,000." That sounds as if Detroit had calculated upon an increase of profits in the "business" during the coming year, and is disappointed. The partnership existing between the state and the saloon has been patent to us for years, but has not been so frankly acknowledged by the secular press before.

THE Seventeenth National Conferences of Charities and Correction holds its sessions in Baltimore, commencing Wednesday evening, May 14, and closing Wednesday evening, May 21. Each morning and evening are devoted to papers and discussions of vital topics, and the afternoons are given to visiting the charitable, correctional and educational institutions of Baltimore. Among the topics discussed are "Prison Discipline," "Industries for Reform Schools," "Relief Work," "Hospital Management," "The Science of Nursing and the Training of Nurses," "Family Life for Dependent Children," "Indoor and Outdoor Relief." Dr. Henry M. Hurd, of Johns Hopkins Hospital, discusses the relation of public hospitals to the medical profession; Miss Elizabeth Putnam speaks on methods of caring for dependent children; Hon. F. B. Sanborn shows the fallacy of outdoor relief; Dr. Charlotte Brown, of San Francisco, Mrs. Hannah M. Todd, of Lynn, Mass., Mrs. C. R. Lowell, of New York, are among the lady speakers before the Conference.

A CHICAGO school-teacher saw a group of boys counting the number of holes in some cards. He called one of them to the desk and insisted on knowing what the cards were for. The boy hesitated but finally said that a saloon keeper who had his vile den near the school building had given them the cards, and every time they took a drink he punched them, one hole for beer, two for straight drinks and three for mixed drinks. Every month he gave prizes. The boy who had the most holes punched in his card got a revolver, the second a life of Jesse James, and the third a meerschaum pipe. Does this recital of outrageous infamy need to have its moral "pointed"? Does not every father and mother and every human being, with even one of his five senses intact, know that his Satanic Majesty could not devise a more villainous scheme for perpetuating the horrible traffic in intoxicating liquors? "How long, oh Lord, how long" are we to give our boys as fuel to this devouring gin-mill, and how long wilt Thou permit this soul-destroying traffic to curse our "Christian civilization"?

THE case of Gus Leidy & Co., brewers of Peoria, vs. A. J. Hardin, of Iowa, came to the Federal Supreme Court, on appeal from Iowa. The plaintiffs had shipped $500 worth of liquors into Iowa, in violation of her prohibitory law. The liquor was seized in accordance with a provision of the Iowa law, and the Iowa court held that the seizure was legal. The case was appealed to the Federal Court, which reversed the decision of the lower court, holding that the "plaintiffs in error, citizens of the state of Illinois, had the right to import this beer into Iowa, and they had the right to sell it, by which act alone it would become mingled in the common mass of property within the state. Up to that point of time . . . the state had no power to injure by seizure, or by any other action to prevent the importation of and sale by a foreigner or non-resident importer." That is to say, until the liquor is sold and on its way to somebody's mouth, the state has no right to prohibit its importation, and then it cannot do it. Yet both the states named have the undisputed right to veto the importation of suspected cattle; verily a two year old steer is, in the eyes of Chief Justice Fuller, more worthy of protection than is a twenty year old boy.

IN speaking of the late decision of the Federal Supreme Court which condemns as illegal the seizure of liquor in original packages shipped into prohibition Iowa from high license Illinois, the Chicago *Daily News* declares that by it the Supreme Court has affirmed the view of the Prohibitionists, that the suppression of the liquor traffic is a national question. It thinks that unless Congress comes promptly to the rescue, the Prohibition Party will profit largely by this decision. It says:

"Democrats and Republicans who declare that 'there is no room for a third party' will be readily refuted by the words of the highest tribunal in the land. Both old parties in self-defense should labor to secure from Congress a law touching this matter of interstate liquor traffic.

"The national government cannot afford to become a party to violations of wholesome state laws. Therefore the interstate commerce regulations should be so amended by Congress at its present session as to prevent the carrying of liquor into prohibition states. Failure to do this would be a very disgraceful omission of duty and also would add greatly to the strength of the National Prohibition Party."

The Chicago *Herald*, democratic, has this to say concerning the matter:

"This decision is only another proof that the prohibition movement, instead of being out of place in national politics, can never be effective without federal coöperation. Ever since the war the general government has been the real saloonkeeper. It has been the great dispenser of liquor licenses, and has continued to issue them even in states that have enacted prohibition laws. The federal courts in these states have held that these licenses cannot be offered in state courts in proof that the licensees are selling liquor. The government has even opened beer saloons of its own at several of the soldiers' homes. Now, the Supreme Court decides that any state has a right to ship liquor into a prohibition state without molestation or seizure. Evidently no state can hope to execute any prohibitory law until all the states and the general government unite in the movement."

Contributed.

THE MARRED CALENDAR.

BY E. HARRIET HOWE.

Shall the harvest return to the field that is reapt?
Or the chaff to the floor lying open, wind-swept?
Or the down to the thistle when soft winds go by?
Or the clouds that at even melt out of the sky?
Or the glow to the leaf, lying withered and sere?
Or the roses of June to the fast-ebbing year?
Or the on-coming days bring the visions of yore?
Or again to our hearts our lost loved ones restore?

Other Summers shall come with the gleaners a-field,
Again the full earth all her treasures shall yield;
And in a fair country where age shall be blest
With the glory of youth, we with loved ones may rest;
But the word that's unspoken, the deed that's undone,
The field in life's battle that might have been won,
Though the fast-rolling cycles may hasten away
They can never bring back the lost chance of a day.

Franklin, Pa.

GRETCHEN—A HOSPITAL STORY.

BY EMMA F. SEARLES.

The day was very bright. The yellow sunshine for once had bravely struggled through the black veil of dust and smoke that hung ever above the great city. It glinted into dingy nooks and corners here and there, making them for the moment bright and gay. It flooded the broad thoroughfares and peeped coyly into the eyes of shy maidens as they hurried along; it shone upon the palace of the rich and the cottage of the poor with an equal smile of gladness. It lay, too, in golden squares all down the long hospital wards, and fell upon the narrow white cots and athwart the spotless floor, adding here and there a gleam of warmth and color to the blank white walls, which were quite devoid of picture or ornament.

There were many wards in this great hospital, many narrow cots, many weary sufferers, many trim, soft-voiced nurses flitting in and out all the day long. Presently came the heavy roll of an ambulance along the paved court below. But no one started; none turned pale; the sound was a familiar one, heard every day, sometimes many times a day. Only the house surgeon rose leisurely from his chair and sauntered toward the door. Two white-capped nurses came softly from a little room at the side and stood behind him.

"What is it?" asked the surgeon.

"Only a German laborer knocked down by a passing engine," came the careless response.

"Oh," said the surgeon.

They lifted him out. His coarse clothes were soiled and torn, one arm hung limp and nerveless at his side. The blood streamed from a deep gash and trickled over the forehead. The eyes were closed, the features strong, rough-hewed.

"Fifth floor—Ward Four, B—Nurse fourteen," ordered the surgeon, after a hasty glance at the green record on the table.

They bore him in through the wide hallway, up the long aisle where the golden sunshine lay, and placed him upon the narrow white bed, so like its many neighbors to the right and left.

"Call fourteen," ordered the surgeon as he bent to examine the wounds.

She came swiftly forward; her fair Saxon hair was coiled under a sunny muslin cap, but glinting out here and there was a stray, rebellious ringlet, which turned to gold in the sunlight, as she came. Her pale blue dress was covered by an apron as spotless as the snow, and the blue of her garments seemed reflected in the great sad eyes. There were deep, patient lines, too, about the mouth, which told their own story of suffering.

She stood for an instant attentive beside the surgeon, and then her gaze fell upon the still, white face before her. As she looked, a flush rose on neck and cheek and brow, but died away as suddenly, leaving a whiteness as ashy as that of the face before her.

"Och, mein Gott!" she murmured, while a tremor seized her strong frame.

"What?" said the gruff surgeon, with a careless upward glance. "Oh, here, fourteen, towels, bandages, water! Come, be quick!"

She uttered not a word, but with a tender glance at the white face upon the pillow hurried away.

"Och, Gott! mein Hans, mein Hans!" she murmured when alone, pausing but for an instant to clasp her hands above her heart, as she sorted the snowy bandages and towels and filled the shining basin. All was finished by and by.

"He will live?" she tremblingly asked, as the surgeon walked away.

"Perhaps," was the cold reply.

When all was quiet, she bent low over the unconscious sufferer and kissed the white forehead again and again, murmuring softly through her sobs, "Och, mein Hans, mein Hans." Then a sudden glow of joy and brightness overspread her patient face. "He has come to his Gretchen! He will live! He will live! Gott im Himmel ist gut! Hans, mein Hans," with tender entreaty, but he did not hear.

The hours lengthened into days, the days into weeks, and still the sick man lay upon the narrow cot, and still the patient, loving nurse watched beside him. Often in his delirium would he talk of the blue Rhine, and of the peaceful villages which slept beside its waters; of the old German mother spinning in the yellow sunshine without the door; of Carl and Lena, whom he had left in the humble cottage home, but most of all of Gretchen. "Mein liebes Gretchen! Och, mein liebes Gretchen! todt, todt, todt!" he would moan, while the great tears slowly crept from beneath the closed white lids. "Margarete ist gut, sehr gut; but och, mein Gretchen, mein liebes Gretchen!"

Gretchen, too, when the night came on, sat by the little table in her tiny room, and turned the worn leaves of her German Bible, reading here and there a comforting promise. Then kneeling she would pour the story of her joy and sadness into the ear that slumbers not. "Gott im Himmel ist gut," she would murmur as she fell asleep, and dreamed that she walked once more with Hans under the flickering shadows of the lindens in the far-away Rhineland.

It troubled her sometimes, that he talked so oft of Margarete and Fritz. She knew not who they could be. "But why be sad? Had not she, too, found some friends in this new, strange land? They were but friends, for did not he talk of her, 'his liebes Gretchen'?" And thus self-reproved she would smile again. By and by the roses began to tint her cheeks, as the wounds healed and the surgeon said Hans would surely live. "Only a few more days of watching and he would know her, his Gretchen. Only a few more months of waiting—and then!" and a rosy flush bathed cheek and brow. All the dreary years behind faded away. The awful voyage when scores had died of the plague, and her own name had been numbered among the silent forms lying white under the waves; the agonizing weeks of search, when at last she grew better, only to find that her Hans had come to claim his bride, and gone away heart-broken and alone, believing her dead, and fathoms deep at sea. She had looked for him here and there. She had wandered from city to city, but they only smiled, the strangers, when she asked in her broken tongue for her Hans, and shook their heads. But now they were all past, these weary years. He had come to her at last. There would be the wedding in the ttle German chapel close by. The blue dress with its white ribbons, the gay bonnet, were all planned, and so, too, was the cozy home, which should be all snug and bright when Hans came home to her after his toil.

One day she sat beside the little cot, rendered as fresh and clean as loving hands could make it. On the white stand at the head she had placed a tiny bunch of forget-me-nots, as blue as the sky in June. Hans was better to-day, and she hoped before this sun went down he would open his long-closed eyes and smile upon her; then when he saw the sweet flowers he would know that she had been true, his Gretchen, through all the years.

With the smile still upon her lips and the tender light lingering in her blue eyes, she looked down the long, quiet ward and saw coming toward her a frail little woman, whose cheek had been kissed by the Southern sun. Her eyes were as black as night, and so, too, was the glossy hair which hung in tiny rings about the temples. By her side walked a little child, with yellow curls and laughing eyes, who prattled gaily as he came.

The mother heeded him not, but paused for an instant beside each white cot gazing eagerly at the upturned face of its occupant; then sadly shaking her head, moved on to the next. She was seeking for some loved one, and Gretchen looked upon her kindly while a great pity welled up in her heart. Had she, too, not known what it was to look and wait?

Suddenly the little one sprang forward, and cried, "Papa, papa," standing close beside Gretchen. Then the sunshine of a great joy lighted the dusky face of the stranger, as she knelt beside the low cot murmuring, "Oh, Hans! my husband, my husband!"

The tiny vase holding the slender spray of forget-me-nots trembled and fell to the floor with a sudden crash. Gretchen stood for an instant as one petrified. She saw him slowly open his closed eyes and smile, but not upon her, his Gretchen; not upon the blue forget-me-nots which she had guarded with tenderest care, but upon this dark-eyed Italian woman and her fair-haired child. Only an instant she lingered, but long enough to hear Hans whisper softly, "Margarete and little Fritz."

Stooping, she quickly gathered the broken forget-me-nots, and pressing them to her breast hurried away, though she staggered as she went, and the noonday brightness turned to midnight about her. She groped as one blind, but they had not seen her anguish in their own great joy; for this she was glad. He had not looked upon her, his Gretchen; he had not known she was so near, and the black-eyed Margarete knew her not.

She sank upon the couch in her little chamber, clasping the withered flowers close to her aching heart. She could not think, all was strange and confused. She heard a murmur of voices now and then, but they seemed faint and far away. Dark forms flitted here and there, but they were only as phantom shadows floating between her dim eyes and the sunlight. She was drifting away and away. It must be the Rhine beneath her, for the waters were blue, and the sky, too, was blue, blue as the forget-me-nots. The dip of the oar was soft, as soft as the music of the old blind harper who sat in the prow, while they drifted away and away.

She wakened slowly one day, as one wakens from a dream, half painful, half sweet, fearing to break the dreamy sadness, lest a real sorrow be suddenly recalled. "She had been very sick," the nurse who sat beside her said. "For many days and weeks quite forgetful of all about her." What did it all mean? There had been something, *what* she could not quite recall. Oh, now she knew, for her pale lips quivered with pain, and the quick tears rushed to the patient eyes, as she saw upon the little table a withered bunch of forget-me-nots tied with a narrow band of white.

By and by she took up the great burden of her life again, quietly, patiently, and no one knew her pain, though the sad lines about her lips had grown deeper, and a few threads of silver hid themselves among her fair tresses.

"Gott im Himmel ist gut," she would murmur brokenly. "It must be right," though her lips trembled and the great tears would flow.

She found the little home nook where they lived, Hans and Margarete, and sometimes when the twilight deepened and the weary tasks were over, she would steal softly by in the darkness, catching now and then a glimpse of the brightness within. There was the dainty table, all laid with its snowy cloth and shining dishes, just as she had pictured for her Hans. There was the black-eyed Margarete flitting here and there, and yonder in the corner were Hans and tiny, flaxen-haired Fritz, romping gaily in the firelight. She could see no more, and drawing her veil close about her white face she would hurry away, murmuring brokenly still through her sobs, "Gott ist gut, He knows. They may need me by and by, then will I go."

The summer had gone with its sunshine and flowers, the mellow autumn days had followed swiftly, and now the gray mists of winter hovered coldly above the great city. It was a dark, sad winter; many had sickness; many died. Long, silent processions wound day after day through the broad streets, resting not till the silent city, far out on the hill-side, was reached.

The snow lay white about the cottage home that night; the wind, too, moaned drearily about the corners. Gretchen paused suddenly. There was crape upon the door! Who could it be? They were carrying something in, too, through the low doorway. Ah, a coffin—another coffin! Were they gone, Hans and black-eyed Margarete? It could be no others. It must be they, for little Fritz still played softly in the firelight, while only strangers flitted in and out.

Poor baby, he did not know. He was too young to sorrow or to weep. He only looked up into the gentle face of the woman who bent above him and smiled confidingly. "Yes, he would go to live with her, the pretty lady. He was not afraid, if only he might take his little sled and toys, and the rocking horse with flossy mane and tail."

"Gott im Himmel ist gut," sobbed Gretchen, as she knelt once more in her little room, and read over and over the sweet story of the beautiful home where they marry not nor are given in marriage. All would be right over there. She could wait and work—work for baby Fritz. She lay down, then, to rest in the solemn stillness, with the little one clasped close to her lonely heart; and who may say that the freed spirits of Hans and Margarete hovered not lovingly above the quiet sleepers; "For do not their angels always behold the face of our Father which is in Heaven?"

LEGISLATION ON THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN THE COLONIES AND UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

BY ADA M. BITTENBENDER.

III.

Since the close of the reactionary period, notwithstanding the pressure for revenue, there has been much stable advance along the line of state prohibition. To-day six states, viz.: Maine, Vermont, Kansas, Iowa, North Da-

kota and South Dakota have general prohibitory statutes, outlawing both manufacture and sale as a beverage of intoxicating liquors, the principle being embedded in the constitutions of all but two, those of Vermont and Iowa.* Vermont is the only state which has not weakened her original prohibitory law. Her numerous amendments have all been of a strengthening character. The statutes of Iowa prohibit the manufacture of intoxicants for all purposes. New Hampshire has not worked up to a prohibition of the manufacture. Besides, through local option, special statutes, or both, the sale, as a beverage, of most or all intoxicating liquors is prohibited in a large part of several other states, viz.: Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee. And in every other state through local option, special statutes, or the exercise of discretion on the part of the licensing power, more or less territory has been carried for prohibition which still prevails. Through act of Congress, prohibition covers also the Indian territory and Indian Reservations. The large favorable vote in election contests on proposals of constitutional amendments, or recently under local option provisions, where prohibition has failed to carry, show other parts of the country almost ready to adopt the prohibitory *regime*. On suggestion of *The Voice*, where public sentiment is not ready for complete prohibition, *restriction without license* is again being adopted by temperance workers, called "the prohibitive restrictive policy." (The early statutes of Michigan and Ohio, under the anti-license provisions of their constitutions, noted above, are good examples of this class of legislation.) But, irrespective of the educational methods of pulpit, platform and press work, which are being so vigorously prosecuted, the needed public sentiment for complete prohibition is within counting distance, thanks to the "Temperance Education Laws," state and National, under which, except in a very few states where, probably, the exception will not long exist, the future voters and legislators of the country are being trained. To increase the scope of this latest educational method, the passage of the "Bill to aid in the establishment and temporary support of common schools," is needed. This bill has been urged in Congress since 1881, and has three times passed the Senate. Of the other temperance measures pending in Congress, the most important are: *First*, the "Bill to provide for a commission on the subject of the alcoholic liquor traffic." This has passed the Senate seven times. *Second*, a bill subjecting transported liquors, of both foreign and domestic manufacture, to the provisions of the laws of the several states. The passage of such a bill would bring immediate relief. Several have been introduced, and one favorably reported in the House of Representatives during the present session. *Third*, a bill to prohibit officers and agents of the government from receiving the payment of special taxes under the internal revenue laws of the United States, except from such persons as are entitled to sell intoxicating liquors under the laws of the state or territory in which the liquors sold are to be used. *Fourth*, the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States to prohibit "the manufacture, importation, exportation, transportation, and sale of all alcoholic liquors as a beverage." This was first introduced in the 44th Congress, on December 12, 1876, by Hon. Henry W. Blair, and by him in every Congress since. It was reported favorably by the Senate committee in the 49th and 50th Congresses. The Committee of the House of Representatives returned a favorable minority report in the 50th Congress.

The changing of the policy of government in regard to the liquor traffic, first attempted about 1825, at the time of the awakening of temperance people to a consciousness that the sanctioning laws were wrong in principle; a policy whose birth was early or quite synonomous with that of English settlement in America, which had continued up to that time with its propriety unquestioned; a policy which has wonderfully succeeded in its encouraging and protective bents until the business has grown to the immense proportions assumed to-day, and to the immense power, as well as proportions, which is everywhere being felt,—the changing of this policy of government, so far as it has been accomplished, has been no easy task. The Father of all, He alone knows the full burdens in toil and sacrifices nobly undertaken and patiently endured for the sake of humanity and redemption of our loved country, and finally that of the world, from alcohol's base rule and the many-sided evils of intemperance.

The liquor power, now thoroughly organized to better effect its purposes, the leading ones for many, many years, long before Christopher Columbus conceived the idea of his memorable voyage of discovery, being to secure friendly legislation, and to prevent or subvert that which is unfriendly,—this power is ever felt in legislative halls, whenever and wherever prohibitory legislation against the traffic is sought, and is still often, very often, enabled to thwart the wishes of the people. When not so enabled, prohibitory legislation being inevitable, this power continues, as a rule, in controlling the wording of the laws so as to leave the nefarious business little hampered. Thus the many weak places in most prohibitory laws may be accounted for, requiring amendment after amendment to make them effective; that is, those which have not been declared unconstitutional, as several have been, made so by the crafty manipulations of legislators elected to represent the liquor interests.

The need, the imperative need of the hour, is for more, many more, clear-headed as well as incorruptible legislators through whose hands, uncontrolled by the liquor power, shall come the sought-for legislation, bringing soon the complete victory of state and national prohibition, constitutional and statutory.

*The constitutional amendment of Iowa has been declared unconstitutional.

INTERNATIONAL TEMPERANCE STUDIES.

BY FELIX L. OSWALD, M. D.
Author of "Physical Education," "The Poison Problem," etc.

IV.—ITALY.

About twenty years ago the business of grape-culture in the United States began to assume the proportion of a large industry. An ever-increasing amount of capital has since been invested in vineyards and wine-cellars, and incidentally in the propaganda of wine worship.

The true cure of intemperance, we were told by eloquent and well-paid lecturers, is not prohibition, but the introduction of "good, cheap, country wine." Rum, we were assured, was the only alternative of the milder alcoholics, and unless our poor fellow-citizens were supplied with an abundance of vinous stimulants in their most wholesome form, they would find, or make a way to satisfy their craving for stimulation with more deleterious substances. Wine-drinkers, as a class, we were informed, could claim to be more vigorous, more long-lived, and more capable of enduring fatigues and famine, than beer-drinkers or rum-drinkers, and more even, than total abstainers.

The apostles of that doctrine should compare their theory with the results of its practice as seen among the natives of modern Italy—especially in the southern half of the peninsula, where the very "best country wine" (from a wine-worshiper's point of view) has been both cheap and abundant for the last fifteen hundred years. In the territories of the late kingdom of Naples, wine, exceptionally free from adulterations has for more than a thousand years been the habitual drink of rich and poor, and yet no other nation has, in the same period, sunk to a lower depth of physical degradation.

It would be sophistry to ascribe that decadence to "climatic influences." In a warmer climate than that of Southern Italy the temperate Arabs have preserved the vigor of their early ancestors. In an equally low latitude, the Turks, though politically ruined by exhausting wars and chronic despotism, are physically still a stout and manful race. It would be equally untenable to explain the degeneration of the modern Italians by the influence of the three hundred years' pandemonium of vice during the riots and decadence of pagan Rome. Long after the effectual suppression of paganism, the aboriginal population of Italy was subjugated by an athletic race of foreign conquerors: the Ostrogoths, the Visigoths and the warlike Longobardes—the picked warrior tribes of the stalwart North. From the Alps to the straits of Messina the soil of ancient Italy was thus subjected to new masters; the worst vices of imperial Rome were vigorously suppressed; poverty restrained the luxurious habits of the cities, and the effeminate patricians gave way to an aristocracy of iron-clad giants; the strong-fisted nobles of the Tancred and Bohemond type. Bacchus-worship was the only tenet of classic antiquity professed by those valiant descendants of the Norman conquerors, and it so happens that the wine-drinking nobility and the wine-drinking city dwellers of modern Italy are the most degenerate bipeds of the Caucasian continent, while a trace of old Roman manliness may still be found here and there among the wretchedly poor, and consequently abstemious natives of the Apennine highlands. In the seaport towns of the eastern Mediterranean it can tempt a foreign visitor to deny his creed to compare the puny, fussy, and quarrelsome Italians with the broad-shouldered, dignified followers of Mohammed, and yet the ugliest types of the modern Italians cannot be found among the (comparatively) enterprising mercantile class, but among the alcoholized population of the small vineyard towns in the neighborhood of Naples and Palermo. Grosser ignorance and more brutal passions may, perhaps, be found among the opium-fuddled natives of the Malay archipelago, but certainly no other branch of the Caucasian race has deviated in a more repulsive way from its original type of manhood. Not superstition and the self-mistrust of weakness only, but vice, meanness and incurable stupidity impressed on thousands of faces flushed every night with the glow of "good, cheap, country wine," alcohol-distilled tears gathering in maudlin eyes which daily behold the glories of nature and the monuments of classic art; tap-room fumes and rank obscenities polluting the lips that breathe the air of the loveliest climate on earth.

"In regard to temperance," says Mr. Hillard ("Six Months in Italy"), "I am inclined to think that the inhabitants of Southern Italy and the wine-drinking countries generally enjoy a reputation somewhat beyond their deserts. If the proportion of cases of stabbing brought to the Roman hospitals, which occur in or near wine-shops, could be known, I have no doubt that it would furnish a strong fact wherewith to point the exhortations of a temperance lecturer." The reckless use of the knife in Southern Italy is, indeed, by no means confined to the members of the Camorra (a sort of Sicilian Thug association, which for years defied the representatives of law and order) nor to the professional brigands of the Romagna. Drunken brawls are a chronic nuisance in the wine-reeking slums of every larger city, and the high license of wine-shops has not perceptibly diminished the evil.

Nor has the improved hygiene of those cities decreased the high rate of average mortality. "The startling prevalence of consumption," writes the correspondent of a medical monthly, "was thus far ascribed to the increase in the number of factories (indoor work in dust and coal fumes, etc.), but the sanitary statistics of the southern, non-industrial towns, incline me to connect the cause of pulmonary disorders with the influence of alcoholic beverages. Wine, to be sure, was the favorite drink of our ancestors in the Middle Ages, when consumption was far less frequent and fatal. But the evil effects of strong drink were then offset by hard work, the system of military training alone secured a robust constitution to nearly all the male adults of our species. Coats of mail have since gone out of fashion and the arrows of the poison-demon (*des gift-teufel's*) strike a less invulnerable generation of topers. The influence of our factory dust has been more than compensated by the superior sanitary regulations of our factory towns; but street-sweeping brooms and pure water cannot efface the stains of the wine-shop, pure air is no match for a daily dose of blood-poisoning fluids, and the lungs of our artisans are corroded by alcohol in a way that makes tuberculosis a practically incurable disorder."

The wine passion of the modern Italians is fostered by their love of pungent spices. Pepper, onions and garlic are considered indispensable conjuncts of every dish of meat; powdered cheese of the rankest sort is strewn by handsful over a mess of macaroni, and the tobacco habit has become a national vice; priests smoke on the public streets and government officials in public buildings; the atmosphere of the military barracks is thick with perpetual clouds of cigar smoke.

Yet, after centuries of superstition and vice, the leaven of the Pythagorean philosophy is still at work here and there among the educated classes. Southern Italy, once the chosen home of a sect of total abstainers, has never ceased to produce occasional champions of temperance. In the Middle Ages when drunkenness had assumed the form of an international epidemic, Campanella, Fabio Colonna, and Louis Cornaro preached a gospel of dietetic reform, and the private habits of many modern Italian scholars and statesmen demonstrate their recognition of the truth that abstinence is easier than temperance.

THE TRUE ELIXIR.

BY HESTER M. POOLE

Almost all persons who have reached maturity are subject to depression of spirits. Tides of melancholy, restlessness and languor overwhelm the nervous system. No matter why they come, come they will. But for some fault of the victim or of his environment they could not be. But this is not a faultless world.

The use of stimulants in some form has been thought necessary, in order to counteract vital depression. "My system needs toning up," is the plea made to himself by the tippler. The mind, like a balloon, wants to be loosened from the trammels that tie it down to the sodden earth.

"This is the reason," says Emerson, "why lords love wine, mead, narcotics, coffee, tea, opium, the fumes of sandal-wood and tobacco or whatever other procurers of animal exhilaration. To that end," he continues, "men avail themselves of different means to add this extraordinary power to their normal powers. To this end they prize conversation, music, pictures, dancing, theaters, traveling, war, fires, gaming, politics or animal intoxication which are coarser substitutes for the true nectar. For these are auxiliaries to the centrifugal tendency of a man, to his passage out into free space, and they help him to escape the custody of that body in which he is pent up, and of that jail yard of individual relations in which he is enclosed."

For this reason the philosopher declares a great num-

ber of the professional expressors of beauty, such as painters, poets and musicians, have been given to lives of pleasure and indulgence, "all but the few who have received the true nectar."

But such manner of escape from bondage to earthly conditions is not liberty, only license or emancipation into the freedom, not of the heavens, but of viler places than those which they left behind. It followed that "they were punished for the advantage they had won by a dissipation and deterioration. For never can any advantage be taken of nature by a trick. The spirit of the world, the great, calm presence of the Creator comes not forth to the sorceries of opium or of wines. The sublime vision," that is, the intuition or insight which clearly sees truth, "comes to the pure and simple soul in a clean and chaste body." These are words to be set like "apples of gold in pictures of silver." Would that every youth in our country could learn to know and to love them!

That is not a true inspiration but a counterfeit excitement which is induced by narcotics. A high order of mind, not one low and ignorant, is often made victim of the drink habit through just the desire to escape the tedium and monotony of "the custody of that body in which he is pent up." He has a joyful sense of freedom, followed in due course by corresponding depression. Like he who drinks the salt water of the sea instead of the fresh fountains upon its bank, his thirst is not slacked but intensified, and any succeeding draught only produces bewilderment.

Once let the tippler feel that there is an inner fountain of spiritual refreshment open to him as to all, one which uplifts his soul into an atmosphere of buoyancy and strength, and that this soul power is translatable into physical force, and he will seek only the higher elixir. He can no more crave alcohol.

Correspondence.

MRS. LEAVITT IN AFRICA.

I was much disappointed when I found I could go no farther up the river. But the liability to tornadoes at this season, and the necessary exposure in camping out, threatened to be too much for my health. Again, I could not be allowed to go without a gentleman as escort. "The State" would have considered that the mission had not taken suitable precautions had disaster occurred. At the beginning of the year there is always a pinch about carriers. They are engaged for the year. Many of them are Loango men, generally great thieves. Those from the North Accra, Kru and Sierra Leone men are much better. Few of the Congo men are willing to engage for the year, but as it is much better for them to be regularly employed, the missionaries use all means to induce them to make these engagements. The A. B. M. U. people are now making a strenuous effort to secure all Congo men for the present year. This lack of carriers was a third hinderance to my plan for going farther up the river. I, therefore, reluctantly yielded to the inevitable and prepared to turn back. On the last Sabbath afternoon I stepped across from house to chapel for Sabbath-school. The sky was a uniform gray light, pleasant, and the first gentle drops of what appeared to me to be a passing shower fell. As service progressed within, the rain increased but did not become furious, nor was there any wind. But just as the service was drawing to a close, there came all at once a gust of wind, terrific thunder and lightning, and the rain came down in torrents. Temperature fell in a few minutes from eighty degrees to fifty-eight degrees. The storm raged on for nearly an hour longer. The printing house and a store-house were unroofed, some smaller out-buildings overturned, the heads of several palm trees broken off, a large number of banana trees broken, half the head of a paw-paw tree carried away and many flowering shrubs uprooted. Much paper and many new hymn books were soaked in the printing house.

This and other tornadoes within a circuit of twenty or thirty miles had filled the Uposo so that it had become dangerous. Formerly the natives had managed the ferry very well, but had charged a small fee. The state took it, made it free, but has managed it so badly that many lives have been lost, especially of natives from inland or rather off river districts, who cannot swim. On Tuesday a canoe with ten persons was upset and seven were drowned. Three were able to catch upon a tree growing in the water. Two of these fell off into the river again and were drowned. The third was rescued by a native and, as is the custom under such circumstances, if not claimed by a master within a short time, he becomes the slave of the rescuer. Happily in this case the poor man was under the yearly engagement of service to a mission, so that one of the missionaries could claim him, and he was thus rescued from life-long servitude at a long distance from home and among strangers.

Everything had been arranged for me to go down on Wednesday. The men had been ordered to be ready at eight o'clock, but they had not been informed that I was to go. Supposing they had all the errands they started off at six o'clock without me. I felt rather vexed, and so did the friends, but before nine o'clock another tornado was upon us. At night some of the men returned, others had camped on the banks of the Uposo. What could I have done with only my waterproof and umbrella, and no roof, not even a tent the whole distance. So again a little providential hinderance proved a great mercy. To God be all the praise. I went down safely two days later.

At Tundua or Underhill, I was again kindly received. The usual company, Mr. and Mrs. Weeks, Mr. and Mrs. Pinnock and Mr. Claflin, was increased by three new arrivals from England for San Salvador. To these in the evening, during a hard storm, I explained our society, its principles and aims. Most of the little company, but not all, are on total abstinence grounds. All American missionaries on the Congo, and as far as I have seen in Africa, are strict abstainers. There was no other opportunity for work here, as this is only a receiving station for two missions. Every Sunday Mr. Pinnock, and, I think, the other gentlemen, go to the trading stations and villages in the neighborhood and preach. At some trading stations where formerly a good audience of from seventy to a hundred persons used to gather, frequently of late, everybody, men, women and children, are drunk, so drunk as to forbid the thought even of a meeting.

On Monday I went down the river to Bona. I was attacked by fever on the way. The steamer went on again to Banana on Thursday. The interval I passed in the Dutch House at Bona. The physician of the place had just died, so I did the best I could for myself. On arrival at Banana, Consular Agent, Lieutenant Taunt came on board, and seeing my condition sent for a hammock, and I was soon on my bed in the hotel and in charge of a physician. His verdict was, "Simple fever, (that is neither bilious nor haematuric, the two worst forms) and not severe, but the patient perilously weak. Chicken broth and medicine to be taken in wine." When I refused that, as I did at once, it was put in a sort of syrup. The fever was soon gone. The steamer did not come till the twelfth day, so that I had time to gather a little strength. The Ambriz, when it arrived, had to go up to Bona, and would be away a week, probably. But I went on board. My room had become like a prison cell, and I like one in solitary confinement. I thought the steamer's deck would be much better, and so it proved, although to lie at a little wharf discharging and receiving cargo for six days, was not intensely interesting, when one was too weak to really employ one's self.

At the end of that time the Ambriz came down the river, paused at Banana over night, and steamed away north in the morning. I had an opportunity to go ashore at Duke Town, Old Calabar, where I was received most cordially by Mr. and Mrs. Beedie and Miss Edgerly. A mothers' meeting was to take place in the afternoon. This proved a good opportunity for me and the result was a W. C. T. U. of fourteen members. Mrs. Beedie is much interested in temperance work; she organized a Band of Hope some three or four years since, and takes the presidency of the W. C. T. U.

Miss Edgerly has worked there thirty-five years, and hopes for many years more of service. A brother has been in the field twenty-seven years, and her father, in Jamaica and Africa together, nearly fifty years.

In speaking of native character, Miss Edgerly mentioned two who were received at the mission when young boys, twelve years old, or about that, who have passed all the years up to middle life without reproach of any kind, their word to be depended upon always, the presence of either equaling a lock to all property, as incorruptible as Joseph. These men were converted, and are now leading men in the mission. But the opposite of the three virtues mentioned are almost universal, and line upon line is necessary, from childhood up, to train the people to the right standard and practice.

Old Calabar is about being erected into a British colony. The alternative was a German government or that of a trading company, and the people prefer the English. I am very glad of this.

The remainder of the voyage to Sierra Leone was without incident worthy of note, except that for the first time I saw the nautilus sailing its pink, gauzy, soap-bubbly little balloon-like craft. One day just before sunset there were scores in sight, and some so near that the ribs in the balloon could easily be counted with the naked eye.

I landed at Sierra Leone Monday, February 24, 1890.

Lovingly your sister,

MARY CLEMENT LEAVITT.

MISS WILLARD IN CLEVELAND.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Miss Willard spoke to an immense audience at the First M. E. Church, of Cleveland, last Sunday morning, April 26, on the subject of social purity. Though one of the largest in the city, the church proved too small to accommodate the number eager to hear our beloved leader, and many went away unable to even get a foothold inside the vestibule. The large number of business and professional men present marked the occasion as one of great interest, and the audible "amens" and expressions of approval showed that the public heart was in perfect accord with the speaker's. In the evening a mass-meeting in the interest of the "Deaconesses' Home," but recently established here, was held, at which Miss Willard spoke by invitation of the Methodist pastors.

On Monday afternoon an informal reception was held at the headquarters of the central W. C. T. U. of the city, and many availed themselves of the opportunity to grasp Miss Willard's hand, after an interval of several years. As her Monday evening lecture, which was upon the subject, "The W. C. T. U., Its Principles and Methods," was to be held in the Euclid avenue M. E. Church, situated in the East End, some four miles from the center of the city, fears were entertained that a good attendance would not be had; but the tide of interest was not to be checked by so trivial a matter. Before eight o'clock the church was so crowded that the aisles had to be filled with chairs, and finally standing-room was not to be found, the entire body of the church being one solid mass of humanity through which no passage could be had. "This manner of filling a building is against the law," remarked a genteel East Ender, "but I believe I would run a greater risk to hear Miss Willard," and that expresses the general feeling regarding Miss Willard's visit.

H. L. ADAMS.

RAMABAI'S SCHOOL.

SHARADA SADAN, BOMBAY, B. I.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—The first year in the history of this school closed a few days ago. It was celebrated by these girls—many of whom had never been in school before—with true Hindu rejoicing;—with flowers and songs and games and an address intended to show their gratitude to the American people for what is being done for them, and to their beloved teacher, Ramabai, especially, for her loving and untiring efforts in their behalf.

It will rejoice you to be assured that the *Sharada Sadan* is a success. It is not to be measured, however, by American institutions, which grow almost like Jonah's gourd, but in the light of the fact that any attempt in India for the amelioration of the condition of widows is an innovation upon prejudices and creeds of thousands of years and held by a tenaciously religious people. Reluctant as the Hindus are to allow their little daughters to attend school before the marriageable age of eight or ten years, they are a thousand times more unwilling in case of a widow, however young she be. The reason is found, when we remember that the happiness of the departed husband depends upon the self-abnegation of a devoted wife, her prayers, pilgrimages, fastings and grief. Education might bring her some solace, and thus render her husband angry or unhappy, so all education is denied her, and she is taught and encouraged and required to be as wretched as possible.

It is not an unusual experience when talking with parents about their daughters to be told that they are about to set out "on a pilgrimage," but when they return the matter of coming to the *Sharada* shall be taken into consideration, which means that all influence possible will be brought to prevent the accomplishment of our design. The poor little widows, ignorant and timid, and unable to think for themselves, do not dare disobey the "laws of God and man," and although they may have little affection for their dead husbands, they do not dare to endanger their own eternal happiness nor expose themselves to the certainty of a re-birth into another miserable condition of widowhood. The trials of this life are too much for many to endure; some commit suicide, many enter upon lives of shame. It is the prevalent notion among Orientals that woman is naturally a depraved creature, with the basest animal passions; therefore, as the widow cannot re-marry, every possible safeguard is thrown around her, as they think, to make her chaste. She is made, as a means to this end, as wretched and unattractive as possible, and they forget that human nature will rebel. To prevent any revolt they present the certainty of another existence under the same sad circumstances, and so the child submits.

Education will greatly change this view of things, showing the justice and loving mercy of God, and Christianity will completely overthrow it. Thus far, however, the missionaries have been successful only with the lower castes, being of the "common people who heard Him gladly," with individual exceptions among the higher castes. The laws of enforced widowhood prevail only among the higher castes, and there the misery is extreme.

Ramabai has felt that her mission was to them, and advanced though she be in all lines of thought, choosing many of her friends from Christians of the low castes, yet she is obliged to limit her work to the higher castes

so much in need of it. Conservators of the Hindu religion as these higher castes are, she is obliged to be very cautious in her work, and make her chief aim that of education and enlightenment. In this respect Ramabai has been greatly misunderstood, for so many feel that we must make Christians of these Hindus before we enlighten them, forgetting that those of the higher castes are blindly jealous of Christian influence, and that the cases are rare where they are converted. Many boys attend the mission schools from these castes; they go for the sake of the secular education, and fortify themselves against the Bible lessons in a manner that would be ludicrous, if it were not sad. The mission schools are most excellent, and the missionaries a consecrated band of men and women, but they do not reach the great mass of people in this country, nor the most intelligent and intellectual. Our "God is no respecter of persons," our religion recognizes no castes, but working in a country and with a people whose social and religious customs have been fixed for thousands of years we must first prove to them the weakness and the wickedness of their system before they will change it, and they must appreciate the better qualities of our system before they will accept it. To them Christian civilization and Christianity are, I am sorry to say, synonymous terms, and under our Christian civilization they find so many heinous vices, such as intemperance, gluttony, licentiousness, disregard for the marriage tie, irreligion, profanity, etc., and these, too, in high places, that they have little respect for it. Men of high Christian character, missionaries of rich and varied experience, of ripe culture and wisdom, looking into Ramabai's work, her plan and method, understanding the prejudices of this people and the difficulties in her way are bidding her "Godspeed." And truly God is with her or she could not endure the detractions and discouragements she has to meet.

There have been in the school during the year about sixteen widows, of whom twelve are now with us. These twelve are very interesting and studious girls, their chief ambition being to "grow wise" and establish a school as Ramabai has done. Many of these girls knew absolutely nothing when they came here, but by close attention, by constant appeals to others to aid them, have been making rapid progress; one widow of twenty-two having actually studied through three government standards, whose average time is a year for each. The house system is admirable, all the cooking being done by the Brahmin girls, an important consideration, since no Brahmin may eat food prepared by one of another caste without losing her own caste. This rule does not apply, however, to other castes. The food is entirely vegetable with the exception of milk, and its variety and deliciousness of preparation are surprising. SARAH DIX HAMLIN.

(To be Continued.)

Our Book Table.

A new sensation in literature is a good thing and this is afforded by Miss Douglass's new work, OSBORNE OF ARROCHAR. Through the book, as through life, it is the unexpected that happens. Perhaps this is what gives the curious life-likeness to the characters. There are many of them, more than a less skillful hand could manage without confusion, but Miss Douglass endues each with a distinct personality which is well sustained to the end. Clyde, the heroine, or rather one of them—for there are four—is very finely drawn, a pure, high-spirited, lovable girl, too proud to accept one penny to which she is not entitled, and brave enough to earn her own living and that of her mother and sisters, even at the expense of shocking their old Virginia pride by so doing. The whole story hinges on the contest between Osborne's love and Clyde's pride, a contest long continued and admirably depicted, with love at last victorious. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston. Price, $1.50.

WOMAN AND HEALTH, by M. Augusta Fairchild, M.D. Published by the author, 537 Broadway, Quincy. John Hart, the great educator, used to say that the educated people of America did not accomplish one half they ought to accomplish, because of their lack of good health. This book, well studied and practiced, would remove women out of the category of those who thus fail of fulfilling their mission. It treats the whole question of health for women from a most common-sense, temperance, Christian standpoint. Instead of leading its reader, as so many "doctor books" do, to feel that she is suffering from all the ills that flesh is heir to, it inspires her with hope of speedy victory over those she is sure afflict her. It teaches her how to aid nature in her efforts to make well and keep well all of her children. We have never anywhere seen the necessity and the philosophy of deep breathing, and its relation to the health of every organ of the body, so clearly brought out.

Here are some of her common sense directions to the inheritors of consumptive constitutions: "Fortify the system by supplying good food, abundant facility for its assimilation, by employing passive exercise, mechanical massage, allowing freedom to every muscle, cultivating deep, abdominal breathing; never allow stomach or chest encroached upon by improper stooping position. Say NO to appetite. Poor, craving dyspeptic stomach, gnawing, sinking, grinding, begging for something to eat—for a poultice of victuals—give it only a drink of pure hot water. That will relieve the discomfort. Eat enough, but not too much, not an ounce too much. Work out of doors, in the earth; let the sun shine upon you and about you; in the house the sun must have access to your room and bed. . . . Learn of the healing power, of the God-power within, of life, which is not generated or discoverable in the good food you eat or in the good treatment you may take, but ever flows from the All-life. These things you do because so commanded by the laws that rightly relate your organism and food and treatment to each other. Through these acts of obedience and faith the immortal sap of a divine life is invited to 'circulate through the minutest twig and leaf of your tree of life.'

"This life is pressing to enter every avenue you unclose. Do nothing in thought or act to shut out life; but rather give it free access to all departments of your being. This is recognized as the *vis medicatrix naturae* of the medical schools, which, succeeding all the hindrances imposed by anti-vital agents, is depended upon to restore the patient. How much more certain is restoration under circumstances which favor every expression of this life force and act in unison with it! Be cheerful, ailing one. Climb up into the higher rooms; think higher thoughts; *do* from higher motives, and the blessings of the Highest are securely yours."

Dr. Fairchild joins issue sharply with many favorite theories concerning the need and efficacy of local treatments, various medicines and other things. She may be too radical, but the thought of some of our best workers, restored to health and the work which needs them so sorely, through her ministrations, makes us pause before pronouncing against her in this connection. We feel disposed to trust the judgment of a lady physician who deals with woman's ailments scientifically and successfully, as Dr. Fairchild assuredly does.

MAGAZINES.

THE ARENA, of Boston, the first number of which appeared in December, has already won an enviable place among the leading magazines of the country. It numbers in its list of contributors many well known writers of ability. It adopts for its motto this noble sentiment of the poet, Heine:

"We do not take possession of our ideas but are possessed by them.
They master us and force us into the arena,
Where like gladiators, we must fight for them."

May it continue to be, as now, an *arena* for free and judicious discussion of living questions, social, political and religious.

The whole country is arousing to the necessity of inculcating patriotism in the minds of school children. A new proof of this is found in an illustrated magazine of patriotism started in January by the American Society of Patriotic Knowledge of Chicago. Its title is THE HOME, SCHOOL, AND NATION, its motto,

"The star spangled banner in triumph shall wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave,"

the title and motto entwined with the National flag on the cover. Its editors are Bishop Fallows and Rev. M. L. Williston, whose names are guarantee for excellence in its literary management. It has also a school department, edited by Mary E. Burt, a department of elocution, by Professor Lyman; one of physical culture, by Edward H. Fallows, and a kindergarten department in charge of Mrs. Alice H. Putnam. Its plan seems to be to take up each month, noted Americans whose birthdays occur in that month; January, its first issue, gave Webster Franklin, Putnam, Anthony Wayne, Hamilton, Charles Sumner and Governor Gordon, of Georgia. Its contributors number, among others, Sir Samuel W. Baker, Dr. Thomas, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Dr. Lorimer, Hezekiah Butterworth and others. Its illustrations are fine; its pages broad and fair, with clear type that makes reading a pleasure. We wish this magazine could be a monthly visitor in every home and school in the land. Published by the Clarendon Publishing Company, 183 Monroe street, Chicago. Price $1.50 per annum.

LEND A HAND comes each month with its varied contents, all telling of noble work done. No one can read it without feeling that "the brotherhood" of man is each year becoming more and more not simply a pleasant sounding phrase, but a grand reality. For example: the number before us reports, besides the work of the Lend a Hands, the Look Up and the Look Out Clubs, the King's Daughters and other Ten Times One organizations, the work of fourteen other societies which have kindred objects. This work not only covers our own land, but reaches out to Italy, England, India, to the far Northwest, and to the lonely island where Father Diamen heroically wrought and died. Beside this record of work, it contains most valuable, because most practical, papers on the various phases of philanthropic work. As we read its records, we wonder what infidelity can show to offset this evidence of the power of the gospel of Christ in making real that brotherhood which is only an empty boast of infidels. Published by J. Stillman Smith & Co., Boston. $2.

Mrs. Housh's WOMAN'S MAGAZINE takes an added name with the new year, and is now the YOUNG WOMAN'S MAGAZINE. But it does not change its character, unless to make it even more bright and helpful than ever. It adds articles especially adapted for our girls, like "A Young Woman's Position," by Clara B. Miller, and "Girls of To-day," and keeps up its usual variety of pleasing and useful miscellania. Frank E. Housh & Co., publishers, Brattleboro, Vermont. $1 per year.

The ANTI-TOBACCO GEM, published by C. H. Shepherd, Melvin Village, N. H., has just entered upon its seventh year with a hopeful outlook. It is issued in the interests of health and cleanliness vs. tobacco and dirt, and should receive the encouragement of all clean people. It is a small, four page monthly with a subscription price of twenty cents a year, but is offered to readers of THE UNION SIGNAL at the rate of twelve copies for only $1 per year. Send this little paper to your boy friends and try to stem the tide of nicotine poisoning which so frightfully threatens the youth of to-day.

TEMPERANCE TEMPLE ITEMS.

MATILDA B. CARSE.

In answer to scores of letters which are constantly coming to me, asking, among other questions, when the corner-stone of the Temple is to be laid, I desire to state in reply: The leasehold title was signed April 25, by Marshall Field, lessor, and on behalf of the Woman's Temperance Building Association (for the National W. C. T. U.) by its President, Matilda B. Carse, and its Secretary, Helen L. Hood. Burnham & Root, architects, have been engaged for several weeks upon the new plan for the building, which has been approved and accepted by the Board of Directors. Every detail for the mammoth building has to be drawn before it can be submitted to contractors for bids; it will require at least three weeks more to complete these plans. Work cannot be commenced on the building, except in getting the foundation ready, before June first at the very earliest. With the utmost expedition we will not be able to lay the corner-stone before the first of July. We are planning now to have it take place the Fourth of July if the building has progressed far enough. We think it would be a fitting occasion for such a ceremony. What could be more appropriate than that upon the day which commemorates the independence of this fair land from the tyranny of a monarchical government, the Christian womanhood of America should come together to lay the foundation stone of their great Temple to temperance, which shall declare to all the world that they have commenced an aggressive warfare against strong drink, and they will never lay down the arms of their rebellion until the abominable traffic which enslaves tens of thousands of our citizens, and is a menace to every home in the land, shall be destroyed?

* * *

We hope our sisters will be patient with these delays. Such a great undertaking even in Chicago is forced by the importance of the work to move slow. The capital stock has been increased from $500,000 to $600,000, and has all been subscribed for. The $500,000 in bonds will not be required until next year. With our fine leasehold title of the ground, which the Chicago *Tribune* pronounces one of the best and cheapest in the city, and with a paid-up capital stock of $600,000 there will not be the slightest trouble in securing the sale of the bonds—in fact, capitalists will be only too glad to get such a good investment. All these delays but give our W. C. T. U. women more time to gather in their gifts. The more rapidly this is done the more quickly will we come into entire possession of our great temple.

* * *

If all could be made to feel and work as some unions and individuals do, capitalists would have no chance to invest in our bonds as we would have money enough of our own to complete the building. If all our white-ribboners would deny themselves to give to the Temple as one noble woman in Florida who has just sent us $50, and pledges another $50 soon, has done, the money would come in rapidly. She says: "I enclose you a draft for $50. I wish you would not publish my name. I am sorry to make such a request, but by way of explanation can only say, there are those who think everything should be spent on the home work and are displeased if others do not coincide. I sacrifice to give; I have all that is necessary but do not spend my money for luxuries as many do who desire to dictate to me how I should spend my money." Mrs. H. C. Lamb, of Denison, Iowa, sends $50 on a pledge of $100, which she says she will complete within a year. Mrs. Cordelia Kennicott of Illinois sends a check for $100, which she pledged about a year ago. Mrs. Eliza J. Thomas, of Evelyn, Mo., sends $20 on her pledge of $100. Mr. S. A. Kean, widely known as "Chicago's Christian banker," sends a check for $50, and promises another $50 July first. Mr. S. A. Haines, of Netherwood, N. J., sends a check for $50; this almost completes his pledge of $100; the balance, $28, he says he will remit soon. He writes, "I only wish I could build the Temple myself, but I will have some of the stones marked with my good wishes, prayers and help." This noble man, beside giving this gift of $100, lectures without charge, in any town where his business calls him, for all W. C. T. Unions who desire to give the money to the Temple fund. Mr. Haines is a most eloquent speaker.

* * *

Willard Hall will, indeed, be a place of sacred memories. It will be sanctified especially by the memory of our dear departed ones; precious names of the loved and lost will not only appear upon its marble walls, but in its great record books. Miss Sarah H. Leet, Racine, Wis., sends $50 on a pledge of $100—in memory of a beloved mother; Mrs. Margaret A. Brown, Brighton, Ill., $10, in memory of her mother, Mrs. Margaret Hackney, who died ten years ago. The Edgewood, Iowa, W. C. T. U. sends $1 in memory of one of their best beloved members, Mrs. Laura Minkler, who died March 18. Mrs. Mary Ludvigson sends $1 in memory of her young brother, George E. Whitney, who died six years ago; $2.80 is sent in memory of Mrs. Hattie Thompson, of Idana, Kansas, by her husband. Mrs. Eliza A. Lake, of Muskegon, Mich., writes: "My husband died leaving the enclosed $1 in his pocket where he had carried it for many months. The dollar seems very dear to me, but as my husband was a stanch prohibitionist I will send it to the Temple fund in memory of him, L. Frank Lake, aged sixty-three years." Mrs. Ellen I. Waite sends $1.25 in memory of her little son Robert; he was a member of the Loyal Temperance Legion. The money sent was found after his death in his savings bank. Mrs. J. T. Hulet, Berea, Ohio, sends $1 and writes in the following pathetic manner: "We have tearfully counted the pennies in his little bank, not quite one hundred, but so precious because they belonged to him, our only child, our darling Wesley Eddie. Though the dimpled hands that would have wrought for God and humanity are early folded, yet let him by this much help to build your beautiful Temple and have a living place in your records."

145 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Our Children.

A PROPHECY.

BY ELLEN A. LUTZ.

I see them marching on their way,
The coming man and woman,
Whose chant rings with an undertone
Of something more than human;
We hear the voice of prophecy
In the words that rise and flow:
"The saloon—the saloon—
The saloon—must go."

A monster lurks in every street,
And waits on either hand;
They are marching down the fateful years
To drive it from the land;
Marching into the marts of trade,
They will rout the wily foe:
"The saloon—the saloon—
The saloon—must go."

Up from the West there comes a cry,
Out of the East a moan;
From North and South the echoes rise,
Of sob, and sigh, and groan,
From bleeding hearts now breaking
Under their weight of woe:
"The saloon—the saloon—
The saloon—must go."

How long, we cry, oh, Lord, how long,
Shall we pave our streets with blood?
How long shall rum and ruin wild
Rage around us, like a flood?
How shall we save the coming men
From the reeling drunkard's woe?
"The saloon—the saloon—
The saloon—must go."

Death potions flow from vat and still,
The foe is fierce and strong;
Stern judgments smite on every side,
And right delays so long;
Yet the hands of God's diurnal clock
Are turning sure, but slow:
"The saloon—the saloon—
The saloon—must go."

Our nation still strikes hands with sin,
And takes the price of shame;
But the star of hope is shining now,
Fair Freedom's oriflamme;
It goes before the children's band,
That will march to victory so:
"The saloon—the saloon—
The saloon—must go."

I MEANT TO.

"I did not rise at the breakfast bell,
But was so sleepy—I can't tell—
I meant to.

"The wood's not carried in, I know;
But there's the school bell, I must go
I meant to

"My lesson I forgot to write,
But nuts and apples were so nice.
I meant to.

"I forgot to walk on tiptoe;
O how the baby cries! O! O!
I meant to.

"There! I forgot to shut the gate,
And put away my book and slate.
I meant to.

"The cattle trampled down the corn,
My slate is broken, my book is torn.
I meant to."

Thus drawls poor idle Jimmy Hite,
From morn till noon, from noon till night:
"I meant to."

And when he grows to be a man,
He heedlessly mars every plan
With that poor plea, "I meant to."

—*Home and School Visitor*

WAITING FOR THE GRIST.

BY MINNIE B. FENWICK.

"It is strange," said a gentleman who sat next to me in the car, and with whom I had struck up quite an acquaintance, "what an influence a look, a word, or the little act of a perfect stranger will sometimes have upon a person."

"Yes," said I, "more than any of us realize."

"It was the simple act of a stranger that changed the whole course of my life."

"Indeed! How was that?"

"When I was a boy my father moved to Ohio. It was before the days of steam, and no great mills thundered on her river banks, but occasionally there was a little grist mill by the side of some small stream, and thither, whenever the water was up, the whole neighborhood flocked with their sacks of corn. 'First come, first served.' Sometimes we had to wait two or three days for our turn. I was the one usually sent from our house, for, while I was too small to be of much use on the farm, I was as good as a man to carry a grist to mill. So I was not at all surprised one morning when my father said, 'Henry, you can get up old Roan and go to mill to-day.' Saunders' mill was ten miles away, but I had made the trip so often that it did not seem far. I believe one becomes more attached to an old mill than to any other building. I can see just how it looked as it stood there under the sycamores, with its huge wheel and clapboard sides.

"When I arrived, I found the North Branch and the Rocky Fork folks there ahead of me, and I knew there was no hope of getting home that day; but I was not at all sorry, for my basket was well filled with provisions, and Mr. Saunders always opened his big barn for us to sleep in; so it was no unpleasant time we had while waiting for the grist. This time there was an addition to the number who had been from time to time in the habit of gathering in the old barn, a young fellow of about my own age, probably a little older. His name was Charley Allen, and his father had bought a farm over on the Brush Creek road. He was sociable and friendly, but I instinctively felt that he had more 'manners' than the rest of us. The evening was spent as usual in relating coarse jokes and playing cards. Although I was not accustomed to such things at home, I had become so used to it at the mill that it had long since ceased to shock me, and indeed, I was fast becoming a very interested spectator.

"'Well, boys, it is time for us fellers to go to roost,' said Jim Finley, one of the greatest roughs on the Rocky Fork, as he threw down his pack of cards and began to undress. We all followed his example, although it was not much undressing we did to sleep on the haymow; but we were so busy with our own affairs that we did not notice Charley Allen until Jim exclaimed, 'Hey-dey! we've got a parson here, we hev!' Charley was kneeling by the oats bin, praying. Jim Finley's jest met with no response. The silence was only broken by the drowsy cattle below, and the twittering of the swallows overhead. More than one rough man wiped a tear from his eye as he went silently to his bed on the hay. I had always been in the habit of praying at home, but I never thought of such a thing at Saunders' mill.

"As I lay awake that night in the old barn, thinking of Charley's courage, and what effect it had upon the men I firmly resolved that in the future I would *do right*. I little thought how soon my courage would be tested. Just after dinner I got my grist and started for home. When I arrived at Albright's gate, where I turned off to go home, I found the old 'Squire waiting for me. I saw in a moment that something had gone wrong. I always stood in the greatest awe of the old gentleman because he was the richest man in the neighborhood, and now I felt my heart beginning to beat very fast.

"As soon as I came near he said, 'Did you go through this gate yesterday.' I could have easily denied it, as it was before daylight when I went through, and I quite as often went the other way. Charley Allen kneeling in the barn came to my mind like a flash, and before I had time to listen to the tempter I said, 'Yes, sir, I did.'

"'Are you sure you shut and pinned the gate?' he asked.

"The question staggered me. I remembered distinctly that I did not. I could pull the pin out without getting off my horse but I could not put it back again; so I carelessly rode away, and left it open.

"'I—I—I—'

"'Out with it, just tell what you did!'

"'I left it open,' I said, abruptly.

"'Well, you let the cattle in and they have destroyed all my early potatoes—a terrible piece of business.'

"'I'm sorry, I'd —

"'Talking won't help matters now; but remember, boy, sorrow doesn't make potatoes, sorrow doesn't make potatoes.'

"I felt very badly about the matter, for I was really sorry the old gentleman had lost his potatoes, and then I expected to be severely reprimanded at home; but I soon found that they knew nothing about the matter, and after several days had passed I began to rest quite easy. Alas for human hopes! One rainy afternoon I saw the 'Squire riding down the lane. I ran off to the barn, ashamed to face him and afraid to meet my father. They sat and talked for a long time. At last my curiosity overcame my fear, and I stole back to the house and went into mother's room to see if I could hear what they were talking about.

"'Why, the boy could be spared well enough, but he don't know anything about the business,' said my father.

"'There's one thing he does know,' said the 'Squire, 'he knows how to tell the truth.'

"He then told the story which I had so much dreaded to have my father hear. After he had gone my father called me to him and told me that the 'Squire was going to open a store in the village and wanted a boy to help, and that I could go if I wanted to do so. I went, and remained until the village store blossomed into a city store; and people say I got my start in life when I entered Albright's store; but I will always maintain that I got it while I was waiting for the grist."

"DO THEY UNDERSTAND IT?"

An old schoolmaster said one day to a clergyman who came to examine his school: "I believe the children know their catechism word for word."

"But do they understand it?—that is the question," said the clergyman.

The schoolmaster only bowed respectfully, and the examination began. A little boy had repeated the fifth commandment: "Honor thy father and thy mother," and he was desired to explain it. Instead of trying to do so, the little boy, with his face covered with blushes, said almost in a whisper:

"Yesterday I showed some gentlemen over the mountain. The sharp stones cut my feet, and the gentlemen saw they were bleeding, and they gave me some money in order that I might buy a pair of shoes. I gave it to my mother, for she had no shoes, either, and I thought I could go barefoot better than she could."—*Times of Refreshing.*

The Still Hour.

FOR THE WEEK BEGINNING MAY 18, 1890.

BY REV. C. C. HARRAH.

DAILY BIBLE READING NOTES.

(Luke 9: 28-62; I Samuel, 15-20.)

Sunday, 18; Luke 9: 28–62. Verse 30, The saints who have left this earth are known in the heavenly world as the same persons still. We shall know each other when we meet over there. Verse 38, The greatest grief of heart that parents can feel is on account of their children; a thoughtful child will remember this, and never do anything to add to his parents' trials and sorrows. Verse 49, Sectarianism in religion awakens a zeal which is entirely un-Christian. If we really follow Christ, we will love and approve the good, no matter who does it or where it is found. Verse 60, Jesus demands much of us; but He also promises much, and there is no danger that we shall lose our reward.

Monday, 19; I Sam. 15. Verse 9, Saul's own view of what was the proper and expedient course to follow was his rule, not the command of God. Are there not many now who do exactly the same thing? Verse 11, When the Bible speaks of God as repenting, it means simply that He changes His method of procedure toward men; so that, as bad men, they are not treated as they were when they were good men. Verse 28, If we do not repent of our sins and live obedient Christian lives, there will come a time when there will be no place for repentance, and we will have to meet the reward of our doing.

Tuesday, 20; I Sam. 16. Verse 1, Samuel's grief was at variance with his public duty as a prophet. The early anointing of David was a comfort to the people; for then, whatever contingency might happen, Israel would have a king. Verse 3, If we are truly following our Lord, as His faithful servants, our duty will be revealed to us as we need to know it. Verse 11, Those who have risen into the higher places of usefulness have always been prepared by their former faithfulness in performing cheerfully the duties of every day.

Wednesday, 21; I Sam. 17. Verse 4, In these times, we have God's battles to fight against gigantic evils. What a monster to be overcome is the liquor traffic! When we lose sight of God, the devil's warriors look large, and it seems as if ultimately they will have the whole nation under their control. Verse 32, It is very short-sighted in the Christian to become discouraged. God is not dead; and there is an unseen power back of every righteous cause that will, in the Lord's good time, give to it the victory. Verse 38, God's battles never can be fought in the armor of the world; and it would be well if the churches everywhere would give up their worldliness, and go on with their true work, trusting in the God of the armies of Israel.

Thursday, 22; I Sam. 18. Verse 1, Jonathan was a young man of about David's age, and of noble character. When he saw the modesty, manly bearing, piety and heroism of David, his congenial mind loved him sincerely. If the young make themselves noble and worthy, they are certain to win the respect of all those whose respect is worth having. Verse 10, Saul was reaping the consequences of his own doing, by God's unalterable law,—that if we sow to the wind we shall reap the whirlwind, and at times his rankling thought threw him into the frenzy of a maniac.

Friday, 23; I Sam. 19. Verse 2, Most of us in the conflicts of life have to learn what David learned in one experience, the bitterness of human hate and the value of true friendship. Verse 20, God's plans in some way shall be worked out; the servants of the Lord shall be trained to do their work, as David was all this time being trained, and the ways of the wicked shall be turned upside down.

Saturday, 24; I Sam. 20. Verse 1, When one is pursued by the wicked, there is great comfort in knowing that his life is a record of innocence which will bear examination. Verse 42, The beautiful relation of David and Jonathan shows us that the friendship that is lasting is founded on mutual worth, and is cemented by a mutual love to God.

THE PRAYER MEETING TOPIC.

(Temptation—"Bible Reading Leaflet," January, 1889—James 1:12.)

1. We are not dreadful sinners because we are tempted. Temptation is not a sin; there is no sin unless we yield to the temptation.

2. It is not our usual way of looking at the matter, but the text tells us that it is a blessed thing to endure temptation.

3. We should be very shallow spiritually if it were not for the discipline of temptation. It tries our faith and develops our spiritual virtues, all of which is essential to our growth.

4. Our Lord, who was tempted in all points like as we are yet without sin, knows how to deliver us out of temptation. We should apply to Him for help, and not try to fight our temptations in our own strength.

5. Our Lord's experience in temptation shows that He met them with the Word of God. Luke 4:1-13. This "sword of the Spirit" (Eph. 6:17) is also our effectual weapon against temptation.

6. Do not give way to discouragement, but meet temptation with a cheerful confidence that you shall overcome.

That peace is an evil peace that doth shut truth out of doors. If peace and truth cannot go together, truth is to be preferred, and rather to be chosen for a companion than peace.—*J. Tillinghast.*

He is not yet a master-workman in the craft of soul winners who has not learned the art of making his hearers speak to themselves.—*Sunday-School Times.*

Selfishness is that detestable vice which no one will forgive in others, and no one is without himself.—*Beecher.*

The Household.

ONLY A WOMAN.

BY EVA EMERY DYE.

Only a woman, no power hath she
To grasp the law's deep mystery.
Only a woman, she cannot feel
The public pulse of woe or weal.
Only a woman, devoid of mind,
Weak, feeble, senseless, halting, blind,
Mothers and teachers, pride of our schools,
Rank them with aliens, criminals, fools;
Send them back to the harem's veil—
The land's too free when votes prevail.
Only a woman, she holds no land,
She pays no tax, she takes no stand
For schools and bonds; she cannot wake
To mighty matters now at stake.
Hers it is to sweetly trust
That only man is wise and just;
Her own God-given right to think
Is but a snare on ruin's brink;
Casting ballots is dangerous sport;
The ship of state might fail of port
If wives and mothers had a say
On schools and bonds election day.
Those working women? who should heed
The tiresome call of squalid need?
Let them work or let them wed,
Let them look to men for bread.
Wages? A pretty pass when women try
To join the laborer's hue and cry.
Why, let them stay at home and wait
Till men can settle this debate.
Schools? Our schools are well enough;
These women-boards are bosh and stuff.
What right have they to have a say
About a teacher and his pay?
Saloons? Why, they bring trade to town,
And women folks would vote it down.
They're awful narrow in their views
And bound the ballot to abuse.
Only a woman, tired and faint,
Be she beggar or be she saint,
Let her go home and scrub and sew,
And ask her lord what she would know.
Make way for men, good, bad, black, white,
But keep the women out of sight!

Madison, S. D.

NOTED ENGLISH WOMEN.

BY FRANCES E. WILLARD.

Now that we are joined in the World's W. C. T. U. in a sort of "ring-round-rosy" reaching around the globe, it behooves us to know more than we have done concerning the leaders among English women. In a recent conversation with one admirably prepared to answer questions, I made notes which I will furnish as a sort of outline for white-ribboners.

Lady Henry Somerset lives in East Norcastle, England. She is a great lady and an aristocrat, having thirty to forty servants, and all that heart could wish of the blessings of this life; but, best of all she is not simply an average, but a really devoted Christian, ready to spend and be spent in the showing forth of a Christ-like life. Withal she is a white-ribboner, earnestly committed to the World's W. C. T. U., and desirous in the largest way to put at the service of the temperance reform her clear, bright brain, motherly heart, and spiritual illumination. It is thought that she will become president of the British Woman's Temperance Association as successor to our loved and lost Margaret Bright Lucas. Lady Somerset is a fine speaker, and does not hesitate to use her gifts. She is her own chaplain, reads prayers and plays the organ at family worship before breakfast. She and her friend, Miss Morgan, are the first ladies who were chiefs among the Good Templars.

Miss Gwenillian Morgan, of Buckingham Place, Wales, is the coadjutor of Lady Somerset in her good work.

Lady Seabright, of London, is a zealous white-ribboner.

Miss Balgarnie is secretary of the Woman's Suffrage Association in England, is a temperance orator, and sound on all the great questions of modern reform.

Lady Rothchild, of Buckinghamshire, has well-nigh half a score of servants, and lives in the grandest state, but never offers wine. Her daughter, Mrs. Cyril Flower, edits *Quarterly Notes*, in which she brings out all the latest words and works of women for the right.

The Hon. Mrs. Eliot Yorke, of Southampton, is another accomplished leader.

Mrs. Josephine Butler, of Winchester, is well-known to us already as the first woman who ever spoke in public for the promotion of the cause of social purity, and dared to do this twenty years ago, before the coming woman had really come. Mrs. Butler is as much that woman as anybody living.

Miss Ellice Hopkins, of Brighton, is the chief figure in the White Cross movement, having done much to furnish its pure and helpful literature.

Helen B. Temple, Argyle Chambers, 86 Strand, edits the *Woman's Penny Paper, Illustrated*, which ought to be in the hands of every white-ribboner.

Miss Jessie Fowler is the corresponding secretary of the Woman's Temperance Association, is an American woman, and well up with the times in all that constitutes progress for women and temperance.

Mrs. Gladstone heads the Liberal League, an organization of women to stand by the great Commoner and Charles Parnell in their efforts to secure home rule for Ireland. The Primrose League opposes this measure, and is led by Randolph Churchill. It is aristocratic and wears a primrose as its badge

Frances Power Cobbe is the greatest ethical writer among women, the granddaughter of Archbishop Whately. She is a noted magazinist, and has given her keen, logical pen for years to work up an interest in the protection of animals, and an organized opposition to the barbarity of vivisection.

Miss Olive Schriener is the daughter of an African missionary. Her mother has become a Catholic, and Miss Olive is an intellectual recoil from the Calvinistic severities of old time orthodoxy. She is the author of "The Story of an African Farm," a book of remarkable originality, written before she was twenty years of age. Her sister, the elder Miss Schriener was a delegate from Africa to the World's Good Templars Lodge in Chicago two years ago.

Mrs. Hannah Whitall Smith, and her daughter, Mrs. Mary Whitall Costelloe, are almost acclimated English women now, and leaders in every good word and work, who are too well known to American women to need any introduction.

Mrs. Priscilla Bright McLaren, Edinburgh, sister of John Bright, has no superior among the English leaders of women. She is progressive to the last degree, has the courage of her convictions, but combines her radical views on moral and social reform with the rarest urbanity and culture.

WORDS TO THE WISE.

BY ABBY MORTON DIAZ.

There is complaint of a prevalent badness variously manifested as corruption in politics, overreaching in business, adulteration of every kind of merchandise, and in very frequent cases of the theft known as defaulting.

Suppose that instead of mourning over this state of things, we search out a cause of it, step by step. Much of the demoralization we deplore comes from greed of wealth. (One step). Greed of wealth is due largely to the respect and social position accorded to wealth. (Two steps.) That respect and social position are accorded to wealth is owing to the prevailing false ideas of values. (Three steps). Whence come these false ideas of values? When and where and how do men and women get them? They get them in childhood, in homes, and homes are largely what women make them. (Four steps.) What, in the average family, does a child find most prominent? Where is the emphasis placed? What do mothers and aunties most talk about? By what standards do they judge? In many families the child would get false ideas of the values of time and of money. It would learn that time spent in fancy sewing and cooking is considered well spent, while time given to reading, walking or to philanthropic work is considered as time turned aside from its legitimate uses. It would find that "cannot afford" means cannot afford *after* buying everything self can need or desire.

The child does not, as a general thing, hear the same anxiety expressed with regard to the truth of an idea as to the stylishness of an outfit, nor does it hear the wonders of scientific discovery spoken of as enthusiastically as are the wonders of a display of millinery. In the common conversation it is likely to hear eager discussions over fashion plates; a great deal about dress, style, appearance; a great deal of gossip and of unfriendly criticism. It will see far greater leniency shown to a neglect of the Golden Rule than to a neglect of the observances of society, far greater leniency shown to a gossipy defamation of character than to the wearing of a dress, or gloves, different from what society prescribes for the occasion. It will observe that the thoughts of the family are centered chiefly, perhaps wholly, upon its own interests. In regard to outward distinctions the child will see that persons placed by social position above its own family, are on account of that position held in respect; that their example is copied; their notice desired and courted, and boasted of; their opinions quoted. This would be particularly noticeable in cases of relatives who had attained to such position, while relatives in correspondingly inferior position would be regarded with indifference. Is its own family in genteel circumstances, the child learns to look down upon "working people," and to consider labor as in a measure disgraceful.

Beginning at the top of the social scale and proceeding downward we see that a child is likely to learn, *in the family*, that appearing is more than being, that money-worth is more than character-worth, that wealth and social position are the objects chiefly to be striven for, and that success in life means success in gaining these. The emphasis is put in the wrong place, in a great many wrong places, as if in reading an important paragraph the small words were emphasized,—the *ofs* and *ands* and *thes* and *tos*. What, then, can we expect other than that the child's mature life will be based on these unworthy ideas of values which are causing blight and ruin, and which are inbreathed, as we may say, from the home atmosphere?

This home atmosphere is what the young and forming character feeds upon and grows from. Every expression of opinion, every chance remark upon people, every subject talked about, every motive appealed to, refinement or its opposite as expressed in speech and manner, every one of these, as well as each word, look and tone, does its work on character.

This is a matter affecting home interests, social interests, business interests, and, in the way of "politics," the welfare and reputation of the nation. Thus a grave responsibility is placed upon mothers, fathers, and every person whose influence is felt in the family.

"Humanity sweeps onward! Where to-day the martyr stands,
On the morrow crouches Judas, with the silver in his hands,
Far in front the cross stands ready, and the crackling fagots burn,
While the hooting mob of yesterday in silent awe return
To gather up the scattered ashes into history's golden
[illegible]
time"

"THE STORY IS OLD."

BY W. B. MERCHANT.

"All that can be said on the temperance question has been said a million times over. There is no need to take a temperance paper."

The woman who made the above statement is a wife and a mother. How one's thoughts will circle round and spread out, like ripples from a center of agitation, from that old adage, "There is nothing new under the sun."

Do politicians ever tire of those magical words, "tariff vs. free-trade." Every four years, or oftener, the changes are rung, the old ground plowed, the seed sown, the harvest often depending upon the amount of cultivation. Does any one say the story has lost its grip?

There is a theme much older than this. The preacher tells of creation, of the fall, and of redemption. Thousands listen, think, and shudder at the thought of the world without Christianity; O, pity the few who say, "The story is old,—let it die!"

Almost as long ago as creation the story of human love was told; did this woman say to her would-be husband, "That story has been told a million times; don't tell it to me"?

The circle widens and comprehends all nature. Every season brings forth the earth's products, fruits, grains, etc., and all flesh; every day the appetite reiterates the ancient demand. Nevertheless, we must not say anything upon the temperance question, because it may have been said before. Will the tempter hold his peace the while? An old picture comes to mind of a church, "Closed while the pastor takes a vacation." The arch fiend says, "I never take a vacation!"

Don't say anything about temperance to that woman's boy! He may learn to tipple of his father, what matter if he tipple harder? Don't say anything if he join the midnight carousal; bad blood is sometimes engendered there; he may reach a felon's cell, but keep your lips closed; unchecked temptation sometimes ends on the gallows, and the victim! But let us go back. This woman has daughters, too; they may be beautiful, genteel, educated (although these things are old and ought not to be repeated). Don't tell them of wine-bibbing husbands, it's too frivolous. Can you follow the wave and tell who the victim might be, aye has been? Oh, the story is old, but now is the time to thunder it into that mother's ears.

Too late? It would not save her boy, it would not save her girl from a life of double anguish? They are not worth saving? It would only be another form of old story. Poor mother! But, thank God, the sun will continue to melt the ice and thaw the frozen ground, the seed will sprout and grow, the dripping water will still wear the rock.

GOD'S NEWSPAPER.

"Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature."

EDITORIAL.
Hebrews I.
OBSERVATIONS FROM ABROAD.
I Kings V.
Nehemiah 2:11–20 and Chapt. IV.
CONTRIBUTED.
Poem:—Judges V.
Serial:—Book of Esther.
HOME CIRCLE.
Psalms 127. Proverbs 31:10-31.
CHILDREN'S CORNER.
I Samuel 3:1–10 and Mark 10:13–16
CHRISTIAN LIFE.
Psalm 91 and 121.
GEMS OF THOUGHT.
Proverbs 22:1. Psalms 72:16. Isaiah 54:17.
PERSONALS.
Romans XVI.
LAW.
Exodus 20:1–17.
HEALTH.
I Cor. 6:19, 20. Psalm 103:1–5.
TEMPERANCE.
Proverbs 23:29, 35 and I Cor. 10:31.
FASHION NOTES.
I Peter 3:3, 4. I Timothy 2:9, 10.
WEATHER INDICATIONS.
Matthew 16:2, 3.
QUESTION BOX.
Job 9:2 and Matthew 16:26.
MARRIAGES.
Genesis 2:21–24.
BIRTHS.
Luke 2:10, 11.
DEATHS.
Genesis 5:5, 27.
RECIPES.
Prosperity:—Proverbs 3:9, 10.
Long life:—Psalm 34:12, 13.
Rest:—Matthew 11: 28, 30.
Peace:—Philippians 3:6, 9.
ADVERTISEMENTS.
Wisdom:—Proverbs 3:13, 18.
Charity:—I Cor. XIII.

Not alone in olden story,
What his mighty hosts await,
Coming with a rush of glory
Through the sweep of heaven's gate
God can marshal yet His legions
To decide a nation's fate.

ORGAN OF THE WORLD'S AND NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

EDITORS.
MARY ALLEN WEST,
JULIA A. AMES. ELIZABETH W. ANDREW.

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He that walketh righteously and speaketh uprightly; he that despiseth the gain of oppressions, that shaketh his hand from holding of bribes, that stoppeth his ears from hearing of blood and shutteth his eyes from seeing evil; he shall dwell on high; his place of defence shall be the munitions of rocks.—Isaiah 33: 15, 16.

THE HAND OF GOD IN THE IOWA SALOON DECISION.

In all the vast work of preparing the world for the abolition of the drink-curse, the guiding hand of God has never been more plainly visible than it is in current events. The decision of the National Supreme Court in the Kansas Liquor Cases, sustaining the power of the several states over the liquor traffic within their bounds, will ever stand as one of the noblest and best utterances of that great tribunal. And now, at the very moment when the supreme need of the hour is a new and startling historic event of adequate importance, to bring about a union of all the friends of temperance, law and order, throughout the United States, in a national party, on a national platform, the same Supreme Court supplies the need by a decision in an Iowa saloon case, that the fearful evils of the liquor traffic cannot be suppressed even in prohibition states, without the aid of an act of Congress under the great power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states, prohibiting, or authorizing the states to prohibit the transportation of intoxicants from any state or nation, into any state whose laws are intended to prevent the traffic in such commodities.

By that decision, what is known as the Temperance Question becomes at once a national question, and a political question of the first magnitude. For congressional legislation of such a character involves, in the highest degree, the public policy of the nation, and the political action of senators and representatives in Congress. Till such an act of Congress shall have been passed, approved by a friendly president, and put in execution, the temperance question can no more be kept out of state and national politics than could the question of slavery while Congress had power to legislate in relation to it. And it may be added that the American people will no more tolerate the nullification of their will by the liquor traffic than by the institution of slavery. The astonishing character of the present manifest interposition of Divine Providence in human affairs may be seen in the fact that the majority opinion of the Supreme Court does not, like the Dred Scott case, attempt to uphold and establish a wrong, but merely to refer to the nation, the suppression of importations of intoxicating liquors into states that desire their exclusion; and in the further and more noteworthy fact that the question decided by the court is one on which great lawyers and great judges may fairly differ, and that might have been decided the other way by a slight change of view on the part of only two members of the court. But if the minority opinion could now be made to prevail, it would not advance, but, on the contrary, would retard the temperance movement. For if the American people so will, the drink traffic may be practically suppressed by congressional legislation under the gigantic power to regulate inter-state and international commerce; and to take away the present occasion for such legislation, might delay for a long time the exercise of the national power over commerce in intoxicating drinks.

According to the press report of the decision in the Iowa case of Leidy v. Hardin, decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, April 28, 1890, a citizen of any of the United States, or any foreign country has the right to import beer or rum into any of the several states, and the right to sell it, by which act alone it would become mingled with the common mass of property within the state. Up to that time, say the majority of the court, "*the state has no power to prevent the importation and sale, by a foreigner or non-resident importer.*"

But as long ago as 1824, the same Supreme Court, by the greatest judge who ever sat in that or any other judicial tribunal, Chief Justice Marshall, said: "Commerce is undoubtedly traffic, but it is something more. It is intercourse, and includes navigation. Commerce among the states cannot stop at the external boundary line of each state, but may be introduced into the interior. The power to regulate commerce is the power to prescribe the rules by which it is to be governed; to limit and restrain it at pleasure. Commerce, in its simplest signification, means an exchange of goods, but in the advancement of society, labor, transportation, intelligence, care, and various mediums of exchange, become commodities, and enter into commerce; the subject, the vehicle, the agent, and their various operations, become the objects of commercial regulation." [Gibbons v. Ogden, 1 Wheaton R.I.]

In 1848, the same court, by Mr. Justice Grier, of Pennsylvania, declared that it had long since decided that the constitutional power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes, is exclusively vested in Congress, and that *no part of it can be exercised by a state.* [Smith v. Turner, and Norris v. Boston, 7 Howard R. 283.]

In 1875, the court, by Mr. Justice Field, of California, said: "The power to regulate commerce, conferred upon Congress, is one without limitation; and to regulate commerce is to prescribe rules by which it shall be governed; that is, the conditions upon which it shall be conducted; TO DETERMINE HOW FAR IT SHALL BE FREE AND UNTRAMMELED, HOW FAR IT SHALL BE BURDENED BY DUTIES AND IMPOSTS, AND HOW FAR IT SHALL BE PROHIBITED. Commerce is a term of the largest import. *It comprehends intercourse for the purposes of trade in any and all its forms, including the transportation, purchase, sale and exchange of commodities* between the citizens of our country, and the citizens or subjects of other countries, and between the citizens of different states." [Welton v. Missouri, 91 U. S. R. 278.]

"*The National power of regulation does not extend to such commerce in the several states, as is completely internal, and which does not extend to or affect other states.*" [State Tonnage Tax Cases, 12 Wallace R. 204.]

As to the general commerce of the country, the inhabitants of the United States constitute one people, under one government, that of the nation. To that government, with its supreme authority, the friends of temperance must now appeal.

Equally visible is the hand of God in the arrangements for the Union Temperance Convention in New York City, June 11 and 12, 1890. This last decision of the National Supreme Court must necessarily be discussed and considered in that convention, and steps will be taken, as matters of course, to organize a national movement to secure the needed act of Congress. From this time forth, representatives and senators in Congress, and candidates for those offices, will have a new question to answer or evade, and voters a new reason to determine their choice and control their ballots.

The world has not been standing still on this great question of temperance, law and order, but it has been moving forward like the globe in its orbit, with incredible swiftness. There are many signs of the times which indicate that if the Woman's Christian Temperance Union should make a house-to-house canvass of the voters of the United States, they would find a vast number, probably a majority of them, already prepared to take the new pledge of progress, required by the present emergency; a pledge to unite with all classes of temperance people for the abolition of the saloon system and its attendant evils, by the best attainable means, and without unnecessary delay. With a zealous coöperation for the accomplishment of primary measures, on which all can agree, differences of opinion on other points will be removed in the course of progress, and harmony of views be secured as a result of experience, which could never be attained by abstract discussion.

It is of immense importance that in framing such a pledge the vital issue be kept paramount; that questions on which the friends of that issue would be seriously divided, be omitted; and that sympathy with other reforms demanded by enlightened public opinion be expressed. With this view, the following form of pledge and basis of union is suggested: We severally agree to use, with fidelity and zeal, our personal influence, votes and official power, if any, to secure at the earliest practicable date, by all lawful means, the abolition of the liquor-saloon system, with all its attendant evils of intemperance, pauperism, insanity, disorder, political corruption, moral degradation and crime; more particularly to encourage and assist in the efficient enforcement of all existing laws relating to the liquor traffic; to procure such additional legislation, municipal, state, or national, as may seem to be calculated to promote such abolition; and still more particularly to procure the largest exercise of the power of Congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states, for the purpose of bringing about such abolition.

And while we will heartily coöperate with all good citizens for the speediest attainable achievement of all other deserving reforms, such as honest and equal elections, with what is known as the Australian ballot; such civil service reform as will secure for the people the best service of the highest ability and character; an actual reform and re-adjustment of the tariff; government regulation and control of the transportation of persons, property, and intelligence; and the summary settlement of all conflicts of labor and capital by the sovereign power of the people, exercised by proper agents and tribunals, we believe that the adequate accomplishment of such reforms is impossible without the absolute and unconditional expulsion of the liquor saloon from politics, government and commerce, and we therefore agree that the abolition of the drink traffic and its attendant evils is the greatest moral issue and the greatest economic and political issue of the age, and that all other deserving measures can best be advanced by the effectual settlement, for all time, of that paramount issue.

Of existing political parties, it seems sufficient to say that either some present political organization will see and seize the great opportunity, and speedily advance to the actual abolition of the saloon traffic and all its appalling evils, or that a new organization will arise, great enough in numbers, and powerful enough in organization and leadership to execute the will of God and of the people. The time has come when it must be said of the drink-curse, as Mr. Lincoln said of slavery, that "the public mind must rest in the belief that it is in the process of extinction." The friends of temperance may differ about the tariff, and the money question, and woman suffrage, if they will, but on the supreme issue of the abolition of the drink-curse they must be united alike in purpose and in action.

Let the leaders of the temperance movement ponder this great subject and prepare themselves for action, for the day approaches when a great temperance army, under leaders prepared for their work by the Divine Commander, will go forth to victory.

PRESIDENCY OF THE WORLD'S W. C. T. U.

The general officers of the W. C. T. U. of the United States desire to recognize officially the graceful and generous action of Mrs. Judge Foster, of Quebec, president of Dominion W. C. T. U., of Canada, and her associates in executive committee, who have expressed the wish that Miss Frances E. Willard, the present president of the World's W. C. T. U., should continue to fill the office instead of Mrs Judge Foster, to whom it would fall by the prescribed order in May, 1890, she being president of the National W. C. T. U. next in order. Thus Miss Willard is called to serve two terms as World's president. The action of Mrs. Foster had never occurred either to our president or ourselves. We cannot fail to appreciate the courtesy, and as American committee for World's W. C. T. U. to accept for Miss Willard the honor and the labor which our Canadian sisters had the undoubted right to tender, knowing she will kindly add this to her already more than onerous duties. May this gracious act unite more closely the lands of the maple leaf and the golden rod.

CAROLINE B. BUELL,
MARY A. WOODBRIDGE,
L. M. N. STEVENS,
ESTHER PUGH,
American Com. World's W. C. T. U. with Miss Willard.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL.

The monthly meeting of its directors brought favorable reports from various officers. Dr. Ousley, the house physician, reported twelve patients treated within the hospital during the month, eight of them surgical cases, and a number of outside patients. Eight applications for admission to the Clara Barton Training School for Nurses were received, three applicants were admitted on probation. One nurse has done outside duty during the month, and a number of massage treatments have been given to outside patients.

The landlord having promised needed repairs, the board voted to retain No. 3411 Cottage Grove avenue for another year. The repairs were commenced, but stopped by the carpenters' strike; they will be completed as soon as that is over, and will add greatly to the pleasantness and comfort of the house.

The proposed amendments to the charter and by-laws were thoroughly discussed, and laid over till the May meeting for final action. The main things sought to be secured are a larger board of directors and a constituency to elect them, instead of having the board a self-perpetuating body.

Much incidental good is being done by the hospital; for example, two gentlemen patients who went there slave to tobacco, went out free men. The rules forbid the use of tobacco while there; these gentlemen both objected very strongly to being deprived of their favorite weed, but after going without it during their stay there, found themselves so much better that, on going out, they voluntarily foreswore its use in the future.

MEETING OF W. T. P. A. DIRECTORS.

A very important meeting was held last week Wednesday, it being the dissolution of the old board and the organization of the new. The tedious legal formalities necessary to carry out the changes ordered by the stockholders at their annual meeting are at last completed and the new organization perfected. There were presen Mrs. Carse, presiding; Mesdames Plumb, Hagans and Carhart, Misses Pugh and West. All the property of the old association was turned over to the new Woman's Temperance Publishing Association, and it is now in complete working order. Until this transfer was perfected no certificates could be issued for the new stock; these certificates will now be issued at once. About eleven thousand dollars' worth of the new stock has been already applied for, proof that it stands well in the confidence of our women; "none others need apply," for this is an association whose stock can be owned only by W. C. T. U. women. All certificates of stock in the old association will now be called in and exchanged share for share for certificates in the new W. T. P. A.

The work of the Association is in prosperous condition. Our advertising and subscription list are growing in a satisfactory way and so much job work is being brought in that frequent night work is necessary to keep up with the demands in this department.

THE TENTH NATIONAL TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

Fifty-seven years ago was commenced the series of National conventions of which the tenth is to be held in New York, June 11 and 12, 1890. The first was held in Philadelphia in 1833, with 400 delegates. The second in Saratoga Springs in 1836, with 348 delegates. The third in Saratoga Springs in 1841, with 560 delegates. The fourth in Saratoga Springs in 1851, with 300 delegates. The fifth in 1865 in Saratoga Springs, with 325 delegates from twenty-five states; it was this convention that originated the National Temperance Society. The sixth convention was held in Cleveland in 1868, with about 300 delegates. The seventh in Saratoga Springs in 1873, 320 delegates. The eighth in Chicago in 1875, 300 delegates; and the ninth in Saratoga Springs in 1881, with 367 delegates.

The National Temperance Society was empowered to call the tenth convention, and in doing so announces that the aim of the congress shall be the discussion of all subjects bearing on the moral, religious and legislative aspects of temperance reform, and shall include the following subjects:

1. Religious: The duty of churches in regard to temperance work, especially among the young; personal rescue work; the religious basis of the total abstinence.

2. Moral: The coffee tavern as a counteractive to the saloon; improved dwellings in the cities.

3. Legislative: Enforcement of law against sale to minors, intoxicated persons and on Sundays; local option and high license; prohibition, National and state; should there be a political party whose dominant idea is the prohibition of the liquor traffic?

All temperance organizations, all churches, all Sunday-schools, and all Farmers' Alliances and other labor clubs, or other organizations that are opposed to the saloon are invited to send representatives. The sessions of the congress will open at 10 a. m., June 11, in the Broadway Tabernacle (Dr. Wm. M. Taylor, pastor), New York. For further particulars, address Jos. A. Bogardus, president American Temperance Union, 177 West street, New York

CHARLES F. DEEMS,
ALBERT GRIFFIN,
I. K. FUNK,
T. B. WAKEMAN,
J. A. BOGARDUS,
MARY T. BURT,
ALEX. S. BACON,
} *Committee.*

In addition to the committee, the call is signed by Dr. Cuyler, Miss Willard, Mrs. Livermore, Governor St. John, Neal Dow, Joseph Cook, Benjamin J. Lossing, Bishop Mallalieu and a large number of other leading men and women. Every shade of temperance sentiment will be represented in this convention, and much good must result from its deliberations.

We have arranged to give our readers vivid pen pictures of it, that the many who cannot go may enjoy it with the favored ones who do.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the National Temperance Society will be celebrated at Broadway Tabernacle, New York, May 13, and will be an occasion of great interest.

MISS JULIA AMES, who has so ably filled the editorial chair in this office, sailed for Europe Wednesday in the City of Chester, for a much needed vacation. She goes with Mrs. Frances J. Barnes, both accredited delegates from the World's and the National W. C. T. U. to the meeting of the British Woman's Temperance Association in London, and will bear to our sisters across the water most cordial greetings, not only from the organizations named, but also from THE UNION SIGNAL and the W. T. P. A. They will spend a few weeks in London, going thence to the Lake country, and perhaps make the tour of the cathedral cities of England before going to the continent. Before she left, a few of her most intimate friends and associates in work gathered at the invitation of Miss Pugh and Miss Hood, in the National Headquarters, for loving good-bys and Godspeed to her. At the close of the happy evening, standing with clasped hands we sang, "God be with you till we meet again," and every heart breathed a prayer for her safe voyage and happy return. She will remain abroad three or four months; THE UNION SIGNAL hopes to hear from her frequently, and to have her return rested and full of inspiration for her work.

Special Difficulties.

PLEDGE.—*"I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt liquors, including Wine and Cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same."*

ONE WAY TO DO IT.

QUERY:—"How can we begin work in a town that is dead?"

ANSWER:—This question comes to me not infrequently, and I will tell how one brave girl answered it. Miss Elizabeth P. Gordon, of Auburndale, Mass., was in a western village that had never heard the word temperance, its population being largely foreign, where saloons had everything their own way, and the children were growing up quite under the dominion of nicotine and alcohol, which was a condition of things that if they had had reasoning powers and faculties developed might well have caused them to wish they had never been born. But without any sentimentalism or philosophizing, Miss B. Gordon filled the pockets of her cloak with nuts, candies and fruits of various kinds, and began making a daily promenade through the town, giving out these attractive little cards of invitation to every boy and girl she met under sixteen years of age, telling them that on the next Saturday at three o'clock she was going to be at a certain school-house, and that she would have with her a copy of "Marching Songs," from which she would teach them some songs that they would like beyond telling, and she would relate some stories that would make them both laugh and cry. It is needless to say, the young people gathered in, packing doors and windows. They liked Miss Bessie, they learned the songs, they enjoyed the stories, they took home pretty leaflets and copies of *The Young Crusader*, and came again the next Saturday, only more so as to numbers, and kept right on. She organized them into a Loyal Temperance Legion out of which grew, through the interest elicited among the women, a W. C. T. U. which had life enough to invite the state convention to be its guest before a year had passed. "The way to resume is just to resume." The way to cause things to come to pass *is to cause them.*

FRANCES E. WILLARD.

QUERY:—A good worker from Oregon writes: "Please tell us in THE UNION SIGNAL, at as early a date as possible, the circumstance of a child being sprinkled at one of our National conventions. Why I so request is this: We have lost from our local union one of our best working members, and you have lost her as a subscriber, and I have just learned through letter from her why. She read of that sprinkling (though she hasn't the account now and can not give me the dates) and has studied much over it, and feels that in that act the National showed sectarianism, and she, being a Baptist, does not believe in sprinkling," and so withdraws.

ANSWER:—We cannot "give the circumstance of a child being sprinkled" at a National convention, for no such a thing ever occurred. The only thing which could have given rise to such a story is the fact that at one of our conventions Mrs. Ella Boole's baby was introduced and Miss Willard tied the white ribbon on her. "This fable teaches," as Æsop would say, that we should find out whether our grievances are real before we withdraw from the union and "stop my paper" because of them. This absurd story is a fair sample of the many charges made against the W. C. T. U. by which even good women and men are deceived. "Try the spirits" is a timely injunction.

The Watch-Tower.

This good word comes from a district president in Illinois: "The number of unions in our district has increased from seventeen to forty-two since September; Does that look like failure? We have just held four county conventions; there was no disloyalty, but all seemed exceedingly harmonious."

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Headquarters were brightened last week by the presence of Mrs. J. R. Nichols, looking wonderfully refreshed and invigorated by her European trip. She came to superintend the publishing of her report of the World's W. C. T. U. work at the Paris Exposition, a pamphlet of great interest, from which THE UNION SIGNAL will give large extracts as soon as it is issued.

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The following is a principle admirably stated by Hon. Carroll D. Wright of the National Bureau of Labor, himself an ideal Christian gentleman: "I believe that in the adoption of the philosophy of the religion of Jesus Christ as a practical creed for the conduct of business, lies the surest and safest solution of those industrial difficulties which are exciting the minds of men to-day, and leading many to think that the crisis of government is at hand."

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"Being dead she yet speaketh," has been beautifully exemplified lately in the case of "Mother Kinney" as all who knew her delighted to call the saintly woman whom our Narcissa White won as a second mother. Her interest in temperance was always intense, and her gifts to the cause most generous. A few weeks before her death she sent an hundred dollars to her son, Dr. Augustus Kinney, to be used for Nebraska. He sent twenty-five dollars of it to Mrs. Hitchcock, president of the state W. C. T. U., and with the remainder added to a donation from himself and wife, sent Mr. Hector and his singer into the field to raise funds for Nebraska's prohibition fight. In two weeks they raised twelve hundred dollars. During this time the dear mother passed "through the gates into the city," but her work goes on for the redemption of a state on which her foot never trod, but which, we trust, she, looking down from the heavenly heights, shall see purified from the rum curse. She works also through her sons, especially Dr. Augustus Kinney, one of the leading Prohibitionists of Oregon. He is now in Chicago, whither he brought his wife for medical treatment; and even here is not idle, being the prime mover in bringing Gov. St. John here Tuesday night.

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Letters have recently been received at Headquarters from John W. Lyon, the English sailor whose story has been told by our speakers upon so many platforms. He is at Rico, Col., and doing admirably in heart and life, also financially. He says: "Often here in my humble log cabin up among the mountains, I wonder how God has preserved me as he has done in battle on land and sea, shipwrecked and cast away at sea, in the Zulu army, and in numerous accidents where I have barely escaped with my life, the last one being this winter when the terrible snow slide almost took me. However, God's hands have been with me in all my daily walks. Please tell all my old Christian friends that Jack is still firm and true to God and temperance, although alone up here among the mountains; and he does not forget to pray, and every day in his prayers he asks God's blessing on those kind Christian ladies who got him to look to God for life everlasting. I hope they pray for me. My life is a happy one though I have endured hardships and sickness; but faith in God lightens my load. Remember me most gratefully to Mrs. Cummings, that good lady who induced me to sign the pledge and first planted in my heart the seed of a better life, telling me to look to God for remission of the countless sins I had committed."

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The prize of fifty dollars, offered by Mrs. George S. Hunt for the best essay by an undergraduate, on the "Relation of Temperance to Political Economy," ought to arouse much interest in colleges throughout the land. The plan meets with great favor among college men. In response to Mrs. Hunt's request, to act as judge, Professor Ely, of Johns Hopkins University, writes her: "It will give me much pleasure to comply with your request to act in the capacity of judge of the prize essays." As the date when the essays must be handed in, June 1, gives short time for the writing, all interested should make the offer known to their college friends as soon as possible.

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Mrs. Ormiston Chant has been the guest of the Chicago Woman's Club for the past week. She lectured in Central Music Hall under the auspices of the Club, in behalf of the Industrial School for boys at Norwood Park. Wednesday afternoon the Club gave her a reception at its rooms in the Art Institute.

ON DUTY.

News from the Field.

RHODE ISLAND.

NEWS AND NOTES.

The broad and comprehensive nature of the work of the W. C. T. U. is perhaps more apparent in our state at the present time than during any previous year since its organization. We have been working in many ways during the past, but chiefly for state prohibition; first, as a position to be taken, and then as a strong fortress to be held against heavy odds, not only from foes without but from traitors within. For surely those who take the oath of office and then refuse or neglect to enforce the law, are traitors to all our free institutions. They have taught lessons of lawlessness that will not readily be unlearned. But all that is over. The fortress has been taken, but the war is not over, for "Defeat is not failure when spirits are brave."

We may liken our work to the current of a river: Obstructed in its way, without a pause it spreads out on either side, and, making new channels for itself, continues its course steadily on toward the great ocean of prohibition which shall yet lave all shores and become the highway of blessings to every land.

One of the new channels is in the direction of Working Girls' Clubs. Several of these have been formed in different parts of the state and are in successful operation. They adopt a constitution, pay a very small initiation fee and monthly dues. The object of these societies is mutual improvement and enjoyment, and to help the development of whatever possibilities lie in each. One at Westerly organized last October by Mrs. Harris (Hope Ledyard) under W. C. T. U. auspices, with forty members, now numbers over one hundred. The girls are taught how to cut by pattern, and how to baste and fit. Crocheting, embroidery, knitting and Kensington painting are also taught. They are given a short practical talk upon some topic of importance, and those in charge plan to increase the scope of usefulness by subscriptions for the leading periodicals, a public library, a cooking school and "all attainable things." The girls are mostly of Irish descent and enter into the work with interest and good-will.

At another place a club was organized a few weeks ago with five members. It now numbers more than thirty, and includes American, French and Irish girls.

The Y's of Pawtucket have a Girls' Club on another basis. They meet together for mutual helpfulness. Each brings her own work and one member is appointed to read aloud for an hour or two. They have twenty-five members.

Miss Allie E. Parker has found an attractive way of raising funds for the state and local W. C. T. Unions. It is an entertainment called the Mechanical Jubilee and Trades Procession. It has been given with great success in several places. When the products of the saloon keeper's business are placed side by side with those of legitimate industries, the contrast teaches it own lessons.

Birthday offerings presented to the state union represent in cents the age of the giver, or if this is too exact, a dollar is as readily accepted. Earnest efforts are being made to secure a publication fund large enough to place the *Outlook*, our state organ, on a firm financial basis. It is a valiant little paper, carrying sound temperance arguments and doctrines into many places that could not otherwise be reached. It was of inestimable value during our campaign work, and we still need it perhaps more than ever. If any in our state are questioning what they can do for temperance at this time they may be sure that practical results will follow any assistance given to this dauntless advocate of our principles.

Our president and corresponding secretary are here, there and everywhere, carrying instruction, encouragement and inspiration to all parts of the state. Washington county held a successful and profitable convention at Carolina. Eight of the eleven unions in the county were represented. The reports from these unions gave accounts of work accomplished on different lines, the growing evils of the saloons, and also the growth of public sentiment against them. The "children's hour" was an enjoyable feature. Large numbers of school children were ushered in, and after some well rendered songs, were addressed by Mrs. Helen G. Rice, of Boston, Mass., who kept their undivided attention. Mrs. Rice also gave the principal address of the evening.

Providence county met in convention at Woonsocket. Ten unions were represented by delegates and two by letter. Temperance instruction in schools, work among foreigners and press work were presented by their superintendents. The question box furnished material for animated discussion on many subjects. The Loyal Temperance Legion in goodly numbers attended the evening session. The addresses by our state president, the county vice-president, Mrs. G. F. Martins, and others were earnest and practical. After all expenses were paid over twenty-seven dollars were given into the state treasury.

The annual meeting of the Providence union showed good work done during the past year, and was made especially interesting by the presence of our honorary president, Mrs. J. K. Barney, and our ex-state organizer, Mrs. H. D. Walker. Mrs. Barney gave sketches of her work in Pennsylvania, which has been so wonderfully blessed. We rejoice that our little state has sent forth so consecrated a worker. Mrs. Walker, who also has a warm place in the hearts of Rhode Island women, has recently returned from Missouri, and gave graphic pictures of the work of the Crusaders.

Outside of convention work, parlor meetings, kitchen meetings, mothers' meetings, teachers' meetings, and meetings with school boards have been held; and one so-called "political meeting," as it came just before election. We think, however, our brothers would be slow to recognize it as such, for our politics are all of principle, and only touch parties as these ignore or sustain the great principles of prohibition. Four parties were in the field at this election, the Republican, Democratic, Prohibition and Union parties, the last being composed of those who have come out from the old parties on the temperance issue. The voting was close, and resulted in a Democratic majority. The Australian ballot system which was unjustly postponed last June, now came into operation for the first time.

And now how fares the license system? Three things were claimed for it. First, it would enrich the state; second, from its nature it was capable of regulation, and consequently would be rigidly enforced; and third, it would lessen crime. One item will show how it works in the first case. The General Assembly has been called upon to furnish fifty thousand dollars to provide adequate accommodations at the state farm to take care of the results of the liquor business. Two examples of enforcement (?) are as follows: A saloon keeper not far from Providence saw some children playing ball in an adjoining lot. In open violation of the law he went out and called them into his den and treated them to some kind of drink. Yet no penalty was attached. The reason he gave was that the temperance women were educating the children so that his business would be ruined if the taste were not formed in some way. Whose boy is safe? At another place, upon hearing that a saloon was to be opened, a protest was circulated and signed by every land owner but one—a saloon keeper—within the required limits, yet when the man went before the town council to receive his license it was granted.

A few statistics of arrests will decide the third point.

First, commitments to the State Work-house and House of Correction, reported by James H. Eastman, superintendent, show a decrease from 308 during the last six months of low license in 1885 to 141 during the first six months of prohibition, with 291 commitments for the six months from July 1 to December 30, 1889, under high license.

The commitments to the state almshouse during the first six months of prohibition were 114. During the first six months of high license, 151. Figures from Washington county jail show just double the number of commitments during the first six months of high license over those of prohibition. Newport police records show 171 under prohibition to 333 under license; Woonsocket, 258 to 480; and Pawtucket 105 to 121.

While reading these figures, we want to remember that prohibition made these gains with no political power back of it, while license is in the hands of its friends. And it will not be out of place just here to remark that "they have their hands full."

If this were simply a political issue, if these were only figures, we might look upon them calmly; but when we realize that every figure stands for a human soul, we shudder and turn cold. What a responsibility is ours!

"Let none then be idly saying
There is nothing I can do,
While the souls of men are dying,
And the Master calls for you."

MIRIAM EARLE, *Special Correspondent.*

TENNESSEE.

JOTTINGS.

The president of Maryville union writes that they have not missed a meeting throughout the winter, though there was much sickness among the members. They are getting up a new UNION SIGNAL club and supplying all the new ministers with copies, the old ones having them already. They keep up the Demorest medal contests, the ninth one being nearly ready, then they will begin to contest for the gold medal. These have been a great blessing to that community, having been carried on throughout the whole county, and kindled a blaze of temperance sentiment wherever held. From Tullahoma, where we held our last state convention, I have good reports. The secretary writes that they hold weekly meetings, with good attendance and increasing interest. They held union prayer meetings every day last week, and have been holding them every Sabbath afternoon throughout the winter, with good success. They circulated petitions for the Sunday Rest bill and are now circulating the World's Petition. They have a local superintendent for Sunday-school work and Sabbath observance, and on a recent Sunday had temperance sermons from all the pulpits with distribution of literature. They have also superintendents for hygiene and heredity, and social purity, and are reading, studying, and circulating literature. The secretary says: "The superintendent of franchise has also sent us literature, which we are reading in our meetings, and to which all of us say, amen." The president also writes: "I asked the ladies at the last meeting if they thought your suffrage lecture here had hurt the work, as some had feared it might, and they all said no, it had done good."

The president of Dayton, one of our new unions, is Mrs. Sarah A. Chace, a white-ribboner from Pennsylvania. She writes me that she is "one of the irrepressibles," and I can well believe it, and wish we had an army of them in the state. She writes that she had called meetings and addressed the women two or three times before she succeeded in organizing. And now she writes: "Our union is quite small, but we are doing just the best we can. I have the Sunday-school work, and have addressed all except two in Dayton and suburbs. Am trying to organize a Loyal Temperance Legion, but the work is slow. Have organized in two of the colored churches, and last Sabbath made a beginning in the M. E. church, of which I am a member. I have a set of Sewall's stomach plates, and after I have spoken in all the Sunday-schools, I expect to speak in as many of the churches as possible, and I think they will all be open to me, in and out of Dayton. I make my own appointments, take charge of my own meetings, circulate the pledge myself, and often go back and answer questions from the platform. We have secured half a column in each of our county papers, and fill them, and we keep literature at the depot. A revival is now going on in our church, and the pastor has asked me to take charge of the afternoon prayer meetings. I do hope I may be able to win some of the women to the work before they close." Now, dear sisters, I know the locality where this woman is at work. The people are poor, and money is hard to get. Won't some of you who have literature that you do not need send some to Mrs. Sarah A. Chace, Dayton, Rhea county, Tennessee?

The president of Morristown writes that they have just held their fifth medal contest inside of two months, and that each one has added a new impetus to the work. She says they have held weekly meetings during the winter with some new members. And speaking of medal contests, I neglected to say in the report of work in Tullahoma that they have a large class wearing the silver medal, and ere this, some boy or girl in that town is also wearing a gold medal.

From Athens the secretary writes of a new Loyal Temperance Legion organized in North Athens, and adds: "The old people attend the meetings also, and some of the mothers have given up snuff dipping, and some of the fathers have given up drinking."

Our superintendent of juvenile work has been very sick nearly all winter. A few days ago I received a short letter from her saying she was now *able to sit up an hour at a time*, and would soon call her little union together for work, and also send out the literature that was all ready to send when she was taken sick. So you see we have another irrepressible.

Of some of the good work of the Nashville unions their secretaries have kindly sent you accounts. The secretary of East Nashville union writes me that Mrs. Clara Hoffman was with them March 30 and 31, giving them "two grand lectures which resulted in much good in increased public sentiment, and also gave us eight regular and sixteen honorary members, and a cash collection of $8.20 the last night."

Mrs. Baxter writes of a late county convention, and gives items from its reports: "East Nashville showed many new members, and great interest in mothers' meetings, a colored school, and much literature circulated, also very successful parlor meetings. Oak View is a lovely union of young women and men, who meet weekly in their different homes; their exercises are reading, music and declamations. Mrs. Turnbull's Loyal Temperance Legion had a fine medal contest, a promising girl of twelve winning the medal. The North Nashville Mission is reported as doing well, and about self-sustaining. Central union reports much literature distributed, wall pockets at different places, committees for jail and hospital work and some new members. The Rev. Dr. Villars is also engaged by this union for a Sunday afternoon course of lectures, to be delivered in Watkins Hall." McKenzie Union is also working away, as it has never failed to do in the past six years. They have an excellent Loyal Temperance Legion, and have held quarterly public meetings, the children being the attraction, and they have had several medal contests.

Memphis union has had interesting meetings within the past month, with growing interest and some new members. Jail and hospital work, social purity, juvenile, and franchise work have been our principal objects; prohibition, social purity and suffrage literature has been regularly circulated. In February we had dear Mother Wallace with us. She gave the first lecture in the Christian church. It was largely attended and highly appreciated. The second was a parlor lecture given at my house. Although it rained that evening, we had a good audience, and I had a most enjoyable evening. Knoxville and Maryville also wanted her, but she was engaged. We hope to make up a trip for her during the summer.

Our superintendent of franchise, Mrs. E. J. Roach, of McKenzie, is scattering literature liberally among the unions and it is being read and discussed with much interest. May I be allowed to make a short statement, explaining the position of the Southern W. C. T. U., and correcting a mistake made by Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, in "Truth in the Case." A committee was appointed to review her statements, which they are doing in an unanswerable manner, but while I would not desire to intrude upon their province, I desire to say that I have been present at many conventions in southern states, have been made a member of these conventions, and have assisted in committee work, and hence am an eye and ear witness to the fact that in her statements regarding the non-committal amiability and non-partisan ignorance of the southern women on the questions of political prohibition and woman's ballot, Mrs. Foster is mistaken. Her idea, as expressed in many places within these pages, seems to be that the general officers have advised leaders of states not to encourage discussion of these subjects by their local unions. During the five years that I have been president of Tennessee I have never received a word of such advice from any of them, and I believe that every Southern president would give the same testimony if asked. On the contrary I have always been advised to bring up these subjects for discussion, to urge the women to read carefully, and then decide for themselves. I will make but two quotations. On page 125 Mrs. Foster says, "The southern ladies are among the choicest of W. C. T. U. women, and to their praise be it said, they have kept their work practically free from the distresses of partisanship. They vote for the partisan resolution at the National Convention, but they guard well their local work from its distracting influence." On page 140, Mrs. Florence Miller says: "The same is true of the suffrage question. The southern states do not indorse the position of the National union in relation to it; but under the declaration of 'freedom of states,' they hug the delusion that they have no part nor lot in this, to them, obnoxious indorsement."

I wonder if these ladies think that the National Minutes are never read, and that THE UNION SIGNAL is an unheard of publication throughout the rank and file of southern white-ribboners? Now let us see for ourselves what *is* "the truth in the case."

At the thirteenth annual convention of the Maryland W. C. T. U., a resolution favoring the ballot for women was adopted. At the fourteenth annual convention held in 1888, this resolution was discussed at length by the delegates, and after reaching a full understanding of the subject, the following amendment by Mrs. Thomas was adopted:

***Resolved*, That we do all in our power, in the present crisis, toward placing this whole cause on the solid basis of prohibition, by giving our influence to the Prohibition Party, and by heartily indorsing the ballot in the hands of woman. But we wish it understood that this is not binding upon any local union.**

And Maryland has not gone back upon this resolution.

The Arkansas W. C. T. U. held its sixth annual con-

vention in Forrest City, May, 1884. On page 23 of the minutes of that convention, I find the following:

The committee on resolutions, through their chairman, Mrs. Chace, made the following report, which, after much spirited discussion, relating to the first resolution, was finally adopted:

Resolved, That the Woman's Christian Temperance Union approve the sentiment expressed by the Liquor Dealers' Association, viz.: That "the ballot in the hands of woman will be the death-blow to the liquor traffic," and that we will pray and labor to this end, that our Legislature may give us the right to help protect our homes against this terrible foe.

I was there and can testify to the "spirit" displayed in that discussion, also that the women engaged in it knew what they were talking about. I was also at the Little Rock convention in May, 1885, when, after full discussion, the following was adopted:

WHEREAS, The question of universal suffrage, in its relation to the final triumph of prohibition, is one on which some are unsettled, and others hold widely divergent views; therefore,

Resolved, That we recommend that this important matter be carefully and prayerfully considered by all temperance women in the state of Arkansas, each for herself. As an association we stand by the resolution adopted at the state convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, held at Forrest City, May, 1884.

At Hagan, in 1886, we see the effect of that careful and prayerful consideration, in the unanimous adoption of the following:

Resolved, That as faithful followers of Divine openings, we confidently await the unfolding of God's good time when suffrage, regardless of sex, shall hasten the full triumph of National Prohibition.

The convention of 1887 met at Hope. I have not a copy of the minutes by me, but I was there, and I know they passed a ringing suffrage resolution, and one equally stanch in favor of the Prohibition Party; that Major J. L. Palmer was present and was called on for a speech, and at its close they elected delegates to the Indianapolis convention. So you see there was no suppression in that state, but the women educated themselves up to these positions.

The sixth annual convention of Mississippi met at Crystal Springs in April, 1889. Among their resolutions I read:

Resolved, That we as Christian women cannot lend our influence to any party which refuses to place a prohibition plank in its platform.

Resolved, That we believe women should be given the liberty of franchise in elections for superintendents of education and school trustees, but that to this franchise an educational test should be attached.

Resolved, That we petition the next Legislature to make women eligible for office as superintendents of education and members of school boards.

The Texas W. C. T. U. declared for woman's ballot two years ago, and took up the department of franchise work. At the last annual convention, held in Denison, the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That we urge upon our sisters the home study of constitutional and statutory law, and request them to form neighborhood clubs for the study of political economy.

Resolved, That we believe there is no method of release from the bondage of the ignorant vote, except by placing an educational restriction on the ballot, irrespective of race or sex, and that with such a qualification, prohibition can be universally secured, and (which is far more important), universally enforced.

Resolved, That in the carrying out of these two reforms, which are really one and the same (their fittest emblem being the two sides of the same shield), we have become convinced that a political party dedicated to the proposition, "the saloon must go," is an absolute necessity, and we therefore pledge to the party that makes the issue our good word and good will.

Resolved, That we believe the name, "Home Protection Party," is far more desirable than that of Prohibition Party, and we hope our Texas brothers will adopt the same.

Lastly, We re-affirm our loyalty and devotion to our National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

The Kentucky W. C. T. U. has always been loyal to the Prohibition Party, and her best workers and deepest thinkers are strong advocates of woman's ballot.

Tennessee has a department of franchise, with one of the oldest and best workers, the vice-president, as its superintendent. The following are among the resolutions passed at our last annual convention:

Resolved, That as prohibition women, we pledge our influence and efforts to that party which has given us, in its platform, an embodiment of prohibition principles, by which alone we can protect our homes.

Resolved, Believing (as a committee) that the right to political representation should not rest upon sex, or social condition; we therefore urge upon our workers the diligent, careful and conscientious study of all questions pertaining to the social, industrial, ecclesiastical and political advancement of woman.

There has been neither suppression, repression, nor oppression exercised by the general officers or the state leaders. Mrs. Snell was right, when she said, at our last National convention, "The southern woman is a born politician." And why not? Does not the blood of the fathers flow in the daughters' veins? And being so, they gravitate naturally to the study of these questions. Our women have always coöperated with the Prohibition Party as soon as a state party was organized. They did not wait to be converted to political prohibition by the men; they were there already, and only waited as a matter of courtesy for the brothers to catch up. The southern white-ribboner does not kneel at the altar of expediency, but at that of principle, and to her thought the proposition is so plain that "the way-faring man, though a fool, need not err therein;" that to be a Prohibitionist means to stand by the party that advocates prohibition.

LIDE MERIWETHER,
Special Correspondent.

NEW JERSEY.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY CONVENTION.

The W. C. T. U. held its semi-annual Workers' Conference in the M. E. Church in Mauricetown, April 2. The county president, Miss A. F. Leavitt, conducted the exercises, assisted by Mrs. Anna M. Hammer, National superintendent of parlor work. The usual devotional exercises commenced the business of the day, after which the president invited all presidents of local unions to the front seats, preparatory to hearing their reports. There are twenty unions in the county, and from nineteen of these were received written or verbal reports. Although "la grippe" has visited severely every part of the county and somewhat retarded the work during the winter, yet now these dear sisters have come forth from the fire unscathed, with their watchword, "Onward and upward." Their departments of work were well represented, and they are ready to go forward fearlessly "to do and to dare." The question box, our special means of grace, for those too timid to "speak out in meeting," was well filled with pertinent questions and queries, which elicited pleasant discussion and clear, concise answers, giving much useful information concerning our work.

Our pleasure was saddened by the absence of two beloved presidents, always at their posts, who are now suffering with illness. Tenderly were they remembered in our prayers, and loving hands were commissioned to bear them messages of sympathy and sweet, bright flowers from our convention. The ladies of Mauricetown decorated their church beautifully with lovely plants and flowers, and in the lecture room of the church spread a sumptuous collation which was most thoroughly patronized by the one hundred guests present. For all these Christian hospitalities a hearty vote of thanks was tendered by the audience. In every respect we felt that this meeting—a departure somewhat from our former semi-annual meetings—was one of the most interesting, profitable and in every way enjoyable ever held in the county. In the evening Mrs. A. M. Hammer lectured in the M. E. Church and with her clear-cut truths, her earnestness and original eloquence held the deepest interest of a large audience the entire evening.

The W. C. T. U. of Vineland recently celebrated the birthday of their former president, Miss A. F. Leavitt, now county president of Cumberland county, by giving a W. C. T. U. "Calendar Tea" in temperance hall for the benefit of their reading room. The result was wholly satisfactory, both socially and financially, being the first social ever held by this union. During the evening Miss Leavitt was agreeably surprised by the presentation of a lovely basket of flowers from the union, presented with a neat speech by the president, Mrs. M. Keighley.

C. M. BURGE, *Cor. Sec.*

NEBRASKA.

SALINE COUNTY CONVENTION.

Our annual W. C. T. U. county convention was held in Tobias, April 9 and 10. The exercises on the first day were a consecration meeting conducted by Mrs. Troyer, and an able address by our worthy and estimable county president, Mrs. S. L. Corey. The response was given by "our veteran soldier" in the ranks of temperance, Mrs. M. Putnam; an interesting speech followed by Rev. Mr. Bennett, and one by the Rev. Mr. Orr; they were both highly appreciated and applauded.

In the evening Mrs. Jones gave the address of welcome, and it was so quietly and modestly given it gained her many friends and admirers; this was responded to by Mrs. Ellen Maynard in behalf of Miss Ballard, absent on account of illness; the speech was highly spoken of; she knows just what she is talking about, and talks right to the point. The choir interspersed the exercises with many beautiful temperance songs and won laurels of praise.

There were nine contestants for the Demorest gold medal, and every one without an exception spoke with culture, grace, and expression, and plainly showed training of the highest order. The honor was given to Miss Dann, of DeWitt, and she was worthy of it in every respect.

Several unions were represented at the convention and the delegates were all enthusiastic workers in the cause. The second day Mrs. Putnam, the district president, gave a very interesting and instructive address, and the remainder of the time was devoted exclusively to business. It was then decided to have an amendment convention at Western sometime in October, the date to be left to the central committee. The next annual convention will be held at DeWitt. The Rev. Mr. Shephend gave a fine lecture on the amendment in the evening; it was listened to with great interest. The welcome and entertainment given us by the ladies of Tobias were so cordial and kind that we shall always remember them with grateful love.

MRS. ELLEN M. MAYNARD.

PENNSYLVANIA.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY W. C. T. U. MID-YEAR CONVENTION AND SCHOOL OF METHODS.

This was held at Moosic March 20. Mrs. Olive Pond Annis, our newly-elected president, who is also state recording secretary presided at the three sessions. We are justly proud of her, and she of her able corps of active, earnest temperance workers. There was a large attendance, nearly every union in the county sending its delegates. The topics of the eleven papers read were along the line of work marked out for the present year. All of these were carefully prepared and full of earnest practical thoughts; in fact they were so good that *The People*, our county temperance paper, is giving them weekly to its readers. We were hospitably entertained by the Moosic union, and the workers present were bright, happy and hopeful.

Lackawanna county entertains the Pennsylvania state convention next fall, at Scranton. A most prosperous and successful convention is anticipated. We do not find ourselves suffering from any collapse because of the amendment campaign of last June, but are steadily pressing on to the goal of our aspiration, the suppression of the liquor traffic.

MRS. PIERCE BUTLER, *Rec. Sec.*

MCKEAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The largest W. C. T. U. convention ever held in this county was the one at Rixford, April 10 and 11. The president, Mrs. Andrews, had sent out word, "We are ready for one hundred delegates." We had more than that number, there being one hundred and twelve visitors and delegates, and yet the hospitality of the citizens was not exhausted. The cry was, "There are more places than guests." There were the greatest enthusiasm and harmony. Rixford is a little oil town, with remarkably intelligent and moral citizens. I was struck with their fine stores, which had a very prosperous look for so small a place. At length the reason dawned upon me. It was that they have had no saloons for two or three years. So in place of these, with their red-nosed loafers, I saw business places for the sale of carpets, fine groceries and dry-goods, all with a thrifty look. It was a treat to us who went from Bradford with her twenty high-licensed, well-protected saloons, to be for two days without seeing a drunken man. The unions have all kept up their numbers and interest in spite of the terrible roads and unusual sickness. There is no thought of going backward. A resolution was passed to work for one thousand members by the time of our annual convention in the fall. There is no dissension, and if any are dissatisfied we do not know it.

We had Mrs. Caroline B. Buell with us during the entire time. The school of methods conducted by her was a success. The eager questions from the sisters who are so anxious to improve in their work were answered by her most satisfactorily, and her addresses were enjoyed by all who heard her. The spiritual, the physical and the legal sides of our work received close attention. The charts which she used in illustrating the effect of alcohol and nicotine upon the body, made a deep impression. I hope we may have her again. Mrs. Buell will spend about ten days lecturing in the county. Her lesson on "Evangelistic Work" gave the key-note of spirituality to the entire session. One minister, Rev. Mr. Pickett, M. E. pastor of Duke Center, said he never knew what consecration meant until he came to see the spirit of the W. C. T. U. Several subscriptions for THE UNION SIGNAL were secured by that tireless worker, Mrs. Stewart.

MRS. E. M. FRITTS, *Cor. Sec.*

CRAWFORD COUNTY CONVENTION.

This met in Linesville April 22-24. The first session was Y evening, and was very entertaining, some of the "honoraries" coming to the front with recitations and songs.

At the regular morning session business was taken up; after delegates were seated and committees appointed, reports were read from local unions. These reports were very encouraging, showing an increase in numbers all over the county.

During the convention papers were read on the following subjects: "Unfermented Wine," "The Needs of a New Union" and "Scientific Temperance Instruction." Interesting discussions were held after each paper. Mrs. M. B. Ross, our county president, was appointed to visit the school directors of the county, in the interest of the department of scientific temperance instruction, to urge them to adopt better text books in the schools. This seems to be the special work for us at present. At Y conference juvenile work and literature were discussed. The Y's seem to be especially interested in juvenile work, and report several Demorest medal contests held.

Miss Vandelia Varnum lectured Wednesday on the subject, "Who Cares?" and on Thursday evening on "License High or Low." The lectures were well attended, the hall being filled to overflowing each evening. Miss Varnum has been in Crawford county several months and the good she has accomplished can not be estimated. New unions have been organized, old ones strengthened, and all filled with zeal. Our convention was the most successful one we have ever held in this county. Harmony prevailed throughout all the sessions. Resolutions were adopted as follows:

We would re-affirm that intemperance, as commonly understood, is both in its immediate and remote results the greatest of physical, social, and moral evils. Therefore be it

Resolved, That as members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we still declare our uncompromising hostility to any system of license in alcoholic drinks as a beverage, be that license high or low.

Resolved, That we will use our best efforts to educate the children and instruct them on the effects of stimulants, especially alcohol and tobacco.

Resolved, That it is the belief of this convention that the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union is, and always has been, non-sectarian and non-partisan in the true sense of the words, therefore we continue to pledge our allegiance to the National organization.

Resolved, That we desire full franchise for woman, believing that thereby temperance reform, the social purity reform, and all other moral questions will be greatly advanced.

Resolved, That we urge upon the unions a more careful study of the laws of health in regard to food being properly prepared, and when opportunity offers, take up this work in their unions.

Resolved, That we extend our most hearty thanks to the railroad companies for the liberal rates furnished, and to the good people of Linesville, who at so much expense furnished us this beautiful hall in which to hold our meetings, and the bountiful hospitality of their homes, also to the *Tribune* reporter who has so patiently endeavored to gather the best of our convention work to give to the public for the benefit of the temperance cause.

MERTIE HASELTINE, *Rec. Sec.*

MICHIGAN.

WORK AT DETROIT.

The Willard W. C. T. U. of this city, on Tuesday, April 8, indorsed the action of the Germantown, Pa., W. C. T. U. relating to the "increased appropriations for the navy, and for coast defenses," and asked their president to inform you of the fact and also to call your attention to the opportunity now open for the National W. C. T. U. or the local unions en masse to bring to bear all the moral force at their command on this subject and aim to hit. It is a notable fact that public opinion expressed by the masses, has in the past had more influence on Congress and the Legislatures than any other methods or action that can be brought to bear upon them. The following extract explains the action of the Germantown union:

Resolved, That our county stands in no need of such extraordinary provisions either for protection or attack, and that the proposed expenditures would be as unwise as they are uncalled for, and if carried out, would be far more likely to provoke aggression and war, than to avoid them. Also

Resolved, That we write to our Senator and Representative at Washington, urging them to oppose this unnecessary appropriation of our government funds, and calling to their attention the fact that many internal improvements are needed, such as bridges, good roads, etc.,—and, I would add, free schools for the illiterate, and compulsory education, if possible, by National laws.

MRS. H. N. P. BLODGET.

KALAMAZOO COUNTY CONVENTION.

The W. C. T. U. held its second annual convention at the Cooper Congregational Church, beginning Tuesday evening April 1, with an entertainment by the local organizations of the Loyal Temperance Legion, Y's and Temperance Cadets, and closing Thursday evening, April 3, with a Demorest medal contest, the intervening days and evening being given to convention work, each session being full of interest to those in attendance. Papers were given on Sunday-school work, social purity, heredity and franchises, also "Who is most concerned in the Liquor Traffic?" and "Why not?" The number and quality evinced the earnestness of the workers in the cause.

Wednesday evening the address of welcome was given

by Rev. S. A. Long, pastor of the Congregational Church, and the response by Mrs. L. C. Webber of Vicksburg. The address of the president, Mrs. F. L. Brown, followed, which was heartily indorsed. Mrs. Pengelly conducted a conversation on tobacco. A fine recitation, "A Dream," by John B. Gough, was given by Miss Sophia Dunham. A recitation, "The Speckled Hen," by our president's little daughter, Miss Eleanor Brown, was heartily encored; then the reading by the president of an original poem by Mrs. M. E. Shout of Corunna written for the convention, entitled "The Crusades," closed the evening.

Thursday evening the Demorest medal contest was given, there being seven contestants, all of whom acquitted themselves creditably, the successful one being Miss Melora Beardsley, The presentation of the medal and the benediction, by Rev. S. A. Long, closed the convention which all pronounced a success.

The following officers were elected: president, Mrs. F. L. Brown, Kalamazoo; vice-president, Mrs. E. H. Beardsley, Schoolcraft; recording secretary, Mrs. Ida Newton, Cooper; treasurer, Mrs. L. C. Webber, Vicksburg.

The following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, The W. C. T. U., since its last convention has been unwarrantably criticised by the secular press on account of its strong annunciation for political prohibition, and

WHEREAS, A few of the members of the organization thought it wise to leave and organize what they were pleased to call a non-partisan W. C. T. U., therefore

Resolved, That as Kalamazoo county W. C. T. U. in convention assembled, we declare ourselves in all things loyal to the National society and pledge ourselves at all times and places to stand faithfully by the officers and carry out as far as possible their every instruction.

MRS. IDA NEWTON, *Rec. Sec.*

NEW YORK.

WORK AT DUNDEE.

Two years ago the W. C. T. U. resolved that if it was in their power to prevent, no liquor should be sold on the Dundee fair ground that year, where, for so many years, drunkenness and gambling had held full sway. Accordingly they purchased the right to sell refreshments and all drinks served on the grounds, and the officers of the fair pledged themselves to allow no drinking of liquors or gambling on the grounds that year. So the white-ribbon women stood at their post all through the three days' fair furnishing tempting lunches and such drinks as coffee, chocolate, lemonade, milk, buttermilk, and plenty of pure cold water to the hungry, thirsty crowd, and at the same time distributing temperance literature. Of course the next year our law in regard to state and county fairs was passed, and there was no need of the same kind of labor; but, the seed sown during that first temperance fair has fallen upon good ground, and borne fruit abundantly. Assisted by the two faithful pastors mentioned below, who have helped them in every possible way, the W. C. T. U. now rejoice in a great victory for no license.

One year ago the town of Starkey was carried by a majority of one hundred and seventy-two for no-license. Two commissioners were elected and this gave the anti-license men control of the board. No licenses were granted.

The village of Dundee is in the town of Starkey and has had four saloons and hotels. These liquor-dealers refused to comply with the will of the majority and bade defiance to the law. They continued to sell more or less openly until October, when W. Martin Jones was employed by the Rev. Stanley B. Roberts, of the Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. Jesse A. Hungate, of the Dundee Baptist church, to prosecute the offenders. He came and the liquor-dealers were soon confronted by such an overwhelming mass of testimony that they pleaded guilty, and nominal fines, amounting in all to $185, were imposed by Justice Abel Ward. This appeared to be an easy way for the saloon-keepers to carry on their nefarious business, and so they continued. About the middle of December the even tenor of their way was again disturbed by W. Martin Jones, backed by the above-named clergymen. A supreme court writ was served upon the four liquor-dealers, setting forth forty counts, under the statute of 1857, claiming damages in the name of the town for $2,000 and costs in each case. This action brought consternation into the camp of the liquorites and threats were made in every direction. Prophecies that the town would go heavily for license were heard from every side.

The campaign opened; both sides worked all their forces; a paper was published by the temperance people; the Rev. H. J. Whalen spent a week with grand results following, and meetings were held in every part of the town. February 25 the vote was cast, resulting in an overwhelming triumph for temperance—185 majority for no-license. The vote stood 445 *no*, and 260 *yes*. The no-license infection spread through the county, and seven of the nine towns of Yates recorded their verdict against the saloon.

What we want is agitation from pulpit, press, home, school and street, and by and by the victory will be for right, for the truth, and for God. COR. SEC.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

IF any one has a second-hand baby carriage to give to a lame little one, who without it will be confined continually to the hot, close room of a tenement house, she will confer a very great favor by notifying the Talcott Day Nursery, 169 Adams street, of the fact.

MISS PUGH sends the following: " 'A friend of Nebraska' sends two dollars for that fund with request that it be acknowledged in THE UNION SIGNAL; as there is no clue to the sender, we do so, but cannot thus acknowledge money. A considerable sum has been received and the total amount will be given at the close of the campaign."

THE union at Bement, Ill., expects soon to hold its eighth silver medal contest. There are now no saloons in this town nor in Piatt county. The W. C. T. U. has recently presented a beautiful flag to the public school.

To avoid delay, any one ordering Mrs. E. S. Moffat's "Soldiers' Shield and Buckler" for the Bible text folio for memorial day should be careful to note Mrs. Moffat's change in address from Port Huron, Mich., to Tacoma, Wash.

THE unions at Fayette, Strawberry and Clarinda, Iowa, have all passed strong resolutions of loyalty to the National W. C. T. U., and disapproval of the action of the seceders in withdrawing from the National society.

MRS. GRUBB writes as follows: "I notice in THE UNION SIGNAL a letter from the Nebraska state superintendent of foreign work in which she says, 'Mrs. Grubb has sent into the state, free, nearly *two thousand* pages of foreign tracts.' I presume she meant to say 'nearly twenty thousand pages,' which I had sent at the time she was writing; now the number is about thirty-five thousand and packages still going. If my foreigners don't vote for prohibition in Nebraska next November, it shall not be for lack of knowledge."

THE Christian temperance women of Fredonia, N. Y., knowing that the politicians were determined to impose licensed liquor selling upon their beautiful village again, determined to make a strong effort to defeat this. Armed with coffee-pots and lunch baskets, more than seventy devoted women repaired to the village hall on election day. They had the cordial coöperation of many true-hearted brothers in their undertaking. A correspondent thus tells the result: "The influence of their presence and kind words, the social cheer they brought, and more than all, the blessing of the Hearer of prayer, changed the vote, and a large majority was secured for no license."

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The seventh annual convention of the fourth district of Missouri will be held in Hopkins, May 8 and 9. Mrs. Hoffman, the state president, will be with us, and a Demorest medal contest will be a feature of this annual gathering. Local unions are urged to send delegates, and all temperance workers most cordially invited to attend.

LILLIAN WOOD, *Pres.*
JULIA GLAZIER, *Sec.*

The eighth annual convention of the Missouri W. C. T. U. will be held in Pickwick Theater, St. Louis, May 21–23. Miss Willard will speak Tuesday evening, May 20, Mrs. L. S. Rounds, of Illinois, on Wednesday evening, May 21, and there will be a Demorest gold medal contest on the evening of the 22. Reserved seats for Miss Willard's lecture can be secured by sending name and fifty cents to Mrs. F. H. Ingalls, 4119 Westminster Place, St. Louis; reserved seats for entire convention can be secured by visitors for one dollar each, by addressing same. Send names of delegates to Mrs. J. H. Irwin, 3670 Finney avenue, St. Louis, chairman of reception committee.

CLARA C. HOFFMAN, *Pres.*
ELLEN D. MORRIS, *Cor. Sec.*

The twelfth annual meeting of the Arkansas W. C. T. U. will be held at Van Buren, May 10-13, in the Methodist Church. Executive committee, standing committee on finance and headquarters and superintendents of departments will meet at the same place Friday, May 9. Mrs. J. K. Barney, National superintendent of prison and jail work will be with us during part of the time. She is on a tour in the south in the interest of her department. Reduced fare, one and one-third for round trip has been granted to all members of the convention and visitors attending.

LYDIA M. CHACE, *Pres.*
SARA K. HART, *Cor. Sec.*

The third annual convention of the seventh district, Kentucky W. C. T U., will be held in the Opera House, Cynthiana, May 22, 23. It should be the fervent prayer, as it is the earnest desire of every white-ribboner in the district, that our state president be restored to health, after so long and serious an illness, and be with us to add to the pleasure and profit of the meeting.

MRS. WARREN CLAYTON, *Pres.*
MRS. G. H. GIVENS, *Cor. Sec.*

WORLD'S W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Emma C. Packe, of Christ Church, is now World's W. C. T. U. secretary for New Zealand, and Mrs. Catharine Fulton, of Dunedin, president of the local union there, is president of New Zealand W. C. T. U. Mrs. Packe writes of her as follows: "She is a good and holy woman, has great interest in temperance work, and has now gained five years experience; she has attended all our annual meetings, and I doubt not she is God's choice as well as New Zealand's." The New Zealand W. C. T. U. is arranging for a depository of the W. T. P. A.; this is practical, as temperance literature must be always our best weapon.

From recent information concerning the movements of Mrs. E. H. Bradley, of England, it becomes necessary for the American committee of the World's W. C. T. U., consisting of Miss Willard, Mrs. Buell, Mrs. Woodbridge, Mrs. Stevens and Miss Pugh, to state that she represents neither the World's nor the National W. C. T. U. The W. C. T. Unions the world over are requested to note this action.

Official Communications.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUCTION.

THE PRIZE ESSAY.

So many inquiries come to me about the prize essay on "The Relation of the Temperance Question to Political Economy," that I send the enclosed:

The prize offered is $50.

The competitors must be undergraduates now in college.

The essay must not exceed eight thousand words.

A committee may be appointed in each college to decide upon the relative merits of the essays. The essay considered the most meritorious in each college must be sent by June 1 to Prof. Richard T. Ely, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., for final judgment.

Essays which fail to win the prize may be returned to the writer, provided an addressed, stamped envelope be sent with the essay.

MRS. G. S. HUNT,
Asso. Supt. Scientific Instruction.

RECEIPTS FOR TEMPERANCE TEMPLE.

Arkansas—Per Mrs. Chace, Little Rock, $4; Eureka Springs W. C. T. U. and Baby Band, $5.45.

California—Washington Colony Baby Band, $4.40; Fresno, Mrs. L. S. Hale, $3.

South Carolina—Laurens C. H., Dudley and Stevo Young, $3.65.

Connecticut—Meriden W. C. T. U., $30.43.

South Dakota—Hurley W. C. T. U., $3.

District of Columbia—Washington, Vivian Church, $1.

Florida— ———$50.

Idaho—Eagle Rock W. C. T. U., $5.50.

Illinois—Chester W. C. T. U., $6.50; Rock Falls, Baby Band, $1; E. L. Galt, $5; E. A. Emmons, Mrs. Florence Stanley, $1 each; others $1; Sterling, Baby Band, $1; Dr. Jane Reid, $1; Franklin Grove, Baby Band, $1; Mrs. Dr. Grim, $2; E. E. Hussey, $1; Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Brown, $2; Mrs. R. A. Canterberry, $1; cash 50 cents; F. D. Lahman, J. D. Lahman, Mrs. E. C. Crawford, C. Durkee, Chas. Hansen, J. D. Sitts, one dollar each. Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Lahman, $3; cash $1.10; Freeport Baby Band, 50 cents; others $2; Dixon, Baby Band, $2; Mrs. Bunker, Mrs. Utley, T. J. Miller, F. G. Chapman, Albert Johnson, Elias Bovey, J. H. Thompson, Mrs. R. Trowbridge, E. Camp, Mrs. W. N. Johnson, Mrs. Jos. Crawford, Steinman & Murch, one dollar each. Mrs. Wm. Dysart, $2; others $5; Chicago W. C. T. U., Wicker Park, $5.25; St. Charles, Emma Hammond, $1; Brighton, in memoriam, per Mrs. Margaret Hackney, $10; Ridgefield W. C. T. U., $1; Dixon Loyal Temperance Legion, $3.30; Chicago, Mrs. Mott, $7.75; Marengo, per Mrs. Colver, $2.50; Shabbona W. C. T. U., $34; Rock Falls W. C. T. U., $5; Chicago, J. L. Forrest, $75; Mrs. D. Fuller, $10; Highland Park, Baby Band, $6.30; Mrs. Cordelia Kennicott, $100.

Indiana—Indianapolis, Mrs. Prettyman, $1.53; Westfield, $2; (sent August 10, 1888.)

Iowa—Denison, Mrs. H. C. Laub, $50.35; Edgewood W. C. T. U., $5; Burt, Mrs. L. M. Stow, $5; Springdale, Jane H. Miles, 60 cents.

Kansas—Idana, per Mote Foster, $5; Denison, Maggie Mulligan, 63 cents.

Kentucky—W. C. T. U., Lexington, $5.

Maryland—Buckeystown W. C. T. U., $21.90; Pocomoke City, Mrs. I. D. Love, $1; others, $2.40; Coopstown W. C. T. U., $25.

Massachusetts—Roxbury, Emily P. Whitten, $5; Provincetown, W. P. Smith, 10 cents; W. C. T. U., $13.65; N. Egremont W. C. T. U., $1; Westport Loyal Temperance Legion, $1; West Newton, in memoriam Robt. N. Waite, $1.25; Worcester W. C. T. U. No. 2, $22.75; Westfield W. C. T. U., $8; Bedford Y. W. C. T. U., $5; Shelburne Falls W. C. T. U., $1.45; E. Saugus Y. W. C. T. U., $10.

Michigan—W. C. T. U., Clio, $8.78; Carleton, Mrs. E. Newcomb, $3.66; Muskegon, in memoriam L. Frank Lake, $1; Morenci W. C. T. U., $5; Allendale Baby Band, $2.20; Carleton, Mrs. Watson, $3.65; Mrs. Gee, 50c.; Fenton Baby Band, $3.40; Mrs. A. J. Phillips, $3.65; Pittsford Y. W. C. T. U., $1.

Minnesota—Spring Valley W. C. T. U., $3; Beaver Creek Baby Band, $1; Mrs. C. O. Crawford, $1; Fisher Baby Band, $3.

Missouri—Osceola, Mrs. E. L. Landes, $2.25; Mexico, W. C. T. U., $2.50.

Nebraska—Loyal Temperance Legion, Palmyra, $5; South Omaha children, $1.30.

New Hampshire—New Hampton, Mrs. M. E. Scribner, $3.65; Belmont Baby Band, $2.

New Jersey—Rosenhayn Veteran Band, $10; Elmer, Mrs. Harriet Elwell, Lizzie Hitchin, $1 each; New Brunswick, E. G. Whitman, 30c.

New York—Lansingburgh Baby Band, $1.60; W. C. T. U. Madison avenue, Baby Band, $10.20; W. C. T. U. $13.50; Rathboneville, per Mrs. B. F. Whitmon, 25c.; Buffalo, J. W. Grosvenor, $2.50.

Ohio—Bissell's W. C. T. U., $6.75; Baby Band, $1; North Ridgeville W. C. T. U., $2; Lockland, Mrs. Sarah Shephard, $10; Berea, Mrs. J. F. Hulet, $1; Cadiz, Mrs. Rachel Greer, $1; Mt. Sterling W. C. T. U., $5; Atwater Station Baby Band, $2; Norwalk, Mrs. James Buck, $3.65.

Oregon—Stayton, L. A. Osborne, $4, New Era W. C. T. U., $2.25; Mrs. Hannah Brown, $1; The Dalles Y. W. C. T. U., $10.

Pennsylvania—Wampum, Nellie Morrow, 10 cents; Laurel Hill W. C. T. U., $5; Dunbar Baby Band, $2; Lake Como, Mrs. Anna Lakin, $3.65; Colegrove Baby Band, $2.50; Independence W. C. T. U., $5.

Rhode Island—Providence Baby Band, $5.

Washington, West—Mrs. Brewster, Port Angeles, 20c.

Washington, East—Walla Walla, Claude Bagley, $2.

Wisconsin—Madison, Baby Band, $1.10; Mrs. Raynur, Mr. Mills, Mrs. Brand, Mrs. Lamberson, Mrs. Hudson, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Thompson, H. L. Gordon, Mrs. Fisher, Mr. Wright, $1 each; others, 90 cents; Baraboo Baby Band, $2.50; Mrs. Dr. English, Mrs. Strong, Mrs. Stanley, R. M. Strong, $1 each; others $1.50; Madison, Loyal Temperance Legion, $1.50; Eau Claire, Baby Band, $4; Loyal Temperance Legion, $4.50; Eureka W. C. T. U., $5; Racine, Miss S. H. Leet, $50; Elk Mound, in memoriam, Geo. E. Whitney, $1.

Tennessee—W. C. T. U. and Loyal Temperance Legion, North Nashville, $1.40.

Texas—Mrs. G. F. Marchbank, Waxahackie, 50 cents; Sales of articles, $8.05; interest received, $119.37.

April 26, 1890. ESTHER PUGH.
161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Money credited in last list to Goldendale, Washington, should be *East* Washington. Also the credit to Eureka W. C. T. U., Wisconsin, should be Fox River W. C. T. U.

Publisher's Dep't.

ONE MORE PULL.

Did you ever row a boat? Do you remember how you may have tugged and tugged against the current, now and then glancing over your shoulder to see how near the landing may have been? And how, with two or three great efforts, you could unship the oars and let your boat glide smoothly and easily to the desired haven? For five years we have tugged against adverse currents, which have steadily murmured as they passed, "Too many other papers now; can't afford it; no time to read it," etc., etc., but in spite of those many-times repeated words, our UNION SIGNAL boat has crept along up and up, always up, until now it stems the current at 85,000. Will you take a hand at the oars? It is easy work for some, hard for others, but worth doing. *Worth doing?* It is the Master's work. Is that worth doing? Now we are *so* near that 100,000 mark, and shall our efforts cease? Out of our 85,000 subscribers can we not find 15,000 who will each get one subscriber at $1.00

BEFORE JULY 1st?

Let us take May and June for that grand final tug and reach the 100,000 mark with a splendid rush of victory! If successful, and we must be, we promise to set no more goals till '91 at least! *We* would expect, of course, to do all possible to induce work for new subscribers, but this particular success *must* be attained. The quiet, steady work can come afterward. We want to give you an incentive worth your attention.

WHAT SHALL IT BE?

How would you like a first-class picture of Miss Willard in oil colors? A picture from the brush of a first-class artist? By modern processes of reproduction we can send you a *fac simile* of the work full life size, and *we will do it.* That is, will send such a picture to all who will get us one or more new subscribers,

PROVIDING

the 15,000 are gained by July 1st. There never has been a really good, large, picture of Miss Willard sent out. We have not yet asked her consent but feel sure that, for the sake of the 15,000 new friends to be gained, Miss Willard will give the special sittings, so that the best picture of her ever made shall be sent out. Suppose we settle on that, and if by July 1st the 100,000 mark shall be reached, all who have sent in one or more new names and have said it is with the expectation of getting this new and elegant life-size portrait of Miss Willard in colors shall have it? Not at once—it will take some months to get such a picture ready, but it will come along in good season for a lovely holiday gift.

This picture is only for those who go to the trouble of getting us new subscribers. It is not for the new subscriber.

THIS IS IMPORTANT!

It is not to be for sale. We will hold it strictly as a reward for getting us new subscribers.

Now for the Goal!
Lend a hand!
Do NOT wait a moment!

Address WOMAN'S TEMP. PUB. ASS'N,
161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Pastors and S. S. Supts. Send name and address on postal card, and receive *free* copies of S. S. supplies. Add. Rev. P. W. Raidabaugh, Cleveland, O.

Count Tolstoi in the preface to the Russian translation of TOKOLOGY, a book for every woman, says: "This book is not one of those which one reads that it may be said he has read the book, but is one which induces one to change his life, to correct its wrongs. One learns that there is no need of living as absurdly as our grandparents have done. Women will find in this book many precious teachings which will lighten their own lives as well as those of their husbands and children;" 150,000 have already been sold and agents recanvass towns even more successfully than the first introduction. Sample pages and terms to agents free. Sent prepaid, cloth, $2; morocco, $2.75. Address
ALICE B. STOCKHAM & Co.,
161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

MR. JERE HOLLIS, Macon, Ga., says: For twenty-one years I have been afflicted with severe Headaches caused by pressure of blood on the optic nerve, and could not get relief from anything until I tried Bradycrotine.

In these days when there are so many unreliable remedies on the market, it is no more than right that our readers should know more about the Temperance Tea Tonic Company of Atlanta, Ga., who are advertising in our columns. These remedies are prepared by Dr. J. F.V. Saul, who is the husband of Mrs. Saul, the white-ribboner who has done such faithful work among the railroad men of Kentucky. The company is composed of Col. H. C. Johnson, Dr. J. O. Perkins, Dr. J. F. V. Saul and Mr. R. E. Saul, gentlemen whose position as business men in Atlanta would not admit of their connection with anything that savored of fraud or humbug, and as Christian gentlemen they would not if they could. We hope our readers will take pains to ascertain the merits of their remedies as advertised in THE UNION SIGNAL.

HARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING SHADE ROLLERS
Beware of imitations Notice autograph of
STEWART HARTSHORN
on label and get the genuine Hartshorn.

CHILDREN'S DAY HORAL Nos. 1 and 2. Two superior complete Programs of 16 pages each. With additional pages of choice Recitations. For Children's Day, or Flower Sunday. Sample copies, 12 cents for the two, or 6 cents each. **R. R. McCABE & CO., 68 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.**

Lady Agents wanted, also men in every state to sell our Rug Machine, Patterns, Yarn, etc. Write for catalogue and particulars at once. Gibbs Mfg. Co., 88 State St., Chicago.

Send 6c. for sample Silk Dress Goods **Chicago Silk Dress Goods Co.**, 154 La Salle St., Chicago.

TWELVE
samples of our Black Silk Dress Patterns
FREE
to any lady who will mail her address on a postal card to
O. S. CHAFFEE & SON,
Mansfield Centre, Conn.

O. S. Chaffee & Son are manufacturers of the finest and best Black Silk Dress Goods made, and they ship direct from their mills to individuals hence in buying from them you get all the profits usually made by the store. Buy of them and get a perfect dress.

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Looking out over the many homes of this country, we see thousands of women wearing away their lives in household drudgery that might be materially lessened by the use of a few cakes of SAPOLIO. If an hour is saved each time a cake is used, if one less wrinkle gathers upon the face because the toil is lightened, she must be a foolish woman who would hesitate to make the experiment, and he a churlish husband who would grudge the few cents which it costs.

The Superiority of the Insurance Furnished to its Members by

The Total Abstinence Life Association of America

is aptly illustrated by the fact that notwithstanding the general prevalence of the influenza last winter our death-rate for the months of January, February and March, 1890, is no greater than for the same months of 1889.

In other Associations which admit drinking men and in the old line Companies the death-rate in 1890 for the months named is greatly increased over that of 1889, in some instances being more than doubled.

Our death-rate in 1889 was five per thousand per annum, and the prospect now is, that it will not exceed that very low rate for 1889.

The average death-rate in the old line Companies for 1889 exceeded fourteen per thousand per annum, and the average of Associations which have not the Total Abstinence requirement was fully as great.

Our Total Abstinence requirement is an exceedingly important factor, which makes our co-operative insurance both cheaper and more reliable than can be had elsewhere.

Cheaper because we pay for only the actual death losses, and a low death-rate means small cost to the insured.

More reliable because of the moral worth and intelligence of our members who are all Total Abstainers, and who appreciate the fact that our plan is founded in equity and based upon correct business principles. **Liberal terms to agents.**

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Alabastine *Only Permanent Wall Coating.* Never scales, like calcimines. Never generates disease like wall paper. No washing or scraping walls. Can renew coats indefinitely. Easily applied. *Alabastine Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.* See THE UNION SIGNAL April 17.

Homeseekers' and Harvest Excursions South, at One-Half Rates, via Illinois Central R. R

On April 22d, May 20th, September 9th and 23d, and October 14th, 1890, the Illinois Central Railroad will sell Excursion Tickets at **one fare** for the round trip to all stations on its line in Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana, excepting Memphis and New Orleans.

Tickets are limited to return within thirty days, and are good for stop-over privileges south of Cairo, both going and returning. The following are the principal points where northern people are settling:

Jackson, Tenn.	Brookhaven, Miss.
Holly Springs, Miss.	McComb City, Miss.
Durant, Miss.	Kentwood, La.
Aberdeen, Miss.	Roseland, La.
Canton, Miss.	Amite, La.
Jackson, Miss.	Hammond, La.
Terry, Miss.	Jeannerette, La.
Crystal Springs, Miss.	Jennings, La.
Wesson, Miss.	Lake Charles, La.

For through tickets, rates, etc., apply to nearest Ticket Agent. For further information and copies of the "Southern Homeseekers' Guide" and "Farmers' and Fruit Growers' Guide to McComb City," apply to F. B. BOWES,
Gen'l Northern Pass. Agent,
194 Clark St., CHICAGO

A $5 Book For $1.00. How To Build A House.

If you are thinking of building a house you ought to buy the new book, Palliser's American Architecture, or every man a complete builder, prepared by Palliser, Palliser & Co., the well known architects.

There is not a Builder or any one intending to Build or otherwise interested that can afford to be without it. It is a practical work and everybody buys it. The best, cheapest and most popular work ever issued on Building. Nearly four hundred drawings. A $5 book in size and style, but we have determined to make it meet the popular demand, to suit the times, so that it can be easily reached by all.

This book contains 104 pages 11 x 14 inches in size, and consists of large 9 x 12 plate pages giving plans, elevations, perspective views, descriptions, owners' names, actual cost of construction, no guess work, and instructions How to Build 70 Cottages, Villas, Double Houses, Brick Block Houses, suitable for city suburbs, town and country, houses for the farm and workingmen's homes for all sections of the country, and costing from $300 to $6,500; also Barns, Stables, School House, Town Hall, Churches, and other public buildings, together with specifications, form of contract, and a large amount of information on the erection of buildings, selection of site, employment of Architects. It is worth $5.00 to any one, but I will send it in paper cover by mail postpaid on receipt of $1.00; bound in cloth, $2.00. Address all orders to J. S. OGILVIE, PUBLISHER, P. O. Box 2767. 57 Rose St., New York.

PIANOS—$35—ORGANS
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Ogilvie's Edition, 1615 pages, sheep.....$3.00
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Each **Including** Family Gazette one year and Economy Club Membership. These dictionaries are selling by the thousands. **Family Gazette Pub. Co.**, 173 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

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that uses **WESTPHALS UTILITY.** Strong, clean, durable and the only satisfactory **FLOWER STAND** made. Circulars and prices on application to mf'rg's. **A. M. HOWES & CO., 65 and 67 So. Canal St., Chicago, Ill.**

Mary A. Livermore's Great Book.
Book Agents are coining money with it, and lady agents are enthusiastic in their praise of it. The publishers are A. D. Worthington & Co., Hartford, Conn., and they will be pleased to send our friends full information. They pay the freight charges on all their shipments, no matter how far away their agents are.

REV. GEORGE F. MAGOUN, D.D., President Iowa College, Grinnell, Iowa, recently said:

"My experience as secretary of the Iowa Sanitary Commission had so prepared me to appreciate this rare story that *after opening it I found it difficult to lay it down, even for a moment. Every word of the 700 handsome pages had to be read.* It was largely done with swelling of heart and not a few tears. Did ever a gifted and eloquent woman have such a tale to tell before? Did ever a tender-hearted, patriotic, and right-loving woman of any land do such a work as is here recorded? Were there ever such memoirs of courage, sacrifice, great-heartedness, and love 'stronger than death' to be gathered up and enshrined by the heart and mind of one who was so largely a part of it all? *Until sensibility to what is most affecting in real life and real woe is dead in men, Mrs. Livermore's book will be a noble one, a moving one.*"

PAINLESS **BEECHAM'S PILLS** EFFECTUAL
THE GREAT ENGLISH MEDICINE WORTH A GUINEA A BOX
For Weak Stomach—Impaired Digestion—Disordered Liver.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.
Prepared only by THOS. BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lancashire, England.
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Advertisers want to know what paper pays best. Mention The Union Signal.

Publisher's Dep't.

TERMS FOR 1890—THE UNION SIGNAL.

To Old Subscribers.

Single copy	$1.50
In clubs of 5 to 9 each	1.25
In clubs of 10 and over each	1.00
To ministers and reading rooms	1.00

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Only $1.00, whether in clubs or singly.

Clubs can be made up of both old and new names, but the full number of names required must be sent.

Trial Subscribers (*Five Weeks*) ***10 Cts.***

Other Papers Issued by the W. T. P. A.

The Young Crusader (juvenile temperance) semi-monthly edition. Single copy 50 cents; in clubs of 10 or over, 40 cents.

Monthly (Sunday School edition) single copy 15 cents; five to twenty-five copies, in package, each 1 cent; twenty-five copies or over, in package, at the rate of $1.00 per 100 copies, per issue.

The Oak and Ivy Leaf (monthly) organ of the Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union; single copy, 25 cents; in clubs of 10 or over, 20 cents.

Der Deutsch Amerikaner (semi-monthly) German temperance; single copy 50 cents, in clubs of 10 or over, 40 cents.

Advertising rates in THE UNION SIGNAL per agate line, 75 cents. TIME DISCOUNTS: Four times, 10 per cent; 13 times, 20 per cent; 26 times, 30 per cent; 39 times, 40 per cent; 52 times, 50 per cent; five lines one year costs only $97.50. No advertisement of less than five lines inserted at time rates on a contract for variable space.

Words Fitly Spoken.

Mrs. Jennie Best of Washington, Pa., sends Hannah Whitall Smith's Bible Readings to all of the local evangelists in her county. If every county superintendent would do the same there would be a mighty waking up all along the line in the evangelistic department, for these Bible Readings can be used by our workers to excellent advantage in their meetings.

IOWA.

"I am the principal of the high school in this place. As such I cannot help but be interested in that which shall help make better men and women for the future. I have read to my girls the little book, "Girls of To-day," by Lucy A. Scott. We have all enjoyed it very much and it has helped us Have you anything more like it, for girls or boys, either? Such books are a wonderful help to a teacher in impressing young people."

A prominent worker in Minnesota has been using "Boys and Other Boys," and "Girls of To-day," as prizes to the successful contestants in Demorest medal contests. She has sent for at least ten books inclusive, and pronounces them "splendid" for that purpose.

Among the many good things constantly sent out from the W. T. P. A., I find two with which I am specially pleased. The senior Grade Lesson Manuals, and Mary Allen West's Manual for Schools of Methods. It has been said that ignorance is our greatest enemy, and this is true *within* our ranks as well as without. If every local and county union would follow the suggestions given in this manual what a flood of light would pour in to dissipate this darkness. I wish the book might reach every county president in the land, and no conductor of a School of Methods can afford to be without it. As state superintendent of juvenile work I have been at a loss to know what to recommend for senior classes. *Now I know.* Such a course of study as that outlined in the new manuals cannot fail to influence those who will so soon come to manhood and womanhood.

LYDIA J. NEWCOMB,
State Organizer Mich. W. C. T. U.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

"I was quite successful with those (trial subscriptions) that I obtained in the fall of 1888. There were twenty-seven, twenty-five of them subscribed for the year 1889, one left the city, and the other was not a resident. She may have sent on her subscription." MRS. M. A. WILEY.

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THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT,

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Of the first book. 50,000 have been printed since May, 1889. Of the second, three editions have been issued. Agents make money selling these books. Good territory can be had. Apply at once to

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Kabo never works up or down or breaks. If it does in a year, you shall have your money back from the store where you bought your corset.

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And the Kabo corset is perfect in form.

The store has a primer on Corsets for you.

CHICAGO CORSET CO., Chicago and New York.

Better than Tea and Coffee for the Nerves.

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"Largest Sale in the World"

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LADIES, do not overlook this. The **PERFECTION Flour Bin** and **Sieve** is a household necessity. No home is complete without it. Dispense with barrels, sacks, pans, scoops, sieves, etc. No scattering of flour; no apron or rolling up of sleeves needed. A few turns of the handle and you have enough sifted for a baking. It pleases everybody. No housekeeper will be without it after once using. Where we have no representative we will send the bin on receipt of price. To hold 100 lbs. $3.25; 50 lbs. $2.50; 25 lbs. $2.00. Freight pre-paid not to exceed 75c. No goods sent C. O. D. Agents wanted. Sherman, Tangenberg & Co., 160 W. Lake St., Chicago.

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CHANCE FOR ALL TO enjoy a cup of Perfect Tea. A trial order of 3½ pounds of fine Tea, either Oolong, Japan, Imperial, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Mixed, English Breakfast or Sun Sun Chop, sent by mail on receipt of $2.00. Be particular and state what kind of Tea you want. Greatest inducements ever offered to get orders for our celebrated Teas, Coffees and Baking Powder. For full particulars address **The Great American Tea Co.**, P.O. Box 289, 31 and 33 Vesey St., New York.

HARPER BROS. & CO., Grocers.

Established 1873. 90 State Street, Chicago. Opposite Marshall Field's. Send for Price List.
NO LIQUORS SOLD.

ROCK BOTTOM Prices on Dry Goods, Groceries. Every thing you eat, wear or use. Send for FREE Illustrated Catalogue to **H. B. EAGLE & CO., 68 Wabash Av., Chicago, Ill.**
We do not sell liquors in any shape.

KISS ME MAMMA I CAN'T SLEEP!
Beautiful song and chorus. 30c.
Wm. A. May, Box 3442, New York, N. Y.

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ENDORSED BY W. C. T. U.
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H. St., between 13th & 14th. Washington, D. C.
New, Elegant, Quiet, Homelike,
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A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
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FOR WOMAN'S ILLS.
Are of genuine merit—not a patent medicine. Sold only by **Dr. Julia R. Howe, 263 Ohio St., Chicago.** Write for explanatory letter free

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LADY AGENTS WANTED—ALSO MEN. Two immense new specialties; 1 lady made $27 before dinner, another $16 the first hour; extraordinary opportunity; proof free. Ad., LITTLE & CO., 214 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

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furnishes the best and cheapest insurance for total abstainers from alcoholic liquors as a beverage.
Women insured on same terms as men. *Agents wanted.* Address **W. F. Singleton, Pres., Royal Insurance Bldg., CHICAGO, Ill**

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To whom we can give employment in a way that will be easy and pleasant. The preliminary work can be done after school hours—an hour a week after that will suffice to bring in a profit of from 20 cents to $2.00 a week.

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"Ottawa Terra Cotta" construction a specialty. The best looking and cheapest sanitary system of building.

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Children's School Songs, (35 cts.: $3.60 dozen. 8 pages of simple explanations, and 138 new and selected songs for general singing. This little book is being received with much favor.

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Full of fresh, new songs that will captivate the lovers of Sunday School singing.

Price 35 cents; $3.60 per dozen, not prepaid; $30 per 100, not prepaid. A sample copy sent for 25 cents.

Reader, call the attention of your Superintendent or Music Leader to this new book.

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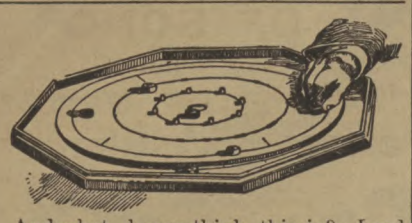

And what do you think this is? Lend us your eyes a bit and we'll tell you how the publisher who weekly writes these notes was led to buy a "Crokinole" board, of which the above is a picture; and how since then it has been an unfailing source of lively chattering amusement in his family; and how the young people who congregate in the aforesaid home weekly also think it is "first class fun." "So," says the publisher to himself, "if this game is such a happy device for interesting young people, we will tell our one hundred thousand readers about it so that it can be adopted in homes where the boys need something to keep them from straying out nights. Or it can be most successfully used for Loyal Temperance Legions as a means of unfailing amusement." Therefore we made the picture and offer you the Crokinole board $1 cheaper than we had to pay for the one bought at retail here—viz:

Price—by express at your expense, $3.50.

FREE

Sent free as a premium for twelve new names (with $12) for THE UNION SIGNAL.

Why, yes,

That *is* so, haven't told you what the game is! It consists in your snapping or pushing *your* discs or men so that the other fellow's discs or men have to leave. There are eight rubber posts in the center which serve to make things lively. But the book of instructions must tell the rest. The game is easily learned but not easily left!

Better, better try it?

"Hinc Illæ—"Tears? Oh, No!

A letter from Miss Willard telling young folk how to get the courage to speak—how to make a start—how to gain strength: a poem by Mrs. O. W. Scott, illustrated, pitiful—true—alas, how true, with a lesson for parents therein needed, infinitely needed; a little talk about Dancing—

But

mostly a Children's Day Exercise entitled "Children of the Ages." Special music, short, lively talks from boys and girls telling of child life in Bible times—bright, instructive, novel. All this in the June *Sunday-school Crusader*. Nay, more—for this number has, as a supplement, Mrs. Rice's admirable S. S. Temperance Lesson—Worth trying? Worth sending samples for? Surely—Surely—How ever will you know *how* good this paper is if you don't get an idea fastened in somehow that you really ought to examine the paper and then show it to your S. S. Supt. Count such papers as by the cost thereof? Oh, no, no. Weigh such a paper against the adventure—marvelous tales—blood and thunder—and that kind of story papers? No, no—that is, if you would send for samples and examine!

Eh?

Not "No Quarter" but "A Q."

Few know as yet the real value and merit there is in the new Y song book. This was forcibly brought to mind by a recent experience of the publisher. There is a meeting each week at his suburban home of the young people of the church to study the Sunday-school lesson—Y. P. S. C. E. topic and have a good time socially. At a recent meeting the book named was used and the result was—great pleasure to all present. One piece after another was voted "first rate,"—"good"—"inspiring," etc. The college tunes set to good temperance words were especially liked—also the fine selection of extra good old tunes, such as trios from Mendelssohn, Woodbury's "Speed Away," and numerous others. The hymns given are of the very best, and, take it altogether, it's the best general utility book in the temperance line that has yet been published. You'll agree with us when you give it a critical examination, but you can't do that, "you know," till you have one to examine. The expenditure of 25cts. will bring you the book. Why, why, how you will like it, to be sure!

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Van Houten's Cocoa. The original, most soluble.

FOR A DISORDERED LIVER try BEECHAM'S PILLS

The Vestibuled Pullman Car Line.

The Monon Route is the finest equipped line on the continent and affords choice of four daily trains from Chicago to the South via Indianapolis and Cincinnati, or Louisville and Burgin. For full information call on any ticket agent of the Monon Route or address W. H. McDoel, Traffic Manager, or James Barker, Gen'l Pass. Agent, 185 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

BURLINGTON ROUTE.

HOME SEEKERS' EXCURSIONS.

The Burlington Route, C. B. & Q. R. R., will sell from principal stations on its lines, on Tuesdays, April 22d and May 20th, Home Seekers' Excursion Tickets at *Half Rates* to points in the Farming Regions of the West, Southwest and Northwest. For tickets and further information concerning these excursions call on your nearest C., B. & Q. ticket agent, or address P. S. EUSTIS, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

The Marchal & Smith Piano Co., of 235 East 21st St., New York City, have issued one of the neatest catalogues we have seen for many a day. We are sure that any of our readers who wish their goods will secure the best of treatment from this firm. Be sure and secure one of their catalogues before they are gone.

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COLD or COUGH,
acute or leading to
CONSUMPTION,
SCOTT'S EMULSION
OF PURE COD LIVER OIL
AND HYPOPHOSPHITES
OF LIME AND SODA
IS SURE CURE FOR IT.

This preparation contains the stimulating properties of the *Hypophosphites* and fine *Norwegian Cod Liver Oil.* Used by physicians all the world over. It is *as palatable as milk.* Three times as efficacious as plain Cod Liver Oil. A perfect Emulsion, better than all others made. For all forms of *Wasting Diseases, Bronchitis,*

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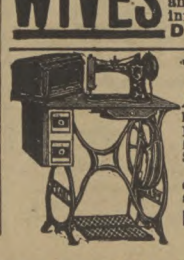

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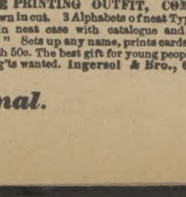

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Advertisers want to know what paper pays best. Mention The Union Signal.

Signal Notes.

THE state prohibition convention of Illinois will be held at Bloomington May 27 and 28. The Cook county prohibition convention will meet at Weber Hall, Chicago, at 2 p. m. May 21. Much important business is to be transacted at the latter meeting, especially the appointment of one hundred and five delegates and alternates to the state convention, and the nomination of county officers.

MAJOR AND MRS. E. T. SCOTT held sixty-seven meetings in Nebraska between February 4 and April 2. They have almost invariably been greeted with crowded houses, and on several occasions an overflow meeting has been held. Without a solitary exception they have been invited to return at each appointment. Word comes that they are vote-makers for the amendment at every place they labor, and new members added to the unions.

THE state prohibition convention of Kentucky will be held in Lexington, May 15, at 1 p. m. All local unions are cordially invited to be present.

ACCORDING to the statistics of the last educational year, there were 36,000 women and 41,000 men in our regular colleges; the charge cannot be made that women are indifferent to opportunities of higher education, and the prospect is that in a few years collegiate women will outnumber college-bred men.

GOOD words from Kansas:—"Col. Geo W. Bain addressed an audience of one thousand men on a recent Sunday afternoon at the Y. M. C. A. meeting in Wichita, his topic being anti-resubmission. At the close, the gifted orator made an eloquent appeal for the Central W. C. T. U., which resulted in a cash collection of $107.50. This came at a most opportune moment, for the interest on our eligible property directly across from the new government building was due. This goes to prove there is some prohibition sentiment in Wichita, though the daily newspapers of the city would lead their readers to think otherwise."

GREAT success has attended the missionary work of the American Sunday-school Union. During the last three years the number of missionaries has increased from sixty to ninety-five. In the year closing in March 1, 1890, they organized 1,685 new Sunday-schools in thirty-one states and territories, in places hitherto destitute of religious privileges. They also gave aid to needy schools in 1,852 instances, besides aiding schools previously reported in 4,461 cases; frequently these schools have developed into churches of different denominations. The missionaries have also made 42,222 visits to families, in addition to distributing a large amount of religious literature, besides 6,779 Bibles and 9,337 Testaments. During the winter they held evangelistic services, and many hundred souls were converted. It has been a wonderful year.

THE W. C. T. U. of Georgetown, Ohio, secured the services of Maj. Geo. A. Hilton for a series of meetings beginning on April 1 and continuing six days, Bible readings being held every afternoon and a mass-meeting at night in the court house. Great interest was manifested from the first and continued to increase until the final meeting on Sunday night, when the house would not hold all the people. The union was increased by the addition of twenty-three active and twenty-one honorary members, and the collections were very generous. Major Hilton is to visit Brooklyn, Binghampton, Pawling and Cornwall, N. Y., during the month of May.

A NEW YORK correspondent writes: "Chicago's extension of her boundaries and recent display of enterprise in snatching the World's Fair from her big neighbor, have made New York look to her laurels. Accordingly she once more turns with covetous eyes toward Brooklyn, for whom she has felt a maternal solicitude for half a century. A bill introduced in the New York Assembly names a Commission to inquire into the expediency of consolidating the various municipalities in the state occupying islands in New York Harbor, the Commission to report to the Legislature such a bill as they may deem necessary to perfect the scheme. By this simple process of the creation of 'the greater New York,' with a population of some three millions, it is hoped that all rivals would be distanced for many years to come. But Brooklyn has persistently shown a determination and the requisite ability to mind her own business. The recent revelations of New York's boodle methods of city government will hardly convince the City of Churches of the necessity of consolidation—except it be for the salvation of New York."

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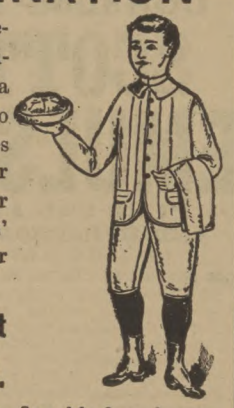
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For CALIFORNIA WAX MYRTLE. With it
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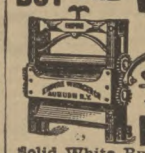
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Also "Daisy" and "Volunteer" Wringers, Clothes Drying Bars, etc. Agents wanted everywhere. Empire Wringer Co., Auburn, N. Y.

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ANCIENT EDITION.
A so-called "Webster's Unabridged Dictionary" is being offered to the public at a very low price. The body of the book, from A to Z, is a cheap reprint, page for page, of the edition of 1847, which was in its day, a valuable book, but in the progress of language for over FORTY YEARS, has been completely superseded. It is now reproduced, broken type, errors and all, by photo-lithograph process, is printed on cheap paper and flimsily bound. A brief comparison, page by page, between the reprint and the latest and enlarged edition, will show the great superiority of the latter. These reprints are as out of date as a last year's almanac. No honorable dealer will allow the buyer of such to suppose that he is getting the Webster which to-day is accepted as the Standard and THE BEST,—every copy of which bears our imprint as given below.
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THE UNION SIGNAL

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WORLD'S AND NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

"THOU HAST GIVEN A BANNER TO THEM THAT FEAR THEE; THAT IT MAY BE DISPLAYED BECAUSE OF THE TRUTH."

Vol. XVI.—No. 20.] CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, May 15, 1890. [Price $1.50 per Year.

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SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

The M. E. Church South is holding its eleventh quadrennial conference in St. Louis.

The annual National Conference of the Y. M. C. Associations was held in Nashville last week.

Gladstone has surprised both his friends and his enemies by coming out for disestablishment in Scotland.

The Delaware Prohibitionists met in convention at Wilmington, May 8, and nominated William T. Kellum, of Dover, for Governor.

Dr. Joseph Cummings, president of the Northwestern University died of heart disease last Wednesday. In him the Prohibition cause loses a strong tower.

Reports of the five years' work in Pasteur's Institute shows the number of persons bitten by mad dogs treated there was 7,893, of whom only fifty-three died.

Miss Willard has, during the past fortnight, held meetings in eighteen towns, mostly in Iowa, with splendid audiences and a good spirit manifested all around.

Dr. Amelia B. Edwards had a hard return journey to England; her broken arm was injured in her berth by rolling of the steamer, and hurt by a fall soon after landing.

Hon. Henry H. Faxon, with his accustomed generosity, sent a check for $500 to the Worcester (Mass.) *Times*, a prohibition daily, to assist it in fighting the libel suits of saloon-keepers.

The Australian ballot system used in the late election in St. Paul is said to have resulted in an election which "was a closer approach to a decent man's idea of what an election ought to be than any other ever held in St. Paul."

May 11, a meeting of Roman Catholics was held in Pittsburg to perfect an organization of all Catholic Societies in America. Among its purposes as announced is, "the vindication of common manhood against any and all ignoble encroachments."

The *Inter-Ocean*, Chicago, has just moved into its own magnificent new building. In a recent issue it says, "Conscience in journalism has not always been popular with the men who edit and publish newspapers, but of late years the idea has gained strength. The people are much more disposed to hold editors to a strict accountability for the part they take in public affairs, and there is consequently a higher tone in the leading journals." May the good work go on.

Chicago women are working in earnest to secure better school advantages and protection for its children, and the appointment of more women on the school board. The Illinois Woman's Alliance lately invited representatives of one hundred and twenty societies of men and women to meet and discuss these questions. An enthusiastic meeting resulted, addressed by leading ladies and gentlemen. Ten Judges of the city united in a petition which eight of them presented in person to the Mayor, asking the appointment of more ladies on the school board. He gave them no answer.

GEORGE MAY POWELL, known to our readers as a writer on Social Science, is also noted as an oriental writer and lecturer. He has been engaged to accompany a party of ladies and gentlemen that leave New York September 17, on a tour through Europe, Egypt and the Holy Land. The Palestine section of the trip will be under the management of Rollo Floyd known as the "Prince of Syrian Dragomen."

THE *Lever* of last week gives as a supplement, Mrs. Helen M. Gougar's masterly address on "Prohibition vs. License: A Battle of Ballots." We commend it to the careful attention of all Christian men who feel called upon to vote the license ticket.

THE Mills-Griffin debates are going on apace this month; up to May 14 they were held in Indiana; the rest of the month will be devoted to Illinois, commencing at Oak Park, May 17, taking in about a dozen leading cities of the state and closing with Chicago May 31.

THE Temperance Education Bulletin issued several months ago by Mrs. Frances W. Leiter, Mansfield, O., is soon to be revised and changed in form to half its present size, with twice the number of pages. This Bulletin has done excellent service in securing the enforcement of the Ohio temperance education law. It is not intended to take the place of text-books, but to supplement them; it aims to place before teachers and mothers the results of research in the smallest possible compass, with ample information regarding scientific authorities and exhaustive treatises. For further information address the author.

A SUIT brought by Moore and Linnott, liquor-dealers of Philadelphia, to recover $22,800 from the State Brewers' Association, fully confirms the charge that leading newspapers in Pennsylvania were hired by the liquor men to oppose prohibition. This money was advanced by Moore & Linnott, acting as agents of the Distillers and Liquor-dealers' Association on condition that sixty per cent of it should be paid back by the Brewers' Association. An itemized account was brought into court showing that this money had been paid to newspapers, for campaign services rendered. The Philadelphia *Times* received the largest slice, $3,516.30 paid June 27, 1889. The *North American* received $2,942 the same day, and so on down to $150 paid the *Catholic Standard*.

MISS WILLARD'S and Miss Gordon's work for the weeks to come will include, after their Iowa trip, visits to the state conventions of Missouri at St. Louis, and Michigan, at Jackson, addresses at Ypsilanti, Mich., Hamilton and Kingston, Ontario, en route to the Dominion W. C. T. U. convention at Montreal, May 28 to 30. Then for three weeks they will be in the Maritime Provinces. July 2, Beatrice, Neb., Sunday-school Assembly; July 3, Crete, Neb., Assembly; July 8, address before National Teachers' Association, at St. Paul, Minn.; July 12-13, Lake Bluff, Ill., School of Methods; July 16-19, state convention of North Carolina, at Concord; July 21-28, Asheville, N. C., W. C. T. U. School of Methods; August 1 and 2, Lakeside, Ohio.

THE Nebraska campaign is evidently waxing hot, as it has aroused the same spirit which shot Haddock and Gambrell. The brutal attack on Editor Thomas, of Elwood, is now followed by an attempt to destroy A. C. Rankin's temperance tent at Crete. It was cut down and badly damaged by a band of whisky roughs and its watchman fired upon. Fortunately the hands holding the gun were too unsteady to take good aim, and no damage was done by the shot. The W. C. T. U. of Nebraska wish to buy or rent a good second-hand tent which will seat 1,000 or more. We hope some generous friend will be moved to give them one, as nothing would do more to advance the cause in Nebraska than the possession of such a tent and its use as the W. C. T. U. would be sure to use it. Any one having such a tent to give, rent or sell, will please communicate the fact at once to Mrs. Jennie F. Holmes, Tecumseh, Nebraska.

THE sixth International Sunday-school Convention will be held in Pittsburg, June 24-27, 1890. This promises to be one of the most important and interesting sessions of this body ever held. Seventeen hundred delegates are entitled to seats, and the topics to be discussed are of vital importance. Among them are: "A Uniform Course of Normal Lessons;" "The Improvement of Work done Under Direction of its Executive Committee;" "Plans for Coöperation in Sunday-school Work throughout the World;" "The World's Sunday-school Convention to be held in the United States in 1892 or '93." A new lesson committee is also to be elected. Reduced railroad ates will be obtained; for furthering this, three points in the West are designated where delegates may unite—Louisville, St. Louis, and Chicago. All delegates who prefer to go by the way of Louisville and unite with the delegates there, will address Miss Mamie F. Huber, 652 E. Broadway, Louisville, Ky., for rates. Those who wish to go by the way of St. Louis will address Mr. D. R. Wolfe, Laclede Building, St. Louis, Mo., and those by the way of Chicago, will address Mr. L. B. Hibbard, room 6, 99 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

GOVERNOR ST. JOHN made one of his grand speeches in Farwell Hall, last week, closing with an earnest appeal for money to carry on the Nebraska campaign. The response was generous, considering the size of the audience and the fact that probably every one present had previously given to this object; that Mrs. Carse was one of the collectors may have had something to do with the size of the collection, as all recognize her power in this line. While the collection was being taken a young man arose, saying that his home was in Wichita, Kansas, that he had no money to give, but so greatly did he desire that Nebraska might share with Kansas in the blessings of prohibition, he would give his watch to be sold for this fund. It was a nice gold watch, engraved with his name; as he is a student in the Congregational Theological Seminary here, this giving up his watch is a real sacrifice, both because of his need of it and because he probably cannot purchase another one soon. Another young gentleman gave his silver watch to the same cause. Such young men will be heard from yet, doing grand work on the world's broad field of battle.

THE delegation from New Mexico, headed by Governor Prince, is prepared to ask great things of Congress. The confusion of titles to land has kept cautious capitalists out of the territory. The treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, by which New Mexico became a part of the United States, was signed forty-two years ago, but the government neglected to settle the question of land ownership under Mexican grants; the consequence is that the men who could have straightened out the matter are dead, and a multitude of forged titles are extant, claiming to date back to Mexican or Spanish authority. Congress is asked to break up this manufacture of bogus grants, and to decide upon genuine claims. It will be a knotty problem, and without doubt the innocent will suffer with the guilty in many instances, but in the long run a settlement will redound to the prosperity of all, and the sooner it is accomplished the better for New Mexico. The committee will ask that the school lands be given the territory at once, instead of being withheld until statehood. This will be a doubtful blessing, unless protected by limitations forbidding the sale of such lands, until by the development of the country their value is increased. The income from them might very properly be devoted to the support of schools, which are greatly needed there. The situation is unlike that in the other territories. A large percentage of the population is Mexican and Jesuit. It is wholly un-American, lacking the enterprise of an immigrant population. Consequently, the intelligent and educated citizens are not desirous of statehood. A good school system, flanked by a compulsory education law, must be in operation for a generation before the mass of voters will be able to comprehend and support the American idea of self-government. A university, agricultural college and school of mines is needed for the development of the natural resources of the territory and for the education at home of their youth. The wealthier families send their children at an early age to schools in Eastern states. It is a choice of evils which parents are compelled to make between educating their children without home influence, at the age when such influence is most necessary and most effective in molding character, and rearing their children at home without the advantage of schools. In many instances limited means decide the question. The federal government, in its patriarchal capacity, can well afford to do something to alleviate these conditions. Upon the same principle by which Congress has given many states their swamp lands because they were valueless until drained, the delegation will request a grant to the territory of the arid lands within its limits, which are without value until wet. The plan is to dispose of them and expend the proceeds in irrigation. The Rio Grande can supply waters for irrigating canals extending two hundred miles upon either side.

Contributed.

SOMEBODY'S PRAYING.

BY ELLA G. IVES.

Deepen life's shadows, the daylight is fading,
Darkness is brooding o'er land and o'er sea;
Star-like a promise gleams out in the midnight—
Somebody's praying, yes, praying for me.

Heavy life's burden, o'erborne by its pressure,
Fainting and falling, my eyes turn to thee,
Jesus, my helper! the burden is lifted,—
Somebody's praying, yes, praying for me.

Fiery the darts with which Satan assails me;
Almost I'm vanquished, when, bending the knee,
Lo! I am strong, in God's panoply armèd—
Somebody's praying, yes, praying for me.

Dorchester, Mass.

THE SERPENT IN THE WALL.

BY MRS. ANNIE A. PRESTON.

"Old Speckle has stolen her nest again; I just found it under the currant bushes," said Farmer Beech, reaching in at the open window of the cozy sewing room and depositing both hands full of cream-white eggs in his wife's wicker work-basket. "The sheep are out, and I must go down to the pasture. I wish you would come with me," he added.

"I will be ready in a moment," replied Mrs. Beech, in a cheerful tone, and she straightway presented herself at his side in hat, gloves and stout walking boots. She was tired, for housework had kept her on her feet all the morning, and she had been at the sewing machine ever since the after dinner work was done up, but she made a point of never refusing when her husband asked for her company.

The summer afternoon was cool and fine. Their way led along a smooth, turfed farm road, down through a hillside orchard where the trees were already bending with their load of growing fruit. They stopped when half-way down the hill, and, leaning against the bars that let them into the lower mowing, took a survey of the farm spread out upon the incline before them.

"How beautiful!" she exclaimed, with a deep breath of enjoyment. "I feel like singing a hymn of thanksgiving," and he replied:

"Yes, it is beautiful, but how much hard, persistent work the snug, trim, thrifty appearance of everything represents."

"Not work alone, but good management, and it is a satisfaction to have something to show for all the odd minutes of the past few years in the carefully pruned fruit trees, the clean corners of all your fields and the neat, evenly laid stone fences."

She glanced down as she spoke, and gave a little cry, for just below her hand that rested on the bar post, a checkered adder had thrust his head out from between the stones of the fence, and with open mouth and forked tongue extended, seemed about to make a strike at her white wrist that showed between her sleeve and glove.

At her start and cry the reptile drew back out of sight, and her husband said sharply, to cover his own impulse of repugnance, "Just like a woman to shriek at a snake instead of killing it!" and he strode some twenty steps to the assistance of the shepherd dog that began barking just then at a woodchuck entrenched among the stones of the fence.

She followed shortly, and stooping to peer through the stones at the poor, chattering, wild creature, she reached down and drew out from between two large boulders a quart bottle of clear, white glass, half full of a dark, amber liquid. At sight of it her husband gave a cry as sharp as her own had been a few moments before. As he sprang to take the bottle from her hand she drew back, exclaiming: "This is a more dangerous serpent than the one that startled me just now. I hoped that I might never see this one again," and she dashed the bottle against the stones.

Every particle of color dropped out of the strong man's face, for immediately the fumes of the long pent up whisky filled and defiled all the fragrant summer air. The woman turned faint and sick, not alone at the strong fumes, but at the expression of her husband's face. She had seen that look often enough before to her sorrow, and when he spoke it was in a tense voice, well remembered also:

"We will not go to the sheep pasture now. We will return to the house, harness up and drive to the city; some whisky I must and will have. I will make you suffer for destroying that."

"You blamed me just now for shrieking at a serpent instead of killing it," she said gently.

"That is a woman's comparison," he replied roughly. "Come, I am going to town; you can go with me or not, just as you choose, but I warn you that you had better go. I will get my jug filled and come straight home. I will not touch a drop there. Come!"

"You shall not go," she replied resolutely, placing herself in his path.

"You cannot help yourself!"

"I can and shall help myself if you go to drinking liquor again. But I will not fear, God will not let you do it. When you look back at the past six happy years of abstinence you will not let yourself do it."

The farmer turned once more toward the sheep pasture, and quickened his pace until he reached the shelter of a strip of dense oak woodland, there he threw himself upon the close mossy turf, and buried his face in his hands. A brown thrush near by was singing a part of one of his early summer medleys, and the deep blue of the sky, as the anxious wife lifted her eyes, was intensified by yellowish masses of hurrying clouds seen through the tossing branches of the tall trees, whose shadows reached almost across the adjacent sheep pasture.

Although greatly disturbed, she sat quietly down by her husband's side and waited for him to speak. Presently he began: "How well I remember that flask and the day I lost it. It was in haying time six years ago. I began cutting the grass in the lower field by hand. It was too stony then to cut by machine, and I had no machine of my own, as I have now; I took a pull at the flask every time I came around, for I began mowing on the outside of the field. At length I saw you, my good angel, then, as ever, coming with a pail of coffee for me and a lunch. For fear that you would see the flask I tucked it in the wall, and when I looked for it again was not able to find it. In my anger I followed you to the house and accused you of taking it, and when you denied my charges, I refused to believe you. What an intolerable thirst took possession of me! I harnessed my horses and started for town in spite of your entreaties. Once there I made a day of it. On my way home at midnight, crazed with drink, I drove off a bridge, my horses were killed and I nearly so. In the days of suffering that followed, I swore never to touch liquor again, and so far I have been enabled to keep my word."

"And you shall keep your word still," interrupted his wife. "What happy, prosperous years these six have been."

"Yes, my dear, but it has been a constant warfare with me. Our stone fence yonder is not the only wall in which a serpent lies concealed. The serpent of temptation lies coiled in every place where liquor is sold, in the contaminated breath of every person who drinks liquor, and yet the men, some of them calling themselves Christians who vote for license say that no one is obliged to enter a saloon. There is no one so hard on the drunkard as such men. They put liquor in the way, and then curse and scorn its victims. If it was not for you, my poor, brave little wife, I would not try to go without it another day. I would drink myself to death and so end the battle."

"And so *lose* the battle. He who endures to the end the same shall be saved."

"But who knows or cares?"

"All your real friends, and God who is an ever-present help."

"You have helped me by keeping with me so constantly. I have been exacting, I know, but I have not felt safe without you. Supposing I had been alone just now and had found that bottle?"

"God would have kept you."

"I should not have turned to Him. The sight of that old flask would have been sufficient to have sent me straight into the dominion of Satan."

"But God *knows* what a battle you are fighting, and even I have never had an idea of it before. This experience will help me to be more tender of you; more willing to keep by your side step by step, if need be. I believe if the victims of this temptation would confess to the appetite people would have more sympathy for them."

"You are mistaken, my dear," and the man stood up and threw back his shoulders as if nerving himself for a fresh combat. "The liquor traffic is a money-making business. Men who are considered good citizens take stock in it; good men advocate 'high license,' and every saloon, every hotel, every traveling bar in palace car or steamer, every drug store is a wall with a lurking serpent. I cannot go anywhere outside this village without meeting the temptation. There are thousands like me, and yet people will wonder that men drink and get drunk. What are the saloons for if they are not for men to get drunk in?"

He hurled the question at her as if she was alone responsible for the curse that everywhere defiles our land, and as she sprang to her feet startled by his vehemence, he laughed bitterly and went on: "It came over me all at once that Jerry Withrew, without a doubt, will be allowed to open a dram-shop down on the corner where I shall have to pass it every time I leave the farm. I have been to the county commissioners and begged them not to license him, and have given them my reasons. They laughed in my face, and said, 'Oh, you prohibition fellows are altogether too ridiculous.'"

"I will go to them," said his wife, taking his arm and walking him forward, thus reminding him of present duty.

The business of the farm went on as usual next day, but Mrs. Beech, although her husband built no hope upon such a proceeding, found time for her call upon the county commissioners, and in earnest, modest terms laid her case before them. They listened to her plea, but what was the happiness of one woman or the salvation of one man to the financial affairs over which they held sway. Within the week Jerry Withrew, whose vote counted as much as the vote of any man, opened his grog-shop a few rods from Farmer Beech's boundary fence.

For many weeks Mr. Beech withstood the temptation presented hourly in his path. By tacit consent the danger was not referred to in the little household, but the outward quietude in which they lived covered in the hearts of both a wearing anxiety that was akin to a sickening suspense.

One chilly autumn night, when the fallen leaves lay thick upon the mossy turf of the path through the woodland strip, Mrs. Beech fell violently ill. She had been back and forth twice to the city and exposure to the frosty air had brought on a chill.

In great alarm her husband started for a physician. "I will be back in no time at all," he said, answering the mute entreaty in his wife's soft eyes.

He hastened down the street. As he neared the dram-shop, the one who was on the lookout—for it came out later that a regular watch was kept for him every evening—ran down the steps with a glass of flip. He dashed the glass one side and hurried on. While the fumes of the spilled liquor were still on his face another foaming glass was handed him. It was the serpent in the wall once more, and before he was fairly aware of his danger, he was in its coils.

When the physician reached the bedside of the sick wife, sometime the next morning, she was past all mortal help, and two days later the light in her soft eyes went out forever.

Farmer Beech now drank to drown trouble. He drank up his farm; he became a public expense; he is now a mere wreck. He told me this story himself, and ended by saying: "Madam, I am a Prohibitionist, and do you wonder?"

LEGISLATION NEEDED FOR THE BETTER PROTECTION AND CIVILIZATION OF THE NATIVE CHILDREN OF ALASKA.

BY A MISSIONARY.

Compulsory education is first in importance as affecting the whole population. Government day schools are supplied with good teachers; books and charts are furnished free; rooms are warm and inviting, and the seats are—vacant, while the natives for whom these things are provided get their old-time instruction in shamanism and witchcraft, with the "higher education" to be found about saloons and in the dance houses, making employment for several deputy marshals and interesting work for the courts.

We ask protection for children,

(1.) Whose parents endeavor to dispose of them for immoral purposes.

(2.) Who are given in marriage against their own will.

(3.) Who are given by parents to relatives or others as prospective husbands or wives or as plural wives.

(4.) Who are left orphans, or who from any other cause have fallen into the place of *slaves*.

An incident under each of these heads will suffice, perhaps, to illustrate the necessity of legal protection in such cases, and may prove suggestive as to what would be most efficient. Such numbers of instances we have personally met with, in our eight years of work among the people, showing under each of the above heads such abuse and suffering among children, and the ever-increasing greed of native parents for the gains which their daughters, especially, can bring them, that it is difficult to select one only as an example.

1. A little girl ten or eleven years old came to me pleading for a place in the Mission Home. I told her that without her parents' consent we could not take her in; when convinced of this she went away in tears, only to return again and again on the same errand. She was a bright and pretty child and I knew her danger; but there was no help for it. At last she told me her parents were willing she should come into the Home, but her mother was sick and unable to come and talk about it. Though incredulous, we allowed her to stay. As soon as her parents discovered her whereabouts they came at once and demanded her. After every persuasion and argument had failed to change their determination, I was obliged to give up to them the shrinking, sobbing

child, and they dragged her away, while she vainly pleaded to be left with us, and not be sold, "married," to "that white man." The mother had been sick, but she had dragged herself out of her bed to come for her child. She and her husband told me that they were poor, they had lost all their other children by death; that this one was "too precious" to part with, they needed the money she would bring them; that already they had kept her for some time for a white man who had promised to give them two hundred and fifty dollars if they would keep her safe for him until she was a little older. Could this child have been taken from her parents and made the ward of an industrial school she would have been saved a life of misery or debauch, and Alaska might have had an additional citizen of intelligence instead of a "drunken, howling squaw."

2. This is a case very similar to the foregoing but with a differen. termination. The girl was twelve years old and her family took her from the Home for the same purpose and with the same sad resistance from the child. About a year afterward they brought her back to us saying we might as well keep her in the school as they could make nothing out of her, "she cried too much, white man not like it," they said. I took her in and she was one of the most tractable and sweet-tempered of our children, learning well in both books and housekeeping. In the spring they wanted to take her out again; I would not consent and she would not go unless I sent her. Then began for the girl a series of persecutions. Her father had two wives,—my little girl's mother, an old, decrepit, almost blind woman, and her daughter by a former husband. This younger woman and her husband were the tormentors and after many other things had failed to move the girl, they brought the helpless old woman to our door where she lay for hours prone upon her face, crying and beseeching her young daughter to *save her* as she was to be left alone to starve to death unless she would come out and "work" for her. In this way they triumphed over the girl's more tender heart; she went away with them. They afterwards married her by native custom and against her will, to a notorious native (who already had had a number of wives) for thirty dollars and ten blankets. After several days of terror and resistance the girl escaped and fled to us, haggard, and almost immediately pursued by her people. She begged to be sent to Sitka Training School where she would be held for a number of years. I took her to the Judge (United States Commissioner) and told her story, asking to have her sent to Sitka. The Judge replied that her parents were her natural (!) guardians, and as long as they lived their consent would be necessary for such a proceeding with a minor. He did, however, go with me to their native house and himself ask their consent, which of course they refused. He told them also they could not compel the girl to marry a man she did not want and that the girl should stay at our school for awhile. They laughed at such formidable opposition to their plans, and though the girl walked home with us unmolested, they soon had her again among them, broken in health and spirit.

3. Very young children are often given to old people, whose places they are eventually to occupy. I have seen a boy of sixteen in this way become the husband of an old woman, gray-haired, blind and so crippled that she could only crawl about the floor. The boy had been taken as a prospective husband when a little child and his duties as head of the family began at once when the old man became helpless. Many boys of from fifteen or eighteen years have been forced into the most hateful relations in this way, and called upon to take the place of father—slave—to a family left by an old man. In the course of time the young man has his turn, a future wife for himself is taken to assist the old one and in such cases possession of the new is not often deferred till the death of the old wife. Child girls are forced into these relations and as their children always belong to the old woman she assists her husband in overcoming all difficulties. These child wives are often mothers at twelve and thirteen years of age. I know quite a young woman who has borne eight children to her step-father, who is now a palsied, helpless old man. This girl's mother died leaving her ten year old daughter as her husband's wife.

Only a short time ago, a bright school-girl of fourteen years came running to me from her father's house asking me to hide her. A great feast had been made to celebrate the giving of this girl by her parents to her aunt's husband, as a plural wife. While the people were drinking and dancing she had slipped out and come to us. I had only time to assure the child that though I would not hide her, I would not allow her friends to use *force* in taking her away. If she could stay in spite of their talk and threats she would be safe. When some of her relatives came in, having discovered her absence, they exhausted their forces without moving her, although their reproaches, ridicule, threats and execrations were terrible. Then her half-intoxicated father with another delegation of friends came to carry her off. Finding that he would not be allowed to use violence and failing in every other argument, he swore he would have his revenge, he would kill himself before her tribe as a declaration of the shame she had given him, for their tribal honor they would kill her, then with curses on her body and soul and cries for revenge, he commanded her to walk out before him. With a cry and bound she dashed out and sped toward the village. She was duly installed, without further resistance, in her master's house. In this case (and it is by no means an isolated one) our United States Commissioner would no doubt have been able to declare the marriage unlawful and the girl free, but what then? Where could she have gone? Who could have held and protected her against the daily torture she would have had to undergo? From the day of her release she would have been the object of tribal curses and in the end probably (had she been able to hold out so long) would have suffered as a witch.

4. Orphan children among the Kling-gets are virtually slaves, and this is as true to-day as it was ten years ago. About a year ago one of our more civilized native women was with her family at Hoonah. While there she found a boy running wild as an animal, except for the labor he was obliged to perform for his master, hungry, neglected, abused and with but a rag to cover him. Upon inquiry she learned that he was the son of her former dear friend, who had died some years before. At the mother's death the child became the property of her family. This discovery touched the heart of the woman; she had little sons of her own. She succeeded in getting the *loan* of the little slave for awhile. She shaved his head, washed and dressed and fed him, put him into her canoe and brought him home with her, where she asked for him a place in the Mission Home. Soon after he had gotten fairly into his school life, some of his relative owners came over, and, finding work, concluded to have wages for Jacob also. Coming to the house they demanded the boy. They were told that Jacob was not a slave now, that if he chose to go with them he was free to go, but if he wished to remain in the school they should not take him away. The boy did not wish to go, and from time to time they have given us much trouble. One evening when my husband was out of town these persons went into the Home and dragged out the boy, taking him along the street. I called to them to let the boy go; they only shouted defiance. I then ran after them, and quickly throwing myself across the woman's arms, her hold on the struggling boy was loosed and he slipped away. The infuriated woman then took me by the throat, choked and shook me, struggling also to get at her knife, until her husband, fearing the consequences of killing me, held her hands until I was released. We still hold the boy, though our troubles from his friends have not altogether ceased, but he is in fear for his life and begs to be sent to Sitka. We cannot make him safe even there until a term of court can be held, and then, by proving him to have been a slave, have him made a ward of the Sitka Training School.

Proper *local authority* would in all these cases prevent months of distress and interrupted progress.

PARABLE OF THE FRIEND AT MIDNIGHT, OR OUT OF COMMUNION

BY ELIZABETH W. GREENWOOD.

And it came to pass, that, as he was praying in a certain place, when he ceased, one of his disciples said unto him, Lord, teach us to pray, as John also taught his disciples.

And he said unto them, When ye pray, say, Our Father which art in heaven, Hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done, as in heaven, so in earth.

Give us day by day our daily bread

And forgive us our sins; for we also forgive every one that is indebted to us. And lead us not into temptation; but deliver us from evil.

And he said unto them, Which of you shall have a friend, and shall go unto him at midnight, and say unto him, Friend, lend me three loaves;

For a friend of mine in his journey is come to me, and I have nothing to set before him?

And he from within shall answer and say, Trouble me not; the door is now shut, and my children are with me in bed; I cannot rise and give thee.

I say unto you, Though he will not rise and give him, because he is his friend, yet because of his importunity, he will rise and give him as many as he needeth.

And I say unto you, Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you.

For every one that asketh receiveth; and he that seeketh findeth; and to him that knocketh it shall be opened.—*Luke 11: 1-10.*

"As He was praying in a certain place." Christ was a man of prayer, secret as well as public. Although *one* with the Father, He knew the only source of strength, and when so pressed with his Father's business, or thronged by the multitude that no time could be found for secret communion, again and again, "He rose a great while before day," or retired to the mountain late at night, and often spent the whole night in prayer. He knew that a soul must be much alone with God, for growth or power.

He taught by precept *and* example. Just before this parable of "The Friend at Midnight" was spoken, Jesus had been praying. His disciples observed with amazement how much prayer meant to Him—His nearness to the Father; sweetness of communion; simple faith and power. Conscious of their own need they cry out, "Lord, teach us to pray." Having given the example, He now gives a *model* of prayer, in the Lord's prayer—then an *illustration* in this parable.

The ordinary exposition of the parable by Trench, Arnot and others, finds here only an encouragement to persevering prayer. While it teaches importunity in prayer, it teaches much more. This exposition falls far short of the full meaning, and makes the midnight traveler a useless appendage.

Let us analyze the parable and seek a deeper meaning. Three persons are brought prominently into view.

1. A midnight traveler, out of the way, coming for food, shelter, assistance.

2. The friend to whom he came, who had nothing to set before him.

3. The friend to whom this one goes, who refuses at first, makes excuses, but because of his importunity yields.

The lesson as a whole is this: Christ is showing His disciples that if not constantly in prayer they will be out of communion with Himself, and thus cannot have power with the sinning souls around them.

The midnight traveler is a type of the unsaved sinner. Notice the points of resemblance:

1. He comes in *darkness*. This is the condition of every soul without Christ. Christ said of Himself, "I am the light of the world."

2. This midnight traveler was hungry. He had reached the place of the Prodigal Son; a place every sinner reaches sooner or later, where "there was a mighty *famine*, and he cries: 'I perish with hunger!' " Men try wealth, fame, pleasure, all the world can give, but without Christ they are hungry. St. Augustine was right when he said: "Thou hast made us for Thyself, and the soul is restless until it resteth in Thee."

3. This traveler was *lost;* as the original renders it, "out of the way." So was the whole human race out of the way, and hence Christ came to say: "*I am the way.*" Men do not always realize this condition. Because they have the physical and intellectual sight, and the enjoyments of life, they forget the soul, with its darkness and hunger. Yet there are moments when nearly all can be led to confess their restlessness and craving for that which is nobler and higher.

But the parable gives us a lesson for the Christian also. This midnight traveler, hungry, lost, comes to one who has nothing to set before him. This second person in the parable is a type of the Christian *out of communion*, through neglect of prayer and the Word, and who hence has no power nor spiritual food for the sinning and sorrowing around him. What a sad confession! I have nothing to set before him. This man should have had food. All the rules of Eastern hospitality required it, and the midnight hour should not have found him unprepared for the need of to-morrow, or the present necessity.

Have we ever been obliged to make this confession when brought into contact with souls? Christ is the bread they need, the light for the unsaved. It is our privilege and duty to live in such intimacy of communion with our Lord, that we may always have spiritual food for the hungry. Yet how powerless many Christians feel when thus appealed to for help—how they shrink from this close contact with the wandering. Mr. Moody's experience proves how difficult it is to find Christians who are willing to enter the inquiry room and converse with the unsaved. Only when in daily communion with God have we power.

But returning to the parable, what did this man do that he might supply his guest with the food he lacked? He went to the *Friend* who could supply, and after long knocking and repeated entreaties received the three loaves, not because he was his friend but because of his *importunity*. This word rendered importunity is found nowhere else-in the New Testament. It literally means *impudence* or persistence in one's purpose without regard to proprieties of time or place. Think you that if this supplicant at the locked door had been an intimate friend, in love and communion, familiar in this household, he would have been obliged to thus beg, knock, wait? It is, indeed, shameless, *impudent* for us as Christians, to live worldly, half-hearted Christian lives, neglecting prayer, until we are out of communion with our Father and then when necessity comes, expect to receive of Him whatsoever we need. Yet such is the loving patience of our Friend who "sticketh closer than a brother," that He overlooks our impudence and wandering, in joy at our return. Here is our only safety, if we lack power; food for our own souls and for others; if we are out of communion we must not go farther away, but return to the only one who can help. But the deepest teaching of the parable is just here; when thus out of communion we have not ready access to God—not because he is unwilling. He

says ask, seek, knock, but we are distant, faith is slow, we have no power in prayer. We must wait, continue knocking for our own good, to make us willing to receive. When intimate with the Father—*abiding* in Him, we need not long plead; faith quickly claims an answer or receives the promise of one to come.

(Concluded next week.)

Correspondence.

THE IOWA LIQUOR IN "ORIGINAL PACKAGE" CASE.

NECESSARY CONGRESSIONAL LEGISLATION—HOW TO SECURE IT.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Iowa liquor in "original package" case, Leisy *et al.* v. Hardin, delivered the 28th of April, was just what Prohibitionists have been expecting ever since March 19, 1888, when this court, in its decision in the case of Bowman v. Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, while disclaiming the expression of an opinion on the "original package" point, because it did not arise in the case, took occasion to interlard as follows:

It is easier to think that the right of importation from abroad and of transportation from one state to another includes, by necessary implication, the right of the importer to sell in unbroken packages at the place where the transit terminates; *for the very purpose and motive of that branch of commerce which consists in transportation, is that other and consequent act of commerce which consists in the sale and exchange of the commodities transported.* Such, indeed, was the point decided in the case of Brown v. Maryland, 12 Wheat. 419, as to foreign commerce, with the express statement in the opinion of Chief Justice Marshall, that the conclusion would be the same in a case of commerce among the states.

Therefore, the recent decision simply converted an expectation into a certainty. This will be of benefit to the Prohibition cause, for it will urge workers on to greater exertion in securing the necessary Congressional legislation to make constitutional state legislation which has been declared unconstitutional in these Iowa cases.

The case of Leisy *et al.* v. Hardin was an action of replevin and involved the right to the possession of 122 quarter barrels and 11 sealed cases of beer. The plaintiffs were citizens of Peoria, Illinois, and manufacturers of the beer in controversy. The beer was shipped by plaintiffs by railway from Peoria to Keokuk, Iowa, to an agent of the plaintiffs, and placed in a building owned by one of them. It was offered for sale in the kegs and cases unbroken. There was no controversy as to the facts. The case was first tried by the Superior Court of Keokuk, which found that this business had been carried on for several years; that the agent of plaintiffs made sales to any and all persons who desired to purchase the beer, excepting to minors and persons in the habit of becoming intoxicated; and that no kegs or cases sold were broken or opened on the premises when sold, but they were removed from the building in the same condition in which they were shipped from the state of Illinois. The defendant was a constable, who seized the beer by virtue of a search-warrant issued by a justice of the peace upon the ground that said beer in question was kept for sale in violation of the laws of the state. The court also found as a fact that "the beer in question was kept for sale by the plaintiffs for the purpose of being sold in violation of the laws of Iowa, but that said laws are unconstitutional and void as applied to the facts of this case." The judgment, therefore, was for the plaintiffs. The defendant appealed the case to the Supreme Court of the state. The state Supreme Court reversed the judgment of the Superior Court, the syllabus heading the decision being in these words:

Where liquor purchased at a point outside of the state of Iowa is put up in bottles, securely sealed and packed in cases, or in kegs and barrels likewise sealed, and so transported to a point within the state, the prohibition of the sale of such liquor in the original packages is within the police power of the state, and is not in violation of the constitution of the United States vesting in Congress the right to regulate commerce between the states.

Thereupon the case was carried by the plaintiffs to the Supreme Court of the United States, which court reversed the judgment of the Supreme Court of Iowa and remanded the cause for further proceedings not inconsistent with its opinion. The opinion was delivered by Chief Justice Fuller.

Justices Gray, Harlan and Brewer dissented from the opinion and judgment of the majority of the court. In their dissenting opinion they say:

The Iowa prohibitory laws were enacted by the Legislature in the exercise of its undoubted power to protect its inhabitants against the evils, physical, moral and social, attending the free use of intoxicating liquors. They are not aimed at interstate commerce, have no relation to the movement of goods from one state to another, but operate only on intoxicating liquors within the limits of the state; they include all such liquors, without discrimination, and do not even mention from where they come.

They affect commerce much more remotely than laws of a state, the validity of which is unquestioned, authorizing the construction of bridges and dams across navigable waters within its limits, which wholly obstruct the course of commerce and navigation, or than quarantine laws, which operate directly upon all ships and merchandise coming into the ports of the state.

If the statutes of a state restricting or prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors within its territory are to be held inoperative and void as applied to liquors sent or brought from another state and sold by the importers in original packages, the consequence must be that an inhabitant of any state may, under the pretext of interstate commerce, and without license or supervision of any public authority, carry or send liquors into, and sell it, any or all of the other states, despite any legislation of those states on the subject, and although his own state should be the only one which had not enacted similar laws.

The court, the same day, also rendered an opinion in the case of Henry Lyng v. State of Michigan, declaring unconstitutional the law of that state which taxes beer manufactured in Wisconsin and sold in Michigan in original packages. It decided that a state has no right to exclude directly or indirectly the subjects of interstate commerce by imposing burdens thereon. Justices Gray, Harlan and Brewer dissented from this opinion on the same grounds as in the Leisy-Hardin case.

Two bills for the necessary Congressional legislation are pending in Congress with a favorable report on each. One, introduced in the Senate by Hon. James F. Wilson, of Iowa, and favorably reported the 9th of April by the committee on interstate commerce, provides:

That any article of commerce, the manufacture or sale of which is prohibited within any state by the laws thereof, in the exercise of its police powers, shall not be transported or conveyed into such state from any other State, Territory, District of Columbia, or foreign country, by any railroad company, express company, or other common carrier; but this shall not be held to prohibit the transportation of such article of commerce as aforesaid to persons in such state authorized by the laws thereof to receive the same, or through such state as aforesaid prohibiting the sale or manufacture thereof to any other state or territory in which such manufacture or sale is not prohibited.

The other bill, introduced in the House of Representatives by Hon. I. S. Struble, of Iowa, and favorably reported the 24th of April by the Select Committee on the Alcoholic Liquor Traffic, provides:

That from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, corporation, or association of persons, to convey, carry, ship, or transport intoxicating liquors of any kind from any State, Territory of the United States, or District of Columbia, to or into any other State or Territory of the United States, contrary to and in violation of the laws thereof.

Let there, then, be a general rally of prohibition workers to the support of these bills, until one, or a substitute, has been enacted into law. Let every reader of this article, who favors such a law, at once write to both of the Senators from his or her state, and to the member of the House of Representatives from his or her Congressional District, requesting their influence in favor of the passage of these bills until one, or a substitute, has been enacted. More than this, each reader should secure the writing of similar letters by several influential people of the same political faith as that of the Congressmen addressed. Temperance and Christian Endeavor societies, conventions of clergymen, Sabbath schools, teachers, etc., should pass resolutions asking for such a law. Editorials and contributed articles in advocacy of the law should appear frequently in religious and temperance newspapers. Refer to the bills by their titles. The title of the Wilson Bill is, "A bill to protect the states in the exercise of their police powers;" and that of the Struble Bill is "A bill prohibiting the transportation of intoxicating liquors from any State or Territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia, into any other state or territory, contrary to and in violation of the laws thereof." These suggestions followed, and Congress, before the fourth of March, will pass the Wilson or Struble Bill.

ADA M. BITTENBENDER.

A WORKER ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Another week will complete my work in Southern California. Of the four months spent here, the first was in conflict with La Grippe, and in the last three I have given over ninety lectures, reaching most towns of much size thus far on the coast. I have everywhere received abounding hospitality and the heartiest coöperation.

I have found nearly all the unions in good heart and courage, and pushing their work. Full houses and great interest in the work for the Sabbath have greeted me, both as the civil rest day and the world's holy day. With the faithful efforts of our W. C. T. U., and the organizing work of Dr. Thompson for the American Sabbath Union, it certainly looks as though Southern California, at least, was ready to redeem itself and enact a state law to protect the workingman's rest day.

I think nearly every union will report a Sabbath observance superintendent, and good work done during the World's Sabbath Observance Prayer week—the first week of April—by sermons, Sabbath school, literature and prayer. The Ventura county convention which I attended that week made that a specialty. The convention was of marked interest, the papers being of exceptional value, and attendance good. I go from here into Northern California, planning to reach San Francisco in time to assist in the School of Methods, June 17-24. Cordially,

J. C. BATEHAM.

World's W. C. T. U.

MISS ACKERMAN IN CHINA.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—After two weeks' rest, that came to my life as a sort of "children's hour," I took passage for Hong-Kong. The steamer was a small one; I was the only passenger, and the journey was eleven days. As usual I dreaded it, for the "monsoons" blew and I knew well what that meant on the China sea. The passage was stormy and the gale was the nearest approach to a typhoon that I have experienced.

One needs a brush instead of a pen to paint the scene presented by an angry sea. The great swells rolled their dark folds against the ship, tossing it from side to side, and the bleakness of the pallid heavens and dark waters was cheerless enough. I looked from my cabin window and a more melancholy, gloomy picture could not be conceived than the first breaking of day over a wild and troubled sea. The dark, somber hues of departing night seemed reflected on the bosom of the angry waves, and the gray dawn of the early morning lent a strangeness to the wild and weird scene. The only noise heard above the moan of the winds through the rigging and the dash of the heavy sea against the ship was the footfall of the mate, keeping lonely watch. Seven days of storm kept me in my cabin, and I reached *terra firma* almost prostrated.

After one night in Hong-Kong I took the early steamer for Canton, the largest city in China. Here I was the guest of one of our W. C. T. U. women, Miss Lillian Sheffener of Pennsylvania, who was for some time lecturer for the W. C. T. U. in that state. Miss Sheffener is a young and beautiful woman, and as I thought of the great work she could have done for our cause and how one less gifted could fill her place in China, I almost felt a pang of regret that she had found a new field of usefulness, but it is all the Master's work, and what is our loss is the mission's gain. I believe she will do a grand work there, both as a missionary and in the cause of temperance. My time in Canton was brief, as I was expected north on the next mail steamer, so the work was left to be taken up at a later date. A drawing-room meeting was held at which a number of ladies gave their names for membership, and on my return I hope to perfect the organization. One evening meeting was held; this was largely attended and the audience was the most delightful one I ever addressed. I felt fairly lifted up by the sympathy that filled the room.

The river steamers are well fitted up, and a sail on the smooth waters of the river, after the many days of tossing on the sea, was most refreshing. The river flows through one of the most beautiful sections of China. Long, fertile valleys lie on either hand hemmed in by foot-hills and lofty mountain ranges, all lending great beauty to the country that passes like a panorama before us. Six hours' sail over this winding stream brings us face to face with a scene of bustle and noise never equaled in New York or Chicago. One hundred and sixty thousand natives live on this river. They have no abiding place save a miserable little craft, where they eat, sleep and live, sometimes three and four generations in one boat. How they exist one fails to understand.

The sight is quite confusing; the river is alive with every kind of a boat, from a canoe dug out of a tree to a man-of-war, all filled with human beings. The river presented an unusual scene, for everything was decked in holiday attire, it being the great event of the year, the Chinese new year. The festivities continue a week or ten days, business is suspended and the people of all ranks and conditions are wholly given up to pleasure and worship combined. We made our way one day through the principal thoroughfare of the city and such sights I never saw in my life. Mandarins, paupers and lepers jostled against each other and we were carried with the crowd, for to have turned about and gone in another direction would have been an absolute impossibility. We were thus borne on with the throng till we reached the great temple, where already some thousands had gathered to worship and offer sacrifices to their gods, and burn incense before them. There seemed to be no special form to the services. Some brought offerings, others burned tapers, while still others burned paper money, all this to bring good luck for the new year. Millions of dollars were spent in Canton in offerings to the idols. When we see the excessive poverty of this people, and

think how the very poorest of all spend the last "cash" they have in offerings to their heathen gods, our hearts are melted to pity, and we exclaim, "How long, oh, Lord, how long?"

The great curse of China is not whisky but opium, and the results of this awful habit are scarcely less appalling than the evils of intemperance, and while this habit cannot be said to cause the crime of this country as intemperance does in America, still much of the poverty is due to the use of opium. As we see the evil wrought by this curse, as we look into the faces of the hundreds who bear the marks of this habit—for it brands its victims—then remember how the traffic in this fatal drug was forced upon this people at the point of the bayonet, and that, too, by a Christian nation, we mourn over the selfishness of a nation that for gain could thrust a vice upon a great Empire that is bringing countless thousands to early graves. Standing on the steamer the captain pointed out a spot and said, "The first opium brought to this country was burned there by the natives, and the ashes scattered on the water," and when some of the officers of the government plead *revenue* to the Emperor he said, "I'd rather see this Empire perish than to know that it was supported by a revenue derived from the vices of my people." Would that some of the sentiment of this heathen Emperor could have been imported to Christian nations.

Leaving Canton, I reached Hong-Kong to find the French mail steamer about to leave for Shanghai. I took passage, and about eight o'clock in the evening we sailed out of the harbor; the light of the full moon streamed down upon us as the great vessel steamed out, without rolling or pitching, into the open sea. The vessel was manned with Frenchmen. Among the first-class passengers were two Chinese and three Japanese, all of whom spoke English fluently. They had been to Paris to the Exposition, and were just returning. The Chinese were both mandarins belonging to the *very* upper class, as their dress indicated. The climate of Northern China being very cold at this season, they were dressed for cold weather, and went in and out among us with much grace and dignity. In fact, *good clothes* were becoming to them.

On learning that they were connected with the government, I tried to draw them out on the question of excluding the Chinese from America, but they would not give an expression of opinion. The Japanese were well-dressed in American style, and spoke both French and English well. They were most interesting and talked freely of their country, the progress they had made and the effect of Christianity on the nation. One of them was a Christian, and connected with the great temperance league of Japan; all of these men, both the Chinese and Japanese, except the Christian, took wine; liquors are served on the French vessels with all meals, without extra expense. They all drank freely, and the Japanese took brandy in their coffee. I went into the second-class saloon, and found a large number of Japanese. They were gambling, and as they spoke English, I said to them, "Where did you learn that?" One of them replied, "Of the Americans." And I thought, It is no use to look for a spot free from *civilized vices;* I do not think it could be found.

On reaching Shanghai, I was driven to the home of the president of the work for China, where I was to spend part of my time. The work planted by Mrs. Leavitt in Shanghai still lives, though it has never spread, this being the only union in China. A meeting was held in the drawing-room of Mrs. Morat, where a large number of ladies of Shanghai gathered, and I had an opportunity of bringing before them the aims and objects of our society. Meetings were held every day and evening during the week. On Sunday, by invitation, I took the service at the Union Church, and Monday gave a lecture on Alaska.

I wish the National Union could see its way clear to send a W. C. T. U. missionary to China and Japan to remain here. Such a missionary must be supported, as there is no possible way to make the work self-supporting. Japan needs help, and this vast Empire is too large to think of going over unless one intends to make a life-work of it. Just now is the time, before our habit of drunkenness shall be added to their vice of opium smoking. If I am spared to reach Pekin, I shall hope for an audience with the Emperor, and shall learn if anything can be done to stay the tide of sin and vice being poured in upon this people. From here I go to Japan; navigation of Northern China being closed, I must go to Pekin on my return from Japan. Address Melbourne, Australia, care Mrs. M. M. Love. JESSIE A. ACKERMAN.

RAMABAI'S SCHOOL.

(Concluded.)

Some widows who were once with us are here no longer. Two have died, being "out of health" when they entered, but the parents of one claim that the "spirit of her husband rested upon her, angry that she came to the *Sharada Sadan*, and had summoned her away." Another was placed here by her brother and we supposed he was her natural guardian; but her father appeared, was unwilling she should remain, and we had no right to detain her She left with great sorrow, but with a covert promise to return if it were ever possible. Two are now absent because of sickness at home, and we are not sure that this is not an excuse to remove them from our influence.

One father said to me, "I want my daughter to become a useful woman and to help other women. She cannot do this, nor can she come back to us, if you make a Christian lady of her."

"But there is Ramabai, a Christian; see what she is doing!" I said. His reply was that Ramabai was an exception. Her great genius aided her.

Very successful has Ramabai been during the winter, lecturing in the Central Provinces and in the Deccare. Her name is well known throughout India, and people are drawn to hear her through curiosity. She never fails to enlighten them in some way, and they are generally charmed and enthusiastic in her praise. I believe that a portion of each winter should be given to lecturing: that an immense field of good is thus open to her. She is as anxious to speak for temperance as for education, and has already formed one branch of the W. C. T. U. in Bombay with a most lovely native lady as president.

Besides the widows in the school there are a few "other girls," one or two of whom are married. One is the sad case of little Luxmi, who was married at a very early age, and has been so cruelly treated by her parents-at-law, being sometimes suspended in the air with a rope around her waist and then whipped, that her father rescued her, brought the case into court, secured the guardianship of her until she is sixteen, and has placed her with us. Then there are the *Purbhu* girls, belonging to the third high caste, who cannot marry because they have not sufficient dowry, and who, if they can be brought to study, promise to become excellent workers in the future. We have in the school seven or eight girls of the above description, who add greatly, as we believe, to the efficiency of the school, by giving form to the classes. They do not add to the expense and we have felt justified in receiving them as long as they do not crowd upon the widows, for whom our money was obtained.

Some of the latter were really starving when they came to us. Although of the high caste they were very poor, but they hesitated long before taking a step which might be displeasing to the god whom they worshiped and tried to obey. One of our most promising widows came at first but two or three days at a time, and her mother constantly visited her, exercising the utmost solicitude for her daughter who was very eager to learn. She was a silent, morose girl, with the expression of a hunted, weary, but patient animal, and carefully kept herself away from other girls. Now she is as happy and cheerful as the others, and seems to trust us implicitly. There is no girl here who does not appeal to one's tenderest sympathies. One child of twelve or thirteen had lost her husband a few months previous. She had been so cruelly treated and taunted with being the murderess of her boy-husband that she was a cowering, shrinking little animal, and literally nothing but skin and bone. The transformation has been complete, and she nearly worships Ramabai as the cause of her new happiness.

In this country as elsewhere, our strongest opposition comes from the women themselves, to whom so many promises are given, even that in the next birth they may be men, if they are faithful; and upon whom so many curses are pronounced if they are unfaithful to the commands of their religion. With the men it is different, once a Brahmin always a Brahmin *and a man*, if he keeps his caste. In spite of this, and with many of the most excellent moral and intellectual qualities, Hindus are exceedingly timid, in fact, cowardly in enduring the social obloquy that may fall upon them if they depart from the rules of their caste sufficiently even to allow their daughters to attend this school. How fearful this is may be inferred from the fact that many have been driven to commit suicide rather than endure social shame.

But I return to Ramabai. She is trying to fulfill the hopes and wishes of her American friends, if not in exactly the line that all would prefer, in the best line possible. Be assured of that! Bear her in your prayers to God's throne; do not forget her in her work, and do not, I pray you, "grow weary of well-doing" for her and hers. I fear that as the years go on, many will lose interest in this grand work, and changes come for which no one is responsible. Then, too, the calls upon our interest and purses are near and many and varied. But let us be true to our pledges, oh, women of the W. C. T. U., for this is the beginning of a mighty work for a mighty people, best and most fittingly done by one of them, as is Ramabai. Very sincerely yours,

SARAH DIX HAMLIN.

Choupati Road, Bombay, British India.

TEMPERANCE TEMPLE ITEMS.

MATILDA B. CARSE.

No place is so remote in our country but hearts are interested in the building of the Temple. A good temperance brother, John Chandler Allen, of Olympia, Washington, has lately died. When his last will was opened it was found to contain a bequest of $100 for the Temple. A check for this amount has just been received from his family. By this deed this good man has helped a noble cause; beside, it will place his name in a historic spot before the eyes of the coming generations, where his posterity can view it with pride long after the place where his remains are laid will become obscure and forgotten.

A check for $100 with the following letter has been received from one of our devoted white-ribboners, Mrs. Maria L. Stratton, of Wheaton, Ill. She says: "This is the tenth anniversary of the arrival in the 'Better Land' of Mrs. Elizabeth Newton Norwood. Her daughters, Mrs. Rev. L. N. Stratton, of Wheaton, Ill., and Mrs. Rev. K. M. Bissell, missionary to La Barca, Mexico, wish to perpetuate the memory of the beautiful Christian life of their mother on a memorial tablet in the Temperance Temple by sending $100. Her continued protest against the liquor traffic is monumental in her children and grandchildren who, as they become of age, vote the straight Prohibition ticket."

Another earnest white-ribboner, Mrs. S. S. Sickles, of Minneapolis, Minn., sends a check for $50; this amount completes her gift of $100. She writes: "I have the great satisfaction to complete the payment of the memorial to my husband, Geo. E. Sickles. I would not have believed that this little bit of help could have drawn my heart out so to the Temple. From the first, three years ago, when I sent my first mite I gloried in the Temple to be, but now my whole heart goes out to it. God bless you, and keep you well and strong to complete the glorious work!"

Mrs. Annie E. Pearce, of Danville, Ky., sends a check for $50, which completes her gift of $100, pledged a year ago. Mrs. Hannah A. Plummer, of Chicago, sends a check for $10; she says: "I must have a finger in thy big pie, if it is a very little one." We wish every white-ribboner would feel with our Quaker sister, that they must have a finger, whether big or little, in the "big pie." One of Ohio's brave crusaders, now in her eighty-fourth year, Mrs. Sarah Shepherd, of Gano, Ohio, sends a check for $10; her daughter, Mrs. Bates, writes that her mother's heart is in the work of building the Woman's Temple.

* * *

Mrs. A. E. A. Livesly, president of Cottage City, Mass., W. C. T. U., sends $1 from her union to record in the veteran list the name of Mrs. F. D. Holbrook, who is ninety years old. Mrs Livesly writes: "She is as fresh and vigorous as a woman much younger; she reads with avidity THE UNION SIGNAL and is deeply interested in W. C. T. U. work." Mrs. E. A. Thrush sends $1 for her mother who is seventy-five years old. The dear old lady earned the money by quilting in order that her name might be put on the veteran list. Another veteran, eighty-six years old, Mrs. C. F. Rand, Malden, Mass., writes for mite-boxes; she desires to distribute them among her grandchildren; she says her birthday is in July and then she will send us her mite for the Temple. She adds that she signed the temperance pledge over fifty years ago, and is a constant reader of THE UNION SIGNAL which she greatly enjoys. Mrs. Sarah A. Wyckoff, Morrisonville, Ill., sends 75 cents on her seventy-fifth birthday. Mrs. L. M. Stone, Burt, Iowa, a widow seventy-four years old, not rich in this world's goods, sends a gift of $5 to the Temple fund. A faithful friend of the Temple, Mrs. Mattie E. Phillips, Cadiz, Ohio, sends $1 to record the name of a friend, Mrs. Rachel Greer—who has suffered much from intemperance in her family. She is not, we are sorry to say, remarkable on account of this, but because she is the mother of twenty children, twelve of whom are still living. Mrs. Lucy Arard, Hamburg, N. Y., sends $1 from her mite-box. She is trying to fill two mite-boxes; she writes: "I am trying to save for them by being stingy with myself. I am most seventy-six years old, not able to work hard, and have not much of this world's goods."

* * *

The above shows what some of the aged saints are doing for the Temple. Let us now take a glance at the children's work. Little Ida Akins, Belmont, N. H., twelve years old, sends $2, with a Baby Band of twenty names. Two little temperance girls, Leona and Ina Snyder, Polo, Ill., send $3.65, the contents of their mite-box for a year. The following letter is from one of our youngest correspondents. It is easy to read, as it is printed in capital letters at least half an inch in length. He says, "Please send my brother and me a mite-box. I am nearly six years old, and my brother is eleven years old. Julian Patterson, and my brother's name is Paul Patterson, Rushville, Ill." Here is a nice letter from a little girl, Effie Atkinson, Paterson, N. J.: "I would like a mite-box very much to help build the Temple. I am eight years old. My mamma belongs to the W. C. T. U. and takes THE UNION SIGNAL, and reads to me the Temperance Temple little letters the children write. I had my picture taken when I was six years old with my white ribbon on. Please send me a box, and I will put in a penny every day. I have a little sister three months old; every other day a penny will be for her." Gracie Liddell, Hitchcock, S. D., writes: "My mamma has been reading to me from THE UNION SIGNAL about the Temple and mite-boxes. I thought I would like to have one on our table, and I will promise to put a penny in most every day. I am a little girl eight years old. I don't write very well, but I hope you can understand it. I want to do all I can for temperance."

All money orders and checks for the Temple should be made out in the name of Miss Esther Pugh, 161 La Salle Street, Chicago, National treasurer, and treasurer of the Temple fund. All information in regard to the Temperance Temple should be addressed to Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, Pres. Woman's Temperance Building Association.

145 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Our Children.

HOW TO BE HAPPY.

Are you almost disgusted with life, little man?
I will tell you a wonderful trick
That will bring you contentment, if anything can—
Do something for somebody, quick;
Do something for somebody, quick!

Are you awfully tired with play, little girl?
Weary, discouraged, and sick?
I'll tell you the loveliest game in the world—
Do something for somebody, quick;
Do something for somebody, quick!

Though it rains like the rain of the flood, little man,
And the clouds are forbidding and thick,
You can make the sun shine in your soul, little man—
Do something for somebody, quick;
Do something for somebody, quick!

Though the skies are like brass overhead, little girl,
And the walk like a well-heated brick,
And all earthly affairs in a terrible whirl,
Do something for somebody, quick;
Do something for somebody, quick!

—*N. Y. Christian Advocate.*

A SERMON IN CROSS-STITCH.

BY ANNA F. BURNHAM.

The mission circle was at its merriest. It was held in the little parlor of the little minister's wife in—well, in "'way,' *way* out West;" so you needn't think I mean any of the mission circles in *your* church, if it does sound like it!

"Hand that basting cotton over here, Sallie Bryan!" cried Lilly Saunders, gaily, giving her end of the quilt a shake that nearly took it out of its frame. "Going to the fair to-night? Oh! we'll have lovely times, and there's a five hundred dollar prize for somebody. I've got twenty-five tickets already. Don't you want one?"

"My mother won't let me!" said the Sallie addressed, tossing over the spool of cotton petulantly.

"Well, I should like to know why?"

"Oh! she says it isn't proper anyway for little girls like us to be out late and sitting up nights, and, besides, she says it isn't Christian or decent to countenance these lottery things."

"I'm not a Christian!"

Lilly made the solemn statement pertly, with a little perk of the head and shake of her shoulders, as if she thereby shook off all responsibility of Christian behavior. "Oh! well, your mother is a B. B.—that explains it!" she added scornfully.

"What's a 'B. B.'?" asked Sallie, flushing a little as the girls giggled, and wondering if it had anything to do with her grandfather's being a D. D.

"'B. B.' is Born in Boston! They're the strait-lacedest set ever I got hold of—can't dance, can't play cards, can't look at a grab-bag! I hope I'll live to go to Boston sometime, and see if they ever do anything besides singing psalm tunes through their noses!"

Spite was so evidently the animus of Lilly's speech that even the girls laughed at her comical exaggeration. Sallie meekly accepted the imputation of being born in Boston (though, as it happened, she had never been nearer the State House than the little corner of Cape Ann whose "ancient fishy smell" she often longed for), and answered softly, with her head bent a little lower over the quilt corner:

"Well, Lilly, I'm a Christian, you know, and I'm sure I don't want to go if it isn't—nice!"

Sallie meant fit, proper, becoming—"becoming the Gospel of Christ." At the same time she wondered silently if her mother *wasn't* a little too strait-laced, and if "Boston" hadn't had a pernicious influence on her, and if the same moral laws were really binding on church members in the territories as in the states. But she loyally kept her thoughts to herself. Nella Mills spoke up sharply. Nella was a Christian. Christians do sometimes speak sharply, more's the pity.

"I don't think there's any need of setting yourself up above everybody because you're a Christian! I never pretended to be better than all the deacons and old church members. I know *they* go to lottery fairs, and Deacon Wiley lets his children play whist or any other game they want to. As for dancing, you won't find a girl in *this* church that doesn't do it. I guess if we do as near right as other folks it will be near enough."

The minister's little wife looked up from the basket of fancy work she was busily allotting to the older girls, and gazed at the group around the album quilt nervously. Sallie was looking perplexed and troubled. There was a soul in danger.

"Who wants to do some fancy work?" she cried eagerly, gathering all the bright worsted and canvas into her work-apron. "The *little* girls can do that. I want somebody on these sofa cushions!"

The girls jumped up joyfully. They had envied the senior girls in their Berlin work for a long time. The prudent directress had always been afraid these younger ones would spoil it.

"But I'd rather spoil cross-stitch than some other things," said the minister's wife to herself, earnestly.

"Oh, aren't these pansies just sweet?"

"Oh, look at my lilies!"

"Do let's have some needles and wool and get to work," cried half a dozen at once.

"You haven't given me any pattern," said Lilly Saunders, presently, while the rest threaded needles expectantly.

"Nor me," said Sallie, stepping up.

"Never mind about the pattern," said Mrs. Bell, carelessly. "I don't seem to see it just this minute. Here is one that Carrie Myers did. You can look at that for a pattern."

"But, Mrs. Bell," cried the three girls in perplexity, "there are mistakes in hers!"

"Oh, yes! some mistakes, probably. But it will be near enough."

"We don't want to copy *mistakes!*" cried Nella Mills. She spoke sharply—very sharply for a Christian.

"No-o?"

Mrs. Bell drawled out the word sweetly with a rising inflection. There was meaning in the steady brows she bent on Nella, but she said nothing beyond that exasperating little monosyllable.

"Why, of course not!" they cried in chorus. "What's a pattern for but to follow? What makes you talk so funny—when you're always so strict about doing things exactly?"

"Oh, well," said Mrs. Bell, mildly, "maybe I've been a little *too* strict. I don't suppose it's well to be too strait laced about anything. Aim to do about as near right as others folks—that will do well enough."

"Nice looking sofa cushions we'd have on that principle!" cried the girls, in amazement. "We shouldn't get any *too* near if we looked at the real, right pattern, but when it comes to following Carrie Myers's work, or anybody else's, I don't care whose it is, why, Mrs. Bell, you know yourself we shouldn't get it half as near right as *theirs* was."

"Well, I always thought so, too, girls, till to-day," said Mrs. Bell, frankly, folding her hands and looking at them in an earnest little way she had. "But when I heard you talking over there in the corner this afternoon—"

"*Oh!*" cried Lilly, with dawning intelligence, "about lotteries—" "Mrs. *Bell!*" said Carrie explosively, "and dancing."

"We didn't think," said all the girls together.

"I didn't know but you thought being a Christian was easier than doing fancy work?"

"You can't get along without looking at the pattern in cross stitch!" said Nella thoughtfully.

"Nor cross-bearing either, Nella," said Mrs. Bell, softly, drawing the flushed cheek down to hers.

"Nor cross-bearing either!" repeated Nella, slowly.

Mrs. Bell went back to her work and the girls to theirs. This thing was done in a corner, and the mission circle was no wiser for the little object lesson.

But Nella and Sallie will be better Christians all their days for learning to look at Jesus, the true Pattern, instead of his imperfect followers.—*The Advance.*

Worcester, Mass.

POLLY PERCY'S PRIZE.

BY BERTHA H. BURNHAM.

"If I were not trying to be a Christian," soliloquized little Miss Polly Percy, "I could try for that prize. Oh, dear! I 'most wish I wasn't—N-no; I don't mean that, not exactly, but—well, it would be lovely if I could get the prize. I guess—yes, I think I will try for it. Any way, don't papa and mamma expect me to be the very best scholar? If they were at home, they'd tell me to, I know, and of course I ought to obey. And that watch is the loveliest thing! I've wanted one for ages, and now—I declare I 'most wish that there wasn't any Kitty Lowe; for then I could try for that pr— Why! I didn't see you before, grandma."

"You do not use your eyes to as good advantage as I do my ears," smiled Mrs. Percy. "But what is the trouble, my dear? Perhaps I can tell you what to do, as mother is not here to advise. Well, Polly."

"It's a prize," began Polly, eagerly. "Mr. Roberts, one of the committee, has offered it, and he said—it's the very dearest little watch, grandma,—he said that if there were two best scholars the rest of the term, he would divide the money that the watch is worth between them, and if there was only one best scholar, he would give her either the money or the watch. I'd take the watch, grandma,—wouldn't you?"

"I see no reason why you should not try to win the watch, darling," said grandma; "that is, provided you are honest in your endeavors."

"I didn't tell you the reason," explained Polly. "I—you see, Kitty and I are both best scholars; she is No. 1 one week, and I'm No. 1 the next. But she's dreadfully poor, grandma, and so I lend her my books, and we study together—and—you see—if—we—study together any more, we shall both have the prize—and I don't want fifteen dollars, I want the watch—and it will be selfish if I don't study with her, and—"

Grandma smiled sympathetically as Polly paused.

"You know what you *ought* to do, Polly," she said; "now tell me what you *will* do."

"I don't know," Polly confessed, shaking her head mournfully. "I don't want to be selfish, for it is horrid; and besides, it doesn't please Jesus—and I do want to please Him. But O, grandma! you don't know how much I want that watch! It's any quantity prettier than Caddy Hollandson's ever thought of being. Grandma, don't you suppose our Lord was ever selfish—just the least bit, you know—when he was a little boy?"

"'Even Christ pleased not Himself,'" quoted Mrs. Percy softly.

"Well," sighed Polly, after a long silence,—"well, I rather guess, grandma, that I shall try to be willing for Kitty to win the prize. I know she will if I don't, because the other girls don't care about having good lessons; and I wish you'd pray that I may be willing that she should have the whole prize, instead of only half."

"That's my brave girl!" said grandma, approvingly.

Ever so many weeks after, Mr. Roberts handed scarlet-cheeked Kitty three bright gold eagles as the reward for her patient study. Then Miss Kidder, the teacher, said: "Polly Percy deserves honorable mention; had it not been for an unlucky spelling-lesson, in which she misspelled one word, she would be entitled to half the prize."

And Kitty, her arms thrown about Polly's neck, whispered, "You are the loveliest girl! I know you missed 'elocution' on purpose that day, and I wish you hadn't, —only now I can buy lots of medicine for mamma, and shoes for Baby Rob."

After all, grandma's praise was best: "Darling, yours is the 'prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus.'"

—*Sunday School Times.*

DETERMINATION.

"I tell you the future can hold no terrors
For any sad soul while the stars revolve,
If he will but stand firm on a grave of his errors,
And instead of regretting, resolve, resolve!
It is never too late to begin rebuilding,
Though all into ruins your life seems hurled,
For look! how the light of the spring-time is gilding
The worn, wan face of the bruised old world!"

—*Exchange.*

The Still Hour.

FOR THE WEEK BEGINNING MAY 25, 1890.

BY REV. C. C. HARRAH.

DAILY BIBLE READING NOTES.

(Luke 10: 1-24; I Samuel, 21-26.)

Sunday, 25; Luke 10:1-24. Verse 2, It is probable that our Lord at this time called into active service all who had sufficient consecration to meet the demands. It is surprising that there were as many as seventy who were ready to bear such trials, and to practice such self-denial. Are we ready to give ourselves to the Lord's work, with anything like such unreserved consecration as is evident in the missionary work of these seventy disciples? Verse 15, The doom pronounced against these places which had been favored by Christ's presence in them so much, shows what awaits us who have the gospel, if we neglect and despise our privileges.

Monday, 26; I Sam. 21. Verse 2, What David said to Ahimelech was a falsehood. His fear led him into the sin. Verse 8, One lie leads on to another. When one starts downward, there are always plenty of excuses and allurements to lead him on to ruin. It is no falsehood for Christians to say, *our* "King hath commanded me a business" and "it requires haste." Verse 13, If David had trusted God, he might have been spared this degradation of playing the fool. It is better to rely upon the Lord than upon tricks and falsehood.

Tuesday, 27; I Sam. 22. Verse 2, It was anything else than a choice lot of men that gathered about David; but in time he developed among them some noble soldiers (I Chron. 11.) Some of the poorest and most unpromising people, who have become the loyal followers of Christ, have developed into great usefulness and worth of character. Verse 19, The wicked try to establish themselves by their wickedness, but what they do makes more certain their final downfall. Saul's attempts to terrify every one from showing friendship to David alienated and disgusted all good men in the kingdom.

Wednesday, 28; I Sam. 23. Verse 2, It was a humane and benevolent service for David to take sides with an unoffending people who were engaged in their harvest operations. We ought to give our help to the oppressed and wronged. Verse 14, God is the great deliverer of His people when they are in distress and danger. While God was his refuge and fortress, it was in vain that Saul sought to take the life of David. Verse 16, There is no example in history or fiction of a friendship purer, nobler, and more self-denying than Jonathan's. Are we doing the best we can to strengthen our friends' confidence in God? The next opportunity we have to do so may be our last. Jonathan never met David again.

Thursday, 29; I Sam. 24. Verse 4, God had promised the kingdom to David, but He had made no promise to deliver Saul into his hands. It is so easy to pervert the Scriptures to accommodate self-interest or prejudice. There are many who read into the Bible a meaning of their own, instead of honestly and carefully reading from it the Word of God. Verse 17, In the heart of a bad man there is something that may be touched. The confession of wrong and reform by the force of impetuous emotion is no certain sign of repentance and a change of heart.

Friday, 30; I Sam. 25. Verse 1, The young, who are considering how to make the most of life, should mark these traits in Samuel: Devotional habits from his childhood, holiness, energy, activity in his work, and consistency of principles and conduct. Verse 21, David's men had undoubtedly been of much assistance to Nabal's servants, and it was proper that they should be kindly treated; but David's vow to destroy Nabal's house was a great sin, and he had reason to thank Nabal's wife for keeping him from such a shameful act. No one should ever give way to passion, and a desire for revenge.

Saturday, 31; I Sam. 26. Verse 2, Saul's goodness passed away (chapter 24:16) as soon as the circumstances which excited his feelings changed. Some in our times "get religion," and lose it in the same way. Verse 21, Every one should diligently avoid the sins and mistakes in life which are certain to lead him to cry out in bitterness of soul at last: "I have played the fool, and have erred exceedingly."

THE PRAYER MEETING TOPIC.

(A good soldier of Jesus Christ. II Timothy, 2: 3.)

1. When we are called upon to be the soldiers of our Lord Jesus Christ, it is not a mere figure of speech, but it means something. It meant something to be a Roman soldier, and the apostle used the language with all the force that those times put into the words.

2. With such a good commander as we have, the Prince of Peace, we ought to be *good* soldiers. By not entangling ourselves with the affairs of this life, we should please Him who has chosen us to be soldiers. II Tim. 2: 4. No one can be a good soldier without strict *obedience* to his commander. Acts 5: 29.

3. We should put on the *whole* of the armor that our Commander has provided, and not play the part of *cowards* when we ought to be in the fight. Eph. 6: 11-18; II Tim. 4: 7.

The Household.

THE BIRD'S INVITATION.

BY MRS. S. M. I. HENRY.

Up in the top of a maple tree,
A little bird sits and sings to me
A sacred song, this Sabbath day,
Worshiping God in his own sweet way.

And he looks at me with two pure eyes,
Like one who is sent to evangelize,
And seems to say: "Come, sing with me!
Just listen, and try to catch the key."

And I have been trying to learn his words,
And follow the play of his wondrous chords,
And to tune my voice to the joyous note
That swells and ruffles his gold-brown throat.

But he is beyond me! no more can I sing
That song, than fly with his dainty wing;
And so I sit still, and let him do
Alone, the singing service for two.

But it seems not right; I feel in me,
That I ought to sing as sweetly as he;
That the woman's soul and the mother's heart
Should give me in even his song a part.

But if I am silent to-day, while he
Is splitting his throat in ecstacy,
I know that, to me, some day shall bring
A gift of song and a song to sing,

Which the little heart in his vest of gold,
Is altogether too small to hold;
A song unwritten for evermore;
No seraph, even, hath seen its score.

Sometimes I have felt the delicious thrill
Of the songful tide that then shall fill
My soul; but at best it has only been,
As yet, a dream of what shall be then.

So, beautiful bird in the maple tree,
You may swing and sing and laugh at me
As I try to mimic your song, but I
Can afford to wait for my by and by.

MOTHERS' MEETINGS.

BY HOPE LEDYARD.

I often feel when about to address a mothers' meeting, "Is there anything new to be said? Have we not exhausted the subject?" But the question is answered most emphatically if I depend upon the Spirit and speak as He directs. There is a Bible story that gives us a hint as to this matter. When Elisha wanted to help the widow, he told her to bring empty vessels, and, as they were brought, he poured from the widow's pot of oil enough to fill them all. It was only when "there was not a vessel more" that the oil was stayed. So it is in our work among mothers. You have a little knowledge, some experience, one or two ideas as to the training of children; use them, bring empty vessels, and ask our great Prophet to fill them from your little store, and I promise you that your supply shall not fail. But I find, in too many cases, that our unions are *not* bringing in the empty vessels. Are there no poor, uneducated women in your community? If there are, you must try to reach them. Reach them by personal effort if they will not attend the meetings, for they are *mothers, ignorant mothers!* Oh, what a fearful coupling of words! Their boys, and it may be their girls, are to be voters, are to make or mar the land we love—we must educate these women.

Be very practical in your meetings. If, on assembling, you find there are four elderly married women, four or five unmarried women and one or two mothers with half grown children, even though you have prepared a paper on "Pre-Natal Influences," throw it aside, and, with a great cry to God, speak as He directs. I should, in such a case, discuss just what young mothers we could reach, and get each elderly woman to pledge herself to *try* to be accompanied or represented by a young married woman at the next meeting. Or, you might discuss what childless women can do for the children in the community. Think what a power there would be in faithful prayer and effort in this direction.

The leader of the meeting should visit among the mothers and find what are their difficulties. Do not harp on difficult subjects. A very helpful meeting would be one at which games were discussed, not as to whether this or that is wrong, but at which several would bring accounts of amusements which have been found of benefit at home. The headings of the chapters in "Plain Talks for Young Home Makers" will give you topics, and Mrs. S. M. I. Henry's book, "Unanswered Prayer" is replete with suggestions.

There is one subject that I wish would be carefully discussed in every mothers' meeting; that is, the education of our children in the first principles of politics. We should impress our boys with the solemnity of the voting power. Teach them that they become a part of the government as soon as they vote. Show them what our country does for us, as to education, protection, etc., and above all teach them what the government might do, if it would! We must train our boys to value each vote, to consider it a duty to vote. Teach them to despise above everything selling one's vote or one's principles. Let us teach our boys that "politics, as a trade, finds most, and leaves nearly all, dishonest;" that every one should give a portion of his strength, time and money to his country. Teach the danger of one-sided opinions; that we must look at both sides; that vituperation is not argument. There is a movement on foot to provide flags for every school-house. I am glad of it; we need to educate our children to be patriots; put a flag over your boy's bureau, mother, and talk with him of his country's needs.

Another suggestion is for weekly meetings, and applies especially for those held in mission places. Have a special subject for each week of the month. Let the first week be a missionary subject. Take a country—China, Alaska, etc.—and tell all about the women of that country. Tell how they dress and live. The heathen will give us Christians hints sometimes as to training our children! At this meeting let each give something, be it ever so little, for the missions in the country discussed. The second week you can take temperance for a subject, and take great pains to be fully prepared. Get the stomach chart (borrow or hire one if you can't buy), and show what alcohol does. Get Julia Colman's illustrated lessons, and teach the mothers actual facts; give statistics. Show what tobacco costs in the aggregate. The third week have a special meeting as to personal religion. Don't talk creed or church, but present Christ; tell what He can do, has done in the home.

The fourth week discuss such obligations as these:* "1. To pray for the children once every day, and if possible with them once a week. 2. Never to allow coarse jests, bad words or low talk among the children. 3. To try to get the children early to bed and not allow them to keep late hours on the street. 4 To try to train the children in purity and self-respect. 5. Never to blame God for trouble our own sin brings on us. 6. To try never to send the children to saloons and to discourage the use of intoxicating drinks in every possible way." The fifth week occurring but once in three months might be a social affair with a cup of tea and sandwiches. Each member might be asked to bring a promise from God's word, and encouraged to tell how it has been fulfilled in her case. Dear friends, try to do this work among the poor and careless *as well as* among the rich and careless. May every mothers' meeting be blessed, and may we be stirred to fresh effort and, above all, to fresh consecration and union with Christ.

*These are from the Pledge Card of the Mothers' Unions and cannot be used as a pledge except by joining the union. Office 44 Bible House, N. Y.

THE AGE OF UNDERSTANDING.

BY KATHIE MOORE.

"I am anxious to have my boy sign a temperance pledge, but I do not think it right to let him do so until he understands the nature of a vow," said a fond mother.

"At what age do you think he will understand it?"

"At eight or nine, I should think," she replied.

"And in the meanwhile the little fellow may learn to like the taste of wine or cider. Children are never safe away from home, and some kind neighbor, in mistaken kindness, of course, may lead this little one's feet into paths of evil by giving him a taste of wine or cider."

"That is true," answered the mother; and the next Sunday her four-year-old boy signed the pledge in the Sabbath school.

Some weeks later, when I was again visiting the mother, her little boy came in from his play. He had been spending an hour with a neighbor.

"Mamma," he said, in his sweet, baby way, "it isn't beer dat Mrs. Martin dinks out of her beer bottle; it is cidie."

"How do you know that?" asked his mamma.

"She told me so. I said, 'Mrs Martin, is dat beer you are dinking out of the beer bottle?' and she said, 'No, Tommy, dat is cidie;' and den after awhile she said, 'Will you have some cidie, Tommy?' and I said, 'No, 'ank you, Mrs. Martin, I don't dink cidie.'"

The mother smiled. She knew, now, that her boy could understand, and that with the pleasant fumes of cider about him he could keep his pledge.

As soon as children can understand what drunkenness is and what truth is, they can understand and keep a pledge. Let the little children sign the pledge; the earlier the better, so that the taste for these tempting drinks may never be a stumbling-block in the walk of life.

HOMES AND HELP.

BY FRANCES J. DECKER.

In thousands of homes, found in all parts of our country, there is a demand for suitable and competent help. On the other hand there are thousands of girls and women, dependent upon their own exertions for a livelihood, who are homeless and destitute of the comfort which home alone can bring. Many others find it necessary to go out from the parental roof and seek support in the various avenues of service. Of these there are many occupations open to women. But it is not our purpose to discuss different lines of work; we propose to confine ourselves to the subject of homes and help, and to give some practical thoughts gathered from experience and observation.

The problem to be solved is how to bring the two together—how best to make the supply meet the demand. Public opinion is the first obstacle in the way, and we find that here reform is needed. A radical change of feeling is demanded—something which will go to the root of the matter, overturn false theories, and thus undermine premises upon which erroneous opinions are based. Why is it that the American girl, thrown upon her own resources, scarcely ever thinks of doing housework for a living? Is it not because of the stubborn fact that it is looked upon as degrading, and the one who engages in it, for wages, deemed inferior in ability? How many will dare to meet the opprobrium that lurks in the term, "hired girl"? One may stand behind the counter of a store and retain her respectability, but the moment she enters a kitchen the line is drawn, and few are brave enough to face the inevitable fate. Is there any justice in this way of looking at things? If not, where lies the blame, and what can be done to remedy the evil?

The first thing is to get people to think upon this subject. It is worthy of thought and careful consideration. All reforms begin in thought and end in action. Only as true ideas are developed and carried into practical operation are they of use in benefiting humanity. The first thing arresting our attention as we seek to bring homes and help together, is the want of adaptation. Somehow, with few exceptions, they are not what they should be to each other.

Much has been said and written about what constitutes a true home, its sacredness, power for good, and the influence exerted in that domain by a true woman. We have come to base our estimate of woman upon her character as wife and mother, and the tangible walls of home as those of the parlor and nursery. In our idealistic view we have almost ignored the kitchen, and been in danger of forgetting that it needed a keeper. Every woman at the head of a household should understand her own work and be able to guide all the departments of home life.

If she cannot do this in a competent manner she loses half her dignity, and is at the mercy of the help employed. Men learn to understand the details of any business in which they hope to prove successful, and may we not expect as much of woman? In her home life there are a thousand interests that need watchful care, hence we urge upon every woman the necessity of an intelligent knowledge of housework as a part of the proper fitting for her sphere.

That the kitchen should take a more prominent position in the home is a fact that cannot be disputed. We are apt to look to the parlor for the test of refinement, but somehow there creeps into our consciousness a vague idea that the kitchen is a truer index. If order and cleanliness reign here, it has much to do with the moral atmosphere, and we may expect to see a higher rate of intellectual culture developed in that home where the physical wants are best provided for. Therefore, we look to the kitchen and the work done there as an important factor. The room itself should be bright and cheery, furnished with all conveniences to lighten labor and conduce to the best possible results. Work done here should be of the highest order and, as a rule, nothing less should be tolerated, for upon this the physical well-being of the family largely depends. We would emphasize the thought that the ability to do kitchen work creditably is one of the real tests of usefulness in life, and calls for a degree of talent not inferior to that demanded in the so-called higher spheres. Again we are confronted by the problem, how is this talent to be obtained? The light of truth must be turned upon this subject until the darkness of prejudice shall vanish away; homes must be made really such to those in their employ, so that housework shall become a desirable vocation.

What can be done to make housework desirable, and to induce those who are competent, or may become so, to enter upon its duties?

First, we are to consider that many of those who apply for work have had no experience nor opportunities to learn, yet many a raw hand, by careful training may become efficient help. A lack of knowledge may not always be unpromising, if it be accompanied by a willingness to learn, so that in many cases instead of discharging help for incompetency, with patience and painstaking labor we should seek to transform the novice into experienced help. In this relation, as in all others, there is great need of forbearance. There is a certain kind of fault-finding which is always hurtful in its influence. One must not expect everything to be done perfectly at the first trial, and a word of encouragement as to the effort will do far more toward bringing about a desired result, than many words of condemnation.

In teaching others to do and to become accustomed to our ways of doing, not only a guiding but a helping hand is necessary. Some need, not only plain and definite orders, but careful supervision until they are perfectly instructed and able to depend upon their own efforts. Others may come into the employ of the home who feel themselves sufficiently competent to do anything, and often ready to resent any interference with their ways. This class should be at once taught, by the quiet dignity and bearing of the mistress, that she is the supreme authority in her own home. While she is careful and thoughtful in regard to the rights of others, yet no true woman will allow her own rights to be infringed or trampled upon. It requires much wisdom and skillful tact to so guide the affairs of home work that all shall move harmoniously. Happy the woman who can do this—her home will be a desirable place for help, and she will be able to accomplish a vast amount of good.

No labor which girls may undertake is more conducive to health than household work, when rightly performed. It should be dignified and exalted to the highest degree of excellence by those who engage in it. Let them feel that best results are to be sought after and obtained, for a two-fold reason, viz., the influence upon others and the discipline wrought in themselves.

A few words as to the spirit and manner of service. If the apostolic injunction were always heeded it would create a reform as to the spirit in which labor is performed. "With good will doing service as unto the Lord and not unto man." The essence of this precept carried out into practical life would transform many an act of mere drudgery into a joyful task. It would smooth the rough places and make endurance far more easy. There are trials to be met in all the walks of life, and some which are specially incident to work done for others in the home. One must learn to be patient under reproof, remembering, "this is acceptable with God." Let the spirit of "good-will" be constantly manifest, and like leaven it will have its effect.

The manner of work is scarcely less important. The thought of "doing service" should be emphasized—by this we mean that such service should be rendered as shall be most valuable. To this end carefulness should be exercised in all things, indeed, it is one of the most essential qualities in good help. Neatness is another prime requisite—this, together with the habit of doing things quickly, should be constantly cultivated. In short, aim to do well, and be "faithful in that which is least."

When this subject of homes and help in all its varied relations and possibilities shall demand and receive the attention which is due to it, we may hope for the dawn of a new era—a day of better things which shall bring joy to the heart of many a weary worker.

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Teach me, O Lord, the way of thy statutes; and I shall keep it unto the end. Give me understanding, and I shall keep thy law; yea, I shall observe it with my whole heart.—Psalms 119: 33, 34.

THE POLICE POWER AND THE IOWA SALOON DECISION.

The exact question in the Iowa saloon case was whether, notwithstanding the delegation to the general government of the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, the several states still had the right to regulate, restrict or prohibit such commerce in intoxicating liquors, under their police power, for the protection of the peace, good order, morals, health and safety of their inhabitants. That they have such right as to their internal commerce, is not questioned. Six of the judges, Chief Justice Fuller, and Justices Miller, Field, Bradley, Blatchford and Lamar, said No! the states have no such power. The other three members of the court, Justices Harlan, Gray and Brewer, said Yes! the police power of the states does extend to such a case.

Now what is the Police Power? Judge Cooley defines it, in his Constitutional Limitations, Chapter 16, Page 572, as follows:

"The police power of a state, in a comprehensive sense, embraces its system of internal regulation, by which it is sought, not only to preserve the public order, and to prevent offences against the state, but also to establish, for the intercourse of citizen with citizen, those rules of good manners and good neighborhood which are calculated to prevent a conflict of rights and to insure to each the enjoyment of his own, so far as is reasonably consistent with a like enjoyment by others."

Judge Cooley also says, Ibid, 586, that "the line of distinction between that which constitutes an interference with commerce, and that which is a mere police regulation, is sometimes exceedingly dim and shadowy, and it is not to be wondered at that learned jurists differ when endeavoring to classify the cases which arise. It is not doubted, he adds, that Congress has the power to go beyond the general regulations of commerce which it is accustomed to establish, and to descend to the most minute directions, if it shall be deemed advisable. . . . *Congress may establish police regulations, as well as the states, confining their operation to subjects over which it is given control by the constitution.*"

The real cause of the difference of opinion among the members of the Supreme Court seems to be the habit of speaking of the Police Power, and the Power to Regulate Commerce, as though they were separate and independent, if not hostile and antagonistic powers, whereas, in truth they are "one and the same." ALL REGULATIONS OF COMMERCE ARE MADE UNDER THE POLICE POWER whether by the law of the state, or by the law of the nation. In discussing the subject in Henderson v. New York, 92 U. S. R. 259, the Supreme Court, by Mr. Justice Miller, said in 1875, "We are of opinion that this whole subject has been confided to Congress by the constitution; and that Congress can more appropriately, and with more acceptance exercise it than any other body known to our law, state or national."

There is no controversy among the judges about the propriety, justice or legality of regulating, restricting or suppressing the liquor traffic; they differed only on the question whether the states or the nation should deal as may be thought best with that traffic with foreign nations, and among the several states, and it seems clear that the weight, both of reason and authority, is with the majority of the court. Let us be thankful that under their decision the temperance question has become, and until its final settlement must remain, the foremost national issue of our time.

In another form, the question was whether, admitting the paramount power of Congress over interstate commerce, the states could, nevertheless, in the absence of Congressional regulations, make and enforce regulations of their own, until such time as Congress should be pleased to intervene, and supersede the local regulations by others under the national authority.

But in this form, the question was not new. In Welton v. Missouri, 91 U. S. R. 278, the Supreme Court said in 1875, "the fact that Congress has not seen fit to prescribe any specific rules to govern interstate commerce does not affect the question. *Its inaction on the subject, when considered with reference to its legislation with regard to foreign commerce, is equivalent to a declaration that interstate commerce shall be free and untrammeled.*"

And as long before as 1849, in the case of the United States v. Marigold, 9 Howard R. 560, the same court said: "Since the passage of the embargo and non-intercourse laws, and the repeated judicial sanctions those statutes have received, it can scarcely at this day be open to doubt, that *every subject falling within the legitimate sphere of commercial regulation may be partially or wholly excluded, when either measure shall be demanded by the safety, or by important interests of the entire nation.* Such exclusion cannot be limited to particular classes or descriptions of commercial subjects, but may embrace manufactures, bullion, coin or any other thing. The power once conceded, it may operate on any and every subject of commerce, to which the legislative discretion may apply."

Thus there is express authority in Congress, under the national constitution, as expounded by the court of last resort, to enact any regulations, restrictions or prohibitions of the liquor traffic, that, in the judgment of Congress, the general welfare of the country may demand.

The proposal to amend the interstate commerce act, by adding a declaration that nothing contained in it shall be construed to authorize the importation of intoxicants into any state, in contravention of its laws, excites surprise. Such importations are made, not by virtue of the interstate commerce act, but under the national constitution; and the remedy required is not some mild negation, but A COMPLETE CODE OF REGULATIONS, covering the entire subject and providing adequate penalties for all violations. Acting under that fundamental maxim of free government—"The welfare of the people is the supreme law," the people of the United States will now enlarge the scope of their moral movements, and will, in due time, make the whole domain of production, transportation and trade, subject to all such regulations, restrictions and prohibitions, as "the peace and good order of society" may seem to require.

Let there be no confusion of ideas about the states and the nation. The same people who are sovereign in the several states, are also sovereign when united in the general government. And whether in the states or in the nation, they exercise their peculiar sovereignty by the same inherent, inalienable, august and irresistible authority, the POLICE POWER.

Through decades that have seemed like centuries, the friends of temperance, law and order, have "fought the good fight, and kept the faith," and now they may thank God, and take new courage, for with the Iowa saloon decision, the beginning of the end has come.

A ROUND-THE-WORLD OUTLOOK.

Exchanges come to our table from almost all countries; we propose to give our readers an occasional outlook through their eyes.

A quotation in the North China *Daily News* from the *Shen Pao*, a native paper, gives a striking picture of the increase of opium using in China. After giving the figures representing the cost of imported opium, it adds that great as this sum is, it represents only a small part of the whole amount devoted to this vice. The cultivation of the poppy and the production of native opium have increased enormously.

"The Chinese have ceased almost entirely to make any effort to check the planting of the poppy or the consumption of the opium. Why should they when they are compelled by a so-called Christian government to admit the foreign article? Indeed, if the people must be allowed to purchase the poison, better let them spend their millions at home rather than send them abroad. There are statutes against the cultivation of the poppy, but they have become a dead letter. There is, probably, not a province where it is not grown more or less, and in some, a large part of the very best lands is given to this crop. A heavy tax is levied in some districts, but there is no uniformity in this respect."

Shanghai charges a very high license for the sale of opium, but under it the vile dens thrive as do saloons in this country. strong effort has lately been made to do away with the licensing power of the municipal council, but it has resulted as such efforts are apt to do in America and England, in defeat.

A stirring appeal from Chinese Christians has just gone to the churches of Great Britain, for assistance in staying the traffic in opium. Missionaries and native Christians in India are coöperating in this work; a petition bearing the names of seven hundred and fifty foreign missionaries resident in India, twelve hundred native pastors and five thousand other Indian Christians was recently presented to the court at Pekin; a similar memorial containing seven thousand names has been sent from Scotland. The reason for unusual activity along this line lies in the fact that there is now a probability that the Tien-Tsin Treaty will be revised, and the petitioners ask that it may be so revised as to prohibit the importation of opium into China.

From Africa comes the sad news of the death of A. M. Mackay, for the past thirteen years the leader among the missionaries of equatorial Africa. His was an intrepid soul, a brain-power which made him a leader among men, and a heart all aflame with love to the Master. He was only forty years old, yet is said to have done almost as much toward opening Africa to civilization and Christianity as Livingstone or Stanley. It is said that acquaintance with Mr. Mackay was the immediate cause of Stanley's writing his strong tribute to the character of missionaries.

The shipment of rum and other liquors from Boston to Africa has fallen off from 803,437 gallons in 1885 to 297,008 gallons in 1889; for the nine months of the present fiscal year, up to April 1, the shipments were 167,302 gallons. This falling off would be cause for rejoicing if it were not for the fact learned from African sources, that the shrewd natives are themselves making an intoxicating liquor which, at much less cost than Boston rum, does the same deadly work.

James Stuart has introduced into the English House of Commons, and the Earl of Meath has introduced into the House of Lords a bill making it lawful for women to be elected and act as county councillors. At Bath two ladies were elected as Poor Law Guardians, one receiving the highest number of votes cast at the election.

Hon. W. S. Caine, M. P., has given the London Temperance Hospital £300, received by him in settlement of a lawsuit. Belief in non-alcoholic medication is gaining ground in England. Reports from one hundred and sixty-four hospitals throughout the United Kingdoms show that the use of alcoholics therein has been reduced about sixty per cent since the establishment of the London Temperance Hospital.

In Paris a meeting of the Anti-Vivisection League, which was to have been addressed by Madame Marie Huot, was broken up by a mob of incorrigible students.

The McAll Mission, in Paris, originated eighteen years ago by Mr. McAll and his devoted wife, has grown to be a mighty agency. It has extended beyond the limits of Paris and now comprises one hundred and twenty-nine stations in sixty-four cities and towns of France. Last year 21,600 meetings were held, attended by over a million people; 11,000 children are gathered into its Sabbath schools. As its venerable founder finds the supervision of this great work beyond his strength, Rev. Prof. Loba has been appointed superintendent. Prof. Loba is a Swiss by birth, but coming to America in boyhood received his education here, was for a time professor in Knox College, and later has been a very successful pastor in the Congregational Church.

The Indian *Witness* gives notes of the recent lecturing tours of Rev. Thomas Evans through Bombay in the interest of temperance. Much good seems to have been accomplished; the people were aroused to a sense of the danger from the spread of the drink habit; and many misconceptions were corrected. The natives thought that all Christians drank; when they learned that 14,000 British soldiers in India are total abstainers, that most missionaries and ministers never drink intoxicants, that there are millions of people in England and America who do not, and that the blue ribbon is worn as a badge of honor by members of the Houses of Parliament, they said, "Well, after all there *are* Christians who do not drink *sharab*."

Another misconception that had stood in the way of getting high caste natives to sign the pledge was the belief that if they signed it they would be ranked as drunkards, was corrected when they learned that thousands of Christians who had never drank took the pledge for the sake of example to others who did drink. A witty native remarked in one of the meetings: "Now we see that those who do not drink are willing to take the pledge, and we may assume that those who do drink have no wish to pledge themselves against that which they like." This was at Poona, which is the stronghold of Brahminism and caste in Bombay, and strange to say, of liquor drinking also. At one meeting there two hundred and sixty signed the pledge, most of them Brahmins.

Many educated natives are falling into the drink habit, mostly drinking on the sly because it is against their religion. One of the most potent reasons for their thus falling is that they consider it a "sign of culture," that it stimulates thought and promotes talent. This, of course, comes from the example of foreign gentlemen to whom the natives look as leaders. While English gentlemen in high position are thus fastening the drink curse upon India, Hira Singh Puri, from the Punjab, has been giving temperance addresses in different parts of London. He deals mainly with the iniquities of the "Abkari" or excise system by which the English government in India sells to the highest bidder its license to sell strong drink, and plants drink-shops in any locality it pleases, irrespective of the wishes of its inhabitants. The drink-shops thus established do their inevitable work of educating drunkards. Hira Singh Puri is striving to arouse public sentiment in England against this debauchery of his people by the British government for the sake of gain.

The Christian League for the Promotion of Social Purity, New York, of which Mrs. Elizabeth B. Grannis is president, and Mrs. Frances J. Barnes one of the vice-presidents, is doing a grand work. It is composed of both men and women, though only women take part in its business sessions. Senator McNaughton, at Albany, introduced a bill to lower the "age of consent" from sixteen to fourteen years, and it was reported favorably to the Senate from its committee. Aaron M. Powell at once sent word to Mrs. Grannis, who called a meeting of the League, from which went a strong protest to the Legislature. A similar protest was sent by Dr. De Costa in the name of the White Cross Society.

Mrs. Grannis is editor of *The Church Union*, through which she strikes stalwart blows for purity and temperance.

The Glasgow Branch of the British Woman's Temperance Association, prepared a memorial to the magistrates asking "a very large reduction of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors," but the magistrates refused to receive it. Accompanying it was a most pathetic memorial from four hundred and twenty-four women, victims of the drink traffic, in the Rescue Homes and police stations, or discharged prisoners. They say:

We appeal to you on behalf of ourselves and our children to lessen the temptations all around our dwellings and lodging-houses by a very large reduction of the licensed houses. Whereas some of us might have the moral courage to pass one of these houses, the temptations are very much increased, as the number reaches ten to twenty in a distance of a quarter or half a mile. *We would also beg of you to remember the inconsistency of putting so many places of temptation in our way, and then sending us to prison for making use of them.*

VERY lately a reporter upon a New York daily had occasion to interview a gentleman in a popular café of that city. During the course of an hour he saw that the proprietor was asked to drink by at least a dozen men. Being a "good fellow" and very popular, he never refused. But the reporter observed that the manager never took the same kind of liquor that his customers imbibed. If it were whisky then he took gin, and if the customer drank gin, then the manager took whisky. The reporter also noticed that the proprietor poured his own tipple out of a different bottle from that which he had set before his customers. Taxed with these facts the man confessed his subterfuge. He had a clear eye, healthy looking skin and the appearance of a sober man. And he averred that he was not only perfectly sober, but almost, if not entirely, an abstainer, and this is how he managed it: On the shelf behind him stood his own particular bottles of liquor, one of cold tea, another of cold water. When invited to take whisky he declined and avowed a preference for gin. After serving his "friend" he turned and helped himself from the water in the bottle labeled "gin" on the convenient shelf behind him. When invited to join in a drink of gin, he declined in favor of whisky, ostensibly. In reality he took "two fingers" of cold tea. In this manner he took at least "ten horns" in the course of an hour. "You see for yourself," said he to the reporter, "how hard it is for a popular liquor seller to keep from becoming a tank, a mere sot. Now you see how I manage, my boy. I drink and drink and yet keep a clear head and a steady pulse. But keep it quiet; it would not do to let people know that the man who sells as much liquor over his bar as anybody in this ward is very nearly an abstainer!" So far as the man's own habits go he is wise in his day and generation. But what an occupation!

THERE is a movement on foot to secure a portrait bust of Susan B. Anthony, as a testimonial of the gratitude of American women toward that earnest and devoted champion of the equality of women. It is intended to have this ready in time for the World's Fair in Chicago, where it is expected there will be a gallery of the portraits and statues of distinguished women. An American woman sculptor, either Miss Harriet Hosmer, now in Chicago, or Miss Anne Whitney of Boston, will be asked to execute the statue of Miss Anthony. Men and women who believe that it is wiser to give some token of our appreciation of work that we approve while the worker is yet in this world, are invited to send their financial tokens of regard to Mrs. Mary E. Holmes, Galva, Henry County, Illinois, who is one of the leaders of the woman suffrage movement in that state. All sums will be acknowledged through the leading women's papers of the country. It is hoped that working women will send the small amount they can afford, and wealthy women five, ten, twenty-five and fifty dollars. This movement was started by Miss Willard, who is responsible for the satisfactory use of the funds, as well as the acknowledgment of the same.

A CORRESPONDENT known from ocean to ocean writes as follows: "I read with intense interest the New Crusade article in THE UNION SIGNAL. The W. C. T. U. has had many grand and noble inspirations, but I doubt if any one of them equals this in practical value. What wonderful results would follow a membership of double our numbers; five hundred thousand temperance women for 1890, all banded together for the overthrow of the brewers, distillers, and saloon-keepers, and in 1892 one million standing firm 'For God, Home and Humanity.' If the women will introduce a house-to-house canvass, these numbers ought to be and can be had by 1892. Let each woman who belongs get one more to join as a working member, to stand side by side with her, and let each member induce some good man to join the society as an honorary member; for the latter are of equal if not greater good to the society. If you can get good men and youths to join, they will add greatly to the numbers, give force and power to the organization, and after a brief tuition in W. C. T. U. ranks they will have the right kind of conscience. Then the home forces can storm the fort of intemperance and impurity. I hope you will not think this picture visionary, for I have taken into my soul the meaning of the membership crusade. You have struck the keynote for progressive work, and if it were echoed all over the country, even if almost to the exclusion of everything else, the membership crusade would mean victory. Send out the word to organizers, superintendents, presidents and state and local unions."

THE expedition now en route to Alaska, at the expense of *Frank Leslie's Weekly*, has chosen a field of exploration almost as fertile in mystery as the Dark Continent itself. There are hundreds of thousands of miles of this vast and vastly unknown portion of our country, which never felt the white man's foot. Lieutenant Schwatka and other northern travelers believe it is a huge desert of ice, yet they concede the probability of a great water-shed in the interior and of high volcanic peaks. There is a tradition among the natives of a mountain of copper somewhere inland, which is "justified by the arms, utensils and ornaments of certain tribes." These indicate a native ore of quality superior to that even of Calumet or Hecla. The expedition is well equipped. The United States coast survey furnishes the necessary scientific instruments. E. H. Wells, the chief correspondent, has traveled in the British northwest, and visited Alaska before. E. J. Glan, the artist, was six years with Mr. Stanley in Africa. An astronomer, and half a dozen other men were selected for their special qualifications. A retinue of Chilkat Indians will be added upon reaching Alaska. The party expect to return sometime in 1891.

IT having come to his ears that Jennie Smith was to be in the city one day last week, Mr. Hall arranged to have her address the employes of the W. T. P. A. at noon time. Illinois Headquarters were put at our disposal, and were crowded with over an hundred men and women, boys and girls, whose busy hands help to prepare the myriad leaves for the healing of the nation which constantly go forth from this office. There were the type-setters, the pressmen, the electrotypers, men and women from the bindery and the business office, and all listened with earnest attention as Miss Jennie spoke to them the words of life, closing with a fervent prayer. Mr. Hall followed in a few touching words of brotherly interest and sympathy, and Mrs. Carse closed with a fervent appeal to all to choose the better way. The meeting was one of deep interest and will doubtless be followed by similar ones.

THE Non-Partisan Prohibitory Amendment league of Nebraska earnestly requests all churches, W. C. T. U., I. O. G. T., Y. M. C. A. organizations, red, blue and yellow ribbon clubs, temperance societies and Prohibition clubs throughout the United States to set apart Sunday, May 18, 1890, as "Nebraska Prohibitory Amendment day," and that the same be observed with appropriate services, and that collections be then taken and forwarded to J. M. Stewart, treasurer of the Nebraska Non-Partisan Prohibitory Amendment league, Lincoln, Neb., to be used under the direction of the league in the pending campaign.

The Watch-Tower.

A beautiful silk flag was at the front in Miss Willard's recent meeting in Conneaut, Ohio. It belonged to the W. C. T. U. of North East, near Erie, and was made and embroidered with our National motto by Mrs. Leonora Campbell, a devoted white-ribboner over eighty years of age and recently deceased. Here is a new way for blessed, aged hands to help on the cause of "God and Home and Native Land."

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This extract from a private letter shows how National organizers work: "I held a meeting in a place called ———, a few days ago. It had but two houses. In order to get there I was obliged to leave ——— at daylight. My meeting was in a school-house; by twelve o'clock the house was crowded, every one coming from a distance; the minister who helped me came twelve miles. After the morning meeting we had dinner out doors, cold chicken, cakes, ham, pies, and coffee—a delightful repast. When the meal was over, after a little social chat, I spoke again; organized a union of thirty members, and the best of it was every one paid dues at once. We elected delegates to ——— convention, and put the union in good working order. I returned at night, reaching my destination at eleven o'clock. Left next morning at five."

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Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey, the World's and National W. C. T. U. superintendent of the department of peace and arbitration, has written a letter to Alexander III, Czar of Russia, "praying him in the name of mercy and philanthropy, to appoint humane officers to investigate the charges of cruel treatment of prisoners in Siberia, and for the sake of the honor of Russia, to let it be known if they are false; but if true, to let mercy enter into judgment, and a spirit of kindness, worthy of a noble monarch, be shown to those who are in his power." All state and National superintendents of the department of peace have been requested to supplement this letter by similar ones.

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Mrs. Mary A. Leavitt writes: "At sea, steamer Ambriz, off Cape Coast Castle, Africa:—I am at the ends of the earth so far as mails and times and time are concerned. I have not heard a breath yet about the great convention, nor from home, since the 2d of February. Please put in THE UNION SIGNAL that all petitions must be sent in July, 1891. That will not give us too much time. I am sure that the five years' term of office for President of the World's W. C. T. U. is right, and that the convention ought to be at the close. I make this proposition officially to the officers of the W. C. T. U., and ask them to make it effective, as other changes and nominations in the World's W. C. T. U. have been made; and I desire to state that in my judgment the president of the National W. C. T. U. should continue to be president of the World's W. C. T. U. during the term of five years."

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Miss Willard has received a letter from Titiana Tolstoi, daughter of the great writer, in which she says that her father has just finished a book which deals with the subject of woman's advancement, and that he treats it in the most radical way. The book is being translated by Miss Hapgood, and will soon appear in America. She says: "My father thanks you for the kind wish that he should come to America, but he is afraid that would never happen. He will be very pleased to see Mrs. Leavitt, and indeed we all shall be so also. Every American visitor is quite like a friend to us, and every letter from America is like one from home. It is really surprising that in your country my father's works are read and appreciated and understood better than anywhere else. This is why we feel such a link between us and America."

***

Miss Sallie A. Moore, who is president of St. Malachy's Ladies' Total Abstinence Society in Philadelphia, and a Catholic lady, has joined the W. C. T. U. She is the first Catholic woman who ever spoke in public at a convention. This she did before bishops and prelates at the Catholic Total Abstinence Society's annual meeting last year, having been sent as a delegate representing two thousand women. This session held a meeting commemorative of Father Mathew, April 9, at which time all present renewed their pledge, and several new members joined. In becoming a member of the W. C. T. U. Miss Moore expresses her willingness to have the statement publicly made, saying, "I am only following in the footsteps of Father Mathew, whose signing of the pledge we commemorated as occurring fifty-two years ago, when, at a Quaker meeting, the only Catholic present, among a few Protestants, lifting the pledge, he said, 'Here goes, in the name of God.' I now say the same to you." Miss Moore is an excellent speaker, and will be welcomed to the W. C. T. U. platforms.

ON DUTY.

WORLD'S W. C. T. U.

Founded 1883.

Motto.—For God and Home and Every Land. Object: To unify the methods of woman's temperance work the world over, and to circulate a petition for the prohibition of the traffic in alcoholic drinks and opium, and other social reforms.

All members wear a little knot of white ribbon, and remember the noon hour of prayer for all temperance work and workers, and for the coming of Christ's kingdom.

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NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

PLEDGE.

"I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt Liquors, including Wine and Cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union the sum of ———; and the receipt of the treasurer thereof shall be a sufficient discharge of my executors for the same.

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Connecticut—Mrs. S. B. Forbes. 152 Wethersfield Ave., Hartford

Dakota, North—Miss Addie M. Kinnear, Fargo.

Dakota, South—Mrs. H. M. Barker, Huron.

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Nebraska—Mrs. M. A. Hitchcock, Fremont.

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News from the Field.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

SOUNDS FROM THE WORKSHOP.

We are too busy, we women, to stop often to tell of our work, although we know there is a power for good even in the telling. I have seen artists who could dash off with a bold hand, a stroke here and there, and behold, a picture outlined and a story told! If there were only some instantaneous process of jotting down happenings—a word, a sentence, and the whole history in its powerful reality related, you would hear from us oftener.

We have had many things crowded into the past three months. I can merely touch upon them, leaving it to the imagination of your readers to do the filling in. Early in January, Mrs. Bateham, National superintendent of Sabbath observance, came among us. She had a warm welcome almost immediately from la grippe, and in consequence could not fill her appointments for about a month, but when she regained her strength, she did some very vigorous work. She has been in six of the southern counties, giving in all upwards of forty lectures, besides meeting many of the unions, that speak in words of praise of her helpful talks. She was present at the Ventura county convention held in Santa Paula, April 10, of which Mrs. Huffman, county president, writes as follows: "Our convention was a success. Mrs. Bateham says, 'It was very good and would have done credit to a much larger and older union; the papers were exceptionally fine, and the business was transacted in such an energetic, yet smooth way—not a break in it anywhere.' We all enjoyed it very much, sitting all through that hot day, the thermometer registering ninety degrees, until five in the evening, our interest never lagging. Mrs. Bateham was very helpful in every way. She talked to the women upon 'How to Grow' and 'Our Relation to Politics,' and gave an interesting lecture in the evening."

Mrs. Wells, National lecturer and organizer from Tennessee, beamed upon us for the first time at the Los Angeles county convention held May 3 to 5, at Pasadena. Of course she won our hearts at once, and you who know her understand the secret of it. In my humble judgment "sweetness" goes a long way in winning over people spite of much said to the contrary. She won a great triumph at the—ballot-box I was just on the point of writing, I mean question-box, over which she presided in most royal manner for fully two hours and a half. Her answers to questions were clear cut, sparkling with humor and bits of experience. All enjoyed them, and, I think, were a little sorry to adjourn at the noon hour from a "feast of reason" even to a delightful feast of more material things. The convention was a large and enthusiastic one. Pasadena, the "crown of the valley," the loveliest spot in all this south land, never looked lovelier, and the dexterous hands of the ladies brought much of its loveliness into the church where the meetings were held. Flowers, evergreen mottoes, potted fern palms which sell at $1.50 per pound, made the pulpit and chancel a very bower of beauty and fragrance. Mrs. Cash, the county president, touched in her address upon the rapid growth of the work in the county during the past five years. In 1885 there were but ten unions, with a membership of one hundred and ninety-one, while 1890 finds thirty-nine unions, with eight hundred and eighty-nine active and seventy-eight honorary members, making a total of nine hundred and sixty-seven. In 1885 there were but five children's organizations; to-day there are twenty-seven, with a membership of nearly two thousand; this great increase, although a large slice of the county taking a number of the unions with it has been cut off to form a new county.

Thursday evening, the convention adjourned to the tabernacle, which seats about fifteen hundred, to listen to Dr. Bowers, of the Ventura *Vidette*, and Mrs. Wells, both presenting the subject of prohibitory legislative enactment, the former basing his arguments largely upon results in the states that have already tried prohibition, the latter using a woman's strongest arguments, those based upon the protection of the home.

Little Orange county, with its nine unions and two hundred members, held its first convention March 28 and 29. A few of us from Los Angeles county went down to Santa Ana to help them, because we had an idea that they would not know very well just how to manage things, but they really did not need us at all, and managed everything in a most successful way as if they had had plenty of experience. We enjoyed the convention from beginning to end. Its president, Mrs. Mills, in speaking of the encouraging outlook for the county in the growth of its temperance sentiment said: "Two years ago there were in Santa Ana, with its population of twenty-five hundred, sixteen saloons, two houses of prostitution, and thirty men who made their living by running faro banks and other forms of gambling; to-day eight of these saloons—dives in character—are gone, and professional gamblers are gone, although the population has increased one-half. The moral trend is upward."

The consecration lesson the first morning, conducted by Mrs. Armour, state superintendent of the evangelistic department, was an object lesson, taken from Jeremiah: the potter's home, a vessel of clay upon the wheel, marred and made over again. God, the divine molder, his people the clay. He ready to mold us into beautiful vessels, if only we make it possible by observing the proper conditions. The name of a very original paper was "Six Little Pickles." "At our intellectual feasts," the writer said, "there is apt to be a superabundance of sweet things, as was often the case at old-fashioned country picnics, so I bring to-day as my contribution to the general table a relish in the shape of *six little pickles*. In other words, instead of lauding our virtues and good works, I want to call attention to some of our faults." These faults were undue zeal, lack of zeal, being unbusiness-like, too much "sweetness," want of charity, "and the spirit which leads us to cry, 'See how much better and smarter we are than the men.'" The convention seemed to enjoy being told of its faults, for it requested to have the pickles passed around the second time. I think we all recognized our own particular pickle, and swallowed it without making wry faces.

Friday evening Mr. Dye and Mr. Connell, ministers of Santa Ana, made some very strong points against the saloon; the latter in his speech said there were twelve hundred saloons in California; allowing two men to every saloon made twenty-four hundred saloon-keepers, thirty-one fat saloon-keepers to one lean preacher. Forty-eight millions of dollars a year for drinks, fifty dollars for whisky to one dollar for preaching. Why don't the church get on?

Mrs. Johnston, president of Northern California W. C. T. U., presented the subject of scientific temperance instruction in a very able manner before the State Teachers' Association held in Los Angeles, in March. In speaking of the Viticultural Commission and Kate Field's propagation of the "mission of the grape," Mrs. Johnston said she might "point a moral" if she took along the secretary of the Commission as an object lesson. We were glad to clasp hands with Mrs. Johnston and trust this first visit will be the beginning of many more.

On Monday, April 14, the municipal elections at Pasadena, Riverside, Long Beach and Redlands hinged upon the question of saloon or no saloon. The celebrated ordi-

nance No. 125 was in danger; the saloon won. While the men went to the polls and voted, the women stayed away and prayed. Could they have crystallized their prayers into votes is there any doubt how the conflict would have ended? Perhaps these defeats come just to help us to see more clearly the only remedy.

MARY E. GARBUTT,
Special Correspondent.

TWO WEEKS IN OKLAHOMA.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

Commissioned by the president of the National W. C. T. U. to visit Oklahoma and see what could be done toward establishing our principles within the borders of the new territory, April 14 found me wending my way southward to do my first pioneer work. Change of time on railroads delayed me a whole day at Wichita, and a few hours at Arkansas City, which last place I left on the evening of April 15, en route for Guthrie, I. T. At Arkansas City I had the good fortune to be presented to the Rev. Mr. Wood, now Indian agent of four tribes and secretary of the Indian Mission Conference of the M. E. Church, and continued in his company from Arkansas City to Ponca, about thirty miles. From him I learned much of interest in relation to his work, including the fact that the United States prohibitory laws governing the Indian Territory made it a penitentiary offense for any man *except an Indian*, to bring liquor within its boundaries. He said he dared not let Indians know the exception, and punished them without law when they brought liquor to that agency.

Reaching Guthrie about six o'clock p. m., I was cordially welcomed and hospitably entertained by Mrs. W. S. Rhodes, formerly president of the W. C. T. U. of Carthage, Mo., and who has up to date been the only aggressive white-ribboner in Oklahoma. Through her efforts a strong organization had been formed at Guthrie of about thirty members, and she had also been largely instrumental in securing a convention of the temperance men and women of the territory, which was in session at Guthrie when I arrived, and I found to my surprise that I was on the program for an address that evening. At the proper time we proceeded to Mundy's Hall, the place of meeting—an upper room in a two-story brick building about half-filled with chairs and temperance men and women.

The committee on resolutions reported after suitable opening, and the discussion consumed the entire evening, the principal point of interest and debate being the name of the organization. One party desired it to be the "Oklahoma Prohibition Alliance;" the other, the "Oklahoma Temperance Alliance." The former was finally adopted, but the action was reversed next morning. The resolutions, however, had the right ring. They provided for thorough organization of each township, and a demand upon political parties for a pledge submitting to the people a prohibitory statute to become effective upon their approval, and a declaration that they would sustain no man or party who did not so pledge themselves. They also instructed their officers to call a convention of temperance people to nominate other candidates if the two political parties failed to heed their demand. A hearty indorsement of the W. C. T. U. was also incorporated, and before adjournment, equal suffrage was indorsed. A constitution was adopted on the following day, and plans laid for carrying out the wishes of the Alliance. On the evening of the 16th I spoke to an attentive audience in the same hall, and left next day for Oklahoma City, about thirty miles south.

Guthrie is beautifully situated. From the railroad the land rises gently, both eastward and westward. It is built on a succession of hills, and covers six hundred and forty acres of ground. On the east is Capitol Hill, where citizens had fenced off ten acres for a site for the capitol building, and their faith has been rewarded by the temporary location of the capital there. There are some excellent business buildings and some cozy homes, although the most of the citizens are waiting for a government, and the certainty that they can acquire a title to their lots before investing large sums in buildings. Sidewalks from six to eight feet wide are already built on the public streets, and the luxury of electric lights is enjoyed throughout the business portion of the city, while an electric light tower crowns Capitol Hill. Ten thousand people call this "home."

Oklahoma City is not as large, claiming six to eight thousand people. It has no electric lights and is mostly built on low land. The heavy rains of this month make it almost a marsh, except on the rise in the north part of the city. On the northeast is a beautiful green hill, the military reservation, where scattered barracks and tents proclaim the presence of the defenders of our country and our homes. Here I succeeded in organizing a small union of fifteen members, at an afternoon meeting, not generally advertised, but every member knew some other who would join. This union invited the territorial convention to meet with it on Tuesday, April 29.

The next point visited was Edmond, midway between Guthrie and Oklahoma City, where I spoke on Sunday evening, April 20, and organized a union of eleven members and twelve honorary members, in a community of about two hundred souls.

On Monday I returned to Guthrie and spoke in the M. E. Church that evening by request. Several new members were secured. In the afternoon met the W. C. T. U. members in the Y. M. C. A. rooms, where an earnest conference meeting was held and delegates chosen to the territorial convention.

April 22 was celebration day, and I passed several hours in traveling by stage the forty miles which lie between Guthrie and Kingfisher. It was a very hard trip, but gave ample time for thought. One year ago not a resident was in Oklahoma; before night there were 15,000; now there are 60,000. A whole year these people have lived without law, a law unto themselves, and law-abiding, excepting only one class—the liquor men and their allies. Peaceable, patient, industrious they are; but as far removed from the ideal "pioneer" class as possible. The educated, the cultured, the refined, the minister, the lawyer, the physician, the teacher—all are here; not always pleasantly situated, but elevating and refining everything with which they come in contact. Oh, how they hoped and longed that this first birthday would give the territory a government! But it did not.

A telephonic message from Kingfisher to Guthrie had said I need not come; but when I reached Kingfisher I found many earnest hearts ready for the work. The M. E. Church ladies were serving dinner in a large tent on the principal business street, and it was proposed to seat this tent and hold a mass temperance meeting there the following evening; but we did not, for the heavens were opened and it rained in torrents all day. Another day of waiting gave to us no better weather; but in spite of storm a handful of true souls met in the Presbyterian Church and formed the nucleus of an organization, eight ladies and two gentlemen becoming members.

With an earnest request that I should return at an early day, I left on the southbound train Friday for El Reno. Here I found a town of a few hundred persons, and ordering handbills to announce an evening meeting in the school-house, I joined a party going to Fort Reno. We drove over a beautiful country through several prairie-dog towns, all around the fort and back to El Reno, after seeing how Uncle Sam provides for his boys. The meeting was very sparsely attended, but an organization of five members and five honorary members was perfected; as at other points, the members all knew others who would join.

Saturday, the 26th, I must go to Oklahoma City, en route to Norman, and it became necessary to secure a livery team to take me there, a distance of thirty miles, made much longer by the fact that the storm had washed out bridges across the streams on the road, and fording places must be found; but night found me at Norman, where the conference of the M. E. Church South was in session, Bishop Hendrix presiding. And this leads me to speak of the religious work in the territory. At the convention at Guthrie were many ministers. The Presbyterian, Congregational, Episcopalian, Christian, M. E., M. E. South and Catholic Churches are here in the persons of their representative shepherds, who are gathering together the scattered members of their flocks. I never have been more touched than while here, as I have learned what these devoted men and their families are enduring that they may be at hand to remind men that there are higher ambitions than those of earth, and that while seeking a home here it is well to remember the "home over there." Elder Swartz told me that the M. E. pastor in the Indian Territory—including Oklahoma—last year received an average of $168 per annum; that he received $668, and his traveling expenses were $550. But we need but to look at their habitations and their clothing, in many cases, to know that privation is theirs. From all I hear, the Presbyterian and Congregational pastors are most liberally sustained. Of course it is understood that this is a missionary field. I find most devoted men here, men who declare themselves in the enjoyment of a higher Christian life; a minister of the M. E. Church who told me feelingly of the spiritual help he had received from Miss Elizabeth Scovel; a member of the M. E. Church South, who publicly declared his better life came from the perusal of "The Christian's Secret of a Happy Life," by our own dear Hannah Whitall Smith, until one wondered *why* M. E. Church and M. E. Church South. The spirit of fellowship between the two churches, and the able discourse by Bishop Hendrix, in which he elaborated upon the federal headship and unity of the human race, gave rise to the hope that this new territory may aid in bringing about a unity of these two great organizations for the common good of humanity, and aid in obliterating the lines of sectional differences. It was a lofty sermon, listened to by a packed congregation in the M. E. Church South on Sunday morning, April 27; a devout discourse was heard by an even larger audience in the evening. He dignified humanity, glorified Deity, reverenced law, and showed clearly the reasonableness and efficacy of prayer. These were fruit-bearing discourses.

After addressing a mass-meeting on Monday evening, April 28, I succeeded in organizing a W. C. T. U. at Norman, with eighteen members and eleven honorary members. An attempt to organize at an afternoon meeting was unsuccessful. More young ladies identified themselves with the work here than at any point in the territory.

On April 29, the first convention of the W. C. T. U. in the territory met in Oklahoma City. It was a delegate convention, and twenty-six delegates represented five of the six unions now organized. A total membership of one hundred and nine active and thirty-eight honorary members was reported. Department work is being taken up as fast as possible. A constitution and by-laws were adopted; plan of work outlined, discussed and adopted; resolutions and financial plans were submitted by appropriate committees, and after discussion accepted. Mrs. W. L. Rhodes, of Guthrie, was made territorial president; Mrs. J. Holzapfel, of Oklahoma City, corresponding secretary; Miss A. Carson, of Guthrie, corresponding secretary; and Mrs. D. F. Sprigg, Kingfisher, treasurer. Mrs. Sprigg is one of a class growing constantly more numerous among the women of this country, a member of the bar. It was decided that legislative work was at this time most important, and Mrs. Holzapfel was made superintendent of that department. At the close of this convention I returned to Kansas.

Everywhere in the territory I find the American people feel the school to be a necessity, and in all the cities visited schools are supported, either by a voluntary tax upon lots or on the subscription plan. And while good citizens are planting schools and churches, the liquor power is entrenching itself. The United States government does not enforce prohibition so well as the officers of the law in Kansas do. Saloons and joints abound and *free* whisky reigns. United States licenses have been granted to druggists for the sale of intoxicants for medical and mechanical purposes; the saloons run without license, and their signs decorate the buildings they occupy in some instances, while painted windows and screens indicate where other venders of the fiery fluid can be found. These licenses all expired on May 1, and after that, what? There is a great work to be done in Oklahoma Territory.

FANNY H. RASTALL.

MICHIGAN.

WORK AT LANSING.

The Central and North Lansing unions together engaged Mrs. Benjamin for an address, April 6, at Mead's Hall. A large audience was present, considering it was Easter Sunday, and many other services held on that day. The stage was arranged as a parlor, with a large portrait of Miss Willard on an easel with draping of wide white ribbon, the motto, "We are Laborers with God," in white letters on blue ground crossed the background, below which hung the large, white satin banner of the Lansing union, with gilt trimming and letters "W. C. T. U.," "In God we Trust," upon it; plants and flowers helped to make it a pleasant scene. After prayer, and a solo by Inez E. Smith, "The Banner of Temperance," we had a very interesting address by Mrs. Benjamin, a collection speech by Lillie Swartz who won the gold medal at our county convention, and a few remarks from Judge Turner from Kansas, who told us how prohibition did prohibit there.

The following evenings, April 6-8, Mrs. Benjamin gave her parliamentary drill to a class of three hundred or more at the same hall, which was very profitable in several ways. The Business College, Literary Society, Woman's Club, and I. O. G. T. Lodge took five dollars' worth of tickets, which admitted every member that chose to attend. A discussion with review the last evening closed a successful course which would be beneficial to any society educationally, and without doubt, financially as well.

W. C. T. U.

KANSAS.

EASTER DAY IN THE MILITARY PRISON.

I held my district convention at Leawenworth, April 3 and 4, and then accepted an invitation from Chaplain Jno. B. McCleery, of the Military Prison, Ft. Leavenworth, to spend Sunday at the fort, and attend the Easter services in the prison chapel. The invitation included Mrs. Rastall, our state president, and the Hiawatha ladies. Only our three "Y's," Misses Lena Henney, Fanny Bechtol and my daughter could remain with me, however. We went out from the city in time for the song service at ten o'clock. "Gospel Hymns" are used; the men choose the songs, and oh, how they do sing!

Five hundred male voices—many of them excellent ones—guided by the chaplain with his baton and led by a fine orchestra and picked choir, make grand harmonies out of the sweet old songs; No. 222 is especially fine as they sing it.

The chapel was made bright this Easter morning with flowers and plants sent by Mrs. Wright, mother of the prison surgeon. This dear lady, by the many thoughtful courtesies which prove her interest in these "wandering boys," does much to encourage them in their efforts toward a better manhood.

By the time the song service was ended the chapel was crowded. The officers of the prison, with their families, and many officers and men from the garrison, entirely filled the side reserved for visitors. Though Chaplain McCleery always has a good audience, there were unusual interest and desire to hear him on this morning, as many feared it was his last service in the prison. An order had been issued from the War Department, assigning him to Ft. Assinaboine, Montana, and it was not yet known whether the many petitions which had gone in would secure its recall or not. The order has since been revoked.

The morning service proper opened with a voluntary by the orchestra, followed by an anthem from a quartette and the orchestra; Scripture reading; trio, flute, violin and organ; prayer; quartette; sermon; duet, an Easter offering, violin and 'cello; quartette, "God be with you till we meet again."

The music, vocal and instrumental, was of the first order. I am told that the leader of the orchestra, Otto Euhl, is a graduate from the conservatory of music at Berlin, Germany. The chaplain said, in announcing one of his numbers, a flute solo, "It is astonishing how much music you can get out of one little Dutchman." Young man though he is, he has ability as a composer, and I was made proud by being presented with a written copy of a beautiful march which he had dedicated to me, and which the orchestra played in the afternoon. Certainly he is master of the instruments, and another, young Richards, is equally skilled with the violin. His "Carnival of Venice" was wonderfully well executed, winning the warmest encomium from Mr. Brown, who is at the head of the conservatory of music in Leavenworth, and himself one of the finest violinists in the West. The singing also, quartette and solo, would do credit to any company.

Whatever may have been the wrong-doing of these young men, and though they may still have many faults, I cannot find it in my heart to believe that these are not very manly, tender, human hearts, which put such expression into the beautiful songs.

"Down in the human heart
Crushed by the tempter,
Feelings lie buried that grace can restore,
Touched by a loving heart,
Wakened by kindness,
Chords that were broken will vibrate once more."

But the crowning, central point of the day was the sermon. The perfect hush which pervaded that large audience as the chaplain, in low, thrilling tones, gave us a word picture of the sealed tomb and sorrowing Maries, told how the pathos of buried hopes found an echo in every heart. The wonder and the joyful certainty of the resurrection thrilled us as the chaplain, in glowing, earnest words brought the testimony of "more than five hundred witnesses" in proof. Surely under such preaching "Christ is Risen" will be the joyful song of many hearts.

We lunched with Chaplain and Mrs. McCleery, and at one p. m. went again to the prison and visited with some of the boys in the library until the afternoon service.

If the chapel was full in the morning it was overflowing in the afternoon. Benches were placed in the aisles,

and every available inch was used, until the chaplain said, "Lock the door; no more can get in."

The following program was given as printed, excepting that Mrs. Hartough, our state recording secretary, filled Mrs. Rastall's place, and my daughter Belle recited "Rock of Ages" as the tenth number.

1.	March, Dedicated to Mrs. Chase by Otto Euhl,	No. 29, Orchestra.
2.	Recitation, "The Magic Wand,"	No. 31.
3.	Address,	Mrs. Rastall.
4.	Selection, "The Silver Bell,"	Orchestra.
5.	Song, "Lay Me Where the Lilies Grow,"	No. 457.
6.	Violin Solo, "Carnival of Venice,"	No. 521.
7.	Address,	Mrs. Chase.
8.	Song, "Take Me Back Home,"	No. 175.
9.	Flute Solo, "Kinloch of Kinloch,"	No. 29.
10.	Selection,	Orchestra.
11.	Double Quartette,	Nos. 78, 29, 108, 222, 540, 588, 23, 118.
12.	Finale, Selected,	Orchestra.

Souvenir programs, beautifully printed in gilt, were furnished by the prison printer, No. 274.

The young men all did themselves credit, and we were sorry when the program was finished.

After the close there was a short time for greetings, and then the "good-by" time came, and we walked out into the blessed sunlight and freedom, while these, our "boys" who had given us so much pleasure, went, by the side door, down into the prison yard.

JULIA A. CHASE,
State Supt. of Work Among Soldiers.

NEBRASKA.

WORK AT PONCA.

Nebraska's need is great for stanch temperance heroes, and never could truer ones be called to our aid than Major and Mrs. E. T. Scott, who have recently spoken truthful and inspiring words in a manner thrilling, eloquent and convincing.

The meetings from the first increased in interest and attendance, and at the closing lecture the large opera house was full, and during the entire address marked attention was given and perfect order prevailed. The pastors aided largely in the work, and excellent music was furnished.

The temperance people of Ponca would say to every loyal heart in Nebraska, "Secure the services of Major and Mrs. Scott." Fail not to hear them if the possibility is ever within your reach, and with us you will say of them, 'The half was not told."

MRS. G. B. FRANCIS.

NOTICES.

A prize of five dollars will be awarded at the Minnesota state convention to that member of any W. C. T. U. or Y. W. C. T. U. in the state who will send the best essay of not less than six hundred nor more than one thousand words on "Why Women Want to Vote," to lock box 21, Le Sueur, Minn., before June 20. These essays must be written on note paper, on one side of sheet only, and must not be rolled. On the first page of the essay write an assumed name and in a sealed envelope accompanying the essay write assumed name and also real name and address. This envelope will not be opened until after the decision, and is for the purpose of making it as impartial as possible.

ELLA TREMAIN WHITFORD,
Supt. Franchise for Minn.

TO MICHIGAN W. C. T. UNIONS.

Please send names of delegates to the state convention, May 20 to 23, to Mrs. D. P. Sagendorph, 701 First street, Jackson, Mich., *immediately*. This is due the committee in order that they may plan for your entertainment.

EMMA A. WHEELER.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

MRS. H. E. HAMMOND, president of first district and state organizer of Ohio, has removed from Saybrook to Cleveland, where her address is 66 Burt street. She has just finished a series of gospel temperance meetings in Ashtabula county, during which she has given twenty-three addresses, spoken to seven Sunday-schools, organized six new unions and obtained nineteen new subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL. She returns for further work in this county in June.

WARREN, Minnesota, has been a license town until this year the vote stood as follows: For license, 56; against, 113. The W. C. T. U. aided greatly toward this result, distributing literature and serving free coffee near the polls. The ministers of several churches and the I. O. G. T., both Scandinavian and American, worked faithfully all day. There is great rejoicing among the friends of temperance.

Two thousand children listened to Mrs. Chant in City Hall, Portland, Me., on an occasion arranged under the auspices of the Children's Christmas Club. She made eight addresses during her stay in Portland, besides visiting and speaking in Lewiston, Cumberland Mills, Bath, Bangor and Dexter.

THE address of Mrs. Sarah A. McClees, National superintendent of work among soldiers and sailors, is changed from Mont Clair, N. J., to 24 Hawthorne Ave., East Orange, N. J.

THE address of Mrs. Mary E. Balch is changed from Eagletown, Indiana, to Frankfort, Clinton county, Indiana.

AT the recent annual convention of the second district of Nebraska, Mrs. Zara A. Wilson was elected president. The district is being thoroughly organized for amendment work. The outlook is hopeful.

MRS. HARRIET L. WALKER, of Cleveland, Ohio, is going to Washington for a few months, and will, if health permits, speak for the local unions. Mrs. Lucy Switzer, the indefatigable, will know about her movements.

AT Monona, Iowa, much interest has been felt in the Demorest medal contests held in the Congregational Church, under the direction of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor. At the first two, all the contestants were young men between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one. At this one, "The World on Fire" was given by the winner of the medal. At the second, "The New Declaration of Independence." At the third, announced for May 2, young ladies as well as young men contested. Good and appropriate music helps to make these entertainments popular.

A CORRESPONDENT from Tahlequah, I. T., writes thus: "Since Miss Willard's visit to Tahlequah, the W. C. T. U. has kept up its meetings. Its influence has been slow but sure and steady. The Band of Hope is as regular as clock-work in its meetings Sunday afternoons, and Mrs. Jane Staples, our venerable president, is untiring in her efforts to build up both the Band of Hope and its mother society. One peculiarity in our fight against intoxicating liquors was the securing of the passage of an ordinance by the town council to prohibit the merchants from selling more than one bottle of Jamaica ginger per day. The consequence is that some of the drinkers, I hear, buy one bottle a day at each store until they accumulate enough to get thoroughly drunk."

MRS. JULIA M. BOSWORTH, of Kirksville, Mo., has been doing effective work for the cause of prohibition in Adams county, Illinois. Between February 1 and March 22, she traveled by rail and private conveyance five hundred and sixty-five miles; delivered forty lectures in twenty-one different townships, including the city of Quincy; organized one strong W. C. T. U., three good clubs, and obtained the pledges of seventy-five new voters. The receipts from collections at her meetings defrayed all expenses including her own fees. Cultivated, refined, and fertile in resources, those hearing her once are anxious to hear her again. Her whole heart yearns for the protection and purity of the home, hence the success attending her lectures in the cause of prohibition. She lectures upon a variety of subjects, such as "License Fallacies," "The Labor Problem," "Woman, Her Past, Present and Future," "Social Purity," etc. The prohibition committee of this county hopes to secure the services of Mrs. Bosworth soon again.

THE Colona. Ill., W. C. T. U. was organized in November, 1889, with twenty-five members, mostly young ladies and gentlemen. They have held public meetings every fortnight, which have been well attended. They have decorated the church with the stars and stripes, and held a flag service, thus furthering patriotism and temperance.

MRS. BATEHAM has recently visited Santa Barbara, Cal., and has addressed the people to great acceptance. A friend writes: "God is speaking through her to the people of California. She sends an arrow of conviction to the heart in every word she utters."

THE address of Dr. Orpha Baldwin, National superintendent of hygiene and heredity, is changed from 170 Prospect Ave., Cleveland, Ohio, to 216 J St., Portland, Oregon, where she will be pleased to hear from all white-ribboners who are interested in the department of hygiene and heredity.

THE Rev. Frances Townsley, state evangelist of Nebraska W. C. T. U., has lately moved to David City, Neb., as pastor of the Baptist Church. This is her second pastorate in that state. She adds to her other labors lectures in behalf of the amendment.

THE recent Bucks county, Pa., W. C. T. U. convention was admirable in all its details. Ten departments of work were presented by the faithful superintendents; twenty-three unions in the county; 115,443 pages ot literature distributed since last report, beside hundreds of temperance papers; twenty-nine Loyal Temperance Legions. The peace and arbitration department has been added within the last six months. Practical work filled the day, while the evening's address, by Mrs. Mary T. Lathrap, was all that heart and mind could desire.

A NEW W. C. T. U. was organized at Princeton, Ill., April 18, with Mrs. Julia Phelps as president, and Miss Sarah Coddington as secretary. This gives promise of being a good society, with a number of active workers. A plan was under way for the organization of a Swedish W. C. T. U. The Swedish people are waking up to the need of work.

MANY signed the pledge, and a goodly number of additions were made to the membership of the W. C. T. U. at Edinboro, Pa., during the recent labors of Miss Vandelia Varnum, who was accompanied by Miss Lena Crissey; the latter has a pure, sympathetic voice, which is especially adapted to the rendering of gospel songs. Miss Varnum's terms are such that she is within reach of all, and wherever she goes her good works praise her.

APPROPRIATE resolutions were passed by the Centerville, Washington, union, on the death of Mrs. C. A. Hoff, president of the Loyal Temperance Legion, and active in all temperance work. She passed suddenly away April 14. Her loss is deeply felt.

MRS. L. E. BAILEY has been actively at work in Nebraska since October 15, speaking for the pending prohibitory amendment. She reports crowded houses everywhere, and great interest. She has just finished a canvass of Lancaster county, where she gave twenty-two lectures, and besides holding women's and children's meetings at Firth, she organized a W. C. T. U. with the following officers: Mrs. Mary Beall, president; Mrs. Mary Burling, first vice-president; Mrs. Maggie Vanengen, second vice-president; Mrs. Barbara Rogers, recording secretary; Mrs. Lottie Rishel, corresponding secretary; Mrs. J. Candy, treasurer.

THE following tribute to the memory of a deceased worker comes from the hand of a friend: "Miss Sarah J. Moore, daughter of Jacob Mocre, of Ionia, was born at Farmington, Mich., 1851, and moved to Ionia in 1864; joined the M. E. Church in the spring of 1865. She went to Aberdeen, Dakota, in the fall of 1888, and died there, February 27, 1890. Her remains were brought to Ionia for burial. She was an unselfish, patient, hard-working Christian girl. She lived a useful life and died a beautiful death. She was a faithful, earnest, active member of the W. C. T. U. in Michigan and Dakota."

A NEW union was organized by Mrs. F. Merrick, at Dillsboro, Jackson county, N. C., March 18, with seven members; five have been added since. It is the first W. C. T. U. organized in Jackson county. The writer adds: "The only hotel in Dillsboro is a temperance house, and the town is protected by law from the manufacture, but not the importation of intoxicants. Almost every train from Asheville brings jugs of liquor, and men are frequently seen drunk on the streets."

MRS. FESSENDEN writes of Mrs. Barney's work in Malden, Mass., in the most cordial terms, closing thus: "In Mrs. Barney the white-ribbon army are blessed with a woman of rare combination of powers and ability, sanctified and consecrated to highest because to lowliest good. May the Great Captain long spare her in health and strength of body and mind to carry on her most excellent work."

A VERY interesting and profitable meeting was held in the M. E. Church, Memphis, Mich., April 9. The local union sent an invitation to their district president, Mrs. J. M. Kenny, of Port Huron, to be present at their regular meeting, to which she responded most heartily. She spoke in the afternoon to ladies in her usual cheering, helpful manner. At four o'clock the school children from the three departments and the Band of Hope came in for ten minutes' talk, which was delightful. In the evening the church was filled, and a deeply-interested audience were more than won by the quiet, definite remarks of the speaker, as she unfolded and explained the forty different lines of work which the W. C. T. U. are carrying out. She won votes and hearts.

BEAUTIFUL words come from the hand of her pastor, regarding the life and works of Miss Laura Minkler, who passed away March 18, at Edgewood, Iowa. When she was about ten years old she became totally blind. The following year she entered the Iowa College for the Blind, from which she graduated with honor, and remained there as an instructor for the next two years. She was a charter member of the Edgewood W. C. T. U., and "by her earnestness, zeal and ability, she became the inspiring genius of a most enthusiastic and efficient union." Her public work as a lecturer for the W. C. T. U was undertaken under the conviction that it was at her Father's bidding, and she did it with heartiness and courage. She had begun a course of study under the direction of the Boston correspondence school with the intention of entering evangelistic work; but after severe illness of a week she was called to the higher ministries of heaven. Her pastor says of her: "She was an earnest, devoted, thoroughly consecrated Christian, 'full of faith and of the Holy Ghost.'"

AT Tucson, Arizona Territory a grand convention was recently held, at which Mrs. M. L. Wells did work which was highly appreciated by the W. C. T. U. Her Bible readings were especially helpful. The evening collection was over sixty dollars. Mrs. L. C. Hughes is the territorial president, and is much honored and beloved. To her much of the credit is given of the passage of the "Sunday rest law."

WOMAN'S LECTURE BUREAU.

MRS. R. A. EMMONS, SEC.

All engagements made by this Bureau are conditional upon the ability of the lecturer to fill them. In case of detention by sickness, accident, or any legitimate and unavoidable cause, another date will be given as soon as possible.

LECTURERS.

Mrs. Mary T. Lathrap.	Mrs. S. M. I. Henry.
Miss Henrietta G. Moore.	Miss I. C. DeVelling.
Mrs. Marion B. Baxter.	Mrs. Caroline M. Woodward.
Rev. Eugenia F. St. John.	Rev. W. H. Boole, D.D.
Mrs. Helen L. Bullock.	Ex-Gov. John P. St. John.
Rev. C. H. St. John.	Volney B. Cushing.
Mr. A. G. Wolfenberger.	Mrs. S. M. Perkins.
Prof. A. B. Huckins.	Mrs. R. J. Trego.
Major E. T. Scott.	Mother Stewart.
Mrs. E. T. Scott.	D. H. Burwell.
Mrs. M. L. Wells.	Dr. Kate C. Bushnell.

Mrs. F. McReady Harris (Hope Ledyard).

MRS. MARY T. LATHRAP

begins a month's work in Maine, June 1.

MISS HENRIETTA G. MOORE

will be in West Washington until June 3. A few engagements en route to Chicago may be made following this.

MRS. MARION B. BAXTER

spends the entire month of May in Minnesota.

REV. EUGENIA F. ST. JOHN

speaks at Englewood, Ill., May 13.

MRS. S. M. I. HENRY

speaks at Maurice, Iowa, May 11; Calliope, 13; Akron, 14 and 15; Rock Valley, 18.

MISS I. C. DE VELLING

begins a month or six weeks' work in Wyoming, May 25.

MRS. C. M. WOODWARD

is devoting her entire time to Nebraska.

VOLNEY B. CUSHING

will be available for Chicago and vicinity the first seven days of June.

MRS. R. J. TREGO

spends next week at Defiance, Ohio.

DR. KATE C. BUSHNELL

speaks at Kendallville, Ind., May 15; Findlay, Ohio, 18; Akron, 19 and 20. A few dates are still open en route for the East.

D. H. BURWELL

speaks at Bolivar, N. Y., from May 11 to 17.

For dates and terms of all the above, address the
WOMAN'S LECTURE BUREAU,
161 La Salle St., Chicago.

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Promises made that cannot be kept. Inducements held out that do not exist. Claims that have no foundation. Great promise. Little result. So, when you see a firm prosper year after year, you know at once that these are not its business maxims.

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It is filled with such testimony as the following:

Drs. Starkey & Palen:—"I have received remarkable benefit from the use of your Compound Oxygen treatment. I was entirely cured of Neuralgia by it." MRS. G. W. VALENTINE, New Douglas, Ill., July 30, 1889.

Drs. Starkey & Palen:—"Your Compound Oxygen Treatment cured me of Neuralgia. I believe it saved my life." MISS MAGGIE HANNA, Mankato, Minn., Nov 15, 1889.

Drs. Starkey & Palen.—"By the use of your Compound Oxygen Treatment, my lungs which were badly affected are permanently cured." GEO. S. MURPHY, Cashier First National Bank, Manhattan, Kansas. *Drs. Starkey & Palen:*—"I can truly say that your Compound Oxygen Treatment has helped my lungs wonderfully." MRS. JAS. SEXTON, Union Hill, Ill., September 12, 1889.

Drs. Starkey & Palen:—"I had consumption of four years' standing, and the doctors pronounced me incurable. But your Compound Oxygen Treatment made a well man of me." JAMES W. ICE, Commercial Point, Ill., Jan. 15, 1889. *Drs. Starkey & Palen:*—"I have fully proved your Compound Oxygen Treatment to be unrivalled in its immediate effects upon throat troubles of any kind, asthma and catarrh." MRS. A. W. MATHEWSON, 85 Williams St., Providence, R. I., Oct. 22, 1888.

Publisher's Notes.

Our Edition this Week is 87,000 Copies.

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Don't You Want One?

No pains or money will be spared to make it the best picture of Miss Willard that has ever been issued. Full statement of this offer was in last week's UNION SIGNAL.

THREE NEW LEAFLETS.

Manual of the Department of Social Purity.

By Miss Willard and her Associate Superintendents, full explanations and directions, answering such questions as, "How shall I approach this subject with my son—or my daughter?" "What gain has been made the past year?" "What books can we read on this topic?" "What preventive work can be done?" "How are Mothers' Meetings conducted?" "What is the work of the Travellers' Aid branch?" etc. Twenty pages.

A White Life for Two.

Miss Willard's address before the International Woman's Congress in Washington. A strong plea for an equal standard of purity, etc., for the sexes.

A Letter to the National W. C. T. U.

By Wm. T. Stead. This was sent to the National Convention at Chicago, November, 1889. No word of this true champion of womanhood but is worth hearing.

Price, each..... $ .05
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" per 100..... 2.50

Address WOMAN'S TEM. PUB. ASS'N, 161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

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MRS. GEO. C. HALL.

See Advertisement in another column.

BEECHAM'S PILLS cure bilious and nervous ills.

Home-Seekers' Excursions via the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Ry.

On Tuesdays, May 20, September 9 and 23 and October 14, 1890, agents of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway will sell Home-Seekers' Excursion Tickets to principal points in the West, Northwest, South and Southwest at rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets good returning thirty days from date of sale. For full particulars call on or address agents of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway.

MR. JAS. H. CORDON, pastor M. E. Church, Wilson, N. C., says: "I take great pleasure in recommending Bradycrotine as a specific for Headache in its various forms."

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CHILDREN'S DAY HORAL SONGS Nos. 1 and 2. Two superior complete Programs of 16 pages each. With additional pages of choice Recitations. For Children's Day, or Flower Sunday. Sample copies, 12 cents for the two, or 6 cents each. **R. R. McCABE & CO., 68 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.**

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The vast amount of flax straw going to waste in the West, led the present officers of the Standard Fiber-Ware Co., of Mankato, Minn., early in 1885, to investigate the merits of flax fiber—tow—with view to its manufacture into pails, wash basins, etc. Everything looked favorable, and that fall and winter an extensive plant was built and the present company organized with a capital of $50,000. The first goods were turned out late in the summer of 1886 and numerous complaints came in that the goods were not proving satisfactory, but in the two following years improved machinery and new devices in the process of manufacture brought them to their present popularity. Nothing in the market so thoroughly pleases the consumer as these goods. They are light, strong, handsome and cleanly. The wash basins do not rust out or slip from the fingers and break. The water pails, in the language of hundreds who have used them, are the "only pails fit to hold drinking water." The dairy pail is the only thing made that will not taint milk, get sour or need scouring. The slop-jars never lose their paint or decorations like tin, or break like crockery. The mats will in one year save more carpets than they cost, and so on through the list. The inside finish is paint (without white lead) or Japan finish, according to the use it is put to. The outside finish is such as to suit all tastes, in colors and decorations. All paints, japans, copals and decorations are baked on to stay.—*Western Stockman and Cultivator.*

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The firm who make the above offer in another part of our paper are perfectly reliable, and the premium box which they send out contains not only all the Sweet Home Soap and fine Toilet Soaps and the list of miscellaneous articles contained in the advertisement, but also a set of Solid Silver Spoons. Subscribers who write to them are perfectly safe in sending six dollars with the order, and this is the quickest and best way (on account of the extra present that is given for cash) to get goods from Messrs. J. D. Larkin & Co., Buffalo, N. Y., who certainly exhibit an enterprise and liberality in their desire to introduce their Soaps which is almost unheard of.

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On April 22d, May 20th, September 9th and 23d, and October 14th, 1890, the Illinois Central Railroad will sell excursion tickets at **one fare** for the round trip to all stations west of, and including Iowa Falls, Ia., which embraces the following prominent points:

Webster City, Ia.	Ft. Dodge, Ia.
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Sioux City, Ia.	Cherokee, Ia.
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Tickets are limited to return within thirty days, and are good for stop-over privileges west of Iowa Falls, both going and returning.

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For through tickets, rates, etc., apply to nearest Ticket Agent; and for copy of pamphlet descriptive of towns in Northwestern Iowa, entitled "Homes for Everybody," apply to

F. B. BOWES,
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Mrs. Ella R Tennent, editress of Tennent's Home Magazine, says. "Its fame has spread like a prairie fire. It is so pleasant to use I look forward to the time for taking it with pleasure. The verdict of all I know, who have taken it, is that it is a great remedy."

Price $1.50 per concentrated bottle, which will make, as per accompanying directions, one gallon of medicine. Send stamp for full particulars.

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Made to save work and wear in all kinds of washing and cleaning. *Made* into a powder for your convenience. *Made* as cheap as pure soap for economy. *Made* harmless for all purposes for which soap is used.

What a friend—a friend who did half your washing and cleaning and made the other half so easy that you did not get too tired to enjoy the time saved; besides made things last longer and look better. That's just what Pearline will do for you if you'll let it. On the back of each package you'll find how it will best befriend you. Every grocer keeps Pearline, and many of your friends use it—ask them about it. You'll use it sooner or later—the sooner the better for both of us.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, do the honest thing—*send it back.* 180 JAMES PYLE, New York.

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This book has been written by Mr. Small, with the view of covering the whole argument for the legal suppression of the liquor traffic. It is written in a style to interest the general reader, and is not burdened with tables and figures that are irksome.

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" XIII—Prohibition and Posterity.

—o—

Read it yourself and strengthen your faith; then hand it to a hesitating neighbor and gain him for prohibition. A finely printed book, worthy of a place in any library, and put at a price to make it popular.

Bound in Cloth, 75 Cents.

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400 RECITATIONS and Readings, Bound in Handsome Lithograph Cover, mailed to any address for 30 cents. Stamps taken. Address **J. S. Ogilvie, Publisher, 57 Rose Street, New York.**

DO **you know that you can beautifully decorate your walls and ceilings, and do the work yourself, and very cheaply?** Ask any paint dealer, or write for designs and instructions. No stamps required. *Alabastine Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.* See THE UNION SIGNAL April 17.

The National Capital.

The City of Washington is an object of perennial interest to all patriotic Americans. Not alone because it is the great throbbing heart of the mightiest and grandest Republic the earth has ever known, but also on account of its material magnificence. All Americans take pride in its beautiful avenues, majestic architecture, stately homes, and well stored galleries and museums as things of grandeur and beauty in themselves, apart from the historic interest with which they are invested. It is a hope and aspiration of all "YOUNG AMERICA," at least, to some time or other visit the Capital of his country.

The Baltimore and Ohio R. R. offers unequalled facilities in aid of this desire. All its through trains between New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore on the east, and Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago on the west, pass through Washington. Its fast express trains are vestibuled from end to end and heated with steam. Pullman's latest and best productions in the way of sumptuous Drawing Room Sleeping Cars are attached to all its through trains. The present management of the B. & O. have made vast improvements in the last two years, and the road is to-day one of the foremost passenger carrying lines in the country. Through tickets via B. & O. R. R. can be procured at all the principal ticket offices throughout the United States.

I would like the permanent care of an invalid, or as a companion. Am a widow 46 years old, weigh 150 lbs. Have had experience as a nurse. Have almost perfect health. Address W, care UNION SIGNAL.

DON'T **Wear Stiff Corsets** that ruin your health and comfort. TRY "GOOD SENSE" Corset Waists. ☞ they will please you.

DR. WILFORD HALL'S HEALTH PAMPHLET. IN AMERICA.

Dr. W. B. Forden, M. D., St. Louis, Mo., 706 Pine St., writes, March 2:

"Dr. A. Wilford Hall: I have just finished reading your health brochure. To say that I am amazed does not express it—to think of the stupidity of our profession to have overlooked this factor in the physical economy for so long, and at last leave it to a layman to make the discovery! I had already an experience with a partial application of the remedy, but your pamphlet has convinced me that I did not know it all by half, and yet I thought I was in the van. I am fully convinced, however, that my partial application of the treatment has saved my life, and I now as fully believe that your advance application of the same will prolong it. Although a graduate of medicine and regarded as a successful practitioner, I have a supreme contempt for drugs, and for some time had contemplated changing my business, etc., etc. . . . Very truly yours, W. B. FORDEN, M. D."

Dr. John Kaufman, M.D., of Hazleton, Pa., writes, March 16:

"Dear Dr. Hall: I received your Health-Pamphlet yesterday, and have examined it sufficiently to grasp the rationale of your treatment. Please accept my thanks for the valuable little work. Your reasoning is logical and your conclusions are strictly physiological. I believe your discovery, as elaborated in your treatise, has more intrinsic value than all other pathological theories. Very truly yours, JOHN KAUFMAN, M. D."

We have received hundreds of similar indorsements of the Health-Pamphlet from physicians.

Business people, as well as professional people who have tested the treatment, are universal in its praise.

For further information regarding this medicineless treatment call upon or send 2-cent stamp to A. T. Bates, Room 46, 161 La Salle Street, Chicago.

A Bonanza for Book Agents.

Mrs. Livermore's famous volume, "My Story of the War" is growing in favor every day, and it is believed that its sale will reach 75,000 copies this spring. Men and women agents are unusually successful with it. Rev. A. W. Collins, Cameron, Mo., says:

"*I have never shed so many tears over one book as I have over this one.* I have given several readings from it to personal friends who have called upon me. All were delighted, and we read and laughed and wept together, for the humorous as well as the pathetic is in it. I have read a few chapters to old soldiers who happened into my study, and without exception they sat and listened as if enchanted, while tears ran thick and fast down their cheeks, and when I concluded they exclaimed, 'Where can I get a copy of that book?'

"I have often asked myself what is the real secret of this great book? The only answer I can frame that is at all satisfactory to me is that *it is full of 'heart power.' It comes from the heart. The subject is great, the author is great, and of course the book could not but be great.* Many times while reading this thrilling story I have said audibly, *'God bless Mrs. Livermore for writing it.' It is my heart-felt wish that a million copies of it may be sent out through this broad land. It will do good whenever and wherever read."*

You have not Sent For Samples of Protection Posters? Well! Well!

And yet you want your place to have a healthy time of agitation and stir-up-edness? Such times don't "jist grow" or rain down from above! They come about when men see—stop—reason and assent or dissent—dismount from the fence of indifference, in other words. Given, a fence of ignorance and indifference, the top rail full of voters, the means (Protection Posters) of tipping the rail.

Not Sent for Samples? Well! Well!

Publisher's Notes.

TERMS FOR 1890—THE UNION SIGNAL.

To Old Subscribers.

Single copy..... $1.50
In clubs of 5 to 9 each..... 1.25
In clubs of 10 and over each..... 1.00
To ministers and reading rooms.... 1.00

To New Subscribers.

Only $1.00, whether in clubs or singly.

Clubs can be made up of both old and new names, but the full number of names required must be sent.

Trial Subscribers (Five Weeks) ***10 Cts.***

Other Papers Issued by the W. T. P. A.

The Young Crusader (juvenile temperance) semi-monthly edition. Single copy 50 cents; in clubs of 10 or over, 40 cents.

Monthly (Sunday School edition) single copy 15 cents; five to twenty-five copies, in package, each 1 cent; twenty-five copies or over, in package, at the rate of $1.00 per 100 copies, per issue.

The Oak and Ivy Leaf (monthly) organ of the Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union; single copy, 25 cents; in clubs of 10 or over, 20 cents.

Der Deutsch Amerikaner (semi-monthly) German temperance; single copy 50 cents, in clubs of 10 or over, 40 cents.

Advertising rates in THE UNION SIGNAL per agate line, 75 cents. TIME DISCOUNTS: Four times, 10 per cent; 13 times, 20 per cent; 26 times, 30 per cent; 39 times, 40 per cent; 52 times, 50 per cent; five lines one year costs only $97.50. No advertisement of less than five lines inserted at time rates on a contract for variable space.

From Miss Willard.

We need to start a POST-OFFICE CRUSADE—sending our leaflets on the forty and more subjects of which they treat to the classes that most need to have their opinions on those subjects enlightened. I find wall pockets in almost every railroad station, but frequently these are empty and on inquiry the local president often says, "Our depot master is unfriendly to the temperance reform," whereupon I urge that the superintendent of the road be written to and requested to issue a general order along his line that our wall pockets must be respected and protected, both. It is always best to seek the highest authority—one is most apt to be treated with consideration in that quarter; at least such has been my observation."

From the Publisher.

Do you all remember that item how the Moline, Ill., union furnishes THE UNION SIGNAL to the barber shops? Now as Miss Willard sees the necessity for a *Post-office Crusade* also a *Barber Shop Crusade*, we will make a special offer and allow subscriptions for THE UNION SIGNAL for these crusade purposes to be sent in at—75 CENTS EACH.—No commission will be allowed and only fair and honorable treatment is expected. Engine rooms, jails and prisons can be added to the list, also saloon keeper's wives! Now for crusades that will tell and papers to go where *they* will tell things that thousands now are ignorant of—totally ignorant of. Will you crusade with us? Or will you let this appeal fly in at one eye and out of the other? Put the paper where *voters* will see it.

An agent for Glimpses, writing from Louisiana, says, "Please send me twenty-one cloth and nine one-half morocco books. I began my work *one week ago to-day* fearing I could do but little here, but I find the people interested in Miss Willard's work. This is my first experience as a canvasser and I am delighted with the work, and am confident that I can get another much larger order in our little city." This lady's earnings in one week were $35.70 and one one-half morocco book at $3.50, total $39.20.

Another agent sends the publishers a draft for $140, for one order of books; Her commissions were $94, and three premiums worth $9, and the entire work of canvassing was done in three weeks.

Worthy?

AGENTS WANTED

For the two best temperance books ever published, viz.,

GLIMPSES OF FIFTY YEARS,

by Frances E. Willard, President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT,

or "The Conflict of Man with Alcohol," by Henry W. Blair, United States Senator.

Of the first book, 50,000 have been printed since May, 1889. Of the second, three editions have been issued. Agents make money selling these books. Good territory can be had. Apply at once to

Woman's Temp. Pub. Ass'n,
161 La Salle St., Chicago.

Demand Pond's Extract.
Accept no substitute.

LADY AGENTS CLEAR $10 DAILY selling "Victoria Protector" and rubber goods for Ladies & Children. Sample "Victoria" by mail $1. Mrs. L. E. Singleton, Box 665, Chicago, Ill.

What do doctors know about corsets?

They know a good deal more sometimes than they dare give their patients the benefit of!

What are they afraid of?

Losing their patients. Many a woman would throw her doctor overboard sooner than change her corset.

What do women know about corsets?

The doctors and women together know all there is to be known. They all agree that Ball's is the proper corset.

You can go to your store and get it and wear it two or three weeks and get your money again, every cent of it, if you want it.

The store has a primer on Corsets for you.

CHICAGO CORSET CO., Chicago and New York.

Better than Tea and Coffee for the Nerves.
VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA
"Best & Goes Farthest."
Ask your Grocer for it, take no other. [63

LADIES! Use only { Brown's French Dressing } on your Boots and Shoes.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY

CHANCE FOR ALL TO enjoy a cup of Perfect Tea. A trial order of 3½ pounds of fine Tea, either Oolong, Japan, Imperial, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Mixed, English Breakfast or Sun Sun Chop, sent by mail on receipt of $2.00. Be particular and state what kind of Tea you want. Greatest inducements ever offered to get orders for our celebrated Teas, Coffees and Baking Powder. For full particulars address **The Great American Tea Co.,** P.O. Box 289, 31 and 33 Vesey St., New York.

STANDARD FIBER-WARE COMPANY — Trade STANDARD Mark — MANKATO, MINN.

ASK your dealer for Water Pails Dairy Pails, Wash Basins, Cuspidors, Slop Jars, Table Mats, Slop Jar Mats, Etc. made from FLAX FIBER. Practically indestructible. Manufact'd by the **STANDARD FIBER-WARE CO.** Nothing will please you like this Plain and Decorated Ware. In use everywhere. None genuine without "STANDARD" Trade Mark on bottom. If your dealer does not keep it, send his address and we will mail you picture cards.

THE GLUTEN Entire Wheat **Flour** the best and most economical flour made, the only cure for Dyspepsia. Recommended by Physicians. Kenosha Mills Co., 135 Lake St., Chicago.

HOTEL FREDONIA,
H. St., between 13th & 14th. Washington, D. C.
New, Elegant, Quiet, Homelike,
G. H. La Fetra, - - Prop.

HARRIMAN The New City with PROHIBITION in Title Deeds. East Tenn. Land Co. Clinton B. Fisk, Pres., A. A. Hopkins, Sec'y, Times Building, New York City. JAMES B. HOBBS, Agt., 97 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

THE TOTAL ABSTINENCE LIFE ASS'N OF AMERICA
furnishes the best and cheapest insurance for total abstainers from alcoholic liquors as a beverage.
Women insured on same terms as men. *Agents wanted.* Address **W. F. Singleton, Pres., Royal Insurance Bldg., CHICAGO, Ill**

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A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
S. A. KEAN & CO. BANKERS,
CHICAGO: 100 WASHINGTON ST. New York: 115 B'dway.

OREGON THE LAND OF BIG RED APPLES. The famous Willamette Valley. The best climate in the United States. Write for circulars to the Western Oregon Land Co., Monmouth, Polk Co., Oregon. J. G. CROUCH, Sec'y.

DR. JULIA R. HOWE'S MEDICATED CAPSULES FOR WOMAN'S ILLS.
Are of genuine merit—not a patent medicine. Sold only by **Dr. Julia R. Howe, 263 Ohio St., Chicago.** Write for explanatory letter free

PANSY PLANTS 12 very choice Pansy Plants, all colors, 20c. or 24 for 30c., nicely packed, postpaid Catalogue FREE, **F. B. MILLS,** Thorn Hill, N. Y.

UNITY. A weekly journal of a **Religion** that is **Rational,** and a **Rationalism** that is **Religious.** 10 weeks 10 cents. **CHICAGO.**

"130 ORDERS IN 3½ DAYS;" "10 Orders every 12 calls;" "47 orders in 16 hours." Terms free. JAS. H. EARLE, Pub. Boston

BEST PAYING THING for Agents is our PHOTOGRAPH FAMILY RECORD PICTURE Agents wanted. Terms extra liberal. Address **C. P. CORY & CO., 325 State St., Chicago.**

OPIUM Morphine or Whisky Habit cured in 11 to 21 days. Home or Sanitarium Treatment. Address **The Compound Oxygen Ass'n, Ft. Wayne, Ind**

PURE GRAPE JUICE. **EMMA M. TAYLOR** 29 Bow St., WOBURN, MASS.

SAVE MONEY. Our 486-page Catalogue gives Wholesale Prices on all kinds of Merchandise in any quanity. Anti-trust and Co-operative. Write for particulars. Cash Buyers' Mer. Union, Chicago, Ill.

$60 SALARY $40 EXPENSES IN ADVANCE allowed each month. Steady employment at home or traveling. No soliciting. Duties delivering and making collections. No Postal Cards. Address with stamp, HAFER & CO., Piqua, O.

LADY AGENTS WANTED—ALSO MEN. Two immense new specialties; 1 lady made $27 before dinner, another $16 the first hour; extraordinary opportunity; proof free. Ad., LITTLE & CO., 214 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

400,000 THE LARGEST CIRCULATION of any periodical in the world. "The Philada. Ladies' Home Journal and Practical Housekeeper." Sample copies FREE. CURTIS PUB. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

BLISS WOMAN'S BAND
Sent on receipt of price and waist measure.
Fitted band 75 cts. } Bliss Mfg. Co., Box 367,
Plain band 30 cts. } Minneapolis, Minn.

WOULD YOU?
WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE LOCAL AGENT FOR ARTICLES THAT EVERY BODY WANTS? Write for CIRCULARS to **"F." CASSGREEN Mnfg. Co., 134 Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.**

DRESS SILKS The very best. Send 8c. in stamps for fine lot of samples to select from. The beautiful silks and low prices will astonish you. **Chas. A. Stevens & Bros.,** Silk Store, Chicago, Ill.

"MURRAY"
$55.95 BUGGIES and $5.95 HARNESS
are the best and cheapest. Write for catalogue and prices. Wilber H. Murray M'f'g Co., Cincinnati, O.

$50 OUTFIT ON 30 DAYS' TIME TO AGENTS Guarantee $150 profits in four weeks or no pay, to travel or work at home. **No competition. C. JARVIS & CO., Racine, Wis.**

"DELSARTE" Corset Waists and Braces are the best selling goods made. Sold by Agents only. Exclusive territory Agents Wanted. **DELSARTE CORSET CO., 142 W. 23d St., New York.**

THE Perfection Flour Bin and Sieve. The housekeeper's best friend. Look for our card in this paper next week. Agents wanted.
SHERMAN, TANGENBERG & CO., 160 West Lake St., Chicago.

$29 Saved. A $45.00 Sewing Machine for $16.00. Call on or write to M. A. Scullin & Co., 762 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill., for particulars. Mentioning this paper and get full information.

YOU CAN LAY BY $500 TO $1500 a year by working for us. You can't do it in any surer or simpler way no matter how you try. We furnish capital and pay liberally those who work either whole or part time. Stamp not required for answer. JNO. C. WINGTON & CO., Pubs., Phila., Chicago, Kas. City.

EVERYBODY SATISFIED
that uses **WESTPHALS UTILITY.** Strong, clean, durable and the only satisfactory **FLOWER STAND** made. Circulars and prices on application to mf'rg's. **A. M. HOWES & CO., 65 and 67 So. Canal St., Chicago, Ill.**

WALL PAPER makes attractive homes. Our low prices, enormous assortment of styles and honorable treatment induce customers in all parts U.S. to recommend us. Lustres 6c. a roll. Handsome Golds 12c. Felts 20c. Iridescent Embossed Golds 35c. For 8c. postage will send to any address samples with borders to match. **A. L. DIAMENT & CO., 1206 Market St., PHILADELPHIA, PA**

Best Sewing Machine Made, Free!
We have an assortment of the best Sewing Machines made which we are selling lower than any other concern in the country, and as we sell more machines than any Manufacturer or Dealer, we can afford to give one *free* to have them introduced. Send for terms. **CHICAGO SCALE CO., Chicago, Illinois.**

BABY CARRIAGES Direct from Factory, 221 W. Madison St., Chicago. Express charges prepaid to any place within 300 miles of Chicago. $3 to $8 saved on each carriage or you need not pay for them. Send 2c. stamp for illustrated catalogue. Thousands of carriages shipped yearly to families direct. The largest factory and finest goods in the world. **G. L. Spencer.**

WE WANT 1,000 BRIGHT BOYS OR GIRLS.

To whom we can give employment in a way that will be easy and pleasant. The preliminary work can be done after school hours—an hour a week after that will suffice to bring in a profit of from 20 cents to $2.00 a week.

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"The Master of the Magicians" is a novel dealing with court life in Babylon six hundred years before Christ.

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A distinct addition to the kitchen library, containing many useful hints, and receipts clearly expressed and tested by careful trial.

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For Schools:

Children's School Songs. (35 cts.: $3.60 dozen. 8 pages of simple explanations, and 138 new and selected songs for general singing. This little book is being received with much favor.

Kindergarten Chimes. ($1.25.) Kate Douglas Wiggin. Good manual, and fine collection.
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Rhymes and Tunes. ($1.00.) Mrs. Osgood.
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Song Manual { Book 1, Primary. 30c.; $3 doz. Book 2, Medium. 40c.; $4.20 doz Book 3, High. 50c.; $4.80 doz.

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Ogilvie's Edition, 1615 pages, sheep.....**$3.00**
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Each **Including** Family Gazette one year and Economy Club Membership. These dictionaries are selling by the thousands. **Family Gazette Pub. Co.,** 173 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

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FOR ✠ 20 ✠ CENTS ✠ YOU ✠ CAN HAVE ✠ THE ✠ UNION ✠ SIGNAL SENT ✠ TO ✠ A ✠ FRIEND ✠ FOR FIVE ✠ WEEKS ✠ WITH ✠ COPY OF ✠ A ✠ 25 ✠ CENT ✠ BOOK ✠ CONKLIN'S ✠ MANUAL ✠ OF ✠ INFORMATION. ✠ THE ✠ BOOK ✠ CAN COME ✠ TO ✠ YOU, ✠ THE ✠ PAPER TO ✠ YOUR ✠ FRIEND ✠ IF ✠ YOU PREFER. ✠ EITHER ✠ ONE ✠ IS ✠ WORTH ✠ MUCH ✠ MORE ✠ THAN 20 ✠ CENTS. ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠

From Scotland.

Mrs. G. A. Barclay, of Carrubbers Close Mission, Edinburg, Scotland, in asking that some temperance supplies be sent for distribution at an exposition there, writes: "THE UNION SIGNAL, we may just say, is a great treat to us and is looked for every week; it is, in fact, the most welcome paper which enters our home, as well as the finest Christian Temperance periodical in the world." High praise that, but if it's merited, show some faith by works, viz:—send $1 and the name of one new subscriber.

Extract from Letter.

I received from you about a month ago a colloquy, "The Milkmaid's Convention." We—the Good Templars—put it on the stage and with good success. It was well acted; it took well. DORA COPE.
Leetonia, Ohio.

Items and Smite-ems.

TAHLEQUAH, IND. TER.

"The Crusade Supplement Senior Grade Lessons on Government *are just what we need.*" Mrs. L. Jane Staples, president W. C. T. U., Indian Territory.

Your children and your Loyal Legions need them, too. Ignorance is *not* bliss—it's misery, and mostly unpardonable. Come, put something substantial and worth reading in your children's hands. It will do its own stepping into the head and life.

A nicely printed W. C. T. U. Calendar comes from Effingham, Ill. It hangs on the wall and can be easily read at some distance. Dates of meeting are given and other standing announcements, and closes thus: "Please read the Bible lesson for each day in THE UNION SIGNAL." Those topics are like the one who writes them—lovely and Christ-like. They are full of rich truth and experience.

For an extra five cents we will put a copy of the great temperance chart, "How we spend our money," in with package of "Prohibition Posters," viz.: send fifty-five cents and ask for Temperance Dynamite with the posters.

1. John M. Pierce & Co., Rogersville, Tenn., send us a check for $25 to be used in sending *Der Deutsch Amerikaner* to Nebraska farmers.

2. "We like 'Unanswered Prayer' very much, and consider it such a missionary book for parents that we wish to get some more copies to distribute. Please send copies of it to the value of $3.30. It is a book to do much good. Respectfully,"
Savannah, Ga. MARY C. HULL.

3. "I sent you a club for THE UNION SIGNAL, January 1. The members of our union like it so well I have raised another club.
Potsdam, N. Y. LELIA WILLSON.

4. We have received $15 to send Mrs. Lord's pamphlet, 'Scripture Wines" to Nebraska for distribution. The saloons are distributing Rev. Dr. Hovey's argument. This is a woman's answer, complete, forcible, forceful. Don't you want to help in the good work? The pamphlet will be sent at cost prices for this purpose.

Mrs. A. C. Hopkins, Oberlin, Ohio, has sold thirty copies of "Free Rum on the Congo," in paper bindings within a month. She thought it would be good work to scatter the book among members of the union, and outsiders, and so went to work to canvass for it. We allow her a good discount. She says she thinks she will take a dozen more. There are undoubtedly other people who would be glad to take up work of this kind, and push this book and other books. Where we have no *representative* it would of course be very desirable to have such agents.

A lady from Illinois who sold Glimpses of Fifty Years for the last four months writes: "Do not ask me to sell any book but Glimpses. I have already bought me a sewing machine and a fine dinner set with my earnings on this book and am doing well enough. I think 'Glimpses' the best book I ever sold and would like to give my whole time to it."

Van Houten's Cocoa, once tried always used.

"Oread" free tells of *Mt. Carroll* (Ill.) *Seminary.*

The Vestibuled Pullman Car Line.

The Monon Route is the finest equipped line on the continent and affords choice of four daily trains from Chicago to the South via Indianapolis and Cincinnati, or Louisville and Burgin. For full information call on any ticket agent of the Monon Route or address W. H. McDoel, Traffic Manager, or James Barker, Gen'l Pass. Agent, 185 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

BURLINGTON ROUTE.
HOME SEEKERS' EXCURSIONS.

The Burlington Route, C. B. & Q. R. R., will sell from principal stations on its lines, on Tuesdays, April 22d and May 20th, Home Seekers' Excursion Tickets at *Half Rates* to points in the Farming Regions of the West, Southwest and Northwest. For tickets and further information concerning these excursions call on your nearest C., B. & Q. ticket agent, or address P. S. EUSTIS, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

Homeseekers' and Harvest Excursions South, at One-Half Rates, via Illinois Central R. R

On April 22d, May 20th, September 9th and 23d, and October 14th, 1890, the Illinois Central Railroad will sell Excursion Tickets at **one fare** for the round trip to all stations on its line in Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana, excepting Memphis and New Orleans.

Tickets are limited to return within thirty days, and are good for stop-over privileges south of Cairo, both going and returning. The following are the principal points where northern people are settling:

Jackson, Tenn.	Brookhaven, Miss.
Holly Springs, Miss.	McComb City, Miss.
Durant, Miss.	Kentwood, La.
Aberdeen, Miss.	Roseland, La.
Canton, Miss.	Amite, La.
Jackson, Miss.	Hammond, La.
Terry, Miss.	Jeannerette, La.
Crystal Springs, Miss.	Jennings, La.
Wesson, Miss.	Lake Charles, La.

For through tickets, rates, etc., apply to ncarest Ticket Agent. For further information and copies of the "Southern Homeseekers' Guide" and "Farmers' and Fruit Growers' Guide to McComb City," apply to F. B. BOWES,
Gen'l Northern Pass. Agent.
194 Clark St., CHICAGO

GAIN ONE POUND A Day.

A GAIN OF A POUND A DAY IN THE CASE OF A MAN WHO HAS BECOME "ALL RUN DOWN," AND HAS BEGUN TO TAKE THAT REMARKABLE FLESH PRODUCER,

SCOTT'S EMULSION

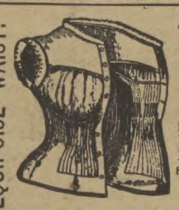
OF PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda

IS NOTHING UNUSUAL. THIS FEAT HAS BEEN PERFORMED OVER AND OVER AGAIN. PALATABLE AS MILK. ENDORSED BY PHYSICIANS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. AVOID SUBSTITUTIONS AND IMITATIONS.

AGENTS Wanted. $5.00 a day made selling our Jewel Tufting Machine, Rug Patterns, etc. Send for Catalogue and particulars. Small sample sent for 10c to pay postage. GIBBS MFG. CO., 88-90 State St., Chicago.

ROCK BOTTOM Prices on Dry Goods, Groceries. Every thing you eat, wear or use. Send for FREE Illustrated Catalogue to H. R. EAGLE & CO., 68 Wabash Av., Chicago, Ill. We do not sell liquors in any shape.

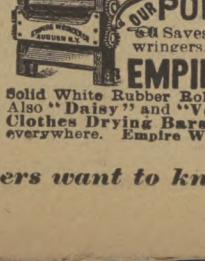
HARPER BROS. & CO., Grocers.
Established 1873, 90 State Street, Chicago. Opposite Marshall Field's. Send for Price List.
NO LIQUORS SOLD.



A FULL LINE OF DRESS REFORM GOODS,

including the Equipoise Waist, and all the Jenness-Miller specialties. Send stamp for Catalogue.
Mrs. S. W. Pike,
75 Madison St., Chicago.

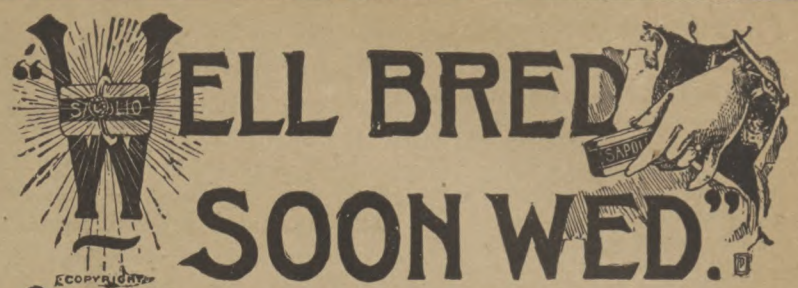
BUY THE WRINGER THAT SAVES THE MOST LABOR OUR PURCHASE GEAR



Saves half the labor of other wringers and costs but little more.

EMPIRE Does not GREASE The CLOTHES.

Solid White Rubber Rolls. Warranted. Also "Daisy" and "Volunteer" Wringers, Clothes Drying Bars, etc. Agents wanted everywhere. Empire Wringer Co., Auburn, N. Y.



WELL BRED "SOON WED."

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Girls who use SAPOLIO are QUICKLY MARRIED

SAPOLIO is one of the best known city luxuries and each time a cake is used an hour is saved. On floors, tables and painted work it acts like a charm. For scouring pots, pans and metals it has no equal. If your store-keeper does not keep it you should insist upon his doing so, as it always gives satisfaction and its immense sale all over the United States makes it an almost necessary article to any well supplied store. Everything shines after its use, and even the children delight in using it in their attempts to help around the house.

DEMOREST, GEORGIA.

IN THE HEALTHY HIGHLANDS.

No Malaria, no Mosquitoes, no Saloons. Best climate in the United States for all-the-year-round residence.

SPLENDID PROGRESS.

Started late in 1889 with no population or improvements, the development already made is surprising. Five factories are building, and several companies organized to build others. No booms, but steady, substantial progress. A knitting factory company is organized, the stock to be all owned, and entire business managed by women. It will pay large profits. Those who want homes in a "clean city," where the rumshop, brothel and gambling den are perpetually excluded, should buy soon, as prices are rapidly advancing.

PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

Stock in the Demorest Home, Mining and Improvement Company will pay large profits. There are also good opportunities to make paying investments in several manufacturing enterprises. For full information address

The Demorest Home, Mining and Improvement Co., Demorest, Ga.

REV. T. P. CHILDS Will effectually & permanently cure any case of CATARRH or BRONCHITIS, no matter how DESPERATE. **CATARRH.**
REV. T. P. CHILDS, TROY, O.

DEAFNESS CURED by Peck's Pat. INVISIBLE TUBULAR EAR CUSHIONS Whispers heard distinctly. Comfortable. Successful where all Remedies FAIL. Illustrated book & proofs FREE. Address or call on F. HISCOX, 853 Broadway, N. Y.

"EUREKA ASTHMA REMEDY,"
Send ten cents, stamps or coin for package. Gives perfect **Rest** and **Relief.** The **Latest** and Best **Remedy.** Address **Kate Hillard,**
Box 115, Verndale, Minn.

PILES Cured at home. New treatment never fails when instructions are correctly followed. Read article in THE UNION SIGNAL, March 13, p. 15. The GLOBE MEDICINE Co., Box 711, Cincinnati, O.

Dr. B. A. Camfield, Consulting and Operating Surgeon, for all diseases and deformities of the Eye and Ear. The largest stock of artificial eyes in the West. Office 163 State St., Chicago, Ill.

THE DEAF HEAR SOUND DISCS are *guaranteed to help a larger per cent.* of cases than all similar devices combined. *The same to the Ears as glasses are to the eyes.* Positively invisible. **Worn months** without removal. H. A. WALES, Bridgeport, Conn.

A-CORN SALVE.

Removes the Toe-Corn Every Time.
NO PAIN! NO POISON!
"After using it my feet are in a better condition than they have been for a year." Mrs. E. A. Collins, Havana, Ill
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS OR SEND 15 CENTS TO THE *GIANT CHEMICAL CO., Philadelphia, Pa.*

Temperance Tea Tonic.

Nature's Great Remedy, Free from Alcohol, and Narcotics. Ladies will find this a true temperance medicine, made in a tea, and absolutely cures Liver Complaint, disease of the kidneys, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, sour stomach, heart burn, skin diseases, female complaints, constipation, chills and fevers, rheumatism, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, sick and nervous headache. Mailed on receipt of price, 50 cts. Address TEMPERANCE TEA TONIC MED. CO., Atlanta, Ga.

THE **LADY'S SYRINGE,**

is as yet the *only practical* instrument for the treatment of certain female complaints, because it is constructed upon the only correct principle, viz. *Injection and Suction.* It cleanses PERFECTLY which no other syringe has yet accomplished, and has many other advantages explained in our descriptive circular. **GOODYEAR RUBBER CO.,** New York, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kansas City, St. Louis, San Francisco, Buffalo.

Ladies' fine Black Jerseys, pure Wool, $1.00 postpaid; handsomely-braided fronts, $1.50; with elegant Surah Silk Smocked front, $2.00. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Give Bust Measure. **Mrs. L. Shrier, Jr.,** 256 Main St., Norfolk, Va.

ORANGE VALE COLONY, CALIFORNIA

Send for a descriptive folder and map showing fruit area, etc., **free.** Orange and fruit lands in ten acre tracts with water under pressure on every tract. Investigation invited. A good investment. Correspondence solicited. Reliable information concerning any part of California. Address **Orange Vale Colonization Company, 214 J St., Sacramento, California, Geo. B. Katzenstein, Manager.**

CHICAGO TRAINING SCHOOL
FOR
KINDERGARTNERS.
Miss Elizabeth Harrison, Principal,
Reopens Sept. 16th, 1889. For particulars apply to **Miss Alice McRoy,**
2323 Indiana Ave., Chicago.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED FOR MY STORY OF THE WAR
By Mary A. Livermore

Her own Narrative of "FOUR YEARS PERSONAL EXPERIENCE AS NURSE" in Hospitals, Camps, and on the Battle-field. No other book has drawn so many tears. Bright, Pure, and Good, of matchless interest and profound pathos. *it sells at sight to all.* The "booming" book to make money on now and for the holidays. ☞ *No competition.* 700 pages, splendid **Steel Plates,** and old **Battle-Flags** in *twenty colors.* 61st *thousand.* ☞ 5,000 more *Agents Wanted*—Men and Women. **Distance no hindrance,** for we *Pay Freights* and give *Extra Terms.* Write for circulars to
A. D. WORTHINGTON & CO., Hartford, Conn.

RHEUMATISM If you suffer it is your own fault. Address Dr. W. H. Ross, Grand Rapids, Mich.

BABY CARRIAGES!

I make a specialty of manufacturing Baby Carriages to **sell direct to private parties.** You can, therefore, do better with me than with a dealer. Carriages
Delivered Free of Charge
to all points in the United States. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.
CHAS. RAISER, Mfr.
62-64 Clybourn Ave., Chicago, Ill.

STEEL EDGE DUST PANS
~LAST A LIFE TIME ~ EDGE ALWAYS STRAIGHT
STEEL EDGE
SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.
By mail, postage pre-paid, on receipt of 25 cts. to the
STEEL EDGE STAMPING & RETINNING CO.,
89 State Street, BOSTON, MASS.

MAJOR'S CEMENT

"Major's Cement" repairs broken articles, 15 and 25c. per bottle. By mail same price. Major's Leather Cement for reparing boots and shoes, 15 and 20c. Major's Rubber Cement for repairing all kinds of rubber goods, 15c. Major's Best Liquid Glue for repairing wood, books, etc., 10c. On these last three kinds, by mail, 5c extra each bottle. Sold by druggists and crockery dealers. A. MAJOR, 230 William St., New York City.

This Magnetic **Belt** is the Most Powerful Curative Agent ever made for Lame Back, Weakness of Spine and Kidneys, and pains arising from derangements of the abdominal organs. It is Nature's Substance concentrated, and will give immediate comfort and relief by restoring **Natural Action** to every organ in the body.

IT IS NATURE'S BOON TO WOMANKIND!

Language but faintly describes the health-giving power of this Natural Support.

The Belt is made of **genuine magnets,** and the genius of man has not produced its equal since the days of Paracelsus, the world-renowned physician, who cured all diseases with magnetism. Every lady, young or old, should wear this vitalizing health-giving Belt and Abdominal Support. Our Book **"Plain Road to Health"** free. **MAGNETIC SHIELD CO., No. 6 Central Music Hall, Chicago, Ill.**

Signal Notes.

LOYALTY to Christ means carrying forward in our century the work He began in His; not only worshiping Him on our knees, but working with Him on our feet. —*Parkhurst.*

LONDON police district, the suburbs not included, has 13,955 dram-shops, which, allowing thirty feet front from each, would make a line side by side of nearly eighty miles.

THE Boston Police Board has ordered that from May 1st the sale of intoxicating liquors over the bar must be stopped. This if strictly enforced, will prevent much drinking.

THREE Austrian women, sisters, have received the degree of M. D. at Berne, Switzerland. Two of them are now practicing their profession in New York.

IN 1830 there were but thirty thousand native Christians in all India, Ceylon and Burmah; in 1871 this number had increased to 318,363; at the present time over two millions of the natives of India have accepted Christ.

ACCEDING to a petition signed by five thousand persons in different parts of the colony, the minister of education, Queensland, is arranging for the introduction of Dr. Richardson's "Temperance Lesson Book" into the public schools.

THE Ohio Suffrage Convention will be held at Massillon, May 20-22. Eminent speakers will be present, Henrietta L. Monroe, Anna H. Shaw, Olympia Brown, Mary H. Haggart and others. Delegates and visitors who desire entertainment will address Miss Elizabeth L. Folger, 86 Prospect St., Massillon, Ohio.

AT Hoopeston, Ill., recently, thirty-five gamblers were arrested and fined $2,000. They in return prosecuted the mayor on a charge of selling liquor in his drug store, but he came off victorious.

THE Mercersburg Classis of the Reformed Church was recently in session at Chambersburg, Pa. According to custom the attending ministers were assigned to the various pulpits in the town. When it was announced that the Rev. Cyrus Cost, the anti-prohibition preacher, had been assigned to the First Lutheran Church, the majority of that congregation protested to the official board, and the latter requested the Classis to assign another minister. The result was that no one was appointed for the service in that church. The Classis regarded the action of the Lutherans as an insult to the Reformed Church. The Rev. Mr. Cost is the preacher who fought the Prohibition amendment so vigorously last June.

THE following is from Senator Blair's valuable book, "The Temperance Movement": "There is nothing of his own manufacture which has such power over the body and soul of man as that mysterious substance to which has been given the name—alcohol. Indeed, so subtile and canny are its methods of asserting its influence, so commanding is its control over the spiritual as well as the physical structure, and so direct do its relations appear to be with the eternal essence as well as with the material parts of human nature, that from time immemorial this strange drug has maintained a personified existence in the imaginations of men."

THE tenth anniversary of the establishment of the Salvation Army in America was celebrated at the Barracks, 636 W. Lake St., Chicago, May 8, with great enthusiasm and earnestness. A meeting was held in the afternoon, in which rousing exhortations and testimonies were given, and gospel songs were sung with all the fervor of hearts on fire with love for God and humanity. On the walls hung mottoes that were eloquent sermons in themselves: "Wine is a Mocker"; "The Wages of Sin is Death"; "The Gift of God is Eternal Life." Practical screeds on the line of that "cleanliness" which is "next to godliness," were displayed here and there: "*No spitting on the floor allowed;*" "*Gentlemen will not, and others SHALL not spit on the floor.*" All the services were characterized by ardent zeal and devotion. An earnest young cadet exhorted to absolute consecration and love to God as necessary for the soldier of Christ, exclaiming: "*This is not a mock fight!* As we go up and down these streets all hell seems let loose against us." Turning to THE UNION SIGNAL representative, who had spoken of the work and purpose of the W. C. T. U., he said, with deep intensity, "We'll fight with you against all sin, until the kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ, and then we'll shout over the drunkards and the fallen in glory, saved by our Lord."

A Wealthy Manufacturing Co.

Gives Gratis Six Solid Silver Spoons.

Our object in making the following liberal proposal is that you may become one of our permanent patrons and always use our Family Soap, "Sweet Home," and fine Toilet Articles, and also by speaking to your friends in praise of the fine quality and high character of our Soaps, secure them also as regular patrons for our goods.

Our Soaps are the purest, best, and most satisfactory, whether made in this country or Europe; everyone who uses them once becomes a permanent customer. We propose a new departure in the soap trade and will sell direct from our factory to the consumer, spending the money usually allowed for expenses of traveling men, wholesale and retail dealers' profits, in handsome and valuable presents to those who order at once. Our goods are made for the select family trade and will not be sold to dealers, and to induce people to give them a trial we accompany each case with many useful and valuable presents.

ONLY ONE BOX SOLD TO A FAMILY.

Send us your name on a postal card and we will ship you on terms given below, a Box containing all of the following articles:

ONE HUNDRED CAKES "Sweet Home" Family Soap, enough to last a family one full year. This Soap is made for all household purposes and has no superior.

SIX BOXES BORAXINE.

One-Fourth Dozen Modjeska Complexion Soap.
One Bottle Modjeska Perfume.
One-Fourth Dozen Ocean Bath Toilet Soap.
One-Fourth Dozen Artistic Toilet Soap.
One-Fourth Dozen Creme Toilet Soap.
One-Fourth Dozen Elite Toilet Soap.
One English Jar Modjeska Cold Cream. Soothing, Healing, Beautifies the Skin, Improves the Complexion, Cures Chapped Hands and Lips.

The above are articles of our own manufacture which we take great pride in presenting to the readers of this paper.

One fine Silver-plated Button Hook.
One Lady's Celluloid Pen Holder (very best).
One Arabesque Mat.
One Glove Buttoner.
One Package "Steadfast" Pins.
One Spool Black Silk Thread.
One Gentleman's Handkerchief, Large.
Fourteen Patent Transfer Patterns for stamping and embroidering table linen toilet mats, towels, tidies, etc.,
One Lady's Handkerchief.
One Child's Lettered Handkerchief.
One Wall Match Safe. (can be seen at night.)
One Package Assorted Scrap Pictures.
Two Celluloid Collar Buttons, (Patented).
Twenty-three Pictures of the Presidents of the U. S.

☞ In addition to all of the above articles we place in each box **ONE ALBUM** containing pictures of the following celebrities:

Wm. E. Gladstone,	General Scott,
Bismarck,	Thomas Edison,
Daniel Webster,	Benj. F. Morse,
J. G. Whittier,	Jos. Jefferson,
Geo. Bancroft,	Benj. Franklin,
Abraham Lincoln,	H. M. Stanley,
Ulysses S. Grant,	Oliver Perry,
Robert E. Lee,	Goethe,
Gen. Sheridan,	Schiller,
Thos. Carlyle,	Alex. Hamilton,
Commodore Farragut,	John H. Payne,
"Stonewall" Jackson,	Etc, Etc, Etc.

A SPECIAL OFFER TO THE READERS OF THE UNION SIGNAL, CHICAGO, ILL.

We hereby promise that in addition to all the articles named above, to include in every box purchased by subscribers, who will agree to recommend "Sweet Home" Soap to two or more friends, ONE SET (SIX) SOLID SILVER TEASPOONS, PLAIN PATTERN—such as your grandmother used, very rich and elegant, (will Last a Life Time).

We know the great value of our articles, as we make them ourselves, and are willing to put them to the severest kind of a test, hence will ship the box on thirty days' trial, and if you are not fully satisfied with it send us word and we will remove it at our own expense.

Our Price for the Great "Sweet Home" Box is Only Six Dollars.

Write your name and address plainly on a postal card, mail same to us, and a case of these goods will be shipped to you on thirty days' trial.

J. D. LARKIN & CO. Factories:—Seneca, Heacock and Carroll Streets, BUFFALO, N.Y.

☞ Some people prefer to send cash with order; we do not ask it, but in such cases we place one **Solid Silver Sugar Spoon** in the box (in addition to all the other extras) and ship the same day the order is received; all other orders being shipped in their regular turn.

"SUPERIOR NUTRITION THE LIFE"

IMPERIAL GRANUM

REG'ST'D JUNE 5 '77

THE GREAT MEDICINAL FOOD

THIS ORIGINAL AND WORLD-RENOWNED DIETETIC PREPARATION IS A SUBSTANCE OF UNRIVALLED purity and medicinal worth—*potent for good and powerless to harm.* A solid extract, derived by a new process from very superior growths of wheat—nothing more, and as a FOOD, it would be difficult to conceive of anything more wholesome and delicious. It has justly acquired the reputation of being the salvator FOR INVALIDS AND THE AGED; an incomparable aliment for the growth and protection of INFANTS AND CHILDREN; a superior nutritive in continued fevers, the most nourishing and strengthening food for NURSING MOTHERS & CONVALESCENTS; and a reliable remedial agent in all diseases of the stomach and intestines.

John Carle & Sons, New York.

LADY AGENTS WANTED for the VAN ORDEN CORSETS. Every lady wishing *good health* and a *beautiful figure* buys them. Quick sales. Good pay. Send for terms and circular. VAN ORDEN CORSET CO., 22 Clinton Place, N.Y.

LADIES! write for terms. $3 sample corset free to agents. **Lewis Schiele & Co.**, 390 Broadway, N.Y.

Send 6c. for sample Silk Dress Goods **Chicago Silk Dress Goods Co.**, 154 La Salle St., Chicago.

KISS ME MAMMA I CAN'T SLEEP! Beautiful song and chorus. 30c. Wm. A. May, Box 3442, New York, N. Y.

THE PATHFINDER PHYSIOLOGY. ENDORSED BY W. C. T. U. **A. S. Barnes & Co., New York.**

Silk Satin & Plush Remnants for Crazy Patch a large pkg. pretty pieces, assorted col. & our ill. story paper 3 mos 10c. The Little Giant, St. Louis

MAN WANTED SALARY $75 to $100, to locally represent a N. Y. Company incorporated to supply Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Jewelry, etc., to consumers at cost. Also a Lady of tact, Salary $40, to enroll members ($0,000 now enrolled, $100,000 paid in). References. Empire Co-operative Ass'n (well rated) Lock Box 1610, N. Y.

TAKE AN AGENCY for the Best Utensil in the universe. **DAGGETT'S SELF-BASTING ROASTING PAN** Needed in every family. SAVES 20 Per Cent. in *Roasting*, and *Bakes the Best Bread* in the world. Address for terms W. A. DAGGETT & CO., Vineland, N. J. or Western Office, 184 E. Indiana St., Chicago.

25c PRINTING OUTFIT.

A WHOLE PRINTING OUTFIT, COMPLETE AND PRACTICAL. Just as shown in cut. 3 Alphabets of neat Type, Bottle of Indelible Ink, Pad, Tweezers, in neat case with catalogue and directions "HOW TO BE A PRINTER." Sets up any name, prints cards, paper, envelopes, etc., marks linen. Worth 50c. The best gift for young people. Postpaid only 25c., 3 for 60c., 6 for $1. Ag'ts wanted. Ingersol & Bro., 65 Cortlandt St. N. Y. City.

LADIES' BICYCLES All makes, new or 2d hand at lowest prices; easy payments, no extra charge. Cata. Free. Rouse, Hazard & Co., 77 G St. Peoria, Ill.

MY WIFE SAYS SHE CANNOT SEE how you do it for the money.

$12.50 Buys a $65.00 Improved Oxford Singer Sewing Machine, a perfect working, reliable, finely finished Sewing Machine, adapted for light or heavy work, with all the latest improvements and complete set of attachments. A written guarantee for 5 years with each machine. Buy direct from manufacturers and save Dealers and Agents profits. Catalogue free. OXFORD MANUFACTURING CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

MERIT WILL WIN

SALES of the Canfield Seamless Dress Shields for the first four months of 1890, in U. S., Europe, and Colonies, have been larger than ever before during the same period in any year, since we commenced business. It is the only Perfect and Guaranteed Shield made. Have been worn by more than Ten Million Ladies. To be found at all leading Dry Goods Stores in U. S. and Europe.

CANFIELD RUBBER CO.
86 Leonard Street, N. Y.

P. S.—All genuine goods are stamped "**Canfield**" on each Shield. Sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents.

This is the Picture of

Baby Barendse,

Three months old when cured by the use of

Steketee's Worm Destroyer.

Read what its mother says:

"The undersigned has a child only three months old. It became sick with pains in its bowels and stomach when scarcely two months old. It cried and whined nearly all the time, and was completely run down in flesh. We gave it everything that we thought would relieve the child, but it grew worse all the time. We made twenty powders from a teaspoonful of Steketee's Worm Destroyer, gave it one powder three times daily. To our astonishment it was relieved of thousands of worms. We have given the child but twenty powders. It is entirely cured. I shall always recommend Steketee's Worm Destroyer. MRS. B. BARENDSE, Oakdale Park, Kent Co., Mich.

For Sale by all Druggists, and by mail, 25 Cents. Send U. S. Stamp. Address:

GEO. G. STEKETEE,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

The proprietor of this paper knows that this medicine is no humbug, and perfectly safe to send money to Mr. Steketee. Mention Union Signal.

RIDGE'S FOOD The MOST RELIABLE FOOD **For Infants & Invalids.** *Not a medicine*, but a specially prepared *Food*, adapted to the weakest stomach. 4 sizes cans. Pamphlet free. *Woolrich & Co.* (on every label). *Palmer, Mass.*

MILLER'S HOTEL New York City, 39 West 26th St. A Prohibition Home. Patronised by W. C. T. U workers visiting New York. Turkish, Electric, Roman Baths. Address, **DR. E. P. MILLER**, Proprietor.

$75 to $250 A MONTH can be made working for us. Persons preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St. Richmond, Va.

GREAT SELLERS Four household necessities. Practical, meritorious. Used by every family. A complete line. Retail prices 10 cts. to $1.25. Agents report enormous sales. Two samples mailed for 25 cts. Splendid terms. Illustrated Circular free. GEO. M. REWELL, Cleveland, Ohio.

AGENTS. Something new in Family Bibles, which makes our Bibles sell where Bibles never sold before. Where other Bibles have been sold, there ours will sell the more. For particulars, address the Historical Pub. Co., Dayton, O.

WE buy second-hand books of *any kind* and *of any language*, and at fair prices. There is now a brisk demand for *back numbers* of magazines, *of any language*, published during the last 5 to 25 years. Send us *promptly*, and *from any distance*, a list of the books and periodicals you have. We may buy them. A list without a two-cent postage stamp for a reply will not be considered. Murray, Templeton & Co., 835 Broadway, New York. Established 1840.

Lady Agents wanted, also men in every state to sell our Rug Machine, Patterns, Yarn, etc. Write for catalogue and particulars at once. Gibbs Mfg. Co., 88 State St., Chicago.

Why This Supplement?

Because we want our readers to know what a Monthly Responsive Reading is like.

Will you not carefully read this?

And take it to your next meeting?

And get others interested in it?

The cost is trifling, the information and the "elbow touch" given is invaluable. Back numbers can always be supplied

MONTHLY READING.

JUNE, 1890. No. 6. Vol. 5.

OPENING HYMN. Tune—Webb.

In heavenly love abiding,
No change my heart shall fear;
And safe is such confiding,
For nothing changes here:
The storm may roar without me,
My heart may low be laid,
But God is round about me,
And can I be dismayed?

Wherever He may guide me,
No want shall turn me back;
My Shepherd is beside me,
And nothing can I lack;
His wisdom ever waketh,
His sight is never dim;
He knows the way He taketh
And I will walk with Him.

SCRIPTURE READING.

PRESIDENT.—If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God who giveth to all men liberally and upbraideth not.

SOCIETY.—For the Lord giveth wisdom; out of His mouth cometh knowledge and understanding.

P.—And Moses said: See, the Lord hath called Bezaleel, and He hath filled him with the spirit of God, in wisdom, in understanding and in knowleage; and He hath put in his heart that he may teach.

S.—Show thyself unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed. And be not weary in well-doing, for in due time ye shall reap, if ye faint not.

P.—The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, and the knowledge of the Holy is understanding.

S.—Open thou mine eyes, that I may behold wondrous things out of thy law.

P.—Therefore shall ye lay up my words in your hearts and bind them for a sign upon your hands, and ye shall teach them to your children, speaking of them when thou sittest in thy house, and when thou walkest by the way, when thou liest down and when thou risest up.

S.—My mouth shall speak of wisdom, and the meditation of my heart shall be of understanding.

P.—Set your hearts unto all the words which I testify among you this day; for it is not a vain thing unto you, it is your life.

S.—Thy testimonies have I taken as an heritage forever.

PRAYER.

W. C. T. U. SCHOOL OF METHODS.

MARY ALLEN WEST.

PRESIDENT.—The department we are to consider to-day is comparatively a new one. Will our Corresponding Secretary tell us something of its origin?

COR. SEC.—So far as I can learn, it resembles Topsy in this—it was not made, it just "grew"—grew naturally out of the needs of the work. As this broadened into many departments, special training to carry on each became a necessity in order to secure the best results. A favorite saying of the National Superintendent, "Skilled labor pays as well in philanthropy as in mechanics," seems to have been the seed-thought of the department.

MOTHER A.—I can remember when philanthropies were carried on much as cloth was made on my father's farm. There the wool sheared from the sheep raised on the farm was carded, spun and woven in the home, and the garments cut from the cloth were made there: in much the same way we carried on our philanthropic work; there was a generally diffused goodness among the women of the church, that, without much fuss or system, cared for the poor, taught Sunday-school, watched with the sick and did what it could to save the fallen.

VICE-PRES. CONG. CHURCH.—Those methods were lovely because of the spirit pervading them, and most effective because of their individuality, heart coming nearer to heart than is possible in great organized charities. Happy is that people who never outgrow our grandmother's plan of philanthropy. But the trouble is that most of us have outgrown it, or, rather, the need and the work to relieve it, have grown beyond the power of any one heart and hand to grasp; we are thus forced to develop departments.

SUPT. PRISON WORK.—Yes, indeed; my one department fills my hands and heart so full that it is almost more than I can bear, and it is the same with others.

SUPT. JUVENILE WORK.—It certainly is, and I very much feel the need of help in learning how to do the work; if the School of Methods can teach us "a more excellent way," that is exactly what we need.

PRES.—This is its purpose; "*Every*body knows more than *any*body." This department seeks to collect the wisdom of everybody who has worked successfully, and set it in order, so that each may benefit from the experience of all. Mrs. H., as you always attend the Lake Bluff Training School, please tell us something of its origin and growth.

MRS. H., (COR. SEC.)—This school has been in operation about eight years; at first it was called a W. C. T. U. Training School, but on suggestion of Mrs. Buell, the name was changed to School of Methods. The National Superintendent of this department has general supervision, while the National general officers and superintendents of the departments taught do most of the teaching. The school usually occupies the forenoons of eight or ten days, forming a part of the Lake Bluff Convocation. The Superintendent selects the departments to be taught, one for each day, and, early in the year assigns each to a specialist therein, who is requested to prepare herself thoroughly to teach the class the best methods of doing work in that department.

A. Y.—Is instruction given through lectures or papers telling the best plans for working?

COR. SEC.—To some extent, though the Superintendent does not encourage this method; she believes in making it as thoroughly a class exercise as possible, drawing out the experience of successful workers and the difficulties of those who have failed, questioning the classes and being questioned by them. The leader then sums up the whole in clear-cut directions, so arranged as to be transferable to the pupils' note-books.

REC. SEC.—Note-books seem the most important part of the outfit for pupils in Schools of Methods; and with good reason, for hearing so many things, we are in danger of forgetting all, unless we note down the points which promise to be most helpful to us.

SUPT. EVANG. WORK.—Note-books are important, yet in every school I have attended the Bible held the first place, the object of each teacher seeming to be to found her work upon "Thus saith the Lord."

VICE-PRES. EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—A very successful school is conducted every summer by Mrs. Buell, at Mountain Lake Park, the home of Jennie Smith. I was there last summer and found some of the leading workers of the country assisting in the teaching.

VICE-PRES. PRESB. CHURCH.—I was fortunate enough to attend the school at Pacific Grove, Cal., and I assure you it was a treat; the papers read there were the finest I ever heard anywhere. The surroundings of the school are almost ideally perfect.

SUPT. HEALTH.—I attended one on the Atlantic seaboard, at Ocean Grove, in charge of Mrs. S. J. C. Downs, and was greatly delighted with the exercises. The general plan was the same as described for Lake Bluff, and no one could help being benefited.

TREAS.—The National executive did a wise thing in making Mrs. Anna B. Curry, of the Boston School of Expression, Associate Superintendent in this department, that she might teach us how to use our voices, how to carry our bodies and how to care for them; so many who have not had any preliminary training are being called to the platform now-a-days, that our School of Methods ought to make provision for supplying their lack in preparation.

SUPT. PARLIAMENTARY USAGE.—I am glad that Mrs. Benjamin has brought her Parliamentary Practice into this department; it is just where it belongs, as parliamentary drills have always formed an important feature in the schools. Now that Mrs. Benjamin is Associate Superintendent, the work will be unified, and thus made more effective. By the way, Mrs. Benjamin has a new method of instruction in her favorite topic; a parliamentary institute, including four evenings of drill work and closing with a mass-meeting on the fifth evening.

MRS. N.—I attended one of them at Grand Rapids, and it was great fun as well as very instructive; tickets for the course were sold for seventy-five cents and eagerly bought, not only by the W. C. T. U., but by pupils in the High School, members of the C. L. S. C., missionary societies, the Y. M. C. A. and all the other "alphabetical" societies in town. The drills brought out the main points in parliamentary law, and fixed them in our minds. The last evening everybody was invited and nearly everybody came; there was a debate in which the class found or made opportunity to air their newly-acquired knowledge, good music and two fine recitations; at the close, a collection was taken and the audience were so well pleased, that it was a large one.

VICE-PRES. M. E. CHURCH.—Our School of Methods has been introduced into Chautauqua Assemblies with the happiest results; last summer I attended one at Puget Sound, Washington, and judging by attendance and interest manifested, it was the most attractive thing of the Assembly.

PRES.—I have heard the same report from Mahtomedi, Bay View, Long Pine, and other Chautauquas. The systematic arrangements of Chautauqua Assemblies and the large number of earnest men and women gathered there, afford excellent opportunities for our work. Usually only one hour a day can there be devoted to the school, but this hour, well improved, brings large returns.

VICE-PRES. BAPTIST CHURCH.—For three years the National Superintendent made a special point of gaining entrance to these Assemblies; now that this is accomplished, I wonder what her hobby is!

SUPT. S. S.—I can tell you; it is bringing the work into County Conventions and having county Schools of Methods, to help local workers who cannot attend the great gatherings. She is equally anxious to help prepare workers for great cities, but has not yet fully succeeded in her plans in this direction.

VICE-PRES. LUTHERAN CHURCH.—North Carolina took the lead in county work. In the summer of 1889, her President, Mrs. Woody, planned a ten weeks' campaign which was successfully carried on under the generalship of Mrs. M. L. Wells. Schools of Methods were held in the leading towns of the state, each one lasting a week; deep religious interest was developed, as well as a wonderful growth in knowledge of W. C. T. U. work. The movement crystallized into a permanent organization, the Asheville W. C. T. U. Assembly, which proposes a month's session next summer.

MRS. GRUMBLE.—I am somewhat skeptical about these so-called "schools," and don't believe they teach much; I attended one once, and there was no more teaching than in any convention; the leaders read fine, theoretical papers on the various lines of work, showing their importance and how much there was to be done in each, but though I sat with pencil in hand to note down any practical suggestion, not one thing was said that I cared to put in my note-book.

VICE-PRES. BAPTIST CHURCH.—Oh, that must have been years ago, before we learned to conduct these schools. At first there were a great many theoretical papers, but now conductors are growing to apprehend the significance of the department motto, "The servant of the Lord must be *apt to teach*, patient" and are exemplifying it in the schools.

CO. PRES.—I am very anxious to learn how to bring this work into our County Conventions; our women certainly need it, and time would be more profitably spent in drills upon methods of work, than in listening to even the finest papers upon the same old themes; as we have had two conventions a year for the last ten years, we have gone over the whole ground time and time again.

SUPT. LIT.—I have just received from the W. T. P. A. a Manual of W. C. T. U. School of Methods, which exactly answers your question. (*reads.*) "County Conventions usually occupy two days; give one-half the time to necessary business—reports, election of officers and the like, and devote the remainder to drills in methods of work. If an outside specialist conducts the school it is better to give her a day to herself; if local workers do the work, it is better to have it interspersed with reports; for example; the superintendent of S. S. work gives her report; immediately she, or some one else, conducts the drill in this department. Thought is thus concentrated upon one department; the ladies, warmed up by the report, are ready to give their experience in this line.

CO. PRES.—That is a good suggestion. I shall work it into our next convention. Here in the Manual is something more I need, directions for a four days' County School—program and all. The directions are so plain and full I am sure we could conduct one ourselves.

TREAS.—That is exactly what our county needs, for we never have money enough to hire outsiders to conduct the school.

SUPT. EVANG. WORK.—I wonder if the Manual would help me any in my department? I am discouraged about our Gospel meetings; they don't seem to be doing the work they ought.

PRES.—Your department receives more attention than any other, probably because other unions find the same trouble we do in carrying it on. I think it shows the reason of our failure—we have tried to make these entertaining, rather than soul-saving meetings.

SUPT. LIT.—I find in it capital suggestions for my work, and, besides that, an entire chapter devoted to literature helps in the various departments. This will save me no end of work.

TREAS.—What I wish to learn is, how to raise money; we need it to carry on the work of every one of you superintendents, and I have exhausted my ingenuity in devising "ways and means."

PRES.—Miss Pugh, who understands money matters better than any of us, suggests in the Manual, fifteen ways of raising money, and others add to the list.

VICE-PRES. LUTH. CHURCH.—And there is a Bible reading giving God's plan of finance, which is best of all.

PRES.—You are finding so many good things in this little book that we are running away from the subject of our meeting.

COR. SEC.—Excuse me, Madam President, but before we leave the Manual, may we not hear where we can obtain it and how much it costs?

PRES.—Will the Superintendent of Literature please answer?

SUPT. LIT.—It comes from our own publishing house, the W. T. P. A., and costs twenty-five cents.

SUPT. S. T. I.—Do these Schools of Methods have text-books? In my department we have found that it will not do to trust too much to oral instruction.

SUPT. LIT.—Indeed, they do. Besides the Manual, prepared expressly for them, there is the Helping Hand, by Mrs. Buell, teaching how to organize, how to prepare for and to conduct public meetings, and entertain the speakers; the text-book in the juvenile department is Miss Gordon's Questions Answered. In the Health department, Mrs. Barnes' Hygiene of the Home, and Miss Mather's Hints for Health Meetings; for work among foreigners, Mrs. Grubb's Handbook; in parliamentary usage, Neely's Parliamentary Practice and Mrs. Benjamin's Cards; in legislative work, Mrs. Bittenbender's Amendment Guide; in social purity, Miss Willard's Department Manual; then there are Monthly Readings and National Leaflets on most of the departments.

MRS. G.—I must confess it does look as if the Schools of Methods had improved since the one I attended; I think I must attend one next summer to see if they have done so.

VICE-PRES. CONG. CHURCH.—I wish I could attend, but my babies keep me at home. Can not schools devise something for the stay-at-homes?

VICE-PRES. BAPTIST CHURCH.—Oh, but they have the very thing—a course of reading, somewhat on the Chautauqua plan. Indeed there are two courses—one on scientific and the other on economic temperance, and in each two lists of books are given; one of Required Reading, which must be read in order to secure the diploma, and one of Recommended Readings, excellent to throw additional light on the topics studied in the Required list.

VICE-PRES. CONG. CHURCH.—That is just what I have been wishing for. I can not often attend our own meetings, and can never go to those away from home, but I do wish to be intelligent concerning the Great Reform, not only for my own sake, but for that of my children.

TREAS.—I like the plan, because it will bring our husbands and brothers into the work; we can form reading circles with which they may unite, and these can meet around at the houses so that the shut-in ones can participate. I hope the books are not expensive.

SUPT. LIT.—The cost of the entire set for Required Readings is: Scientific Series, $2.85; for Economic series, $1.60.

PRES.—The list for Recommended Readings is longer and more expensive, but the books would prove a welcome and valuable addition to our Union library, and if placed there could be consulted by all the class.

MOTHER A.—Madam President; I move that we form a Reading circle as proposed by the School of Methods, each member of the circle to provide herself with the books in the required course and the Union to buy those in the recommended course for its library.

(Let this motion be seconded, discussed and carried.)

MRS. B.—Where can the books be obtained?

SEC.—They are published by different houses, but can all be ordered through the W. T. P. A.

CO. PRES.—Madam President; if motions are in order, which I did not suppose was the case, may I make one?

PRES.—If the ladies consent. (Consent is given.)

CO. PRES.—I move that we, as a Local Union, invite the other Unions of this county to unite with us in a four days' School of Methods.

(Motion seconded, discussed and carried.)

PRES.—Ladies, this bringing business into the opening exercises is something unusual, but the motions grew so naturally out of the conference that this seemed the right time to put them. I welcome them as showing your interest in this department, which is indeed fundamental, as its aim is to secure better work in all departments.

Miss Willard has said, "White light includes all the prismatic colors; so the white ribbon stands for all phases of reform." It is equally true that the School of Methods embraces all the white ribbon departments and places each beneath a shower of sunbeams.

Let us close by singing the last verse of our opening hymn, and may it be an inspiration to us to press on in the "more excellent way."

Green pastures are before me
Which yet I have not seen;
Bright skies will soon be o'er me,
Where darkest clouds have been;
My hope I cannot measure;
My path to life is free;
My Savior has my treasure,
And he will walk with me.

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Boom, Boom, Boom,

of our National birthday we can have our own boom—one that means THE UNION SIGNAL has stepped up to the proud 100,000 rank! Read what Miss Willard says about THE UNION SIGNAL and remember

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May 5, 1890.

DEAR PUBLISHER:

"As a man readeth in his newspaper so is he."

I find that true with emphasis in the Hawkeye State.

THE UNION SIGNAL is the best friend at Public Opinion's Court that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has on this planet. Courteous, kind, tolerant, but keen and wise, it builds up our blessed cause in one week with its eighty-five thousand copies, as not all our speakers can build in a whole year. Wherever it goes a trail of light follows to dissipate the clouds of prejudice and of misunderstanding. If our women would put in their time so as to secure the largest results, they would install THE UNION SIGNAL as our *vigilant ally* in every pastor's study, every editor's sanctum, every business man's office, and most of all *on every sitting room center-table* in America. Why not *appoint a fixed time* for a center-table crusade, to get that bright and blessed white ribbon Champion under the eyes of our folks who don't know about us, except as unfriendly newspapers tell them? Do set the day and let's begin. Yours for 100,000 copies!

Frances E. Willard.

PRESS NOTICES
Glimpses of Fifty Years.

The book promises to be one of the most popular publications of our times.—*Religious Telescope, Dayton, Ohio.*

The style is racy and engaging, and, as the world is well aware, material is not wanting to constitute a narrative of almost dramatic interest. The earnest purpose with which this eventful life has been informed is apparent throughout the book.—*Commonwealth, Boston.*

To us this is the most interesting book of the kind which has recently come under our eye. It is more than a life story; it is philosophy, religion, morals, poetry, reform, and almost every good thing, combined with consummate grace and skill, in a modest tracery of a half-century of eventful, personal life. The gifted author is here seen at her best. She is a wonderfully fluent and buoyant writer, and her plan of weaving into the thread of her life-story many of the best addresses she has delivered adds variety and richness to the work. The references to persons of note are so numerous and beautiful that at times the reader almost forgets he is reading autobiography, and wonders whether he is not roaming in some famous picture gallery, studying the faces and forms of persons of whom the world is scarcely worthy. The variety of matter in almost every chapter amazes the reader, but the masterly manner in which every subject is treated, gives rest and satisfaction. . . . . There are so many pleasant and readable paragraphs in this rich volume that to name them would be to refer to almost every page.—*Michigan Christian Advocate.*

A most notable book...The reader must not expect to find a monotonous, joyless, one idea tried; just enough narrative to sugar-coat a huge bolus of temperance ethics. On the contrary, the book abounds in fun, incident, personality, sentiment, history, travel—everything spontaneous and hearty; unselfish, unegotistic, innocent gayety, with piety and philanthropy as unobtrusive as the air they breathe.. We self-seekers feel half disposed to envy the self-devoted enthusiasts the good time they have and deserve....Think of it; about us to-day there are thousands upon thousands of beloved, innocent, eager, hopeful, trustful, prattling babies who in twenty years will be drunkards! And what are we doing about it? Some consciences are clear—a few—and this book is their voice...Well, thank Heaven, there are such people. Their blessed work may partly atone for our blind heedlessness.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

Miss Willard's career has been well called an object lesson in American living and development. It cannot fail to interest sympathizers with human nature equally with those who seek in these pages for a history of the social movements that are daily waxing in health and strength. For the "Glimpses" at once dispel any illusion that their writer is a rider of hobby horses. The only bees that can be said to hover near the modest little bonnet are the classic swarm that seem to settle on Plato's baby lips, bringing their fairy gifts of honeyed eloquence. The keynote of the memoir is its delightful human quality. There is no posing for effect as a reformer, or for that distasteful being, the individual with a mission. Every page is marked by good humor and sound, good sense. . . There is much to be learned from this study of an intensely womanly nature, which constantly upheld an ideal of personal liberty such as few conceive of or carry out. —*Philadelphia Public Ledger and Daily Transcript.*

Fortunate, indeed, have been the fifty years that have rounded out this noble life; fortunate for womankind since they span the life of one who has been raised up to fight woman's battles as no one else has fought them; fortunate for the temperance cause that has found an advocate with a voice so sweet, a presence so attractive, a tongue so persuasive; fortunate for the country whose daughter she is, and for which she has inspired a love in the hearts of so many other daughters. Miss Willard, too, is fortunate in living in an age that will listen to her voice. Hers are no Cassandra-like prophecies uttered only to be disbelieved, but all Christian people, however some may differ in minor particulars, recognize her as the prophetess of "the good time coming" for womankind and hence for all the world.—*The Golden Rule, Boston.*

I would advise every mother of daughters to put into their hands that eloquent story of her years from childhood until the rounding of the half century, given by Miss Willard herself in her own eloquent way, and named "Glimpses of Fifty Years." . . . Ah, it is these people that early come to feel the "victory that is in them," who accomplish so much. . . . What she has done, the nation, yes, and the world has need to be grateful for, to hold her in loving regard, and to trust and honor her always. It is because she is thus worthy that I would have this record of her life placed in the hands of the young in our homes everywhere. Given to our girls of lofty ideal—let them see what truth and honor and purity, in high realization, mean in a woman, and they will, they must be inspired—if inspiration can enter into their natures—to go and strive to do likewise.—*Sarah K. Bolton in a letter to the Toledo Daily Blade.*

This volume tells the stories of her eventful life and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in a most charming way. The task was a difficult one, but it has been done in such a way as leaves no regrets as to the completeness, accuracy and delicacy of its accomplishment. The book is full of thrilling incident and achievement from opening to close. How could it be otherwise? It is the story of a life of noble purpose, inspired by the simplest but purest motive, combined with a breadth of ability and fervor of consecration rarely seen. . . . This book should be in the hands of all the women of this and every other country. It is an inspiration of the highest kind, and it will nerve many a life for noble service, while some who may be despondent or faint will be filled with hope and stirred with endeavor. The book is handsomely gotten up.—*New York Observer.*

We recall hearing Miss Willard introduced to a Boston audience as "the best loved woman in America." . . . Miss Willard writes as she talks; her style is free and unstudied; she can be witty but never uninteresting, and she always seems to have more to tell than space in which to tell it.—*Journal of Education.*

"Dying at The Top."

A leaflet appeared within a year or two entitled "Dying at the Top" or "The Moral and Spiritual Condition of the Young Men of America."

Its author is Rev. J. W. Clokey, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, New Albany, Indiana. No book of greater helpfulness could be put into the hands of the young men of to-day. Its disclosures, while painfully surprising, are red signals of danger along the paths where, without wrong intent, so many kindly natured youths are led astray. Every minister, teacher, parent, Young Men's Christian Association worker ought to read this book and serve it up in sermons, prayer meeting talks, paragraphs; pass it along in every form possible. I am personally acquainted with Dr. Clokey, have been a guest in his home, and know him to be one of the most brotherly spirits, one of the most earnest, practical pastors, one of the ministers deeply imbued with the spirit of the twentieth century.

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We first published this book, but it is now brought out by the Y. M. C. A. It can be ordered of us. Price 25 cents, paper; 50 cents, cloth.

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"THOU HAST GIVEN A BANNER TO THEM THAT FEAR THEE; THAT IT MAY BE DISPLAYED BECAUSE OF THE TRUTH."

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SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has reported a bill to make it possible for states to regulate the liquor traffic.

The Louisiana Lottery Company have offered the State Legislature $1,000,000 a year for a twenty-five year charter.

Iowa had its first "original package" case at Des Moines, May 16. It was decided against the defendant, and appealed.

The Grand Duke Alexis proposes to take a select party of tourists through Siberia and show them the real conditions of the exiles.

A cablegram received Saturday announced the safe arrival of Mrs. Barnes and Miss Ames at Queenstown, after a ten days' passage.

Mrs. L. B. Tyng read a paper on temperance teaching in the Sunday-school before the Illinois Sunday-school Convention last week.

At the twenty-fifth anniversary of the National Temperance Society, Dr. Cuyler was elected president, Bishop E. G. Andrews, vice-president, and J. N. Stearns, secretary.

Chauncey Depew has accepted an invitation to address the Chicago Press Club June 5, responding to the toast, "The World's Fair." Thus New York and Chicago bury the hatchet.

The Prohibitionists of Kentucky in their state convention last week came out for woman's ballot, and nominated Mrs. Josephine K. Henry, of Versailles, for clerk of the Court of Appeals.

A gentleman who had been heard to express his intention of bequeathing $5,000 to the American Baptist Missionary Union, died without making his will. His relatives, however, sent the amount to the union.

Another victory scored by the W. C. T. U. Mrs. McClees' amendment to the Canteen Bill, prohibiting sale of wine and beer in the army canteens, after being debated an entire day, passed the Senate by a vote of 30 to 13.

The Ferd Heim Brewing Company, Kansas City, Mo., has opened a depot for the sale of their beer in original packages, on one of the principal streets of Kansas City, Kan. Similar depots are opened in Topeka and other Kansas towns.

The "irrepressible conflict" between state and national authority, precipitated by the "original package" decisions, has begun in earnest; a Maine judge fined a man $100 and costs for bringing liquor into that state in original packages, the judge holding that he was amenable to the state law. An appeal was taken.

The Secretary of War has amended paragraph 329 of army regulations so as to forbid the sale of ardent spirits or wines in canteens, but the commanding officer is authorized to allow the sale of light beer by the drink on week-days, outside the canteen, whenever he is satisfied that such sale shall keep the men from drinking stronger beverages.

Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, has just issued its annual licenses. They count up 429 for saloons, bringing into the county treasury $139,023.75. Scranton took over two hundred licenses, whose blood-money cost was over forty thousand dollars, and as the Scranton *Times* gleefully remarks, "every borough and township will have a slice of the pie." And yet the Brooks law is restrictive.

The Association of Charities and Correction fixes the fourth Sunday in November as Prisoners' Sunday, and asks all churches to so observe it. This year this date is the centenary of the death of John Howard, the great apostle of prison reform. The Association put two ladies upon its committee of organization, Mrs. Goodlet, of Tennessee, and Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, of Maine.

"A bill to protect the states in the exercise of their police powers," was introduced into the Senate by James F. Wilson, and Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, proposes to the House this addition to the Interstate Commerce Law: "Nothing contained in this act shall be construed to authorize the sale or traffic in intoxicating liquors in any state contrary to the laws thereof."

LATER advices show an average daily sale of 5,000 copies of Mrs. Gougar's great speech, "Saloon vs. Republic: a Battle of Ballots." They can be obtained by addressing her at La Fayette, Ind., at eighty cents an hundred, or $4 per thousand. Mrs. Gougar spoke five times in Omaha, paying her respects to Rosewater, the champion of high license, then went to Minnesota and South Dakota.

THE First Congregational Church of this city was filled to overflowing Sabbath evening to hear Miss Willard on "Social Purity." She spoke with her accustomed sweetness and power, carrying her audience with her. Dr. Goodwin, the pastor, enforced her position with the strongest words of brotherly interest in the work. When he remarked, apropos to our city's misgovernment, "I should like to try the experiment of Miss Frances Willard as mayor of Chicago," spontaneous clapping of hands all through that conservative audience testified to general approval. A large collection was taken for the Anchorage Mission.

THE Mills-Griffin debate at Oak Park Saturday evening brought out a large audience and much enthusiasm. Of course our reporter was sure that the Little Giant demolished his opponent; doubtless Republicans feel equally sure that the opposite was the result. We are very glad that neither debater was demolished, for we wish to have the good work go on. This dispassionate setting forth of the difference between Temperance Republicans and Prohibitionists by well-posted leaders can not help doing great good. The debate in Chicago occurs May 31 in Farwell Hall. A large number of leading pastors and business men are on the list of vice-presidents. Tickets are for sale at this office.

A GOVERNMENT clerk thought he had discovered that General John C. Fremont was owing the Government $1,700, and this statement went the rounds of the press, much to the annoyance of the old hero and his friends. An investigation proves that instead of his owing the Government, the Government owes him $1,900, and has done so for forty years. Although there are idle millions in the treasury, this just debt can not be paid without special legislation. It is to be hoped, for the honor of the nation, that Congress will make haste to pass a bill repaying General Fremont this sum so long kept from him by a mistake of its own book-keeper, with the forty years' interest. And while they are settling up this old score, let them also pay her just dues to Anna Ella Carrol.

REV. W. D. P. BLISS, editor of *The Dawn*, Boston, has been in Chicago the past week, and has addressed several large audiences on "Christian Socialism," producing a profound impression. As a remedy of existing evils which all Christians acknowledge and deplore, he advises a return to the early teachings of Christianity, and to the methods practiced by the early disciples of Christ; as a step in this direction he advocates Christian socialism. "You cannot apply the golden rule in your business under the present system," he said. "The remedy for the evils of city life is a scientific municipal socialism, as the city of Glasgow has demonstrated. The remedy for railroad plutocracy is a democratic national socialism, where the people will govern for the good of the people and not for the few. We do not expect this to come in a day, nor in a year, but if you live the doctrines you profess, and vote as you think, the day is not far distant when the ballot will make this a nation of Christian socialists."

A FUNNY incident connected with the censorship of the press lately occurred at Constantinople. A Greek benevolent society in publishing its report, put on its title page a quotation from Paul's Epistle to the Galatians. Soon a police officer swooped down upon the office where it was printed, and demanded of the editor information of who this Paul was who was writing letters to Galata, a suburb of Constantinople, as he had orders to procure copies of these letters and bring Paul himself to headquarters. In vain the editor explained that Paul could not be brought to headquarters, for he was dead. The officer retorted that his orders were to bring Paul, and if he could not bring Paul to bring the editor. His protest that Paul had been in heaven eighteen hundred years was of no avail; the editor was taken to headquarters and thrown into prison. Finally the Greek Patriarch interfered, presented the bureau of censorship with a copy of Paul's letter, and at last succeeded in convincing the astute officials that the letter was not addressed to the people of Galata, but to a province of the ancient Roman Empire, whereupon the unfortunate editor was liberated from durance vile.

THE beauties of high license were strikingly illustrated in Dracut, Mass., lately. The selectmen decided to have one saloon, and to put the "privilege" up to the highest bidder. John Lennon was anxious enough to keep a saloon to pay $8,000 per annum, for this privilege; the license was granted him, and he opened up his business in fine style, the selectmen meanwhile congratulating themselves that they were not only securing a nice sum of money for the treasury, but were also insuring a model saloon, run by a respectable man, in orderly fashion, and being but one, they would have no trouble in controlling it. But the very first day and night resulted in such a pandemonium of drunken carousal and fights that the selectmen with their police force were utterly unable to "regulate" it, and telegraphed to Lowell and Lawrence for help. These towns sent down their policemen and patrol wagons, and carted off several loads of the worst "drunk and disorderlies," but without making much impression. The saloon keeper himself was scared half out of his wits, and, satisfied with this twenty-four hours' experience, offered to throw up his license and quit. The selectmen were more than satisfied, paid him back his $8,000 and are not such great admirers of high license as they were.

"ORIGINAL Package Politics" are surely coming to the front. Every paper is full of them, and it is great fun for us women "out of politics" to watch developments. The decision puts politicians into a bad box, and we are in no greater hurry to let them out of it than was St. Patrick to loose the snakes. But somebody must do something quickly. As the *Inter Ocean* says: "It would be mischievous to dilly-dally. The situation is peculiar. The Republican party is neither opposed to prohibition nor in favor of it. The attitude which it occupies is that each state should be allowed to regulate the liquor traffic within its own border to suit itself. If a majority want prohibition let them have it, and if they want high license let them have that. This is a free country, with each state at liberty to regulate such matters to suit itself." This sounds to us amazingly like Douglas' Squatter Sovereignty doctrine: "Let each state vote it up or vote it down." Indeed, this decision has wrought a wondrous change of base, making stanch States Rights-ers of Northern Republicans and old-time Federalists of Southern Democrats. But this turning and overturning is a grand thing for the cause; it presages a new crystallization of political elements, around a new center. The race question, the labor question, the tariff question and all other issues may well be held in abeyance till this question is settled, for settling it in large measure settles them. It seems a strange turn of the wheel which has brought temperance—which to us has always been the question of protecting the home against the encroachments of the saloon—to the front as a question involving the protection of the state against the encroachments of Federal power. Probably there was no other way of convincing politicians that temperance is a national issue of vital importance.

Contributed.

IN MAY.

BY ELLA BEECHER GITTINGS.

Busy bees, that murmur over
Meadows redolent of clover,
Hasten now.
While 'mid sweets you go a-maying
June advances, month of haying—
Grasses bow.

Grain, in tender green appearing
Boldly now your stalks uprearing
Lift them high,
Wine of sunshine, freely taking,
Ready for the harvest making
In July.

Thorn-set stems, with blossoms hoary,
Hiding yet the crimson glory
Of your fruit,
Quickly spread your leafy cover—
August's ripening beams soon over,
It shall shoot.

O it is the month of growing—
May, with lavish bloom, bestowing
Perfume rare.
O sweet May's the month prophetic,
Of the harvest—warm, magnetic
Is the air.

Colorado Springs, Colo.

A SIMPLE STORY.

BY MRS. NORA MARBLE.

"It weren't always so, ma'am, oh, no! The time was when no likelier place were to be seen fer miles 'round than this here very farm. Roses? Oh, yes'm, take as many as you want. I never look onto 'em a droppin' to pieces, the leaves ov 'em a-flutterin' down sad like—as if they knowed they was a-weavin' a white shroud fer the ground under 'em, but I ennymost feel as though I was again follerin' somethin' I love to the grave.

"I hope you won't think I'm a silly old woman fer cryin' so; but you see I never kin have them white roses on that bush brought up suddint like, but what I thinks of her as loved 'em and tended to 'em with ennymost as much care as if she hed giv 'em life herself.

"Yes'm! She's sleepin' in the churchyard over yonder now, and I fancy she knows that them white blossoms what blooms and falls in a shower onto her dear head, hes growed from a slip off'n this very bush what she loved so. It was all I could do fer her, ma'am, arter she was carried out there—bein' as I was too humble fer to buy wax crosses, and 'gates a-jars,' and sech.

"I see that tired look into your eyes, ma'am, as she used to hev sometimes, and maybe you'd like to rest awhile onto the porch where her own self has rested many a time. Take this cheer, ma'am, its comfortabler, fer I'd like to see your snowy head a restin' ag'in the spot where hers once rested.

"Make me unhappy to tell you about the place and how she died? Oh, no, ma'am, it'll do me good by easin' my heart like, fer it aches sometimes a-holdin' ov the memories ov them times past and gone. You see I was but a slip of a girl when I was bound out to Farmer Allen and his wife—her as lays over there in the churchyard—and a likelier couple, and a finer farm you couldn't find in a hull day's drive than them, and this here farm what is run down now and left to take care of itself—'ceptin' the little me and my good man John manages to do onto it.

"Mary Allen—her husband always called her Mary Ann, which name didn't fit her at all to my notion, seein' as how one spoiled the beauty ov the t'other, that is, if there kin be any beauty in Ann at all, ma'am—Miss Mary, as I called her, was a-settin' on this very cheer the day I comed up that walk a-carryin' my clothes in a bundle, a-settin' there rockin' and a-singin' low-like, to a little curly-headed boy the very livin' image ov herself. I worshiped her from the very first time I set my eyes onto her, she was that gentle and smilin' and considerate, as if I was somebody more'n a bound-out girl, you know, ma'am.

"'This is your little charge, Jane,' said she, 'my one little lamb, my darling. Be kind to him, and I shall love you well.'

"The idee ov axin' me to be kind to sech a cherub! Why no livin' soul could look into them blue eyes, and watch them dimples a-playin' hide and seek with his smiles, without jest a-worshipin' of him, ma'am, and that's what I done right off. Sech coaxin' ways no child never had afore. It was them very coaxin' ways when he growed older what—but I'll come to all that soon enough.

"Don't mind my stoppin' awhile, ma'am, here and there, fer thinkin' ov them happy days gives me a chokin' feelin' in my throat, ennymost as hard to bear as them what'll come when I gets to the parts of sorrer and trouble. There was nothin' his mother wouldn't giv into fer his coaxin', and many's the time I hev wished the Lord would send her another lamb to share her love, hopin' it would save our Charley from bein' so self-willed and spoiled.

"When the boy hed growed up to be quite a lad, and hed wrung his mother's heart many a time by doin' jest what he hed a mind to, why Farmer Allen thought it was about time to take the boy in hand hisself. He was a heap sterner than Miss Mary, and couldn't never be bought over by the lad's coaxin' ways as she was always doin'. Many and many's the time I hev seed him grow mad and leave the room a-callin' ov her a fool fer givin' in 'to somethin' what he hisself had forbid; but he dearly loved Miss Mary, and she was so delicate and that sweet, that he'd forgive her and ax her pardon to boot.

"'Miss Mary', said I one day—fer John and me was keepin' company, and I felt I hed a right, you know, ma'am, to speak to her like one woman to another, seein' as how I was near to bein' married myself, 'Miss Mary,' says I, 'it do appear to me that the boy's father hed ought to hev some say as to the bringin' up ov his own son. Charley won't love you the more fer your indulgin' ov him to his hurt, I'm thinkin', and who knows but some day he'll only despise you fer bein' so weak.'

"'What!' says she stern like, and turnin' very pale, 'Jane, you forgit yourself. My son despise—'' she broke off here, proud like, and went out the room without noticin' me at all.

"But I took notice the next time Master Charley wanted money and the horse and buggy to go to town, Miss Mary told him to ax his father fer 'em, and she held out, too, though the boy sulked and sulked, when his father said no, and then she went and shet herself in her room sayin' she hed a headache.

"But it didn't last, O bless you, no, it didn't last, fer she couldn't live without her boy's smiles, you see, ma'am, and she was that pale and miserable the next mornin' that Farmer Allen give in hisself jest to please her, and sent the boy to town with plenty of pocket money to spend with the 'city fellers,' as Charley called 'em.

"Well, that was the beginnin', ma'am, fer he didn't come home that night, and Miss Mary's head never pressed the piller the hull night through, and no more did mine.

"'He's dead,' said she when the mornin' broke, wan and pale; 'Jane, my boy is dead,' and then she got up, feebly moanin' the while like a hurt animal, and went slowly up stairs to her bedroom. She laid there, with wide-open dry eyes, and a sort of stony look into her face, when the sound ov carriage wheels was heard comin' up the drive.

"'They're bringin' him home, Jane,' says she with a shudder, 'Oh, my poor boy Charley, my one dear lamb.'

"Yes'm, they was a-bringin' ov him home, and soon we heard a stumblin' and a mumblin' on the stairs, and then somethin' fell ag'in the door like a heavy body fallin'.

"Miss Mary sprung from the bed and stood stock still, tremblin' like a leaf. 'It's horrible,' she said, 'the dead should not be treated—'

"Jest then the door opened, and in staggered Charley, her one dear lamb, a-swearin' at a rough, low-lookin' chap who was tryin' to keep him onto his feet. For a minute Miss Mary didn't understand. 'My boy,' she said soft like, lookin' with a smile into his wild eyes. 'You are spared to me; thanks to Him, the Giver of all good. I have mourned for you, dear, as one dead.'

"'You were a ——— fool then,' said he, sinkin' into a cheer with a coarse laugh, 'you were a —— ' But there, ma'am, I'll spare your soft heart by not tellin' you all the dreadful things that miserable boy of hern said. It breaks my heart to think ov it, ennymost as it did hern that day.

"Well, it all come out then how he hed been fer a long time in the habit ov leavin' his bed at night and passin' most ov it at the village tavern, gamblin' and drinkin' and carryin' on as they mostly do to them low places. He was always home afore daylight, you see, ma'am, so nobody suspected what was a-goin' on at all. He mostly hed a headache in the mornin', and Miss Mary was always a-pityin' and a-soothin' ov her dear boy.

* * * * * *

"Well, ma'am, I ax your pardon for stoppin' so long to look backwards like. Arter that dreadful day, Miss Mary went about like a ghost ov her dear, smilin' self, and Farmer Allen looked stern and hard, but Mr. Charley was as bold as brass, and laughed and joked his mother about her thinkin' ov him as dead, and then fell to tellin' her as how he was only a sowin' ov his wild oats like the—the—'bloods,' yes, that's the word, like the young bloods of the city done afore they could ever come to be fashionable.

"'Listen to him?' Oh, yes'm, she listened, and after awhile she begun to smile, and tried to make his father believe the same thing, and the poor soul, I railly do believe, began to take a little pride in knowin' her boy Charley was growin' 'fashionable.' Then things growed worse and worse, as was natural, ma'am, ov course. Money now was what he was always wantin'. He didn't coax much now—he was beginnin' to feel hisself a man, you know—and many's the day I hev heard loud words, and presently Miss Mary would come and borrer my little savin's, tryin' to smile the while and makin' some excuse or other about a ' 'mergency,' or somethin' like that. Rough-lookin' men begun runnin' to the house, and Mr. Allen was called on more than once to pay his son's gamblin' debts, and night after night Miss Mary laid awake a-listenin', and not till mornin' did she hear the stumblin' and mumblin' on the stairs which we hed all got used to by now.

"And then one day—it may sound wicked, ma'am, but I've often wondered if God hadn't drapped off to sleep jest that once, I have, indeed—one day Farmer Allen came back from town, lookin' so white and terrible that I screamed right out when I seed him. 'Jane,' says he, 'you've been a good girl, a very good girl!' and he looked at me as though he was takin' leave ov everythin'. Sech a turn as it giv me, ma'am, I kin never forgit.

"I seed him go into the room where Miss Mary was a-settin', and, without speakin' a word, laid down afore her a little scrap ov paper. 'I don't understand,' said she, bewildered like, lookin' up at him.

"He turned his eyes away from her face that had growed oh, so peaked and careworn by now, and he said, broken-like, yet stern: 'It's a check, ain't it?'

"'Ov course,' says she, lookin' a little scared, 'and for a very large amount.'

"'Jest so,' said he, still lookin' away from her, 'your son'—he stopped, chokin' like.

"Miss Mary opened her lips to say somethin', but the words wouldn't come, and she jest looked at him with a pityin', beseechin' sort of a look into her soft eyes. 'Yes,' she said after a spell, '*our* son—'

"'Has forged his father's name, ma'am, ruined and disgraced us both,' said Farmer Allen, fierce like.

"Miss Mary sprung from her chair and grasped his arm. 'We must save him,' she said, in a commandin' voice; jest like a general givin' his orders. 'We must save our boy; come!'

"Farmer Allen said nothin', but jest looked at her.

"'You haven't,' she cried out then in an awful voice—the like ov which I never heard afore or since—'you haven't give him up? You never hev done so cruel a thing as that; give up your boy, my Charley, our son?'

"But I seed in his eyes, ma'am, that he had done jest that very thing. 'I hed no son to give up,' said he, as hard as flint; 'he is no boy ov mine; I curse the hour--'

"He never finished what he was a-goin' to say, ma'am, fer Miss Mary burst right out a-laughin', and sech a laugh! It didn't sound like a human creeter at all. I stood froze to the spot where I was fer a minit, then I run in and caught her in my arms.

"'Miss Mary,' says I, 'it's all a mistake; he's only a tryin' of you.' I said that hopin' to quiet her, you know, ma'am, but it was of no earthly use, fer she raved and raved, and laughed that awful laugh, and cried out fer her Charley, her one pet lamb. It was the pityfullest sight I ever seed, ma'am, nothin' what come after was more so.

* * * * * *

"Thank you, ma'am, I never carries a handkerchief, only on Sundays; I uses the corner of my apron on week days, but I thank you all the same. I beg your pardon fer givin' way so, but you see I loved her ennymost as well as if she had been my own mother.

"Well, it weren't many days afore the end come. She was a-layin' in the bed, quiet fer a spell, when all to once says she, 'Jane,' in the very same tone ov voice, ma'am, as she hed said it that night long ago. 'Jane, my boy is dead.' And then she give a little moan and looked at me in sech a way that I cried out in very anguish.

"'Miss Mary,' says I, bendin' over her; 'Miss Mary!' But she didn't hear me, ma'am, she didn't hear, bein' as she was listenin' jest then to somethin' what you and me hev never heard, or ever will hear on this mortal earth.

"'A mercy?' Yes'm! I, who loved her so, felt that way, too; but Farmer Allen couldn't or wouldn't take it that way a'tall. How could he, seein' as how everything was took from him at one blow, you may say! He seemed stunned like, as he stood and watched the earth as it fell onto her coffin, and when it was all over he come home and went and set by the bed on which she died.

"I couldn't do nothin' to comfort him, ma'am—fer words at sech times have no meanin' fer them who aire really stricken, leastways I always hev thought so myself—and so he set there 'till way after night. Then he come out and called fer me.

"'Jane,' says he, 'I'm a-goin' away early to-morrow morning, long afore you're up. You and John take care ov the place till I come back. Good-bye, Jane, good-bye.

You've been a good girl, a very good girl,' then he went into the room ag'in and shut the door.

"I know what you are thinkin' of, ma'am, by that skeared look into your eyes. But it weren't so a'tall, fer the next mornin' I was up bright and early—a-fearin' somethin' much the same you are a-fearin' now—but he had gone sure enough, ma'am, a-leavin' no word 'cept that last good-bye to me, and nobody has never seed nothin' ov him since.

" 'How long hes it been?' Well, ma'am, somewheres about nine year, reckoning from the time John and me got married, which was the day after master went away, onseemly as it must appeared. It won't be long now afore the boy who done it all with his wild ways will be comin' home, seein' his time's most out, and—that's your party you say comin' down the road? Well, good-bye, ma'am, and thank you for listenin' and sympathizin'. A-tellin' it over hes done me a powerful sight ov good, a-easin' my heart like of the tears what ever keeps it heavy.

"Help yourself to the roses as you go out, ma'am, fer it'll save me from seein' 'em die and drop to pieces, remindin' me too constant ov her who lies a-sleepin' over yonder in the churchyard."

Rockville Centre, N. Y.

WOMEN IN THE MINISTRY.

BY REV. C. C. HARRAH.

A bugle blast of truth, which many will hear, comes from Hastings, Neb. Rev. H. P. Fitch, M. D., of that city, has published a pamphlet on the right of women in the gospel ministry, which no one can read without a conviction of its merit.

The first impression that one receives is the great sincerity of the writer as an earnest seeker after truth. He freely admits that when the subject was first pressed upon his attention, his prejudice against women preaching was such that it was impossible for him to investigate it with impartiality. We commend his fairness and honesty to all who have not yet studied this subject "with the one single desire of learning the truth." The only authority he recognizes in settling the question is the New Testament; and his interpretations are made regardless of that conservatism which has made the people so slow to apprehend the truth. Conservatism has its uses, but when it is suffered to influence the teachings of religion, and to mold the doctrines and practices of the church, it is a dangerous and troublesome thing.

May it not be that God has given rights to women which are withheld from them now for no other reason only that conservatism which has its origin in selfishness, indifference, and timidity, and which is *blind because it will not see?* Women have had a hard battle to wage against conservatism, in trying to secure the advantages of higher education, and in getting a place in the professions and in business. But the blessing of God has been wonderfully manifested in every advance made, and now woman is found side by side with man in nearly all the professions and lines of business. Everywnere she has maintained herself nobly. There is scarcely a religious denomination that has not now women evangelists, and many of them have ordained women pastors. These women preachers are demonstrating everywhere, what for a long time has been demonstrated by the Quakers, that women *can* do the work of the gospel ministry, and do it *well*. It is also made plain that it does not detract from her womanly graces, or make her any less a woman, because she has heard God's call to consecrate herself to the work of giving truth to just as many as possible. Men say that there is no way to give God's truth to the world and save sinners so effective as the pulpit. Women are finding this out, and are coming to believe that God not only calls them to work, but to work in the best way.

The great Methodist Episcopal church of this country is now in the midst of the discussion whether women shall have equal rights and opportunities for work in the church with men. This question will be settled *right* if every Methodist minister studies it in the light of the New Testament, with the sincerity that is evident in the investigation by Rev. Mr. Fitch. We wish that every one could have his pamphlet to read. We cannot do more than state his line of argument:

"1. The New Testament either prohibits or permits female preaching of the gospel. If the former, there is an end of all argument. The question is at once settled, settled against them.

"2. If the New Testament prohibits women from entering the sacred office, it is certain that God does not call them thereto—otherwise He would be inconsistent with Himself.

"3. If there be no such prohibition in the New Testament, God may call women to the work; and we are at liberty to apply the usual tests for deciding the question, the same as in the case of male candidates. Ordination confers neither calling nor gifts. It is simply a formal recognition of a call already bestowed—a bidding God-speed in the work to which we recognize the candidate as being called."

These propositions clearly and fully state the case, and the argument based upon them is as clear as the propositions. It will do any one good to take these propositions and follow them out in his thought, aided by the light of the New Testament. The investigation must be honest and impartial. It must not be made with a prejudice working at the same time in the mind against women appearing in the pulpit. Let us be honest with God's truth, and follow the right as He gives us light. Years ago, the writer of this article made a Bible argument against women voting. It was an elaborate one, and touched every phase of danger to refined and pure Christian women by going out into the world of politics. There is so much in the Bible about separation from the world, and it was used to the best advantage. In less than two hours after the argument was publicly delivered, my mind was in great trouble because I saw that the inspiration of the address was prejudice, and if some of my leading points were honestly carried out, Christian *men* could not vote any more than women. That address cured me of a great deal of folly. We ought to be wise and honest enough in the use of God's word, not to read into it a meaning which simply accommodates our own prejudice. A thing is not right, simply because it is *our* notion. It is admitted on all hands that changes have been made in the interpretation of the New Testament, so as to freely accord to women liberties in the church which they did not once have. More light along the same line will make it clear to all that women should be ordained to the gospel ministry.

Peoria, Ill.

REFORMS THAT DO REFORM, OR, TEN GOOD MEN.

BY REV. H. CALHOUN.

Many national perils are generally admitted, such as the saloon, anarchism, Romanism, Sabbath secularization, the multiplication of divorces; the doubling of the ratio of crime every ten years for the last half century; the corruption of public sentiment by a venal, partisan press; five million out of seven million young men never, or practically never, seen at church, and seventy per cent of the criminals in our penitentiaries young men—these are things which make it very, very evident that society is in jeopardy unless these ruinous tendencies can soon be arrested.

Never were these dangers more dangerous than at present; but most people, in a sort of easy-going optimism, in spite of all these admitted infernal potencies, so confidently indulge the expectation of a glorious future for this country, that they cannot be aroused to any earnest or adequate endeavors to reform these evils. Many build their hopes solely upon putting into power the Republican, Democratic, or Prohibition Party, and when disappointed in their political hopes, fall back upon a confident assurance that there must be ten righteous men in the nation, for whose sakes the country will be spared, even though it sink to the moral level of Sodom.

We need to be fully on our guard against that easy-going optimism which lulls us into fatal security and palsies all the nerve of effort in the vain expectation and delusion that nothing need be done; that all will come out right in the end, anyhow. The prevalent evils will not cure themselves. Something decisive, thorough-going, must be done. To let them alone is just what suits best all dark things, weeds and tares, vices and diseases, bad men and demons.

We must also guard against a prevalent tendency to employ inadequate, the weaker not stronger, measures,—levers not long enough to radically turn the world upside down, even if we had a place upon which to stand. Even those most active and in earnest make this mistake. We too often forget that the gospel is the power of God to pull down the strongholds of sin; and the meaning is not only that it is one of many things, but the only all-sufficient power. Political action, the ballot, is important, but trusting any political party to cure the abounding wrongs is only healing the hurt of the people most superficially. Many believe their whole duty consists in voting the Republican ticket, when nothing is more evident than the need of Christian reform in American politics in general and the Republican party in particular, American politics being, perhaps, our most perilous peril just now.

No political organization is likely to be sufficient for these things. We must give the better evangel its true and larger place among our manifold agitations, because it carries with it an overturning power. As old Andrew Fuller insists, "a perfect and perpetuating morality, sooner or later, runs to sure decay in any community where it lacks the sanction of 'Pure Religion and Undefiled.'"

Every man must for himself confess Christ. Putting the name of Christ into the National Constitution may be well enough, but cannot avail unless every man enters into covenant engagement himself to be the Lord's, putting the name of Christ into his ballot and life. No mere proper acknowledgment of Christ as King of Kings can be substituted for this individual consecration, and any reformation that stops short of that is built upon the sand. The only way to save this country is for every man to thoroughly repent and turn from his own sins and do his Christian best in every condition of life and then do his best to bring his neighbor to do likewise; and when we all do that and keep doing it, the country is safe. In spite of all our increasing wealth, education, culture, invention, trade and material progress, our existing sins are ruin begun, ruin at work, and, unless promptly arrested, will soon be ruin accomplished. No vague generalities, no easy-going reformers, but weapons with all gospel potencies must be employed; the entire work of the Holy Spirit must be the chief factor.

It is not enough that there be many more righteous men than were needed to save Sodom. It will not do to lean upon other people's piety. Every man must answer for himself. What nation or city has ever been spared for ten or ten times ten good men? There were, no doubt, ten righteous men among the Ten Tribes when carried into captivity, and doubtless many more when Judah was swept away into the seventy years' captivity in Babylon, and doubtless many Christians in Jerusalem, when invested by the Roman eagles; but the city was not saved, nor the Jewish nation for their sakes. There is no covenant promise to spare city or nation for the sake of a righteous minority. This dependence of the majority who will not pray for themselves, upon the progress of a few Christian people, is a flattering delusion. Sin is death, and national wrongs work national death, unless forsaken in sackcloth and ashes. In these national sins it is the nation that must suffer, and it is only national repentance, like that of Nineveh, and not ten good men that can save from destruction. We must go deeper.

Mansfield, O.

PARABLE OF THE FRIEND AT MIDNIGHT, OR, OUT OF COMMUNION.

BY ELIZABETH W. GREENWOOD.

(Concluded.)

If, then, the deepest lesson of this parable is that of communion, we may well ask what are the *steps* into this communion, and how shall we abide there? Notice, we speak of *communion*, not prayer merely; there is a wide difference. In prayer we are occupied with *ourselves*, our needs, and those of our loved ones. In communion we think not so much of self, as of Christ; not so much of what we shall say to Him, as of what He shall say to us. Waiting in silence until the touch of His spirit shall come upon ours, lifting the soul into the nearness of a friend of Christ; a child of the Father.

Bishop Hall says: "It is not the arithmetic of our prayers, how many; nor the rhetoric, how eloquent; nor the geometry, how long; nor the music, how sweet; nor the method, how orderly; nor the theology, how correct, but the *spirit* and *sincerity*." The first real step into communion is to realize our child place before our Father—to have the *child spirit*. This spirit was impossible before Christ died. Moses, Abraham, Enoch could not say "Our Father;" this is the glory of *our* dispensation. All through the New Testament we are taught this lesson. Read the Sermon on the Mount, and see how this thought is repeated; twelve times the word Father is used. "Your Father knoweth you have need of these things." "Pray to your Father in secret." The love which as parents you feel for your children, your interest in them, care over them, is but a faint type of the love, care, interest of your heavenly Father. We read of one of our most gifted English poets who was so sensitive that the fear of his teacher caused him to stumble, blunder, and appear so stupid as to be given up by the teacher as almost idiotic. But his mother, seeing his sensitiveness, taught him herself, bore with his nervousness and failures, and by her love and patience led him on until he became one of England's most famous writers. So if we, with all our weaknesses, failures, sins, will but come to our Father with this childlike spirit, place ourselves daily in His school of prayer, assured that He knows all our weakness and peculiarities, He will love us into knowledge.

The secret of real communion is to be filled with the Father love of God, to take our child place of privileges. A father heard his son say to a younger brother, "You must be good, or father will not love you." Calling the boys, he said, "My son, that is not true; it grieves me to have your brother disobedient, but it does not, cannot change my love. I cannot help loving you, *for I am your father, you know*." God is always our Father, "the same yesterday, to-day and forever," even when we are disobedient and indifferent; He loves with an infinite love the children of His household; only as we realize this truth, can we have real communion.

A second step into this communion is to realize our

dependence upon the Holy Spirit, and God's infinite willingness to give this gift. More willing than are earthly parents to give good gifts unto their children.

But these two steps into communion depend upon another, all-important—that we are *much alone with God*. Only as we *live with* God can we be like Him. Moses was forty days alone with God in the mount ere his face shone with divine glory. The great need of the age, of the individual Christian life is the still hour; we live in such a rush and hurry that there is great danger that our service outrun our communion; that we go forth in the energy of self-will, rather than in the power of the Spirit of God. Moses must have his Midian, Elijah his desert, John the Baptist his wilderness, Paul his Arabia, John his Patmos, Luther his Wartburg Castle.

May the writer invite the readers of THE UNION SIGNAL to a plan which has been to her an increasing source of strength and delight? Each morning, unless utterly impossible, whether at home or abroad, immediately after the morning meal, she retires to her room, shuts and locks the door, and for a half hour or more seeks this preparation which can only be gained alone with God. A brief passage is read from God's Word, not now for intellectual food, but for real soul feeding, then a chapter is read from some of our best books of devotion—especially helpful have been those of Andrew Murray, "With Christ in the School of Prayer," "Like Christ," "Abide in Christ," "The Spirit of Christ," published by Willard Tract Society, Toronto, Canada, and by Randolph & Co., 38 West 23d St., New York. Then kneeling, she seeks to take by faith, these steps into communion. To realize her child place and privilege before the Father—the infinite fullness of the Holy Spirit, which He is so willing to give, the mighty intercession of Christ, *now*, at the right hand of God, as Mediator, Advocate, High Priest. And that prayer presented in His name through the Spirit to such a Father *cannot fail*. Then, when in the silent waiting the presence of the Father is realized, it is so easy to tell Him with childlike confidence what we need; our utter feebleness and ignorance; our yearnings for ourselves, our work, our loved ones, and the world. Such seasons of communion can be held in the cars or on the street, if in the rush of life's duties we cannot "enter into the closet and shut to the door." Would that all evangelistic superintendents and others who read these words would join with us in this daily season of communion and prove how it will deepen the spiritual life, calm the spirit, and bring power and success in the Master's work.

Correspondence.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—To attend the Louisiana and Mississippi conventions, and fill a few appointments between was the well-laid plan, but a freight wreck prevented my reaching Ruston for the Louisiana convention, and the high water interfered seriously with several appointments. I spoke at Shreveport, Natchitoches (pronounced Nak-i-tosh), and New Orleans in Louisiana.

Thirty or forty New Orleans ladies met me in Mrs. Merrick's pleasant parlors, always open to those who think and have the courage of their conviction. I found these women were not afraid to discuss politics, or suffrage, or any other issue before the people. Mrs. Merrick's courage and fealty to her highest conviction has opened the door for all southern women. I was surprised to find so many southern women in full sympathy with the most advanced thought concerning equal suffrage. Audiences South are quite as willing to listen to this theme as those in the North. Mother Wallace made converts wherever she went.

The desolation of water was over much of the land, and my heart ached for the people who again and again must suffer loss of all things by these recurring overflows. At the Nita crevasse fifty houses were swept away, and we saw the flood from the river pouring through that opening in the levee, like a cataract, and covering all meadows and fields below. Why cannot a government rich and strong as ours make a channel in that river, and construct levees that will stand?

At Columbus, Miss., I visited the Industrial Institute and College. This school should be the pride of that state. I know of no school in any other state that is meeting the need of the time as that Industrial Institute and College. The college course is on a par with our very best, and to this is added thorough instruction in all the industries. I found classes engaged in telegraphy, stenography, type-writing, printing, book-keeping, designing, engraving, modeling, wood carving, repousse (ornamental metal work), free-hand drawing, painting, dressmaking and housekeeping. The building is kept spotlessly clean—kitchen, pantries, dining-room, class-rooms, bed-rooms—everywhere! And all is managed by a woman! The Industrial Institute and College is a state institution, and, of course, has its board of men regents, or trustees, and *did have* its man president.

The president appointed by the board was not large enough for the place. The students of the senior class formulated grave charges of inefficiency and sent them to Governor Stone, who summoned the regents to appear and investigate the matter. One by one these seniors were cross-questioned, and the testimony sustained the charges. The president tendered his resignation, which was accepted by the board without protest. At first it was thought that the "women teachers" had helped on this insurrection against the "powers that be;" but at the close of the investigation the board admitted that the seniors had acted quite independently and with great wisdom and diplomacy. Miss M. J. S. Callaway, A. M., Professor of Mathematics, was called to fill the president's chair. She has loyal support from teachers and pupils.

The Mississippi convention was held at Oxford, and was a live meeting. Mrs. Mount presides well; Mrs. Kells, Mrs. Irvin, and other leading women of the state were present. Rev. Carodyne, of New Orleans, who has valiantly opposed the Louisiana Lottery infamy, preached the convention sermon. He spoke without fear. Mrs. Barney was present and gave the closing address of the convention. About fifty young men signed the pledge, many from the state university there located, some belonging to the town.

CLARA C. HOFFMAN.

THE FRUIT JUICE INDUSTRY.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—I want to say, as one who from her own needs has been compelled to make dietetics somewhat of a study, that our W. C. T. U. should more especially turn their attention to the fact that mankind craves the juices of fruit, and that if not furnished freely in their natural state, they will be taken in their unnatural or fermented and impure one.

As leaders in the great temperance reform, and also as wives, mothers and housekeepers, it is our duty to urge this truth upon the women of our own neighborhood. More fruit, canned when natural cannot be had, and less meat would, I am personally convinced, be a grand step towards the temperance goal we are all struggling for, and from the health, as well as the economic view, decidedly an improvement; and yet meat to-day in the majority of our families is considered the necessity, and fruit with its juices are the luxuries.

While looking without for the causes of all the sin and suffering, we must still remember that the kitchen, dining-room, and domestic service generally, are the physical architects of our upbuilding, and that our cook holds in her hands more power than an ignorant, untrained woman should hold.

Working all day in the dusty, unventilated factories, what wonder that thirst is created, and that girls and women, as well as men, after work is over, flock where it can be satisfied? There is a thirst that neither water nor milk will reach and satisfy, though the juices of fruit do. It is a thirst caused generally by the lodging of particles of dust in the throat, which becomes dry and feverish in consequence. Any one with weak lungs can understand this if they sweep, or sit in a room where sweeping is being carried on. The juice of an orange, or of grapes, will do more to relieve it than aught else, but the working girl or man finds the saloon convenient, while the fruiterer's may be far away. The saloon, too, will often trust, the fruiterer will not; besides, the saloon affords a resting place, and company is found there. It is warm, bright and cheerful. I wish that it were possible in every manufacturing city for our W. C. T. U. to start a *temperance* saloon near the site of factories and main workshops, where all the comforts of the present saloon could be found, without any of its evils; where *unfermented* fruit juices, such as the grape, orange, pineapple, strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, etc., could be purchased, besides milk, buttermilk, water, tea, coffee, chocolate, and a roll.

In England, unfermented fruit juices can be bought cheaper than with us. Some one remarked to me a few days ago, "Why, I can buy good California fermented wine cheaper than the unfermented wine! Temperance drinks are too expensive; besides, a bottle after being opened, will not keep but a day or so."

I believe that a way could be found through a coöperative woman's colony to not only supply fruit juices cheaper, but also to relieve some of the want and distress among women of the better class who have been reduced to poverty and now have but one resource, the needle. In our domestic service reform work we have frequently had applications from this class of women who, for many reasons, are not fitted for housework in its present condition, but who could work in this line.

In Tennessee land and building material are cheap. It is a noted fruit state, the climate is delightful, and further, our standard-bearer during the last Presidential campaign, General Clinton B. Fisk, with Ferd. Schumaker, and others, have organized a strong company to colonize East Tennessee, and land could be purchased in or near this colony at from prices varying from three dollars to fifteen dollars per acre in large tracts. While the river bottoms furnish richer farming lands, they are higher in price, and as fruit would be the main crop, the Cumberland plateau is said to be excellent for all fruit growing. A factory to extract and bottle the juices could be established at a central point, and if more revenue were desired, grazing land could be secured and sterilized milk bottled and shipped to various cities, North, East, South and West. Several prominent women whom I have consulted have approved this plan. In the spring I shall personally inspect East Tennessee and would be glad to present a report to any body of women willing to look further into this idea, and push it if approved. As my home and money are both in New Jersey, I can have no personal ends to further. The *Woman's Journal* of a year or two ago, through a Southern correspondent, mentioned a woman's colony to raise and can fruit in Louisiana, but a broader and more useful field seems open to the fruit juice industry, and Tennessee is more desirable as an "all the year round" residence than Louisiana, besides being nearer Northern cities. Very truly yours,

LAURA M. LIPPINCOTT PANCOAST.

Woodstown, Salem County, N. J.

A PIONEER WOMAN LAWYER.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—In your issue of April 17, it is stated that "The pioneer lawyer of the state (Wisconsin) is Miss Angie King, of Janesville, who was admitted to the bar in 1889."

The pioneer lawyer of Wisconsin was Miss Lavinia Goodell, daughter of the well-known Abolitionist, Rev. Wm. Goodell. Miss Goodell was admitted to the bar, after passing a brilliant examination, in 1873. Her first case was a prosecution of liquor dealers for illegal selling in an adjoining county. The district attorney, being a "liquor man," was not considered trustworthy by the temperance women, who were the real prosecutors of the case, and they employed Miss Goodell, who won her suit, first in the justice court, and, the defendants appealing. the second time in the circuit court. The success gained her considerable reputation and gave her a good start.

But the case which extended her reputation throughout the state and country was one involving twelve hundred dollars, in which her client was a woman. The case was carried from the county court to the circuit court, and appealed from that to the supreme court, where she won. According to the law of Wisconsin, Miss Goodell's admission to the circuit court admitted her to all courts in the state except the supreme court. Upon carrying up her case, and applying for admission to this, the chief justice (Ryan) refused her on the ground of sex. The arguments appear in substance in Vol. XXXIX of *Wisconsin Reports*.

She afterwards reviewed the chief justice's decision in the *Chicago Legal News* and unquestionably had the better of him in argument. She also prepared a bill and sent it to the state Legislature, providing that no person should be refused admission to the bar on account of sex. A petition asking for its passage was signed by the circuit judge and every member of the bar in the county. In such high esteem was Miss Goodell's practice held that her best paying clients were women. She was admitted to the supreme court in 1875. Miss Angie King became her law partner in 1878.

She did much work for temperance and woman suffrage, two subjects which were very near her heart. Her life was devoted to good deeds, which only ended here when she was called "up higher." She died in 1880 in Milwaukee, where she had gone for medical treatment.

Lebanon, Conn. SARAH THOMAS MILLER.

QUARTERLY TEMPERANCE SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSONS.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—It is a fact of notable helpfulness that Dr. Gilbert of the Chicago *Advance* takes ground squarely in favor of having a Sabbath distinctly set apart for a temperance Sunday-school lesson every quarter. He says:

Our present scheme of lessons, as appointed by the International Lesson Committee, does not make any appropriate provision for meeting the obvious necessity of the case. It may be they are too conservative and timid, and dare not do it. It looks that way. But it is not enough to say that temperance and all the virtues and the reforms are implied in Christianity. The question is not one of mere implication, but rather one of intelligent, thoughtful, distinctly intentioned and actual application. Of the ten million members in the various Sunday-schools of the country thousands and thousands every season are drifting out into the saloon, and into companionship with those whose business it is to damn and degrade. The temperance question is, after all, the supreme question of our day, but it will never make great headway until our myriad Sunday-schools take it up specifically and in earnest. In order to do this it is the clearest duty of the Sunday-school committee to furnish in the scheme of lessons which they devise, the appropriate opportunity for making good that which the great Sunday-school convention of 1887 announced, namely: that every Sunday-school should be in fact and

in effect a temperance training school. To say that every school that wants to may give up its quarterly review and substitute the temperance lesson, is simply evasive. History holds in no uncertain estimate the memory of the emperor who is said to have fiddled while Rome was burning. The present is not a fit time for evasive trifling in the face of the momentous interests of this cause of temperance.

Rev. Dr. Noble, the senior Congregational pastor in Chicago, and Dr. Gray, the witty editor of the *Interior*, are both earnestly in favor of the special temperance Sunday, quarterly, at least so we are told. Doubtless these gentlemen in the position they have taken represent the most intelligent and earnest class among the clergy of the United States. If this is true we are quite likely to secure what Miss Lucia Kimball and her coadjutors have worked for so long and earnestly, namely: for temperance lessons in the regular course. This will be worth more than even constitutional prohibition would be in any commonwealth or any several commonwealths of the nation. Let us all buckle on our armor, do our first works over again, and bring to bear such a volume of influence upon the International Convention that we shall secure this sacred desire of our hearts.

FRANCES E. WILLARD.

ALCOHOLIC SLAVES VS. RUSSIAN EXILES.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Is it not, like individual, like nation? Are not nations, like individuals, prone to see the mote in the neighbor's eye, and perceive not the beam in their own? While my heart burns with indignation over the wrongs of Siberian exiles, I can but think of our own exiles, exiles from truth, from purity, from God, and outcasts from society.

Is Russia so very much worse after all than the United States of America? We pride ourselves on being one of the leading nations of the world. We pride ourselves on our civilization, our Christianity, our government and our institutions. And yet, our grand nation legalizes one form of iniquity that yearly sends to death 100,000 souls, and legalizes or ignores another form of iniquity that destroys other souls innumerable; and the accompaniments of these, of sorrow, of suffering, of indignity, of crimes, of poverty, starvation, disease and death; are they less than those endured by Russian subjects? Can Russia furnish us an example of anything more damnable and barbarous than some of the things brought to light recently that took place in our northern lumber woods?

May God help us to cast out the beam that is in our eye political, so that we may see clearly to pluck out the beam from our neighbor's eye.

Muskegon, Mich. ADELLA C. FIRMAN.

"THE OFFENSE IS RANK AND SMELLS TO HEAVEN."

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—I was greatly impressed with the following fact, related to me a few days since:

A series of revival services in a prominent church; great interest excited; appeals made to all who had neglected the great salvation to delay no longer, and especially were the young urged to consecrate the dew of their youth to the service of Him who loves and tenderly pleads with them to receive Him into their hearts and lives.

At the close of an earnest appeal, all present who desired the prayers of Christians to aid them in their decision, were asked to rise. Many did; after this, Christian people talked individually with those who had thus responded, among others the daughter of my informant, a girl of about seventeen. But the Christian gentleman (!) who tenderly and earnestly urged upon her to decide at once for God, was so offensive with the fumes of tobacco that she was made sick by it, and could only turn her head from him in utter disgust; every particle of interest in the vital question was, for the time, destroyed, and she hastened away as soon as possible.

Is not this a frequent incident? The writer once had a similar experience, and shall an unclean mouth and foul breath be tolerated as a messenger from the Most High in this most important and tender duty? Will the Holy Ghost honor such instrumentality? M.

Baltimore, Md.

Our Book Table.

THE YOUNG FOLKS' BIBLE, in words of easy reading, sweet stories of God's word in the language of childhood, and in the beautiful delineation of Christian art, is indeed a gem in execution, and will be invaluable to mothers and teachers, because it will lead children to a love of the Holy Book which it is very desirable they should love earliest as well as longest. Rev. Dr. Wm. H. Milburn, the famous blind preacher, has written one of his charming introductions, full of the most choice anecdote and illustration, and Prof. David Swing has embellished the volume with his choice rhetoric, while Rev. Dr. John H. Barrows, one of the most earnest Presbyterian ministers in the country, has written a special address to the children. The simplification of the form of the Bible narrative has been done by Josephine Pollard, one of our brightest women writers. The book has 200 original engravings, some of them from famous classic master pieces. N. D. Thompson's Publishing Company, New York and St. Louis, Publishers.

FROM OVER THE BORDER, by Benjamin G. Smith. Published by Charles H. Kerr & Co., 175 Dearborn street, Chicago. Price $1.

OVER THE BORDER is the home of souls after death. The book purports to be indited by a gentleman after death, whose spirit was able to so impress itself upon an amanuensis in this world that he wrote as the spirit dictated. Its object, as the author says in the preface, is to aid in extending faith in the doctrine that death is but the beginning of a higher life, and that at the close of a man's earthly career, he enters upon another, which may be of a far higher order. It portrays heaven as a beautified earth, where one has but to hunger and a bountiful table is spread without hands, for his refreshment; only to be weary, to command the most refreshing sleep, only to desire to make scientific explorations to have a troop of horsemen with similar desires, sweep past carrying him along on a magnificent charger which is in readiness for him. Family life goes on there much as here, only that spiritual affinities are stronger than family ties. Contrary to Scripture, there is marrying and giving in marriage; we are treated to a celestial courtship and wedding which are idyllic. There are theaters, operas, and in the borderland, hints of a circus; there are beautiful lakes over which echo the sweet strains of the gondolier, verdure-clad plains and mountain slopes trod by untiring feet, cloudless skies and every element of physical beauty. And yet to one who knows the love of Christ, it is but a sunless land, dreary and shadowy, for in it there is no Lamb to be the light thereof. The last two chapters of Revelations strengthen our faith in the doctrine of a higher life after death—such a life as shall develop the higher part of our nature—more than scores of such books could do.

There lies before us on the study table, a book in brilliant covers, bearing the title, "THE LIFE WORK OF THE AUTHOR OF 'UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.'" It has been carefully prepared for publication by Mrs. Florence McCray, and while it does not purport to be a biography, it is a highly interesting sketch of the literary career of one of America's most successful and gifted women of letters. The volume contains an outline of each one of Mrs. Stowe's works, including commentaries and criticisms upon them by eminent reviewers. It is an entertaining and instructive work. Funk & Wagnalls, New York City, are the publishers.

"FREEDOM'S SONGS, POEMS AND WISDOM, compiled, reduced and modernized by Non Nack, Elkhart, Ind., publisher's agent."

Thus says the title page of a unique book that comes to our desk without name of author or publisher or price. It is a strange medley of prose and poetry, history, biography, socialism, the French Revolution, and almost everything else imaginable. We must confess to an utter inability to understand "what it is all about."

MOTHERS IN COUNCIL is a book published by Harper & Brothers, New York, and recommended by one of the truest of mothers. It represents a club of mothers sitting down together to talk over the best methods of training their children. It is full of bright ideas, besides giving the best thoughts of the best trained writers on this greatest of themes. Among many paragraphs that one would gladly select, we take the following from a physician, who says: "Hot-headed boys can be more effectually cured with cow's milk than with a cow's hide. The danger is lest their food should be too rich and stimulating. By giving them tea or coffee at too early an age, children are often made dyspeptics for life. One of the greatest dangers is lest nurses should teach the child wrong habits, which they are very ready to do if they can thereby decrease the amount of care and work that is put upon them."

A cordial welcome is hereby given to the UNION SERIES OF PHYSIOLOGIES, published by Ivison, Blakeman & Co. They are the first fruits of the work of Mrs. Hunt, not only in revision during the past year, but in steady, persistent effort to have all the text-books on this subject that go into the schools of the country, "up to grade" on the temperance question. That they bear her indorsement and that of the advisory committee of the department, which is sufficient evidence that they are safe books for the W. C. T. U. to recommend and work for. We rejoice that to the Pathfinder Series, so long the only one that we could unreservedly indorse, there are now added several others, and we congratulate Mrs. Hunt on this tangible result of her "patience of hope and labor of love," and the publishers on being ready to meet the demand of the hour. These books are inviting in make-up, correct in science, and they give no uncertain sound on the temperance part of the teaching.

Dr. M. L. Holbrook has a name grown honorable through years of service which has undoubtedly been of thorough practicable benefit to humanity. He is the Professor of Hygiene in the National Medical College and Hospital for Women, editor of the *Herald of Health*, and many other admirable publications. In his new book, FOOD AND WORK, he has some most suggestive chapters on "Food and Intemperance," "The Apple as the Prince of Fruits," "The Grape Cure," besides recipes for wholesome and delicious drinks and harmless beverages from fruits. Miss Willard says: "I could wish that this book, FOOD AND WORK, might be read in our local unions, for I believe the practicable outcome would be incalculable benefit to the children first, and also to the grown persons in the households influenced by our thoughtful and well-wishing white-ribboners, who not only know a good thing when they see it, but are among the readiest persons in the world to 'pass along like bread at sacrament' every helpful idea that comes to their knowledge." The book is published by Dr. Holbrook, and the address is simply New York City.

TEMPERANCE TEMPLE ITEMS.

MATILDA B. CARSE.

What a blessed and comforting thought it is to those who desire to give, but have little of the riches of the world at their command, that God's measurement of giving is not counted by the amount given, but according to our ability and the spirit of love which dictates the gift. We say this for the consolation of numbers who write us, who can only send small gifts, and are deeply grieved that they cannot do more. Mrs. Anna A. Dunn, of Linden, Cal., who has secured a Baby Band of forty members which represents $4, writes: "I know this must seem a trifle to you, but think, please, of the loving wishes and prayers of a small and poor country union. We are doing our best. We are planning to have an entertainment for the Temple as soon as the weather and roads permit." Mrs. P. L. Waklee, Bradford, Pa., sends $10. She writes: "This is the Clark's Corners union—a small one and weak in all save faith in God. We are two miles out from the city union, in a little country hamlet where about half a dozen of us W's are trying to 'hold the fort' and carry on all the work—church, Sabbath-school, Y's and Loyal Temperance Legions." Mrs. L. E. Rehm, president of the Helix W. C. T. U. of Oregon, sends $1.25; she says: "I am sorry to send such a small amount, but our poor little union has only nine members. I should not feel like sending this small sum, only I remember that all large amounts are composed of small ones." This is a fact which all our W. C. T. U. members would do well to remember.

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What is to be said, and what is God's estimate, which is of far more consequence, in regard to individuals and unions that are large and strong, and amply able to give, but are standing idly by, not so much as lifting a finger towards the erection of this building, which means so much for His cause? Should they not fear that they may hear the condemnation, "Inasmuch as ye did it not"? We are glad, however, that an increasing number of unions are wheeling into line and pledging their $100. We trust soon all may hear the call and do what they can. Miss E. W. Greenwood, president of the "Brooklyn W. C. T. U. on the Hill," sends a check for $100 for her union; she says she hopes more will be added ere long. This is the proper way to give. This Brooklyn union is strong, and has one of the ablest presidents at its head of any in our guild; they not only give $100—the sum asked from each able union—but they propose to give more, and thus make up the lack of those poor little country unions, who with hard work can only raise a few dollars. Mrs. J. B. Seymour, superintendent of Temple work for the Aurora, Ill., W. C. T. U., sends a check for $25, to be applied on their pledge of $100, making $35 in all which they have paid so far.

Mrs. Mary D. Ware, on behalf of the Worcester, Mass., W. C. T. U., sends a check for $22.75, on their pledge of $100, $75 of which they have now paid. The Kearney, Neb., W. C. T. U., through their secretary, Mrs. Letty M. Parrish, sends a check for $10 and hopes to make it $100 when Nebraska gets through its great fight. Mrs. Belle Kimball sends a check for $9.32 for the Kirkwood, Mo., W. C. T. U. She says: "We hope to be able to raise $100 in time, and have our union's name engraved on the enduring tablets that are to adorn Willard Hall." The Farmington W. C. T. U., of New York, has made a good start to raise $100: they have just sent a check for $19.44. Mrs. M. E. Wilkinson writes that the oldest member of their union, Mrs. Mary Wilson, eighty-seven years old, contributed $5 of the above amount.

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We have received a check for $5 from a union, which as far as we know, is the only one of its kind in the country. It is the "Julia A. Chase Temperance Union," United States Military Prison, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan. Mrs. Chase is state superintendent of the department of soldiers and sailors. She writes: "I send $5, a contribution from 'my boys' in the Military Prison, Ft. Leavenworth. Though the union numbers about three hundred members they have no way of securing money except by an occasional collection when visitors are present at a meeting. They are intensely interested in the Temple as in all lines of W. C. T. U. work, and read THE UNION SIGNALS which I send them, all to pieces." The Granville, Ohio, W. C. T. U. through their treasurer, Mrs. G. T. Jones, sends a check of $13, on their pledge of $100. Here is a union that without doubt, will raise their entire $100 through the mite-box system alone.

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Mrs. B. W. Heineman, Colegrove, Pa., has sent in a full Baby Band, and now forwards $2.50 with twenty-five additional names. Mrs. C. F. Sheldon, Springfield, Vt., has the honor of raising one of the largest Baby Bands; it numbers 133, for which she has sent $13.30. Mrs. M. E. Tifft, of the Madison Ave. W. C. T. U., New York, is one of the most persistent and faithful workers for the Temple that we have. The Madison Ave. union is only a little over a year old; in that time they have raised three full Baby Bands of one hundred each. They have now sent in a Baby Band which numbers one hundred and two, secured by Mrs. Richardson and Mrs. Tifft's efforts; beside this, $13.50 is sent as contributions from mite-boxes; $23.70 is the amount of the check sent in by Mrs. Tifft. This union has now given, in small sums and by hard work, $85 towards the Temple fund. Mrs. Amy Conlan sends $4.40 for the Washington Colony Baby Band, of Fresno county, California, which numbers forty-four members. Mrs. Joseph Tape, Providence, R. I., sends $5 for a Baby Band of fifty members. Mrs. I. M. Lovett, of Billings, Montana, sent in a full Baby Band of one hundred names with a check for $10 last September. In some way she was not given credit for it. We are glad now to put her name on the roll of honor.

We want to remind our friends that we have only promised to mention in this column the names of those who have raised a full band.

145 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Our Children.

SOMETHING TO TRY.

BY CLARA DOTY BATES.

If you would like a bit of green
To make your window fair
When winter comes and skies are gray,
And snow is in the air,
A violet, maybe—who knows?
Or a spray of maiden-hair;

Go to a swampy bit of woods
Where many a summer day
You used to find amidst the moss
A nameless, strange array
Of flowers and curious shining leaves,
And berries, red and gay;

Take from the damp wayside a clod,
A handful of bare mold,
Without a visible root or leaf
To hint what it may hold;
Give it the sunniest place you can
And watch its growth unfold.

'Tis dull, dark earth at first—no more
Barren, unpromising,
But presently above the soil
Some pushing, little thing,
A frond, a twisted point of leaf,
Or a pale stalk will spring.

You never know what may come forth,
Wild violet or fern,
A wintergreen, a squawberry,
Or a twin-flower's double urn,
Growths strange hitherto, nor even guessed,
But very sweet to learn.

They make you feel what miracles
Are in the humblest sod,
What wise design and wondrous power
Is shown in a mere clod;
So, thankfully will the heart yearn
From God's work up to God.

—*Housekeeper's Weekly.*

PATCHES.

Little girl Goldie, looking up
Into the depths of the great blue "cup,"
Watches the cloudlets drifting by,
Here one and there one, and all so high.

Time goes on for a little while;
Sudden she turns with a sunny smile:
"Auntie, auntie, do you know why
There are all those patches on the sky?"

"They are clouds, my dear." But our Goldie wise,
With the red, red cheeks, and the blue, blue eyes,
Shakes her yellow curls with a laugh of glee:
"Why, auntie, you're 'staken as you can be!

"Those are the patches the angels sew
Over the holes in the sky, you know,
Where God cuts out the bits of blue
To put in a little girl's eyes for you!"

—*Good Cheer.*

CANDY COAXERS.

BY IVAN INKLING.

"Oh, Mr. Frank, please give me a bunch of those candy cigarettes like you sold Ben West! Here is your nickel," exclaims a little six-year-old man as he reaches out a chubby fist and deposits a shining nickel on the counter by which we are standing. In a moment more he catches up his disguised bit of candy and marches proudly from the store. Next we hear, as he joins a little companion on the walk, "My! they're 'most like real ones, aren't they, Tim?"

The grocer laughs, but we cannot. Do you know why, boys? Later we see this same little lad upon the street puffing away vigorously in close imitation of many an older smoker, though no poisonous vapor escapes from his rosy lips, or hides his yellow curls. We know that though a wee lad, he is some mother's dear one, and that he is thus early playing with fire; that already very hurtful seeds have found lodgment in his little brain and heart and are now springing up.

UNION SIGNAL boys and girls, did you see this little fellow? Have you ever known a boy who did the same thing? Do you say, "Yes, but what is the harm? they are only *candy cigarettes*."

Let us see what the harm is. They are "only candy," we will admit, and taken into the stomach might do no more harm than any other cheap candy, but a greater harm than this is done. Let me ask you a question: Why did that little fellow buy the cigarettes rather than any other kind of candy? Shall I answer? Well, it was because he could hold these between his lips and make believe he was smoking!

Do you ask, "What of that?" and add, "He wouldn't smoke a *real* cigarette." Wouldn't he? Why not? You think he would not because it would be wrong and would harm him. Just so, then why should a clean, pure hearted little boy feel proud in *making believe* to do something which he knows would be wrong, and would harm him in every way if it were real? You know the real cigarette would keep him from growing up into a strong and healthy boy; it would steal his red cheeks from him; would take away his power to learn rapidly; would make him care less for good and beautiful things, and, if he kept on smoking, might even steal his life away from him. And yet he is proud to be seen with those candy imitations in his mouth which, if they were real, would do all this. Boys, what do you think about it? Is the cigarette your friend or enemy? Ought you to be proud or ashamed to have these cunning copies between your lips?

The Bible says we are to "abstain from" (keep from) even "all appearance of evil,"—anything that *looks* like evil. We cannot be too careful. Would this not be a good place to practice what that verse teaches?

Now, little folk, if you believe this, and we do not see how you can help it, we want your help; we want you to become reformers. Do you know what a "reformer" is? Let us find out: *A reformer is one who makes, or helps to make, some change for the better.* Roe, would not you like to be a reformer, and you, Edith? Remember, if you help to change sometning for the better in this world of ours, you will not only brighten and make better other lives, but you will broaden and brighten your own. Will you try it? But you want to know how you can become reformers on the candy cigarette question. You like candy, of course you do; almost all children like it, and some grown-up children, too, and that makes you all the more ready to fight this evil that has crept in and is trying to use your sweetmeats. Now you can become reformers in this way: First, buy other candy in the place of these ugly little cigarettes. "What good will that do?" Why, by and by the grocer will not purchase the cigarettes because he cannot sell them, and, if he does not buy them, the wholesale grocer or confectioner will not buy them, because he, in turn, cannot sell them, and finally the ooxes will pile up in the manufacturer's storeroom and he will stop making cigarettes because *he* cannot sell them, and there will be none in the market to tempt little boys, and make them think that poisonous, harmful things are good. But refusing to buy these candies is not all you have to do. You think this thing is wrong; then if you do not tell those boys and girls who think it is all right just what you believe, *you are as bad as they;* for you are, by your very keeping still, *taking sides with the evil.* Do you not know what the Saviour said? "He that is not *with me* is *against me.*" Little folks, we must *do* something in the world to-day as well as *believe* something.

Now, how many of my boys and girls—for there is no good work in the whole world in which the girls may not help, too—will try to be real, wide-awake reformers?

WHY DOLLY DIDN'T GO TO THE PICNIC.

"Mamma talks funny sometimes," said Dolly to herself, as she tripped along. "I don't believe God'll want me to do anything to-day 'cept to have a real good time. If He does want me to do anything, I hope He'll tell me real loud, 'cos little girls can't think of much at picnics 'cept the nice things."

Dolly had come now to the covered bridge that crossed the river. Just as she reached the other end and was passing out of the bridge, she heard a sob, and down by the very edge of the river, half buried in the green ferns and tall flags, she found Bessie Stone, crying as if her heart would break.

"Why-ee!" said Dolly, "what is the matter, Bessie?"

Never a word from Bessie, only she cried harder than ever. "Come, Bessie," said Dolly, "I heard the teams comin' when I was on the bridge. We'll miss 'em if we don't hurry."

"Oh, dear, dear, I can't go! I can't go! I lost my money down through the bridge, and now I'll have to stay at home."

"Run home and get some more," suggested Dolly.

"Mamma can't give me any, 'cos she's poor. I picked up chips for Mrs. Bean and earned this. I never went to a picnic in all my life, and I wanted so much to go to this." And the tears came faster and faster.

"Dear, dear!" said Dolly, "never been to a picnic?"

"No," said Bessie, "an' I worked four weeks to earn the money. I had it in my hand, and I stopped to tie up my shoe on the bridge, and I laid the money down on the bridge, and there was just a little crack, and it fell through."

They were not far from the school-house. They could hear the gay chatter of the boys and girls as they came together, and then the loud rumble of the teams as they drove up. Bessie gathered up her sunbonnet and basket, and then, with a very sad face, started to go back over the bridge again and home.

Did somebody whisper to Dolly that she jumped up so suddenly? There wasn't a live creature in sight except a very old frog. But Dolly heard very distinctly these words in her heart: "If God has anything He wants you to do to-day, don't fail Him, will you, dear?"

Another moment, and Dolly went flying back over the bridge, and caught Bessie, and crowded the precious handkerchief that had her money in it into her hand. "Here's my money," she said; "now go quick, Bessie, or you'll be late." She was a little afraid she might change her mind if there was any delay.

Then poor Dolly went home again; and when she told her mother why she had come back, she had to wink very fast to keep the tears back, but in spite of all she could do there were two or three that squeezed through. Mamma dropped the turnover she was making on the molding-board, and took Dolly in her arms, and gave her a hug.

"Why, Dolly," said she, "I'd rather my little girl should do a thing like that than have her made a queen."

Mamma gave up her baking, and devoted herself to her daughter all day. They had dinner out under the old elm, where the sunlight peeped through the leaves in little dancing flecks all over the table. And then they went out in the woods for a ramble after wild flowers. And the little girl was full of sunshine all day long. "Somehow," she said to mamma, "I keep growin' gladder and gladder all the time."

Bessie stopped on her way home to thank her. "I never had such a good time in all my life," she said to Dolly, "and I'll never forget it in you, Dolly Carr—never."

"It's been the beautifulest day I ever had," said Dolly, when she was snugly tucked in bed that night.

"And I know why," said mamma.—*Presbyterian Messenger.*

The Still Hour.

FOR THE WEEK BEGINNING JUNE 1, 1890.

BY REV. C. C. HARRAH.

DAILY BIBLE READING NOTES.

(Luke 10: 25-42; I Sam. 27-31; II Sam. 1.)

Sunday, 1; Luke 10: 25-42. Verse 25, The question, "What is truth?" is an important one to ask, and it is a noble employment of the mind to search after truth; but the highest question of all is this one of the lawyer: "What shall I do to inherit eternal life?" Verse 26, There is no authority to answer the question, "What shall I do to have eternal life?" but the Bible. Verse 37, That general love to man which leads one to do good wherever there is need and opportunity is one of the great blessings which true Christianity gives to the world. Verse 38, The anxious Martha was the first to welcome Jesus into the house. Persons of very different natures may be true Christians.

Monday, 2; I Sam. 27. Verse 1, When trials are many and long continued, we should think how God has helped and led us in times past, and not lose faith. David's resolution to leave his own land and go among the Philistines, showed a discouraged, faithless state of mind, and was wrong. Verse 9, This indiscriminate slaughter was one of the wicked things in David's life. His object was that no one might be left to tell the truth to king Achish. Verse 10, It was wrong for David to go among the Philistines; this was followed by the greater wrong of the cruel massacre of a defenseless people; then by lying he practiced a gross deception upon his royal host; one wrong leads to another.

Tuesday, 3; I Sam. 28. Verse 1, The presence of David in their own country, the dissatisfaction in Israel with Saul, and the death of Samuel, led the Philistines to believe that now was the time to invade the land of Israel. Verse 7, One whose soul is in communion with heaven has no need to resort to the "mediums" whose business is made profitable, because there are so many dark, distempered and superstitious minds that seek this way of gratification. Verse 9, This woman's profession was forbidden by the divine law; and as a guilty person she feared punishment. Lev. 19:31; 20:27; Deut. 18:9-14. Verse 15, Can it be supposed, that when God had refused to speak to Saul (verse 6), that now, in a way absolutely forbidden by God's law, devoid of all trickery and satanic influence, he gets a real communication from heaven? The Bible declares it to be another step in the *rejection* of God for Saul to go to this woman, for which he in punishment met his death. (I Chron. 10:13; Lev. 20:6.)

Wednesday, 4; I Sam. 29. Verse 3, David was completely ensnared by his wrong sojourn among the Philistines, and now is found in line marching against God's people. Verse 9, How many times has God rescued *us* from troubles of our own devising! The unhappy consequences which may follow a false step, a departure from the straight course of duty, should lead us every day to *watch and pray.*

Thursday, 5; I Sam. 30. Verse 3, Again David is punished for his wrong-doing. When one gets into an evil way, he may think that each trouble it brings to him will be the last; but he will find no rest in his wicked course. Isa. 57:20, 21. Verse 4, The right way to do when we have gone astray is to turn to the Lord and trust in Him for deliverance. In true faith we shall find comfort and energy, that we may make war against our sins.

Friday, 6; I Sam. 31. Verse 1, Under the leadership of bad men, Israel was in no condition to get a victory over the Philistines. Bad leaders will ruin any nation. Verse 4, Saul had some good traits, and many advantages to begin life with. Like all others he had a battle to make against evil within himself, and against the temptations from the world. The bad got the ascendency in his life, and he died a wretched man. Verse 11, The inhabitants of Jabesh-Gilead never forgot the kindness of Saul to them in the beginning of his reign. (Chapter 11.) They showed their gratitude by rescuing the bodies of Saul and his sons from the Philistines.

Saturday, 7; II Sam. 1. Verse 4, The Amalekite thought to win David's favor by his story of Saul's death. It is evidently false, and by his wrong calculation, his falsehood cost him his life. Where the devil promises a good as the reward of evil doing, he wants his pay in advance, and compels his victim to take the risk of losing not only the desired good, but also his peace of mind and eternal life. Verse 27, David had every reason to appreciate the love of Jonathan. He never again could have such a friend.

THE PRAYER MEETING TOPIC.

(The Little Children. Ezekiel 18:4.)

1. They belong to God. There is nowhere an intimation in the Bible that any little child belongs to the devil. If they die, they go to heaven; and if they live, they are the Lord's just as much as if they die.

2. God requires that they be treated with tenderness and care. The Jews were trained by their laws to look up children with an interest far beyond that of the other nations of antiquity. Our Lord went far in advance of the Jewish interest, and surprised His disciples by blessings upon the little ones. He rejected adults, but He never rejected a little child, or the parents who brought them to Him.

3. We cannot meet our obligations to Christ if we do not bring up our children in the church. Christ's church is His kingdom in this world, in which is every soul that belongs to Him. When and where do our boys and girls get the idea that they do not belong to Christ; that they are outside of the church; that they belong to the devil? Do they not become *prodigals*, because they are not trained as belonging to Christ?

The Household.

PRAISE MEETING OF THE FLOWERS.

[By request we give space to this beautiful poem, although it is of unusual length, that it may be used in preparing for Flower or Children's Sunday.—ED.]

The flowers of many climates
That bloom all seasons through,
Met in a stately garden
Bright with the morning dew.
For praise and loving worship
The Lord they came to meet,
The box of precious ointment
The Rose broke at His feet.
The Passion Flower His symbols
Wore fondly on her breast;
She spoke of self-denial
And what might please Him best.
The Morning Glories fragile
Like infants soon to go,
Had dainty toy-like trumpets
And praised the Master so.
"His word is like to honey,"
The Clover testified,
"And all who trust thy promise
Shall in thy love abide."
The Lilies said, "O trust Him,
We neither toil nor spin,
And yet His house of beauty
See how we enter in!"
The Kingcup and her kindred
Said, "Let us all be glad;
Of His redundant sunshine,
Behold how we are clad."
"And let us follow Jesus,"
The Star of Bethlehem said,
And all the band of flowers
Bent down with rev'rent head.
The glad Sunflower answered,
And little Daisies bright,
And all the cousin Asters,
"We follow toward the light!"
"We praise Him for the mountains,"
The Alpine Roses cried;
"We bless Him for the valleys,"
The Violets replied.
"We praise Him," said the Airplant
"For breath we never lack;"
"And for the rocks we praise Him,"
The Lichens answered back.
"We praise God for the waters,"
The gray Seamosses cried;
And all His baptized Lilies,
"Amen! Amen!" replied.
"And for the green, cool woodlands,
We praise and thanks return,"
Said Kalmias and Azalias,
And graceful, feathery Fern.
"And for the wealth of gardens
And all the gardener thinks,"
Said Roses and Camelias
And all the sweet-breathed Pinks
"Hosannah in the highest!"
The Baby Blurts sang;
And little trembling Harebells
With softest music rang.
"The winter hath been bitter,
The sunshine follows storm—
Thanks for His loving kindness,
The earth's great heart is warm."
So said the Pilgrim Mayflower
That cometh after snow,
The humblest and the sweetest
Of all the flowers that blow.
"Thank God for every weather
The sunshine and the wet,"
Spoke out the cheerful Pansies
And darling Mignonette.
And then the sun descended,
The heavens were all aglow;
The little Morning Glories
Had faded long ago.
And now the bright Day Lilies
Their love-watch ceased to keep;
"He giveth," said the Poppies
"To His beloved sleep."
The gray of evening deepened
The soft wind stirred the corn
When sudden in the garden
Another flower was born.
It was the Evening Primrose
Her sisters followed fast;
With perfumed lips they whispered,
"Thank God for night at last."

A TRUE EXPERIENCE.

BY A. C. B.

Two years ago I married a lawyer and left home. My brother, two years younger than myself, had then just finished school, and, the law being his chosen profession, he accompanied us to our new home, and for one year studied in my husband's office. He was a bright, lovable, manly boy, and made friends wherever he went.

Last winter he entered the law department of the university of a neighboring city, and through the kindness of a dear white-ribbon sister he obtained a home and almost a mother's care at the W. C. T. U. headquarters. He earned his board in the restaurant department, and we received good reports of him, both in school and at headquarters. Our minds were quite at ease about him, and we were so grateful to the dear woman who had found him such true-hearted friends in the loneliness of a strange city. But alas, we forgot the snares which the wicked spread.

Near to the W. C. T. U. was another restaurant, but how different the scene within. There were elegant pictures, gilded mirrors, rare flowers, beautiful music, and everything with which to delight the eye and the ear. But in the midst of all this splendor, unseen by the victim's eyes, the serpent crawled and writhed and hissed. His venom was all the more poisonous because he was so delicately nurtured. Of all the untold evil wrought by this fiend, from the low grog-shop up, the most terrible is accomplished by the splendid, glaring saloon.

The proprietor of this place had marked my young brother for his prey. His bitter hatred of the W. C. T. U. extended to all in any way connected with it. The unsuspecting boy was lured in by the flowers, the music, and, above all, by the smooth speech of the tempter. Then he was offered larger wages to assist in the restaurant, and thinking he might now have the opportunity of attending some good lectures and concerts, he consented. He thought he was strong enough not to touch the liquor or tobacco. He wrote us simply that he had changed his boarding place, and now made a trifle besides his board.

At first we suspected nothing wrong, but soon a faint, almost imperceptible, something in his letters made us fear that all was not well. This suspicion grew into a certainty, and the certainty into an agony. It was the old, shameful, disgraceful story—lemonade "with a stick in it," sweet cider, light wines, a mild cigar, etc.

My heart-broken mother brought my little brother, and together we went to the city. We obtained his address from the W. C. T. U. matron, whose tears fell fast in sympathy as she told us. We entered a small court near a side door, and I said: "You stay here, mother, and I will go and bring him out."

She put her arms about my neck, bowed her gray head upon my shoulder and her trembling, sob-shaken voice replied: "My daughter, I cannot let you go into that awful place. Something tells me I shall never see you again. Oh, how can I let you go, and how can I bid you stay!"

I answered, "Mother, I will not go inside, I will stand at the door where you may see me and will call to my brother, and he will come out."

I tremblingly approached the door and looked in. I had seen drunken men before, with varied feelings of pity, anger, compassion, contempt. *They* were not of my own heart's blood. But I think the sight I saw there will be before my eyes, sleeping or waking, till I die. My bright, brave, handsome young brother, my mother's hope, and the pride of us all, groveled upon the floor, beastly, senseless, silly *drunk!* His eyes, which we had last beheld so bright and sparkling, were half closed and covered with film. His clothing soiled and disarranged, and his voice thick and heavy. He vainly tried to rise, and sitting half up sang a few words of a maudlin, obscene song. I tried to call him but my voice failed me, and I could only whisper, "My brother, oh, my brother!"

My little brother who had crept to my side said, "I will go and get him tc come out." Before I could interfere he had gone in. The music, the flowers, the laughter, the dazzling lights so fascinated his childish eyes, that he stood as one in a trance. Then wildly I called, first to one brother and then to the other, but the noise within drowned my cries, and then the door was closed leaving me outside in the dark, and both my brothers—one in the budding promise of a perfect manhood, the other with the baby look scarcely gone from his face—swallowed up by that horrid, loathsome throat.

Then I fell upon my knees and prayed as I had never prayed before, "Lord Jesus, help and save and pardon. Here I dedicate my life to this Thy cause. Let Thy wrath fall upon the leaders and drive the curse from our otherwise favored land. Oh, God, have compassion on my gray-haired, sorrowing mother, and on all such wherever they may be found."

Then I awoke, my pillow wet with tears and myself exhausted by the violence of my emotion. It took some time to convince myself that I had dreamed and that my dear brother was safe and happy, eagerly pursuing his law studies, and gaining new friends each day, by his steady habits and his bright, unselfish disposition. And I said, "Thank God it was only a dream but it shall be a lesson to me." In my security I have been too indifferent. All my loved ones, father, husband and brothers, are on the right side, and through having no sorrow of my own I have failed to sympathize with the sorrowing ones. I have seen our local W. C. T. U. go down without making one effort to prevent it. God helping me I shall yet do some good work for the stricken women whose bleeding hearts cry out, "My son, oh, my son."

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

BY M. C.

In view of this question as to the Bible in the public schools, I, as a public school teacher, am much concerned. I am grieved every day because forbidden to read extracts from the Holy Word, or to pray with my pupils. Still, I do not actually stop teaching the Bible, for it is full of verses to which no one can object, and which I give as mottoes for the day, repeating them in concert with the pupils until they are committed to memory. After which we sing hymns to which no one can object, but which are virtually prayers. I have thought that as the opposition to the Bible rises so largely from ignorance of what it contains, perhaps if we could have a little book printed with excerpts suitable for reading to the children, dividing it into convenient sections as the revised version is, it might be permitted in the school room. Such a book would be very useful to teachers in the country and small towns where there is no definite opposition to the Bible, for very often they do not read it in the schools just because they do not know what part would do most good. Children can be made to take a great interest in Bible selections, or the exercises can be made exceedingly tiresome to them, according to the teacher's ingenuity. Are we really a Christian people while the highest authority we have is ignored in training our children in right living? If the sisters and mothers of the land do not bestir themselves, surely nobody will, since no one loves the children as they do.

Could we not call such a book "Helpful Mottoes for the School Room"? Then these mottoes could be written on the blackboard and memorized by the children. We might take them in alphabetic order, for instance: "*A* soft answer turneth away wrath, but grievous words stir up anger." "*Be* not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good." "*Cease* to do evil, learn to do well." "*Do* good unto all men." "*Even* a child is known by his doings, whether his work be pure and whether it be right." I have two complete alphabets selected, which contain teachings that neither Catholic nor Jew would find the least fault with, and great good would be done if they could be taught to thousands of children. Extracts from the utterances of men and women of great and noble nature would also help very much to make such a book acceptable.

KITCHEN TEMPERANCE, OR, A MODERATE USE OF THE BROOM.

BY CARRIE T. WOODARD

The Bible enjoins upon us temperance in all things, and although we are accustomed to think the word temperance applies more exclusively to our drinking, yet it may equally well apply to our eating, or to the expenditure of our time, our money or our strength.

The latter phase of the subject, which may include kitchen temperance, or a moderate use of the broom, seems to impress me as being very important. I cannot, however, in this case, advocate total abstinence, but only moderation, for cleanliness and godliness go hand in hand.

But I believe that Satan is pleased when he finds a woman who thinks her first duty in this world is to fight the "demon dirt," if she confine her efforts to that contained within the four walls of her own home; but if she lay down her broom, and go out into the world to fight spiritual dirt, or social impurity, he immediately assumes the defensive, for that is his realm; and, then it is he tries in many a wily way to thwart her best endeavor.

The natural desire in woman to be called a good housekeeper, or a model housekeeper, has, many times, tied her hands of usefulness in the world, and made her a slave to her broom. She fights with desperation every atom of dirt; the ever intruding dust finds no chance to repose on her shelf; and the cobweb in the corner is never permitted to reach completion.

In her personal appearance she may be the very embodiment of neatness: but let us look more carefully, for she is a three-fold being. There on the neglected shelves of the mind plenty of dust has accumulated; and the cobwebs of the brain have become so thick as to entangle many a beautiful thought, which otherwise might fly out on the wings of language to benefit humanity. She has no time to dust off the shelves of her mind and place there some beautiful gem of thought, gleaned from some good book or periodical, to talk over with husband or children at the evening hour. Her soul is shriveled and dwarfish, for she has had no time for prayer; no time to commune with her God and enrich her soul; instead she is often too tired to smile, too weary to be pleasant.

It may be her son, who, missing the brightness he ought to find in his mother's face, goes out into the street, to seek it in the gilded saloon. A lady with whom I have a personal acquaintance affords me a striking illustration of the point in view. She has always been known as a perfect housekeeper. Her kitchen stove, which received a daily polishing from her own hands, always shone like a mirror. Her front veranda, so often freshly scrubbed, was too clean for her son to step on, and he was taught the *back way* into her home. All through the long and happy summer time, God's own beautiful sunlight was banished from every room of her home, save the little back summer kitchen. She feared his warm and genial rays would pale the color of her beautiful carpets.

She loved her boy, in her way, but she was a *slave* to her *broom*, and it made demands upon her which she felt bound to consider before she did those of her child; and while he was learning the back way into her home, he was also learning other back ways more questionable, mysterious, dark and hidden ways into sin and crime. He learned the way to the saloon, and he learned the way to drink, and in a drunken carousal, when his brain was crazed with rum, he shot and killed a man; and to-day he is wearing out his weary existence behind the iron bars of our penitentiary,—the son of that perfect housekeeper; the son whose bed at home rivaled the fresh snow-drift in its whiteness; the son whose linen always showed the result of a mother's careful cleansing, but whose heart showed the result of neglect.

It takes work to make the character good; it only takes neglect to make it bad. In the garden of the heart weeds and briars spring up spontaneously, but the good seed must be planted and carefully tended; and the mother who neglects this heart culture—this planting and weeding while the soil is tender—fails in the sweetest mission of motherhood.

She who is continually and exclusively looking after the physical nature, to the neglect of the higher intellectual and spiritual nature, will find at last that "Dirt," against which she had declared eternal enmity, has come out victorious at the close of the battle. For her body, itself, is but an animated piece of clay, and when the soul is done using it as a vehicle in which to ride while on the earth, it will simply drop it in the dirt, and in a few short years it will become as the dirt which covers it.

How much wiser and better, then, if we could spend more of our time and energy trying to make clean that part of our being which shall live forever; and endeavoring to brighten those qualities of the soul which shall shine through all eternity; and in trying to inspire those about us with a greater desire for *heart purity* and a cultivation of the soul.

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What prayer and supplication soever be made by any man, or by all thy people Israel, which shall know every man the plague of his own heart, and spread forth his hands toward this house, then hear thou in heaven thy dwellingplace, and forgive, and do, and give to every man according to his ways, whose heart Thou knowest, for Thou, even Thou only, knowest the hearts of all the children of men. —I Kings 8: 38, 39.

Prayer is the key of the morning and the bolt of the night.—*Beecher.*

PRAYER AS A PRACTICAL FORCE.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, like the great missionary movements, was born in prayer, has been nurtured by prayer and lives only by breathing this, its vital air. Its strong women are not of the sort who disconsolately sigh, "There is nothing left *but* prayer." They do not make it *only* a last resort, when all their own efforts have failed; to them it is *first* in importance and in power. Their faith in prayer is not founded on the result of any skeptical "prayer test," but upon the sure word of God, and its fulfillment to his servants throughout past generations. These prove prayer to be a practical power in the affairs of men, the key to ever-present help in time of trouble. Bunyan's pilgrim is not the only one to whom dungeons have opened at the touch of the key, all-prayer.

Nehemiah, confronted with the bitter tidings that the walls of Jerusalem were cast down, the gates thereof burned with fire, and the sepulchres of his fathers laid waste, fasted and prayed, then went to his daily work as the king's cup-bearer. When the king asked, "What is thy request?" he prayed unto the God of heaven before preferring it. The answer to that prayer came in letters to governors and to keepers of the king's forests, in military escorts and all things necessary to rebuild the walls of Jerusalem. When Sanballet and Tobias threatened to overthrow his work, "Nevertheless, I made my prayer unto God," records how he successfully resisted their machinations; when false prophets besought him in the name of the Lord, to leave his work and flee to the temple for safety, he saw through their pious fraud and his stalwart reply, "Should such a man as I flee to save his life? I will not go in," shows the fiber which is wrought into a man's soul by prayer.

Similar conditions surround us to-day, and we need similar soul fiber; the walls of "the country called home" are broken down, its gates are burned with the fire kindled by appetite and passion; Sanballet and Tobias are on every side, false prophets are counseling ignoble flight, we need the spirit of Nehemiah's "*Nevertheless*, I made my prayer unto God;" we need his full assurance of faith that prayer will be answered.

And we have granite rock of experience in God's answering prayer on which to found this assurance; passing over the wonderful Crusade days, whose experiences in answered prayer have been so vividly brought to mind by the Crusade camp-fires, let us recall a few other instances to strengthen our faith in prayer as a practical force in our every-day lives. While Daniel was yet praying, the angel who had been "caused to fly swiftly," touched him, bringing the desired answer; scarcely less marked answers have been vouchsafed to our tired workers, though they saw not the angel who brought them, nor felt his touch upon their shoulder.

At the close of a peculiarly trying day's work, Mrs. Louise S. Rounds, who at that time had charge of the Gospel work of the Chicago Central union, was preparing to go home, just as the postman brought in the last mail. Feeling utterly tired out, her first thought was, "This mail must wait till morning." But mechanically she opened one of the letters, and was astonished to find it contained a request from a lady in Cincinnati to hunt up her brother who a wayward boy, had left his home some three years before, and had become a wanderer. The sister did not know positively that he was in Chicago, but giving a description of his personal appearance, and the clothes he wore when he left home, she asked that an effort might be made to find him. This added burden put in the form of a request so utterly impossible from a human standpoint, broke even the strong spirit of Mrs. Rounds, and she exclaimed to her devoted friend and co-laborer, Mrs. Wilson, who stood at her side: "Do hear this! What can we do? The entire police force of the city might be summoned in vain to such a task." Mrs. Wilson's reply was, "Let us ask God to find him, and bring him here."

Locking the office door, these two weary women knelt and spread the letter before the Lord. This was Saturday night. On Monday morning as Mrs. Rounds took her seat at her desk, almost the first person who entered the room was this young man, answering to the description given in the letter. He asked to sign the pledge, and when she read the letter, withholding the name of the writer, the fountains of the great deep of his heart were broken up, and kneeling by Mrs. Rounds' side, he cried unto God for deliverance, and humbly confessed his sins. When asked how it was that he came to that room, he replied: "When I was opposite the entrance something seemed to say to me: "Go up those stairs and sign the pledge."

This was God's answer to the earnest prayer of His servants, who, utterly helpless, brought their cause to Him.

Jennie Smith, who has led hundreds of souls to Christ, recounts answers to prayers, not only in recovery to health, but in the every-day needs of life. At times she and her family were in sore straits, dependent entirely on the sale of her books for their daily bread. Scattered through her diary are such entries as this: "I begged of my Heavenly Father to send some one to buy a book, as that was all I had in the world to bring in anything. Within an hour a lady called, who said she was so impressed that while she was out she must come and get one of those books." Again: "We had sold nothing for several days, and I felt constrained to ask, in our morning devotions, that some one might make a purchase that day. My faith was so strong that I was not surprised when Miss Sharp called and bought fourteen dollars' worth of goods. She said she was impressed that she must get the goods of me." We might multiply instances showing that our "Heavenly Father knoweth that we have need of these things," and stands ever ready to give them to us for the asking.

"Pray for me, mother," said Miss Willard, as she held her mother in a close embrace when parting with her for a long, hard journey. "I do little else than pray for you when you are away," responded that heroic mother. "I know it, mother," Miss Willard replied, "and that is the reason that we go safely, never a carwheel breaks, never a car runs off the track, never a collision occurs on any train where we are, because mother's prayers encircle us." And who can gainsay this—thinking of the thousands of miles traveled annually by Miss Willard, without an accident? The same is true, in large measure, of other workers constantly traveling and always in safety, as though He had, indeed, "given His angels charge concerning them."

Answers to united prayer have been so marked as to attract world-wide attention. Missionaries on foreign fields always expect an outpouring of God's spirit to follow the Week of Prayer, and seldom are they disappointed. A similar experience has been ours in our concerts of prayer. The first week of April last year was largely observed in the unions as a time of concerted prayer for better observance of the Sabbath: it was no accident that before two months had passed, President Harrison promulgated the order forbidding Sunday parades at military posts, and several leading railroads greatly decreased the number of their Sunday freight trains.

Dr. E. K. Alden, home secretary of the American Board, sent to missionaries all over the world for testimony concerning the power of prayer in their work. He incorporated their answers in a paper on "The Place Occupied by Prayer in Missionary Work," read at the last annual meeting of the Board, and published in the November *Missionary Herald*. The most skeptical cannot read it without being impressed with the truth that prayer is a vital, practical force in human affairs. The spirit of prayer comes upon a little circle of missionaries. One testifies: "It was not common prayer, but wrestling with the angel of the covenant with strong crying and tears. Everything was awfully solemn, such as language cannot express. The worth of souls and the love of Christ pressed upon the conscience and heart almost too strongly to be endured." This continued for a week, through the day and often far into the night, the burden of prayer being the conversion of souls in the mission school. "We compassed its walls seven times by prayer," wrote one. The answer came in the conversion of nearly the whole body of students. Another writes of help in every-day trials sent in answer to prayer: "My experience has been that while there is no miraculous intervention, there is direct and positive help, and while there is no overruling or setting aside of human peculiarities or imperfections, 'if any man lack wisdom' he has simply to 'ask of God who giveth to all men liberally and upbraideth not,' and it shall be given him."

This God is our God as He is the God of the missionaries, and has done and is ready to do as great things for us as He has done on foreign fields. His help is ready for every time of need. A missionary writes: "Is a horse to be purchased, a new house to be built, a servant to be engaged, the location of a preacher or teacher to be changed, a Bible-woman selected, it cannot safely be done without prayer. How often the bowed head of the missionary, sitting on the floor of some gloomy village room, betokens prayer for guidance in choice of a subject for a sermon or prayer-meeting talk to the hungry people." How often is this experience duplicated by our gospel temperance workers!

Surely we have had enough answers to prayer to prevent our ever doubting its efficiency. How often has Mrs. Carse come into our office, when starting out on some particularly hard mission in connection with her work as president of the Central union, and gathering us around her, said: "You must pray with and for me before I start out." Never did she return unsuccessful from a mission thus inaugurated. This Publishing Association, her crown of rejoicing, is a striking monument to the efficacy of prayer; it was born of prayer in the home, of Mother Wallace in Indianapolis, incorporated in its by-laws the provision that every session of its directors' meetings shall be opened by prayer, and has never taken one step without seeking the guidance of God. Its most informal business meetings, though there may be present only its president, editor and business manager, are never held without prayer, and daily prayer ascends that God will guide every pen that writes, every hand that sets its type. Here, we are sure, is the secret of its unparalleled success in sowing broadcast "the leaves that shall be for the healing, not the hurt, of the nation." Let this review of what has been strengthen our faith in what shall be, through prayer as a practical force.

MOTHER WALLACE AT ENGLEWOOD.

An inspired prophetess! was the thought of many as our Deborah stood before them with hand upraised, and much of the fire and mystery in her face which painters love to throw into the faces of the old prophets. The occasion was the closing evening of an Equal Suffrage Convention at Englewood, the place the most beautiful, home-like church we ever saw, as well it may be, built under the supervision of Rev. Florence Kollock, for eleven years the beloved pastor of the flock worshiping there; the topic, "Woman Suffrage Essential to Further Progress in Civilization."

She presented the Bible argument, commencing with Genesis, and showing that woman was included in the original grant, "Let us make man in our own image, after our likeness, and let *them* have dominion." Woman is the correlative part with man of the pattern of Godhead included in the "us."

All down through the ages of Scripture history she traced God's thought for woman, till that thought is brought to life and light in Jesus Christ, the Emancipator of woman. "Surely all equal suffragists should hold firmly to the divinity of Christ," she exclaimed. Many points made by her were almost startling in their originality, yet the longer we consider them, the more reasonable do they seem.

One cannot look into her grand face without thanking God for her, and for a cause which inspires to such living and thinking as hers. What butterfly of fashion, what narrow-minded keeper within her "traditional sphere," can at seventy-three years of age show such vigor of mind and body, such greatness and gentleness of heart as Zereida Wallace? This grand address of an hour finished the work of a two days' convention, in all of whose exercises she had been an interested listener, or an active participant; the hour of closing was late, and many younger women were "too tired to sleep," but Mother Wallace went to sleep almost as soon as her head touched the pillow, and slept sweetly as a baby till five o'clock in the morning. Then she was up, bright as a dollar, and had an hour and a half's conference with one of the leaders, on the good of the kingdom before breakfast.

Our work often illustrates beautifully the correlation of human forces; a striking instance of this is the relations of Mrs. Wallace and Helen Gougar—the younger all on fire, fearless, sometimes to rashness, impulsive, a born fighter; the elder calm, judicious, equipoised, they are

perfect complements to each other. Mrs. Gougar says that every little while she has to go to Mother Wallace to get toned down. The events of the past few weeks had roused her wonderfully, and her great Bloomington speech was delivered at white heat. In the reaction wnich inevitably follows such an effort she wrote Mother Wallace: "I am losing my graciousness, and need to come to you and be toned down, have you read St. Paul to me, and put me into a good frame of mind generally." But our Deborah thought the occasion demanded strong measures rather than sweetness, and so responded: "Go on, Helen, in your own way. I don't want you to have any more graciousness just now."

That speech of Mrs. Gougar's is having a wide circulation, 45,000 copies of it were sold in about two weeks, and still the demand increases. The New York Prohibition committee are talking of ordering 100,000 copies for distribution in that state.

A NEW PHASE OF TEMPERANCE WORK.

Those of our readers who live in large cities must have noticed how the poorer and middle classes flock to the parks of the city on the very first opportunity. One can see all phases of human nature and all classes of humanity by simply sitting still and watching the people as they go by. No one has the temerity to say in the daily papers that the expenditure of the large sums of money needed to keep the parks bright and attractive is misplaced. Indeed, no one seems misanthropic enough to make a whisper of a growl that the parks cost too much. It would be a hard heart that could deny to the countless thousands of children and weary mothers the rest they get from seeing the lovely flowers, hearing the inspiriting music, meeting friends and neighbors, enjoying fresh, untainted (except by tobacco smoke!) air, and in short, the gain of new life and courage for daily duties. We use this as an illustration for the possibilities of another step in this line which, while it may be a new thought to our readers and open to many objections, has in it the seed for much action in needed directions.

All who read know that the amendment campaigns have, in every instance, been lost in the cities; that if the country alone could vote on this all-important question we should undoubtedly have national prohibition. The reason for this state of affairs is also well known. The large cities of the land had, in 1880, about seventy-five per cent of foreign parentage included in their population. In New York City this percentage was eighty-eight, and in Chicago over ninety-one! If the space could be given we would tell how the people in cities live, but instead must refer you to such books as "Our Country," "The Prisoners of Poverty," and *to a good look around you.*

What better use could Government make of its surplus revenue, than with it to teach the ignorant, the degraded, the foreigner and the home-born, that in alcohol there is a most dangerous delusion and snare? Here is our thought: Let the Government set apart a large sum of money, buy land in the crowded parts of our cities—the tenement-house regions where churches are not to be found and where the saloon evil flourishes like the green bay tree—on these lots erect large buildings which, for lack of a better name, we will call "Homes for the People." These homes are to serve the year around for the people as the parks serve in the summer time, and do even more, as we will attempt to partially indicate.

There should be one of these "Homes" for, say, every five thousand of the inhabitants of a certain district, and adapted to at least the three following named requirements: First, a place where, at any time of the day or evening, mothers could come with their children and babies and have a restful time, finding amusements and kindergartens for the children, and rest and comfort for themselves. Second, a place where, out of working hours, young men and young women could come, find plenty of good reading, see good pictures, hear good music, and meet others like themselves. Third, and most important of all, a place of education, where, in the evenings and on holidays, all ages and classes could be taught the evil effects of narcotics, especially alcohol and tobacco—where the masses might learn how to make the best possible use of their surroundings in the way of living hygienically and happily—where they can be taught what American liberties and institutions really should be. This does not mean "a course of lectures," but the presentation of such lines of thought as we have named, and the many kindred ones which we have no space to even hint at, by means of experiments, pictures, popular talks, etc., given by a corps of specialists under government employ, who shall go regularly and steadily from one of these neighborhood Homes to another, showing men and women, boys and girls, the way to a better manhood and womanhood, and pointing out the dangers that lie ahead of their footsteps.

We would like to amplify this thought, but cannot, for we have two more things we wish especially to say. First, the objections and the objectors; there will be plenty of both, but for the present we will write of one only. "The plan is impracticable, it would at once have to go into 'the dirty pool of politics,' and be run on a partisan basis." But why? With the proper agitation it could be worked up as a strictly non-partisan scheme, one which could be shown as greatly needed and whose success would result in lessening at once the serious dangers that now threaten our country. Second, will the W. C. T. U. champion such a movement? Remember the argument that the ignorant and massed-together foreigners of the cities do the voting that defeats the will and desire of the home-born people of our land, and that they vote in an ignorance which grows more and more dense; that our churches by their own confession are doing almost nothing against this terrible influx of foreign life; and last, that the liquor traffic is getting its strength and growing power from these same people, and is paying but a moiety of its wealth to our government for the protection which it is afforded. Can we attack the liquor traffic at any more vital point? With such a cause we could well appeal to the people to be heard and partisan politicians would be obliged to listen to the voice that can be recognized above all clamoring—the demand of the people.

How could such a plan as this be brought to public notice? The W. C. T. U. does not need any information on this point—it knows how to use the press and the pulpit, from past battles, the only question for its decision is, would it be best and advisable to undertake so great a work?

It seems to us that it would—we could work for such a government blessing by the side of any politics now before our country, and when the success should be gained (for success would surely come), the working classes would ever turn to the women of the W. C. T. U. as friends who labored for them. The plan has in it all the elements of popular success, and its pushing need not be delayed; here the very class of people who most strenuously object to anything that has the hated "temperance" word in it would be more than ready to help along a plan to give both amusement and instruction. What say you, friends? Shall we not put the force and energy of the W. C. T. U. into this plan, to lead up the people to a higher level, one where they can hear the call, "Come unto Me, all ye that labor," where now they only hear a call to a low dance house, or to the theater or to the saloon?

Special Difficulties.

PLEDGE.—*"I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt liquors, including Wine and Cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same."*

QUERY.—What do you think about wearing bonnets in convention?

ANSWER.—In the interest of clear ideas they ought not to be worn.

QUERY.—What is your opinion about the propriety of giving specific names to local unions?

ANSWER.—We think well of it, but would not confine the names to our own workers or leaders. Florence Nightingale, Elizabeth Fry, Jean Ingelow, Frances Ridley Havergal, and a score besides would furnish beautiful names for local unions.

QUERY.—What would you say to the question box in the local union, county, district and state?

ANSWER.—We strongly favor it. So many timid women who sit silent in a convention are not silent because they are lacking in ideas; they are fairly bottled up with questions they do not get the courage to ask, and this outlet will be most helpful, not only to their enthusiasm but to the edification of those who listen.

QUERY.—Should the union vote on names presented for membership?

ANSWER.—By all means; names of those desiring to unite with the union should be presented at one meeting and voted on at a subsequent one. This gives to the ones joining a feeling that they are welcomed by the union and that joining it is not a mere form, but a pledge of active service. On the other hand, this safeguard is necessary as a protection to the union against designing, unworthy women. It is not an unheard of thing for such to seek admission to the union, as an indorsement of themselves and their projects. This is a growing danger, for as the W. C. T. U. is becoming so popular it is well worth an adventurer's while to seek admission into its ranks, to further private ends.

QUERY.—A leading speaker writes as follows: "I have noticed that the W. C. T. U. read more publicly and quote more the Old Testament than the New. What is the reason?"

ANSWER.—We think it is because the W. C. T. U. is set for the defense of the faith, is a sort of Isaiah to this generation, and must set before the people the terrors of the law that they may afterward be brought to grace. First comes conviction and repentance, later on salvation. This is just as true of a nation as it is of individuals.

The Watch-Tower.

"Discouraged! Why?
Doth love e'er die?
Doth God forget His own?
The sparrow's cry
Doth reach the sky:
Is thine the less upborne?"

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Mrs. Harlan, of Wilmington, Ohio, carried the first petition to the Ohio Legislature when the Crusade was on. This lady is the mother of Mrs. Clevenger, now corresponding secretary of the Ohio W. C. T. U. Mrs. Judge Thompson made the first prayer in a saloon at the opening of the Crusade.

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Judge James H. Thompson, husband of our Eliza Thompson, who led the Crusade, puts forth the following question: "Are not the questions of total prohibition, and the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and of woman suffrage, foregone conclusions of state policy affirmatively determined in the American mind?" Answer, yes. He then gives a concise and conclusive statement of the reasons why he believes woman is to prove the Nemesis of the liquor traffic.

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"Whatever sins Christians can't do themselves they license sinners to do *on shares.*" So writes a severe correspondent, but while not absolutely true the words have "truth enough to *chew on.*"

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Mrs. Ada M. Bittenbender, attorney for the National W. C. T. U., recently appeared before the Supreme Court of the United States and made the motion for admission to practice as an attorney of Miss Emma M. Gillett, of Washington, D. C. This is the first time in the history of this or any other country that one woman has moved the admission of another to the highest court of the land.

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Herrick Johnson is author of the famous sentence that closes the resolutions of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church for '89: "So far as the liquor traffic is concerned, we would welcome its annihilation."

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La Salle Seminary, Auburndale, Mass., is a unique school. For fourteen years it has used the method of self-government first introduced among young women in the college at Evanston when it was under the care of our National president. Prof. Charles Bragdon is at the head of La Salle School; his Sunday evening prayer meetings are especially interesting. A card with topics for the year is given to each student. Some of these topics are so helpful that we give them. "Christ for us, to us, in us;" "Steadfastness:" "Thou shalt be first, I will be last;" "What is religion?" "Fear not;" "Our conversation;" "Making the most of life;" "The comfort of the Bible;" "A successful life."

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Among the few American women in Bombay is Dr. Emma Brainard Ryder of New York, who came to India in company with Ramabai. She is becoming prominent through her active interest in educational and philanthropic work, and is a large-hearted and large-brained woman, with a finer medical culture than any man or woman in this great city. She has identified herself with temperance, is a W. C. T. U. woman, and was a delegate to the National Congress held in December from the Bombay branch. She will be long and affectionately remembered for her "Sorosis," a literary club for Parsee, Eurasian and Christian young women, which is doing much good.

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Mrs. Ella Dietz Clymer, the new president of Sorosis, is one of the most remarkable of the coming women of America. She was always precocious and versatile. A native of New York City, she was thoughtful and spiritual minded from the first. She has done a good deal of literary and dramatic work, and has been a reciter and interpreter of modern ballad poetry. In this capacity she is considered to be unequaled, and has had a fine career in England as well as in this country. Moncure D. Conway said of her: "Personally she looks the finest character she represents, possessing a beauty and expression almost unique,—a delicate, moonlight beauty." Her first poems were published in '73. In '77 appeared "The Triumph of Love;" seven years later, "The Triumph of Time," and soon after that, "The Triumph of Life." These books have been published in England and America. She was elected president of the recent convention of Women's Clubs in New York City, and is at the head of its executive committee. Her temperament is religious, and she has a taste for the mystical. Her mother was Mrs. Dietz-Hallock, a woman of much character, and the pioneer teacher of the kindergarten system in New York, a close friend of Miss Elizabeth Peabody, of Boston.

ON DUTY.

Queen's Gardens.

"TALITHA CUMI."

BY JULIA MORTON PLUMMER, M. D.

The hearts of thousands of women must have been stirred by the strong and searching message which appeared in your columns February 6, from William T. Stead, our brave fellow-worker across the sea.

With the realization of the terrible truth of his words, there must have come to the heart of American womanhood an overwhelming longing to do something to lessen the present evil and avert the future danger, and we have wished we could know how to translate this longing into adequate words or actions which should somehow meet the need in a *real* way, however small it might be.

Women who are thus longing and thus questioning may gain a practical hint along the line of simple preventive work, from a brief account of what one church is doing to raise and hold its young women to higher ideals of womanhood.

Among all the clubs, and classes, and guilds, and circles, we have one which we call the "Talitha Cumi Circle," for the express purpose of teaching the girls to think deeper and better thoughts about womanhood in general, and their own womanhood in particular.

We talk frankly and seriously about the facts of heredity, and the responsibility which these facts lay upon every young woman to think of herself in the light of a possible mother, and to prepare herself for that highest and most sacred of all callings, by cultivating, with God's help, such a condition of body, mind, and spirit, as she would wish to perpetuate in the little new life which may sometime be given her. We speak tenderly of motherhood as a glad and welcome thing, and as one of the highest motives for making the very best and most of ourselves.

We speak of fatherhood as a reason why we should think solemnly of marriage, and of the choice of a husband, since the responsibility of parenthood is a dual responsibility. And because this is so, we realize that young women must insist upon such qualities and habits in the men they marry, as they would wish to see transmitted to their children.

We exalt the privilege and duty of woman to set the standard for manhood at nothing less than absolute purity—to strike that high note and hold it until man responds.

That we may learn how to care for our bodies and minds, and make ourselves strong and womanly women, fit for motherhood or any duty to which God shall call us, we have simple, practical talks on physiology, hygiene, dress, occupation, marriage, amusements, etc. We meet only once a month. We should be glad if it were oftener, but our girls are so busy that they can hardly spare the time, and the earnest interest is by no means lost in the interval. We have an attendence of from thirty to forty, varying from sixteen to twenty-five years of age.

We chose our name "Talitha Cumi Circle," from the words of Jesus to the little maid whom He took by the hand, and lifted up into new life. "Damsel, I say unto thee, arise," seemed to us beautifully suggestive of His call to us to arise from all lower and less worthy thoughts and motives, into the noble possibilities of Christian womanhood.

This application of "Talitha Cumi" was suggested indirectly by the use which I once heard Hope Ledyard make of it as a text for her talk to girls.

I am confident that a multiplication of "Talitha Cumi" circles would in a quiet way do much toward saving our girls from low standards, frivolous thoughts and dreams of the future, false notions of marriage and maternity, and the failure to "read their titles clear" to the sweet dignity and power of woman's work in the world.

News from the Field.

COLORADO.

NOTES OF OUR WORK.

One of the most worthy charitable institutions of Colorado is that of the "Ladies' Benevolent Union" of Pueblo. Mrs. J. S. Sperry, who has been matron of the institution since its first organization, gives a reception annually for her friends and those interested in ner work. Those who have attended any of these receptions know that Mrs. Sperry spares no pains to give all an enjoyable time. The last, held on March 25, if anything, excelled those given heretofore. The solos by Mrs. E. K. Alden and Mrs. C. Neugabauer were delightful, as was also the music by Robinson's orchestra. Of the invited guests, one hundred and twenty-five sat down to the banquet. Among the strangers present were, Mrs. E. F. Leonard, city missionary of Denver; Mrs. M. E. Brazee, president of the Denver Central union, and Mrs. Eva Higgins, president of the southern district, all of whom gave addresses. At the close of the banquet, Mrs. E. P. Fish, in behalf of Mrs. Sperry's friends, presented her with a handsome silver service, gold lined. A gift well merited and a complete surprise to the recipient.

The quarterly convention of the El Paso county W. C. T. U. was held at Manitou, Thursday, April 3. The county president, Mrs. E. W. Chambers, presided. Mrs. Eva Higgins, president of the southern district, was present, and added much to the interest of the discussions.

The afternoon session was given up to reports from unions and discussions of various phases of work. The Manitou Park union deserves especial notice, being located in a small village. Although it is not three months since its organization, this has already twenty-five members, and has taken up work with an energy and enthusiasm which would put many older unions to shame.

Saturday afternoon, the Colorado City union gave a reception for Mrs. Higgins which was an enjoyable season. Sunday evening Mrs. Higgins gave an address in the Union Chapel in West Colorado Springs, where it is hoped to organize a union soon. On Monday she visited the society at Manitou Park; on Tuesday at Florissant, and Wednesday at Colorado Springs, after which she attended the Arapahoe county convention and the state executive committee meeting in Denver, and lectured at Monument the following Sunday evening.

Miss Kate Smith, of Salida, sends in an excellent report as press superintendent. Will not other unions be aggressive in this line of work, and report any work they are doing that will be helpful and encouraging to others? Miss Leech, press superintendent of Boulder, has secured a column once a month in the *Sentinel*. The Salida union divides space in the *Chaffee County Call* with the Band of Hope.

The elections in Salida, Longmont and Colorado City have been of lively interest, as the best citizens in each of these towns have asserted their rights to demand better municipal government.

Our state president, Mrs. Thompson, has recently organized unions at Berthoud, Erie, Louisville and a Y. W. C. T. U. at Longmont. The latter includes four of the public school-teachers. This is a good indication that the work is taking root in the minds of the people generally, as well as in the hearts of the mothers. Parlor meetings are adopted as one line of work by this organization of Y's. Colorado generally needs more of the social element to take the place of the sociability of relatives that takes such a prominent part in the life of all in the Eastern states, but is well-nigh lost sight of in the West where so few relatives are located in any one place.

Our thanks are due to our state president for ten dollars donated to the state for literature. If only every member of the W. C. T. U. realized the power of the press and literature in any shape, we would duplicate our distribution of literature an hundred fold. The publications of the W. T. P. A. are increasing in value and interest. Among the pleasing samples that have come to hand are the stories of "Helping," "Van and Vet," and the sequel to the latter, "Prove It."

At the recent state executive committee meeting, action was taken to adopt the plan to secure one hundred subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL each month. It is hoped every union in the state will take hold of this plan heartily.

Arapahoe county held its fifth quarterly convention at the M. E. Church of West Denver, April 10. The session was most interesting throughout. The national constitution was adopted by this convention. Mrs. Beach read a proposition from the Glen Park—Colorado Chautauqua—management, offering land to the W. C. T. U. of Colorado at greatly reduced prices under certain conditions.

The superintendent of juvenile work, Mrs. E. C. Burton, reported four active Loyal Temperance Legions in the county and another soon to be organized. One Y. W. C. T. U. has been organized since the last county convention, and representatives were present to learn more of the work.

At Salida the Y's propose to welcome all respectable young women of whatever vocation and condition in life. Why not? The W. C. T. U. has for its purpose the uniting of the sisterhood of woman for one common purpose leading up to the ideal Christianity which makes all one in Christ Jesus.

Good work has been done in Arapahoe county in the way of distributing literature among foreigners. Mrs. Leonard, city missionary of Denver, reported meetings held every Sunday afternoon and several evenings through the week, and one hundred calls monthly on sick and destitute families. Mrs. Clark, of the evangelistic work, reported two meetings held in North Denver with good results, and Mr. Sinclair, a converted saloon-keeper, has held several meetings near the Railroad Mission. Mrs. McGahey reported work among the families of railroad men, and found that spiritual food was more readily received after material food and clothing had been provided.

Mrs. Kennedy, of jail and prison work, reported services held in the woman's ward of the county jail every Sunday, and literature distributed in both male and female wards.

The superintendent of scientific instruction reported a readiness on the part of superintendents and teachers to aid in the work, and that a column had been secured in the *Educational Journal*.

The evening session was occupied by the address of the county president, Mrs. Cassell, the report on resolutions, and an address by Mrs. James Havens, on "Woman's Work in the Temperance Cause."

One of the resolutions reads as follows:

WHEREAS, There are places of amusement in Denver that advertise "No Street Walkers or Disreputable Women Admitted Under Any Pretext," and

WHEREAS, The W. C. T. U. recognizes but one standard of morality and virtue for both sexes, and that the influence and lives of disreputable women are no more demoralizing than that of disreputable men, therefore,

Resolved, That we enter our most solemn protest against any discrimination, and that men who visit disreputable women shall be subject to the same rule as said women, and that the same be strictly enforced.

The annual convention of the northern district will be held in Denver, May 8 and 9, and of the southern district in Colorado City, the second week in June.

E. W. CHAMBERS, *Special Correspondent.*

SOUTH DAKOTA.

FIRST DISTRICT CONVENTION. SUFFRAGE NOTES.

The department of franchise having been made the special line of work this year in South Dakota, all district and county conventions have, accordingly, given that subject a prominent place on their programs.

The first district, which held its annual convention at Parker, April 2-4, devoted the first evening to a discussion on this leading issue, in which both women and men participated, after which, Miss Matilda Hindman spoke and organized a Turner county Equal Suffrage Association.

Twenty-four unions were represented in this convention by delegates or reports, and the ten counties comprising the district have forty-seven unions, with a membership of over six hundred. Thirty voting members were present, and splendid reports were given in the various lines of work. Twenty-six new unions and three county unions were organized during the year, all the result of Dr. Nettie Hall's successful labors in the district. The Y reports were exceedingly encouraging, especially on the line of finance.

Among the excellent things of the convention were the following papers, each of which was followed by discussion: "Hygiene," Mrs. J. R. Davis; "The Tobacco Habit," Miss Anna A. Smith; "Equal Suffrage a Protection to Purity," Mrs. M. M. Davis; "Narcotics," Mrs. J. E. Bailey; "Some Needed Legislation," Mrs. J. M. King.

Mrs. Nash was appointed as a committee to have a banner made for the district, and Mrs. O. J. Ward was elected delegate to the annual National Convention, with Miss Emma Swartz, alternate.

The first district contains some of the best workers in the state, and this was the best convention yet held. Mrs. Barker, state president, was present throughout the convention, as was Miss Hindman, who is doing most excellent work in the suffrage cause in South Dakota, and whose coming is made possible by the generosity of California suffragists.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. D. W. Meyers, Vermillion; corresponding secretary, Mrs. O. J. Ward, Parker; recording secretary, Mrs. J. M. King, Yankton; treasurer, Mrs. H. H. Blair, Elk Point.

The second, third, fourth and fifth districts, and most of the county unions are preparing for their annual meetings during May and June, and have engaged one or more of the ablest suffrage lecturers to be present. Mrs. Helen M. Gougar has donated a series of suffrage lectures to the course in the state, and will lecture before the third district convention, June 5, at Faulkton. Miss Susan B. Anthony is now in the field with headquarters in Huron, giving suffrage lectures and lending her splendid organizing abilities, indomitable energy and invaluable experience to woman's cause. Miss Nelson, of Red Wing, Minnesota, sent by Minnesota suffrage friends, is doing successful work, and Dr. Anna Shaw, won, while here, an army to the cause by her scholarly, unanswerable arguments and oratorical powers. She visited only the largest cities, but will return in August to remain until election, to the great delight of all who love the cause. Mrs. Emma Smith De Voe, assistant state superintendent of franchise, who has been doing such successful suffrage work for more than five months past, is now in the Black Hills in the same cause.

The Prohibition Law takes effect to-day, May 1, and what with informing themselves of its provisions, and carrying on a campaign for equal suffrage, the South Dakota women are the busiest women in the world, and need the prayers of all Christians that they may have physical and mental strength to work out the grand moral reforms now before them.

PHILENA EVERETT JOHNSON,
Special Correspondent.

EASTERN WASHINGTON.

STATE CONVENTION.

This was held at Colfax, April 24–26. More than fifty of Washington's most intelligent women were present as workers, and many more as visitors. Miss H. G. Moore, of Ohio, and Miss I. C. De Velling, National lecturers, were present, and were ever ready to aid with cheering and helpful words. General state officers present were: Mrs. Lucy A. Switzer, president: Miss H. M. Peet, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Jennie F. White, recording secretary. The Colfax ladies had made every preparation to entertain the guests, and the Baptist Church was beautifully decorated with flags and banners and thrown open for use of convention.

Reports were read from every city and town in the state, breathing an increase in temperance sentiment and interest in the work. In the evening the president's annual address was given.

The second day's session was made interesting with more reports of work done, devotional exercises and remarks from national workers, and discussions by the delegates. One feature of the afternoon devotional hour was a temperance experience meeting, each woman giving her reason for engaging in W. C. T. U. work. Some things said were very touching. While it is true that a few go into the work for the name of the thing, the majority do so because of strong temperance principles, or it will be found that the bravest and best workers are led into it because intemperance and its attendant evils have blighted the hopes and lives of loved ones.

Another interesting thing was the collection of a free-will offering; each woman present who could give anything at all was asked to write her name and the amount on a slip of paper, and on the opposite side a Scripture text bearing upon the subject of giving. The largest amounts were two sums of two dollars each, and the accompanying texts were, "Whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God," and "The Lord loveth a cheerful giver." The second text was the most popular one and must have been chosen by fully one-half the givers. The smallest amount was piece of money wrapped in a note which read, "Just one little nickel," and on the other side, "She hath done what she could." The amount and its very appropriate text brought down the house. The offering amounted to over thirty dollars paid, and five more

pledged. Friday evening Miss Moore lectured in the M. E. Church in her usual pleasing and forcible manner.

Saturday morning occurred the election of officers. Mrs. Lucy A. Switzer, of Cheney, was unanimously re-elected president. The entire audience greeted her return to the platform by rising to their feet and waving their handkerchiefs. Mr. E. C. Graves, of Spokane Falls was elected corresponding secretary in place of Miss H. M. Peet, who leaves soon for New York. Miss Peet retired with the thanks of unions for her able service in the past. Mrs. Alter, of Colfax, was elected recording secretary in place of Mrs. White, of Spokane, the latter retiring because of other and nearer duties in the cause. Mrs. Hamblin, of Spokane, was elected assistant recording secretary. Mrs. McArthur, of North Yakima, was re-elected treasurer.

The following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That being convinced by past experiences that this work is of God, we do humbly declare our consecration to him, and express our trust in His guidance for the future.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the steady advance of public sentiment towards final prohibition and equal suffrage.

Resolved, That we do cordially co-operate with our National W. C. T. U. in its great enterprise of erecting a Temperance Temple in Chicago, and respectfully recommend the mite-box system.

Resolved, That as our hope for the future is in the children and young people of the present, we therefore recommend vigorous work in the Sabbath schools, Loyal Temperance Legions, medal contests, and among our Y's.

Resolved, That in order to uphold the principles inculcated in scientific temperance, we urgently request that no person be employed as teacher, or allowed to serve as a member of school board who indulges in tobacco or intoxicating liquors.

Resolved, We demand the removal of all revenues from alcoholic liquors, and the withdrawal of license of the social evil.

Resolved, We demand for men and women the same compensation for equal labor, and a like standard of morals.

Resolved, That we encourage the passage of the Sabbath rest law and the enforcement of existing law for Sabbath observance.

Resolved, That the condition of the political prisoners of Russia calls forth our heartfelt sympathy, and we promise all aid in our power by prayer and petition.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse our 'round the world missionaries, Mrs. Leavitt and Miss Ackerman.

Resolved, That we re-affirm our loyalty to the National and World's W. C. T. U. and to the Prohibition Party. And we recommend that the women of Washington be on their guard in receiving untried workers, lest our house become divided against itself.

Resolved, That we are earnestly waiting for the decision of the M. E. church on the admission of women into its general councils. We ask these Christian brothers and sisters to be consistent in this matter, as the church needs woman's influence in all its undertakings.

This report disposed of, it was time for good-byes, and the delegates who were obliged to go, left for the train, leaving the remaining delegates to finish the business and to remain over Sunday. Miss DeVelling's lecture occurred Saturday evening. A tired but happy set of women turned their faces homeward to take up the duties of their own home circles.

We do believe in the triumph of our cause. The good we do is in His name, and since He called us to this have we not a right to great faith in the final triumph of the good? It is only because people are ignorant of the workings of the W. C. T. U. that they fail to have an interest in it. It is reaching out to touch the very foundations of all good work done "For God and Home and Native Land." Each one of us can say with Whittier:

"Ring bells, in unreared steeples,
The joy of unborn peoples!
Sound trumpets far-off blown,
Your triumph is my own!
Parcel and part of all,
I keep the festival,
Fore-reach the good to be,
And claim the victory!"

MINNIE BEARD O'NEILL.

NEW YORK.

CAYUGA COUNTY CONVENTION.

The semi-annual convention of the W. C. T. U. was held at Genoa, April 23 and 24, Mrs. Mary L. Boyce, county president, presiding.

The proceedings of the convention were harmonious and earnest. Each session was opened with devotional exercises, and several members who arrived on the evening preceding the convention met for a prayer and consecration service, seeking for a special blessing upon the work and the workers.

Mrs. Cadmus, in behalf of the Genoa union, extended a cordial welcome to which Mrs. Searing, of Auburn, gave a fitting response.

Reports given by presidents of local unions formed an interesting feature of the program, and excellent papers were presented on the following subjects: "The Vital Need of the W. C. T. U.," by Mrs. Buchanan; "Helps and Hindrances to Temperance Work," Mrs. Mabey; "County Fair Work," Mrs. E. D. Mosher; "Obedience from the Standpoint of Christ, 'Thy Will not Mine be Done,'" Mrs. S. C. Crossman; "Why the W. C. T. U. Should Advocate Peace and Arbitration in Opposition to War," by Mrs. H. Elizabeth Jones; "The W. C. T. U., What it has Done and its Aims for the Future," by Miss Eva Osburn; "Relation of the 'Y's' to the 'W's'," by Miss Florence Dangerfield. The discussion which followed these able papers was interesting and profitable.

The report of the corresponding secretary was listened to with interest, and the convention was cheered and encouraged by the announcement of the reorganization of the Union Springs workers. The address of Mrs. Mary L. Boyce, county president, contained practical suggestions on the different branches of work, gave a broad view of the fields already white unto the harvest, and urged upon the laborers the necessity of earnestness and consecration.

Mrs. L. P. Davies, state superintendent of scientific instruction, brought greetings from Livingston county union, and presented various methods for the advancement of work in connection with her department. An excellent report of the state convention held at Auburn was furnished by Mrs. Clark. Remarks were made by several members, directing the attention of all white-ribboners to the importance of securing information in regard to W. C. T. U. work through the columns of THE UNION SIGNAL and our state paper—*Woman's Temperance Work*. Subscriptions were secured for these papers during the convention, and among the resolutions adopted was the following:

Resolved, That in justice to ourselves and to the work, it is necessary that we subscribe for our state and National papers.

A large audience was present during the first evening session, held in Academy Hall; after the usual devotional exercises, Rev. D. H. Conrad greeted the convention in behalf of the pastors, speaking words of counsel and encouragement, and expressing appreciation of the helpful relations of the W. C. T. U. to the great work of elevating and evangelizing the world. A response to the pastors' greeting was followed by a selection, entitled "An Earnest Cry," by Mrs. Brown.

Under the careful training and leadership of Mrs. A. V. Fox, the Loyal Temperance Legion of Genoa delighted the audience with a "Mother Goose" entertainment, in which the bright, eager faces of the children, with their grotesque costumes, their sweet voices, and the promptness and enthusiasm with which they entered into the spirit of the recitations and choruses combined to make the exercises complete. Mrs. P. J. Adams, of Moravia, gave an interesting report of the National Convention at Chicago; the choir furnished excellent music, contributing much to the enjoyment of the convention.

On the evening of the second day, Mrs. L. P. Davies delivered an address, giving, as the foundation for her remarks, the historical account of the fall of Jericho; and making a forcible application of that wonderful victory gained through faith and obedience to the "Jericho" of intemperance and vice.

Miss Grace Hayden recited "Grandma Robins' Mission," which was so well received that a selection entitled "Jerry" was rendered by special request, and also by request Mr. Theodore Miller sang "Where is My Wandering Boy To-night?" Appropriate remarks were made by Mr. Murphy, editor of the *Genoa Herald*, in behalf of the Good Templars. The thanks of the white-ribboners were due Mr. Murphy for many courtesies extended and full reports of the convention.

The convention appreciated the presence of the pastors, who manifested sympathy and interest in the work by their regular attendance and by participation in the discussion of papers. Pleasant memories of the hospitality of Genoa friends will long be cherished by the workers who were present on this occasion.

LILLIAN OSBORN, *Rec. Sec.*

NORTH CAROLINA

NOTES OF WORK.

We have had the best results from the shortest time which we have ever had in our W. C. T. U. work here. Mrs. Barney began at Raleigh on the evening of April 5, by speaking in the Mission Church. Sabbath morning she visited the penitentiary and the county jail. Sabbath afternoon she held a temperance Easter service in the church. At the close of this service she was invited to occupy the pulpit in the M. E. Church for the evening. At the close of the evening service she was requested to meet the women Monday morning and organize a local union. This she did, and Mrs. Winston is president of the new union, and will do all in her power to make it a success.

Mrs. Barney was as well appreciated at Durham, Greensboro and Thomasville, and gave the work such an uplift as only one who lives near the Saviour can do. We are anxious for her return for an unlimited time.

The faithful, untiring services of Mrs. Marriage Allen among the colored people in North Carolina should be mentioned in THE UNION SIGNAL. Mrs. Allen spares neither her strength nor her means, but consecrates all her energies to the work. She visits schools and colleges, interests the young in scenes from her extensive travels, and awakens an interest in total abstinence. On this, or a subsequent occasion, she solicits signers to the pledge, which is administered in an impressive manner to all who have given their names, and the whole circle of total abstainers kneel, and a blessing is invoked that they may have divine help in this effort toward a better life. Then this circle is formed into a society of workers, or united with one already formed, from the adult colored people. Mrs. Allen spent a month in North Carolina, laboring among the colored people of the largest cities, and banding them together in organized effort. This work is fast preparing the women of this race for the ranks of the W. C. T. U. Already the colored women are devising plans, and at no distant day they will be organized into a state W. C. T. U. Mrs. Allen introduced a simple method of daily Bible study. Her efforts will long be remembered and many prayers follow her. MARY C. WOODY.

MISSOURI.

HOWELL COUNTY CONVENTION.

The county W. C. T. U. held its first annual convention at West Plains, April 22, in the Baptist Church, which had been beautifully decorated with flags, flowers, mottoes, etc.; and the day was made bright within although a cloudy, misty day without.

The convention was called to order by the president at ten a. m. Devotional exercises were conducted by Mrs. January, after which we listened to an introductory address by our district president, Miss Carrie Lee Carter, which was full of instruction and encouragement. After appointment of committees, we had reports from two unions, Willow Springs and West Plains, showing good condition of the work at both places. Noon-tide prayer and adjournment.

At 2:30 p. m. devotional exercises were conducted by Mrs. Shotwell, president of West Plains union. After a spirited song by the children, "We'll never touch the wine," and report of credentials committee, the convention proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, electing Mrs. M. E. Benson, of West Plains, as president. The choir then sang, "Sowing the seed," after which excellent papers were read by Mrs. January and Mrs. O. G. Hatchett.

Resolutions were adopted, recommending that special work be done in the juvenile department, mothers' meetings, against the use of narcotics, and in earnest effort for building up social purity; urging the use of unfermented wine at the Lord's Table; expressing loyalty to the state and National W. C. T. U., and fully indorsing the position taken by the National President; declaring for equal suffrage; and returning hearty thanks for all courtesies received.

The evening services were opened by singing the national anthem, "For God and Home and Native Land." Devotional exercises were conducted by the Revs. Leyda and Preston, after which a very earnest address of welcome was given by the Rev. Mr. Wright, pastor of the Baptist Church, which he had so kindly opened for our convention. A few appropriate words of welcome were then given by Mrs. Shotwell. A welcome song was sung by the children, and a few touching words of response were given by Mrs. Chase. A solo, "A Mother's Prayer," was beautifully rendered by Miss Alice Massey. Miss Carrie Carter, our district president, then addressed the audience, and her words were highly appreciated. A liberal collection was taken, and twelve new members were added to the West Plains union.

Although in its infancy, the W. C. T. U. of Howell county is in a very hopeful condition, and promises to do a much-needed work, and we also have the coöperation of the ministers, as was shown by their encouragement at our convention. Every one left with a new inspiration for service. Convention adjourned to meet at Willow Springs, April, 1891. MARY E. BENSON.

KENTUCKY.

JEFFERSON COUNTY CONVENTION.

This was held at Trinity M. E. Church, Louisville, Ky., on May 7. The convention was opened with devotional exercises led by Mrs. Barr, president of the Y's, Mrs. Munnell, state president, occupying the chair, and Miss Gibson, acting as secretary.

The usual committees on constitution and resolutions were appointed. Papers and discussions of the various branches of W. C. T. U. work were followed by special remarks on juvenile work by Mesdames Munnell, Schrader, Davis and Culter. Mrs. M. A. Watts gave an inspiring talk on "Scientific Temperance Instruction," and the noon hour having arrived, led in prayer, supplemented by the Lord's Prayer repeated in concert. A paper by Mrs. Snodgrass on the helpfulness of mothers' meetings called up a discussion which resulted in a special prayer for the distillers.

At 12:30 the delegates and visitors were invited to an elegant lunch, which was served in an adjoining room, and which bore testimony to the dainty and substantial domestic qualifications of the W. C. T. U. ladies.

The afternoon session was opened by devotional exercises conducted by Mrs. Davis. The reports of committees on constitution and resolutions followed. Prominent in the resolutions was the pledge of loyalty to the National and state W. C. T. U., which was responded to with much enthusiasm.

A few remarks on "Young Women's Work," by Mrs. Matlack, showed the Y's as doing very well. She also presented a plea that the Y's and W's get themselves down to a business basis in regulating their financial matters.

The election of county officers then took place resulting in the election of Mrs. Barr as president, Mrs. Matlack as secretary, and Mrs. Woolford as treasurer.

All necessary business having been transacted the convention adjourned with prayer. After a few minutes of social chat the ladies dispersed feeling that the day had been helpful and had given them renewed courage, strength and faith. MRS. MATLACK.

MASSACHUSETTS.

WORK AT VINEYARD HAVEN.

The ladies of the place formed a W. C. T. U. in October, 1889, and have met regularly at the Methodist and Baptist Churches until recently, in turn. On Tuesday evening, April 15, rooms lately secured by them were formally opened with interesting exercises. The president, Mrs. G. W. Eldridge, welcomed the guests with a few appropriate words and Rev. J. E. Hamilton offered prayer. Addresses were made by Revs. D. W. Stevens, J. E. Hamilton and Mr. William Swift; music was furnished by a quartette choir and a recitation, "Only a Drunkard," was given. Refreshments were then served and a social time enjoyed.

We feel very grateful at having secured these rooms, which are so admirably adapted to our purposes, being centrally located, large, light and airy. The object now is to furnish them for use as reading rooms for sailors, and young men and boys about town who are sadly in need of some such place in which to spend their evenings.

In addition to the W. C. T. U. a band of about seventy children has been formed. This was organized by Mrs. Helen G. Rice, of Boston, who lectured to us one evening upon the juvenile work, particularly. The W. C. T. U. had held a concert previous to her coming, in order to be able to defray her expenses, and were very successful, clearing fifty-five dollars. MRS. J. E. HAMILTON,
Press Supt.

ILLINOIS.

VICTORY AT PITTSFIELD.

The fifteenth of April, 1890, will long be remembered as a red-letter day in the history of Pittsfield. It was a day when the forces of the home were arrayed against the forces of the liquor power, and when five as arrogant high license saloons as ever cursed a community were completely routed.

For five years this town of three thousand inhabitants has been dazed by the high-license fallacy. Most of the time we have had five saloons, each paying a license fee of from $1,500 to $1,800 a year, and yet we were a long way from prohibition, and apparently traveling at a rapid rate in the opposite direction.

Last summer the W. C. T. U. began holding gospel temperance meetings in the park every alternate Sabbath afternoon, utilizing home talent for these services. We moved into the churches as the winter approached.

Whenever there was money enough in our treasury, speakers from abroad were brought in, namely: ex-Governor St. John, the Rev. R. M. Harrison, Mrs. Hoffman and Mrs. Gougar. In this manner the foundation was laid for the campaign.

Five weeks before the election the ladies of the union called a mass-meeting, and in as plain words as the English language affords, laid before their brothers the con-

dition of the town, and the manner of conducting campaigns in the past; and be it said to the honor of our temperance men, we met with a right royal response. They organized immediately, appointed a campaign committee of five of the best men in the town, and before a week they had the license men on the defensive. The surrounding towns and neighborhoods began sending in protests against the re-licensing of saloons at the county seat.

Every Thursday night and Sunday afternoon anti-license meetings were held, usually in the court-house.

The last week we had meetings all the time. Jesse Harper, with his quaint humor and pounding logic, addressed crowded houses for four nights. Then came Mrs. Gougar for three days, talking to the women, the children, the colored people and the voters, putting everybody to work, and arousing all by her magical eloquence and courage. The temperance people crowded the largest church in town the night before the election to listen to her last appeal. At the same time the license party had called a meeting at the court-house. Quite a number of women determined to attend this license meeting, but as the women approached one door, the license party vanished from the other. We now had them on the run. They dare not transact the ordinary business of nominating a ticket in the presence of women.

The next day at least sixty women presented themselves at the polls. They decorated the old court-house with flags and bunting; served hot coffee and lunch in the school superintendent's office; electioneered like old campaigners all day long; won the admiration of our temperance men, and the respect and cordial hatred of the license leaders, and, best of all, helped to win *victory for the home.*

A change of one hundred and fifty-five votes from last year, in a total vote of five hundred and twenty, gave us an average anti-license majority of one hundred and ten. We had now conquered our foes. Good enough for a trial campaign.

Then what a jollification we had! bell-ringing, bonfires, marching and music!

As a trophy of this victory, Pittsfield union presents to the organization at large a Y. W. C. T. U. of thirty members. We ask you to make room for these girls, and pray for them that they may be "as corner-stones polished after the similitude of a palace."

MRS. ELLA M. ORR, *Pres. W. C. T. U.*

EDGAR COUNTY CONVENTION.

This met in annual convention in Paris, April 22 and 23, with Mrs. M. E. Easton, county president, in the chair. Thirty delegates and visitors, representing the eleven local societies of the county, were present, as was also Mrs. C. V. Walls, president of Douglas county, and Miss Anna Elliott, of Ridge Farm, Vermillion county.

Mrs. Rounds, state president, was with us, and spoke in Opera Hall in the evening to a multitude.

The work is looking up in every way in Edgar county. We now have eleven unions where we had only two six months ago. SECRETARY.

ILLINOIS NOTES.

Miss Mary Cowan, the active superintendent of the Y's, is visiting a number of county conventions in the interests of her department, and is winning golden opinions for herself.

Mrs. D. W. English, state superintendent of work among miners, has sent out during the last few months a great quantity of monthly readings, leaflets and other literature bearing upon her department of work. She reports the appointment of thirty-six new superintendents, making her roster in the state to number one hundred and six.

County conventions have been held during May by the sixth district at Pecatonica and Rochelle; by the eighth at Grand Ridge; by the ninth at Gibson City and Fairbury; by the eleventh at Cordova, and by the twelfth at Jerseyville; the fourteenth at New Holland, Lane, Lexington, Casner, and Cerro Gordo; the fifteenth at Champaign, and by the eighteenth at Greenville.

Coles county convention was held April 23 and 24 at Mattoon. Mrs. Rounds was present and strengthened the hearts of the workers. The district president, Mrs. Reprogle, and Miss Clara Parish, district organizer, were also present, and gave good service. There are eleven saloons and five drug stores in Mattoon. The union was much strengthened by the presence and work of the convention.

Mrs. L. S. Rounds is in the field, doing grand work in the ninth and fourteenth districts. She has during the month visited Lane, Gibson City, Lexington, El Paso, Casner and Minauk. She will also speak at the Missouri state W. C. T. U. convention in St. Louis, May 22. Her lecture, entitled "Labor and Capital," is being received with enthusiasm, and is helping on the cause of temperance in a marked degree.

The first district W. C. T. U. will hold a convention at Grand Crossing June 12 and 13. An excellent program is being prepared for the two days, and it is expected that Mrs. Rounds, Miss Hood, and other speakers will be present. Each union in the district is entitled to three delegates, besides its president. Will the unions of this district please consider themselves notified, read this notice in their unions, appoint delegates, and notify Mrs. Theodore Bassett, Grand Crossing, of such, so that places of entertainment can be provided?

NEBRASKA.

AMENDMENT WORK.

The semi-annual meeting of the executive committee of the state W. C. T. U. was held in Lincoln, April 23-26. Perfect harmony prevailed. Each member was impressed with the importance of the work before us. Our great need now is money to send literature into the western part of the state, and to assist in sending speakers there. Rev. Frances Townsley, evangelist and our state superintendent of evangelistic work, anxious to contribute to our campaign fund, gave a ring to be sold for that purpose. The ring was made from a watch that was given by her father to her mother—both of whom are dead—many years ago; and though she prizes it highly, she feels that her dear mother would be glad to have it used for so noble a purpose as helping to save the homes of Nebraska. She is a very successful evangelist, but is now in poor health, and has but little of this world's goods. Such a sacrifice cannot fail to have its effect, and others will undoubtedly contribute to the collection of souvenirs. Mrs. Mary M. Lantry, Omaha, Nebraska, was made custodian of souvenirs, and will gladly acknowledge all articles received.

The W. C. T. U. of Jerseyville, Illinois, sent $10 for the state campaign fund, and we hope many other unions will be moved to do likewise.

The committee decided to purchase two tents. One has already been secured, and if any reader of THE UNION SIGNAL knows of a good second-hand tent to sell or rent, please notify me immediately, giving terms, etc. The tent must be large enough to seat not less than eight hundred people, and a larger one preferred.

Jennie F. Holmes, state corresponding secretary, was made campaign manager with headquarters at Lincoln. At a joint meeting of the executive committee of the W. C. T. U., the chairman of the prohibition central committee, the president of the state non-partisan league, and a representative from the Good Templars, agreed to the following plan of work:

That a joint committee be elected, composed of one or more from each of the above mentioned organizations, who shall hold meetings at stated times and plan for the work of the entire state in order that no part shall be neglected and to prevent any clashing of appointments.

There is a determination on the part of all to work unitedly and harmoniously to win votes for the amendment. JENNIE F. HOLMES, *Cor. Sec.*

KANSAS.

CALL TO PRAYER.

Our union at Kingman decided several weeks ago to hold, aside from all other meetings, a special prayer service, every Monday evening from that time until the election in Nebraska is over. The re-submissionists are busy seven days in the week in our own fair state, and are equally zealous in Nebraska working for high license, and shall we not lay aside every other work of every kind and spend one hour each week on our knees before God, imploring His blessing upon our efforts to save our dear ones from that awful thing—a drunkard's grave! The three meetings we have held have been so blessed to us, that we have thought best to ask others to join us, and now we ask especially, that every union in Kansas and Nebraska will get as many praying men and women together as possible on Monday—or some other evening that is convenient—and lay this matter before the Lord, asking Him to fight this battle for us, as only our God can cope with the powers that are arrayed against us. It has been declared by those present in our meetings that such pleading for our own loved ones, and for those "who put the bottle to their neighbor's lips" had never before been heard in Kingman, and when we have the promise that where even "two are agreed as touching anything" that they shall ask of the Lord, what may we not expect when such a multitude of voices go up before God as the voice of one man, pleading with Him that our own righteous law may be kept on our statutes, and that our sister state may have such a law upon hers. We shall be glad to receive a postal card from any union that will hold such a service; our own meetings have been so helpful, that we want to sing the doxology over every report of a union whose "heart is as our heart" in this great battle "for God and Home and Native land."

MRS. MARY C. GILLETTE, *Cor. Sec.*

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

GOOD words come regarding the work of Miss Stephens and Miss Estey in Iowa. The latter held a very successful meeting at Pleasant Plain, Sunday, April 27. Her address is spoken of in the highest terms; and Miss Stephens is "abundant in labors" in the literature department.

THE Temple at Effingham, Ill., was packed, April 24, to hear Miss Willard, many coming for miles around, and from adjacent counties. The W. C. T. U. there is doing good work, and the new Loyal Temperance Legion prospers finely. Dr. McLish was engaged for an address, May 17, and a grand time was anticipated.

THE work of Mrs. C. B. Buell in conducting a school of methods at the McKean county, Pa., convention, is highly commended, and is regarded by the workers as most helpful.

A SILVER medal contest was held at East Machias, Maine, April 4, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., which brought out some fine native talent, the speakers entering into the subject with spirit. The entertainment was appreciated and enjoyed by a crowded house, and was a means of rejoicing to the union for so potent an influence in their work. The medal was awarded to Miss Virginia Porter, and was presented by Mrs. Ruth Hanscom. Emma Hall stood No. 2, and Rosy Holmes No 3, both showing excellent ability as public speakers.

THE W. C. T. U. at Brownville, Nebraska, was organized a year ago by Mrs. C. M. Woodward, with but eight members. The members have been actively at work, however, under the leadership of their president, Mrs. Uptagrove, holding socials, concerts, and various entertainments, and soon had a flourishing treasury. They have held three silver medal contests, and aspire to the gold medal. The union meets every Tuesday, and holds a gospel meeting every Sunday night. Of course the union has grown in strength and numbers.

THE W. C. T. U., of Spencersport, N. Y., mourn the loss of a faithful and valued member in the death of Mrs. Julia Kincaid. She was active in many lines, and was especially successful in leading the mothers' meetings of the union. She had prepared to lead the temperance meeting of the society of Christian Endeavor, but before the time came for this meeting the call of the Master came for her change. She was the center and soul of the W. C. T. U., the Church Missionary society and the Sunday-school. Her Bible class of eight young men bore her remains to their last resting-place. She passed away in holy triumph trusting in her Saviour.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The eighth annual convention of the W. C. T. U. of West Virginia will convene in the Fourth St. Methodist Episcopal Church at Wheeling, June 4-6. The executive committee will hold a preliminary meeting at the same place, June 3, at eight o'clock. The special features of the occasion will be an address by Geo. W. Bain, of Lexington, Ky., and a School of Hygiene, conducted by Dr. Hattie B. Jones, assistant physician of the West Virginia Insane Hospital. JANE A. JOHNSON, *Pres.*
MAUDE MONTGOMERY, *Cor. Sec.*

Official Communications.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE CONGRESS

It is probably known to all our membership that a National Temperance Congress is to be held in Broadway Tabernacle, New York City, beginning at 10 o'clock a. m., June 11, to which the W. C. T. U. is invited to send delegates.

The following have been chosen to represent the National union: The General Officers; the Executive Committee; the Board of Superintendents, and the National Organizers. We also request each state president to at once appoint delegates to represent her state union, and we earnestly urge that as many as possible attend all the sessions of the Congress.

There will be a one-third reduction of fare on the railroads, but concerning this as well as hotel rates, and for all particulars address Mr. Joseph A. Bogardus, 167 Chambers street, New York. In order to save the local committee unnecessary trouble, and avoid any disagreeable complications for delegates, we take this opportunity to state that no free entertainment will be furnished, and each delegate will bear her own expenses, including railroad fare. FRANCES E. WILLARD, *Pres.*
CAROLINE B. BUELL, *Cor. Sec.*
Nat. W. C. T. U.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

I desire to call attention to Miss Willard's article in this issue of THE UNION SIGNAL, concerning the temperance lessons, and to add that under date of May 7, Rev. Dr. Noble, pastor of Union Park Congregational Church, Chicago, who aided us so nobly in 1881 and 1884, wrote a most forceful appeal to the International Sunday-School Convention, which will assemble in Pittsburg June 24-27. I quote the opening sentence: "Six years ago it was borne in upon me to address a communication as clear and earnest as I could make it, to the committee having in charge the selection of the passages and topics for the Sunday-school lessons in behalf of a provision for quarterly temperance lessons in the regular course of the international series. Now I make my appeal, not to the committee, but to the convention, in the hope that such action will be taken by the body from which the committee derives its authority, that they will feel constrained to give the subject a regular place in their scheme of lessons." The arguments Dr. Noble uses in the remainder of his letter are most conclusive.

Dr. Arthur Edwards, the able editor of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, wrote me January 30, that the editorial in favor of our effort would appear in the next issue of his paper, and added: "Depend upon all the aid we can give you. This is a battle to the death, and God will cause us to prevail. I wish you all success. Your success will be mine, and that of all who have done even their little best." This editorial, like that of the *Advance*, was a powerful plea for the quarterly temperance lessons in the regular course of the International Series. Many other leading men of Chicago and elsewhere are grandly helping us, but we have need of every possible aid and prayers unceasing, as the opposition of the conservative leaders is very pronounced, and while the heart of the Sunday-school people is with us, when there is an intelligent understanding of our effort, it is not possible, with the limitations which beset us, to secure this in many cases.

It would hardly seem necessary to repeat the object of the present effort, since it has so long been a part of our national plan, but since I find that even some of our W. C. T. U. workers do not seem to understand it, I will simply say that in 1884 we memorialized the International Sunday-school Convention in behalf of quarterly temperance lessons in the regular course of the International Series. A resolution was adopted, well-nigh unanimously, by that body, recommending the lesson committee to provide quarterly temperance lessons in the regular course of the International Series. The committee complied only in part, placing the lesson on the review Sunday, along with a missionary lesson, and leaving it optional with the Sunday-schools as to its use. This was a gain for which we gave thanks and which we have most earnestly tried to improve. But the growing conviction as to the need of such instruction in our Sunday-schools and the demand for larger and better helps in the line of Bible temperance lessons, has led us to feel that it was our duty to repeat the memorial of 1884 and urge that the quarterly temperance lesson be placed upon some other than the review Sunday, in order that it may receive the attention its importance demands, and that complication with other subjects be avoided. To this end we ask the hearty coöperation of all those who desire the religious education of our children and young people, according to the teaching of God's Word, concerning the great question of temperance. LUCIA E. F. KIMBALL, *Nat. Supt.*

What our Friends Say.

"If all men knew what others say of them there would not be four friends in the world." But this is what our friends say: "I believe it to be a blessing from God, to help weak and suffering humanity." "It is certainly a great relief to the suffering." "Your Compound Oxygen Treatment has done more for me than any medicine could, and I feel very grateful for the relief." "No return of the disease, nor any other complaint." "It is a restorative and curative agent whose power can not be overestimated." "I regard Compound Oxygen as one of the greatest boons to suffering humanity, and speak from some observation, as well as personal experience. I regard it as a wonderful remedy." "I was entirely cured of Neuralgia by it." "I am now as well as ever, by God's blessing and your Compound Oxygen Treatment." These are a few extracts from patients' letters, published in our quarterly, "Health and Life." Write for it. It is sent free, as is also our Treatise on Compound Oxygen. No other genuine, than that of DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., or 120 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

Publisher's Notes.

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☞Notice the date

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See supplement for full particulars.

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Will You Do It?

For Decoration Day,

and any other day try the Flag Exercise in *The Young Crusader* of May 2. It is entitled "Flags of Freedom." Different countries are brought to the front by means of their flags and address the Spirit of Freedom. The anarchists' emblem brings out a protest and a spirited speech pledging "perpetual hate to the liquor traffic." Two new and appropriate songs (with the music) accompany the exercise. It is a splendid education. With this paper will come the *Crusader* supplement on "Government," which, of itself, is worth the price of a year's subscription. It is a perfect marvel to the publisher that the subscription list for *The Young Crusader* stays steadily about 8,000. It ought to be ten times that. We do not see what our temperance people can be thinking of to so neglect such a paper. If the youth of the land are not environed in the interests of temperance our own labor is in vain, and in this paper we give not only stories to amuse, but an education in the way the kind of temperance which will win through the heart and brain.

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HOME SEEKERS' EXCURSIONS.

The Burlington Route, C. B. & Q. R. R., will sell from principal stations on its lines, on Tuesdays, April 22d and May 20th, Home Seekers' Excursion Tickets at *Half Rates* to points in the Farming Regions of the West, Southwest and Northwest. For tickets and further information concerning these excursions call on your nearest C., B. & Q. ticket agent, or address P. S. EUSTIS, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

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The Heart of the Alleghanies.

Writing of a recent trip across the mountains of West Virginia a gifted journalist says:

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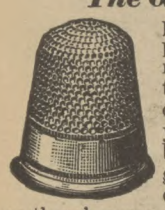

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"Once Tried, Always Used."

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Beautiful song and chorus. 30c.
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USED EVERY WEEK-DAY BRINGS REST ON SUNDAY.

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REAL ECONOMY. It is worse than nonsense to buy a cheap article with which to damage valuable property. Scouring soap is at best only a trifling expense, but with a poor and cheap article it is likely to do considerable damage to fine marble or other property.

For many years Sapolio has stood as the finest and best article of this kind in the world. It knows no equal, and, although it costs a trifle more, its durability makes it outlast two cakes of cheap makes. It is therefore the cheapest in the end.

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Patronize our Advertisers and Mention The Union Signal when Answering Advertisements.

Signal Notes.

DRINK has perhaps done more than anything else to fill our country with these two extremes—on the one hand the vulgar pride of wealth, and on the other the most abject, soul-destroying, degrading poverty.—*The Reformer*.

IT is said that over a thousand persons became Christians during Sam Jones' labors at Fort Worth, Texas, in April, many of whom had been well-known roughs.

THE *Brewers' and Dealers' Journal*, says, concerning Philadelphia: "There are in this city about one thousand licensed, and over five thousand unlicensed places for selling liquor."

MR. VOLNEY B. CUSHING of Maine has been doing grand work in Michigan under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. His work began March 25, and he spoke nearly every day from that time until April 30, filling engagements with great success in Holland, Grandville, Grand Rapids, and other places. The *Daily Democrat* of Grand Rapids gave him most favorable notice. The workers are full of joy and thankfulness for the new life and strength received through Mr. Cushing's work among the unions.

FROM Senator Blair's book, "The Temperance Movement:" "Alcoholic drinks are the work of man. They are a part of the history of the human race. When the process of distillation was appropriated by civilized nations, intoxicating beverages assumed an importance and asserted a destructive power in the affairs of mankind which has grown with the progress of civilization, until now they fill the world, and no problem of superior consequence or difficulty confronts the Christian, or the patriot, than how to remove them."

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "Our right royal speaker and friend, Col. Geo. W. Bain, addressed a most magnificent audience a few days ago in the famous Metropolitan Church, in Washington, D. C. He took occasion, as he generally does, to pay a well-merited compliment to the W. C. T. U., by speaking of the grand work done by our organization in securing prohibition for the Dakotas. As soon as he had finished, Senator Pickler from South Dakota, who was in the audience, at once arose and said he wished to add his testimony to that given by Mr. Bain concerning the work of the W. C. T. U. in Dakota, and then said in earnest tones, 'If it had not been for the W. C. T. U. the cause of prohibition would have been delayed in my state for thirty years!' These words, coming from so grand a man as Major Pickler, and a Republican, forms a tribute of praise which we highly value."

A BOY named Samuel Kimball, sixteen years old, a chorister boy in St. Mary's Church, Brooklyn, died very recently at St. John's Hospital. Almost his last words were: "Let any boy who smokes cigarettes look at me now and know how much I have suffered, and he will never put another into his mouth." He was a bright boy, an exquisite singer, and had many friends. He lived with his grandmother and worked in a chandelier factory. Here is his story, as he told it to his nurse, Sister Cornelia: "To me he confessed that this trouble had originated from cigarette smoking. Some days, he said, he smoked twenty cigarettes. At first he kept his grandmother in ignorance of his indulgence. As he continued to smoke the appetite grew upon him with such force that he could not choke it off, and it began to affect his constitution. 'Why,' I asked him, 'did you not stop when you saw what it was bringing you to?' 'Oh, I could not,' he replied. 'If I could not get to smoke I almost went wild. I could think of nothing else. That my grandmother might not suspect me, I would work extra hours instead of spending my regular wages for cigarettes. For months I kept up this excess, although I knew it was killing me. Then I seemed to fall to pieces all of a sudden.'" His disease took the form of dropsy in the legs, and was very painful. Sister Cornelia continues the story: "During all his sufferings he never forgot what had brought him to this terrible condition. He kept asking me to warn all boys against their use. A few days before he died he called me to his bedside and said that he thought he had not lived in vain if only those boys who are still alive would profit by his sufferings and death." There is no other form of tobacco so dangerous as cigarettes, because the nicotine in the smoke is not absorbed in the loose tobacco, smoked clean up to the end, but is taken, unfiltered and undiluted, into the lungs. It was not the poison in the paper, but the poison of the tobacco which killed Samuel Kimball, and is ruining the health of thousands of other pale-faced boys.

FULL WEIGHT PURE
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and most Healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime, or Alum. Sold only in Cans.
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.
NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

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The most nutritious and digestible of Foods. Send for pamphlet. Trial box by mail 36c. Address **Our Home Granula Co.**, Dansville, N. Y.

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Wheat Flour makes the cheapest and best bread, cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Nervous Prostration. Send for circular. **Mill Office**, 135 Lake St.

LADIES,
do not overlook this. The **PERFECTION Flour Bin** and **Sieve** is a household necessity. No home is complete without it. Dispense with barrels, sacks, pans, scoops, sieves, etc. No scattering of flour; no apron or rolling up of sleeves needed. A few turns of the handle and you have enough sifted for a baking. It pleases everybody. No housekeeper will be without it after once using. Where we have no representative we will send the bin on receipt of price. To hold 100 lbs. $3.25; 50 lbs. $2.50; 25 lbs. $2.00. Freight pre-paid not to exceed 75c. No goods sent C. O. D. Agents wanted. Sherman, Tangenberg & Co., 160 W. Lake St., Chicago.

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Knits everything required by the household, of any quality, texture and weight desired.
A. M. LAWSON,
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LADY Agents clear $5.00 daily. Goods indispensable Sample free. G. L. Erwin, Chicago.

LADIES Send us your name with correct post-office address on a postal card and receive ***TWELVE SAMPLES*** of our Black Silk Dress Patterns, and our circular giving full information about the goods we make and how to buy our Black Silk Dress Goods. And how to buy the best dress silks made in the world, with a guarantee that every yard is perfectly made. Will not break, become greasy and shiny in appearance, or in any way disappoint you.

1000 Yards Sewing Silk and enough Silk Braid to hem bottom of dress sent **FREE** with every dress pattern (of 18 yds.) and goods delivered all express, mail or freight charges prepaid.

SAMPLES **FREE.** Send your full address on a postal card stating name of this paper.
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Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.
CATARRH
Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH
FOR BEAUTY OF POLISH.
SAVING LABOR, CLEANLINESS, DURABILITY & CHEAPNESS. UNEQUALLED.
NO ODOR WHEN HEATED.
Do not take any chances of being poisoned or burned to death with Liquid Stove Polish, paints, and enamels in bottles. The "Rising Sun Stove Polish" is safe, odorless, brilliant, the cheapest and best stove polish made, and the consumer pays for no expensive tin or glass with every purchase.

THE MODERN WAY OF
POACHING EGGS
(By Steam).
A Difficult Process Made Easy.

When ready for the table the eggs are of uniform shape and inviting appearance, and may be transferred to toast or plate without danger of breaking.
DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE
BUFFALO STEAM EGG POACHER
Partly fill the large pan with water and place on stove, when steam arises drop eggs in small pans.
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LAST A LIFE TIME
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SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.
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A BOOK
TO
Make Converts!

PLEAS FOR PROHIBITION,
BY
REV. SAM. W. SMALL, M. A.

This book has been written by Mr. Small, with the view of covering the whole argument for the legal suppression of the liquor traffic. It is written in a style to interest the general reader, and is not burdened with tables and figures that are irksome.

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" XII—Prohibition and the Public Purse.
" XIII—Prohibition and Posterity.

—o—

Read it yourself and strengthen your faith; then hand it to a hesitating neighbor and gain him for prohibition. A finely printed book, worthy of a place in any library, and put at a price to make it popular.

Bound in Cloth, 75 Cents.

Sent postpaid on receipt of postal note or money order for the price. Address
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"ORIGINAL PACKAGES." The full text of the United States Supreme Court Decision in the Iowa Imported Liquor Case, with the Dissenting Opinions of three Justices, has just been issued, and is one of the most important documents ever published. Every lover of his country should have a copy 12mo, 72 pages. Price only **10 cents.** Send to J. N. STEARNS, 58 READE STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

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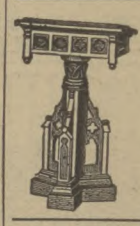

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THE UNION SIGNAL

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WORLD'S AND NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

"THOU HAST GIVEN A BANNER TO THEM THAT FEAR THEE; THAT IT MAY BE DISPLAYED BECAUSE OF THE TRUTH."

Vol. XVI.—No. 22.] CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, May 29, 1890. [Price $1.50 per Year.

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SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

The Illinois Prohibitionists held their state convention at Bloomington this week.

The report of the Interstate Commission shows that nearly two-thirds of the railroads prohibit the use of alcoholics by their employés.

Mrs. M. E. Layton, of Pittsburg, Pa., has been appointed by the General Officers as custodian of the W. C. T. U. parlor and guest chambers at Chautauqua.

Gladstone declares that the mere introduction of the license bill, with its compensating clause, in Parliament, has increased the value of publicans' property £50,000,000.

For the first time the judiciary committee of the Senate gave a majority report in favor of a joint resolution providing for a constitutional amendment giving the ballot to women.

The Kansas Re-submissionists held a state convention in Topeka, Friday, sent for the Governor to come and hear their harangue, and when he declined to do so, rated him soundly.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church during the past year raised $281,000, expenses all paid; the men's Board raised $291,000, expenses to be paid.

The Dairymen's Association raises its voice against the "original package" decision, declaring that under it oleomargarine can have free entrance everywhere. Did ever a decision stir up such a hornet's nest?

The *Personal Rights Advocate* is taking time by the forelock by coming out already with a long editorial in favor of opening the Columbian Fair Sundays. Friends of Sabbath observance must not be found lagging.

The Baptists' Anniversary reports just made in the gatherings in Chicago, show that they have 331 missionaries, 1,736 native preachers, 1,361 churches, with 138,293 members, 11,461 of whom were baptized in 1889.

An organization of business men, said to include all sorts of business except the liquor business, has been formed in Omaha to fight prohibition "from a business standpoint." The fact that its president is Mr. Roggen, the proprietor of the Capitol Hotel with which is connected one of the most lawless saloons in the city, shows how honest is their pretense that it is a movement free from the contamination of the drink traffic.

THE Mills-Griffith debate dates for the first week in June are, June 2, St. Joseph, Mich.; 3d, Pullman, Ill.; 4th, Manistee, Mich.; 6th, Lake Geneva, Wis.

THE Presbyterian General Assembly in session at Saratoga adopted a resolution urging Congress to pass the bill now before it for the creation of a Commission of Inquiry into the effects of intoxicating liquors, also one asking Congress to pass an amendment to the Interstate Commerce law that will enable states to prohibit or restrict the sale of liquors within their limits.

THE report of the committee on Temperance of the Presbytery of Council Bluffs rung out clear and strong against license and in favor of the total abolition of the liquor traffic. Among other things it says that there is an unanswerable argument against high license in these two facts: First, it is desired and demanded by the liquor interest. Second, it encounters the almost universal antagonism of the Church of Christ as manifested in the official declarations of its representative bodies.

MISS WILLARD requests all friends of Mrs. Shelton, who so appreciate her work as to be glad to show this appreciation in practical form to join in assisting to build her a home at Pacific Grove, Cal. The land on which it is to stand is already paid for, but as so much of her work has been "without money, without price," she has nothing to provide a shelter for her old age. All donations for this object, large or small, should be sent to Mrs. N. E. May, Pacific Grove, Cal.

Omaha *Bee:* Omaha can boast of one of the most effective and orderly systems of saloon regulation in the country. It is incomparably superior to the free dramshops in vogue in prohibition states.

Chicago *Champion:* The trade [liquor] can better afford to spend $200,000 in Nebraska than to let the state go for prohibition.

Behold how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity.

THE report of the Committee on Temperance of the Southern Presbyterians, in session at Asheville, N. C., in its report took grounds against interference of the church in matters of social government. The purport of their report seems to be that the church declare neither for prohibition nor high license. On motion the report was ordered printed and sent round to the different Presbyteries, then to be acted upon at the next General Assembly. Now for a year's "educational campaign" among the Southern Presbyterians.

FRIEND Hardy, of the *New Republic*, Lincoln, Neb., makes this good point:

Now comes the Texas cattle men, and propose to ship their cattle into Nebraska just when and in as large numbers as they please, subject only to the original package decision of the Supreme Court. But, Mr. Texan, don't you know we think a great deal more of our steers than of our boys, and we can't let them go in under that law. We never have tried to save our boys from delirium tremens, but have tried hard to save our cattle from Texas fever. No, sir, our Governor will save the steers and we will fight rather than see a steer die.

REV. MR. KELYNACK, of Manchester, England, honored this office with a call as he passed through Chicago on his return trip from Australia. He is an enthusiastic temperance worker, and wherever he goes is sure to find out what the temperance folks are doing. He was greatly surprised at the extent of the work done by the W. T. P. A. as disclosed by a tour through this establishment, and expressed very great interest in many phases of W. C. T. U. work new to him, especially our police matron work. He gave many interesting items of news concerning the work in Australia and other places visited in his tour around the world.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL CLAPP, of Minnesota, has given his decision relative to the rights of women as voters on school matters as follows: "A woman is entitled to vote upon school matters when she is of the necessary age, has resided in the United States one year, in the district four months, and is either a citizen of the United States, or has declared her intention to become a citizen. A foreign-born woman possessing the other qualifications is entitled to vote upon school matters if, before she became of age, her father had been duly naturalized, or if she is married to a citizen of the United States, whether such citizen be a native of the United States, or a duly naturalized alien."

THE program of the National Temperance Congress, in New York, will open at 10 o'clock, June 11, with an address by Gen. Neal Dow on State and National Prohibition, to be followed by Robert Graham, the secretary of the Church Temperance society. On all questions like the above, over which there is controversy among temperance men, the rule adopted by the committee is to permit a representative of either side to open the question, and then these addresses to be followed by five minutes' "talks." Among those who have already agreed to participate in the Congress are Ex-President McCosh, of Princeton, Joseph Cook, Gen. Greene Clay Smith, of Kentucky, Gen. Palmer, of Pennsylvania, Judge Bonney, of Chicago, Judge Noah Davis, Col. Cheves, Mary H. Hunt, N. S. Davis, M. D., of Chicago, Howard Crosby, the Silver Lake quartette, Eugene Clapp, of Boston, and a host of others, representing every shade of temperance opinion. THE UNION SIGNAL will be represented in the Congress by Mr. G. C. Hall, and will be reported by him and by Mrs. Hester Poole, that our readers may see it through a man's and a woman's eyes.

A COMPENSATION clause having been introduced into the government's scheme of licensing liquors, now before the English House of Commons, telegrams from all directions rained upon members, urging them to oppose the bill with might and main. A special cable dispatch says: "Whenever a movement of this sort is going on the temperance people show much greater activity and strength of organization than their opponents. They seem to have unlimited means at their command, and they all move as by a single spring; consequently the pressure was entirely in one direction to-day." It would be well for Americans to learn a lesson in this direction from their British cousins.

THE Baptist anniversaries brought to Chicago a thousand leaders of this denomination, and the exercises in connection with the various societies have been of great interest. The fact that the $400,000 necessary to secure the $600,000 pledged by Mr. Rockefeller has been raised making the new university an assured fact, with a million dollar endowment to begin with, was a cause of great rejoicing. The Missionary Anniversaries, Home and Foreign, reported grand advances all along the line. Sunday many pulpits in Chicago and its suburbs were supplied by ministers in attendance upon the convention. Dr. A. J. Gordon preached in the Third Presbyterian Church, and many white-ribboners, especially those who attended the Boston convention, went to hear him. The annual sermon before the Missionary Union was preached by Rev. T. E. Brown, of Providence, R. I., that before the Home Missionary Society, by Rev. George Dana Boardman, of Philadelphia. Rev. B. H. Carroll, of Waco, Texas, preached the annual sermon before the Publication Society.

THE one hundred and second General Assembly which has before it the grave problem of revision, involving other grave problems, is a body well fitted to discharge its important duties. The unanimous election of Dr. Moore as moderator was a portend of peace, and the spirit thus far manifested is such as a great Christian assembly should show. The report of the official vote on the overture sent out by the last General Assembly shows one hundred and thirty-two Presbyteries favoring revision; sixty-six opposing it; seven refusing to vote, and eight not heard from. The committee on revision recommended the appointment of a committee composed of one member from each synod, which shall formulate and report to the General Assembly of 1891 such alterations and amendments to the confession of faith as in its judgment may be deemed desirable. This committee on revision is instructed to meet at an early date, not later than October 31, 1890, and diligently pursue its work, that it may report promptly at the meeting of the General Assembly in 1891. The report was unanimously adopted.

STRONGER words could hardly be spoken than those forming the report of the Committee on Temperance of the M. E. Church (South) General Conference in session at St. Louis. In substance they are:

1. We are convinced if any more advanced position is possible to take than the one which the M. E. Church (South) occupies to-day upon the question of temperance, our membership will get ready at once to take it. We are emphatically a prohibition church. We stand out squarely for the complete suppression of the liquor traffic. We offer no compromise to, and seek no terms from a sin of this heinous quality.
2. Our inquiries developed the gratifying fact that in most sections there is very little drinking among our members.
3. We are able to state that for the most part our church members throw the full weight of their influence and authority as voters against licensing the liquor traffic.
4. The testimony was uniform and unvarying as to the fidelity of our preachers in the cause of temperance.
5. The evidence was practically universal as to the valuable work of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union in the cause of temperance. The report was unanimously adopted.

Contributed.

MEMORIAL DAY.

BY IRENE H. SMITH.

All hail! Memorial Day,
Another year has rolled its ample round,
Since last we met, within this hallowed ground
Where sleep the silent dead.
We come, with careful tread,
In fond remembrance of these heroes brave,
With gentle hands, to strew with flowers each grave,
To bow our heads and pray.

Dear Father, hear our prayer,
Be present with the throngs that gather here,
To pay this loving tribute, year by year,
Their noble deeds to praise,
Our voice in songs to raise
In thankfulness, that we may bear a part
In this sweet service, born of grateful heart,
In which all patriots share.

There is a day to come,
When Gabriel's trump shall wake the sleeping dust,
Bright morning resurrection of the just,
When all life's battles o'er,
There waits a peaceful shore.
In God's own word, sweet hope to us is given,
That those who trust in Him, shall meet in heaven,
That safe and happy home.

BROTHER JOHN'S OPINIONS

BY NETTIE H. PELHAM.

Brother John always had an opinion upon every subject; none of your small, wavering, half-formed opinions, but great, strong, well-finished ones, delivered with a promptness and an emphasis that was, at times, truly exasperating to a contrary-minded person.

I had opinions, too, but years of constant association with John had led me to keep mine pretty well in the background, lest they clash with his and result in one of those long, tiresome controversies in which I always came out second best, through sheer lack of breath to keep up the argument. John was a good man, though, as the world views it, honest and upright, and always ready to lend a hand to a brother in distress; he was conscientious, too, and, looking from his standpoint, he did everything exactly right.

Brother John's frail, pretty little wife had lived just long enough to strengthen his belief in the infallibility of his own opinions and ideas. She had yielded and deferred to him in everything, and had left this world firmly convinced that it contained but one wise and good man, and that one was John. With her last breath she had implored me to stay and care for her little Harry, then but two years old; and I, having no ties to keep me elsewhere, had listened to the pleading voice of the dying mother, and had promised to stay with her little one.

It was an easy matter to learn to love the pretty, winsome child, and, day by day, he crept into my lonely heart and grew nearer and dearer, till it almost seemed that God's sunshine would lose its brightness should any harm befall my boy. He was a good little fellow, and seldom gave me any trouble; he was gentle and yielding, like his mother. I used sometimes to be fearful that he was almost too yielding, and I used to wonder how it would be when he should grow up and go out into the great world; whether he would have enough strength of character to take him unscathed through all its snares and temptations. I tried to make his mind a perfect mirror of my own; tried to impress upon him all my convictions of right and wrong, and, above all things, to make him fear and loathe the drink habit. I endeavored to make him see that there was no safety even in tasting liquor, and that the mandate, "Look not upon the wine," was as imperative in our day as it was centuries ago. Then it was that Brother John often came between us with his opinions. John was what is known as a temperate man; he never drank himself, still it was his opinion that a man could drink like a gentleman, and had a perfect right to do so if he chose.

I was some years older than John and I could remember in my early childhood, the death of a dearly loved uncle who died from the effects of strong drink. Young, handsome and talented, he was the idol of his family; but he, too, believed that a man could drink like a gentleman. It was the same old story; only a social glass at first, but thus the appetite was born and nourished which finally became his master and at last he died, a miserable drunkard. As a child I was old beyond my years and I have often thought that I suffered almost as keenly as did my mother, for I loved this young uncle with all the devotion of my childish heart.

I used to attempt to talk to John about Uncle Dick, but he always poohed at what he called my "foolish notions" and gave it as his opinion that Uncle Dick must have been decidedly weak-minded or he would never have allowed himself to become a drunkard, for merely because a man drank there was no occasion for making a beast of himself.

I cared but little how John expressed himself before me but it hurt me when he carelessly expressed such views before Harry; for, somehow it so often happens when a boy is growing to manhood, that he looks upon father as his ideal. Mother or auntie are privileged to guide the faltering footsteps and listen to the little troubles when he is a child; but too often, as he grows older, it dawns upon his swiftly maturing mind that they are only women, after all, and he is going to be a man like father, and so it comes about that he acts like father, talks like father and thinks like father. Once or twice I remonstrated with John about expressing such opinions before Harry, but he proudly told me he guessed his boy wasn't a fool and that it was his "opinion" that Harry was about old enough to look out for himself.

Days and weeks passed on until the winter my boy was eighteen, then it seemed to me that his character was undergoing a subtle change; he seemed to be losing something of his straightforward, manly ways and had a habit which I scarcely liked, of evading my questions about where he spent his evenings. He had a latch-key and I knew that he often came in quite late at night, for, somehow, I never could go to sleep till I knew my boy was safe at home. I would have preferred to sit up and let him into the house, since it was useless for me to attempt to sleep, but it was John's opinion that the boy was old enough to take care of himself and he might just as well have a latch-key and come in when he got ready. Sometimes when Harry came home I would hear him stop and fumble with the lock and often, when he entered, his steps sounded faltering and uncertain, and the next morning I would notice that he looked pale and haggard.

How I suffered those days! I was constantly haunted by the fear that the tempter was laying his snares for my boy, but it was useless for me to talk to John about it and so I suffered alone, and O the keenest agony the heart can bear is that which it must bear in silence.

One night, I can never forget it, it was dark and windy and the snow was steadily falling. I was strangely depressed that evening; I seemed to have a presentiment of some threatening evil. We had our tea at six and, as Harry was preparing to go down town as usual, I said to him, "Harry, why don't you stay with us this evening, it is so dark and stormy," but he only laughed and said he guessed the storm wouldn't hurt him any and he would come home early.

I could not have told why I so dreaded to have him leave the house, but I almost shuddered as the door closed behind him. John seldom went down town in the evening, and so we sat together that night, by the warm fire, he, reading his paper, and I, keeping my hands busy at work, though my thoughts were with my boy.

At ten o'clock John lighted his lamp and went to bed, remarking, as he left the room, that he believed I was ruining my eyes working so much by lamplight. So, knowing that it fretted him to have me sit up late, I wearily prepared for bed, although I felt sure I should not sleep.

The snow had fallen to such a depth that it muffled the sound of passing footsteps and so I lay and listened for the sound of Harry at the door. Every noise seemed unnaturally loud, and, scores of times, I lifted my head from the pillow quite sure that he had come. What a noise the mice made in the garret overhead and how mournfully the old tree, beside my window, creaked and groaned as the heavy gusts of wind swayed it to and fro. How slowly the hours dragged away. I heard the clock strike eleven--twelve—one—two—three. What could be the matter! Harry had promised to come home early and I had never known him to stay out so late before.

I could endure it no longer and I rose, dressed myself and went back to the sitting-room. I lifted the curtain and looked out; I could see by the light of the street lamp that it had stopped snowing, but what was that dark object that lay across the walk? Could it be a human form partly covered by the drifted snow? I looked a moment longer; yes, I was certain that it was a person lying there and then, O! the thought came to me that it might be Harry.

I hurriedly called John, telling him that there was a person lying out on our sidewalk, but I dared not tell him of the awful fear that had seized me. He was dressed in a moment and when he came he asked why I had not called Harry: he looked surprised when I replied that Harry had not come home yet. I saw him glance quickly at the clock and an anxious look came over his face when he saw that it was after three.

We hastened out through the deep snow; John reached the form just before I did, and, as he lifted it in his arms and the light from the street-lamp flashed across the face, I heard him cry out, "Oh, my God! it's Harry!"

Yes, it was, indeed, Harry who had fallen and lain there, we knew not how long. That he was intoxicated we knew at once, for the heavy fumes of the liquor still clung to him.

We carried the unconscious form into the house, and I hastened to a neighbor's to arouse them and ask them to send their boy for a doctor; then I went back, and we did what we could for the poor boy before the doctor came. I shall never forget the look of agony on John's face while we waited for the doctor's arrival. Somehow, as I looked at him, I seemed to see the bigoted man, with all his wearisome opinions, sinking into the background, and, in his place, there stood the true father, with all a father's love and terrible anxiety written upon his face. When the doctor came he relieved anxiety by telling us that the boy was not so badly frozen as we had feared, but he said, "Had he lain there until daylight the consequences might have been fatal."

The weeks passed in tedious recovery, and one day when Harry remarked that he thought he was able to walk down town again, his father told him that he would like a few moments' talk with him; they went together into Harry's room, and the few moments lengthened into an hour. I never knew what was said during that hour, but I am sure there were no angry words spoken, for when they came out there was a gentle, softened expression on each face.

Well, thank God, my boy was not past redemption, and that terrible night's experience was his salvation, for never since then has he drank one drop of liquor; and, as the years go by, he grows braver and stronger and more manly.

And John? Well, Brother John still has his opinions, and in many respects they differ widely from mine, but upon the subject which is nearest to my heart, the temperance subject, we are firmly united; for never since that fateful night, when our boy came so near losing his life within the very shadow of his home, has John had aught but condemnation for the social glass.

Oh, how many Johns there are to-day who are carelessly giving their sanction and approval to this death-dealing traffic that is blighting the homes of our country, far and near? But wait, only wait until the curse comes to their own door, and then perchance they, too, will change their "opinions."

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC ON THE "WEST COAST" OF AFRICA AND IN THE "CONGO INDEPENDENT STATE."

BY MARY CLEMENT LEAVITT.

At the Berlin conference which established the "Congo Free State," since changed to "L' Etat Independent du Congo," all European nations except Switzerland and Greece took part. The United States also were represented. The following were some of the articles agreed upon:

Wares of whatever origin imported under whatsoever flag, by sea or by land, shall be subject to no other taxes than such as may be levied as fair compensation for expenditure in the interests of trade (wharfage and port duties), also, that all the powers exercising sovereign rights or influence in the aforesaid territories, *engage to watch over the preservation of the native tribes, to care for the improvement of their moral and material well-being*, and to coöperate in the suppression of slavery and especially of the slave trade. They will protect and favor, without distinction of nationality or of worship, all religious institutions and enterprises, scientific or charitable schemes and organizations for the purpose of leading the natives to know and appreciate the advantages of civilization. Christian missionaries, scientists and explorers, their associates and property, shall be the subjects of special protection. Liberty of conscience and religious toleration are expressly guaranteed to natives, citizens, and foreigners. The free and public exercise of all forms of worship, and the right to build religious edifices, and to organize missions belonging to all creeds shall not be limited or fettered in any way whatever.

Plainly, it was intended that all nations have a part and voice in the management of this "Congo Free State." A few years have passed, and the management of affairs is entirely in the hands of the Belgians. Of late, only Belgian officials are appointed in the government, and more and more Belgians get all the better places as employés, though Danes, Swedes and Norwegians still hold laborious places, and such as are often fraught with danger.

That some degree of reticence, at least, if not secrecy toward the rest of the world is practiced is evident from the following facts: "Agents are obliged to sign a binding contract for three years' service. They pledge themselves not to correspond with the press, nor to divulge to any one matters concerning the state. All ivories collected must be turned over to the authorities. They pledge themselves not to leave the state, nor enter into other employ until after the expiration of their contract, the penalty being forfeiture of double salary. The state reserves the right to discharge the agent at the expiration of one year, if the Administrator General reports him incompetent. The medical officers have authority to

send any agent home on medical certificate whenever it might be considered necessary."

Werner, who was upon the Congo three years, in his book, "Stanley's Rear Guard," page 28, speaks as follows upon this subject: "Sir Francis de Winton remained in office as Administrator General, till February, 1886, when he returned to England leaving the Vice-Administrator General, M. Camille Janssen, in charge. It was about this time that a change took place in the administration of the state, the details of which are as yet but imperfectly known to outsiders, by which it was transformed from 'International Association of the Congo,' into '*L'Etat Independent du Congo*,' which is entirely under Belgian control. Since that time all responsible posts in the state have been filled by Belgians, mostly lieutenants in the army."

The Independent state is divided into the following governmental districts, commencing at the mouth of the Congo, and extending up the river Banana, Boma, Matadi, Cataracts, Stanley Pool, Kassai, Equator, Ubangi-Welle, Aruwimi-Welle, Stanley Falls and Lualaba. There is quite an army of African soldiers under Belgian officers. These soldiers are not natives of the Congo region, but come from the coast countries farther north, the part known technically as "The West Coast." They are Krus, Kabindas and Houssas. These men are punished by imprisonment and flogging. Many of these men become possessed of wives while on the Congo, as I myself saw, on the steamer by which I sailed from Banana to Sierra Leone. I was told that the state buys these women from the Arab slave dealers at Stanley Falls for their soldiers. Various traits, such as the mode of dressing the hair, the filing of the teeth, the way of wearing the cloths that form their clothing, show that they have been taken from several "Upper Congo" tribes, some of which are cannibals.

Domestic slavery exists among the natives along the coast from the Island of St. Thomé in the North to St. Paul de Loando in the South. The traders and governmental officials on the Congo and in other places have this amount of complicity with it that they buy "wives" of the natives. These *wives* are only for the coast, are often sent away and others bought in their places, and sometimes if they offend, they are very severely punished, though I do not think this is very frequent. One Belgian caused 300 lashes, in installments, as the woman could bear it, to be given to his "wife," for one offence. I am strongly inclined to think that if a careful investigation were made, many young boys in these trading houses would be found to be slaves.

At one time Mr. Deane was sent to Stanley Falls, in full charge, to hold it against the Arabs, and prevent the slave trade from passing the falls to the west. He was poorly provided with arms and men. He was constantly perplexed by contradictory orders from Brussels, none of which could arrive in less than six months from the time he sent his inquiries. The result was that after one of the most heroic struggles made by mortal man, in which all good qualities as a leader and a man were displayed, Mr. Deane was obliged to vacate the post, and was finally found in the forest, nearly starved, and his only possession a fragment of an old blanket. Had he been properly supplied with men and arms, and had discretionary powers been given him, at least to act contrary to orders if the circumstances which called forth the orders were changed, the Arabs would never have gained the Stanley Falls Station, nor would the East Coast slave trade have penetrated to the west of the falls, and the Aruwimi country would have remained happy, populous and peaceful.

In the quotations I have made from the regulations agreed upon by the founders of Congo, it will be seen that *all* articles are to be admitted free of duty,—and also that the natives are to be *protected*, and their moral and material welfare looked after. The first admits rum, whisky, gin, all sorts of liquors *free*, from all parts of the world. This gives a chance for great profits, and has stimulated greatly the manufacture of these drinks.

It is not possible for any one to find out how much liquor goes to Africa,—the Congo or any other part. The traders on the spot refer one to the agents in Europe; the agents are perfectly non-committal. They don't want anybody to know how much they sell nor at what profit, as others might be attracted to enter into competition with them. One German house sends to Africa a large steamer every third week, filled with gin. On one that I saw, there were 50,000 gallons, for one town near the mouth of the Niger. Drink is the chief article on board most of the steamers that visit the coast. American rum is sent in sailing vessels. I am happy to state that one firm, Yates & Porterfield, of New York, *never* carry any drink in their vessels.

As we steamed into the harbor of Freetown, Sierra Leone, on my way down the coast, my attention was called to a beautiful sailing vessel lying at one side, with the remark, "That is an American vessel." It was painted white, from stem to stern, and every line and detail was perfect. The "stars and stripes" were flying, and when I saw them and the name, "*White Cloud, Boston*," with a swelling of the heart caused by pride and affection, I rapturously waved my handkerchief, when my interlocutor said, "Her cargo is rum; that line brings little else." What a revulsion of feeling came over me! Since then every American ship I have seen on the coast costs me a shudder and a feeling of shame so strong that I avoid all mention of them. The descendants of the Puritans sending rum to Africa to debauch these poor, ignorant natives! The foremost temperance nation allowing this abominable traffic, and refusing to join with European nations to forbid the trade with the Pacific Islands!

A slight idea of the amount of drink sent to Africa may be gathered from the following facts:

At Madeira, where many, but by no means all, of the ships going to Africa touch, the following amounts were declared in *one week:* 960,000 cases of gin, 24,000 butts of rum, 30,000 cases of brandy, 28,000 cases of Irish whisky, 800,000 demijohns of rum, 36,000 barrels of rum, 30,000 cases of "Old Tom," 15,000 cases of *absinthe*, 40,000 cases of *vermouth*, all costing $5,230,000.

In a very valuable pamphlet by Mr. Hornaday, the following statement is made:

Mr. William W. Long, United States Consul at Hamburg, says Western nations sent to the Congo and other parts in Africa in 1885: Germany, 7,823,042 gallons; Netherlands, 1,099,146 gallons; United States, 737,650 gallons; France, 405,944 gallons; Great Britain, 311,384 gallons.

A large amount of undiluted alcohol is carried out, reduced with water by the traders, flavored—much anise seed is used for this purpose—and sold as rum.

At Sierra I saw great pyramids of demijohns of gin, row upon row of butts of rum and whisky piled out of doors, besides store after store full of it. At Aforjupa, not long ago, all the seats of the church were gin boxes. I walked through a village near Mpallaballa on the Congo, where the chief's and some others of the better houses had for foundations gin bottles, with their necks driven into the ground, and farther north, on the coast, garden beds and walks are very frequently bordered with them.

The greater part of all liquors landed at any port goes into the interior, and it is spreading over wider and wider territories every year. A very common mode of reasoning among the natives is, "Drink comes from the God men's country, so it must be good." "God men" is a common name for the missionaries, and for them alone. An Angola chief said to one who proposed to open a mission in his town, "Why did not the God men come before the drink did? Drink has eaten away my people's hearts. Their heads are empty; they cannot understand the words you say to them. It is too late, too late!" And it is very true that if missions are to have the best possible success, they must keep ahead of the drink.

It has been the custom at some of the mission stations on the Lower Congo to send preachers out, generally some of the educated colored helpers from Jamaica, or the United States, to go from "factory" to "factory" (bear in mind that "factory" in Africa means simply "traders' house," or "store"), to preach to the natives in the employ of these traders. Three or four years ago congregations of fifty to one hundred and fifty could be gathered where now it is impossible to hold service, as every man, woman, and child is drunk. At Banana, I was ill at the hotel over two Sundays. The afternoon and evening of both these days was a howling pandemonium from drink. At Tunkerley, South Africa, there is an average of one native found dead every morning from excessive drinking.

(To be Continued.)

MEMORY HOLDS THEM DEAR.

BY HARRIET NEWELL SWANWICK.

As long as human hearts hold love for humankind, and while we are capable of joy in meeting with, or pain in parting from our beloved, so long will *the homes of our dead* remain hallowed spots; a leaf or flower—even a simple blade of grass—if it grew upon one of these sacred mounds, we tenderly, reverently touch; it has become to us wholly unlike all other growing things which adorn the green earth.

To-day, thousands upon thousands of these holy places all over our land are remembered, visited, honored. A nation is giving from its grateful heart its best. The fairest flowers from wood and field—from the wide, luxuriant gardens of the rich, from the narrow, but precious borders of the poor, are gathered, that a garland may grace each grave of friend or stranger—known or unknown among those who long ago gave noble service, and finally yielded their life's blood that father and mother, sister and brother, wife and child, might live in peace and in the enjoyment of their inherent rights.

Others bring songs—their tenderest, and the echoes ring from Maine to California, from our Northern Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. While these songs roll far and wide, over the singers floats the flag for which our brother, and against which the other, fought.

To-day, North and South unite in scattering the sweetest blossoms of the May above the sod that covers the mingled ashes of "the Blue and the Gray;" they fell together, and together, by a common sorrow made pitiful and forgiving, those who loved them meet to do them honor.

Eloquent tongues tell, over and over again, year after year, that none who survived the storm may forget, and that all who come after may know the story of the brave whom to-day we publicly name, and every day lovingly remember.

Year after year the sound of the death-dealing blow grows more distant and faint, the voice of duty more distinct. The smoke of the sinful strife is blowing farther and farther away, while clearer grows the vision of those who so blindly waged war upon each other. In this good work, surely the beautiful ceremonies of this Memorial Day have borne a part.

Then bring the flowers, fresh from Nature's lavish hand; full of hope is their smile, and in their fragrance is the breath of Love divine.

HOW I BECAME A PROHIBITIONIST.

BY JOHN G. WOOLEY.

In August, 1887, I went to New York City and wandered up and down the streets of that great metropolis, with its ten thousand saloons, a man alone without God, trying to get sober and keep sober. I went to bed hungry many a night. I knew a great many people in the city but never went near them.

I was winning the fight very well; but one morning I got up with that awful feeling of restlessness that is called "appetite for drink." I knew I was to drink that day, yet I made a struggle. I remember I would look at my watch and think, "Now it is seven o'clock, I'll not drink till half-past seven." Then at half-past seven I said, "Not 'till eight," and so on through the weary hours; I spent the forenoon walking up and down from Harlem toward the Battery and back again, hesitating at every saloon door, but passing every one, living desperately half an hour at a time. Such an expenditure of nervous energy could have but one ending; I knew it, but would not yield.

It was nearly noon; I was walking up Broadway and heard a band of music coming down. As it came near I stood on the edge of the sidewalk to look and to listen. Back of the band there was a long line of splendid carriages with flags and banners, and in the carriages were well-dressed, well-kept, comfortable looking men. It seemed some delegation of distinguished visitors. What was it? The saloon-keepers of New York and Brooklyn out for a holiday!

If you had been there, you would have seen nothing but the band and the carriages and the men; but *I* could see such sights as language fails to picture. You know the way of industrial processions is to carry samples of their handiwork in their parades, and the saloon business is an "industry," men say. In this line there were no samples carried openly, but I could see chained to the carriage wheels, a countless multitude of men shrieking and struggling, reeling, staggering, stumbling down Broadway, to celebrate the triumph of the drink.

Back of these another multitude, more pitiful—of women, sad-faced and heavy-hearted, dragging on behind, with little wailing children clinging to their skirts or tugging at their barren breasts, and starving, though 'twas a holiday, and from there back, the misery of the pageant shaded off into the light laughter of the tippling boys and thoughtless girls who laughed at drunkenness and wondered at despair. Farther than the eye could reach the long procession stretched away through the great city, over the Harlem river, and was lost to sight in the pitying woods of Westchester county.

I could see at every revolution of a wheel the idol of some woman's heart crushed beyond recognition. Broadway seemed paved with the bodies of the hundred thousand men who had died drunk in America in the year. And the wheels went crushing over their upturned faces in the summer noon. I could see in the smoke that curled up from the cigars of the merry-makers, shreds of burnt food, and books and clothes from the homes of the poor. I could see in the clothing that these men wore, silver threads, torn from the heads of suffering mothers, along with many colored threads drawn from the dresses of dispirited and broken-hearted wives. I could see my own wife among the followers in the line. I could see my own children trampled beneath the wheels. I thought things unutterable! When the music came I was about giving up the struggle—when I turned from the spectacle, I felt I had grown. My body was erect, my lips compressed, my heart firm, and I knew I would not drink that day; and then and there alone, though jostled by a thousand men, I made a new resolve. My own children might live to be a spectacle in such a pro-

cession to the eyes of other men. What should I do? Wait till the juggernaut had passed over them, then gather up their mangled forms and carry them to their mother and say, "Here are the boys?"

The thought drove me mad and I said, "Never another instant of waiting, but here and now I join the men, be they called fanatics or philosophers, who have the bravery to cry aloud and spare not, and to lay their hands upon the horses' bits and *stop* the procession, though they be sneered at and though they die for it."

That's the way I became a Prohibitionist.

Correspondence.

INTERESTING TO WHITE-RIBBONERS.

The following correspondence will explain itself:

DEAR MISS WILLARD:—We send you a little book decorated by loving hands, in which you will find recorded the names of friends known and unknown to yourself, who have contributed to the fund of $850 which you have received for the purpose of enlarging and refurnishing your "Den." They have uniformly expressed their pleasure for the opportunity of sharing in this offering of love. We all unite in asking you to accept it, as evidence of our high appreciation of yourself, and your work.

AMELIA C. THORP,
ABBIE E. SHAPLEIGH.

Riverview, Cambridge, Mass., May 12, 1890.

MISS WILLARD'S RESPONSE.

REST COTTAGE, EVANSTON, ILL., May 19, 1890.

TO MY DEAR HELPFUL FRIENDS:—I am sitting this sunny spring morning in the old "Den" while half a dozen carpenters are building a new roof over the weather-worn one of twenty-five years' standing. Every time the hammer falls it but accentuates my sense of your gracious, loving kindness, and when I think of that, an Æolian harp could not sound sweeter than all this heavenly racket. What an ideal piece of work it is! I might have saved money, I suppose, to make myself a lovely den, but that would have been a transaction purely commercial, while this is full of pathos that delights, and poetry that bends the knees in prayer. Faces as full of kindness as my mother's face, look in at the little door and window, some of them are my own beloved women with white ribbons on the breast; all are radiant with good will toward myself and the glorious cause for which I stand. How much this means to me words cannot tell. Come, one and all, about the first of June when Evanston is like a bower of beauty and see the *New Den*, not small and dingy like the one wherein I pen these grateful, loving lines, but large and sunny, with bay window, an open fireplace for cheer and rest, and book-cases of pretty wood—all because of your tender thought, which makes me more than ever in love with humanity and in grateful trust toward God. May He bless you, every one, prays your sister, comrade and friend,

FRANCES E. WILLARD.

FLOWER MISSION ECHOES.

SICK-BED, May 17.

MY DEAR MISSIONERS:—I sometimes wonder if time passes as swiftly with you, in the outside world, as it does in my little "shut-in" corner. It seems as if the year is scarcely here before June with its work is right on us, and whilst we do try each year to begin earlier so as to avoid the hurry and rush of the weeks just preceding Prison Day, we find that many orders come too late to reach the workers in time for that day. It would be easier all round if you would have all things made ready in time for our "feast of good things." Please let us hear from you *at once*.

I hoped to have a Responsive Bible Reading for the 9th of June's services this year, and wrote early in April to Mrs. Barney to ask her to select the texts for prisoners to read in response to the ones I have always given, which would be read by the Flower Missioners. She answered as promptly and kindly as possible as soon as my letter was forwarded to her at Savannah, Ga., and I quote from her: "I think your plan very good, but I cannot help this time, as much as I would like to do so, as I am making a trip through the South in the interests of my department, and have not a single hour to myself now. Then I think your selections so excellent that you might use them again this year, and then we will begin early to plan for another year." I will make no change, therefore, in the leaflet of "Texts for Prison Day Use" for 1890. I believe it will be a cause for great encouragement and thankfulness to you, as it was to me, to hear from Mr. Nunnemacher that we have issued from his office over a half million of the small cards alone since the fall of 1883.

"So shall my word be that goeth forth out of my mouth; it shall not return unto me void, but it shall accomplish that which I please, and it shall prosper in the thing *whereto I sent it*." Resting on this promise—faithful, positive and sure, how secure the results of our work! My faith reaches after a large increase in the flower mission department for 1890, and I am asking "Our Father" to let this, my fiftieth birthday, be blessed above all others to the unfortunate, the weary, the sin-sick; to let you, my dearly prized co-workers, have broad, clear insights for these saddened lives; to help you to seize more eagerly all opportunities for individual soul-growth and mutual helpfulness; and to teach you to remember that the limit of your duty to God and your generation is "She hath done what she could."

"Then here's to those whose loving hearts
Shed life and joy about them!
Thanks be to them for countless gems
We ne'er had known without them.

"Oh! this *should* be a happy world
To all who may partake it;
The fault's our own, if it is not,
This life is what we make it."

We have prepared a fresh supply of cards, printed on white with purple ink (the King's royal color), and have added three new selections for the aged, three for soldiers, and three for Decoration Day. The W. T. P. A. will issue flower mission readings for the W. C. T. U. and Y's, as well as the children. We hope to make arrangements to keep them in stock for our department's work. In loving comradeship "your servant for Jesus' sake."

JENNIE CASSEDAY.

World's W. C. T. U.

THE CAUSE IN NORWAY.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—On March 5 I started from Christiania in order to visit some of the more northern towns of Norway, in hopes of being able to form some branches of our women's union, and otherwise help the temperance cause, and the women generally to more active interest in it.

The first place I stopped at was Hamor, a small but thriving town of 4,000 inhabitants with a good temperance society at work. I might say two societies, for the Norwegian Total Abstinence and the Blue Ribbon societies are both active there, and, together, own a bright, pleasant hall, in which they hold their meetings conjointly. Here I gave two lectures and afterward met the women and told them a little of the work of the W. C. T. U., gathering many signatures for the World's Petition, and a few "mites" for the Woman's Temple.

Another run of nine hours brought me to Touset. It is one of the most elevated villages in Norway, being about 2,000 feet above sea level, and consequently bleak and cold all the year round. The days I was there the thermometer stood at about two degrees below zero, but it had been much colder a few days before. My host and hostess were elderly people with a large family, all the members of which were total abstainers. Until quite recently he had been a member of the *Storthing* (Norwegian Parliament), and had voted for the grant of 3,000 kroners to the Alcohol Congress. Naturally, he is a leader in the temperance movement where he lives. I arrived at 11 p. m. and found that two meetings had been arranged for the next day—one for women at one o'clock, and a general meeting at six. On arriving a little before the time appointed, I found about two hundred women present, many of whom must have come several miles over the snow from all the country round. Many elderly women, with their little black caps covering the back part of the head, and hair neatly combed in front, young women with hair hanging in long plaits, or else twisted up at the back of the head—all with knitting or crochet, busily at work, and waiting for me. First, a psalm was sung, then prayer, followed by a Scripture lesson, which formed part of over an hour's talk, in which all were so interested that knitting and crochet needles lay still and all attention was given to me. I then produced the Petition while coffee and buns were served as refreshment for those who intended waiting for the evening meeting, which most of them did. After all had been served, the gentleman I have mentioned before took up the model of the Temperance Temple which I received from Mrs. Carse, and, quite unexpectedly to me, told all who wished to give anything for their coffee, to put 10 öre (equal to a mite) into that box. He assured me privately that the cost of the refreshments would be met in another way. Immediately all hands were stretched out for the little box and it soon began to feel quite heavy, while all were highly delighted—I not the least so. The meeting was held in the Communal House or Common Council Hall. Only half of the large hall was used, but for the evening meeting the partition was removed, making a very large room, which was densely packed, about 500 or 600 being present. Towards the close of my lecture the lamps nearly went out. I thought it was for lack of oil, but it was for lack of air. This want of fresh air has been one of the most trying parts of my journey. The effort of speaking and thinking in a foreign tongue is in itself a strain, but it has been greatly increased by having to do it almost invariably in crowded, heated rooms.

The next day at my special request the children were gathered together and I gave them an address, urging them and the adults present to begin a juvenile temperance society. Touset is one of the places in Norway where the people have voted down the liquor traffic, and the only place and time that any intoxicating drink is sold is at the railway station while the train is stopping, and even then the station master is only allowed to sell it to the travelers.

Leaving Touset at eleven o'clock Saturday night I arrived at Trondhjem about seven on Sunday morning, and found several friends waiting to receive and welcome me to their city. Drontheim, as it is sometimes called, is a very interesting place, because one of the most ancient cities in Europe. It was formerly the capital of Norway, and though Christiania now occupies that place, yet the kings of Norway are still crowned in the cathedral at Trondhjem. There is one entrance which is reserved for such occasions. On the ceiling and all around the arch forming the porch to this entrance is represented the creation of man, and the history of the fall and its consequences, all most curiously carved in stone. This building has always struck me as one of the most remarkable and interesting cathedrals I have seen. For many years it has been undergoing repairs and renovations, for it was crumbling away in many places. This is not to be wondered at when we remember that it must be at least 800 years since it was built. The choir is said to be higher than St. Peter's at Rome. The carving is both grotesque and unique, and shows that the hardy Norsemen knew how to handle tools on land as well as oars and clubs at sea. Trondhjem is a very busy shipping place, and ships go daily round the coast, up the Fjord and to the North Cape in the summer time. There are several active temperance societies to be found in various buildings devoted entirely to temperance purposes. This city was a kind of center from which I visited several places, returning after a few days.

Seven o'clock one morning found me on board the steamer bound for Christiansund, where I landed at six o'clock the same evening, after as pleasant a trip as could be by sea in winter time. I doubt if anything else than temperance would have induced me to take that voyage. I was much favored in the weather, for we really had a fine trip. I was not sick, but it was three days before I rallied from the effects of the sea. It did not, however, prevent me from working, for I attended a meeting and delivered an address the same evening I arrived. During my four days' stay, I gave six addresses and organized a branch of our women's union with fifteen members, most of whom were not previously pledged abstainers. The people here were all very kind, and the only thing to be regretted was that my stay was so short.

Christiansund is built on three rocky islands, between which small steamers or ferry boats are constantly plying. These are apparently the only means of locomotion besides marrow-bone stage, for I saw no horses or conveyances. And yet it is a thriving place, with a brisk seaport trade. The coast between here and Trondhjem is very broken and wild, and innumerable islands of rock are visible. At one part the captain told me there were certainly over one thousand. Most of them are uninhabited, but here and there a few cottages are to be found, or sometimes only a solitary dwelling. It must be a hard life, and one does not wonder that the poor people look so worn and fagged and weather-beaten when they reach middle life.

The day after I returned to Trondhjem had been fixed for starting a W. C. T. U., for which I considered the previous meetings had prepared the women. The Temperance Hall was well filled with these, only about six or eight men being present. But we were not able to form a union then, although most of those present wished to be connected with the World's W. C. T. U. The reason was that many of them belonged to the Norwegian Total Abstinence Society, and were forbidden by its rules to belong to any other temperance society, and among those who did not so belong there were not sufficient women suitable to elect as officers. Two or three weeks later on, however, we *did* form a union with thirty-three members and some energetic representative women as leaders. Some of them had walked about five miles into town three times in order to be present at the formation of the union, and they went home wearing the white ribbon and looking so pleased.

I made another water trip, or rather several, in order to visit and lecture at a few places up the Fjord farther north than Trondhjem. I spent three days in Levanger, and gave four addresses. The Good Templars have built a fine hall with an illuminated clock outside. This was filled as it had never been before. It was stated that between five and six hundred were present each evening that I was announced to speak, and this, out of a population of nine hundred, was not bad. The room was also well filled at the women's meeting, and much interest was excited. They were not quite ready to form a union, but I have good hopes that before long one will be started. You cannot hurry the people here; they must have time to consider before beginning something new.

Stenkjar, the next place I went to, is situated at the head of the Fjord, and is much frequented by English sportsmen, who go there for the fine salmon fishing, and the deer hunting to be found in the neighborhood. Here I found a hearty welcome, for I had visited this place immediately after coming to Norway. *Then* I was only able to speak to them through an interpreter, but now we were able to hold converse together.

During my stay in Stenkjar, which lasted five days, I gave two lectures, had a woman's meeting and a children's meeting besides addressing two other meetings. All were well attended and many were present who had probably never heard a temperance address before. I did not form a W. C. T. U. here, as a woman's branch of the Norwegian Total Abstinence Society was doing good work. The members of that, however, said they should take steps to obtain permission to form a part of the World's W. C. T. U.

I spent Good Friday with an English family who have been many years in Norway and live upon a lovely island in the Fjord called Ytteröen. It was a lovely spot, but had its drawbacks as well as advantages. There are 1,200 or 1,300 inhabitants on this island, but not a single place where intoxicating liquors can be obtained, and there is no resident doctor on the whole island. It was rather curious that one arrived with the same steamer that brought me, and he had been brought for a man who had been to Trondhjem and there had obtained and drank so much liquor that he was now ill and needed the doctor. I told the people in my lecture that I did not think they would be able to do without a resident doctor if they had drinking places on the island.

One other little trip I made to a village a few miles south of Trondhjem. At Melhus there is a large dairy where quantities of butter and cheese are made for exportation. The country people for miles around bring their milk to the dairy from whence it is sent by rail to the towns or else used, as I have said, to make butter and cheese. It was in a large room over this dairy that I gave my lecture and I think I have never seen a place more densely packed. The seats were planks laid across stools or chairs and so close together that people almost sat in each other's laps. The women sat so close around me that I was afraid to move a foot for fear I should tread on them. The desk was placed by the door so that those who stood on the landing and stairs outside and room behind might hear. The atmosphere was so close that I had to ask them to open the window, and though I stood in a strong draft all the time, yet it was greatly preferable to the sense of suffocation that I felt when I entered. I think there must have been nearly three hundred people present—scarcely any children—but where they all came from was the wonder to me. More than sixty of the women present remained to sign the Petition, and many of them, and men, too, came and thanked me so much for coming and speaking to them.

The next day I drove to another village called Soberg in a *carriole*. This is a curious conveyance, peculiar, I believe, to Norway, and adapted to the rugged mountain climbing as no other is. They are, of course, not all exactly alike, but the generality are like the seat of a nar-

row arm chair, with a plank, or kind of long, narrow box extending from the seat to the front. Unless you drive yourself, the driver sits on a box behind you, and it is a work of skill or habit for him to hold his seat. There is no back to this box, and when going up hill the man, or boy, jumps off and walks. He often kneels while driving, and it is most amusing to see how expert they are.

After an early meeting at Soberg I returned to Trondhjem, so thoroughly tired that I had to cancel one or two engagements, feeling that I had done as much as I had strength for. After remaining a few days in Trondhjem in order to recruit a little I left for Christiana April 27, arriving here the next evening after nearly twenty-two hours run in the train.

The day I left, the Good Templars in Trondhjem organized a farewell social gathering and invited the presidents of the different temperance societies with their wives and a few representative friends to be present. The meeting was opened in lodge form, all the offices being filled by sisters, and a sister giving the opening address while another presided over the whole meeting. This was something very unusual there, but they said themselves that I had helped to put new life into them and waken them to a sense of their opportunities and responsibilities. The Wesleyan minister who spoke on behalf of the Norwegian Total Abstinence Society thanked me for what I had done for the temperance cause in Trondhjem and neighborhood and for my life among them.

Altogether, I am glad that I have made this trip, for I feel I have been able to accomplish much. In every place I have been, people have been attracted by the novelty of an English lady lecturing in their own language, but then they have been interested and pressed me to stay longer or come again. As to the results, eternity alone will reveal, but some of them I can tell now. I have gathered over 600 women's signatures to the Petition, collected nine dollars for the Woman's Temple, formed two branches of the Women's union, created a desire in many hearts to be connected with us, and helped women generally to take more active interest in temperance, etc. I am conscious that my Father has been with me making me a blessing to many, and I can leave the result with Him. During my trip I have delivered over fifty addresses, which have been listened to by old and young, rich and poor, wise and ignorant. And now I have returned to the city to work for the coming Congress and aid the cause more with my pen than my voice.

Christiania, May 6, 1890. CHARLOTTE A. GRAY.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN DENMARK.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—In the issue for March 27, 1890, I was much pleased to see an answer to my article on the Denmark Temperance Movement, by Mrs. Elisabeth Selmer, President of W. C. T. U. in Denmark, the esteemed wife of that honored physician, Dr. H. Selmer, who for a number of years has been the efficient leader and wise chief of the I. O. G. T. in Denmark. I was very glad, indeed, to see Mrs. Dr. Selmer sign herself as Pres. W. C. T. U. for Denmark, because I feel assured that the Denmark union will, under her supervision, by the help of God, be carried forward to victory.

In her appeal to the Danish people in behalf of that young, struggling union, she writes in *Danish Good Templar:* "We ought to get all classes of society interested in this movement, because it is one of the greatest importance for society as a whole, but we will most likely not be enabled to do this except through the work of woman. Working men and mechanics, who suffered most from the misery brought on by the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage, were naturally among the first to unite with the temperance movement; but the evils of drink are not confined to those classes alone. We must therefore do our best to reach the other classes, also—if our work for temperance shall have its desired effect upon society as a whole. As it is a fact that it is nearly always the women who take hold of the philanthropic problems, why then should they not also be enlisted as helpers in this movement which not only lays demand upon the time and money of its friends, but it also asks them to make a personal sacrifice of an enjoyment, which it is very difficult for most men to make, while it is supposed that it would be very easy for women to make that sacrifice,—*if not*, then they ought (for their own sake) to abstain as soon as possible. And then it must be admitted that it is women who suffer so intensely from the lamentable consequences of drink. It is their husbands, fathers, brothers and sons who destroy themselves as well as their families, because they have formed that unhappy drink-habit which in this country is nourished so extensively through old customs and inherited habits. . . . All women ought to unite with this movement. Mothers for the sake of their sons, wives for the sake of their husbands, young girls for the sake of the young men with whom they intend to unite their fortunes for life; by so doing they would be enabled to observe many things which now escape their attention, and by which they would avoid much misery." This quotation will show the readers of THE UNION SIGNAL that the lady who occupies the *Watch-tower*, as a representative of W. W. C. T. U. in Denmark, is giving the temperance trumpet no uncertain sound.

Now, just a few words in answer to a remark in Mrs. Selmer's article. She says: "I find myself in the sad necessity—according to truth—to repeat in THE UNION SIGNAL . . . . that poor little Denmark really is the most drunken country in Europe. This statement is first taken from the official statistics for the years 1871–80." The official statistics referred to by Mrs. Selmer I have in my possession, but as the Danish temperance movement was started December 12, 1878, and organized April 17, 1879, it will be seen that these statistics do not take in more than one or two years of the eleven or twelve years of the active temperance work. As these statistics were mostly taken while Denmark was reeling like a drunken man in a spree under the influence of intoxicating drinks before the temperance movement was started, and as I know from personal observation that the temperance agitation has done a great deal to waken up the Danish people to a sense of their imminent danger, so that thousands upon thousands who have not yet joined the temperance army are drinking much less than they formerly did, I have good reason to hope that Denmark, *when compared with the other drunken nations of Europe*, has at least made some progress in temperance.

In my article which Mrs. Selmer refers to, I admitted 1, that Denmark had been the most drunken country in Europe; 2, I did not deny that it was so still; 3, I stated that as the temperance movement was spreading rapidly, and as public opinion was turned more and more in favor of temperance, the time was consequently drawing nearer year by year when Denmark no longer could be called the most drunken country in Europe, and therefore I thought that I might just as well call a halt in time and ask temperance orators to investigate new statistics, so that they could be sure before they put that ugly black mark on Denmark which it has deserved to bear so long, and which, I fear, it will have to carry awhile longer.

The last Danish "Folkething" (House of Representatives) had, according to "*Afholdsbladet*" (the temperance paper), only three temperance men among its members, while *the newly elected* "Folkething" has at least ten total abstaining members. This is a *straw* that shows in which direction the stream of *public opinion* is flowing in Denmark. May this stream of public opinion against the drink traffic widen, deepen and swell until it overflows all banks of insulted and overtaxed patience, rushing onward in its increasing power to a speedy and perfect prohibition of the infernal drink traffic.

Oakland, Cal.

Our Book Table.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN, Meadville, Pa., $2 per annum. All Chautauquans will, of course, turn to the Required Readings first, and will find them of unusual interest. But outside of them the number contains enough to satisfy the most fastidious. The second paper of Miss Pennell, on "From Cathedral to Cathedral," takes us through Peterborough, the "Golden Borough" of the Saxons, and Lincoln, with its "Angel Choir," and ruins of the Bishop's palace. "Woman's Work in Archæology," translated from the German of Franz Xavier Kraus, introduces us to some women worthy to be known, yet strangers to many, besides giving a beautiful picture of Mrs. Jameson's life and work. Articles on Tennyson, and on Salmon P. Chase, add to our biographical knowledge, as do other articles to our stores of history. Edgar L. Wakeman contributes an exquisite poem, "The Songs my Mother Sung," suggested by the Angelus chimes.

THE NATIONALIST seems a month behind, at least the last that has reached our desk is for April. Its principal paper is by Edward Bellamy, "The principles and purposes of Nationalism." As there set forth these are: The nationalization of railroads, telegraph and express business; also that of coal-mining; that municipalities shall control lighting, heating, running of street cars and other municipal service, and that while waiting for these reforms all Nationalists shall enter a protest against the granting of further franchises to corporations. Lawrence Gronlund's latest, and in his own estimation his greatest work, "Our Destiny," is running in the *Nationalist* as a serial. Since writing the above the May number is received. In it is an article, "Nationalism versus Prohibition," which, if it expresses the real feeling of Nationalists, as we believe it does not, forever bars Prohibitionists out of the movement. The object of the article is, as its author declares, "to develop the pivotal fact that the philosophy and policy of these two movements are so utterly irreconcilable, that it would be suicidal to entertain any thought of affiliating politically with Prohibitionists." We commend this article to the serious consideration of all temperance men and women, especially this sentence which sounds very much as if written by Louis Schade, "I shall but suggest the fact that the remedy offered by the Prohibitionists proposes to put in place of the evil of occasional intemperance the wrong of universal overture and tyranny, such as might indeed have won the public mind in the days of the Blue Laws and Scotch Calvinism, but which is sadly out of place when all tend to the goal of perfect personal liberty." The Nationalist Educational Association, 77 Boylston St., Boston. $1 per annum.

IN OUR DAY Joseph Cook gives this characterization of Bellamy's Nationalism: "His plan is very complicated, very revolutionary, very optimistic, very self-contradictory, and, as I think, very visionary, *but* it has in it elements that are very Christian; but the Christianity is in the voluntary coöperation, not in the compulsory nationalism. I am not a nationalist because I do not believe in a scheme which reduces labor reform to a single wheel. In my opinion the driving wheels of labor reform ought to be four—self-help, state help, school help, church help. But Nationalism, instead of this locomotive with four driving wheels, reduces labor reform to a wheel-barrow with one wheel, nationalism, and it is an exceedingly difficult vehicle to manage. . . . Nationalism, as outlined in Mr. Bellamy's novel, is a statue with feet of clay and limbs of iron, forehead of brass, and crutches of splintered reeds—I mean the political parties that are to rule under his scheme—and with a cigar in its lips and a wine cup in its right hand. Is this the angel that is to lead us into the millennium? I think not. But, because the figure has a golden heart and philanthropic motives, I mean to speak of it with adequate respect."

LEND A HAND, J. Stillman Smith & Co., Boston.

WIDE AWAKE and PANSY, D. Lothrop Co., Boston.

The LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, Philadelphia. The *Peace Maker*, organ of the Universal Peace Union, 123 N. Fourth street, Philadelphia.

The BUSINESS WOMAN'S JOURNAL, 447–49 East 52d street, New York City, and

The WOMAN'S CYCLE, 253 Fifth Avenue, New York, is each full of its own peculiar excellencies, which must await another issue to be set forth.

TEMPERANCE TEMPLE ITEMS.

MATILDA B. CARSE.

Dear white-ribbon sister, brother, boy or girl: Have you a Temple mite-box on your table? If not, write to Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, 145 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, inclosing a two-cent stamp, and it will be promptly sent you on condition that you will drop into it a cent a day, or its equivalent, during the next twelve months. Mite-boxes in quantities will also be sent to unions for the cost of transportation.

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Standing on a little easel before me as I write, is a handsome plaque, painted by the loving hand of an illustrious white-ribboner, Mrs. Mary Grant Cramer, sister of General Ulysses S. Grant. Around the margin of the plaque, painted in beautiful illuminated text, is the following quotation from the Book of Books: "Let your hands be strong, that the Temple be built." Mrs. Cramer brought this gift to me two years ago by her own hand. She said she knew I would meet with many discouragements in the great work I had undertaken, and she desired that I would keep her little gift always before me until the building was completed, as a reminder that God who is able to strengthen His children for any and every work stood behind this, and his command was: "Let your hands be strong that the Temple be built." I did not know then how precious and helpful this souvenir would become. It has, indeed, been a talisman to give me renewed strength and perseverance in the arduous undertaking which my Master has given me to do. There have been hindrances at every step—Sanballats and Tobiahs that were determined that the work should not go forward. I am sorry to say some even within our own ranks have opposed the undertaking. They seem to see no good in any work, if they imagine it diverts money from the particular line in which they are interested. Some are even now busy at work circulating stories to affright the timid from doing anything for the building. But as in the case of Nehemiah, in the midst of persecution, when he would build the walls of Jerusalem, we can also say, "The God of heaven, He will prosper us; therefore, we His servants will arise and build." Dear sisters, let none of the foolish stories you either hear or read of in the papers affright you from the work. The Temple is an assured success, detraction and lack of interest cannot hinder the work. No man, or set of men, can pluck it out of our hands, be assured of that.

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We are glad there are so many brave, strong hearts coming forward ready and willing to aid in the erection of the building. A dear and aged saint in Aurora, Ill., who does not desire to have her name appear in the paper, sends a check for $200 on her seventy-first birthday; $100 for herself and $100 in memory of an only daughter who is waiting to welcome her on the other shore. H. S. Merrill, Astoria, Ill., sends a check for $100, and writes: "The strong drink habit has a powerful hold upon our people, and I believe the women of our land can and will do more to abolish the saloon than the men can or will do. May God speed you in the work."

Miss Kate Sanborn, of New York, the talented writer, sends a check for $15 on her pledge of $100. Mrs. Josephine Escoe, Muscogee, Ind. Ter., sends $5, the contents of her mite-box, earned by herself and children.

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Mrs. M. E. Tifft, of the Madison Avenue W. C. T. U. of New York, sends $15, which completes their gift of $100. This sum has been raised by this union, which numbers but twelve members, in less than two years. Mrs. Tifft writes: "We have sent you now 332 names of babies. What a little army for temperance! Mrs. Richardson raised the last hundred names." The Willard W. C. T. U., of Natick, Mass., sends $11, $2 of which is for the purpose of placing on the Veteran Band the name of Rev. Horatio Alger and Mrs. Aurinda G. Cowdin, both earnest temperance workers. A most touching letter has been received from Mrs. A. C. B. Lyman, Strongsville, Ohio, inclosing $1. She herself is eighty years old, so blind she can see only with great difficulty to read, and her hearing is all gone. Her husband who is still older, is paralyzed and utterly helpless, and yet in the midst of it all, this aged saint exclaims, "I joy to find something still to do or bear for the dear Lord! I have been trying since the Fourscore Band was commenced to save enough to join it, and have at last succeeded. I am in my eightieth year and may not live to see the wonderful Temple completed, but if not, perhaps I may be permitted to look down from my home above, when the top stone is laid, and shout with a great multitude, 'grace, grace unto it'!"

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Unions are coming up nobly to the $100 pledge. We hear through Mrs. V. A. Brundage that the Kalamazoo, Mich., W. C. T. U. are hard at work raising their $100. The Jacksonville, Ill., W. C. T. U. are also working with all dispatch on their $100 pledge, so writes Mrs. Buckthorpe. Mrs. Richardson writes that the W. C. T. U. of Ogdensburg, N. Y., have voted to raise $100, and she has sent for one hundred mite-boxes. Mrs. J. M. Brooks, president Atlanta, Ill., W. C. T. U., writes that their union will send $100 as soon as possible for the building fund. She sends for forty mite-boxes. She says: "We feel very anxious that the Temple may be finished to stand as a great monument for temperance at the World's Fair." No. 1, W. C. T. U. of Brooklyn, N. Y., send $10 on their pledge of $100. Mrs. M. A. Wilder writes that she will see that the entire $100 is raised. She has sent for twenty-four mite-boxes. Miss Ella G. Fuller writes that the W. C. T. U. of Trumbull county, Ohio, has pledged $100. A pledge for $100 has been received from the W. C. T. U. of Granville, O., signed by its president and secretary, Mrs. Bancroft and Mrs. Munson. We have also heard from the Grant Park, Ill., W. C. T. U., Billings, Montana, W. C. T. U., and the W. C. T. U., of Fort Fairfield, Me., they are also all at work raising $100 each.

145 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Our Children.

THE DANDELION.

BY E. HARRIET HOWE.

[Written for Master C. C. McCabe Howe.]

Babes cannot eye the great gold sun,
And yet he loves them well;
He woos till gleaming day is done,
By his enchanting spell.

So in the earth God hides the germ,
Of countless disks of gold;
The dear old sun, as spring returns,
Smiles on the conscious mold.

And meadow, hillside, pasture, lawn,
Thrilling beneath his kiss,
Have put a spangled mantle on,
What mystery is this?

The sun sends down a golden ray,
To form in flecks of light,
A world of tiny suns by day,
To match the stars by night.

And little children ever go—
A joy that ne'er grows old,
To pluck of hats and aprons full,
The dandelion's gold.

Franklin, Pa.

LULU'S FLOWER MISSION.

BY ESTHER CONVERSE.

"O Aunt Annie!"

"Yes."

The exclamation came from the depths of a trunk that my little niece was unpacking; the response, from an adjoining room where I was similarly occupied.

"Auntie, you will be ashamed of me."

"Never! Why?"

"Mamma has packed so few dresses. Here are only my pongee and three ginghams. What could she have been thinking of?"

"Of laundry bills and cool days; she is a very sensible mamma."

"Oh! why didn't she send my French lawn and *moire* sash?"

Lulu's voice suggested tears.

"Pongee, gingham and flannel are all right for a young miss like you. You shall not flout those pretty gowns," I said, examining the tasteful wardrobe.

"They'll call me 'the young miss from Hingham, who always wore gingham,'" said Lulu, half tearful.

"Well, you can tell them you've 'dresses in Hingham, but chose not to bring 'em.'"

The cloud lifted, and Lulu was her merry self again.

"There was a girl in our school who wore a red albatross dress: we called her the albatross girl. Perhaps I shall be remembered here as the gingham girl or the flannel girl."

"Well, 'tis sweet to be remembered, is it not?"

The ringing of the tea bell interrupted us, but later in the evening I knew Lulu had heard my question, when she asked me if I thought she would ever come to Barton again. I fancied there were tears in the eyes turned toward the mountains standing somber and grand in the gathering twilight, and a sudden pain filled my heart.

"We come and go, but the mountains stand there always. Auntie, I would like to be remembered here, if I never come again, just as the mountains are remembered."

"What an ambitious little girl it is!" I exclaimed; but I called her away and led her to the broad veranda that overlooked the valley below.

I had spent several summers here, yet the lofty peaks had not lost their influence. I appreciated Lulu's feeling.

The next morning she came early to my room. "Do you suppose I shall ever come here again, auntie?" she asked.

Lulu was a delicate child, and a recent illness had developed symptoms that suggested serious results; so I said, "My dear, you might as well ask me if the Fourth of July will be a pleasant day, or if the president is to be reëlected. Why do you ask?"

"I would like to come again and find people glad to see me. A man can do beautiful things—he can build a church or a library, or give a chime of bells; but what can a little girl like me do?"

A few days later she said, "I've thought it all out at last; I'm going to be a flower mission, all by myself! If I hear of any sick people, or people in trouble, I'm going to give a little bouquet of flowers. I can always find something in the fields or woods."

"Yes; and Dr. Hasbrook, who sits at our table, will tell you where to carry them," I said.

"I'm so glad I thought of it! Now I'll be the flower girl instead of the gingham girl," laughed the happy child.

The flower mission began that day, and during our stay at Barton Lulu allowed nothing to interfere with her chosen work. The lady to whom one day the mail brought sad news, found a bunch of violets by her plate. The heavy eyes of the mother whose rest had been broken by a fretful child, brightened as she lifted from her napkin the wild rosebuds heavy with dew. Even Dr. Hasbrook's face lost the gravity it had held for days when a rare hot-house flower was offered by the little flower girl. Home friends contributed to the mission, and the inmates of the house seldom returned from a ramble without an addition to Lulu's store. Dr. Hasbrook often invited her to accompany him in his visits to the sick, and far and wide were spread the simple offerings. The child's happiness was complete; the days passed quickly, and a merry little maiden returned to gladden the home that had been shadowed by anxiety.

A few months passed and again I was with Lulu. A violent cold had revived previous alarming symptoms, and the cloud had returned. We watched her, oh, how tenderly! We measured the failing strength: we noted the occasional brightening of the waning life. She often talked of the mountains, and one day when a warm March sun betokened approaching summer, she asked again the question I remembered so well.

"Darling," I said, "we may never go again, but we have the recollection of a beautiful summer; we shall never lose that."

"And they will not forget us, auntie," she said cheerfully. "I am glad I thought of the flowers."

Then we talked of the mountains standing always so strong and grand, and of Him who "settest fast the mountains," and who is "round about His people."

A few weeks later, when life burned dim, she murmured, "You must go without me; the mountains will be the same always."

I went alone. There was to me an added somberness in the hills. The mists seemed heavier, the shadows deeper. Lulu "came and went," but the fragrance of a sweet, loving spirit lingered in many homes, and incited others to carry on a work her feeble hands had begun.

—*Exchange.*

TRUE STORY OF FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

When the celebrated philanthropist, Florence Nightingale, was a very little girl and living in Derbyshire, England, everybody was struck with her thoughtfulness for people and animals. She even made friends with the shy squirrels. When persons were ill she would help nurse them, saving nice things from her own meals for them.

There lived near the village an old shepherd named Roger, who had a favorite sheep-dog called Cap. This dog was the old man's only companion, and helped in looking after the flock by day and kept him company at night. Cap was a very sensible dog, and kept the sheep in such good order that he saved his master a deal of trouble.

One day Florence was riding out with a friend and saw the shepherd giving the sheep their night feed; but Cap was not there, and the sheep knew it, for they were scampering about in all directions. Florence and her friend stopped to ask Roger why he was so sad, and what had become of his dog

"Oh," he replied, "Cap will never be of any more use to me; I'll have to hang him, poor fellow, as soon as I go home to-night."

"Hang him!" said Florence. "Oh, Roger! how wicked of you. What has poor old Cap done?"

"He has done nothing," replied Roger, "but he will never be of any more use to me, and I cannot afford to keep him. One of the mischievous school-boys threw a stone at him yesterday and broke one of his legs." And the old shepherd wiped away the tears which filled his eyes. "Poor Cap!" he said, "he was as knowing as a human being."

"But are you sure his leg is broken?" asked Florence.

"Oh, yes, miss, it is broken, sure enough, he has not put his foot to the ground since."

Then Florence and her friend rode on.

"We will go and see poor Cap," said the gentleman. "I don't believe the leg is really broken. It would take a big stone and a hard blow to break the leg of a great dog like Cap."

"Oh, if you could but cure him, how glad Roger would be!" exclaimed Florence.

When they got in the cottage the poor dog lay there on the bare brick floor, his hair dishevelled and his eyes sparkling with anger at the intruders. But when the little girl called him "poor Cap," he grew pacified, and began to wag his short tail, then he crept from under the table and lay down at her feet. She took hold of one of his paws, patted his rough head, and talked to him while the gentleman examined the injured leg. It was badly swollen and hurt him very much to have it examined; but the dog knew it was meant kindly, and, though he moaned and winced with pain, he licked the hands that were hurting him.

"It's only a bad bruise; no bones broken," said the gentleman; "rest is all Cap needs; he will soon be well again."

"I am so glad!" exclaimed Florence. "But can we do nothing for him? He seems in such pain."

"Plenty of hot water to foment the part would both ease and help to cure him."

"Well, then," said the girl, "I will foment poor Cap's leg."

Florence lighted the fire, tore up an old flannel petticoat into strips, which she wrung out in hot water and laid on the poor dog's bruise. It was not long before he began to feel the benefit of the application, and to show his gratitude in looks and wagging his tail. On their way home they met the old shepherd coming slowly along with a piece of rope in his hands.

"Oh, Roger!" cried Florence, "you are not to hang poor old Cap. We have found that his leg is not broken, after all."

"No, he will serve you yet," said the gentleman.

"Well, I am most glad to hear it," said the old man, "and many thanks to you for going to see him."

The next morning Florence was up early to bathe Cap. On visiting the dog she found the swelling much gone down. She bathed it again, and Cap was as grateful as before.

Two or three days later, when Florence and her friend were riding together, they came up to Roger and his sheep. Cap was there, too, watching the sheep. When he heard the voice of the little girl, his tail wagged and his eyes sparkled.

"Do look at the dog, miss," said the shepherd: "he's so pleased to hear your voice. But for you I would have hanged the best dog I ever had in my life."

This is quite a true story. It happened many years ago, and is now told with pleasure of that lady who, in later years, grew up to be the kind, brave woman who nursed so many soldiers through the Crimean war, and has done so many other things for the poor and suffering wherever she could.—*Youth's Temperance Banner.*

A VERY learned dog appeared before Mr. O'Donnell in the Dublin police court recently as a witness on a dispute as to his ownership. A Mr. Burke claimed to be his owner as against a man named Smith, who had had the animal since last August, when Mr. Burke said he lost him. Mr Burke, who has been in India, said he taught the dog Hindoostanee and Tamil, and the dog, on being brought into court and addressed by him in these languages, immediately responded, did several things he was desired to do and was therefore restored to Mr. Burke.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

The Still Hour.

FOR THE WEEK BEGINNING JUNE 8, 1890.

BY REV. C. C. HARRAH.

DAILY BIBLE READING NOTES.

(Luke 11; II Samuel 2-7.)

Sunday, 8; Luke 11. Verse 1, Our Lord's example shows us how we should pray. He was in the habit of *talking* matters over with God. Verse 8, The faith that God wishes in prayer is not ashamed of endurance; and it leads one to keep on praying, with the expectation that God will answer in His own time and way. Verse 29, The craving for wonders is a diseased condition of the soul. Those who give way to it are never satisfied, and are certain to be led into falsehood.

Monday, 9; II Sam. 2. Verse 1, David knew very well that he was to be among his own people as their king; but it is not right to move in any important matter without asking the Divine direction. Verse 5. There are times when we should use a sound policy in the management of important interests, which require the goodwill and union of the people; but especially is this right when, as in the case of David, it is prompted by noble and generous feelings, and the policy has a foundation in a sincerity which impels to action. Verse 11, The developments of Providence are sometimes slow, but we should wait God's time.

Tuesday, 10; II Sam. 3. Verse 1, The opposing forces against the plans of God to redeem and save this world carry on a long and troublesome war; but it is of no avail that they thus spend themselves, for the purpose of God is certain to get the victory. Verse 18, Abner's words implied that he was acting from religious motives; while the true inspiration of his conduct was malice and revenge against the son of Saul. We should always conscientiously consider the motives of our action, lest we not only deceive others but deceive ourselves.

Wednesday, 11; II Sam. 4. Verse 4, This poor fellow remains as the only representative of the once grand family of Saul. How marvelous are the changes of time, and how transient are the riches and glories of this world. Verse 11, This cold-blooded murder was as wicked an act as man could be guilty of. No circumstances of personal interest should ever keep us from abhorring that which is unjust and wicked, wherever it is seen.

Thursday, 12; II Sam. 5. Verse 1, It was God's decree that David should become king; but from the beginning to the ending it was brought about in the most natural way possible. He was an Israelite; he had a long preparatory education, which fitted him to become the king; he had military talent; and, finally, he was elected by the representatives of the people. No one rises to eminence as a favored instrument of God without taking all the steps that naturally lead him to eminence. Verse 10, A greatness that comes from God continues to grow Verse 25, We should have more faith from an example like David's, that God will fit us to do what he put us into this world to accomplish; and we should be more diligent in the use of every means by which we may be educated and prepared for future work.

Friday, 13; II Sam. 6. Verse 2, For nearly fifty years the ark had been in the house of Abinadab, David now wished to bring it to Jerusalem, and make the city a center of religious teaching and worship. Verse 8, It was hard for David to meet disappointment in his cherished plans; but it was needful for him and for all the people to see that God's laws *must be obeyed.* That law required that they should carry the ark instead of setting it upon a cart. Uzzah was not a priest, and was forbidden by the law to touch the ark; his presumption was the result of indifference to God's law. The lesson was that there must be submission to the law of God

Saturday, 14; II Sam. 7. Verse 2, Christians ought not to be contented while our Lord's kingdom is in any way being neglected. What can we do to-day for our church? Verse 18 We do not spend enough time in religious meditation. God and His mercies would be far more real to us if we would habitually think more about them. Verse 25, We should pray that what God has spoken concerning the church may be accomplished.

THE PRAYER MEETING TOPIC

(The Danger and Security of the Church. Rev. 3:10, 11.)

1. The church is in danger by taking in the spirit of worldliness peculiar to our times, and by losing sight of the spiritual life and forces which, everywhere in the Bible, are represented to be the strength of the church. We never can consecrate the pomps and vanities of the world; and the church is in danger of losing its strength by the attempt to do so.

2. The church is in danger because it has in it so many indifferent professors of religion. They are not troubled by the ruin of souls, the poison of false systems of religion, and the aggressive and destructive work of infidelity. Their "crown" will be taken if they do not awake from their sleep and bestir themselves.

3. The church's strength lies in its faith in God and its sincere obedience to His law. The Bible shows that it never has been weak or in danger where there have been faith and obedience. Where these exist, God's Word is real, the doctrines of religion are precious, spiritual life and growth are prized, and work for Christ is a delight.

The Household.

DECORATION DAY.

BY ALICE M. GUERNSEY.

Softly the snows of the winter have covered
Graves that we garland with blossoms to-day.
Lovingly o'er them the grasses are greening,
Smiling in beauty to welcome the May.
Prayers have been answered, and hopes have been shattered,
Chills of the April and winds of the March
Faded the blue of the violet's petals,
Blighted the buds of the maple and larch.
Yet in thanksgiving we mingle our voices,
While a low murmur of anguish and pain
Blendeth forever with all our rejoicing,
Soundeth its wail through our gladsomest strain.

O'er us the skies of the spring-time are bending,
Arching above us their tremulous blue;
O'er us one flag in its beauty is floating,
Back to the heavens reflecting their hue—
Starry-gemmed azure and bands of the sunset,
Bars of the moonlight in silvery sheen,
Chrism of blood for its deep consecration,
Baptism fearful by priesthood unseen.

* * * * * *

Mustering bugle and thunder of cannon
Challenge our answering echoes no more.
Now on Death's camping grounds meet we as brothers,
From the far West to the orient shore.
'Neath the green tents with their curtains of grasses,
Broidered with gold by the sun and the rain,
Rests there an army no bugle can rally,
Never reveille can summon again.

Call we the roll of the brave who have fallen,
Out from the silence no syllable comes.
Only an army of phantoms is gathered,
Marching in file to the beat of our drums.
Come we again with the guerdons of valor,
Bring we a tribute, O comrades of ours.
Roses and lilies we bear for our fallen,
Garland their graves with our loveliest flowers.

—*America.*

THE AMERICAN ONE MAN ANTI-TOBACCO SOCIETY.

BY META LANDER.

This society, which was born in 1848, was, I believe, the first for this cause ever known in the world. Its founder, George Trask, by a slavery to the weed of more than twenty years, was brought to the gates of death. Looking to God for help, he broke from its bondage. In his own words, "Its renunciation lifted a loathsome incubus from my soul. I came back to a normal condition of body and mind. I ran, I leaped for joy, and sometimes my gratitude to God for the return of health was so intense that I was overwhelmed and wept like a child."

In all the enthusiasm of a fresh convert, George Trask began to labor with his neighbors, and finally consecrated himself to this work, in which he continued ever after, undeterred by the greatest obstacles.

In giving his experience some time after he says:

"My clerical brethren have treated me in a style somewhat diverse. Some have heartily bid me God-speed; some—votaries of the weed—have eyed me askance, and, I presume, wished me in Japan. Some have played the captious critic—laughed at my work, as they have laughed at all reforms while struggling for life.

"Riding out of Brattleboro one Monday morning with Rev. Dr. Pierpont, he asked me, 'What did you do yesterday?' 'I preached to Baptist friends in the morning on the text, "Whether ye eat or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God," and showed them they could not glorify Him by using tobacco. I addressed three Sunday-schools at noon, and showed the boys that tobacco leads to *idleness, poverty, strong drink, vice, ill health, insanity and death.* I preached to the Congregationalists in West Brattleboro in the afternoon on the text, "That which is highly esteemed among men is abomination in the sight of God," showing them that men highly esteemed tobacco, but God abhorred it. I lectured in the evening in the town hall to a noble body of young men on the destructive effects of tobacco.'

"The poet exclaimed in surprise, 'A prodigious worker!' Then musing a moment, added, 'I will give you your epitaph.' In a Hudibrastic sort of verse which I cannot repeat, he said in substance: '"We have great men enough, philosophers enough, poets enough, geniuses enough, D. D.'s enough, LL.D.'s enough. The world needs *workers. Here lies one.*" This is your epitaph.'

I take a few specimens from the journal of Mr. Trask's warfare on tobacco, which he says "are the off-hand record of the rough and tumble incident to the early stages of this reform, when to assault tobacco in the shape of a smoker, chewer, snuffer or raiser, was tantamount to assaulting a hornet's nest, and we were about as likely to be stung by friend as foe."

"October 28, 1852.—On my way to the city, I have a free talk with Dr. P., who affirms, 'It is an insidious evil; it injures the individual more than the community; to fight it is like fighting the miasma,' and winds up by saying, 'Brother, I wouldn't fight it another day. Take a parish, be quiet and happy the rest of your life!'

"Right in front of Tremont Temple, a clerical brother takes me by the button, and facetiously asks, 'Brother, have you got all the tobacco out of the world?' 'Not *all*, brother; to mend the world is a vast concern. Dr. P. bids me quit this reform and take a parish.' 'No, no; go on; *agitate, agitate!* It is up-hill work, but in the strength of the Lord, go on.'

"Called on Professor ———. He assures me I shall do a world of good if I do not carry matters too far. 'I chew a little,' he adds: 'if I did not, I should be as fat as a pig. The little I chew does me good. *I detest smoking;* it poisons the common air.'

"I passed to the seminary to give a lecture to the students. The first I met accosted me: 'Mr. Trask, you are too late to benefit me; I gave up tobacco three months ago.' 'You smoke, my young brother; I smell it.' 'Yes, I must smoke a little, *but I abhor chewing.*'

"At Greenfield, saw Rev. Mr. Langstroth, the corypheus in the science of bees. He says, 'Bees are wiser than men about tobacco. One of my hives was insulted, made stupid or drunk by tobacco smoke; but when the persecutor came round again with his pipe, they gave him to understand that he could not repeat the insult with impunity. They assailed him on all sides with a vengeance.'"

Selections from some of Mr. Trask's campaigns:

"Mr. J. C., of Connecticut, in a letter denounces me and my mission. He bids me meet him at the judgment day, and answer for the sin of preaching against tobacco on the Sabbath. I reply: '*Mr. J. C:—When you write again, pay your postage. George Trask.*'"

"January 26.—Spirits below zero. Letter after letter, giving me not a ray of light, not a farthing of money, not a word of encouragement. One from a brother clergyman says: 'Our Association criticised you and your mission in a fraternal manner, after you left us the other day. Many of us thought you ought to be a little more cautious and courteous, and thereby carry on your unpopular work in a way less offensive and with better success.' 'O God!' I cry, 'have mercy on an amateur ministry! One-third of this Association, or more, sit in their chairs, chew, smoke, criticise and imagine that a man can handle pitch and not defile his garments.'

"Called at a school in Boston to drop a word touching pernicious habits. The teacher assures me it would not be best. 'My scholars are from rich and fashionable families, which smoke, and it will not do to forbid the boys to do what their fathers practice.' The Lord have mercy on genteel families and genteel schools in this city of notions!

"May 13.—On my route to Waltham. Three red cents in my treasury to hire a hall, pay my board and battle the most popular of all narcotics. God give me grit and grace.'

"Cambridge, July 20.—Commencement. A class of eighty-eight were graduated. With rare exceptions the young men were pale, lank and lean—the pitiable victims of smoke. This is Cambridge College in 1853. How was it in 1650? 'No scholar shall take tobacco, unless permitted by the president, with the consent of their parents or guardians, and on good reasons first given by a physician, and then in a sober and private manner.'

"I met an admirable woman, a clergyman's wife, who said, 'My husband preached an excellent sermon on self-denial one Sabbath, and as he came down from the pulpit, I said, "Husband, that is a good sermon. Now go home, drop tobacco, and put it into practice." *He did.*' Luther says, 'The sweetest thing in the world is the heart of a pious woman.' Brother Martin, I sincerely believe it.

"A deacon in Hadley besought us not to lecture against raising tobacco, because by raising it he could give more to foreign missions. The deacon reminds me of a man in Marlboro, who said to his neighbor, 'Sir, I wish to sell you my conscience. It is just as good as brand new, for I never used it.' Tobacco fields and distilleries of liquid death belong to the same category. When, oh when, will Christian pulpits in that fat valley do their duty?

"A school-master caught his boys smoking. 'How, now!' he shouted to the first lad; 'how dare you be smoking tobacco?'

"'Sir, I am subject to headaches, and smoke takes off the pains.'

"'And you? And you? And you?'

"One had a raging tooth; another colic, the third a cough.

"'Now, sirrah!' shouted the master to the last boy, 'what disorder do you smoke for?'

"Looking up in the master's face, he said in a whining tone, 'Sir, *I smoke for corns.*'"

Then follows a characteristic report:

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: A few friends have urged me to call you together to listen to a statement of the doings of the American Anti-Tobacco Society, for the ten years of its existence, and to give you an opportunity to adopt measures to arrest an evil of great magnitude.

"This society is not rich in names; still we are happy to present a *Board of Officers* so united in purpose, so efficient in action, so reliable, and so well looking, considering the 'wear and tear' of this decade of hard service. The president of this society is George Trask; the vice-president, secretary, treasurer and auditor is George Trask. The honorary body, corporate and incorporate, is the same unwearied individual — the Anti-Tobacco Apostle.

"The object of this society is to break up a death-like, prevalent stupidity in relation to the evils of tobacco, and by 'light and love' create a public conscience, which we trust in God will lead to the removal of so great a curse. This society encounters many obstacles. Among these is the incorrigibility of the habit it assails. A man can give up his pastimes, his bottle, his pastor, and his politics with less ado than his quid or his pipe. If any devotee of the weed disputes this, *let him try it.* This cause encounters scorn and derision. It has been laughed at in the church and out of it from Maine to Georgia, from Plymouth Rock to California. We have needed temples of brass, we have needed faith in God like Abraham's, to brave this tide of sarcasm. Thank God, we have had it!

"The position of many women is unfavorable to this cause. They think it in bad taste to rebuke husbands and sons for indulgence in this fashionable pleasure. But they do not think it in bad taste to live day and night in apartments fumigated with this impurity; they are used to it. They are like the Irish girl, who was advised not to marry a drunkard. She replied: '*I will; I am used to it; it will seem more like home.*'

"We have during ten years delivered more than two thousand sermons and lectures, adapted to show the pernicious effects of this poison on the bodies and souls of men. We have published a number of small books and thirty tracts on the subject. These tracts have never been modified or mollified by any committee; hence they are not perfect; they retain all the original depravity they had at the hands of their authors; I mean the respectable board of gentlemen we have named who constitute the officers of this society."

Thus all along the years, this unwearied reformer preached and prayed and wrote tracts and small books which he sowed broadcast. But in the great Boston fire a sore calamity befell him in the destruction of all his plates. I remember seeing a letter he wrote on this occasion, in which he speaks of himself as lying flat on his back, yet looking up into the sky. And with a heavenly inspired courage he instantly went to work and had the plates re-cast.

That he was never unwise in his methods, he was the last man to claim. Fighting single-handed as he did against a public idol enthroned in the highest places, it would have been a miracle had he escaped criticism. But with the most imperturbable good nature, he skillfully parried the many hard blows he received.

After a quarter of a century's incessant toil, his health gave way and for months he was a sick man. Yet his busy hands never ceased their work, his last tract being an *Appeal to the Rev. Charles Spurgeon.* It was while correcting the proofs of this tract that the master summoned him. So the old hero joyfully passed from the toils of earth to the higher, broader services of the heavenly kingdom.

Blessed be the memory of George Trask, one of the earliest workers in this great field—THE ONE-MAN ANTI-TOBACCO SOCIETY!

WORDS TO THE WISE.

Children's Rights and Wrongs.

BY ABBY MORTON DIAZ.

As they cannot make the claim for themselves, some one should make it for them, that children have some rights which grown folk are bound to respect. And, first, it should be considered that they are human beings. They do not grow up into human beings, but are born such, and as such have all the human characteristics. We can, therefore, judge by our own sensations just how a child would be affected by any given manner of treatment. This common nature is too little recognized. Many people seem to think that in their behavior to children accepted standards may be set aside. Children as a class are in a sense helpless and defenceless. The power which controls them is absolute. Not infrequently parents and others take advantage of this absolute power, and treat children with a discourtesy and rudeness, with an unkindness, injustice, unfairness which they would be ashamed to exhibit towards grown people, and which, if shown, would be judged worthy of general condemnation.

But children can never be judged by a jury of their peers. Their standpoint is not that of grown folk. Their reasoning is based on a comparatively small amount of knowledge and experience. Much that in after life becomes fixed and settled does in childhood remain crude and but partly understood. Yet child conduct is always judged from the adult's standpoint This cannot be otherwise, but such being the case, and because such is the case, we may put in a plea for mercy. Not a plea for weak indulgence; there is plenty of that. Not a plea for severity; there is plenty of that. And these remarks are not directed against obedience, but against certain methods of child treatment which are objectionable, considering children as human beings, and sharing the common nature. Ridicule, for instance. How sensitive are grown folk to this! How it mortifies and rankles and embitters! They would sooner take almost any affront than to be laughed at. Yet with what frequency are children made subjects of ridicule. Perhaps in company, or at table, a child makes a remark, or uses a phrase, which to the grown people, with their superior knowledge, contains an element of absurdity. Instantly there is a burst of laughter, and the poor child is filled with mortification, perhaps not shown, but felt, nevertheless. But grown up blunders are courteously ignored.

Children have another grievance in the injustice and unfairness often shown them. Take ownership, for instance. With children, as with adults, what they own is absolutely their own. Sometimes a grown person has need of some article belonging to a child, or wishes it to be given to some other child, and the rightful owner is so coaxed, and blamed and shamed, as to be actually compelled to give up the article. In some cases it is taken without asking. No grown person would be treated thus. There is other injustice. In many families a child is punished at one time for behavior which at other times has been allowed, the punishment or approval depending on certain conditions of the parent. Then there is questioning "When you are ignorant, my dear, always ask," says the fond and serene parent. "How your tongue flies! Don't ask so many questions!" says the same parent, if preoccupied, or nervous, or cross, or not wishing to give answers.

Sometimes a disagreement arises between a child and a grown person regarding the details of an occurrence of no great moment, witnessed by both. The child may be right, for child eyes often see details which would be scarcely noticed by an adult occupied with affairs of more importance. In such cases some one clothed with the authority of years may peremptorily order the child to stop talking, thus implying, on its part, incorrectness and even blame for persisting in its statement.

Do as you would like to be done by is a pretty safe rule. Adults do not like to be found fault with before folk; do not like their peculiarities of face or figure, or disposition to be made the subject of remark; do not like to be everlastingly nagged; do not like harshness, rudeness, impoliteness, ridicule, injustice, unfairness. It seems a pity, it seems mean that they take advantage of their position to inflict all these upon children. True, children should be trained in the right paths. But for child-training there are ways, and ways. Let us consider some of them.

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Is not this the carpenter, the son of Mary, the brother of James, and Joses, and of Juda and Simon? And are not his sisters here with us? And they were offended at him. And He could there do no mighty work, save that He laid His hands upon a few sick folks and healed them. And He marveled because of their unbelief.—Mark 6: 3-6.

CHRISTIAN SOCIALISM.

The time has long passed when Christians can wrap themselves in a cloak of sanctity and sit and sing psalms, unheeding the great, struggling, toiling, suffering masses around them. Christianity must put on its boots and go out into the highways of labor, the byways of sin, and do the work of its Master there. Strangely enough it has reversed these two, going first into the byways of sin to seek and to save them that are lost. "This ought ye to have done, and not to have left the other undone." It is now awaking to its duty to go into the highways of labor, to see that those who are not vicious and not idle shall have a fair chance, as well as those who are. And this is Christian socialism, Christianity applied to the business of life.

Rev. W. D. P. Bliss, the apostle of this new movement and editor of its organ, *The Dawn*, spent a week in our city; we have heard his setting forth of the new-old doctrine, and purpose to give, as well as we may, his views. Allow a word of personal introduction; Mr. Bliss belongs to the Bliss family so well known in missionary circles, is himself a son of missionaries, born, we believe, in Constantinople. He is now pastor of a Congregational Church in the suburbs of Boston; an earnest, devout Christian. He goes into this movement with his whole heart and soul, because he believes Christ is in it, and that its principles must prevail if Christ's redemption is to be brought within the reach of every creature.

First, Christian socialism is not anarchy; it is not communism; it is not opposed to individualism; it believes that individuality and socialism are coördinate, not antagonistic forces. It believes that applied Christianity is the best solution of all social problems.

Mr. Bliss says that Christian socialism stands for democratic coöperation—combination, in industry, and the ownership of all capital by the community collectively, to be operated by the community coöperatively for the equitable good of all.

Government should not be paternal, but fraternal; the working together of brothers and sisters under a system which makes the weal of each the care of all. We cannot bring all this about in a day; the evils under which we suffer are deep-seated; the cure must be gradually applied. He has no patent scheme for bringing in the millennium in an hour, but we must stand ready to do that in the direction of our goal for which the nation is most ready, even if it does not seem to us the best thing or the thing most needed.

This next thing seems to be the nationalization of the railways. They are the nation's highways, and only the nation should control them. So long as it costs twice as much to carry a bushel of corn to market as it does to raise it, so long will farms be mortgaged and city poor be crying for bread. Nor should Uncle Sam go down on his knees to Jay Gould, nor will there be need when right principles are enforced by righteous practice. There are political as well as economic reasons for the nationalization of railroads; now these corporations, by corrupt use of their vast wealth, often prevent just legislation, or procure that which is unjust. Then, the power they yield over the prosperity of cities and states, is such as is safe only in the hands of government. Third, their desperate rivalries waste national resources, and are a potent cause of business crises, and lastly the convenience of the traveling public and the safety of railroad employés, now slaughtered recklessly on many roads because avarice forbids the employment of safety appliances, demand that the control of railroads be lodged in the hands of government. The acquisition of this control should be a gradual thing, one road to a section first, and he has firm faith that the experiment would be so successful that others would soon follow. The purchase of such roads when land, not "water," was paid for, would not exhaust the Nation's exchequer; once acquired, and run on as good business principles as is the postal system, with no dividends to pay, no "cuts" and strikes to provide for, who doubts that the people would be better and cheaper served on the Nation's highway?

The telegraph, in connection with the postal system, is the highway of the Nation's thought, and like the highway of its material goods, should be controlled by no one but the Nation. Who imagines that a letter could be sent from New York to San Francisco for two cents if our postal arrangements were in private hands? Even if private enterprise would provide for the postal needs of great centers, it would not provide for those of small villages and distant hamlets. Postal telegraphy is an assured success elsewhere, why not in America? A similar line of reasoning would prove the desirability of municipal ownership of gas works, water works, and street car lines.

But back of all these problems, deeper than all, are two others, the problem of the unemployed and of the education of the children. What matters it if railroad fares and gas are cheap if the laboring man has not money enough to travel, and can hardly meet his weekly kerosene bills? This is the case with thousands, not because they are unwilling to work, not because of low wages entirely, not even because of the licensed dramshops by which Government lures them to ruin, but because of the uncertainty of labor. To-day a million men are out of employment, while other millions are working over hours. Eight hours a day and a Sabbath for rest, would equalize this terrible inequality, giving to every man a chance to work for the support of his family. And it would touch the problem of child labor and *woman labor; men* could then earn the support of their families; it would touch the terrible drink evil, too, for it would remove the temptation which accompanies squalid poverty and enforced idleness.

Increased and enforced schooling is another vital need. In New York City there are 20,000 children for whom no school sittings are provided; an examination of the statistics of other cities will show similar appalling facts. What does this mean? 20,000 children turned into the school of the street, where the saloon is the most potent teacher, or forced upon the labor market to reduce wages and thus prevent healthy, economic conditions. Municipalities should provide school sittings for every child in their jurisdiction, and the school age should be raised to such an extent as will prepare the children for the work of life.

Just here seems a weak point in the argument, for schools are already under municipal and state control; but it is only fair to consider that success here depends upon many factors over which the state has no control. There are other points which it seems to us need strengthening, but we give a brief resume of the argument, asking each of you to study the matter out for yourself.

These questions are upon us and will not down. There must be radical changes in economic and industrial conditions; that all admit. The question is whether it shall be in the lines indicated, having Society do what societies have failed to do, or whether it shall be in the line of further concentration of wealth and power in the hands of the few and more grinding oppression for the many. It behooves Christians to study these problems in the light shed on the value of a soul from Calvary. The Carpenter of Nazareth cannot be indifferent to industrial problems. His spirit must pervade these problems if ever they are solved. Let Christians beware lest their unbelief, like that of Capernaum, prevents His doing many mighty works through the application of His gospel to the social problems of the hour.

A BRIGHT GALAXY.

A young lady who has lately visited Berlin writes: "In Mrs. Willard's cheerful home last spring, I had the privilege of seeing a number of remarkable women who were invited to meet Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, formerly president of Wellesley College. One was Frau Schubat Cauer, president of the woman's union of Berlin, who, when her husband's death took from her by German custom her social position, determined to claim and maintain a title to recognition because of her own worth, and thenceforth to devote herself to the elevation of women. Right nobly has she done both. Near her was Frau Dr. Tibertius, who twenty-five years ago came to the United States to study dentistry, at a time when even an American woman would have shrunk from so hazardous an undertaking. It is not strange then that on her return to Berlin she was subjected to the severest scrutiny and criticism in society, until her sweet temper and common sense allayed all fears lest she had lost her womanliness. Her sister-in-law, Fraulein Dr. Tiburtius, is a graduate of Zurich, and has for years practiced medicine in Berlin without a license, such a profession being denied her because of her sex. At any time she might be prosecuted for illegal practice, but so great has been her success, and so high is the esteem in which she is held that her right has never been publicly called into question. Another honored guest was Frau Dr. Schubert-Fidel, the first woman to secure the privilege of regular attendance upon lectures in the University of Vienna. Immediately following her two other young women, Jewesses, took the medical course, and are now practicing physicians in New York City. In Berlin each of these women is unique in her profession, the lecturer, the dentist, the physician and the artist, and with a handful of followers, men and women, they are storming the citadel of conservatism by day, and undermining its foundations by night. Soon it must fall crushed by its own weight, and the first edifice to rise upon its ruins will be a university for women. What a time of jubilee for womankind the world over when we all may enjoy the long accumulated riches of Strasburg Munich and Berlin, and listen daily to the lecturers of Gottenberg, Jena, Leipsic and Halle."

CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS.

Last month there was in Chicago a notable gathering of Christians opposed to the Secret Lodge system. It included presidents and professors of colleges, editors, distinguished ministers and laymen of leading religious denominations, especially from the large number of churches which by their organic law or by vote of their legislative assemblies, are committed against secret societies. The printed report of this conference is before us. It contains all the addresses delivered on that occasion, including those of Dr. T. D. Wallace, Prof. David McDill, Dr. E. P. Goodwin, Joseph Cook and many others. Joseph Cook gives the gist of his address in these pithy sentences, which we commend to the unprejudiced consideration of all Christian patriots.

Of all I wish to say of secret societies, this is the sum:

Secret oaths—

1. *Can be shown historically to have often led to crime.*
2. Are natural sources of jealousy and just alarm to society at large.
3. Are especially unfavorable to harmony and mutual confidence among men living together under popular institutions.
4. Are dangerous to the general cause of civil liberty and just government.
5. Are condemned by the severe denunciations of many of the wisest statesmen, preachers and reformers.
6. Are opposed to Christian principles, especially to those implied in these three texts—

"In secret I have said nothing."

"Be not unequally yoked together with unbelievers."

"Give no offence in anything, that the ministry be not blamed."

7. Are forbidden in some portions of our Republic by the civil law, and ought to be in all portions.
8. Are forbidden to church members by some Christian denominations, and ought to be by all.

MRS. FREEMAN PALMER IN CHICAGO.

Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer was the honored guest of the Chicago Congregational Club, at its banquet last week, and took the leading part in the discussion of the evening on "Higher Education." She brought out many truths that were somewhat startling, but which all will be better for hearing. For example:

"We women are worn out with the complexity of—things. Housekeeping is a bore, a worry, and a trouble, and even the children's faces are tiresome. And we worship—things. Sanitariums, nervous prostration, watering places, health resorts, do we have them in the West? Must we confess that these reproaches belong to us also?

"What shall we do? What shall we give our girls? How avoid for them all these? There is nothing so good as the hard study, the plain living and high thinking of college life. They are better places than are homes in which to get health. Homes, where young girls scarce out of their pinafores give missionary teas for the benefit of the heathen in foreign lands, give parties to their young friends—but I can best illustrate by an example. It is a rule in Wellesley not to admit a girl under sixteen years of age. A mother once came to me trying to induce me to take her daughter, who was but fifteen. 'She is strong enough,' she said; 'why, she goes to high school, stands high in her classes, studies all her lessons, does her church work, and finds it easy to attend five parties a week!'

"Ah, your children are losing their childhood. That this is being realized is shown by the fact that twenty-five thousand girls have left their homes and gone

to college. The home but stripped them of their childhood, robbed them of their youth, and gave them an inheritance of nervous prostration. The college, with its regular thinking, ennobles and elevates them, fits them in sweetness and womanly graciousness to make the true homes that we need. It makes them younger. A gentleman, whose name is well known here, wanted to have me take his daughter, who was but fourteen years old. As the seven hundred girls slowly filed out of chapel he insisted that many of the girls were younger than sixteen. 'There,' he said, 'now that young girl there, she is younger than that, I know.' 'How old is she?' I asked him. 'Why, she cannot be fourteen years old.' 'No? Well, she is just twenty-three years old, and stands high up in the senior class.' Now this is absolutely so. Having made our girls strong and healthy, they must have new interests. Whims and moods—who does not know their evil influences?—when an east wind or a cup of coffee makes the woman of the home—shall we not confess it?—a discontent to herself and to all. To make them happy we give them such interests that they shall have whimless future lives. Women have all the grand work of making the true home. This is woman's work to-day, and the higher education has been forced on us women because the men are too busy to do it. The boys must be kept for business, then the girls must go to college. Why? To make them healthy, happy, sweetly reasonable. Send them to the very best colleges you can, for on them depends the preservation of the home, the noble, the enduring, the beautiful and true."

BOY-TRAPS.

Not very long ago a gentleman showed us a package of cigarettes, "twelve for a nickel," with which our boys are tempted to destruction. He had tested them chemically, and found them impregnated with opium; this, he says, is the universal rule, and is the great reason why cigarette smoking is at once so seductive and so dangerous. All who smoke the things are learning not only the tobacco habit but the opium habit, the most difficult of all habits to break. The package shown us contained, beside the cigarettes, a picture of a "noted beauty" and a slip of paper, on one side of which was printed a list of famous running horses, American and English, of which pictures, 8x10 inches or 10x12 were to be had on conditions named on the other side. We give that side in full, except the address:

RETURN 100 OF THESE TICKETS

To either address below, and we will send
FREE, POSTAGE PAID:
A CIGARETTE-HOLDING CANE,
Unique and novel, or,
AN ELEGANT IVORINE PERPETUAL CALENDAR
(7 designs), hand colored; or,
OUR LIBRARY ALBUM, No. 1,
of Reigning Beauties, (Other Albums in preparation); or
4 LARGE PICTURES,
on heavy plate paper, of any 4 horses in the list on back of ticket,
(or one Picture of any Horse for 25 Tickets.)

Thus thousands of children, many of them with Christian parents too busy about their farms or their merchandise to know the dangers threatening them, are being "toled on" to destructive habits and degrading associations through cigarettes—the devil's own kindling wood.

DR. NORMAN KERR, President of the British Society for the Study of Inebriety, makes the startling statement, that while drinking has decidedly diminished among men, it has markedly increased among women. He says they are not limited to the beer-shop class, but are to be found among educated and religious women. There is a noticeable increase of drunkards among the lady members of the families of wine merchants, distillers and brewers, who have access to the choicest unadulterated liquors. Alcohol is no respecter of persons. As might be expected, prison statistics are changed. There used to be seven male prisoners in England and Wales to one female; the proportion now is three to one. The doctor's study has been comprehensive, and his paper bristles with facts. He sweeps the horizon, touching all intoxicants in the circuit—opium, ether, chloral, cocaine, capsicum, ginger, absinthe. "Honor, duty and self-preservation demand entire abstinence from such drugs." He pronounces the present method of dealing with both the inebriate and the intoxicant, "a huge government training school of inebriety." He calls upon the church to clear herself from complicity with temptation by banishing intoxicants from her table. From his standpoint that inebriety is a disease, induced by the use of intoxicants, the demand upon the state to prohibit the manufacture and sale of such, a disease producer, is even more imperative in the name of justice, than from the ordinary point of view, that the intemperate man is morally responsible for indulging his unfortunate appetite. There is but one national sequence of the temperance movement, upon whatever line it proceeds. All the lights focus at the same point—*Prohibition.*

MAY MAGAZINES.

THE ARENA, Boston, Mass., $5.00. May completes the first volume of this magazine, whose motto is the words of Heine: "We do not take possession of our ideas, but are possessed by them. They master us and force us into the arena, where, like gladiators, we must fight for them." A review of its six months' work impresses us with the all-roundedness of this magazine, and with its virility. There is no namby-pambyness about it; its ideas are veritable gladiators, and fight manfully for their lives. Of course many of them are not *our* gladiators, nevertheless we admire their courage, and are interested in watching their contests. Then our pets, and everybody's else, are sure of fair play in this arena. If in the March number "the doctrine presented is pernicious in the extreme," as one reviewer puts it, succeeding numbers refute the fallacies of their predecessors. If Ingersoll derides "God in Government," Canon Fremantle, in the May number, enthrones Him there. In this number Dr. Heber Newton, in the "Dogmatism of Science" turns the guns of infidel scientists, which have so long been trained against the church, against themselves. Professor Jos. Rodes Buchanan, in "The Cosmic Sphere of Woman" gives the most all-embracing view of woman's sphere we have seen lately. Lawrence Gronlund. from several months' residence in "Godin's Social Palace," the latest development of Fourierism in France, gives an unprejudiced estimate of its merits. He considers it from three points of view, as a home, as a profit-sharing experiment, and as a social and intellectual center. In the second respect it is a great success; in both the others it is a lamentable failure. Science is represented by Professor Shaler's "Rock Gases," and geography by Judge Keatley's "Gold Fields of Alaska." There are many strong articles in this number; its weakest one is Hartt's "Another View of the Rum Problem,"—weak not because it does not accord with our hobbies, but weak because it utterly leaves out of view the physiological elements of the problem. We commend its author to the tender mercies of Dr. Crothers, of Hartford. The frontispiece is a fine engraving of Phillips Brooks, giving a good idea of his grand physique, his magnificent head, and the eyes that read men's souls. Even the eye-glasses are there which are wont to leap like a living creature from his nose, when his wonderfully rapid eloquence is in full flow. Rev. Thomas A. Hyde gives a sketch of the great Boston divine, taking for its centerpiece Dr. Brooks' New York Lenten Lectures.

Marion Harland's HOME MAKER is as sharp a contrast as can well be conceived to *The Arena*. It takes us from the fields of conflicting ideas into the green pastures and beside the still waters. It introduces us to "Another Old Kentucky Home," indulges us in a day in Scio; gives us as frontispiece a beautiful picture of Mrs. Washington, trowel in hand, receiving La Fayette in her garden; in the department for young people tells of several Historic Mothers, those of Napoleon, Cromwell, George Herbert, and Goethe; Margaret E. Sangster, in "Shall Women Vote?" decides negatively, and sustains her decision by the well-known arguments—or assertions—sure to be advanced by sweet, gentle women whose lives have been so sheltered from the ills which make their less fortunate sisters desire the ballot that they cannot at all appreciate its needs. It is to be regretted that Gertrude Clark chose the quotation, "Across the Walnuts and the Wine," as the title to her story. It was a useless lugging in of the "wine," for coffee was its substitute at that dinner table; yet there the mistress declares "the men may smoke if they choose;" "she was too clever to forbid them that pleasure." Enveloped in tobacco fumes, the moral obliquity of vision is hardly to be wondered at that seer cause for covert blame of a young girl because she refuses to marry an acknowledged drunkard and gambler. Home Maker Co., 19 West 22d Street, New York. $2 per annum.

The most noticeable article in the May COSMOPOLITAN is a posthumous story by Porte Crayon, whom readers of HARPER'S a score of years ago remember so delightfully. Elizabeth Bisland gives the second stage of her "Flying Trip Round the World, which takes her out of the Golden Gate to within sight of Japan. Here is a sentence which, as she says, speaks very highly for the civilization of all traveled parts of the globe: "I was a young woman quite alone, and doing a somewhat conspicuous and eccentric thing, yet throughout the whole journey I never met with other than the most exquisite and unfailing courtesy and consideration; if I had been a princess with a suite of half a hundred people, I could have felt no safer or happier." When Miss Bisland knows our missionaries better, especially when she sees them after their ten years' "apprenticeship" is completed, she will learn that her pity was thrown away upon the handsome girl of twenty who in "a spasm of the romantic exaltations to which young women of her age are subject, has condemned herself to a decade of lonely exile in a remote Japanese town." "Artists and Art Life in Munich," traces the rise and growth of art in that city, and introduces us to some of the best works of Franz Defregger, Gabriel Max Rosenthal, and Linden Schmit. Other interesting matter fills this number. Fifth Ave., Broadway and 25th street, New York. $2.40 per year.

THE QUERIES MAGAZINE, Buffalo, New York, $1 per annum. Two articles will especially interest authors. "About Writing," by Mrs. M. F. Butts, and "How to Write Novels," by Walter Besant. Here is a paragraph we commend to all story writers. "As regards characters . . . make every one real. Do not introduce a single character who is not thoroughly real to yourself, and remember that they should be interesting. Make them comic, or grotesque, or pathetic, or wicked, or anything you please—but make them interesting. Animated—always be animated. Animation does not mean a great number of incidents; many very beautiful novels have very little incident. It means rather that way of telling a story which shows that you are yourself deeply interested in it; that you feel no fatigue nor weariness with your task; that you love your creations at every step more and more; that no one is more truly sorry when the story is told than you your self."

The Watch-Tower.

Dean Wright reports that there are now in the Evangelistic Course class of 1892 forty-four ladies. The class of 1893 shows large increase, including in the four courses one hundred and seventy-six students; sixty-five of them are in the Evangelistic Course, thirty in the English Bible Course, four in the Greek Course, and seventy-seven in the Bible Reading Course.

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Mrs. Mary E. Haggart, of Indianapolis, has been made a National lecturer of the department of Franchise in the W. C. T. U. Indiana women associate her name with that of Mrs. Zerelda Wallace. There are no two abler speakers on the subject than these ladies. Mrs. Haggart is a senatorial sort of woman in mental make-up, and carries her audience with her by sheer force of argument. Her points are made in the most winsome and womanly manner, never antagonizing. Miss Willard says: "We wish she could be heard in every town and city of the continent. Applications can be made through Mrs. R. A. Emmons, 161 La Salle St., Chicago."

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Of all the grand temperance utterances made by the National Ecclesiastical Conventions in their late meetings, none had a clearer ring than that of the M. E. Church South, in session in St. Louis. And no wonder, for the report was penned by Wilmot H. Goodale, that most knightly of temperance knights. Here is its tribute to the W. C. T. U.: "Fifth.—The testimony was unvarying as to the valuable work of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union in the cause of temperance. 'Why,' said one brother, 'we have pretty much given over the temperance work to the women since we got beat in our state. They were beat, too, but they never could find it out as we men could.' God bless these noble women in their noble work! They bend beneath the storm of adversity only to rise again in the might of God's eternal truth—the stronger for the time thus spent upon their knees. They are our wives, our mothers, our daughters and our sisters, and every thought of our hearts for them is love." The report was unanimously adopted. God bless Wilmot H. Goodale and his wife.

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A letter which came to Mrs. Payne, treasurer of the National Temperance Hospital, demonstrates the value of keeping literature in wall pockets in depots. It is from a traveling salesman who writes that while waiting for a late freight train, he took up a paper which proved to be THE UNION SIGNAL, containing the article concerning the hospital. The result we give in his own words: "As I consider temperance one of God's choicest blessings, I will most cheerfully aid in my weak way in carrying the good work on, by sending my check for five dollars, the initiation fee for membership in the Hospital Association, and I will pay the annual dues as required. Please send pledge by inclosed envelope, and I will sign same. In fact, I will sign anything and do anything that is fair and honorable, to promote the virtue of temperance, to retard the evils of the opposite vice, and thereby assist in educating our people to be sober. I am a Catholic, and a member of Father Hayes' total abstinence society, known as the League of the Cross. As I am a traveling salesman, I may be able to do something for the Hospital Association among my friends."

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So much injury has resulted from confusing the similar names of two utterly dissimilar women that official action became necessary in the state where much damage was being done by this confusion. The general officers of Washington state, in accordance with a vote taken at their state convention, request that THE UNION SIGNAL publish in full the name of our Mrs. Mary Torrence Lathrap, of Michigan, that all may be able to distinguish her from Miss Mary *F.* Lathrop. Please note the differences in titles, in middle initial, and in spelling the last name. These differences, marked as they are, are slight compared with the difference between the women.

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In a letter to Miss Willard, Mrs. Josephine Butler asks her to convey to American friends the expression of her gratitude for the sympathy expressed with her on the death of her husband, Canon Butler. She says: "I value the affection and friendship which you have always manifested towards me, and which at the present moment comes to me with such consoling force. My loss is indeed a terrible one. The world of social reformers has not as yet any idea of the nobleness of my husband's character, nor of how vital a part of the work which is generally called my work was actually his. Among human influences his was for me by far the highest and most enduring, and the memory of his character and his example will be my best earthly support to the end. During his long and painful illness his character ripened in a remarkable way on the spiritual side; though a man of great learning and sharp critical faculty, he had the perfect faith of a little child" ON DUTY.

News from the Field.

ARKANSAS.

W. C. T. U. STATE CONVENTION AND OTHER JOTTINGS.

The annual state convention was held at Van Buren May 10–13, and was very enjoyable and profitable. Delegates from different counties and districts were present. Mrs. J. K. Barney, National superintendent of prison, jail and police work, was with us till the last two meetings, then left us to go to Tahlequah. She gave us the compliment of saying she thought our women were most prompt and attended to business with marked ability. She also gave the high praise that our corresponding secretary's report was as good, if not the best she had ever heard, and was the best delivered she had ever listened to.

The state officers elected for the ensuing year are: Mrs. L. M. Chace, president; Mrs. F. L. Sutton, corresponding secretary; Mrs. J. A. Clark, recording secretary; Mrs. A. G. Farr, treasurer. Mrs. S. K. Hart was elected state organizer (and as we felt that we could not do without her services, four ladies pledged themselves to raise a month's salary each,) and with an efficient corps of district and county vice-presidents, we expect to do good work this year.

The people of Van Buren gave us a royal welcome and large attendance every night. Mrs. Barney gave a Bible reading—from Matthew, twenty-first chapter, "The Women at the Tomb,"—and spoke regarding our work, this being the anniversary address on Sabbath at 11 a. m. At night at the same place she gave a most telling address, and on Monday night gave her renowned word picture, "From Jerusalem to Jericho," all to crowded houses that gave the closest attention—not only attention, but attested their appreciation by liberal contributions.

Mrs. Barney went to Fort Smith. At both places she won many to our cause, and filled with enthusiasm those already enlisted.

The last night our Mrs. Harris held the large audience almost spell-bound with a brief history of her work as police matron. The treasurer's report showed that nearly $1,100 had been received, and $1,046 expended, leaving about $50 on hand, which has been applied on the indebtedness.

THE UNION SIGNAL and the *Woman's Chronicle* were again adopted as the chosen organs of the Arkansas W. C. T. U., and the unions are urged to send reports of work accomplished to these papers, also to obtain as many subscribers as possible to them.

Mrs. Barney has since returned from Tahlequah, and Sunday, May 18, held three services in Little Rock. In the morning the county judge got a carriage and took Mrs. Barney, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Hart, and Mrs. Chace across the river, about three miles, to the county farm, where there are about one hundred inmates, and Mrs. Barney spoke to them. We took flowers, texts, and the strawberries came after; it was a gala day to many of them. This has been a terrible place for cruelty, and many abuses, too disgraceful to recite, but this has been changed through Mrs. Harris' influence.

At 2 o'clock we went to the penitentiary, and Mrs. Barney gave a most plain, practical and touching address to over two hundred convicts; there were also one hundred and fifty persons from the city in attendance. After singing and the sermon—for it was one, though called by another name—the flowers with texts tied with white ribbon and leaflets and pledge cards, for those who wished them, were given out, and then they went down to dinner, where the strawberries were given to them at their plates. Some of us went to the hospital and had service and distributed strawberries, flowers and texts, then to the jail and calaboose.

Mrs. Barney spoke at the Main Street M. E. Church at night to a large, appreciative audience. All her work has been so satisfactory that many are begging her to come back and give us more time. She left for Malvern and Hot Springs May 19, and will start for home the following Wednesday night. We begin the year with a sense of many blessings and a firmer foundation for work than ever before, and I trust the obstacles which have hindered will not rise again. We are glad to know of the good work being done and feel that THE UNION SIGNAL is one of the great levers, and perhaps the decisions of the supreme court favoring the liquor fraternity may be another, as this will reach a great many who could not be otherwise stirred. "All things work together for good to them that love God."

LYDIA M. CHACE.

LOUISIANA.

STATE W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

The eighth annual convention of the Louisiana W. C. T. U. was held at Ruston, April 18-20. The delegates and visitors were gladly welcomed. They assembled in the Methodist Church which was elaborately decorated by the ladies of the town, and every session was numerously attended.

Mrs. Fauntleroy gave a beautiful address of welcome which was answered by one of the young ladies from New Orleans, and Mr. Harrell, the pastor of the Baptist Church, welcomed the convention on behalf of the clergy, in a kindly, fraternal way which pleased every one.

The president, Mrs. Caroline E. Merrick, delivered her annual address on the evening of the 18th, to a large and appreciative audience. Mrs. Merrick explained the aims and objects of the W. C. T. U. in a direct and simple way, urged the unions to exert themselves to improve their financial condition, with all the force and eloquence at her command, nor did she forget to enlist the men, to whom she paid an unusual tribute of gratitude and praise. Mrs. Merrick was born in East Feliciana parish, and has many friends all over the state.

Mrs. Dr. J. J. Lyons, the recording secretary, is also well known; she assisted greatly to promote the success of the convention. She gave a touching tribute to Mrs. Read, the mother of Mary Read Goodale, which was as gratifying as it was unexpected.

On Sunday, Mr. Harrell, of the Baptist Church, preached the convention sermon in his own church to a very large assembly of both residents and strangers.

In the election of general officers few changes were made. Mrs. Julia Cole was elected treasurer. This gentle Christian lady, together with Mrs. Lyons, conducted the devotional hours. The executive committee have determined to go forward in strong, aggressive work. They have been reinforced by the accession of Mrs. Adella C. Sligh, of Ruston, as corresponding secretary.

No account of this wonderful convention could be complete without more particular mention of Mrs. Goodale who spoke Sunday night in place of Mrs. Clara Hoffman, who had been detained by a railroad accident. Mrs. Mary R. Goodale is one of the best speakers among the National organizers, and is in great demand all over the South. She is gifted with a clear and pleasant voice, and pleasing womanly ways. Her address was eloquent and able, and was equally instructive and entertaining. She has been out in the field about two months as state organizer, performing good and faithful work, which is beginning to be felt and shown by a new life infused into all the unions. She is continued as the state organizer.

WHITE-RIBBONER.

MICHIGAN.

MONROE COUNTY CONVENTION.

This was held in the First Presbyterian Church of Petersburgh, March 19 and 20. The convention opened at 10:30 a. m. with praise service and devotional exercises conducted by Mrs. Julia Stannard, president of the second district, which continued until the hour for dinner was announced. The pulpit was adorned with rare plants, trailing vines, and blooming flowers. Suspended in front and above were appropriate mottoes and the "White Cross," and on either side a beautiful banner, and the flag of our country.

In the afternoon the devotional exercises were led by Mrs. M. B. Davis. At 2 p. m. the convention was called to order by the president, Mrs. Jennie H. Lockwood. All the officers and twenty-one voting delegates answered to their names at roll-call. A large number of visitors and four clergymen were present at all the meetings. The afternoon was devoted to reports of superintendents, vice-presidents, local unions, and the reading of an admirable paper, "Work of the Flower Mission," by Mrs. Addie Rawson, followed by discussions, music, and miscellaneous business. At 4 p. m. the children's hour was observed. Prof. J. G. Lampson, principal of the Union School, marshalled his pupils to the number of one hundred into the church and seated them in places previously assigned them in the center of the church; nearly the whole number are already pledged to temperance. The grown people filled every vacant place, and listened from doors and gallery to instrumental music, songs and recitations, followed by an impressive address by Mrs. Stannard, who encouraged them to stand by their pledges, and walk in the ways of temperance and purity.

In the evening the devotional exercises were led by the Rev. D. A. Curtis. At 7:30 the church was filled to overflowing with attentive listeners. The music, by the orchestra and male quartette, was very fine. The address of welcome was delivered by Mrs. Lottie Wheeler, and was full of words of cordial and hearty greeting. The Rev. Chas. Baldwin followed in an address of welcome in behalf of the churches. With a peculiar warmth and tenderness the guests were welcomed, thrice welcomed. From our beloved first president, Mrs. F. J. Sumner, came the grateful acceptance of the preparation of labor and love tendered. Many a heart was waiting for just the comfort and encouragement that such a response would bring. Mr. E. R. Bragg, fraternal delegate of Petersburgh I. O. G. T., delivered a short address, which was instructive, and full of good thoughts, showing commendable work accomplished by the order.

One of the finest productions of the evening was the reading of a poem, "Views of Personal Liberty," by Mrs. C. W. Phelps, a pen picture ingeniously wrought. A letter of greeting from Mrs. S. A. Grosvenor, of Demorest, Georgia, was read by the secretary, which was affectionately received by the convention as a message from their sister seeking health and strength in her far-away summer home. Music by the male quartette, collection and benediction closed the meeting of the first day.

Thursday morning the devotional exercises were conducted by Mrs. T. J. Sumner. The following excellent papers were presented during this session: "What Can I Do?" Mrs. Anna Haight; "Influence," Mrs. Corbett; "Woman's Work," Mrs. Allie Allison; and papers were also given by Mrs. Hobart, Mrs. A. Bruce, and Miss Eliza Phelps. A question-box occupied the remainder of the time until dinner was announced. Delicious dinners and teas were prepared, and promptly served by the entertainment committee, and pastors and people seemed to vie with one another in bestowing such hospitality as only Christian courtesy can offer.

Devotional exercises were led in the afternoon by Mrs. Celestia Carson. After music by the choir, a recitation, "The Captain's Well," by Mrs. Barnes, was well rendered, followed by reports from heads of departments. A paper on "Franchise," by Mrs. Harriett Wheeler, was listened to with the acceptance and delight of all who heard her. Reports of juvenile work, followed by the superintendent, Miss E. A. Stacy, and of scientific instruction, by Mrs. E. J. Van Derlip; both made earnest pleas for their respective departments. Miss Johnson, superintendent of Y work in the second district, gave a finely written essay on the work among young women, carrying conviction to every heart; her best thanks were in the form of the resolve of one delegation to immediately form a young people's society. Mrs. Stannard, continuing her journey through a portion of the country as organizer, reached Dundee on the 24th, where she also organized a union of fifteen members, which is now reported to number over forty. The reports of county officers, secretary and treasurer, were read and accepted. The election of officers then took place, which resulted in the reëlection of the old officers as follows: President, Mrs. Jennie H. Lockwood; corresponding secretary, Mrs. M. M. Kirby; recording secretary, Mrs. C. W. Phelps; treasurer, Mrs. E. J. Van Derlip.

Devotional exercises were led in the evening by the Rev. Mr. Gerlach. The audiences which were large in the beginning had increased in numbers until every available place was occupied, and improvised seats were largely used. After singing by the choir, Miss Mary Lockwood, district superintendent of kindergarten work, gave a scholarly address on "Kindergarten Work and its Relation to Temperance Work." The choir again favored the convention with an appropriate selection. A paper was presented by Dr. C. S. Fries, who treated the subject, "Social Condition of Women in Denmark," which was a most spicy article, engaging deep attention, while smiles and applause alternately greeted him. A vocal duet by Misses Nora Tucker and Helen Tyler was delightfully rendered; also a recitation by a member of the Loyal Temperance Legion of Carlton was fine.

Our beloved president, Mrs. Jennie Lockwood, who had been unanimously elected the second time, then gave a most eloquent address, replete with helpful and earnest words concerning the work. A fine solo, "The Wreck of the Man on the Sidewalk," was rendered by Mrs. C. Carson. Resolutions were read and adopted. With a generous collection, music, and benediction by Rev. Mr. Shumaker, closed one of the best conventions ever held in Monroe county.

MRS. M. M. KIRBY, *Cor. Sec.*

NEW MEXICO.

GLEANINGS.

Having recently visited most of the unions in the territory in company with our loyal leader, Mrs. M. C. Raynolds, we are pleased to find the work encouraging. During the past year, the American population has been somewhat fluctuating, and as a consequence, our "white-ribbon" ranks may be slightly reduced in numbers, but everywhere we found faithful ones, "sowing in shade as in sunshine."

The Santa Fé union will soon lose a faithful and efficient president, Mrs. Carpenter, who is about to remove permanently to her Eastern home. We trust the right one may be found to fill the vacancy and strengthen good work already done.

The Albuquerque union, led by Mrs. J. W. Granger, and otherwise well officered, is a felt power for good in the city. They will place a prohibition ticket before the people at the next municipal election. The Y's also, with an efficient president in the person of Miss Macy, are doing good work, and with the W. C. T. U., are in possession of headquarters, where open and business meetings are regularly held.

Although Socorro has lost thirteen members within the last few months, eleven by removal and two by death, all faithful and regular workers, there are brave souls left who are loyal to the utmost, and are holding the fort. Mrs. E. J. Harwood is doing grand work among the Spanish speaking people. The Spanish union there, numbering some sixty-five, with thirty men, women, and children present at the weekly meeting, manifested an interest and zeal in the cause which was, indeed, a pleasure to witness. Such is an earnest of what may be accomplished by consecrated effort, in this broadest of fields.

The Deming union, although in its infancy, is doing grand foundation work with the children. Miss Gordon's "Prohibition Program" was most excellently rendered by the little ones, and with such leaders as Mrs. Frances Pipes, Mrs. Sleight and Mrs. Merrill, we may look for a continuation of the good work. At Silver City, the meetings of the union had been abandoned. However, an enthusiastic meeting was held in the parlors of Mrs. Moorhead, and the work was reorganized, with Mrs. Agnes Moorhead as president, Mrs. Ella Lucas, secretary, and Mrs. Farnesworth, treasurer.

Mrs. Dilly, president of the Mora union, writes that during the short existence of the work there, eighty have signed the total abstinence pledge. The union at Raton, with Mrs. Mary T. Rife as president, is doing noble work. Miss Henrietta G. Moore did grand, good work in the hearts of the people at Raton, as elsewhere throughout the territory.

The W. C. T. U. at Chama became auxiliary to New Mexico in September last, having at present a membership of thirty-two.

The Las Vegas union, with the W. C. T. U. Reading-Room as pleasant headquarters, supports eight departments of work.

Everywhere we found our women loyal to the National, and ready for a "membership crusade" as suggested by Miss Willard; all willing to pledge themselves to an effort to add one name each to our membership list before the close of the year. The annual meeting will be held in June, when we hope to find many new workers in our ranks. We shall continue to wage our peaceful war, hoping, praying and believing for victory.

M. J. BORDEN, *Cor. Sec.*

ILLINOIS.

ELECTION WORK AT LAURENCEVILLE.

Tuesday, April 15, was our election day. We have for years had a license board, and each year the temperance people have failed to elect their ticket. So this year the W. C. T. U., though few in number, and the Christian people with our pastors to aid, laid plans and worked accordingly. One week before election day, we began a series of gospel temperance meetings. We secured valuable assistance from abroad—from the W. C. T. U. ranks. Mrs. Musselman, of Toledo, Ill., and Mrs. Denny, of Vincennes, Ind. On the Monday evening before election we held a mass-meeting in the court-house. There were between three and four hundred people present, and we had a splendid program, consisting of recitations, select readings and choice music, all of which were rendered by our school children, prepared for the occasion. They were marched into the court room in procession, carrying their white cross and their banner, and truly it was a beautiful scene. Our home brass band was with us, and gave us an abundance of good music. After the children's exercises, Mrs. Denny took the stand and gave us a most earnest address. Such earnest appeal to our voters on the morrow. The Lord was with His people; we had been going "from strength to strength," as God in His Word promised, so now we were ready for

service. Mrs. Denny advised us to be present at the polls the next day, with hot coffee. So early next morning, even before time to open the polls, the women began to gather, and by the time the work had begun in earnest our coffee was ready and we spread a table with plenty of good bread and butter, hot coffee, cream and sugar. The first tickets balloted were presented by the ladies.

The struggle for the right began now in earnest, and oh, how our God did strengthen us! Such liberty he gave us to plead with voters as to how they should cast their votes, and while his people were so wonderfully strengthened, those of the rum power were exasperated. and such mighty efforts as they made and by every means that you so well know, such as buying by drinks and dollars. At last they were so convinced they were losing that they went for the sheriff to arrest us for intimidating voters, but we had the lawyers on our side and well knew we had not taken one liberty we should not have taken, so we stood our ground. They began about noon to hold back votes, thinking the women would become tired out and go home, and that they would then have the field. Tired we were, indeed, but we had never expected to give it up until the last vote was polled; and we stayed with them from seven o'clock in the morning until seven in the evening. After the polls closed we repaired to the M. E. Church to hold a prayer service until the votes were counted; we spent an hour this way. At the close of the hour, one of our ministers, who was one of the committee to help count out ballots, came with the report of the result. Just as soon as he entered the house we knew by his countenance that victory was ours, which proved to be true. What made it such a grand victory was that the whisky board only had one man to elect and the temperance board had five, and every man was elected from first to last. Such a shout went up of praise to our God!

Never was a happier people in all the camps of Israel than were we; so we spent another hour in a praise service and testimony meeting. In our meeting men said they had been voting for twenty years and longer but could say they had never witnessed such an orderly election. It was remarked many times during the day what a good feeling existed in and about the halls where the election was held; even saloon men were gentlemanly in our presence and allowed us to talk to them and persuade them to give up such a business for a righteous one, and they drank of our coffee. While there were some that were furious, yet they were well-behaved in our presence, and I never heard an oath all day long, and to me it was a blessed place to be in. I never felt His presence more sensibly. The men give the victory to the women, and the women give it to the Lord. "This is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith." Amen. L. B.

VERMILION COUNTY CONVENTION.

This was held in the First M. E. Church, at Danville, April 17 and 18. Every union in the county was represented, and some towns were represented where there are no unions, but will be as soon as our busy organizer can visit them.

The district president, Mrs. Replogle, could not be with us, and Mrs. Parrish, our district organizer, presided over the convention, and by her earnest, sweet Christian spirit greatly endeared herself to all.

Rev. C. A. Crane, the pastor of the church, who I am glad to say is a genuine temperance man, and believes in prohibition with a party back of it, gave the opening address and helped us in many ways during the convention. Several other ministers of the city were present the first afternoon. The reports from the unions show a prosperous condition of the work throughout the county. There were several good papers read, and through the question-box much helpful information was gained.

We all deeply regretted that Mrs. Rounds could not be with us. Mrs. Emmons came Thursday evening, gave us a fine lecture, helped in the convention Friday morning, and lectured that night. All were well pleased, and greatly enjoyed her instructive addresses. County officers were elected, and the following petition was unanimously adopted:

"We, the women delegates and visitors assembled in county convention at Danville, April 17 and 18, desire to go on record as opposing license, high or low, and so unanimously and respectfully petition the mayor and councilmen of Danville to declare that our homes and children shall be protected, and that no man or woman shall be allowed to sell intoxicating liquors in any form either by license or without license.

"The above petition is earnestly and prayerfully presented to the mayor and councilmen of the city of Danville, Ill., April 18, '90."

The above petition was presented to the council, who immediately tabled it, after which they proceeded to fix the license for the coming year at $1,000. By which you see our beautiful little city is completely in the control of the rum power. How long, oh, Lord, will this people be permitted for a price to sanction the destruction of its inhabitants? MRS. LIZZIE E. KYGER.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Albany county W. C. T. U. held their twelfth quarterly convention at the Methodist Church at Coeyman's Hollow, March 26 and 27. The attendance was good, notwithstanding the bad condition of the roads and the fact that the church is located five miles from the railroad. Many of the members of the city unions feared we had made a mistake in holding a convention in a town away from the railroad, but we demonstrated beyond a doubt that "where there is a will there is a way." The union at Coeyman's Hollow can boast of fourteen honorary members. Several of these met the delegates at the depot with carriages, entertained us magnificently, and returned us to the station after the last session.

The convention opened with a good attendance of earnest, hopeful men and women, Mrs. C. A. Jump, county president, ably presiding. The devotional exercises were conducted by Mrs. Theo. Van Heusen in a very impressive manner. The reports of the officers and superintendents showed that the unions throughout the county were in a healthful and flourishing condition. The children's hour was made enjoyable by a score of juveniles marching in, with the national colors formed into little caps resting on their brows, who bravely stood while their leader questioned them in the temperance catechism, much to their credit as well as to that of their teacher. We afterwards learned that three of these bright children belonged to the only saloon-keeper in the village, and, while the mother is not a member of the union, she was anxious to do something to make the convention a success, and her sympathies were wholly with us. Just here, Mrs. Snyder, the pastor's wife, invited all delegates and strangers to retire to the vestry to partake of supper.

The women of the union are good workers, but they also enjoy a feast of good things such as was set before them on that occasion. At 7:30 the church was well filled, and, after a very earnest prayer by our president, we listened to words of welcome by Mrs. A. E. Dunbar, followed by a short address by the pastor, Rev. M. B. Snyder. The question-box, presided over by our president, Mrs. Jump, was the occasion of no little merriment, not alone because of the questions, but also because of the shrewd and original way in which they were answered. A very able and instructive paper was read by Mrs. Aaron Veeder, entitled "Justice to Women," which was listened to with marked attention.

On Thursday morning at 9:30 a prayer meeting was led by the president, in which many took an active part, after which two interesting papers were read, "Gleanings," by Mrs. A. J. Hall, and "The Doctor and His Patient," by Mrs. R. G. Wentworth. Mrs. C. A. Jump was elected a delegate to the National Reform Association. After prayer at the noon-time hour lunch was served, then the carriages were driven to the door, and in one short hour we were at the depot, and the beautiful little church, the pleasant associates and the most enjoyable drive, were ours only in memory. We had proved that a successful W. C. T. U. convention in the month of March in a rural town was a possibility.

ALICE A. WHEELER, *Cor. Sec.*

IOWA.

JOURNEYINGS AND JOTTINGS.

Your readers will be interested to know of the earnest white-ribbon workers in Iowa. In Volga City, Sunday, May 11, our meetings were well attended. The subject of narcotics in the evening was productive of good, as seven gentlemen gave up the use of tobacco during the week following. At Brush Creek, notwithstanding the rain, we had a good audience and good attention. At Strawberry Point a large audience greeted us; four honorary, including both clergymen, and seven active members, were added to the union. At Hopkinton we had the church filled with earnest, intelligent hearers, and the day following a reception and supper at the pleasant home of one of the ladies. In the evening the good M. E. pastor took me four miles to Sand Spring to speak on the temperance question, and the earnest women said, "We would like a union here, and are ready to work;" so I organized a union of eighteen active and seven honorary members, who I am sure will do a grand work.

At Marion our loved Miss Willard had spoken to an immense audience a few days before my coming, which insured me an audience and an attentive hearing. At Greene on Sunday, May 18, we held a women's meeting in the afternoon, and a union service in the evening, at which we had more people than could be seated and many stood, giving the best attention during the entire evening. Sixteen active and six honorary members were added to the union, and at least one more gentleman gave up his tobacco. I go next to Denison.

At every point visited new members have been added and new interest manifested. It is delightful to find towns and cities free from the curse of the saloon, jails empty, and the rising generation coming up without the vices which are so common in towns where liquor is openly sold. The temperance people here were at first shocked by the blow struck at prohibition by the supreme court decision, but have come to feel that the evil effect will be only temporary, and that it will in the end react upon our enemies and hasten the day of National prohibition. HELEN L. BULLOCK.

WISCONSIN.

STATE MOTTO: WHAT OUGHT TO BE DONE CAN BE DONE.

The result of the vote at our spring elections on the question of license, in accordance with our town option law, was encouraging throughout the state. Many towns have voted to abolish the saloons. Our county has so many no-license towns that it is, practically, a prohibition county. Our W. C. T. U. workers have done much to bring about this result. You have had an account of their work and the victory in Black River Falls. The victory at Stoughton was also a signal one, and there was a much larger vote for no-license in Madison than we had dared to hope for.

From the eighth district we have an account of an event that shows how some of our women work, and will be of interest to your readers, I think: "The Spring Brook union is in a rural district, lying midway between the cities of Eau Claire and Menomonee, being about eight miles long and three or four miles wide, and covering four school districts. Most of the members of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society are also members of the W. C. T. U., composed of members of five different denominations, so, as a matter of economy, the meetings of both organizations are held monthly on the same day, the missionary in the forenoon, and the temperance in the afternoon, and rotating between the church and schoolhouses in the summer and private houses in the winter, all joining in furnishing a picnic lunch.

"The February meeting was held at a residence near Menomonee, as it had been intimated that two or three women from that union would like to be with us. The roads had been rendered very slippery by a recent thaw and sudden freeze, making it difficult to travel unless horses were sharply shod, but quite a goodly number assembled for the missionary meeting. Just as the exercises were closing a vehicle came to the door bringing eighteen W. C. T. U. women, a driver, and one pair of horses. The women were packed into an omnibus box, and as they unloaded, looked like bees at swarming time, and sounded something like it, too. They brought their baskets, and in a short time a bountiful lunch of all sorts of goodies was spread, and 'all went merry as a marriage bell' for an hour or so, when the president called to order, and the regular exercises and business of the evening were taken up and discussed in 'free parliament.' We did not forget the interests of the W. C. T. U. state work, nor the lumbermen's work, and in this connection the department of literature, Loyal Temperance Legion, and Band of Mercy work were reported, district dues discussed, suffrage department furnished a letter calling for money, etc. A supper was arranged for, and after the close of the local meeting, the president, who is also county president, called a meeting of the county executive committee to plan for the spring Institute to be held in April, and to commence the county fair work by appointing a committee to ask for privileges on the fair ground.

"At an early hour the guests took their leave, pronouncing it a *good* time, 'as good as a convention.' We would say to all rural unions, 'Go thou and do likewise.' We all know how, in the routine of household duties and family cares, we are cheered by a visit from some one else, and listening to a recital of their trials, failures and successes relieves us of the selfish narrowness of our round of duties. We are all one family; let us try to help each other by being more social."

The first district held its annual convention the last week in February, at Palmyra. At the close of the last evening's meeting twelve new members were added to the Palmyra union. The principal of the high school dismissed his pupils for one afternoon to attend the convention for the purpose of taking notes from which to prepare compositions for the next day.

The fifth district convention was a decided success. Although this district has few unions, the few are full of zeal and enthusiasm, and the union at Green Bay is, both in numbers and activity, one of the strongest in the state. The convention accepted Mrs. Knowles' offer of her park at Wrightstown for the use of the W's and Y's of the fifth district, for camping excursions, and for any Christian and temperance work. The reporter of the convention says of it:

"Echo Park was formerly a beer garden, and Mrs. Knowles purchased it in order to rescue it from evil hands. It is a lovely spot, beautifully located on the banks of Fox river. The Woman's Christian Temperance Unions and the Y. W. C. T. Unions of the district will entertain here, for two or three weeks in the summer, twenty or thirty working girls from some of the large cities. Nearly all the buildings necessary are already on the park grounds, and with the furnishing by the unions of the district of ladies to take charge of tents, provisions, hammocks, games, etc., this can be made a most delightful, restful place to these hard-working, shut-in girls. This park will doubtless be put to many other good uses as the work develops."

The third district is to hold its annual convention May 22 and 23. A good program has been prepared and a helpful meeting is expected.

Barron and Trempealeau counties, in the eighth district, and Sauk county in the seventh district, have held very successful conventions. At the Sauk county meeting, Mrs. M. A. B. Smith, of Madison, president of the third district, gave an interesting lecture on the subject, "A Review and Criticism of the Liquor Laws of Wisconsin." Walworth county is to hold its meeting the last of May.

Miss Lois Russell, organizer for the eighth district, has spent a month in Clark county, and as a result we have six new unions in that county. Miss Russell did real pioneer work, as the interior of the county can be reached only by team. She writes:

"A very pleasant feature of that part of the work was that Mrs. Buland's white-ribbon sister, Miss Mary Mason, took her horse and carriage and drove with me to the various appointments. Our old white horse should have received a white ribbon, so faithful was he in carrying us over the rough, frozen roads." Mrs. Buland is president of the county.

The Demorest contests are growing in interest. Bessemer, Rusk, Merrimac, Mukwanago, Boscobel, Eureka, Lodi, Antigo, Sturgeon Bay, and Stoughton have held contests, I think, since I wrote you last. I am sure others have held them, but have not reported to me. In order to show something of the interest these contests awaken, I quote first from the report sent me from Lodi:

"Though but one can win the prize, the time, the effort are not lost. Not one taking part in such a contest but goes out into life better able to give a reason for the faith that is in him,— better equipped to take part in the conflict which the stern logic of events has forced upon the American people. The struggle demands their youthful strength and ardor. The cry of the thousands whom rum has shackled, the prayer of the widow and orphan, the 'Voice from the Poor House,' the jail, and the gallows have roused to thought and action a host of resolute men and women. Why is the 'Liquor Vulture' allowed, under sanction of law, to feast on hopes, and homes, and hearts? and 'Who is to Blame' for these things? are questions of the hour. The 'Walls of the City' are slowly but surely building; the 'Prohibition Life Boat' is being manned by a gallant crew, and when, in God's own way and time, the temperance sentiment in all parties shall become consolidated and crystallized into action, *the saloon will go*, and 'Prohibition, the Ultimatum,' will be reached."

The following is from the report of the contest at Eureka: "The prize was awarded to Miss Julia Loker, who rendered with fine effect, 'The Martyred Mother.' All the participants merited the great applause they received. A beautiful bouquet was presented to each of the seven other members of the class. Besides the contestants, other recitations, vocal and instrumental music were given. The church was beautifully decorated with mottoes and potted plants. The entertainment was a success financially, as well as in the temperance sentiment it disseminated; as it was held the night before election, and our town was carried no-license by a large majority, we hope the seed sown was at least a little help."

At Sturgeon Bay the medal was won by a boy of fourteen who rendered "Young America's War Cry." These contests are a power in making good public sentiment a great educational force in our state.

The lumbermen's work was of absorbing interest to our workers during the winter. Mrs. Upham writes:

"The missionary, Mr. S. E. Very, is proving most acceptable to all concerned, his fervor, zeal and consecration, his simple report of walking through deep snow, preaching nine times to camps last week, and cheerfully taking up with the hardships of camp life, seal his acceptance to the W. C. T. U.; while the cordial manner in which the loggers receive him, carrying him from camp to camp (thus lessening his expenses), listening eagerly to what he says, treating him royally, prove to us his adaptation to the work, and his acceptance to the camp men, *two* rare blessings for which we are all truly thankful.

"Our Wisconsin unions, are we not *proud* of them? One hundred unions and seven Y's have taken camps, sending to each every week packages of good literature; this means hard work and unselfish devotion on the part of our women.

"We are greatly indebted to Mrs. Emma Nason, of the King's Daughters of New York, who has also distributed about seventy-five camps to her 'co-workers' in New York state, besides sending us twenty-five dollars for our missionary. Mrs. C. E. K. Davis, wife of our first woodsmen's missionary, has done an equal work for us in Massachusetts, receiving from us a long list of camps, and distributing them among the Massachusetts unions, besides sending to us from them sixteen dollars in money for our camp missionary. Altogether we have sent enough good papers to our northern Wisconsin pineries this winter to hide from view the *Police Gazette*, by substituting something better. Many unions have subscribed for *The Deutsch-Amerikaner* for their special camp, that good German temperance paper, 'sugar-coated' enough to be very palatable to our conservative friends. Truly this is good work, and many a devoted woman is enabled in this way to do what she possibly could.

"Our missionary writes that he finds plenty of good literature, and the men *do read eagerly* all they receive. I add this thought for the 'Pessimists' who say '*these men don't read;*' they *do read* and listen earnestly to his preaching. The American Bible Society has just sent us a large box of big type Testaments."

Mrs. Louise S. Rounds, president of Illinois W. C. T. U., has done excellent work in Wisconsin. The president of Chippewa Falls union writes.

"Our union is beginning to realize the need of real, aggressive work. Mrs. Rounds spoke one evening on the work of the White Cross and social purity, arousing the people to great interest on that subject. Her second lecture was on prohibition. The result of her lectures is a great awakening among our members, and an increase in our numbers, nine new members having already been received." Mrs. Rounds' work in Fond du Lac has been reported for these columns. To every place she visited she carried help and inspiration. We are glad we are to have her at our state convention.

Mrs. Annie M. Palmer, National evangelist, has given nearly, or quite two months' time to Wisconsin work. God has greatly blessed her stay among us. Many unions have been strengthened and uplifted through the influence of her earnest, devoted spirit and teaching. We shall gladly welcome her within our borders as often as she can come.

Baraboo union has become incorporated. The members find themselves very comfortable and "at home" in their pleasant rooms at their new headquarters. Their meetings are better attended than before, and people seeing the women going to and from these rooms, inquire about their meetings, and conclude that some work is being done by the Baraboo W. C. T. U. Suitable headquarters prove a source of power to any union.

EMMA J. CURTIS, *Special Correspondent.*

GRADUATING EXERCISES OF THE LOYAL TEMPERANCE LEGION OF MILWAUKEE.

The evening of March 11 was a most enjoyable one to the W. C. T. U. workers in Milwaukee. A class of seven bright girls and boys was presented by the state president, Mrs. Morse, with the national diplomas of the L. T. L. All honor to the first class of Loyal Temperance Legion graduates in Wisconsin!

The exercises were held in Summerfield Church. Not a large audience, but a very appreciative one gave inspiration to the occasion. The corresponding secretary of the Milwaukee union presided in her own happy way. The exercises began with the beautiful song, "Spirit of Joy, Cold Water! Gift of the Love Divine," well rendered by a chorus of young voices. Mrs. Herr, president of the Milwaukee union, followed with a fervent prayer. After a short introductory by the chairman, explaining the object of the occasion, the seven graduates were asked some of the principal questions from lessons upon which they had passed examination, both oral and written lessons relating to alcohol and the body, the mind, the pocketbook and the nation. The answers were well given.

A very few recitations, one by the youngest member of the Loyal Temperance Legion in Milwaukee; a solo by a sweet little singer, "She Sails by the Stars, the Good Ship Prohibition," and then came the most interesting part of the evening's entertainment, the address to the graduates and presentation of the diplomas. Mrs. Morse alluded in a most happy way to the 18th of March as her birthday, and said that in all the sweet honors given her on this day as it counted out her years, this celebration brought a joy unknown before; for it was a forecast of the great on-coming army of intelligent, Christian temperance workers. She told the graduates she was almost glad that the first class in Wisconsin numbered just seven—"The mystic seven"—but she would like to have the next class number two, three, or even five times seven.

She gave the class Garfield's motto, "Watch the margins," and showed them by his life, how a careful study of the little, half-hidden opportunities to add wealth to mind and character would suddenly bring to them, some day, a glad revelation that they were ahead in the onward march. She urged the class to take up the study of volume 2 of the L. T. L. Manuals, and be present at the state convention in Racine next June, to add the first seal to their diplomas. Here are the names of the seven: Bessie Price, Nina Shumway, Elsie Hand, Addie Johnson, Clifford Hand, Perley Hand, Joseph D. Herr, Jr. The average per cent of standing is 81, the highest in the class, 95.

Mrs. Herr followed Mrs. Morse with words full of cheer; said the Milwaukee union was proud of its first L. T. L. graduates, and in its name presented each member with a pot of lovely white primroses. God bless the dear girls and boys, and help them to develop characters as pure and white as the beautiful blossoms! Such a glad surprise to the superintendent of juvenile work followed. One of the graduates stepped forward, holding a large cluster of exquisite roses encircling a pure calla lily, tied with a white ribbon, bearing the letters we so much love, "W. C. T. U.," and with tender words presented them to the superintendent on behalf of the L. T. L. and Milwaukee union. A bewildering rush of grateful love to the dear children and the beloved union for their generous appreciation of her services, a longing to be worthy of it all, and an intensity of desire to "lose her life" that she might "find it" in Christ's sweet service, made it impossible for her to make any response save the commonplace "thank you." The very interesting hour closed with a verse of

"God be with you till we meet again,"

sung by all, and the pastor of Summerfield Church pronounced the benediction. ANNIE J. BRADBURY,
Supt. Juvenile Work.

PENNSYLVANIA.

WORK AT LEECH'S CORNERS.

We live in the country in Western Pennsylvania where the roads are "narrow winding ways" over hills and hollows. It is very difficult to maintain a regular working organization.

For two years a band in our Sunday-school has been doing a little missionary and temperance work very quietly by bringing birthday offerings.

This spring there seemed to be a spontaneous uprising to enlarge our borders. So we teachers proposed, as the children had all signed the pledge, that we organize a "Loyal Temperance Legion Mission Band." All agreed. Some more boys joined us, badges were procured, officers elected and we went to work. Our first public meeting was pronounced a success. The children are aged from ten to fifteen years.

In the devotional exercises the boys and girls repeated Scripture responsively, and as I listened to their fresh voices, so prompt and earnest, then suddenly swelling out into an old familiar hymn in which at the tap of the bell the choir and congregation rose and joined, and then as an old, white-headed father in Israel, who had come out to encourage us, led in heart-felt prayer, I felt a peace and blessedness stealing over me that paid abundantly for all the labor done.

After the opening exercises, the president of the Band, a manly boy of fifteen, came forward with a white banner, on which at the top in large blue letters we read, "L. T. L.," and the motto, "Our Native Land for Jesus." Below was a white cross on a blue shield surmounted with six small flags. The president repeated, "In the name of our God we will set up our banners," and then recited, "Unfurl the Standard," and remained standing while the little secretary came forward with a blue banner on which was inscribed in white letters, "All the World for Jesus;" she recited nicely a missionary poem.

At the tap of the bell the entire Band came to the platform to the strains of Anna Gordon's Loyal Temperance Legion marching song, and sang the beautiful words with a will. After this a young lady came forward and in a sweetly solemn voice recited Mary Lathbury's "By This Sign We Conquer."

We had only one copy of the "Marching Songs," and so I drilled the children with blackboard, and in striving to impress the words on their minds we rehearsed the different phrases pretty often. I was told after the drill that one of our stanchest Republican boys remarked, "Mrs. Stevenson would say that 'help to save the Nation,' means to join the Prohibition party!" Not a word politically had been said, but boys are bright, and political prohibition is in the air. Recitations and missionary exercises followed in rapid succession. A teacher gave us extracts from the Timely Talk, "The Liquor Traffic and Foreign Missions." He spoke well, and from my seat in the choir I could see that the audience was deeply interested. Then we had Esther Housh's beautiful poem, "'The Little Feet a Comin'," recited by Mrs. J. S. Peirsol, whom some of our Kansas sisters will remember as giving the address of welcome a few years ago at one of their state conventions, in Cherry Vale. Her rendering of this poem was highly complimented.

I do not see any reason why every country Sunday-school may not have such a band—as the Missionary and Temperance causes are so closely allied, and where children live so far apart that it is difficult to meet often, use a little tact and cement the work.

Our next public effort will probably be entirely an L. T. L. meeting, if we succeed in finding a program adapted to this conservative neighborhood.

The W. C. T. U. work in Mercer county moves on harmoniously. The department of scientific temperance instruction is receiving more than usual attention this year. Printed blanks have been sent to the local superintendents for the teachers to fill out and sign, which I think will be very helpful. Mrs. U. R. Allen, our county corresponding secretary assists the county superintendent in this work. We hope to have a local superintendent in every township, and each school district thoroughly looked after. Pennsylvania is fortunate in having Mrs. Lovell, of Bryn Mawr, at the head of this department; her earnestness, skill and experience, will arouse enthusiasm throughout the whole network of organized superintendents, both county and local.

Through the never-tiring work of our county literature superintendent, Mrs. Hamilton, and our bright W. T. P. A. representative, Miss Adda Burch, a large number of UNION SIGNALS are taken in the county. Our new state paper, the *Bulletin*, will be largely patronized also as soon as it becomes more widely known. Its columns are filled with department work and excellent instruction.

In social purity work in this county we are glad to note a resolution passed by the last Sunday-school Association, a delegated body of Sunday-school superintendents, pastors and delegates representing one hundred and twenty schools, recommending that "our pastors and teachers use their influence in disseminating the principles of the White Cross and social purity organizations, and endeavor more earnestly by wise and careful teaching to raise the standard of social purity among the youth of our communities." MRS. J. W. STEVENSON.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

WOODFORD W. C. T. U., of Fargo, North Dakota, has recently held its third Demorest silver medal contest, eleven contestants, a large audience, receipts fifty dollars; but the best part was the splendid entertainment, doing much toward influencing those who are not pronounced temperance men.

AN Iowa correspondent writes: "Miss Willard addressed an audience of over 2,000 people in Des Moines on the evening of May 7. The largest opera house in the city was filled to overflowing, and many went away who were unable to find even standing room. Miss Willard won the hearts of her audience at once, and the great throng listened with unabated interest through the entire address of nearly an hour and a quarter. At the close an elegant basket of roses and carnations was presented to her, and the many who crowded about her, eagerly seeking an introduction, evidenced the fact that she has many warm friends in the city."

MISS ADDIE NORTHAM visited Greenfield, Ill., April 21 and 22, and organized a Y. W. C. T. U. of seventeen members. This has since increased to over twenty. She also greatly strengthened the Loyal Temperance Legion, and other temperance work in this place.

APPROPRIATE resolutions were passed by the Chester and Center unions of Oakland, Ohio, concerning the death of Mrs. Mary Leonard, a beloved member whose heart was full of interest for all temperance work up to the last moment of her life.

MRS. M. V. WOOD, Fargo, North Dakota, is elected State corresponding secretary of the W. C. T. U. in place of Mrs. Ida G. Fox, resigned.

LITERATURE is wanted for the outlying posts of Florida, on educational and evangelistic lines, especially suitable for distribution among the colored people, also among soldiers and sailors. Any friend of temperance who has a paper or package of tracts to spare will put them to a good use by sending the same for distribution, to Mrs. E. A. Hill, the W. C. T. U. state superintendent of press work, at Orange City, Fla.

LYON county, Minnesota, reports eight Demorest silver medal contests, with others in the near future.

MRS. S. M. PERKINS gave a temperance lecture to a crowded house at Wauseon, Ohio, the 4th inst. At the close of the address, Rev. J. G. Smith, the pastor of the Congregational Church, made these remarks: "I have been thinking, while Mrs. Perkins has been speaking, and have been wishing that we had more women lecturers and women preachers. The people like to hear them, as we see by this audience. Hence I say to the young ladies before me, if you have a call to preach, heed the call, and you shall ever have a warm welcome in my pulpit, and I will assist at your ordination. The world needs the gospel as it is presented by women."

AFTER a varied experience during a life of over sixty years, Mrs. H. H. Pettis passed away, at the Master's call, from her home in Sparta, Wis., April 17. She came to America from England in 1843, lived for several years in Illinois, and afterward removed to Wisconsin, where she taught the first district school ever held in Sparta. She was an earnest worker in the W. C. T. U., and her loss as a noble Christian worker is deeply felt and mourned. The funeral services were conducted by her pastor, Dr. Crawford, April 19, with appropriate singing by the Congregational Church choir, after which the remains were consigned to their peaceful rest in Woodlawn cemetery.

A correspondent writes thus from Fairport, New York: "Our little local union goes on the even tenor of its way, and will soon hold its semi-annual meeting, at which time the 'Temple' will be prominent in the exercises. One of our charter members, whose interest in the work has not flagged these thirteen years, is Miss J. E. Dickinson, of this place. For several years past, she, with her family, has spent the winter season in Nassau, B. I., and we learn that she has succeeded in organizing a W. C. T. Union there. She writes that one of the members on whom she most depends is one to whom she has herself been sending THE UNION SIGNAL for a year or more past. Peculiar circumstances and environments mark the new enterprise; the union will be composed of a peculiar people—its lines of work will necessarily vary from ours,—but its aim, its basis of hope and strength will be the same. Pray for its success. Our Fairport union rejoices in such faithful, energetic work on the part of its members, effort reaching even to the far-off isles of the sea."

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The annual convention of the W. C. T. U. of Western Washington will be held in the First Congregational Church, Tacoma, June 3-6. Miss Henrietta G. Moore, of Ohio, and other temperance advocates will be present to address the people. The names of delegates should be sent to Mrs. M. E. Turrell, 802 North I street, Tacoma. It is desired that all Western Washington unions observe 3 o'clock p. m. Friday, May 30, as an hour of prayer for the guidance of the Holy Spirit in our plans, and His blessing upon our work.

MRS. MELINDA A. SHAFFER, *Pres.*
MISS JENNIE M. HOPKINS, *Cor. Sec.*

Look Into Things.

"What is agreeable to nature is also consonant with reason."

"Look into things, and see what they are made of, as well as what they subserve."

This is precisely what we desire you to do. Investigate our Compound Oxygen Treatment, learn what it is made of, and what it subserves.

We shall be pleased to aid you in your researches, and to furnish abundant evidence. If you find it "agreeable to nature," it will be "consonant with reason" to try it.

We are permitted to refer, among many other prominent individuals, to the following well known Philadelphians; Rev. V. L. Conrad, Ed. "Lutheran Observer:" Mr. E. C. Knight, Edward L. Wilson, Ed. "Philadelphia Photographer," and a host of others.

For further information, write for our book on Compound Oxygen, its nature, discovery and results. It will fully repay the trouble. It contains among other interesting reading matter, numerous testimonials from patients who have been cured of various diseases. Sent free.

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Publisher's Dep't.

Our Edition this Week is 89,000 Copies.

The Full Text.

All should read the full text of the famous "Original Package" decision. We have it in pamphlet form, together with the dissenting opinions. Price 10 cents. The decision may be good law—possibly the Dred Scott case was also. These government partnerships have to face consequences at the bar of justice, and now the people are learning that the W. C. T. U. position, "Abolish the great high license tax—the Internal Revenue," is worth considering. If the saloon is to be protected and the homes suffer, it is a God-send that the veil of politics can be torn down and the people see that they (*i. e.*, the government) are responsible. By all means get this pamphlet and become posted.

Salaried Agents.

The plan is doing well. Here are some of the sales made by different ones—$81.74, $71.25, $69.40, etc., etc. Write for full particulars. You can make some spending money if you want to. The work is directly in the line of building up the temple of correct public sentiment.

Enthusiasm.

That is the only word. The thought of having Miss Willard's picture is what has brought it around. Read some of the words written us:

The picture offer is ahead of anything offered as an inducement to workers. There ought to be no difficulty in obtaining the 15,000.—*Mrs. Wiley Honey, Newton, Ill.*

I pledge one or more new names by July 1. THE UNION SIGNAL is an absolute necessity to all who desire to keep pace with the greatest reform movement of the day.—*M. H. Dunham, Burlington, Iowa.*

I will help. Know you will get more than 100,000, as so many will try for sake of getting the prize—he portrait.—*Mrs. Dr. Blair, North Bend, Neb.*

I like your proposition very much. No one can be *an intelligent* W. C. T. U. worker without THE UNION SIGNAL.—*Mrs. E. T. Philpott, Loyal, Wis.*

I am a W. C. T. U. woman from away back. I enlisted for life, and I want that Picture, and will help all I can to get subscribers. Will send some names soon.—*Vashti Williams, Union City, Ind.*

I will help.—*Belle Anderson, Williamsport, Ind.*

THE UNION SIGNAL is the best paper devoted to the best cause. I am exceedingly anxious to secure Miss Willard's picture.—*P. Solenberg, Itasca, Ill.*

I will help you get the desired number for THE UNION SIGNAL.—*Vella Lewis, Angola, Ind.*

Your new proposal has again awakened latent enthusiasm for the success of our UNION SIGNAL. The plan is excellent.—*M. A. Post, Carbondale, Ill.*

I'll be most happy to send you one or more new names, and get that picture of Miss Willard.—*Mrs. W. S. McDaniel, Belle Flower, Ill.*

You can see that all these words are from near by points; by next week you will be hearing from New York, Pennsylvania, the East and the far West. We want to give one more big tug and get the victory. Don't hold back. Don't think, "Oh, I cannot do the work, that's the business of some one else." One friend writes: "I have my new subscriber, it is the man who is putting down carpets for me to-day, a drinking man, too." Insist on your grocery man trying the paper for a year. Who is there that has not an influence over her grocery man? A crusade means move, move, move. There is nothing so restless and upheaving as a crusade, and here we have

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for our crusade. Your leader calls you on. She says the paper is doing a blessed work; far beyond all speech making. Join her in this new crusade.

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Publisher's Dep't.

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It's all right to talk about bullets and bird shot, they have their place, but read now about some genuine bombs that we have—*warranted* to produce consternation in the camp of the enemy, i. e., the liquor traffic.

Bim—Bim—Bomb!

What? Read! Large posters, some in red ink and some in black, about 15x20 inches, having thereon such sentences as these, in bold, attractive type:

> The *Wine and Spirit Gazette* says: "The men who advocate High License as a Temperance measure are either hypocrites or fools."

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No man, no newspaper, no politician—not even a know-nothing-about-it-in-our-platform party can stop the fight.

Aim True!

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Will the friends in Pennsylvania please remember the address of our agent for that state, Miss S. S. Sterrett, 2133 Vine street, Philadelphia, Pa., and correspond with her in relation to getting up new clubs for THE UNION SIGNAL.

Don't Pass this Item.

THE UNION SIGNAL editor lately had a call from an attorney here who said in effect that he had entertained a delegate to the last "National"; that he had done so merely because he was solicited—had no interest in the cause. The delegate had THE UNION SIGNAL sent him; he at first merely glanced at it; then he read a little; then he got to watching for it, and "now," said he, "I think it's the grandest paper published, and it ought to be known in every one of our Chicago homes. I'll give $200.00 toward just such an effort." Is not that an eloquent fact?

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—o—

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CHAPTER I—Prohibition as a Principle.
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" XIII—Prohibition and Posterity

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The Oak and Ivy Leaf (monthly) organ of the Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union; single copy, 25 cents; in clubs of 10 or over, 20 cents.

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On Tuesdays, May 20, September 9 and 23 and October 14, 1890, agents of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway will sell Home-Seekers' Excursion Tickets to principal points in the West, Northwest, South and Southwest at rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets good returning thirty days from date of sale. For full particulars call on or address agents of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway

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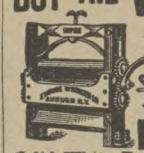

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Advertisers want to know what paper pays best. Mention The Union Signal.

Signal Notes.

MR. SPURGEON says: "Grape-juice has killed more than grape-shot."

THE corner-stone for a Methodist Episcopal hospital at Portland, Oregon, has just been laid.

LONDON has about twelve licensed houses per one thousand of the population; Manchester has nearly eight.

BY an amendment to the constitution, at a recent meeting of the Supreme court of the Independent Order of Foresters in Canada, "Saloon-keepers and bartenders where intoxicants are sold" are prohibited from becoming members.

MRS. EMILIE D. MARTIN, a valued worker in the W. C. T. U., of Pennsylvania, but now a resident of New York City, has been chosen as a member of the executive committee of the Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church. Dr. John Hall, of New York, is president. Mrs. Martin has been invited to speak at the coming etate Sunday-school convention. Her theme will be "Qualifications of a Successful Sunday-school Teacher."

BISHOP WILLIAM TAYLOR, just home from Africa for a short visit in this country, said, in an address at Memorial Hall, Evanston, Sunday, May 4, among other startling facts regarding the liquor traffic in the Dark Continent: "Hamburg alone sends out by its English and German steamers annually 200,000 tons of rum and gin,—not gallons—not barrels—but *tons*"!

OUR *Message* pleads thus: "It may not be generally known that more vessels pass through Vineyard Sound, southeastern Massachusetts, than any other channel in the world, except the English Channel. Here is located the Vineyard Sound Mission for Seamen, which is doing great good. Coming to anchor along the shores and in Tarpaulin Cove, Naushon Island, where frequently there are more than a hundred sail, the men can be reached at two reading rooms by the missionary, who visits the vessels in a steam launch, holding services, etc. Help the work by sending good literature, magazines, religious and temperance papers, etc. THE UNION SIGNAL and *Youth's Companion* are eagerly read. Pack in a barrel or box, and be sure to prepay freight. Money can be well invested in the various lines of work, especially as now another helper is greatly needed. Literature or money can be sent to the superintendent, Madison Edwards, Wood's Holl, Mass."

THE National Conference of Charities and Corrections held in Baltimore, May 14-21, was of unusual interest. Public and private in and outdoor relief, the care of the insane, and of feeble-minded children, methods of caring for dependent children, hospitals, prisons, jails and almshouses, training schools for nurses, and other kindred subjects were considered. Several white-ribboners were among the delegates. Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, who was sent by the governor of Maine to represent the charities of that state, was among the indefatigable workers. Mrs. Stevens' efforts were principally in the direction of the appointment of women on all boards of charitable institutions.

SENATOR BLAIR says in "The Temperance Movement:" "There are used in making one gallon of beer 83.2 ounces of barley of which 70 ounces are lost in "malting," in "mashing," "fermenting," and "fining," leaving 13.2 ounces of nutritious (?) substance. Consumed by the glass at 5 cents each this would cost 80 cents, or about two-thirds of a day's labor; at 80 cents per bushel for barley the same amount of nutriment in the form of bread, allowing about 60 per cent for waste and making, would cost 2 cents. In other words, if a man drinks daily 4 quarts of lager beer he will, in about 12 months succeed in taking into his stomach in that form the nutriment contained in a five-pound loaf of bread."

A CALL was recently made for a prayer season and conference meeting of the Presbyterian women belonging to churches of the several presbyteries in and around Philadelphia. This call was made "in view of the hindrances to all missionary endeavor at home and abroad by reason of the liquor traffic." The following petitionary resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, We, women of the Presbyterian Church, in convention assembled, realizing the fact that women compose a majority of the church, and our consequent responsibility under our representative form of government, do hereby

Resolve, That we petition the sessions of our churches to carry out the repeated injunctions of the General Assembly in respect to the subject of intemperance;

Resolved, That our sessions, in the exercise of their supervision of the Sabbath-schools, be requested to have a temperance lesson taught unto our children at the close of each quarter;

Resolved, That we request our pastors to read to their people the injunctions of the General Assembly in behalf of temperance, and to preach at least annually in behalf of the same great cause and department of Christian work.

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MOST PERFECT MADE

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and most Healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime, or Alum. Sold only in Cans.
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The most nutritious and digestible of Foods. Send for pamphlet. Trial box by mail 36c. Address **Our Home Granula Co.**, Dansville, N. Y.

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Wheat Flour makes the cheapest and best bread, cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Nervous Prostration. Send for circular. **Mill Office**, 135 Lake St.

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Paris Medal on every bottle.
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Three months old when cured by the use of
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Read what its mother says:

"The undersigned has a child only three months old. It became sick with pains in its bowels and stomach when scarcely two months old. It cried and whined nearly all the time, and was completely run down in flesh. We gave it everything that we thought would relieve the child, but it grew worse all the time. We made twenty powders from a teaspoonful of Steketee's Worm Destroyer, gave it one powder three times daily. To our astonishment it was relieved of thousands of worms. We have given the child but twenty powders. It is entirely cured. I shall always recommend Steketee's Worm Destroyer. MRS. B. BARENDSE, Oakdale Park, Kent Co., Mich.
For Sale by all Druggists, and by mail, 25 Cents. Send U. S. Stamp. Address
GEO. G. STEKETEE,
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Do not take any chances of being poisoned or burned to death with Liquid Stove Polish, paints, and enamels in bottles. The "Rising Sun Stove Polish" is safe, odorless, brilliant, the cheapest and best stove polish made, and the consumer pays for no expensive tin or glass with every purchase.

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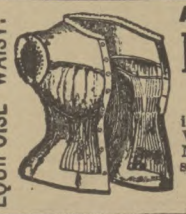

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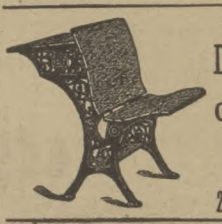

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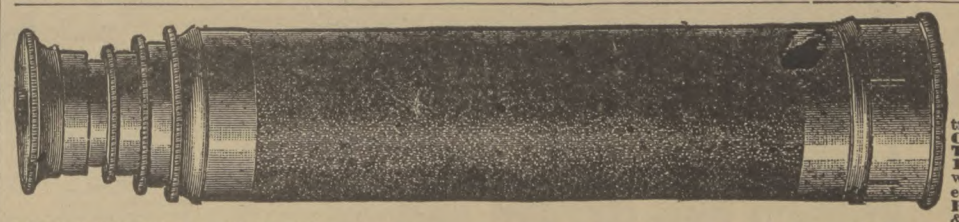

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THE UNION SIGNAL

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WORLD'S AND NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

"THOU HAST GIVEN A BANNER TO THEM THAT FEAR THEE; THAT IT MAY BE DISPLAYED BECAUSE OF THE TRUTH."

Vol. XVI.—No. 23.] CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, June 5, 1890. [Price $1.50 per Year.

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SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Tennessee Prohibitionists are holding their state convention to-day at Nashville.

Thursday was observed as Memorial Day in the Chicago schools, to inculcate patriotism.

Rev. Sam Small has been elected president of the Methodist University, Ogden, Utah.

The Chicago gas trust has been beaten in the courts and placed in the hands of a receiver.

Union and Confederate veterans met at Vicksburg last week, the Confederates banqueting the Unionists.

Geo. W. Bain lectured in Chicago Monday evening, under the auspices of the West Side W. C. T. U.

The Ohio Knights of Pythias have amended their constitution to exclude dealers in intoxicating liquors.

A bronze equestrian statue to General Robert E. Lee at Richmond, Va., was unveiled Friday by General Johnson.

Olive Logan has been elected a member of the Incorporated Society of British Authors, of which Tennyson is president.

New York laid the corner stone of the Washington Memorial Arch on Decoration Day; George William Curtis delivered the oration.

The German Catholic societies in convention at Milwaukee decided to take an active part in the fall campaign to fight the Bennet law.

Speaker Read has issued an order forbidding the sale of whisky in the House restaurant; its keeper declares he will still sell wine in original packages.

The Garfield Monument at Cleveland was dedicated Decoration Day, with appropriate services in which President Harrison and his cabinet participated.

The State Supreme Court of Maine bows to the decision of the Federal Court and reverses the decision of Judge Whitehouse in the original package case.

Owing to the death of the senior member of the firm, the old publishing house of Robert Carter & Brothers, well known for fifty years, goes out of business.

The first submarine telephone cable has just been opened, and it is in South America, between Montevideo and Buenos Ayres; its length is thirty-two miles.

Germany has decided to adopt the time standard which came into use here in 1883. By it official time all over Germany will be one hour earlier than Greenwich, and seven hours earlier than Chicago time.

Mrs. Ella Alexandria Boole, corresponding secretary of New York W. C. T. U., by invitation of the G. A. R. Posts of Van Wert, Ohio, delivered the address on Memorial day, before an immense gathering of citizens and the military and civic bodies of the county.

The Senate modified the House Bill forbidding the sale of liquor in army canteens so to make such restriction apply only to canteens in prohibition states. This caused great discussion, and Senator Blair moved to adjourn, remarking that the Senate was in no condition to pass a temperance bill.

The *Daily News* has demonstrated that gambling dens can be broken up in Chicago by raiding them without any help from Mayor Cregier. Saturday night it cleaned out the second one, a high toned affair, dragging to light two tons of gambling apparatus and securing its destruction by order of Justice Blume.

The college students' summer school for Bible study, at Northfield, Mass., opens June 28 and closes July 9. Rev. Marcus Rainsford, of London, Dr. Munhall, Professor Weidner, Major Whittle, and others are the teachers. The athletic exercises are in charge of Mr. A. Stagg, of Yale. The eighth General Conference for Bible study and equipment for Christian work, begins its sessions July 31, and ends August 9. Dr. Gordon, of Boston, Professor Moorhead, Bishop Newman, John G. Woolley and others are on the program. Ira D. Sankey and George C. Stebbins, are in charge of the music of the Conference.

MISS ACKERMAN makes a strong plea to have a white-ribbon missionary stationed in Japan, and supported by the World's W. C. T. U. She says it is a case of "now or never" with Japan; if the country is held for God and temperance, workers must be stationed and sustained there. Letters from missionaries in Japan speak in high terms of the value of Miss Ackerman's work.

OUR sisters of the British Woman's Temperance Association have just published a book which will be welcomed by thousands in America, as well as in England. It is the Memoirs of Mrs. Margaret Bright Lucas, with portrait and autograph. It has been prepared by the Executive Committee of the B. W. T. A., and can be obtained from their office, 13 Memorial Hall, Tarrytown street, London, E. C. Price fifty cents.

Through an oversight, the letter in last week's issue on "The Temperance Movement in Denmark" was not credited to the Rev. Carl F Eltzholtz, the author.

By a typographical error which we are much ashamed of allowing to pass uncorrected, "Mrs. Skelton" was transformed into "Mrs. Shelton." It is Mrs. Henrietta Skelton, for whom a house is to be built. We trust this blunder will serve to emphasize Miss Willard's request.

AT a meeting of the Council of the B. W. T. A., London, May 21st, Lady Henry Somerset was unanimously elected President of the Association to fill the place left vacant by the death of Mrs. Margaret Bright Lucas. This announcement, made by Jessie A. Fowler, Honorary Secretary, reaches us just as we go to press. THE UNION SIGNAL gives most hearty welcome to Lady Somerset and next week will make its readers more fully acquainted with her through a letter received by the same mail from Hannah Whitall Smith. Miss Ames writes that Lady Somerset is beautiful in person and spirit, and a magnificent speaker.

MONDAY'S *Inter Ocean* comes out squarely for the abolition of the United States saloon license; on this THE UNION SIGNAL gives the *Inter Ocean* its hand, and trusts it will not be long before it is ready to come out as squarely against municipal license of the saloon. It says: "This Congress should do away altogether with the saloon license feature of the internal revenue law. It is no longer needed, answers no good purpose, and is an unmitigated evil, first, directly, and second, indirectly. In prohibitory states, and in places where local option prevails, the violators of law hide behind government licenses. Even in localities where high license prevails, a good many saloons of the lower order are run on nothing but internal revenue licenses. The letter of the law provides against this, but practically it works that way in a great many cases. Indirectly the government occupies a false and demoralizing position, through this license, as a sort of silent partner in every saloon in the country."

AT the thirteenth annual convention of the United States Brewers' Association in Washington, John W. Mason, commissioner of internal revenue, was introduced by the presiding officer, and said he was glad to be with the brewers, for he regarded them as substantial business men, engaged in a lawful and legitimate business. "Having paid your tax to the government," he said, "you are entitled to the privilege of selling beer. It is a mistake for you to think that the government desires to hamper you by unnecessary restrictions." John W. Douglass, one of the commissioners of the District of Columbia, also paid his respects to the convention, and spoke even more flatteringly to these brewers. His speech so pleased the brewers that one of them remarked, "We haven't much to fear for Washington if we can keep Douglass on this line." Yet these men are Federal office holders.

ON the 14th of June, there will be a joint Congressional Hearing before the Senate Committee on Education and labor, and House Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic, on the joint resolution for National Constitutional Prohibition. This matter has been pending in every Congress since the 44th—nearly fourteen years—without reaching a vote in either body. It was favorably reported by the Senate Committee in the 49th and 50th Congresses, and a minority report in its favor was returned by the House Committee to which it was referred in the 50th Congress. The Committee, at the Joint Hearing, are to be addressed by the members of the "National Prohibitory Amendment Committee for Congressional work." This Committee consists of the General Officers of the several National Prohibition Societies of the United States, the General Officers of the National Executive Committee of the Prohibition Party, and the National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation and Petitions. The W. C. T. U. having made this Amendment a special line of work, having county and district as well as local and State organizations through which to carry it on, and having a suitable department, that of Legislation and Petitions, ready to do its bidding, the initiatory steps for the organization of the Committees and the responsibility for executing a part of the system of official reporting are committed to its care.

THE combat deepens. If you doubt it, read the debate in the Senate last week on the Wilson amendment of the Imported Liquors Bill, as reported in the *Congressional Record* of May 23. The amount of logic and Latin brought into play was something astonishing, especially as the logic proved two diametrically opposite propositions. The American eagle soared very high and shrieked in consternation at the prospect of having "a great national policy subordinated to the wishes of a few localities, to the destruction of its symmetry and uniformity." "If the Constitution is to be set aside, and the powers of Congress under it to be transferred at the behest of any one or more of the states, how long will it be before, under the influence of such a precedent, we have the states bargaining and intriguing with Congressional majorities for undue advantage? How long will it be before the great and powerful states of the Union will secure advantage over their weaker sisters? This is Senator Coke's scarecrow. And he goes on to prove (?) that while states have the undoubted right to protect themselves against diseased meat, infected clothing, dynamite, et al. under their police power, said power does not extend to intoxicating liquors." "The state cannot part with the right of defense against dangers to the lives and health of her people, and her police powers for these objects being inalienable, and known to the framers of the Constitution to be so, are necessary and understood exceptions to the grant to Congress over inter state commerce. But for an article of commerce in every country in the world, an article of necessity in some form and everywhere, which is dangerous only when improperly used,—to say that such an article can be suppressed and excluded from interstate commerce under the police power of any state, is to go to an utterly unwarrantable extreme." Senator Eustis, of La., in speaking of the sudden conversion of Republican senators to state rights said: "Such a performance as that having been intended, as I believe, only to captivate the excited imagination of a Prohibition audience, was to me inexpressibly comical,—that you, gentlemen, should stand forth as against us, as the champions and defenders of state's rights as against Federal centralization!" Senator Reagam declared that there is a way in which alcoholic liquors might be outlawed by the joint action of Congress and of the states declaring them injurious to public morals and public health. Being outlawed, Congress would have nothing to do with them, but the states under police powers might exclude them. Yes, gentlemen, that *might* be done, but until it is done —and nobody sees any signs of that—Congress *has* something to do with the question; sooner or later the whole country will recognize this fact, which the Prohibitionists long since discovered, and "On to Washington" for National Prohibition, will be the cry.

Contributed.

AT EVENTIDE.

BY WARNER SNOAD.

With the dreamy lilacs at their best and sweetest,
Fitting incense for the shrine of evening sky,
My thoughts are borne to that divine, completest
By and by.

Through clouds of dim, impervious, sunset amber,
'Twixt vague perfume and pale light we half descry
The pavement of that glorious, golden chamber,
By and by.

Not *all* golden—gold is wearisome and blinding,
An echo of this world's continuous cry—
And Time's tangled clue will meet a fair unwinding
By and by.

Not all singing, not all brilliance, not all duty,
But soft, sweet, quiet rest, nor question why,
And perfect stillness, perfect love and beauty,
By and by.

Through oriel panes by cool, green leaves half-shaded,
And lilac blossoms' fragrance, you and I
Will watch the sunlight stream on days long faded
By and by.

And 'mid the hush, by twittering birds just broken,
Stirred by no sound of harsh, discordant cry,
Reunion's passionate, shy words, half spoken,
By and by.

And worship? *Love* is worship—past conceiving
The thankfulness of every blissful sigh—
Content, beyond our finite, dull believing,
By and by.

* * * * * *

Dear, with the lilac blossoms bending o'er us,
Does it not seem as Heaven itself drew nigh?
As if the very stars rang out in chorus
London, Eng. "By and by."

MISS MARGARET.

BY HARRIET FRANCENE CROCKER.

Wherever Miss Margaret was, young people delighted to be. Her cozy sitting-room with its cheery fire-place and blossoming plants was often filled with bright young faces and happy voices, and once a week she threw open her pretty rooms for a sort of informal reception to which all young people, friends or strangers, were quietly but heartily welcomed. Older people liked Miss Margaret and were fond of coming to see her, but it was among the young that her influence was most widely scattered and among the young that she was at her best, and Miss Margaret's best meant a great deal, I can assure you.

What a lovely face she had! fair as a girl's, with a sea-shell tint in her cheeks, and a dewy redness on her lips, eyes darkly blue, smiling at one so kindly through gold-rimmed spectacles, hair not white, but of a rich creamy color that suggested the golden-brown it used to be. Tall and stately as an ideal queen; she was, indeed, the queen of our village society—a belle to whom no young person refused to pay homage and of whom no other maiden was jealous.

Dear "St. Margaret!" We used to call her that and she received the appellation as quietly and gracefully as she did all the other evidences of our love. About herself she was singularly reserved. While ever ready and glad to bestow her sympathy on those about her she rarely spoke of herself or her past life—the life she had lived before she came among us.

Perhaps it was this reticence, perhaps it was the expression of intense sadness we often noticed in her eyes—perhaps the deep lines that keen trouble had left about her sweet mouth and across her frank, open brow, that awakened in us that curiosity which all young women have inherited from their mother Eve. We knew she had a history, and we thought it was a sad one. We longed to know, but not one of us ever dreamed of asking her to tell us the story of her life.

One day—I remember it was a wintry, snowy afternoon, she had asked half a dozen of us to tea. We had brought our fancy work and were sitting cozily around the cheery fire-place. We had been very merry, I remember, but toward twilight a sort of hush had fallen upon the group and one by one we dropped our work into our laps and leaned back looking dreamily into the glowing bed of coals, and speaking now and then in low voices. With Miss Margaret we never felt the necessity of making conversation. Perhaps that was one of the proofs of the true sincerity of our friendship.

Our hostess sat down to her piano and played for us—soft, dreamy chords fitting for the time and place. We knew she was improvising. Her music was her passion—full of power and expression, thrilling and trembling with pathos. She never sang and we did not miss it—her playing was enough for us. All her beautiful self seemed merged into the melody she evoked.

When the last notes had died away she came back and stood leaning against the mantel-piece, looking down at us. I remember how beautiful she looked that night in her soft, black draperies and the spray of lily of the valley on her breast, her dear, kind face, so sweet, so sad, so loving.

Alicia Edwards looked up at the dear face and said softly, "Do you know, Miss Margaret, I think it is so strange you never married, why, if *I* were a man—" but here she stopped suddenly, overawed by the depressing silence that prevailed, for we were all spell-bound at the question no one had ever dared to ask.

Miss Margaret reassured her with a gentle laugh and a swift, kind glance around our little half-circle. Then she was silent for a moment while that look of intense sadness we had seen before came into her eyes and settled about her lips. She seemed lost in sorrowful thought. Alicia hung her pretty head and I saw tears on her eyelashes. She was sorry she had spoken. Miss Margaret saw the pathetic, girlish figure and roused herself. Her voice was sweet and low but perfectly distinct in every syllable.

"Dear child," she said to Alicia, "do not grieve at what you said. It was not impertinent or curious—it was only natural that you should say what you did,—have you forgotten that I was a girl once myself? *I* have not forgotten those bright years of happy girlhood when life looked as fair and golden as it always does to youth—as it does to you to-night. I have sometimes thought I would tell you the story of my life, and to-night you shall hear it if you wish. No, Marie"—to the maid who came in with lights, "the firelight is pleasanter to-night." The girl withdrew and Miss Margaret went on.

"Some of you have lovers and years ago, O ever so many years ago, I had a lover, too—as noble and good, as bright and promising as yours—as pure and upright as a young man can be. He was studying for the ministry when I first met him. From the first we were all in all to each other—our friendship was sweet, and strong, and sure,—life looked like Paradise to both of us, and the coming years stretched away before us like a flower bordered path across a pleasant field—*one* path, not two—for that we should not walk together, side by side, through life, neither of us dreamed. My friends were pleased with him—his prospects were of the brightest. We loved each other—and nothing else was needed. How happy we were! How full of joy my heart was all the time! I wonder, dear girls, if any of you are happier, can be happier in your love than I was."

Alicia looked down at the new ring on her finger and smiled a little. A smile of sympathy shone on all our faces. Alicia and her newly-announced engagement were very interesting to us just then. Miss Margaret continued: "We were to be married in the spring—in May—when the lily-of-the-valley would bloom in sweet masses in our garden and the whole world would be fair. A friend of ours made us a betrothal party as the custom was then in that place. Every one we knew was there—the house was filled with life and gayety and the rooms rang and echoed with the music of light feet and young voices.

"I was only a girl—not yet eighteen—and perhaps was proud of my power over the handsome young man at my side. Yes, it must have been that or I would never have done what I did that night. A delicious supper was served and wine was at every plate. Of course there would be toasts in our honor and it would not look well, I thought, if Robert did not drink. I knew of his puritanical ideas, as I called them, and decided to show my power of influence over him that night at least. I foresaw that he would decline to drink, for I knew he was stanch in his principles. O girls, never abuse the power you have over young men! Never exercise that power for the sole purpose of proving that you have it! Never dare to tamper with a human soul as I, in my girlish ignorance and foolish pride, did that night!

"He refused, as I expected. At first with a laughing remonstrance, then earnestly with a grieved expression in his eyes as he looked at me, surprised at my persistence. I could not bear defeat that night before all our friends who were looking on interested in the final victory. I determined that the victory should be mine—that I should not fail in the presence of that large assembly of friends and acquaintances, a woman's influence *should prevail*. It did prevail. At last, for the sake of peace and to put an end to the scene, he yielded. Before we left the table he had his glass refilled. That night the kiss he left upon my lips was tainted. Whom could I blame?

"I need not tell you all that passed. Daily the power of inherited appetite developed in him, daily he sank lower. In vain I begged and plead and cried for forgiveness for my sin, for mercy that should stay his ruin. He realized his position, but was powerless to alter it. Strong in all else, he was pitifully weak in this; he could not give it up. Yet all the time I loved him, loved him better than ever. I never shrank from him; what I had caused him to bear, *I* would bear—his life, blighted and ruined *I* would share with him, and suffer all that might be pressed into my cup of bitterness—in recompense. Remorse of conscience was ever present with me. He wished to break our engagement. I would not hear of it. We would be married in May when the lilies were in blossom just as we had intended. Perhaps I might save him after marriage. O how many girls have shipwrecked on that rock! If not that, then I could suffer with him, and for him; would bear the shame of being called a drunkard's wife, would sacrifice everything for his sake in atonement for what I had done. My friends were powerless to move me from the determination I had taken, and gave me up as one lost. Next to a woman's influence there is no power on earth so strong as a woman's love.

"On the eve of our marriage a letter was handed to me. Even while I broke the seal and unfolded the sheet a great horror fell down over me like a pall, and I feared the worst, for I knew the hand that had addressed the envelope.

"Later, when my mother found me lying like one dead, and wrenched the letter from my hand, it only confirmed the rumor she had heard. He had taken his own life. Rather than drag my honor down with his, rather than profane the altar with vows that could never be sacred, rather than live a slave to appetite, he took with his own hand that which God alone has the right to take.

"One whole year was a blank to me. They told me afterward that a merciful lethargy had come upon me in which all was blotted out—a mild insanity which was life-saving in its effects. Of that year I remember nothing. It is like a dreamless sleep to me now. When health and reason came back the tide of recollection came back, but softened by the lapse of time and sanctified by God's pitying hand. I tried to live for others wholly, to forget myself and my grief in little services for those around me, to help in every possible way all young people and to bury the dear, dead past in my dead lover's grave. Men have honored me with their love but nothing in my heart has ever responded. I am as happy in my simple life here among you as it is possible for a broken-hearted woman to be.

"It is nearly forty years now since that night in May, and the lilies bloom just as sweet to-day and are just as dear. I can think of them spreading their delicate fragrance over his grave in the little old church-yard far away, and I wear them for his sake. At last I can think of it all with calmness and speak of it with a heart that is reconciled, for I believe that the great-hearted loving Father who cares even for the sparrow has looked with mercy on my lover's sin and mine, and pardoned all."

Her voice died away into silence with a gentle sigh and tears were on her down-dropped lashes. Tears were in our own eyes, too, and we held each other's hands in silent sympathy.

Alicia was the first to speak. "Thank you, dear Saint Margaret," she said, softly, as she rose and kissed her, tenderly—"you have helped me with your life-story."

And we all, as we gathered around her, breathed words of thanks and gratefulness. She smiled at us through her tears—"God bless you all, my girls, and let you learn a little lesson from the sad story of one woman's life"—and then she rang for lights and we had tea.

Allegany, N. Y.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC ON THE "WEST COAST" OF AFRICA AND IN THE "CONGO INDEPENDENT STATE."

BY MARY CLEMENT LEAVITT.

(Continued.)

At many, if not at all, the "factories" a glass of rum or gin is dealt out to all native helpers at noon every day. This dram is about two-thirds of a tumbler full. Every Saturday two bottles of gin *must be taken* as part of the week's pay. Men who have been "down the coast" from the upper part of it, at work for a year, or a term of years, are often forced to take a barrel, some demijohns or cases of liquor, in part pay, to carry home with them. This I saw on the steamer on which I sailed from Banana to Sierra Leone, and inquiry put the matter beyond question.

Since writing the last paragraph I have talked with a lady who has lived some years on the "West Coast," and to whose town these natives are returning from the South in larger or smaller numbers by nearly every steamer, and her testimony is that scenes of terrible debauchery arise from these very barrels and demijohns, resulting often in

maiming and other wounds, and she mentioned six deaths among the most prominent and promising young men of the town who had died from drink under precisely these circumstances.

On a recent Sabbath this lady went to town for the usual Sunday service at eleven o'clock. A steamer had come in at daylight from the South, as is very common. She found the whole village drunk, men, women and children. The very air was tainted with the scent of the gin. She could not find a cup that had not had gin in it, to take the drink of water she needed. From many sources I hear of deaths occurring in this way. All will remember the startling account recently published in American newspapers of ten Africans dying from one cask of liquor drank in a debauch.

European traders force drink upon natives and native traders contrary to their will. One European trader said to another in my hearing, "Down my way the 'niggers' are getting so impudent they don't want to take what you offer them in trade, they want to choose." Said another trader, "What do they want?" "Oh, cloth, salt and money. Think of that! They want *money* and they don't want rum!"

"That will never do," said number two; "there is nothing we can make so much on as rum." "They get these notions from the —— missionaries," said number one.

"Yes," said number two, "the missionaries spoil the country for trade." All this being interpreted meant that the missionaries are imparting instruction, are elevating the natives, and fitting them to look after their true interests, and unfitting them to be the unthinking, unresisting prey of the traders.

The following incident was related to me by one of the missionaries at Duke Town, Old Calabar. A chief of one of the towns up the river had been trained in the mission school, but had not been converted. He returned to his village, married, and became a trader. Afterwards he was converted and wished to join the church. Among the questions asked was this, "Are you willing to sign a total abstinence pledge?" He was willing and signed it. Next the question was put, "Will you give up trading in drink?" This caused some hesitation as it would interfere with his profits to a very considerable extent, but this also was promised. Not long after he had a boat load of palm oil and "kernels" to send down the river to Duke Town. He strictly charged the clerk not to take any drink in payment, but the trader said he *must* take one cask, and, finding remonstrance vain, the clerk consented to receive the cask on board the boat. On receiving an account of the circumstances the chief went down the river to exchange the cask of drink for other goods, but this the trader refused to do. Seeing that his efforts were of no avail, the chief poured the rum into the river, threw the empty cask after it and returned home.

Reviewing all this wretched business, we must ask ourselves what can be done about it,—what *we* can do about it. I will mention two or three minor measures, before proceeding to weightier ones, that would be of some assistance, and which probably may be secured more readily than other and more fundamental ones.

On the Congo, and in some other places, the introduction of a small copper coin of about the value of one-fifth of a cent would be of great importance. If they were annular in form they would be all the more convenient, as the natives could carry them on strings about their necks. Then natives could sell a yam, two or three sweet potatoes, half a dozen onions, a pint of palm kernels, and not be forced to take drink in return, as is the case now. Indeed, drink is the small change of the country on the Congo.

Again, all consuls should be instructed by their governments to see that traders do not force natives to take articles they do not want. And still again, a trading house which does not deal in drink would thrive at many towns. Such a house would have friends in all missions, and warm ones, if all white men connected with it would keep themselves from this almost universal buying of women to live with as wives.

Not long ago a European consul on the "West Coast" sent a demand to a chief for a certain number of "girls," for himself and other men of his own nationality, offering to pay the market price for wives. The chief, an educated, Christian man, sent back a letter refusing compliance, with some suitable remarks upon the wickedness of the request. From that time to the present, nothing is too bad to say about that chief, and every way that can be taken to thwart and injure him is sure to be employed. On my way down the coast this chief was mentioned to me by traders on the steamer as one of the worst of men, one of those "completely spoiled" by the missionaries. On my way up the coast I heard the true estimate of the man's character and life, namely, that he is a pure, consistent Christian, who believes it his duty to look after the welfare of his people in all lines, and who does not fear the face of man, be it white or black.

INTERNATIONAL TEMPERANCE STUDIES.

BY FELIX L. OSWALD, M. D.
Author of "Physical Education," "The Poison Problem," etc.

V. TURKEY.

About eighty miles east of the Austrian border the Danube is joined by the river Save, and the delta of the confluence has for centuries been the site of a prosperous town—the ancient Singidunum—now the fortress of Belgrade. In that city an international league of Total Abstainers should assemble a convention for the conversion of their friends duped by the "beer and brawn" argument of the alcohol sophists.

Belgrade is now the capital of Servia and the industrial metropolis of a large area of countries peopled chiefly by Christian nations, but up to recent date the Porte was allowed to maintain in the citadel a garrison of three thousand men, and the yearly fairs of the business town attract a still larger number of customers and tradesmen from the borderlands of Islam. Most of those visitors are life-long abstainers from all alcoholic stimulants; they are descendants of Turanian ancestors—first cousins of the bow-legged Mongols and blear-eyed Kalmusks—yet with few exceptions the temperance law of their creed has made them physically the superiors of their alcohol-worshiping neighbors. And, moreover, their habits illustrate the absurdity of the frequent assertion that stimulants of some sort or other are physiologically necessary to the welfare of a human being. The wealthier Turks smoke tobacco, a vice which from Vienna and Bucharest has overspread an enormous area of Eastern Europe in less than a century, but a considerable plurality of Mohammedan rustics and artisans on both sides of the Bosphorus abstain not only from tobacco and opium, but from coffee, too, and often even from meat. Their poverty precludes anything in the shape of dispensable articles of food and clothing; they dress in baggy trousers and linen blouses of a fabric tough enough to stand the wear and tear of successive years, and besides corn-bread and coarse cheese their bill of fare includes only fruit and nuts, cold water, sweetened on holidays with a modicum of sugar, and such sweetmeats and pastry as can be prepared with honey, ginger and the wheat-flour they purchase as a special dainty on their occasional visits to the next town.

Combined with outdoor labor in a salubrious climate that frugality has developed the athletic vigor which on thousands of battle-fields has turned the scales against the superior tactics and more effective fire-arms of their Christian rivals. The poet, Campbell, laments the fate of Polands as the most tragic event in the history of the human race, but numerous unprejudiced officers of the Russian army who have seen hot work both in Warsaw and on the shores of the Caspian, testify to the fact that for deeds of physical prowess and heroic perseverance the resistance of the Polish patriots could not begin to compare with that of the Circassian highlanders who for sixty-eight years of almost continued warfare defended their homes against the enormous power of the Muscovite Empire. Reduced to a diet of bread, millet-seed and water, and at last to beech-nuts and water, the followers of the warrior-prophet, Shamyl, again and again routed the well-fed and brandy-stimulated troops of General Grabbe and Prince Baryatinski—commanders trained in the military schools of Western Europe and abundantly supplied with all the machinery and contrivances of modern warfare. Whenever the Russian infantry exhausted their ammunition, no bayonets, no sabres or musket-butts could resist the onset of the wild highlanders, who broke the ranks of their enemies in the first few minutes of the hand-to-hand conflict and repeatedly stormed camps defended by an elaborate system of ditches and palisades.

"I am indebted to a gracious Providence," says Sir W. F. Williams, the defender of Kars, "for preservation in every unhealthy climate; but I am satisfied that a resolution, early formed, and steadily persevered in, never to take spirituous liquors, has been the means of my escaping diseases by which multitudes have fallen around me. Had not the Turkish army at Kars been literally a 'cold water army,' I am persuaded they would never have performed the achievements which crowned them with victory."

The present decline in the political prestige of the Turkish Empire can be abundantly explained by the hereditary policy of its rulers and its peculiar position in the midst of countries occupied by warlike and hostile nations of a different creed. The only wonder is how any race could so long hold its own under such circumstances, for we should remember that the aggregate of the Mohammedan population in European countries never exceeded five millions, and that more than once one-fifth of all the males capable of bearing arms perished in the course of a single campaign. The science, the commerce and the industrial development of the Turkish nation have been blighted by these incessant wars, yet, as the Orientalist Vambery reminded a supercilious critic, "Turkey could boast a whole galaxy of popular poets, philosophers and historians, before the masses of the population of Central Europe could read and write."

Political vicissitudes have reversed that contrast, yet the worst of our liquor sophists would hardly venture to suggest that the alcohol vice could have prevented that decline, and physically the modern Turks can certainly not be called a degenerate race.

"On the wharfs of Beyroot," says a personal observer, "turbaned Samsons can be seen shouldering bales of merchandise which a western drayman would hesitate to hoist single-handed into his cart. Of course, they cannot maintain a rapid gait under a load of five or six hundred pounds, but they walk along with a firm step, without panting, and without finding it necessary to shift their burden from one shoulder to the other. One morning I followed an old porter who had undertaken to lug off a box of hardware marked '510 pounds,' and which he tried to secure against damage by first saddling himself with a big armful of folded sackcloth. But substratum may have helped to make his burden a trifle less uncomfortable, though I am persuaded that outside of a convention of professional circus athletes, not one western man of ten thousand would have attempted to lift that box from the ground and carry it more than a dozen steps, after once ascertaining its weight. But my old 'longshoreman strode along manfully and finished the steep ascent of the landing-slope without a single stop. He crossed the first row of warehouses, turned a corner and walked an additional distance of at least three hundred yards when he stopped to exchange a few words with an acquaintance who seemed to inquire after the whereabouts of some local business man. My Samson disengaged his right hand, pointed to a building on the other side of the street, and then completed his task by carrying his box to a commission warehouse in the east end of the city, where he rolled up his pad of sackcloth and sauntered back as comfortably as if he had just delivered a box of cigars." Men of that kind can be found in every seaport of the eastern Mediterranean, and many of them would think themselves lucky to earn three piastres (about thirty-three cents) a day—just enough to keep their family in bread and dried figs, and save a few paras for confectionery on the chief holidays of the year.

MASKED GROGGERIES

BY HESTER M. POOLE.

Very lately one of the leading newspapers of New York City declared that "The farcial administration, or rather, maladministration, of the excise laws in this city has so long been a standing joke that reference to the subject has lost the power to elicit a smile." This paper (the *Tribune*) then proceeds to describe the manner in which the liquor traffic continues, unrestrained, and yet escapes general notice.

Scattered over the poorer districts of the city, as every one who has passed through them must remember, are petty grocery stores filled with a small miscellaneous assortment of necessary articles such as sugar, tea, coffee, starch and soap. In the windows, at the entrance and on the sidewalk, are seen rows of inferior lemons and oranges, dingy and ancient-looking candy in glass jars alternating with lithographs which set forth the virtues of various soaps and medicines. Against these dirty panes the small boy and his sister flatten their noses as they survey the cheap pictorial splendor within, and through the swinging door flit the poor women of the neighborhood. Some emerge from the shop with small parcels, some steal to their tenements with empty hands and flushed cheeks.

The casual observer might see nothing wrong in the manner of these habitues; the initiated sigh and pass along with that feeling of helplessness in the face of violated law which paralyzes every keen observer of the effect produced upon the moral sense of a community whenever such scenes become general.

In truth, these small groceries are petty groggeries. To them are lured those women dwelling in tenement houses, who are not openly and hopelessly given over to intemperance. Here those who through pride and fear would hesitate long before entering a liquor saloon, but who have a taste for strong drink or are exhausted by work, want or disease, can imbibe beer or whisky, and no one but the keeper of the den is the wiser for it. It is a temptation which a large portion of the class who are the least able to indulge in ruinous luxuries, cannot forego.

From the exterior these groceries are innocent and uninviting. The neighbors know it to be otherwise, and so do the police as well as the proprietors of the gilded liquor saloons upon the corner, but no one interferes. The excise law of the state of New York forbids the drinking of wines and liquors "in the house or shop of the person receiving such license," where the quantity sold at each time is less than five gallons, but this law is constantly violated.

In these masked groggeries rear rooms are fitted up with all the appurtenances of a liquor store. They are

divided from the front by a door through which those pass, without a word, who know the secret of the place. Once inside, all pretense of secrecy is dropped, and the visitor, be it man or woman, calls for his dram, and either drinks it there or takes it home in a flask. Oftentimes children are sent for the vile stuff—it is sure to be the vilest kind concocted on earth—for the delectation of the family and its visitors. Generally the poor woman goes alone under the pretense of buying the soap for her washing or the sugar for her tea.

The temptation of these "grocery bars" to the weak consists of the ease with which liquor can be procured, and yet the wage-earner, who gives to his wife his hard-won money, remains ignorant of the fact until her habits are fixed and like him, she has those regular sprees that precipitate the entire family to the lowest depths of misery. It is bad enough when Pat indulges in a periodical debauch, but when Bridget joins him, and the babe at her breast draws nourishment tinged with alcoholic poison and perhaps is fed an occasional teaspoonful in sweetened water, then the family demoralization is complete. The rising generation, at the death of the sodden parents, join the swelling throng of idiots, vagrants and criminals.

In the face of these facts which are common in other cities besides the metropolis, humanitarians and Christians can see no other preventive and antidote than renewed and untiring efforts toward the cultivation and development of the moral powers and the establishment of true religion. For this end THE UNION SIGNAL exists and toward it all co-workers lend their energies.

[While accepting the mission marked out for it by its talented contributor, THE UNION SIGNAL believes that *prohibition* must reinforce the "cultivation and development of moral powers," if ever those powers are to develop as God intended they should.—ED.]

Correspondence.

THE CANTEEN SYSTEM.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Nearly two months after the discussion in the House of Representatives of the *Beer and Wine* question in the army canteen, the bill came up in the Senate of the United States. In anticipation of the interest this subject was likely to create, because of pressure brought to bear upon temperance Senators from our workers throughout the country, I sent the memorial of our National W. C. T. U., accompanied by a letter in my official capacity, to the members of the Appropriation Committee, who had in charge what is now so well known as the "Canteen."

While in Washington, an interview with Senator Eugene Hale resulted in his promise to consider and present "the *Amendment*" which had stirred up the other branch of Congress on this temperance issue. The result has been most advantageous to our cause.

On Friday, May 9, the Army Appropriation Bill came up, and upon the clause giving $100,000 for the construction or purchase of buildings designed for the amusement and comfort of the enlisted soldier, and "canteens" (a coöperative grocery store) where wine and beer may be sold, an amendment which reads as follows: "Provided that no alcoholic liquors, including beer or wine, shall be sold or supplied to the enlisted men, in any canteen, or in any room or building at any garrison or military post," was offered by the Honorable Senator Hale. The debate lasted throughout the day, and no finer temperance lectures were ever listened to with more attention. On Saturday morning the vote was taken, and the amendment carried by 30 to 13.

Mr. Hale's arguments against the sale of intoxicants to the soldiers were based upon the broad ground that "neither directly nor indirectly should the Government embark in the sale of any alcoholic drinks to the army. The states cannot control the military forces of the United States in their border, and the *Government* is responsible for them and for their conduct. At military posts and garrisons the jurisdiction of the United States is complete, and it would be a scandal if the Government should directly or indirectly engage in this traffic, especially in states where the statutes prohibit it."

Mr. Cockrell, of Missouri, argued in favor of leaving the whole matter to the Secretary of War, and said with regard to the state of Maine, "that if wine and beer were permitted to be sold at the military posts in that state, the moral sentiment of the citizens of that prohibition state would not be shocked since there was such open and notorious defiance of the law within its borders;" to which Mr. Hale replied that "some of us who have lived there all our lives, know how it is. I am not reckoned myself at home, and do not set up as an ultra and extreme Prohibitionist or temperance man, but I should not be truthful if I did not admit that the prohibitory law and the temperance sentiment based upon and acting with it, have in a great degree *driven the grog-shop* out of the *state of Maine*. All of us who live there and have memories going back for forty years or more, know the immense benefit that has been derived from it. I did not intend to introduce that subject here—but, certainly, here and now, I do not believe the Senate will put itself on record against a proposition which declares that if the canteen system is introduced into the army, the government of the United States shall not go into the sale of intoxicating liquors."

Senator Frye stated that "when the discussion of this subject took place in the other House, and that body refused to take this legislation out of the appropriation bill, I know in my state (Maine) it attracted a great deal of attention, and caused a great deal of consternation. In less than ten days, I had received a perfect shower of letters largely from Portland, Me., where there is a camp or barracks. In a state like Maine, where there is a prohibitory law which we try to enforce *and do enforce very well*, it is very offensive to have the United States government actually violating the laws of the state and with perfect impunity, because the state has no jurisdiction over the barracks."

Senator Blair said that "the temperance sentiment of the country would deplore any action which looked like a recognition on the part of the Government for legalizing the sale and use of intoxicating liquors. This amendment ought to be adopted. There was an expression of the temperance sentiment of the country upon that amendment at its adoption by committee of the whole on the state of the union (although afterward rejected by the House) that *caused universal joy throughout the country*, and if the Senate can restore it, it will certainly do that which will commend itself to the approbation of the better element of American society." Afterward Mr. Blair introduced two spicy articles which had appeared in the *Army and Navy Journal*, published in Washington. I quote a few paragraphs showing how some people see it: "Look! Look! Canteen Saloon. Credit check system. Wines, beers, pies, cakes, doughnuts, popcorn, peanuts. Major Hon. Career, U. S. A., Manager. Saloon collectors, Lieutenants, A. B. C. D. Patronize us. Remember the profits, etc., etc.

"There it is, true to life. Look at it. Nice business, isn't it for the United States Army! Nice for the officers! Such a noble estimate of the profession of arms! How do you like it?

"I hear some say, 'Oh, you must amuse the men.' Indeed! Well, not to be mean, let the War Department issue a new regulation, as follows: 'Our company officer will visit the barracks at 11 p. m. and lull the men to sleep. Rock-a-bye-baby on the tree-top, or some appropriate melody will be sung. If the men appear restless, administer Mrs. Winslow's soothing syrup. See that the feet are well wrapped in pinning blankets!

"It is idle to ask for any moral ground. Equally so to ask what is the drift or tendency of this whole business. The excuse for the saloon is that it will benefit the company funds. What a sad reflection on the United States government! What a shame for the Army! To engage in the saloon business to raise money to help out the government ration. For the sake of honor and decency, let the canteen saloon go!" To which we temperance women will all say, Amen!

The opposing side gave glowing representations of the beautiful state of affairs existing where the canteen had been introduced, and proved its superiority to the post trader's stores.

Senator Paddock of Nebraska made a short but effective speech, and hit the nail on the head when he stated, from his own knowledge, that very many officers of the army disapproved the plan; he said pertinently that "the fact that the proceeds from the disposition of these liquors in the canteens go into the company *fund* is something of an incentive to them to patronize the canteens very liberally, for whatever profits there are from this saloon business go into the company fund for the benefit of all the soldiers of the company."

All this goes to show that our National legislators have accepted the demonstrations of science, and they are now prepared to place fermented liquors in the same category as the fiery, distilled intoxicants. I think we will all rejoice that the United States Government has, by this recent action of the Senate, maintained the dignity of a Christian Nation. SARAH A. MCCLEES,

Nat. Supt. Dept. Soldiers and Sailors.

THE COLORED WORK AT GEORGIA'S CAPITAL.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—During the early years of its existence, the Atlanta, Ga., W. C. T. U. began to organize unions among the colored women. This work was not as difficult as it might have been, had not Mrs. Witter and our union been aided by Miss Lizzie Stephenson, of the Storrs school, who may well be termed the pioneer of temperance work among the colored people of that period. For a long while she had trained her pupils in temperance principles, and did missionary visiting among the families they represented. Between our union and the various missionaries and teachers among the colored people, there was always a bond of sympathy and coöperation, and our hearts were cheered by the reports brought by the teachers from Atlanta University, Clarke University, and Spellman Seminary. It is my purpose now to speak especially of the work at Spellman.

In the early days of the Atlanta W. C. T. U., when we met in the blessed little "upper chamber" on Whitehall street, we were now and then favored with the presence of Miss Packard and Miss Giles, the principals of the now flourishing Spellman Seminary. This institution began in 1881, in the basement of a colored Baptist Church, with eleven pupils too old to avail themselves of the instruction furnished by the city schools. To-day the seminary owns several acres of ground and two magnificent buildings, besides several houses which once formed a part of the Old Barracks. But it is not of its material prosperity, nor its educational advantages considered merely from a literary standpoint, nor of its industrial training, including printing, telegraphy, sewing, and domestic arts of all kinds that I would speak, but of its moral and religious training. The school is under the care of the American Baptist Home Missionary society, and has also the sympathy and coöperation of leading Southern ministers and laymen.

One bright morning a few weeks ago, in company with two white-ribboners from New York, I visited Rockefellow Hall, where seven hundred women and girls are daily brought under the influence of cultivated Christian teachers. Several hundred of the pupils board in the institution. We heard recitations in mathematics, civil government, and natural science, then went to Packard Hall where we saw some of the girls setting type for the *Spellman Messenger*, and others taking lessons in sewing. We were greatly pleased with all we saw and heard; best of all the seven hundred pupils are daily receiving religious instruction and teaching in total abstinence and social purity.

Last year one of the graduates of Spellman went as a missionary to Africa, and is located at the Palabala mission. Now another has consecrated herself to this work. Her name is Clara Howard, and she goes to Lukunga, a station two hundred miles from the mouth of the Congo, where she expects to have charge of a school, and to be associated with Miss Faulkner and others. Palabala and Lukunga are one hundred miles apart. Imagine the scene should the two missionaries ever meet in the land of their forefathers!

Home missions are not neglected by the converts from this school, as their efforts testify; and during the vacations a large number of the pupils go out to teach summer schools, and often form Bands of Hope among the children. For mission work they have been well prepared by the study of the International Sunday-school lessons and frequent Bible readings, together with practical efforts in the shape of visiting families for the distribution of religious literature, etc. They are trained in temperance principles, by the study of physiology, and by their connection with the seminary Band of Christian Temperance Workers. All the boarding pupils have taken the Social Purity pledge. MISSOURI STOKES.

Decatur, Ga.

WHY WE DID IT.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—I heard a conversation about two days ago that stirred me beyond telling, and wish to relate it to you, wondering as I write if in this nineteenth century, ringing on every side as it does to woman's voice and woman's work, there are many Christian women who take the stand this one did, of whom I am writing. We were at the supper table, and a young girl casually remarked that next Sunday our minister would preach a temperance sermon. "Yes," answered her aunt, and after a minute's pause said vehemently: "The way temperance is preached now-a-days does more harm than good. The whole thing is being run to death."

"What do you mean, auntie?"

"Why, I mean just this. Drinking is only one form of intemperance, and those who drink are being continually hit at, while they know of those who call themselves temperance people, who do things much worse—things *they* would never dream of doing. It is the very best hearted men, who by their kind-hearted ways are led to drink, and it's a shame to persecute them all the time."

The listener, a young girl, very recently a member of the W. C. T. U., looked aghast; for her aunt is a sweet, brave, pure, Christian woman, and one generally in sympathy with reform movements. "But, auntie," she said, "the temperance workers have more than one line of work. They—"

"But they keep hammering at the drinkers all the time."

"You should read what I have been reading to-day, Miss Willard's annual address at the convention; you would see that the drink habit is only one of the things they are working against."

"I know what I am talking about. It's no work for women, anyway. When they went into saloons as they did some time ago, it was *very* bad taste, *exceedingly* bad taste."

"I think it was grand!" came the quick answer. "The curse is on our land, and if men won't remove it, women must. It is God's work, and in his sight there is no difference between men and women. I tell you it was the grandest thing they ever did, and the world will bless them for it—is blessing them for it every day!"

"It was shameful," continued the elder in no way abashed by the warm defence. "This is a free country; to their own Judge men stand or fall; women have no business to interfere. If it does not go against men's conscience to keep saloons, they have a right to!"

"A right to!" and the girl's voice fairly quivered with suppressed feeling, but she said no more, and we left the table soon after. When we were alone she said to me, "Has the devil a right to us because it does not trouble his conscience to tempt us and lead us away from Christ?"

I have always, myself, held my breath a little at the manner in which women have gone out in this Crusade, but that conversation converted me most thoroughly. It was my privilege not many weeks ago, to listen to Dr. Kate Bushnell, God bless her! in her emphatic assertions of woman's equal footing with men on this earth of ours; how God made man and He made woman, each a complete human being before Him, each equally endowed, each with the same rights; and the above talk so awakened me that I saw very clearly that woman's place is in this life of conflict between the powers of good and evil, between God's design for His children, and the devil's plots to sink those children lower than hell: her place is right to the front of the battle, side by side, shoulder to shoulder with her brother, ahead of him if he fail, but *never for any reason whatever, one-half step behind.* Wherever Christ's cause needs supporters, wherever souls are going down to darkness, wherever the call, it is woman's grand and God-given privilege to go, it is, moreover, her duty, and she dare not disobey. If any one should feel ashamed to see women entering saloons and pleading there for God and Home and Native Land, to see them tearing down soul-polluting pictures, from the public gaze—if any one should feel disgraced in this matter, should it not be those who have fed and pampered the saloon-keeper, encouraged the youth-slayers, laughed at or simply ignored the obscene picture? We bore the curse as long as we could, we tried to believe we must be keepers at home, silent, non-aggressive, but the enemy came to our firesides and stole away our dear ones, he visited the very cradles which we rocked, and left the blight of sin and death there, he came and drank of our life-blood, until, God-awakened, we went out in His strength to fight this demon, and never shall we lay down arms until he lies slain forever at our feet.

ONE OF YOU.

SWEDISH NEWSPAPERS ON TEMPERANCE.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—The oldest and the largest Swedish Temperance paper is the *Augustana*, with a circulation of 15,000, the official organ of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, an organization of about 125,000 members. Next comes the *Skaffaron* of St. Paul with a circulation of about 10,000. Then we have *Framat* (forward) the paper that aided materially to get prohibition in Kansas, while edited by the Hon. Carl A. Swenson, of Lindsburg, Kas.; *Ostems Vaktare* (The

Eastern Watchman) of Jamestown, N. Y., the official organ of the New York Swedish Lutheran conference; *Mission Friend* of Chicago, with a circulation of ten to twelve thousand, has always been a stanch temperance paper. The *Minneapolis Veckoblade* (Weekly Blade) is a vigorous temperance paper, and so are the Swedish Baptist and Methodist organs, issued at Chicago. *The Temperance Bugle*, edited by Hon. Eric Johnson, of Holdrege, Neb., is a special Swedish campaign paper for the prohibitory amendment of that state. It has already a circulation of 5,000, and the second number is just out. Our American temperance workers in Nebraska, and elsewhere will please have that in mind, and send their communications to its editor in chief, Hon. E. Johnson, of Holdrege, Neb. All the religious denominations working among the Swedes in Nebraska are represented on the editorial staff of that paper, and it promises to be the best edited Swedish temperance paper in the United States.

S. M. HILL.

World's W. C. T. U.

A GLIMPSE INTO RAMABAI'S LIFE.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—I know it will interest your readers to hear of their old friend, Pundita Ramabai, who has been giving a few lectures in Hyderabad, the great Mohammedan city and capital of the Nizams dominions. She left us this morning after having spent a little more than a week here, and we shall miss her gentle, womanly presence among us, for she has completely won the hearts of all with whom she came in contact.

The Pundita gave four lectures here, two in English and two in the Hindustani language. The attendance at each of these was very large, and the people were eager to listen to their brave countrywoman and enthusiastic in their applause. Of course the audiences were composed of men, with the exception of a very few American and English ladies, and also two Brahman ladies who have been educated in England, and have adopted English customs entirely. The native women are very much secluded; even the Hindu women who in some parts of India move about freely, shut themselves up here because of the Mohammedan custom, and no women are seen on the streets except the *ayahs*, coolie women and other low castes. Even the Pundita was told that she must not walk out here as she is in the habit of doing in Bombay. When the Zenana ladies do go out (which does not happen very often to some, never to others) they drive in carriages closed up tight, or in a kind of a cart with curtains all around it, or else they are carried in a palanquin, the doors of which are closed, and a heavy cloth or quilt made to fit the box thrown over it. When such a lady reaches her destination the palanquin is put down, the bearers all disappear around the corner of the house, and then our lady creeps out of her box. This is a wretched inconvenient Mohammedan institution handed down all these years from the prophet, whose wives no one must speak to except behind a curtain.

Pundita Ramabai has been on a short lecture tour in the interest of her school and social reform generally, endeavoring to arouse the people to see the necessity of educating their sisters and daughters. Her words were stirring and often pathetic; now setting forth the miserable and often cruel treatment received by the poor Hindu widows and pleading for the uplifting of her sisters to stand beside their brothers and husbands where they belong, and again would tell of the noble work done by women in America and England where she is being recognized, and of the many avenues open to her in those countries.

The Mohammedans here supported the Pundita nobly, attending her meetings by hundreds and subscribing to her school fund. The Hindus are so reserved, afraid lest their supporting such a work might lead to the breaking down of their caste walls, and they still hesitate to send their girls to the school. But the leaven is working even among them, and it cannot be long before a marked change will be apparent to all.

One of the *navabs* here, the director of public instruction, did everything possible to make the gatherings a success, introducing the Pundita in well-chosen words to the audiences on several occasions. One afternoon his *begum* gave a tea in her honor. A few ladies had been invited to meet her with a number of *begums* and some Parsee ladies. This *navab's* two daughters speak English well, and at present attend the Zenana school recently opened. The young *begums* served the tea as, of course, no male servants were admitted. After tea the Pundita gave a little talk in Hindustani, which was listened to by the *begums* with a great deal of interest, one of them replying in a neat little speech. This ended the very pleasant occasion.

A native Christian gentleman invited about a hundred native Christians to his house for a social evening and to meet Ramabai. There were also present a few American and English ladies. The Pundita also gave a talk, for many of those present had not yet had an opportunity to hear her. She talked very simply and gave beautiful words of help and advice. Among other things she said that it made her very happy to meet so large a company of native Christians, that she was one of them as believing and trusting in the same Saviour and with them, like their Master, being despised of many. She spoke of the necessity of activity among them, and that no matter how humble they might be there still was work for each one to do, and time for this work might be saved in many ways. For instance, the time often spent in gossip at the wells, where the women meet each other when drawing water, might be utilized in doing for others. She also told of the different kinds of work carried on by Christian women in America, and urged them to organize and work unitedly.

The last words Ramabai said to me in the train when leaving this morning was of how sorry she had been to leave America where she had found so many true friends.

Well, she is a wonderfully brave little woman, and will gather friends around her wherever she goes. God has raised her up to come to the rescue of her down-trodden sisters in this great land, and though the work of reformation apparently moves but slowly, yet in time good must come from it.

JOSEPHINE C. ELTZHOLTZ, M. D.

Hyderabad, Deccan, India.

HELP YOUR JAPANESE SISTERS.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—He who said, "I will say to them which were not my people, thou art my people; and they shall say, thou art my God," has opened the doors of all the nations, has sent the glad tidings of salvation into the hearts of their peoples, and has brought hundreds of thousands, and is bringing millions of the lost souls into His glorious kingdom of Light and Life.

Followers of Confucius have cast down their books and are reading the Book of books. Worshipers of stock and stone are looking up to the throne of grace and praising the name of the Triune God, saying, "There is none like thee, neither is there any God beside thee."

Dark Africans are confessing their sins at the feet of our Saviour, and singing in tears, "Whiter than snow, yes, whiter than snow." Even carnivorous tribes of yesterday are now lifting up banners of the cross and telling their fellow-men of the teaching, "As ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise."

Look at Japan, the most beautiful little daughter of Asia. Only about thirty years ago she was aroused from her deep sleep of dark heathenism, and since then she has made such a remarkably rapid progress that no parallel event can be found in the history of mankind. The organization of a constitutional government, the establishment of extensive universities and colleges, the adoption of western manners and customs, and the substitution of locomotive engines for palankeens, of the telegraph and telephone for coolies, and of electric lights for lanterns are products of the last generation of the Japanese people. Japan has not only imported external forms of western civilization, but also received the internal or essential element of it. Yes, she has found the fountain of life, and more than thirty thousand of her people are strong and faithful soldiers of God. Scores of Christian schools are teaching their young students pure doctrines of the true religion; hundreds of earnest preachers are preaching practical gospel sermons; non-Christians as well as Christians are extremely eager to better humanity, reform the society and elevate their moral standard to the same plane as that of the best peoples in Christian countries. There are a great number of associations and organizations with social reforms as their purpose, but the foremost of all is the Tokyo W. C. T. U. of above two hundred white-ribbon Japanese women, whom the Lord has called and is using as instruments in lifting up the sphere of the weak and enslaved sex, and purifying all the society of the Sunrise empire. It was this W. C. T. U. that presented the Empress of Japan with a Holy Bible; it was the same W. C. T. U. that petitioned the Japanese government to abolish the heathenish custom of concubinage, and it was also the same W. C. T. U. that wrote and spoke against the evils of prostitution in such an effective way that the conscience of all Japan was aroused, and a number of prefectures have already issued their local prohibitory laws. Besides this W. C. T. U. there are in Japan a number of W. C. T. U.'s, a good many Christian Temperance Unions, and still more Temperance Unions, all of which are working together to stop the importations of liquors from America and Europe, and close the breweries of all the kinds of strong drink in Japan.

The future prosperity of Japan depends largely upon the success of her moral and social reforms. But these reforms are entirely in the hands of those temperance unions, and the movements of all these are determined by the energy of the W. C. T. U. of Tokyo. Hence, my readers, you can easily imagine what a great responsibility rests upon those few chosen women of Japan. They know that their organization is still very young, and feel that their work is quite unsatisfactory, but trust that the day is coming when a Miss Willard will appear among them and captivate the hearts and consciences of all the Japanese men as well as women.

They need, at present, a new, large building for their office, but the expense is so great that they feel a necessity of asking financial aid of the members and friends. Now, my reader, if you are a man, I ask you to help your Japanese sisters who are busily working all the day and night to rescue the perishing souls of your fellow-men and keep young boys pure and unspotted from the evil world. If you are a woman, I ask you to help your Japanese sisters who are sacrificing everything to console tearful wives and starving children, and bring their own sex up to the true sphere of womanhood. If you are a Christian, I ask you to help your Japanese sisters who worship the same God as yours, have the same hope as yours, and are spending all their time, labor and wealth for forty million souls, "having no hope and without God in the world." If you are a temperance worker, I earnestly ask you to help your Japanese sisters who love exactly what you love, hate exactly what you hate, and are doing exactly what you are doing, with the same hope to see the human society without curse and without abomination. If you are a member of the W. C. T. U., I sincerely ask you to help your little Japanese sisters who wear white ribbons of purity, being soldiers of "the Latest and Greatest Crusade," and who will never separate from you but will always unite with you in singing, in praying, in thinking, in speaking, and in doing, in the sight of God, the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost.

Contributions may be sent either directly to the treasurer of the W. C. T. U., of Tokyo, Japan, Mrs. Ko Honda, 16 Honfunacho, Tokyo, Japan, or to myself.

Y. ASADA.

Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill.

TRIBULATION cannot separate you from the love of God which is in Christ Jesus our Lord. But the love of God will, in the end, separate you from tribulation, and bring you out of it, and give you fullness of joy.—*J. Hewitson.*

TEMPERANCE TEMPLE ITEMS.

MATILDA B. CARSE.

Miss Charlotte A. Gray, the noble English white-ribboner, who is devoting her time to temperance in Norway, and has studied the Norsk language for that purpose, has just sent $9 from mite collections given by the women of Norway. This was gathered in during an eight weeks' trip lately made by Miss Gray through Norway. She writes that the mite-box we sent her a few months ago excited much interest, and helped her to tell something of the work it represented. "I shall keep it going, and gather what I can," she adds. She is now in Christiania at work for the Congress which soon meets there. She requests us to send documents in regard to the Temple for distribution at that time. Thus the knowledge of our Temperance Temple spreads around the globe, and women of all lands hold out loving hands to drop in their mite.

* * *

The mites will soon become a million if enough hands will only undertake the work. Dear sisters, you who stand halting because you have so little to give, hesitate no longer, but with an eye of faith, bravely say, I will, at least, pledge one cent a day, for a year, and if I cannot put it all in myself, I will trust the Lord to put it into the hearts of my friends to help me out. You will never accomplish anything unless you launch forth in faith. Send to me at once for a mite-box and descriptive cards of the Temple. They will be the means of getting your friends to help you. The outfit will cost only two cents. What you do, do at once.

The following letter from an aged saint, Mrs. Lewis Ford, North Abington, Mass., shows the right spirit in which we should give. She writes: "When the noble project of a Temperance Temple in Chicago was first mentioned in THE UNION SIGNAL, I felt a desire to be associated, with others, in the enterprise, and although I can only give the poor widow's mite, without further delay, lest I fail of it (being now in my 79th year) I inclose $2. I know it is but a single mite of the vast amount needed, but enough of them would build the Temple."

Mrs. D. Harris, of Ypsilanti, Mich., sends $4, the contents of her mite-box for a year. She writes, "I pledged myself to put in a penny a day during a year; I have done so and a little better." If she had not pledged herself to do it the probabilities are the building fund would not have received the $4.

Another faithful friend, Mrs. Lizzie R. McCutchen, Norwood, Ill., took her mite-box with her, she writes us, "to a dinner where the anniversary of a fortieth wedding day was being celebrated," and received $1.75 which she sent us. This is, indeed, being instant in season and out of season.

A dear Quaker sister, Rebecca B. Hall, Stockton, Mo., writes, "Thee will please find enclosed postal order for $5, the contents of my mite-box for the year ending June 1. I am much concerned for the success of the building of the Temple. I have looked over my resources, turned the fleece wet and dry, to contribute a much larger amount, but can see no way at present. As the dear Master blessed the widow's mite, so I have faith that He will still continue to help me drop pennies into the mite-box, and if I am ever able will do more. May the Lord bless thy efforts. I pray He may touch the hearts of all women to see their duty in this respect." O for an army of such Rebeccas!

* * *

A letter has been received from the widow of a minister in Connecticut, inclosing $35 as a first payment on a pledge of $100, which she expects to pay during the year. She says: "I wish to have the name of my husband on the memorial tablets in Willard Hall. Please do not publish my name."

A touching letter inclosing $1 has been received from a mother in Pennsylvania. The dollar is in memory of her precious boy, not quite ten years old, who left her last month for that fair land where death enters not. He was a brave temperance boy, and when the physician ordered milk punch as a last resort, he was told by his father that it was the only thing that would save his life, and that it was a medicine; he nobly replied, "You know, papa, I signed the pledge, and I said 'not in any form.'" He finally consented to take it to please his parents, but it was of no avail, and dear brave Karl is safe with the angels to-day. Some of the money sent was his own and very dear to his mother, but she says: "I want to do something for the Temple in his name."

Jane E. Weeden continues faithfully at work for the Temple. She has gathered in $60.80 in the following towns in Illinois: Peoria, Morrison, Rock Island, Albany, Colona Station, Alexis, Cordova.

* * *

The New Rochelle (N. Y.), W. C. T. U., through Mrs. C. C. Lyon, sends $15.70 for autographs. If all unions would send in the names of members to be put under the corner-stone, what a nice sum it would realize for the building fund. Surely there are none so poor but they could give twenty-five cents for this purpose; send to me for the linen lists and try it. The Buckeystown W. C. T. U. of Maryland, through their president, Mrs. Sarah C. Thomas, send a check for $21.90; the entire amount was realized from their mite-boxes. Why will not every union in the land try this plan? It will impoverish no one, and give all the feeling that they have a hand in building the Temple. The Wilmington, Vt., W. C. T. U. has also sent in a check for $18.50, through its treasurer, Mrs. A. K. Spencer, the entire amount being raised through the mite-box system. Mrs. D. M. Tanax sends $11.12, contents of mite-box, from the Hastings W. C. T. U. of Minnesota.

All money orders and checks for the Temple should be made out in the name of Miss Esther Pugh, 161 La Salle Street, Chicago, National treasurer, and treasurer of the Temple fund. All information in regard to the Temperance Temple should be addressed to Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, Pres. Woman's Temperance Building Association, *145 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.*

Our Children.

"JUST LIKE A GIRL."

BY EMMA C. DOWD.

"What a beautiful garden it's going to be!"
Said Faith, as she planted her pansy bed;
"With morning-glories to cover that tree,
And dozens of roses, yellow and red.

"And may be," she added, the earnest thought
Illuming the face that was sweet and fair,
"We can make little nosegays of every sort,
For the hotel ladies to buy and to wear."

"That is just like a girl!" said indolent Joe,
As he spilled his sister's begonia seeds;
"But the worms will ruin the roses, I know;
And the garden will be overrun with weeds.

"When the tenderest seeds decay or bake,
And the others are all by the Leghorns scratched,
You will find you have made a silly mistake
In counting your chickens before they are hatched."

"What dire prediction," said Faith, with a laugh;
"Don't prophesy further, I beg, I beg!
For I'd rather count my chickens by half,
Than to kill them all off while yet in the egg."

—*Christian Register.*

WANTED TO BE AN ORPHAN.

BY MABEL GIFFORD.

Such a dismal day as it was! The mist was thick enough and dingy enough to answer for a London fog. Everywhere was slippery, and everything was dripping.

A young woman was hurrying across the city as fast as the uncertain footing and the jostling crowd would allow. The crowd was soon left behind. The water-proof cape was pulled closer, the umbrella righted, and steps quickened. Suddenly through the mist came a child's voice, in a mournful wail. The sounds were not at all like those of a child who expects to have its own way if it cries hard enough, but desolate, hopeless sounds that seemed to say, "I know it is of no use, but I can't help it."

The young woman peered through the mist, and soon discovered a mite of a child bare-headed, bare-footed and shivering, sitting on a wet, muddy step. She hesitated. She was very anxious to catch the next train; if she lost five minutes it would be gone before she could get to the station. The grimy little fists were so screwed into the child's eyes that she could not see, and the grime had been so diluted with tears and rubbed about by the active fists, that a very ludicrous countenance was revealed to her when her voice brought the fists down with a jerk; and startled eyes looked out from the muddy face.

"What is the trouble, little one? Are you lost?"

"Me are not losted. Me wants to be an orphin. O-o-o-h!"

"Want to be an orphan!" the woman exclaimed. "Want to be an orphan! Perhaps you mean you are crying because you don't want to be an orphan. Is that it?"

"No-o-o-o! Me wants to *be* an orphin! Mikey's an orphin, an' he lives in a fine house all carpits an' picters, an' he has booful close, an' shoes 'thout holes in 'em, an' he has everysing to eat, an' books an' playsings, jes' like rich folks."

"O! I see," said the listener, feeling vexed that she had missed the train for nothing more serious than a child's notion. She started on her way, saying a little severely, "You ought to be glad that you have a home, and a father and mother to take care of you. It is wicked to wish yourself an orphan."

"O-o-o-o-h!" began the plaintive wail again, "ain't no fader, an' muvver's koss. O-o-o-o-h!"

The woman paused again. That half-weird little moaning went to her heart. The child's grief was without doubt, sincere, however foolish the cause of it.

Luella King, for that was the young girl's name, had a bright idea just then, and being an energetic person, set about immediately putting the idea in motion.

"See here, little one, where do you live?"

Mournfully, "Over there."

"Will you show me the way? I wish to see your mother."

The child looked up suspiciously; "What for?"

"To see if you have a nice home and a nice mother."

"'Taint nice; 'tain't nuffin nice 'bout it."

Luella had a few wafers in her pocket. "See, I will give you this candy if you will show me the way."

The wafers were promptly accepted. "Sec'n door, fird floor," directed the child as they climbed the stairs. She pushed open the door, half tumbling in, and a tired, cross voice commenced to scold.

"Where have you been? You'll catch your death prowlin' around in the wet. Didn't I tell you—" She stopped short as she saw the stranger.

Luella walked over to the woman, introduced herself, and then talked in low tones, smiling and laughing a little. The child remained near the door, ready to run out if she saw occasion.

The mother smiled faintly, at last, and said a little hesitatingly, "Well, if you care to take the trouble, but it's only a foolish notion; she will soon forget all about it."

Then Miss Luella went to the child. "Dora—your mother tells me your name is Dora—you can be an orphan if you wish. Your mother will wash and dress you, and then I will take you to the Orphans' Home. I am acquainted there. I have just come from there. I visit them and read stories to them and teach them games. They will take you if I ask them."

"Lots of children?"

"Yes, indeed; fifty."

"Mikey there?"

"I do not know. I will inquire."

Dora looked incredulous, but seeing that her mother was in earnest and proceeded to wash and dress her, she gradually became convinced that it was true, and grew quite gay.

She trotted after Luella without kissing her mother, and evidently without a pang of regret. The young girl was shocked. What queer ways poor people had.

The home and the mother Dora left so willingly were poor enough, and nothing nice about them, as Dora had said, but both were neat and orderly. Down the dark and uneven stairs, and out into the muddy street, Luella led the child, who skipped and prattled, and was hardly awed into silence when they entered a street car. The delight so visible in her face caused her guardian to mentally exclaim, "You little heathen!"

When they walked up the broad stone steps of the "Home," the child's eyes sparkled, the little hand clasped in that of her kind guide trembled. It was all like a wonderful fairy story to Dora, though she had never heard of fairy stories.

Luella went first to the superintendent and then to the matron; then she kissed Dora good-by, and said, "Be a good girl. I will come to see you some day."

Two weeks later she visited the Home again, and inquired for the child whom she had made an orphan.

"Come and see for yourself," said the matron with a smile. They went to the play room, and on opening the door, a number of children were seen playing with dolls and blocks and toys, and one, a little apart from the rest, seated on the floor, looked on with a most mournful countenance. This one was the first to observe the visitor. She was on her feet in an instant, and pattered across the room. She reached up two chubby arms to Luella and lifted a pitiful, quivering face full of pleading.

"Take me home to me muvver. Me don't want to be an orphin no longer."

"Don't want to be an orphan? Don't want to live in this pretty place any longer?"

Still the little arms reached up, the brimming eyes overflowed and big tears rolled over the round cheeks.

"It be booful here, but me wants me muvver 'thout nuffin."

Luella, delighted that the child proved to have a human heart, clasped her in her arms, and said,

"You little darling, you shall go right home to your mother this blessed minute. What do you suppose she has done without you all this time?"

The child shook her head, as if that question was involved in deep mystery, and looked earnestly into Luella's face.

"What you 'spect?"

"I expect she has been very, very lonely. Now run and get your cloak and hat."

Luella hoped the child would not leave the Home as unceremoniously as she had parted from her mother, and she did not. She kissed every child, clasping her short arms around their necks and looking earnestly in their eyes as if she meant to remember them. Then she kissed the matron on each cheek, murmuring, "Dood lady."

She placed her chubby hand in Luella's and walked out quietly, looking back once, wistfully.

The energetic young girl did some lively thinking on her way back to Dora's home. The child wondered if the pretty lady was displeased with her. At last she pulled her dress:

"Solly wiv me?"

"No, dear; I am very glad about you."

"All yight."

"How many 'grown-ups,'" thought Luella, "find themselves like this little midget. Detesting the life they are born into, detesting their surroundings, yet held by their love for those who share their miserable life, even when they find a way of escape. Was it not the duty of comfortably situated mortals to do all in their power to improve the condition of the less fortunate?"

When they reached the dreary tenement house Dora would have rushed in, but was held back. On the "third floor, second door" they paused. A sad, care-worn face looked out, but suddenly brightened as it caught sight of Dora.

"Muvver, I've comed; I've comed!" exclaimed the child springing into her mother's arms.

"Tiss me," she commanded, setting the example, "every ladies do it at the Home. More; some more," she begged, as the woman kissed her once, and then attempted to speak to Luella.

They all sat down at last, Dora still clinging to her mother. She cuddled up to her, and caressed and kissed the rough, calloused hand, while the happy woman talked with the visitor whose sparkling eyes told how she enjoyed the scene.

They talked a long time, so it seemed to the child, who was impatient to begin her chatter. She did not heed their conversation until she caught the words, "Orphans' Home." Then she straightened up:

"No orphin no more; never no more."

Luella was satisfied that the woman was deserving, that she was worried and overworked. Her plan was to find work and a home for mother and child at the Orphanage. The grateful tears that fell from the woman's eyes at the very thought of it, decided the young girl. She immediately returned to the Home and found that they would be glad to have a capable woman in the laundry. When the news was told to Dora, she was wild with delight. She danced about and clapped her hands:

"Me have everysing me wants now. Me be an orphin an' have me muvver, too."

Dora's mother was found to be intelligent as well as capable. She was soon promoted to the nursery where she proved invaluable.

Dora is the happiest child at the Home.

To receive honestly is the best thanks for a good thing.—*Mac Donald.*

A man who acquires a habit of giving way to depression is on the road to ruin.

O Lord, that lends me life, lend me a heart replete with thankfulness!—*Shakespeare.*

The Still Hour.

FOR THE WEEK BEGINNING JUNE 15, 1890.

BY REV. C. C. HARRAH.

DAILY BIBLE READING NOTES.

(Luke 12: 1-21; II Sam. 8-13.)

Sunday, 15; Luke 12: 1-21. Verse 3, Mysteries occupy a high place in heathen and other false religions, and in secret orders. Christianity is the opposite of this. We do not advance in it by initiations into an unfamiliar region, which the tongue is not to reveal. The piety of true religious progress opens up to the world, as worthy to face the brightest light. Christianity is to us a safeguard against hypocrisy, and sins against God and man. Verse 15, Covetousness is a passion for possessions, in order that we may gratify selfish desires. It may be the love of money in itself, or the love of that which money will get. In whatever direction the passion reaches out, it exalts and makes a god of self. One who gives way to this sin brings ruin to his soul, and has no hope of eternal life.

Monday, 16; II Sam. 8. Verse 4, All these cruelties in warfare practiced by David were in accord with the customs of those times. Horses were forbidden to the Hebrews, both in war and agriculture, by the Mosaic constitution; and the greatest damage that could be done to enemies who used them was to render their horses unserviceable in war. We have not such cruelties in our age, but cruelty exists in other forms, like the liquor traffic, and victims are numbered by the thousands. Verse 15, Though involved in foreign wars, David maintained an excellent system of government at home. We should remember our rulers in prayer, and not forget to thank God where we have good ones.

Tuesday, 17; II Sam. 9. Verse 7, Jonathan's son was five years old when his father was killed; and David, who at that time was in exile, knew nothing about him. He was lame and lived in retirement, and doubtless feared to make himself known. We can do no such honor to the dead as to show kindness to the living. It is far better to help some cause that will lessen the ignorance and the distress of the world, in memory of those who have died, than to erect costly tombstones. Verse 8, The surprise of this poor, lame soul, at the kind treatment of David, was small compared with that which awaits us, when as helpless but redeemed sinners, we are brought into the presence of the King of Kings.

Wednesday, 18; II Sam. 10. Verse 3, A suspicious and evil nature misinterprets the good motives and conduct of others, and brings upon itself misery and ruin. It is so much better to have a sweet, and pure, and charitable mind. Titus 1: 15. Verse 12, This war had been forced upon Israel, and they could expect the blessing of God in the effort to defend their country. All through life, there are times when our courage and manhood are brought to the test. God expects every Christian to be a man.

Thursday, 19; II Sam. 11. Verse 1, David, as a king, should have gone forth in the battle; but instead, through indolence or self-indulgence, he stayed at home. When one thus shirks duty, and lays himself open to the temptations of the devil, his wicked heart and the devil are certain to get him into trouble. Verse 15, The dreadful sin that David had committed, followed by the murder of Uriah, shows how the nature of man, even when it has very many noble qualities, if left to itself, will sink down to the very gates of hell. No wonder that our Lord addressed the hearts of men, in giving to the world His truth; and that He required of every one entering His kingdom a change of heart. Matt. 12: 34, 35; 15: 18. Jno. 3: 3.

Friday, 20; II Sam. 12. Verse 5, David's sympathies were aroused by the story of the poor man and his lamb, while he was unmoved by his own wickedness, which far exceeded that of the rich man in Nathan's parable. The Saviour's condemnation stands against every hypocrite, who condemns sin in others and indulges it in himself. Matt. 7: 3-5. Verse 14, If sinners repent, God may forgive them; but that does not wipe out the *consequences* of the sins which the transgressor continues to reap with sorrow and bitterness of soul.

Saturday, 21; II Sam. 13. Verse 1, Wicked lust and sinful policy led David to multiply his wives, in violation of the express command of God. Deut. 17: 17. The bitter fruit of his sin now appears in his family, and it continues as a cause of depravity and trouble, until, under Solomon, the king's house was a place of apostasy and debauchery, and the nation was corrupted and the kingdom divided. Verse 21, David was angry, but his own sins made him so weak morally, that no punishment was inflicted. Verse 28, Absalom had a double motive in his act, for he was heir to the throne after the death of Amnon.

THE PRAYER MEETING TOPIC.

(Yield, trust, obey, "Bible Reading Leaflet," Feb., 1889, Psalm 37: 5, 6.)

1. Of every soul it is required to yield, trust and obey; and unless this is done there cannot be peace, or victory, or communion with God. By doing these things there is a cure for all spiritual diseases and difficulties.

2. We yield to the Lord when we give Him the possession and control of our whole being. We usually call it consecration, but yielding is a better word. We make ourselves over to the care and keeping of God. Rom. 6: 13.

3. The Bible is full of the idea of trust. To believe is the same thing, if the belief centers, not in a creed, but in the Lord Jesus Christ as a *person*. We must yield before we can trust; and if we do truly yield we will trust.

4. Obedience is the logical outcome of yielding and trusting. If you yield yourself to the care of a physician and trust him, you necessarily obey his orders. It is to our self-interest that we obey God; the consequences of it are unspeakably blessed. Ex. 19: 5, 6.

The Household.

WHEELS.

BY ADALINE HOHF BEERY.

Stood forth from his masterful fingers
An artisan's wondrous design;—
A myriad wheels ran their circles,
Obedient to subtle combine;
Some swift, with the hum of the busy,
Some slow, like the great mill-wheel's drone;
Some giants, and some small as dewdrops;
Some crosswise—but none wrought alone.

The artisan, tenderly gazing
On the beautiful child of his thought,
Soon noticed a rough sound of discord,
And anxious, the culprit he sought.
A small wheel, for envy of larger,
A quiet one, fretting at noise,
A great one, disturbed by the cross-wheels,
Had stopped, in rebellious poise.

* * * * * *

Oh, world! does the parable touch you?
Humanity's made of such wheels;
Some heroes are known the world over;
A "shut-in" no clarion peals;
There are those who must gather the harvests,
And those who the mysteries teach;
While "least ones" are set among gardens,
And martyrs beatitude reach.

Oh, spoilers of God's good creation!
When, loth to revolve in your sphere,
Ye long for a large place to dwell in,
And chafe at the cross winds so drear;
Know fully the plan of the Maker:
Each soul shall *his own* work fulfill,
And wrapped in a trusting contentment,
Lie down under guard of His will.

Huntingdon, Pa.

THE PHYSICAL BASIS OF EFFECTIVENESS IN SPEAKING.

BY MRS. ALICE B. CURRY.

Mrs. Hannah Whitall Smith, in an account of a visit to George MacDonald's, describes, among the subjects of interest and entertainment enjoyed there, some wonderful voice figures shown by a Mrs. Watts Hughes, of Islington, and explained in full in the *Spectator* of October as follows: "She sings into the tube, a low note of her voice—a note not very loud but firm and willful. The effect on the paste is immediate. Tiny globules are thrown up into the air, and sputtering and leaping, all alive with the motion caused by the vibrations of her voice, crowd into the center of the membrane making a little round heap like the center of a daisy. Mrs. Hughes then changes the character of the note she is singing, though not its pitch. Instead of the note of firm, peremptory character, she sings a very sustained, insidious sound. Then from the round center of the white paste will fly out, at unequal distances, little tentative, starlike jets. Sometimes two or three such furtive attempts at the start will have been made, when, suddenly, a perfect and symmetrical row of petals will start out and create with the center a lovely, little, exquisitely finished daisy-like form. Sometimes, even three rows of petals will be the answer to the song note, whereas, at other times, the one row will be imperfect, and will require singing in again to the center before a regular row will produce itself."

The science of the phonograph and of the voice, as sound resulting from waves of air in vibration, explains this phenomenon, as to how it takes place; and a further study into the voice would demonstrate how the shape of the passage through which the sound wave passes modifies the quality of the tone, and as quality manifests feeling in expression with the voice, so in a terribly literary sense every tone of the voice does produce a picture in every human soul within reach of its sound. This is one of the most important reasons for urging upon moral and religious teachers a study of the use of the voice in expression.

The wrong use of the vocal instrument brings about physical deterioration and disease, and for this reason it is imperative that every speaker should know what is a wrong use of the voice, but in case the body was strong enough to stand the strain of unnatural abnormal use would there then be any object to study vocal expression? Yes, as I have said, the strongest reasons. In speaking to an audience the effort is to convince the hearers through truth; the ideas expressed by the words are of a definite character; they are chosen for their adaptability to convey certain impressions, and for the association with them of certain definite feelings, which if realized and felt by the individuals of the audience will move to the desired course of action.

In written thought if the words are well chosen, the author may trust to the universality of the instinct of language, and be certain, that all things being equal, the thought expressed in the words will arouse the natural emotion which belongs to the thought; but in spoken language, not only is the logical part of the thought manifested in the words, but also feeling in the voice, for the very sound of the voice conveys and awakens feeling, and the untrained speaker can never be certain of arousing any certain conviction, as he can never tell just what the voice is doing.

If the management of the voice is so bad that because of constriction of the passage only one quality, and hence only one feeling, is expressed, no matter what the nature of the idea, then contradiction, insincerity, superficiality, even hypocrisy, are the impressions intuitively realized by the audience, and although reason may accept the words, man is not moved to act when the intuitive truth is not consistent with demonstrated truth, and so audience after audience is convinced, but not convicted.

This is not a fancy. It will bear thorough analysis and discussion, and the more deeply investigated the more overwhelming will be the evidence of the truth of what I have said. How will voice training make it possible to control expression of feeling, may be asked, and the instinct for truthful expression become effective? If working naturally, God and Nature work with us; if in perverted habit we have all Nature to work against. There is nothing the Christian worker in every department needs more to-day than a thorough and fundamental knowledge of the principles of expression through voice.

God will change and beautify our voices, and manifest Himself by them if we obey his law written on our bodies. We have no promise that He will while we are in actual disobedience.

Boston.

BIBLE READING ON GIVING, OR PAYING, IN THE W. C. T. U.

BY MRS. A. S. K. BURTON.

Prov. 11:24: "There is that scattereth, and yet increaseth; and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, and it tendeth to poverty."

It certainly seems as if God had made a law that in order to keep knowledge we must impart it. The preacher must preach each truth studied or lose nalf its force. The Sunday-school teacher who faithfully and prayerfully prepares to teach the lesson misses the best of it if prevented from teaching. The believer must tell to others the riches of grace experienced or become barren in soul. The whole church must be active to impart blessings, or wither and die. And the local union must work and give,—or die. If a union yields to temptation and says, "We are so few we cannot pay into the treasuries of the state, district and county any dues, because we need all our money at home," it is virtually sentencing itself to death; so if for no other reason, I would urge upon every society prompt payment of dues, for the sake of "self-preservation."

"Hear the word of the Lord" in Prov. 11:25, 26: "The liberal soul shall be made fat: and he that watereth shall be watered also himself."

And in Isa. 32: 8: "The liberal deviseth liberal things, and by liberal things shall he stand;" II Cor. 9: 6, "He which soweth sparingly shall reap also sparingly; and he which soweth bountifully, shall reap also bountifully;" then answer, "What can the union that pays nothing expect but extinction?" No society, however feeble and straitened it may be, should argue that "prudence dictates that the little in its treasury be retained for home use," and that "the state and other treasuries *cannot* need its dues so much as the poor local union needs its little all," for money, and toil, and talent are nothing without God's blessing, so far as ability to spread the blessings of the kingdom, or to retain the enjoyment of blessings possessed are concerned; for obedience to God is *the* condition of having His blessing upon our labors and plans, and one of his commands is, Matt. 10:8, "Freely ye have received, freely give." And "Blessed is the man that feareth the Lord, that delighteth greatly in his *commandments*. His seed shall be mighty upon the earth; the generation of the upright shall be blessed. Wealth and riches shall be in his house, and his righteousness endureth forever."

Our local membership dues are to us and our work what the "atonement money" of the Israelites was to them. Ex. 30. And the Lord spake unto Moses saying, "When thou takest the sum of the children of Israel after their number, then shall they give every man a ransom for his soul unto the Lord when thou numberest them, that there be no plague among them when thou numberest them. This they shall give, every one that passeth among them that are numbered, half a shekel after the shekel of the sanctuary," a trifle more than a half dollar of our money. "Every one that passeth among them that are numbered, from twenty years old and above, shall give an offering to the Lord. The rich shall not give more and the poor shall not give less than half a shekel when they give an offering unto the Lord to make an atonement for your souls." This *equal* sum of "ransom money" kept the people in remembrance that in God's sight all souls were equal in value. It was a constant reminder that *all* were sinful and in equal need of God's mercy and forgiveness. This ransom money was paid once a year, and Moses was commanded to "appoint" it for the service of the tabernacle of the congregation, which "service" was a daily ministration of burning offerings, lights and incense, the necessary expense of which was met by this "atonement fund," and was a daily acknowledgment of the sins of all, and the need all had of mercy and forgiveness.

When from tent door or daily task in the field, the Israelite, looking up, beheld the column of incense smoke rising he must be reminded of the memorial fund, its meaning and his own part in it,—equal bondmen to sin, equally ransomed by God's mercy, equal sharers in the memorial fund. Other offerings or taxes being by "tenths," of course different in amount according to wealth.

What the "memorial," or ransom, was to the Israelites, the membership fee is to us, and what the "tabernacle" in the wilderness was to them, the National W. C. T. U. is to us. They were journeying from Egyptian bondage to the "Promised Land." We are being led out from the Egyptian darkness that in the past held woman in bondage, into a bright "promised land" of equality in the home, the church, the government and society. And right over the "tabernacle" of the National Union is the "pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night," that shows us when to stand and when to march.

The work of the National officers is to keep the lights and the incense burning, and if they do this, the memorial fund, which is the aggregate of individual memberships, must not fail. Every woman of us has a vital, personal interest in this daily ministration. Should it cease, the "pillar of fire and cloud" would forsake the "tabernacle" and we could not find our way to the "promised land."

As even Caleb and Joshua could not go on alone and enter Canaan, so to-day, *all* womankind must move on together to enter *our* Canaan. And, though there are women who "hanker for the flesh-pots" of the past, and murmur against the movement that is taking us away from them into a state of personal responsibility, the duty of each one is to faithfully pay her "ransom fee" and keep the memorial fund good. As enemies were between Israel and Canaan, so enemies stand between woman and her rightful estate.

Their enemies were overcome by the united advance of Israel. So the enemies of woman's emancipation may be overcome by our united host of white-ribboners, but not by any of us singly or in "squads." And as the movement of Israel toward the "promised land" was more for posterity and humanity's sake than their own, so our W. C. T. U. "movement" is more for the good of posterity and humanity than for our own selves. Yet I believe the most of us would prefer even our present position, "midway between Egypt and Canaan," to Egypt's bondage.

The "offerings" on the "altar" of daily ministration are the consecrated, devoted lives of women, "consumed" in service to humanity—which *is* the altar. The constantly burning light is the teaching given through our work; and our leaders, by constant study, trim the lamps and keep the light clear and the flame steady. The Israelites had "scouts" and "pickets" to go before the hosts, and so have we,—our organizers, of whom Mary C. Leavitt, our "round-the-world" missionary, is the chief.

These priests, Levites and scouts, and their families, must be fed and clothed while they work, and to meet those needs we must look to other sources of supply than the "memorial fund." But that fund should be first secured. It is our personal ransom from heathenism. It marks us on the record as among the "new Israel." To neglect that is to straggle behind the marching host, and to be in danger of being forgotten by our people because not numbered with them, and of being picked up by Israelites or Edomites.

To the "tents" of those who have means, and the "free-will offerings" which those who are able, and some, indeed, who are not able, so freely give, are we indebted for the means of doing many of the good works which are done by our noble organization.

In Exodus, twenty-fifth and thirty-fifth chapters, we read of the "free-will offerings" to build the tabernacle, and of the work of the "wise hearted women," and in the thirty-eighth chapter, in the midst of the mention of the "free-will offerings" is another reference to the "numbering offerings." "And the silver of them that were numbered of the congregation was an hundred talents, and a thousand, seven hundred and three score and fifteen shekels, after the shekel of the sanctuary; a bekah for every man, that is, half a shekel after the shekel of the sanctuary for every one that went to be numbered, from twenty years old and upward, for six hundred thousand, and three thousand and five hundred and fifty men." "And of the hundred talents of silver, were cast the sockets of the sanctuary, and the sockets of the vail; an hundred sockets of the hundred talents, a talent for a socket."

May we not say that in the "sanctuary" of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which God is building to his glory, and the redemption of womanhood from the curse of bondage, which lust, in the fallen state of mankind has placed upon her, every "local union" is a socket of silver (Ex. 36: 36) into which is set a pillar of this sanctuary? If the "sockets" are removed, the "pillars" are not upheld, and the tabernacle falls. To preserve these "sockets" that the "pillars" may support the building, and to maintain the memorial fund, and perpetuate the daily ministrations, each member must make a conscience of "dues," each local treasurer must be prompt and exact in remitting, first to the county, district or state treasurer, so that she can remit to the state treasurer and she to the national treasurer promptly.

Remembering that "He that withholdeth corn the people shall curse," Prov. 11:26, and that "corn" is food, bread, life, and that Jesus said, John 6:63, "The words that I speak unto you, they are spirit and they are life," and Matt. 10:8, "Freely ye have received, freely give," let us ask ourselves if we dare to withhold from those who are mentally and spiritually famished for want of it, this grain and bread of religious and scientific truth that have come to us, through the agency of the W. C. T. U.?

The famished ones may not realize their need, or know where to seek supply. Who are they? The voters who go on blindly voting freedom of the streets to that outlaw robber and wholesale murderer—the liquor traffic. The parents who are transmitting to their children alcoholized and tobacco and opium narcotized brain cells. The young men and women who are blindly hurrying to the gates of marriage, to follow in their footsteps. The children who need now to be taught why alcohol, tobacco, and opium are deadly. We must do all we can to give the "corn" to these, and all who need it, or in the near future a demoralized society will curse us and our homes and children.

To us, in a preëminent degree, is committed the duty and honor of preaching the word of emancipation of woman from the thralldom of "prejudice which is so commonly mistaken for principle." And near every local union are women in castles of custom and prisons of despair, dying for want of this word. Before they *can* come to us, we must go to them. Many will push the truth from them, having been told that it is poison. But we must keep trying to reach them.

Sometime they will taste and learn that the food is good. They will sit with us and learn. They will kneel with us and pray. They will be "numbered" with us and help to maintain the "memorial fund" to furnish silver for "sockets." And many of these, thus rescued from the narrow walls of "self," will become "givers of bread," and may feed scores, and hundreds, and thousands, whom we, personally, would never have reached.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

And what is so rare as a day in June?
Then, if ever, come perfect days;
Then Heaven tries the earth if it be in tune,
And over it softly her warm ear lays!—*Lowell.*

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When the righteous are in authority the people rejoice; but when the wicked beareth rule the people mourn.—Proverbs 29: 2.

Every subject's duty is the king's, but
Every subject's soul is his own.—*Shakespeare.*

THE W. C. T. U. EXHIBIT AT PARIS.

We had hoped that Mrs. Nichols would find time to give our readers a report of this great work, but as she does not seem able to do so, we make it out as well as possible from her report to the World's Union. Such a second-hand report must, of course, lose much of the picturesque interest of one made by an eye witness, yet it cannot fail to impress every one with the difficulty as well as the importance of the undertaking. Women in America with helpful surroundings, find it hard enough to work up an exhibit in county or state fair, what then must have been the difficulty of such an undertaking in a foreign land, with officials slow to recognize the value of this evidence of woman's progress in other lands, and not inclined to give this innovation on established customs much aid or encouragement. It needed all the faith and courage of a W. C. T. U. woman, such a woman as Mrs. Nichols is acknowledged by all to be, to push on the work, where every movement was regarded with suspicion by those in authority, who, if they understood what the word "temperance" means, were opposed to its teachings. Even friends were discouraged, and that strong heart, Hannah Whitall Smith, wrote: "The obstacles seem insurmountable." But grace, grit and gumption did surmount them, and the work accomplished stands a monument to what can be accomplished by patient persistence, backed by consecrated common sense.

From the first, Mrs. Margaret Bright Lucas showed great interest, and promised coöperation by sending a helper representing the British Woman's Temperance Association. This promise was made good by the appointment of Miss Emilie Pearce to represent the association. She was admirably adapted for the work, speaking French and German fluently, being "physically and mentally tireless," as Mrs. Nichols describes her, and no amount of fatigue could deter her from pushing to a successful issue the details of any part of the work. In July a welcome addition was made to the force by the arrival of Miss Darby, daughter of the secretary of the Peace Society of England. The Peace societies showed the greatest interest in this exhibit, recognizing in it a powerful auxiliary to the forces that make for peace.

Mr. Bailly Blanchard, resident representative of the United States Commission in Paris, was an unfailing friend, and his unvarying courtesy and cheerful encouragement, when failure seemed inevitable, prevented that dire calamity.

Application for space was made to the United States Commissioner of the Exposition, with the intention of having the exhibit of the World's Union and of the American Union both in the American section. This was found impracticable owing to the lack of space. The National union, therefore, was housed in the American section, while space for the World's union was secured by Miss de Broen and Hannah Whitall Smith, on the Esplanade des Invalides. It was literally "space," a delightful situation, cool and shady, but with no building. This necessitated the erection of a Pavilion, at large expenditure of time, tact and patience, as well as money, and throughout the season nearly doubled the work of attendance by having the exhibits widely separated from each other. It may have had its advantages, as probably more visited the two exhibits than would have visited one.

With the space for the World's W. C. T. U., had been given the privilege of selling drinks belonging to the exhibit, and a café had been arranged at one side of the Pavilion where all sorts of temperance drinks were sold at reasonable prices. The café was in charge of a competent Swiss woman, who spoke French and German, as well as English, and was thus well fitted to attend to such a cosmopolitan crowd as thronged the Pavilion. The special object of the café was not to make money, although it was self-supporting, but to serve as a model for cafés, where non-alcoholic drinks only were sold. Connected with the café was the manufacture of soda water with syrups, in machines kindly loaned by the patentees, Chinnery & Sons, of London, and the arrangements for filtering water, which was given away to all visitors.

Large quantities of literature in English had been shipped from the United States, and some leaflets and journals in several other languages. These had been donated by the Woman's Temperance Publication Association, the National Temperance Society, and the superintendents of departments in the National W. C. T. U. Very soon after the regular work began, it was obvious that there was greater need of supplies of French literature than any other, and much time and money were devoted to securing the translating and printing of that which would be acceptable and appropriate.

One pleasant little episode during the Exposition was the entertainment of the United States Marine Corps at the Pavilion for tea by the workers, assisted by friends. This was done to give the young men a bit of American home life, and to show appreciation of the exemplary manner in which they had conducted themselves. Many of the members were total abstainers, and several of those who had begun to drink wine in Paris, took the pledge. A notable event was the reception given at the Pavilion to our round-the-world missionary, Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt, on her way back to England from the International Conference, in the interest of social morals, held at Geneva, Switzerland. Friends of temperance from England were present. The doors were closed to the general public, and luncheon was served to the guests of the day. Mrs. Leavitt entertained the friends for nearly two hours, with an account of her travels and work, touching upon adventures that showed the dangers of her udertaking, and presenting occasional glimpses of the trials and difficulties under which she had wrought. No religious meetings were allowed within the Exposition limits, but after Mrs. Leavit finished speaking, all joined in singing a sweet hymn suggested by her, and the thanks of all hearts were voiced in prayer by Dr. Thurber. A pleasant incident was the meeting of Mrs. Leavitt with the Swiss attendant at the café of the Pavilion, Susanne, who was an enthusiastic W. C. T. U. woman, and who had become interested in the work by attending one of Mrs. Leavitt's meetings in New Zealand,

Many representatives of the press visited our exhibit and took copious notes for French and other European journals. Pastors and priests came and gladly took away packages of literature offered them. Vintners also came, anxious to learn of the work which threatened to interfere with their own, and learning of the use of unfermented juice promised to give its manufacture a trial. Our Japanese friend, Sho Nemoto, took a deep interest in the work, secured a fine exhibit from Japan, and on his way home from America, stopped in Paris and was a frequent and welcome visitor at the pavilion.

So busy had the women been in their self-forgetful labors that they had not thought of securing prizes. But the jury of the Social Economy Exposition, after repeated visits and thorough investigation, awarded it the highest prize, a gold medal; the points on which the award was made were: the general work of the W. C. T. U.; its Publication Association; its hygienic teachings from a scientific standpoint and its Temperance Café, with non-alcoholic drinks, healthful and palatable.

The moral effect of the exhibit was marked and enduring. Many pronounced it an oasis in the desert, the only witness that stood for God and things sacred in that great Babel. Its closed doors on Sunday when all others were open, preached perpetually of Sabbath observance. On an average one thousand persons a day passed through this building and were taught by word and by the printed page, the lessons inculcated by the W. C. T. U. The people of every European country, of both Americas and the Orient, were represented in the throngs which passed through the Pavilion; literature in nine languages was distributed continually and of the millions of pages thus given, little, if any, was thrown away. Mrs. Nichols says she could count on her fingers those who declined to accept the gift of literature. It was a time of broad seed sowing whose harvest will be fully reaped only in eternity.

PROHIBITION CONVENTIONS.

At this season of the year many state Prohibition conventions are being held; a glance at them may show the trend of temperance sentiment. It is impossible to describe all; let one stand as a representative of its class. As the Illinois convention is the only one we have attended, we take it as an example.

The first pointer is the large attendance: eight years ago the first state convention of Illinois was held in the same city, Bloomington, in a small hall, with an hundred and fifty delegates, now over eight hundred delegates were reported by the enrollment committee, and the convention crowded the largest hall in the city. Bloomington is head center of high license and opposition to the prohibition movement, and its newspapers are wont to have nothing but jibes and sneers for us, but the size of this convention and the "eminent respectability" of its personnel evidently awed these papers into good behavior. The only complaint we heard was from a cigar stand whose proprietor was greatly disgusted with his poor trade—"never saw such a political convention before, can't sell them anything in my line; just look at that crowd of men; there's at least fifty of them and not a single one of them smoking." A reporter remarked: "This convention lacks one thing I never saw lacking in any other political convention, spittoons."

This lack may be accounted for by the presence of ladies. They were found in most of the delegations, coming there just as their brothers came, elected delegates from prohibition clubs and sent, not because they were ladies, but because they were recognized by their constituency as the most level-headed members of the club, and so best fitted to be its representatives. There was little of the sentimental reference to women as women, no endorsement of the W. C. T. U., but, what was much better, the convention did what the W. C. T. U. asked. When Mrs. Rounds asked it to instruct its chairman and secretary to sign the World's petition in the name of that great convention, every man and woman rose to signify hearty acquiescence in that request. A like brotherly response met our request for an expression in favor of the enforcement and strengthening of the scientific temperance law, and this was made one of the planks of the platform.

The naturalness of the position of women in this convention was noticeable; as before mentioned women were in most of the delegations, in one congressional district, and that one lying wholly in Chicago, a lady was chairman; women were upon the platform committee, were elected to serve on the state central committee, and a woman was nominated for a state office.

Another significant feature was the presence of a large number of farmers, nearly a fourth of the delegates. Of course there was some of the "city farmers" to be found in every convention, but there was a large number of the simon pure articles, hard-headed men who during the long winter evenings read, and as they follow the plow think, on the great problems that confront the nation. Their presence in such numbers shows that they are thinking to good purpose, they are beginning to realize that their heaviest burdens of taxation are imposed by the liquor traffic through the expenses it renders necessary for courts, jails, poor-houses and asylums for its victims. They are awaking to the fact that high license is a big swindle of the farmers, as all the license money goes to the cities, and the farmers foot the biggest part of the tax bill resulting therefrom. The presence of so many farmers in the convention made itself felt in the platform adopted, and will undoubtedly tell on the next election.

Another pointer to be noted in all the Prohibition platforms adopted is the widening out to take in the prominent topics now before the American people. Prohibitionists can no longer be charged with having only one idea; whether this broadening shall, as some fear, lessen the intensity with which they hold to the main issue remains to be seen. We believe that this party may say, "Nothing that affects humanity is foreign to me;" those things that tend to the uplift of humanity have a rightful place in the platform of a party which stands for the rights of humanity to the unhindered development of all its powers.

The platform adopted by this convention acknowledged God as the source of all rightful power, declared in strongest terms for state and national prohibition, for the abolition of sex distinction as a condition of suffrage, for scientific temperance instruction, for such a revision of the tariff as shall remove the burden of taxation from the necessaries of life and place it upon the luxuries and shall raise no more revenue than is needed for the economic carrying on of government; for the limitation of individual as well as the corporate ownership of land; for the Australian ballot, the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people, the suppression of trusts, and the enactment and enforcement of such Sabbath laws as shall give to workers one day's rest in seven.

The convention also passed a resolution asking the com-

missioners of the Columbian Exposition to forbid the sale of liquor on the grounds.

Although no exciting campaign is on in Illinois, it being an "off year" there, these Prohibitionists testified to their appreciation of their principles by raising a campaign fund of over thirty-two hundred dollars. They also gave substantial testimony to their appreciation of the Prohibition press and temperance literature. Illinois is in a fair way of being sown knee deep with it.

When it became evident that the convention could not complete its work in time for the delegates to take the regular train north, the Chicago & Alton road promptly placed at their disposal a special train of five cars; which brought us home at the rate of thirty-eight miles an hour.

THE MILLS-GRIFFIN DEBATE.

Farwell Hall, Chicago, was well filled Saturday night to listen to the arguments of these champions of the Prohibition and Republican Parties. Uriah Copp, presided, and on the platform were Dr. Herrick Johnson, who opened the meeting with prayer, Dr. E. P. Goodwin, Dr. Bolton, Dr. Noble, Rev. M. N. Haynes, Hon. J. B. Hobbs, Rev. J. W. Allen, Miss Pugh, Mrs. Buell and Mrs. Emmons. Mills opened with a thirty-five minute speech; Griffin followed with one of forty-five minutes, and Mills closed with a ten-minute summing up.

Mills made a cool, dispassionate, unanswerable argument along the line of the political power of the saloon. There are three forces alien to good government:

1. Those engaged in public service for private profit, for example, gas companies and railways, which, to carry out their ends, must often control government, and when thus controling it, there is no protection for the people.

2. Politicians who are in politics for revenue only.

3. Professional criminals, those outside of penitentiaries who ought to be inside, but we cannot put them there. These men have more power in politics than the honest men of the community. The club room, the training ground of this class is the saloon where the vices of men are made the subject of traffic.

These three classes work to each other's hand; the monopolist who wishes a franchise must have votes to procure it. It was said in New York that the only way by which the Broadway franchise could be secured was by buying aldermen; votes are needed to elect purchasable officers. Politicians wish office for what there is in it, hence are for sale to the highest bidder. The criminal classes want protection and are ready to sell votes to whoever will give it. There is always a vote to sell the criminal class, the slum with its purchasable vote always to be disposed of at the saloon; the monopolist and the pothouse politician are always ready to buy.

Nearly equally divided as the great parties are, neither can afford to lose this saloon-controlled vote; banish the monopolists, the distillers, the brewers, and the saloon from the Republican Party and the Democrats would surely beat it; banish this element from the Democratic party and victory will be with the Republicans. Thus neither party can take up the temperance question, however thoroughly convinced the best men in either may be of the criminality and dangerous character of the saloon. A party must not be judged by the best men in it, so long as they do not control it. There are splendid men on this platform; if all Republicans were like them, the saloon would go; but they have not a feather's weight when put in the balance against the gamblers and the saloon element which will have its way at the ballot box or break up the party. If the Republican party can not bring its strength to bear against the liquor traffic *now*, when can it do so? When it can afford to lose the liquor vote and still beat the Democrats, but not till then. All signs show that this time is not approaching.

Time was called and Mr. Griffin took the floor. He entirely ignored Mr. Mills' argument, and rested his case on a series of assertions sustained by no proof, though to the minds of most of his audience they were far from being axioms. First, all the prohibitory work has been accomplished through the Republican party. The Prohibition party has done no good but an immense amount of harm—it has stopped the work of moral suasion; has embezzled the name of the cause it misrepresents, has antagonized large bodies of temperance people, the anti-woman suffragists, the boys in blue and the black men (we wonder how) and the tariff protectionists. The great mass of the people have fixed convictions on more than one subject, Prohibitionists have but one idea and no way of carrying that out, hence they virtually demand that men must give up everything for nothing.

His main point was that the Republican party was a big party and growing faster than all other parties put together and the Prohibition party was a little party and constantly growing less. The third party, as he delighted to call it, must necessarily be anti-Republican and an auxiliary to the Democratic party; it must work harm to the Republicans and therefore has no right to live. He was particularly sarcastic in regard to its size, "a baby twenty-one years old."

As soon as public sentiment is strong enough in any northern state to enforce prohibition, the Republican party will take it up. Till that time comes the only proper way is to carry on the work by moral suasion, get men to sign the pledge, put a prohibition pledge over every man's mouth, and the thing will be accomplished. Now seventy-five per cent of all the men and over half of the women of the nation drink and of course prohibition cannot prosper.

Mills in closing called attention to the fact that Griffin had not answered one of his arguments regarding the political power of the saloon, riddled some of his opponent's assertions and disproved his figuring. In reply to the sneer that Prohibition was a twenty-one-year old baby still in the cradle, he reminded his audience that the lives of parties and even industries were not measured by the same time standard as that of man; the iron industry was two hundred and fifty years old in this county, yet was considered by our friend as still an "infant industry" which must be protected. And as for the Prohibition party growing smaller, if that were true it is only following the example of the anti-saloon wing of the Republican party which has grown small by degrees and beautifully less till now our honored friend is practically al. there is of it.

He closed with a striking historical parallel between the political situation during the '40's and '80's. Next week we may have something more to say concerning some of Mr. Griffith's assertions.

Special Difficulties.

PLEDGE.—*"I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt liquors, including Wine and Cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same."*

QUERY.—Will the vote of Nebraska necessarily adopt one or the other of the pending amendments? May they not both be defeated, and the constitution be left as it is? We submitted this question to Mrs. Jennie F. Holmes, corresponding secretary of Nebraska. This is her answer:

Both of the amendments may be defeated. The constitution requires that an amendment to be adopted must have a majority of all the votes cast at that election, not a majority of the votes cast on that question.

There will be perfect unity of action of all the temperance organizations in the state, and we hope to conduct the most thorough campaign possible. Victory is ours if we can secure the financial help needed.

QUERY.—Can you suggest some new and reasonable amusement for the Y's?

ANSWER.—It seems to us that an interesting way of making the evening's talk of young people amount to something would be to have a game easily enough constructed, by which they should be divided into two classes, and seek to determine who are the eight or ten most distinguished persons in the state in which they live, or in the nation, or in the world. Let them first take those who have passed away, and vote after the names are suggested, each suggesting a name. Later on those who are their contemporaries. This will awaken curiosity, increase knowledge, and set their minds toward high ideals.

QUERY.—Why do you advocate the canning of fresh grape-juice and pledge against cider? Why is not grape-juice as harmful and dangerous as apple-juice?

ANSWER.—Because grape-juice does not contain enough sugar to produce alcoholic fermentation. If you wish to make wine out of the juice of most grapes you must add sugar; apple-juice turns into hard cider without any additional ingredients. Grape-juice, allowed to stand open, turns into an unpleasant tasting liquid, non-intoxicating, hence, there is no danger of its being drunk in that state, nor any difficulty in drawing the line, as between sweet cider and hard cider.

QUERY.—What is the work of the Protective Agency for women and children in Chicago?

ANSWER.—It is to befriend the unbefriended, to furnish strength for the weak. Many women who would go to law to secure their wages unjustly withheld, etc., have not the courage, and the backing of a society like this made up of influential and capable women forms a moral basis of incalculable value to the great class of unprotected. Full particulars of its work can be learned by sending stamp for its Annual Report to Mrs. Charlotte Holt, 70 State street, Chicago.

QUERY.—If prohibition is resubmitted in Kansas can women vote on the question?

ANSWER.—Women have only the municipal ballot in Kansas, and therefore cannot vote on the question of "re-submission." But this makes little difference, for we do not believe there will ever be any question of "re-submission" submitted to Kansas voters.

The Watch-Tower.

I pray the prayer of Plato old:
God make thee beautiful within,
And let thine eyes the good behold
In everything save sin! —*Whittier.*

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A brotherly heart sends these words of cheer and uplift: "We are watching and praying for you. We believe the women are God's host, inspired and trained for this emergency. It is no strife of tongues. It is the blood-warm mother heart in conflict with the cold core of crime."

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An esteemed correspondent writes: "Within a few weeks I have been attracted to the use, in two articles in one paper, of the proverb, 'Like apples of gold in pictures of silver.' Long ago, when a school girl, I found in reading the French version the word 'baskets' substituted for 'pictures.' The same change has been made in the recent revision of one English version. 'A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in baskets of silver.' Prov. 25:11."

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The Press Association of Virginia invites the New England Woman's Press Association to visit the Old Dominion, that thus those who mold public opinion at the North and the South, may be brought into friendly and sympathetic relations. The excursion occupying the time, June 7—19, will include an ocean trip to Norfolk, visits to Richmond (via James River) Lynchburg, Washington, Old Point Comfort, and other points of historic and picturesque interest. The party will be entertained publicly and privately by the press and municipalities.

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THE UNION SIGNAL'S fair young daughter, the *Oak and Ivy Leaf*, for June, is a special Flower Mission number, so bright and beautiful that On Duty longed to inclose one in each copy of this paper sent out. Jennie Casseday sends a loving message, and a poem so sweet you must all read it; Harriet Francene Crocker contributes another poem fully as sweet. Myra Goodwin Planz tells the story of Nellie's Rose Party, and flower missioners, North, South, East and West, tell of their loving service. Taken altogether the number is a gem, and reflects great credit on its editor, Miss Sudduth. She has prepared this number with especial care as a tribute to Miss Casseday, whose fiftieth birthday is June 9.

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Mrs. Josephine E. Butler, in the last number of *The Dawn*, pays an affectionate tribute to the memory of the late Mrs. Margaret Bright Lucas, of London, of whom she says: "She was at the first Geneva Congress, and at Genoa in 1880, and at the Antwerp Conference in 1885. Her last appearance at the Ladies National Association meetings was last summer at the annual meeting at Exeter Hall. She came in rather late bringing Mrs. Leavitt. She looked older than before her long illness, but very handsome still with a serene patience in her face, quietly bearing her infirmities. We little thought then that she was so near the end of her useful and beautiful life. Mrs. Tanner describes her spirit and power in the midst of the Anti-Corn Law Agitation. She was then radiantly beautiful and full of energy for the repeal of those unjust laws, as she was afterwards for temperance and purity."

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A beautiful memorial of a beautiful life is that just received of Julia M. Thomas. A full-paged portrait gives her sweetest expression; facing it is Helen Hunt Jackson's poem, "In Memoriam." Then follow appreciative tributes from *The Home Journal*, many New York papers, THE UNION SIGNAL, *The Woman's Tribune* of Washington, *The Woman's Journal* of Boston, Sorosis, the Illinois Woman's Alliance; from Miss Willard, Mrs. Lathrap, Mrs. Downs, and other W. C. T. U. leaders. The sketches of Miss Thomas, by Mrs. Croly (Jennie June) and Alma Calder Johnson, portray a character whose mingled strength and sweetness have seldom been excelled. "Studying, thinking, writing, working her way steadily to the front, with the help and sympathy of the sister who was seldom absent from her side, she was naturally drawn to the great metropolis. Here the privations of the poor, the privileges of the rich, the trammels of custom, the ignored laws of nature, the repressed faculties, the unwholesome conditions, the ignorance of many, the seeming indifference of all, was a revelation to her ardent soul. Henceforth the practice of her art, elocution, as an amusement merely, was thrown aside," and she gave her whole soul to bettering the conditions that so appalled her. In full, bounding life she was stricken down. "*I must get well*," she exclaimed, "*I have so much to do!*" Yet later when it seemed clear that the end was near, she prayed, "Dear God, Thou hast given me wonderful messages to Thy people, and I would love to live and continue to be Thy messenger, but I lay all at Thy feet. Thy will be done." And thus she passed from our sight into that "fullness of life" which Christ bestows upon His own. ON DUTY.

News from the Field.

MARYLAND.

"SYLLABLES GOVERN THE WORLD."

High license is on our statute books $250 high, a slight contrast to the $1,000 contemplated by some sanguine admirers of the alluring phrase. But we are to "go slow;" by "patient steps" we are to "approach gradually the higher figures that will be a glorious thing for the state," and "it is possible for saloons to so diminish in number as to finally disappear altogether and, therefore, the most conscientious Prohibitionist can consistently endorse high license."

Wisdom, pathos and eloquence unbounded were brought to bear upon the Legislature in disposing of the bill. Many interested ones "sat up all night" in their zeal and enthusiasm. One ardent "friend of the poor man" opposed a $400 license, because it was "in the interest of an aristocratic monopoly against the rights of the yeomanry of the country, and neither voice nor vote should go to the subjugation of an honest man, trying to make an honest living." Another, who had "the honor" to represent a ward containing between three and four hundred saloons, "defended their keepers on the great principles of the rights of men," while still another would "never vote to break up the business of any poor but honest man." Altogether we had interesting reading, strongly suggestive, of course, to the well-read Prohibitionist, of last year's almanac.

Our progress thus far is beautiful. Slowly, patiently, gradually, we are approaching the disappearance of the saloon, only 2,100 of the "honest yeomanry" having had their applications for license filed in the city of Baltimore in the few weeks the commissioners have been at work, and but 500 more, it is expected, will have theirs filed! The names of the applicants, as published in the dailies, according to the new law, are suggestive of many things, and the unusual and unpronounceable character of a large proportion provokes the query as to what country or countries the yeomanry belong, for whom we have legislated so tenderly.

In response to a petition presented by a committee of the state Prohibition Party, the license commissioners issued blanks for those desiring to protest against the granting of licenses to any applicants. One hundred remonstrances had been filed up to May 13, with about fifty more to be filed.

The eager and unblushing arguments for license for revenue, which prevailed during the latter part of the campaign, to the utter exclusion of all moral considerations, was a revelation to some of the ministerial friends of the bill, and a number, I am told, are now to be found in the ranks of the "be ye separate."

Among the good works of the legislature were the following bills: The one for raising the age of consent and the cigarette bill, presented by the W. C. T. U.; a bill abolishing pool-rooms, and numerous local measures for the prohibition and restriction of the liquor traffic. The local option precinct bill, submitted by the Prohibition Party, was lost in the city delegation.

The bill prohibiting pool selling went through triumphantly. The manner in which this bill was secured, after having failed two years ago, is valuable as an object lesson. When it had passed the senate, and was in the house for a second reading, the Society for the Suppression of Vice called a meeting in Baltimore, to take measures to urge upon the house the passage of the bill. The meeting, composed of representative men, was large and enthusiastic, and determined that "the pool-room must go;" it was evil and evil only, and must not exist. Various strong resolutions were passed, and a committee of twenty-five appointed to go to the legislature and urge the passage of the bill. Among the resolutions was one earnestly requesting the Society for the Suppression of Vice to use its utmost efforts to secure the rigid enforcement of the law, if enacted. The mayor of the city, an active and zealous advocate of the high-license bill, "lent his influence to prevent pool selling, and the disgrace which attaches to our fair city as a result of the legal protection thrown around a business which saps the foundation of character and leaves its victims moral and financial wrecks." Strange that the pestilence and the plague should require such diverse sanitary measures in their treatment! It is almost unnecessary to add that the press of the city urged the passage of the bill with earnestness and ability.

Other victories must be noted, one in Carroll county for the home against the saloon, reported in one of the Baltimore dailies under the heading "Women carried the day," and another of similar character for Kent county. Mrs. S. H. Martin, one of the able veterans in our work, writes regarding the former: "We were on the field of battle all day. The men who worked for the liquor interests worked hard. They were greatly surprised to see women on the ground, having expected that we would keep in the lunch-room, but it was the homes of the women that were in danger, and they wanted to see the men *before* they voted. Good work was done by all the ministers of the place, and Mr. Frank Brown, late postmaster of Baltimore city, did admirable service." Several meetings were held the night before the election, Mrs. Martin being one of the speakers both on this and other occasions during the campaign.

The results of the election in Kent county are most gratifying. The contest was license versus local option, which had been the law of the county for some time. Mrs. M. E. Brown, of Chestertown, a good and tried enthusiast in the work, writes that she distributed about ten thousand leaflets, the best to be had; that thirty different kinds of posters, giving valuable information, were put up in various places, and that she had twenty-one feet of canvas covered with posters placed across a gateway at the polls in Chestertown.

The annual meeting of the State Temperance Alliance held in Baltimore recently is regarded as one of the best yet held. Addresses were made by Hon. J. B. Stewart, a member of Congress from Georgia, by Hon. E. A. Morse, of Massachusetts, also a member of the present Congress, by Rev. G. H. Hick, of New York, secretary of the National Temperance Society, by Bishop Thomas Bowman, of the M. E. Church, and by various members of the Alliance. The W. C. T. U. also took part in the meetings, and in the devotional services. Mrs. Anna B. Thomas, editor of the *White Ribbon Herald*, the state organ, presented the claims of that paper, and also of THE UNION SIGNAL; and Mrs. Lake, corresponding secretary of the state union, gave a brief résumé of the work of the union, and then spoke of the great need of a new building for headquarters, and the importance of having it in the central part of the city, as a counter attraction to the saloons abounding there.

The quarterly meeting of the Baltimore city union in April was of unusual interest and value. To use the words of our stanch ally, the *Baltimore Methodist*, "By the grace of God we will kindle such a fire of indignation against the monstrous liquor traffic in Maryland that we will yet drive it out of the city and state." M. A. L.,

Special Correspondent.

KANSAS.

ZEPHYRS.

Spring elections are now over and the political machinery moves on as usual. I believe that in many places the vote of the women was a felt power, and although some of those who had held offices of honor and trust the past year were not reëlected, there were others elected in different places, and many more were elected on school boards than ever before. So far as I can learn, the verdict has been "well done" concerning the women's administrations.

Many W. C. T. U. district and county conventions have been held of late, but few reports have reached me. The first district met at Leavenworth, April 3 and 4; the fifth district at Manhattan, March 13 and 14; Cherokee county convened at Columbus, March 22; Crawford county at Pittsburg, February 26 and 27; Kingman, Labette and Wyandotte counties have each held spring conventions; others will follow soon.

The ninth convention of the sixth district was held at Downs, April 2 and 3. Attendance good, despite unfavorable weather. The district includes twenty-two counties. State organizer reported eight local and two counties organized since last convention, which was very encouraging. This was the banner district of the state last fall. Mrs. Grubb, National superintendent of foreign work, gave two stirring addresses to large audiences; also assisted in convention work. The district president having been recently elected state treasurer, consented to retain her district office until the annual convention. Among the resolutions adopted was one indorsing the National W. C. T. U., also one condemning the Russian government for cruelty to its political prisoners, and indorsing an appeal to the Czar to mitigate the horrors of the Siberian exiles. The superintendent of evangelistic work presented the course of study prepared by Dean Wright. She herself is taking the course and pleaded for its necessity for all W. C. T. U. women. As a result several are entering upon one of the prepared courses. The superintendent of juvenile work added largely to the interest of the evening sessions, with her youthful singers. She is well adapted to fill the place assigned to her.

A beautiful banner artistically wrought upon white silk, the work of the president, was then presented by her to the district in a very earnest and affecting speech, which was responded to by Mrs. Nellie Michener, of Beloit. Smith county now holds the banner, having had the greatest increase in membership since last convention. The convention was in every way a success, and the resubmission question was "given a back seat."

Jewell county convened at North Branch April 9 and 10, with a good attendance of members, and a large number of visitors; among these were many gentlemen, this unusual fact being accounted for in that the convention was held among the society of Friends, whose membership, both male and female, are loyal to the W. C. T. U. The "honorary" membership of this local union almost equals its voting members. May God hasten the day when all Christian denominations shall reach the same height! The "honoraries" entered freely into the discussions concerning our different departments of work, thus adding much to the interest of the meetings. The feature of the evening session was an older people's contest class, modeled after the Demorest plan. A solid silver W. C. T. U. pin was offered as a prize to the successful competitor, Mrs. Susan McKinney receiving the same. These contests are to be a permanent part of the county work, and I would heartily recommend the plan to others, as being not only a great educator, but of much value as a means of bringing out before the public our timid women, who could in this way overcome much of their diffidence to public speaking, and develop their talents, which have long been "hid in a napkin." Jewell county has the largest number of unions, and the largest membership in the sixth district, and as it borders on Nebraska, many ways are being devised to assist that state in its coming campaign for prohibition; for prohibition in Nebraska means also the better enforcement of the law in our own fair state.

Re-submissionists in Kansas are somewhat noisy, but liquor always develops that element, and when they claim that more liquor is sold in Kansas than when under the license system the statement is simply absurd, for if it were a *fact* why should the liquor dealers of other states who supply the liquors drank here be so *very anxious* to have our prohibitory law repealed. They are not noted for such self-sacrifice as this would involve. Though I have no doubt that much liquor is drank in private places, yet the temptation is not before our boys, and a generation is growing up that has never tasted and perhaps never even smelled liquor of any kind. "Snake bites" are not nearly so numerous as formerly, and "snakes in boots" are of very rare occurrence. A child in one of our primary schools in spelling his lesson came to the word "saloon," and was asked by the teacher to define it, *which he could not do*, having never seen one. Is not that something to be thankful for, that children of school age are not familiar enough with the word "saloon" to be able to tell what it means?

An interesting report comes from the Rossville union. Among other items it says that "as one of the results of their past year's work they count the increase in the vote of the women of that place; last year but sixteen women voted, this year there were seventy-five; twelve of them, alas! voted the whisky ticket. Rastall union, of Coffey county, held a gold medal contest at Emporia, March 28. The medal was awarded to Mr. Fred Yingling.

The W. C. T. U. of the fourth district met at El Dorado, May 1 and 2. The beautiful May day morning to Kansans has much significance, because upon that day, ten years ago, the prohibitory law heralded to our state and nation our freedom from the legalized sale of liquor. This year came together women from all parts of the district, ready for the duties of the hour. On the evening previous, we were favored with a Demorest medal contest from seven young ladies, brought by our president, Mrs. J. C. Haines, from Augusta, which work we consider one of our great educators for prohibition. The work of the morning was devoted to franchise and methods of work. A paper, concise and most helpful, was read by the state superintendent of franchise, Mrs. S. A. Thurston.

One hour was occupied in the discussion of methods, led by the state president, Mrs. Rastall. The familiar way in which she placed before us our great needs and the way to overcome our faults and surmount difficulties, can be best understood by those whose privilege it is to sit at her feet and learn.

In the evening we listened to her most interesting lecture which was alike helpful and entertaining. Papers were read before the convention on, "Franchise," by Mrs. S. A. Thurston; "Our Literature," by Mrs. E. V. Schriver, and "The Curse of Intemperance and the Sublimity of Temperance, by Mrs. Frances Rathburn. Of the resolutions passed on Friday a. m., one was as follows:

Resolved, That we will continue to work in harmony with the plans of the National and state unions, and carry out so far as possible the methods devised for thorough and successful work.

Question-box was conducted by the state president. Reports were received from eight superintendents.

MRS. S. S. WEATHERBY,

Special Correspondent.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

NEWS OF GOOD WORK.

Mrs. Barney arrived at Columbia April 10. She was met at the depot by Mr. C. D. Stanley, and taken to his home for her stay in the city. She spoke that night before the Sons of Temperance, and was cordially received. On the next day, she visited the penitentiary, jail, and guard house, and was allowed every facility for inspection. By his request Mr. J. N. Brooker, chairman of the board of directors for the penitentiary, met Mrs. Barney and assured her of his assistance in procuring needed reforms.

At night she delivered an address at the Gospel Tabernacle to an appreciative audience.

On the morning of the 12th she went to Charleston, where the earnest president of the local W. C. T. U., Mrs. L. M. Whitney, met our sister at the train and conducted her to the home of the treasurer, Mrs. McCowen, who pleasantly entertained the traveler. At 2 p. m. she visited the jail, where services were held with the prisoners. In the evening she talked at the W. C. T. U. room to an audience that filled the hall. The large opera house had been secured for Sunday night, and an enthusiastic audience greeted Mrs. Barney. The Charleston union, realizing the power for good of this noble worker, urged her to return for a course of Bible readings, and a conditional promise was given for next winter. Would that each National superintendent could visit our state and show the lines of work so that our people could see the symmetry of the W. C. T. U. as a whole. The visits of our sisters cheer our local workers with echoes from other fields, and we receive the stimulus of coöperation in a great and glorious work. MRS. J. M. NEBLETT,

Cor. Sec. State W. C. T. U.

ILLINOIS.

LETTER TO FLOWER MISSION WORKERS.

I have promised some of the Flower Mission workers of our state that I would give, through THE UNION SIGNAL, directions for the observation of June 9. I most earnestly wish that each union in our state, whether or not the flower mission is included as a regular branch of its work, would devote this one day, June 9, to the distribution of flowers among the afflicted and imprisoned.

Let each union, no matter how small the community, make a careful list of all who may, in any way, be benefited by this visitation, and choose, as a visiting committee, those women of the union best adapted to gain gracious welcome to hearts as well as homes. Let each gift of flowers be accompanied by a card bearing a Scripture text; otherwise the significance of the gift will be lost. Make these visits as *personal* as possible, a ministration of heart as well as hand, and pray that God may add His blessing.

I would urge that all the unions in Illinois, which are located in the vicinity of jails, alms-houses, hospitals, reformatories or houses of detention of any kind, respond to the call to visit all such institutions on June 9, with flowers and carefully selected literature, temperance and religious, for distribution. Ask for flowers through the local papers, and if the demand is great, solicit further supplies from neighboring towns. Many country stations can, to this extent, at least, aid in the work of the flower mission. Secure beforehand the coöperation of all superintendents of prisons, jails, etc., and ask them to have the inmates assembled in their chapel at a stated hour. Miss Casseday, National superintendent, has prepared the following form of service for this occasion:

Opening hymn, "Jesus Lover of My Soul," (sung to an old, familiar tune).

Prayer, closing with the Lord's Prayer, repeated in unison, in which ask all the inmates to join.

Reading of the Scripture texts prepared by the National superintendent for this service.

Address to the assembled inmates.

Distribution of flowers and carefully selected reading matter.

Singing of long meter doxology by all assembled.

Having previously learned the number of inmates, present to each one a bouquet with Scripture text attached and a pledge card. Aim to promote temperance sentiment by direct effort, as well as through evangelization. Let the visiting committee be composed of consecrated women who may be prepared to utter tender, helpful words at the bedsides of the sick, and to carry comfort to any struggling soul. In conclusion, I quote the following suggestion from Miss Casseday: "I would earnestly recommend for each of the prison hospitals the gift of a Bible roll, with a select page for each day of the month, hung in some conspicuous place. In the dreary hours of illness, or the weary hours of convalescence, the truth and invitations of the gospel may find a tender lodgment." This suggestion is applicable to all hospitals.

Supplies may be ordered at the following rates of Miss Gertrude Ferguson, 3208 Rudd Ave., Louisville, Ky.: Large text cards per thousand, $2.50; large text cards per hundred, twenty-five cents; Prison Day texts per dozen, ten cents.

These texts have been prayerfully chosen by Miss Casseday, and will be generally used, I hope. May something of the brightness, sweetness and light of the outside world be conveyed to the "shut-ins" by this gift of the flowers, and may they be led to look to Him who is the source of all light,—who, in the guise of the human, gave to the imprisoned world the grand revelation of divine love and mercy!

ELLA WRIGHT,
State Supt. Flower Mission.

COLES COUNTY CONVENTION.

The W. C. T. U. held its convention in the Congregational Church in Mattoon, April 23 and 24. There were present Mrs. L. S. Rounds, Mrs. Dr. Replogle, district president, Mrs. M. L. Harlan, county president, Mrs. Sheplor, president sixteenth district, Miss Clara Parrish, district organizer, three delegates from Charleston union, two from Hutton union, and one from Charleston Y. A new union was reported at Oakland, that had not yet gotten into running order.

Doubtless this county convention differed from the average county convention in only one thing, namely, the discouraged condition of the local union. The "faithful few" at this point have expressed themselves of late as tired of simply *existing* as a union.

Charleston reported a flourishing mission school. Hutton, a county union, reported that it had discontinued its meetings the past winter, for the first time in its four years' existence, owing to "mud and la grippe." It also reported a Loyal Temperance Legion of six years' existence, in which the youth of the community are growing up "with pure hearts and pure breaths." Many members of the union will be truer, stronger women for Mrs. Rounds' helpful influence.

What the convention may have lacked in "method" was certainly atoned for in earnestness of purpose. The local union found out its needs and possibilities and hopes to take a new lease of life.

Resolutions of loyalty to the National society and president were passed. Officers elected for the coming year are as follows: President, Mrs. M. L. Harlan, Hutton; secretary, Mrs. Alice Mason, Charleston; treasurer, Mrs. Anna McNeal, Lerna.

MAY A. MCLAIN.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY CONVENTION.

The annual W. C. T. U. convention of this county was held in San Francisco, April 22 and 23. A most enjoyable and profitable session was the result of the hard work of the committee. The program was one of unusual merit, and among the many able papers were some as follows: "Is Alcoholic Medication Justifiable?" by Dr. Rebecca Hallowell, formerly of Philadelphia; "Hygiene and Heredity," Dr. Anna Booth; "Sailors' Work," Mrs. M. B. Eden; "High License," Mrs. M. F. Gray; "Corner Groceries," Mrs. J. H. Matthews. Excellent addresses were delivered by our worthy president, Mrs. L. M. Carver, Rev. C. D. Barrows, D. D., Rev. Wm. F. Gladwin, Mrs. R. R. Johnston, Miss C. M. Victor and others.

A description of the good things cannot do them justice, one must have tasted to have appreciated them.

Mrs. L. P. Williams was elected president in place of our much loved Mrs. Carver, she being obliged to retire on account of a contemplated removal from the city.

The outlook in San Francisco is more encouraging than for some time past.

LILLA L. FALES, *Co. Cor. Sec.*

INDIANA.

WORK IN WARREN COUNTY.

The W. C. T. U. has just closed a month of successful work. Mrs. C. H. St. John came into the county on April 3 and remained until the 17th. The result of her visit was the organization of three new unions and one reading club. Her work closed with a reception and banquet in her honor, at the residence of P. W. Anderson, of Williamsport, a leading Prohibitionist of the county. As a token of our appreciation of her work we have invited her to deliver an oration at our W. C. T. U. celebration of the "glorious Fourth."

Miss Alice R. Palmer, our state organizer, began her work on the 15th, and remained in the county until the 28th, also organizing three new unions, and assisting us at our county convention the 22d; so now we rejoice in ten unions and a membership of one hundred and fifty. Although we can illy spare Miss Palmer from Indiana, she is destined to spread her wings and gather a larger constituency than the old Hoosier state affords. Rest assured, however, we will keep her as long as we can, and when we do reluctantly spare her to go abroad, and when we read with pride of the great good she is accomplishing, we will say, "It is our Alice, Hoosier born and bred."

The county executive committee, met, prayed and planned, and decided that some work in organization must be done. The county union cheerfully voting out its fund, and the four local unions then organized, quite as cheerfully responding to all assessments made. To Mrs. S. J. Whitten and myself was assigned the task of securing the speakers and fixing the dates. First, we secured our workers. Second, we selected points to be reached in the county, planning that our workers who were coming in at different dates should not only enter at different points, but that their work should overlap and sustain each other. We allowed from two to three days to a point, thus enabling each speaker to establish her work.

We asked of each appointment announcement of meetings, a public collection, and entertainment for our speakers, all of which were gladly accorded, and we believe that had it not been for so much rain our speakers would have paid their way. But please note, I am saying this on behalf of the plan of the work. We did not send our speakers out dependent upon collections. Their fees were already on deposit; they merely took collections to add to our county fund, and I believe with such workers as ours money will be added to the treasury of any county union. Every dollar spent for this work meant to us hours of weariness and sacrifice, but the blessedness of the return was great. My article is long, and I have said nothing new, but if earnest, humble effort will in any way help other struggling county unions to engage in the "Membership Crusade of 1890," I shall be glad.

SADIE B. WHISTLER.

MINNESOTA.

TODD COUNTY CONVENTION.

This was held April 16 and 17 at Grey Eagle. The county president, Mrs. Fuller, conducted the meetings assisted by the district president. The exercises consisted of papers prepared for the occasion, select readings, addresses, singing, and on the last evening, music by the band.

A Demorest medal contest was the most interesting feature of the first evening. Six young ladies gave the recitations with spirit and grace, and the medal was awarded to Mrs. Stella Thompson Sliter, of Grey Eagle. The pastor, Rev. Mr. Hankins, rendered very valuable assistance, which is gratefully remembered.

The house was well filled in the evenings, and the audiences were quiet and appreciative. The following named ladies were elected officers: President, Mrs. Dr. Christie; secretary, Mrs. A. W. Sheets; treasurer, Mrs. Annie Crowell. We are hoping for good results from the influence of this convention.

MRS. S. L. DIMOND.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VISIT OF DR. BALDWIN.

It becomes my pleasant duty to report to your readers a visit from one of your National superintendents. Dr. Baldwin reached Victoria March 10, and left New Westminster for her future home in Portland, Oregon, on the 17th instant. In Victoria she gave two lectures, one for the public and one for women only, which were well attended and appreciated.

Coming across to the mainland she arrived in New Westminster Thursday, March 13, gave one of her interesting talks to the Loyal Temperance Legion Friday afternoon; lectured in the opera house the same evening; addressed women only Saturday afternoon; took the Methodist pulpit Sunday evening, speaking on "social purity;" lectured in the opera house again, at the close of the church services, to a packed audience gathered from all the city congregations, and upon returning to her place of entertainment was summoned by telephone to attend the introduction into this life of the first-born son of our local W. C. T. U. ex-recording secretary. True to her professional instincts she kindly consented, and by her presence and skill greatly obliged the family interested.

Women doctors are not so numerous in Canada as in the United States, and, as yet, none have taken up their residence in British Columbia, but Dr. Baldwin made so good an impression by her common sense and ability that a strong desire was expressed to keep her with us, and she was invited to open an office in New Westminster where, without doubt, she would have secured a large practice. Although other arrangements made this impossible, the doctor left us with the promise of visiting our province again before long, Oregon being only two days' journey from British Columbia.

M. A. CUNNINGHAM, *President.*

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY CONVENTION.

The seventh semi-annual convention of the W. C. T. U. met at Redlands, in the Congregational Church, Wednesday, April 23, at 1:30 p. m., Mrs. Abbie Lee Button, county president, in the chair.

The cordial addresses of welcome by Mrs. Bangs, local president, and Mrs. Seabury, were happily responded to by the presidents of Riverside, Colton, San Bernardino, Highlands, Rialto and Beaumont.

Their words were full of encouragement and enthusiasm. After singing the "Battle Hymn of the Crusade," Mrs. M. L. Wells, a National organizer, who was present was introduced and greeted with the Chautauqua salute. She addressed the convention for a few minutes in her charming manner. We were fortunate in having our state president, Mrs. N. P. J. Button, with us during the entire convention; also, Mrs. Rose Hartwick Thorpe, the gifted poet, who favored us with the recitation of one of her own poems, and spoke words of hearty sympathy and cooperation with her white-ribbon sisters. The address of the county president which followed was strong and hopeful, showing substantial growth in the number of members and the efficiency of the work being done in the unions; every union and every member so far as known, being harmonious and loyal to the National union. Promptly at four o'clock Mrs. McIntosh marched in with a perfect "Legion of Loyal Temperance" boys and girls, with drum beating and banners spread. A half hour was given to songs and recitations by the children, and a cheering word by Mrs. Wells. In the evening Mrs. Wells gave a fine address and Mrs. Thorpe recited one of her poems.

The Thursday morning session opened at nine o'clock. A half hour was given to devotional exercises in charge of Mrs. Della Winbigler. The spirit of prayer and consecration filled the hearts of all present. Appointing of committees and reading of papers by superintendents occupied the time until eleven, when the "question-box" was opened by Mrs. Wells, and in this she was just at home, showing familiarity with every line of thought, and remarkable tact in answering queries. The time passed all too quickly. Noontide prayer and the convention adjourned until 1:30. A bountiful lunch was served in the church. The table was decorated with flowers, and a beautiful bouquet was laid at each plate. The afternoon session opened with devotional exercises, led by Mrs. M. L. Potter. Interesting papers were read on narcotics, heredity, labor and temperance, Sabbath observance, purity in literature, evangelistic work and mothers' meetings; all of which were listened to with close attention and evident sympathy. The committee reported resolutions which were unanimously adopted. The one indorsing the National W. C. T. U., the Prohibition Party, and equal suffrage receiving a hearty response.

The convention closed at five o'clock, with the generally expressed feeling that it had been a most pleasant and profitable meeting.

MRS. A. E. SUDDUTH,
County Cor. Sec.

NEW YORK.

RENSSELAER COUNTY CONVENTION.

The regular quarterly convention of the W. C. T. U. was held at Grace Church, Troy, April 3, under the guidance of the efficient president, Mrs. O. J. Squires. The union is in a prosperous condition. After the usual preliminary proceedings the ladies were welcomed by the Rev. Mr. Atwell, pastor of the church in which the convention was held. This address was responded to by Mrs. Gurley and Mrs. Gaston, all of the addresses being heartily enjoyed by the ladies. A workers' conference conducted by Mrs. H. C. Bascom was held, and many valuable suggestions were made by the ladies, in response to questions asked by the conducter.

Miss Harriet Robinson was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy caused by the removal to another part of the state of Mrs. Ira Van Allen, the corresponding secretary. Two new departments, those of narcotics and juvenile work, were taken up, and superintendents were appointed. Two excellent papers on "Progress—What is it?" and "The Baneful Influence of Breweries," were read and much enjoyed. Through the day and evening several fine solos were sung by different ladies, which added much to the pleasure of the occasion. In the evening Miss Robinson presented a very good paper and an enthusiastic address was delivered by the Rev. E. J. Guernsey. The convention was well attended and inspiration was there received for renewed efforts in sustaining the cause.

STELLA E. WILLIS, *Rec. Sec.*

OKLAHOMA.

FIRST TERRITORIAL CONVENTION.

Delegates from the various W. C. T. Unions of Oklahoma met in convention at Oklahoma City at 10 a. m., April 29, for the purpose of organizing a Territorial Union. Mrs. Rastall, president of the Kansas W. C. T. U., presided over the meeting with dignity and success, and the following officers were elected: Mrs. W. L. Rhodes, of Guthrie, president; Mrs. Holzapfel, of Oklahoma City, corresponding secretary; Miss Alma Carson, of Guthrie, recording secretary; Mrs. Sprigg, of Kingfisher, treasurer.

Just after the adjournment of the afternoon session the delegates were treated to a drive around the city by the ladies of the Oklahoma City union. In the evening Mrs. Rastall delivered a most interesting lecture to a large audience, after which many noble men and women promised to put their shoulders to the wheel and push the cause of temperance.

WHITE RIBBONER.

OKLAHOMA CITY.

It has been intimated that a wrong impression might be gathered from the few words I wrote regarding the location of Oklahoma City. I had so much to say that I made but hasty mention, necessarily incomplete. To correct the idea which might be gathered from my former letter, I desire to say that the north part of Oklahoma City is beautifully located on rising ground, from which a fine view of the valley of the North Canadian spreads before you. On my last visit the city authorities had a force of men engaged in digging canals to divert the water from the lower part of the city, and this enterprising people will soon have a well-drained and thriving metropolis.

As stated in my former letter, Oklahoma City entertained the territorial convention; but I did not mention the courtesies I received from Mrs. Brown, of that place, who hospitably entertained me in royal style on my first visit; nor the kindness of Rev. Mr. Doane and wife who generously entertained me while at Edmond. In fact, there was so much left unsaid that the dear people of Oklahoma must forgive, as space forbids details. To all who in any way aided in the success of my work in the territory, thanks are hereby extended.

FANNY H. RASTALL.

MISSOURI.

THINGS PAST AND FUTURE.

We are just having a fresh breeze that brings us renewed vigor from our state president, Mrs. Clara Hoffman. The closing of a year of state work gives us a summing up of results that can be measured, and we find Missouri has not fallen below the past, and bids fair to step upward in the ranks of the white-ribbon army. The organizers have not been idle. Mrs. Kate B. Robinson has been heard from in the conventions. Mrs. Julia Bosworth has been seen in fields afar as well as at home, having had engagements in Kansas and Illinois.

Mrs. Helen B. Harford has added numbers to the old unions and organized many new ones. Among those heard from for their aggressive work and untiring energy we find Polo, Lawson, Lathrop, Princeton, Jefferson City, Mountain Grove, Cabool, Houston, Licking, Festus, Bonne Terre, Monroe City, Browning, Spickardsville, Clinton and North Springfield.

Carrie Lee Carter, whose work has been noticed in THE UNION SIGNAL previously, has brought up the fourteenth district of which she is president, from an unorganized to a well organized condition, and bids fair to become one of the strong young women, who are continually being brought into active positions in the ranks of the W. C. T. U.

Miss Lillian Wood has kept the banner district of last year wide awake by her presence and cheer. Mrs. Ida Burr has, after a few months of rest, taken up the gauntlet where she laid it down, and will be again at the command of the unions. The Demorest medal contests have been a source of revenue as well as one of the best means for disseminating pure temperance thought over our state.

The study of God's word and the looking to a better observance of the Sabbath has been one of the most advanced lines of work.

The union at Cameron has enlarged its influence by the systematic manner in which its president, Mrs. Kate Shaw, has planned and executed. Trenton has fallen in line, despite the "non-partisan" influence, and the W. C. T. U. comes out with flying colors. Lathrop, Spickardsville and Farrington, with their positive demands for enforcement of law, have suited the word with the action and *law prevails* regarding the liquor traffic. Lexington has headquarters. Lebanon likewise, where a weekly sewing school is sustained. Kansas City unions have made themselves felt from the slums to the official positions. St. Louis will snow the strength of its organizations in its ability to entertain the large numbers who gather at the annual meeting. R.

MICHIGAN.

ETCHINGS.

May 5, our parliamentarian, Mrs. Benjamin, who is also yours of the National society, was at Leslie. Her convention over, on an informal ballot she received every vote for president. In Lansing, our capital city, a few weeks ago, she held a drill with three hundred in the class, members of the Business College, Library Club and Good Templars giving their presence and $5 apiece towards expenses. North Lansing union is young but strong, paying the highest district dues of any in the sixth, and was most helpful in working up this drill.

The secretary of the seventh district, Carrie E. King, sends an interesting report of their recent convention: "The W. C. T. U. of the seventh district met in convention at Almont, April 29 and 30. The session opened at 2 p. m. with a large attendance. The usual routine work was followed by discussions of 'How to conduct the regular meetings of the union,' and a paper on 'The relation of the Sunday-school to the saloon.' So interesting were they that our president said, at closing, that she believed it to be one of the best meetings we ever held. A gold medal contest took place in the evening before a crowded house. The medal was awarded to Miss Helen Anderson, of Marine City. A bouquet of flowers, accompanied by a note and the white ribbon, was given to each of the other contestants.

"The program for the 30th was crowded full and very interesting. In the forenoon there were reports from each county save Huron. Papers on 'The Flower Mission,' 'The Need of a new Party,' 'The Elective Franchise' and 'The Temperance Temple' were read. Mrs. Lathrap arrived at noon and helped to make the afternoon a treat to all present. 'An Appeal to Mothers,' 'Woman's Influence,' 'Our Influence as Christians in regard to Card Playing and Dancing' were ably treated in short and practical papers. Then Mrs. Lathrap followed with a grand talk, taking as her subjeet the many thoughts suggested by the papers read in her presence. Very touching and tender were the memorial services held for our dead, Mrs. Lathrap closing with prayer. The election of officers was laid over until the next session, to be held in October. The resolutions brought in by the committee were ably discussed. One, expressing the utmost confidence in and unfailing loyalty to our leaders, was greeted with hearty applause and passed. A letter of greeting from our state recording secretary, Mrs. C. H. Johnson, was received, and a telegram of greeting was directed to be sent to the sixth district W. C. T. U. in session at Flushing. Convention closed with a lecture from Mrs. Lathrap in the evening. A friendly, full and very fine report of our convention work was given in the local paper."

MRS. C. H. JOHNSON, *Special Correspondent.*

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

MRS. HELEN G. RICE, National superintendent of juvenile work, is expected to speak at Lake Bluff, July 12 and 15, and can fill some engagements on, or near, direct lines of railroad between Boston and Chicago, either going or returning. Mrs Rice will address regular meetings of the L. T. L. and W. C. T. U., or mass-meetings of children; she will also give public addresses on children's work, or on general temperance topics, as may be desired. Address Miss Addie Northam, Warren, Ill., for terms and dates.

PRISON day at the State House of Correction at Ionia, Mich., will be observed this year on Saturday, June 7, instead of June 9, to avoid desecration of the Sabbath. The prison contains four hundred and fifty inmates, besides those in the insane asylum and hospital. Cards with written Scripture texts and white ribbons tied in the corner, are solicited. These can be sent to Mrs. H. M. Wilson, Ionia.

FROM Mrs. Bullock; "On Sunday May 11, I had the privilege of meeting a goodly number of the ladies of Volga City, Iowa, in an afternoon meeting, and in the evening the church was full of earnest men and women who listened attentively to truth concerning the narcotic evil. Fourteen new members, active and honorary, were added to the union, and great interest was manifested in this department. One young man went home with the white ribbon on and gave his mother his last cigar, saying, 'I will try once more to give up this habit.' At Bush Creek, notwithstanding the rain, a good interest was shown in the work, and although the audience was not large, eight new members were added to the union."

MRS. CAROLINE S. CUMMINGS, Mrs. Emma S. Young and Mrs. P. E. Johnson, prominent white-ribboners of South Dakota, have been made an investigating committee for penal and charitable institutions of that state by Governor Mellette, who is making a noble record through his opposition to the lottery steal, his recognition of women, and other progressive acts not witnessed in the average executive officer of the period.

ON Sunday, May 4, Rev. Eugenia F. St. John, commenced revival services in the first M. E. church at Bunker Hill, Ill., under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. She won the hearts of the Christian people at the first service. The evangelical churches of the town united with the W. C. T. U. in these meetings, and blessed results followed. A number of clear conversions, reclamations, renewed consecration of the churches, and broader views of the work of the W. C. T, U. are among the results.

MRS. MARY T. LATHRAP, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., gave two highly interesting lectures at Oil City, Pa., in April, and was greeted with crowded houses. She was followed by Dr. and Mrs. Boole, of New York, who remained for one week. Bible readings were given every afternoon. Mrs. Boole's Illustrated Lecture was very fine. Thirty-nine new members were added to the Band of White Ribboners as a result of the meetings held during the week. All unite in wishing Dr. and Mrs. Boole success.

MRS. MERRICK, president of Louisiana, writes: "Mrs. Clara Hoffman has been with us and although she could not make connection in time to reach the Louisiana Convention, she has given a splendid address in New Orleans on her way to the convention in Mississippi. Mrs. Hoffman is a strong and effective speaker and will do much good wherever she goes. The people were delighted to hear her."

MRS. MARY M. CLARDY will be at Fort Worth, Texas, during June and perhaps longer, and all correspondence should be addressed to her there, at 310 W. Belknap street.

REPORTS of Demorest medal contests have come in such great numbers that the crowded columns of THE UNION SIGNAL cannot possibly set them forth further than to give a list of these grand entertainments. Gold medal contests were held at Leonard, North Dakota, April 10, successful contestant, Miss Bernice Peart; and at Cortland, N. Y., May 10, Miss Celona Wells, being the prize-winner. Trumbull county, Ohio, has held twenty-eight contests for the silver and two for the gold medal. Four more are soon to be held. Silver medal contests have been held at Rock Falls, Ill., May 21, Miss Bella Allison, winner; Marquette, Mich., March 20, Miss Olive Beland; Denver, Colorado, February 22, Master Putnam Curtis; Washington, D. C., May 2, Josie Lee; Lake City, Minn., March 21, Grant Phillips; same place, April 24, Olive Goodenough; Roodhouse, Ill., April 30, Willie Needles; receipts $14.50; Middletown, Deleware, April 15, Mr. Thomas Coleman, receipts, $28; Uniontown, Pa., Miss Nellie Grimes, receipts, $26; Mukwonago, Wis., has carried one gold and ten silver medal contests.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Nevada W. C. T. U. state convention will be held at Reno, July 8 and 9. Mrs. M. L. Wells will be present, and other good workers.

Official Communications.

WORLD'S W. C. T. U.

Dear State Presidents:

I know well from the experience of years how neavily your labors press upon you, but as each superintendent is assured that the work of *her* department is the "most important," it must be axiomatic to all that a petition to the Rulers of the Nations, for the overthrow of a traffic against which all our lines of work are directed, is *superior in its demands*, and should receive immediate and careful attention. The late proposition of indorsement by state W. C. T. U. officials representative of the membership, will, if approved. greatly lessen labor, and give more time to present the petition for the indorsement of influential bodies. No M. E. or Congregational Conference, Baptist Association, or meeting of other religious denomination, no Sunday-school union, prohibition convention, etc., etc., *ad infinitum*, should be held without giving an opportunity to join in our appeal. Could the secretary know of these meetings in every part of the land, she would gladly do this work, but it is not possible, and the duty must rest upon state officials or their appointees.

The necessity of continuous appeal is to be regretted, but though public and private letters have been written, a comparatively small number of states and territories have responded. Kansas has called for one thousand copies of the petition, which is truly representative of her activity. Three other states have ordered five hundred each. If the president or corresponding secretary cannot, because of other labors, or absence from the state, perform the work, will it not be well to place copies in the hands of one active woman in each county, who will conscientiously do it? George Eliot said, "The reward of one duty is the power to fulfill another." Let us seek *the power.*

MARY A. WOODBRIDGE,
American Sec'y World's W. C. T. U.

LATEST CONCERNING THE WORLD'S PETITION.

To All White-Ribboners:

We are now securing not only individual signatures to the World's Petition, but what might be called signatures by vote or attestation. For instance, the General Conference of the M. E. Church South is now in session at St. Louis. We hope that it will indorse this Petition asking the governments of all nations to put away the sale of all brain poisons by means of a prohibitory law. Should this be done, we hope that the president and secretary of the Conference will send us an official document to the following effect: "We hereby certify that on such a date the General Conference of the M. E. Church South indorsed the World's Petition, etc., etc., by unanimous vote, this vote representing —— members, men and women." Any conference, synod, association of good people, clerical, educational, medical, editorial, what not, can in the same way give its indorsement to the Petition, signing on behalf of its membership. Of course not every association would do this, but when the sentiment is large enough it would be so much the more valuable. When the Petition cannot be signed or attested in this way let it be signed on behalf of the number of delegates present without involving the constituency back of them. By means like these the Sabbath Rest Petition has acquired sixteen million backers. Christian workers are so wearied with seeking out individual names, that this method has come to the front latterly as the most helpful, and practically has the same significance as the specific signatures. Will not our white-ribboners everywhere take notice of this new method? Please send to Mrs. Mary Woodbridge, Ravenna, Ohio, for copies of the Petition, and help us to swell the number already gained individually up to two millions or more, which is the figure for which we set out. Until this number is secured the World's Petition will not be presented to the various governments of civilized lands. It seems desirable that this should be done within a year or two, hence we urge renewed efforts along this less laborious line. *Please take notice* that Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt has announced that *all petitions must be sent in July, 1891.* Your friend and comrade,

FRANCES E. WILLARD.

RECEIPTS FOR TEMPERANCE TEMPLE.

From April 28 to May 24.

California—W. C. T. U. Linden, $4.60.

Colorado—W. C. T. U. Pueblo, $1.

Connecticut—Noank, Baby Band, $7.70; Chester, in memoriam, $35.

Dakota South—Tyndall, W. C. T. U., $2.

Illinois—Galesburg, Mrs. M. K. Ward, $5; Yorkville, Baby Band, $2.80 (sent in 1888); Evanston, W. C. T. U., $3.64; Chicago, S. A. Kean & Co., $50; Mrs. H. A. Plummer, $10; Aurora, cash, $200; W. C. T. U., $25; Norwood, per Mrs. McCutcheon, $1.73; Plymouth, W. C. T. U., $5; South Englewood. per Mrs. M. E. Hanshett, $10.30; Astoria, H. S. Merrill, $100; Bowen, Baby Band, and W. C. T. U., $3; Woodhull, W. C. T. U., $2.25; Batavia, W. C. T. U., $6; Fredonia, Y. W. C. T. U., $1; Tamaroa, W. C. T. U., $1; Morrisonville, Mrs. I. A. Wykoff, 75 cents; Polo, Leone and Ina Snyder, $3.65; El Dorado, Baby Band, $4.25; Wheaton, in memoriam, Mrs. Elizabeth N. Norwood, $100; Peotone, W. C. T. U., $1.75.

Indiana—Daleville W. C. T. U., $6.35-

Indian Territory—Muscogee. Mrs. Josephine Escoe, $5.

Iowa—Delta, W. C. T. U., $3.75; Jesup, Mrs. Draper and Alice Draper, $2.95; Washington, W. C. T. U., $7.40.

Kansas—Hiawatha, Julia A. Chase Temperance Union, Military Prison, Ft. Leavenworth, $5.

Kentucky—Danville, Annie Pearce, $50.

Maine—Augusta, Baby Band, $2.

Maryland—Baltimore, J. M. and S. H. Manny, $4.

Massachusetts—N. Abington, Lewis Ford, $2; Natick, Willard W. C. T. U., $11; W. Somerville, Nancy B. Wilder, $1; Dighton, Mary W. Briggs, $5.02; Adams, W. C. T. U., $8.08.

Michigan—Ypsilanti, W. C. T. U., $4; Ionia, Mrs. M. L. Dyer, $1; Eaton Rapids, W. C. T. U., $1; Mt. Pleasant, Baby Band, $1; Bay City, W. C. T. U., $4,25; Saginaw County, W. C. T. U., $2.

Minnesota—Duluth, Mrs. R. A. Harris, $4.15; Ada, W. C. T. U,, $10; Hastings, W. C. T. U., $11.12; Minneapolis, Mrs. S. S. Sickels, $50; Chatfield, Baby Band, $10.44.

Missouri—Carthage, W. C. T. U., $2; Kingsville, W. C. T. U., $3; Unionville, W. C. T. U., $2; Kirkwood, W. C. T. U., $9.32.

Nebraska—Salem, W. C. T. U., $2; Gordon, cash, $1; Kearney, W. C. T. U., $10; Rising City, Loyal Temperance Legion, $1.30; Lincoln, Baby Band, 50 cents; Aurora, Baby Band, 50 cents (sent in 1888).

New Hampshire—Lancaster, per Emily Congdon, $4.

New Jersey—Salem, Mrs. J. Morris, $5; Shiloh W. C. T. U., $2; Hope, Miss C. E. Turner $10; Netherwood, S. A. Haines, $50.

New York—New York W. C. T. U., Madison Ave., $15; Kate Sanborn, $15, New Rochelle; W. C. T. U., $15.70, Brooklyn; First W. C. T. U., $10; W. C. T. U. on the Hill (Miss Greenwood president,) $100; Kittie Beam, $1; Pittsford W. C. T. U., $5; Rochester, Mrs. H. M. Sage, $1; Duane W. C. T. U., $1; Hamburg, Mrs. Lucy Arard, $1; Brocton Baby Band, $1.90; South Perinton, W C. T. U., $19.44.

Ohio—Mt Cory, H. M. Williamson, $3.50; Zanesville W. C. T. U., $6; Strongsville, A. C. B. Lyman, $1; Bissells, Loyal Temperance Legion, 70 cents; Kinsman Baby Band, 2.90; Shane's Crossman, Mrs. Mary Hickernell, $5; Cleveland, Mrs. S. M. Perkins, $1; Mrs. E. S. Silver, $3.75; Granville W. C. T. U., $13.

Oregon—Helix W. C. T U., $1.25.

Pennsylvania—Cross Creek W. C. T. U.. $6.10; Harbor Creek, Ella Cass, 25 cents; West Newton, Y. W. C. T. U., $5.

Rhode Island—Middletown Baby Band and Mrs. Lydia Chace, $5.

Texas—Dallas, Nonna and Josephine Mow, $4.50.

Wisconsin—Appleton W. C. T. U., $6.61; Berlin W. C. T. U., $10.72; Galesville Loyal Temperance Legion, $2.

Washington—Olympia, John Chandler Allen, $100, (bequest.)

Vermont—Wilmington W. C. T. U., $18.58; South Ryegate, Mrs. Sam'l Mills, $3.65.

Miscellaneous—Cash $1.00; cash, Martha A. Cushing, $5; cash $50 cents; sales $7.25; interest $94.79.

Total to date, $24,011.12. ESTHER PUGH,
161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Philosophy versus Oxygen.

"What is it to die? If we will only look at it apart from the fearful mask which fancy has imposed, we shall see that death is natural after all: and he who dreads the course of nature, in which everything is for good, is a child."

This is philosophy. But before you resort to philosophy, try Compound Oxygen. It has effected wonderful cures in desperate cases. Here are a few testimonials as to its worth:

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN:—"I am fully satisfied that your Compound Oxygen Treatment is an excellent remedy." Dr. O. A. DARBY, President of Columbia Female College, Columbia, S. C.

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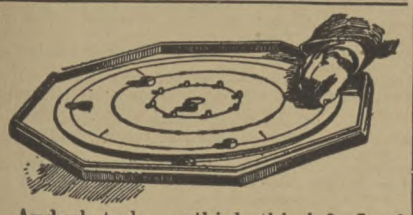
We have many more of them. You will find hundreds of them in our work on Compound Oxygen, its nature, discovery and results. This is no primer, nor is it an almanac, but a well written medical work. It is sent free. Address DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., or 120 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

Publisher's Dep't.



And what do you think this is? Lend us your eyes a bit and we'll tell you how the publisher who weekly writes these notes was led to buy a "Crokinole" board, of which the above is a picture; and how since then it has been an unfailing source of lively chattering amusement in his family; and how the young people who congregate in the aforesaid home weekly also think it is "first class fun." "So," says the publisher to himself, "if this game is such a happy device for interesting young people, we will tell our one hundred thousand readers about it so that it can be adopted in homes where the boys need something to keep them from straying out nights. Or it can be most successfully used for Loyal Temperance Legions as a means of unfailing amusement." Therefore we made the picture and offer you the Crokinole board $1 cheaper than we had to pay for the one bought at retail here—viz:

Price—by express at your expense, $3.50.

FREE

Sent free as a premium for twelve new names (with $12) for THE UNION SIGNAL.

Why, yes,

That *is* so, haven't told you what the game is! It consists in your snapping or pushing *your* discs or men so that the other fellow's discs or men have to leave. There are eight rubber posts in the center which serve to make things lively. But the book of instructions must tell the rest. The game is easily learned but not easily left!

Better, better try it?

Nebraska!

We have seen a letter from a Nebraska W. C. T. U. leader and it had these items in it: "We are in the fight and it is a National battle. God only knows how we will succeed. We have great need of money to send out speakers. Piles of literature that are three or four years old are being sent into the State. All are good, but they are not what we want for the amendment work. I had one lot that cost the senders $3.50 expressage; the same amout of money sent us could have been used to good advantage." Having read these items it would be well to heed them. Money for the Nebraska work can be sent to Miss Esther Pugh (this address) or to the president of the Nebraska W. C. T. U., Mrs. Mary A. Hitchcock, Fremont, Neb. You won't find the liquor men sending old papers into Nebraska!

CRUSADER SERIES. *No. I, No. 2 and No. 3.*

Each 10 cents. No. 1 is on general temperance points; No. 2 on the Temperance Temple, and No. 3 is "The Trial of Prince Nicotine." All are bright and good. Address WOMAN'S TEM. PUB. ASS'N, 161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

MT. CARROLL (ILL.) SEMINARY; open 38th year under same president, Sept. 4. Send for "Oread," free.

WHY NOT LOOK INTO THIS!

50 acres of good fruit land for $25 cash and $5 monthly for 12 months; in Honduras, where it is not hot, no frosts, no drought, no failure of crops. Income $200 per acre without going on the land. Many already sold, some to ladies. For circulars address,

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HARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING SHADE ROLLERS

Beware of imitations. Notice autograph of STEWART HARTSHORN on label and get the genuine Hartshorn.

Van Houten's Cocoa, largest sale in the world.

MR. W. H. SNOWDEN, Macon, Ga., says: I have yet to record an instance in which Bradycrotine failed to afford prompt relief.

MR. B. F. BROWN, Manager, Electric Health Resort, Hillman, Ga., says: My wife has used Bradycrotine with most gratifying results on several occasions.

TOKOLOGY has become a household word in thousands of families. This book is indeed a *boon to every woman.* Lizzie Noble Armstrong of Grand Rapids, Mich., writes: "If I knew I was to be the mother of innumerable children it would have no terrors for me, so great is my confidence in the science of TOKOLOGY. I have a great, strong, healthy, good-natured baby boy, who has never been sick a minute since his birth."

Best terms to agents. No book sells better in new or old territory. Sample pages free. Prepaid $2.75. Address Alice B. Stockham & Co., 161 La Salle St., Chicago,

A Cure for Hemorrhoids.

If any one in the family is subject to this most distressing of all complaints, let them read what L. J. SOVEREIGN writes from Ruby, Nebraska: He had been troubled with Blind and Itching Piles about twelve years, caused by constipation, exposure and heavy lifting. He tried several doctors who gave him temporary relief, but each time the Piles grew worse than before. Finally last October he commenced using the GLOBE PILE CURE, and one package cured him in about two weeks time. His eyes, which had become very weak, in sympathy wiih the disease, are also restored and stronger than for years. This wonderful treatment and cure for every form of Hemorrhoids may be had by addressing the GLOBE MEDICINE CO., Box 711, Cincinnati, Ohio. Large package $2, usually sufficient to cure any case. Trial size $1. Full instructions for self-treatment at home goes free with every order. A new scientific treatise on Piles is sent free on application. Why not profit by the experience of others and be quickly cured of this terrible affliction.

The Northern Summer Resorts

of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Dakota, not forgetting the famous Excelsior springs of Missouri, are more attractive during the present season than ever before.

An illustrated Guide Book, descriptive of a hundred or more of the choicest spots of creation on the lines of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y, will be sent free upon application to A. V. H. CARPENTER, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO SHOPPING FREE. Send for circular. **Mrs. Shergold,** 3524 Lake Ave., Chicago. Ill.

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To any one sending for my list of SHELLS, CURIOS, and SUB-TROPICAL PLANTS, I will mail a box containing ten varieties of SEA SHELLS, upon receipt of sixteen cents.—the actual charge for postage and registry free. AGENTS WANTED.

RICHARD SCOTT, Sarasota, Fla.

LADIES! Use only { Brown's French Dressing } on your Boots and Shoes.

FAITH COTTAGE—Rooms to rent at Lake Bluff, a summer resort 30 miles from Chicago, on the Chicago & Northwestern R. R. For further particulars address Mrs. Alice R. Bishop, Lake Bluff, Ill.

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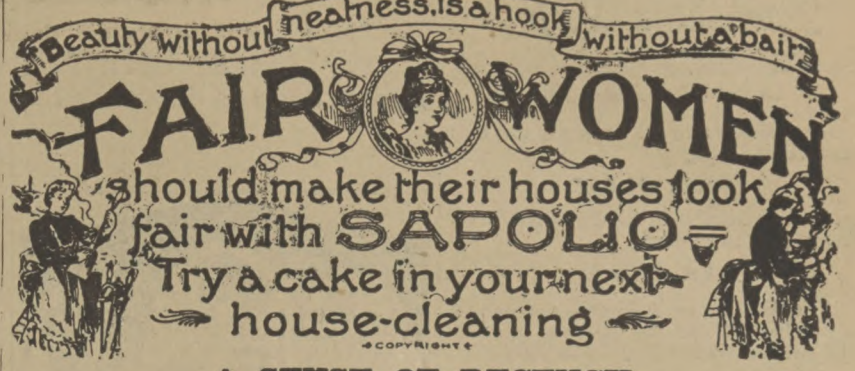

A SENSE OF DECENCY

Constrains many people to hide the dirt of their kitchens. They make the kitchen a secret chamber, into which it is forbidden to enter; but half the trouble which they take to hide the dirt and the disgrace which it entails, would keep the kitchen clean, and all its pots and pans bright as a dollar, that is, if they use

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50,000 Men & Women Canvassers *now.* $1 an hour Present worth $1. A. Bloomingdale. Gloversville. N. Y.

MOTHERHOOD with Little Pain. Stamp to Dr Stainback Wilson, Atlanta, Ga

KISS ME MAMMA I CAN'T SLEEP!
Beautiful song and chorus. 30c.
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MY CATALOGUE of DRESS reform goods sent free to any address on receipt of stamp for postage. **Mrs. S. W. Pike,** 75 Madison St., Chicago.

LADIES' FINE JERSEYS pure Wool, only $1. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Sent postpaid upon receipt of price and size. **Mrs. L. Shrier, Jr.,** 256 Main St., Norfolk, Va.

SEE ADVERTISEMENT OF
STANDARD FIBER-WARE
IN NEXT WEEK'S "UNION SIGNAL"

IF YOU ARE MARRIED, or contemplate taking this important step, we can send you information which you ought to know, and worth $100. Valuable 16-page circular mailed free, by J. S. OGILVIE, 57 Rose Street, New York.

Tokology Health Patterns for Infants' Wardrobe, recommended by Mrs. Dr. Stockham. Full set for long and short clothes, with full directions for making, amount and kind of material, etc. Price 50c. Address Mrs. C. H. Starkey, Waterman, Ill.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE.

Its merits as a Wash Blue have been fully tested and indorsed by thousands of housekeepers. Your Grocer ought to have it on sale. Ask for it.

D. S. WILTBERGER, Prop.
233 North Second St., Philadelphia, Pa.

(*Mention this paper.*)

Best Truss Ever Used.

Improved Elastic Truss. Worn night and day. Positively cures rupture. Sent by mail everywhere. Write for full descriptive circulars to DR. HOUSE, N. Y., ELASTIC TRUSS CO., 744 Broadway, N. Y.

A MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

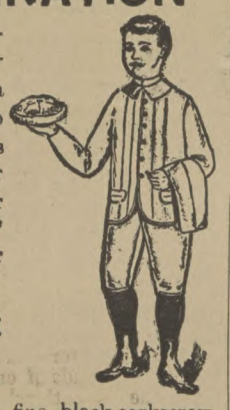
For ladies only. An intelligent lady wanted in every county of the N. W. to represent the Handy Treatment Co., Des Moines, Ia. Send 2-cent stamp.

WANTED a refined and Christian woman, who is able to do the work for a family of three, consisting of husband, twelve-year-old daughter and myself. To such a woman I can offer a permanent home, and good compensation, and she will be treated as a member of my family. No one, not desirous of a permanent situation, need apply. References exchanged. **MARION B. BAXTER, Drawer 18, Charlotte, Mich.**

WE wish to buy second-hand books *of any language,* and also *back numbers* of magazines, *of any language,* published during the last 2 to 25 years. Send us *promptly,* and *from any distance,* a list of the books and magazines you have. A list without a two-cent postage stamp for a reply will not be considered. MURRAY TEMPLETON & Co., 835 Broadway, New York. Established 1840.

"COMBINATION"

This cut represents our "Combination" suit, extra pants and hat to match for boys, ages four to fourteen, for $5. Best value ever offered for boys' wear. Send for samples.



Prince Albert Suits, $15.00.

Nicely made from fine black corkscrew, a suit equal in appearance to a $40.00 custom made suit for $15.00.

Send for samples and rules for measuring. Goods sent C. O. D., with privilege of examining before paying.

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SENSIBLE WOMEN all want FERRIS' **GOOD SENSE CORSET WAISTS.**

THOUSANDS NOW IN USE.

Best for Health, Economy and Beauty.

BUTTONS at front instead of CLASPS. RING BUCKLE at hip for Hose supporters. Tape-fastened Buttons—*won't pull off.* Cord-Edge Button Holes—*wont wear out.* FIT ALL AGES—Infants to Adults. Sold by Leading **RETAILERS** everywhere. Send for Circular.

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O O

DR. WILFORD HALL'S HEALTH PAMPHLET.

IN AMERICA.

Dr. W. B. Forden, M.D., St. Louis, Mo., 706 Pine-st., writes, March 2:

"Dr. A. Wilford Hall I have just finished reading your health brochure. To say that I am amazed does not express it—to think of the stupidity of our profession to have overlooked this factor in the physical economy for so long, and at last leave it to a layman to make the discovery! I had already an experience with a partial application of the remedy, but your pamphlet has convinced me that I did not know it all by half, and yet I thought I was in the van. I am fully convinced, however, that my partial application of the treatment has saved my life, and I now as fully believe that your advance application of the same will prolong it. Although a graduate of medicine and regarded as a successful practitioner, I have a supreme contempt for drugs, and for some time had contemplated changing my business, etc, etc. . . Very truly yours,
W. B. FORDEN, M. D."

Dr. John Kaufman, M. D., of Hazelton, Pa., writes, March 16:

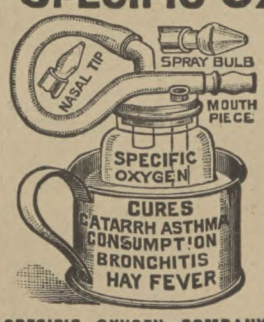
"Dear Dr. Hall:—I received your Health Pamphlet yesterday, and have examined it sufficiently to grasp the rationale of your treatment. Please accept my thanks for the valuable little work. Your reasoning is logical and your conclusions are strictly physiological. I believe your discovery, as elaborated in your treatise, has more intrinsic value than all other pathological theories.
Very truly yours, JOHN KAUFMAN, M. D."

We have received hundreds of similar indorsements of the Health Pamphlet from physicians.

Business people, as well as professional people who have tested the treatment, are universal in its praise.

For further information regarding this medicineless treatment call upon or send 2-cent stamp to A. T. Bates, Room 46, 161 La Salle street, Chicago.

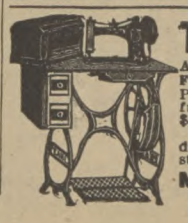
OVERMAN'S SPECIFIC OXYGEN.



Is Medicated Oxygen.
Is a Germicide.
Is a Disinfectant for the lungs.
Is different from any other treatment for these diseases.
Is not a Patent Medicine.

Send stamp for Book telling why it is different and better than other remedies.

SPECIFIC OXYGEN COMPANY, Nashville, Tenn.



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Send for Circular and see full description of this and other styles to

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762 W. Lake St., CHICAGO, ILL.

Advertisers want to know what paper pays best. Mention The Union Signal.

Publisher's Dep't.

Just Pouring In.

The promises to go to work for new subscribers during

June Only!

It is important that this be remembered. The work is to be done

In June.

It can be done in four weeks just as well as in eight, if one has only the mind to. The loveliest month of the year, then,

—June—June—

is to see the success Miss Willard herself so ardently wishes—15,000 or more new subscribers reading and being influenced by THE UNION SIGNAL.

Read these words of cheer from everywhere, and know that we have a lot more ready for next week's paper. Remember, though, these pledges are from the tens, the results must be from the thousands.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Most certainly "I will help." 1. For the sake of the cause: 2. Because I can most earnestly recommend THE UNION SIGNAL: 3. For the sake of the new subscriber. 4. With the earnest desire of owning the portrait of our beloved Miss Willard—our Queen of Hearts. Yours in the work.

L. S. WEIGHTMAN.

DU QUOIN, ILL.

I like your breezy, pungent calls for THE UNION SIGNAL Of course "I will help" all I can Who would not give $1 to send such a paper as THE UNION SIGNAL to one who will read it gladly and yet is not able to pay for it? I would do it for such a pictu of *such a leader* if I had to live on bread and water or on one meal a day until I earned it. Yours for the 100,000 subscribers to help hasten victory.

MRS M. KENNEDY EAST.

SALT SPRINGS, GA.

Even to my resting place your appeal for work for THE UNION SIGNAL follows me. I shall certainly try—which means I shall send one or more new subscribers, for you know I consider it the very best all-around paper in America. And when people ask, "Where did you get all your knowledge of the work," I say, "From THE UNION SIGNAL."

LILY REYNOLDS.

HARTFORD, OHIO.

Please enroll my name and that of Mrs. C. C. Jones, both Hartford, Ohio, as those who promise one or more names before July 1st for THE UNION SIGNAL, and who work for the portrait.

C. S. BURNETT.

ATHENS, OHIO.

Yes, I will help to *one* (or more) new name by July 1st. No wide-awake temperance woman can *afford* to do without a single number of THE UNION SIGNAL, that ablest exponent of woman's highest thought in 1890.

EMMA C. MCVAY.

NEWPORT, OHIO.

I think you have hit upon a happy thought and a happy plan in your effort to add 15,000 to the subscription list of THE UNION SIGNAL. For my part, I'll get a new subscriber.

MRS. A. R. MCEL HINNEY.

WESTCHESTER, PA.

I fully indorse the plan, and give my hand and heart for the high water (not high license) mark for my birthday anniversary, July 1.

MARY I. STILLE.

EXCELSIOR, MICH.

Will secure at least two subscriptions for THE UNION SIGNAL at $1 each. THE UNION SIGNAL is a grand paper, and destined to become a wonderful educator in the home. A long life and millions of readers is the wish of MRS. E B. DENNIS.

COLLEGE HILL, O.

I will get one or more subscribers for THE UNION SIGNAL before July 1. I enjoy reading THE UNION SIGNAL very much, and can recommend it as a paper well worthy of the subscription to any one interested in temperance, and who is not?

MISS C. P. SNOWDEN.

CRAFTSBURY, VT.

"I will help." Have been trying to do so; will try a little harder, but I do wish that picture of Miss Willard. Will get the one subscriber if I have to present it to some one. Will try for the more, but want the picture whether the other 14,999 subscribers do their part or not.

MRS. M. E. BELL.

MIDDLEBURY, VT.

I will be one to help swell your subscription list before July 1st. I trust I can get more than one new subscriber before that date.

MRS. CLINTON SMITH.

NEW RICHMOND, WIS.

The plan you sent me meets with my hearty approval, and I am glad to say, "I will help."

MRS. FRANK LAM.

CAIRO, ILL.

I do not see how any temperance woman who wishes to keep herself posted can afford to do without our splendid UNION SIGNAL. They *can't*, and yet be intelligen. W. C. T. U. workers. I wish we might raise your subscription list to 200,000, and have Miss Willard's sweet face in all our homes. I'll do *my* best. LAURA J. RITT. NHOUSE.

PANAMA, NEB.

I will send one subscriber before July 1st, if I have to pay for it myself. Oh, that THE UNION SIGNAL could be put in every home there would not be so much indifference then. I can't tell you how I prize my copy, or how it helps me. I shall prize Miss Willard's picture. ADELIA STOCKING.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

I will try for the one or more new subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL to bring the number up to that much-to-be-desired 100,000, hoping to get the *more* instead of the one, and please put me on the list for Miss Willard's picture. R. A. GIFFORD.

All this applies to the offer to send to the one who gets us one or more new subscribers before July 4th, 1890, an elegant picture of Miss Willard as a reward therefor. Providing, only, that 15,000 new names are secured.

Finally, forget it not, while the offer closes July 4th, the work must be done in

J-U-N-E!

Address WOMAN'S TEMP. PUB. ASS'N,
161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

For chafed skin
apply Pond's Extract.

Ball's Corsets in a variety of styles. Most comfortable corset ever made. Kabo Corsets of perfect fit, in various styles and lengths. Kabo never breaks. Ball's Waists are the best in the world for Ladies, Misses and Children. All with soft eyelets.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
CHICAGO CORSET CO.,
CHICAGO AND NEW YORK.

Better than Tea and Coffee for the Nerves.
VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA
Appetizing--Easily Digested.
Ask your Grocer for it, take no other. [66

PLAYS Dialogues, Tableaux, Speakers, for School, Club & Parlor. Best out. Catalogue free. T. S. DENISON, Chicago, Ill.

CORNISH ORGANS Great installment offer. Send for illustrated catalogue. Mailed free to any address by CORNISH & CO., Washington, N. J.

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CHANCE FOR ALL TO enjoy a cup of Perfect Tea. A trial order of 3½ pounds of fine Tea, either Oolong, Japan, Imperial, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Mixed, English Breakfast or Sun Sun Chop, sent by mail on receipt of $2.00. Be particular and state what kind of Tea you want. Greatest inducements ever offered to get orders for our celebrated Teas, Coffees and Baking Powder. For full particulars address The Great American Tea Co., P.O. Box 289, 31 and 33 Vesey St., New York.

SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION. Most thorough training for voice, body and mind. Opens Oct. 9th. Summer at Newport, July 5. Circulars free. S. S. CURRY, 15½ Beacon St., Boston, Mass. Clergyman's Vacation Class. Course by Prof. Churchill.

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Type-writing included. Miss C. C. Cronise, Principal. Send for circulars. 45 E. Twenty-sixth St., Chicago. Reference, J. V Farwell & Co., Chicago.

CHICAGO TRAINING SCHOOL
FOR
KINDERGARTNERS.
Miss Elizabeth Harrison, Principal,
Reopens Sept. 16th, 1889. For particulars apply to Miss Alice McRoy, 2323 Indiana Ave., Chicago.

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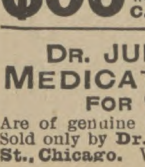

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Signal Notes.

DR. S. WEIR MITCHELL, the famous Philadelphia physician, is said to have lately received a characteristic present from a young girl, whom he had rescued from nervous invalidism. It was a cord of white oak chopped down and sawed up by her own hands, and sent as circumstantial evidence of the health she had gained by following his directions to live an open air life in the woods.

KENT county, Maryland, is rejoicing in a great victory, a majority of nearly 1,300 against license. The contest was license *versus* local option, which had been the law of the county for some time. Mrs. Brown, of Chestertown, a zealous white-ribboner, writes: "We are jubilant! The W. C. T. U. did its part nobly, supplying large quantities of literature, meeting with the Temperance Alliance for consultation, and working both with them, and independently. The union has had most favorable recognition, a great step forward. The Supreme Court decision rather helped than hindered." The saloon is outlawed in nearly half of the state.

THE Hennepin county prohibition convention will be held in Minneapolis, Friday June 13, to elect delegates to the state convention to be held at St. Paul, June 24. The Clarion Quartette will sing, eminent speakers will be present, and in the evening a grand rally for prohibition will be held, "original package decision" to the contrary notwithstanding. Geo. R. Whitcomb is chairman of the county prohibition committee.

HENRY B. KEPLEY, of Effingham, Ill., one of the stanchest friends the W. C. T. U. has ever had, was last week thrown from a carriage, and was seriously, and it was feared fatally, injured. A late telegram gives a little hope of his recovery, for which many are praying. His wife is associate National superintendent of the department of purity in literature and art, and has the deepest sympathy of her white-ribbon sisters, in this great trial.

As the white-ribboners all over the land are celebrating Jennie Casseday's birthday, June 9, it would be fitting to remember in practical fashion "Jennie Casseday's Mission," a Bethel in Cincinnati, which has done an immense amount of good. Its gospel meetings have been held in a tent, and five times this spring it has been flooded by the high water. It is all worn out, and those in charge of the work desire to build a frame Bethel as a memorial to Jennie Casseday on her fiftieth birthday. No more appropriate memorial to their leader could be reared by the Flower Mission of the country. Here in this tent a hundred and seventy have signed the pledge during the past ten months; the adult membership in this mission church has reached sixty-seven, and the Sunday-school numbers sixty. If any are moved to have a share in this good work, they can send contributions to Miss Jennie Casseday, 216 E. Chestnut street, Louisville, Ky., carefully stating what these are for.

A SUMMER convocation of Christian workers of different denominations will be held June 20 to August 17, at Western Springs, a suburb of Chicago, Ill. The Rev. Dr. A. J. Gordon, Dr. Simpson, Mrs. E. V. Baker, Miss Scovel, the Rev. R. L. Marsh and others will be present as teachers of spiritual truths. Send addressed stamped envelope for further information to John L. Atwater, 15 Lakeside Building, Chicago.

THE Willard W. C. T. U., of Kansas City, Mo., has earned the name and reputation of "The Fighting Union." It is in the Springfield addition to the city and was organized May 8, 1889, for almost the sole purpose of keeping the saloons out of that addition, and so far it has succeeded. There are fifteen members but only eight "fighters," and backed by the churches and the men who sympathize with this temperance principle, they were instrumental, recently, in securing the defeat of two additional applications for license which were before the police commissioners. The ladies have thus far defeated eight applications of the kind. The two defeated saloon-keepers, as they were leaving the office of the police commissioners, were consoling one another in their disappointment. Said the one: "We'll have a saloon in Springfield addition before the year is over, remember what I tell you, and that, too, in spite of these women." The union, headed by the president, Mrs. S. L. Chase, has gone systematically to work in its fight, and has in its possession a map containing the name, location and address of each property owner in the addition, and is therefore prepared to furnish remonstrances in short order.

Over One Hundred Million Dollars

TO BE RECLAIMED BY THE

CONSOLIDATED CARSON RIVER DREDGING COMPANY.

An Investment of $375 at the Present Price may bring a Return of from $25 to $100 Per Month.

READ THIS THROUGH AND SEE HOW THIS IS POSSIBLE.

THIS Company, known as the CONSOLIDATED CARSON RIVER DREDGING COMPANY, was incorporated the 15th day of March, 1888, under the laws of the State of Nevada, owning seventeen virgin claims of 4,250 feet each of the Carson River, claims and titles located under the laws of the United States.

This property is known to contain rich deposits of tailings, consisting of gold, silver, amalgam and quicksilver, in value from $40,000,000 to $100,000,000. This statement can be easily verified by the U. S. mint report and geological survey, Vols. third and fourth, and by those who have personally examined the whole property. The capital stock of the Company is $1,000,000, divided into 100,000 shares, par value of which is ten dollars.

It is now proposed to use an Osgood wrought steel dredge, which is guaranteed to raise eight hundred cubic yards in twenty-four hours, at least; an amalgamator is also used to handle the material as fast as the dredge raises it. The amalgamator separates all the free gold, the free silver, the quicksilver, the amalgam. Then the refuse is to be put over a concentrator attached to the amalgamator, which will save all the sulphurets of gold and silver. These two machines are guaranteed to do the work claimed for them, and the cost of running the plant for twenty-four hours will be under $100. It is claimed that four hundred cubic yards [or about six hundred tons] of material can be raised every ten hours. As the assays run anywhere from $5 to $120 per ton, it is believed that the earnings of the Company will be something enormous, and that it will enable the Company to pay from twenty-five cents to one dollar per share monthly, in dividends.

Recently, 27 tons were raised and milled, and $666.62 was taken from it, only 60 per cent. of the material being worked. The balance of 40 per cent would have been more than $300, making altogether over **$1,000 from 27 tons**, or over **$40 per ton**. Of course, if 600 tons in ten hours were raised, with this average it would be something enormous, more than ought to be expected. But to put it at the lowest, say $5 per ton, the income of the Company would be $3,000 per day, only working ten hours. Of course if work was continued for 24 hours, the income would be doubled and would reach the enormous amount of **$6,000 per day**, with a yearly income of $1,800,000 upon a capital of $1,000,000. Thus the reader can see how it is possible to pay one dollar per share per month in dividends. Should this be done, a party owning 500 shares of stock, costing $1,775, would receive a monthly income of $500, as per following the table:

500	shares, costing	$1,775.00,	monthly income		$500.
250	" "	$887.50,	"	"	$250.
100	" "	$375.00,	"	"	$100.
50	" "	$187.50,	"	"	$50.
25	" "	$93.75,	"	"	$25.
10	" "	$37.50,	"	"	$10.

The above is what the officers of the Company think they will be able to pay; but if this should be divided by four, it would still make an investment without a parallel. It is therefore worth while to take a reasonable amount of this stock. Had this Company been organized merely for the purpose of "floating" the stock, it would have been organized with a capital stock as high as $10,000,000; but at the present time no private stock is for sale; that which is now being sold is Treasury stock, and is for the purpose of completing the present dredge and amalgamator, which is to start up by July 1st. 10,000 shares of this stock were recently placed in my hands to dispose of for this purpose, and a considerable amount of it has already been taken.

The directors of the Company are all good men, and are interested in their work. All the stock is registered by the FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO., of New York. Parties wishing to invest in this enterprise should do so immediately, as in all probability, the small amount of stock which we have for sale will remain upon the market but for a few days only, after the above facts become known to any number of people. There is no use of asking the question, "Why, if it is so good a thing, do not the people in New York take it?" The answer to this question is that it has been taken in New York City very largely, and several people here have as high as from 3,000 to 4,000 shares. But the people largely interested in the concern have taken about all the stock they feel able to, and it has therefore been determined to sell the number of shares above mentioned in small lots.

The present price of $3.75 per share will be continued until June 13th. No less than 10 shares will be issued. Orders may be sent at the rate of $3.75 per share, by P. O. order, express, checks or New sYork draft, to the order of W. S. CHAMBERLIN, Agent, Rooms 51 and 53, 115 Broadway, New York City.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

FOR BEAUTY OF POLISH. SAVING LABOR, CLEANLINESS, DURABILITY & CHEAPNESS. UNEQUALLED. NO ODOR WHEN HEATED.

Do not take any chances of being poisoned or burned to death with Liquid Stove Polish, paints, and enamels in bottles. The "Rising Sun Stove Polish" is safe, odorless, brilliant, the cheapest and best stove polish made, and the consumer pays for no expensive tin or glass with every purchase.

LADIES,

do not overlook this. The **PERFECTION Flour Bin and Sieve** is a household necessity. No home is complete without it. Dispense with barrels, sacks, pans, scoops, sieves, etc. No scattering of flour; no apron or rolling up of sleeves needed. A few turns of the handle and you have enough sifted for a baking. It pleases everybody. No housekeeper will be without it after once using. Where we have no representative we will send the bin on receipt of price. To hold 100 lbs. $3.25; 50 lbs. $2.50; 25 lbs. $2.00. Freight pre-paid not to exceed 75c. No goods sent C. O. D. Agents wanted. Sherman, Tangenberg & Co., 160 W. Lake St., Chicago.

'DELSARTE'

Corset Waists and Braces. Send for Price List.

Agents Wanted. DELSARTE CORSET CO., 142 W. 23d St., New York.

Bickford Family Knitter

Knits everything required by the household, of any quality, texture and weight desired.

A. M. LAWSON, 733 Broadway, New York.

RUBIFOAM

FOR THE TEETH

DELICIOUSLY FLAVORED DENTIFRICE. *Cleanses, Preserves, Beautifies.*

LARGE BOTTLES, PRICE 25 CENTS.

Sample Vial sent free to any address.

PREPARED AND GUARANTEED BY E. W. HOYT & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE **Celebrated Hoyt's German Cologne.**

LADY AGENTS

WANTED for the VAN ORDEN CORSETS. Every lady wishing *good health* and a *beautiful figure* buys them. Quick sales. Good pay. Send for terms and circular.

VAN ORDEN CORSET CO., 22 Clinton Place, N.Y.

LADIES! write for terms. $3 sample corset free to agents. **Lewis Schiele & Co.**, 390 Broadway, N.Y

Send 6c. for sample Silk Dress Goods **Chicago Silk Dress Goods Co.**, 154 La Salle St., Chicago.

ACME CORSET PROTECTOR CO.

A complete garment worn under the corset or flannels, protecting the clothing from perspiration. Cheaper than dress shields, one pair doing the work of six. Misses' bust measure, 28-33, $ .50 Ladies' " " 34-39, 1.00

M. DEWEY, Mnfr., 1397 W. Monroe St., Chicago. Send Money by P. O. Order. Catalogue free. AGENTS WANTED.

ALL ABOUT NEW STATE OF WASHINGTON. Send stamp for Catechism. ESHELMAN, LLEWELLYN & CO., Seattle.

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Wheat Flour makes the cheapest and best bread, cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Nervous Prostration. Send for circular. **Mill Office**, 135 Lake St.

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The MOST RELIABLE FOOD **For Infants & Invalids.** *Not a medicine*, but a specially prepared *Food*, adapted to the weakest stomach. 4 sizes cans. Pamphlet free. *Woolrich & Co.* (on every label). *Palmer, Mass.*

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Manufacturers

Church, Lodge, School, Bank and Office Furniture.

Send for Catalogues.

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NEW MUSIC FOR PROHIBITION.

"WHITE RIBBON VIBRATIONS."

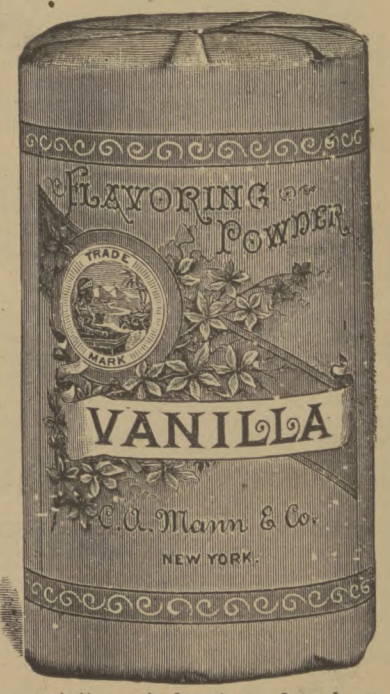
The new W. C. T. U. Song Book. The latest and the best. 150 pages of splendid songs. Meets the wants of all aggressive temperance work. Words and music of superior quality. Good paper, good binding. Just the book for **Choirs and other musical organizations**. Nothing equal to it for the public meetings of the W. C. T. U., Medal Contests, &c. Music for all occasions.

Price 35c, prepaid; $3.60 per doz. not prepaid.

Order of **FLORA H. CASSEL, HASTINGS, NEB.**

Flavoring Powders.

"One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight,—
"Go around the other way,"



Sang the children in a sort of rapid monotone, holding hands tightly, and moving around quickly in a ring, keeping time to their own words. It was a pretty, graceful sight, and we smiled to see their happiness, just as old heads smile over the vigor and impatience of the young enthusiasts who want to turn the world over and make it go around the other way. It means life and strength and advance to this old world of ours. But the love for old habits and customs is inborn. We all have it, even the very young, else why these impressive services on Decoration Day, Fourth of July and other days? What are those two buttons for? The two on the back of a man's coat? Don't laugh. Every woman would like to know. One was used long ago to hitch up the sword, and the other one, well, that was to match it. Sandals and tunics belong to another age, but their influence is still felt, and tradition colors our lives.

Mental impressions, like coral reefs, were built up gradually, and it takes an earthquake to shake them. Some will tell you they are conservative, some say they have strong individuality, and but few will admit that this love of habit and custom has so much to do with the formation of character. It is a strong element, and we all have it. How about our language, rich with the memory of every century? And what of the awkward spelling, whose very ungainliness is dear to us from long association?

We could not alter anything here, we should lose so much and gain so little. Still, of course, moderation in all things is desirable. Why cling to customs that belong up garret with the old coats and swords? Why go on sewing up seams by hand, when the machine will do it in a fifth of the time? Or why continue to use Flavorings, four-fifths of the cost of which is represented by Alcohol, when you can get the concentrated stuff in powdered form, without a particle of Alcohol in its composition? We make them in all flavors, too. Ask your grocer for them, or if your search for them in your neighborhood is fruitless, send us 50 cents, and we will mail you a 1-ounce bottle each of the Lemon and Vanilla Powders to try.

(Also Powdered Perfumes in Satin Packets, sent by mail for 30 cents.)

C. A. MANN & CO., 48 Murray St., NEW YORK

THE UNION SIGNAL

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WORLD'S AND NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

"THOU HAST GIVEN A BANNER TO THEM THAT FEAR THEE; THAT IT MAY BE DISPLAYED BECAUSE OF THE TRUTH."

Vol. XVI.—No. 24.] CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, June 12, 1890. [Price $1.50 per Year.

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SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

President Carnot has released the Duke of Orleans.

An hundred and seventy-five papers in Nebraska have come out for prohibition.

Miss Tennant, who this week becomes Mrs. Henry Stanley, is a descendant of Cromwell.

Governor Hill has signed the bill exempting editors and reporters of New York from jury duty.

Chinese gamblers in New York have offered $1,000 each for the heads of Anthony Comstock's Chinese spies.

McGill University, Montreal, has just received a quarter million dollars from Sir Donald Smith, to establish a woman's branch.

Speaker Read was renominated for Congress by acclamation, by his constituency, the Republicans of the first district of Maine.

Segwald A. Quale, of Eau Claire, Wis., bequeaths $1,000,000 to found a hospital for cripples and deformed persons at Madison.

The annual report of the American Tract Society shows receipts for the year $322,268; six periodicals are published, with an aggregate circulation of 2,413,600.

It has been ascertained that the vandalism of painting the statue of the founder of Harvard University, red, was perpetrated by three seniors, a junior, and a sophomore, all members of leading college clubs.

Election returns show that wherever in England women were candidates for Poor Law Guardians they received large votes. There are now thirty-six in London, an increase of eight over last year, and one hundred in the country.

The Czar, in response to a personal appeal from the Queen of Denmark, promises strict inquiry into reported outrages in Siberia, that officials found guilty shall be punished, and that measures for general amelioration shall be inaugurated.

The management of the Shore Line road have decreed that on the new day express from Boston to Philadelphia there shall be no smoking apartments in the parlor cars; the order is given in consideration to the women passengers. Thanks, gentlemen.

Dr. Forster, director of the Ophthalmic University of Breslau, Germany, declares that three hundred cases of short-sightedness which he has studied are caused by the pressure of tight collars upon the muscles and blood-vessels of the neck, disturbing the circulation of the blood.

The Russian government refuses to accept the millions offered by Baron Hirsch to be appropriated to education in which Jewish children have a share; the Baron now proposes to send $120,000 annually to this country to be expended in educating Jews who have been driven from Russia.

The official organ of the Norwegian Total Abstinence Society says that the (Lutheran) bishop, all the ministers in Christiania, and five professors of theology signed a petition to the city council of Christiania asking that the sale of beer and wine may be prohibited from five o'clock Saturday p. m. to eight o'clock Monday morning. The Sabbath sale of whisky is already prohibited.

THE Manual of the Social Purity Department, prepared by Miss Willard and her Associate Superintendents, is now ready. Fuller notice of it will be given later.

AT the close of a temperance address given by Mrs. S. M. Perkins, at Green Bay, Wis., June 1st, one of the ministers thanked the speaker, but said "rather hard on us ministers who temporize the evil." "Well, don't temporize, then," was the reply, "read Ezekiel 18th, 3d. The watchmen on the walls have a solemn mission."

WE hoped to have full accounts of the annual meeting of the B. W. T. A. before going to press, but have not yet received it. This dispatch comes from M. E. Docwra: "The British Women's Temperance Association in council send loving and enthusiastic greetings to Miss F. E. Willard, as President of the W. C. T. U., and especially congratulate her on her reëlection as President of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Association."

A SUBSCRIBER sends a circular from a certain hotel in Nebraska which keeps a bar. Besides this, it has worked up quite a business in supplying *families* with "pure wines and liquors." After lauding the character of its goods, it adds significantly, "We send no goods C. O. D., each order must be accompanied by the cash." Bread and butter, potatoes and meat may be bought on credit, but death and the elements of destruction are dealt out "for cash only" by this enterprising firm.

A WORKING man in a western town where high license had been voted in and prohibition voted out, came to a physician saying, "You know doctor that I paid up all my back debts to you, at the grocery, and all around town, but the saloons are coming, and I shall go back to drink, not because I want to; the Lord knows I want the very opposite. But I feel I shall start in again because I have not the moral courage to resist, and the door is open before me." His experience is that of millions who are going to destruction this day.

MRS. MARY T. LATHRAP spoke to a large audience in Portland, Me., waking them up as is her wont. She said that the drinking classes were never so far from the churches as to-day. We must bring politics into our religion and religion into politics before we can solve the liquor problem. It is a National question and we must look to Government for its settlement, because moral suasion unaided has proved inadequate. Men are bought and sold in the shambles of the liquor traffic, which has its hand in murderous assault on the throat of the Republic.

A FUNNY typographical error occurred in the newspaper report of the Dominion Convention, from which we make up our account on page 8. In conducting the Parliamentary Drill, Miss Willard, after explaining the nature and form of a motion, said, "Now, I'll be teetotally dumb, and you will begin to make motions." Imagine the feelings of the President of the World's W. C. T. U. when she read in next morning's paper, that Miss Willard declared, "Now, I'll be teetotally drunk." We hope the papers will not try to make a case against her by quoting this as her firm determination, though to do so would be no more ridiculous than their representations in the "little pills" case.

A DAINTY box came to this office through the mail and on opening it we saw two beautiful prohibition badges, such as are advertised in our columns by W. J. Pettis, Providence, R. I. One of them bore on its bar the letters "W. C. T. U.," and was, as the accompanying letter said, for Miss Willard; the other bore the words, "UNION SIGNAL" and was for "ye editor." She at once put it on and proudly wears it as the only pin of the kind she has seen that seemed worthy to be worn with the white ribbon. It speaks of a *united* temperance army, for all who believe in prohibition can wear it, and thus it becomes a bond of union. It is beautiful in design and workmanship, as appropriate for a lace pin for ladies as for the lapel of a gentleman's coat.

THE committee on Platform of the Texas Prohibition convention failed to agree on a suffrage plank; a minority report was brought in taking strong ground in favor of woman's ballot. This brought out an earnest debate concerning which the Fort Worth *Gazette* says: "The minority report was ably supported, the women making the best speeches on the floor of the convention." The vote on tabling the minority report stood yeas, 29, nays, 25, a decided gain since the convention two years ago, when the majority against suffrage was 59. The following plank was adopted: "We recognize in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union a powerful ally in the battle for temperance and Prohibition, and bid them Godspeed in their noble and self-sacrificing labors."

ALICE MAY DOUGLAS has lately written a book, "Gems without Polish," in the interest of the Fresh Air Fund. It is the spicy story of the experiences of a party of city waifs who, through the beneficent workings of the Fresh Air Societies, become acquainted with the, to them, unknown delights of country fields and woods. A list of societies doing this work is given, and this list Miss Douglas wishes to make as complete as possible. That it may be so she asks all unions that have a "Country Week," or "Fresh Air" department, to report to her at once, at Bath, Maine, that they may be included in the revised list of the second edition of her book. "Gems without Polish" is published by Hunt & Eaton, New York and Cincinnati, $1.25.

THE "Coffee Palace," a restaurant and lodging-house under the charge of the Minneapolis W. C. T. U., has had a unique experience. It was so successful that other restaurant keepers were alarmed, and called a meeting to consider the matter. The chivalric brotherhood resolved that the women's restaurant ought to be boycotted, because it was taking away their business by trading on the sentiment in favor of the work of the W. C. T. U. A committee was chosen to issue a manifesto to the public, proving that the "Coffee Palace" was not doing a straightforward, legitimate business, and that *their* business was being ruined. There was some talk of appeal to the city council, but the matter seems to have stopped there. The manager writes: "It was a grand advertisement for us, and I wish they would try it again!" What a pity it is, to be sure, when *women* succeed in any business venture! Suppose it had been a man who had "run out" the others, one wonders if they would have "resoluted," then.

CHAUNCEY DEPEW received a grand ovation on the occasion of his delivering the annual address before the Chicago Press Club. The Auditorium was crowded with an enthusiastic audience that very soon became a delighted one, as his musical voice penetrated every part of the vast audience room. The theme assigned him was "The World's Fair," and he remarked that in one light he might appear as a captive chained to the chariot wheels of his conqueror, but a broader and more generous conception was that, after a healthy and friendly rivalry, we are now all equally earnest and enthusiastic for a phenomenal success of the Columbian Fair. "New York has no animosities, no jealousies, no enmities, and I am here to say that all that it is in her power to do will be done for the exhibition in Chicago: The Columbus Quadri-Centennial Celebration will be the only one within recorded time in which all the world can cordially and fraternally unite. It is not sacrilege to say that the two events to which civilization to-day owes its advanced position, are the introduction of Christianity and the discovery of America. The dynamic forces of our Christian faith, in the destruction of the buttresses of bigotry and oppression, and the leveling up of the masses to common rights, could never have worked such marvelous results, except for the opportunities of a new country and an untrammeled population." He paid a beautiful tribute to Isabella, saying that it was a happy omen of what America would do for woman, that when statesman and prelate alike had rejected the appeal of Columbus as visionary, and the King had dismissed it with chilling courtesy, Isabella comprehended the discoverer's idea, saw the opportunities of his success, appreciated the magnitude of the results to her throne and to the world, and pledged not only her royal favor, but her fortune and her jewels to the enterprise. The American woman, with her property rights guaranteed by American law, with her equal position and independence, with her unequaled opportunities for higher education and for usefulness, can say with pride to her brother, her lover, and her husband, "You owe America to me."

Contributed.

HE COULD BUT CANNOT.

BY MRS. GEORGE ARCHIBALD.

He was one of the fellows
That can drink or leave it alone,
With a fine, high scorn for common men,
Who are born with no back-bone.
"And why'" said he, "should a man of strength,
Deny to himself the use
Of the pleasant gift of the warm, red wine,
Because of its weak abuse?"

He could quote at a banquet,
With a manner half divine,
Full fifty things the poets say
About the rosy wine;
And he could sing a spirited song
About the lips of a lass,
And drink a toast to her fair young worth
In a sparkling, generous glass.

And since this lordly fellow
Could drink or leave it alone,
He chose to drink at his own sweet will,
'Till his will was overthrown.
And the lips of his lass are pale with grief,
And her children shiver and shrink,
For the man who once could leave it alone
Is the pitiful slave of drink.

Elmira, N. Y.

WHO KILLED HIM?

BY GYPSIE TRAINE.

"What's the bill to-night, boys, bourbon or champagne? How's this? Glasses still down?

'Fill the bumper fair!
Every drop we sprinkle
O'er the brow of Care
Smooths away a wrinkle.'

I wonder how much English brandy Moore had drunk when he wrote that! Try a swig of this modern grief-quencher, friend Ellsworth, and see how quickly it will chase away the frowns from that handsome face of yours."

"Thank you, I do not drink."

"Then, in the name of Bacchus, what are you in here for?"

"Hold on, Stone! Let Ellsworth alone, will you? He is my guest," said Edgar Strathclyde.

"Your guest! Does that honor give him the privilege of teaching us morals? Here's to The Jolly Bachelors' Club. Now let's see who will dare refuse to drink."

"That's the right talk," was the quick approval. "All hands fill. It'll be a cold night for cranks."

"Boys, this is'nt fair," expostulated Strathclyde. "I say Ellsworth shall drink or not, just as he pleases."

"I—I will take a glass," said the nervous guest, paling as he held out his hand for the goblet.

"One glass can't hurt you," said his friend in a low tone, and they will not urge you further."

Ellsworth's hand shook, as he raised the cup of fire to his lips, half dropped, then with a swift motion the glass was drained and replaced on the table.

"Not a very young cub, I reckon," laughed Stone. "I couldn't empty a glass neater myself."

"You are right. I haven't dared to touch a drop of liquor, or even smell it, for two years; and God knows if I had thought it would be part of your game to-night, I should have refused to come. But now I am ready to put myself against you. Fill again, and we will see which is the better man."

It was in vain for Strathclyde to remonstrate with his wine-crazed friend. Not till half unconscious, could Ellsworth be persuaded to go home.

This scene was enacted in one of the new towns of the West. The company was mixed as always happens in these sections of rapid growth. Ellsworth was a barber, Stone, a lawyer, Strathclyde, a banker. As a regular patron of Ellsworth, Strathclyde had a good opportunity of studying the man with whom he felt sure there was some mystery connected. He judged from the barber's conversation that he had had good social and educational advantages. Ellsworth always evaded any reference to his past life. He kept good company, and avoided the usual haunts of gay, young men. For once he had accepted Strathclyde's invitation to attend a meeting of the Jolly Bachelor's Club. That night's revel swept overboard the good rosolutions, the courage, the strength acquired in two years of earnest effort toward reformation. As the weeks and months went on Ellsworth fell more and more under the influence of drink. One day, after a prolonged debauch, Stone met him on the street and said:

"Why will you make a beast of yourself? A man must be blamed weak who will keep his mouth to the spigot, after he knows he ought to stop."

Ellsworth looked at him in silence for a minute, then pointing to a new building just going up, said:

"You see that fellow on the scaffolding yonder? He is within an inch of the edge; you think it would be a mighty mean man who would disturb his balance; but you did that thing for me; I was just learning to steady myself on the platform of total abstinence, when your cursed intemperance threw me back into the gutter. Perhaps you wonder why I always have some excuse for not shaving you. Do you know that I almost lose control of myself every time I look into your cold, sneering eyes? Beware of placing yourself in my power!"

"See here, old fellow, I had no idea it was so bad as that; I did wrong, I own, but if you have pulled yourself up once, why can't you do it again?"

"Why can't I! That is good. Suppose you had a wife whom you loved, but had outraged and abandoned; suppose the day was near when you thought you might return and say, 'I have redeemed myself; I am a man once more. Forgive the old wrong and let us be happy again;' suppose at this time some hound of Satan wilfully tripped you, and left you despairing, helpless. If this cur should say to you, a poor, broken cripple, 'pull yourself together again,' what would be your answer?"

"I would say, 'Let me give you a sound drubbing, and then if you'll help, I'll try! Come, shan't we be friends, and won't you let me help you?"

"What would your help amount to? The very smell of your breath would rouse the craving for liquor."

"For your sake, I will give up all strong drink, if I can undo the mischief I have wrought."

"Too late," the poor inebriate muttered, as he turned and went into his shop.

So it proved. All his earnings went for drink, and he was frequently under arrest for intoxication. Finally one cold December day, he was picked up from the street drunk, and sent to the lock-up, where he stayed all that bitter night with no fire. Somebody was to blame? Yes, but it was only a drunkard who had to suffer.

The next day it was necessary to call a doctor, who soon found that he had a fatal case of pneumonia on his hands.

In feverish pain the sick man lies in one of the upper rooms of a cheap hotel. Now and then a servant maid looks in upon him and administers the medicine. Two are at this moment leaving the room.

"How quiet he is!" one whispers to the other.

"Yes, he breathes easier. I guess he's better."

The patient is alone. The phantom fingers of the western sun are slowly creeping toward the one window lighting the dingy room. See! they have reached the bed, felt their way over the quiet form, and are now gently touching the drawn, pallid face, throwing over the sin-marred features a veil of tender purity. There is a slight tremor; the eyes languidly open; the stiffening hands with wavering motion stretch out toward the unseen a look of glad recognition and peaceful content spreads over the face; a feeble whisper, "Elfried—Grace"—and all is over. Ellsworth, the drunken barber, is dead.

Among his papers they found the signature, Reibert Schule. This was thought to have been his real name. No clue to his family was obtained.

At his funeral the pall-bearers were conveyed in a cheap carry-all. Behind the dark hearse was a single team, occupied by kind-hearted hotel domestics. On the coffin lay an exquisite floral offering from the sorrowing man who had thoughtlessly tempted him to his ruin.

"Well, Ellsworth has gone under," one of the members of the Jolly Bachelor's Club remarked the next day.

"Yes," said another. "It's a pity he should have been so weak-kneed. I wonder if his name really was Schule. A Mrs. Schule and daughter Grace are reported in the list of those burned to death in the ——— fire last week. Somebody ought to make inquiries."

Somebody generally means nobody. So far as known, no inquiries were made as to the truth of this suspicion, nor did any one think to ask, "Who killed him"?

Aberdeen. S. Dak.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC ON THE "WEST COAST" OF AFRICA AND IN THE "CONGO INDEPENDENT STATE."

BY MARY CLEMENT LEAVITT.

(Concluded.)

To show that I do not speak too strongly of the evil influence of traders and officials in Africa, I will quote a few sentences from an English tourist, Mr. Thomson, not a missionary:

The truth of the matter is that our trading stations on the west coast of Africa, instead of being centers of beneficent and elevating influences, have been in the past, breeding spots which have infected with a blighting and demoralizing poison the whole country round. . . . They (the trading stations) have been sources of corruption, whose men have coined money out of the moral and physical ruin of the nations and tribes they have supplied. . . . With the stoppage of the slave trade, the gin traffic only received a more powerful stimulus.

I doubt not Mr. Thomson would allow as gladly as I do, that there are officials and traders to whom the above does not apply.

As the first of the more important measures that should be adopted, we should not consider that the useful doctrine of non-interference in European politics, requires us, at the threshold of the twentieth century, with our seventy million of people, to keep to non-interference in affairs that touch the welfare and salvation even, moral and physical, of weak or ignorant eastern nations. In the prosecution of the anti-slavery reform we did not trammel ourselves with that doctrine. At the request of England our ships joined with hers in exterminating the West Coast slave trade. May our new, splendid and swift steel men of war, soon find a similar employment on the East Coast.

Not only should we give up the policy of non-interference, but we should see that it is our inestimable privilege to take the lead in the practical application of the great Christian law of the brotherhood of all mankind. If a hundred years ago we were ourselves too near infancy to be able to take this position, surely to-day our limbs are long enough, if they are not very well rounded, to enable us to stretch out a powerful arm to protect the weak little ones, or the decrepit old ones of the family of nations.

I agree with Mr. Hornaday in his declaration that it is the *duty* of the government to call a conference of European nations in Washington, and to place the case of Madagascar, of Africa, of India and Burma, of China and Japan, before it and demand that there be no intoxicating liquors sent to them. Nay, I would go beyond, and demand that all alcoholic liquors be contraband of trade outside the limits of the country where they are made. This is a subject for international conference and agreement, bearing the same relation to national manufacture of and trade in alcoholic liquors that the action of England in regard to the slave trade did to slavery in America. It is quite time that our shameful record in regard to the islands of the Pacific should be changed. Doubtless that record is mainly to be laid at the door of one man, but the nation rests under the odium of it. It is true that our record in Madagascar is an honorable one, and one in which I greatly rejoice; but I fear that it would have been blotted before now, had there been a possibility of competing with the rum of Mauritins. But with how much more force would such an appeal to other nations come, if first we shohld do what we ought, and forbid the exportation of any alcoholic liquors. Should we take the position that we ought, the high moral and Christian stand that other nations must not be demoralized or destroyed for our own financial advantage, with what deference other nations would be obliged to listen to us! And if we could then point to a vast domain prosperous in every department, where drink is not made nor used, we might be pioneers in regard to moral emancipation, as we have been in political freedom.

Surely America is rich enough, not to miss the few millions she receives from foreign countries for drink. It would be well if the money invested in making rum for Africa, should take the the place of some of that English capital that is creeping into nearly all manufactures, that is investing largely in land which the purchasers never intend to live upon nor cultivate. Do not Americans see that in the near future Englishmen will be drawing millions of revenue from this country? Now is the time to prevent it, and to exchange capital from distilleries of rum for Africa, to factories, to canneries, to mines. Such changes would leave clean money, not fraught with fearful temptations.

For one, I must say that I am not averse to Englishmen investing in our breweries. They have every opportunity to know the growth of prohibitory sentiment, and to see how it is materializing in law, though all too slowly for our own peace and prosperity, and if they will read and hear only one side, and allow themselves to be beguiled into putting their money into a business upon the point of being swept out of existence by the righteous indignation of an injured peopie, I shall not shed tears for them. Indeed, I think we may find less opposition to voting the brewers out of existence because they are alien institutions.

If such action as is indicated above is the duty of Americans, women can not and will not fail to do their part. We are allowed to talk, at home, at afternoon teas, at social evenings. We may speak and pray in church prayer-meetings, and in many pulpits. All platforms are eager to secure us. Can we look upon our own children, and fail to talk for them and the greatest evil that blocks their way? As I have travelled from country to country, as I have had children of every race and nearly every nation that inhabits the globe, gathered before me, and have realized that black, brown, yellow and white differ only as red, yellow and white roses differ, I have

felt more and more the full force of our obligation as women to take care of the children of the world.

I do not know what theologians will think of my exegsis of the following words. I think I shall not weep if some do not agree with me, but every time I think of earth's millions of children to be ruined by drink, I hear God's voice sounding down the ages from that cool morning by the banks of the Nile, "Take this child and nurse it for me, and I will give thee thy wages." It is not a magnificent princess speaking to an eager little slave girl; it is Almighty God speaking to us, *to us*, women of America, nay of the whole world, in this nineteenth century, and calling us to our great work. Oh, it is heart-breaking to see the children, as I often do, in unending procession, in my hours of overworn wakefulness, going on into the unsuspected snares that will destroy them; snares offered by men from Christian countries, and by the sanction of majorities in Christian America, the most Christian land in all the world! And women will not cry out; women will not storm legislative halls demanding, not praying, for the legislation needed. Nay, women will not ask the ballot, that would enable them to wipe out this crime before two years have passed away. And good men pray, "Thy kingdom come," and then won't take the help of women who want to bring it in. God help us to bring it in. God help us to be as earnest and forceful as consuming fire, and as gentle and patient with the obstinacy and blindness that hinders the coming of peace and good-will, as we want the dear God to be with our own hardness and blindness.

THE EIGHT-HOUR MOVEMENT.

BY EDWARD W. BEMIS.
Professor of Economics and History in Vanderbilt University.

Do you believe in eight hours for a day's work? What would be its effect on wages? What on those now unemployed, on employers and the rest of us? Can it be secured? Such are the questions now being asked on every side. Economists are not agreed upon the answer, although most of them look with favor upon a shorter day. Despite all differences of opinion, the following positions seem to the writer to be well established.

1. A reduction of the day to eight hours would advance the intelligence, morality and happiness of the worker, and therefore is to be advocated unless the economic argument against it is strong. To be sure, man seems better off, and becomes more energetic and civilized when obliged to devote most of his time to labor, than when able to live lazily by one hour's daily labor of appropriation of tropical fruits, as in equatorial regions. But man in America, in this rushing nineteenth century, is a widely different person from his savage brother of the tropics, and may be safely trusted to retain his ambition and energy, however much improvement may occur in his present condition. No fact of social science is better established than that more hours of leisure will mean to the average laborer, not more drink or dissipation, but less of it. Leisure means more hours for his labor organizations, an undoubted benefit in more ways than one, more hours, too, for study and discussion of those questions most vital to him, such as taxation, labor legislation, ballot reform, etc. More time is also had and used for innocent and healthful recreation, and for homestaying. A minority will haunt the saloon, but the great majority will be made better for society and for citizenship by this leisure. But how about the more strictly industrial results of the change to eight hours? This is the point of controversy which will be referred to later.

2. The eight-hour day is neither very possible nor very desirable among those engaged in agricultural, personal, and professional service, which departments in 1880 comprised over sixty-seven per cent of all labor. Those engaged in out-door farm pursuits, in housework with its frequent opportunities for change and brief rest, or in congenial professional work, do not need or want an eight-hour day half as much as those engaged in dreary, monotonous tending of machines, in mine labor, or in rapid use of edge tools in mechanical pursuits. Similarly, many of the one-third classed by the census as engaged in trade, transportation, manufacturing, mechanical and mining pursuits do not desire or need less than the present hours of labor. Such are probably sailors and most traders and dealers, exclusive of clerks. About one-fourth of the present population engaged in gainful pursuits, or say five million persons, belong to the class that would be most directly benefited by the success of the eight-hour movement. To this class, then, we will especially direct attention, not forgetting the indirect interest of others.

3. Wages would not fall or employers be injured if the efficacy of labor should increase with the decrease in hours so that one would do as much in an eight-hour day as now in ten hours. Whether the efficiency of labor would thus increase is uncertain. When the hours of labor in the factories of Massachusetts were reduced from eleven to ten some fifteen or more years ago, the daily product per operative soon became as great as before, and as great as in New Hampshire which continued the eleven-hour plan a little longer. The same favorable experience is claimed on the reduction from ten to nine hours in the English textile factories. Of course there must be a point somewhere, below which a reduction in hours will reduce the daily product, but that point is as yet undetermined. It undoubtedly varies with the century, the occupation, and the the country. A prominent civil engineer tells me that he finds that men can do as much with edge tools in eight hours as in ten, since in eight hours they reach the limit of their strength. Mr. Lewis Miller, president of the Chautauqua Assembly, and a large manufacturer of agricultural implements in Akron, O., reports to Professor Ely a similar experience after over two years' trial in his works. Some others say the same, still others deny the economy of the shorter day in their special lines of business.

4. Admitting, as many do, that the average workman in most machine industries will not do as much in eight hours as now in ten, wages will be less likely to fall than either prices to rise or profits to fall. This for the reason that a strong factor in keeping up wages is the customary standard of living, and therefore the customary demands of the wage receiver. This standard does not readily change, and wages having once conformed themselves to it are likely to remain about as now, if the burden can possibly be shifted upon either prices or interest or capital. That it can be so shifted unless the decline in productivity is greater than seems probable has been well shown by Sidney Webb in the *Contemporary* for last December. A slight rise in the prices of the goods made in the eight-hour day would largely fall upon the three-fourths of the population whose hours, as shown above, would remain unchanged, and who necessarily consumes much of the product of the other one-fourth, giving their own in exchange. The amount of wealth now wasted in excessive luxury is so great as to indicate that a slight rise in the price of goods or reduction in interest would scarcely effect the business of a community. As to the ethics of such a mild gain to the wage-earner at the expense of others, usually better off, the important considerations should not be overlooked that hitherto the wage-earner has hardly had his share of the benefits of the wonderful inventions and improvements of the century. Society can well afford to share a little more generously with him now.

5. An argument for a shorter day more often used than most of the above, but apparently of more doubtful merit, is that employment will thereby be given to the million or so at present unemployed without any loss to those now at work. This is the argument of Gunton in his able work, "Wealth and Progress," and of a writer—Macdonald—in the April number of the *Nineteenth Century*. The contention is that those now idle will at first be employed in order to keep up present production, and that these new workers will much increase their present consumption of goods the moment they can afford to, which means an increased market for goods. Now a manufacturer who can increase his sales twenty or ten per cent can better utilize machinery, can turn over his capital oftener, and can thus make more and afford to give ten hours' pay for eight hours' work.

There may be something in this argument, but no permanent provision of employment can be secured to all as long as immigration is free to the unskilled labor of Europe. The constant glut of labor in our large cities is partly due to this crowding thither of those from abroad whose low standards of living enable them to accept low wages and take the place of American workmen, who are often too poor and ignorant themselves to rise to better occupations. It used to be said that, when the American factory girl in New England was displaced by the Irish, and the latter in turn by the French Canadian, the displaced worker found better employment higher in the industrial scale. Unfortunately, this has by no means been the universal rule. There are other and deeper causes for such conditions of slack trade as were responsible in Massachusetts in 1887, a prosperous year, for the enforced idleness of 90 per cent of the third of the laboring population, who were idle one-third of the year. There is no full agreement even among economists as yet, as to what these causes are, and to what extent and how they may be remedied, but new light on the subject is constantly being secured.

In view of all this, we may well endorse the position of the president of the last British Trades Union Congress in his annual address: "No one will assume that the enactment of an eight-hour day will be a permanent adjustment of the social machine, but it is a step in the right direction—a stopgap until such time as education shall have spread the light, and enabled the people to grapple with, and sweep away, the real cause of the oppression of labor."

It remains to consider briefly the history of this movement for a shorter work-day. Thorold Rogers finds that eight hours was the day's work even of farm-hands in England in the latter half of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, but was gradually abolished by magistrates, composed of employers exclusively, who were given the legal control of wages and conditions of employment from the time of Henry VIII. This was the period when a debased coinage, seizure by the king of the guild funds, enclosure of common lands by robber landlords, and adoption of sheep-raising, which required but few laborers, had destroyed the latter's power of resistance. Since that time thirteen and fourteen hours seems to have been usual until the demands of labor organizations, factory acts applied to the work of women and children, public opinion and the enlightened self-interest of employers have slowly reduced the labor of all women and of children under eighteen years in manufacturing and commercial establishments to sixty hours a week, and in textile factories to fifty-six hours, though the latter actually work but fifty-four hours. In other employments adult males so frequently work over-time as to make eleven hours more nearly than nine the actual day's toil of unskilled and unorganized labor. This has led to a growing demand for government compulsion, so as to secure eight hours in mines, railroads, gas-works, street-car lines and any other works in England, but this demand has not yet been indorsed by a majority of even the workers most concerned. On the continent eleven and even twelve hours prevail, but there is a rapidly growing demand for at least ten hours in the case of all women and young persons from twelve to eighteen. Such a rule necessarily reduces to the same length of toil all men working with these.

The present agitation in Europe, however, seems to owe its chief impulse to the action of the American Federation of Labor at its annual convention in St. Louis in 1888, when the first of May, 1890, was appointed as the time for demanding the eight-hour day. But the leaders of this Federation expect to reach the goal slowly, one trade at a time, just as the ten-hour instead of the twelve to fourteen-hour day, common in the United States in the forties, has been gained. The plan of Mr. Powderly for a reduction of a half-hour yearly for four years seems fair, and has been adopted by the Union Pacific Railroad. The great success of the eight-hour day in Australia gives much force to the movement here. Beginning in 1855 with the victorious demands of a few trades' unions in the far-off continent of the South Pacific, whose people and industrial conditions somewhat resemble our own, the eight-hour day has become almost universal, and Mr. Charles Dilke, in his "Problems of Greater Britain" shows what satisfaction this change has given to all classes of society. In New York state in 1887 and 1888, there were 197 strikes that were followed by a reduction in the hours of work, and only seventy that were followed by an increase, while 1181 strikes brought no change in hours, and in most cases sought none, but only in wages or other conditions of employment. In Massachusetts there were one successful and 412 partly successful, with only twelve unsuccessful strikes for reduction of hours of labor in 1886, the last year of which full returns are available.

It is not likely that many hundred thousand of our five or more million wage earners in manufacturing, mechanical and mining pursuits will gain the full reduction they hope for during the next three years, but time is long and all indications point to ultimate success. Consumers may at first have to pay slightly higher prices, capitalists perhaps content themselves with slightly lessened returns, but soon increased efficiency will follow, and, best of all, the workman will enjoy more of the benefits of advancing civilization, and will have a better chance of learning his true economic and political interests in questions of taxation, monopoly, labor legislation and public education, and of acquiring also the power to secure these interests.

Nashville, Tenn.

THE PURE IN HEART.

BY MARY A. ALLEN, M. D.

"True conscious honor is to feel no sin,
He's armed without, that's innocent within."
—*Pope.*

Ignorance and innocence are often wrongly deemed synonymous. The innocence which results only from ignorance is no virtue. The purity of the child is that of the mountain lake, which has never seen anything to reflect but the brightness of sunny skies, and the whiteness of snowy peaks. The purity of manhood is like that of the ocean, which in spite of inevitable contact with sullying influences, by virtue of its own inherent constituents, and by ever laying open its heart to heavenly agencies, maintains its healthfulness and purity. We have believed fully in the innocence of true womanhood, but have thought it best maintained in sheltered security; and because man must mingle in the world, must hear and see much of evil, we have thought it inevitable that he become sullied, and have felt justified only in hoping that he might retain a comparative virtue. The slightest

smirch upon the robes of our daughter has given us untold anguish; but if our son's purity was tarnished, we have said, "We must expect it. He will outgrow it." And so society has grown into opposing ranks; the defenseless, whose honor must be stainless, and defenders, alas, not wholly, but too often offenders whose boast is that they have slain the weak and innocent, who had no one to defend them. Do they ever think that in so doing they may have slain those who will have a right to demand of them support and defense; those who will be dearer to them than life?

No man is so low that he will not resent a wrong to sister, mother or wife, yet what man so wise and noble that he will in every way protect his own daughter? Not that he will directly do her harm, but by sullying his own manhood will defraud her of her rightful inheritance. The stain upon a girl's honor may have filtered through her father's blood, a sediment from the days when he was carelessly "sowing his wild oats," little recking the bitter harvest he should reap. A man bereft of an arm or a leg hesitates to offer the remnant of his physical manhood to the woman he loves, but the man whose soul is stained with lust and impurity, does not hesitate to offer his marred real self to the girl whom he has chosen for her purity, nor does he hesitate to become the transmitter of his vices. He has only done as other men do; he has committed only those sins which in a man are soon forgotten. But God does not forget. The laws of inheritance do not recognize the "I will" of wedlock as a boundary line, but, reaching their clinging fingers back into the very youth of the parents, seize upon some almost forgotten vice or folly and bind it about the innocent necks of their children. In every form of temptation against purity of life or thought, "Take heed what doom against yourself you give."

Your children will be the living monuments that shall repeat in undeniable and unmistakable phraseology the history of your deeds, your words, yes, even the secret thoughts of your heart. "Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God." They shall see Him in the conscious blessedness of their own lives, and in the glory reflected upon them through their loved sons and daughters.

Correspondence.

A MORNING IN A CINCINNATI POLICE COURT.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—On the morning of the twelfth of May I spent an hour or more in a police court in the city of Cincinnati. Here are some of the things which I saw and heard and some things which I did not hear and yet which I deem worth hearing.

One of the first prisoners called, with a sadly bandaged head, answered the charge of disorderly conduct with a plea of not guilty and the explanation that he had seen his wife enter an assignation house and had gone in after her, when the police was called, and although the character of the place was known, he was brutally clubbed out of the house, and finally arrested. He uncovered his head to display the terrible marks of his clubbing.

The Court:—Officer, did you know the nature of this place?

Officer:—Yes, sir.

Court:—Did you arrest the inmates or the keeper?

Officer:—No, sir.

Court:—Did he tell you he was after his wife?

Officer:—He did.

Court:—The case is dismissed.

Then the bloody, bruised and disgraced husband left the court, and presumably the police officer returned to the work of protecting the criminal resorts of the city from the unwelcome calls of those whose lives are blasted by them.

Why should the public support a private bully to defend a public nuisance? Why it *should* do so would be hard to answer. Why it does do so is an easier question. There are *votes* in the vicious quarters.

Mrs. Mertz was called, together with a large company of other women. She was charged with keeping a house of ill repute, and the others with being inmates. The plea was, guilty. Several other groups of women came in answer to similar charges and the answer was always guilty. In passing sentence on the Mertz case the court made some remarkable statements in the course of his exposition of the law. In the other cases the same was substantially repeated with variations. The report of her case will answer for all.

The officer who had made the arrest testified that the place was one of the very worst resorts in the city; that he had known the place for ten years, and that its character had been very bad all this time, and that connected with the business of prostitution was also a saloon. None of these things were disputed. Then there was a consultation between the prosecutor, the judge, and the clerk, which lasted for some minutes and was followed by the deliverance here given by the judge, James D. Ermston:

The Court:—"Mrs. Mertz, it is the purpose of the prosecuting attorney to inaugurate a crusade against a certain class of houses. He will continue this policy as long as he is the prosecuting attorney, and he will be supported in it by this court so long as I am on the bench. It is his policy, a policy which the court fully indorses, that the saloon business and the business of prostitution shall be separated. Both are evils, necessary evils. The saloon is a respectable evil, the house of ill-fame has nothing respectable about it. The only thing respectable about a saloon is its recognition by the law. Should the legislature extend the same recognition to the business of prostitution it would become respectable in the same way that the saloon is said to be respectable. You can take your choice as to which line of business you will follow, and you are at perfect liberty to do either, but you cannot do both. There is not a respectable saloon-keeper in Cincinnati who will not support the court in this decision. Fined fifty dollars."

Among the other cases of a similar character were five women who answered the call by a written plea of guilty, which was presented by their attorneys in their absence. They were fined double the sum assessed like offenders who had, as the court said, "the courage (?) to come into court," and the attorneys were committed to jail until the fines should be paid. Among the attorneys so committed I noticed a former member of the state legislature. In all the cases, although the presence of men in the places which had been raided was frequently mentioned by the officers who had made the arrests, only women had been arrested.

In no case was any offense against the law emphasized, but whenever the court made explanation for its proceedings some other reason was assigned than the authority of the law, or the wrong of the offense itself. For instance, a man and woman were brought up for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. They had been found quarreling with a hack driver at three o'clock in the morning, over the price which should be paid for his all night services. It was remarked as they were fined five dollars each that it would have been less expensive to have paid the hackman his price. And in the defense of the policy of the court in dealing with disreputable houses, the authority of the law was at no time mentioned. In fact the law was distinctly abrogated by the declaration that they were "at perfect liberty" to conduct an unlawful business if they would do so according to the new policy of the court. If they would not submit to this new policy continuous prosecution was threatened, not because their business was unlawful or injurious, but on the ground of the support of "every respectable saloon keeper in Cincinnati."

That was a most valuable remark of the court in which an authoritative exposition of the meaning of "respectable" as applied to a "necessary evil," was given. According to the court between the saloon and the house of ill fame there is no inherent difference. Both are evils—necessary evils. The legislature has recognized this fact regarding the saloon by disgracing (?) it with a special tax and it is therefore respectable. It only remains for the legislature to extend a like recognition to the disreputable house and it becomes alike respectable as it is alike inherently evil. (So reasons a judge.)

Several hundred dollars in fines were assessed for some sort of offense in this connection. It could not have been for running a saloon. The law permits that. It could not have been for keeping a disreputable house. The court distinctly said they were at liberty to do so, notwithstanding the unlawful character of the business. It was for combining two lines of business. But the law nowhere forbids the combination. They were not fined for the offense which the law does forbid. They were fined for an offense which the law of Ohio does not recognize and which is held punishable not by the statute of the state but by the "policy of the prosecuting attorney." Or in other words here is a Cincinnati police court ignoring the laws which the people have enacted and enforcing laws of its own creation. It seems to be running a kind of a Cincinnati legislature of Ohio.

I will mention but one other question which occurred to me which may interest others as it did me. Why were men not arrested as well as women? Why were women fined a double sum who did not appear in court, while the men who were their companions in sin and crime were left to go on their lawless way unmolested? There are so many factors in this problem that I shall not undertake its solution. Still I venture the opinion that while the vicious man has a voice in the election of the officers of the law, and women, both vicious and virtuous, are voiceless in naming the authorities to whose rule they must submit, there will remain a discrimination against the voiceless woman in the administration of laws where she and her vicious brother are equally at fault.

Commenting on this session of Judge Ermston's court the *Cincinnati Enquirer* says:

"Judge Ermston merits the approval of the whole community for his rigid dealing with the low 'dives' which do so much to contaminate the young girls of the city and to foster vice in its most hideous shape. He is doing good work, and will be most heartily sustained in it."

That this court is not exceptionally bad but is exceptionally rigorous in its dealings with the criminal classes I can readily believe. That its policy of dealing at all with "vice in its most hideous shape," even though the orderly vicious remain untouched, is that much more than is usually undertaken is not to be denied. Still the reflection is forced upon us that ethics and not æsthetics, that moral conduct and not elegance and refinement in crime, is the end of the law, and farther, if such a court is to be especially noted for its "rigid dealing" and "good work" where, then, shall the ungodly appear?

Chicago. WALTER THOMAS MILLS.

THE SHUT-IN SOCIETY.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—This is an unorganized society consisting of invalid and associate members, but having no officers. The associate members are not all invalids, but include others who, in tender sympathy with the suffering, and believing that blessedness comes to both those who give and those who receive kindly ministrations, have volunteered in this ministry of love for "Jesus' sake." To be a sufferer, shut out from the world, constitutes one a proper candidate for invalid membership. This is secured by a subscription to the organ of the society, *The Invalids' Visitor*, which is fifty cents a year, through whose columns the many little wants of its members are made known, and pathetic, indeed, are some of them. There is sometimes a list of names and of birthday dates, and requests to be remembered by prayers or greetings, leaflets or letters, photographs or cards, so that the day may not pass unnoticed. Some of the requests are for correspondents. Contributions for scrap-books and leaflets give much pleasure. Many are thankful for pieces for quilts, and many others are grateful for reading matter. Much religious reading is distributed among those who desire it, and an ever-increasing correspondence is carried on for the comforting of the afflicted. Through the kind editor and publisher, wheeled chairs and reclining chairs are supplied to those who could not afford to buy them. Contributions of funds are, of course, always acceptable, but they are never solicited.

May I quote a few lines from a letter by a "shut-in?" Its lessons of patient suffering sank deep into my heart: "I have suffered so many years, and been perfectly helpless. I know full well the meaning of that word. We can not know the 'whys and wherefores,' but such a life must be in some way best for us, or our Father would open some other work for us to do. What a comfort I take in these words: 'They also serve who only stand and wait.' I do try very hard to wait patiently, and to keep my mind occupied with all the bright and cheerful things I can, and my hands, too, when I am able. I have found that if the thorn cannot be removed there is always grace given us to bear it. I have been an invalid twenty-one years, and have not walked nor sat up a day in all that time."

Hundreds of others equally pathetic are published in the *Visitor*. The fee for associate members is one dollar, one half of which is designed to furnish the magazine to invalid members unable to pay for it. *The Invalids' Visitor* is edited by one of the associate members, Mrs. Kate Sumner Burr, Williamson, N. Y., to whom all inquiries concerning the Band should be addressed. As there are no officers in this society, the associate members occupy places of equal importance and respect. This is not, properly speaking, an aid association, though many kind offices are performed for the needy. Though *The Visitor* is the especial organ of the invalid band, its list is not limited to the members, but any others are cordially invited to subscribe for it. F. G. H.

Chicago.

World's W. C. T. U.

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE B. W. T. A.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—The British Women's Temperance Association has to-day unanimously and enthusiastically elected Lady Henry Somerset president for the coming year. I believe it may be truly said of her, as it was of Esther, that she has come to the kingdom for just such a time as this. She is peculiarly gifted in mind, manner, and person to be the leader of the great army of temperance women in Great Britain, and it is universally felt that she is God's gift to us to fill the place made vacant by the summons to her eternal home of our beloved and honored president, Margaret Bright Lucas.

Lady Henry Somerset is a deeply taught Christian, full of zeal in good works, and realising very fully that the source of her strength for all she may be called upon to do, is not in herself, but in the Lord alone. Her great natural gifts are all given up to the control and guidance of the Spirit of God, and we feel sure she will be endowed with divine wisdom in leading our temperance women forward in their work "For God and Home and Native Land."

A few biographical items will be of interest to her American sisters. Lady Henry Somerset was born in 1851, and was the daughter of Earl and Countess Somers, of Eastnor Castle, Ledbury, Herefordshire. At the death of her father, Earl Somers, there being no sons, she was treated as the eldest son and inherited the large family estates. In 1872 she married Lord Henry Somerset, the second son of the Duke of Beaufort.

Until in 1885 her life was passed in the gayest circles of England's most aristocratic society, and although she had always had many and deep longings after a spiritual life, she knew but little of divine things. In 1885, however, she turned her back on the world and went to Eastnor Castle to spend some months alone with the Lord. And here He revealed Himself to her as a present and complete Saviour, and from that time her life has been entirely devoted to His service.

The first temperance meeting she ever attended was in December, 1885, in the little village of Eastnor, at the gates of her castle, when she signed the pledge along with forty of the people on her own estate. Having devoted herself to the care of her tenants, her experience of the awful evils of intemperance among them has given her very strong convictions on the subject, and she feels she cannot devote her time and talents to any worthier cause than that of total abstinence.

I want to tell my dear American sisters, that Lady Henry Somerset reminds me in many ways of our own beloved Miss Willard, and I seem to foresee in her appointment as president of the B. W. T. A. an earnest of future triumphs that cannot be measured in our woman's temperance work, not only in England but in the world.

I must also add, what I know will delight the readers of THE UNION SIGNAL, that our new president feels the deepest sympathy with all our American methods, and is a warm admirer of our own Miss Willard. Some day I hope she will visit America, and then you will, I am sure, realize with me, that one of God's best boons has been bestowed upon us in a leader of such gifts and graces as Lady Henry Somerset. HANNAH WHITALL SMITH.

London, May 21, 1890.

OUR ROUND-THE-WORLD MISSIONARY IN THE DARK CONTINENT.

MY DEAR SISTERS:—I thought I had found the slowest of places in some parts of Asia, but after a brief experience of equatorial Africa, I must give it the palm in this respect. In the native estimation time is of no value, and the most energetic and stalwart Englishman, the most driving American soon learns to go at a slower pace than elsewhere. It would be well if all whose movements depend upon the natives were like Rev. Hoste, an English missionary. Whenever one of the unexpected, but usual halts for a "palaver" or anything else occurs, Mr. Hoste sits quietly down and writes a native hymn, or translates from the Bible.

As some reason for the slowness, there is no swifter mode of conveyance even in Freetown than man power. It seems most astonishing that in so old a town as this, and under English supervision, with 22,000 inhabitants, all transportation of goods and people is accomplished by men. A few horses are kept for pleasure riding, but

there is not a vehicle in town except a few English "bath chairs," propelled by one or two men pushing behind, and steered by the rider, by means of a little wheel in front.

Before getting off for my country trip, a good committee was formed to arrange work, upon my return. When everything was ready and we expected the mission boat, we sat waiting from Monday to Thursday. I ought to explain that Rev. and Mrs. West had come up overland to meet me, and we with mission supplies were to go back in the boat. It was delayed by an accident and head winds, and possibly by the fact that there was no white man on board to urge them on.

A prosperous run to Shaingay of about seventy miles, first along the coast, then across the mouth of a bay, landed us at one of the most beautiful spots I have yet seen. It is a station of the mission of the United Brethren and has been under the care of Rev. Mr. Gomer and his wife, who are colored Americans, for more than twenty years. Mr. and Mrs. Wilberforce, and Mr. and Mrs. Bickersteth, all colored, are helpers or rather co-workers in the mission.

Friday evening, the next after our arrival, the chapel was well filled. Saturday morning, early, the women had a meeting, and one of them interpreted for me. Sunday morning a woman's meeting was held in the chapel at 7:30 and a W. C. T. U. organized. Mrs. Bickersteth, president; Miss Clark, Mr. Gomer's niece, secretary. I took service at eleven o'clock, spoke to the young men of the training school at two o'clock, to the Sunday-school at the close of the other, and in the evening service, and so finished a very pleasant series of meetings.

Wind and tide serving, we left for Rotifunk at ten o'clock the same evening. Our way lay back across the bay, but at an angle from our former course, which brought us to the mouth of a river, up which we were to go. In the brilliant moonlight, with the high tide filling all the space up to the foliage, the scene was most charming. But as the searching, revealing daylight came peering in and the tide slunk away before it, what slimy realms of horror stood revealed. Even the trees had mounted on stilts to escape the deadly slime. Like all African rivers this is broad and full. Soon we turned into a branch, the wind left us, and oars had to be substituted for sails. They were long sweeps, and the six men pulled with a will, *after they got at it*, and began to sing. It is said that they cannot row without singing. But the stream narrowed. The masts sometimes were caught in the branches above. The oars had to lie close to the sides of the boat, and a short, almost paddling motion only was possible. Then the bends in the stream came so often, the boat was almost too long to pass, and poling, shoving with the oars, pulling by branches, indeed any way to forge ahead a little, became the order.

All sorts of vines and shrubs had encroached upon this creek. Great arums, almost exactly like the Jack-in-the-pulpit, bamboo palms, convolvuli, passion flower, many new and beautiful or strange flowers, and over all the stately trees, so that we had but passing, checkered gleams of sun through the lace work of leaves. But this beautiful creek, even more than the loathly mangrove swamp on the broader river, is the home of malaria.

We arrived at 1 p. m., Monday, and rested till Tuesday morning. At seven o'clock women met, at eleven, children, and public lecture in the evening. Wednesday morning we organized a W. C. T. U. of about twenty members. At eleven o'clock I spoke to young men, and a White Cross Society will be the result, as also at Shaingay. The officers of the W. C. T. U. are Miss Groenendyke, president; Mrs. West, vice-president; Miss Williams, secretary; Mrs. Sage, treasurer. In the evening I gave another public lecture although I had fever all day.

Early the next morning we were all astir. At 6:30 good-byes had been said, and I was off. My trip had cost nothing, all the labor and expense having been borne by my kind friends, the Wests; but not content with this, they gave me, "from the missionaries" £4 or about twenty dollars. One pleasing incident was the decoration of the chapel where all my meetings were held, by the boys and young men of the school. They asked what they could do, what people did in America when a lady came from a distance to speak to them. "Decorate with branches and flowers," was the reply. As they lacked neither will, taste, nor material, the result was most pleasing. The bamboo palm lends itself wonderfully well to decorative purposes. "The School," "The Boys' Home," "The Girls' Home," "The Training School," the preaching at home and at out stations, are the principal lines of work.

This mission at all its stations does something in an industrial line for its pupils, and in the judgment of some, if not all, the missionaries, more ought to be done. In all missions to savage peoples, it seems to me there should be industrial departments, under the charge of pious, skilled laymen, not college graduates, much less D. D's. But in civilized countries like Japan, China, India, such schools would be worse than useless, they would be harmful.

As at Bomy, at the mouth of the Niger, I was especially gratified at Shaingay to find a station managed entirely by colored people. "They never will be able to take the lead," "They never succeed," "They have no qualities that will make them leaders," are phrases that one hears over and over again, so that every time there is a success I am very glad to see it. Doubtless with training in early life, and the results that come from generations of ancestors drilled in these lines, Africans will develop as many "leaders of men," as many capable managers of affairs, as other peoples have.

I had said that we started from Rotifunk at 6:30 a. m. Thursday. I lay in a hammock with a flat roof, or canopy over it, which was carried by four men, and a fifth man took the small amount of luggage I had with me. The path was mostly level, some of the way wide enough so that two men could "carry" abreast, again so narrow, and the bushes so grown up that a way was forced for the hammock with some difficulty, and it received considerable damage. I received warm welcome and hospitable entertainment at the house of Rev. Williams, English Wesleyan native pastor at Mobang, but rose quite unrefreshed the next morning, and went on my way. Rev. Williams set me across the river in native canoes. The road was better, the remainder of the way, but fever increased upon me, so that the day was one of much suffering. The night was spent at Waterloo, in the house of Rev. Mr. Taylor, Church of England, native pastor. Here, too, I was treated with the utmost kindness. The fever was not so bad Saturday, but it was with great joy that I saw the end of my journey.

Three services had been arranged for Sunday, one for Monday, and two each for Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. I was scarcely equal to undertaking the work, but still I hoped to get through. In the midst of my discourse Sunday morning, I saw that I could not stand, and asked for a chair. It had to be brought from the next room; I grasped the altar rail and knew nothing more till I found myself sitting in the chair, Miss Dr. Harris with her fingers on my pulse, three ladies fanning me, and two pastors looking very much troubled. Dr. Harris told me afterwards, it was failure of the action of the heart, and that when the chair was brought, I had to be put into it. They tried to persuade me to stop then, but after a little, as my head felt clear, I concluded to finish, but I sat in the chair.

My temperature was 102 degrees when I reached home. In the afternoon "Wilberforce Memorial Hall," which holds nine hundred people was crowded with the older pupils of the Sabbath-schools. Full half were young men and women. Again I sat to give my address. After the evening service in one of the churches, I had a restless night, remained in bed most of the day, but spoke in Wilberforce Hall in the evening, sitting as before.

I felt, then, that my strength was spent, and although I did not say it, Dr. Harris forbade me to make another attempt. The fever left me Wednesday, and Sunday I began work again, feeling equal to standing for one service daily. On Sunday the hall was filled with young men, and at the close over one hundred promised to join a White Cross Society, which Bishop Ingham, Rev. Mr. Johnstone, and other missionaries and pastors promised to form. Monday and Tuesday mornings at 7:30 o'clock the same hall was filled with women, and on the latter morning a W. C. T. U. of ninety members was formed; Miss Dr. Harris, president; Miss Thompson (a granddaughter of Bishop Crowther), secretary, and Mrs. Robbin, wife of Archdeacon Robbin, treasurer.

I am in correspondence with a lady, now in England, who will be the most suitable National president for Sierra Leone, if she will take it. Her husband will not hinder her, as he was one of my most efficient helpers, and both have long been total abstainers. Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings public lectures were given. I had been obliged to lie upon my bed a great part of the time during the day, and never felt less equal to the exertion I must make, so I was glad when the work was finished.

The audiences were composed almost entirely of colored people, and many of the clergy upon the platform were colored. The collections nearly covered expenses, which amounted to $35, and a few gentlemen made up the balance. Bishop Ingham from the first promoted the work, taking the leading part, and Rev. Mr. May, the most laborious. Rev. Mr. Selwyn, missioner, or as we should say, evangelist, of the Episcopal Church, England, is spending a six months' leave on the "West Coast." He is a very thoroughly evangelical man. His meetings in Freetown were scarcely finished when mine began. I am sure his work had prepared the people to listen to me, to receive what I had to say, and Mr. Selwyn was good enough to say that mine would supplement and tend to conserve his.

At the request of Bishop Ingham, a few of the clergy came together Saturday morning, to consult as to what steps should be taken to preserve, gather in the fruits. The most important thing was that five of those present representing the different religious bodies, were constituted a committee, and these agreed never to let the work cease, to keep it up in one form or another. Propositions were made to form a "Men's Total Abstinence Society." The "White Cross" already promised was talked over and approved for young men, and a work in the schools, which will involve four pledges, temperance, purity, anti-swearing and anti-tobacco, was recommended and discussed. I think all these beside the W. C. T. U. already established will be put in motion.

I was not equal to another term of exposure, hardship and hard work in Liberia, and consequently wrote, withdrawing my appointments there. My last letter had also brought the information that small-pox was raging to such an extent that only very small audiences could be gathered. When an epidemic is raging like that, steamers will not bring passengers away. Miss Amanda Smith was once detained there three months under these circumstances.

I have just had a long conversation with Miss McNeal, one of Bishop Taylor's missionaries at Point Palmas, a Liberian town, and I cannot refrain from repeating some things she has said about the great value of Miss Amanda Smith's work in Liberia. It is the universal testimony that not more than one-third as much gin is drank in Point Palmas as before she began her work. Throughout Liberia she raised the tone of Christian living so that there is far less "backsliding" than before her coming. It is to be hoped her health will be recovered so that she can resume her work. But hush! "It is wrong, all wrong! She is a woman and must not speak in the churches!" So did not Paul say of such as she but only of babblers, chatterers.

On Monday I came on board this steamer, the Africa, and we are now near Madeira, where I tranship for Lisbon.

I cannot finish this letter without expressing my appreciation of the great kindness shown me by Rev. and Mrs. Johnstone, and Dr. Harris. The latter was both physician and nurse, and nothing was too much for Mr. or Mrs. Johnstone to do for my comfort. I also wish to ask all the dear members of the W. C. T. U. to be much in prayer upon the subject of the liquor traffic in Africa, Madagascar and other missionary lands. I trust temperance friends will read my article upon this subject especially. I have no hope that it will be fuller, better or wiser in any way than what others have written, but in the columns of THE UNION SIGNAL, *all* the W. C. T. U. forces can conveniently get it, and *we* must work energetically with other societies if this enormity is ever to have an end. Lovingly your sister,

MARY CLEMENT LEAVITT.

Freetown, Sierra Leone.

TEMPERANCE TEMPLE ITEMS.

MATILDA B. CARSE.

Dear white-ribbon sister, brother, boy or girl: Have you a Temple mite-box on your table? If not, write to Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, 145 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, inclosing a two-cent stamp, and it will be promptly sent you on condition that you will drop into it a cent a day, or its equivalent, during the next twelve months. Mite-boxes in quantities will also be sent to unions for the cost of transportation.

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If we had more ministers like the Rev. W. H. Carwardine, Steward, Ill., the building fund of the Temple would increase rapidly. He writes: "Will you please send me such reading matter as may be convenient concerning the Temperance Temple to be erected in Chicago. I intend to preach on the subject some Sabbath evening in the near future, and take a collection for the fund."

We ask the attention of hundreds of rich women who belong to the W. C. T. U., and have so far held back from giving substantial aid to the Temple, to the following letter from the Rev. H. M. Goodell, Salem, Neb.: "Inclosed find $1 for the Temple. Ours is a home missionary family, and the calls in our Nebraska work just now are many, but we gladly contribute this mite, and may be able to do more after a time." Think of this good man saving from the pressing needs of a Nebraska home missionary this little sum to help erect our Pharos of temperance! Hundreds who read these lines can far better afford to give a thousand dollars than he can one dollar. Let us remember that the sins of commission are no worse sometimes than those of omission. Christ says, "Inasmuch as ye did it not."

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One of the hopeful signs of the times is the large number of noble women that are engaged in this country in teaching. Since starting the building fund for the Temple, our heart has been cheered over and over again by their helpful aid. Extracts from the following letters will show what some of them are doing for the Temple. Miss Jane T. Nicholson, Eureka, Wis., writes: "Inclosed please find post-office order for $5.80, Temperance Temple money from Fox River Union, school district 9. This is for the placing of the inclosed names under the corner-stone of the Temple." Miss E. B. Swan, Mt. Lake Park, Md., Principal of the Buaibend Seminary, writes: "We are all interested in the Woman's Temple. The young ladies voted the other day to fill a Temple mite-box. Please send one." Why cannot all W. C. T. U. women who are engaged in teaching follow this admirable example? We will be glad to send mite-boxes and descriptive cards to all who will send to us for them. Miss Mamie A. Secor, Etter Station, Minn., writes: "Please find inclosed $5 for the Temple. We started a Sunday-school on Prairie Island near Etter Mine, and raised $5 in nine Sundays. I hope during the spring term of school to raise more. I am getting up a Baby Band and dollar subscriptions. God bless the Temperance Temple work."

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Our loyal friend, Jane E. Weeden, hammers away stoutly for the Temple; she has just sent $107 from Clinton, Ill.; $100 of this amount is the gift of Mrs. E. A. Argo, one of the old settlers of Clinton, a large-hearted and generous woman. She is one of the original crusaders, and has been the president of the Clinton W. C. T. U. since it was first organized. Ten dollars has been received from Mrs. Sarah M. Beelman, the oldest member of the W. C. T. U. of Plymouth, Ohio. The Roslindale, Mass., W. C. T. U., sends $10, with the autograph list of their members for the corner-stone. So one-tenth of their $100 is raised in this easy manner. Let all unions send for lists and try it.

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The following additional unions are at work raising $100 each. We wish we had room to insert some of the words of cheer contained in their letters. We will head the list with the Y. W. C. T. U. of Nashua, N. H., and the Duluth, Minn., Y. W. C. T. U. We are sorry to say but few of the Y's have as yet pledged $100. We hope a large number of them will fall into line with the Duluth and Nashua Y's. The W. C. T. U. of Leonard, North Dakota, pledges $100, and has paid $20. The W. C. T. U. of Le Roy, Minn., pledges $100 and sends for one hundred mite-boxes (they must mean to raise $300, we think). The W. C. T. U. of Racine, Wis., have sent for mite-boxes, and are hard at work raising $100. So, also, is the W. C. T. U. of Greencastle, Ind.; they have sent for seventy-five boxes. Fairport, N. Y.; Worcester, Mass.; Dickinson, N. Dakota; La Porte, Ind.; Rosenhayn, N. J.; Youngstown, Ohio; Ellendale, N. Dakota; La Grande, Ore; Nashville, Tenn.; Port Huron, Mich.; Amboy, Ill., unions have sent for mite-boxes, and are lovingly and enthusiastically at work raising their respective $100 towards the building of our great Temple. Let more and more follow.

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It is with deep sorrow that we learn of the failing health of the beloved mother of the Crusade. The sad news has reached Colorado, and moved the heart of Mrs. J. E. Howe, of Pueblo. She writes: "Wishing to see Mother Thompson honored by a tablet in the Memorial Hall of the Temple, and believing that all of the unions in the country so desire and will be willing to assist if an opportunity be given, East Pueblo Union wishes the honor of starting such a movement by sending the first dollar, which please find inclosed." We are sure our unions will all delight to send in $1 each to show their loving appreciation of our sainted Mother Thompson.

145 Ashland Boulevard.

Our Children.

THE LAND OF FRESH AIR.

BY MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

Dust and glare on the city street,
Alleys blistered with scorching heat,
Poor little children fever-flushed,
Waxen faces like blossoms crushed;
Never a breath of the sweet, fresh air
In the dingy court and narrow stair;
What can the babies do but die
Under the fierce and burning sky?

Yet cool and fragrant the green hills are
Under the kisses of sun and star,
Grasses wave and tall reeds shake,
Ripples dance over stream and lake,
Over the stones the brooklets plash,
Over the cliffs the torrents dash,
Dream the cows in the pleasant shade,
Skip the lambs in the mossy glade;
May we not carry the babies there,
Into the world of the sweet, fresh air?

Here they go on the rushing train.
Off to the beautiful farms again;
Up to the sunny farms that lie
Under the face of the open sky,
Down to the homes like happy nests
Hiding in hollows of mountain crests;
There they shall tumble, romp, and play,
Free as the birds, the livelong day,
Have plenty to eat and never a care,
While they stay in the land of the sweet, fresh air.

Driving the cows to the pasture lot,
Hunting for eggs in the queerest spot,
Fishing for hours beneath the bridge,
Climbing the steeps of the pine-clad ridge,
Cheeks with the roses of health aglow,
Feet that are flitting to and fro;
Very well will the babies fare,
Once in the land of the sweet, fresh air.

—*Youths' Temperance Banner.*

"A DAY IN THE COUNTRY."

Pent in close, unwholesome places,
  Where the sun can scarcely shine,
Little children with pale faces,
  In their abject squalor pine;
'Tis a spot that's fever-haunted,
  Where they draw a poisoned breath,
But the poor work on undaunted,
  In that atmosphere of death.

Though the children that they cherish
  Swiftly fade away and die;
Though the little babies perish
  And in nameless grave-plots lie;
Still the workers plod on grimly,
  Where the thick, black smoke is curled;
Sometimes, maybe, feeling dimly,
  There's somewhere a brighter world.

Those poor children, sad the story,
  Never saw a stately tree,
Ne'er beheld the sunset glory,
  O'er the flower-bespangled lea.
Never saw the starry daisies,
  And the streams that wimple down;
Far the meadow's fragrant mazes
  From the close courts of the town.

They have never seen the ocean
  Break in thunder on the strand,
All the wild waves' mad commotion,
  When the surge o'erlaps the land;
Never known the twilight tender,
  When the storm-wind had passed by;
Or the pale moon's silver splendor,
  Where the sea reflects the sky.

Take them one day, then, from sorrow,
  From the haunts of sin and crime,
That from gladness they may borrow
  Comfort for the after time.
Let them see the country smiling,
  Smiling streams and flower-clad plain;
All their wee sad hearts beguiling
  From a life so full of pain.

One small luxury untasted,
  One delight in all the hours,
And the pittance won't be wasted,
  Since the children see the flowers.
Sir, your buttonhole has posies,
  Madam, your fan, too. Suppose
You for once give up your roses,
  That the children see one rose.

—*London Paper.*

HOW LARRY FORGAVE.

BY LIZZIE MARGARET KNAPP.

The first landing on the staircase of the Blake house had a long window with a deep, cushioned window-seat. Larry Blake sat there quite alone.

Larry was a good-looking boy—when he was pleasant, that is; but this morning, with that fold in his forehead and those stormy eyes, he looked as dangerous as a Scotch thistle. His lips were shut tightly together, like two straight lines. His hands were clasped around his knees, and every now and then he gave an impatient kick, and then braced himself anew. Uncle Will found him so when he came down late to breakfast. Uncle Will had been studying until midnight lately for some coming examinations. t made him very sleepy next day. This was the third morning that he had come downstairs late.

"Hullo, sonny! What's up?" he called, as he caught sight of Larry. "You seem to be in the dumps."

Larry hated to be called "sonny." Besides, Uncle Will was such a tease! He answered, not too agreeably:

"Better not mind about me. Your breakfast might get cold."

Uncle Will stopped on the landing, put his hands behind his head, and yawned, smiling at the same time.

"I'll risk it. Come, what is it all about?" he said.

This time there was a tone of good-comradeship about the question. Larry felt it, and answered briefly, but confidentially:

"I'm mad!"

"What for?"

"You know that new kite I made awhile ago?"

"The impossible red and green butterfly, with wings three feet across?"

"Wasn't she a beauty! Well, Bob Oakley's gone and spoiled her."

"How?"

"He had an old knife-blade tied on to his, and he cut her string right across. I won't forgive him for it in a hurry. I told him he might have given me fair warning, and he said I ought to have seen the knife without being told. That's just his mean way."

"It wasn't the fair thing," said Uncle Will, who was the most good-natured fellow in the world; "but there is no use in being angry over it. What's one kite? You can easily make another."

"It isn't the kite so much; it's for him to be so mean about it. It makes me mad! I don't want to be mad, but I can't help it. I keep thinking how mean he was."

Uncle Will drew a paper and pencil from his pocket.

"Things look different in black and white sometimes," he said. "Suppose you write the 'pros' and 'cons' down and compare them. Bob may have a better showing on his side, on the whole, than you think for."

"Uncle Will thinks everything in the world can be put on paper," muttered Larry, as Uncle Will's curly head disappeared around the corner. "Might try it, I suppose." And, bracing his foot against the other side of the window, and putting the pencil point to his tongue, he began.

Presently, light steps came down the hall, and Cousin Sue's bright face looked up through the tall palm at the foot of the staircase.

"How busy you look, Larry!" said she. "Is it lessons or a new game?"

"It's neither," said Larry. "Won't you come up, Cousin Sue?" and he moved to make room for her beside him.

Cousin Sue was the children's idol. She was exceedingly pretty, and wore the most bewitching dresses, and —well, it was no use talking, she was just Cousin Sue.

"She always treats a fellow as if he was somebody," Larry once confided to his mother. "She never snubs him because he ain't a hundred years old."

He put the paper in her hand, with a few words of explanation. Cousin Sue examined it gravely, though her eyes danced as they fell upon the following:

"Bob Oakley cut my kite-string with his knife, with out giving me any warning."

PROS.	CONS.
"There are some good things about Bob Oakley.	"But he's got the crossest mother I know,—you can't have a good time in her house. But that isn't Bob's fault, I suppose.
"He bandaged my dog's leg when it got hurt.	"The boys at school don't like him.
"He ain't ashamed to wear old clothes,—I like him for that.	"But he's always throwing it at you that your family are richer than his.
	"He spoiled my kite."

Cousin Sue took the pencil, and made an addition at the bottom: "God forgives Larry Blake every time he really wants it, and asks it. Larry Blake—"

"Cousin Sue, Bob hasn't asked me," said Larry, proudly.

"But perhaps he really wants it just the same; and besides, that isn't your part of it, you know."

Larry drew a long breath. "I guess you're right, Cousin Sue; you most always are. But"—

"I saw Bob Oakley out by the fence, just now," continued Cousin Sue. "I shouldn't be surprised if he felt sorry. He looked to me as if he did."

Larry got up. "I'll have to go," he said. "I wish you'd kinder come along too, Cousin Sue."

"I will," said his cousin.

Bob Oakley was still down by the fence when they got near enough to speak to him. His hat was pushed down over his eyes; he had his hands in his pockets, and he was kicking a pebble up and down the pavements trying to whistle meanwhile. Cousin Sue discreetly retired a few steps, and occupied herself with the trailing vines on the fence. Larry cleared his throat.

"Hullo, Bob!" he called. "Say, Bob, you know I said last night that I never'd forgive you for what you did? I've changed my mind. I'm not going to be mad any more. I've forgiven you."

"Who wants your forgivness?" said Bob uneasily, kicking the pebble an inch farther, as if his whole mind were intent on it.

Larry was silent a minute. "Well, I have, any way. Say, Bob, don't you want to go down and play ball in the meadow?"

"Well,—I don't care," said Bob, with a shamefaced twist of his neck, and the two started off together. Cousin Sue watched them out of sight, her hand shading her eyes from the bright sunlight.

"Such a difference in boys!" she said to herself, with an amused smile.—*Sunday School Times.*

Hartford, Conn.

The Still Hour.

FOR THE WEEK BEGINNING JUNE 22, 1890.

BY REV. C. C. HARRAH.

DAILY BIBLE READING NOTES.

(Luke 12: 22-59; II Samuel 14: 19.)

Sunday, 22; Luke 12: 22-59. Verse 22, The freedom from care which our Lord teaches has nothing in common with that light-minded carelessness of the shiftless, which is indifferent to labor and provides no means of a livelihood or with which to help the needy. The care of *worry* is what the Saviour forbids, which we have when we have not faith. We should not have excessive anxiety for earthly things. Verse 31, We ought to consider what the kingdom of God is in heaven, and then do our utmost to have such a condition of things in this world. Verse 32, Anything we lose by being Christians does not make us worse off. We have the treasure and reward of a kingdom which we shall never lose.

Monday 23; 2 Sam. 14, verse 1, David was really desirous to have Absalom return to Jerusalem. The trick of Joab enabled him to overcome this fear for public interests and public opinion, and Absalom was pardoned. A thing may appear very wrong at first, but if we want to do it, and keep wanting to do it, some excuse will be found at last for the wrong doing. Verse 25, Judge not according to appearance, but judge righteous judgment. Jno. 7: 24, verse 33, Absalom showed no repentance or submission. In his arbitrary exacting way, he commanded the interest of Joab so as to bring about a reconciliation with the king. God will not be mocked by allowing us in our willfulness to escape punishment without repentance.

Tuesday 24; 2 Sam. 15, verse 6, Absalom's treachory was made easy, because the confidence of the people in David was shaken, on account of his sins. Verse 7, We cannot trust every one who professes to be religious, since a pretense of piety has always been one of the favorite cloaks of evil. "After forty years" should read, "after four years." Verse 11, We cannot be too watchful lest the world may ensnare us, and use us to promote its pleasures and evils. Verse 30, A distress had now overtaken David more bitter than any he had felt on account of Saul's persecutions. The outside world cannot punish us as we are punished in ourselves and in our families, when we are called upon to meet the consequences of our transgressions.

Wednesday 25; 2 Sam. 16, Verse 4, The stories of crafty and deceitful people may lead us to do very wrong things. David, by his hasty judgment, based upon the false statement of Ziba, inflicted a great injury upon the character and interests of a devoted friend. He was afterwards ashamed of what he had done; (Chapter 19: 24–30.) Verse 12, David was innocent of the crimes now charged against him, but there were other great sins of which he was guilty, and his conscience made him feel that the cursing of Shimei was a chastisement from heaven. We are shocked at the depravity of human nature as we read of the horrible crimes against womanhood and against virtue in the family of David.

Thursday, 26; 2 Sam. 17. Verse 2, In times of depression, we are most likely to be attacked by the devil. If by a living faith and by keeping on "the whole armor of God" (Eph. 6: 11–18), we keep ourselves from becoming "weary and weak-handed," we have little to fear from the plague of our evil hearts and Satan's malignant power. Verse 23, When Absalom accepted the counsel of Hushai instead of that of Ahithophel, it was one of the links in a chain of providences which led to his overthrow. Every cause which has not God in it will fail.

Friday, 27; 2 Sam. 18. Verse 5, His affection for his son, and the consciousness that in the conduct of Absalom he was but receiving the chastisement for his own crimes, led David to make the charge, "Deal gently with the young man." Verse 9, At one time it seemed almost certain that Absalom's rebellion would succeed. So now there are times when unrighteous movements seem to have the victory. Verse 33, There is no suffering greater than that which parents have to bear whose affections bind them to a prodigal son.

Saturday, 28; 2 Sam. 19. Verse 5, David had no right, in his grief, to neglect his duties to his country, and Joab's remonstrance was right and necessary. Verse 30, By David's hasty judgment in giving property to Ziba, and now by his cold and unjust treatment, the son of Jonathan was greatly wronged. But he proved to be a worthy son of his noble-hearted father. It is better if we can arise above insults and wrongs, and live peaceably with all men. Rom. 12: 18.

THE PRAYER MEETING TOPIC.

(Sowing in Tears, but Reaping in Joy. Psalm 126: 5, 6.)

What is true in the natural has its counterpart in the spiritual world. The work going on in one's own spirit, and what is being done to lift up and save others, is a sowing and a reaping.

1. The sowing requires a great deal of labor. The land has to be broken up and put in condition to receive the seed, and the seed must be carefully planted. All this takes much work, and the laborer in both the natural and spiritual sowing, becomes at times very tired. Gal. 6: 9; 5 Thess. 3: 13.

2. Sowing is a self-denying work. The laborer goes out by himself and regards not winds or weather, and undergoes many privations against selfish ease, in order that the harvest may be planted in good season, and be well planted. Eccles. 11: 4, 6.

3. The harvest time is the time of joy. Every one is glad when his barn is well filled, and an abundance is laid up in store to meet all wants. The joy by reaping in the spiritual harvest is the greatest that a Christian heart can feel, and angels are glad to share it with him. Jud. 4: 36; Luke 15: 7.

The Household.

MATERNITY.

BY E. HARRIET HOWE.

God gave me children, so He fed, in part,
The quenchless longings of a loving heart;
And taught me how to love, and He doth choose
My loved for me, and so I never lose;
And, for my children, O what love divine
This dear pre-natal pledge, "They shall be mine!"
Thrilling my soul with life inspiring flame;
Twin born with Love, so all my children came.

When near my heart their first faint pulses beat,
It seemed an angel spoke a secret sweet,
With a strange meaning other words above
To fit my girlish heart for mother love;
Trembling at thought of life's great mystery
My timid soul His way alone would see;
In dearer tie He met my spirit there,
When first for babe unborn I breathed a prayer;
Alone, and kneeling in the twilight dim,
The asked of God, I gave again to Him.

I even dared to pray, so bold I grew,
That He would keep me to my trust as true,
As His own Virgin Mother when she bare,
The Incarnate Life beneath her bosom fair;
And often through those waiting days there came,
Dear thoughts of Him who bore the sweetest name,
Who made for us the badge of motherhood—
The deepest sorrow, and the highest good.

I leaned by day upon His promise strong,
And heard by night the angels' cradle song;
And bore each life, deep, deep my soul within,
Unsullied by one cherished thought of sin;
And looking ever in His tender face,
Could say, "Thou knowest it is all of grace!"
So, in the promise of His love I rest, . . .
Since faith will always say, "He knoweth best."
And trust my flock shall gathered be at last,
Safe in the fold above, when life is past.
ranklin. Pa.

HOW MISS HILDRETH HELPED A LITTLE.

BY MYRA GOODWIN PLANTZ.

"Miss Case, be a little quicker."

The "floor-walker" spoke so sharply that the girl he addressed started and the heavy box she was lifting down fell to the floor, scattering expensive jet trimming in every direction.

The young girl gave a frightened glance towards the young man who had charge of her department. She knew later she would have to bear insulting words for this accident, as well as lose part of her day's wages.

"I am sorry, Miss Hildreth, that you should be detained by such a slow, awkward clerk. I will wait on you myself," said the young man in a gallant tone as he went behind the counter.

The young lady who was waiting was one Mr. Gordon had met in society, and her beauty and her father's income had great charms for him. He was the son of the proprietor of this large establishment and Miss Hildreth had not been indifferent to his handsome face and easy grace. Now she hardly noticed him, while watching the pale-faced girl who was trying to arrange the disordered trimming.

"That young lady looks too delicate for her work," Miss Hildreth remarked as the girl moved out of hearing.

"Perhaps. How sympathetic you young ladies are! Now it is my duty to take care of my father's interests. I will discharge her."

* * * * * *

"Mamma, I have no secrets from you, so you know I have not discouraged Earnest Gordon in his attentions, but I saw a little scene to-day that completely changed my opinion of him. He spoke to one of his clerks, a sweet, sad-faced girl, hardly more than a child, as if she had been a dog. I overheard one of the girls say to another that he insulted them every time he could, and kept back as much of their wages as possible. This was while he was called away a moment."

"Clara, dear," answered her mother, "beware of a man who does not treat working women well."

"Well, mamma, it hasn't gone very far, and if Mr. Gordon asks why I do not care for his society, I will tell him the girls of to-day demand noble, manly men. But what I want now is to give that poor girl a rest. Can I invite her to our country home for two weeks?"

"Certainly, daughter," replied Mrs. Hildreth, "but the large stores dismiss extra help through the dull season, so I doubt about her getting a vacation."

"I think I can manage that," said Clara with a laugh, and a few days later when she made her request, after a little coaxing, dignified Mr. Gordon gave his consent to leave it to his son, who willingly granted Miss Case a vacation.

"We have never been introduced, but you know I am Clara Hildreth and I know you are Anna Case, so let us be friends," Clara said this in her happy cordial way, as she took Miss Case's thin hand.

"You are always so kind it is a pleasure to have you come in the store," answered Miss Case. "Do you mean these lovely flowers for me?"

"Yes, indeed, and I came not only to bring you some flowers, but to invite you to spend two weeks with us. Papa has bought a farm near the lake, and we want as many of our friends as possible to share it with us this summer."

"They would not let me off a day last week to go to a Sunday-school picnic where I promised to take my little brother, so I can't be spared so long, but I thank you with all my heart," was the poor girl's answer.

"Oh, that is all arranged. Mr. Gordon, come, tell Miss Case she can visit me," for this young man could not keep very far from the bright Miss Hildreth.

"Yes, of course you can go. Miss Case has been with us and has been very faithful for three years, so her wages shall go on and when she returns we will try and promote her to a more profitable position."

The pleased, grateful look the young man received from Miss Hildreth, repaid his generous speech, and was worth several dollars a week on Miss Case's future salary.

First they drove to Anna's home, a few rooms in a tenement house; here an invalid mother and little brother were supported by Anna's small wages. Mrs. Case was delighted to have her daughter go, and insisted she was quite well enough to get along with Willie's help. After making arrangements with a neighbor woman to watch her mother carefully, Anna was ready.

"I wouldn't leave mother so long," she said, as the carriage rolled away from the noisy city, "but I am so worn out I get dizzy spells and things fall out of my hands. I don't know what would become of ma and Willie if I lost my place. Oh, Miss Hildreth, you don't know how I thank God every day for the protection of my mother. Most of the girls board in cheap boarding houses where they have to eat things that are spoiled or half cooked. But the worst is they have to spend their evenings on the streets or in their dingy, stifling rooms, and every day they have to bear all kinds of insults. Those of us who have good mothers pretend we don't hear things we ought not to hear, but many answer back in the same way, and finally throw themselves away. Oh, Miss Hildreth, be thankful you don't have to earn your living out among men."

Clara Hildreth determined in her own heart to help working girls out of their difficulties in every way she could, but now she diverted her guest's mind from her trials by pointing out the beauties of the roads which wound through pretty villages, past parks and pretty farm houses and often along the shore of the lake. Anna will never forget that glimpse of beauty, nor the days that followed. Every morning the girls rode with Mr. Hildreth to the station a mile distant. Then followed riding, rambling through the woods, gathering berries, ferns and wild flowers or boating. Sometimes they rested for hours in a hammock or on the sofa in the shady sitting-room.

These luxuries, besides feasting on fresh fruit, cream and other country dainties, soon made Anna look like another girl. The sweet, sad face soon became round and rosy, and quite as fair as pretty Clara's. There were two especial pleasures. One day the coachman drove in and took the girls the long ride again. Anna was fairly laden with good things for her dear ones, and while Clara made a visit, her visitor was allowed to take the sick mother and little brother a ride through the park.

Clara soon called her girl friends together, and they had an informal Y meeting. Not many of them had Clara's money and influence, but all could do something. Plans were laid, letters written to friends in the country, and twenty girls were given happy vacations. Some were entertained. Others paid a small board. Several helped in house work, and found a few hours of such labor a small sacrifice for the beauty of the country and good, fresh food. Ethel Brown gave some an idea when she said "We must not forget the girls in our mother's kitchen. I'm lending Mary books and taking her to Sunday-school with me."

"And I'm going to see that Bettie has a pleasant place in which to entertain her friends, so she won't go to the park to meet young men," said another.

"Brother spends his time at the hospital, and he says half of the girls who fall might have been saved if some good woman had been a friend to them," said Susie.

"Most girls are proud as can be, so we will have to use tact, yes, and real heart sympathy, but oh girls, let us each try and protect some friendless girl," said Clara.

Detroit, Mich.

TO MOTHERS.

BY HESTER M. POOLE.

In a material age, one abounding in all forms of luxury, the tendency is more and more to the gratification of the animal instincts and appetites. Among the refined, the kind of gratification is not changed, though it be surrounded by all appliances of wealth and gentility. The essential character remains the same, and essential character is the real *individual*. The green of the wood is unaltered, no matter how much it be polished.

It is in the lack of discipline of these appetites that is found the beginnings of intemperance. Love of pleasure and a weak will cause that relaxation of moral fiber which yields to slight temptation. In the desire to give them "a good time," parents pamper their children until "a good time" seems the aim of existence. Duties, responsibilities, moral values, these are only taught from the pulpit. They are seldom heard in many a household, even among those who style themselves Christians. Strong social interests, pride of appearance, and desire to do as others do, habits of indulgence and craving for excitement, all have their legitimate result. The youth takes to his cigarette and his dram, and his training has contributed nothing to the power of resistance.

Mothers! do not these truths appeal to your conscience? Who have the power to break away from evil habits and associations? Are they those whose every whim has been pampered from childhood?

The strength of manhood lies in its self-control, a quality which must be instilled from childhood in order to take root and bear ripe fruit under which a noble maturity may find shelter. It is no more the growth of a month or a year than is the strength of an oak. Through all maternal love, ardent, absorbing, masterful, wonderful as it is, there ought to run, like a thread of gold, a determination that the object of affection shall conquer his lower self and make it tributary to his higher. Begun in the cradle it will grow with his growth until it becomes interwoven with every fiber of his nature.

This teaching is far from being a series of arbitrary acts or commands. Lovingly, tenderly, gently, the boy may be taught the nobility of living according to the highest moral law of which he can conceive. He may be sympathized with when failure occurs, not blamed. Wide and deep is maternal tenderness, and never can a child outgrow that. But he can be taught that the past is only a stepping-stone for the future. Let him feel that a stronger love enfolds him, and on that he can lean for aid. Help him to the joy of self-conquest, to the manliness of saying "No," to advances to which he ought not to yield. Teach him that it is better to conquer unruly desires than to possess much gold or many honors. Show him that real happiness consists not in ephemeral pleasures, but in the balance of moral, mental and physical powers, with the first at the head of all, and that such a course admits of all sorts of innocent pleasures because they are innocent.

Yet purely didactic teaching will not do. The family life must be based on eternal principles, for words alone will never suffice. When the boy sees his parents worshiping the material god of position, wealth and pleasure, will it be surprising if he finds his in the wine-cup and the brothel? Youth is full of abounding vigor, and that vitality must be directed into the proper channels. It cannot be argued down. Only through the best instruction from his earliest years can a young man, in this age of pleasure, hold himself firmly above those insinuating temptations which lead to dissipation. And that mother is not wholly guiltless who is not wise in her love toward the boy committed to her charge.

Metuchen, N. J.

THE TONE OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

BY MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

"I am so glad," said a boy to his mother one day not long ago, "that you brought me up, and that I did not happen to grow into the ways they have at Aunt Nancy's. *You* never seem critical of your neighbors; you don't put unkind constructions on what they say, nor wonder about what doesn't concern you. It is just a liberal education, mother dear, to live in your house." And the manly fellow, with the faint moustache outlining his upper lip, and the earnest look deepening in his fine face, bent to kiss the little woman who looked proudly up to her son.

I often wonder whether we women realize how truly we give the household its tone, setting it to truest harmony, or suffering jars and discord, false notes and a false pitch to steal upon and mar the music. The mother has the advantage above all others of beginning with the little ones in the happy, happy day of small things. There is a time when she represents the highest authority in the universe to the child's mind, when her influence is unquestioned and well-nigh absolute, and when, if she choose, she may mold the young life as she will. The misfortune of many mothers is that they fail to recognize how early in the child's life they begin to impress themselves upon the susceptible and plastic nature, "wax to receive and marble to retain," while yet the little feet have not essayed their first timid and uncertain steps, and long before the little lips have learned to add word to word in coherent sentences. A mother who appreciates her opportunities and values her privileges, will reflect from the first hour of her baby's separate existence, that this immortal soul is acted upon by hers, that she is giving it impulses which shall continue to exist themselves, and modify the character of her child to all eternity.

Nay, the Christian mother cannot escape the responsibility of the relation, from the hour that she knows of the invisible life entwined subtly with her own, and growing in mystic union with her own life-forces beneath her throbbing heart.

How shall we set the tone of our households high above shams and shallows; how shall we lift our homes up toward a lofty ideal; how render them worthy of the traditions of our American ancestry? In the first place, by living worthily and nobly. It has been repeated so often, and is so familiar in our ears, that there is a certain triteness in the expression that what we *are* is more important than what we *say;* nevertheless, in home ethics it is a truth always worth repeating that character tells. In the daily life, she who is sincere, who is large-hearted and generous, enthusiastic for the right, disdainful of the petty metive, and the mean act, she who can resist prejudice and fairly weigh both sides, she who holds herself accountable to God, can but elevate those around her; husband, kindred, children, the maids who kindle the fires and wash the linen, the occasional visitor, and every one who is brought into contact or communication with the rich, pure, sweet life of the good woman and true mother.

Next, and not less noteworthy, comes the protest against narrowness, which is made most effectually where the home is not sufficient to itself, in the sense of being satisfied with itself. The man with the one talent in the parable, burying it in the earth, and hiding his Lord's money, met with the severest reprobation, and equally should we beware of the home with one talent. A home should be receptive, genial, consecrated to all bounties and charities. Distrust the wisdom of the woman who says that she has no mission beyond her own household; no time for meetings, clubs, commissions, efforts for the help of humanity. The most womanly women of our day are those who find, make, *take* time, from other and thronging occupations, to send relief to the ends of the earth, or to the sufferer in the next street.

To raise the tone of the household, furnish it with good reading. Only an imbecile in these days, underrates the immense magic of printer's ink. Never mind whether the carpets are threadbare, or the chairs old-fashioned. That is of little importance, compared to having the children's minds in touch with the best thought of the world. And while you are about it, be sure that the Bible is in its proper place in the house, and that it is read by everybody there, at least once a day, at the simple family prayer, which does more than any other single thing, to impart purity and secure peace in household life.

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Other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ. Now if any man build upon this foundation gold, silver, precious stones, wood, hay, stubble; every man's work shall be made manifest, for the day shall declare it, because it shall be revealed by fire; and the fire shall try every man's work of what sort it is. . . . If any man's work shall be burned, he shall suffer loss, but he himself shall be saved, yet so as by fire.—I Cor. 3: 11-15.

OUR CANADIAN SISTERS.

The third convention of the Dominion Woman's Christian Temperance Union, held in Montreal last week was a grand success, both in its program and in its retrospect and outlook. Mrs. Judge Foster, president, delivered the annual address, which for breadth, compass and power was a model. She said:

"I think it cannot be considered lost time if we take a look at our position, having as our home and field of work this fair and broad Dominion. When in the region of Mount Washington you can hardly believe that in a few hours time there could be presented to you such a vast panorama. As you ascend the great mountain itself and watch the mists roll away at your feet, unfolding to your wondering eyes that vast array of mountain peaks piled one upon another, while one hundred miles away the sea appears like a silver line upon the horizon, the road over which you have just passed, like stairs 'which scale the eternities below,' a picture is engraven upon your mind which can never be effaced. If so much loveliness were sent to grace our earthly home, how beautiful will the vision be, when, the last mountain of difficulty conquered, and the river crossed, we stand upon the everlasting hills around the new Jerusalem, 'the city of our God.'

"So from the vantage ground of our present outlook as a Dominion Union, I ask you to take with me a survey of this 'land of promise'—this 'Canada of ours,' which we call home.

"Not yet twenty-three years old—the youngest nation in the world, we claim a larger area. Our seven provinces and vast Northwest territory containing 3,470,257 square miles, dotted with mountains, which are the birthplace of mighty rivers and lakes, which contain one-half of all the fresh waters on the globe. The great railway systems connecting the Atlantic and Pacific, and tapping the great railway systems of this continent is seeking to annihilate time and space. Its vast area of agricultural and timbered lands, its important fisheries upon both coasts, its wealth of mineral deposits, with vast coal fields, the value and extent of which cannot be estimated, with a government in the hands of a sovereign people, the only real connection between Canada and the Mother Country other than the love which is in our hearts for her is 'the right of appeal from Canadian courts of law to the Privy Council, the appointment by the Imperial Government of our Governor-General, who nevertheless does as his Canadian ministry advises and instructs him, and the power to make treaties for us.'

"Five millions of precious souls are scattered over this broad domain, many, it is true, born under other flags than that of this Dominion, but it is our adopted country, and it is for us to develop its vast resources, to guard its interests, and to guide the ship of state away from the shoals and quicksands into the safe, peaceful harbor of prohibition."

She gave statistics showing that during the last fiscal year official figures showed the manufacture or importation into the Dominion of 23,415,935 gallons of proof spirits, malt and foreign liquors. The figures do not include the wines and cider manufactured in Canada, nor the products of the 26 illicit stills which were broken up by the Government officers—nor the quantities smuggled in on the coasts and the international line, which would amount to thousands of barrels more. Every gallon of proof spirits—as reported above—represents three or four gallons as consumed. It has been stated openly in Parliament, on two or three occasions, that Canada's drink bill amounts to sixty million dollars a year, and this is to be divided up among a population of 5,000,000, many of whom are women and children who are free from this dreadful appetite; and yet neither political party will prohibit its manufacture, but rather helps to protect the liquor interest and thus send at least 5,000 of our fellow citizens to fill drunkard's graves every year.

The various restrictive acts from time to time placed upon the statute books have been so often amended in the interest of the liquor men, that the country is awaking to the fact that a prohibitory law, and the machinery to enforce it, are the only hope. In the Northwest Territory a permit system has ruined our hopes; just now a telegram sent from the Licensing Department of the Quebec Government informs the license inspector of a little town which had sought to protect its homes by passing a prohibitory ordinance that he *must* grant the application of two hotel keepers for a wholesale license, as the ordinance covered only retail sales.

Speaking of the work of the Dominion W. C. T. U., she said:

"You need hardly be reminded of the growth of temperance organizations, and of our own in particular. We stand, as to white-ribbon women, at least twelve thousand strong, though not fully shown by our paid membership, or of the grand work being done by the World's Union in their mammoth prohibition petition, which is so soon to be sent to the governments of the world. Its consecrated women, as they pass from continent to continent, and from island to island, organizing unions and presenting the work, are 'belting the world with the white ribbon,' as they plant the standard 'For God and Home and Every Land.' Your own Dominion Executive has, at the request of your president, handed over to Miss Willard, the honored President of the World's Union, the reins of government and the hard work to which Canada might have fallen heir during the present month. We may expect great results during the years to come, and, I trust, join in a World's convention at Chicago at the time of the World's Fair. . . . I would suggest that the Government be memorialized for the abolition of sale of both intoxicating liquors and tobacco to minors. Also against the manufacture of cigarettes, of which there were 22,705,660 made in Canada during the last fiscal year. Also, petition for a reformatory for Protestant girls.

"I would call your attention to the fact that, during the next session of Parliament, there will again be presented a bill to revise the electoral franchise lists. I would suggest that we take immediate steps to secure the full franchise for women, upon the same terms as it is given to men, and that, failing to secure this, the Provincial unions shall take steps to secure municipal and school suffrage, and a vote upon all questions touching the home life; the appointment of women on school boards; that there may be better ventilation in school buildings, and a careful investigation and oversight of the sanitary conditions of such buildings."

She urged work along the line of social purity, for railroad men and the large number of Indians residing in Canada, the creation of a literature department and the support of a paper that should do for Canada the work the W. T. P. A. and THE UNION SIGNAL are doing America. She closed with the apt quotation:

"Each face our Captain sees,
Our van and rear and centers,
Kept in His hand we'll sing,
Ready! Ay, ready!
Ready for everything!"

"The work of our hands, 'establish Thou it,'
How often with thoughtless lips we pray,
But He who sits in the heavens shall say,
Is the work of your hands so fair and fit,
That ye dare so pray?"

Softly we answer, "Lord! make it fit,
The work of our hands, so that we may
Lift up our eyes and dare to pray;
The work of our hands, 'establish Thou it'
Forever and aye."

Miss Willard, as President of the World's W. C. T. U., was present and delivered the address of Thursday evening, and also spoke on the White Cross and the White Shield Friday evening, and gave a Parliamentary Drill Thursday afternoon. Miss Gordon addressed twelve hundred children Friday afternoon; at the close of her address they encored her so heartily that she was obliged to speak again. Superintendents of the various departments reported a great amount of work done, and suggested yet more to do the coming year. The Montreal Y's served lunch each day in the parlors of Erskine Church where the convention was held, and in many other ways assisted in making the meeting the success it was.

Very regretfully the resignation of Mrs. Foster, as president, was accepted; it was offered because the care of a sick sister in her own home demanded all her time and strength. Mrs. Fawcett, of Toronto, was elected to succeed her; Mrs. Youmans remains honorary president; Mrs. Tilley, of Toronto, corresponding secretary; Mrs. A. O. Rutherford, Toronto, recording secretary; Mrs. William, of Montreal, was elected treasurer.

THE CALL FROM NEBRASKA.

Below we give a communication from C. E. Bentley, Chairman State Prohibition Committee of Nebraska. If any words of ours can make it stronger, consider them said. Never was there a more important conflict; it is not simply a state contest, though it is of vital importance to secure that grand commonwealth for temperance; it is a battle with the liquor forces of the nation, and in a measure, of the world. The unlimited resources of the liquor monopoly are at command of our enemies and are being freely used in debauching the press, buying up politicians, intimidating business men, and deceiving the masses. Let the temperance people of the nation rally to the rescue, and send in the funds to fight the common foe. Every dollar sent as directed will be sacredly used in the interest of the Prohibitory Amendment, used wisely and economically, and careful account of its use rendered.

To All Friends of Prohibition:

Nebraska has reached the moral crisis of a century. The year of opportunity has come. On the fourth day of November next her citizens' ballots will settle the question of Constitutional Prohibition or Constitutional License. This is the first time in the history of our nation when the proposition has been submitted to the voters of a commonwealth, to engraft license into the fundamental law, and perpetually chain the state to the wheels of the liquor traffic.

Thus a new American desert as broad as the boundaries of her magnificent domain, would stretch its moral wastes in the heart of the Republic—a mighty barrier to oncoming civilization—a blight to all prosperity.

Secure prohibition to Nebraska and you not only bring to that state the conditions of her highest prosperity, morally, socially and politically for all time to come, but you give to our common cause of National prohibition a thrilling impulse of courage and a guarantee of speedy triumph.

In the name, then, of all lovers of justice and purity the world over, and in behalf of the good people of our beloved state, we make this appeal to the country for prompt and liberal financial aid.

Again and again have the home-loving citizens of Nebraska responded to our urgent appeal for help. Out of their poverty they have given at a great sacrifice. Many families in Nebraska have denied themselves common comforts in the way of living, that they might give something to redeem our state from this withering curse of the legalized saloon.

With the extremely low price of produce and the general stagnation of trade, they are yet willing to give, though the farm mortgage grow heavier, and the business of the store and shop be neglected—but the work is too great, the consequences of failure too direful to depend alone on their limited resources.

Our committee needs at once, within the next thirty days, at least two thousand dollars to prosecute this work. This is a special call for immediate help. It does not in any way conflict with the appeal of our national committee for the funds of this campaign, but is in addition to this, and also to emphasize our urgent need for cash to meet our current obligations and avoid the embarrassment of debt.

Some of our best speakers will have to leave the state for lack of financial support if we cannot get this aid. The National Liquor Association appropriates, in one motion, one hundred thousand dollars to Nebraska to defend and entrench the traffic. Within the last ten days publishers of papers in our state who are supposed to favor license, have been offered cash advertising prices for columns favorable to the liquor interests, and some of the papers have been vile enough to accept the overtures. We are not unmindful of the generous help the country has already given to our cause; but there is so much at stake in our common interest, that we urge all of our friends everywhere to give us a measure of assistance. If the traffic can make this issue National for *evil*, surely the home-loving, God-fearing people of America can make it National for good. Let the people everywhere in the conventions, in mass-meetings, in local clubs, in religious gatherings, and in private contributions, give generous response to our pressing need. Send all contributions to H. E. George, treasurer, room 128 Burr Block, Lincoln, Neb. C. E. BENTLEY,

Ch'm Prohibition State Com.

A FEW FALLACIES.

Let us look a little more closely at some assertions of Mr. Griffin than we could do last week. In doing this we are actuated by no desire for controversy, and most assuredly by no feeling of personal hostility to Mr. Griffin whom we respect as one who honestly differs with us. We answer these points because they are those most frequently made against us; thus, this article has a much wider application than to the debates in question.

Mr. Griffin charges the Prohibition Party not only with never having done any good, but with having done an immense amount of harm. Some of the counts he makes in this indictment are the following: It has stopped the work of moral suasion; has antagonized the anti-woman suffragists, the old soldiers, the blacks and the protectionists; it has but one idea and demands that men shall give up everything for that idea, thus, virtually asking them to give up everything for nothing, for Prohibitionists have no means of carrying out the one idea they have.

Has the formation of the Prohibition Party stopped the work of moral suasion? If so, it proves one thing, that the "moral suasion work" was all done by those who are now in that party. Mr. Griffin claims that the Republican Party is forty-nine times as large as the Prohibition party and contains the great body of temperance people in this nation; why are not these temperance people outside the Prohibition Party carrying on the moral suasion work? We would not hinder them, even if we had stopped doing it ourselves. But we have not stopped this work; we believe it capable of proof that there is more of true moral suasion work—such moral suasion as leads the drunkard to Christ as the Saviour from all sin, the Mighty to save from appetite—than was ever done before. Witness the hundreds and thousands of gospel meetings carried on all over the land by W. C. T. Unions; and it is a well-known fact that most of the leaders in this soul-saving work are pronounced Prohibitionists.

If moral suasion means holding great meetings where men are wrought up to the highest pitch of excitement by well told stories, and, influenced by that excitement and the strongest outside pressure, rush up in crowds to sign the pledge, we Prohibitionists do not do as much of that kind of work as formerly, because experience has shown us a more excellent way. Even those who advocate that form of work say that ninety-five per cent of drinking men who sign the pledge under these circumstances, fall again.

While we thank God for the five that do stand firm, we cannot forget the ninety-five that fall, and cannot help feeling that if God's plan of working were understood and carried out, this terrible proportion of loss would not stare us in the face. We have waited on Him in prayer and besought Him to teach us His method. In the light thus given it has seemed very clear to us that the more excellent way lay through more personal work, through the small gospel meetings rather than the great mass-meetings, through making the pledge the stepping-stone to the Cross. This work is going on in every city and in almost every village in the land. It is quietly done as becometh the servants of Him who said: "Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth." As this work is not done to be seen of men, the number who sign the pledge is not blazoned abroad in the daily newspaper, but from many years' close connection with this gospel temperance work, we feel confident that the aggregate number who thus take the pledge during the year in these hundreds of small meetings is as great as the number taking it in any one year of great "moral suasion furore," while the per cent of those who keep the pledge thus signed is very much greater.

The great apostle of the moral suasion idea advocated by Mr. Griffin as the solution of the liquor problem is Francis Murphy, and he it is that has taught us the utter futility of moral suasion unbacked by law. A prominent W. C. T. U. lady and her husband brought Francis Murphy into Illinois for his first campaign; Mrs. Waite, Illinois' sainted president, and myself, brought him to Chicago and introduced him to the National Convention about twelve years ago, his first *entree* into temperance work here. We were enthusiastically in favor of his methods, believing, as Mr. Griffin now believes, that they were destined to accomplish the desired results. Hence we worked with him faithfully, and watched results most closely and hopefully. But before two years had passed, we were sorrowfully convinced that our hopes were not to be realized. Everywhere he preached moral suasion, pledge signing, "every man putting the prohibition plaster over his own mouth," just as Mr. Griffin does to-day; everywhere he preached pity and love for the "poor saloon keeper," and nowhere hinted at the necessity of legal suasion for him, nor pressed home to men's consciences their responsibility before God for their use of the ballot. The result was that within three weeks after his great campaign in my native city, as we stood at the polls on municipal election day, we saw scores and scores of "Murphy men," with the brightness of their blue ribbon scarcely dimmed, march up and vote for licensing the saloons there. The saloons *were* licensed there, and before the year closed, nine-tenths of Murphy's "reformed men" fell under their temptation. The gentleman who was largely instrumental in bringing Murphy into the state, kept careful record of the result of his campaigns, and found that in every town, without exception, in which he labored that spring, the municipal vote closely following his work went for license, even in some towns that had never had license before, and that through saloons thus opened, scores and hundreds were tempted to their fall.

Nor was that year's experience an exception; the same sad story was repeated again and again and again; this experience did more to make me an out and out Prohibitionist than anything else. It convinced hundreds that while the "prohibition plaster over every man's mouth" is a good thing, there is also needed a big prohibition plaster over the door of every dramshop. "It is not of God that the people shall labor in the very fire" of temptation, that fire which melts off the prohibition plasters from so many mouths.

"Prohibitionists have antagonized all who do not believe in woman suffrage, by their persistent advocacy of that dogma," says Griffin. Yet on the platform beside him, leading all hearts to Heaven's gate in the opening prayer of the very meeting in which this utterance was made, was Dr. Herrick Johnson, recognized all over the continent as one who does not believe in the ballot for woman, yet as stanch a Prohibitionist, and as honored as any man in the party. No grander words were ever spoken than his upon this subject when last fall he welcomed the National W. C. T. U. convention to Chicago.

"You have antagonized the brave defenders of our country," is the next charge. How, or why, we have antagonized them we are not able to imagine. The old soldier has no truer friend than that party which would take from every one, even the government itself, the power to debauch him, and to make gain by traffic with his vices. No organization is doing more for the spiritual uplift of the soldier than is the W. C. T. U., which our opponents persistently class as a part of the Prohibition Party, through its department of work for soldiers and sailors, and we feel sure that multitudes of real soldiers recognize and appreciate this fact.

The same answer can be made to the assertion that prohibition antagonized the black man whose vote must be courted. Prohibition is the only salvation for the black man from a worse slavery than that whose fetters Lincoln struck off. If men are "antagonized" by efforts made to save them from the temptations which so easily beset them, it is not so new a thing in history that Christian men should find in it a reason why a political party has no right to life.

If we should plead guilty to the charge of having antagonized the tariff protectionists we should be only doing what about one-half the Republicans would do, if they confessed the honest truth. The tariff lines are naturally drawn, not between political parties, but between industries; the manufacturer, whether a Democrat or a Republican, is naturally a protectionist, and the farmer, a free trader.

Nothing further is needed to refute the "one idea" charge than a careful reading of National and state prohibition platforms wherein is found clear-cut enunciations concerning the labor question, the tariff, education, ballot reform, Sunday rest and other vital questions now before the American people.

THE fifth Commencement of the Chicago Training School for city, home, and foreign missions was held in the Park Avenue Church, June 3. In the afternoon, a class of twenty-eight missionaries and three nurses received the diploma of the school, and in the evening was held the solemn and beautiful service of consecration of the Deaconesses. It was like an ordinary graduation in some respects—but in others totally unlike; one looked in vain for the laces and ribbons, the white gloves and masses of flowers of the traditional "sweet girl graduate." And yet these were girls—girls who love the beautiful, the dainty, no less than their sisters who pass out from Wellesley or Vassar. To one who looked below the surface, there was unutterable pathos in washed sash ribbons, and dresses not made for the occasion, but worn in the spirit of their wondrous motto, "For Jesus' sake." Seen in this light, each daughter of the King appeared not only "glorious within," but with clothing of "wrought gold." An interesting paper on "Medical Mission Work," a class history, and the school song—a pæan of service, and of joy in service—formed the part of the young ladies in the afternoon exercises; an address by Bishop Ninde was a fitting tribute to Christian womanhood, the day and the scene. In the evening, noble, inspiring words were spoken by Rev. Dr. Bristol and Bishop Merrill, and the Deaconesses were consecrated for their "labors more abundant."

The Watch-Tower.

A white-ribboner writes that her dressmaker declares the average waist of the well-to-do woman of society increased by several inches in the last ten years. It is now twenty-four to twenty-six inches. She also says that a leading fashion paper has the following evolutionary paragraph in its "Answers to Correspondents:" "Ear-rings are worn by those who like them, but are not considered fashionable."

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Bishop Taylor, of Africa, said recently in New York, that eight of the hardest African missionary stations were managed by women, of which the most difficult was carried on by a little Canadian. He did not give her name, but stated that she was among the wildest tribes, and doing the best work of all.

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Mrs. Leavitt, writing from Funchal, Madeira, April 14, 1890, says: "I am going to stay here three weeks till the Portuguese steamer comes to take me to Lisbon. When the great Petition goes around the world our leaders must go with it. I have read the minutes of 1889. They reached me in Sierra Leone in March. Did you ever read that beautiful little leaflet telling about a vision that a dear sister had when she seemed to be surrounded by the 'Presence' as by an ensphering cloud, while she could see beyond it, and all sorts of things, sickness, death, and the terrible ways of the world tried to reach her, but they could not unless God withdrew His protecting presence; then the other things that hurt us because of the foolishness or weakness or wickedness of people trying to reach her, but equally with the others they could not reach her unless God withdrew and allowed them. I wish I had that in print to inclose. Ever since I read it, years ago, I have felt the tremendous comfort there is in it. Nothing can touch the National W. C. T. U. unless God lets it be so. May His encircling, enveloping presence never be drawn aside, nor open the least little cranny for any envenomed shaft of Satan to reach you."

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A lady who passed through the Johnstown flood, wrote last week: "This week brings to many of us sad memories. My own dearest young girls of our flower mission class, who last 30th of May were grouped around me making bouquets and attaching to them leaflets and cards of loving sympathy for the sick and infirm as well as for the veteran soldiers, went from that labor of love through the great flood to receive their Saviour's welcome in the land of love and beauty. Most of us who remain have been borne from our spoiled nests to other environments; but we are a year nearer to the grand Home Reunion where we shall review all the way we have trod, and see and admire, as we cannot now, our Father's care."

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Miss Willard says: "Our local workers are derelict in no particular more generally than in their failure to furnish facilities for newspaper reporters. By this oversight they say in effect: 'We don't care whether our meetings are reported or not,' thus putting a premium upon the hushing up among one's friends of the fact that one has had a meeting at all. Dear sisters, this ought not so to be.

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Prominent among the philanthropic women of the present generation, and in the foremost ranks of the elect ladies of the Methodist Church, is Mrs. Bishop Simpson. The crowning work of her valuable life is the founding of the Methodist Orphanage. This she planned about ten years ago, giving the first contribution herself. To show the spirit of the institution, this anecdote is related: One very small, but beautiful and precocious boy, when asked, "Whose little boy are you?" replied, "I am *everybody's* little boy," in striking contrast to the oft-repeated wail of neglected humanity, "Nobody's child." In her domestic relation she has been most happy. Never were husband and wife more perfectly united in heart and life. During the General Conference held in Philadelphia, prior to the Bishop's decease, as she came in with her illustrious husband and seated herself by his side on the platform, that she might more closely watch over and guard his failing health, many hearts were touched, and when the separation came, after the Bishop's last triumphant song on earth, "O would He more of heaven bestow, and let the vessel break," it is no wonder that almost with his latest breath he said of her and to her, "Precious, precious." The blow fell with crushing weight upon this faithful wife, but, rallying, she said, "I will go again to my Orphanage work, and find what relief I can in assuaging the grief and binding up the broken hearts of others."

ON DUTY.

News from the Field.

MICHIGAN.

ANNUAL STATE CONVENTION.

We have just been up to the "feast of the ingatherers," our state annual meeting at Jackson, held in the M. E. Church, which was profusely decorated with the national flag, a large shield on the front of the organ with the word "Welcome," and the banners of Flushing, Marcellus and West Branch adorning the platform, with our Michigan shield and the wonderful "tree banner" by Mrs. Howard, that has represented us at the Paris Exposition. There were several things for which this convention was notable: The *numbers*, 284 voting delegates being present; the *spirituality* of the workers, as shown by the frequent and earnest prayers; and the *absence of all hurry* in the deliberations. Knowing that the reports read would again appear in the minutes, time was taken for the introduction of other helpful things.

The corresponding secretary's report was very encouraging, showing the addition of eighty new unions, making our number 466. During the year, 692 temperance men have joined our ranks as honorary members. Twenty-six speakers of National and state reputation have been employed by us. The year just closed has been a most trying one to our unions. We have been called upon as never before to stand up and be counted, and right nobly have the white-ribboners of Michigan stood the test. The treasurer's report showed the kindness of outside friends and the nobleness of our own women in so fully making up the loss by bank failure. Total amount received during the past year, $5,237.39. Total amount of money expended by the unions, $12,627.73.

The resolutions rang with no uncertain sound, and were pledges of support to all the advanced movements of the day on a line with our principles. Our president's annual address reviewed the race and labor questions, spoke of the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in regard to the sale of liquor in sealed packages, also the decision of the Wisconsin Supreme Court excluding the Bible from the schools. A vein of spirituality ran all through, and her closing recommendation was that we should do more evangelistic work the ensuing year than in the past.

Mrs Torrence, the aged mother of our president, ninety-three years of age was presented and attended the convention a part of two days. Mrs. Lathrap's husband was also introduced and spoke words of cheer. The reports of district presidents were interesting to all and showed that the W. C. T. U. was flourishing in all departments. The superintendents were limited to ten minutes, but when the superintendent of Y work, Mrs. Lillian Hollister, gave such a telling resumé of the year's work in four minutes, we were agreeably surprised. The reports all showed good work, especially that of Mrs. Robens, superintendent of scientific temperance instruction. She and the superintendent of social purity work have issued much literature, spending individual time and money in the work. Another year we are to have a still more delightful program, discussions following reports.

The first parliamehtary drill by Mrs. A. S. Benjamin was a success, many members of the thirteen clubs of Jackson being present. The leader using forty minutes with such acceptauce, a second one was appointed for the next day, and was fully as acceptable.

We received telegrams from the Missouri W. C. T. U., also in state convention, the State Congregatiohal Association and Dr. Henry A. Reynolds. Letters came from Hon. Henry F. Blair, Major Pickler, General Fisk and Mrs. Bowerman, president of Ingham county.

The convention proper was made delightful by the presentation of a banner to the county having the largest per cent of increase; the speech was made by Mrs. Voorhees, first district president, in a most charming manner, and was received by Dr. L. Anna Ballard, who represented the Ingham county delegation in a ringing speech of thanks. An elegant reception chair was presented by Willard union, of Detroit, to Mrs. Lathrap. Bouquets of arbutus were given to both National and state presidents by Mrs. Campbell of the twelfth district.

The evenings of the convention were indeed delightful, beginning with the first when, "just like other folks," by cards we were invited to the elegant home of Mr. and Mrs. Lathrap and we all went, the secretaries, the treasurer and district presidents assisting in receiving. The reception was held from 8 to 11, and during that time not less than five hundred people were made welcome by voice and hand to this Christian home.

Dr. Anna Shaw was the first of the trio of speakers we were privileged to have. Her subject was, "Unconscious Allies." In closing she made an earnest plea for the ballot for women, and said when this was accomplished the liquor traffic would be doomed.

Frances E. Willard spoke to an immense audience that filled every available place. In opening her remarks she paid a glowing tribute to Mary T. Lathrap and the W. C. T. U. of Michigan; her theme was temperance and purity. "The conjuring spell is Faith, the dynamite power of God is Faith. . . . 'I believe more than I know' is the motto of the reformer.' "

The third evening Col. Geo. W. Bain was the speaker. This was our benefit night, and put over one hundred dollars into the state treasury. Colonel Bain gave a vigorous address on the subject of temperance, and kept his audience in a high state of enthusiasm. His general thought was, "Take out every saloon, and put in its place a school; take out every distillery, and place there a church; take out every wholesale liquor house, and in its place put W. C. T. U. rooms, and this will be the grandest country God ever looked down upon." Three elocutionists were present from different parts of the state, and gave some very fine recitations.

The officers were all reëlected almost unanimously. Mrs. Lathrap was presented with a floral star from the recording secretary, and a poem by Mrs. Kate R. Hill was sent up with it. The outside meetings in the Presbyterian Church for the Y's and Loyal Temperance Legions were delightful: at both of these Miss Willard and Miss Gordon spoke.

The county presidents' conferences were frequent, and one meeting I would recommend to other states, called local officers' conference, at which Mrs. Benjamin presided, and told the several officers their duties under the law.

It would seem indeed an oversight if I neglected to speak of the music, of so high an order as "Angels ever bright and fair," together with many solos of great sweetness by Mrs. Hough, who was present at all the meetings." Convention adjourned to meet next year at Muskegon.

MRS. C. H. JOHNSON,
Special Correspondent.

MISSOURI.

W. C. T. U. STATE CONVENTION.

The eighth annual convention of the Missouri W. C. T. U., was held at St. Louis, May 21–23. The sessions were held at the Pickwick Theater, which had been kindly provided by the Central union of St. Louis, which also looked after our entertainment. The convention was called to order promptly at nine o'clock Wednesday morning by the state president, Mrs. Clara Hoffman. The large auditorium was almost filled with delegates and visitors. Consecration services were conducted by Mrs. A. V. Linville. All the officers and superintendents were present, except two district presidents and four out of twenty superintendents of departments.

Mrs. F. H. Ingalls gave an address of welcome, which was fully appreciated by all for its warm and heartfelt manner. It was responded to in a most happy vein by Mrs. C. C. Dobyns. Reports were read of the work in the first and second districts.

Mrs. Hoffman then read her annual address. It was listened to with the most absorbing attention, and left a deep impression upon every one present. On motion, it was resolved that every union in the state be requested to call a public meeting and have the address read.

During the morning Mr. Lucien Cover, of Cameron, editor of the *Crusader*, a prohibition paper, the only gentleman sent as a delegate, was presented to the convention, and spoke briefly. His paper has been adopted as the official organ of the state.

The devotional exercises in the afternoon were conducted by Mrs. H. H. Waggoner. Mrs. Ira Davis, superintentend of the evaugelistic department, read a very interesting report. Mrs. M. Ringe, superintendent of railroad work, reported encouragingly. Mrs. A. V. Linville, superintendent of social purity, gave an account of her work. She had taken charge of the department in January, and had been devoting her attention mostly to organization. Reports were also read in the department of franchise, by Mrs. R. A. Hazard, and foreign work, by Miss Lillian Wood, in the absence of the superintendent, Mrs. B. Downey. Reports of district presidents were read from the third, fourth, fifth sixth, seventh and St. Louis districts. These were all encouraging as to the general progress of the work.

The evening session was opened by a Bible reading by Miss Laura Clay, of Lexington, Ky., and was a continuation of her theme as presented the night before at the time of Miss Willard's address.

Mrs. Hoffman then introduced Mrs. Louise S. Rounds, president of the Illinois state W. C. T. U., which had fourteen thousand white ribbons enrolled, and which spent $50,000 in local work in their state every year. Mrs. Rounds was received with hearty applause and at once launched into her subject, "Public Sentiment." Her address was greeted with great applause, and showed that she was worthy to be ranked as one of the great leaders of this white ribbon host.

Mrs. Lenora Barry Lake, a representative of the Knights of Labor, spoke for a few minutes, and was heartily received, although some of her remarks were considered as an unjust reflection upon the W. C. T. U.

The convention met promptly at 9 o'clock. The devotional exercises were led by Mrs. Belle P. Robert. Reports of department superintendents were taken up in the following order: Work for soldiers, Mrs. S. Allen; Sabbath observance, Mrs. K. L. Shaw; press work, Mrs. M. Hughes; health and heredity, Mrs. K. F. Newton; UNION SIGNAL, Mrs. I. F. Burr; labor department, Mrs. Anna Sneed Cairns; colored people, Mrs. S. Smith; juvenile work, Mrs. S. B. Shields. The report on press work showed that there were sixty-five local press workers in the state, with district press workers in all but two districts. Out of one hundred publications reported, outside of St. Louis, twenty-eight published W. C. T. U. columns, and fifteen favored prohibition, while many others published temperance matter and W. C. T. U. news. The majority of the papers in the state secretly favor the saloon, while very few dare to advocate them openly. Several of the reports were discussed and the vital points brought out.

Mrs. Anna Sneed Cairns' paper on the "Relation of Temperance to Labor" brought out quite an animated discussion, in which Mrs. Ingalls took occasion to correct a statement made by Mrs. Barry, in her talk the night before, to the effect that the W. C. T. U. was composed of people away up in the social scale who held themselves aloof from the Knights of Labor. She showed that the W. C. T. U. was not a caste or class, but on the contrary had always tried to interest the laboring classes in its work, and were certainly deeply interested in their welfare. The discussson was also participated in by Mrs. Meriwether, Mrs. Rounds and others.

Reports were read from the tenth, eleventh and twelfth districts. Mrs. J. M. O'Brien and Mrs. J. S. Smith, two of the Lathrop crusaders, were introduced and greeted with applause. Mrs. Rounds conducted the prayer service, and the convention adjourned for lunch.

The afternoon session opened with devotional exercises, led by Mrs. Harriet E. Worthington, the subject being, "Following Christ." The committee on credentials reported, showing 208 delegates present, and reports from the thirteenth and fourteenth districts were read by Mrs. M. Cushing and Miss C. L. Carter. Mrs. Rounds left for Chicago at this juncture, the members rising to their feet and singing, "God be with You till We Meet Again" as she left the hall. The secretary read a paper on "Scientific Temperance Instruction," prepared by Mrs. L. O. Brock. The following reports of departmental work were then read: Legislative and petitions, Mrs. R. B. Robinson; narcotics, Mrs. F. H. Ingalls; flower mission, Miss M. Phillips; parlor meetings, Mrs. Belle Kimball; report of the state organizer, Mrs. H. B. Harford; unfermented wine, Mrs. L. C. Givens.

Mrs. Julia M. Glazier, of Savannah, state treasurer, then submitted her report, which showed the following: Total receipts, $3,145.93; disbursements, $2,603.18; balance on hand, $542.75. Miss Ellen D. Morris, corresponding secretary, read her annual report, which made a commendable showing of progress. Miss Julia Leavens was introduced and gave a talk on "Physical Culture." Her remarks impressed the necessity of building up and preserving the body, in order to health and happiness, by a course of exercise, diet and reform in dress.

The night session was devoted to the Y's, Mrs. Alice Williams, superintendent of that department, presiding. The stage was occupied by a number of young lady representatives. Such an array of sweet faces lent an additional charm to all that was said and done. Mrs. Williams, herself, attracted all by her fine voice, pleasant manners and apt words, that seemed like "apples of gold in pictures of silver." The chief feature of the evening was the Demorest medal contest, with nine contestants, young boys and girls. Their Prohibition speeches were applauded by the audience with great fervor. The medal was awarded to Florence Rockwell, her subject, "The World on Fire."

On the last day memorial services were conducted by Mrs. Ira Lewis. They were deeply impressive, and all hearts were touched. Twenty-six promoted soldiers were reported, and the memory of these departed ones gave us courage to press on with faces to the front and armor on until the Lord shall call us home. The recommendations of the executive committee were taken up, read and adopted without material change. The convention, with unanimous expression, re-elected the old officers, as follows: President, Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman, Kansas City; corresponding secretary, Miss Ellen D. Morris. Kansas City; recording secretary, Mrs. R. B. Robinson, Kansas City; treasurer, Mrs. Julia A. Glazier, Savannah.

Mrs. Merritt, one of the leaders of the Lathrop Crusade, accompanied by her husband and baby, was introduced to the convention, and received with great enthusiasm. A collection was taken up for the purpose of purchosing a music box for Miss Jennie Casseday, the National superintendent of flower mission, who has been an invalid for many years. A thank offering was taken up and resulted in raising $102.75. An appropriation of $70 was voted to erect a monument to the memory of Miss Rose Phillips, the first state secretary. Mrs. Bond conducted noontide services.

The afternoon session was opened with devotional services, conducted by Mrs. H. C. Manley. Several proposed new by-laws were read and adopted. One was that no president or superintendent should hold office unless paying dues in some union in the district. Also one recommending that members pay one half of their dues, fifty cents, during the first quarter; that the unions remit the total amount of state dues during said quarter, and that the balance of the dues be paid into the union not later than the end of the third quarter.

Delegates to tne next National convention to be held at Atlanta, Ga., were chosen as follows: Delegate at large, Mrs. C. W. Adams; alternate, Mrs. S. A. West; regular delegates, Mrs. L. C. Givens, Mrs. Bond, Mrs. S. B. Shields, Mrs. Mummert, Mrs. Dobyn and Mrs. Kelley; alternates, Mrs. M. B. Cushing, Mrs. Thomason, Mrs. Callahan, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Todd and Mrs. Wallace.

Invitations were sent from St. Joseph, Excelsior Springs and Butler for the next annual state convention. The matter was left for decision with the Executive Committee.

The resolution that provoked most debate was that Christians should discard the use of alcohol in cooking, and refuse it in medicine and at the Lord's table. The cooking clause was adopted without opposition, and the other clauses were finally amended by inserting the word "advise." A resolution was adopted re-affirming loyalty to the W. C. T. U. There were none to oppose. Also one indorsing the Prohibition Party or any party that would loyally adopt prohibition as a leading plank in its platform. Also one favoring the cultivation of closer relations with the Knights of Labor, Farmers' Alliance, and kindred organizations. Thanks were extended for courtesies received.

The call for individual pledges for state work was responded to with earnestness, Mrs. Hoffman leading with a pledge of one hundred dollars. The amount pledged was $605. The unions were then called on and the sum of $935 was realized, making a total of nearly $1,600. All joined in singing "God be with till we meet again." At 6:20 o'clock Mrs. Hoffman pronounced the benediction, and thus closed one of the best attended and most enthusiastic meetings of the W. C. T. U. that has ever been held in Missouri.

NOTES.

Miss Willard's address, the night before the opening of the convention, was a fit preparation for the work in hand. Pickwick theater was filled with an enthusiastic and appreciative audience. Her subject, "Home and Humanity," was a splendid introduction to a splendid talk. Long may she live to battle for home and humanity, two corner stones in the temple of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The exercises were preceded by a Scriptural exegesis by Miss Laura Clay, of Lexington, Kentucky, in which she showed that there was neither male nor female from a biblical standpoint.

The cheap railroad fare was an unexpected blessing, and enabled many to come who could not otherwise have afforded it. The franchise department will push the school suffrage question in the next Legislature.

This was Mrs. Rounds' first appearance before a Missouri audience, but it is to be hoped that it will not be her last. She captured a warm place in the hearts of Missouri women.

MRS. MARIE HUGHES,
State Supt. Press Work.

CALIFORNIA.

TEMPERANCE ENTHUSIASM.

The W. C. T. U. of California are so busy that it is the heerest mockery to try to condense months of work in a ingle letter. Mrs. R. R. Johnson, our state president, was honored by an invitation from the State Teachers' Association to deliver an address on "Scientific Temperance Instruction" before their annual convention at Los Angeles. While there she visited the Southern California W. C. T. U., whose energies have given them a lovely emple, and an immense Band of Hope drilled by Mrs. Lucy Blanchard, as well as mahy other grand results in the temperance cause, and many good ideas were captured and brought forth for further use.

Mrs. Henrietta Skelton has thoroughly organized Lake county, bringing 186 new recruits into our ranks. Rain poured in torrents, but that seems the native element of cold water advocates. She is now working in Mendocino connty. Mrs. Emma Pow Smith is also in the field, having aroused Solano county to new zeal. Mrs. Emily Pitt Stevens is speaking with good success in Alameda county, having organized both W. C. T. Unions and Y's in several places, and three hundred people have put on the white ribbon. As superintendent of franchise of Alameda county, one entire day of annual convention will be given up to her important department. Mis S. M. Severance, state superintendent, is pushing the "war into Africa," and will send petitions for municipal and school suffrage to the next Legislature.

The tri-county convention was held in March in Hollister, and reports from various departments showed aggressive work accomplished. Mrs. R. R. Johnson gave a spirited address. Mrs. J. L. Everts, long their faithful president, was reëlected by acclamation.

Yolo county held its annual canvention at Woodland, April 15–17, with a splendid program which denoted grcat growth. A practical result was $100 raised for state work. As guests and participants at this "feast of reason and flow of soul," the Rev. Dr. Dille, Mrs. R. R. Johnson, Dr. Van Kirk, of Oakland, and Miss S. M. Severance, of Gilroy, made fine addresses. Mrs. Emily Hoppin resigned from the presidency, but was constrained to act as secretary. Mrs. R. A. Armstrong, associate national superintendent of heredity, and one of the best of workers, was elected as president.

San Francisco county held its annual meeting April 17-18, Mrs. Carver presiding. The program was excellent, with the Rev. Dr. Barrows ably representing the sterner sex, as orator of the evening, and the Rev. Wallace J. Gladwin, a returned missionary from India, who earnestly set forth "The Opium Curse." Dr. Rebecca Hallowell, formerly of Philadelphia, now of San Francisco, gave an able paper on "Non-Alcoholic Medication," of which department she is state superintendent. Miss C. M. Victor, the veteran temperance speaker and writer, made an instructive address on "Liquor and Labor." Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Mary Franke Browne of the *Pharos*, and Mrs. S. G. Chamberlain, of Oakland, made good speeches. Mrs. Carver, retired as president, her co-workers presenting her with a beautiful silver epergne as a testimonial of their esteem, and Mrs. L. P. Williams was elected to the office.

San Francisco county is circulatidg a petition against "ladies' and family entrances to saloons." The sailor work, under Mrs. Mary B. Eden, is most successful. The Mission Union gave their president, Mrs. French, a pleasant reception, and she told of the grand work of the National convention in Chicago, to which she was a delegate, having tarried *en route* homeward to visit friends. Mrs. Eyster is introducing the juvenile work into the Sunday-schools with good success. Mrs. D. J. Spencer, state corresponding secretary, reports activity all along the line. The pulse is felt in the demands for literature, she having sent out in March, 29,715 pages. She gave a fine address on her work among the "Hoopa Indians" before the Woman's Educational and Industrial Society, which was well received.

San Francisco also had the honor of the State Prohibition Convention. General John Bidwell, of Ohio, was temporary, and Judge L. W. Elliott, of Stockton, was permanent chairman. A vast amount of business was disposed of, and a vigorous campaign planned with Mr. Henry French, of San Jose, as commander-in-chief, and head of the executive committee. "Money talks," and $560 for Nebraska, proposed by Dr. Robinson, of Alameda county, and $15.75 for the state work show that enthusiasm was at white heat. Mrs. Henrietta Skelton nominated Gcneral Bidwell for governor, which was most eloquently seconded and passed by acclamation and "three cheers." Rev. A. M. Hough, of Los Angeles was nominated for Lieutenant Governor. One of the pleasant features of the convention was two quaint kindergarten temperance songs delightfully rendered by the four children of Mrs. McDonald Spencer. Dr. McDonald, the happy grandfather, looked as though he had just struck a bonanza of a million. It is appropriate that the Home Protection Party should have women and children on their platform. Mrs. R. R. Johnston made an animated speech on the Sunday Rest Bill, and Miss Sarah M. Severance and her sex were honored by her nomination for state superintendent of public instruction. Mrs. Parker, of England, told of the British W. C. T. U., and a resolution of sympathy was sent to that noble body of sister workers.

The resolution passed to the American white-ribboners was a fine tribute of praise, and the suffrage plank was indorsed with cheers. That the convention was a grand success the verdict of the *Wine Review* "that 700 enthusiasts were not to be sneezed at," attests. For once we can indorse the utterance of a liquor paper. Chairman Dickie of the National committeee is making grand speeches in California; the results will be seen at the ballot box in November.

Alameda county with her energetic president, Mrs. Sturtevant Peet, with one thousand four hundred members, and Oakland, its chief city, with seven live unions, is full of good works. The first evangelistic convention of the state was held in Oakland, in February, splendidly carried through by the county superintendent, Mrs. E. H. Burban, and state superintendent, Mrs. S. J. Churchill. The first state conference of the Y's immediately followed at Berkeley. The Oakland Y's are most energetic, having opened headquarters in the "Five Points" of Oakland, for the rescue of drinking men and women, special attention to be paid to the latter by a "midnight mission" under Dr. Kellogg, state superintendent of social pnrity. The girls believe earnestly that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and devote much time to work among the children, who but for their labors would grow up as "hoodlums."

Mrs. Dr. Southard, superintendent of the Y's, tendered them an elegant reception at her home on her return from Maine, where she was the guest of Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens. The young ladies honored Rev. Osborn Congleton, of Philadelphia, the grand lecturer of the Sons of Temperance, with a pleasant reception, he being an honorary Y. His tour through the state has resulted in a "boom" for that, the first organized temperance society, and ten divisions under his magnetic leadership wheeled into line.

The Oakland Central union has received its first bequest of $1,000 from Mrs. Cordelia Richardson. It is sacredly held for a nest-egg for headquarters—that is a temperance temple—for cozy and delightful headquarters were opened last month, and all white-ribboners visiting Oakland are heartily invited to 962 Clay street. A delightful drawing-room meeting was held there recently in honor of Mrs. J. J. Buch, vice-president of the Kansas union, and Mrs. Robert Marquis, of Denver, Col., state superintendent of Sabbath observance. Both ladies gave glowing accounts of the good work in their respective states.

Sabbath observance in California is being grandly pushed by that veteran in the cause, Rev. N. R. Johnston, who, in the absence of Mrs. E. S. Cameron, is state superintendent *pro tem*. Petitions for a Sabbath Rest bill will be presented to the legislatures, and the city council of Oakland are now being "labored with" on the same subject. More than five thousand names were upon the petitions, and the quick way the council has of listening to the *prayers* of W. C. T. U. women and then deliberatly legislating in favor of the *voters* of the saloonkeepers, makes the most conservative wish for the ballot. Mrs. Bateham, National superintendent, is doing grand work in the state. By their importunate entreaties, backed by a petition of nine-tenths of the citizens of the vicinity, the council has refused license to six saloonkeepers in one portion of the city. This little taste of local option makes us long for prohibition. The county supervisors have been petitioned by the ladies to do the same beneficent work throughout the county. The *Pharos*, state organ, edited by Mrs. Mary Frank Browne, is "helping to shine away the darkness," and Dr. R. H. McDonald contributed most generously $100 for oil. His motto always is, "let the lower lights be burning."

The School of Methods, June 17-24, at Pacific Grove, promises to eclipse all its predecessors in interest and instruction. Mrs. Johnston will introduce many new features in the program. Mith their accnstomed generosity the Southern Pacific Railway company grant one and one-third rates, while the Donahue railroad and stage routes do still better, and give one-half fares. As Pacific Grove is a paradise on earth, the crowd of pilgrims to our summer Mecca will prove a hegira this year. The Chautauqua Assembly with its brilliant program under the able direction of Rev. Dr. Hirst, immediately follows.

The Y's of Washington Colony, Fresno county, recently gave a delightful entertainment for the benefit of the Temperance Temple of Chicago. The San Rafael union gave an elegant reception to the teachers' institute of Marion county, and to the state superintendent of public schools, Professor Ira G. Haiht, a sturdy friend of the W. C. T. U., who told of the enforcement of the scientific temperance law. Mrs. Stratton, the president, was mistress of ceremonies. The entire state mourns the death of Mrs. Edward Coleman, of Grass Valley, a beloved white-ribboner, a devoted Christian, and noble philanthropist.

M. G. C. EDHOLM,
Special Correspondent.

ILLINOIS.

TRUTH TO THE FRONT.

When the so-called non-partisan W. C. T. U. was organized in Cleveland, it was openly recommended to give especial attention to the states of Illinois and New York. In accordance with such suggestion the "seceders" have flooded the unions of Illinois with their literature (?), while the Republican newspapers, from the great dailies of Chicago down to the smallest "locals," have industriously aided in the misrepresentation of facts concerning the condition of the unions.

Nothing however has appeared which is more utterly false than an item found under the head of "non-partisan temperance notes," in the *Inter-Ocean* of May 10, to the effect that the union of Cerro Gordo had "agreed to an amicable division in the matter of state auxiliaryship," which means that individual influence and dues will be given to the W. C. T. U. or to the non-partisan alliance, as the choice of the individual member may decide.

The truth concerning the Cerro Gordo union is, that a paper concerning the above theory was drawn up and presented not to the union as an organization, but to a few members, who, caught by the specious reasoning concerning peace and prosperity, were beguiled into signing their name, but such action as represented in the *Inter-Ocean* item has not taken place by the union.

At the county W. C. T. U. convention, held May 24 at Cerro Gordo, at which were present the local, county, district and state presidents, a question box drew out a full discussion apon this subject, and when the request was made for all white-ribboners present who stood by the state and National W. C. T. U. plans ond policy to rise, the vote was unanimous, not one woman voting in the negative.

It is easy to trace the spirit of these misrepresentations which appear from time to time in the public print, to their legitimate source—the fountain of partisan hatred and malice. It is worthy of record, however, that this wrath of man has been made to praise the Lord and to advance the interests of our beloved cause, for nothing has so cemented the hearts of the white-ribboners of Illinois as this effort on the part of the national seceders to cause dismemberment, and in no other one year have we added so large a new membership to our ranks.

Keep in mind, dear loyal women, that nothing can harm us if we be followers of that which is good; and all that we have to do is to stand firm, be true to our principles, and follow divine guidance. We do not need to enter into any compromise on the plea of peace. Our work is grandly increasing, our results commensurate, and over all God's blessing rests. Peace be unto you, beloved in the Lord.

L. S. ROUNDS.

GEORGIA.

NOTES ON MRS. BARNEY'S WORK.

Gratitude to our National superintendent of prison and jail work prompts the following inadequate sketch of her recent labors in Georgia.

Arriving in Augusta, April 14, Mrs. Barney visited the jail there and held a profitable religious service with the prisoners. In the afternoon she addressed a large audience at a public meeting, giving mueh satisfaction to all who heard her. April 15, 16 and 17 she gave to Atlanta, charging nothing for her lectures. An appreciative and deeply moved audience listened to her on the evening of the 15th at Trinity Methodist Church, where she was introduced by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Heidt. At the close of her address several young men went forward and voluntarily promised Mrs. Barney that they would never again indulge in even the mildest intoxicants. The next morning, accompanied by the local superintendents, she visited the Fulton county jail and held a solemn and affecting service; she also visited the station house, receiving most courteous treatment from the officials. That night, notwithstanding a storm, a good andience greeted her at Marietta Street Methodist Church, where she was introduced by the pastor, Rev. A. F. Ellington. On the last day of her stay, Mrs. Barney met and addressed the W. C. T. U., and on the evening of the 17th she gave a grand address at the Church of the Redeemer. All these services were blessed to the spiritual good of her hearers.

From Atlanta, Mrs. Barney went on to Savannah. A delightful reception was given her in Mrs. Webb's parlors. April 18 she addressed a children's meeting held in the theater, and at night lectured at the same place. In the afternoon of the same day she gave a Bible Reading at the Baptist Church. On Sabbath she spoke to the prisoners at a convict camp near the city, and lectured again that evening to a good audience. She has been earnestly requested to return for a series of Bible Readings and for evangelistic work. She has wisdom, strength, sweetness, and much good common sense, and her visit has been productive of good to the cause.

MISSOURI STOKES.
Special Correspondent.

WYOMING.

NEWS AND NOTES.

June finds us preparing for our annual conventions, Sunday-school and W. C. T. U. We hope to accomplish some good in these, and it is our purpose to present a resolution asking for the endorsement of the committee on International Sunday-school lessons to secure the preparation of a temperance lesson for each quarter, and to designate the first Sunday of the quarter as the day. What better plan than to open the quarter with a good strong temperance lesson that can be referred to on each succeeding Sabbath?

The movement now on foot at Cheyenne, is the founding of a home for friendless women, to be known as the "White Shield Cottage." It has been voted, and Miss Annette Northrop appointed as director. Already has the shield of home and friends been thrown around two erring ones who to-day rejoice that the way of escape was open to them, and a hope for the future established in their hearts.

Our worthy president, Charlotte Fisher, paid Cheyenne a hasty visit, but found time to call the executive committee together for a brief consultation. One of our most valued workers, Mrs. Major Whipple, is about to leave us, as they are of the army, and are changed to another location. In all benevolent and philanthropic work she has been an able helper and grand counselor. One of the drawbacks to these western fields is their fluctuating population.

Miss DeVelling is expected to be with us along the line of railroad, as the expense of sending her through the northern tier of counties can not be met by us, but we hope to be able to give her good audiences at these southern points. The W. C. T. U. women are watching anxiously for the Senate to pass the bill giving us statehood.

THERESE A. JENKINS,
Special Carrespondent.

MONTANA.

NOTES FROM WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

When it was proposed to us that we have Colonel Woodford for a series of lectures, we thought we dare not undertake it, we were so few and none of the workers very strong, but the Rev. M. J. Hall, chairman of the state prohibition committee came and helped us work up the matter, and we decided to engage him for six nights, and we are so glad that we did, for he did a grand work for us here. As a result of his and our own efforts, there has been an awakening of public temperance sentiment never before aroused in our pleasant mountain village. It has more closely united us in bonds of sympathy and loyalty to our cause, and inspired within our hearts a greater, broader love for our fellow men, and a renewed determination to work harder "For God and Home and Every Land."

We raised in money and pledges somewhat over one hundred and forty dollars, secured over a hundred signers to the pledge and an addition of ten new members to our W. C. T. U., five of whom are honorary members. We felt also greatly enriched and encouraged by the donation of one hundred shares of "Grayhound mining stock," presented to us by Colonel Kent, one of Meagher county's old-time, large-hearted miners who attended the lecture. Our union is doing much in the line of local

work, and trying to keep in touch with the general work by effort and encouragement. We have put up five wall pockets at different places, which we keep well filled with good reading, and are now circulating the Siberian exile petition. Union services were held at the M. E. Church, on "Sabbath Observance Day," and we expect to observe peace day with appropriate services. We have made arrangements to visit our jails and almshouse on prison day, and carry to each inmate some little token of our remembrance and regard for them.

At the close of the meetings, local option work was taken up as suggested to us by M. J. Hall while here. Meetings have been held, an organization effected and committee appointed. N. E. KENYON, *Rec. Sec.*

PENNSYLVANIA.

CHESTER COUNTY CONVENTION.

The first annual convention since the division among W. C. T. U. workers, took place at West Chester, May 22 and 23. We had a rousing meeting, and though the amendment campaign threw us behind, so that we reported but seven months' work, there was no diminution in zeal, and but a very slight falling off in numbers. Unions afflicted with the same trouble should feel encouraged, for ours was of a malignant type. It took off our president, corresponding and recording secretaries, and treasurer. These officers were our most gifted women, and possessed the love and confidence of the entire membership. But the desire for the "facts in the case," the devotion to the cause and the organization, out-weighed the influence of brilliant leaders, and the convention just closed reports forty-seven unions in the county containing an active membership of one thousand and thirty-one, and one hundred and twenty-five honoraries. The Loyal Temperance Legion numbers one thousand three hundred and eighty-six. There were one hundred and thirty-six delegates present against one hundred and forty-seven assembled at Coatesville at the time of the separation. Although the seceding members took half the money in our treasury, the treasurer's report shows a balance on hand. Interest and enthusiasm were greatly augmented by the spirit and energy of the meeting. The young women are pushing to the front with great promise. Several excellent papers were read, and the department reports were animated and encouraging. Miss Anna M. Green, of Philadelphia, contributed a most excellent paper. Dr. Harriet French, Mrs. S. L. Oberholtzer, Mrs. Mary F. Lovell, and Miss Elizabeth Greenwood addressed the meeting. The latter spoke to a full house in the evening, and was well received and greatly enjoyed. She made a strong appeal, well supported by argument, for greater temperance work in the church and by the clergy, and illustrated most strikingly the lethargy and indifference among professing Christians. She also gave a most helpful Bible reading in the afternoon, and her presence among us, and her uplifting words strengthened us like a benediction.

The convention passed resolutions indorsing and recommending THE UNION SIGNAL and Pennsylvania *W. C. T. U. Bulletin* to all members and friends of temperance; recognized the co-relation of the labor and temperance questions, and decided that "the W. C. T. U. of Chester county shall hold meetings and receptions for wage-earners and their families, inviting ministers, doctors, professors and editors to give addresses upon industrial topics, to show the economic side of the labor question in relation to temperance;" urged the appointment of local superintendents of Sabbath observance; recommended that Mrs. Benjamin be invited to the county to give drill in parliamentary usages; sent an appeal to Senators Quay and Cameron, with the request that the postal laws be amended so as to prohibit the passage through the mails of the *Police Gazette* and other printed matter devoted to criminal news, pictures and stories of deeds of bloodshed, lust or crime. The resolutions closed with an urgent request that every union in the county "follow up the recommendation of Mrs. Ada M. Bittenbender for a general rally in support of the Wilson and Struble bills, now pending in Congress, until one of these or a substitute has been crystallized into law."

LAURA E. JOHNSON, *Press Supt.*

MICHIGAN.

SIXTH DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The thirteenth annual convention of the sixth district was held in Flushing, April 29 to May 1. The convention was one of the largest and most successful that we have ever held. The M. E. Church was decorated for the occasion with a profusion of flowering plants and an arch of evergreens, beneath which was suspended the word "welcome," arranged in pink and living green. The meetings, both day and evening, were largely attended, numbers riding long distances to enjoy the privilege.

The district officers were in their places at an early hour, and we were honored with the presence of the state recording secretary, Mrs. C. H. Johnson, who rendered valuable assistance throughout, leading a temperance Bible reading one morning and conducting the large gold medal contest Wednesday evening, also giving, by request, her able paper on "Tobacco and Narcotics." The musical talent of Flushing united in giving us a rare treat in the evening meetings, and the coöperation of the three resident pastors and of two who had come across the country some distance, was deeply appreciated.

The address of welcome was given Tuesday evening in so graceful and cordial a manner by Mrs. A. B. Moffit, as to well elicit the beautiful response by Mrs. T. B. Knapp. The president's annual address by Mrs. D. M. Garner was given in clear and entertaining style, and was received with hearty applause.

The day meetings were occupied with reports of vice-presidents and superintendents, showing that the outlook in this district is encouraging. We would make special mention of the report sent by Mrs. M. H. Bowerman, president of Ingham county, whose work was recently spoken of in THE UNION SIGNAL. A request was sent by the convention that the little boy who has lately come to her home may be called "Willard Ingham," for our National President, and in recognition of his mother's work in that county. Doubtless the most noteworthy paper read before the convention was that on "Franchise," by Mrs. S. E. V. Emery. No one could fail to realize the force of her well-defined arguments, and being a resident of our legislative city her paper bore the stamp and authority of one who spoke of things whereof she knew.

The gold medal contest took place Wednesday evening, being the first large gold medal that has, to our knowledge, been gained by a single district in Michigan. The successful competitor was Miss Minnie Warren, of Howell, and the medal was presented by Mrs. Garner.

The most charming feature of the convention was the hour Thursday afternoon which was devoted to exercises by the Loyal Temperance Legion of Flushing. It is an inspiring sight to see two hundred children under such training as these children enjoy, under the leadership of Mrs. A. Rodman. This year the district union awarded prizes to the two Legions showing the greatest increase of membership. Flushing took the lead with an increase of ninety-nine, and Fenton took the second prize.

The church was filled with an enthusiastic audience long before the hour on Thursday evening when Mrs. Mary T. Lathrap gave her lecture, holding her audience captive at will as she led them through the history of our organization from its crusade birth, of which she said that no church organization was ever born in a whiter heat of the Holy Ghost.

The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. D. M. Garner; corresponding secretary, Mrs. R. M. Youngs; recording secretary, Mrs. Lena Griswold; treasurer, Mrs. A. Van Kleek. MRS. LENA GRISWOLD.

NEBRASKA.

NOTES FROM CHADRON.

Our county convention was held in Crawford, May 16 and 17; it was a perfect success in every particular. As there are only the two local unions in the county, of course the attendanee was not large, but nearly all the members of our union were present. The kindly welcome to their hearts and homes will ever be remembered by our sisters with pleasure.

The Rev. Mr. Webster, of Chadron, was with us all day Friday and gave us words of encouragement. Also the Revs. Whitsitt and Pound, of Crawford, aided in our meetings. The choir furnished us with good music. The following officers were elected: Mrs. Olive M. Leades, president; Mrs. M. A. Borodish, vice-president; Mrs. M. L. Farr, corresponding secretary; Mrs. M. E. Schofield, recording secretary; Mrs. Mary McGrew, treasurer.

Mrs. Woodward and Mrs. Dustin were with us. They are grand women, doing a noble work. Mrs. Dustin gave the sisters many good thoughts and suggestions that will aid us in our future work. Mrs. Woodward's help in the convention, and her addresses, both in Crawford and Chadron, were appreciated to the fullest extent, and we trust many good seeds are sown in our community which will bring forth an abundant harvest. The last evening she was with us she spoke especially to the railroad men. What she said was enjoyed very much, as was evident by the close attention which she received, as well as their liberal offerings at the close.

W. C. T. U.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

THE M. E. Church at Alpha, Ill., held a flag service June 1, and the ladies of the society presented the trustees of the church with a large beautiful flag to be kept upon her walls as a sign of our loyalty as a church to the nation. May the time soon come when the precepts of the Bible, the principles represented by our flag and the white ribbon, shall be combined to make us indeed a free nation!

FIFTY-FOUR active and twenty-four honorary members were added to the Binghamton, N. Y., W. C. T. U. during a series of five days' meetings recently held by Major Hilton.

MRS. JULIA WELCH, of Denver, Colo., superintendent of foreign work for Arapahoe county, made a pleasant call at THE UNION SIGNAL office Saturday, June 7, on her way to Ohio.

HENRIETTA G. MOORE writes: "I spoke May 14 in the new Madison Ave., M. E. church, at Seattle, Washington, for the King County W. C. T. U. convention, and found that it has a W. C. T. U. memorial window with our motto, 'For God and Home and Native Land' upon it, and also a Band of Hope memorial window. It is the first church I have found in the United States in which our organization is so recognized."

A FRIEND sends this lovely tribute to the memory of a beloved worker:

"Entered into rest on Easter Sunday, 1890, Mrs. Charlotte H. Seaman, wife of B. K. Seaman, of Dover, Minnesota, a loyal white-ribboner, at the advanced age of eighty-two years, five months. Mrs. Seaman was among the first to join the W. C. T. U. at its inception, and she stood by its principles and kept pace with its advancement until her death. She was almost invariably present at our meetings and we greatly miss the sweet presence of the dear old lady. She was an instance of the power of a quiet life, a silent example. She never put herself forward, never counted herself or her opinions of any value; but her steadfastness, her faith and courage, hope and saintliness—these shone like a beacon light during the dozen years or more that she lived among us. Her early home was in New York, but in 1855 she moved to the West. Of seven children, only two survive her. She gave two sons to the Civil War; one who inherited his mother's sweet spirit surrendered liberty and life at Andersonville prison. Hers was

A life that shows how common lives,
In common ways of living,
Can fragrant be and saintly sweet,
By grace of love and giving."

Official Communications.

SCHOOLS OF METHODS.

Mountain Lake Park School, Mrs. C. B. Buell in charge, begins July 22, and closes the 25. The opening will be preceded by a lawn fete, the evening of the 21st. The Silver Lake Quartette will be in attendance the entire time. Ex. Gov. John P. St. John will speak the 23d and 24th. Walter Thomas Mills and Albert Griffin will debate the temperance question from their respective standpoints. Mrs. Helen M. Gougar will be the speaker the last day, and Prof. B. P. Reynolds, of the State University of W. Va., will conduct a school of politics for an hour each morning. Prof. C. E. Bolton will deliver two lectures, illustrated by a stereopticon. Each morning and a part of every afternoon session will be devoted to methods of work, and various topics will be treated, as the action of intoxicants and tobacco on the system. Physical culture and voice culture will also be treated. Other interesting features will be announced later. There will be a school at Moundsville, West Virginia, in charge of Mrs. Buell. Date July 4–14. Particulars later.

Lake Bluff, Ill., in charge of Miss Esther Pugh and Miss West, date July 7–14.

Lexington, Ky., in connection with Chautauqua Assemby, July 1–10. Miss West, leader.

Asheville, N. C., July 21–Aug. 4. Mrs. M. L. Wells in charge; Miss West, instructor.

The Ocean Grove, New Jersey, school, Mrs. Downs in charge, opens Saturday, July 5, at 10 a.m., in James Memorial Tabernacle, and continues throughout Saturday and Monday, three sessions each day. Saturday evening is occupied by Mrs. Mary T. Burt and Mrs. J. K. Barney, the latter giving her celebrated lecture, "From Jerusalem to Jericho." Sunday evening Mrs. Mary T. Lathrap will preach; she will also speak Monday evening. General Fisk and other leaders are expected to be present and assist in the services. Special hotel rates are secured for the occasion.

Bay View, July 23–Aug. 4, Mrs. A. S. Benjamin, leader.

Will all leaders of Schools of Methods send me *immediately* their programs, especially the dates of their schools, for announcement here?

MARY ALLEN WEST, *Nat. Supt.*

WORK AMONG FOREIGNERS.

List of contributions for work among foreigners in Nebraska campaign: Already reported, $28; Miss Dornblaser, Pa., $1.75; Mrs. Crosby, Washington, D. C., $5; Pennsylvania state W. C. T. U., $25; California state superintendents [7] $25; Mrs. Roberts, Kirkwood, Mo., $1; Mound City, Mo., W. C. T. U., $1; Mrs. E. Peters, Manistee, Mich., $10; Columbia, Mo., W. C. T. U., $1; Luray, Mo., W. C. T. U., $1; King City, Mo., W. C. T. U., $1; Union Star, Mo., W. C. T. U., $1; Pomona, Cal., W. C. T. U., $1; Hamilton, Mo., W. C. T. U., $1; Brayner, Mo., W. C. T. U., $1; Wheaton, Ill., W. C. T. U., $1; Geo. Davies, Lawrence, Kan., 50c.; Stockton, Mo., W. C. T. U., $1; Lamont, Mo., W. C. T. U., $1; Appleton, Mo., W. C. T. U., $1; Louisiana, Mo., W. C. T. U., $1; Eight Mile, Mo., W. C. T. U., $1; Total, $111.25.

S. F. GRUBB, *Nat. Supt.*

WOMAN'S LECTURE BUREAU.

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LECTURERS.

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Major E. T. Scott.	Mother Stewart.
Mrs. E. T. Scott.	D. H. Burwell.
Mrs. M. L. Wells.	Dr. Kate C. Bushnell.

Mrs. F. McReady Harris (Hope Ledyard).

MRS. MARY T. LATHRAP

speaks at Portland, Me., June 14; Auburn, 15; Bangor, 16; Caribou, 19; Presque Isle, 20.

MRS. MARION B. BAXTER

speaks at Fargo, N. Dakota, June 12 and 13; Amenia, 14; Casselton, 15; Wahpeton, 16; Buxton, 17; Hillsboro, 18; Fargo, 19; Lisbon, 20; Oakes, 21 and 22; Valley City, 23; Dawson, 24.

MISS HENRIETTA G. MOORE

speaks at Coeur d' Alene City, Idaho, June 15, and at Miles City, Montana, for one week commencing June 22. She will start East June 30. Unions en route in Minnesota and Wisconsin desiring her services should apply for dates at once.

REV. EUGENIA F. ST. JOHN

will spend the entire month of June in West Washington.

MRS. S. M. I. HENRY

will be at Whiting, Iowa, June 15, for a three days' meeting.

MRS. C. M. WOODWARD

gives all her time to Nebraska until November 1.

D. H. BURWELL

will be at Hornellsville, N. Y., until June 15, then to Corning until June 25. From there he goes to Nebraska, and unions desiring his services en route should apply at once for dates.

For dates and terms of all the above, address the

WOMAN'S LECTURE BUREAU,
161 La Salle St., Chicago.

A Few Words on Indigestion.

It is not our intention to give the history of the Canadian, Alexis St. Martin, to whom a shot through the stomach brought fame, nor to tell you how long it takes to digest Strassburg pie or sourkrout. No doubt you know by experience. It has been well said: "Some men never seem to know they have a stomach." However, we do not write for this fortunate class.

The celebrated Purdon thoroughly "digested" the Laws of Pennsylvania. But there are few Purdons. The old Romans do not seem to have suffered from indigestion. The gastronomic feats of our Teutonic forefathers are almost incredible, and we read the accounts of "Homeric Banquets" with a feeling approaching to incredulity.

Our manner of life has impaired our digestive powers. We do not spend enough time in the open air; we rise early and retire late to rest We bolt our food, and do not rest afterward. To these and other incidents of a high degrec of civilization is to be traced one of our most common maladies, Dyspepsia. We shall not attempt to portray the mental or bodily condition of its victims. We shall simply point out a way of escape and refer you to a work, giving a full account of many cures, with abundant testimonials, which you can verify by writing to the patients themselves.

Write for our Treatise on Compound Oxygen. It is a carefully written medical work, giving the mode of action, nature, results, and, in short, a full account of this great vitalizing agent. No other genuine. Address DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., or 120 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

Publisher's Dep't.

Here

Are the names of some of the many friends who say "Yes, we will help get the 15,000 subscribers before July 4." *Join them?*

Mrs. A. C. Hopkins, Oberlin, O.
Mrs. R. D. Scott, Duluth, Minn.
Sarah A. Chace, Dayton, Tenn.
Rachel Carney, Tonawanda, N. Y.
Jennie Carrion, Marion, Minn.
L. J. J. Jeffrey, Carson City, Col.
Adella Miner, Lindenville, O.
L. C. Knight, Battle Creek, Mich.
Mrs. M. A. Cone, Menomonee, Wis.
Mrs. M. E. Weston, Riverton, Va.
Mrs. M. H. Morian, Cherry Creek, N. Y.
Mary A. Murdock, Grand Tower, Ills.
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Mrs. D. R. Stewart, Bradford, Pa.
Ella Moore, Lakeville, Ind.
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Mrs. A. C. Rosenberry, Bourbon, Ind.
Mrs. E. S. Wright, Red Wing, Minn.
Mrs. S. Spaulding, Pittsfield, Mass.
Mrs. S. C. Bains, Vaiden, Miss.
Mrs. M. Lamar, Barnard, Kans.
Mrs. Rittenour, Moorestown.
Mrs. C. M. Leighton, Lincoln, Neb.
Mrs. Ella R. Shane, Davison, Mich.
Mrs. C. L. Trask, Poland, N. Y.
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Jane P. Martin, Fairfield, Iowa.
A. E. McLean, W. Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. E. A. B. Hungerford, Gaylordsville, Conn.
Mrs. L. M. Wylie, Drayton, N. D.
Mrs. E. M. Lundy, Greenville, Ills.
Mrs. J. H. Battles, Stella, Neb.
Mrs. I. Deffenbaugh, N. Sandusky, O.
Cora L. Johnson, Joliet, Ills.
Mrs. L. A. Raynolds, Orient, S. D.
Lelia Willson, Potsdam, N. Y.
Mrs. Etta Van Wagner, Billings, Mont.
Mrs. Cora B. Collins, Lowville, N. Y.

Help Nebraska!

We have eighteen "Timely Talks," and eight "Signal Lights," fitted *especially* for Amendment campaigns. They are strictly non-partisan, written by leaders, such as Miss Willard, Neal Dow, Mrs. Lathrap and others; they expose the fallacies of high license, and plead with voters to vote for the home and against home's arch enemy. They are *wonderfully cheap* and *wonderfully effective*. Here are the

Special Campaign Prices.

"Timely Talks," per 1,000, post-paid. $1.50; per 1,000, by express, $1; "Signal Lights," per 1,000, post-paid, $1; per 1,000, express, $0.75.

If you send such bullets as these into the fray effective work will be done.

Sure-lee!

If our friends only knew the worth of our *Young Crusader* papers they would not be so backward about coming forward to support them. Take the July Sunday-school number for instance. It has a charming story to start—a delightful description of how Sunday afternoon can be used—quaint Search Questions, breezy summer poems, and general air of wide-awakedness. Don't you see how such a paper, when introduced into schools, now indifferent as to temperance and the W. C. T. U., would wake folks up as to matters and things? The semi-monthly number is equally good, and yet the list stays faithfully about 8,500, and the hope of the next generation lies in the present education of the young? Oh, "So many other papers?" And what do they teach? games, amusement, possibly art and culture, possibly blood and thunder! Is there not a better use for literature money?

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A BIG PAYING BUSINESS.

Reliable men and women seeking a fine, permanent paying business, will address The Stevens Dish Washing Machine Co., Cleveland, O., for Circulars, etc., which will tell what it is, and what people who are using it say of it.

The Gold Thimble

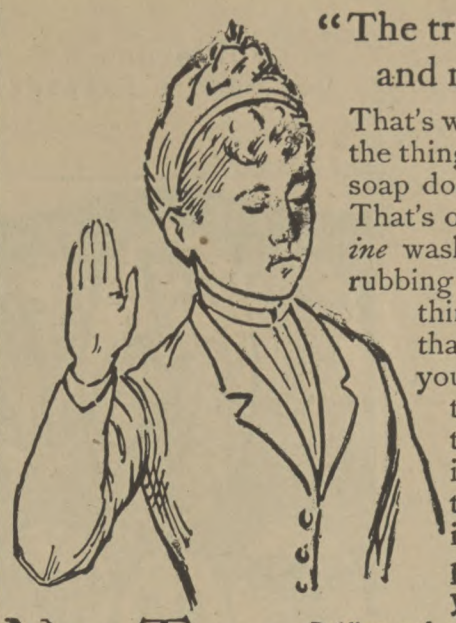
proves a most attractive premium. Get us three new subscribers, send in their names with $3, and claim the thimble. Unless you state size wanted number eight will be sent. It gives great satisfaction, so does THE UNION SIGNAL, so there's every reason why thimbles and papers should meander everywhere!

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

The package of recent publications received. Thank you for the favor. "Bible Wines," by Miss Mary Allen West, I have given a careful reading. I like it very much. It is just the thing that every superintendent of the unfermented wine department needs, especially of the local unions who do not have time or opportunity to examine more extended works. It treats of all the points at issue in the wine question, and answers in a direct and concise manner all the questions and objections that may be presented.

R. A. ESMOND.

CRUSADER SERIES. *No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3.* *Each* 10 cents. No. 1 is on general temperance points; No. 2 on the Temperance Temple, and No. 3 is "The Trial of Prince Nicotine." All are bright and good.



"The truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

That's what you ought to know about the thing you wash with. What good soap doesn't hurt, *Pearline* cannot. That's only part of the truth. *Pearline* washes and cleans without the rubbing and scrubbing that wear things out—without the work that makes women old. Half your labor is spared by it; twice the work is done with it; time and money are saved by it. "Nothing but the truth" is the best policy for us; "nothing but Pearline" is the best policy for you; but perhaps you use Pearline. Millions do.

Not True Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, the honest thing to do is—*send it back.*

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THE GREAT ENGLISH MEDICINE WORTH A GUINEA A BOX

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Who (if your druggist does not keep them) will mail Beecham's Pills on receipt of price—*but inquire first.* (Please mention this paper.)

Van Houten's Cocoa, delicious, made instantly.

Do you want to learn about Oregon? If so, read the advertisement of The Oregon Land Company, in another column. This is the most substantial concern in the Northwest, and parties thinking of locating or investing in Oregon will do well to correspond with them or call at their elegant offices in the "Hotel Portland," Portland, Oregon.

The Vestibuled Pullman Car Line.

The Monon Route is the finest equipped line on the continent and affords choice of four daily trains from Chicago to the South via Indianapolis and Cincinnati, or Louisville and Burgin. For full information call on any ticket agent of the Monon Route or address W. H. McDoel, Traffic Manager, or James Barker, Gen'l Pass. Agent, 185 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

MR. J. C. WEAVER, Macon, Ga., says: I consider Bradycrotine the only remedy that I have ever found that would give prompt and sure relief to Headache.

TOKOLOGY, a book for every woman is a complete ladies' guide in health and disease. The sale of this work has been phenomenal and the good it has accomplished incalculable. Agents introducing this work are real missionaries. No other book sells so well. Sample pages and terms to agents free. Prepaid $2.75. Address Alice B Stockham & Co., 161 La Salle St., Chicago.

THE ANGLOMANIACS,

A NOVEL OF NEW YORK SOCIETY LIFE BEGINS IN THE

JUNE CENTURY,

AND WILL RUN THROUGH FOUR NUMBERS OF THE MAGAZINE. THE AUTHOR, WHO IS EVIDENTLY FAMILIAR WITH THE LIFE AND CHARACTER DEPICTED, CHOOSES TO REMAIN UNKNOWN. THE STORY IS CLEVERLY ILLUSTRATED BY DANA GIBSON.

THE CENTURY is for sale by dealers generally—price 35 cents. June number now ready.

THE CENTURY CO.,
33 East 17th Street, New York.

AGENTS Wanted. $5 00 a day made selling our Jewel Tufting Machine, Rug Patterns, etc. Send for Catalogue and particulars. Small sample sent for 10c to pay postage. GIBBS MFG. CO., 88.90 State St., Chicago.

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WHY NOT LOOK INTO THIS?

50 acres of good fruit land for $25 cash and $5 monthly for 12 months; in Honduras, where it is not hot, no frosts, no drought, no failure of crops. Income $200 per acre without going on the land. Many already sold, some to ladies. For circulars address,

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PIERRE

"THE FUTURE GREAT!"

WHY WILL SHE MAKE A LARGE CITY?

A Little Study of the geography of the Northwest, and especially the remarkable valley of the great Missouri River, will readily convince most persons that Pierre has better prospects of making a LARGE city than any other young city they can find. First you have Kansas City, then St. Joseph, Omaha, Sioux City, and next Pierre.

A Great Many are not aware that Sioux City to-day has a population of **50,000,** while in 1880 she was a small place about the size of Pierre to-day, or that lots that sold in Sioux City in 1880 for $75 are now worth from $1,000 to $2,000, yet it is true. The same thing can be said of a great many other Western cities.

Pierre has all the advantages that have built up the above-named cities, viz.: A favorable location, a large scope of commercial territory tributary, a fine country surrounding, and, best of all, a force of ambitious, liberal and energetic young men at her helm, who are bound to make her the great city of South Dakota. Besides this she has something none of them have—the Capital of the State, which assures her railroads and influence.

We will quote the population of the capitals of the five States nearest to S. Dakota:

	Population 1870.	1880.	1890.
St. Paul	13,000	42,000	200,000
Des Moines	9,000	23,000	60,000
Lincoln	1,000	13,000	50,000
Topeka	4,000	16,000	50,000
Denver	5,000	35,000	140,000

Read the following: Three different railways have surveyed into Pierre in the last few weeks. Others are on the way.

THE MISSOURI RIVER is navigable more than 1,300 miles above Pierre; unlimited deposits of first-class quality COAL exist in the portion of the Sioux Reservation just opened to settlement.

THE MISSOURI VALLEY is the garden of the fertile State of South Dakota. Pierre is within six miles of the exact geographical center of the State.

PIERRE IS NOW a small young city, and real estate is remarkably low in price, but when a few years' time have allowed these resources and advantages to become developed she will be a city of large proportions, and real estate will have a proportionate value.

THE NEXT TEN YEARS of Pierre's existence can be compared to the development of a boy of nine years (Pierre is nine years old) into the strong young man of nineteen.

MOST OLD MEN now regret that they did not invest in some of the young Western giants whose growth has so far surpassed their anticipation, but any one who expects to live ten years longer has a chance to profit by their experience by investing now in Pierre.

INVESTMENTS: To persons who might wish to invest a little in this wonderful young city, I respectfully ask them to correspond with me. I give to all my patrons at present a contract of **guaranty** which relieves them of all risk, and, on the other hand, absolutely **assures them of a good profit.** ☞**A Map of the City Free.** ADDRESS **CHAS. L. HYDE, Pierre, S. Dak.**

REFERENCES.—*You are at liberty to write to any of the following persons regarding myself:*

REV. DR. WM. H. BLACKBURN, Pres't Presbyterian College, Pierre.
REV. DR. JAMES C. JACKSON, Dansville, N. Y.
REV. S. M. WILLIAMS, 425 Clinton Ave., Albany, N.Y.
REV. JOHN F. CLYMER, Somerville, Mass.
R. F. PETTIGREW, U. S. Senator from S. Dakota.
B. J. TEMPLETON, President National Bank of Commerce, Pierre.
S. S. CLOUGH, Pres't Citizens' National Bank, Pierre
P. F. MCCLURE, President Pierre National Bank.
C. C. BENNETT, Pres't First National Bank, Pierre.
A. W. JOHNSTON, Mayor of Pierre.

Publisher's Dep't.

What Does This Mean?

DETROIT, May 29, 1890.

MR. HALL:

Your letter in reference to the "New Crusade' was received this morning, and this afternoon was read to the regular meeting. The ladies immediately voted to accept your offer, and send So you will hear from Detroit Central W. C. T. U. further on.

Respectfully,

MRS. G. W. SCRIPPS.

Five dollars? What for? It is like this. After having offered Miss Willard's picture as an incentive for old subscribers to get new ones, the thought further occurred to the publisher that such a picture would be greatly prized in all unions. So we wrote letters to all the local unions in the country—over 8,000—and personally signed each type-written letter, making the proposition accepted so promptly by the Detroit union above, namely: If

By July 4th

we gain the 15,000 new names, we will send a *framed picture* of Miss Willard to the local union that would send us $5 before the date named. Five new names can be sent with the money, or a less number, or none, as may be desired. In case the new names are not sent, we will promptly send a due bill showing that a certain number of names at $1 will be accepted by us any time before January 1st. The above is the first response, came while the writer was signing some of the 8,000 letters, and gladdened his work exceedingly. This must not interfere with the work of sending in one or more names at $1 each. Vote the money out of your treasury and send it on, the new names can follow later, but don't you see what a splendid plan it is to put unions at work, and as a result to have this picture of Miss Willard, which we guarantee will be the best that can be made.

But See, June 5th

Now,

July 4th, So Near!

Is it necessary to have a big lot of time to do such a work as this? We think not. If a meeting will not be held soon

Call One

at once and bring the matter up. We have presumed on Miss Willard's kindness in making such an offer without even consulting her, but you all know how readily your leader falls in with any plan to push THE UNION SIGNAL. In this case she has had no opportunity to give the helping word—the success of it all rests on you. Shall it not be a tremendous success?

8,000 x 5 = 40,000!

So does the work cumulate. What will be the response? Don't wait for your president or officers to act. You act; tell them you can be counted on to help. This is Mrs. Everybodyinparticular's business!

The Time is Short

but

Not Very Much is Asked!

Act! Act! Act!

PRESS NOTICES

GLIMPSES OF FIFTY YEARS

It is a charming story, in which not only the 200,000 members of the W. C. T. U., but other women and men who know of this noble woman, will be intensely interested.—*Sioux City (Iowa) Tribune.*

The picture it presents of a busy, eventful life, crowded full of activities and high responsibilities, is full of interest and inspiration. The President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has done more for the cause by this record of her stirring, useful life, than could be accomplished by any set argument.—*The Book Buyer.*

I am glad that this able and timely volume has been written. It will do good wherever it is read, and impart needed information concerning a movement that is already flooding the world with light and glory. It furnishes an answer to the question, "What can a woman do?" It is the record of a fruitful and beautiful life.—*The Central Methodist, Catlettsburg, Ky.*

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use Pond's Extract.

Ball's Corsets in a variety of styles. Most comfortable corset ever made. Kabo Corsets of perfect fit, in various styles and lengths. Kabo never breaks. Ball's Waists are the best in the world for Ladies, Misses and Children. All with soft eyelets.

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CHICAGO CORSET CO.,
CHICAGO AND NEW YORK.

VanHouten's Cocoa
"BEST & GOES FARTHEST."
The purest, most soluble—the *original* cocoa. Invented, patented and made in Holland. Delicate, stimulating, nutritious, much better for the nerves than tea and coffee. Ask for VAN HOUTEN'S, take no other. [61

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furnishes the best and cheapest insurance for total abstainers from alcoholic liquors as a beverage.
Women insured on same terms as men. *Agents wanted.* Address W. F. Singleton, Pres., Royal Insurance Bldg., CHICAGO, Ill

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MILLER'S HOTEL New York City. 39 West 26th St. A Prohibition Home. Patronized by W. C. T. U. workers visiting New York. Turkish, Electric, Roman Baths. Address, DR. E. P. MILLER, Proprietor.

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New, Elegant, Quiet, Homelike,
G. H. La Fetra, - - Prop.

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EDGE ALWAYS STRAIGHT
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"WHITE RIBBON VIBRATIONS."
The new W. C. T. U. Song Book. The latest and the best. 150 pages of splendid songs. Meets the wants of all aggressive temperance work. Words and music of superior quality. Good paper, good binding. Just the book for **Choirs and other musical organizations.** Nothing equal to it for the public meetings of the W. C. T. U., Medal Contests, &c. Music for all occasions.
Price 35c, prepaid; $3.60 per doz. not prepaid.
Order of FLORA H. CASSEL, HASTINGS, NEB.

50,000 Men & Women Canvassers *now.* $1 an hour Present worth $1. A. Bloomingdale, Gloversville, N.Y.

KISS ME MAMMA I CAN'T SLEEP!
Beautiful song and chorus. 30c.
Wm. A. May, Box 3442, New York, N. Y.

LADY Agents clear $5.00 daily. Goods indispensable. Sample free. G. L. Erwin, Chicago.

Silk Satin & Plush Remnants for Crazy Patch, a large pkg. pretty pieces, assorted col. & our ill. story paper 3 mos. 10c. The Little Giant, St. Louis

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are the best and cheapest. Write for catalogue and prices. Wilber H. Murray M'f'g Co., Cincinnati, O.

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$12.50 Buys a $65 Improved Singer **SEWING MACHINE** 60 days' trial. Free Catalogue. Warranted five years. OXFORD MFG. CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

Good Sense CORSET WAISTS.
Fit all ages. Infants to Adults.
Are made of the best material and workmanship

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THE Perfection Flour Bin and Sieve. The housekeeper's best friend. Look for our card in this paper next week. Agents wanted.
SHERMAN, TANGENBERG & CO., 160 West Lake St., Chicago.

USEFUL and BEAUTIFUL The Pearl Sewing Machine.
Best results and low price. Circulars free. M. A. Scullin & Co., 762 W. Lake St., Chicago.

BLISS WOMAN'S BAND
Sent on receipt of price and waist measure.
Fitted band 75 cts. / Plain band 30 cts. } Bliss Mfg. Co., Box 367, Minneapolis, Minn.

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Publisher's Notes.

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These words from the warm-hearted workers of the W. C. T. U. They are only a tithe of the number that we could print. Note the one from Montana.

Lend yourself to this enthusiasm. Just one new name with $1.00 (more if you will get them) will entitle you to the picture of Miss Willard providing we get 15,000 new names

Before July 4th!

Worth working for? You will say so when you see the picture. It will be the work, in all probability, of Prang & Co., and that statement, of itself, is a guarantee of the superexcellence of the work We have been asked, "How can you afford to offer so much?" We could not possibly afford it except by an edition of 20,000 or more pictures. By modern processes these will all be equal to the original, and the utmost care will be taken to have this picture as near perfect as it can be made.

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Glorious

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You may take my name as one "who will try" for a new subscriber before July 4th to THE UNION SIGNAL, and I feel confident I can obtain *one*, and perhaps more; will do all I can for you with pleasure KATE COVERT.

HUNTSVILLE, TEX.
I will get one or more new subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL before July, and would like to have Miss Willard's picture if the 100,000 mark is reached by July 4. THE UNION SIGNAL is one of the best papers in the United States.
Z. LENORE BALDWIN.

BETHANY, MO.
I *will* try and get one or more new subscribers, at $1, and thus get the picture of Miss Willard You will surely succeed; right must prevail!
MRS. MINNIE STORM.

BUSHNELL, ILL.
Yes, *I will help* send names for THE UNION SIGNAL. We must reach the **100,000** by July 1st. A GRAND IDEA. An intelligent public will consider this Supreme Court decision as they did the Dred Scott. It will cause thought and agitation, and, in the end, help temperance.
MRS. H. W. GREENE, *Co. Pres.*

MILLERSBURG, KY.
Of course I will send a new subscriber for that blessed paper, THE UNION SIGNAL, even if I have to pay for it myself. MRS. S. M. BARBEE.

RED BLUFF, CAL.
I will be one to send in one or more new names before July 1st. I think the plan the best that has ever been offered. I am quite sure all will work to put THE UNION SIGNAL in homes that know not its value, thereby sow the good seed, and obtain a picture of our *dearest friend*.
MRS. M. A. HARRIS.

MARTINVILLE, QUE.
I will help in getting new names for THE UNION SIGNAL as best I can. How nice it would be if we could get 15,000 more new names for THE UNION SIGNAL by July 1st. I am sure that if we all try we can The thoughts of getting Miss Willard's picture will enable us to work all the harder. I have had the pleasure of reading THE UNION SIGNAL two or three years, and find it a very interesting and instructive paper. ANNIE HAIN'S.

DILLON, MONT.
I will help. Wherever I find THE UNION SIGNAL in a home, there I find *intelligent* co-operation in temperance work. The blessed paper has kept the interest in the W. C. T. U. *alive* in this town. Today we hold the first meeting in months, and this week Col. Woodford begins a series of meetings. If you can't start a W. C. T. U. THE UNION SIGNAL *will* in time. ALMA C. KIRKPATRICK,
Rec. Sec. Mont. W. C. T. U.

WAVERLEY, OHIO.
I write to say that I will surely send you *one* yearly subscriber to THE UNION SIGNAL before July 1st. I don't know who it will be, but I will find her, for that picture I must have. Yours for THE UNION SIGNAL. MRS. ALICE B. OGDEN.

NORTH BRANCH, KAN.
I have secured two new names on the picture offer. I think I can get others. Will send names and money soon. You strike the nail on the head when you offer Miss Willard's picture, the best loved of all women. I am so glad I have met her.
MRS. S. M. KINNEY.

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I will do my best to get you one or more new names at $1. I think you can surely reach the 100,000 mark by July 1st. *I will help.* I like the plan, and I want the picture. I think it is a good chance for white-ribboners to obtain Miss Willard's picture. I cannot do without THE UNION SIGNAL.
JANE STUCKEY.

BRIGHTON, ILL.
Please send to Mrs. J. L. Manning, Nokomis, Ill., sample copies of UNION SIGNAL. *She is working in conjunction with me for the* **prize for 500** subscribers in the seventeenth district.
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MRS. WALTER E. PERKINS.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
I have the promise of one new subscriber. I think THE UNION SIGNAL more ably conducted and better worth the money than any $2 weekly with which I am acquainted. I wish every intelligent woman would read it.
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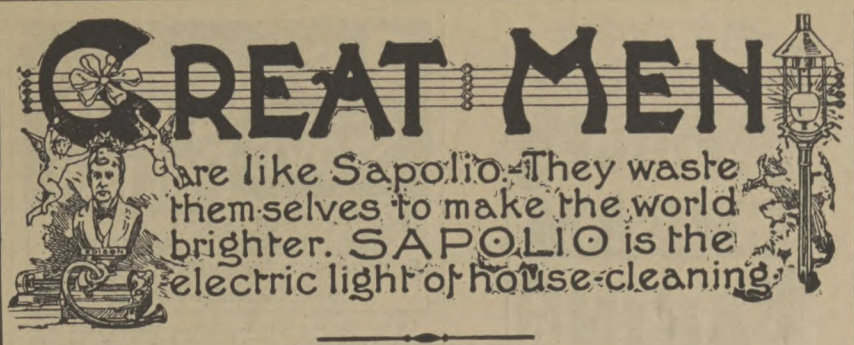

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Signal Notes.

LET us take care how we speak of those who have fallen on life's field. Help them up—don't heap scorn upon them. We did not see the conflict; we do not know the scars.—*The Reformer.*

MR. GLADSTONE, in a letter on the licensing question, says that the mere introduction in Parliament of the License Bill, which provides for compensation for loss of licenses, has already increased the value of publicans' property to the amount of probably 50,000,000 pounds. The measure, he says, is the heaviest blow ever struck at the cause of temperance.

THE Salvation Army's "Two days with God" crowded the immense Free Trade Hall, Manchester, England.

AN Illinois correspondent writes thus: "The Rev. J. M. Mailley, a student of Garrett Biblical Institute at Evanston, Ill., gave a very interesting temperance lecture in the city hall of Aurora, Wednesday evening, May 21. Our people seldom have the opportunity of listening to so eloquent and logical a speaker. The W. C. T. U., under whose auspices he came, and all good temperance people join in pronouncing him not only a very pleasant speaker, but one whose arguments are clear and convincing, and one calculated to do a great deal of good in the work. Any of our unions would do well to secure him for a lecture. We hope to have him again in the near future."

MRS. JOSEPHINE K. HENRY, former president of the Versailles, Ky., W. C. T. U., is nominated by the Prohibitionists for the responsible and lucrative office of clerk of the court of appeals. This is the first time that a woman has been nominated for a state office in that state; indeed, few have been thus nominated in any state. The press of Kentucky predict a largely increased prohibition vote. Could the white-ribbon element be represented in the judiciary department of the Bourbon State, it would give great impetus to the work. Doubtless Prohibitionists and white-ribboners appreciate this fact, and will rally to the support of Mrs. Henry in the coming campaign.

THE State Prohibition Executive Committee of Mississippi have recently issued a proclamation urging the election of the ablest and best men to the Constitutional Convention to be held on the 12th of August, and stating that the whisky men of the state are seeking to control it (the committee). "We favor an article in the new Constitution to the effect that no new saloon, gambling house, house of prostitution, or lottery, shall ever be legalized in the state. All efforts to regulate the traffic have signally failed. Saloons are essentially lawless, and they are the nesting places of gambling, thieving, murder and prostitution. They have no proper place in a civilized state. It is better for the Convention to recognize its duty to protect the homes of the people, and make an end of the struggle now—for the question will never be settled till it be settled right. The saloon has long been a dominating and corrupting influence in politics, and must be eliminated, for the liquor traffic is satisfied with nothing less than the full control of the government in the interest of its destructive work. We specially recommend and urge—1, Vote for no man whose character and record is not approved by the best people who know him. 2, Vote for no man who is in sympathy with the whisky combine, gambling hells, lottery swindles, stews, or the saloons, the foster-mother of the quartette."

MISS A. C. ASHTON, secretary of the Asheville W. C. T. U. Assembly, is working hard to make that gathering a success. She sends out a ringing circular asking the coöperation of each local union in the Southern states to send one dollar towards defraying expenses, and to work up such an interest as shall insure a large attendance. The first object of the Assembly is for instruction in methods of Bible study and of W. C. T. U. work, Dean Wright having charge of the former division and Miss West of the latter. There will also be lectures and entertainments. Miss Willard, Miss Anna Gordon, Miss Griffin, of Georgia, Miss Scovel, Mrs. Chapin and others will be on the program. Asheville is both a pleasure and a health resort, at an altitude which makes its summer climate delightful. Special rates of board, at from five to six dollars per week, have been secured for delegates, and efforts are being made to secure reduced railroad rates. The Assembly opens Monday evening, July 21, and continues ten days. Further information can be obtained by addressing Miss Anna C. Ashton, 63 Church street, Asheville, N. C.

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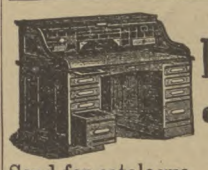

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THE UNION SIGNAL

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WORLD'S AND NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

"THOU HAST GIVEN A BANNER TO THEM THAT FEAR THEE; THAT IT MAY BE DISPLAYED BECAUSE OF THE TRUTH."

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MR. LUCIEN HAGANS.

"How is the strong staff broken and the beautiful rod!" A great shock has come to our office in the death of Mr. Lucien Hagans, husband of the treasurer of the Woman's Temperance Publishing Association. From the very inception of our work he has been our strong staff. In those early days of struggle and difficulties he was our ever ready and ever wise counselor. The directors scarcely ever held a meeting without finding his presence necessary, and never was it asked in vain. A successful business man of large experience, his advice was invaluable; and the fact that he had retired from active business life gave him what so few men as competent as he possess—time to render the assistance required. He was not only our business adviser, but our genial, warm-hearted friend. His beautiful home was ever open to us; its delightful walks were named for officers of our board; and never did he seem more happy than when taking us through the beautiful grounds of Hawthorne. We have knelt with him around his family altar from which arose daily prayers for the success of THE UNION SIGNAL, and when the news came that he had passed "through the gates into the city," our first thought was, "One less on earth to pray for us." His last illness was long and distressing, but the end came suddenly. The Master called and he gladly responded. With him, to live had been Christ; to die was gain.

Into the sacred sorrow of that home, where wife and only son sit desolate, we may not penetrate; yet we know the loving presence of Jesus illumines its gloom, and the promised Comforter binds up the bruised hearts. The tender sympathy and prayers of thousands are with our treasurer in this hour of sore bereavement, and as she shall take up, alone, the burden of life, which he has always so tenderly and lovingly helped her to bear, may the Everlasting Arms be about her.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

The Illinois Supreme Court has decided that buying on margins is gambling.

Southampton, Long Island, celebrated the 250th anniversary of its settlement June 12.

Miss H. L. Reed, of the Annex, has been awarded the Sargent prize at Howard University.

The Presbyterian General Assembly formally recognized the usefulness of the order of deaconesses.

Charles Francis Eastman, a full-blooded Sioux, is one of the last graduates of Boston University, in medicine.

Harriet Hosmer has completed her model of Lincoln for the Cregier statue; it promises to be the greatest work of her life.

In response to the request of our Sunday-school department, Miss Willard has been given a place on the International Sunday School Convention.

A memorial tablet to Professor Guyot has just been erected at Princeton College; it is set in a stone deposited on his father's farm in Switzerland by glacial action.

Governor Fifer has called an extra session of the Illinois Legislature to pass needed legislation allowing Chicago to increase its bonded indebtedness for carrying on the Columbian Fair.

Of the four graduates of the Woman's Mutual College who entered the competitive examinations for the Philadelphia Hospital, three passed successfully. Of the twenty-five applicants from the University of Pennsylvania, thirteen passed.

The Council of the University of the city of New York has decided to form a Woman's Advisory Committee of twelve representative women to coöperate for the encouragement of advanced study by women.

Judge Rayburn, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, has decided in favor of the agent of the Cincinnati Brewing Company, in the case brought against him for opening an original package store in Leechburg, a prohibition town, in a prohibition county.

INTERESTING letters from Mrs. Poole and Mr. Hall, completing report of the National Temperance Congress, are received too late for insertion; they will be given next week.

The *Independent* says: "We do not doubt that the boys were drunk who, while noisily celebrating Harvard's base-ball victory over Yale, the other night, nearly ruined the statute of the man after whom the university was named, and painted their profanity on the plaza of Memorial Hall. Their drunken condition aggravates their offense, and we heartily wish the police had arrested them. Why do not the police attend to such noisy ruffians?" Why not?

A GENERAL Missionary Conference at Shanghai, China, is considering the awful curse of the opium traffic to that country. Two missionaries from India are in attendance, who brought to the Viceroy, Li Hung Chang, the Indian Memorial, signed by over ten thousand Christians, including eight hundred missionaries, asking that the Tien-Tsin Treaty, so far as it relates to the sale of opium, be repealed, and one enacted prohibiting the legalized importation of opium into China.

THE Ohio Valley Prohibition Assembly at Moundsville, West Va., opens July 4, and continues until July 14. Our good friend, Hon. T. R. Carskadon, of Keyser, West Va., is president, Hon. Frank Burt, vice-president, Rev. C. H. Mead, secretary, and James W. Bodly, treasurer. Its amphitheatre has a seating capacity of 5,500 persons, and its program has drawing power enough to fill it. It is this Assembly which gives kindly welcome to the W. C. T. U. School of Methods, conducted by Mrs. C. B. Buell.

THE Central Union, Chicago, has moved its restaurant from its basement quarters into elegant rooms, 69 Washington street, and Thursday had a grand opening there. Preparations were made for two hundred guests, but at noon there was such a rush that hundreds were turned away. While in the old quarters this restaurant won a name for having the best cooked victuals in the city, and now that it has pleasant surroundings, on a prominent business street, its patronage will doubtless be proportionate to the excellence of its cuisine. All must wish for it unbounded success, as its profits go to sustain the many Christian philanthropies of the Central Union, which are seeking to make bright some of the darkest portions of this city.

MR. GLADSTONE has been understood as in favor of a restricted sale of intoxicating liquor in England, but in the House of Commons he sustained Sir Wilfrid Lawson in his opposition to the licensing question. Sir Wilfrid said: "The country had hitherto pensioned men for killing enemies of the nation. The bill under discussion would pension those who were daily active in killing their fellow countrymen." Mr. Gladstone gave the government advocate credit for sincerity in desiring to lessen the evils of the liquor trade; but the means proposed were utterly futile and extremely dangerous. Public opinion was fast rising against the liquor traffic, and the liquor party should remember the power of that opinion to overthrow them."

SELDOM has a more hopeful sight gladdened the eye than that of the seven thousand earnest, enthusiastic Christians gathered in Music Hall, St. Louis, at the annual meeting of the Christian Endeavor Society. One can hardly help envying the emotions of President Clark as he looked into those eager young faces and thought into what a great tree the little seed of his planting has grown. To-day the Y. P. S. C. E. numbers 660,000, an army strong enough to take the world for Christ. At the close of the first session there were 8,100 delegates registered. The exercises were of intense interest, the themes discussed were extremely practical and handled with masterly skill, by such speakers as Dr. Tiffany, Dr. Wayland Hoyt, Minneapolis, Rev. J. N. McLean, of California, Professor Harper, Rev. T. S. Hamlin, and many others. The association appreciates the value of good literature as is shown by the fact that the receipts of its publishing department for the year are $34,383.26. The next year's meeting is to be in Minneapolis.

BEING criticised for her recommendation of Edward Bellamy's "Looking Backward," Miss Willard, in a letter to a friend, made the following explanation: "In respect to Bellamy's book I very much regret the deficiencies to which you refer, but the book is like a hand upon the rocking stone—it jogs people's minds, and it was for that I valued it. We do not subscribe to everything between the covers of any book that we may recommend. Nor did I content myself with being sorry that Mr. Bellamy had introduced wine and tobacco into his story and left Christianity and woman out. I have written him and labored with him, not perhaps so much because I thought it would do any good as to free my own mind. He is a charming fellow, the son of a Baptist minister, and I think full of good intentions; possibly somewhat of a recoil against the strict Calvinistic theology so that he would pay his attention to Christianity in action rather than as a theory. Take him by and large, I think that he is doing good, and it was in capacity that I recommended him."

FRIDAY night the British House of Commons witnessed a most exciting debate upon the Government's Licensing Bill. Gladstone led the opposition, making the points that this bill does establish the principle of compensation; that the name applied to it—the publicans' endowment bill—accurately denotes its nature; that its presentation by the government has enhanced the value of all publicans' establishments, and if it becomes a law it would establish the principle that licenses might be bought up by money from the public treasury at prices virtually fixed by the license holders; that the amendment proposed ostensibly to guard against this danger really means the endowment of a gigantic interest at the expense of the public purse, and that the success of the plan would entirely paralyze all hope of reducing the number of public houses without ruinous cost to the country. Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of Exchequer, defended the bill; Sir William Harcourt and Sir George Trevelyan spoke against it, the latter characterizing it as the worst proposal of the kind ever submitted to Parliament. The bill was finally rejected by a vote of 275 to 243. The government has consented to the appointment of a committee to examine into the question of compensation in connection with the licensing bill. The *Chronicle* praises Lord Salisbury's moral courage in allowing the appointment of this committee.

WE have conscientiously refrained from noticing the misrepresentations of the non-partisans, but one which is being persistently made by Miss Mary F. Lathrop, on the Pacific Coast, is of so grave a nature that common justice demands its denial. She appeared before several ministers' meetings in San Francisco, asserted that THE UNION SIGNAL denied the inspiration of the Scripture, read garbled extracts from this paper attempting to prove it, and that I indorsed it, and the National Union indorsed me, *therefore* the National Union is infidel. The simple facts are, the extract was taken from a note in a symposium giving both sides of the question in regard to the Bible authority for woman's public ministry. The author makes a series of interrogations, and closes with a statement of her own views. We never gave indorsement of these views, so that even had they been, as they are not, what Miss Lathrop represents, no fair judgment could impute them to THE UNION SIGNAL. Secondly, the National Union's indorsement of me, which she quotes as though made in this connection, and for this specific purpose, was that given at the New York convention, and referred to another specific action. Third, the lady who wrote the objectionable article is Miss Amy T. Mace, one of the most pronounced non-partisans in this state, so that if her sentiments are objectionable, the non-partisans, not the National Union, or THE UNION SIGNAL, are responsible for them. That the lady in question uses such measure and catches at such straws in her attempts to vilify the W. C. T. U. shows to what extremities she is brought in order to find material for her attacks.

Contributed.

THOU KNOWEST.

BY HELEN B. RANDOLPH.

Father, thou knowest that I walk before thee
In the dark way that thou hast set for me,
Repentant, humbled; fervently desiring
To do thy perfect will, nor stray from thee.
But I am tired; Father, do thou strengthen,
For heavy grows the weight of pain I bear.
Take thou my burden while the shadows lengthen;
"My child, I placed it there."

Father, thou knowest all; the tender yearning
For human sympathy, though thou art nigh.
When, faint and worn, on my lone pathway turning
I stretch to thee my trembling hands, and cry
"Place them, my Father, in some safe enfolding
Of earthly love, whose touch shall warm the frown
Of death that chilled them." 'Tis thy voice replying
"I love, yet strike them down."

Father, thou knowest all; the sad foreboding,
Lest, when I gain thy far-off home at last,
Too late from earth to have caught the glow of heaven
I stand unrecognized amid the vast
Celestial multitude, my cry unheard
In ears that list angelic harmony,
And wait for lips, that, busy with thy word,
Are slow to welcome me.

O Thou whose love hath shaped and placed my burden,
Yet giveth strength for this my journey lone,
Thou who dost strike my hands from earthly clasping
That thou mayst fold them safe within thine own,
Thou'lt know me, Father, and with glad up-springing
My soul shall stretch her wings and fly to thee,
Hearing thy voice in tenderest accents ringing—
"Come home, my child, to me."

Lincoln, Ills.

JUNO.

BY MRS. ANNA A. PRESTON.

"Lie down, Juno!" and the fine looking, but somewhat seedy young man struck the restless English terrier a sharp blow across the face with his slouch hat.

"Don't treat the creature like that, Ned; she knows more than her master this minute," said young Dr. Miller, who was passing through Cale Rogers' gilded saloon, as the nearest way from the street to an upper room where the widow Hall, a poor but worthy woman, who had charge of the premises, was just then his patient.

"Prove it, Doc," said Ned Grant, the dog's master, in a maudlin tone, replacing his hat on his ill-kempt head.

"I've no time to waste words," replied the young doctor as he pulled off his gloves and warmed his white, soft, shapely hands by the flaming open wood fire.

"But your words, providing they are of weight, shall not be wasted. Convince me that the dog knows more than I do, and I'll sign the pledge, as you have so often asked me to do."

"So will I," put in Cale Rogers, who was always trying to conciliate the young doctor. "To my thinking that pup is a vicious, cross-grained brute. If I wasn't afraid of her I wouldn't allow her in the saloon."

"She was charged with the care of Ned Grant, so she follows where he leads," replied the doctor, "but she knows enough to keep sober and to go home at a reasonable hour on a cold, stormy February night like this. She knows that a blow across her face is an insult. Look at the poor thing, how crest-fallen she is! It always makes me melancholy to see a dumb creature with so much intelligence; it gives me a vague sort of a belief in the transmigration of souls. You are a lady, Juno, and whatever your master may once have been, he has evidently forgotten, under present affiliations, how to treat a 'lady' with respect."

"Thank you, Doc, for your compliment to the dog. She *is* a lady. Good girl, Juno!" and the dejected look gave place to an animated appearance as the creature wagged her short tail and straightway began again softly pulling with her sharp teeth at her master's sleeve, trying to coax him to go home.

She looked wistfully after the young doctor as he left the room, and the red-faced barber who stood with one elbow hitched up on the marble slab of the bar, against which he was leaning, posing for his own benefit evidently, as he never left off gazing at his reflection in the plate-glass mirror over the fire-place, said, with a hoarse laugh:

"The young doctor has a family liking for that dorg, I suppose. 'Taint so very long since his sister never set foot outdoor without her."

No one spoke or smiled. Every one looked at Ned Grant, who pulled himself together, gathered his feet and stout stick at an obtuse angle that made locomotion possible, and, bracing himself for the effort, got himself out the door with the anxious terrier at his heels.

"You ortn't to hev said that," spoke up Starkey, the blacksmith; "even the *truth* harn't ter be spoken at all times."

"What is the 'truth'?" asked Frank Wilds, the new druggist's clerk; "I've heard something of that sort hinted at a dozen times since I have been in the village, but no one comes out with the whole story."

"I don't know as it can be called much of a story," went on the barber, gratified at being questioned, and hitching up the other elbow; "but the facts are that Ned Grant and Miss Emma Miller were engaged to be married long ago, when they were both in the High School, and expected to be married as soon as Ned's business was good enough to warrant his taking a family on his hands. But after he got to drinking so like a fish, proceedings were delayed. One day Miss Emma was tripping along the street, and all at once she came upon Ned Grant, flat in the gutter. He had just come out of this saloon with a bigger load than he could carry, and some one had shoved him off the walk, and there he lay with quite a crowd of hoodlums around, laughing and jeering at him. I stood in my shop door and saw it all. She is a pretty girl, the loveliest girl I ever saw, and she came hurrying as if she dreaded to pass this corner, and with her face turned the other way. It must have been an awful shock when she came upon Ned lying there. I don't suppose she had any idea that he ever got down like that, but she is a lady all through; she didn't faint, nor cry out, nor look disgusted. She just turned to the dorg that was close beside her, as he always was in them days, and said, 'Juno, stay here and take care of our friend.' The obedient creature did as she was told, and hasn't left him day nor night since. Of course the dorg was well acquainted with Ned, and there hain't much doubt in my mind but what she understands pretty much all about the whole affair. She's a dretful knowing critter. Anyhow, Ned is safe where *she* is; there wouldn't nobody dare ter lay hands on him, drunk or sober, with that dorg within call."

An hour later, as the snow had ceased to fall, and a piercing wind tore the heavy clouds in shreds, allowing a few pale stars to be seen, the young doctor hurrying along the deserted street saw rushing upon him from an alley way the same tawny English terrier. With a sharp yelp of joy she threw herself groveling in his path.

He pulled off his glove and passed his hand caressingly over her face, saying gently: "What is it, Juno, my lady? Are you in trouble? Did you know the sound of my step? That must have been so. Where is poor Ned?"

At the sound of his reassuring, questioning voice, the dog jumped up and ran, whining, round the end of a large business block. The doctor followed with all haste and soon came upon her licking the pale, cold face of her master who was lying insensible in the snow.

"This is pitiful," said the young doctor; "the man has fallen below the level of his dog. I cannot lift him, and you cannot help me, Juno."

As he started to run for assistance, the dog thinking herself deserted, set up a piteous outcry.

"Be quiet, Juno. Keep guard, I'm coming back," and the faithful creature crouched again beside the insensible form.

But a few rods away he found the village patrolman, told his story and received the reply: "I should not dare go near him, Doctor. The dog would throttle me."

"Not by any means, if your intentions were kindly, and I would trust Juno every time to judge. Come, we'll carry the poor fellow to Cale Rogers' saloon. It's the nearest point where we are sure of a good fire, and it is, all things considered, the most appropriate place."

They lifted the limp form between them, and with the dog following closely, soon deposited their burden in front of the crackling hickory wood fire on a soft couch Cale Rogers kept for his own comfort, and which he vacated to open the door in response to their demand to enter.

No sooner was a pillow adjusted beneath the poor fellow's head than Juno leaped to a place beside him and remained there keeping sleepless vigil.

"I warn you to take that vicious brute and her drunken master out of here in short order," blustered Cale Rogers.

"And I warn you to touch them at your peril," replied the young doctor, calmly.

"It will ruin my business to have this room given over for a hospital!"

"On the contrary, I should think it would be an excellent advertisement of what the stuff you sell here can do for a man. Should he die here, as I do not know but he may, for he has evidently received a concussion of the brain by falling and hitting his head against the ice when staggering home from your saloon, where he spent the whole of yesterday, you would doubtless enjoy a wide notoriety; and at all events when it is known that he is here and under what conditions, I fancy you will receive more calls and from people of a different class than you have ever had before."

Indeed, that prophecy came true, for when it was known that Ned Grant was lying insensible in Cale Rogers' saloon, watched by his faithful dog, everybody came to look upon the pathetic sight.

Ned Grant had been born and brought up in the borough, his parents died when he was a mere lad, leaving him a small property invested in a snug little book and stationery store, and this business Ned, who was a favorite with every one, carried successfully forward.

No liquor had been sold in the town for many years until a new railroad and several new business enterprises brought in a great many new inhabitants and a variety of so-called "improvements." Among these was a petition for license to sell liquor in the warrant for the next town meeting.

There was a fierce battle between the old residents and the new element, but the new-comers, together with a few of the old property owners who had buildings to rent, won the day, and drunkard-making went on apace.

Cale Rogers, who was called one of the most public-spirited of the new-comers, fitted up his "gilt-edged saloon" next door to Ned Grant's dainty little store. He coveted the pleasant, sunny, corner room for his tobacco counter, and at once determined to get possession of it. At first, a door had been opened through, then cigars took the place of the bric-a-brac show-case, and presently, before any of Ned's friends mistrusted what was going on, a billiard table occupied the corner book-store, and the whole business belonged to Cale Rogers.

For a time Ned was employed about the place, but soon his suddenly acquired intemperate habits so grew upon him as to unfit him for any position of trust, and for some time he had been an idler about town, living, no one could tell how, but protected from insult or injury, whatever his condition might be, by his faithful Juno.

Dr. Miller alone could have told who paid for the poor, misguided fellow's board at a quiet little cottage standing at the head of the lane in which he had been picked up insensible on that inclement night.

Dr. Miller had been the most indignant of Ned's friends at his ruin, moral and financial, by Cale Rogers. He alone had been faithful in his efforts to win him back to the ways of rectitude. It was young Dr. Miller now who prompted all the best of the old residents to go to Cale Rogers' saloon and look at the pale, still face of their old favorite.

It was nearly time to vote for license again. There would be another sharp contest. The gilt-edged saloon was the headquarters of the liquor faction, and Ned's sojourn there happened at a most inopportune time for them.

Of all the old residents, dubbed by the new-comers, "the aristocracy," who came and went and lingered by the silent pair, no one noticed or addressed the proprietor of the place, who sat gloomily in the corner, from time to time throwing a hickory log upon the crackling fire. They petted poor Juno, they commiserated her master; they said what a good boy he had always been, what a brisk business he was doing, what a fine family he belonged to. They expressed their mind very freely regarding the wicked shame of having their clean, pretty, pleasant town polluted by rum-holes, and ridiculed the "smartness" of those politicians who graded the prosperity of the town by the brisk business done at these places.

They spoke very gently of poor Emma Miller, who was teaching at a distance, and told how sweetly and patiently she had met the trial of her lover's downfall.

Just at twilight, the long, western express came trailing into the station, and three minutes later, to every one's surprise, Emma Miller came softly into the room with her brother.

At sight of her Juno sprang down from the couch for the first time and leaped upon her with a cry that brought tears to every eye.

The lovely girl went forward and bent over the pale, set face. At the dog's cry of joy, he stirred and moved for the first time since he had been brought in. Juno sprang upon the couch and stood looking down at him, as much as to say, that now her mistress had come, all would be well.

Poor Ned opened his eyes and was first conscious of the dog. Then looking from her eloquent eyes into the face of the doctor, he said:

"I'll keep my word, Doc. I'm convinced the dog knows more than I do. I'll sign the pledge."

It was a faint voice, not much more than a whisper, but the saloon keeper, who was sitting with his elbows on his knees and his head in his hands, heard it, and said:

"I'll keep my word, also. I'll sign the pledge. I'll give up this business. I'll return Ned every penny I've cheated him out of, and start him in his former business in his old quarters; and I'll do more than that—I'll vote

no license, as this young lady would if she could vote, and as Juno would, for I am convinced she knows more and has more humanity than half the men who will cast their votes for license in this town next week."

"I will keep my word, also," said Emma Miller next day when her lover was allowed to talk a little. "If you sign the pledge I will marry you without waiting to see if you are to 'hold out.' I am as sure you will as I am that we should have been spared all this sad experience had I been sensible enough to marry you long ago on our small means, for I know you were first led into the tempter's toils by the hope of making money faster and sooner to make a home for me."

Ned was carried to the polls the next week on his couch, and Juno went also, bravely decorated with ribbons. The pair were greeted with cheers of enthusiasm, and wonderful stories were told of the intelligent dog's amiable demeanor toward members of the temperance party.

That was the last of license in that town. The gilt-edged saloon was turned into a coffee house, and the old residents once more take pride in the clean, pure, wholesome atmosphere of their beautiful town.

Juno is an old, fat, much-petted dog, lying on her soft rug in a sunny window of the corner book-store, receiving the honors showered upon her with a knowing wimple of her short nose, and a lazy wag of her stumpy tail, as much as to say that she perfectly understands what people are saying when they tell how she saved her master, and saved the honor of the fine old town.

Willington, Conn.

TWELVE REASONS WHY WOMEN WANT TO VOTE.

BY ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

1. Because it is fair and right that those who obey the laws should have a voice in making them, and that those who pay taxes should have a voice as to the amount of the tax and the way in which it shall be spent. Harriet Beecher Stowe says: "If the principle on which we founded our government is true, that taxation must not be without representation, and if women hold property and are taxed, it follows that women should be represented in the state by their votes. I think the state can no more afford to dispense with the aid of women in its affairs than the family."

2. Because it is the quietest, easiest, most dignified and least conspicuous way of influencing public affairs. It takes much less expenditure of time, labor and personal presence to go up to the ballot box, drop in a slip of paper and come away, than to stand all day at the polls offering coffee and entreaties to a miscellaneous crowd of voters. Above all, the ballots would be effectual; the coffee and entreaties too often are not.

3. Because it would elevate and broaden women's minds to take part of the spare time which they now spend on fancy-work, wax flowers, crazy quilts and gossip, and devote it to the study of public questions. It would make them more intelligent companions for their husbands, and broader-minded mothers for their children. If women understood politics, a man would not be obliged to leave his wife and go down to the store of an evening in order to find some one with whom to talk over the questions in which he is most interested.

4. Because it would increase women's influence. Mrs. Zerelda G Wallace, "the mother of Ben Hur," lately said, speaking of the exclusion of women from all voice in regard to public affairs: "Think of the effect of this dishonor upon the boys of the land. The mother tries to teach her boy that he must be pure, and temperate, and honorable. That boy goes out from his mother, and the first thing he meets with neutralizes and gives the lie to all his mother's teachings. He says to himself, 'Why, mother says so and so;' but he finds men in high places violating all those teachings, and he begins to conclude that his mother does not know much about it. From that minute the boy discounts his mother's judgment, and though she must still have a hold on his affections, she does not have a hold upon him in any other way. There is where you wrong us, gentlemen, and cripple us in training men who will make the statesmen of this nation. If you want us to make statesmen, you must give the women an interest in the government, and you must count their opinions."

5. Because it would result in the election of better men to office. In Wyoming, soon after the passage of the woman suffrage law, a man was elected who was popular with his party, but who was a secret drinker. After his election he grew more careless, went into saloons openly, and was several times seen on the street the worse for liquor. The politicians of his party did not care. When his term was out, they re-nominated him. A man came home from the caucus, and his wife asked him who the candidate was. He told her. "Why," she said, "that man cannot possibly be elected." "Why not?" asked her husband in surprise. The wife made no answer, but she put on her sunbonnet and went out and talked with the woman next door over the fence. The woman next door then put on *her* sunbonnet, and went out and talked with *her* next neighbor; and so they passed the word all through the town. The women held no caucus, made no public demonstration, but when election day came the intemperate candidate found himself defeated. He knew he had done nothing to make him lose caste with his party, and he could not understand his defeat until one of his lady friends said to him very quietly, "We could not let you go back; you were setting a bad example to our boys." In Wyoming, both parties have come to recognize the necessity of nominating their best men, or, at least, not nominating bad men, if they wish to succeed.

6. Because, under our present system, bad women have too much influence in politics. A member of the Michigan legislature once told Rev Anna Shaw that if women voted, the bad women would have to vote. She answered: "There is a certain row of houses close to the capitol at Lansing, and you know by what sort of women those houses are occupied every year during the session of the legislature; and you know that their influence is a formidable factor in determining legislation. If women could vote, a class of men would be chosen to office who are not so susceptible to the influence of bad women." The bad women are too few in number, in comparison with the good women, to exert much influence merely by their votes But our public officers are elected by men alone, and are responsible for their official acts to a constituency composed of men alone. Public opinion on social questions is comparatively lax among men. Hence, men of notoriously immoral character are often chosen to positions of high public trust, and they appoint others like themselves. Witness the case of Sheriff Flack of New York. Such men, of course, are open to the influence of bad women, who are thus able to exert a power out of all proportion to their numbers. Let the great mass of good mothers, wives and sisters have a voice in choosing our representatives, and a higher class of men will be chosen, who will not be under the sway of bad women. Women want to vote in order that the good women may have more influence in politics than the bad ones.

7. Because women want to protect their business interests. As farmers need votes in order that they may represent the farming interests, and manufacturers in order that they may represent the manufacturing interests, so women need votes in order that they may represent the interests of the home. For instance: A few years ago the mayor of Louisville made an effort to enforce the city ordinances against gambling-houses. He was met by a petition from leading citizens, lawyers, doctors and merchants, begging him to desist, on the ground that his action would injure the business interests of the city. Men who came to Louisville to trade expected to have "a good spree" after transacting their business. If they could not do this in Louisville, trade would go elsewhere. Not long after, the mayor of St. Paul made an effort to enforce the city ordinances against houses of ill-fame, and he was met with a similar petition from prominent citizens, protesting on the same ground—that it would injure the business interests of the city. How many of the wives of those prominent citizens do you suppose you could have got to sign such a petition? Probably most of the men who signed it were not themselves gamblers, or patrons of the other places. But they were business men, their minds were fixed on making money, and they looked mainly at the money side of the question. The mothers, too, were in business. Their business was bringing up the boys and girls to be good men and women. They knew that the gambling-houses and similar places interfered with their business—which is really the most important business of all, and the one for the sake of which all the others exist. And every mother of them would have supported the mayor—if she could. But every gambler, every loafer, every man who is absorbed in material interests to the exclusion of moral interests, has a vote with which to intimidate a mayor who tries to do his duty. The good wives and mothers have no votes with which to sustain him. Is it any wonder that city officials so often wink at violations of law, when it is not the shops or factories of a city that are endangered, but only its homes?

8. Women want to vote because politics are so corrupt. For years, good men have been trying in vain, unassisted, to purify them. They need the help and coöperation of women. The corruption of public life sets a bad example to every woman's husband; it assails the morals of her son as soon as he steps across her threshold; it takes the tax money contributed by women, and refuses to apply it to purposes which women think most useful and desirable, such as police matrons, and squanders it lavishly for things which women regard as useless or even harmful, such as great quantities of champagne at inauguration balls. It is idle to say that the political world is too corrupt for women to touch it, when it inevitably touches women at so many points. It is as if a man, in a mistaken spirit of chivalry, should refuse to let his wife lift a hand to do any housecleaning, on the ground that the house was too dirty for her to touch it, and at the same time should expect her to go on living in that same dirty house. When she saw her husband and children suffering from the effects of dirt, she would be sure to ask to be allowed to help clean things up. And to fancy that a woman can purify politics better by abstract moral disapprobation than by voting for good men and against bad ones, is like fancying that she could cleanse her house more effectually by frowning at the dirt than by taking a broom in her hand.

9. Because, in the laws now upon our statute books, the reasonable wishes of women are not adequately represented. Witness the laws which license the sale of intoxicating liquor; the laws in relation to the age of consent, which regard a little girl as mature enough to consent to her own ruin at ten or twelve years of age—in Delaware at seven; the law by which a married mother has no right to her own children as long as she lives with her husband; the law by which the husband can, by will, bequeath the custody and guardianship of the children away from their mother; the law of Massachusetts which provides a heavier penalty for stealing a fine cow than for ruining a virtuous woman by fraud and deceit. These laws were not enacted because men meant to be unjust or unkind to women, but because they looked at things simply from their own point of view. That is human nature. If women alone had made the laws, no doubt the laws would have been just as one-sided as they are now, only in the opposite direction. As we need two eyes to get a correct perspective, so we need to have both the masculine and the feminine points of view represented in legislation in order to reach a just result.

10. Because actual and cruel wrongs are every day inflicted upon women, to which woman suffrage would put an end. We have all shuddered over Dr. Kate Bushnell's account of the stockaded dens of vice in the lumber camps of Michigan and Wisconsin, where women are compelled to lead a life of shame against their will. Dr. Bushnell and others who have tried to do away with the evil, all testify that the reason such things are allowed to continue is that the officers of the law are in league with the wrong-doers. How long would such officers remain in power if their tenure of office depended in any degree upon the votes of women? No woman has all the rights she ought to want, until she has the right to say with authority that such things shall cease.

11. Because it is a maxim in war, "Always do the thing to which your enemy particularly objects." The Brewers' Convention at Chicago passed this resolution by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That we are opposed to woman suffrage everywhere and always; for when woman has the ballot, she will vote solid for prohibition; and woman's vote is the last hope of the Prohibitionists.

You may persuade a church member that the majority of mothers would vote for dramshops; but you will never make the liquor interest believe it. "The children of darkness are wiser in their generation than the children of light."

12. Because we are more and more coming to realize the truth of Frances Willard's emphatic assertion, "The Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount are voted up or voted down upon election day." When such interests are trembling in the balance, every woman must long to cast a vote into the scale that represents purity, sobriety, and honor.

OPIUM AND IMMORALITY AND OUR DUTY CONCERNING THEM.

BY W. E. ROBBINS.

[We call especial attention to the terrible facts here given by a gentleman who knows whereof he speaks. —ED.]

Any one at all conversant with the history of sin in the world knows that vices are gregarious; like misery they love company. In almost no instance will any one form of sin be found to prevail to the exclusion of others, whether it be in the individual or in the community. The opium vice is no exception to this rule, having almost a larger train of attendant evils than any other. Of all these associated evils, whose name is legion, physical and mental, material and moral, temporal and eternal, none is more to be deplored than that which is denominated preëminently the social evil, being the one most of all that saps the very foundations of all society.

I knew something of the association of these two dreadful vices in California twenty years ago, but it was only after my arrival in Shanghai that I found them flourishing together so luxuriantly, not only unhindered and undiscouraged, but actually licensed and regulated by a community representing more than one Christian nation. Of the multitude of opium dens here I have visited quite a number, of which at least four are calculated to accommodate in the neighborhood of 1,000 smokers each at a time, and it is safe to say that each is

visited of an evening by from 5,000 to 10,000 people. Among the attractions in these gilded, palatial trap doors to hell are young women and girls arrayed there for the purpose of ensnaring men and drawing them into the adjoining houses of infamy and pits of destruction.

That this may be the better understood a word of explanation is needed. The Chinese as a government never tolerated either of these vices until the opium was forced upon them by foreign arms, and even now there is nothing on their statute books in their favor, but everything against them. The penalty awarded by Chinese law for the keeper of a house used for immoral purposes is one hundred blows of the bamboo, three months of the canque (a large board around the neck with the crime and sentence written on it) and banishment to the distance of 3,000 li (1,000 English miles). The punishment for the owner of such house is from eighty to one hundred bamboo blows, two or three years' banishment and forfeiture of the house, with lesser penalties for those who know of it and do not report. Whether these sentences are generally carried out or not, the law is so deterrent that no such places are known to the public in the native city of Shanghai. When after the first opium war Shanghai was opened to foreigners and ground was leased to them for residences, the Chinese government, afraid of their influence, stipulated that no Chinese should acquire a residence on the land so allotted. When, however, the Tai-ping rebels drove so many of the Chinese into the foreign settlement for protection it was agreed that they might live in it but should not own real estate. It was further stipulated that no houses of infamy, gambling houses or theaters should be kept by them therein. I have before me now the form of official act of authorization for building, letting or leasing in the American settlement, which must in each case be procured from the United States consul and H. I. M's Intendant of Circuit, which specifically excludes the above mentioned purposes. As Article 33 of the Treaty of Wanghia in 1844 distinctly prohibited all United States subjects from engaging in the opium traffic in China, it was perhaps not thought necessary to refer to it in this authorization. This prohibition has been reiterated and emphasized in the Commercial Treaty of 1880. And yet in defiance of all these stipulations with the Chinese government, we now find 1,060 opium shops licensed by the joint municipality of the British and American settlement; united for convenience of local government, and a similar number of houses of infamy, of the female inmates of which about sixty-five are examined weekly at the lock hospital by a municipal doctor to be certified to as to their fitness for the market of lust, some of them as young as fifteen years. As an additional recommendation and security to their vile customers each girl has her photograph stitched on to her certificate.

Correspondence.

A PROHIBITIONIST ABROAD.

This is written from Smyrna, in Asia Minor. We have crossed Europe from Liverpool to Naples, and have visited Egypt, Palestine, Syria and the northeast ports of the Mediterranean. We have not seen much drunkenness on the streets. As to the reason of this there may be various explanations. The fact, however, is as stated. We have seen poverty enough and beggary enough to satisfy the most exorbitant appetite. One phase of the question which we have met deserves some consideration. A drunken man has no regard for the excitement he may create in a crowd. If a man is insane the crowd pays no attention to him; if he is sober he has some fear of prisons and penitentiaries; but if he is drunk he has no fear of the one, and is not as irresponsible as in the other case. With the antagonism which we have found in the Southern European countries, and especially in the Turkish Empire, against the government, a half-drunken man running loose on the streets would start a riot amongst other half-drunken men in five minutes any time. As a result, drunkenness is a much more dangerous political crime than it is in either British countries or in America. Distilled liquors are, therefore, scarcely manufactured at all in this section of the world. In a very large number of the interior towns the government officers prohibit people from being abroad at all after dark without a light. The whole town, therefore, must be in their houses and quiet after nightfall. This is on the theory, we are told, that these deeds of darkness are concocted after dark, and that the government police have no great trouble with the people except when they are allowed to be out of their homes after dark. I gravely doubt whether this phase of the liquor question has been sufficiently appreciated by those who have so highly extolled the sobriety of Eastern cities. The governments can no more afford to allow their discontented people to have exciting drinks than penitentiary officers can allow whisky to get among their prisoners.

As for the wines, we have tasted them where there were native wines, enough to know that they contain quite a decided quantity of alcohol. All the statements that Oriental wines will not make drunk are, according to our observation, untrue. They will make drunk, but it takes a great deal of it to do so. The reason why people here do not get drunk on wine is mainly a mechanical one. The human stomach only holds a certain amount, and it is not every stomach that will hold enough of these Oriental wines at one time for a stout man to get very drunk on it. The importance of this last consideration must never be overlooked in discussing the effect of wine in maintaining temperance in wine-growing countries. The heat at mid-day here is such that travelers and laborers both do their work in the early morning and in the later afternoon. Our party tried the process of sleeping late and riding through the day, but soon gave it up on account of its discomforts. So laborers in the fields and everywhere else here go to work pretty early in the morning and take lunch at noon, and then sleep through two or three hours in mid-day, and work again in the evening. The arguments of Peter on the day of Pentecost would still be very strong presumptive evidence in this country. At the third hour of the day (or nine o'clock a. m.), nobody has yet begun drinking, nor do they begin, ordinarily, until dinner-time, from six to nine in the evening. Here at Smyrna there is an efficient mission work done by some English philanthropists, called the "Smyrna Rest," and they report that the sailors of the Mediterranean Sea, so far as drunkenness is concerned, are the same that sailors are everywhere else.

Somebody ought to rise up and defend the water of Europe and Egypt and Palestine and Syria and the Mediterranean Sea ports. Its reputation is very bad. It is reported to be so filled with animalculæ and malaria that no human being can drink it and survive, and that an addition of alcohol in the form of wine of some kind is indispensable to the preservation of health. Some of our party have used wine through this trip as the ordinary traveler does, constantly but moderately, and they have been fairly well. Others of the party have not tasted wine at all, and they are quite as well as those who have. Others have investigated its effects in various ways, and they are of the opinion that the water of this region and the wine of this region are very much the same as water and wine are everywhere. As for ourselves, we have been able to secure milk wherever we have really wanted it, and those who wish to do so can generally avoid both the water and the wine by using either boiled water as tea, coffee and the like, or ordinary milk, either cow's milk or goat's milk.

On every hand we are informed that the old Moslem law of total prohibition is becoming more and more obsolete among the Mohammedans of this region. They are drinking Mastic and brandies, and other villainous adulterations, and old residents say that the use of them has grown very much with the last few years. This is greatly to be regretted, for we have had several instances of the tenacity with which the Mohammedans hold to their faith. When our vessel was in port at Latikia, two of us went on shore for a tour through the town. While there we somewhat thoughtlessly made quite a purchase of candies, and whenever we were asked for "back-sheesh" by the numerous children who beset our path, we responded by giving them handfuls of candy. It was generally refused. Two boys accepted the candy, and in one case I put some in the boy's mouth, but at once noticed that he took it out and handed it to another boy. Several of the very little folks refused to take it at all, and we only learned the explanation when by and by a boy answered us in Arabic, and on asking our guide what he said were told that he said he would take it if we would let him keep it until after sunset. Then the whole story was plain, for we were in the midst of the Mohammedan feast of Rammadan, and that feast is a *fast* from sunrise to sunset, and then is a feast all night. It was their religious fast that kept those children from eating the candy. We were told that in many of the towns workmen would go all day at their work without either eating or drinking, and then in the evening would gather in their homes with a big meal all spread and ready, and sit round it until the cannon shot which announced the sunset would turn them all loose on the provisions before them. Then they would gormandize all night. In plenty of the mosques we found men sleeping through the day, and the guide told us they were pilgrims who had been up feasting and rioting all night, and were sleeping and fasting through the day.

One thing is quite evident, that the wine trade is rapidly increasing in this region. We everywhere saw new vineyards just being started. In many sections of Syria it was only a few years ago when the wine vats were outside the houses, with liberty to passers-by to help themselves. All that is past now, and these Eastern Mediterranean ports do a large business in Lebanon wines and the wines of the different sections of Asia Minor. In Alexandretta we saw large wine shops with the big earthen wine jars open and accessible to customers. These big wine jars would hold, perhaps, as much as half a barrel. My suspicion is that drugged cigarettes will, by and by, come to be as much of an evil in this region as any other. It is so easy to insert a little opium into cigarettes, and it so largely promotes their sale that the temptation to do so is very great; and the report that it is done increasingly is abroad in this region.

GEO. P. HAYS, D. D.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—South Dakota will vote November 4th on the pending constitutional amendment proposing the enfranchisement of all women, on the same terms as men now enjoy the privilege of suffrage. Thus early in the season much work has been done, and great interest is being taken. The Dakotans are experienced in amendment work, having shown themselves capable of herculean tasks successfully accomplished in recent moral reforms. I have not been an enthusiast in believing a popular vote a sure method of securing woman suffrage within state lines. It is not to be expected that women can educate the prejudiced, the ignorant, the drunkard, the wife-beater, in short, the great unwashed constituency in the time usually allotted for a campaign to secure a majority vote for their enfranchisement. I believe this never can be accomplished in the older states where large cities exist. These must look to the same methods to liberate women as were applied to the colored men. This must come about by a National Constitutional Amendment, submitted by Congress, to the ratification of the picked men composing the legislatures of the several states. However, I believe South Dakota presents an exceptional opportunity to adopt woman suffrage by popular vote, and furthermore I believe she will do it this fall. Among the encouraging features are:

First. She has no large cities with a slum vote to be cast against the proposition.

Second. Her villages and rural population are exceptionally intelligent; her people are largely men and women reared in the free schools, colleges and universities of the older states; they represent the highest moral development of the American people at the present time.

Third. She has a smaller percentage of the vicious and ignorant foreign element, her foreign population being of the higher order of emigrants, and fewer of these than any other Northern state, according to population.

Fourth. Her saloons are gone, and with them their solid vote against woman suffrage. So perfectly does prohibition prohibit, and so completely has this element shaken the dust of Dakota off their feet that I have seen nowhere the least sign of the saloon, and no man apparently under the influence of intoxicants. At Watertown, a wonderfully beautiful and prosperous county seat, with a population of over five thousand, business men assure me that a man under the influence of liquor on the streets is a most unusual sight.

The Farmer's Alliance is a powerful organization extending throughout the state. Its pronounced declarations in favor of the amendment is a prophecy of aggressive work and a large vote. The W. C. T. U., the Prohibitionists, a large number of influential Democrats and Republicans are laboring for its success. So far neither of the two old parties have given platform declarations in favor, but at their forthcoming conventions efforts will be made to secure promised advocacy by both. An efficient state committee, with proper headquarters, is at work systematically and sensibly.

Rev. Mr. Barker, of Huron, the secretary, has resigned his pastorate and has been put upon a salary that his entire time may be devoted to the work and a general supervision of the field. Already a large portion of the counties are organized in every township and all will be by September I. After this the best speakers the nation affords should be for two months constantly engaged in educating the people.

There is an immense amount of ignorance and prejudice among the masses on this subject. There is nothing easier than the removal of this. A single speech will convert nearly every one of the largest audiences that may assemble, at first opposed. The reasonableness of our demand is so apparent, it is so much in the line of American thought that no work pays so well in converts as that on behalf of woman suffrage.

If Dakota can secure this beneficent law she can prevent her cities from becoming the hot-beds of vice and crime and her revenue will be derived from property values instead of from the sale of indulgences to the vicious and criminal classes, as is the rule now in most of our states. I believe that it promises more for civilization than any other proposition before the nation.

To the end of its adoption we should all bend our energies of purse and mind; especially should this be true of those engaged in temperance, social purity, the purifying of political methods and the exaltation of public service.

Dakota's great need is money with which to carry on this widespread and vast work. This must be largely supplied by those outside the state. This is a battle for womanhood; the nation, one and all, should feel a personal interest in its success. Miss Susan B. Anthony has secured about three thousand dollars for the work. She does not place this at the disposal of the State Suffrage Committee, and refuses to allow them to dictate its distribution with the exception of three hundred dollars which she has given them. She is badly out of touch with these home workers, and being strange to the people she can not get her speakers before sufficient audiences, and much desultory work is the result. Just at the time that this committee should have the use of this fund they are deprived of it. I regret that all outsiders do not work subject to, and under the direction of residents of Dakota. This disposition of funds by Miss Anthony renders other contributions still more imperative. The committee refuse to make her appointments, and she is a free lance, doing what she can.

Miss Anna Shaw has given seventeen addresses under her pay. Mrs. Howells, of New York, is with Miss Anthony holding conventions and speaking. Mrs. De Voe, of Dakota, is also under her employment, doing efficient organizing. This seems to be the extent of visible work being done by the fund placed in Miss Anthony's hands. Mrs. Julia B. Nelson, of Minnesota, is not paid, as reported, by the suffragists of her state or the National-American Suffragists. She is doing efficient work under the direction of the state committee, the W. C. T. U. of her state having contributed fifty dollars toward her services.

Miss Hindman, of Pennsylvania, is paid by California friends, and is doing most excellent work.

Mrs. Will, Mrs. Best and Mrs. H. M. Barker, all Dakotans, are in the field with many ministers and prominent citizens putting on the armor of the laborer in the vineyard.

Catherine Waugh McCulloch, of Rockford, is filling a series of thirty lectures at the present time, and is Illinois' representative, a good share of her expenses having been contributed to the fund which I am raising, by the people of her state, for that purpose.

I am speaking to large and enthusiastic audiences thus far and shall donate twenty days in so many of the largest cities during the present month. I have already raised about five hundred dollars which will be expended by, or under the advice of, the State Suffrage Committee. I must raise fully one thousand dollars for them before my conscience can be clear and I can say I have done what I could. To this end I earnestly desire that *every one* who reads this shall set about collecting money and send to me. For this purpose I have set out the facts herein presented. Let the contributions be great or small, but let something be done, and done at once.

Literature in English and Scandinavian has been prepared in abundance and the German must be forthcoming. This is of little use, however, until an arrest of thought has been made by the spoken word. I have to-day written Mrs. Grubb to issue suitable literature in German, and I depend upon those who read this to help answer my prayers that the fund shall be forthcoming with which to meet the expense.

Now, dear readers, let us win South Dakota for justice and this great hole in the wall will soon cause the whole fabric of injustice to totter and fall when mothers will be as powerful in the eyes of politicians as saloon keepers, when John Sullivan's vote *et al.* will be annulled by Frances Willard's *et al.*

Who can measure the results of such a victory? What will you do to win it? Answer by acts as well as wishes, by works as well as prayers. HELEN M. GOUGAR.

PACIFIC COAST OUTLOOK.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—"Behold, I bring you good tidings." All along shore the clans are rallying. From El Paso to the Pacific Coast has been one splendid realization of what Theodore Cuyler said: "The W. C. T. U. must have been an inspiration from God, for no human mind unaided by the Holy Spirit could ever have planned so grand a movement."

Arizona with her sandy plains and mountains infested with Mexicans and Indians, making it the hardest field I have ever seen, has women so strong to do and dare that one must be convinced of the guiding power of "One mighty to save." At Bisbee, a mining town, every American woman in the town wears the white ribbon, and the minister, Rev. Mr. Pritchard, stands by to help, holding gospel temperance meetings Sabbath afternoon, and also keeping open all the week a free reading room, where can be found all the prominent prohibition papers. Tucson, Phœnix, Tempe, Florence, and other towns keep the white ribbon chain unbroken, while the new territorial president, Mrs. Hughes, and her good husband, watch every opportunity to add here a little and there a little temperance truth. How much these in charge of the outposts have contributed to the work, can only be known when the roll-call of those who "In His Name" gave "a cup of cold water" shall have been crowned from above.

I wish I had space to name those who have welcomed me to their homes, and said, "God bless you," when the way seemed so far, and I had grown so tired, but God knows and notes the service we cannot speak. A long and dreary ride over sandy plains was dispelled one morning early by the breath of roses and flutter of white ribbons at Pasadena, Cal. Beautiful Pasadena! Better than all, however, met me when I was ushered into the presence of over one hundred delegates in their county convention at the M. E. Church, and what a royal welcome they gave me, a welcome which has been repeated all through California. Miles and sandy plains are all that separate us from these royal women on the coast; they are with us in heart and work.

Miss Mary F. Lathrop is here now trying to organize non-partisan unions. It would be funny if it were not so pitiful. There was a thought in the mind of some that she might gather those who had not been earnest workers, but as yet there have been but two who were ever known in W. C. T. U. circles who have gone with the new organization. Our women pay no more attention than they would to a zephyr passing over. They are too busy. The King's business demands haste. Miss Lathrop asked to meet with the various preachers' meetings, and they, good, generous brethren, sent word to the W. C. T. U. to meet with them, too; so Monday morning Mrs. Johnson and I will go over to San Francisco "to tell the brethren" what we know.

Next week the School of Methods at Pacific Grove will be the attraction. A large attendance is expected; both Mrs. Bateham and myself will be there. After that, I go to Nevada to help with state conventions, filling a few appointments on the way; then to Asheville, North Carolina, to School of Methods, where we hope to meet white-ribboners from all about. July 21 to August 1st, Miss Willard, Miss West, Dean Wright, Fannie Griffin, Miss Anna Gordon, and a host of others will gather together on the mountain for a trysting time. Let everybody accept a real Southern welcome to "the land of the sky." We will do you good. Write Miss Anna C. Aston, Asheville, N. C., for rates.

M. L. WELLS.

Oakland, Cal., June 5.

THE BIBLE IN ALL TONGUES.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—The National superintendent of "work among foreigners" has received portions of the New Testament in different languages from the Johnstown, Pa., Ladies' Bible Society. Miss C. M. W. Foster, president, through whom the gift comes, says: "Our city of Johnstown having been so recently the recipient of so much sympathy from other lands as well as our own, we desire to manifest reciprocity as we can though it be but little."

The amount sent was worth twelve dollars and is highly prized by the superintendent, who has long felt the need of such portions to send out with the tracts. The languages in which these portions come are Finnish, Polish, Bohemian, Hungarian, French, Italian, Swedish, Danish, Norwegian and German, Spanish and Portuguese. Any one desiring to use these in evangelistic work among the foreign population can have them free except postage. They are in the gospels, and are just what is suitable for nice little presents.

If any one desires to purchase them, however, the money will be forwarded to the Johnstown Bible Society to be invested in a new supply so as to keep up the work.

Lawrence, Kan. S. F. GRUBB.

A NEW INVENTION.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Steven's dish-washing machine deserves special notice outside of all business considerations from the fact that it was invented by two of our most devoted white-ribboners, Mr. and Mrs. Steven, formerly of Missouri, each of whom taxes the other with having done the inventing; but it was a joint affair, and Mr. Steven is one of the most generous of men, who, instead of taking all the credit to himself, is solicitous that his wife should come in for her share. The way it came about was this. In Missouri Mrs. Steven was prominent in our W. C. T. U. dining hall on the fair grounds where they fed ten thousand people, and the worst disadvantage under which she labored as a leader was the difficulty to get any one to wash the dishes. She often said to her husband that if this could be removed it would wonderfully facilitate the people and the making of money for the local union.

For a long time he paid little attention, but finally she got a collar box and some hair pins, correlated them according to her idea of how a dish-washing machine might be put together, and gave him no rest until he took notice of her idea. He is of a most inventive mind, and she was greatly encouraged when he said, "I believe that might work." So they took a washing boiler and set in with larger pins. Mrs. Steven says playfully, "We have made at least a hundred different kinds, but this one is perfection. It will win." Mr. Steven says: "My wife and I invented this machine. She saw the point first. We worked at it six years. There are already forty patents on dish-washing machines, but none has ever become popular. They have so many defects. We have studied all and tried to avoid all the mistakes of our predecessors. Heat and force do the work. Glassware is polished and made as glossy as velvet. There is no lint on the dishes. It takes but three minutes to wash and dry them in first-rate shape. Only three-quarters of a minute to do the washing. No hand touches them from the time they are put in the machine until you roll them up to the table and take them out when you wish to set the table the next time. Forty dishes is the complement of the ordinary home washer, sixty to three hundred for hotels, according to the size; and the price for family size will be ten to twelve dollars according to the distance the machine must be shipped. The dishes are held in a firm and novel manner, insuring them against any possibility to breakage, and remain stationary, that is, the dishes do not move around in the machine. It is easily understood and worked by a child twelve years of age, and is the only machine in which the dishes are handled but once." Women have been released many times but perhaps they have never had an emancipation that will be more generally appreciated than this, from the never-ending task that involves hot water, red hands, parboiled finger ends, and everlasting clearing up. As Captain Cuttle said, "Now it is found, make a note on't." This is a free translation, but covers the ground.

FRANCES E. WILLARD.

Our Book Table.

A PRAIRIE IDYL, and other poems, by Amanda T. Jones. Published by Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago.

Few poems have ever stirred us as do many in this book. Its descriptions take us out of the crowded city and the busy office to lie on the grass in orchards while apple blossoms shower around us,

To "travel all the fields and dales,
Creep under zigzag fences rude,
To "Wade through shallow waters slow,
Go shoulder-deep in meadow-swales,
And, charmed with woodland solitude
Sink down at last, where, weighed with dew
The pretty, pretty blossoms grew."

Other poems take us into even fairer realms; for example, "Freddie." The baby dies and thus she describes his waking in heaven:

"Not through sepulchre door-ways would stream,
In one burst all that excellence. Rather, I think,
Little Freddie would wake at some wandering beam
Darting in past the chink;
While down on his breast there would sink
Some rich-tinted flower and he, drowsy, would peer
Through the shadows each way to see who dropped the pink;
Reach out hands, have no fear—
And the Presence would smile and draw near.
So lifted, caressed, he would nestle and cling,
Drop lids, fall on slumber as babes do who hear
The hushed mother-voice sing."

We have marked many other gems, but you must get the book and read them for yourself.

WHITE-RIBBON VIBRATIONS is the name of the new song book by Flora Hamilton Cassel, and published by the W. C. T. U. Song Book Publishing Association, Hastings, Neb. It is a capital collection of songs, new and old, adapted to all the varying needs of W. C. T. U. work. It has solos, duets, trios and choruses, and any union with this book in hand never need be at a loss for the right thing to sing, whether for devotional or mass-meeting. We wish every union in the land had it, and used it, for it would be to the betterment of the music thereof. Price 35 cents single copy, prepaid; when ordered by the dozen or hundred, 30 cents per copy, not prepaid.

BLACK BEAUTY, HIS GROOMS AND COMPANIONS, is a book which ought to be read by everybody who has now, or ever hopes to have, a horse. Black Beauty tells his own story, and in such a charming way that a boy will spend his spare hour reading it, and in the reading "will learn courage, patience and good will from the brave, kind creature." George T. Angell says that it will do for dumb animals what Uncle Tom's Cabin did for the slaves, and its story is not such a sad one. It is written by an English lady, Anna Sewell, and over 100,000 have been sold in England. Mr. Angell has, through gifts of friends to the Humane Society, been enabled to print 40,000 copies, and to sell them for twenty cents each, postpaid. Mrs. William Appleton empowered him to present, in her name, a copy to each of the 1,600 Boston drivers, and she could not have done anything that would tell more effectually for the better treatment of our dumb brothers. We sent our copy to a Band of Hope, and it is being read by every boy and girl therein; it can not help being an educating force to them. We wish it might be placed in the library of every L. T. L. and recommend its circulation to our department of Mercy. It is for sale by booksellers for a quarter, and is cheap at that; yet Mr. Angell will furnish it in quantities for eight cents a copy, expressage or freight to be added. Here is a chance for unions to do good and to "put money in thy purse" at the same time, by purchasing the book thus of Mr. Angell, 19 Milk street, Boston, and selling it at the retail price.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REPORT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE is received, and forms a valuable addition to contemporaneous history. The year has been a successful one in the work of the Alliance, as this record shows. Published by the Alliance, 16 Deansgate, Manchester, England.

TEMPERANCE TEMPLE ITEMS.

MATILDA B. CARSE.

Dear white-ribbon sister, brother, boy or girl: Have you a Temple mite-box on your table? If not, write to Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, 145 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, inclosing a two-cent stamp, and it will be promptly sent you on condition that you will drop into it a cent a day, or its equivalent, during the next twelve months. Mite-boxes in quantities will also be sent to unions for the cost of transportation.

In the death of Mr. L. A. Hagans, of Elmhurst, Ill., which took place June 6, we are called to mourn one of the truest friends of the Temple, a man who hated shams, and loved everything that was pure and good. He had the honor of being the first person to subscribe for stock in the Temple enterprise. He headed the list by a subscription of $10,000. We are indeed sorry that our loved and honored friend was not permitted to see the completion of the great building he so materially aided, but from the unseen Temple he will view with eyes of greater appreciation than we its progress—for in the light of God he will be able to apprehend the tremendous power for good it is to be to the world.

* * *

Mrs. W. H. Blair, of Clarence, Iowa, writes such a clever letter in regard to the sin of hoarding up money, which if set going on its mission might be a power for good, that we publish her letter below in full, hoping it will stir up the righteous mind of many of our white-ribboners to go and do likewise. She writes: "A few days ago a laborer was passing by with some packages of groceries for his home. I overheard a gentleman twit him on being at his old tricks again, spending his money. 'Why not?' he replied, 'when I keep a dollar lying idle in my pocket, it is neither doing me nor anyone else any good. When I spend it for something myself and family need, it is doing us good and it starts it out on its way for somebody else to do good with it.' That struck me as being true, practical philosophy. I began to think whether I had any dollar lying around that was not doing myself nor anyone else any real good. Yes, I had a bright, new dollar bill, that the only dear uncle I have living gave me, nearly two years ago, as a parting gift when I had been visiting him. I have been intending for a long time to give something for the Temple, but whenever I thought of giving uncle's present —I could not. Since I heard the poor laborer's philosophy my mind has been undergoing a change, and to-day I have decided to send uncle's dollar to you, trusting it may at least represent one brick in the noble building that will ere long stand as a beautiful Christian temperance light-house to the world."

* * *

The Moline, Ill., W. C. T. U. has the honor of sending in more money than any other union in the country. Last March they sent $17.50; June 3, $85.15, and this week $8.65; making in all $111.30. Mrs. M. C. Ells writes in regard to the gift of this union: "We have been led of God, and our women have worked with zeal to accomplish our aim by subscription, our treasury being very low." The Peabody, Mass., W. C. T. U. sends $13, their first installment on their pledge of $100. Mrs. M. O. Stevens writes that she hopes the entire amount will be paid in a few months, Mrs. Alice Williams sends $7.50 for autographs of the Blackstone, Mass., W. C. T. U. We hope this union will soon secure their $100 by the use of the mite-boxes. The Stoughton, Wis., W. C. T. U. sends a check for $8. Mr. Alice Leitery sends $3 for the Plattville, Ill., W. C. T. U. She writes: "This is a small sum, I know, but we are a country union composed mostly of farmers' wives."

* * *

We are grieved to think we have so little room in this column to give to the children. We will let a few of them speak through it to-day, however. The following letter written by little Grace Ward, Middletown, R. I., inclosing $5, the contents of her own and her aunt's mite-box, was received some time ago: "My aunty takes THE UNION SIGNAL, and reads me quite often what the little boys and girls are doing for the Temple. She also sent for a mite-box for me, and I have got all the pennies I could. I would like to see the Temple when it is done, and as I am a little girl ten years old, maybe I shall. I think if more of the little girls and boys who have aunties would send and get mite-boxes for them to run about and get pennies in the Temple would soon be built." The following letter was signed by three little boys aged respectively thirteen, eleven and eight years: "We are three brothers who wish to help build the Temple. We have never been to the city, but are coming this summer during our school vacation. Please send us a mite-box. Robbie, Arrie and Rollin Dunbar, Yorkville, Ill." Here is another cute little letter from a little boy in Mattoon, Ill.: "Inclosed please find $1 for the Temple. I earned it myself, and will earn some more if I can. I am nine years old; my name is Harry Morrison. My mother is a W. C. T. U. woman; she takes THE UNION SIGNAL, and I read the letters." Little Austin Lipsett, of Sault St. Marie, Mich., writes: "Please send a mite-box for my little brother and me; he is four and I am nine. We both belong to the Loyal Temperance Legion. We would like to help build the Temple; we will get as many pennies as we can for it." The following letter is from Yates, Mich., and signed by Delia and Georgie Rice, aged ten and twelve years respectively: "We want to send for a mite-box. We live in the country. We have a Loyal Temperance Legion of thirty members; we commenced with twenty." We are in receipt of *The Midget*, a bright little four-paged monthly paper for children, edited by a little girl only eight years old, Ethel Stout, Delaware, Ohio. The price of the paper for a year is only ten cents, one-tenth of the subscription money received for the paper is to be donated to the Temple. We will tell the children next week something more about little Ethel. We also hope next week to have room for some items about the work of the Loyal Temperance Legion.

145 Ashland Boulevard.

Our Children.

I'SE A MAN.

BY JOSEPHINE BRAMAN.

There's a darling little fellow,
Sits in church in front of me,
Though his name I cannot tell you,
Yet acquainted well are we;
For on every pleasant Sabbath
We both nod and smile and say,
"Good-morning! I am glad to see you,
Hope you are quite well to-day."

We didn't have an introduction,
'Twas only eyes looked love to eyes
Till my heart was running over
With its unsung lullabies;
And I longed to hold and fold him
As of yore I did my own,
Ere from out the nest my birdlings
Any one of them had flown.

Coming in one day belated
His velvet cheeks I saw aglow,
And I knew somewhat had happened,
For the black eyes sparkled so;
But there was no chance to whisper,
And so still he had to keep,
Soon the little dreamland fairies
Gently drew him fast asleep.

But as benediction ended
Down the aisle he quickly ran.
"Stop! Lady, stop! I want to tell you
"I'se dot on pants! See! I'se a man!"
Could I keep the tears from starting
At ambition's early morn?
So the kiss I gave in parting
Held a prayer for boyhood's dawn.

Oh, the precious buds of childhood!
None may see the fruit or flower;
For the influence wrong or holy
Makes or mars the manhood's hour.
In the Father's special keeping
May the mothers all be found,
Till the sowing and the reaping
To His glory shall redound!

TWO LITTLE HANDS.

Once on a summer day divine,
Two little hands fell into mine;
How pink they were! how frail and fine,
Each one a crumpled velvet ball,
So soft and so absurdly small,
Ah, me! to hold within them all
Life's tangled and mysterious skein,
The mingled threads of joy and pain
Whose hidden ends we seek in vain.

O! fast the years have fled away;
Two little hands, at work or play
Still bide with me the livelong day;
Now on some willful mischief bent,
And now to loving service lent,
Now folded—sleepy and content—
The dimpled fingers curled, like those
Sweet jealous leaves that cling and close
About the red heart of a rose.

I kissed them with a passionate sigh;
The quick fears spring, I scarce know why
In thinking of the by and by!
How will they build, these little hands?
Upon the treacherous, sifting sands?
Or, where the Rock Eternal stands?
And will they fashion, strong and true,
The work that they shall find to do?
Dear little hands, if I but knew!

Could I but see the veilèd fate,
Behind your barred and hidden gate!
Yet trusting *this*, my love must wait!
O! when perplexed no more by these
Tear-blinded ways, my wanderings cease
In the sweet valleys of His peace;
Beyond the dark, some heavenly sign,
Some clew, however faint and fine
Shall guide these little hands to mine!

—*Selected.*

THE LEMONADE STRAW.

BY FLORENCE W. BUTLER.

The black Indian pony nodded his head and shook his shaggy mane over the barn-yard fence at little Lowell, as he busily loaded up his wheelbarrow with sand, and wheeled it over to his grocery store, which he had made under a tree near by. The chickens hopped up and down over the piles of wood and kindlings, and clucked in the wondering way that chickens do, as they eyed busy Lowell from first one side then the other.

The sky was blue, and the sun bright and warm. Everything tended to make Lowell feel as happy as a little boy could.

The sand which he was wheeling in the tiny red wheelbarrow answered a great many purposes in Lowell's grocery. He could tie it up in neat little parcels for sugar, tea, rice, or for almost any kind of soft grocery supplies, and as he had a never-failing customer in his mamma, he spent many happy hours in this way.

By and by, on this bright morning, he began to feel quite warm and thirsty, and he thought how much he should like some nice, cool lemonade. Then he remembered that his mamma had said he would have to drink his lemonade, instead of drawing it through a straw, as he was fond of doing, because the lemonade straws were all gone. Lowell had been reverently taught that every comfort and pleasure, all that he needed and enjoyed, were given to him by God. Since he could lisp, "Now I lay me," he had been taught to return thanks and ask for God's continued care over him.

Just now he wanted very much to have a lemonade straw, and so, with the sweet, simple faith of a little child, he knelt down and asked God to give him what he wanted, and then ran into the house and told his mamma he would like some lemonade, and he wanted a straw in it. His mamma told him he could have the lemonade, but he would have to drink it, for the straws were all gone. Lowell took the nice, cool drink, and drained the glass, but said nothing of what was passing in his mind.

The day passed and evening came, and little Lowell, all ready for bed, stood beside his mother.

"Now, Lowell," said mamma, "say your prayers, and then you can go to bed and to sleep, so you will grow rested and strong, ready for another day, and remember to ask God to take care of dear papa, so far away from us."

"I don't want to say my prayers, mamma."

"Why, Lowell, dear, why do you say that?"

"Well, mamma, God does not answer my prayers; He does not give me what I ask for?"

"What did you ask for, Lowell, that God has not given you?"

"I asked Him to give me a lemonade straw, and you said I must drink my lemonade because we do not have any straws, and I do not want to say any more prayers."

To Lowell's devout and thoughtful mother this was a serious matter, small as Lowell was, and she pondered in her heart how she should meet the doubts of her little boy. The next day, Cousin Fred, a tall, strong lad, came over. "Fred," said mamma, "I have a favor to ask of you; I wish you would spade up a small corner of the garden and plant some oats in it."

While Fred complied with her request, mamma and Lowell stood by and watched the proceedings. When they went back to the house, Lowell's mamma took him up in her lap and said to him, "Lowell, you told me last night that God did not give you what you asked for when you prayed to Him. Now I want to tell you, that almost always, when we ask God for things, *there is something He wants us to do* before He gives us what we ask for; and I think He wants us to plant some oats and wait until they grow up and ripen, and then I am sure you will find that He has answered your prayer."

Very often, as the days and weeks passed by, mamma and Lowell went to the garden spot where the oats had been planted and watched the tiny green spears as they grew larger and larger, watched them until the warm summer sun turned them yellow, and then together they went out and cut from the little patch dozens and dozens of beautiful, round, yellow lemonade straws, and Lowell saw for himself that his prayer was answered, and that after they had done what they could, God had not only given him the one straw that he asked for, but had given him a hundred fold.

A LETTER TO THE CHILDREN.

BY NINA DODD.

DEAR CHILDREN:—You have all been interested in the Flower Mission, I know, and now I wish you would think of a perpetual Flower Mission. This you may keep up among yourselves. It will not be hard work, but, after all, it will be for the Master. You can easily interest your school-mates, or your Band of Hope, in the good work. Now that the glad summer is here with its lovely flowers, you can gather all varieties which grow around you. Tie them in little bouquets, lay on plate or pan, and sprinkle lightly with water. When you have them all tied, shake off and lay in pasteboard boxes, on tissue paper or cotton; also put some between layers and over them. They can be sent cheaply by mail, if your box is not too large. If you send once or twice a week to nearest hospital, or home, or poor-house, or to the sick or sad ones even in your own vicinity, it will cheer many an aching heart, make a ray of sunshine in many a sad life, *and do you good, too.*

Spare a little of your candy money, if you can send the flowers in no other way. There are so many ways of doing good, if you only think about it. The fashion plates in the magazines may be cut out—paint the uncolored ones nicely with your water-colors—paste upon thick paper or cloth, send a box full to some children's ward in hospital or orphan asylum, and many a trembling little hand will hold them with eagerness and delight. A tissue paper cap, or cape, or apron will give additional pleasure. The tiny one cent china dolls can be dressed in loose robes tied with bright little sashes, and these will also give amusement to the dear little sick ones, who lie so many hours in pain and loneliness, with nothing to think of or look at but bare walls. May God bless you all and make you little missionaries, indeed!

Houghton, N. Y.

BRAVE MEN.

Dueling is but "a fashionable mixture of murder and suicide," yet fifty years ago it was so universal that it required a true, brave man to refuse such "satisfaction." Yet Lord Shaftesbury smashed the practice to atoms when he wrote to tell the nobleman who challenged him that he had sent his letter to a police magistrate. Few are the ages which have produced men heroic enough to face contumely, persecution, even death, by telling the world and the nominal church that it sins and lies. But there have been some such men. Such a man was St. Telemachus, the Eastern monk, who by thrusting himself between the swords of the gladiators, and suffering himself to be stoned to death in the arena, achieved by his death the abolition of the cruel and bloody games which, though they had been denounced by Seneca, and were hated by Marcus Aurelius, yet lingered on even under Christian Emperors to the reign of Honorius at the end of the fourth century after Christ.—*Canon Farrar.*

The Still Hour.

FOR THE WEEK BEGINNING JUNE 29, 1890.

BY REV. C. C. HARRAH.

DAILY BIBLE READING NOTES.

(Daniel 1; II Samuel 20-24; Philippians 1.)

Sunday, 29; Daniel 1. Verse 4, These children were twelve or fourteen years of age, and were chosen by their handsome form, because that was thought to be indicative of mental power. Verse 8, Daniel's decision of character has called forth the admiration of the good in all ages. Where a boy stands up for the right and refuses to have anything to do with evil, the wise say of him that he will amount to something in the world. One great point in Daniel's purpose was not to drink from the intoxicating cup of this world. The boys in our homes should make strong resolutions to totally abstain from whisky and tobacco, and from everything else that injures the body, corrupts the heart and weakens the mind.

Monday, 30; II Sam. 20. Verse 1, The end of one trouble is sometimes the beginning of another. Now, when there was the greatest need of harmony in David's kingdom, there suddenly appeared the greatest danger. Verse 3, After the outrage committed by Absalom, these women were not divorced, for they were guiltless, but they were shut up in seclusion, which was the fate of the widows of kings. The dreadful wrongs and cruelties committed against women in the past make one feel that he cannot go too far in demanding for them, for all the future, equal justice and equal rights with men. Verse 16, By remarkable gifts, occasionally a woman, like this wise one or Deborah, was able to exercise her personal rights. These exceptional cases were blessed and honored by God.

Tuesday, 1; II Sam. 21. Verse 1, If God's judgments against sin are slow, they are also sure. A nation as well as an individual may rely upon the truth of the word of God: "Be sure your sin will find you out." Num. 32:23. In many ways, the sins of the fathers are visited upon the children. It was not the generation that put human slavery into our nation that wiped it out with its blood. David's kingdom was now punished for a sin committed by the nation in the time of Saul. Verse 9, The nation had broken a solemn oath by its exterminating war against the Gibeonites. Josh. 9:18-20. What the Gibeonites exacted by way of retaliation was barbarous in its cruelty. Verse 10, This kind woman kept watch of the poor victims day and night, as they hung exposed on the low gibbets. We must not judge humanity as a whole by the record of history. That tells us of the doings of kings, while the virtues and works of the common people are passed over, for the most part, in silence.

Wednesday, 2; II Sam. 22. Verse 2, God's hand is in our lives; He has delivered us out of the mire of our sins (Ps. 40:2;); He has been a rock for us to stand on, when iniquity, like a raging sea, was about to swallow us up; He has been a fortress for protection, when storms of trouble have broken upon us.

Thursday, 3; II Sam. 23. Verse 1, The time will come when *our* last words will be spoken. We should keep in mind in the conduct of each day, that we have but this one life to live, and it will soon come to its close. Verse 2, Great care is needed that we do not "offend in word." James 3:2. Verse 3, It is the plain duty of Christians to give their influence and ballots to such men for rulers as are guided by the principles of true religion, and who will make righteousness the foundation of government.

Friday, 4; II Sam. 24. Verse 1, God is sometimes described as doing what He permits to be done. He did not use His restraining grace to keep David from numbering the people, but permitted him to follow his own inclinations. Verse 3, The numbering of the people was wrong, because prompted by pride of power and distrust of God. Verse 17, The consequences of our sins do not stop with us. In this case of David, while the sin was his own, yet God was displeased with the nation on account of the increase of offenses, (verse 1) and it had to be punished.

Saturday, 5; Phil. 1. Verse 1, This is a blessed epistle of Christian experience, in which we learn what it is to be in the kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ. How great the contrast between David's earthly kingdom and the kingdom of our Lord. Verse 21, May this heart utterance of the great apostle be ours! Whatever of life, time and strength we have, let it be Christ's. Then, when we come to meet death, it will be no loss, but a positive gain.

THE PRAYER MEETING TOPIC.

(The Responsibility of Citizens for the Character of the Nation. Prov. 14:34.)

In our republican government, the final responsibility for the character of the nation rests entirely upon its citizens. The *men*, over twenty-one years of age, have a responsibility beyond all others, because they elect the nation's rulers.

1. The people are responsible for the advancement of righteousness in the nation. If there is wickedness in the land, it is their own doing, and they are responsible for its removal. It is an admission of cowardice, incompetency, and moral weakness, utterly unworthy of a citizen of this country, to say that there is any evil in the land that cannot be utterly destroyed.

2. Citizens are responsible for the success of all the reforms which have to do with our country's future welfare. No one can idly and indifferently excuse himself from active interest in any cause, the success of which will leave less of wickedness in the land to go down to those who will live after us.

3. The citizens of the nation are responsible for the educational influences which are training the citizens and voters of the future. If true and undefiled religion is not made a foundation for righteousness, then the condemnation of God will rest on those upon whom these things are now depending.

The Household.

PRIMROSES.

BY MRS. FRANK SNOAD.

"Country primroses! fresh and sweet!
Violets! only a penny a bunch!"
A young girl cries, whose weary feet
Tread many a muddy city street,
While rich folks idly dine or lunch.

Repletion theirs! starvation hers!
How long will those pale flowers keep fresh?
If no heart-yearning pity stirs,
How long ere she no more demurs
To sink the spirit in the flesh?

Ay! sneer and pass the other side!
Yet when Christ comes, of this be sure,
'Tis not *her* shame He will deride,
The shame is yours, who have not tried
To keep His blossoms fresh and pure.

—*Echoes of Life.*

MRS. BARKER'S LACE CURTAINS.

BY LAURA J. RITTENHOUSE.

Mrs. Barker rearranged her new lace curtains for the second or third time and then stepped back and looked at them admiringly. How pretty they were! How graceful the design of fern leaves and lilies, and how the room seemed suddenly changed by them from stiff barrenness into softness and warmth and homeiness!

Some one rang the door-bell and she hastened to answer it, not without giving a lingering look at her new treasures, and her delight bubbled over her lips as she admitted her friend, Mrs. Windom.

"Oh, I'm so glad you've come; I've something lovely to show you—a birthday present from Wallace, the old darling. See! aren't they beauties?" she said, fairly pulling her friend into the pretty parlor.

Mrs. Windom stood still a minute without speaking, looking at the curtains with critical eyes. To tell the truth, a little pang of envy shot through her heart as she realized how much the room was beautified by the new addition, remembering her own bare windows, unadorned, excepting by dark green shades.

"Yes, the design is quite artistic—quite so for *imitation* lace. I prefer plain shades for myself, however, until I can afford *real* lace curtains. I can't bear anything that isn't genuine. However, they do make the room look well, and it's altogether a matter of taste. Probably only a few of your friends will know the difference between the sham and the real."

And Mrs. Windom smiled in a patronizing way very exasperating to Mrs. Barker, relishing the idea that she had thrown a damper over her friend's pleasure in her new acquisition.

Yet Mrs. Windom was not really a cruel woman, nor entirely given up to saying disagreeable things to rasp the feelings of others. No one knew this better than Mrs. Barker, who could never forget how Mrs. Windom had come in and stayed day and night when Nannie had typhoid fever, the tenderest, most skillful of nurses, nor the hundreds of other great and small kindnesses she had bestowed upon her. And because she remembered them, she felt all the more sore over her friend's criticism, because no one can hurt us as much as those we love most.

Mrs. Windom did not stay long, and after her departure Mrs. Barker finished her morning's work, but much of the gladness had died out of her heart.

"*Sham!*" The word rang in her ears unpleasantly. *Sham* lace curtains for a woman who had always prided herself on being genuine, and on making no pretensions above her means.

She tried to stop thinking about it, but made occasional little trips of inspection to the parlor door. The curtains were still pretty, but somehow they had lost much of their first loveliness. They were only *imitation*, as Mrs. Windom had said, and cheap ones, at that, even though the design was so beautiful.

What a pity Wallace hadn't bought linen scrim instead. They would have been *real* scrim, at least, and no one could have accused her of bad taste and shoddiness. As it was, people would probably think she didn't know the difference between real and imitation lace.

When her husband came home at noon, she was looking so worried that he noticed it at once.

"Have things gone criss-cross with you this morning, little woman? You are looking ill and tired," he said, putting his hand under her chin, and kissing her with lover-like tenderness.

"No, nothing worth mentioning, Wallace. I ought to be the happiest woman alive because I have such a good husband," she said, her conscience smiting her for having caused him a moment's anxiety.

Then the children dashed in from school, and dinner had to be served at once, so there was no chance for further questioning.

Scarcely had the dishes been washed and her neat afternoon dress donned, before the door-bell rang again. This time it was a well-dressed, courteous gentleman, who handed her a note from a friend living in another town.

She asked him to be seated while she glanced over it hurriedly.

"The bearer of this, Mr. Burton, is a real gentleman, a member of an old, well-established, importing firm in Chicago. You will find him honest and upright in all his dealings, and his method of transacting business will make it easy for you to supply yourself with some good lace curtains. You see, I haven't forgotten how often you wished you had some, when I last visited you. I thought of you the moment he told me he was going to your town with his samples, and was determined you should have an opportunity to purchase.

Your loving friend, JENNIE RAY."

Mrs. Barker forced a faint smile to her lips after reading this note.

"I'm ever so sorry, but you see I have curtains. My husband made me a present of them yesterday."

The gentleman glanced at the curtains, and the hot blood rushed to her cheeks.

"Yes, I see you have, but pardon me, madam, for saying it, those curtains are only cheap imitation ones, and your friend told me you were a lady of exquisite taste, and would want a genuine article, even if it were only plain swiss or scrim. These would do well enough for your bed-rooms or dining-room, but your pretty parlor should have something better."

"I'm sure they are a lovely design," she said a little warmly, "and they are quite as good as we can afford."

"Oh! no, not the way I sell curtains; you don't pay anything for six months from the time you order; in fact, as they are made in Switzerland, you cannot have them earlier. Allow me to have my man bring my samples in."

And before Mrs. Barker could interfere, Mr. Burton had gone to the door and beckoned to the spruce-looking colored man who sat in a spring wagon in front of the gate, and a trunk was brought in and deposited on the parlor floor.

Mrs. Barker protested. "It really isn't worth while to show them to me, for I can't possibly buy. I haven't a cent to spend in that way, and the curtains I have correspond very well with the balance of the house."

"It doesn't cost anything to look at them, at any rate, and I'm sure it will be a treat to you to see them," the gentleman said pleasantly.

So the curtains were displayed, and Mrs. Barker fairly held her breath in ecstacy as she looked at them. So fine, so dainty, so exquisitely wrought they were, that her own cheap curtains seemed to grow coarser and commoner every moment.

"Of course you don't wish for these highest priced ones, madam, but here are some that would just suit you, and make your parlor look like a picture. They are cheap, too, to be hand-made—only fifteen dollars a pair. You'd better take them, you'll never have such another chance." And Mr. Burton held one of the curtains up, so the light showed every little leaf and bud and stem, and the curtains at the windows became as sack-cloth.

Mrs. Barker shook her head, "I can't even think of it, much as I should like to."

"Oh! yes, you can, too. Just figure a moment. Six months to pay in, and only forty-five dollars at that."

Mrs. Barker remained unconvinced, and Mr. Burton lowered his voice to a confidential tone.

"I'll tell you what I'll do. You may have the curtains for forty dollars, then you can lay aside six dollars a month—not quite a dollar and a half a week, and, behold! the curtains are yours, and you'll never miss the money."

It was all very tempting. She certainly could save that much, even out of her small allowance, and—and she *would*.

(To be Continued.)

WORDS TO THE WISE.

BY ABBY MORTON DIAZ.

A teacher known to the writer thus relates some of her observations: "In my intercourse with the various families I could but notice that many of the objectionable traits manifested by my pupils were the natural and inevitable results of parental management. One day I found poor Mrs. L. in a peck of trouble. She was sure she did not know what made her children act so. They were irritable, they were fretful, they showed temper, they tried her dreadfully. She did not see why. They had pleasures enough, and were indulged enough.

"It would hardly have done to tell her, what was true, that the very tones and manner she used in dealing with her children served them as patterns and were faithfully copied. She reproved them in fretful, whining tones; she was impatient with them; she showed temper. They could scarcely help catching her mood; it was but taking in from the environment in the natural way of all living creatures."

Other teachers have made similar observations. They can be made almost anywhere by any observing person. A mother, for instance, finds it agreeable or necessary to gratify one of her little flock with some extra indulgence, perhaps some coveted tidbit, but to avoid trouble cautions the child not to tell the others. Here is a lesson in slyness, even deceitfulness. Also, in the process of "getting along," a mother will sometimes prevaricate, and in various ways conceal or disguise the truth. Many, in going out, will leave the house slyly in order to avoid a fuss. They do not consider, these unwise mothers, that in thus slying away, they are not only giving the child a lesson in deceit, but are losing opportunities of giving him lessons in self-denial and self-restraint, two qualities which go far to make that strength of character so much needed, but alas, so often lacking, in mature life. The qualities of the home atmosphere are plainly revealed by the children who breathe it in. Thus a girl pupil who talks much of clothes, frequently remarking on her own, and on those of other pupils, is sure to come from a home where the women-folk are largely devoted to style and fashion, and where, whatever may be the "living," "plain," or otherwise, you do not find "high thinking," or much profitable conversation.

In thus dwelling on the responsibility of women-folk, that of men-folk should be ignored by no manner of means. True, the father has the fewer opportunities, but the very fact that he is less constantly with the children, together with the wifely deference usually shown him and expected by him, renders his words and bearing more deeply impressive. The children are his as well as the mother's, and both are equally bound to refrain from giving lessons in deceit or injustice, fretfulness, impatience, self-indulgence, and from showing temper. In regard to the latter, so frequent in punishing and at other times, the question should be asked, Am I doing this to benefit my child, or to give vent to my own anger, my own irritability?

Belmont, Mass.

A QUAKER MOTHER.

BY ROBERT B. HOWLAND.

[A prominent Quaker at the East sends to one of our leaders the following interesting account of his mother's work, and it is in a spirit so helpful that we believe the readers of THE UNION SIGNAL will be glad to get these suggestive and inspiring words.—ED.]

My sainted mother had thirteen children; she was for almost half a century a beloved gospel minister in the large meeting of Friends, in New Bedford, Mass., active in all Christian work, doing much pastoral work, also in sympathetic ministration at funerals. She spent months of extensive travel in many states in the exercise of her ministry, and lastly four years in unremitting labor seven days in the week through England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany and France. She was in no wise unsexed, but was a tender mother, a dutiful wife, beloved as a gentle, graceful lady by all. She had what we call "a gift," was spiritual of discernment, and had an insight possessed for two hundred years by many of our ministers, a gift that enabled them when anointed for the service to enter the houses of perfect strangers, and to so read the spiritual life of each individual as to speak exactly and definitely to the soul-needs of each by way of warning or encouragement, and in the demonstration of the spirit and with power. I have known such to address fifty persons separately in a day in this manner,—a close exercising, labor of faith and love. This was not a continuous power, but one given at especial times; *always in the fitting time;* and at such seasons the church, through its living, Holy-Ghost-baptized spiritual members knew how to encourage and send out with its indorsement the anointed and appointed ones. I have had testimony from individuals in all of these nations to the effect that my mother's particular message to them marked a turning point in their lives. The spirit had sent an unerring shaft that met the witness in the heart of the one addressed. A Frenchman said to me that my "mother's message would be remembered by him to all eternity." This testimony was given twenty-five or thirty years after her visit.

Quakerism, as held to and practiced by George Fox, William Penn, Robert Barclay, Isaac Pennington, Joseph John Gurney, Elizabeth Fry, Priscilla Gurney, Stephen or Etienenne Grellet and Susan Howland, is almost extinct to-day. As a friend of my mother's wrote me recently, "Friends now want the crown without the cross. The belief in Christ as the one only head of His church; in the universality of the priesthood of the believer in the church as being a community of believers and not a sacred house; that enough knowledge is granted every human being to enable him eventually to realize salvation through Christ, or in other words, that no one is condemned without a failure on his own individual responsibility, that no service is to break in upon the silent, soul-adoration and worship, but such as on that occasion feels itself impelled of the spirit, sent from the Head and only competent Leader of His services; that the Holy Spirit, to the humble child who is punctilious to obey the gentlest intimations of the Inward Light, can be a Leader in all things, even the most secular or financial; that all the varied gifts in Christ's church are enduements from on high and all the people are to be moved upon, as the spirit on each occasion dictates.

Were Quakerism lived up to in all its vital points, a few would, indeed, be a power to shake mightily the things of earth.

Would woman suffrage demand more than my mother went through? I trow not. She lived to be about eighty-four years old.

Woman, God's last creation, when working in harmony with His will, can do more and subtler work than man: she is the last creation, the highest evolution.

God speed the right, God speed the church of Christ embodied in the W. C. T. U., God speed woman suffrage and then we will see Probibition.

Philadelphia.

GOD is over, under, behind and in front of every circumstance. In these later years I am ceasing to deal with second causes. They are a blessed study as God's means of working, but it gives me unutterable peace to realize that the cause of all that comes to me lies in God's mind and power. To deal with anything less than God, is, to me, now, only a waste of time. It is as if a man insisted upon seeing all the under-clerks in an establishment, when only the proprietor could give him what he sought. Everything that *can* oppose my plans and purposes shall be but "a school-master to bring me to Christ." When Christ is received in that thing, whatever it may be, then I have harmony and peace. Then the action agrees with the will, and my will with God's very own. And so life teaches me, by what it takes as well as what it gives, that to "*seek unto God*," is to reach the root of every problem soonest. ELIZABETH I. SCOVEL.

THE duty of doing, not great things, but what we can, is the very top and sum of human obligation. One can't get beyond it; one ought not to stop this side of it. It means the doing of everything you can, and chiefly it means the doing of things that issue out of the heart toward God and man. It means the setting aside of the self, and laying out one's best energies in unselfish, not to be requited, service. It means not merely occupation, industry, attainment, but noble industry, occupation, attainment; not merely busy hands, but busy affections, sympathies, purposes. You cannot sum its almost limitless significance.—*J. F. W. Ware.*

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Therefore shall ye lay up these my words in your heart and in your soul, and bind them for a sign upon your hand, that they may be as frontlets between your eyes. And ye shall teach them your children, speaking of them when thou sittest in thine house, and when thou walkest by the way, when thou liest down, and when thou risest up. —Deut. 11 18, 19.

TEMPERANCE IN THE INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONVENTION.

A friend asks why we made no mention of temperance when announcing the topics to be discussed at this meeting in Pittsburg, June 24–27. Simply because in the program we received—one of the earliest edition—there was no temperance. It is due to the indefatigable efforts of Miss Lucia Kimball that temperance had a distinct place on the program. As our readers will remember, through great and long-continued effort, which secured the indorsement of sixteen state Sunday-school conventions to the petition asking for our temperance lesson each quarter in the list of International Lessons, the Triennial Convention of 1884 by a vote well nigh unanimous, declared in favor of such lessons.

This wish, so emphatically expressed, was carried out only in part by the lesson committee. A temperance lesson was mentioned for the thirteenth Sunday of each quarter, but it must stand its chance in competition with a missionary lesson and the review, with the preponderance of influence against it.

Although this was not what most of us felt the urgency of the case demanded, we accepted it thankfully and for six years have worked faithfully to reap all the advantage possible from this concession. At the International convention of 1887 the W. C. T. U. asked nothing, Miss Kimball feeling that it was better to work along the line already secured until the next triennial convention. This is now at hand, and the growing conviction of many successful Sunday-school workers is that it is high time to take an advanced step. Temperance sentiment has advanced wonderfully during the last six years, and convictions have been deepened that one lesson a quarter wholly devoted to temperance, without being divided between three or four subjects, is none too much to guard our pupils against the deadly temptations that await them. Accordingly Miss Kimball has prepared a memorial to the International Convention, asking that the temperance lesson shall be placed on some other than review Sunday, in order to have it receive the attention its importance demands. This memorial will come backed by the indorsement of some thirteen state Sunday-school conventions and thousands of leading temperance workers in other states.

Miss Kimball has personally visited churches and Sunday-schools and secured the signatures of over fifteen hundred pastors, Sunday-school superintendents, and teachers. The quiet campaign she has been conducting in Chicago, almost single-handed, has produced wonderful results, and this she attributed to the fact that so much solid work has been done here years ago. She is now reaping the harvest from that seed sowing. She has personally presented the memorial to the Methodist and the Congregational ministers' meetings and to the Central W. C. T. U., and they have indorsed it. Pastors of churches in nearly all the leading denominations in the city have written in the strongest terms, expressing their belief in the wisdom of the plan proposed by the memorial. Among those who have thus expressed themselves are Drs. Noble, Withrow, Henson, Bristol, Bishop Fallows, Drs. Bolton, Allen, Wallace, Williams and Herrick Johnson. Dr. Gilbert, editor of the *Advance*, Dr. Edwards, of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, and Dr. Gray, of the *Interior*, have all given it editorial indorsement. Pastor McCord, of the Armour Mission, when some of his brethren in the ministers' meeting spoke doubtingly concerning the need of special temperance teaching in Sunday-school, told them to go with him into the homes of some of his mission scholars and they would learn a convincing lesson as to its necessity.

The International Convention and its lesson committee cannot afford to disregard the wishes of such a large part of its constituency. The temperance question is the supreme question of the hour, and, as the *Advance* says, "It will never make great headway until the Sunday-school takes it up specifically and in earnest." Well may it thus take it up, for the drink habit is the greatest foe Christianity has; it annually robs the Sunday-school of thousands of young men and boys, and is largely responsible for the small per cent of young men in the churches and the large per cent of them in the penitentiaries.

THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE CONGRESS SEEN THROUGH MR. HALL'S EYES.

[Our business manager, Mr. George C. Hall, represents THE UNION SIGNAL in the Congress, and we are glad to give here his report of its first day's session.—ED.]

The first day of the Congress on Temperance is over. It is a gathering of the old standbys after all. It is true Robert Graham was there, the high license temperance worker, of the Church of England Temperance Society, but he was exceedingly lonesome, about as much so as a strong Prohibitionist would be in a Northern Democratic convention! One or two others of whose talks I will give short digests, differed from the rest of us, but it looked and acted exactly as a genuine, very partisan Prohibition convention, listening respectfully to opposing views, but going wild with enthusiasm over every reference to ideas that had any square up and down "fight it out on this line" sentiment expressed. The church where the sessions are held is a beautiful one; will seat probably a thousand persons, and was comfortably filled, when at five minutes of ten the Congress was called to order. Dr. Charles Deems, a strong and lovable man, was quickly chosen as permanent chairman, two secretaries elected, and Dr. Deems commenced his speech, which, as he said, "was something expected from every president of any kind in any place of the United States, no matter how elected." He gave the genesis of the Congress, how a few gentlemen, differing radically as to methods of temperance work, but very much united in hating the saloon, met together and talked the matter over with such sweet accord that a second meeting followed and a committee was appointed, and the plan set going. He pleaded that all should "keep sweet" (a request just made by the Silver Lake Quartette in song) and begged that the only platform to be considered should be "*Hatred of the saloon.*"

The audience caught the enthusiasm and all together shouted "*Down with the saloon—down with the saloon!*" with vigor and earnestness that did abate one moment when Gen. Neal Dow, as the first speaker, was announced, on the question, "Is State and National Prohibition Desirable and Feasible?" He was greeted with cheers, then with the Chautauqua salute, and then with more cheers. He told what Prohibition had done for Maine, and when meeting the old, time-worn chestnut, "Prohibition don't prohibit," said to the president, "Mr. President, can I say what I really think?" "Yes, you may, firmly but kindly." "Well, then, my Christian friends, I kindly but firmly say, *that's a lie! that's a lie!*" His "firm but kind" statement brought down the house. He showed the difference between Maine of 1850 and Maine of 1890. Told how many breweries and distilleries had left the state, and averred that the traffic is not now one-twentieth of what it was in the days of license. He was followed by Robert Graham, who trembled with excitement, and with pale lips at once went *in medias res*, because, as he said, he had been called a liar. After having fitted the shoe on he proceeded to say why he had done so—that he had personally investigated Portland and Bangor and found them full of shameless violations of the law; also Providence, R. I. The chairman cooled him off in a conciliatory way, and Mr. G. went on to tell why such a policy as Prohibition would not do. "1st. It is unscriptural; Who gave any one the right to add this eleventh commandment? Our Lord used wine—John the Baptist did not, and the lesson clearly taught is that it belongs to man's volition entirely, whether he will or will not use intoxicants. No organizations can be found that will care for the saloon-made widows and orphans, and few of the third party people will touch a drunkard with a pair of tongs," etc. (My! my! I thought to myself, I never tried tongs! I have tried money, and time, and pleadings, to no avail. If we only had some big, big tongs where the drinkers could be caught up and held tight till they would pledge themselves to let whisky alone, it might be a good idea! Licensed, public tongs, you know!) Mr. Graham spoke earnestly, and is evidently honest in his opinions, but after assuring his "enemies," as he once called the audience, that the third party cranks had hindered and nullified all temperate restrictive laws, he gave way to Judge Moulton, of Washington, D. C. With some exceptions I will have to confine my letter to giving the arguments "ferninst" our position. So only can we learn. There is too much truth in the statement that nine-tenths of the temperance speeches are made to the folks who don't need them.

Mr. Parse, of Rhode Island, conceded all Mr. Graham had said as to the failure of the law in Providence, because he said, "in all cases the penalties were wholly inadequate. Amend this error and also amend the jury system so that a unanimous verdict will not be necessary for conviction in liquor cases." He claimed that a national constitutional amendment was not necessary—the power of Congress to deal with the traffic was ample. The Supreme Court has said, "a power to levy a tax involves the power to destroy." He predicted that the tariff issue would soon have a rest (peace be to its ashes) and that now is the time to energetically push the whole matter. Mrs. Bittenbender followed, and of course energetically differed as to the need of a constitutional amendment, giving an outline of the amendment work proposed in her manual.

Dr. N. S. Davis' paper, although full of words hard to be understood, was met with enthusiasm for it had the true ring to it. Dr. Boocock followed, and in his remarks said that sunstrokes never come to total abstainers; commended the W. C. T. U. for its magnificent work in the line of scientific temperance education. Another New York doctor followed and said, that within a year the treatment of pneumonia by whisky had received a hard blow at the hands of Dr. Bull who found that in the New York hospitals sixty-five per cent of the pneumonia patients die with alcoholic treatment, while in London at the Object Lesson Temperance Hospital, only five per cent die. So the experiment of thus treating the disease here was tried on five people—four of whom got well.

At close of the morning session I looked around and saw who was there—of W. C. T. U. folk not a few. Mrs. Lathrap, of Michigan; Mrs. Downs, of New Jersey; Miss Tobey, of Massachusetts; Mrs. Forbes, of Connecticut; Mrs. Burt, of New York; Mrs. Hammer, of New Jersey, and a lot of others. Among the men, Robt. Rae, of London, England; Drs. Funk, Crosby, Buckley, Mr. Joseph Cook, Mr. Demorest and many other temperance notables.

In the afternoon session the church was filled, galleries and all. Many are the folks who feel moved "to say something" in such assemblies, and when they get up before the audience their speech, and, in a case to-day, the breath also is gone! This case was a lady—not a W. C. T. U. woman, but when Mrs. Lathrap soon after came to the front I felt relieved. She followed a Mrs. Chandler, who represented the Non-Partisan Woman's Temperance Alliance of Chicago, also our breathless friend referred to, and cleared up all doubts that might have been in the mind of the audience as to the ability of women to cope with the question. Dr. Funk's paper on "How to Unite Opposing Elements" was the first of the afternoon. He defined the position of the temperance army as consisting of three great sections: 1. The great majority of all voters who are in favor of restricting the saloon by way of keeping them closed on Sundays and election days, and prohibiting sale to drunkards and minors. 2. A large number out of this majority who were willing to prohibit use of distilled liquors, and 3. The Third Party people. His argument was that all license laws should be done away, and let class No. 3 go as far with classes 1 and 2 as they can, and then go on from there alone. For all violations of the laws concerning liquor selling, let there be fines and imprisonment, or both. These three classes united would be resistless. Dr. Huntington, of New York, followed, and said Dr. Funk's position reminded him of the definition of Russia as "under an absolute monarchy tempered by assassination!" Dr. Funk's would be "free rum tempered by fines and imprisonments, or both!" The country would be scandalized as even it is not now by unenforced statutes were the government's tax taken off whisky. He begged us to come back to purely personal and social grounds, to leave the allurements of politics and bring all our influences to bear on the drinkers.

A substitute for the saloon must be provided, also, before it can be destroyed. Great is the man who will find it and bring it forward. Improved homes for the poor must be built; dismal homes make drinkers as well as the converse. Good cooking must be taught in the public schools, and all ardent spirits must be prohibited.

General Nettleton's leading idea was, an "American Temperance Alliance," its membership subject to no partisan tests; for actual warfare the methods of the Alliance should be:

1. Secure enforcement of present laws.
2. Secure enactment of new laws.
3. Fix up public sentiment in good shape—not the

General's words, but the idea. He conceded that a high tax was not a finality, even in Minnesota, where he had been the means of getting one put through, also that the word "license," rightly or wrongly, had come to have a meaning that brought the thought of disrepute, but said that the whole present situation can be changed within six months if the people who, within hearing of his voice, would heed, if they did not it would be their sin. I suppose he meant if his advice—under six heads—was not taken. The world must breathlessly wait for the particulars till the record of the Congress is printed in full, and the six months—we presume—will not commence till that date!

Major Bright, editor *Christian at Work*, protested against working up any public sentiment except against the fifty-five per cent alcohol distilled liquors, but *he* was very lonesome in that assemblage. A minister from South Dakota was then introduced, and he completely captured the whole audience, not so much by what he said but by his wild enthusiasm of look, actions and words. He was cheered over and over again after he took his seat. Mr. Albert Griffin's paper was read as he was not present. He argued that the present great increase of drinkers could be ascribed entirely to the fact that there are no more crusade or blue-ribbon movements—concentration on legal lines has been a failure. The habit must be fought, not an appeal made to the law. The paper made the astounding statement that fully one-half the entire population of our country, drink wine, beer, or liquors. The Mrs. Chandler, of Chicago, already referred to, followed in much the same strain.

Joseph Cook's words were listened to eagerly and rapturously applauded. He said the church of God was pushing against the rock of the liquor traffic a cask that had no hoops to it, the forces were all in disorder and disagreement, and gave seven propositions or hoops.

1. The church ought at least to rise to the level of the attainments now made necessary in the public schools—pointing significantly to a map showing the twenty-seven states and territories under scientific temperance. That Sunday-school scholars should be taught morally what the school children are being taught scientifically, and if teachers have to abstain from liquor and tobacco to be effective teachers, so should preachers and all church members. Mr. Spurgeon used to drink wine and think it all right, *now* he says, "Grape juice has killed more people than grape-shot."

2. No rumseller should ever be accepted as a church member.

3. If so, then all churches should rise to the declaration of the M. E. Church and declare that the traffic can never be legalized without sin.

4. If these two last propositions are true it follows inevitably that church members ought never to vote for or with any one in favor of licensing the traffic.

5. Church members should work for the enforcement of all laws, as they stand against the traffic.

6. There should be visitation from house to house; personal contact with all tempted ones.

7. Church members should unitedly insist on Sunday and election day closing and for the prohibition of sales to habitual drinkers and minors. If there is unanimity along these lines there will be victory!

THE MEMBERSHIP CRUSADE.

"Ten times one are ten" has developed a mighty army of Look Up Legions, Lend-a-Hand Clubs, King's Daughters, King's Sons, and like organizations. The same rule of multiplication will realize Miss Willard's grand ideal for the W. C. T. U. It is said that Caroline Herschel never could learn the multiplication table, but in all her astronomical calculations kept a copy of it by her for ready reference, lest she should make a mistake. Not so with W. C. T. U. women; they have learned it thoroughly and know the power of multiplication, be it only twice one are two. Now for applying this knowledge. If each member of every union would bring in only one more member, presto! an hundred fifty thousand become three hundred thousand, and the power of the National union is not only doubled, but quadrupled, for influence, like gravitation, increases according to the squares, not in simple ratio. If each also brings in one honorary member, the power of multiplication will be even more strikingly demonstrated.

A wonderful increase in membership through organization of new unions is going on in many parts of the country; we have never known this work to progress so rapidly. This is well; but while these vigorous young shoots are springing up, do not neglect to nourish the mother stem. There is a constant drain upon the membership of old unions by deaths and removals; make it your individual business to see that this drain is more than made up by new additions.

In every town there are women outside the union who would greatly help it if they were inside, and to whom it would be a blessing. Each one of you has such friends; make it your business during the next month to persuade them to join. Use consecrated common sense in this work, do not go at it hap-hazard. Take time to think what phase of our many-sided work will most appeal to your friend's sympathy and present that to her. Show her that there is work for her to do just along that line, and if she be of the right kind of stuff, the attraction of service will be strong.

As a union, develop different departments of work thus opening fields for the labor of more women. The union which does little systematic work is always a weak union spiritually, and will soon become so numerically. With women worth having time is always too precious to be frittered away in do-nothingness; if they come into the union and discover that there is nothing for them there to do, they will leave it and their experience will deter others from joining. But if, when you invite them to join, you can point to some definite work which you know them well fitted to do, and say, "Your help is needed just here," you will be much more likely to secure and retain them.

It would be a good thing if every union would make the membership crusade the topic of a meeting; carefully and prayerfully look over the field and decide according to that wisdom which is always given when asked for, whether it is carrying on all the lines of work it ought, what woman in the community not yet interested in our work can be interested in special lines, if rightly presented, and who among the membership is best fitted to rightly present them to each one. Let these then go out, not as a committee, but as friend to friend, while the prayers of all call down the blessings upon each one. Such a crusade would be "twice blessed," blessed to the union in enlarged membership and increased efficiency, and blessed to the new members in bringing them into the fellowship of service for God and home and humanity.

JUNE MAGAZINES.

THE ATLANTIC clearly heads the list bringing, as it always does, a well-balanced array of solid and light reading. General Walker's discussion of the eight hour question will claim the careful attention of thoughtful people as coming from the man best fitted to speak on this subject of any one in the country. Charles Dudley Warner has this, and much more that is timely, to say concerning excessive newspaper reading: "An increasing number of people read nothing except the newspapers. Consequently, they get little except scraps and bits; no subject is considered thoroughly or exhaustively; and they are furnished with not much more than the small change for superficial conversation. The habit of excessive newspaper reading, in which a great variety of topics is inadequately treated, has a curious effect on the mind. It becomes demoralized, gradually loses the power of concentration or of continuous thought, and even loses the inclination to read the long articles which the newspaper prints. The eye catches a thousand things, but is detained by no one. Variety, which in limitations is wholesome in literary as well as in physical diet, creates dyspepsia when it is excessive, and when the literary viands are badly cooked and badly served, the evil is increased. The mind loses the power of discriminations, the taste is lowered, and the appetite becomes diseased." Oliver Wendell Holmes, in "Over the Tea Cups" talks of cranks as sensibly as though he were a Prohibitionist: "Do you want to know why that name is given to the men who do most for the world's progress? It is because the cranks make all the wheels and all the machinery of the world go round. I suppose the first fool that looked on the first crank that was ever made, asked what that crooked, queer-looking thing was good for." Hannis Taylor's consideration of the "National House of Representatives" points out a national danger and suggests a remedy. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

THE YOUNG WOMAN'S MAGAZINE, Brattleboro, Vt., opens with a beautiful picture of flowers, encircling a sweet poem, "Blooms of May," by the editor, Mrs. Housh. K. D. Forgeron, in "Where May-day Still Lingers," gives a vivid picture of this festival, preserved in its pristine beauty, but gives us no closer clue to its location than that it is in "a remote British parish, thousands of leagues from London;" "Homing of London Working Girls," tells of nine Homes in the West End where five hundred and two working girls can find safe, pleasant shelter; Mrs. Keever continues her story, "Nothing but Leaves," of which an excellent judge says: "It is the finest exposition of the social purity question I have ever seen. I wish every girl in America could read it." Mrs. Knox gives her fourth paper on Hannah Moore, and the editorial pages sparkle with many bright bits, as well as many helpful suggestions.

CHRISTIAN THOUGHT for June completes the seventh volume of this evangelical magazine, of which Charles F. Deems, D.D., LL.D., is editor. The contents of this number is up to the standard. Among the articles are Christian Pantheism, by Bishop Samuel Fallows; Immortality in the Old Testament Scriptures, by Dr. Charles D. W. Bridgeman; The Beauty of Nature, by Lord Grimthorpe; Human Ability, by Rev. George S. Payson; Social Life in the Church, by Dr. John T. Dobbins; Concession to Science, by Dr. G. Macloskie, etc., etc. Single copy, 40 cents. $2 a year; clergymen, $1.50. Wilbur B. Ketcham, publisher, 13 Cooper Union, N. Y.

DEMOREST.—Its leading article is part second of Frances B. Johnston's "The White House," illustrated by a full length portrait of Mrs. Harrison and many views within the house. "A cobweb party" gives hints to the Y's for a unique entertainment. Sarah Doan La Fetra is the W. C. T. U. woman chosen by Miss Coleman for this month's illustration and sketch, and W. Jennings Demorest strikes his usual sturdy blows for prohibition. Office of publication, 15 East 14th Street, New York.

The Watch-Tower.

A stanch New England woman transported to the plains of Iowa bears this testimony: "I joined the first temperance society I ever heard of in 1833. Then we could not get men to work in our fields or women in our factories unless we gave out liquor, but look how it is now, when decent people are ashamed of the bottle."

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The average of human life is lengthening. Old men and women are far more common than they once were. In England, from 1838 to 1881, the death rate dropped from twenty-two per thousand to nineteen, and this stands for an average addition of two years to the lives of men, and three years and four months to the lives of women. Early hours are the rule among those who live to old age, and a dinner in the middle of the day. Out of fifty-nine French centenarians whose occupations were known, thirty-two were farmers and eight landholders; and, the world over, the chances both of death and birth seem less in the modern city than in the country. Farmers are about forty-five per cent of the whole list. Out of a thousand old men in this country, 461 were farmers and nearly all began life on the farm. If the question is asked what civilization has really done to increase human happiness, we can unhesitatingly point to a green old age as one of its best outcomes.

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Pacific Grove Summer School of Methods opened the season, commencing June 17. Its beautifully gotten up program announces such a feast of good things as would produce dyspepsia in a less healthy organization than that of W. C. T. U. women. Mrs. Churchill is in charge assisted by twenty-eight instructors; Mrs. Bateham, of Ohio; Mrs. Wells, of Tennessee. Rev. E. D. McCreary and Rev. T. B. Stewart are the lecturers; then this school luxuriates in a poet, A. J. Waterhouse, of Stockton; an official organ, *The Pharos*, Mrs. Mary Frank Brown, editor; an official reporter, Mrs. M. G. C. Edholm; a glee club and a course in vocal culture. As a rule, only fifteen minutes are devoted to each exercise. On the Sabbath, the morning service was conducted by Rev. M. C. Briggs, and the evening service by Mrs. L. M. Wells. Mrs. J. C. Bateham conducted a gospel temperance meeting in the afternoon. She sails for Honolulu soon, to carry on her work for Sabbath observance in the Sandwich Islands for a season.

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Mr. George Blaiklock, of London, is in Chicago, and preached at Winter Street M. E. Church on Sunday morning and evening. Arrangements will probably be made for him to lecture in Chicago before he leaves for the East. Mr. Blaiklock is willing to stay and lecture at Detroit, London, Hamilton, St. Catherine's, Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, Rochester, Utica, Syracuse, Albany, and New York. He will leave for England on July 28 or August 5, so that applications for his vacant dates should be sent at once to Mrs. Emmons, the secretary of the Women's Lecture Bureau, 161 La Salle street, Chicago. He has made several very pleasant calls at our office, giving much interesting information concerning work in Queensland and other countries which he has been visiting. Our foreign exchanges speak in the highest terms of Mr. Blaiklock as a Ch....an gentleman, speaker and reformer.

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The event of the year at Bay View, Mich., Assembly is the opening of Evelyn Hall, the W. C. T. U. headquarters, given by Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Peters. A cut in the Bay View *Herald* shows that it is a thing of beauty with broad piazzas and balconies, many windows overlooking the lake, and everything to make a delightful summer home for the W. C. T. U. On the first floor are the public reception room, lecture room for use of the W. C. T. U. School of Methods, and committee rooms. The second floor has two parlors for use of white-ribboners, a suite of rooms for our National President, and twelve sleeping rooms; in the third story are sixteen more sleeping rooms. All these are for members of the union, from whatever state they come, and all will find a hearty welcome. Bay View gives the right of way to the W. C. T. U. for the first ten days of its Assembly, commencing July 23. Mrs. Benjamin has charge of the School of Methods, as she has had for the past four years. Thursday evening, July 24, Evelyn Hall will be dedicated. July 29 is especially set down in the program as W. C. T. U. day, and Mrs. Livermore gives the principal address. The work planned in the School of Methods is full and interesting, including physical culture, scientific temperance, young woman's work, White Shield work and others. Miss Guernsey, editor of publications of the W. T. P. A. has charge of an hour each day. Mrs. Benjamin occupies another hour daily, with a parliamentary drill. Professor Delos Falls gives illustrated scientific lectures, and many other attractive features will draw unusual crowds to beautiful Bay View this year.

ON DUTY.

World's W. C. T. U.

CANADA.

ANNUAL CONVENTION.

The Dominion W. C. T. U. held its annual convention this year in Montreal, May 28 to 30, and it was a notable gathering of representatives from every province and friends from other countries. Miss Willard was the center of attraction after her arrival and we looked to her for advice and counsel.

A reception brought the members together and the first day's work was one of great interest. The platform of Erskine Church was decorated with plants and flowers, the work of the flower mission. The chair was occupied by Mrs. Foster, Dominion president, who read with fine expression, that beautiful old hymn,

"How sweet the name of Jesus sounds
In a believer's ears!
It soothes his sorrows, heals his wounds
And drives away his fears."

After reading the 145th Psalm, and prayer by Mrs. Middleton, honorary president for the Province of Quebec, a pillar of strength and a benediction to the workers who are within her sphere, the roll was called and regrets read from Mrs. Youmans and Miss Scovel.

Mrs. Tilton conducted the Bible reading, speaking particularly of opportunity, and in the course of her remarks said that God tested our faithfulness sometimes; He also tested our work.

During the afternoon, Mrs. Cook, of Melbourne, Australia, told of the work there, and how she was led to take an interest in it by Mrs. Lucas, while she was in Australia, and said that they were working for local option, and the outlook was hopeful. Miss Tilley read the annual report of the work done during the year, giving details of the various departments, and showed that in our vast new territory of British Columbia, to which the eyes of the civilized world are turning as a land of promise, the work of temperance is progressing. It was the general feeling that there would be total prohibition in Manitoba before long.

Mrs. Foster, the president, then gave her address, and was listened to with marked attention, for we all enjoy her deliberate, finished elocution, the deep research after truth, and heart-felt pathos of her "talks" to us, and this surpassed all previous efforts. Speaking of Canada, she said of the temperance work: "Not twenty-three years old, it has the largest area, for the seven provinces and vast Northwest territory contain 3,470,257 square miles, and have five millions of precious souls scattered over its broad domain. What," she asked, "are our responsibilities as Christian women in this country when the following quantities of liquor have been manufactured and imported during the past year:

"Proof spirits distilled, 5,847,508 gallons; malt liquors made, 14,786,285 gallons; foreign imported liquors, 1,785,689. Total 23,415,935.

"Canada's drink bill amounts to sixty million dollars a year, and yet neither political party will prohibit its manufacture, nor protect the innocent. The temperance sentiment is steadily increasing in the Dominion, and it was said by a noted man, 'With public sentiment nothing can fail, without it nothing can succeed.'

"In every civilized country the traffic is restricted and regulated as a foe to be feared. The churches are prohibitory in precept and practice, while some of the United States have made it a crime, and laborers are making a stand that it is not just that they should be taxed to support the drunkards. We of the Dominion stand as white ribbon women 12,000 strong, and with that ribbon are helping to belt the world."

Mrs. Foster spoke tersely of lotteries, and their shameful results, and hopefully of co-education. John Bright has said that "the future of a country will be secure when men and women alike are trained to intelligent understanding of the laws which govern them, of the law for the protection of women and children." She urged attention to the subject, and discussed feelingly the position of railway men, who should have stations where temperance refreshment can be procured in winter, and temperance literature distributed. The young women's department and the press were remembered.

Then there were fraternal greetings, and we were told that the Odd-fellows of Missouri would not permit a member of their order to sell liquor, and after a paper by Mrs. Fawcett on "Sabbath Observance," one on the "Franchise," and another on "Conference with Influential Bodies," the meeting adjourned. It was the young women's meeting in the evening, and Miss Scott, of Ottawa, presided. Mrs. Williams gave the address of welcome very pleasantly for the Y's, and Mrs. Woodbury responded. Others spoke very much to the point. Miss Barron sang and Miss Gordon made happy allusions to the Y's, who were present in large numbers. Among the speakers was Miss Wright, of Ottawa, a young lady who was stoned and injured at a meeting last winter, while speaking for Christ. Mrs. Middleton gave the young women a mother's blessing, and the meeting closed with hand-shaking and cordial feeling.

Thursday morning we had word from the president that Miss Willard was expected, and a committee was appointed to meet her at the door. Mrs. Fawcett gave an account of efforts to place unfermented wine in the churches for communion purposes, and urged each member to make it her special province in her own church. Mrs. Turnbull was reading her report on social purity, giving an urgent appeal on behalf of those who were led astray, when Miss Willard appeared, leaning on Mrs. Middleton's arm, mothered by our dear and respected honorable president. To suspend proceedings and rise with waving handkerchiefs and much enthusiasm, was the work of a moment, and dozens of hands were put out to grasp hers as she was introduced to the smiling audience, whose welcome was in their faces. With a smile that is her own, she answered, "Well, I'm glad to get here; seems like coming home." She listened with deep attention to Mrs. Turnbull's paper, and roused a spirit of enthusiasm in the audience by the magnetic power of her words and presence. Miss Phelps then spoke of the speech of Dr. Douglass on social purity, that made such a stir last winter. He is a blind clergyman of Montreal, whose clarion tones are ever heard foremost to condemn the social vices of the day. After more discussion, in which Mrs. Dr. Rugg and Mrs. Tilton took part, Miss Willard gave a Parliamentary drill. It was a pleasant episode, and conducted in the way of a mock parliament, taking a subject, and giving the amendments, to teach women who are ignorant of this usage how to conduct meetings in the smaller circles.

In the afternoon we had an address by Miss Leavitt on the degradation that follows the liquor habit, and then Mrs. Noyes gave her report upon "Scientific Instruction," and spoke at length upon the introduction of temperance text-books into our schools. One needs to reside in the Dominion, especially in the Province of Quebec, to understand how difficult this work is, the French Canadian element being in the majority and ruling in our legislature. Some discussion came up as to whether American or Canadian books should be used, but we have not as yet a National temperance literature.

Mrs. Watkins, of Mexico, told how in the city of Mexico, $10,000 a day was spent in drink; that the children drank an intoxicant made from the century plant, as freely as we drink water. Then Mrs. Lucas, the superintendent of hygiene and heredity, gave a clear and instructive account of her work. A bright and interesting paper was read by Mrs. Rudd, of Quebec, on "Fairs and Exhibitions." This lady was full of quiet enthusiasm, and must be a power for good in helping to do away with the evils that always attend the fair ground.

In the evening Erskine Church was filled to overflowing with an earnest, thoughtful audience, who listened to Miss Willard with willing attention. The lecture was a brilliant one, indeed, and in speaking of Dr. Barbour who introduced her, she said, "There is nothing so dear to a woman's heart as a good man's praise; indeed, if we had more from them we should be the better for it." She explained that she was called the head of the movement, but we did not know, perhaps, how near she had been to losing her head, for it was the turn of the Dominion president to supersede her, and Mrs. Foster declined the position. Then she asked, smilingly, "Can you men in your politics show anything like that? 'in honor preferring one another.' " In fine language she spoke of the temptations to which men were exposed, in smelling the liquor after they had signed the pledge, and of the allurements to evil.

On Friday morning Miss Willard gave the young women a lesson in parliamentary practice, asking them if they had "Roberts' Rules of Order," or Mrs. Benjamin's "Parliamentary Usage." The drill was another "mock parliament" well sustained. Then followed a report on parlor meetings and one from Miss Rutherford on sailors and raftmen. Mrs. Trenholme, of Nova Scotia, stirred the convention by an impassioned speech in which her voice trembled with emotion. We had a glimpse of the sailor, as the speaker portrayed him, manly and brave, generous to a fault and tender-hearted. With pathos she told of a sick sailor who was brought to God by the work of the W. C. T. U., and of vessels when the women were saved and the men went down with the ship. She thought women would not have been equally courageous. At the close of Mrs. Trenholme's talk, Miss Willard said earnestly, "You forget Grace Darling, and Ida Lewis, and hosts of other heroines; there is chivalry in women, too." Mrs. Fawcett, of Toronto, was elected president; Mrs. Foster declining to be reëlected. The new president was welcomed and escorted to the platform.

During the morning session a vote was taken as to whether the meetings should be annual or biennial; an animated discussion was followed by a decision for the annual. Mrs. Steadman was elected vice-president, Miss Tilley corresponding secretary, and Miss Rutherford recording secretary. One of the pleasant features of this last day was the presentation to Miss Willard of two volumes of "Picturesque Canada," "a token of love from her Canadian cousins." It was a genuine surprise, and showed that quite a large convention of women can keep a secret. Miss Willard said she would carry the books with her on the cars, and learn more about Canada as she went through it, till she got to those far-off maritime provinces; "but not 'cousins,' we are 'sisters,'" she said earnestly.

The question-box was full of interest. We had each day, spread in the church parlors, an elegant lunch, provided and attended by the Y's.

One afternoon the tramp of the children was heard, and with temperance banners they marched around the church and were then seated in the center aisle, when Miss Anna Gordon addressed them. Miss Barnjum, of Montreal, welcomed them, and Miss Lizzie Evans led in a prayer of pure, simple diction that went to many hearts. They then sang "Dare to be a Daniel," with wonderful fervor, and there was a fine recitation by a little girl whose play upon the word "cur-tail," was remarkably good. The little infant brigade of the Band of Hope, of Christ Church Cathedral, of Montreal, went through a motion song, and Miss Gordon entranced the children by her sweet, winning manner and beautiful language. It was an inspiriting sight to see so many little temperance workers, who will be the voters in the twentieth century, standing by their colors, and pledged to abstain from the evils of intemperance, and so from vice. God give them grace to keep it!

A change of churches for Friday evening found us in the church of Rev. Dr. Wells, American Presbyterian, and the packed building was a magnificent manifestation of the sympathy felt for Miss Willard and her great cause. The pulpit was hidden by flowers, and Dr. Wells, in an eloquent speech, introduced the lecturer.

Needless for me to repeat Miss Willard's noble utterances—how she speaks of purity and goodness, of the sacredness of home, and the beauty of holiness. She was particularly happy in the allusions made to the marriage relation, and spoke of co-education as being the chief factor to mutual development of the sexes. "The highest commendation an Arab gives to a young man is, 'He is a brother to girls,' and we want more brotherly men and sisterly girls. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is doing its best work in raising the standard of womanhood to become the counselor of man, not his toy."

One of the resolutions made in the afternoon was that home should be made so attractive that our young people should be contented there, and not seek the saloons; that it is a duty of all mothers to see to it that their children have innocent amusements, and the pleasures of home life for themselves and their companions.

The White Cross and social purity work were explained during the earlier part of the evening, and when the splendid choir arose and sang, "Home, Sweet Home," we felt that much good must result from such fervid, eloquent appeals. And so with many a hand shake, and hopes of meeting again, we parted at the vestry door, each and all encouraged by our union, for it did, indeed, give us strength and power to battle against wrong; and so good-bye, and "God be with you till we meet again," dear sisters from the far northwest, from the maritime Provinces, with your sailors who are mothered by such stanch women; friends from fertile Ontario, we wave you adieu; sisters of Quebec, we hope to catch glimpses of you now and then; and the uncrowned queen of Temperance, with her earnest "God bless you," will ever be enshrined in our hearts, a pleasant memory of the Dominion W. C. T. U. as held in Montreal.

ANNIE L. JACK.

News from the Field.

OHIO.

CONVENTIONS AND WORKERS.

"Many waters cannot quench love, neither can the floods drown it." If the wise man who said this had been a resident of the Buckeye state the past winter and spring, he might have said, "Many waters and floods cannot quench the zeal of Ohio white-ribboners, neither can *Ohio mud* keep them from attending their conventions." How prayer, push and perseverance can carry a good cause right on in spite of difficulties! For instance, Trumbull county, Miss C. S. Burnett, president, held its mid-year convention April 30. Its fourteen local unions, five of which have been organized during the year, are carrying forward twelve departments of work. Miss Burnett, county superintendent of press work, has secured a W. C. T. U. column in six of the nine papers, for which she has furnished seventy columns of temperance matter, besides many items, notices and reports to other papers. Miss H. F. Brown, superintendent of scientific temperance instruction, has placed four hundred bulletins in the hands of the teachers, and done much other work in her department. Money has been donated to the fund for Miss Willard and Mother Stewart, also to South Dakota and W. C. T. U. headquarters at Lakeside. Letters, signed by the county officers, have been sent to Ohio congressmen urging the passage of the Blair Educational Bill and the Sunday Rest Bill. The Ohio enrollment for equal suffrage has been sent to all unions. Papers on the subject have been presented at conventions, and literature has been distributed. The sentiment in favor of franchise is growing. Social purity is receiving special attention; the petition is being circulated, and articles in harmony with its spirit are furnished the press. Ten columns on narcotics have been printed, and large cards giving the law forbidding the sale of tobacco to minors have been put up in public places. It has been made a misdemeanor for one under fifteen to use tobacco in any public place or street in Warren, the county seat.

Twenty-six Demorest silver medal contests have been held, nine by the president, and nine by the county superintendent. Gold medal contests have been held at each county convention. This has been found the easiest way to raise money and interest the people. At the last gold medal contest fifty copies of THE UNION SIGNAL were distributed. Eighty-five UNION SIGNALS are taken in the unions. The state paper is also taken. The superintendent of the mercy department has spent four dollars in the work, and supplied the press with articles on the subject. The Y's hold monthly dime socials. Crusade Day was observed, with one exception, in all the unions. Sermons on Sabbath observance preached at every point, also papers read and literature distributed. Banners for county, and most of the unions, are being made. A W. C. T. U. booth provided with literature will be a feature of the coming county fair. The president has been kept at home by sickness in her family, but has held the work of her county in heart and mind, writing more than five hundred letters in its interest. Another notable convention, that of Hancock county, was held in Findlay. The annual address of the president, Mrs. W. W. Criley, was peculiarly helpful. She exhorted the unions to pursue the work with love, to study it carefully, and to strive for the best results; emphasized the importance of press work, and the distribution of literature, and urged the unions to subscribe for THE UNION SIGNAL and the *Ohio Messenger*. Reports of superintendents were encouraging. Plan of Work committee recommended special attention to organization, press, fair, Sabbath-school work, social purity, parliamentary usage in the unions, and a crusade against tobacco in all its forms. Resolutions were adopted reaffirming loyalty to the National W. C. T. U., favoring the enforcement of the state law against the sale of tobacco and cigarettes to minors, Sabbath observance, the ballot for women, and special efforts in the interest of W. C. T. U. press work in the city. Miss Barr, superintendent of UNION SIGNAL work, suggested a canvass of the county unions to ascertain the number of subscribers, with a view to increasing the list. Mrs. Strother gave an excellent address on "Franchise." Mrs. M. L. Detwiler was elected president, and Mrs. M. C. Nurry, secretary for the ensuing year. Sixteen departments are carried forward with energy and success.

The annual convention of Cuyahoga county was held May 15 in Brooklyn village, that most desirable "suburb" which Cleveland covets. The president, Mrs. J. T. Foote, was not present, owing to the recent loss of a dear sister. Mrs. T. K. Doty was called to the chair and ably presided during the session. The fourteen unions were well represented. Reports of secretaries and superintendents were gratifying. Good work is being done in the

county. We missed Mrs. Foote's annual address which we had come to anticipate as an intellectual treat as well as an inspiration in our work. A letter written in the shadow of her affliction, in which she declined a reëlection, was read. It was rich in loving counsel and wise suggestions in the interest of county W. C. T. U. work. She commended to our thought the 124th Psalm, which was read by the secretary, after which Mrs. Sweet led in a tender prayer for our bereaved sister. Mrs. H. B. Hammond, well and favorably known for her work's sake, was elected president, and Mrs. J. M. Chandler, secretary; the other officers were retained. Press work was added to the departments, and Mrs. Nellie Miner was appointed superintendent. The following resolution was passed, and ordered forwarded for publication: That this convention tender our retiring president our heartfelt thanks for her faithful performance of the duties devolving upon her during the many years that she has so carefully and efficiently worked for the interests of the great cause that is so dear to all our hearts, and we ask that God may bless her future work in whatever direction she may in His providence be led.

BITS FROM THE COLLECTION BASKET.

The Y's of Hillsboro have outgrown their old quarters, Methodist parsonage, and are fast filling their fine room, situated on one of the best streets of the city.

Miss Mary Henry, National superintendent press work, is about to issue uniform question lists for the use of her superintendents, state and local. Better reports will result from this better plan.

Mother Stewart's birthday was very generally observed in the Ohio local unions. Her home city, Springfield, honored itself in doing honor to our brave, venerable standard-bearer. Long live Mother Stewart!

Mrs. H. E. Hammond, state organizer, recently spent a week in Guernsey and Tuscarawas counties, where she organized three unions and added to the W. C. T. U. force one hundred and nine new members. This grand worker is in demand.

The W. C. T. U. School of Methods, at Lakeside, this summer, in charge of Mrs. Mary B. Ingham, Cleveland, will undoubtedly prove a success. Every state superintendent is invited to take part, and every one interested in any phase of reform, from Ohio and elsewhere, is urged to be present. A season of rare profit and enjoyment is predicted.

HANNAH A. FOSTER,
Special Correspondent.

WORK AT CELINA.

Our annual meeting was held Tuesday, May 20. After the report of the secretary, Mrs. T. G. Tonvelee, the especial pleasure of the meeting was the address of our retiring president, Mrs. S. A. Riley, which was strong and beautiful and was appreciated most fully. The heart of every woman present was warm toward her who had for two years honored us with her womanly presence in the chair, and about whom tender recollections will always gather as we think of her in after years.

The treasurer read an encouraging report of work done during the year. Aside from paying membership dues, twenty-three in number—up to October 15, 1890, we have contributed to the lines of work as follows: Local literature, $2; educational work, $3.44; National Temple, $5; Lakeside Temple, $3; Dakota *Suffragist*, $1; *Scientific Temperance Bulletin*, $4; lectures, $25; sixteen subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL; total collections, $52.39.

In April of this year we called Mrs. Frances T. Leiter, state superintendent of scientific temperance instruction, for two lectures. Her topics were, "Shall we Save the Children?" and "Esther's Call." Her eloquent and touching themes kindled in the breasts of her hearers the knowledge that, under Christianity, the golden age lies in the hands of our children. Both lectures were marked by great simplicity and naturalness of expression, and especially by the unction of a thoroughly surrendered soul. During the last year we have encountered many discouragements through sickness and death, and we feel that we are weak in numbers but strong in faith, standing true to the W. C. T. U., so signally blessed of God.

EMILY P. LEBLOND.

TENNESSEE.

WORK AT HARRIMAN.

Although the town of Harriman has been in existence less than three months it already has an organized W. C. T. U. Among its pioneers were a few earnest white-ribboners who quickly saw that there was work for them even in a prohibition city, and through their efforts a W. C. T. U. was organized, with seventeen members and the following officers: President, Mrs. James McDowell, from New York; vice-presidents, Mrs. A. C. Joy, from New York, Mrs. Gordan, from Kentucky, Mrs. W. A. Lake, from Wisconsin; treasurer, Miss Flora Gordan, from Kentucky; recording secretary, Mrs. R. W. Gates, from New York; corresponding secretary, Mrs. F. L. Wing, from Massachusetts.

We have held two interesting meetings, and at one Mrs. Gen. Fisk and Mrs. Kent, of New Jersey, Mrs. Condon, of London, and Miss Crosby, of Maine, were present and talked most earnestly to the ladies about the several kinds of work in which each are especially interested.

Taking advantage of the presence of the directors of the East Tennessee Land Company, and other prominent Prohibitionists, a public meeting was held under the auspices of our union, which was largely attended and pronounced a grand success. Among the speakers were Dr. Frederic James Tomkins, of London, Rev. C. H. Mead, of New York, Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, of New Jersey, and Rev. C. E. Nash, of Akron, O. Mrs. Alice J. Osborn, of Boston, and the Silver Lake Quartette were present, and with their delightful singing added greatly to the interest of the meeting.

At its close a collection was taken amounting to over fifty dollars. We feel that our union has been organized and started under most promising circumstances, and we hope to be able to do work that shall win for us a place among our earnest, active sister unions, and to be a power for good, here in our own community.

MRS. FRED'K L. WING, *Cor. Sec.*

DELAWARE.

Y. W. C. T. U. CONFERENCE.

At a conference of the Y delegates at the annual convention of the W. C. T. U. of Delaware, last October, Miss Mary H. Mather, state superintendent of Y work, suggested that a state conference be held in Wilmington sometime during the year, which should consist of delegates from each union in the state. This suggestion was adopted, and May 6 was fixed as the time. There were delegates present from Milford, Camden, Dover, Middletown, Hockessin, Newark, Newport, and members of Wilmington Y's No. 1 and No. 2.

The conference was held in the Central Presbyterian Church, Miss Mather presiding. Sprays of dogwood in blossom, lilacs and other shrubs and blossoms, made tasteful decorations in the room; large vases of blossoms stood on the superintendent's desk, and on tables at either side. Each Y wore a bunch of ivy leaves tied with white ribbon. Quite a number of visitors were present.

The session began at 2:30 p. m., with singing the Y. W. C. T. U. hymn and the superintendent reading a part of the fifteenth chapter of St. John, after which prayer was offered by Miss Margaret S. Hilles, state president of the W. C. T. U. A devotional exercise followed, which was taken from an old copy of the *Oak and Ivy Leaf*, entitled "Our Life a Ministry," and consisting of selections, which were read by different members of the Y's. Solos were sung and good music was furnished by a glee club of some fifteen ladies, members of the Wilmington Y, No. 1, the hymns being all taken from the "Y Song Book."

Instead of the usual formal address of welcome, Miss Mather gave all a very cordial greeting, and then called upon each union represented to report briefly the progress of its work. These were, for the most part, encouraging; new work having been successfully taken up in some places.

Papers were read on "Juvenile and Social Work," "Distribution of Temperance Literature," "Scientific Temperance Instruction," "Flower Mission," and "The Financial Basis of the Y. W. C. T. U." These papers were full of practical thoughts and suggestions, as well as recitals of successful experiences; Miss Mather made suggestive comments on nearly all the papers. The one on "Temperance Literature" showed that Wilmington Y No. 1 has quite a live committee, not only doing good in distributing temperance literature, but also in making scrap-books for railroad men, one of which was exhibited, also "comfort bags," filled with bandages, and other things useful in case of accidents. These were placed in machine shops in the city.

An interesting part of the program was the exercises by one of the "Cheerful Home Societies" of Wilmington. This work is being carried on very successfully, there being twenty-six teachers and one hundred and sixty-six pupils. The object is to teach the girls sewing, table-setting, and habits of cleanliness and neatness, to make home cheerful and attractive, so that fathers and brothers may be induced to stay at home rather than seek pleasure in frequenting saloons. These societies are being started elsewhere in the state with good promise of success. The exercises consisted of singing, answering questions, and recitation of texts and the health alphabet; all were well done. Interesting and helpful remarks were made by members, on the several papers. We were glad to have with us Miss Campbell and Mrs. Harris, of New Brunswick, New Jersey, who added helpful words from their own experience.

At the evening session Miss Campbell spoke of evangelistic work, giving an interesting account of the opening of a rescue mission in New Brunswick, where, despite many discouragements, the hearts of the Y's had been made glad by the conversion and reformation of a number of men who had been drunkards. After reading a message from Mrs. Frances J. Barnes, the conference adjourned with the singing of a benediction song by the glee club. Lemonade and cake were then served by the parlor-meeting committee, and an hour was spent in enjoyable conversation. No special canvass was made for new members, but Miss Mather announced that the pledge book was on hand and the union would be very glad to have additions to its membership. Several persons joined.

A consecration meeting was held the next morning in the rooms of Wilmington Y No. 1, led by Miss Campbell, and although few were present, the hour was profitably spent. The conference closed with renewed determination on the part of the members to do all in their power to hasten the final victory for temperance.

A. ELIZABETH THOMAS, *Sec.*

INDIANA.

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY CONVENTION.

This was held in South Bend, April 29 and 30; was the largest and most enthusiastic of its kind ever held in the county. Eight unions were represented by fifty-two delegates; true, earnest women, whose coming together meant a more determined opposition to the liquor traffic.

The convention was called to order Tuesday morning by the president, Mrs. H. L. Rowell, after which followed the roll-call, appointment of committees, prayer and adjournment. The afternoon session was devoted mainly to reports of the corresponding secretary, treasurer, and local unions, and the annual address of the county president.

The evening meeting was unusually interesting. Very pleasing words of welcome were spoken by Mrs. Mary E. Ozmun, and responded to by Mrs. H. M. Simpkins. Then followed a gold medal contest, the contestants being from Mishawaka, South Bend, and Walkerton. Sherman Jernegan, son of Editor Jernegan, of the *Mishawaka Enterprise*, carried off the medal.

The meetings of Wednesday were full of interest. Reports of superintendents of departments, papers representing different phases of the work, and the election of officers was the order of the day. Able papers were presented on "Sabbath Desecration," by Mrs. Hattie Robins; "Temperance Literature," Mrs. Lee; "Young Women's Work," Miss Mary Mooma, and "Social Purity," Mrs. Ellen Baxter. Mrs. P. J. Perkins, of Mishawaka, presented a most excellent paper on, "Do we believe that the W. C. T. U. came into existence providentially?" Mrs. Ella Moore, of Lakeville, told of the "Advantages of a W. C. T. U. to a Community." The convention ordered 1,000 copies of this paper to be printed for general distribution throughout the county.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the choice of the former president, Mrs. Rowell; Mrs. A. Bugbee, corresponding secretary; Mrs. H. L. Shurts, recording secretary: Mrs. P. J. Perkins, treasurer.

A club of thirty for THE UNION SIGNAL and the *Organizer*, our state paper, was made up. This shows that the women of St. Joseph county desire to keep themselves informed in the work of the organization.

Mrs. Josephine R. Nichols, our state president, was with us through nearly the whole session, and rendered valuable assistance. Wednesday evening she gave an address which was listened to with rapt attention. Her description of Eiffel Tower, and its application to woman's work in temperance reform, was very fine.

The report of the corresponding secretary showed a marked increase in membership during the year, and the report of the treasurer convinced us of the wisdom of our finance plan, which is this: Each union in the county is to give one entertainment a year, and the net proceeds, whether much or little, are to go into the county treasury. This, with ten cents per member, county dues, enables us to carry on our work to advantage.

H. L. ROWELL.

CONNECTICUT.

GLEANINGS.

That the unions are persevering in the work is evident, for from all quarters come reports of work commenced or accomplished. Plantsville union sends the following items from the annual report of the secretary: This society closed its second year's work March 18, and now numbers fifty-one members against thirty-three of last year. During the year they have held meetings alternate weeks, and but two meetings were omitted, their average attendance being eighteen. They took no summer vacation, and have been using Mrs. Smith's Bible Readings; they add to this a Psalm read responsively. During their work for the amendment it was helped and encouraged by aid from many, and these included some not connected with the union.

They have held or participated in five public meetings, and have given $100 toward a free reading room and gymnasium, and also were active in soliciting furniture and reading matter for it. They use literature wisely and have distributed twenty-one hundred leaflets, besides many papers. The Chrysanthemum Club of Plantsville gave the generous amount of $100, and the union has handled over $200 during the year. The report closes with these words: "This has been a prosperous year for our union. We are in good condition for further work. We believe we have set in motion many influences for good which are likely to be far-reaching."

The Loyal Temperance Legion, in connection with the Hanover union, is in a flourishing condition, having over forty members. Goshen union has been especially active in holding medal contests and in introducing scientific temperance teaching into the schools. They have supplied the schools with Blaisdell's series of physiologies to supplement the state book. Sherman union reports work and renewed efforts to keep temperance sentiment alive, as do other societies that have nothing special to chronicle, but continue to hold meetings and labor in quiet ways. South Norwalk is working for a Temperance Hall, and held during Easter week a "Business Man's Carnival," the proceeds to go toward the building fund.

Our *White Ribbon Banner* continues to wave, and we were pleased to receive a request for a copy of this, our state paper, from Manchester, England. Middlefield has a large and growing Loyal Temperance Legion. The union has recently been engaged in special work of an evangelistic character.

M. BELLE SMITH,
Special Correspondent.

WORK AT WESTBROOK.

The W. C. T. U. held a birthday thank offering service in the M. E. Church on Tuesday evening, March 4, which was well attended by an appreciative audience. A banner bearing the motto of the order was placed on the altar and tasteful little white ribbon baskets were prepared to receive the offerings, after a timely address from Miss M. Belle Smith, on "The Mission of the White Ribbon," which evinced much thought and care in its preparation and held the attention of the audience for thirty or forty minutes.

Two young ladies kindly favored us by reading the "Birthday Poem," and "Collection Speech," and a little girl gave a very pleasing recitation.

After a closing address by the pastor, Rev. A. McAllister, and a final rendering by the choir, which furnished other fine music for the occasion, the meeting was dismissed with the benediction by the pastor.

Cor. Sec. Westbrook W. C. T. U.

MICHIGAN.

FIFTH DISTRICT CONVENTION.

This was held in Holland, April 22-25, and was a very profitable occasion. Convention opened at 2:30 p. m. Tuesday in the Methodist Church, with a good representation; seating of convention, appointing of committees and parliamentary drill by Mrs. A. S. Benjamin, our district president, who is also the N. W. C. T. U. parliamentarian.

In the evening the address of welcome by Mrs. J. C. Post, of Holland, and response by Mrs. J. H. Brownell, of Grand Rapids, and the annual address of Mrs. Benjamin, were all very instructive and entertaining.

Wednesday morning we met at the Hope Church; the day was very full of reports and papers. "Why we Work," and "What Can a Local Union Do?" were ably read and discussed. In the evening, Volney B. Cushing, of Maine, held the closest attention of a large audience, while he told of the effects of high license in his earnest

manner. Thursday we met in the First Reform Church, and passed another busy day, while papers were read and discussed, and reports commented on. "Temperance work in Sunday Schools," "Who are Called?" "Does Literary Work make Mothers less Motherly?" etc. All were participated in with interest. Three little girls sang some kindergarten songs, and six children under five years of age were dedicated to the Froebel Loyal Legion. The memorial exercises occurred on this day also, eight sisters having crossed the river of death. The exercises were very appropriate.

The church was crowded in the evening to listen to our much loved state president, Mary T. Lathrap, who in her usual eloquent manner told "Why women had gone into politics." "As they were fighting the saloon, they had to go where the saloon was intrenched," etc. She handled the subject logically, as she does all similar subjects.

Convention met at the M. E. Church Friday morning and proceeded in the order of the program. Music was furnished by choirs of several churches, and a chorus of twenty-four small boys each evening was heartily appreciated. Meals were served in the dining rooms of each church by their respective committee most bountifully. The pastors in the several churches rendered kindly assistance. Many good resolutions were adopted, conversions to the work were made, and all feel much encouraged to go forward in the battle of right. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mrs. A. S. Benjamin; corresponding secretary, Maggie L. Smith, recording secretary, Clara M. Wheeler; treasurer, Mrs. P. B. Whitfield. Convention adjourned to meet in Lowell.

MAGGIE SMITH, *Cor. Sec.*

SECOND DISTRICT CONVENTION.

This was held in Hudson, April 22–24. This district comprises four counties, Hillsdale, Washtenaw, Lenawee and Monroe. Mrs. Julia D. Stannard, president, and the four county presidents attended throughout the convention. We were also cheered and encouraged by the presence of our beloved state president, Mrs. Mary T. Lathrap. She delivered addresses to crowded houses two evenings, holding the audience spellbound by her eloquence. She also entertained us one afternoon with a lesson on physical culture, both profitable and amusing, with directions for dressing, standing and breathing properly; advised us to put our whole soul into whatever we do, and cease to think of the flight of years. "Don't celebrate your birthdays, but just imagine yourselves forever young," etc.

The convention was called to order by the president at 9 a. m. Tuesday, and devotional exercises, conducted by Mrs. Malvina Martin, evangelistic superintendent, were a sweet consecration to the work to which the Father has called this band of earnest, praying women. The same trustful, pleading spirit was shown in all the devotions throughout the entire session, and business was conducted most harmoniously.

The district engages in seventeen departments of work. Most of the superintendents were present and gave encouraging reports, showing activity and progress. The treasurer's report contained interesting statistics. Balance from last year, $75.85; total receipts for the year, $149; expenditures, $80.49; balance in treasury, $144.36.

Some exceedingly interesting papers were read on "Flower Mission," "Those Shadowed Lives," "Social Purity," "The Needs of the Hour," "Suggestions to Mothers," and last, but by no means least, "Franchise" was handled most ably by Mrs. Ann W. Bassett, superintendent of that department. Her arguments for equal suffrage were forcible and convincing. The president's address was unusually interesting, touching along the lines of department work.

We were entertained by the people of Hudson with unstinted hospitality, both in their homes and at the church, where dinner and tea were served each day for delegates and visitors. The clergy of the city attended most of the meetings, and with cheering words bade us "Godspeed." One unusually pleasing episode was an address of welcome, on behalf of the citizens, delivered by a young gentleman, editor of one of the city papers. Excellent music was furnished each evening by local talent. Mrs. Stannard was reëlected, almost unanimously, and thus entered upon her third year as president of the second district.

SUSAN T. CARPENTER, *Rec. Sec.*

MINNESOTA.

FREEBORN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The W. C. T. U. held its first convention in the Presbyterian Church of Albert Lea, April 29. Rev. S. Gorman, honorary member of the W. C. T. U. gave the delegates a cordial greeting. The response was given by Miss Cook. The reports from seven unions and one Y were interesting. Report from departments were as follows: Evangelistic, Mrs. T. W. Purdie; missionary work, Mrs. A. L. Fisk; Sabbath observance, Mrs. Scott; work among foreigners, Mrs. Barc.

Papers of interest were read by the following: Miss Ella J. Cook, "Juvenile Work;" Mrs. E. M. Preston, "Social Purity;" Mrs. Green, "Influence of Mothers;" "Minorities in Reform," Mrs. Newcomb.

Much of the interest and success of the convention were due to the efforts of Mrs. Newcomb, state organizer, who was with us, and of Mrs. Marion Baxter, of Michigan. Her address to the convention was a source of inspiration to all who heard her. She gave two popular evening lectures, both well attended and highly appreciated.

M. C. FARNSWORTH, *Cor. Sec.*

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

THE Petoskey, Mich., W. C. T. U. is greatly encouraged in having secured a pleasant room for headquarters during the coming year, where besides regular meetings they may hold gospel temperance meetings, mothers' meetings, etc. A Loyal Temperance Legion has been organized which promises well. On the evening of April 22, the room was opened with appropriate exercises. The Ladies' Quartette of Petoskey gave fine music, and an interesting literary program was furnished by members of the union. Short speeches were made by the pastors of several churches expressive of their sympathy with W. C. T. U. work. Mrs. Barnes, county president, was present and made a few remarks which were highly appreciated.

RESOLUTIONS of thanks and appreciation were passed by the W. C. T. U. of St. Augustine, Florida, concerning the help given by Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Kelley, of Chicago, and their daughter, toward a delightful concert, held April 9, which brought into the treasury of the union, over and above expenses, $53.30. Miss Kelley sang at this concert, to the great pleasure of all who heard her. The Rev. Dr. H. M. Field addressed the meeting, adding much to its success, and Mr. Flagler donated the use of the Casino in which the concert was held. An unusual pressure upon the columns of THE UNION SIGNAL has prevented this notice appearing sooner.

MRS. C. M. KNAPP, president of Brooklyn W. C. T. U. No. 15, writes thus: "Our union consists of thirty-five members, having our headquarters at the Atlantic Avenue Chapel. We are only about two years old, but we have a membership of boys and girls forming Loyal Temperance Legion Co. F, Kings county. Miss I. F. Tooker, president of No. 1 Y, made us a visit, bringing friends to give the children an instructive and interesting entertainment, without fee or reward. On Saturday evening, May 10, in the audience room of the chapel, Mr. T. Leeds Waters with his phonograph, illustrated its wonders in bringing forth the music of various bands and church chimes, and also a laughing chorus, previously 'bottled up,' so to speak, in the hidden recesses of the phonograph. Mr. Hunt performed upon the zylophone, and the Misses Mackay and Hart gave us some very acceptable vocal and instrumental music. Of course the children were delighted, as well as the room full of friends who were present. We think that our most promising work is among the children. We are expecting to introduce into the Loyal Temperance Legion the plan suggested by Mr. Hall, of sending our boys with copies of THE UNION SIGNAL, delivering them at three cents weekly."

A DEAR W. C. T. U. worker in Iowa, urges the wearing of the badge most earnestly thus: "I wish all the sisters of the W. C. T. U. would wear the white ribbon when traveling. If it is ever of importance I think it is when we are facing the world. Men of every order can be recognized by the badge they wear. Then why not let the whole world know where we stand? In traveling some five hundred miles I only saw *one* white ribbon. I wish we might in some way impress upon all our W. C. T. U. women the importance of carrying out the principles of our order. We certainly are not ashamed of the cause."

STRONG resolutions were unanimously adopted by the third district, Mich., W. C. T. U., regarding the wrong of all temporizing methods in dealing with the liquor traffic, and urging its complete prohibition; claiming the franchise for women; declaring loyalty to the National and State W. C. T. U., and heartily indorsing the resolutions passed by the last National convention. The Girard union, in this district, has thirty-five members, and these are zealous workers. They have recently organized a Loyal Temperance Legion.

As Mrs. Hattie Findly, the efficient treasurer of the Greenville, Pa., union, was about leaving her old associations for a new residence in New Mexico, the W. C. T. U. and W. F. M. S. tendered her a most delightful farewell reception; she was also the recipient of some very handsome presents from her many friends. "A large club of subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL receive its weekly visits with pleasure," writes one of the Greenville W. C. T. U. members. Miss Mary Dumar, the corresponding secretary, has recently returned from a winter's stay in Chicago, and is heartily welcomed by her friends.

THE following comes from a Tennessee correspondent: "I desire to express through your columns the thanks of the Dayton W. C. T. U. for literature sent in response to the call of Mrs. Meriwether. I trust much good is being done by the constant supply of literature in public places. The following was found written on the edge of THE UNION SIGNAL in a wall pocket in the depot: 'While having a weary waiting at Dayton depot, my heart was cheered to find the dear UNION SIGNAL in the cozy case. God bless the good lady who has the courage to put it there! Saloons on every hand, as every one may see.' Signed, 'A Stranger.' I wonder the dear sisters of the unions do not keep well-filled pockets of temperance and religious literature in depots, barber shops and all public places for weary, waiting ones. I believe a vast amount of good might be done in that way. The lady who gave us the thought said she was converted to our work by reading some of our leaflets in the depot. One of the officers of our railroad expressed the wish that all depots on this road might be supplied with good reading matter. Our union is preparing for our third medal contest. Our corresponding secretary says the work is moving forward all over the state; the unions seem to have renewed their strength."

APPROPRIATE and beautiful resolutions were adopted by the Allendale, Michigan, W. C. T. U., concerning the death of their beloved president and sister, Mrs. H. C. Finster, who was foremost in all reforms for purity and right. A friend writes the following beautiful tribute: "Many times during the past few months has she grown very weary in the work that lay so near her heart, yet she never faltered till the Master said, 'It is enough.' Old and young, the children, the burdened, and especially the 'shut-in' ones, each and all felt that in her they had a tried friend. Two days only she battled with disease, and the life so short, so full, ripened into life eternal."

MRS. W. P. KUHL, president of the twelfth district of Illinois, spent a week in Adams county, recently, and accomplished very earnest work, showing always the spirit of love which "thinketh no evil." She organized a union of sixteen members at Coatsburg. The town has been heavily burdened with saloons for sixteen years. This year an anti-license board was elected, and the saloons had to go. Mrs. Kuhl also organized a new union at Ursa, of ten members. At Mendon she greatly encouraged the union, and secured seven new members; these, with four at Camp Point, makes a total of thirty new members gained within a few days.

THROUGH the good work of Miss Vandelia Varnum the union at Plum, Pa., gained a number of new members during the winter. The W. C. T. U. has had several entertainments this spring in which it has been quite successful. It is loyal to the National W. C. T. U.

ON the first of March last, the union at Morse, Kansas, commenced work on their W. C. T. U. Hall for the use of the society, and for all educational and moral assemblies. The work was completed May 8. On the evening of the 9th it was dedicated to the use of prohibition. Miss Elizabeth Raymond, state superintendent of juvenile work, had been secured to deliver the dedicatory address. At an early hour the hall, 22x40, seating two hundred persons, was filled, and a good program was carried out to the satisfaction of all present.

THE W. C. T. U. of Franklin, Neb., mourn the loss of their faithful and valued president, Mrs. Ruth A. Dickey, who passed away from earth Sunday, April 13. The funeral was held in the parlors of the Ladies' Hall, where Mrs. Dickey had lived for three years as matron of the Franklin Academy. The pall-bearers were students. The W. C. T. U. attended as a body; each member carried in her hand a spray of evergreen tied with the white ribbon, and these were dropped into the open grave, as the W. C. T. U. passed around it. Mrs. Dickey was deeply interested in the work of the coming campaign for the prohibition amendment. The union will greatly miss her as friend, leader and counselor. The tribute closes thus: "At our last county convention she gave the greeting of welcome to the sisters from abroad; now she is ready to greet us as we pass over to the other side. And may we all be as ready to go at a moment's call as was our dear sister"!

MRS. L. E. BAILEY has recently closed the canvass of Cass and Saline counties, Nebraska. In Cass she gave twenty-three lectures, also holding ladies' and children's meetings, building up old unions and organizing new ones. She is working up bands for the Temperance Temple, and obtaining subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL, and Nebraska state W. C. T. U. paper, *The Union Worker*. At Wabash, Cass county, Mrs. Bailey organized a union with the following officers: President, Mrs. Marcia Wood; vice-president, Mrs. L. B. Gordon; recording secretary, Miss Nellie Williams; corresponding secretary, Miss Rosy Clark; treasurer, Mrs. C. O. Edgar. In Saline county, Mrs. Bailey gave twenty-five lectures, and she reports this as the best organized county in the state. Under the efficient management of Mrs. S. T. Corey, president, Mrs. I. A. Troyer, and Mrs. M. Miller, secretary and treasurer, most active and energetic women, a union has been formed at every town in the county, and Mrs. Bailey found organization complete, but new members were added at every place.

THE semi-annual convention of the Louisa County, Iowa, W. C. T. U., met in Wyman, May 8, 1890, adopted the following resolutions without one dissenting voice:

Resolved, That we, the members of Louisa County W. C. T. U., now in convention, consider the withdrawal of the Iowa delegation from the National Convention at Chicago last November, as unjustifiable and unwise, and that we deplore the division that has thus taken place in the ranks of the Christian temperance women, and trust that better counsels will soon prevail, and the unhappy breach ere long be healed.

Resolved, That we cannot help feeling that a new National organization will be regarded not as an auxiliary, but as a rival of the original union, and that the result of such a course will be a hindrance to the common cause and an encouragement to the common enemy.

Resolved, That we recognize the old National W. C. T. U. as the only true non-partisan organization, inasmuch as it acts on the principle of giving its "approval of any and all National parties that shall incorporate prohibition in their platforms, embody the principles of prohibition in their candidates, and enforce it with all their executive powers."

Official Communications.

FRANCHISE.

I trust that my sisters of the white-ribbon army will pardon the shrinking that arises from a recognition of the importance of the work to which you have called me. To convey to and impress upon the minds of the Christian womanhood of this country the lofty place it occupies in the economy of God for the elevation, progress and prosperity of this favored land, is a commission so important, a duty so imperative, a privilege so great, that in accepting your call to it, I most earnestly desire your coöperation and your prayers. I shall welcome and carefully consider any plan or method of work suggested. The expressions of sympathy and Godspeed which have already reached me are helpful and inspiring.

It would be a pleasure, indeed, to reach the ear and grasp the hand of every member of our grand organization, but as that is impossible, I am glad to be informed that the two lecturers for this department, Mrs. Z. Wallace and Mrs. M. E. Haggert, are women of great ability. I hope that each state will arrange to have this important department presented by one of these able speakers at a state convention.

I shall hope that nearly every state will appoint a superintendent of franchise before the close of the year. In so doing, I urge that great care be exercised in the selection of the right woman. This department should be represented by women of refinement, of judgment, of self-control; any others would jeopardize and retard the work.

I hope we may add greatly to helpful literature in the department, and that this may be well and widely circulated. All that is needed is to arouse thought, and we shall soon see the enlargement of womanhood, the banishment of the belittling idea of subordination, free scope for the use of all God-given talent, much of which has long been laid up in a napkin because of the traditions of men.

SUSAN S. FESSENDEN, *Nat. Supt.*

Deliverance.

"When the tale of bricks is doubled, Moses comes."

To many a hopeless sufferer, looking for no earthly relief, the deliverer comes in the form of the Compound Oxygen Treatment. But judge for yourself. DRS. STARKEY & PALEN:—"Your Compound Oxygen Treatment saved my life. My husband is a physician, and it was through his advice I was induced to use it." MRS. DR. F. W. STONE, Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 6, 1889. DRS. STARKEY & PALEN:—"It is some eighteen months since I used your Compound Oxygen Treatment for bronchial trouble. Doctor said my case was hopeless, but now I am able to say I am free from it. Your Compound Oxygen Treatment certainly did relieve me wonderfully. MARTHA D. TWEED, Buffalo, Washington Co., Pa.

You will find all the evidence you desire in our book on Compound Oxygen. It gives a full history of its discovery, nature and results. We court investigation. This work is sent free. No other genuine, whether others have appropriated the name or not. Address DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., or 120 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

Publisher's Dep't.

Shall There Be one strong, mighty

Effort in the next two weeks whereby 15,000 new names shall be sent us? Surely we have done our part in offering you as a reward for your efforts a picture of Miss Willard which shall be in all ways entirely satisfactory? We have before stated that Miss Willard knew absolutely nothing of the plan till it was published, and now comes a postal from her which says:

"Do state that I knew *nothing* about the picture—was not consulted at all. It looks now as if I was pushing my own phiz, which would be miserably stupid and wrong."

Our friends know Miss Willard too well to think such a thing of her, while our claim is that a fine picture of her will certainly help the cause, and be a lasting inspiration to all good effort.

Is not this so?

We have had a great many responses to the call for this particular effort but nothing in numbers approximating the 15,000 mark. A great many will say nothing, but quietly go about getting the names. Another great many will lay the paper down and forget all about the offer,

Unless

urged and urged to do this much for their neighbors' homes.

See your Friends. Urge them to subscribe!

If you prefer, send us $1, and say you will send the name on later; we will send you a receipt showing that you are entitled so to do.

Fashions? No! Amusement? No! Education? Yes! Home Loving? Yes! Home Protecting? Yes!

Life is real, life is earnest, lend a hand here,

At This Time,

now, when it will count.

Only Two Weeks More!

WILL you please put my address in the SIGNAL? As I am getting a number of trial subscribers I would like them to know who to send the money to, if they want to keep taking the paper. MRS. J. H. LEEDS, 236 Wooster St., New Haven, Conn. State Superintendent of U. S.

A Statement.

We do not want our friends, *i. e.*, our subscribers—to think it has been a matter of indifference to us that the paper has, for the last five months or more, been so late in reaching them every week. In January a $12,000 fast press was ordered with the promise from the manufacturers that the press would be finished in April. It is not ready yet nor anywhere near it. Having been subjected to this delay we have now put in an electrical motor and will hereafter run a double force night and day. We naturally did not want to go to any unnecessary expense but have been obliged to do so with the hope of hereafter mailing our entire edition by 6 a. m., Friday of each week. All the mailing is done with the view, as far as possible, of getting the paper to the subscribers by Saturday night of each week.

Address WOMAN'S TEMP. PUB. ASS'N, 161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

HARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING SHADE ROLLERS

Beware of Imitations. NOTICE AUTOGRAPH OF Stewart Hartshorn ON LABEL AND GET THE GENUINE HARTSHORN

Van Houten's Cocoa, the original, most soluble.

MR. T. D. TINSLEY, of the firm of S. R. Jaques & Tinsley, Macon, Ga., says: I consider Bradycrotine a great Medicine, and the manufacturer a public benefactor.

MRS. J. R. ALLEN, Wilson, N. C., says: When I feel the slightest tendency to Headache, I immediately take a dose of Bradycrotine, and in a very short time am entirely relieved.

THE KINDERGARTEN, a monthly magazine for teachers and parents. Contains typical lessons, stories, science lessons, games and nursery occupations. Invaluable for primary teachers and parents of young children. $1.50 a year. Subscribe at once and receive May and June numbers free. Address Alice B. Stockham & Co., 161 La Salle St., Chicago.

American Scenery.

There is probably not another ten-mile stretch of railroad in the world more varied and majestic in its surroundings than that from Point of Rocks to Harper's Ferry. The Valley of the Potomac narrows, the hills on either side rise to the stateliness of mountains, and the river flows swiftly in ripples and eddies. Just below the ferry, the river, increased by the Shenandoah's volume, becomes a torrent. On the opposite side is London Heights, a sentinel of the Blue Ridge, dark and frowning. Beyond Virginia and into West Virginia, the base of the two States and ending in the swift flowing stream which separates them, Bolivar Heights start abruptly up with Harper's Ferry at their feet. The train, still upon the opposite side, winds beneath Maryland Heights, thirteen hundred feet high. The meeting of these three mighty forest-crowned masses, the two rivers becoming but one, the long vista up the Potomac, in the foreground the steel bridge and behind it John Brown's Fort and the old-fashioned houses of the town, the ruins of the arsenal whose two tall chimneys alone remain, Jefferson's Rock high on the heights, and over all a September sky—expression fails the theme.

The scene described above can be viewed from the windows of the Vestibuled Trains running between the great cities of the east and west via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. All B. & O. trains run via Washington.

A TAILOR SYSTEM FREE.

ANY ONE WHO CAN READ, CAN LEARN TO CUT PERFECT FITTING GARMENTS IN HALF AN HOUR—FOLLOWS EVERY FASHION, FITS ANY FORM—SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND TETIMONIALS. EXCELSIOR SCALE CO., MENTION THIS PAPER 666 BROADWAY, ALBANY, N.Y.

A W. C. T. U. Trade Mark.

A few weeks ago the publisher was in Baltimore, and having heard of a firm in Easton, Md., that is getting out a washing powder under the name of "W. C. T. U. Cleansing Powder," decided to go and see them. The trip down Chesapeake Bay was a beautiful one. Easton is a delightful village near the Bay, embowered in trees and fragrant with roses. We found the firm to consist of three energetic young men with an idea. Ideas on the substantial things of life; results show that. Their idea is to give the W. C. T. U. a subsidiary profit in all their sales. Their "W. C. T. U. Cleansing Powder" is guaranteed to be most excellent—note particularly what Miss Willard has to say about it in the advertisement elsewhere. The plan is a most excellent one. We do not see why it should not bring money to any W. C. T. U. treasury, for who *can* get along without soap—so why not use the offer to pay for all wrappers returned? Isn't it far better than the "million canceled postage-stamp" craze? We hope so many of our readers will apply for samples that the "Easton Mfg. Co." will be astonished at the response their advertisement receives. Write to this Company.

THE WHITE ROSE PIN.

More than 30,000 sold. Modest but effective. It means you believe in pointing "right straight" at the saloon and don't believe in any side-tracking toward high license. Price 10c.; $2 per dozen.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Yours received about children's work, and I wish you to send me more papers. I went out in a pouring rain this morning to start *one* child, and I am quite sure I can interest *one* more, and I will try for a third. It seems to be a real good plan and I am anxious to give it a good trial.

Earnestly yours, MRS. Y.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC (Mt. Carroll, Ill.) has a complete course, and does thorough and finished work. Expenses much less than in large cities. A special course in Literature free. "Oreads" free! Send for one.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. Beecham's Pills For Bilious and Nervous Disorders. "Worth a Guinea a Box"—but sold for 25 cents. BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Dirt defies the king.—

If the old proverb be true, SAPOLIO is greater than royalty itself: Try it in your next house-cleaning: Grocers keep it.

DO YOU LIVE IN GREASE?

As a true patriot and citizen you should naturalize yourself by using the best inventions of the day for removing such a charge. To live in Grease is utterly unnecessary when SAPOLIO is sold in all the stores, and abolishes grease and dirt.

TAKE AN AGENCY for the Best Utensil in the universe. DAGGETT'S SELF-BASTING ROASTING PAN Needed in every family. SAVES 20 Per Cent. in *Roasting*, and *Bakes the Best Bread* in the world. Address for terms W. A. DAGGETT & CO., Vineland, N. J. or Western Office, 184 E. Indiana St., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED.—Reliable man or woman to sell our patents in every county in the United States. Just out, retail for 25 cents to $6. $75 to $250 a month made working for us. Address with stamp, C. E. Swartzbaugh & Co., Findlay, O.

PRESS NOTICES

GLIMPSES OF FIFTY YEARS

However much we may differ with Miss Willard in some of her plans and views, as expressed in her addresses and reports, and however much we may wish she and her co-laborers had held to their first grand work of Christian temperance and personal purity, we must give her credit for fidelity and unflinching adherence to what she conceives to be right and duty; and no kind of opposition has prevented her from moving on these lines with unabated confidence of ultimate success.—*The Advocate, Richmond.*

The large volume of over seven hundred pages is not too voluminous for such a busy career. Every page reflects the energy, perseverance and ambition of its author.—*Boston Journal.*

It is an unpretentious, albeit a discursive book, written with slight art, but everywhere in touch with the facts of which it relates. . . . There is a little of everything—in the way of personal experience—in this book and it might have been edited to much better advantage. In its present form it throws together descriptions and documents of all sorts in a way that suggests a state history or a campaign biography.—*Chicago Evening Journal.*

This is an extract from the only negative criticism yet given. Doubtless the editor leaned very strongly toward one political party.

If to write a book that will thrill the heart of every man and woman who reads it with the earnest desire to work for humanity—if to have made the record of a life for fifty years so clearly representative of noble, unswerving, unselfish labor to do God's will for the good of his creatures that all who see it upon the printed pages shall be seized with a longing to go and do likewise, each in his own appointed way—then may Frances E. Willard have this glad consciousness with regard to "Glimpses of Fifty Years."—*Toledo Blade.*

The whole book teaches one simple lesson: Reject nothing because it is new. New ideas, new and startling propositions, all these must be investigated and reasoned over, not conservatively condemned. Different minds take things in different lights. To minds at all like mine this book will be instructive, helpful and interesting.—*The Pioneer.*

The volume is not only the picture of the life of one of the most remarkable women of our time, but enshrines some, and indeed, we might say, most of the vital, organizing, redemptive, reformatory ideas of the century.—*Our Day.*

Never have we seen an autobiography that revealed more completely the inmost thoughts and purposes of a life, and the influences that shaped it. In the record of her childhood, school-girl and schoolma'am days, one traces the same characteristics and sees the same vim and hard work that make her to-day the leading temperance worker and organizer.—*Chautauquan.*

WHY DO MOTHERS put stiff corsets on their GROWING CHILDREN? We beg of you don't do it but BE SURE TO BUY FERRIS' GOOD SENSE CORSET WAISTS. THOUSANDS NOW IN USE. Best for Health, Economy and Beauty. BUTTONS at front instead of CLASPS. RING BUCKLE at hip for Hose supporters. Tape-fastened Buttons—*won't pull off.* Cord-Edge Button Holes—*won't wear out* FIT ALL AGES—Infants to Adults. Sold by Leading RETAILERS everywhere. Send for Circular. FERRIS BROS., Manufacturers, 341 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. MARSHALL FIELD & CO., CHICAGO, WHOLESALE WESTERN AGENTS.

'DELSARTE' Corset Waists and Braces. Send for Price List. Agents Wanted. DELSARTE CORSET CO., 142 W. 23d St., New York.

DR. WILFORD HALL'S

Hygienic Treatment is being used and indorsed by thousands of the leading physicians, lawyers, clergymen, and thinking people throughout the country, many of whom have given us letters.

It takes directly hold of the worst cases of constipation, dyspepsia, liver complaint, headaches, heart disease, incipient consumption, diabetes, and Bright's disease of the kidneys, rheumatism, fevers, and inflammation of the lungs, and of other internal organs, not by attacking these so-called diseases directly, but by radically neutralizing and removing their causes, thus allowing nature herself to do her work unimpeded.

For further information regarding this medicineless treatment call upon or send a 2-cent stamp to A. T. BATES, Room 46, 161 La Salle St., Chicago.

MRS. CLARA C. HOFFMAN, PRESIDENT OF THE MISSOURI W. C. T. U., WRITES:

MR. A. T. BATES, Chicago;

After trying every remedy, for years, to remove constipation and hemorrhoids, and all without avail, I have found a complete cure offered by Dr. W. Hall. I recommend his treatment to all suffering from the hundred ills arising from these causes.

Kansas City, Dec. 24, 1889. C. C. HOFFMAN.

WE WANT 1,000 BRIGHT BOYS OR GIRLS. To whom we can give employment in a way that will be easy and pleasant. The preliminary work can be done after school hours—an hour a week after that will suffice to bring in a profit of from 20 cents to $2.00 a week. SEND FOR PARTICULARS TO *The Woman's Temp. Pub. Ass'n* 161 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

We shall surely read every word, even to the Child's Daily Journal, and every word of the detailed Home Talk. . . . The book is eminently a *home* book. It contains the most inspiring heart convictions during two or three years of foreign travel and of historic scenes to be photographed on the minds and hearts of myriads of children, men and women, by Miss Willard's pen, and her personal presence, which is augmented by the description of her every-day life from her birth to her fiftieth anniversary.—*The Church Union.*

Publisher's Dep't.

Splendid Reports!
Success Possible!
If

you take up your part of it. The following local unions agree to send us $5 before July 4, and the names of five new subscribers at that time, or later, and receive in return a framed picture in oil colors of Miss Willard, providing 15,000 new names are received or pledged by the time named, July 4th:

Mason, Ill.	Mt. Gilead, O.
Empire, N. C.	San Antonio, Tex.
Humboldt Park, Chicago.	Adrian, Mich.
Marlboro, O.	Belvidere, Ill.
Evansville, Wis.	Louisiana, Mo.
Benton Harbor, Mich.	Mendon, Ill.
Rock Elm, Wis.	Chatham, Mass.
Malone, N. Y.	Shabbona, Ill.
Ypsilanti, Mich.	Newark, N. J.
Fergus Falls, Minn.	Danville, Iowa.
Abingdon, Ill.	Owatonna, Minn.
Lincoln, Ill.	Stuart, Iowa.
Wakefield, R. I.	Algona, Iowa.
"Willing Workers," Phila, Pa.	Y's of Hamburg, N. Y.

Is your union's name here? Hardly. Why not? *Somebody must* see to it. Cannot you? Kindly hurry. Only ***15*** days left!

Single Workers.

We have no space to print extracts from letters this week. One letter tells how the paper is passed from one person to another till it is actually worn out. Another writes of how eagerly her husband reads it, and still another of how it has built up their union. All are ready to work for the paper that stands for so much to them. Won't you join their number, and say you will send in one or more new names before July 4th? We certainly offer generous pay in case the 15,000 names are reached, *viz.*: the picture of Miss Willard.

List of those who will work for THE UNION SIGNAL and Miss Willard's picture:

Martha McKay, Plainwell, Mich.
Mrs. M. A. Reed, Rollo, Mo.
Mrs. Lizzie B. Noyes, Pittsfield, Ill.
Mrs. Alice Short, North Chili, N. Y.
Mrs. O. E. Sussith, Wellington, Ohio.
Harriet E. Wilson, Stormstown, Pa.
Pauline Aley, Arney, Ind.
Mary E. Bodwell, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Mrs. M. G. Craig, Compton, Canada.
Mrs. M. S. Van Olinda, Holland, Mich.
Miss S. Luella Kuffel, Santa Ana, Cal.
Mrs. M. A. McFarland, Lincoln, Kans.
Mrs. E. M. McLeod, Laingsburgh, Mich.
Mrs. M. J. Borden, Las Vegas, N. Mex.
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Mrs. C. Smith, New Troy, Mich.
Mrs. W. E. Peirce, Wellington, Ohio.
Mrs. W. D. Kable, Kirkland, Ill.
Batavia, Ill., Union, promises 5 new subscribers on latest offer.
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Mrs. C. T. Paine, Woonsocket, R. I.
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Mrs. P. G. Woodworth, Wahoo, Neb.
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Mrs. Alice A. Zouck, Glen Morris, Md.
Mrs. Carrie E. Blackwell, Wellsville, Mo.
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S. H. Rogers, Marion, Kans.
E. J. Boyd, Linneus, Maine.
Della C. H. Cox, Burr Oak, Kans.
Mrs. Jno. Drake, Corning, N. Y.
Mrs. Mary Molloy, Dutch Mills, Ark.
Mary A. Killgrove, Excelsior Springs, Mo.
Miss Lydia C. Willard, Holyoke, Mass.
Mrs. Arthur Knight, Sauquoit, N. Y.
Mrs. L. D. Potter, Denver, Colo.
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E. S. Baldwin, Huntsville, Tex.
Rev. Wm. McFarland, Flackville, N. Y.
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Mrs. J. S. Baker, New Salem, Kans.
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Fannie Meybert, La Porte, Pa.
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Mary A. Eggleston, Pataskala, Ohio.
E. S. T. Darte, Yorkshire Center, N. Y.
Mary J. H. Lewis, Copeland, Kans.
Mrs. N. L. Bird, E. Smithfield, Pa.

A Word for Girls of To-day.

BEAVER TIMBER, IND.

"*Girls of To-day*," from the W. T. P. A., was received some two weeks ago, and after a careful perusal thereof, "the spirit moves me" not only to speak for it very hearty words of commendation whenever occasion offers, but to send to its publishers *practical praise* (and *thanks*) in the shape of an order for more. As for the copy sent me, I will try to see that it goes into home after home of those for whom it was written. If I am privileged to be at our county convention next week, I hope to secure some subscribers for THE UNION SIGNAL, for truly, it *ought* to be on more "*center tables*."

NELLIE M. HARRIS.

For earache use Pond's Extract.

Ball's Corsets in a variety of styles. Most comfortable corset ever made. Kabo Corsets of perfect fit, in various styles and lengths. Kabo never breaks. Ball's Waists are the best in the world for Ladies, Misses and Children. All with soft eyelets.

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duplicating apparatus. Send postal card to A. B. Dick Company, Chicago, for descriptive circulars and samples of work.

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FOR TEAS, BAKING POWDER AND PURE SPICES.
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Please address P. O. Lock Box No. 10,471.

Better than Tea and Coffee for the Nerves.
VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA
"Largest Sale in the World"
Ask your Grocer for it, take no other. [62

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S. A. KEAN & CO, BANKERS,
CHICAGO: 100 WASHINGTON ST. New York: 115 B'dway.

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LIFE ASS'N OF AMERICA
furnishes the best and cheapest insurance for total abstainers from alcoholic liquors as a beverage.
Women insured on same terms as men. *Agents wanted.* Address W. F. Singleton, Pres., Royal Insurance Bldg., CHICAGO, Ill

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SALEM Capital of Oregon, and heart of this far-famed valley. Immense water power. Churches and schools abound. Fine public buildings and State institutions. Splendid society. The rapid inflow of men and money is causing constant and rapid rise in real estate values.
PORTLAND Manufacturing and commercial centre and Metropolis of the Northwest, having the largest trade and greatest wealth of any city in the world in proportion to its population. Fine field for investment. Prices soon double.
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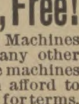

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We have an assortment of the best Sewing Machines made which we are selling lower than any other concern in the country, and as we sell more machines than any Manufacturer or Dealer, we can afford to give one *free* to have them introduced. Send for terms. CHICAGO SCALE CO., Chicago, Illinois.

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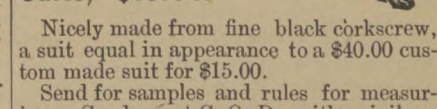

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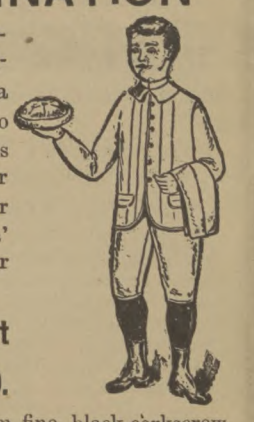
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"THOU HAST GIVEN A BANNER TO THEM THAT FEAR THEE; THAT IT MAY BE DISPLAYED BECAUSE OF THE TRUTH."

Vol. XVI.—No. 26.] CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, June 26, 1890. [Price $1.50 per Year.

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SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Baltimore was the first city in the union to complete its census.

Minneapolis and St. Paul are having a pitch battle fight over census returns.

The directors of the Columbian Exposition have decided on the Lake Front as the site.

More than five hundred speeches a week will be made in the Nebraska campaign during July.

The California W. C. T. U. tendered a reception to Dr. R. H. McDonald, on his seventieth birthday, June 20, at Pacific Grove.

The new constitution of the Brazilian Republic has been signed by President Fonseca. France gives the first official recognition to the new republic.

West Virginia has started a new prohibition paper, *The Quest*, at Wheeling. It is published by a stock company of which James W. Boadley is president, and Thomas Carskaddon is one of the directors.

The Quinquennial catalogue of Harvard University is for the first time printed in English instead of Latin. It records the names of 16,930 graduates, of whom the oldest is George Bancroft, the historian, who graduated in 1817.

Miss Willard and Mrs. Buell, as President and secretary of the National, have sent a protest against the lottery bill to the legislature of Louisiana, and a letter to Governor Nichols expressing appreciation of the stand he has taken against it.

The Kansas Chautauqua Assembly in session at Ottawa subscribed $3,000 to fight the original package dealers, and appointed a committee to capture each such dealer, tar and feather him, and ship him back to Missouri labeled, "An original package from Kansas to Missouri."

THE price of "Looking Backward," paper bound, has been given in this paper and in the list of books for our reading circles as twenty-five cents; the statement was made on what we supposed good authority; but dealers assure us that the price is fifty cents, and that it can be no lower. Will those ordering it please take notice and govern themselves accordingly?

WE labor under the very great disadvantage of being unable to read Swedish and thus judge of the character of papers published in that language. But of this we feel sure, the *Svenska Amerikanska Posten* has, since its establishment, six years ago, stood up for God and Home and Native Land, and advocated straight out prohibition with a party to enforce it. We are glad to learn that its subscription list is steadily increasing, and thus it is becoming more and more a felt power for good.

WILLIAM T. STEAD, through the *Review of Reviews* offers a £300 scholarship tenable at any woman's college in England, to the lady between the ages of eighteen and twenty-three who passes the best examination in Character Sketches and articles on Progress of the World, in the *Review* from July to December. His object is to stimulate an interest among women in current history. The examination will take place at South Kensington, early in January, that the successful contestant can go up for the entrance examination in March.

MRS. CURRY, of the Boston School of Expression, writes that the Vacation Class for Clergymen and Speakers, at Newport, is open to temperance workers upon the same favorable terms as to clergymen, and that if any such ladies desire extension of time for paying tuition, it will be granted. The class opens July 5, 1890, and includes in its curriculum vocal training, development of correct mental action in speech; training of the body; hymn-reading and Bible-reading.

MRS. CLARA HOLBROOK SMITH, well known to W. C. T. U. women as one of their "own," has won an enviable reputation East and South, where she accompanied Mrs. Jenness-Miller, by her lectures. She is now in Chicago, and will address the ladies in Recital Hall, Auditorium, Saturday afternoon at three o'clock upon artistic and healthful dress. Mrs. Wilmarth, president of the Physical Culture Club, and other leading ladies of the city, take a great interest in this lecture, and we trust Mrs. Smith will have a full house. She is a very interesting speaker, understands her theme, and handles it in an entertaining, sensible way. Admission, fifty cents.

THE annual convention of the Young People's Methodist Alliance will be held in Columbus, Ohio, July 15, 16 and 17, 1890. All Alliances are expected to send delegates and all members of the Alliance and friends are invited to attend. Bishop Taylor, of Africa, Dr. L. W. Munhall, Dr. Jackson, of Columbus, Mrs. S. A. Kean, of Evanston, Miss Frances E. Willard, Rev. C. S. Bullock, of New York, and Miss Isabel S. Leonard, of England, among others, are expected to be present and appear on the program. Reduced railroad fare has been secured between Chicago and Columbus. Correspondence regarding the convention should be addressed to the general corresponding secretary, Miss L. Higgins, Evanston, Ill.

THE *Personal Rights Advocate* declares that the enemies of personal liberty are gaining ground everywhere; that the Senate has just succumbed to them, being more intolerant than the Secretary of War, Proctor; that Speaker Reed is using his arbitrary power everywhere; for example, when "appointing a committee on alcoholic beverages he selected as all members except one, rabid Prohibitionists;" Southern Senators, notably Colquit of Georgia, are suffering from the contagion; "The president of the Columbian Exposition, Mr. L. J. Gage, is treasurer of the Woman's Temperance syndicate" (Temple); "Alderman Pond introduced into the Chicago City Council an ordinance practically establishing a Puritan Sunday." And so the wail goes on, and we are hard-hearted enough not to sympathize with the *Advocate's* sorrow.

MISS PUGH, the National treasurer, is to be at the School of Methods at Mountain Lake Park, and will have an hour in which she will tell many things which ought to be known about finance and book-keeping. The program of this school will appear in the *Mountain Lake Park White Ribbon*, a little paper which Mrs. Buell is preparing, ten thousand copies of which will be sent out. Send a two-cent stamp for a copy to Mrs. Buell. Round-trip tickets to Mountain Lake Park for the School of Methods will be sold from all stations on the B. & O. road and the branches it controls east and west of the Ohio river, for the price of one fare. They will be on sale July 2, and are good till August 4. Season tickets, at reduced rates, good from June 1 to October 31, are also on sale.

THE W. C. T. U. is well represented in the International Sunday-school convention, Miss Willard is upon the program, Miss Kimball, National superintendent of this department, is one of the delegates at large from Illinois, Mrs. Mary T. Burt, president of New York, is a delegate from that state, Mrs. Chase, state superintendent of Pennsylvania, is, we believe, the only lady delegate from that state, and other of our women represent other states. Strong indorsements for the proposed change of Temperance lesson to some Sabbath other than review day are continually pouring in. The great states of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio stand solid for this measure, as do a dozen other states.

SATURDAY, June 12, is to be a great gala day for the juveniles at Lake Bluff. Another day had been devoted to the juvenile department in the W. C. T. U. School of Methods there, but this was changed to Saturday because that is the only day Miss Gordon can be there, and of course, no children's meeting would be complete without her. The commander-in-chief of juvenile forces, Mrs. Helen G. Rice, of Boston, is to be there, as well as Miss Gordon and Addie Northam, and they are planning delightful things for the Loyal Temperance Legions. Those of Illinois have a genuine surprise in store for them, and it is hoped that all Legions within reach will plan to picnic at Lake Bluff July 12. Come prepared to spend a day in the woods, with an hour's most delightful children's meeting sandwiched in between. At the School of Methods, on that day, Mrs. Rice will occupy the hour from eleven to twelve in teaching how to conduct Loyal Temperance Legions.

THE immense anti-compensation demonstration at Hyde Park, London, was a sight to remember a life-time. In spite of Government efforts to prevent it, the parade was an imposing sight; 100,000 men and women, an hundred bands and four hundred banners were in it. There were thirteen speaking stations in the park, from each of which strong speeches were made. Station 3 was held by the British Women's Temperance Association and the Women's Council of the United Kingdom Alliance; Miss M. E. Docwra presided, Mrs. Pearson, Miss Phillips, "Mrs. Forster, barrister-at-law, of Ohio," as the *Chronicle* gives it, and Hannah Whitall Smith were among the speakers. A telegram was read from Lady Henry Somerset expressing hearty sympathy Miss Julia Ames, of our staff, was an honored guest. Sir Wilford Lawson presided at station 2; Mr W. S. Caine at No. 4; Prof. Stuart at No. 7; Mr. James Rowlands at No. 8; Mr. C. E. Schwann at station 10, all M. P.'s, and Cardinal Manning at station 10.

MR. ROBERT RAE, of London, who attended the New York Temperance Congress, and is now visiting Canada, has well earned the name of Great Temperance Educationalist. He it was through whose efforts the first temperance sermon was preached in Westminster Abbey; through him Dr. Richardson entered the ranks of temperance workers and led the advance which conquered science for temperance; Mr. Rae was also largely instrumental in starting temperance work in the British army and navy. His greatest personal work has been done through the press. As a writer he is clear, argumentative, sound; the *Temperance Record*, which he edits, is *the* paper to which people go for information which can be relied upon, and they are never disappointed. For half a century he has studied the temperance problem and no one understands it better than he. As the *Canada Citizen* well says: "He is a giant at work, and a wonder because his quiet, genial, 'real goodness' has given him in the United Kingdom such a hold on men and the leaders of men that the hand of Robert Rae, —ah, and the head and heart, too,—is back of almost every good move made outside the direct parliamentary temperance work among adults."

MISS AMY T. MACE, whose article was the basis of Miss Lathrop's attack on the orthodoxy of the W. C. T. U., writes to some of her critics that she had no thought of the question (of orthodoxy) when she wrote the article, but that if they wished her belief, here it is: "I believed the best test of the Lord's call to preach was that He called hearers to hear, and souls were saved. That if the promise was fulfilled to pour out alike His spirit on His sons and daughters, that they should prophesy, or in other words called preacher and congregation, I should not want to meddle. And now it is held up, you say, as a denial of the Bible. You cannot deny too emphatically that such was not my meaning. I believe God will guard His word of revelation for all time, so that none need err therein. But when we hear, as I have among the Mormons, Bible quoted to support polygamy, read of slavery and witchcraft, the burning of heretics, all under the cloak of the Bible, it is time we learned to separate the historical and inspired part of the Bible, to guard against getting a belief and hunting Bible, regardless of context, to fit it. Nor do I consider it sacrilege to regard the epistles as designed sometimes for the needs of the church and hour for which they were written. Doubtless the cloak left at Troas has perished."

Contributed.

"THE LORD LOOKETH ON THE HEART."

BY META E. B. THORNE.

I SAM. XVI: 7.

"Not he who loudly calleth 'Lord,'
But he that doth My will,
He shall be Mine, to dwell with Me
Upon My holy hill;

"He shall be Mine, in that glad day
When I my jewels make,
Who walketh humbly with his God,
In meekness, for My sake;—

"He who upon life's thorny way
Presses with courage on,
Yet vaunteth not the sacrifice—
By *him* the crown is won.

"Not lofty word nor look, to win
My favor can avail,
But love sincere wrought out in deed
And life, shall never fail."

* * * * * *

Thus taught the meek and lowly Christ
In far-off Palestine.
Speaks He not thus to-day to thee?
O listen, heart of mine!

"YE HAVE DONE IT UNTO ME."

BY MINNIE B. FENWICK.

It was an August afternoon. The hot winds were sweeping over the Kansas prairies. Not a green thing was to be seen. The earth was parched and dried up and the heavens were brass. Everything seemed to be crying, Water! Water!

Rachel Dawson stood in the door of the rude cabin on the claim, and shading her eyes with her hand looked far out over the prairie.

"Why don't father and mother come?" she said, "there—I guess that's them now."

No, it was only an emigrant-wagon, but it was following the trail that would bring it right by her door.

Two half-starved horses, drawing a dilapidated wagon —a drunken driver, a sick woman and four children, were what Rachel saw when they drew near.

"Any water?" asked the driver, "whisky ain't as coolin' as some other things on a day like this."

For an instant Rachel hesitated. A bucket of water stood on the bench behind the door, but it was the very last they would be able to draw from their well, and when that was gone where was more to come from?

A thin, white hand lifted the cover, and a pale face looked out.

"God will bless you, my child, if you will only give us a little water."

Rachel hesitated no longer. She quickly took the dipper from the nail on which it hung and carried the bucket to the wagon. The half-famished creatures soon emptied it, and the dog came and licked it dry. "Remember, child," said the pale woman as they drove away, "who it was that said, 'Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto Me.'"

Rachel stood and watched them out of sight, and when she turned and entered her humble home she felt very happy in spite of the fact that she knew not where the next drop of water was to come from. All the afternoon a still small voice kept saying, "Ye have done it unto Me, Ye have done it unto Me."

It was dark before her father and mother returned. They had gone several miles beyond the village to a well where they heard water was to be had, and brought back two barrels full. The little family on the claim suffered many privations during that year of drought, but the needy were never turned from their door.

The years passed by, and the desert began to "blossom as the rose." Fertile fields, thriving villages, and populous cities were to be seen upon all sides. It was then that the brave-hearted people began "a peaceful war for God and Home and Native Land."

Rachel was no longer a bare-footed girl, but had developed into a comely matron, and was one of the most valiant soldiers in the great struggle. She had been the means of securing a well-known speaker to deliver a lecture in her town.

"I love Kansas," said the speaker, as he looked over the large audience. "I shall always love it, for it was on the plains of Kansas that I took my first temperance pledge. When I was quite a small boy my father settled in the western part of the state, but during the summer of the great drought we were literally starved out. Packing our few effects into the wagon we started back East. For days we traveled over the parched desert, through scorching winds and drifting sand, with scarcely water enough to moisten our burning lips.

"Finally we came to a house. It was only a poor little shanty standing alone out on the wide prairie, but it was the home of the angel of our deliverance. A sweet girl brought out a bucket of water, and gave us all we could drink. I have been afraid since that it was all she had, and how often I have wished she could know just how much good her 'cup of cold water' did in our family. We held a praise meeting right there in the old wagon. My father threw away his whisky bottle.

"'That is my thank-offering,'" he said.

"'Mine,' said my mother, 'shall be my boy.'

"I promised her then for the remainder of my life to be a soldier in the cold water army."

Rachel bowed her head to hide the tears that were coursing down her cheeks, and she heard the still, small voice say, "Ye have done it unto Me! Ye have done it unto Me!"

Kansas City, Mo.

BALLOT REFORM.

BY B. V. CUSHMAN, M. D.

The demand for more perfect safeguards around the ballot-box is not a partisan clamor. It is an accepted fact that fraud, bribery and intimidation figure more or less openly in every political contest. When it becomes apparent that the corruption, in special cases, is understood, and about to be opened up to the public by the press, parties run over one another in their efforts to be first in the discovery, disclosure, and condemnation of fraud at the polls. Honest men of widely divergent political views unite in the call for ballot reform, and very few bad men are bold enough to persistently and openly oppose it. Governor Hill, of New York, is a notable exception, having twice vetoed the reform measures adopted by the General Assembly of that state. He yielded, however, on its third presentation, reluctantly signing it. This bill was supported by an imposing petition containing the autographs of 70,000 citizens, contained in a book eight feet square, and weighing half a ton.

The subject of election laws has received unprecedented attention in Congress during the present session. Charges of violence in the South, and counter charges of forgery in the North, have forced the issue. Radical measures have been proposed. The chairman of the committee on the election of President and Vice-President urged Congress to take national elections quite out of the hands of state officers, and place them wholly under Federal control. This extreme proposition ought to rouse the states to some action, which will take away the excuse for such interference with the franchise, that has always been held to be a sacred domestic affair of the state.

The Australian method of balloting, born of the necessities of a mixed and turbulent population, furnishes the model upon which the representative governments of the world are reforming their election laws. There are many modifications, but all insure secrecy to the voter, limit the number of ballots issued according to the number of voters, and require the municipality or commonwealth to provide such ballots and keep them in the hands of officials appointed to hold them, until delivered to the voter. An idea of the practical working of the system may be gained by visiting a polling place in Boston, under the law which was approved in May, 1888, and became operative November 1, 1889. Whether premeditated or not, the prohibitory amendment election was the last act in the drama of bribery and fraud. It was an appropriate climax. But we are at the polls. It is more lonesome than it used to be. The notable absence of the ticket peddler, whose name was legion, leaves the wavering man to grope in the darkness of his own mind, and decide for himself, who he "wants to vote for." The ward politician and his "crowd" do not appear. The men who "worked quietly all day," in the old regime, get through in a few minutes under the new, and move sadly on to make room for the next. There is a deserted look about the door, and the feminine passer-by is not compelled to cross over to the opposite side of the street as of yore. We pass into the room fitted up according to the requirements of the new system. A railing in the form of the letter L protects the election apparatus along the side and end. Six feet inside this rail is the voting shelf or counter, divided by screens into ten compartments, each provided with the necessary materials for preparing a ballot. Two poll clerks are on guard here. The judges' tables containing the ballot boxes are at the end of the room, also behind the railing.

A would-be voter approaches the rail and gives his name to the polling clerk, who announces it in a loud voice. If such name be found upon the check list—made from the report of the registration clerk—the officer in charge repeats the name, the voter enters the booth, his name is checked from the list, and he receives a ballot from the poll clerk, upon which is written the names of all the candidates, with blank space opposite each name, for the cross which indicates his preference. He retires to one of the compartments, where full instructions are posted, remains not longer than five minutes, as the law limits, fills out the ticket, goes to the judges' table, drops it in the box and passes out at the exit gate at the side of the table. If any one declares he was a voter prior to May 1st, 1857, when the educational limit was placed upon suffrage in Massachusetts, and cannot read, or that because of blindness, paralysis, or any other physical defect he is unable to mark his ballot, he will be assisted by one or more of the election officers. If he allows his ballot to be seen under any other conditions, or if he makes a false statement of inability to mark his ballot he is liable to fine, within the limits of five and one hundred dollars. The police officer in charge of the booth is required to see that any one so charged is duly brought before the proper court. Narrow is the way of the Hub politician, under the new order of things. How he will find means of broadening it remains to be seen.

The New York bill allows a disabled voter to take a friend with him to assist. This opens a loop-hole for the political trickster, whose genius turns small opportunities to great account. While we have been watching the male voter pursue his privileged way, two fledglings have entered. They approach the high altar of citizenship, their names are announced, they are admitted to the sacred circle, and receive the ballot specially prepared for women's use. They represent the balance of power which preserved the freedom of the schools in the famous municipal contest upon the educational issue. Boston praised the bravery of her women, and protested her gratitude. Some of the sanguine believed she would prove her sincerity by inviting them to all the privileges of franchise; but Boston has other interests. Of course women understand schools, but what do they know about saloons?

The details of the system vary greatly in different states and countries. In South Australia, Great Britain and Belgium, for instance, and in Louisville, Ky., the public are excluded from the entire polling room. The voter enters a closet and shuts the door, and brings forth his ballot in an envelope. This admits of the substitution of an unofficial for an official ticket, and is not on the whole as good as the arrangement which leaves the person in sight of the polling officers, and the public outside the rail. The New York and Missouri forbid "electioneering" within one hundred feet of any polling room. The Missouri law which prevails in all towns of the state having five thousand or more inhabitants is one of the most specific and stringent yet adopted. Any tampering with certificates of nomination, or with the official indorsement of a ballot is deemed a felony. Any elector desiring assistance in the preparation of his ballot is required to declare his illiteracy or physical disability under oath. The judges are selected from the parties which polled the largest and the next largest vote at the preceding election. This might allow great unfairness to independent candidates, representing a moral issue, which the two leading parties might agree to defeat. Parties are not to be born in Missouri without labor hereafter. No political convention, or primary election will have power to make nominations for public offices, unless at the last general election before such convention the party represented polled at least three per cent of the entire vote cast in the state. The certificate of nomination of a candidate, not selected by an accredited convention, must be signed by electors resident in the district or precinct for which the candidate is presented, equal to one per cent of the entire vote cast at the last preceding general election of the state, in the political division represented, provided that the number does not fall below fifty nor exceed one thousand.

The point which all have in common is the compulsory secrecy of the ballot. An individual who will sell his suffrage cannot be trusted to deliver the same in the dark. No one knows this better than the purchaser. Wherever tried it has operated more effectively against bribery than all the direct laws against it ever enacted. It has had but brief trial in the United States, but it promises to do here what it did for the country in which it originated, where the testimony is that "the very notion of exercising coercion or improper influence has absolutely died out of the country." Scarcely less to be desired is the deliverance from the ticket peddler, and the "machine" he represents. This is effected by relieving the parties of the expense of printing and distributing their tickets. Under the new rule no ballots will be counted except those issued by the state or municipality, and stamped by the proper officials. The movement is swinging forward rapidly, especially in western states. It is one of the three matters upon which the Governor of Nebraska has lately called for a special session of the legislature to take action. Illinois has called a special session to make necessary provisions for the World's Fair, and strong pressure was brought to bear, to include ballot reform

among the subjects to be considered by the extra session. It should have the active support of all temperance people, as it is unquestionably one of the most effective agencies in clearing the track for the prohibition car.

OPIUM AND IMMORALITY AND OUR DUTY CONCERNING THEM.

BY W. E. ROBBINS.

(Concluded.)

From what has been said it will be seen that not only are these dens of iniquity licensed and regulated by English and Americans, but the property must be in their names also; and this no doubt will partly account for the opposition manifested against any interference with this state of affairs. A few years ago the Taotai, or Chinese prefect of Shanghai, seeing the demoralizing influence upon the people outside the settlement as well as inside, asked from the authorities to have the terms of the treaty carried out; but it was of no avail. Two years ago some noble Christian ladies took the matter in hand to protest, and the question in a moderate form was brought before the annual rate-payers' meeting, but it was promptly voted down. A stronger protest has just been made with a similar result, every American rate payer (whose names I forbear to give) voting against it, except four missionaries, two of whom, with two English ministers, were the movers and seconders of the resolutions. One resolution was to the effect that the municipal council should at once discontinue the toleration and regulation of immorality, and to treat the keeping of houses for such purposes as "an unlawful occupation, convicted and condemned by the Christian religion, by all Chinese codes of morality, and by the jurisprudence of Great Britain and America, and as a dishonorable violation of a covenant with Chinese Imperial authority." The second is,

"*Resolved*, That the Municipal Council be, and is hereby instructed to put an end to the [opium] traffic in the settlement, and to prohibit all opium shops and places for the sale of opium."

And this is what English and American people here boast of as the "model settlement," a veritable Utopia found at last, strongly resenting the appellation, "a sink of iniquity" given to it some years since by an English nobleman, who had been visiting it.

If the shameless patrons of these dens of infamy are not all Chinese, so the female inmates are not all Chinese. I have not been able to get the number of European and American women at Shanghai and at Yokohama, but in the neighboring colony of Hong Kong the registration is more perfect. In behalf of the agent of the Austro-Hungarian government, who is expected in India soon to look after girls of his own country who have been decoyed away under false pretenses, I called upon the Acting Registrar General there, and what was my surprise and sorrow to find that there were more American girls in the shameful business there than of all European countries together. I fear they had not the same excuse of being there under false pretenses, and I fear, too, it was not because they have not the opportunity of plying their awful trade in the home land, judging from what I have recently heard about San Francisco and other American cities. The attempt to license and regulate the vile business a few years ago in St. Louis and St. Paul shows how necessary it is for the Christian people of America to be on the alert.

These iniquities, too, sad to say, are perpetrated right here on these great thoroughfares into China and Japan, where so much of the consecrated treasure and Christian manhood and womanhood of America are being poured out on God's altar for the extension of the gospel to these millions of people in heathen darkness. We wonder how it is that no more results of all this expenditure are seen. We should rather wonder that any results at all are seen. Lieut. Wood might have had a reply to his letter on the spot, not far from his own door. The regret has been expressed here that so many of the children of Chinese Christians do not turn out well, but it does not seem difficult at all to account for when we consider the example set them by foreign Christians so-called, and the whole moral atmosphere of the place.

God forbid, however, that I should indorse the opinions and expressions of such croakers as Lieut. Wood, for I have seen and heard enough, in the few weeks I have been in the country, to repay amply all that has been expended on the evangelization of China. But oh, how much more there might have been but for these many untoward circumstances; and how much more there will be when they are removed and all the barriers swept away!

What, then, is our duty in the case? For it seems to me there is something more required than merely to pray, as has been proposed. Let us insist that our legislators see the terms of our treaties duly carried out by our countrymen, ample provision for which is made in the Act of Congress, of June 22, 1860. As the case in Shanghai is considerably mixed up with Great Britain, let the statesmen of the two countries put their heads together to solve the problem of the government of the place, which our consul admits is not satisfactory. We can also demand that the importation of opium into the United States be prohibited, and thus an end be put to those underground ante-chambers to the infernal regions in San Francisco, New York and elsewhere. We would then be but following the example of France in prohibiting its importation into Annam last year, and setting an example to England, which may yet get ahead of us in this, as she is in some other things. And may I not suggest that while we copy the vigilance of the ladies of St. Louis and the mayor of St. Paul, we also cultivate a simpler style of living, so that our young people may not be deterred from marriage on account of the expense of housekeeping, and thus excuse themselves for resorting to narcotics, stimulants and immorality.

En route to Tien-Tsin, March 8, 1890.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE CONGRESS.

BY HESTER M. POOLE.

The National Temperance Congress gives emphasis to the fact that the tendency of the latter portion of the nineteenth century is toward unity and associated action. Here gathered men and women of every shade of opinion concerning methods, yet all agreed upon the one important point, viz.: that the liquor traffic must cease.

It was a notable occasion. Over the vast assembly brooded that earnestness of purpose which at times gave to those faces of strongly marked individuality which characterized most of the audience, a look of grimness worthy of the Puritans themselves. This was no light work for which they had come together; it was for the destruction of the most gigantic evil now cursing the face of civilization. As might be expected those interested in the work ranged above ordinary attendants at public meetings. High heads and faces full of purpose and force were the rule, yet there was a fair sprinkling of young men and women who gave token that vital questions are not ignored by those now coming upon the stage of life.

The presiding officer, Rev. Dr. C. F. Deems, proved an admirable president. From 9:30 a. m. of the sultry opening day till six p. m., with the exception of a brief intermission, the interest never flagged while the proceedings never lagged. In addition there were mass-meetings at eight o'clock on each evening. Among those present were those advocating high-license, local option and prohibition, but, from the first it was evident that believers in the latter method of dealing with liquor by far outranked all the others put together. This fact was evinced both by the arguments of the majority of speakers and by the loud and long continued applause which greeted them. Yet the Congress was not called in the interest of any party or policy. It was simply a tentative effort toward the adoption of union measures.

At the opening the Silver Lake Quartette sang a number of beautiful temperance songs and others delighted the audience at various times during every session. In his opening address the unanimously elected president declared that there might be a time to fight but it was not when the generals of the army are gathered in the tent for consultation, and most of the speakers seemed to bear this adjuration in mind. After the opening prayer by Dr. Parkhurst, of Boston, Gen. Neal Dow opened the discussion of the question, "Is state and national prohibition desirable and feasible?"

The impassioned eloquence of this veteran, prefaced by long applause, was never more forceful than when he told of the increased prosperity of Maine under prohibition, which has swept from the state every distillery and brewery, and brought in its wake affluence in place of misery. He declared that high-license men alone stood between prohibition and the grog-shop.

Robert Graham, secretary of the Church Temperance Society, took exception to the arguments of Mr. Dow, and declared that what may be a success in certain localities is not feasible for the entire nation.

He was followed by Judge Moulton, of Washington, D.C., and then by the Hon. E. C. Pierce, of Providence, R. I., both of whom strongly advocated prohibition. Then came Mrs. Bittenbender, of the legislative committee of the W. C. T. U., who pleaded for a united effort to push the proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States, which has been so long pending, to a final vote. She was followed by W. Jennings Demorest, of New York, urging united efforts against the saloon, by Dr. Wilkinson, of Tarrytown, and by Mr. Hammond, of Syracuse, all earnest Prohibitionists.

The topic, "Alcohol a Poison—Never to be Used for Beverage Purposes," was introduced in a paper from the pen of N. S. Davis, M. D., of Chicago, which, in the opinion of many beside your correspondent, deserves to be published in a tract and scattered broadcast. It was a dispassionate scientific statement of the nature of alcohol according to the latest experiments and analyses, in which the fallacy was exploded that liquor of any kind retards waste, and so promotes strength. Medical men, he says, have labored under a great mistake in this regard. Alcohol is an anæsthetic which lessens no pain or weakness, but merely lessens the consciousness of them. While not arresting waste, it arrests the power to throw off dead material. Dr. Wright, of New York, followed in the same vein.

Prof. T. S. Lambert, the well-known physiologist, said that leading physicians are beginning to see their errors in the use of alcohol in medicines, instancing the leaving off the use of stimulants in pneumonia.

The fifteen minutes allotted to each opening address with five minute talks following proved a success, and were continued in the afternoon. Discussion on "The Line on which all Enemies of the Saloon may Unitedly do Battle whether they be believers in Restrictive Measures or in Radical Prohibition," began by an able paper by I. K. Funk, D. D., who proposed mutual concessions, followed by W. R. Huntington, D. D., of Grace Church, N. Y. This speaker emphasized the power of personal influence and of public opinion in favor of temperance. He has the honor of being the first who strongly advocated the improvement of homes as a center of attraction, and of lessons in cooking in public schools. He believes that often abnormal love of strong drink is caused by abnormal hunger following poor food.

After these speakers came notable appeals for prohibition by A. B. Nettleton, of Minnesota, and A. J. Kynett, D. D., of Philadelphia. Rev. Henry B. Hudson, of New York, was followed by John Carroll, of Alabama, testifying to the efficacy of prohibition among both white and black in that state, by the Rev. Mr. Bright, editor of the *Christian at Work*, and by Mrs. Washington. The Rev. W. D. Fielder, of South Dakota, fairly carried the audience by storm in describing the efficacy of prohibition in the West, and elicited three startling rounds of applause. Then came a plea for moral suasion in a paper by Albert Griffin, of Kansas, upon "The Systematic Prosecution of the Total Abstinence Work essential to the Overthrow of the Liquor Power." It was followed by Mrs. Lucinda B. Chandler, of the Non-Partisan League,

"How may Churches aid most effectively in the Destruction of the Liquor Traffic," was most effectively dealt with by Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley, of the *Christian Advocate*, and Rev. Joseph Cook, who believed that only temperance persons ought to be admitted to church fellowship. Then followed the persuasive voice of Mrs. Mary T. Lathrap, Edwin Higgins and Rev. C. H. Payne. The lengthy proceedings ended with a discussion upon "The Coffee House and other Substitutes for the Saloon," by several speakers.

In the evening "The Bearing on the Temperance Reform of the Unbroken Package Decision of the Supreme Court," brought out Hon. W. B. Hill, of Georgia, and Gen. O. O. Howard, who rejoiced that temperance had at last become a national question. The closing addresses were by Dr. A. A. Miner, on "High License as a Remedy," followed by Dr. Howard Crosby, who advocated strong restriction as a necessary monopoly. "Take hold with us in putting down the saloon, and we may go with you to prohibition," said he.

With unabated interest the audience assembled on the second and last day of the Temperance Congress. The first speaker, the Rev. H. K. Carroll of the *Independent*, represented the negative side of the assigned topic, "Should there be a Political Party whose dominant Idea is the Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic?" Dr. Carroll declared that prohibition is not, except in a very limited sense, within the scope of the powers confided to Congress in the Constitution of the United States. Congress, said he, has no power to legislate on prohibition within the boundaries of any state. It can tax, but it can not license, regulate, or prohibit the manufacture or the sale of intoxicants within the states. Now, he continued, while it is within the power of three-fourths of the states to add an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, vesting full power to enact and enforce Prohibition in the states as well as in the territories (over which of course it has full jurisdiction) it is inconceivable that the states will ever do so. First, because they would have to surrender a large part of their police power to the general government; second, because the exercise of this police power would be difficult if not impossible to the Federal Government; third, because it would necessitate two sets of magistrates and police in every town, village and city in the country; and fourth, because, there would arise conflicts between the state and the Federal police. Your correspondent gives this condensation of Dr. Carroll's arguments as the most forcible, in fact, the only real arguments brought forward against a constitutional amendment in favor of prohibition.

Ex-President John Bascom, of the Wisconsin University, on the contrary, favored a political Prohibition Party because no help can be expected from those already

in existence. Among other declarations was this, "At the present moment the Republican Party is under the leadership of the most unscrupulous order and allows itself to accept and create issues with no deep, underlying convictions."

He was followed by E. C. Heath, of Texas, and Henry Clay Bascom, both thorough Prohibitionists who elicited much applause. Miss Julia Coleman, National superintendent of literature, also gave an effective address.

Upon the topic of "The Relation between Temperance Reform and Improved Dwellings," R. Fulton Cutting spoke concerning the attractions between the tenement house and the saloon. This gentleman who has done a noble work in building improved dwellings for the poor in New York, believes that to keep them away from saloons they should have decent, tidy places to live in. This was his message to the convention. Robert Rae, of Glasgow, Scotland, then made a brief speech about the condition of the temperance movement in the British Isles. This reformer, whose work is well known to all interested in the subject, is the one to whose influence so much is owing in regard to the spread of information on this topic in England and Scotland, the attitude of such men as Cardinal Manning having been favorably changed by his arguments. A. G. Lawson, of Boston, spoke in favor of improved dwellings for the poor, like those built by Octavia Hill, in London.

The first topic of the afternoon, "To what causes is to be attributed the failure of the Prohibition Amendments in the late contests in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island?"—was discussed by H. H. Faxon, of Massachusetts. He said the failure was due to high license; corrupt use of money by the rum power; a venial press; apathetic politicians and the lack of means on the part of Prohibitionists. General Palmer, of Pennsylvania, and Henry B. Metcalf, of Rhode Island, practically covered the same ground and Colonel Hadley, of New York, who in years past, knew the power of strong drink, believed in warring against it to the death.

"Temperance Work Among the Young," opened with an admirable paper by Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, who pleaded for skillful, organized efforts to secure temperance men and women on school boards and superintendents and teachers in sympathy with our movement. She advocated focalizing public sentiment against alcohol and the saloon into the utmost law against them that public sentiment will bear.

Ex-President McCosh, of Princeton, followed, emphasizing the necessity of right impressions upon the young. "I say use all means to put it down, but the best of all means is to educate the young." Then came Rev. James H. Darlington, of Brooklyn, who spoke of the order of Knights of Temperance of the Church, which has 2,500 members pledged to total abstinence.

At the closing mass-meeting in the evening Mrs. Mary A. Hitchcock, of Nebraska, said she had been credibly informed that the liquor men of that section had a fund of $4,500,000 to draw upon to defeat prohibition. A collection thereupon taken up to defend it, netted about $1,000.

"The Appeal to Philip Sober," by Rev. Joseph Cook, was startlingly eloquent. He believed there was more money behind the liquor traffic than behind the slave power, and the musket may be needed to destroy it. Rich church members were interested in it, and the lips of many ministers were shut. As for license he repeated the epigram, "Low license asks for your son; high license for your daughter also."

"No Sectionalism in Temperance Work" was debated by Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, and the eloquent colored preacher, John H. Hector. And so closed the Congress without a resolution on record. All speeches and addresses will be put in book form and sent, postage paid, to subscribers, for one dollar. Address J. A. Bogardus, secretary.

On looking over these notes I find that mention of a brief and excellent address by A. M. Powell, editor of *The Philanthropist*, is wanting, and perhaps one or two others. These will all be found in the forthcoming report.

During the Congress nine state presidents of the W. C. T. U. were present, and held several meetings. As usual in all good works the attendance of women at every session of the Congress was very large. Those who were in doubt concerning the preponderance of prohibition sentiment among temperance workers are in doubt no longer. The Congress has established the fact that four delegates out of five there present are firm in their belief that through prohibition alone can our country be saved from the greatest evil from which it suffers.

Correspondence.

"THE VILLAGE OF GRAND PRE."

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Yesterday, Anna Gordon and I visited the scene of "Evangeline," Longfellow's immortal poem, embodying the tragedy that war-times introduced in 1749 into "Acadia, home of the happy."

Away back in Forest Home days, my sister Mary and I had read the pitiful story aloud with my mother, whose exquisite modulation had set the poet's delicious words to the music of the dearest voice on earth, and with the first money ever earned as a district school-teacher I had purchased the engraved picture of Faed's "Evangeline"—my earliest venture in finance as related to the fine arts. Indeed, it was woven in the fibers of my heart, this lovely poem of manhood's loyalty and woman's faith. Away on the Wisconsin prairies Evangeline had seemed like a being whose saintly sweetness had caused her transplantation from the flowers of her beloved old village into

"The infinite meadows of heaven,"

where

"Blossom the beautiful stars,
The forget-me-nots of the angels."

But going out from Halifax, along the pleasant valley of Annapolis, where we held temperance meetings in the college town of Windsor, we determined to extend our trip seventeen miles, and to materialize the dream of that sweet life so far as the poet's "vision and faculty divine" could, at this distance, be brought down to terra firma.

We crossed the terra-cotta colored Avon, the daily reservoir for the rushing Bay of Fundy tides; our slow train trundled past Hautsport with its ships upon the stocks. "They are built here, and floated out with the tide, but they never come back—because there is nothing to come for," explains Mrs. Thomas Smith, the stanch white ribboner who shares our pilgrimage. "They are like the human soul," my heart replies, "built upon earth; launched on eternity's pulsating sea, and 'never coming back' because all its real treasures will follow after, and all its costly cargoes are to be shipped on other shores."

Our slow train bears us on past pleasant orchards, billowy with blossoms, wide strips of lowland, winding roads and comfortable cottages. At last the brakeman calls "*Grand Pree*," and we step off, thinking how, in his very mispronunciation of the French words for "Great Meadow" the triumphant Anglo-Saxon race condenses history.

The station master, Mr. Borden, is a character. Some of the old Acadian gentleness seems stored up in his heart, for he gives himself wholly to our interests without fee or reward. The little lonely station he leaves alone, saying as we stack our bags and bundles, "They are quite safe, for nobody is here and nobody will come in two full hours." He brings out a book of blank forms for his official report and shows us the autograph of the great poet's brother, Samuel Longfellow, who with two ladies visited the spot a few years since.

"The author of Evangeline never saw the old place," said the kind depot master as we stood upon the platform and took in the sky, land and water scope, of which the Acadian village was a feature once. We saw the fair, soft heavens; that distant inlet from the sea, still known as the "Basin of Minas," and the beautiful promontory of Blomidon, four hundred feet high, stood, sentinel fashion, at the head of the valley—two thousand acres of dyked land, level and luxuriant, which the minute industry of the French farmers had saved, little by little, from the sea. Huge willow trees, stocky in bulk and waving their tender branches like an embodied psalm of praise, still stand as faithful friends of the home-loving peasants who brought them in little slips from their homes in Normandy. A few mounds in the earth, now well concealed by the thick greensward, mark the site of some sweet cottage burned when the Acadians were driven so suddenly away, and our guide told us that from father to son had descended the tradition giving validity to the site of the old church where for four days the Acadian farmers were shut up in the endeavor to make them take an oath of allegiance to England as against their own nation with which the English were then at war upon the continent. How holy is the sentiment of loyalty to "Native Land!" None of these single-minded men would yield and so their homes were burned before their eyes and the ships crowded with exiles, marching at the bayonet's point. Thus were separated Evangeline and Gabriel, whose sorrow and whose search make up most of the famous poem. There is prophetic insight in the poet who sends the gentler nature out over the desolate world seeking to find the (physically) stronger. Even thus in these days does she go, to bring man back from the Inferno of temptation!

It is little to the credit of our country that Colonel Winslow who commanded and conducted this breaking up of a happy and peaceful community was a Bostonian, the grandson of our famous Governor of the same name. New Englanders came at once and settled on the lands thus vacated, our guide himself being one of their descendants. Tourists in large numbers visit this beautiful valley of Annapolis, as it is called, and villages with names familiar to New England ears are all about. We walked a mile up the railroad track, tramping after "a square meal," which was set for us at "Springfield Farm," to which summer boarders are now received, and where the old-fashioned country fare tasted so strong of Forest Home memories that I have hardly had so keen an appetite since we left my girlhood's home. A bright young woman, daughter of the farmer, showed us her copy of Evangeline, given as a "prize for neatness" in the public school at Wolfville not far off. Her brother was a sea captain and would arrive next day after a year's absence, South Africa having been his destination. His pretty wife and child were at the old farm-house awaiting him, and he had sent word of his great impatience to arrive. So here was a Gabriel who found his loved ones!

Thinking of Evangeline, reading the poem yet again as we sped back to Windsor, these words of good Father Felician staid in our hearts:

"Patience; accomplish thy labor; accomplish thy work of affection;
Sorrow and silence are strong, and patient endurance is Godlike."

Yours by Christ's grace, for "the patience of hope, and the labor of love." FRANCES E. WILLARD.

En route in Nova Scotia, June 14, 1890.

A PROPHECY OF GOOD.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—During a holiday season it was my good fortune to visit Richmond, that proud old Southern city which so abounds in relics and memories of the late "contest between the states." An incident which came to my attention while there may be of interest to the readers of THE UNION SIGNAL, as it was to me from the standpoint of true politics.

The vicinity abounds in battle-fields. Among these, that of Seven Pines lies seven miles east of the city. There is a railroad station at the place, and an effort is being made to induce picnic and pleasure parties to enjoy its shade and quiet. Of course Nature has been assiduously covering all traces of the battle for many years. The trace which she cannot soon remove is the National Cemetery, where thirteen hundred and fifty wearers of the blue sleep their last, long sleep. It is located where the hottest of the battle was fought, and is a model "home of the dead." The keeper, Mr. Barrett, after showing our party through the grounds, related some incidents of his stay, one of which was the following: During the last summer the inmates of the Confederate Home at Richmond visited the place to enjoy an afternoon of pleasure, and wished to have their pictures taken in the midst of the cemetery. Mr. Barrett consented on condition that they would sit in front of the flag. This was satisfactory, and the group was arranged. When all was ready they called for Mr. Barrett, saying they must have a Yankee in the group, and he was taken standing next to the flag he had followed on the field. The picture shows in front the gray-haired and crippled veterans of the "lost cause," wearing that benign expression which comes only to the tried and triumphant, the Yankee in the background, and behind and over all the glorious stars and stripes, symbol not of victory or defeat, but of union, power and dignity among the nations of the earth. It is kept at the cemetery office, and I count myself fortunate in having seen it, for it was to me a prophecy of the good time coming when misunderstandings shall be cleared up and enmities laid aside, when there shall be no North and no South in these re-united states.

D. P. NICHOLSON.

Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore, Md.

A SHOUT IN THE CAMP FROM TENNESSEE.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Eight years ago in an upper room of the court house in Nashville, Tenn., twelve men met and organized the Prohibition Party of that state. Does any one deny that it takes courage of the highest type to thus stand out in the front rank of reform? But the front rank of moral reform is unlike the front rank of other battles. Ordinarily the front ranks of contending armies are thinned out by sharp-shooters. But in this moral contest the hotter the fire from the enemy's guns the larger and stronger our ranks become, so that instead of a vacancy naturally looked for, lo! a living man and hero stands upon the very spot where the enemy thought to see a dead man. The other day *five hundred* strong, heroic men met, not in the court house, for it was too small, but in the state house on "Capitol Hill" and the sound of victory rang out over the city from the height. It is likely that not in the history of the nation has there been held such a convention for enthusiasm and consecration of purpose to the redemption of the state and the uplift of the down-trodden. But of whom was the convention composed? The very best of the sons of Tennessee. Every profession seemed represented there. The judge from the bench, the preacher from the pulpit, the farmer from his plow, the business man from his office—no other party can match it. But it is to the nominee I call attention, who was placed at the head of the host as the leader of the battle.

The Rev. Dr. D. C. Kelley has no peer on the platform in Tennessee. In debate, no enemy dare measure blade with him. But his manifest call of God to this work none will deny. In his address on the occasion of his nomination he said: "I yet hesitate. I should feel compelled, from a number of circumstances, to absolutely decline, but the most marvelous things I have ever known came to me just as I was entering the hall to-night. The gentleman standing before you said: 'When we went into the committee this afternoon, for the purpose of selecting a standard-bearer, we knelt upon our knees, and before Almighty God asked to be guided in this matter.' From my earliest childhood until now, I have said to my Father and my God, if there be ever any place where you need a man for duty, and the call is made clear to me, there I am willing to go, and whatever I may have of devotion, there, to Thee, and Thy cause, and for humanity, I go. I give all I am, and all I have. That prayer forbids me, at this moment, to say no." Certainly here is the element of conscience which is the element of courage and strength.

I was once speaking of possessing a Christian conscience in this matter, when at the close a prominent gentleman criticised my use of the phrase "Christian conscience." Some said he was a peculiar man and held skeptical notions. He said to me, "There is no such a thing as Christian conscience, but it should be spoken of as the conscience of Christ." Though it appears only another way of expressing the same thing, yet the remark set me thinking. I said there is something in the remark. If Paul says, "I live, yet not I, but Christ liveth in me," I wonder if by the same principle and law it is not correct to say, "I have a conscience in this matter, yet not I, but Christ's conscience in me constraineth me thus and so," and thus we get at the infallible truth of the whole matter. In other words, whose conscience are we to reflect in our stand for reform? Ours, frequently weakened and erroneous by ignorance and false education, or the conscience of Christ? If Christ *is all and in all*, then is he our mouthpiece and example in all things.

If Dr. Kelley voices the conviction of his church, and I believe in my deepest heart that he does, then let other denominations have a care to their laurels. "Let no man take thy crown" may here apply to a rivalry for splendid conquest and victory. Among his closing remarks are these burning words: "I am just back from the General Conference in St. Louis. They wrote a paper on temperance up there, and they said: '*We are a prohibition church.*' When it was read a shout went up in the house (after the form of an old Methodist camp-meeting) and when a vote was taken *there was not a voice to say no!* Get out of the way with your small quibbles, get out of the way with your small machines, for party and not for patriotic purposes the Church of God has armed herself for the conflict, not as a political party, but in the name of God, and in the cause of humanity."

These words are certified truth in the faithful remark preceding: "Not only do we fight for the man who drinks, but if there could be a tenderer behest it comes within the home where the wife, with bowed head and flushed cheek and aching heart, kneels and prays God's blessing upon you, sir, and upon this convention, saying, 'Save my husband from the saloon and dram-shop.' Oh, sir, there are ten thousand women in the state of Tennessee, who to God are saying, 'God help the convention! God close the saloon!' Shall we retreat? Shall we fear? Shall we hesitate?" His closing remarks give full answer to these questions:

"Victory is close by. I feel her thrill in the breeze. I recognize her voice as she charms us on. We will meet any champion that the enemy may produce. With new faith, new strength, and new arms, with the promise of Almighty God and the prayers of Tennessee women, we will, under the arrangement of the Executive Committee, meet any champion on any platform in Tennessee. Our sling carries but a stone. We meet parties of giant strength; while they honored God and blessed the country, God gave them life and power. Now they in advocacy of *license laws* dishonor God and curse humanity. I come seeking no office for its own sake, in advocacy of any questions of ordinary political interest. I would not leave my chosen work for any office in the gift of our people. I have no ambition to gratify; every habit and taste shrink from the contest. Only duty could lead me to a work so little to my liking. As David said to Goliath, so we say to all parties who claim to oppose the saloon, yet advocate license high or low: 'Thou comest to me with a sword (that pierces to the souls of womanhood) and with spear (on which hang the quivering forms of little children) and with a shield (the old parties), but I come to thee in the name of the Lord of Hosts, the God of the armies of Israel, whom thou hast defied. This day will the Lord deliver thee into mine hand.'"

Thus closed a most thrilling and inspiring speech. The mountains, hills and valleys of Tennessee are to reverberate the eloquence, power and influence of this great man as he stands forth fully panoplied with truth, learning, influence and eloquence, all of which are placed on the altar consecrated to the overthrow of the rum power, and to the enthronement of righteousness in state and nation. Results tremendous for good will prove the wisdom of the choice of Tennessee Prohibitionists for their standard-bearer. I. VILLARS, D. D.

Lake Bluff, Ill.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL.

Temperance experts and specialists throughout the country take a deep interest in the systematic efforts being made to demonstrate that alcohol is not needful in medicine.

The following letters prove this, and are but specimens from a big bunch in the hands of the corresponding secretary of the hospital board:

This one from the standard-bearer of our late campaign speaks for itself:

SEA BRIGHT, N. J.

I am already so overwhelmed with enterprises that I am very reluctantly dropping out of some, but if you think my name would be of value to you in the board of managers, I shall not object, and all possible good I will do you. I am in most hearty sympathy with the movement, and think we should keep our flag flying from the highest peak on that one question, "that alcohol is not necessary as a medicine."

Faithfully your friend, CLINTON B. FISK.

LA FAYETTE, IND.

If I can be of service to you in becoming one of the managers of the Hospital, you may count me in. I will learn all of it I can, and win friends for it when possible.

Cordially yours, HELEN M. GOUGAR.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA.

Your communication in regard to the National Temperance Hospital has been received. I have made mention of it in our state paper and recommended its support.

Dr. Hattie B. Jones, assistant physician at the insane asylum located at Weston, is our superintendent of hygiene and heredity. She is an earnest worker and would be quite an acquisition to your honorary medical staff, I should think. Yours respectfully,

JANE A. JOHNSON,
President W. C. T. U. of West Va.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

I met Mrs. Hobbs en route to the South who told me something of the new status of the Temperance Hospital. I am glad to see how differently you have organized from the former arrangement. Of course, I will do *all* I can for the hospital. I think now that if a call is made donations will come in from unions. No call has been made to them for more than a year. CLARA C. HOFFMAN,
President Mo. W. C. T. U.

OLATHE, KAS.

While I am not prepared just now to give financial aid to the Hospital, I shall gladly do all in my power to create public sentiment in its favor, and after awhile, hope to be able to do something more substantial.

I am rejoiced to know that peace and harmony once more reign supreme in the institution,

Very truly yours, JOHN P. ST. JOHN.

Our Book Table.

THE DALZELLS OF DAISYDOWN, by E. Vinton Blake, is one of the brightest, breeziest books that has come to our table in a twelvemonth. The story is of conquest—how city-bred Molly conquered the prejudice of three grand country boys, convinced them she was no "dudess" by rowing, riding and doing all sorts of other country things as well as they could do them, and being her own sweet, true, womanly little self through all. In many things she reminds us of Miss Alcott's "Rose;" is higher praise needed? The story ends somewhat as does "Rose in Bloom." It is published by D. Lothrop, Boston.

From the National Temperance Publishing Depot, 33 Paternoster Row, E. C., comes BRITISH RESTRICTIVE AND LOCAL OPTION LEGISLATION, by Joseph Malins. This pamphlet, which sells for a penny, is packed full of very valuable information, giving in compact form, for ready reference, just the facts concerning temperance legislation in England, which the student of that subject wishes to know. Mr. Malins adds to the debt all temperance people owe him for his previous work, by giving these facts in such portable form.

THE ARENA, in a sketch of Henry W. Grady, by Dr. Lee, has this passage: "His next notable speech was in his own city. An awful curse, the liquor traffic, had been prohibited by law in Fulton county. Two years of peace and prosperity had come as the result. More coal was sold to warm the poor; more hats and bonnets were sold to gladden the wives and children of working-men; more furniture was sold to make comfortable the homes; more children were in school; more worshipers were in church; fewer inmates were in the poor-house; fewer criminals were in jail and lockup; fewer men were sent to the penitentiary. There was more hope and happiness in the hearts of children, more safety in the streets. Most of all that was real and good and useful was in Atlanta because of prohibition. But love of gain led those whose business had been the destruction of love, and the ruin of men, to call another election with the hope of again inaugurating the awful work. With all his might and enthusiasm he threw himself into the opposition. His friends were on both sides of the conflict, but he had a conception of a city redeemed and moving to wealth, without the blood-money of the weak. This conception he desired to see abide in the city of his love, a perpetual benediction. The conflict was raging, the parties were massed and strictly defined; meetings and processions were held, first by one and then by the other side. On a certain night it was announced that Mr. Grady would speak for prohibition; six thousand people assembled to hear him. Such a speech on prohibition, measured by the enthusiasm it awakened and the applause it called forth, has never been delivered on this earth before or since. He said just before he died that his work in this campaign he desired to be known as what he regarded as the best of his life." Here is one of those touches that make "the whole world kin": "He had a deeply religious nature, a strong faith in God. On a visit to his mother in Athens, he told her he wanted to be a boy again. She toasted cheese for him, tucked the cover around him at night, and breathed to heaven a prayer for him as she had for her little boy in the years departed. She went with him to the Sunday-school, and when the children sang, 'Shall we gather at the river?' he covered his face in both his hands and cried. When his mother came to see him in his last illness, the first words he said to her were, 'Mother, my feet are in the river.'"

The CHAUTAUQUAN in the article by Albert Shaw on "The Greeks of To-day," gives these interesting facts:

"The present king, George I., is a brother of the Princess of Wales, and a son of the King of Denmark. He was elected King of the Hellenes in 1863, when eighteen years old, and he married Olga, the daughter of the Russian grand-duke Constantine. They have a family of seven children, the eldest of whom, Prince Constantine the heir-apparent, was twenty-one years of age last summer, and was married at Athens to a German princess, in the presence of Emperor William and other royal guests. The eldest daughter, Alexandra, nineteen years old, was also married last summer at St. Petersburg to a Russian prince, with great éclât." Of the government he says: "Greece is a constitutional monarchy, similar in its government to Belgium. . . . . .

"The legislative power is vested in a parliament of a single chamber, called the *Boulé* which meets annually. The representatives are elected for four years, by universal manhood suffrage. The body numbers 150 men. The ministers, who are the heads of seven executive departments (Interior, Finance, Justice, War, Marine, Education, and Ecclesiastical and Foreign affairs) are responsible to the chamber, as in England and other European countries. The system of law in vogue is practically identical with the French code."

The WOMAN'S RECORD comes out this month in a new dress of "robin's egg green" or blue, which is it? with broadened pages and otherwise greatly improved. Besides the record of women's work at home and abroad it gives a great variety of interesting reading matter. Its whole make-up shows that when they undertake it, women can not only edit a paper but can carry on the business part successfully. Miss S. B. Beals is managing editor, Miss Rose G. Russell, office editor, and nine ladies of acknowledged literary ability act as contributing editors. Mrs. E. R. Gillman, 41 West Fourth street, St. Paul, is business manager. Terms, fifty cents a year.

THE KINDERGARTEN has for its frontispiece a farm scene; in its opening article, Miss Emily A. Kellogg gives an exhaustive sketch of "Public School Kindergartens" as they exist in St. Louis, Philadelphia, Milwaukee, Des Moines, La Porte; Fort Collins, Colorado; San Jose, Cal.; Rochester, New Rochelle and other towns in New York; Portland, Me.. Ann Arbor, Mich., and many other places. Anne E. Allen tells a delightful story of "Bluster, Bright and Sprinkle." "Julie's Birthday" puts the "occupations" to a charming practical use, and the whole number is as bright and helpful as can be. The "Kindergarten" has just entered on its third volume; henceforth it will take a vacation through July and August, and lower its price to $1.50 per year. Alice B. Stockham & Co., Publishers, 161 La Salle St., Chicago.

BABYHOOD, always on the lookout that children's rights are not infringed upon, calls attention to the proposed tax on milk-sugar, and the assertion made that it is used chiefly to make homeopathic pills, and asks: "Have you not overlooked another and more important use which clearly points to the propriety of making it free—namely, in the preparation of cow's milk for infants not nourished by their mothers? It is surely bad statesmanship to tax a substance of such importance in the feeding of infants while they die yearly by the tens of thousands simply from improper food. Humanity calls upon us to do all we can to save the infants, and let the industry take care of itself. With a national treasury so full of unneeded lucre as to be a constant temptation to unscrupulous politicians, BABYHOOD humbly suggests that the tax on this all-important commodity can be spared." A magazine so watchful over the interests of the baby should be in every household blessed with a baby. Babyhood Publishing Co., New York and London, $1.50 per annum.

TEMPERANCE TEMPLE ITEMS.

MATILDA B. CARSE.

Dear white-ribbon sister, brother, boy or girl: Have you a Temple mite-box on your table? If not, write to Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, 145 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, inclosing a two-cent stamp, and it will be promptly sent you on condition that you will drop into it a cent a day, or its equivalent, during the next twelve months. Mite-boxes in quantities will also be sent to unions for the cost of transportation.

Among the myriad helpers that are sending their gifts for the building of the Temple, none are doing more than the dear children. The Loyal Temperance Legions in many localities are fully alive to the importance of the undertaking, and are enthusiastically at work. Mrs. N. F. Coloer, superintendent of the Marengo, Ill., Loyal Temperance Legion sends $2.50. She says: "Pennies were given to those who thought they would like to increase them by their own labor. One little boy sold papers till he made his penny earn sixty-five others. Some girls sold wild flowers they had gathered. Some made candy and sold it. Others knit articles and disposed of them. Some earned money by washing dishes. By all these methods it was earned by the little hands for the Temple."

Mrs. A. Seeley-Spencer, New York, writes: "Six months ago I sent for fifteen mite-boxes, which I put in the hands of as many little girls of the Loyal Temperance Legion. I have called them in, and send the inclosed check, $7.12. The three who had the most in their boxes were Grace Seeley, $1.17; Susie Ryder, $1.05, and Nellie Wood, 90 cents." Miss Eliza Hume, superintendent Loyal Temperance Legion, Eau Claire, Wis., sends a check for $9. Four dollars of this is from a Baby Band, $4.50 from the Loyal Temperance Legion. She writes: "Our boys and girls have been very much interested in the building of the Temple, and have a Temple bank. The first Saturday in each month we call Temple Day, and all the pennies which the children have either saved or earned, they bring and put into the bank, telling us how they earned or saved them, the teachers doing the same."

* * *

Mrs. Caroline B. I. Wilcox, of Chicago, Ill., sends $10. She says, "This is the contribution of a little parlor Band of Hope I organized. Miss Hattie Smith is the President. We call ourselves 'Temple Builders.' The amount of our contribution hardly justifies our title, but our thought included the temple of the body, which we seek to encourage each other to build in temperance, purity and love." May such Temple builders increase!

The following Loyal Temperance Legions, which we have not before reported, are at work for the Temple, and have sent in the following amounts: The Tamah, Wis., Loyal Temperance Legion sends $10.71; the Bridgeport, Conn., Loyal Temperance Legion, $1; the Stockton, Kan., Loyal Temperance Legion, $5. The Loyal Temperance Legion of Palmyra, Neb., sends $5 for names on autograph list. The Loyal Temperance Legion of South Hadley Falls, Mass., send $3.55; the Loyal Temperance Legion of Galesville, Wis., $2; The Shiloh, N. J., Loyal Temperance Legion, $2. Rising, Neb., Loyal Temperance Legion, $1.30 for autographs. The Loyal Temperance Legion of Dixon, Ill., $3,30; Little Britain Loyal Temperance Legion, Fairmount, Pa., $2; Strasbury, Pa., Loyal Temperance Legion, $2; Salem, Pa., Loyal Temperance Legion, $1.30 for autographs. The Loyal Temperance Legion of Ashland, Ill., through their energetic superintendent, Miss Lottie A. Hagden, are busy at work filling three dozen mite-boxes; the returns from them are to be in Sept. 1st. She offers a book as a prize to the one that has the largest amount in their box. Mrs. M. E. Rugelby, superintendent of the Loyal Temperance Legion of Kalamazoo, Mich., has distributed two dozen mite-boxes among her children. She is, beside, getting up an autograph list. Mrs. R. H. Harriss, of Duluth, Minn., sends for 100 mite-boxes to be distributed among her Y. W. C. T. U. and Loyal Temperance Legion of Duluth.

* * *

We promised to tell the children something more this week about bright little Ethel Stout, the eight-year-old editor of *The Midget*. Ethel keeps bright by going to bed every night at seven o'clock. She sets most of the type herself for her cute little paper, as well as writes all her editorials. She keeps a Temple mite-box on her desk in the office, to catch all stray pennies in for the Temple. We had a letter from her two or three days ago; she said she had now one hundred subscribers for *The Midget*, and inclosed $1 of the proceeds for the Temple Fund. You know she gives one-tenth of all she receives for subscriptions to the Temple. By sending ten cents to Ethel Stout, Delaware, Ohio, you will receive *The Midget* for one year

* * *

The Galesburg, Ill., W. C. T. U. sends a check for $100. Jane Weeden, the indefatigable, helped them to gather it in. Mrs. L. H. Russell sends $1.70 for the Elk Creek, Neb., Baby Band; this is on a pledge of $100 for the Temple fund, from Johnson county, Neb. Mrs. Russell writes: "Nebraska can do but little until after November, but I think our state can be depended on to do her share towards building the Temple."

The W. C. T. U. of East Rockford, Ill., has sent in a pledge of $100 for the Temple. This union was only formed last March; they have but twenty-seven members. All honor to this new union that nobly says: "We will do our part towards the National building." Mrs. N. K. Fite, of Tahlequah, Indian Territory, has just sent in a pledge of $100 for the Indian Territory. She has been appointed superintendent of Temple work.

There are some noble souls that sow beside all waters. Such an one is Mrs. Mattie Patterson, of Danville, Ill. She has been spending the past winter with her husband at Eureka Springs, Ark. While there she helped the union (which is quite small in numbers and has great opposition to contend with) to raise a little money for the Temple. They have sent in a check for $5.45; part of it is for a Baby Band. The good work thus started will no doubt continue.

145 Ashland Boulevard.

Our Children.

THE SWALLOW-TAILED HEN.

BY AMANDA T. JONES.

Two dear little girls went out to play,
And mamma said, as they skipped away,
"Don't go to the barn, now mind!
For we've shut up the chickens that came to-day,
From the nest old Swallow-tail hid in the hay
That nobody ever could find;
And the mother is clucking with all her might,
Clucking and strutting and ready to fight;
Why even the men
Are afraid of the hen!
Don't go to the barn, I say."

"No! no!" cried the good little girls; "Not we!"
So out they scampered the world to see;
Such a great big place for play!
The bird and the bee flew far and free,
And the children followed, so full of glee
They never noticed the way;
They leaped the logs near the buzzing mill,
Went over the fence and under the hill,
Waded the pond
To the barn beyond,
And the grand old "acorn-tree."

Oh, and the sun was warm that day!
The dear little girls were tired of play,
So down they sat in the shade.
"Just hear old Swallow-tail cluck!" said Fay;
"Come on! Let's go in the barn," said May,
"It's silly to be so 'fraid!"
So up she ran and took out the pin
From the staple that fastened the chickens in;
"Oh, oh!" cried she;
"Do come and see!
Come into the barn, I say!"

Right in went the bold little girlies then,
In spite of the fowl that fought the men—
That grave old, brave old bird.
They counted the little ones, "eight, nine, ten."
They kissed them over and over again,
But the hen said never a word.
Puzzled and bothered and filled with doubt,
She walked and stalked and circled about
All 'round the floor,
Till she reached the door,
Then off went the swallow-tailed hen.

"Good-bye! good riddance!" quoth May with a frown;
And she tucked the birdies all up in her gown,—
Wee roosters and comical pullets!
Such dear little, queer little balls of down,
Puffy and fluffy and yellow and brown,
With eyes as round as bullets!
Set a thousand like them up in a row
Not one could cackle, or cluck, or crow;
But out they'd pop,
And away they'd hop,
Just cunning from claw to crown!

"But Swallow-tail's gone, she's gone!" sighed Fay;
"She'll never come back, she's gone to stay,
The poor little chicks will die!"
'Oh, ho! what a goose to be frightened away
By two little, kind little girls!" laughed May,
"That never would hurt a fly.
We'll just run out and shoo her back in,
And shut up the door, and put in the pin,
So nobody'll know,
Then off we'll go
To the saw-mill yard and play."

Now where had Swallow-tail gone, oh, where!
They hunted here, and they hunted there,
But the fowl had hidden well;
"We can't go 'way, it wouldn't be fair,"
Said May, half crying; "I do declare
I never should dare to tell!"
"I wish, I wish," wept sorrowful Fay,
"We'd minded mamma, and kept away!
No use to talk!
Some terrible hawk
Has carried her up in the air!"

But that was a great mistake of hers,
For still as a mouse when Tabby stirs,
From the roof she peered below;
And a mother, as all the world avers,
Whether in satin, or feathers, or furs,
Is a match for every foe.
But the very minute they came in sight
She pounced on May, like a flash of light;
Like the teeth of saws
Were the sharp, sharp claws,
And they clung to the child like burs.

Oh, the hen had whetted her horny beak!
And she pecked and pecked the pretty red cheek
Till down the red blood rolled.
All the birds of the air heard little May shriek!
Looked down, and saw how a maiden meek,
Could fight like a soldier bold!
For Fay, with her little fat hands doubled tight,
Went hitting old Swallow-tail, left and right;
Yet the hen stuck fast,
Till over at last
Fell May, all blinded and weak!

Away to her chickens, "eight, nine, ten,"
Went the terrible bird that scared the men,
And whipped disobedient girls;
And the children, safely at home again,
Owned all their naughtiness there and then,
While mamma smoothed the curls
And bathed the wounds all swollen and red;
But though not an angry word she said,
To see her so sad,
Hurt 'most as bad
As the beak of the Swallow-tailed hen!

A NEW KIND OF FUN.

BY JULIA H. THAYER.

There was a great racket out in the backyard; cries of distress, shouts of merriment and loud laughter. Mrs. Harley rushed to the window in time to see Joe rolling on the ground, kicking his heels in the air, and fairly roaring with delight, while Bennie, the picture of mortal terror, was running toward the house as if all the witches were after him.

"Why, my poor little mouse, what does this mean?" was mamma's astonished inquiry to the funny object that appeared on the threshold a moment later.

"It means, mamma," Bennie gasped, as he bent a dripping, yellow head forward, and stuck out his arms akimbo, means—that—I'm almost drowned," and a righteous stream of indignant tears joined the others that were running to the ground.

"Drowned! where could you drown, dear?" and mamma's alarm took flight in a hearty laugh.

"It isn't anything to laugh at. *Joe did it!*" while sobs and groans followed at the recollection of his wrongs.

"Tell Joe to come here."

"Now that sounds like business," thought Bennie, and wiping his eyes with alacrity, he started on his pleasant errand.

"Here he is, mamma," was the triumphant announcement as he shortly re-appeared in the doorway, holding his elder brother by the arm.

"My son, what have you been doing to your little brother?" but Joe only hung his head. "Tell me instantly; what have you been doing, I say?"

"Why—I was—only having a little fun, that was all." The voice was very meek indeed for Joe.

"Having a little fun? You may tell me what you call fun, if you please."

"Well, it wasn't anything, only the cow's water-pail was standing out in the yard, and Bennie came and stuck his head in to take a drink, and I only stepped up behind him and gave him a little dip, that was all," and Joe looked up into the stern face inquiringly.

"It wasn't all; he pushed me clear to the bottom of the pail," objected Bennie, indignantly.

"If I can't have a little fun I think it is a pretty thing," sulked Joe.

"It seems to me you have had a good deal of fun lately," said his mother gravely. "It is quite time for me to have mine now. Come into the kitchen."

Joe humbly obeyed, wondering what his mother could mean, and Bennie followed, determined to miss nothing.

"Fill that wash-dish full of water." Matters began to look a little serious. "Now I want to see how you enjoy the kind of fun you are continually having with others," and Mrs. Harley, as she spoke, plunged Joe's head once, twice, three times into the water, giving it so generous a "dip" each time that even Bennie could ask for no more.

"Now, Joe, how do you like the 'fun'?" asked his mother quietly, standing off a few steps and looking at him fixedly.

"I wouldn't have minded it," gasped Joe, "if you had ducked me only once, but it seems to me that three times running is a good deal."

"I intended it should be," replied his mother with decision. "I was settling up a little back pay that was due you. I have discovered that your fun is always at the expense of some one else. Do you remember the fun you had at your sister's lawn party last summer when you turned the hose on her new white dress and spoiled all her pleasure? Then when you were sent into the house, do you remember how you amused yourself by stretching a string across the hall and seeing how many persons would trip over it? You enjoy chasing your little brother with the poker, and occasionally giving him a 'dif,' as you call it; and in the winter, when you can think of nothing else to do, you find pleasure in snow-balling the hens down from their warm roosts and driving them out into the cold."

"O mamma, don't tell any more things. I can't bear to have you speak to me in that way. It doesn't seem one bit like you," and poor Joe hid his burning face in his hands and began to sob in good earnest.

"I do not believe you have realized how cruel these sports of yours are, at times, nor how this selfish habit is growing upon you," said his mother soothingly as she stroked his bowed head.

"I never will do so again, never," came back in smothered tones. "Oh, I never knew how mean I was before; indeed I didn't!"

Bennie, quite satisfied by this time with the justice meted out to the culprit, drew near, and thrusting his little hands into his pockets, concluded the scene by saying, with a lofty air, "Boy, I'll forgive you this time, but remember you might have drowned me!"

THE LONGEST DAY.

It is quite important, when speaking of the longest day in the year, to say what part of the world we are talking about, as will be seen by reading the following list, which tells the length of the longest day in several places. How unfortunate are the children in Tornea, Finland, where Christmas Day is less than three hours in length.

At Stockholm, Sweden, it is eighteen and one-half hours in length.

At Spitzbergen the longest day is three and one-half months.

At London, England, and Bremen, Prussia, the longest day has sixteen and one-half hours.

At Hamburg, in Germany, and Dantzig, in Prussia, the longest day has seventeen hours.

At Wardbury, Norway, the longest day lasts from May 21 to July 22, without interruption.

At St. Petersburg, Russia, and Tobolsk, Siberia, the longest day is nineteen hours, and the shortest five hours.

At Tornea, Finland, June 21 brings a day nearly twenty-two hours long, and Christmas one less than three hours in length.

In New York the longest day is about fifteen hours, and at Montreal, Canada, it is sixteen hours.—*Exchange.*

The Still Hour.

FOR THE WEEK BEGINNING JULY 6, 1890.

BY REV. C. C. HARRAH.

DAILY BIBLE READING NOTES.

(Luke 13; Philippians 2-4; Colossians 1-3.)

Sunday, 6; Luke 13. Verse 9, The one purpose of God in all His gracious dealings toward us is that we bear fruit. There is no mistake so great that man can make as to spend his life in this world as a cumberer of the ground. Verse 15, Hypocrites cover up their hatred for the good by a pretended zeal for God's law. The witnesses for God's truth have always had among their foes those who strike at them under the pretense of a superior devotion to religion. They are just the ones to work upon the prejudices of the ignorant, so as to make the work of God's reformers difficult. Verse 19, Whatever hindrances may be put in its way, the kingdom of God will continue to spread and fill the earth with its blessings.

Monday, 7; Phil. 2. Verse 5, The example of our Lord shows us that we must have self-denying love and humility. We cannot be disciples and go in a different way from that in which our Master walked. Verse 12, Salvation is man's work and it is also God's work (verse 13). The farmer works diligently in order to get a crop; but he is as dependent on God for the harvest as we all are upon Him for salvation. In all matters no one should ever lose the feeling of dependence on God. Verse 16, Every Christian has a mission, and should rid himself of the darkness of this world, and then live out, in his life, the light that dwells within him.

Tuesday, 8; Phil. 3. Verse 2, The severe language of the apostle shows how deeply he felt the injury done to the church by those who neglect the spirit and work of vital Christianity, and become disturbers among believers. Verse 13, As one comes near to Christ in an advanced Christian experience, he thinks less of himself: he sees more clearly his faults and short-comings; but there are blessed views of the Saviour, and intense aspirations of soul to come nearer to Him. If it was needful for one so good as Paul to thus reach forth to "things before," how much more should we do so!

Wednesday, 9; Phil. 4. Verse 3, Women were the first converts at Philippi (Acts 16: 13), and they were prominent workers in that church. Verse 4, One who studies the characteristics of a true Christian experience, as brought out in this epistle, will not fail to note the prominence given to *joy in the Lord.* The Christian's joy may not appear in violent outbursts, but it is ever present in the soul, leading it into gentleness, resignation and peace. Verse 8, Pagan morality is a poor thing compared with that of Christianity, which begins by purifying the heart and inclining the affections toward good things, and works out into a life in which there is every virtue and everything praiseworthy.

Thursday, 10; Col. 1. Verse 4, In this epistle Paul writes of the church's glories and fullness in Christ her Head. It would be well if every church had a reputation like this one at Colosse, for faith in Christ and love to all the saints. Verse 6, Where the gospel is rightly received it never fails to bear fruit, and it is always good fruit. Verse 12, If we are not saints on earth, we have not the meetness for heaven that is necessary in order that we may be saints there.

Friday, 11; Col. 2. Verse 2, The kind of prosperity that is lasting, and which we all should most earnestly seek, is a prosperity of the soul. Great knowledge, strong faith, and a sympathetic love which knits us together with all who love Christ, make the soul rich. Verse 4, Every one needs to be on his guard against false teachers. Verse 6, There are some things in which the heart judges better than the head, and, as a rule, it is safe for a Christian to hold on to the great truths of religion by which he was led to yield his heart to Christ.

Saturday, 12; Col. 3. Verse 1, The risen life in Christ climbs upward, while the unrenewed life of the world gravitates downward. Verse 3, We dwell in the flesh like all others, but we do not live in the flesh, since our lives are hid with Christ in God. Verse 5, Every sin has its concealed beginning in the heart, and it will have its public issue in the judgment of God, who regards the heart.

THE PRAYER MEETING TOPIC.

(The lonely and unnoticed workers. Heb. 6: 10–12.)

1. Too much credit for work done is given to the professional leaders and persons who get the notice of the public; and too little credit to the great body of workers who actually do the most service. We hear so little about the man that carried the musket and did the fighting, and so much about the "general." Praise is sometimes heaped upon a minister which ought to go to the faithful men and women in his church who do most of the labor, and who cheerfully bear every burden in order that the church work may be successful.

2. It is one of the things to which many of the very best Christian workers must make up their minds, that they will endure the solitude of unnoticed labor. Their names will not be printed in the papers or noticed in the public reports. They may feel at times that hardly any one knows them, or notices them. At the same time, what they are doing is God's service, and is exceedingly useful.

3. No lonely worker need ever feel that God overlooks him. He will never "forget your work and labor of love." God is with you in the work, and trouble not yourself about success and a name, but seek to be faithful. Rev. 22:12.

The Household.

THE AMERICAN SABBATH.

BY MRS. J. C. BATEHAM.

Like chimes of sweet music, like perfume most rare,
Like bread to the hungry, and hope to despair,
Is the Sabbath of God, the sign from above,
Of covenant mercy and unceasing love,
To the toil-worn and fainting it speaketh of rest,
To the sin-cursed of pardon, and Heaven at last.

Of our free institutions, the source and the base,
For man's elevation the hope of the race,
The *American Sabbath!* united we'll stand,
As Christians and patriots loving our land,
And in faith that our Father, the hearer of prayer,
Is making our country and Sabbaths His care,
With our voice and our vote, we will do all we can,
To save this rich blessing—the Sabbath, for man.

MRS. BARKER'S LACE CURTAINS.

BY LAURA J. RITTENHOUSE.

So the little contract in which she promised to take the curtains at the time specified, was signed, the affable gentleman's trunk was packed and he was gone, almost before Mrs. Barker realized what she had done.

She felt somewhat ill at ease afterward. What would dear old Wallace think of such extravagance, just after he had given her what he considered elegant curtains? It would hurt his feelings, too, to know she was not satisfied with the ones she had, so she would tell him nothing about it till the new ones came. By that time he would not feel it so much. So the little woman began carrying around her first secret from her husband.

She economized in every way she could after that, but it was hard work laying aside money. It seemed to her the children had never worn out so many shoes and stockings, and that there had never been so many extra demands on her pocketbook. She even tried cutting down the amount of milk and fruit used by the family, but the restless, feverish nights for the little ones that followed this attempt soon frightened her into giving up all efforts at economy in that direction.

Then she bought a membership in the Woman's Exchange, and baked delicious cakes that sold rapidly every day, but the extra work always left her so completely exhausted and used up when evening came, that she could not tell the children their accustomed story, nor sing with Wallace after tea as usual.

The little ones missed the hour that had always been the pleasantest of the day, and went off to bed with a vague feeling of unhappiness, while her husband silently wondered what had wrought the unhappy change in his wife, and became much alarmed lest she were suffering from some illness. Indeed, the whole family missed the sweet, cheerful, sunny spirit that had always before pervaded the household, and Mrs. Barker felt this not less keenly than they.

At first it was comforting to think of showing Mrs. Windom her *real* curtains when they came, but it was not long before even that lost its solacing power, and she hated the very name of lace curtains, wishing most fervently her friend had never mentioned her name to Mr. Burton.

Then visitors came—cousins, of whom she was very fond—who stayed several weeks, and she was ashamed to acknowledge, even to herself, how glad she was to have them go, because their stay increased her expenses. Indeed, it took more than half the money she had hoarded up, and as the weeks flew rapidly by, she became almost desperate.

She eagerly accepted an order for some fine drawn-work, in addition to the burden of cake-making, and every moment of her evenings after that was spent upon it. She worked with feverish haste, scarcely pausing to look up or to speak, lest she should make some mistake, so she became less and less a companion for the home brood. Her husband remonstrated, but without avail, so at last, as he was of a social, genial nature, he began spending his evenings in the public library, or occasionally joined a friend down town in a game of billiards.

Mrs. Barker felt rather relieved at his absence, at first. It lessened the guilty feeling that oppressed her as she sat silently stitching away, instead of singing with him or reading as had always been the custom before.

The feeling of relief suddenly changed to one of great alarm, however, as she detected the smell of liquor on her husband's breath, one night after he came home. It horrified her beyond measure, for she was a strict temperance woman, though of late she had been too busy to attend the meetings of her society.

That her Wallace—her sober, industrious husband could be tempted to drink, was something she had scarcely thought possible, and that he had done so now, filled her with terrible self-accusations. She knew that her foolish pride had caused her to make herself and her home so unattractive that she had driven her husband away, and her remorse was intense, yet in spite of all her regret remained the fact that the contract had been signed, and *the curtains must be paid for*. She might even be sued and brought into court if she failed to have the money ready, and she felt as if she could never survive such disgrace as this.

All night long she lay with wide open eyes, too wretched even to find relief in tears. She prayed for help; mechanically, hopelessly at first, but finally with the feeling that God could and would show her some way out of her trouble. She was determined to give her evenings to her family at all hazards, yet the drawn work she was engaged upon lacked a good deal of completion, and of course she could not send it home unfinished.

Suddenly she remembered a young lady friend who was an expert hand, and she resolved to prevail upon her to finish it. Even after she had paid her for doing this, quite a little sum would remain for herself, as the work was very difficult and elaborate, and the price a large one.

This plan lifted quite a load from her heart, and she was so bright and cheerful at breakfast that her husband felt sure she could not have suspected the true state of affairs the night before.

Something impelled her to go to the temperance meeting that afternoon, though she felt she could not really spare the time. She had a vague feeling that somehow help would be sent her. All through the meeting she sat with the one all-absorbing prayer in her heart, that she might prevail upon her husband never to touch another drop of liquor.

After the meeting was over she walked down the street with one of the members, a grand, noble woman whose great wealth had not spoiled her nor lessened her sympathy for others.

"We have missed you so much at our meetings, Mrs. Barker," she said, kindly. "Why were you away so long? I am sure it must have been something serious to detain you."

As if compelled by some unseen force, Mrs. Barker told the real reason, the whole miserable story of the curtains.

"I don't know why I've told my wretched secret to you, I'm sure, but somehow I just couldn't help it," said Mrs. Barker tremulously.

"I know why, my dear. The Lord put it into your heart to tell me, because I am the very one to help you out of your trouble. I need those very curtains. I intended ordering three pairs for my library as soon as I reached home, and now I shall be saved the trouble. I'll be only too glad to take them off your hands, for I know your taste well enough to be sure I shall be pleased with them."

Can you imagine poor little Mrs. Barker's gratitude, and the weight that was lifted from her heart, sending a soft pink to her cheeks and the elasticity of girlhood to her feet? That evening found her bright and smiling, with a new, sweet story for the children that sent them to bed with happy little hearts.

"It seems as if our own sure enough mamma had been gone a long time and just come home again," said little Ralph, throwing his arms around her as she tucked him in bed.

"She's come back to stay always, now, my darling," she said as she stooped and kissed him tenderly, the tears bedewing her eyes.

Then there was a new duet to sing with her husband, and a good new book to read aloud afterward—luxuries bought with some of the money she had earned—and no thought of going down town entered her husband's brain. He drew her to his side and looked in her face with loving eyes.

"It makes me very happy to see you like your own sweet self, once more, dear Helen. It seems like a foretaste of heaven, almost, to pass such an evening as this has been. I don't half deserve such a wife, either, because I took a glass of wine last night with a friend. I've fairly hated myself all day for doing it, and finally this afternoon I hunted up a pledge-card and signed it, so with God's aid you need never fear that I shall yield again to such temptation."

"God has been very good to us, dear heart," she said, and then with loving penitence she made her own confession. And so the darkness lifted from their lives, and the brightness was not dimmed for her, even when she looked upon the imitation lace curtains, for they had suddenly grown beautiful again.

HOW DO YOU TREAT YOUR HIRED GIRL?

BY FRANCES E. WILLARD.

The Hon. Carroll D. Wright makes it known in his statistics that the United States contain a million hired girls; in view of this fact and of the hired girl's dependence for home happiness upon the Christian courtesy of the family in which she lives, we wish to ask the following questions of those who employ a hired girl: How many of you say good-morning and good-night to her? How many of you greet her cordially on her return from an absence? How many of you speak of her in a homelike, family way to a guest as she enters the room, saying, "This is our Eda, who does so much to make our home a pleasant place," or something of the sort?

How many take special pains to make the work lighter on Sunday, by simplifying the meals and arranging for her to go to those meetings of her church which are about the only variety she has.

Who can account for the fact that good Christian people will pass a hired girl just as if she was a block of wood or an automaton, not giving her even so much of a greeting as they would a household dog or cat.

Why should the hired girl be called the servant? to be sure, one who serves does that which is altogether honorable, but the term has fallen into a sort of synonym for servitude; would it not be better, therefore, to use the expression, our helper? A good, strong Saxon word that has uplift in it and no sense of degradation.

How many of them are asked to go to family prayers and with all their traits and inconsistencies are remembered in the prayer that is duly offered? How many are fitted out with Bibles, if they have none, and are taught to read our language, if of a foreign birth. This does not relate to Catholics, although in some cases that I wot of the Douay Bible is read in family at prayers, she taking her turn with the rest of the family. How many look carefully after the hired girl's room? to see that she has nice springs in her bed, a soft mattress, a rocking chair and every comfort that is found in the other rooms of the home? How many speak to her kindly about an extra good baking of bread or a nice dish in which she may feel a natural pride? We are all glad of recognition and yet we often forget that those in humbler situations of life are just as glad to be appreciated as we in ours. Noting that perhaps the one whose work lies at the base of the health and the wholesomeness of the home is more acceptable than many a woman, who is the mistress of the home.

It has touched my heart to hear now and then in the grace before meals some such expression as this, "God bles the hands that prepared for us this food." Little deeds of kindness, how easily they are scattered and how strangely we forget them, but I like to remember that evil is wrought more for want of thought than want of heart, and so in these friendly lines, I had hoped to remind myself anew and any other who may read them, of a few among the many hundreds of Christian deeds by which we may brighten lives so wholly dependent for happiness on our good will.

THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

BY EVA C. GRIFFITH.

The greatest difficulty to be met with in the juvenile department of our work is the lack of interest in, and co-operation with, our efforts to teach the children, on the part of parents. One of the questions to be found in the question box at almost every W. C. T. U. convention is, "How can we interest the mothers in the Loyal Temperance Legion?" I have been in the habit of telling local superintendents that they simply must not look for nor expect very much help from the mothers in this work. Yet as I have continued to think of the matter, I have come to feel more and more that our work will never accomplish what it aims at, until some plan of coöperation between the home and our temperance teaching is found.

A possible solution to this difficulty is hinted at in the suggestions of Samuel W. Dike in his article on "Problems of the Family" in the January number of the *Century*. That part of the article referring to the "Use of the Home" as an educational and evangelizing agency, is especially suggestive. From it I get the idea for a home department in our work which I think might be carried out somewhat in the following manner:

A canvass of every family in the town and surrounding country should be made, and the mother, and any other members of the family who will, invited to join the home class of the union or Loyal Temperance Legion, as they may prefer, by signing the constitution, and pledging themselves to give twenty minutes a week to the reading of temperance literature either by themselves or with the family, the literature to be furnished by the local union. At first the ordinary monthly readings, now in use by our local unions, could be used for this purpose, but as the plan develops we shall need to have family readings published on purpose for this work. They should be arranged in dialogue form, like our monthly readings, with a part for father, mother, son, daughter, grandmother and baby.

Think of having family classes away in small places or obscure neighborhoods, where a W. C. T. U. or Loyal Temperance Legion would be impracticable, studying our plans together! Suppose we could get one-half of the families in any given town to reading dialogues on temperance subjects once a week! Think of the questions it would provoke, the discussions it would start, the sympathy it would engender between parents and children on the subject. Think of capturing the *family as a whole* to help in this fight for the better protection of the home! Is not this the "missing link" in the chain of organizations which the W. C. T. U. has put in the field? We have organized the mothers, the daughters and the children, now let us organize the family for temperance work.

Many women, who from ill-health or distance, cannot attend the regular meetings of the W. C. T. U. could help organize a home-class and feel that they were really *doing something* to help. Grandma who is too old or baby who is too young, or proud Kate who lacks a new bonnet, to go to the temperance meeting, can each belong to the family class of the W. C. T. U. I plead for only twenty minutes a week at first, as the pledge, because I believe that more than that would look like hard work to many of the families we wish to reach and would not be adhered to.

The family readings should be published in leaflet form, very cheap, purchased by the unions and distributed to the families through a superintendent of the home department. The addition in membership would more than cover the expense to the unions of sending out the readings and many families could be induced to subscribe for them, themselves. Of course it would take time and effort to work out this plan, but I believe it would, in the end, be productive of great good; will not some enterprising union proceed to organize a home department at once?

Whitewater, Wis.

THE MOTHER'S HAND.

There is no instrument so efficient in producing the highest polish on wood or glass as to be compared with the human hand. Lenses, after every other appliance has exhausted its utility, receive their finishing polish from the hand. In the family the mother's hand is the great polisher. It keeps little faces and hands clean; it keeps little dresses and knickerbockers clean; it closes holes over knees and toes; it fills hungry mouths with wholesome and palatable food; it tucks in the sleeping children at night and keeps out the cold; it soothes weary limbs to rest, and presses aching heads gently, till they forget to ache; it binds up cut and burned and bruised fingers; it holds the cooling draught to fevered lips; it gently closes the eyes that look upon the sun no more.

In a figure, the mother's hand polishes the minds and characters of her children. Her finger points out the letters on the blocks, in the primer, the page in history, the noble ideal to be attained, the far-off goal to be reached, the rocks to be shunned, the maelstroms to be avoided.

Said an old lady, "My mother influences me more now than ever as to my consciousness of her influence. As I go back and back over my life, all my remembrances of her in my childhood, girlhood, womanhood, and mature life, what she was comes out clearer and more clear, and I find myself growing into her likeness and image. I remember what she told me of her mother and her household ways, and as I go about my house attending to this thing and that thing, I say to myself, 'Thus did my mother; thus did my grandmother; thus must have done *her* mother,' and the couplet sings itself through my head. " 'We are traveling home to God,
In the way our *mothers* trod.' "

ORGAN OF THE WORLD'S AND NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

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Brethren, if any of you do err from the truth, and one convert him, Let him know that he which converteth the sinner from the error of his way shall save a soul from death, and shall hide a multitude of sins.—James 5: 19-21.

The yesterdays of life are ever the parents of its to-morrows—*Canon Farrar.*

THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE CONGRESS SEEN THROUGH MR. HALL'S EYES.

II.

The second day of the Congress is over, and it has adjourned *sine die*. All are saying to themselves, doubtless, as I have been saying, "Has it paid? Has it been a success?" Yes, to both questions. The city papers have given it slighting notices, generally; have been more than ready to sneer at the meetings as of a handful of impracticable cranks; some of the speakers have felt exactly the same way, and the cranks, on their part, have heard how fanatical and impracticable their plans are.

By far the most important discussion of the Congress occurred after the reading of Samuel Gomper's paper, "The Attitude of the Labor Men Toward the Liquor Traffic," which I will speak of more fully further on. In the morning exercises Dr Carroll, editor of the *Independent* read his paper opposing the idea that there should be a national political party with prohibition as dominant idea.

[As Mrs. Poole sums up Dr. Carroll's argument, we omit Mr. Hall's summary.—ED.]

Mrs. Fessenden made an eloquent plea for suffrage for women as *the* help needed to make a party with the right dominant idea, and was followed by the liveliest speech, in its ring, that the Congress had yet heard. It was from Mr. H. Clay Bascom, of Troy, N. Y. He controverted Dr. Carroll's views in a way that set the people fairly shouting. "If," he said, "Congress has no power to suppress this damnable traffic, then it *ought* to have the power to get out from copartnership with it!" Here a number of calls were made for any one to speak on the other side. Dr. Kynett, a beautiful faced old man, from Philadelphia, was urged to speak, and he started out by saying that he was a Republican, but if that party did not step livelier in action towards suppressing the liquor traffic, he would hunt some other party. "The American people," said he, "are weary of the attitude of suppression." Then turning toward the reporters he shouted, "It's a shame, a boiling shame, that the leading Republican papers in this city could find scarcely half a column to give to the deliberations of this body!" The grand old man was followed by a Mr. Hilliard, of Boston, who opposed our grounds, but made no definite point except a plea to work side by side whether we differed as to methods or not. A remarkable paper followed; it was given by a Mr. Cutting, of New York, who changed the title to read, "The Relation of Saloons to the Homes of the Poor." After quoting liberally from Dickens, he pictured the home-coming of a man who has been at work for twelve or fourteen hours: two rooms, both dark, and full of the smell of cooking; the children dirty and crying, the air hot and close. After the meal is over the man has two hours before bed-time. Is it any wonder he goes strolling towards the saloon? the light, airy and large room; the walls hung with attractive pictures, the chairs comfortable, and other men like himself to laugh and talk with? (He said nothing whatever about the women and children, and I wondered if he thought they should have special saloons provided for them.) He went on to say; "I hate the saloons and know the evil they do, but if I *could* crush them all out to-night in New York City, I would not do it! Not until something else was provided for the poor laboring man, whose only glimpse of heaven is this time and place where the alcohol deadens his sensibilities, and leads him to a present, however perilous, enjoyment." These startling ideas, as might be guessed, were not received with rapturous applause by the people who believe that the tenement-house miseries are the direct results of the saloon, and not *vice versa*, but Mr. Graham got up and pitched into us heavily because of the chilly silence, said Mr. Cutting had spent half a million dollars to ameliorate the condition of the poor of New York, and that we ought to be ashamed of ourselves!

Good Robert Rae, of London, England, followed, and told of the work there of the National Temperance League. I can give a few points only. Their work is chiefly educational first, among the churches, then among medical men—following up public and yearly meetings of that fraternity with temperance conferences. Students in Training Colleges are carefully influenced for temperance. Pupils in public schools are offered prizes for the best essays on effects of alcohol; (why isn't this a good idea for the W. C. T. U. to follow?) Teachers are met in conferences and urged to further effort, and prizes for essays are also offered them. Last year the leading one was $250, well worth working for. These essays are talked up in home circles—information is sought and so spread, and great good has resulted. Mr. Rae said we were far ahead of them in one respect. It is a common thing in England to find prominent church members, even class leaders, who have licenses to sell liquors, and that brewers and distillers there are high up, often in all church and missionary efforts.

"The Attitude of the Labor Men Toward the Liquor Traffic." On this topic Mr. Gompers, who is president of the American Federation of Labor, said, "They look upon efforts of Prohibitionists with indifference. They consider all legislation in this line to be on a par with others that protects the rich and makes the poor poorer; that if prohibition prevails it will only mean that the poor man will have to do without his beer and work for less money, while the rich man retains his champagne. Mr. G. claimed it would be an impossibility to make men total abstainers by law. That there were three classes who habitually drink.

1st. Those who had nothing to do—no work because they are too rich to work, and they are the champagne drinkers.

2d. Those who have had the spirit crushed out of them by fourteen hours' work, and let spirits into them, wrongly it is true, but with the mistaken idea that it was a needed stimulant.

3d. Those who have no work to do, get desperate, and drink to drown their care.

He considered that our trying climate, with its sudden and severe changes, was responsible for much of the drinking done. T. B. Wakeman followed with only bitter words for "you fanatics," and all churches and church members. He said much that was true and worth considering, however. That the one great error that must be overcome among the laboring people, is that alcohol in beer or whisky is a stimulant. That the laboring classes would have nothing to do with Prohibition people because they say, "You get these laws with a 'I am holier than thou' feeling, and want to deprive the labor men of the little comfort and happiness we have." "You are deceiving yourselves," said Mr. Wakeman; "this labor movement lies directly across your path, and as you work now, you will never in the least move the labor men to help you." Methods of propaganda must be changed, and he highly commended the plan of Dr. Funk, to do away with all licensing, and teach the common people the true nature of alcohol. His remarks, at one time, caused a storm of "no, not true," and the discussion that followed was, in my opinion, the very best part of the Congress.

This thought was emphasized by a number; the trouble between the church and labor men is that the church is trying to force the labor people to come to it, and not having it go to where the people are. I saw last Sabbath how true this was in Philadelphia. Two services I attended there, in rich, down-town churches; there was only a handful of people present. In one service the total was thirty-nine when the service commenced, in a church that would easily seat eight hundred. The other service I attended was at a people's church, down among the people, and I had to stand up; twenty-two hundred or more were present, and the services are always that well attended. So the plea of Mr. Wakeman that science be taken as the corner-stone and "humanity" as the propaganda cry is well worth heeding in our way, viz.: that Jesus came to show us the value of a man.

Then the thought was brought out that when the labor men of the country find out clearly that after all they are the ones who pay most of the tremendous billion dollar tax on liquors they will overthrow it. I dare not take any more of your space, and must pass by the papers of Mrs. Hunt, Dr. McCosh, and even the closing exercises. The address of Joseph Cook had in it such an admirable object teaching lesson that I advise all our friends to order a copy of the proceedings of the convention for it alone. The price is $1.00, and copies may be ordered of J. A. Bogardus, 157 Chambers street, New York City. Send your name first. The book is not to be published unless enough copies are ordered in advance to justify the expense.

I have been able to give but a very imperfect picture of the Congress, but it was unique; nothing of the kind has ever before been attempted. It was earnest and enthusiastic, respectful to opposition, ever ready to learn something, and it was magnificently engineered by Dr. Deems, who was pleasant, cordial, urbane, and as inflexible as steel! He was exactly the right man for the place. May he live to lead twenty more just such Congresses!

JOHN GRUBB RICHARDSON.

Another leader of the temperance host has fallen. How he carried out his temperance principles at Bessbrook, Ireland, where in connection with his linen factory, he established a town free from the temptations of the dramshop, is known the world around. To the religious and moral welfare of this growing community, made up of his employés and their families, he devoted much of his life, and such was his success that Bessbrook is a model town. No more sincere mourners stood around his bier than these village folk, whose lives he had elevated and enriched, and nowhere will he be more missed than in their homes.

Mr. Richardson was an Ulster man, born at Lisburn in 1813. As early as 1840, before temperance had gained many supporters, the vast evils resulting from the use of strong drink so impressed him that he determined to do all in his power to lessen them. How well he carried out this determination the records of nearly half a century show. Beside his work at Bessbrook he has done much for the cause of temperance throughout Ireland, and was, at the time of his death, president of the Irish Temperance League.

He was a strong man—a leader of men, and this was demonstrated in his business life as well as in philanthropy; indeed, the two were ever united; he was a philanthropist in business and a business man in philanthropy. He was one of the projectors of the Inman Line of steamers, and continued his connection with it until the Crimean war broke out. Then he withdrew from the business, on principle; he was a Friend, and as such could not conscientiously consent to the use of the ships for carrying ammunition.

He was the intimate friend of John Bright, and took part with him in the formation of the present national school system of Ireland. He was repeatedly urged to enter Parliament, but steadily refused. In 1884, Queen Victoria offered him a baronetcy in recognition of his public services, but like John Morley, he declined it from principle.

Of late years Mr. Richardson was much interested in the support of the Unionist policy, upon which he, as a firm Liberal, believed the highest interests of Ireland depended. He had supported Mr. Gladstone's agrarian legislation in spite of personal loss, for Mr. Richardson was a large land-owner, but he could not conscientiously follow that statesman in his Home Rule policy. His loss will be felt far beyond the sphere of his own family, and great sympathy is felt with his widow and children in their bereavement.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION AS A PREVENTIVE MEASURE.

While visiting a state's prison in which thirty women were incarcerated, we inquired how many of them had been taught to do any kind of work by which they could earn an honest living; just one of the thirty had been so trained. The experience of police matrons proves the same thing; of all women arrested, only a very small minority have ever received any industrial training. This fact caused the Woman's Christian Temperance Union to look for the connection between inefficiency and crime. They had not far to look. A simple illustration will show the connection; a girl grows up in a shiftless family, with no chance to learn how to do housework well, because her mother never does it as it ought to be done. The time comes when she must earn her own living; she starts out to do housework, as that is the only occupation in which demand always exceeds supply, and to our shame be it confessed, one in which unskilled labor finds easiest entrance. I hire her only to find that she does not know how to sweep a room, make a bed, cook a meal of victuals, or serve it when cooked. I try to teach her, but the shiftless, slovenly habits of a lifetime are hard to conquer; it takes more time than to do the work, and infinitely more patience; mine is soon exhausted, and I discharge her. She next enters your

kitchen; you, having more grace or more patience than I have, keep her a little longer than I did, but even you cannot endure it long, and gladly pass the inefficient handmaid along to your neighbor. Soon her character is so thoroughly established for inefficiency that nobody will hire her; if she tries other occupations, the same lack of training stands in the way of her earning her bread in any honest way; she feels almost forced to seek it in dishonest ways, and this lands her, sooner or later, in the police station or the penitentiary.

As prevention is the great work of the W. C. T. U., industrial education as a preventive measure soon engaged its attention; kitchen-gardens, industrial schools for girls, cooking schools and the like, were the natural outgrowth of this awakened interest. They are all doing good work, but a great work lies outside their scope. To do it, homeless girls, and this includes all those whose abiding places do not deserve the name home, must be brought into a home where they will have Christian mothering, and thorough training in all housewifery arts, and other things by which they can earn an honest living. This is the work that many unions are anxious to do, and some are doing bravely and well. But it requires a large outlay of money, and is really work which ought to be done by the state: there is no reason why the state should provide industrial or reform schools for its boys, which most states do, that does not apply with equal force to providing the same for its girls; indeed, it applies with greater force, even if, as it sometimes seems, our legislators cared only for the salvation of the boys; for one girl allowed to go to ruin insures the ruin of at least a score of boys.

Various state unions have endeavored to secure state aid in providing these industrial homes for girls; some have succeeded, others are still hard at work in this direction; the story of how one state succeeded may prove helpful to those who have not yet done so. We, therefore, give the history of the movement in Kansas, as gleaned from a letter written to Miss Willard by Mrs. Rastall, president of the Kansas W. C. T. U. The thought was born in the heart of Miss Olive P. Bray, probably while acting as temporary matron of Ingleside. This is a home for virtuous girls, established through the efforts of Mrs. St. John while her husband was Governor; it was the result of seeing the perplexity and dangers to which some young girls, coming into Topeka on the same night train as herself, were exposed. Ingleside afforded temporary shelter, and suggested the thought of a permanent home which should afford, not shelter only, but industrial training as well. When Miss Bray mentioned her thought to Mrs. Rastall, this practical woman at once proceeded to embody it in action; a department of state work was established, styled Woman's Work for Woman, with the understanding that its especial mission was the establishment of this school. Mrs. St. John was made state superintendent.

This was in 1886, and during that summer petitions to the legislature were circulated and numerously signed. It is a sad commentary upon the bitterness of partisan hate, that in even this good work, Mrs. St. John, whom only a few months before the entire state delighted to honor, was greatly hindered by the storm that had attacked her husband. Another thing worked against the bill when it came before the legislature; the union was also asking for the municipal ballot for women, and that required no appropriation. Then the question was constantly asked, "Is there any need for such a school?" and no statistics were ready with which to answer it. The petitions for the Home received more signatures than did those for municipal suffrage, yet its bill was stricken off the calendar in the rush near the close of the session, and so lost.

It had become known that the state union was interested in friendless girls, and applications from them for care and shelter poured in upon Mrs. Rastall till it seemed as though the responsibility for their future thus thrust upon her, was crushing. She diligently studied the question, "How can this great work be done, without money, without power?" Early one morning there came to her the thought to ask young, booming cities to bid for the location of this school, as many were bidding for the location of other institutions; she accordingly wrote to the mayors of a number of such towns, laying the plan before them. As a result, many bids were made, the best being those from Cawker City, which offered forty acres of land and a building worth $8,000 or $10,000, and from Beloit, which offered $10,000 in cash and forty acres of ground. Mrs. Rastall notified the secretary of the State Board of Charities of these bids, asking him to accept one of them as a gift to the state from the W. C. T. U., assist in choosing location and determining plans for building. After much circumlocution, he flatly refused to accept the gift lest he should be charged with bribery. As the success of this plan depended entirely upon the state's acceptance of the bid, and locating the school accordingly, it had to be given up.

Next came a suggestion from Mrs. C. H. St. John that Beloit might be willing to give a small amount of temporary aid in starting the school, if located there with the promise of the union's influence. The city authorities, on being appealed to by Mrs. Rastall, promised to give $1,000 for rent, fuel and salaries, provided the W. C. T. U. did its part. As this is what the union is always ready to do, there was no trouble on that score; soon a contract was signed by which the ladies agreed to open the school in Beloit, February 1, 1888, and maintain it for one year, while the city fathers promised $1,000, or $1,100, if necessary, toward its expenses. That was in January; by February 1 the ladies were on hand with money enough to furnish the house the city had rented, and a matron, Miss Marshall, and her assistant, Miss Wheeler. The Beloit W. C. T. U. furnished the kitchen complete.

The girls came so fast that soon a larger house had to be taken. It was now decided to restrict the Home to preventive reform work, and the class to be admitted was limited to unmanageable girls between the ages of ten and fifteen years. At the close of the year there were thirty-one girls in charge of the matron and two assistants. These were maintained by voluntary contributions of money and goods sent in by the W. C. T. Unions, the Equal Suffrage societies and the Girls' societies of Kansas.

As soon as the school was opened, plans for securing favorable legislation were laid; the methods employed to raise money for its maintenance were often such as to develop sentiment in its favor. Here are some of them: As soon as election of legislators was over, every member was asked to state his position on the Industrial School for Girls. By their letters written in answer to this request and by personal interviews, weak points were discovered and guarded against. Every Probate Judge was asked if in his judgment, such a school was necessary?

By establishing the school the ladies had demonstrated its necessity, and furnished an answer to the question asked by the preceding legislature, for here they had an institution running over full, and twenty applicants for whom there was no room. Petitions were circulated for the establishment of such a State Industrial School at Beloit; the bill was carefully drawn and introduced in both Houses on the first bill-day of the session. Mrs. Thurston for the W. C. T. U. was on hand to watch legislation, and ex-Senator Young represented the interests of Beloit in the matter. For fifty days they worked, watched, and waited; then were rewarded by the passage of a bill appropriating $25,000 for a building, and $6,000 annually for the maintenance of the school. Mesdames Rastall and Thurston met the State Board of Charities and transferred the school to their keeping. We should be very glad to hear from our Kansas friends what connection, if any, the W. C. T. U. now has with the school, and something of the way in which it is now conducted. We shall also be thankful for the experience of other states, notably Mississippi, along the line of industrial education for girls.

WALTER THOMAS MILLS, in the *Statesman*, has a grand editorial answering the charge that Miss Willard is a Socialist. He introduces it by saying that readers of the *Statesman* do not need to be told that the views of Miss Willard are frequently disputed by that magazine, that it is not his purpose to discuss the wisdom or the folly of the administration of the National Union, but it is his purpose to inquire why our opponents are abandoning the question at issue, and attempting to lead others to do so by starting the hated cry of "Socialist." He continues: "A Socialist, and therefore a dangerous woman. Indeed! Has she abandoned the church and attacked religion? She told the world, in her last annual address, that the year had been one of unusual devotion, and her aim a better piety. Has she forsaken the family and reflected on the fireside? There is no other word so constantly on her lips as 'home,' and in all the years of her public life the ideal of service has been a better 'home protection.' Has she counseled violence, or encouraged disorder? 'We wage a peaceful war,' is the spirit of her utterance everywhere and always. Is it not true, then, that she is a Socialist? That would depend entirely on what is meant by a Socialist. What is usually meant by a Socialist, and the meaning which it has been intended to fasten on her in this connection, is a person who favors such a reorganization of society as shall relieve passion and appetite from the constraint of law, and turn over to the idle and thriftless the fruits of the toil of their industrious and enterprising neighbors. That such a Socialism would be a hateful thing, and that Miss Willard is not such a Socialist need not be said. But if not, then all the sting in the denunciation, and all the force in the warning against her is gone. The Socialism she advocates emphasizes the rights and the duties of society, against the aggressions of monopoly and the weak surrender of the public. It would save the starving needle woman from her hunger, the unemployed from enforced idleness and unmantled poverty. It would make the oppression of any impossible, by putting the means of employment within the reach of all, and beyond the control of any."

The Watch-Tower.

"My brother, if thou canst bear with no instances of unreasonable behavior, withdraw thyself from the world; thou art no longer fit to live in it. Retreat to the mountain or the desert, or shut thyself up in a cell. For here in the midst of society offenses must come." Miss Willard says: "In writing these lines I can seem to hear my mother's voice who has repeated them to me scores of times since childhood, the quotation being among her favorites."

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Mr. Frederick Eugene Partington, son of Mrs. Lura Partington, a prominent member of the W. C. T. U., one of its best speakers and workers, was married to Miss E. H. Bateman, of Portland, Me., June 12th. Mr. Partington is the "only child of his mother, and she a widow," but like so many of the "white-ribboners' " boys, he is a son to be proud of. He is a young man of rare endowments and great culture, and has for several years been at the head of the Latin school of Staten Island, N. Y. A pleasant feature of the wedding was a letter from the groom's friend, George William Curtis, of Harper's "Easy Chair," who wrote, "May all the roses of of June bloom that day and all other days for you and your bride." The bride and groom sailed for Europe on the Etruria, and will spend the summer in Norway and Sweden.

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Mr. Henry Varley has just concluded a very successful mission in Auckland, where it is estimated there have been 500 conversions during the six weeks; the afternoon Bible Readings began with an attendance of twenty-five and reached 500. Mr. Varley is now in Wellington.

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Mrs. Baeyertz, a converted Jewess who has labored fourteen years in Australia, is conducting missions in New Zealand on her way to America; at Christ church she spoke to 1,000 women, and it was decided if the attendance kept on increasing to secure the skating rink.

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The beautiful poem, "Motherhood," read by Dr. Mary A. Allen, at the New York National Convention, in 1888, has received a setting worthy of the gem. It is issued as a booklet, dainty enough to be the fitting medium of the exquisite ideas of this poem—one of the sweetest in the English language. It is printed in clear, large type, on fine paper with cardboard covers of white and gold, tied with the white ribbon, most fitting gift to any who appreciate true motherhood. It can be secured by sending twenty-five cents to Miss Rose Allen, 533 South Erie street, Toledo, Ohio. Mrs. Allen had a severe fall which laid her aside for many weeks, sickness and family bereavement followed, and now she is called to Toledo to care for her aged father whose wife has lately died. She can be addressed there for the present.

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The trustees of Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Ill., have won for themselves an unenviable notoriety. For years there has been in connection with that institution a Woman's Educational Association, through whose efforts $27,000 has been given for the endowment of the chair of Belles-lettres, with the understanding that it should always be filled by a lady. It has been thus filled, and most admirably filled, for fifteen years by Prof. Sue M. D. Fry, who has also been president of the Educational Association. Prof. Fry is a woman of unusual talent, of broad and thorough culture, and her work in the college has been of exceptional excellence. She is the senior professor there. So great is the impress she has made upon the college, and upon educational circles east and west, that it is safe to say that outside of local circles, Wesleyan University is known more through her reputation than through that of any other person connected with it. At its last commencement, the trustees, on the plea of economy, without a hint to Prof. Fry, or even consulting the president of the faculty, Dr. Wilder, voted to discontinue the chair of Belles-lettres, thus summarily dismissing Prof. Fry. Nor had they the grace or courage to notify her of their action, but left her to learn of it from street rumor. Great is the indignation felt by the faculty, the alumni, the towns-people, and educational people everywhere. Indignation meetings have been held, and the strongest possible protests made against the action of the trustees. These protests are based, not so much on Prof. Fry's personal popularity, great as that is, but are made because of the manifest injustice of thus ousting a professor from a chair created for her, thus leaving an institution whose students include both ladies and gentlemen, without a lady upon its faculty. It is also a very strange proceeding, at this time when English is coming so rapidly forward as the universal language, and greater attention than ever before is being given to its study in leading colleges, to have it dropped entirely from the college curriculum, as is done in this case.

ON DUTY.

World's W. C. T. U.

REPORT OF DONATIONS TO THE WORLD'S W. C. T. U. EXHIBIT IN PARIS.

In her report Mrs. Nichols returns thanks for these donations: Loan of machinery for making temperance drinks, Chinnery & Sons, London; chest of tea, Mr. Crossfield, London; case of unfermented wine, Frank Wright, London; kitchen garden outfit, Schermerhorn & Co., New York; flavoring powders, C. A. Mann, New York; photographs, A. A. Veeder, Albany, N. Y.; large exhibit of pictures from Japan; literature, W. T. P. A., Chicago, worth $100; National Temperance Society, New York, $30; packages from Church Temperance Society, England; case from Norway; papers and pledges, Croix Bleu, France; literature and other things from Japan, Australia, and Holland; peace department of W. C. T. U., U. S. A.; scientific temperance department, W. C. T. U. U. S. A.; packages from National superintendents of W. C. T. U., America. A large case of literature was put up and sent to New Zealand for the National Exposition to be held at Dunedin. A large amount was also put up, and sent in charge of the Commissioners to the great Exposition of Japan, to be opened in January, 1890. From both of these countries, the superintendent had received official invitations (with an offer to bear all expenses) to bring the exhibit to their Expositions. A box of literature was sent to Amsterdam, Holland, for the use of the temperance people there, and another large case was put up to leave with friends in Paris for distribution.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

Receipts in cash for exhibit of World's W. C. T. U. at Paris Exposition:

1889.			
Jan.	14	World's Treasurer, U. S. A.	$25.00
Mar.		For traveling expenses of Superintendent from Treasurer W. W. C. T. U., U. S. A.	200.00
Mar.	1	Treas. W. W. C. T. U., U. S. A.	10.00
April	25	Mrs. H. W. Smith, England	15.00
May	17	Treas. W. W. C. T. U., U. S. A.	100.00
"	24	Contributions through Treas. W. W. C. T. U., Eng.	50.00
June	18	" " " " " "	100.00
"	19	Wm. Palmer, England	25.00
"	"	Miss Whiting & Co., U. S. A.	4.00
"	25	W. J. Demorest, U. S. A.	14.00
"	"	W. E. Dodge, U. S. A.	20.00
July	3	Treas. W. W. C. T. U., England	50.00
"	5	W. E. Darby, Sec. P. S., England	50.00
"	19	Miss Willard, U. S. A., donated by F. Schumacher.	514.00
"		Mrs. H. W. Smith, England	25.00
"		Mrs. M. B. Willard, Germany	25.00
"		Mrs. Evelyn Peters, U. S. A.	40.00
"		Mrs. J. R. Jones, U. S. A.	20.00
"		Mrs. Guerley	5.00
"	16	Mr. H. Pratt, England	4.00
"	19	Mrs. M. H. Hunt, U. S. A. for Sci. Tem. Leaflets	50.00
Sept.	11	Mr. Branscombe, England	25.00
"		Lady from Scotland	1.00
"		Mrs. Crocker, U. S. A.	1.00
"		Contribution box	25.00
"		Mr. Pearce for expenses of Miss Pearce	250.00
"		Mr. Joseph Watson	4.00
"		Mr. Darby for expenses of daughter	75.00
Oct.		Treasurer W. W. C. T. U., England	50.00
Nov.	22	Collections by Mrs. M. B. Lucas, Treas. W. W. C. T. U., Eng.	150.00
Jan.		Miss Pearce for Treas. collections of W. W. C. T. U.	90.40
Oct.		Collections by Peace Society, Nat. Temp. Society and W. W. C. T. U.	200.00
Nov.		Sale of Chalet	160.00
Jan.		Returned on gas	2.50
		Rec'd from sale of Flavorings	12.50
		Donated by C. A. Mann & Co. on Flavorings	15.00
		From Treas. Nat. W. C. T. U., U. S. A., for Literature.	264.00
		From sale of photographs	8.00
		Treas. W. W. C. T. U., U. S. A.	100.00
		W. C. T. U. Temple Ass'n for framing picture, making case, etc	20.50
		Sale Kitchen Garden exhibit	3.00
		Total	$ 1,803.00

EXPENDITURES.

For building Chalet	$1,013.14
Furnishing	79 50
Attendants and workmen	199.00
Non alcoholic flavoring extracts	25.00
Duty on chest of tea and unfermented wine	13.85
Gas	31.58
Board and other expenses Miss Pearce	250.00
" " " " Miss Darby	75.00
Printing literature	521.98
Express on Swedish and Norwegian banners	2.19
Commission on sale of Chalet	16.00
Fee to officials	4.00
Photographs	60.00
Miscellaneous	138.06
Total	$2,420.30

SUMMARY.

Receipts in Cash	$2,803.00
Expenditures	2,429.30
Balance	$ 373.70
Receipts from Cafe	$ 627.16
Expenditures	558.38
Balance	$ 66.78
	373.70
Total Balance	$ 442 48

PERSONAL FINANCIAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

In paying bills for exhibit, as well as personal expenses, the superintendent thought best to keep an account of such expenditures, which are as follows:

1889.		
May	Expenses of Superintendent to Paris	$118 60
	Cab Fare, etc., and Arranging Exhibit	30 00
	Board to Miss de Broen	36 00
	Laundry while at Miss de Broen's	5 00
	Expenses to B. W. T. A. Annual Meeting	25 00
	Board to Miss Norton	270 00
	Other Expenditures, Printing, Cab Fare, etc	200 00
	Paid on Building Fund	150 00
	Furnishings for Building	65 00
	Expenses to Holland	40 00
	Expenses Home	108 00
	Views of Exhibit	60 00
	Advanced to Attendant	24 00
	To C. A. Mann for Flavorings, Freight, etc	20 00
	To New York W. C. T. U. Cartage of Cases	4 60
	Total	$1,155 20

Among the general receipts were some for re-payment of such funds expended.

RECEIPTS.

1889.			
March		Treas. W. W. C. T. U., U. S. A. for expenses to Paris,	$118 60
May		Mrs. H. W. Smith, expenses to meeting B. W. T. A.	25 00
Dec.		Collections by Mrs. M. B. Lucas	240 00
"		Views of Exhibit, worth	20 00
"		Tea and other articles of Ex.	15 00
"		Sale of Pavilion	144 00
1890.			
Jan		Treas. W. W. C. T. U., U. S. A.	100 00
March		Woman's Temple Association	20 50
			$683 10
		Balance on Cafe	68 78
		Total Receipts	$751 88

The contributions of the National Peace Society, the Temperance Society and the treasurer World's W. C. T. U., of England, were fully given in the British Woman's Temperance Association *Journal;* we therefore give here only the balance sheet, without itemizing.

	£	s.	d.
By contributions as per list	74	17	8
To Messrs Sage & Co., balance due on Chalet	38	0	0
To cost of literature, printing, etc	23	7	0
To postage, carriage, customs charges, etc	5	12	6
To distribution of literature	4	4	6
	71	4	0
To bal. handed B. W. Temp. Ass'n for appr. to temp. work	3	13	8
	£74	17	8

The fund raised by Mrs. Margaret Bright Lucas and paid to Mrs. Nichols amounted to £48 1s. 6d. For names of donors see *B. W. T. A. Journal.*

In acknowledging donations, that of Mr. Edwin Nichols should not be forgotten. Beside the more than Macedonian gift—giving not himself, but his wife for six months, his generous supply of funds to pay personal expenses and many expenses of the exhibit, made it possible for her to do the work. The decorations, which made the Chalet such a thing of beauty as to excite envy among foreign exhibitors, consisted of banners from France, England, Norway, Australia, New Zealand, the Hawaiian Islands, Japan, South America, Sweden, from the National W. C. T. U. and most of its departments in America, from the Peace Societies of England and France; also large photographs, framed, of Mrs. Lucas and Miss Willard. A beautiful banner and flag were sent from Siam, but failed to reach their destination; they may have been kept by the Siam commissioners as a part of their National exhibit. This occurred in several instances, commissioners so admired the beauty of the banners, and knew so little of the W. C. T. U. that instead of being turned over to Mrs. Nichols, they were retained to beautify the National exhibit.

News from the Field.

OREGON.

W. C. T. U. STATE CONVENTION.

In the Taylor St. Church, Portland, about sixty of our white ribboners convened, Tuesday, May 20. Our first convention, seven years ago, was held in this very church, and our memories often turned back to that time when our beloved National president organized our state union. Death had called several home since that day; among them our leader then, Mrs. H. K. Hines; and distance separated some from our view; but as a band we had prospered. Our borders had been enlarged under the persevering efforts of our president, Mrs. Anna R. Riggs. She was trusty and true, and God had opened up the way by which she was able to give herself almost entirely to serving us. Peace and harmony, with a secure feeling of sisterhood prevailed in our ranks. Our consciences told us we had fought bravely for the Amendment whilst it was pending. But the fight against dollars is an uneven warfare!

We have succeeded in getting the teaching of scientific temperance into our schools, and the ministers of nearly all the churches stand by us. Many women have found in the W. C. T. U. an occupation that has developed character and re-molded their life. Our state union cares for the infants by her kindergartens, and has procured a law making a kindergarten annex to the public school possible in every town over five hundred inhabitants, and she cares for the erring ones by offering them shelter and training to a virtuous life in her Rescue Home, while the Baby Home, started by the W. C. T. U. across the river, takes in the poor little castaways, who from different causes are deprived of the mother arms to rear them.

"God hath wrought much for us, whereof we are glad." This sense of gratitude and a desire for further guidance induced our president to call us together one day in advance that we might together bend at God's footstool and seek His helpful presence. Mrs. Smith French, Mrs. F. Montgomery, Mrs. G. Cooper, Mrs. Gordon, together with Mrs. M. L. Driggs, presided over the allotted seasons of prayer and praise. In the evening the Rev. Dr. Houghton delivered a grand lecture on "Law and the Liquor Traffic."

On the second day Mrs. Henrietta Brown, the corresponding secretary, gave a report which showed us that we had forty-four live unions in the state, with a membership of a thousand; that sixteen new unions had been planted by the work of our president; that $800 had figured up on the treasurer's page, and $2,944.20 raised for local work. We had a membership of 331 Y's and 1,056 Loyal Temperance Legioners.

It seems that many unions have established already, or are working to establish, reading rooms. This is always under difficulties, for our best citizens rarely give more than a modicum of help, for the most part none. But our unions do well to exert themselves; so many young men leading a restaurant life in their midst need to have some provision otherwise than the saloons, where they may spend a vacant hour, and where the stranger on his hunt for work may rest awhile in peace and safety.

We missed our devoted Mrs. M. E. K. Edwards, the Friends' minister, from her place on the program. Revival meetings were being held in her own town, and she was kept there. The work among sailors which has always been a feature in our river-board and seafaring city, was represented by Mrs. John Williamson.

Mrs. Additon, superintendent of the department of the relation of temperance to labor, gave us her interesting report. The dangerous illness of our orator, Mrs. Narcissa White Kinney, whose life was hanging on a thread, clouded our meeting. We also lost the presence of her sister-in-law, Mrs. M. S. Kinney, our superintendent of scientific instruction, and that of Mrs. Dr. Owens Adair, who was attending her. Our president gave us her address at the public evening meeting. She followed broad lines of thought; spoke of the movements that gave birth to this new branch of woman's work, of the agencies that had trained her, and what she had already accomplished with her far-reaching arms, and what they were still feel feeling after in the future.

The third day we had reports from districts, as far as that division was still retained, and from counties, where the county organizations were operating. Those in which the ground had been freshly broken showed the most vitality The women seemed waiting for the W. C. T. U breath to enkindle them—give promise now of energetic activity. The presidents of Coos and Benton counties prayed for help from the outside to organize and to build up more fully. The great interest of the day sessions was in the report of the Refuge Home presented by Mrs. Dalgleish. Seventy unfortunates had been at different times during the year in the Home. Of these, seven had married respectably, and fourteen had been supplied with good homes for their services, and the usual remuneration. The Home had had but one year's existence, the state W. C. T. U. having formerly supported an industrial home for women. It was exchanged for this, a greater need in the midst of a large and wicked city, and nobly had its work been done. The appropriation from the last legislature was found to be sufficient to meet the necessary current expenditure; therefore any sums donated by local unions, or other friends, were being laid by for the purchase of a lot and building. The accommodation was not nearly adequate to the demand, so that it was greatly to be desired that these sums might speedily be augmented in order to do what was required for a suitable Refuge Home.

The matron, Mrs. Kersey, was brought to the platform, that the delegates might make acquaintance with the whole-hearted Christian woman whose life-work is to redeem these erring girls. In answer to questions, which showed a warm interest on the part of the convention, she gave much interesting information respecting the work; how the girls sometimes came of their own accord, and were sometimes brought by the police, or the officers of the Children's Aid Society; how she never questioned them, but that, after a day or two of kindly talk and prayer, their confidence was gained, and they told their own sad stories. Further, how ignorant and helpless they were as to the duties of everyday life; that sewing was mostly an unknown art; therefore, to teach them to clean, sweep, to wash dishes, to cook simple things, and to use needles and thread, provided plenty of occupation for the inmates of the Home. Mrs. Kersey said that she felt nothing but love in her heart for these girls; she could never feel inclined to blame them when she thought of the neglect and temptations of their lives; contrasting it with her own young days, shielded as she was by parents' love, and trained by Christian hearts and hands. These poor things were so young; sometimes as young as thirteen. The connection between this work and that of *bona fide* temperance work could be seen by noting the part that liquor played in bringing these poor children down to this lowest of human levels. The mothers of several were dead, the fathers drunkards. In one case the girl was forced into a saloon daily to fetch drink for her father. What wonder they fall so low? The expenditure for the year had been about $1,500.

The afternoon devotions were led by Miss Maggie Eaton. In reporting and discussing county work and needs, Miss Eaton had been induced, by the president, to come forward and tell something of her experience. Sherman county is the only one in the state that can make the proud boast of being without a saloon. This one victory was due to Miss Eaton's rousing up public sentiment to white heat after an appalling occurrence; a saloon-keeper's son, a boy of fifteen, lost his life by falling over a high bluff, having, with a few companions, consumed a whole bottle of whisky. Miss Eaton left no stone unturned to cause this sad incident to be known. She harnessed her own team and rode up and down over her own wild country-side, till no voter was ignorant of the fact. The consequence was, that the discomfited saloonist failed to get a renewal of his license. Our president added that but for Miss Eaton's untiring help her own efforts to organize unions in Sherman county, would have been unavailing.

Mrs. Fannie Montgomery, our practical exponent of prison and jail work, gave us a touching narration of her experience in visiting the prisoners. She had commenced holding regular gospel services on the Sunday, and when they found it was to be *regular*, they said it was "too bad for the lady to come and find such a muss!" So they set to work with brooms and gave a good cleaning up on Saturday. The improved appearance of the city jail was most marked when, the next day, she took her Bible in hand and knelt in prayer with the poor inmates. She told, too, of several conversions: sorrow for sin and determination to do better, with personal prayer to the great Helper, and, what is best of all, the changed after life, showing that the effect was real and lasting.

Our interesting kindergartner, an educated Swiss lady, speaking English, yet with that delicate foreign accent which gives so much piquancy to our mother tongue, gave several useful suggestions respecting her work.

A very practical and useful time was spent with Dr. Orpha Baldwin, National superintendent of health and heredity department. She showed the evil effects of the tea and coffee drinks, which it was but fair for our women to give up if they expected their sons to renounce the cherished pipe; the folly of the usual mode of dressing young infants, and some tiny garments made in a better way were circulated among the audience. Our literature

superintendent told us, to the surprise of some, that we had done much successful work during the year, which was one of the encouragements of the hour.

Our hearts were stirred in the evening by one of Miss Henrietta Moore's masterly addresses. She spoke with great force for the equal standard of purity, and with as much delicacy as force.

A significant ceremony on our closing night was the presentation of a handsome banner to the banner county; and a telling feature that, said county being too far off to send its delegate, the banner was received by proxy, by the hand of our state president, who had put aside all feelings of personal comfort, to organize in this region so difficult to traverse.

Resolutions were passed indorsing the suggestions made by the president in her annual address relating to a complete missionary tour through the state the coming year, by the state evangelist and organizer together, the two working in conjunction on their several lines; declaring loyalty to the National and state W. C. T. U., and pledging earnest support to the National President; urging the education of public sentiment in regard to the law of purity as equally binding on men and women; pledging full support to THE UNION SIGNAL and *Pacific Express;* urging work on juvenile and Y. W. C. T. U. lines of work; making special effort to secure the appointment of police matrons in all county seats, especially in Portland; also that an effort be made, in the near future, to furnish a room in the Portland hospital for the benefit of patients desiring non-alcoholic treatment; urging the circulation of the World's Petition, and expressing hearty thanks for all courtesies received. There is not space to give even a full epitome of all the strong resolutions passed.

Mrs. Riggs will attend the National Convention at Atlanta.

L. A. NASH, *Special Correspondent.*

GEORGIA.

EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION AND VISIT TO THE STATE TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

Even at this comparatively late date, we must say something of the recent state W. C. T. U. convention, if for no other purpose than to thank the Rome people for their generous hospitality to our delegates and visitors. The beautiful auditorium of the First Methodist Church was not considered too good for our occupancy for three days and evenings, May 6-8; the pastor, Rev. Wm. F. Quillian, by word and deed giving his heartiest sympathy and coöperation throughout the entire time. Mrs. J. L. Camp, the president of the Rome W. C. T. U., Mrs. John H. Reynolds, and many other ladies had so planned every detail that we felt we were indeed welcome and honored guests.

The addresses of welcome were delivered by the Hon. Seaborn Wright, in behalf of the city; by Rev. Dr. Gwaltney, in behalf of the clergy; and by Mrs. A. B. S. Mosely for the Rome W. C. T. U. Mrs. Mosely is a daughter of Mrs. Mary Shropshire, a Rome pioneer temperance worker, and her address was a model of brevity and appropriateness. Responses were made by Mrs. Dr. Gauze, of South Carolina, and Mrs. Dr. Felton, of Georgia.

At the other evening meetings papers were read by Mrs. Virginia D. Young, of South Carolina, and by the writer; and on each evening addresses were made by Mrs. S. F. Chapin, who, as every lady knows, never fails to delight her audiences. Brief addresses of congratulation were also made by Rev. Mr. Quillian, and by Mr. John T. Graves, of *The Rome Tribune.*

Among the notable things of the convention were Mrs. Dr. Felton's admirable paper, on "Woman's Relation to Temperance Work;" and Mrs. M. A. McLendon's masterly sketch of "Atlanta Before and After High License." Special mention is due the graphic and racy report of the National Convention at Chicago, as given by our delegate-at-large, Mrs. Nannie A. Robb.

It was the prevailing sentiment that the business of the convention was more than usually well managed and interesting. The department reports given were juvenile work, Mrs. Webb; unfermented wine, Mrs. Witter; scientific instruction, Mrs. Scomp; health and heredity, Mrs. Dr. Blanchard; Sunday observance, Mrs. Margaret Chandler; social purity, Mrs. Calloway; soldiers and sailors, Mrs. Rowe; work among railroad employes, Mrs. E. T. Miller; and flower mission by Miss Carson. Fine local reports were also given of jail work at Atlanta, Augusta, and Savannah; and of colored work at all these points, as well as at smaller places. Rescue work at the Bethany Home in Augusta was well reported by Mrs. Hankerson and Miss Cleckley. The discussion of each and every department, so eagerly entered into by the delegates, was a refreshing and instructive feature of the proceedings.

As I looked over the convention and saw "the old stand-bys" re-inforced by new and capable women, my heart was filled with thankfulness. Some of the best of the missionary society women are joining us. Among the new recruits are such women as Mrs. C. H. Smith, Mrs. S. H. Sibley, Mrs. H. M. Willis, Mrs. M. A. Sandford, Mrs. Murphey, Mrs. Balock, Mrs. Hightower, Mrs. B. W. Heard, and Mrs. B. E. Overby.

The same general officers were reëlected, and but few changes made in the department superintendents. Mrs. Richard Webb was appointed to the state superintendency of jail work; and Miss Lily Reynolds, a cultivated, consecrated, young lady, to the juvenile work. Mrs. J. S. Moore was appointed to the department of conference with influential bodies, and Mrs. Sallie F. Saul to the department work as assistant to Mrs. E. T. Miller of the railroad. The devotional exercises were well conducted, and none were more acceptable than those of Mrs. F. A. Walter, formerly of South Carolina, but now of Birmingham, Alabama.

Mrs. Chapin did valiant service; for, besides speaking every evening, she conducted for the convention a mothers' meeting and a parliamentary drill. She also spoke to a children's meeting, and addressed the pupils of Shorter College, by invitation of the president, Rev. Dr. Gwaltney.

Mrs. Sibley's annual address was received with great enthusiasm by the convention, as was her reëlection to the presidency. A power at a Georgia convention is Mrs. Walter B. Hill. Original and brilliant, and equal to any emergency, she seldom gives the public the benefit of her wit and strong common sense; but the committees on which she is placed never fail to show the impress of her incisive and comprehensive thought.

Among the important resolutions adopted were to petition the Legislature "to build and equip a separate prison for women and children convicted of crime;" to urge the presenting of a bill "to make scientific temperance instruction obligatory in the public schools;" and "to apply for a charter of incorporation for the state union, with headquarters at Atlanta."

Early on the morning of May 9 we went to Atlanta, where we were met at the depot by a committee of our temperance brothers and escorted to the State Temperance Association which had convened the day before, and to which our delegates were all invited not merely as spectators and listeners, but as *bona fide* voting and speaking delegates. We were enthusiastically welcomed by President C. R. Pringle and the Association, and treated throughout with marked consideration.

The resolutions passed by this Association were remarkable for their point and strength; for instance, the following:

Resolved, That the members of this convention will not support with their ballots any candidate for any office, by whatsoever party put forth, who does not favor the suppression of the beverage liquor traffic.

The following resolution, which was offered by the writer for the W. C. T. U., was also adopted by our brethren:

WHEREAS, The recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, reversing the decision of the Iowa Supreme Court, allows the introduction and sale of liquor in original packages in states where the sale is prohibited, thus practically nullifying the prohibition laws of states and counties, and as this decision now makes prohibition a national question,

Resolved, That the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Georgia appeal to our brethren of the State Temperance Association to use their influence to elect to Congress such representatives as will favor a national prohibition law.

At the closing exercises of the evening the Association, by its own invitation, was addressed by Mrs. Sibley, Mrs. Felton and Mrs. Chapin.

MISSOURI STOKES,
Special Correspondent.

MICHIGAN.

SHIAWASSE COUNTY CONVENTION.

This was held in Owosso M. E. Church, May 6 and 7, was one of the best ever held. The Owosso union not only served lunch and tea in a most beautiful manner, but furnished an organist and full delegation. Seven unions out of eight were represented, and the local attendance was unusually large. The ladies were encouraged by remarks from gentlemen whose presence was enjoyed through the whole meeting.

The paper on "Juvenile Work and its Importance," by Miss Jennie Mowers, our newly elected county superintendent, was very fine and deserves publication.

A poem, "The Crusaders," by Mrs. Shont, was much enjoyed, as were also all department papers, judging from the earnest and often tearful remarks that each of these papers called forth. We greatly missed the presence of Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Colby. The evening of the 6th the gold medal contest called out a full house. A beautiful greeting from Mrs. C. B. Spencer was responded to in an equally sweet manner by Mrs. Warren, both of which prepared the audience for a paper on "Our Boys and Girls; What of them?" by Will H. Golden, of Laingsburg Loyal Temperance Legion, which deserves high compliment. The contestants won much praise. The judges decided in favor of Miss Minnie Bishop, of Byron, who rendered "The Martyred Mother."

With renewed loyalty, and deep feeling the convention closed, leaving the work in the hands of Mrs. C. V. Waldron, president; Mrs. M. Miner, recording secretary, Mrs. T. M. Euler, treasurer.

W. C. T. U.

MISSOURI.

SALINE COUNTY CONVENTION.

This met at Napton, May 15 and 16, in the Baptist Church, which was tastefully decorated with flowers, evergreens, mottoes, and also a beautiful picture of the Woman's Temperance Temple. Mrs. E. L. Anderson, county president, was in the chair. The local attendance was very good.

On Thursday, Miss E. P. Babb, district president, was with us, and by her help and words of cheer made the day one long to be remembered. Devotional services, spiritual songs, and an exceedingly interesting talk by Miss Babb, explaining the object and methods of work of the W. C. T. U. and also the difference between what is termed the non-partisan and the National W. C. T. U. After noontide hour of prayer, lunch was served at the church by willing hands.

The afternoon session opened with devotional exercises led by Mrs. L. Tichenor. Miss Babb suggested that some of the gentlemen present give a few thoughts on, "What will be the effect on Prohibition and high license of the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, on the original package case sent up from Iowa?" Rev. Bolton, of Marshall, and Judge Thompson, of Arrow Rock, responded. These gentlemen think that this decision is the "beginning of the end" of the liquor traffic.

Singing now followed by male quartette which had just arrived from Marshall. Rev. E. Wilks gave a very able and interesting address. A delightful paper by Miss Anna Stouffer on "The Temperance Temple" was well received.

The evening session was truly a time of great refreshing. After devotional exercises and singing by quartette, Miss Jessie Wilkins gave a cordial address of welcome, to which response was made by Mrs. S. M. Thompson. Short addresses were given by Pastors Bolton, Wilks, Tichenor and Anderson; they were earnest and full of encouragement. Master Hughes Banta recited an appropriate collection speech, which met with a liberal response.

The second day was crowded with work and interest. A selection, "Resubmission in Kansas," was read by Miss Mabel Hightchu, also "Only a Woman" by Miss Jessie Wilhelm; both were read in a beautiful, impressive manner. There were discussions on these topics by several members of the convention. The Demorest medal contest was commented on by the president. After the noontide hour of prayer lunch was served on the church grounds. In the afternoon a paper was given on "Will Christian Women be held responsible for failing to take part in the Temperance Work?" by Mrs. Nettie Cunningham. The question-box, conducted by Miss Babb, proved a valuable feature. Dr. Holland and wife, of Marshall, came in and were greeted with the Chautauqua salute. The doctor gave a talk which was enthusiastically received. This brave soldier is out on the picket line of this battle between right and wrong. All were greatly cheered by his hopeful words. Reports were received from Arrow Rock, Marshall and Napton unions, and from the county. All the county officers were reëlected: Mrs. E. L. Anderson, president; Miss Estelle Blanchard, secretary; Mrs. L. W. Scott, treasurer. The session proved very interesting and profitable.

MRS. N. CUNNINGHAM.

OHIO.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT CONVENTION.

This was held at Lockland May 14 and 15. About fifty visiting delegates and thirteen from the home union, with many visitors, assembled at 10:30 on the first day. The devotional exercises were led by a venerable Crusader, after which a love feast was participated in by many who had labored in the Crusade of sixteen years ago. Reports were read from nearly all the thirteen unions in the district. All showed a prosperous year and were an encouragement to each other and a revelation to those unacquainted with the work.

Lunch was served in the church which afforded delightful opportunity for interchange of acquaintances and ideas. I wish I could speak adequately of the sweet music by volunteers; of the addresses of welcome; of the church decorations; of the large attendance of citizens; of the presence and strong endorsement of five ministers in the neighborhood, who attended all the sessions.

The address of Miss Charlotte Boyer, district president, was marked by devotion and fidelity to the cause, and gave facts concerning the work of the year encouraging to her sisters, and alarming to saloonists.

The mayor of the village welcomed the visitors in the evening, and Mrs. Mattie McLellan Brown gave one of her grand arguments in favor of prohibition. The audience was very large and intelligent.

Thursday morning a paper, "Waiting" followed by the consoling song,

"God hath said, to comfort thee,
'As thy days, thy strength shall be,'"

was heard with profit, for it was full of sweet exhortation.

Thursday afternoon three papers, "Moral Courage," "Franchise" and the "Political Phase of the Temperance Work," gave intense satisfaction and elicited repeated applause from the crowded house.

Miss Boyer was reëlected president; Mrs. Helen J. Pendery, corresponding secretary; Miss Lily Bachelor, recording secretary; and Miss Mollie Fulton, treasurer.

In the evening Dr. C. L. Work gave an admirable address, characterized by sparkling wit and full of "no compromise." Those who are familiar with grades of conventions say that this district anniversary compared very favorably with state conventions.

We of the home union are rejoicing over the good already done; twenty names are added to our number and will be received into the band at our next anniversary meeting. People about us are saying, "Why did you not have the convention come here again next year?" One lady said, "I was never in a W. C. T. U. meeting before; had I been, you would have caught me long ago —take my name!" Two villages in the near vicinity will form unions at once, stirred by what their women saw and heard here. We are very thankful for all these helps, and begin the year with faith undimmed and hope rekindled.

HELEN J. PENDERY, *Cor. Sec.*

MINNESOTA.

HENNEPIN COUNTY CONVENTION.

This opened in University M. E. Church, Minneapolis, May 6, with consecration service led by Mrs. Minnie Webber, Mrs. Frances Neal, president, in the chair. The address of welcome was given by Mrs. Paddock, which was full of cordiality and good cheer. The response from Mrs. F. V. Denton contained much in a few words. Our dear state president, Mrs. Hobart, then occupied the time with remarks upon parliamentary drill, holding a real school. Mrs. Cressie followed with the topic, "Evangelistic Work," a beautiful, earnest lesson, and the convention sang "Rescue the Perishing." Mrs. Hobart made a plea for a state organ of our own, and received a unanimous response by every one rising to her feet. The report of local unions was full. The credential committee reported fifty-nine delegates, after full count, whereupon Mrs. Hobart said, "It does not look as if we are going to pieces." Mrs. Holt read a paper entitled, "The Saloon Must Go." A solo followed by Mrs. Fischer which was received with applause.

The evening address by Mrs. H. A. Hobart, on "The Great Issue," was in her own style of truthfulness and sound reason.

The morning session of the second day opened with devotional exercises led by Mrs. S. S. Sickles. The report of the Central Union was full of the good work they are doing. Mrs. C. R. Newcomb, just returned from a prolonged absence in state organization work, was received with delight by her white ribbon sisters.

Mrs. McCurdy's paper on "Prison and Jail Work" stirred every heart. She gave the horrors of filthiness in our county jail from personal visitation, and a committee of three was appointed to take the matter in charge. Mrs. Ella Tremain Whitford gave an able address on

"Franchise," which was heartily received. In her ever ready and bright way, Mrs. Hobart took charge of the question-box, calling out much applause. The juveniles of three unions, numbering one hundred and fifty or more, were presented to the convention. The session closed with a grand evening address to a large audience, by Mrs. Marion Baxter, of National fame. The officers chosen for the coming year were as follows: President, Mrs. Francis Neal; secretary, Miss A. A. Conner; treasurer, Mrs. S. M. Gould.

The resolutions adopted by the convention pledged Hennepin County W. C. T. U. as loyal to the state and National societies. The importance of the evangelistic and juvenile departments was especially emphasized, and thanks extended to those principals and teachers of our public schools who have used their influence to put down the use of narcotics, thereby awakening thought and creating sentiment in support of the law against selling or giving tobacco to persons under sixteen.

Rev. H. H. French, pastor of Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church of Minneapolis, has been giving a series of sermons on the liquor scourge. Sunday evening, May 4, the topic was, "The Deadly Foe of Mankind;" May 11, "Shall it be Legalized?" May 18, "The High License Craze;" May 25, "Prohibition—State and National." Cards were printed announcing these sermons and cordially inviting the public to attend, and these were distributed throughout the city. MRS. AMY A. GREEN,
State Supt. Press Work.

HOUSTON COUNTY CONVENTION.

This was held in the M. E. Church at Caledonia, May 9 and 10. The meetings were ably conducted by Mrs. Ruth M. Rowell, president of the first district, assisted by the county president, Mrs. Lucy A. Wheaton. The first session was spent in devotional exercises, appointing committees, general business, discussions and reports of the local unions, followed by interesting remarks from Mrs. Rowell and Rev. William Cooke. There are only four unions in the county at present, but judging from the enthusiasm manifested at the convention we anticipate that the number will be doubled the coming year.

In the evening Mrs. Cooke gave the address of welcome at the court house. She made us welcome, not only in words but deeds, as several can testify. The response was given by Mrs. Mary L. Spencer, of whose meritorious speech we felt justly proud. This was followed by Mr. T. R. Stewart's famous "Chalk Talk."

The next day interesting and instructive papers were read on the following subjects: "Systematic Giving," "Progress ot Temperance among the Swedes," "Juvenile Work," and "Scientific Temperance." The songs and recitations of the little people proved very entertaining. The question-box was a notable feature of the convention. The address of the first district president was highly appreciated, for which a vote of thanks was given. The reports of the superintendents were brief, but showed how much in earnest every one is in her special line of work. Mrs. Marion Baxter, state lecturer, spoke to large audiences Saturday, Sunday and Monday evenings. Mrs. Rowell stayed after the convention to aid in organizing a Y. W. C. T. U.

As kind, hospitable entertainers the people of Caledonia cannot be excelled. The next annual convention is to be held at Hokah. MISS TILLIE MUMPY.

PRIZE OFFER.

A prize of five dollars will be awarded at the Minnesota state convention to that member of any W. C. T. U. or Y. W. C. T. U. in the state who will send the best essay of not less than six hundred nor more than one thousand words, on "Why Women Want to Vote," to Lock Box 21, Le Sueur, Minn., before July 10. These essays must be written on note paper, on one side of sheet only, and must not be rolled. On the first page of the essay write an assumed name, and in a sealed envelope accompanying the essay write assumed name and also real name and address. This envelope will not be opened until after the decision. If it is desired that the paper be returned, stamps must be inclosed in the sealed envelope. ELLA TREMAIN WHITFORD,
Superintendent Franchise for Minnesota.

INDIANA.

JOTTINGS.

Our constitution requires local unions to elect officers the first and second week in March. The reports of these elections this year were very promising, in the number of departments taken up and in the spirit of consecration and undaunted courage manifested. The care taken to declare their loyalty to the National and state organizations indicated that the malarious fever that unnerved many of our dear sisters did not come our way. We have heard as yet of but one non-partisan W. C. T. U. of the new sort.

Miss Alice Palmer, state organizer, added twenty unions in thirty days; has any state better figures to give than these? The juvenile department is all astir; the patter of little feet and the music of their voices remind us of the flitting of birds and their spring songs. Mrs. K. T. A. Straw, state superintendent, has taken a very advanced step in the incorporating of the Loyal Temperance Legion. If the act of incorporation is not quite finished it is nearly so. Miss Flora Bratton, organizer for this department, met with an accident while crossing a stream during high water. She came near drowning, and the consequences of the wetting and the fright may prove very serious. Remember her in your prayers.

County conventions with full programs and large audiences have been the order of activity since the elections until now; and now the state is conducting a series of joint county conventions, twenty-one in number, taking in the ninety-two counties in the state. May and June are filled with this work; two conventions a week, and two days to a convention; two of the state officers present, as a rule, at each convention.

In looking over some of the published programs we read "Bible Readings and Consecration Services," "School of Methods," "The Y's—their Creed and Practice," "County Unions—How to Make Them More Efficient," "The Children A-Field" (Indiana's Loyal Temperance Legion motto), "Question Box," and "Public Meetings—How to Conduct Them." We have the soil in Indiana and this sort of cultivation insures the kind of harvest and almost the number of bushels, for our reaping is so in character with our sowing in all things. Mrs. Thompson, evangelistic superintendent, is in the field in the interest of her department. Mrs. L. D. B. Cowan has her time fully occupied with mothers' meetings, and, with this method of reaching the mother heart, has been able to organize several unions. Other departments are especially active. The Demorest medal work has made its way into sixty-seven counties. It has entered into the schools and churches, as well as into the temperance societies. The financial side is being better understood and chairmen of classes find that the ten cents admittance does not lessen the attendance or the interest, but it does help local treasuries and those who do most of the paying. Door receipts count up all the way from $5 to $40 dollars. This work will make a way through opposition and prejudice, when, seemingly, nothing else will. Mishawaka, Bluffton and Argos have been particularly successful. This department has its plans: A diamond contest in October, at the state convention in Terre Haute, and to be willing and ready to respond to all calls outside the state in making up classes for special occasions. We recommend it as a peaceful vote maker, also a successful one.

The death angel has visited our ranks several times; the grass is green over the folded hands of several of our sisters. Space forbids our writing their names here, but they are written in letters of gold in God's book of remembrance. The good things said by Miss Willard during her visit in Indianapolis have been repeated over and over in union and club. Mrs. Hoffman, Major Hilton, and others of National place, who have visited our state during the past six months, have left a good record for our cause, and a warm welcome for themselves if they will come again to-day or to-morrow. Our rank and file appreciate the sacrifice and toil of these leaders in the reform. MARY E. BALCH, *Special Correspondent.*

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

A NEW tract in Chinese, a translation of No. 10 in Mrs. Bateham's Sabbath Series, is entitled "Bible Thoughts on the Sabbath," and can be had for two cents each by addressing Mrs. M. S. Carey, 506 South Second street, San Jose, Cal. Mrs. Bateham wishes special attention called to this neatly gotten up tract and hopes that wherever there are Chinese the unions will not fail to purchase and distribute these as largely as possible.

THE Mississippi W. C. T. U. in recent state convention, adopted the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That as a state organization we stand loyally by and with the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union."

THE visits of Mrs. M. C. Raynolds, and Mrs. Borden, the president and secretary of New Mexico, at Santa Fé, Albuquerque, Deming, Socorro, and Silver City, were productive of great good. They reorganized the union at the last named place. New Mexico is making encouraging progress in temperance work, and it is expected that many new unions will be organized before the official year closes.

THE flower mission workers of the Rahway, N. J., W. C. T. U., made their annual visit to the almshouse on Saturday, June 7. They were hospitably received by the warden and his family. Through the generosity of friends they were enabled to provide a bountiful lunch for the inmates. Devotional exercises were held in the afternoon, led by Mrs. Magie, local superintendent of the flower mission, at the close of which presents, flowers, fruit, candy and picture cards tied with white ribbon were distributed.

PLEASANT mention is made of Miss Carrie Estey's work in Minnesota, both at Lake City, where she spoke under the auspices of the Y's, and at the Wabasha county convention held May 27 and 28. Both Mrs. Godfrey and Miss Estey were present and aided much in making the convention a success. County officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: President, Miss Fanny T. Weed; secretary, Etta M. Kelly; treasurer, Mrs. Southworth. Much work was accomplished, and all felt that they had gained much knowledge and were better prepared to serve in the great work of temperance, for having been present at this gathering.

RECENTLY Major and Mrs. E. T. Scott organized two new unions in Cedar county, Nebraska, one at Coleridge with forty-five members, and the other at St. James with over twenty names. These workers are kept continually busy.

A RESPECTABLE aged lady, a W. C. T. U. member, desires a middle-aged woman as companion, and will furnish room and furniture to a suitable person. Inquiries can be made of the *Waco Sun*, The Dalles, Oregon.

THE secretary of the Onondaga, Mich., union, reports a visit from Miss L. J. Newcomb, state organizer and superintendent of physical culture, who organized a W. C. T. U., a Y, and a Loyal Temperance Legion. She won the esteem of all who met her.

AT the eleventh district convention recently held at Sibley, Iowa, the efficient and beloved president, Mrs. J. B. Shesler, of Spencer, was reëlected. She has done grand work for six years. For corresponding secretary the convention elected Mrs. H. M. Lemon, Storm Lake; recording secretary, Mrs. F. O. Brown, Sibley; treasurer, Mrs. Emma Ladd, Sheldon. The convention was harmonious throughout, and the local press passed a deserved compliment in the following notice: "The officers were not elected by acclamation, but by formal ballot, and a good deal of friendly rivalry was manifested among the various delegates. Roberts' Rules were in all cases strictly adhered to, and for once, at least, in this generation, a body of women were seen to transact their business in accordance with the strictest code of parliamentary practice." Mrs. Bullock gave a fine address on "Narcotics."

CLARION COUNTY, PA., has ten unions and one Y engaged in active W. C. T. U. work. Mrs. E. D. C. Mair, of Pittsburgh, has been doing excellent work in the county, visiting former unions and organizing new ones. A very enthusiastic meeting was held May 27, in the Edenburg M. E. Church, which was attended by representatives from many of the local unions. County officers were elected as follows: President, Mrs. F. H. Beck; corresponding secretary, Miss Hettie Keattley; recording secretary, Miss Ella Reed; treasurer, Mrs. E. Finley. The annual meeting will be held in September at Rimersburg. Mrs. Mary H. Jones, state president, was present and won all hearts by her cheerful spirit and business tact. In the evening Mrs. Mair delivered a touching and impressive address, showing how much women may do for the salvation of the fallen. A marked feature of the county meeting was the presence of a large number of ministers and laymen who came to show their enthusiastic interest in the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union Miss Vandelia Varnum gave a week's work at East Brady, recently; her meetings were largely attended, with great interest. She organized a Loyal Temperance Legion of forty members, also a Y, with Mrs. Parsons, the wife of the Baptist minister, as president. The W. C. T. U. received fourteen new members, and the work is prospering.

A BEAUTIFUL tribute to the memory of Mrs. Catherine Stone has been received, written by her daughter, who is also the secretary of the Hannibal, Mo., W. C. T. U., which only lack of space prevents from publishing in full in THE UNION SIGNAL, for no one could read the noble record without desiring to honor the memory of this sainted mother in Israel and loyal temperance worker. Mrs. Stone was associated with the early history of Chicago, Illinois, coming in 1839, when what is now known as the "West Side" was one unbroken stretch of prairie; when old Fort Dearborn still stood intact, and the Chicago river was crossed only in the ancient tow-boat. In those early days Mother Stone was known far and wide as a stanch temperance woman, and in the midst of the busy life of a hotel, she had many practical opportunities to illustrate her principles. "Her temperance mince pies were the delight of the many who partook of them, at the home, or on the journey, as the lunch hour arrived; but never did they bring temptation to the hungry traveler who partook of them." She went to Missouri just before the Civil War, and spent the remainder of her life in Hannibal. The tribute closes thus: "Here, in Crusade times, her name ranked among the league of women five hundred strong, who, by prayer and labor, sought to lift the curse of the saloon from the city. Later on, when the W. C. T. U. was organized, her full sympathy was given to the movement. Of the Hannibal union, she was the eldest and best beloved; its members miss the kindly cheer and greeting of the departed one, but rejoice in her abundant entrance into the upper and better kingdom. Thus after eighty years of life well spent, a pioneer of early Chicago, a promoted soldier of the W. C. T. U., and a beloved mother has passed from labor to reward."

Official Communications.

EVANGELISTIC DEPARTMENT.

TEN HALF-FREE STUDENTSHIPS.

In February last, announcement was made in THE UNION SIGNAL that a patron of the Boston Correspondence School had offered to pay one-half of the tuition of the first six women who should apply for work in the W. C. T. U. English Bible Course of Study. Twenty-two applicants responded within a week. Announcement was then made that the sixteen names, other than the first six, would be filed, and that work would be sent to these women as soon as money was forthcoming in their behalf. Work has since then been sent to them all.

The interest of our students in their work has not been selfish. Appreciating and confessing the blessings of the Course of Study to themselves, several of them have volunteered to become its patrons.

The undersigned, therefore, in their behalf, hereby announces that there are ten half-free studentships available in the W. C. T. U. English Bible Course, under the regulations governing the said six studentships named above.

ALFRED A. WRIGHT.
9 Clinton St., Cambridge, Mass.

WOMAN'S LECTURE BUREAU.

MRS. R. A. EMMONS, SEC.

All engagements made by this Bureau are conditional upon the ability of the lecturer to fill them. In case of detention by sickness, accident, or any legitimate and unavoidable cause, another date will be given as soon as possible.

LECTURERS.

Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge.	Mrs. M. L. Wells.
Mrs. Mary T. Lathrap.	Mrs. S. M. I. Henry.
Mrs. Marion B. Baxter.	Miss I. C. DeVelling.
Miss Henrietta G. Moore.	Mrs. Caroline M. Woodward.
Rev. Eugenia F. St. John.	Mrs. Mary E. Haggart.
Mrs. Helen L. Bullock.	Rev. W. H. Boole, D.D.
Mr. A. G. Wolfenberger.	Ex-Gov. John P. St. John.
Prof. A. B. Huckins	Rev. C. H. St. John.
Mrs. S. M. Perkins.	Miss E. Fannie Griffin.
Mrs. R. J. Trego.	Mother Stewart.
D. H. Burwell.	Dr. Kate C. Bushnell.

Mrs. F. McReady Harris (Hope Ledyard).

MRS. MARY T. LATHRAP speaks at Caribou, Me., June 19; Presque Isle, 20; Fort Fairfield, 21 and 22; Houlton, 23.

MRS. MARION B. BAXTER speaks at West Peotone, Ill., July 4.

MRS. S. M. I. HENRY will be in Iowa until July 1.

REV. EUGENIA F. ST. JOHN is in West Washington for June.

For dates and terms of all the above, address the
WOMAN'S LECTURE BUREAU,
161 La Salle St., Chicago.

Microscopic Enemies.

The experiments of modern physicians and scientists have established the fact, that many of the germs of disease enter the human organism by the inhalation of air laden with these bacteria or microbes. As their name imports, they are very small, but their work is deadly. Still, many of these are harmless to a person in health. But if any organ is diseased, it is first attacked. The experiments of Pasteur, Koch and others have shed much light upon this important subject. Up to the present time these researches have benefited science more than humanity, and have proved very destructive to dogs and rabbits. Meanwhile, the "expectant public" are allowed to derive all the comfort possible from this addition to their store of knowledge. As we can do so little to destroy these minute enemies, the most natural and sensible course to take, it seems to us, is to strengthen and revitalize the system, so as to enable it to repel and resist their destructive influence, and it seems also very appropriate that the vitalizing element should enter the system through inhalation. Such a vitalizer is Compound Oxygen. But examine the evidence, and judge for yourself. If you wish to do so, send for our brochure of 200 pages, a Treatise on Compound Oxygen, and giving accounts of many remarkable cures in the most obstinate chronic cases. Sent free. Address DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., or 120 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

Publisher's Notes.

The Very Thing!

A short time ago we had word from a valued friend of our cause that she was about to establish a

Union Signal Gem Club!

In other words to make our paper the center of a reading circle. We asked her to send us the results and we cannot do better than to give her letter entire, and here it is:

4041 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, May 13, 1890.

Our "UNION SIGNAL Gem Club" is fully inaugurated, and proves a success. I have just returned from our monthly meeting held at the house of a member of the West Philadelphia W. C. T. U. After a prayer and reading of Scriptures, we were refreshed with cake and iced lemonade, and then sitting in a circle, each lady was called upon in turn to furnish the best thing she had met in her UNION SIGNAL. No two had selected the same theme, but each prepared that which bore upon what *she* regarded as vital; and while we all concurred in all the articles that came before us, the wonder and surprise of the meeting was the versatility of THE UNION SIGNAL, how it meets and happily expresses the heart wishes of so many. The sense of the Club was that it had been a season of *rare enjoyment and profit*. We would advise all unions "to go and do likewise." There had been no comparing, or knowledge of selection of one member with another, and that no subject was duplicated evinces the varied and abundant supply of topics contained in your valuable journal.

CORNELIA E MOORHEAD.

Nothing more admirable than this has yet been thought of. It is better even than forming regular reading circles because

1. It is less expensive
2. Few will refuse to try the plan.
3. The result will be that many more will be interested in the paper and the work it represents.

Let us have a thousand

Union Signal Gem Clubs

started at once! Send us reports of methods, successes and outlooks. Don't pass this suggestion by; *seize it; use it; grow by it.* We will start the campaign by offering five copies of the paper free to be given to the first five UNION SIGNAL Gem Clubs organized, with due notice thereof given to the publisher. The free copy can be used to loan out, either to folks who ought to subscribe but have not, or to be sent to pastors or their wives. Let us put this capital idea to every possible use?

Van Houten's Cocoa, "Once tried always used."

BEECHAM'S PILLS act like magic on a weak stomach

American Scenery.

There is probably not another ten-mile stretch of railroad in the world more varied and majestic in its surroundings than that from Point of Rocks to Harper's Ferry. The Valley of the Potomac narrows, the hills on either side rise to the stateliness of mountains, and the river flows swiftly in ripples and eddies. Just below the ferry, the river, increased by the Shenandoah's volume, becomes a torrent. On the opposite side is London Heights, a sentinel of the Blue Ridge, dark and frowning. Beyond Virginia and into West Virginia, the base of the two States and ending in the swift flowing stream which separates them, Bolivar Heights start abruptly up with Harper's Ferry at their feet. The train, still upon the opposite side, winds beneath Maryland Heights, thirteen hundred feet high. The meeting of these three mighty forest-crowned masses, the two rivers becoming but one, the long vista up the Potomac, in the foreground the steel bridge and behind it John Brown's Fort and the old-fashioned houses of the town, the ruins of the arsenal whose two tall chimneys alone remain, Jefferson's Rock high on the heights, and over all a September sky—expression fails the theme.

The scene described above can be viewed from the windows of the Vestibuled Trains running between the great cities of the east and west via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. All B. & O. trains run via Washington.

STOUT PEOPLE! WEIGHT REDUCED WITHOUT STARVATION DIET. Treatise & instruction for 6 stamps. E. LYNTON, 19 Park Place, New York.

Have You? Many Millions Have

accepted James Pyle's invitation to try his wonderful discovery, *Pyle's Pearline; for easy washing and cleaning.* You couldn't count them in a lifetime. Some of the twelve million housekeepers in this land must have accepted very often. That's the way with Pearline. The wise woman who investigates, tries it; the woman who tries it continues to use it. A daily increasing sale proves it. The truth is, there's nothing so acceptable as Pearline. Once accept its help, and you'll decline the imitations—they don't help you. It washes clothes or cleans house. It saves labor and it saves wear. It hurts nothing, but it's suited to everything. Try it when it suits you, for it will suit you when you try it.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, do the honest thing—*send it back.* 175 JAMES PYLE, New York.

PAINLESS EFFECTUAL

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THE GREAT ENGLISH MEDICINE WORTH A GUINEA A BOX

For Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, and Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy, Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. This is no fiction. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one Box of these Pills, and *they will be acknowledged to be a Wonderful Medicine.*—"Worth a guinea a box."—BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly *restore females* to complete health. For a

WEAK STOMACH; IMPAIRED DIGESTION; DISORDERED LIVER;

they **ACT LIKE MAGIC:**—*a few doses* will work wonders upon the Vital **Organs, Strengthening** the muscular **System;** restoring long-lost **Complexion;** bringing back the **keen edge of appetite,** and arousing with the **ROSEBUD OF HEALTH** the *whole physical energy* of the human frame. These are "facts" admitted by thousands, in all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is that **BEECHAM'S PILLS HAVE THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PATENT MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.** Full directions with each Box.

Prepared only by THOS. BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lancashire, England.

Sold by Druggists generally. **B. F. ALLEN & CO., 365 and 367 Canal St., New York.** Sole Agents for the United States, *who (inquire first),* if *your* druggist does not keep them,

WILL MAIL BEECHAM'S PILLS ON RECEIPT OF PRICE, 25 CENTS A BOX.

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HEMORRHOIDS —OR— PILES

CURES EXTERNAL INTERNAL BLEEDING PROTRUDING ITCHING PILES

Quickly and forever cured. New treatment at home. Mild, Painless, Effectual, Clean and Cheap. Is not a mechanical contrivance. Contains no grease, no liquid. Is easily used, and acts directly upon the diseased parts. Relieves in 15 minutes. **Nothing in the world like it for Piles. IT NEVER FAILS.** *Your Physician will approve it.* Will not interfere with household duties or business. Full instructions for self-treatment at home, free with each order. Large package, enough to cure any case, $2.00; trial size, $1.00. Our new Scientific Treatise on Piles, and Testimonials sent free on application. Every package fully warranted as represented or money refunded. Send money by Express Order, P. O. Order, or Registered Letter to the **GLOBE MEDICINE CO., Box 711, Cincinnati, O.**

SOLID SILVER SPOONS—FREE!

The firm who make the above offer in another part of our paper are perfectly reliable and the premium box which they send out contains not only all the Sweet Home Soap and fine Toilet Soaps and the list of miscellaneous articles contained in the advertisement, but also a set of Solid Silver Spoons. Subscribers who write to them are perfectly safe in sending $6 with the order, and this is the quickest and best way (on account of the extra present that is given for cash) to get goods from Messrs. J. D. Larkin & Co., Buffalo, N. Y., who certainly exhibit an enterprise and liberality in their desire to introduce their Soaps which is almost unheard of.

CANCER and Tumors CURED: no knife; book free. DRS. GRATIGNY & BUSH, No. 163 Elm St., Cincinnati, O.

TOKOLOGY has become a household word in thousands of families. This book is indeed a *boon to every woman.* Lizzie Noble Armstrong of Grand Rapids, Mich., writes: "If I knew I was to be the mother of innumerable children it would have no terrors for me, so great is my confidence in the science of TOKOLOGY. I have a great, strong, healthy, good-natured baby boy, who has never been sick a minute since his birth."

Best terms to agents. No book sells better in new or old territory. Sample pages free. Prepaid $2.75. Address Alice B. Stockham & Co., 161 La Salle St., Chicago,

FIVE LITTLE PEPPERS MIDWAY.

BY MARGARET SIDNEY. 12mo. $1.50.

Ever since delighted children first read "Five Little Peppers," that wonderful story of pure, sweet, happy child-life in the midst of privations and poverty and self-denial, there has been a constant appeal from the thousands, yes, hundred thousand of its readers, for "more, more." It seemed as if nothing could satisfy them but to know further about this most lovable and beloved family and letters kept pouring in asking for a sequel, until the author was at last prevailed upon to continue her chronicle. The announcement that FIVE LITTLE PEPPERS MIDWAY is now ready will be hailed with acclamation. Every one who read the first volume will want to know what Mamsie and Polly and Phronsie and Joel and Davie and Ben have been doing since they left "the little brown house." It is, perhaps, enough to say in its praise that the same sweet, sunshiny spirit that shone all through the first story illuminates the record of the FIVE LITTLE PEPPERS MIDWAY, and makes it a most fascinating story for old as well as young.

FIVE LITTLE PEPPERS MIDWAY. 512 pages. Illustrated by W. L. Taylor. Extra cloth binding. Price $1.50. A sequel to "Five Little Peppers and How they Grew."

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QUICKLY DISSOLVED AND REMOVED WITH THE NEW SOLUTION

MODENE

AND THE GROWTH FOREVER DESTROYED WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST INJURY OR DISCOLORATION OF THE MOST DELICATE SKIN.

Discovered by Accident.—IN COMPOUNDING, an incomplete mixture was accidentally spilled on the back of the hand, and on washing afterward it was discovered that the hair was completely removed. We purchased the new discovery and named it MODENE. It is perfectly pure, free from all injurious substances, and so simple any one can use it. It acts mildly but surely, and you will be surprised and delighted with the results. Apply for a few minutes and the hair disappears as if by magic. It has no resemblance whatever to any other preparation ever used for a like purpose, and no scientific discovery ever attained such wonderful results. **IT CAN NOT FAIL.** If the growth be light, one application will remove it permanently; the heavy growth such as the beard or hair on moles may require two or more applications before all the roots are destroyed, although all hair will be removed at each application, and without slightest injury or unpleasant feeling when applied or ever afterward. MODENE SUPERCEDES ELECTROLYSIS.

Recommended by all who have tested its merits—Used by people of refinement.

Gentlemen who do not appreciate nature's gift of a beard, will find a priceless boon in Modene, which does away with shaving. It dissolves and destroys the life principle of the hair, thereby rendering its future growth an utter impossibility, and is guaranteed to be as harmless as water to the skin. Young persons who find an embarrassing growth of hair coming, should use Modene to destroy its growth. Modene sent by mail, in safety mailing cases, postage paid, (securely sealed from observation) on receipt of price, **$1.00** per bottle. Send money by letter, with your full address written plainly. ☞Correspondence sacredly private. Postage stamps received the same as cash. (ALWAYS MENTION YOUR COUNTY AND THIS PAPER.) Cut this advertisement out.

LOCAL AND GENERAL AGENTS WANTED.

MODENE MANUFACTURING CO., CINCINNATI, O., U. S. A.
Manufacturers of the Highest Grade Hair Preparations.
You can remit per your letter at any Post-office to insure its safe delivery.

We Offer $1,000 FOR FAILURE OR THE SLIGHTEST INJURY. ☞EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED.

Guaranteed Watch $3.75.

NO MONEY
Required Until After
FULL EXAMINATION.
14K GOLD
AND SOLID GERMAN SILVER.

The cases are made of a plate of fine 14k gold over the finest quality of German silver, making a case composed of nothing but fine gold covering finest quality of German silver. With German silver on the inside and 14k gold on the outside, we warrant the cases to be equal in appearance to a $50 solid 14k gold watch. They are open face, smooth bezel, finished to a dazzling brightness, dust and damp proof and warranted to wear a life time. Different from the cheap brass watches offered, the case contains nothing but gold and the finest quality of German silver and in fact it is in every way, except intrinsic value, equal to a $50 solid gold watch. The movement is a fine 3-4 plate style, finely jeweled polished pinion, oil tempered main spring which does not break, and all the latest improvements. A guarantee is sent with each watch that it will keep accurate time for 2 years ordinary use. **OUR 90 DAY OFFER.** That all may have this beautiful watch in their own hands and fully examine and see for themselves the value and running qualities of same, we will send it C. O. D. to your express office, with the privilege to examine it. All we ask is any business man in your city as reference that you are ordering the watch in good faith, and if found satisfactory you can pay the express agent $3.75 or when full amount issent with order we give a fine gold plated chain and charm free. If not satisfactory you can refuse same and you are nothing out but your time in going to the express office. Knowing the fine qualities of this watch we make the above offer, as any one wanting a good time piece will accept same at once on examination. Order at once as our price will be advanced. Address

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SOLE PROPRIETOR. SUFFERN, N.Y.

Publisher's Notes.

TERMS FOR 1890—THE UNION SIGNAL.

To Old Subscribers.

Single copy	$1.50
In clubs of 5 to 9 each	1.25
In clubs of 10 and over each	1.00
To ministers and reading rooms	1.00

To New Subscribers.

Only $1.00, whether in clubs or singly.

Clubs can be made up of both old and new names, but the full number of names required must be sent.

Trial Subscribers (Five Weeks) **10 Cts.**

Other Papers Issued by the W. T. P. A.

The Young Crusader (juvenile temperance) semi-monthly edition. Single copy 50 cents; in clubs of 10 or over, 40 cents.

Monthly (Sunday School edition) single copy 15 cents; five to twenty-five copies, in package, each 1 cent; twenty-five copies or over, in package, at the rate of $1.00 per 100 copies, per issue.

The Oak and Ivy Leaf (monthly) organ of the Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union; single copy, 25 cents; in clubs of 10 or over, 20 cents.

Der Deutsch Amerikaner (semi-monthly) German temperance; single copy 50 cents, in clubs of 10 or over, 40 cents.

Advertising rates in THE UNION SIGNAL per agate line, 75 cents. TIME DISCOUNTS: Four times, 10 per cent; 13 times, 20 per cent; 26 times, 30 per cent; 39 times, 40 per cent; 52 times, 50 per cent; five lines one year costs only $97.50. No advertisement of less than five lines inserted at time rates on a contract for variable space.

Single Workers.

Here are the names of some of our noble single workers. We wish we had space for their stirring words of encouragement. These all will get one or more new subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL before July 4th, and that time is very, very near. But ten or fifteen minutes of *your* time would bring about the desired result, and that amount of time is very, very small! Especially when you consider the good results sure to follow the introduction of such a paper as THE UNION SIGNAL!

Sarah P. Nichols, N. Weare. N. H.
Mrs. G. H. Harris, Mendon Centre, N. Y.
Mrs. C. L. Wood, Hamburg, Ill.
Mrs. E. M. Shattuck, Santa Barbara, Cal. "I will help gladly. A true friend to THE UNION SIGNAL. Three new names already." Eloquent?
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Mrs. M. E. Vail, Graniteville, Mo.
Mrs. E. M. Houghton, Midland, Tex.
Mrs. Levi Prewith. Pine Grove, Ky.
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PRESS NOTICES

GLIMPSES OF FIFTY YEARS

Wherever this book has gone, there is a better knowledge of the objects and aims of the National W. C. T. U. Already 50,000 copies have been sold and they still want more agents.—*The Lever.*

The publishers report that over 40,000 copies of the book have been sold. And yet Miss Willard's popularity, like the popularity of her autobiography, goes "marching on."—*The Interior.*

We gladly recommend to our Canadian white-ribbon sisters Miss Frances Willard's new book, "Glimpses of Fifty Years," with the consciousness that it will be one of the most interesting and helpful they have ever read.—*The Woman's Journal, Ottawa, Ont.*

It is a woman's book, warm, sympathetic, and off-handed. Every mother should read it; every son and daughter should read it and gain inspiration from its pages; and no library, either for church, school or home should be considered complete without it. . . . The book is embellished with numerous beautiful illustrations, and in every respect is a work of which its publishers, the Woman's Temperance Publishing Association, Chicago, have reason to be proud.—*Demorest's Monthly Magazine.*

For nose-bleed inject Pond's Extract.

LADY AGENTS CLEAR $10 DAILY selling "Victoria Protector" and rubber goods for Ladies & Children. Sample "Victoria" by mail $1. Mrs. L. E. Singleton, Box 663, Chicago, Ill.

Ball's Corsets in a variety of styles. Most comfortable corset ever made. Kabo Corsets of perfect fit, in various styles and lengths. Kabo never breaks. Ball's Waists are the best in the world for Ladies, Misses and Children. All with soft eyelets.

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CHICAGO AND NEW YORK.

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LADIES! Use only { Brown's French Dressing } on your Boots and Shoes.

Better than Tea and Coffee for the Nerves.
VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA
"Best & Goes Farthest."
Ask your Grocer for it, take no other. [63

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY

CHANCE FOR ALL TO enjoy a cup of Perfect Tea. A trial order of 3½ pounds of fine Tea, either Oolong, Japan, Imperial, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Mixed, English Breakfast or Sun Sun Chop, sent by mail on receipt of $2.00. Be particular and state what kind of Tea you want. Greatest inducements ever offered to get orders for our celebrated Teas, Coffees and Baking Powder. For full particulars address **The Great American Tea Co.,** P.O. Box 289, 31 and 33 Vesey St., New York.

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Send for a descriptive folder and map showing fruit area, etc., **free.** Orange and fruit lands in ten acre tracts with water under pressure on every tract. Investigation invited. A good investment. Correspondence solicited. Reliable information concerning any part of California. Address **Orange Vale Colonization Company, 214 J St., Sacramento, California, Geo. B. Katzenstein, Manager.**

WHY NOT LOOK INTO THIS?
50 acres of good fruit land for $25 cash and $5 monthly for 12 months; in Honduras, where it is not hot, no frosts, no drought, no failure of crops. Income $200 per acre without going on the land. Many already sold, some to ladies. For circulars address,
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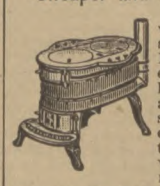
For Wood, Coal or Cobs.
Cheaper and Safer Than Oil or Gasoline.



Five cents a day to cook, bake, wash, iron for entire family. They save their cost in one season. Every farmer has waste fuel enough to heat his house and cook his food. The cobs from three acres of corn will run his cook stove. These stoves have refrigerator cases that confine the heat to its work. Before you buy elsewhere, send for circulars. We make several sizes.

Double Quick. Price, $7 and up. **GEO. H. HESS CO.,** **103 Fulton St., Chicago.**

The Vestibuled Pullman Car Line.
The Monon Route is the finest equipped line on the continent and affords choice of four daily trains from Chicago to the South via Indianapolis and Cincinnati, or Louisville and Burgin. For full information call on any ticket agent of the Monon Route or address W. H. McDoel, Traffic Manager, or James Barker, Gen'l Pass. Agent, 185 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

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Silk Satin & Plush Remnants for Crazy Patch, a large pkg. pretty pieces, assorted col. & our ill. story paper 3 mos 10c. The Little Giant, St. Louis

"130 ORDERS IN 3½ DAYS;" "10 Orders every 12 calls;" "47 orders in 16 hours." Terms free. JAS. H. EARLE, Pub. Boston

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$55.95 BUGGIES and $5.95 HARNESS
are the best and cheapest. Write for catalogue and prices. Wilber H. Murray M'f'g Co., Cincinnati, O.

OPIUM or Morphine Habit cured at home. Trial Free. No Pain. No exposure. Address, Compound Oxygen Ass., Fort Wayne, Ind. Name this paper

$12.50 Buys a $65 Improved Singer **SEWING MACHINE** 60 days' trial. Free Catalogue. Warranted five years. **OXFORD MFG. CO., CHICAGO, ILL.**

THE PERFECTION FLOUR BIN and SIEVE.
The housekeeper's best friend. Agents wanted. **SHERMAN, TANGENBERG & CO., 160 West Lake St., Chicago.**

BLISS WOMAN'S BAND
Sent on receipt of price and waist measure.
Fitted band 75 cts. } Bliss Mfg. Co., Box 367,
Plain band 30 cts. } Minneapolis, Minn.

DRESS SILKS The very best. Send 8c. in stamps for fine lot of samples to select from. The beautiful silks and low prices will astonish you. **Chas. A. Stevens & Bros.,** Silk Store, Chicago, Ill.

WOULD YOU?
WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE LOCAL AGENT FOR ARTICLES THAT EVERY BODY WANTS? Write for CIRCULARS to "F." **CASSGREEN Mnfg. Co., 134 Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.**

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MONEY made easily and fast selling the celebrated **Thomas Corset and Reform Waist.** Three elegant samples for $3.50, which we refund when goods to the amount of $25 has been ordered. Send for terms and samples and go to work. (Enclose stamp). Address, The THOMAS CORSET PARLORS, 465 W. Van Buren St., Chicago.

LADIES' FINE JERSEYS pure Wool, only $1. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Sent postpaid upon receipt of price and size. **Mrs. L. Shrier, Jr.,** 256 Main St., Norfolk, Va.

Is Money of Any Use to You?
You can save money on Sewing Machines. Write M. A. Scullin & Co., 762 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

ROCK BOTTOM Prices on Dry Goods, Groceries. Every thing you eat, wear or use. Send for FREE Illustrated Catalogue to **M. R. EAGLE & CO., 68 Wabash Av., Chicago, Ill.**
We do not sell liquors in any shape.

BABY CARRIAGES ARE DELIVERED FREE to any place in the United States. Also Baby JUMPERS, BICYCLES, SAFETIES and GIRLS' TRICYCLES. One or more at wholesale price sent C. O. D. direct from L. O. SPENCER'S Factory, 221 W. Madison Street CHICAGO. $3 to $10 saved. Send 2c. stamp for new catalogue. The largest factory in the world. Latest Styles.

$75 to $250 A MONTH can be made working for us. Persons preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St. Richmond, Va.

GOOD SENSE CORSET WAISTS Give better satisfaction than any other. Are the best substitute for corsets.

"DELSARTE" Corset Waists and Braces are the best selling goods made. Sold by Agents only. Exclusive territory Agents Wanted. **DELSARTE CORSET CO., 142 W. 23d St., New York.**

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Its merits as a Wash Blue have been fully tested and indorsed by thousands of housekeepers. Your Grocer ought to have it on sale. Ask for it. **D. S. WILTBERGER, Prop.** 233 North Second St., Philadelphia, Pa.

ASK your dealer for Water Pails, Dairy Pails, Wash Basins, Cuspidors, Slop Jars, Table Mats, Slop Jar Mats, Etc. made from FLAX FIBER. Practically indestructible. Manufact'd by the **STANDARD FIBER-WARE CO.** Nothing will please you like this Plain and Decorated Ware. In use everywhere. None genuine without "STANDARD" Trade Mark on bottom. If your dealer does not keep it, send his address and we will mail you picture cards.

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This book has *"staying qualities,"* and will not be superseded in a few months by another. The *more* the songs are sung the *better* they will be liked.
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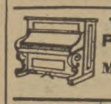

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Beautiful song and chorus. 30c.
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New, Elegant, Quiet, Homelike,
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furnishes the best and cheapest insurance for total abstainers from alcoholic liquors as a beverage.
Women insured on same terms as men. *Agents wanted.* Address **W. F. Singleton, Pres., Royal Insurance Bldg., CHICAGO, Ill**

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By Mary A. Livermore
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Room 91, 159 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.
"Ottawa Terra Cotta" construction a specialty. The best looking and cheapest sanitary system of building.

Advertisers want to know what paper pays best. Mention The Union Signal.

Publisher's Dep't.

What a Splendid Report! 4120 pledges of five each—20,600!!

Is it possible that we have heard from that many unions and that the good work will be done by July 1?

No!

The above report is from *The Voice* and not from THE UNION SIGNAL subscribers! It makes quite a difference and we have not yet started to count ours. You can do it for yourself if you like, if you find last week's paper and add names given below. Here are some glints from the battle field. One corresponding secretary writes: "Our union declines to accept your proposition but *I* will work for it. If I could take only one paper THE UNION SIGNAL would be that paper." Some state presidents respond in a blessed sort of way. Mrs. S. C. Acheson, president of Texas, writes: "I will urge all my unions to the work." Mrs. Downs, of New Jersey, told the writer at New York that she had already sent in six names personally secured by her and more would follow. Miss Tobey, of Massachusetts, also gave us a cordial word of encouragement at New York. One corresponding secretary writes: "I will work as I never have before." Some unions respond like a child wakened out of a sound sleep when told it is time to get up, and some—the majority, thankful to say—answer in this wise: "Why, yes, that's a splendid plan, we accept it and go to work under it with enthusiasm." That's what we must have, friends, if we expect to make a successful battle of any kind whatsoever.

Enthusiasm!

The paper already referred to is a most able one—keen, lively, convincing, sharp; but will you say, practically, it can forge ahead with its four thousand pledges of five each and THE UNION SIGNAL stay behind? Why should it be so? THE UNION SIGNAL has as different a sphere as can be imagined. It aims to get into the home life, the library or center table life, the life where good impulses are unlocked and a sentiment evolved which says "Do this because of love for thy neighbor." It touches the political life only incidentally and aims at the sources of all right thought and action. Neither do we ask the unions to do the work that will most surely give them a footing, a sure foundation in their own place, for nothing. The framed picture of Miss Willard should be a noble incentive before them. There is

One Week

left—the work can be done in that time—the pledge at least can be written—you have six months in which to carry it out—it need not be a gift from your treasury as some have written. We urge you to decide for this work—it *is* hard to do in some places, but it does pay, and pay abundantly. Whose business? The president's, corresponding secretary's, *anybody's* but yours? No! no!

Yours! Yours!

Talk it up with others—get the names *yourself* and hand them over to the proper official to send them. The picture would be an abiding object lesson saying, "What can be, must be." We hope to hear from an increased number within a week. It's a large country with over sixty millions of people!

We add a list of pledges received from unions since last week's issue.

Union Pledgers.

Walla Walla, Wash.	Fairbury, Ills.
Lockport, N. Y.	Midway, Pa.
Union City, Mich.	Brainerd, Minn.
Orange City, Fla.	Paul, Neb.
Girard, Ills.	Union No. 1, Newark, N.J.
E. Pierre, S. Dak.	Faulkton, S. Dak.
Highmore, S. Dak.	Wessington Springs, S. D.
Gettysburg, S. Dak.	Stella, Neb.
Decorah, Iowa.	Hutton, Ills.
Keyport, N. J.	Albany, Mo.
E. Buffalo, N. Y.	Bolton, Ill.
Elgin, Ill.	Sandwich, Mass.
Browning, Mo.	

Worthy?

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For the two best temperance books ever published, viz.,

GLIMPSES OF FIFTY YEARS,

by Frances E. Willard, President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT,

or "The Conflict of Man with Alcohol," by Henry W. Blair, United States Senator.

Of the first book. 50,000 have been printed since May, 1889. Of the second, three editions have been issued. Agents make money selling these books. Good territory can be had. Apply at once to

Woman's Temp. Pub. Ass'n,
161 La Salle St., Chicago.

HARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING SHADE ROLLERS
Beware of imitations Notice autograph of
STEWART HARTSHORN
on label and get the genuine Hartshorn.

TO MOTHERS.

If for any reason you cannot nurse your child, we can assure you positively that there is but one *Food* that is practically a perfect imitation of Mother's Milk in composition and digestibility, and that is **LACTO-PREPARATA.** It is made wholly from milk.

All manufacturers of Infant Food make the broad claim that theirs is the *best*, but few, if any, tell how it is made or of what it is composed, for the facts told to any intelligent person would condemn most of them.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD contains 62 1-2 per cent. of Powdered Milk and 37 1-2 per cent. of wheat. Both the milk and wheat are partially digested. It is especially adapted for *Infants* from six months upwards, and for *Invalids*, *Aged People* and *Dyspeptics*.

Before you take the risk of trying any other Food, do not fail to send to us for a pamphlet of 64 pages entitled *Our Baby's First and Second Years, by Marion Harland*, which also gives a minute description of *Lacto-Preparata and Carnrick's Soluble Food* and their mode of manufacture. Sent Free.

Read the above pamphlet and then ask your Physician which Foods are the nearest approach to mother's milk.

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A valuable pamphlet on Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Nervous Prostration sent free to any address. **Gluten Entire Wheat Flour Co., 135 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.**

The "Little Beauty" A $5.00 Scale for $1.00
Capacity 1-4 oz. to 4 lbs. Steel Bearings, Brass Scoop and Beam. For Housekeepers, Offices or Stores. Weight packed, 8 lbs. Sent by express

A $65.00 Sewing Machine	$18.00
A 900-lb. Platform Scale	15.00
A $125.00 Top Buggy	65.00
A 2-Ton Wagon Scale	40.00
A 5-Ton Scale and Stock Rack	75.00
A $50 Feed Mill	30.00
A $40.00 Road Cart	15.00
A $15.00 Single Harness	7.50
A 240-lb. Platform Scale	3.00

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MAJOR'S CEMENT

"Major's Cement" repairs broken articles, 15 and 25c. per bottle. By mail same price. Major's Leather Cement for reparing boots and shoes, 15 and 20c. Major's Rubber Cement for repairing all kinds of rubber goods. 15c. Major's Best Liquid Glue for repairing wood, books, etc., 10c. On these last three kinds, by mail, 5c extra each bottle. Sold by druggists and crockery dealers. A. MAJOR, 230 William St., New York City.

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are like Sapolio. They waste themselves to make the world brighter. SAPOLIO is the electric light of house-cleaning.

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and old methods are not the easiest by far. Many people travel them because they have not tried the better way. It is a relief from a sort of slavery to break away from old-fashioned methods and adopt the labor-saving and strength-sparing inventions of modern times. Get out of old ruts and into new ways by using a cake of SAPOLIO in your house-cleaning.

DEMOREST, GEORGIA.

IN THE HEALTHY HIGHLANDS.

No Malaria, no Mosquitoes, no Saloons. Best climate in the United States for all-the-year-round residence.

SPLENDID PROGRESS.

Started late in 1889 with no population or improvements, the development already made is surprising. Five factories are building, and several companies organized to build others. No booms, but steady, substantial progress. A knitting factory company is organized, the stock to be all owned, and entire business managed by women. It will pay large profits. Those who want homes in a "clean city," where the rumshop, brothel and gambling den are perpetually excluded, should buy soon, as prices are rapidly advancing.

PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

Stock in the Demorest Home, Mining and Improvement Company will pay large profits. There are also good opportunities to make paying investments in several manufacturing enterprises. For full information address

The Demorest Home, Mining and Improvement Co., Demorest, Ga.

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Send ten cents, stamps or coin for package. Gives perfect **Rest** and **Relief.** The **Latest** and Best **Remedy.** Address **Kate Hillard,**
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Dr. B A. Camfield, Consulting and Operating Surgeon, for all diseases and deformities of the Eye and Ear. The largest stock of artificial eyes in the West. Office 163 State St., Chicago, Ill.

HEMORRHOIDS CURED AT HOME. NEW Treatment. Never Fails to Cure.
Read article in UNION SIGNAL, June 5, page 13.
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DEAFNESS CURED by Peck's Pat. INVISIBLE TUBULAR EAR CUSHIONS
Whispers heard distinctly. Comfortable. Successful where all Remedies FAIL. Illustrated book & proofs FREE. Address or call on F. HISCOX, 853 Broadway, N. Y.

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Nature's Great Remedy, Free from Alcohol, and Narcotics. Ladies will find this a true temperance medicine made in a tea, and absolutely cures Liver Complaint, disease of the kidneys, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, sour stomach, heart burn, skin diseases female complaints, constipation, chills and fevers, rheumatism, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, sick and nervous headache. Mailed on receipt of price, 50 cts. Address TEMPERANCE TEA TONIC MED. CO., Atlanta, Ga.

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This Magnetic Belt is the Most Powerful Curative Agent ever made for Lame Back, Weakness of Spine and Kidneys, and pains arising from derangements of the abdominal organs. It is Nature's Substance concentrated, and will give immediate comfort and relief by restoring **Natural Action** to every organ in the body.

IT IS NATURE'S BOON TO WOMANKIND!

Language but faintly describes the health-giving power of this Natural Support.

The Belt is made of **genuine magnets,** and the genius of man has not produced its equal since the days of Paracelsus, the world-renowned physician, who cured all diseases with magnetism. Every lady, young or old, should wear this vitalizing health-giving Belt and Abdominal Support. Our Book **"Plain Road to Health"** free. **MAGNETIC SHIELD CO., No. 6 Central Music Hall, Chicago, Ill.**

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Removes the Toe-Corn Every Time.
NO PAIN! NO POISON!

"After using it my feet are in a better condition than they have been for a year." Mrs. E. A. Collins, Havana, Ill.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS OR SEND 15 CENTS TO THE GIANT CHEMICAL CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

ALL FAT PEOPLE

can safely **Reduce Weight and Cure Corpulency** permanently by taking **TRILENE TABLETS** (Regd.) for a few weeks. They are small, agreeable, harmless, and never fail to IMPROVE both HEALTH and FIGURE without Change of Diet. An English Countess writes:—"*Your Trilene Tablets act admirably.*"—Send Postal Note for **75 cents** to **THE TRILENE CO.,** Sole Proprietors, **834 Broadway, New York.**

REV. T. P. CHILDS Will effectually & permanently cure any case of CATARRH or BRONCHITIS, no matter how DESPERATE.
REV. T. P. CHILDS, TROY, O. **CATARRH.**

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SELF-WRINGING MOP!

"It leads all others" is the verdict of all who see it. A ratchet on this mop helps the hand by retaining the cloth at any stage of the work. Don't touch the water with your hands Boiling water can be used, also potash, lye etc. if desired. If you desire to wash windows, corners up high, in fact anywhere, the mop by the means of the ratchet, can be held without the aid of the hand, thus removing the strain. Write for circulars. Sold exclusively through agents throughout the United States. Agents wanted. Write at once for territory—**The Racine Malleable & Wrought Iron Co.,** Racine Wis

WE WANT 1,000 BRIGHT BOYS OR GIRLS.

To whom we can give employment in a way that will be easy and pleasant. The preliminary work can be done after school hours—an hour a week after that will suffice to bring in a profit of from 20 cents to $2.00 a week.

SEND FOR PARTICULARS TO
The Woman's Temp. Pub. Ass'n
161 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Signal Notes.

OF all people I know who cannot stand alcohol it is the brain workers.—*Sir Henry Thompson.*

THE Swedish Mission Society will soon send seven missionaries to the Congo.

AT a recent meeting of the Glasgow College Liberal Association, it was agreed to petition Parliament against the compensation proposals of the government.

"ORIGINAL PACKAGE" saloons have been opened in Lewiston, Maine; Mason City, Iowa; Yankton, South Dakota, and Leedsburg, Pa. The last-named town has been dry for several years, and the citizens are greatly excited.

MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD has recently taken editorial charge of a department in the *Business Woman's Journal*, to be devoted to philanthropy and reform. This will bring the various reform movements to the attention of many people who could not be otherwise reached, and will doubtless be the means of accomplishing great good.

WORCESTER, Mass., is said to be the largest no-license city in the United States. A prohibition daily newspaper is published there, with good, financial support. Even druggists are unable to obtain licenses, and this high sentiment is fully sustained by the leading citizens.

A CORRESPONDENT in Topeka, Kansas, writes: "That decision of the Supreme Court has caused a great change to come over Topeka. The town is now full of 'original package' houses; the old saloon-keepers that had squatted just beyond the state line, are all back with their packages, large and small, and are exulting over their victory. What a shame it is that Congress does not do something to relieve the people from such disgraceful proceedings! It is too bad that people who try to be decent have to submit to such things."

THE London City Council have, by sixty votes to thirty-eight, passed a resolution declaring that the compensating clauses of the government licensing bill, if passed, would place the council in a difficult and invidious position, and justify the claims of the publicans to a vested interest in their licenses.

LOU J. BEAUCHAMP, of Hamilton, Ohio, has recently closed a series of lectures at Jackson, Ohio, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. As a result of his work over four hundred signed the pledge, the membership of the W. C. T. U. was largely increased, the Y's received over fifty new members, and before Mr. Beauchamp left, one-half the voters had been persuaded to sign a petition to the City Council for a local option vote, with a prospect of said petition being signed by many more. On his last night the Y's sent the following note to the speaker:

"MR. BEAUCHAMP:

"*Dear Friend:*—The Jackson Y's feel that they can never express their gratitude to you for all your coming has brought of increased membership, and of awakening and inspiration to better and nobler work in this grand temperance cause. As a slight token of their loving gratitude they ask that you will accept as a gift from them the use of the Crescent Opera House for your 'Sunshine' lecture Monday evening. Hoping God may return in blessing upon you and yours all the blessing you have laid upon the life of Jackson's young people, yours cordially in behalf of the Y's,

"IDA B. ROBBINS, *Pres.*"

REV. DR. A. H. ROSS, of Port Huron, Mich., recently preached a notable sermon on "The Philosophy of Trade," in which he said: "The laws of trade are the laws of God. What we have to do is to discover and adopt them. It is one of the signs of the approaching millennium, that the beneficent laws of trade which make every business transaction mutually beneficial to buyer and seller are being discovered and applied. It will need only their universal application to establish confidence between buyer and seller, manufacturer and user, primaries and middle men, and to cause the marvelous network of small and great transactions to be permeated with what Confucius called "reciprocity," and which we, in its wider statement by Christ, call "the Golden Rule." We can do something to help this incoming. Let us just make every trade and every transaction in principle a reciprocal benefit, that buyer and seller may both be sharers in the profit, that all may be helpers together in the common prosperity; and let us care for our own that all may be the better cared for."

FULL WEIGHT PURE
DR PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and most Healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime, or Alum. Sold only in Cans.

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The most nutritious and digestible of Foods. Send for pamphlet. Trial box by mail 36c. Address **Our Home Granula Co.**, Dansville, N. Y.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH
FOR BEAUTY OF POLISH, SAVING LABOR, CLEANLINESS, DURABILITY & CHEAPNESS. UNEQUALLED. NO ODOR WHEN HEATED.

Do not take any chances of being poisoned or burned to death with Liquid Stove Polish, paints, and enamels in bottles. The "Rising Sun Stove Polish" is safe, odorless, brilliant, the cheapest and best stove polish made, and the consumer pays for no expensive tin or glass with every purchase.

SUMMER COOK STOVES.

FOR WOOD, COAL OR COBS.
Cheaper and Safer than Oil or Gasoline.

Why not confine heat in a stove, as to confine cold in a refrigerator, and use the same stove for Summer as well as Winter? Price $7 and up. **GEO. H. HESS CO., 103 Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.**

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THE GREAT MEDICINAL FOOD

THIS ORIGINAL AND WORLD-RENOWNED DIETETIC PREPARATION IS A SUBSTANCE OF UNRIVALLED purity and medicinal worth—*potent for good and powerless to harm.* A solid extract, derived by a new process from very superior growths of wheat—nothing more, and as a FOOD, it would be difficult to conceive of anything more wholesome and delicious. It has justly acquired the reputation of being the salvator FOR INVALIDS AND THE AGED; an incomparable aliment for the growth and protection of INFANTS AND CHILDREN; a superior nutritive in continued fevers, the most nourishing and strengthening food for NURSING MOTHERS & CONVALESCENTS; and a reliable remedial agent in all diseases of the stomach and intestines.

John Carle & Sons, New York.

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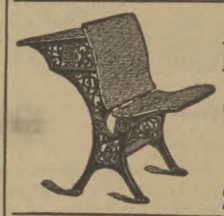

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These spoons are so valuable we could not possibly afford to put them in every box, but we are giving them only for a short time to the readers of a few high class publications whose influence is especially valuable to us.

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A Marvelous Triumph over Disease Without Medicine.

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Gratefully yours, MRS. REV. C. CLARK.

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From waist to feet fitting so close as not to retain a drop of water, so that the wearer is warm, comfortable and comparatively dry while other bathers are chilled through with wet clothes. Whether you float, swim or dive, there is no surplus clothing full of water dragging you under

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THE UNION SIGNAL

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WORLD'S AND NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

"THOU HAST GIVEN A BANNER TO THEM THAT FEAR THEE; THAT IT MAY BE DISPLAYED BECAUSE OF THE TRUTH."

Vol. XVI.—No. 27.] CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, July 3, 1890. [Price $1.50 per Year.

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SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

The graduating exercises of Harvard Annex were held in Longfellow's old home.

The bill for the admission of Wyoming passed the Senate by a vote of 29 to 18.

The Louisiana Legislature has passed the lottery bill; the annuity to be paid the state is $1,250,000.

Four hundred and twenty-one young men and maidens graduated from the Chicago High Schools Friday.

Ex-Senator Palmer was unanimously elected President of the Columbian Exposition Commission. This means justice for women in the World's Fair.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.—The sixteenth annual convention of the National W. C. T. U. will be held in Trinity Church, Atlanta, Ga., beginning Friday, November 14, 1890

THE International Sunday-school convention is said, by secular papers, to be the most important gathering ever in Pittsburg. Twelve hundred delegates were in attendance at the opening session, representing 112,897 Sunday-schools, 1,178,301 teachers and 9,149,997 pupils. North Carolina leads all other states in progress made during the year. She reports 4,273 schools and 255,013 pupils. Georgia's report showed grand work being done for the negroes, 127,000 being enrolled in her Sunday-schools.

THE resignation of Mr. William S. Caine, member of Parliament for Barrow-on-Furness has created a great sensation in England. Our readers know him as a leading temperance member; he is the present whip of the Liberal-Unionist party, and ranked as one of the most prominent men in England who have not actually attained Cabinet rank. He resigns and offers himself for reëlection on purpose to test the feeling of his constituents on the licensing policy of the government. The question of Home Rule is also involved, and the result will be looked for with great interest.

IN spite of the intense heat Saturday, a goodly company came out, in Chicago, to hear Mrs. Clara Holbrook Smith on artistic and healthful dress, and all felt well paid for coming. Mrs. Smith's address was the best exposition of the subject we have ever heard, clear, practical and interesting. The dresses she exhibited, the school-girl dress, maternity gown, business dress, various styles of dinner dress and others, were certainly all that is claimed for them both artistically and on the score of health. The celerity with which she changed from one to the other, a minute and a half being all the time required in changing from an elegant velvet dinner gown to her business suit, is a great point in favor of her methods. At the close of her lecture many ladies inspected the various suits with which all were delighted, as they had been with the womanly little woman who wore them.

THE House has agreed upon a substitute to the Senate Original Package bill, broader in scope than that bill, as it applies to all articles of interstate commerce, instead of to intoxicants simply. Here is the text of the House bill: "That whenever any article of commerce is imported into any state from any other state, territory or foreign nation and there held or offered for sale, the same shall then be subject to the laws of such state; provided, that no discrimination shall be made by any state in favor of its citizens against those of other states in respect to the sale of any article of commerce nor in favor of its own products against those of like character produced in other states, nor shall the transportation of commerce through any state be obstructed except in the necessary enforcement of the health laws of such state."

REPORTS made at close of Mr. Moody's Bible Institute, Chicago, show that since the opening of this session, January 16, there have been in attendance two hundred men and women from all parts of the United States, from Europe, and from Canada, several of the pupils being regularly ordained clergymen. The regular course of instruction under Superintendent R. A. Torrey, has been thorough, and has been supplemented by lectures from Rev. W. G. Moorehead, Dr. Arthur G. Pierson, Dr. Gratton Guinness, Dr. Weidner and others. The students have done much work in the various missions in the city, thus not only rendering efficient aid, but also receiving good themselves in the practical training no schoolroom instruction can give. In connection with this work, they have visited 9,330 families; 1,053 persons have professed Christ, led to Him by their labors.

IN his address before the Temperance Congress, Mr. Edwin Higgins, President of the Maryland State Temperance Alliance, made some excellent points on utilizing Fourth of July for temperance. He said that five years ago they commenced this work in Baltimore by a celebration conducted by a single Band of Hope; now the work has spread so that the Alliance has arranged four temperance celebrations for that city and for many more in other towns and villages. He pertinently asks: Why should not a Christian and patriotic people take and consecrate its State and National holidays to temperance and patriotism? There are thousands of church buildings and chapels scattered over the land, and thousands upon thousands of hearts and hands ready to unite. Utilize the buildings, enlist the workers in this enterprise.

THE National Editorial Association held its annual meeting in Boston last week and was very largely attended, seventeen ladies being among the delegates. Last year the Illinois Woman's Press Association was the only ladies' auxiliary; this year the New England Woman's Press Association joined, and several other state associations sent lady delegates. Mr. Pabor read a very fine poem, in which he took strong grounds in favor of the equality of woman. It was applauded to the echo, and its author was elected first vice-president. A party of twenty-five ladies and gentlemen delegates went to Oak Knoll, Danvers, to call on Whittier and were cordially received by the grand old poet, who showed them about the beautiful grounds and gave each a "posy" as a memento of the visit.

RICE COUNTY, Minnesota, W. C. T. U. convention found it necessary to pass resolutions reprobating the action of the last legislature of that state in passing a law empowering a father to will away his children whether born at the time of making the will or not. It does not seem possible that as enlightened a state as Minnesota could have passed such a law at this late day when so much light has been shed upon the relation of mother and child, but reference to the General Statutes of Minnesota, Sec. 132, page 120, of laws of 1889, shows that it did. No wonder that the mothers in council protested against such barbarism, as well as against the law making the father sole guardian of minor children, and looking for the cause of this injustice, announce it and their determination to work for its removal in the following action:

WHEREAS, Legislation is always in the interest of the legislating class, therefore,

Resolved, That we will bend all our energies to securing the full franchise for women at as early a date as possible.

THE International Fair and Exposition to be held in Detroit, from August 26 to September 5, sets a good example to the Columbian Exposition by rigidly excluding gambling and liquor selling from its grounds. To prevent evasions of its temperance rules, the association puts in all its contracts and licenses for restaurant and other refreshment privileges this notice: "All forms of gambling and selling of intoxicating liquors prohibited. This license may be revoked by order of the secretary for violation of above rules." Also the further warning: "Accepted by —— subject to the above conditions. —— Sig." As this great International Fair was attended last year by a quarter of a million of people, and a much larger attendance is expected this year, many thousands of dollars have been vainly offered the managers for privileges to sell intoxicating beverages, and also many thousands for licenses for various gambling devices. Not only is this an example to be commended, it also shows great advance in Christian and temperance principles, when such a course is adopted by managers of a great Exposition, not only because it is right, but because as shrewd, experienced business men, they consider it the policy best calculated to attract great numbers of well-to-do people from all over the continent.

THE Woman's Universalist Missionary Alliance, of Ohio, passed the most ringing resolutions of any religious body whose report we have seen. Avowing their desire to put themselves in line with every specific movement of reform which aims to actualize God's kingdom by banishing abuses and correcting the vices of public and private life, it first proclaims invincible hostility to the saloon system and to the drink habit. Next they declare against the use of tobacco, and urge all women to use their influence to prevent the formation of the habit among boys. They claim for women an equal voice with men in all matters which affect the well-being of their homes and children, and resent the imputation upon womankind involved in the denial to her of the right to participate in the counsels and the political action which determine the public disposal of her property and the laws which intimately touch the fortunes of the household over which she is called to preside. They close by declaring their most cordial sympathy with the efforts that are making, under the various names, to inculcate higher principles of purity in both private and social life, and to reclaim the profligate and fallen, especially among womankind. But while thus feeling a peculiar summons to help in raising our erring sisters, they insist that the law of purity is the same for male and female and protest against that traditional habit of the public mind which condones the sin of man while it pillories with unforgetting and cruel contempt the same offense in woman.

THE International Sunday-school Convention had about twelve hundred delegates, a fifth of them women. Major Harris of Montgomery, Ala., presided. Five women were on the program, Mrs. W. F. Crafts, Mrs. Ostrander, Miss Willard, Miss Van Marter and Miss Wheelock. Miss Kimball addressed the Executive Committee in support of the Memorial for temperance lessons on some other than review Sunday. On this subject the committee made this report: "The improvement in our Sunday-school work should include improved methods in teaching temperance to our children. The awful evils of intemperance, and the fearful waste of money, health and life are appalling. But more than all, the plain teaching of the Word of God, that 'no drunkard shall inherit the Kingdom of God,' should lead to plain, earnest, frequent, scriptural instruction and appeal. We do not object to special temperance days and lessons, but believe that in addition to special lessons, the pastors, superintendents and teachers in all our schools should be careful to teach the Christian virtue and important truth of temperance as other truths and virtues are taught, namely, day by day, continually, and from every lesson." The debate on this lasted an hour and was very spirited. All seemed ready to set apart *some* Sunday, the only question was *what* Sunday. A substitute of the usual compromising sort was finally adopted by a vote of 260 to 109. So far as we can judge from reports received, we have gained little, as no change is to be made till 1892, when we are assured of *one* temperance lesson on some other than Review Sunday, but that is not fixed on general principles, only because it happens to come so in the lesson course, and we have no assurance for any other years, not even as much as we have now, the committee only "think it possible that the selections for other years may be like the selections for 1892, in the respect above named."

Contributed.

THY COUNTRY'S FLAG!

AIR: *America.*

BY D. A. PERRIN.

Thy country's flag uphold,
Ye sons of vet'rans bold,
Defend the right;
Awake from ev'ry vale,
Let not thy foes prevail,
Thine enemies assail
With thy great might.

Thy country's fair ensign,
Thrice noble its design,
It's triumphs sing;
Pride of our native land,
Joy of a mighty band,
Beneath it take your stand,
Your tribute bring.

Hail it in peace or war,
Throughout our land afar,
Our glorious flag;
Now waving over us,
Send it victorious,
To conquests glorious,
O'er mount and crag.

Unfurl'd beneath the skies,
O'er our proud youth to rise,
Resplendent, fair;
Repeat its wondrous birth,
Proclaim its royal worth,
Let songs of joy and mirth
Full rend the air.

The God of nations praise
For all His wondrous ways,
Makes firm our age;
Long may our banner wave
O'er land our fathers gave,
Awake, ye souls, and save
Thy heritage.

SPOILING A HOLIDAY.

BY MRS. HARRIET A. CHEEVER.

Mr. Gardner Rockport was what those who knew him best called "a splendid fellow." His personal presence was sure to please one at the outset, while both speech and manners were quite in keeping with his genial face and commanding figure.

"Six feet and a little over of genuine manliness from crown to sole, I call Rockport," remarked lawyer Folinsbee to Judge Ransom one day.

But the very good fellowship inherent in the heart of the man was proving a piteous snare. He confidently assured his wife that as yet he had himself so perfectly "well in hand," that no one but she suspected how rapidly an unfortunate habit was gaining ground, nor how fast he was developing a singular mania when under its influence.

It was only natural and a thing to be expected that a man possessed of Mr. Rockport's social qualities should be a favorite in the club-room, at the annual gathering and the holiday feast. Aye, and just there on the occasions last named seemed to occur the strongest, most seductive time of temptation.

Holidays! How poor Mrs. Rockport had learned to dread them until she shrank from their very mention. For as surely as they meant a great supper at the fashionable hotel in the winter, they meant a jollification at one or another popular resort in the summer. And the mania, deplorable yet laughable, to which allusion has been made, was always quick to manifest itself after Mr. Rockport had participated in the subtle enjoyments of one of these holiday spreads.

The painful truth was, that once under the influence of certain brands of rich old after-dinner draughts, although Mr. Rockport never "lost his head" before others, as most men would have done who indulged so freely, never had been seen to stagger, never became maudlin nor irritable, but carried himself with exceeding steadiness and dignity at such times while still abroad, yet once he found himself at home and in the seclusion of his own room, he would tell his wife a series of the most improbable and absurd stories imaginable.

On several occasions she had been deceived and really alarmed at the stories he told, but on questioning him the next day about the events disclosed the night before, she would discover they were fabrications of an excited mind, of which after sleeping he retained not the slightest recollection.

After an experience of this kind, Mrs. Rockport would say to her husband, "Why, Gardner, what would people think, and what do you think would be the result should you begin telling others such strange untruths as seriously as you do me?" For with the exception of leaving out a word here and there, his speech differed in no wise while telling these monstrous stories from the usual style, while the expression of his face was more than ordinarily serious and apparently sincere.

But at each remonstrance he would assure his wife there was no cause for anxiety on that account; instinctively he would know better than to attempt making dupes of his friends.

Mr. Rockport was in prosperous circumstances, had a beautiful little family and was unusually free from trials of a personal nature. Such things as troubled him, therefore, were in connection with his friends rather than with himself. He felt genuine sympathy for Shaw MacLeod, a noble fellow who was deeply in love with Miss Helen Prince; but Helen was an heiress, while poor MacLeod, having been thwarted by adverse fate from acquiring the profession he craved, was merely head book-keeper in a large mercantile house. True, he received a good salary as salaries go, but there was no prospect of rising higher in business life, and the high-spirited, honorable man declared he could never appear to wish to offset his circumscribed financial condition, by striving to secure an heiress.

Then lawyer Folinsbee had an unfortunate quarrel with Judge Ransom which in reality was a source of deep regret to both lawyer and Judge. At the same time the men admired and revered one another, yet each thought the other at fault, and being equally proud and unbending, concession and reconciliation seemed afar off. And Gardner Rockport being a warm friend to both men seriously deplored the breach which had sundered them.

Still a third source of discomfiture was the bitter disappointment of good Dr. Worth, the minister, who had struggled hard in the endeavor to send his promising son to college, but found himself unable to do so because of protracted sickness in his family. So, although Mr. Rockport was not exactly given to worrying, yet his sympathetic nature kept these things before him sufficiently to cause not a little genuine solicitude.

The Fourth of July was close at hand, and Mrs. Rockport was unable to overcome a feeling of decided despondency and apprehension at its approach. Not that she selfishly desired to keep her husband at home, come the great holiday—a thing she might justifiably have desired to do—but there had been a rather discreditable ending of the 22d of February reception at the club rooms, and the stories she listened to afterward were simply astounding, things which her husband asserted with the utmost gravity he had discovered happened to her own father!

And Mrs. Rockport uneasily mistrusted, judging from fragmentary bits which floated to her ears, that both on New Year's night when there had been a large gathering at the hotel as well as at the Washington birthday party, some rather exaggerated statements, to put it mildly, had escaped her husband before he reached home, and in the presence of his friends.

But time and tide we know wait neither for anxiety nor fears, any more than for man or any other creature, and so the Fourth came on apace, and Capt. Lee had invited a select company, chiefly of sea-faring men, generous, large-hearted, and fond of good cheer, to a sail and a supper on his elegant new yacht, the start to be about noon, supper at five o'clock, return in the evening. Ah! the return! How like a nightmare it arose before Mrs. Rockport's troubled vision.

The day dawned gloriously, the sky reflecting right loyally the tri-colored stripes of the national standard flung everywhere to the breeze. The Captain's yacht danced gaily, like a fairy afloat, from one light wave to another. In the cabin things were superb, the table lacking nothing in the way of fanciful adornment. Flowers, beautifully decorated china, cut glasses of slender, pipestem gracefulness, decanters of every glistening hue, cut in points and prisms, sending flashes of light athwart the burnished silver, which vied with the broad mirrors in picturing various objects in the richly furnished apartment. All lending glamor to a pleasure trip suggestive of freedom and independence indeed, of appreciative and cultivated tastes.

It was not very late in the evening when the bird-like craft bounded up to her landing, and one lordly looking man with even steps but with his brain on fire, began walking at random through the city. The first person he met whom he knew was his friend, Shaw MacLeod, into whose unsuspecting ear he began pouring a mellifluous tale

"Good-evening, Mac," he began, steadying his voice to extreme deliberation, making every word tell, "been looking for you. My wife saw Miss Helen Prince last night—told wife she'd lost every cent—her property. Said she was poor, so poor—must go to work at once; a bad uncle she used—live with, wanted her to keep house for him, but she's going—tend in a store in the country right away."

"How came she to tell Mrs. Rockport that?" asked Mr. MacLeod, eyeing his companion sharply for a moment, a touch of both excitement and suspicion in his tones; but the reply was prompt and apparently honesty itself:

"We heard it first through her lawyer,—Folinsbee, you know; then wife happened—meet her and asked her if unfavorable report—heard was true, and she said 'twas. Wife told her—wished she knew how much you thought of her, and she said, 'Oh, I ain't worthy—him, he'd better forget me, sooner the better.' Made wife feel very bad."

"Did she say when she was going away?" inquired Mr. MacLeod.

"Yes, early to-morrow morning;—said trouble never came singly, she'd lost—pocket-book, must borrow money to go away; wife lent her some."

"Well, good-night, old boy," said Shaw MacLeod so gaily, that Mr. Rockport looked at him with a vague sense of wonder as he returned his good-night.

A block or two farther on he suddenly encountered lawyer Folinsbee, and his presence at once inspired another tale.

"Hullo, Folly!" he said with unsmiling eagerness, "just the man I wanted—see. I wish you could heard what Judge Ransom said—me this morning, 'bout you."

A rattling street car which kept alongside the two men made the occasional omission of a word not particularly noticeable, as Mr. Rockport spoke. The lawyer replied, interested at once:

"Not such very friendly observations, I suspect."

"Never so mistaken in your life!" was the serious rejoinder. "Said he'd forgiven everything long 'go, only wished you'd call—see him; wanted to apologize in that old affair,—felt he was altogether to blame—loved you like—brother, but didn't s'pose anything would induce you—enter his doors. Said he'd been very sick, indeed,—had doctor several times,—such things wore upon him more'n any one would think—hated to think you'd lost confidence in him. Honest truth, Folly, just go ask him if—don't believe me."

"Well, I'm going around that way," said Mr. Folinsbee hesitatingly, a pleased ring in his voice as he added:

"Thank you for telling me, Rockport, what my old friend said; possibly he thought you might repeat it."

"I think he did," said Mr. Rockport with quiet dignity, "but he sails for Europe to-morrow, leaves home early in—morning."

"Possible!" exclaimed Mr. Folinsbee, "and the Flickby trial coming off next week?"

"Said—didn't care anything for it;" replied Mr. Rockport with a calm look into his friend's face, who took leave forthwith, hurrying off in the direction of Judge Ransom's dwelling.

Left to himself, a sudden fancy possessed the man to cross on a ferry-boat to an adjoining suburb. Whether into his inner consciousness was borne some realization of his true condition, making it seem advisable to remain out until his brain cleared a little, it would be hard to tell, but it was growing very late as he sailed with stately strides up the main street of the thriving town.

After walking quite a distance he came to a large building which he knew to be a bank. This suggested a story whose outcome should be glorious. A bright light was streaming from the transom over the door, and going up and trying the knob he entered and stood face to face with the watchman who had himself entered the building only a moment or two before, and had waited to turn up the gas before locking the door.

"Good-evening, sir," said Mr. Rockport with gentlemanly blandness; "I was sent here by the president of this bank to request you to give me without delay six thousand dollars. I am to pass it over to a worthy, but impecunious clergyman, who wishes to send his son to college, but is unable to do so for lack of funds. The president instructed me to order you to hurry."

"All right," said the watchman carelessly, "excuse me a few moments," and he moved off. At the end of the hall he looked back and added:

"You stay there, please; it may take a little while to work the combinations." He closed a door after him, then shouted through the telephone.

"Send a couple of policemen right away; I think an insane gentleman is in want of care."

Mr. Rockport leaning against the wall, patiently waiting for his six thousand dollars, was beginning to think he had better go and offer to assist in manipulating the locks, when the outside door opened, and two stalwart policemen entered.

So utterly stunned was the gentleman at finding his story disbelieved, and himself under arrest, that beyond declaring he was a twin brother of the president of the bank—a man known to be singularly without relatives—he seemed unable to give any account of himself.

The officers were perplexed and guarded. Evidently they had a gentleman of education and respectability in their grasp; but arrived at police headquarters, Mr. Rockport coolly laid down on a lounge in the chief's office and

almost immediately falling asleep, it was decided to let him remain there until morning.

"What do you think, sir?" asked one of the men.

"I think, my dear fellow," answered the chief with a quiet smile, "we have in custody one very fine gentleman who is hopelessly drunk!

"And they call this celebrating Independence Day!" he added, with an interjection so much more emphatic than choice, it were better not repeated here.

When Mr. Rockport awoke at broad daylight, he was his own majestic, pleasing self. At the story the chief had to tell, his fine face flushed painfully.

"Of course," continued the officer kindly, "I understand the situation, but it will be necessary to send for some one whom I know to identify you, before the case can be discharged, for you see, you attempted something criminal."

"Send for Judge Ransom," was the brief reply.

When the Judge came hurrying in an hour later, there was a brief colloquy between the chief and himself, then the former turned to Mr. Rockport and said simply,

"You are at liberty, sir."

"I want to see you in my office, my friend, a little while, even before you go home," said the Judge, when having crossed the ferry the two men were heading up town.

They were closeted in the private office for more than an hour. It would be needless attempting to quote much that was said, but it takes considerable courage, unflinching fidelity and rare tenderness of manner to understand how fittingly to hold a mirror before the face of a friend, forcing him to see that which hurts and mortifies and stings, even though the trying picture, "bitter but wholesome" may prove his salvation.

Judge Ransom could not help a kind of judicial summing up of the affair as he said in concluding the interview:

"You really did not harm any one in the least last night except your own worthy self. When I met Folinsbee in my parlor, the first words the noble fellow said were, 'My friend, how I wish it might have been me who first spoke words of concession instead of yourself; it surely was my place to have done so as the younger man.' But I was delighted that it all came out as it did. Folinsbee has long been very dear to me and we are brothers again outwardly, as indeed, we always have been at heart.

"Then I learned early this morning that MacLeod was one of the most jubilant of men. Without questioning in the least the veracity of the unlikely story you told him, —love is blind, you know,—he went immediately last night after leaving you, and offered himself to Miss Helen Prince, assuring her it would be the privilege and delight of his life to share with her his moderate but comfortable income, rejoicing that no great fortune of her own kept him longer at bay.

"Of course the girl hasn't lost a penny, but she took Mac at his word, nevertheless, and I do not doubt is quite as happy at the outcome of affairs as he is; she surely should be. Poor MacLeod found it impossible to understand matters, however, until he had seen Folinsbee this morning and then, as I have already intimated, the two men compared notes somewhat and reluctantly decided that you and your reason must have parted company for once.

"Between ourselves and a few other of good Dr. Worth's more intimate friends, I imagine things can be pretty easily adjusted so that our minister's boy can go to college without delay. You see, the rest of us have not been admitted to the degree of confidence you have enjoyed in that direction and so failed to see our chance of assisting our faithful pastor."

The kindly voice dropped a little at the next remark.

"I believe this is the first time any misrepresentations of a serious nature have escaped you publicly, and ordered as it has been, the whole thing is quite as safe with your friends,—and I've secured secrecy on the part of yonder chief—as it would be with your own mother or your estimable wife. But—Rockport! is it a true patriot, a reliable citizen, a *whole* man, who, on the Nation's grand commemorative day, will deliberately deprive himself of his own freedom of thought and act? Folinsbee, MacLeod and I, putting things together this morning, had to face a very unwelcome fact, and great tears stood in MacLeod's eyes as he said; 'I'd give anything possible for me to give, to save Gardner Rockport from himself, but Gardner Rockport is, himself, the only man on earth who can do that.' "

"There! don't say another word," said Mr. Rockport, seizing his hat, "I'll sign a new Declaration of Independence in the shape of a solemn pledge, before I'm an hour older, and in the presence of my wife too! I'll show Mac and the rest of my good friends that I can and will, save myself from myself, with the help of Almighty God."

And he did. From that time forth, Mrs. Rockport never had reason to dread a holiday.

Chelsea, Mass.

ECCLESIASTICAL AMUSEMENTS.

BY E. P. MARVIN.

[Extract from a 32 page leaflet.]

"The church has gone into the amusement business largely. In the days of primitive simplicity, it was thought that the world and Satan had a monopoly in that line. This, however, is 'an age of progress,' so called, and the church has entered the market, and is in competition with these great caterers."

Indeed the whole alphabet of amusements, and all the colors of the rainbow are exhausted in these carnal and crazy forms of ecclesiastical amusement. But such is the continued complaint against "long-faced piety" and the demand for an "attractive religion," that no one can predict the future career and end of this modern craze. The idea is becoming popular, that we cannot attract people to anything serious or elevating without the bait of food or fun.

The discovery has been made that the church, in order to hold the young people to its altars, must provide for the natural craving for amusements. It used to be held that Jesus and his work furnished ample resources to meet the loftiest aspiration of a saved soul. It was sung—

"Thou, O Christ, art all I want;
More than all in Thee I find."

That sort of sentiment is now thought not to be up to "the times." Sad as it may appear, judging from the new order of things, Jesus is not equal to the occasion. A little amusement must be thrown in. In order to keep the people from the theatre and opera our churches must be made into semi-theatres and semi-operas. We must "play at church." Faith in the gospel as the chief attraction fails.

The royal ordinance of preaching retires before the popular ordinance of entertainment. Pagan, Papal and patriotic holidays furnish convenient seasons for these unblest practices. Now I wish to utter some earnest words of testimony to God's professed people, concerning fairs, festivals, concerts, orchestras, tableaux, amateur theatricals and variety shows, as methods of winning the heart and purse of the world.

1. As methods of raising money for the Lord these are all contrary to the precepts and examples of His Word, and, therefore, they cannot please Him. They are counterfeit methods of giving, and they cultivate bogus benevolence.

On a certain occasion "Jesus sat over against the treasury, and beheld how the people cast money into the treasury." (Mark 12: 41.) The motive and manner of giving to the Lord should be regarded as much as the amount given. (Matt. 6. 1-4.) God even curses services of any kind performed in a wrong spirit. (Jer. 23: 36-40.)

The simple method of free-will offerings alone is approved, and all other methods are virtually condemned. (Study Ex. 35: 5, 21, 29; II Cor., chapters 8 and 9; Luke 6: 35; and Matt. 10: 8.)

The least departure from this is the first step toward all current abominations. One-tenth, or more, cheerfully and directly given, was the law of Old Testament stewardship, and it is the privilege of the new. These unscriptural methods are often very costly in time and money.

What if Moses had instituted a grand carnival or bazaar to draw the surrounding heathen into his camp and get means to build the tabernacle? How would it comport with the character of the early Christians to read in one of Paul's epistles a suggestion that the saints at Corinth get up some amateur theatricals or Isthmian games to raise money for the poor saints at Jerusalem? or an exhortation to Lydia to stir up the godly women of Philippi to get up a grand fair, festival, crazy tea, or baby show, with fantastically dressed Christian girls and all our latest modern devices? The word of God teaches that giving is an act of worship—Acts 10: 4,—but these ecclesiastical Vanity Fairs are scenes of carnal revelry and ungodly mirth.

2. These unblest devices are belittling, contemptible and sometimes positively dishonest. It is almost a shame to even speak of them in detail as they appear in all our newspapers, not unfrequently as the butt of worldly ridicule and contempt.

When the churches become ashamed to practice such things and our missionary journals ashamed to tempt the young by advertising and commending them, we shall be ashamed to mention them. What shall we say, what would the Master say, of a bevy of vain and bedizened young ladies, fascinating and cornering susceptible young men, to sell them commodities above value and which they did not want? or a dance gotten up by the "King's Daughters?" What of the many devices like grab-bag, fish-pond, bean-counting, ring-cake and raffle, involving the gambling principle?

3. These methods abate and corrupt the spirit of gospel benevolence in the church and bring it under bondage to the world.

Instead of "acts of worship" and exercises of benevolence they are scenes of carnal revelry and selfish pleasure. They foster the worldly spirit of self-indulgence instead of the Christian spirit of self-denial, as designed by the institution of alms-giving. They are tricks of traffic with the Lord, and devices by which to give him "what costs us nothing." They are "giving made easy," patents for the convenience of stingy saints, cloaks for covetousness, anesthetics for the painless extraction of charitable (?) gifts from ungodly people.

Says a pert disciple of this school: "I am not going to give my money unless I get some fun out of it." Well, if persons cannot be persuaded to give to the Lord, "hoping for nothing again," in the spirit of willing and cheerful benevolence, we have the best reason to believe that he does not want them to give at all. Luke 6: 35, II Cor. 9: 7, Matt. 10: 8. Perish the jesuitical principle that "the end sanctifies the means!"

Can there be any doubt as to the sin and folly of this double-faced, indirect method of trying to raise money for the Lord's cause, in contrast with the straight-forward, honest appeal to men to give of their substance to Him on whom they depend for all things?

These methods are especially designed to draw money from the "outsiders" and thus spare the "insiders;" but we should remember that the world, the flesh and the devil claim a mortgage on all institutions which they help to support. We should not expect Satan to help pay for the weapons with which we assail him. The world expects its stock to vote in a church as well as in a railroad corporation. If we beg of the world to help us to support the church we must allow the world a measure of control in it, and it will gradually become "a church of the world."

Taxation without representation is tyranny. The early Christians never dreamed of asking the world to support the church. Long before this, Abraham and Zerubbabe had refused such offered aid. Gen. 14: 22-23; Ezra 4: 1-3

4. Many of these practices are evil in their desecration of our places of worship, and in degrading them into places of merchandise.

Even if we do not regard places now as consecrated, like the temple, all agree in the expediency and importance of hallowed associations. Though there be "no religion in surroundings," there are powerful incentives and hindrances to spiritual worship.

After the memorable scene of Transfiguration, Peter calls the place a "holy mount." Reverence in worship is naturally connected with reverence for the sanctuary of worship. Certainly the spirit of the law in Lev. 19: 30: "Ye shall keep my Sabbaths, and reverence my sanctuary. I *am* the Lord," has never been made void. But what undevotional associations must linger on Sunday in the sanctuary where we lately attended a "necktie and apron social," or saw the Sunday-school children play "Cock Robin" or "Mother Hubbard," or where the pastor lately lectured on Jack Horner and Jack Spratt.

A pastor used the following language in dedicating his church: "Holiness becometh Thy house. Let this church never be desecrated to worldly and secular uses. Let the tables of the money changers and of groveling worldlings never find a place here. Every part is sacredly the Lord's." After an entertainment in this church, I asked a friend to what the church was dedicated? He replied, "We dedicated it at first to the Lord, but last night we dedicated it to Shakespeare, Dickens and Bret Harte." The law to tax churches that are used as play and pay houses is just and equal. Our solemn ceremony of dedicating or consecrating buildings to religious instruction and worship is manifestly a sacred farce if they are to be used as play-houses or club rooms.

Fair and festival, frolics untold,
Are held in the place of prayer;
And maidens, bewitching as sirens of old,
With worldly graces rare,
Invent the very cunningest tricks,
Untrammeled by gospel or laws,
To beguile and amuse, and win from the world
Some help for the righteous cause.

Christ twice cleansed the temple court of abominations far less offensive than these, and if he were here we may be sure that nothing less severe than a whip of small cords would suffice. If pulpit watchmen would give clear and ringing testimony to the imminence of the Lord's coming again, it would startle many a slumbering saint out of these abominations. Matt. 24: 42–51.

5. Amateur dramatics to please the world and put money in the purse of the church, silence the testimony of the pulpit against the stage, and even promote its interests. The theatre has always been a school of immorality, from the time when the Greeks sang and danced around their wine-god Bacchus until now, and these performances are training schools for the play-house.

But some one may say: "Suppose we should have fearless and faithful pulpit testimony, go out of the show business, and administer wholesome discipline, according to our standards, who would be left in our churches?"

I reply, Christians would be left! And they would be

left disencumbered of a great mass of ecclesiastical worldlings who are falsifying the gospel, caricaturing Christianity, grieving the Saviour, hindering the Spirit's work, and thwarting the endeavors of those unequally yoked Christians. Yes, "lovers of God" would be left when these "lovers of pleasures" were gone, and I should expect the grandest revival of salvation ever witnessed in America! If they do not want to be "tied up," let them go and take their Kitchen Annex and Club House with them.

6. These practices turn the church aside from its legitimate and heavenly calling, and fritter away its spirituality, its time and energies.

The church was purchased by the blood of Christ for no such secular, trifling or corrupt purpose. Her mission is her commission. The church is not designed to be a bureau of amusements for the world, strew the broad way with flowers, and cheer on the world's frolic to perdition. It is her mission to save "our young people," and God does not bless such means, directly or indirectly, to this end.

We must not forget that the cross itself, with all that it represents of toil and suffering, attracts heroism. The church triumphed when it was the fashion to believe, to love and to suffer. The church has made its grandest conquests when most holy and separate from the world, so that God could work through her, and the world could see something to be converted to. Christianity has its repulsions, and the church ought to be holy enough to expel the unholy. Christ knew how to attract and hold, and what is His call? Mark 8:34–38.

"We study to please," is the motto of the stage, but "We study to save," is the motto of the church. The church is to be a Christ-witnessing, light-bearing missionary agency. It is a divine propaganda, and it has no apology for its existence in any other character. Christ and the apostles never dreamed of making almsgiving, preaching or worship an entertainment. The church in its corporate state has but one thing to do.

7. In fine, these methods of ecclesiastical amusement and money-making blight the spiritual life, influence, activity, and usefulness of the church, and promote almost every species of carnality and worldliness.

They open not merely a wide door, but the whole broad side of the church, and invite the world to free and easy fellowship, if they will only help to support the church. It is both down grade and broad gauge. In the Holy Spirit and with trumpet tone, we utter our solemn declaration and testimony that this new ecclesiastical dispensation of frolicking and mirth is absolutely contrary to the truth and spirit of our holy religion, corrupting to the church, ruinous to the world, and offensive to God. We are purchased, separated, and sent into the world for Christian work, and not play. When we magnify the spirit of play and amusement to please our young people. we make them "lovers of pleasure," but not "lovers of God." The church is always corrupted when "it pays" to join it.

Study such scriptures as Ezekiel 33, Acts 20, I Thess. 5, Titus 2 and James 4, and learn the serious import of this present probation in its relation to eternity. Salvation is not a selfish luxury, but a tremendous trust. It cannot be propagated in fun, avarice, or ease.

Study the lives of Christ and Paul and see if you find in them this "spirit of the times," this gospel of fun, this "jolly club" business, so regnant in many churches. These lax views, this picnic religion, this go-as-you-please life, cannot possibly coincide with the religion of Jesus Christ. Most of the play-people of the church have no clear, firm, and influential faith in the creeds to which they have subscribed, and they despise discipline. They propose to "make religion attractive," but they most of all make it appear gloomy, by their manifest disrelish for all spiritual things, lack of the joy of God's salvation, and their frenzy for worldly pleasure at any price. They constitute no part of the true church, but are merely a dead weight of baptized worldlings. Professing godliness and practicing worldliness, they are making more infidels than all our enemies outside of the church. Phil. 3:18, 19. The gospel demands an earnest life. The doctrine of universal immortality and a conditional salvation is the most solemn and tremendous faith ever conceived. It is the great pending concern of the universe, and if men will not give their money cheerfully and liberally to this cause, we may fear that they have no part or lot in it.

The gospel presents both the brightest and blackest possible future for humanity—morning and night, love and wrath, punishment everlasting and life eternal. The worldly policy of attracting the world by conformity and fun is of recent origin, but it has been tried long enough to prove a wretched failure. The vast and formal visible church scarcely exerts the strength of her little finger for the world's conversion. Her "mixed multitudes" are "dangerously rich," but she takes to pleasure, and merely plays at missions, giving her shreds and crumbs, which cost her nothing. The church has no relative advantage over apostolic times in the propagation of the gospel.

Our modern improvements are just as available to our enemies as to us. It cost the early churches something. Self-sacrifice and earnest missionary zeal are just as necessary now as then. In life we are to be neither ascetics nor worldlings. We "rejoice in the Lord always," but have fellowship with a suffering Saviour in His great and self-sacrificing mission. We should be earnest and true, even if we sometimes appear blue. We should save many out of the world, if we do not always please worldlings. If we sometimes use vinegar instead of molasses, it is because we deal with bad men and not silly flies.

Already have these crooked methods of counterfeit benevolence and carnal pleasure corrupted the church to a fearful extent. Notwithstanding the untold wealth of the church and these novel schemes of extracting it, our Boards are almost constantly in a state of humiliating debt and mendicancy, while apostolic missions like those of the "Taylors" are well supported in the apostolic way. Our treasuries and spirituality must suffer more and more from these ways that are "nigh unto cursing." The Bible principles and method of giving, for redeemed and consecrated stewards, may be clearly seen. The Pentecostal blessing made money plenty. Acts 2:45.

Will churches that have exhausted their wits and energies on other methods, now try this? Will the church, for the sake of God and humanity, confess its folly and forsake it, come out from the world and be separate, take on a higher type of piety, cultivate the genuine grace of giving, and give the old gospel a fair trial in God's appointed way? Probably if all Christians who are "exercised" in conscience about this matter, had the courage to act out their convictions, this great evil would soon be abated or entirely removed and we should have abetter church and a better world. Let us do it.

Correspondence.

HEARING BEFORE THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—As announced in THE UNION SIGNAL, the joint congressional hearing on the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to prohibit "the manufacture, importation, exportation, transportation, and sale of all alcoholic liquors as a beverage," took place the 14th of June before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor and the House Committee on the Alcoholic Liquor Traffic. The committees of Congress were addressed by members of the National Prohibitory Amendment Committee for Congressional Work, which consists of the general officers of the several national temperance societies which believe in absolute prohibition, the general officers of the National Executive Committee of the Prohibition Party, and the Superintendent of Legislation and Petitions of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The appearance of this committee at the hearing was in furtherance of the "Plan of Canvass" contained in the "National Prohibitory Amendment Guide."

The superintendent of legislation and petitions of the National W. C. T. U., who is author of the "Manual" and chairman of the National Prohibitory Amendment Committee for Congressional Work, made the first address. She gave a brief history of the movement for national constitutional prohibition, now fourteen years in existence, and emphasized the fact that petitions from more than eleven millions of citizens of the United States, praying for proposal of the amendment, have been presented in Congress, and none against it. In the legal part of her address, in answer to a question as to why the national government should be made responsible for the evil of intemperance, and not other evils, or crimes, she said: "It is the nefarious traffic in alcoholic beverages, and not the evil of intemperance as such, that we are asking legislation against. The liquor curse is a business. It is commerce. It is interstate and international commerce. It is based upon production which goes on in foreign countries and in the several states. It finds an appetite, or a demand, in every community throughout the whole country. That leads to interchange—traffic—commerce — everywhere, regardless of state lines, between producers and consumers. Thus, from the nature of the business, it must be under the same powers as those which control commerce generally, that is, national powers. It is not a mere state matter, and cannot be made so. Murder is not commerce. Theft and robbery and arson are individual actions, and are not the outgrowth of industries and general relations which exist regardless of state and sectional lines. Intemperance *is* such an outgrowth. Commerce in intoxicants, and the evils arising therefrom, are so closely blended as to be indistinguishable in the minds of most people. No other article of commerce is so situated."

W. Martin Jones, of Rochester, New York, Treasurer of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars, well represented that body.

Rev. R. D. Munger, of Waterloo, New York, Supreme Councilor of the Royal Templars of Temperance, in representing this temperance beneficiary association, presented statements and figures showing the low percentage of deaths in total abstinence insurance companies as compared with other insurance companies which pay no attention to the personal drink habits of the persons insured. George T. Niver, Lecturer of the Supreme Council Royal Templars of Temperance, presented various statistics showing the alarming increase in the production and consumption of intoxicants, especially of malt liquors, and said: "The panacea for the hard times is the suppression of the saloon. That will make *good* consumption instead of overproduction."

John Lloyd Thomas, Secretary of the National Executive Committee of the Prohibition Party, and representing also the National Young Men's Prohibition League, of which he is Vice-President, and the National Prohibition Press Association, of which he is secretary, made one of his characteristic, forceful speeches, sticking closely to the matter at issue.

Lydia H. Tilton, of Washington, D. C., Legal Secretary of the Non-Partisan National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, made an able, impressive plea for National Constitutional Prohibition in behalf of the mothers of the land.

Able addresses were also made by W. Jennings Demorest, of New York, president of the National Anti-Nuisance League, George May Powell, of Philadelphia, President of the Arbitration Council, and Dr. C. N. Whitney, Past Grand Chief Templar, I. O. G. T. of the District of Columbia. The representatives appointed for the National Division Sons of Temperance of North America, and the Supreme Council Templars of Honor and Temperance, were unable to be present. Rev. Dr. I. K. Funk, of *The Voice*, vice-president of the National Prohibition Press Association, who was expected, telegraphed greetings to the N. P. A. Committee and his regrets that business arrangements made it impossible for him to be in Washington.

The address of each one who spoke in favor of the proposal of the amendment, was meant to show, in the language of the Senate Committee of last Congress, in reporting favorably on the joint resolution, that "this evil (the liquor traffic) runs with the blood throughout the whole system of national life, and nothing but National Constitutional treatment will cure it."

Louis Schade, editor of the Washington *Sentinel*, was the last speaker and only person who appeared in opposition to the amendment. Mr. Schade is now ex-attorney of the United States Brewers' Association, having been succeeded by Hon. A. P. Fitch, congressman from New York City, who represents the thirteenth district of the great empire state.

The Notes of the Hearing will be published by Congress. Any person desiring a copy should address his or her Senator or Representative in Congress for it. The larger the demand, the greater the number which will be printed. It will make a most valuable document, and should be circulated.

The day following the Hearing, a mass-meeting was held at the National Capital under the auspices of the National Prohibitory Amendment Committee for Congressional work, which was addressed by the several speakers who appeared at the Hearing, and by Hon. Henry W. Blair, United States Senator from New Hampshire, author of the amendment, and who has it in charge in the Senate, and by Hon. J. A. Pickler, Congressman from South Dakota, who has the amendment in charge in the House of Representatives. Both of these Congressional leaders indorsed the "Plan of Canvass."

As Senator Blair was introduced, he was presented with a large basket of choicest roses by Mrs. Bittenbender in the name of the committee, and in behalf of the several temperance organizations represented on it in recognition of the fact that he was the first to advocate national constitutional prohibition in Congress, and at a time when it was a most unpopular topic. Now that success seems not afar off, this public testimonial of grateful appreciation for his faithful adherence to the principle, from the time he first entered Congress, fourteen years ago, to the present, was fittingly made. The presentation was unexpected. The Senator expressed his thanks and appreciation, and accepted the flowers. He then addressed the audience, and said that "in the prohibition movement a new and more promising era has come, and that the workers now knew how to direct their energies, something which was very important in every movement. The workers, he believed, had no cause to feel discouraged, but much to stimulate them to even greater exertions."

"Prohibition straight and national is what we want," said Representative Pickler when he was introduced. He believed in temperance organizations and temperance speeches, but he believed in work. He said no conscience was needed to be a license man. "I am glad the question is in politics, and in politics it must stay until it is settled. Each of the old parties must be crowded into this question until they can evade it no longer."

Washington, D. C. A. M. B.

World's W. C. T. U.

MRS. LEAVITT EN ROUTE.

MY DEAR SISTERS:—On Monday, April 1, I went on board the steamer Africa. Captain Claire had a very commodious state-room assigned me. We had a prosperous voyage of twelve days, during which we stopped at Bathurst, and Gosee on the coast. I had no opportunity to go on shore at either place. The temperature fell from twelve to fifteen degrees before we reached Madeira, and I found it there, varying from 67 to 75 degrees Fahrenheit, as chilling as fifteen degrees lower used to be in Boston. This explains one cause of fever in hot climates. People expose themselves to only slight changes of temperature, thinking no harm will come of it, when, from the relaxed state of the system it is equivalent to a great exposure in America or England.

Madeira is a lovely island. The name means wooded or forest covered. The discoverer, Zargo, a Portuguese, represented to the King of Portugal that fires should be set to remove parts of these magnificent forests, in order that settlers could avail themselves of the land. The fires were set and raged on for seven years, doing harm that the island has not yet recovered from. Funchal is the name of the capital, and it means *fennel*, as the spot where it stands was covered with that homely but favorite plant when Zargo landed there.

The story of the discovery is full of romance. There was a real affection between two young English people, Anna d' Arfet and Roger Machim. Both were of gentle birth, but Roger was of lower rank and smaller fortune than Anna. In consequence, their mutual love was frowned upon, and a marriage was proposed for Anna with an old and detestable man, but of very high rank and great wealth. To escape this fate, Anna consented to elope to the continent with Roger in a little vessel manned by five men. A storm overtook them, and drove them out of their course. After many days they saw land, ran the little vessel into the mouth of a river, and landed to rest and refresh themselves. Part of the men remained on board, and others went on shore with Roger and Anna. A storm came up in the night and the vessel broke from her moorings and was not to be seen in the morning. Poor Anna succumbed to all these ills and left Roger alone. He had the grace to survive her but a few days, having in this interval, with the help of the men, prepared a tomb and a shrine, properly inscribed to Anna. His followers interred him in the same tomb. This tomb, inscription, and shrine were in existence as late as 1820, but I was not able to visit the spot, nor to find any one who knew about its present condition. It is not likely that the Portuguese will trouble themselves to preserve the knowledge that the island was discovered and inhabited by an English pair some years before Zargo found it. A trace of this unfortunate Roger Machim is still left in the name of the spot Machimo, where he and his bride were buried.

The men, two in number, apparently, who had been so faithful to the lovers, got away, probably in the boat in which the party had landed, were captured and enslaved on the Barbary coast, and soon found the com-

panions that were carried off when the vessel broke loose and who had shared the same fate. Juan Morales, a Spanish companion of their captivity, heard their story. On his return to Spain, Morales was captured by Zargo, who informed his sovereign of the wonderful tale, and of the rich acquisition that lay awaiting his enterprise. Zargo soon made the discovery, in 1419, and formally took possession in the name of the king.

There is quite a colony of English permanent residents here, a few of whom are retired military and naval officers, but most are merchants. All approve of drink, and nearly all are interested in the traffic in one way or another. They have a very high Anglican church. Beside this there is a little Presbyterian church, a mission enterprise, which holds a service now and then, in English, and morning and afternoon in Portuguese. The latter service is in the care of a man who went to Jacksonville, Ill., as an agricultural laborer, was converted there, and finally came back to assist in the depot of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and to preach to the dissenting Protestant people. Mr. Smart, who under Miss Weston, manages a Sailor's Rest, also supervises the Bible work, and Mrs. Smart, assisted by her sister, Miss Caroline Newton, maintains a school for young children, in which a number of Catholic children are found. One little girl was turned away from the Catholic Sisters' school as utterly bad and unmanageable, "No amount of beating would subdue her," was one of the expressions used in regard to the poor child. In the schools and homes of Madeira there is, as yet, no sparing of the rod, however many children may be spoiled. When this girl appeared in Mrs. Smart's school, there was a great drawing of the breath and many exclamations. Mrs. Smart said, "We must try to make her good, by being kind to her and praying for her," when at once all the scholars took the position for prayer. Mrs. Smart prayed for her, and when she had finished the bad girl was in tears. That was a step gained, and though not yet what may be called a good child. the fits of obstinacy and insubordination are more and more rare. She learns rapidly, and has great powers and force of character.

In the early days, people of the "better sort" come from all European countries to settle in Madeira, so that the pure Portuguese type is found only in the lower classes. A few remnants of "costume" are to be seen, such as the fact that all women of these classes wear kerchiefs on their heads instead of hats or bonnets. But one must go into the country to see the costumes represented in the photographs. The upper classes dress like all Westerners.

All streets are very narrow and the lower stories of the houses look like prisons with the doors heavily barred and studded with iron, and the one window cross-barred. If the house stands back from the street, the garden wall is eight or ten, or even more feet in height, solid masonry. In this case there is a place over the gate where the family can sit and look down into the street. They rest their elbows on the wall, so that often there is quite a continual row of arms and feet, not as cherubic as might be in most cases. Sometimes branches of trees, flowering shrubs and "creepers" hang over these walls and give an intimation of the beauty within. Since I left Southern California I have not seen roses equal to those of Madeira, though the Orange Free state, South Africa, seems to me capable of producing those equally fine. Strawberries are abundant and have a long season as there are about twenty degrees of difference in temperature between the gardens at the base and top of the mountains, with a distance of only five or six miles. The loquot grows to perfection, and so would the Japanese persimmon, if it were introduced. Peaches and oranges abound.

The streets are all paved with small beach pebbles set on edge, the sidewalks, garden walks, and ornamental squares with still smaller ones. The latter are improved by a pattern done in white stones, or by setting the stones in different directions (according to a pattern) from the surrounding ground. This will be understood if it is remembered that the pebbles here seem to be fragments of their strata, so that they are oval in shape but thin and flat. The streets that ascend the mountains were originally carried straight up, so they are very steep. The patient oxen toil up these, pulling a sledge for two persons on wooden runners. Picture a pair of oxen hitched behind a sleigh, and you will see it. This method gives the riders a fine view of the city and ocean as they ascend.

A party of four ladies went up on May day. We stepped into the church, at the top, which has a superstitious legend about Mary's appearing at a fountain close at hand and commanding a church to be built to her there After a pleasant day we came down in the same sort of sledges, guided by two men each. It is most charming.

(Concluded next week.)

LONDON'S GREAT TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—The ancient Egyptian conjurers used to profess to be able to see, mirrored in a drop of ink, pictures that revealed the past. I will endeavor with this little black drop on my pen to picture, if possible, the great temperance demonstration which took place in London on June 8.

The weather was brilliantly fine with a cool breeze blowing, which no doubt greatly enhanced the success of the occasion. It was a stirring scene. Thousands filed by us with banners flying, stepping to the sound of music. In the procession there were about one hundred bands and several hundred banners. Many of the banners were beautiful in design and texture. I noted some of the inscriptions which they bore, for here, as in our own land, rum works the same ruin.

"We protest against the authors of paupers."

"Compensate the widows and orphans of drunkards."

"Drink is England's greatest enemy."

"Voices from the convict's cell cry, 'No compensation.'"

"Oh, that men should put an enemy into their mouths to steal away their brains!"

"We don't owe; we won't pay."

One wagon contained an immense beer barrel with both ends knocked out, bearing the significant words, "We see thro' it."

A band of Scots in kilts, and with their bagpipes, marched under a banner that was hailed with cheers. On it was this motto: "We'll no grease the fat soo."

Hanging suspended from a gibbet was a black bottle inscribed, "The devil in solution." Perhaps the most touching and striking feature of the whole demonstration was a wagon full of ragged, dirty, little orphaned pauper children. "Compensate These," was written upon the banner that floated over them. They looked radiantly happy, which detracted perhaps from the dramatic effect, but they were enjoying their free ride with children's thoughtless enthusiasm.

It stirred one's soul to see the different societies and religious denominations march by. *The Morning Advertiser*, a London liquor organ, says, "They brought the Anarchist into line with the Radical, the Socialist with the Separatist, the Free Thinker and the Atheist with the Salvationist and the professed teetotaler," and it might have added "the Catholic with the Protestant." The paper refers to this heterogeneousness as being an element of weakness. But let the traffic tremble when Atheist and Christian, when Anarchist and Radical are brought into brotherhood by the fear of a common evil.

It was four o'clock when our line began to move and it was seven when we arrived at the Park. This was caused by the length of the procession and by the police who interfered with its progress to make way for passing drays and carriages and beer wagons. The long twilight favored us, however, and the crowds gathered about their chosen stands to listen to the orators of the day. Among them were twenty members of Parliament, besides widely known reformers and clergymen. Among the list of lady speakers was the name of Mrs. E. J. Foster, "barrister of Ohio, U. S. A."

I can not attempt to give extracts from the numerous speeches to which I listened, but will simply quote a little from the address of Canon Wilberforce. He said that he had never spoken with a deeper sense of the integrity of his cause. "We owe a debt of gratitude to the Government for having turned themselves into a poker to stir up the banked fires of temperance enthusiasm into a flame all over the country. We are not here, however, to impute motives. It has been said to me and other clergymen of the Church of England, 'You are going into the Park to stand side by side with Socialists, who, if they had the opportunity, would destroy the very organization to which you belong.' Let my reply be this: 'I would rather see the temporalities and externals of the Church of England—for that is all anybody could touch—destroyed by Socialists than see it built up by co-operation with the iniquitous liquor traffic.'"

Canon Barker and Canon Leigh also spoke. The executive committee of the Episcopal Temperance Society had stated that the society favored the bill, and these men testified that the society at large is bitterly opposed to it.

This bill, which has aroused such an agitation among temperance people, is one proposing to buy up licenses with the state's money, setting aside a yearly sum for that purpose. Hon. Mr. Gladstone has called it "The Public House Endowment Bill." Under the law now in operation, the licenses to the public house at the end of a year expire utterly, and they must be renewed. The right of withholding a renewal of such license is in the power of the magistrate, though here, as in the United States, it is ordinarily granted. A sum of £350,000 a year is to be given to the county councils to be used in buying out public houses.

"That, of course, is the public endowment of public houses as far as it goes, because the license is withheld, and for withholding the license a price is to be paid, and the price is to be fixed by the publican himself. There is no power to take it at the price fixed by the council; there is no power even to refer it to valuation; but the county council are to be able to stop the renewal of the license if they can satisfy the publican as to terms." (Gladstone.)

It has been estimated that the amount appropriated for the purpose would close up twelve public houses in a year. There are seven thousand of them in London alone, and I calculate that at that rate it would take six hundred years to close them simply in the metropolis.

London. MRS. E. CRAFT COBERN.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD'S W. C. T. U. AMONG HER CONSTITUENTS.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL: Your grand women over the border, who have so long had Miss Willard as their National President, will be glad to learn that for the past month she has been in this Dominion of Canada, doing work as President of the World's Union, and speaking in many of our large towns. At Pictou, Kingston and Montreal, where our Dominion convention was in session, her presence was an inspiration. She gave us two Parliamentary drills, which sharpened our wits, and communicated wisdom. Her evening addresses were given in two of our largest churches, to crowded houses, many persons being unable to obtain entrance.

After the convention she filled engagements at Quebec, and then on to the Maritime Provinces, speaking at Moncton, Charlottetown, Amherst, Pictou, Halifax, Windsor, St. John and Fredericton, arousing fresh interest and strengthening the hands of our temperance workers.

She was accompanied by Miss Anna Gordon, who held children's meetings at most of these points. During the convention at Montreal over one thousand children filed into the church, with banners flying, while the tread of little feet kept time to the grand march which pealed forth from the organ. Miss Gordon's address to the children was in language which all could understand, and the illustrations used, such as will be engraven on many hearts.

We are hoping that Miss Willard may see her way to cross the ocean and help our English sisters (many of whom, are indeed, our "sisters in the flesh") by her clear and apt presentation of the many phases of the temperance question.

ELLEN G. FOSTER.

Nestledown, Knowlton, P. Q., June 10, 1890.

TEMPERANCE TEMPLE ITEMS.

MATILDA B. CARSE.

Great undertakings must, in consequence of their immensity, move slowly. The W. C. T. U. in erecting the Temple are not building for a decade, but for the centuries. No doubt many of our good sisters have grown impatient that the work has not advanced more rapidly. Many have written saying, "If you would only start the building, the money would come in more rapidly, for people are waiting to know that it is really commenced before subscribing their money to it." We can now assure all interested, anxious hearts that the Temple is materializing; some of the contracts have been let, and work on the foundation commenced this day, June 28, A. D. 1890; as most persons know the underground walls of a building must go up before the corner-stone is laid. The laying of the corner-stone has been postponed until Saturday, September 13, at the request of our National President, Miss Frances E. Willard, whose engagements will not permit her to attend to the ceremony before that time. It will not, however, hinder the work from going forward on the rest of the building. We are now in consultation with Miss Willard in regard to the program for the laying of the corner-stone, which will be announced in due time.

* * *

We trust the above announcement will give added zeal to all unions that are at work for the Temple, as we are most anxious that all unions and individuals that have pledged $100 gifts will pay as speedily as possible; $60,000 in stock has been subscribed for, on behalf of the National W. C. T. U. Of this amount only a little over $25,000 has been received by our treasurer, Miss Pugh, while about $150,000 has been pledged. If these pledges could only be paid at once, the stockholders would gladly surrender their stock in our favor, and not wait until the five years, which they have allowed them to hold it, expires. We know that a large amount of the above sum is not yet due, but there is a considerable sum that is overdue, and we trust all such individuals and unions will pay at once without further notification. The first assessment on stock is to be paid on or before July 15th, so our friends can realize the need we have for funds. Those practical persons, who have been waiting to hear the sound of the hammer upon the stone of our great National edifice before sending their gifts or pledging to give any, should stand no longer in the market place of indecision; God's voice is calling unto them to arise and help build the Temple which will prove a mighty bulwark against the onward sweep of intemperance in the land. Let all wise-hearted women and men hear the call.

* * *

We wish we could acknowledge, through this column, all the gifts we receive for the Temple, but it is impossible. Our friends must, in general, look to the acknowledgment of their gifts in our treasurer's (Miss Pugh's) report, which is given every two or three weeks in another column. How we wish our dear white-ribboners could realize the power of mites to make a million. The following is an honest confession from, evidently, a very frank and sensible woman, Mrs. Abraham, Maplewood, Ill. She says, "I feel quite ashamed to think I am a white-ribbon woman and have not a mite-box; and, in fact, have not seen one. I have thought many times to send for one, but it always seemed to be such a small way of helping that I generally ended by persuading myself that I could do a little better than that, consequently have done nothing at all. Had I sent for a box the Temple would be at least $3.65 ahead. I certainly can promise to put in that, and should be glad to have a box sent me." If all our white-ribboners would only take a mite-box and drop into it a penny a day, or get their friends to help them to do so, it would aggregate, in one year, $730,000. The following letter from Mrs. C. H. Merritt, Mason City, Ill., shows what a little effort will do in this direction. She says: "On examining my mite-box to-day, after seven and a half months' stay in our family, I found it to contain $4. When Lila, my little daughter almost four years old, found I was going to send the money away, climbed up and took down her own bank, counted out ten pennies, and told me to put them in. The draft is for $4.10. All the family have contributed their mites. May God's blessing rest upon the small gifts of His poor people, that they may aggregate a large sum. I will keep the mite-box and send again at some future time." Mrs. H. M. Scott, of the Miamisburg, Ohio, W. C. T. U., has also a realizing sense of the power of mites. She writes: "Enclosed please find post-office order for $12, from the opening of mite-boxes in our union. We hope to do better at our next opening. Let this go on our $100 pledge. These littles from all over the United States will surely, in time, bring the desired result. I have great faith in the building of our Temple."

* * *

We are glad that many of our dear women are able to give more than a penny a day. One such is Mrs. Elizabeth Forbes, of Rochester, N. Y., now in her seventy-third year. She sends a check for $100. She says, "I wish we could have a Temperance Temple in every city and not any saloons of any kind to tempt the young to their ruin." Mrs. O. N. Garlick, formerly one of the beloved members of the Central Union of Chicago, now a resident of Tacoma, Wash., sends a check for $50 on a pledge of $100, in memoriam of her mother, Mrs. Charlotte Nelson, La Porte, Ind. Rev. Ada C. Bowles, Arlington, Mass., a most ardent friend of the Temple, sends a check for $25 on a pledge of $100. She writes: "Is this not a significant date (June 17) when I remember all Boston is celebrating the battle of Bunker Hill, and that Bunker Hill monument was for years incomplete till a woman helped her sisters add the cap-stone. Some day the Temperance Temple shall speak of another generation of patriotic women not unworthy their descent." Twenty-five dollars is sent from a friend in Texas, by Mrs. Sarah D. Dryer, Brenham, Texas.

145 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Our Children.

SUMMER'S SERMON.

BY MARY D. BRINE.

Sing a song for summer-time,
  Happy, merry days!
When all nature seems to be
  Running o'er with praise
To the Giver of all good,
  All things fair and light,
All things beautiful, that make
  Living a delight.

Nothing in the meadow grows—
  Be it e'er so wide—
Which cannot our every thought
  To the dear Lord guide.
Nothing blossoms, nothing blooms,
  Be it large or small,
Which does not the glory give
  To the Lord of all.

Every little running brook,
  Every lake and sea
Sings, and tells the love of God
  Given us so free.
Sun and shadow in the sky
  Come they as they may,
Yet but teach the loving care
  Of our Lord each day.

Happy, merry summer-time!
  How it loves to show
All the dear Lord's gifts to man
  On this earth below!
With the summer birds *we* sing
  Willing songs of praise.
May our hearts for Jesus grow
  With the summer days. —*Exchange.*

INDEPENDENCE ROSES.

BY CHARLES N. SINNETT.

It was the Fourth of July, and Aunt Clarinda Morse was earnestly trying to have "independence of faith."

"Things," as she called her surrounding circumstances, had her at a great disadvantage, however. She had worked late the previous evening. Thoughts of her post, and the much which must be done on the coming day, had kept her nervously awake for some time. And how the boys had rung the bells and fired the cannon and anvils at four o'clock!

After a hurried breakfast she had gone down to the Grand Army Hall with a broom and a large basket of her finest flowers.

"The other ladies will be tired and late," she said, "and we must have the place look its best for our temperance dinner and speeches."

What a sight met Aunt Clarinda's eyes when she unlocked the hall door! Sticks, clods of earth, decayed fruit, and many other things were strewn over the floor. The good woman knew well that this meant opposition from the drinking element of the town. She was right in thinking that much liquor was hidden away somewhere. She feared that its sad and dangerous effects would be seen in that very hall before the day ended. No wonder that she had to struggle for "independence of faith that all would come out well!"

Just as Aunt Clarinda got the hall nearly cleaned, there was a thin little face peeping in at the door. And then Nan Dorris' thin little voice said, "Why, you've had quite a job!"

How like a spy the child looked! Especially so when Aunt Clarinda knew how she and the temperance women had had Paul Dorris' saloon closed only a few months before. Had not the father sent out his tattered child to see how matters were going at the hall? The question, and others like it, tugged hard at Aunt Clarinda's faith. But she struggled again for independence.

"Yes, quite a job. But I was brought up to work," was the pleasant answer which she made.

At which Nan tip-toed into the hall nervously, and slipping upon a piece of orange peel fell upon the large basket of flowers. The woman turned at the sound and the child's shrill, "Oh, my!"

"You listened outside. And now you've spoiled my bouquets!"

That was what Aunt Clarinda was tempted to say. How hard her fingers tightened on the broom handle!

Down went the lump in her throat, and out bloomed a smile on her tired face, however.

"Never mind, Nan," she said. "I'll put them all right. Only—could you run up to my house and pick me all the roses on that bush in the front yard?"

"Oh, my, yes!"

And the amazed child turned from the crushed flowers in a moment. On the steep stairs she paused, as if in fear or hesitation, and then pattered away upon her errand.

"I hope her father did not see her," said Aunt Clarinda. "And I didn't mean to pick quite all those roses."

But, somehow, she was happier than she had been before little Nan had peeped into the hall, though she felt more certain about the liquors which were hidden in the town, and saw before her a mass of ruined flowers.

And how different the child looked when she came back with her apron full of roses! She had washed her face and hands at the brook near Aunt Clarinda's house, and rested in the shade of the great willows. And a stranger had spoken to her in a very pleasant manner.

But these things did not seem to be a sufficient reason for the change in Nan, nor for the way in which she assured the woman that she would "help about the dishes and things after dinner," adding with glad emphasis as she hurried homeward, "I'll be real glad to!"

Could it be that the child had found "independence of faith," too? It seemed like it.

And now the other ladies came to help Aunt Clarinda. All of them had fears about the hidden liquors, and the trouble which they might cause in the afternoon. But still they felt that their cause was just and right, and that God would guard it well. And how Aunt Clarinda cheered them all with her words of trust and hope!

The fine dinner was well patronized that day. Many people who had not wished to be classed in any way with the earnest temperance workers, admired their energy on this occasion, praised their meal and the pretty floral decorations, and, though that was not what they had intended to do when they entered the hall, remained there to hear the speaking.

Others, who had said that they would not "pay out a cent for victuals cooked by fanatics," sauntered in as the time for the music and addresses drew near.

Some who looked for "fun from Paul Dorris and his crew" also came into the cheery hall.

"I knew we had a good speaker," thought Aunt Clarinda, "and prayer has never ceased for this hour. But I'm astonished at the attendance!"

And there was Paul Dorris bowing to her! Leading happy little Nan by the hand, he walked to one of the front seats. And why did that stranger beside the speaker of the day nod so to the father and child? Aunt Clarinda saw many look at her as though she had been planning a great surprise for them.

But now the meeting was called to order, and an earnest prayer was offered. Then "America" was thrillingly sung. How still it was when the speaker was introduced!

"My friends," he said, "I have spent many hours in preparing an address for this afternoon. And now, as I see how many are here, and how genuine is your interest in this occasion for which the temperance ladies have so wisely planned, I feel well repaid for every moment of time and hard thinking which I have spent in the hope of interesting and cheering you. But, my friends, there is one present to-day, who, though he has not spent much time in preparing his remarks, I know will help you all far more than I can."

Many eyes were fixed on the stranger at the speaker's side. But the man continued: "Gentlemen and ladies, I have the honor to introduce to you Mr. Paul Dorris."

And Nan's father walked quickly to the platform. Then, as he turned his pale but shining face towards the people, such a cheer arose that the hall echoed and re-echoed.

"Aunt Clarinda's roses here have helped a great deal," he said, "and so has my Independence Rose, as I shall call my dear little Nan there. Last night there were gallons of liquor hid away by the brook that runs by Aunt Clarinda's house. But by this time the brook's taken every drop of it down into the river. Thank God, it can never hurt anybody there!"

The stillness of death was in the great hall as Paul Dorris looked reverently to heaven.

"Many of you know that some of us meant to get wild on that liquor and break up this meeting. We'd always had our own way here on the Fourth of July. We didn't mean to have the temperance folks coming in and crowding us out. And how I laughed as I went creeping up beside the brook this morning to see that the liquor was all right.

"But you temperance folks had been praying. So had my dear little girl, God bless her! And there by the brook I heard my Nan talking with that old comrade of mine there on the platform.

"Said he, 'Where did you get your roses, little girl?'

"And says she, 'Aunt Clarinda Morse had me pick *every one* on her bush, that she likes so, for the temperance celebration. And I don't believe God will let the good folks be disturbed!'

"Those words went through and through me. It seemed so like Nan's mother saying with her last breath, 'I know God will save you, Paul!'

"And how I started when my old comrade said, 'Yes, God will bless the temperance folks.' He spoke so strong and clear that I knew him in a moment. We had fought side by side in the army. Before I thought what I was doing I rushed up the bank and grasped his hand. God seemed saying to me, 'Forward! March! for independence!' With my own hands I poured out every drop of that liquor, and then how I kissed my little Nan there! Her roses had kept that old comrade of mine from hurrying past to the station. And I had known she wanted to tell Aunt Clarinda her prayers for me when I saw her stealing up to the hall—God bless her!

"This is why I say with all these flowers here shining as they do, Nan's my Independence Rose, so sweet and pure. With the child, Aunt Clarinda, and all these good folks, I'll always work for temperance!

"There's a text my mother taught me when about Nan's age, 'A little child shall lead them.' I believe in that with all my heart. God bless the temperance work!"

And scores of people were led to the paths of truth and right that day.

Andover, Mass.

JOHNNY'S FOURTH OF JULY.

BY MRS. H. M. GILLETTE.

"Oh, boys!" said little Johnny Evans, "let's play Fourth of July. Freddy, you may run over to Mr. Vail's and see if Charlie and the girls can come, and tell Charlie to bring his drum. Eddy Forbes can run home and tell Carrie and Ella to come too. You know when we have a Fourth of July we must have a band, and a speaker, and an audience," added Johnny rather pompously. "The girls can be the audience, but who'll be speaker?"

"I can thpeak," lisped little Annie Vail. "Mamma thays I thpeak too much thometimes, but it wouldn't do any hurt Forf o' July, would it?"

"Oh! a girl for speaker for Fourth of July!" said the boys.

"And on such an occasion as this," said Johnny strutting about, feeling of his chin.

"I don't care, I guess you needn't laugh at her," said Carrie Vail, who had joined the group. "I guess ladies do speak Fourth of July sometimes. Last summer when I was in the city, I went with Aunt Mollie to hear Frances Willard, and she's a real nice lady."

"Yeth," responded Annie eagerly; "I could be Frentheth Willard."

"I guess," said Johnny, "we'll try and get a speaker that don't lisp. And now, let's all march 'round to the back yard, and pick out the spot to have the celebration."

They selected a spot in the shade of some apple trees. Two tubs filled with water were standing near. The boys thought they could place some boards across them, and thus make a nice speaker's stand. They then arranged the music, "a real band," Johnny said.

It consisted of one drum, one mouth organ, and a tin whistle.

It was at last decided that Johnny should make the speech. The band was to play, marching, the boys to march after, while the girls, "the ladies," as Johnny called them, were by his order, to remain seated.

The line was formed, the music commenced, and the boys began their march. They had gotten half around once, when little Annie joined the ranks.

"Halt!" cried Johnny; "there is a lady in the ranks. Annie, take your seat with the rest of the girls. Ladies don't march."

"What makth they have Forfs of July, then?" whined Annie.

"Can't say," replied Johnny, stroking his upper lip.

"I wish ladies could have Forfs July all their own thelves," said little Annie, taking her seat.

"Order!" called out Johnny, resuming his march with great dignity.

They paraded around till they were tired and warm, and Johnny, longing to display his talents as an orator, proposed taking the stand. He mounted the boards laid across the tubs, the baby's high chair was the table, on which was placed a tumbler of water for the refreshment of the speaker, for Johnny had made up his mind to make a long speech.

He stepped forward, smiled and bowed to the audience, then stepping back seized the glass of water, and took a long drink, wiping his lips with the back of his hand.

"Why don't you uthe your handkerchief?" cried little Annie.

"We must have order, or we cannot proceed," said Johnny, coloring and pulling up his collar, then taking another sip of water, he commenced:

"Fellow citizens—Ladies and Gentlemen: This is the great birthday of our nation. This the day which General Wash—"

There was a splash and a cry, and Johnny was struggling in the tub of water. He had been so carried away with his own eloquence that he had stepped on the end of a short board, and it tipped, sousing him in the water. The boys ran up and helped him out, while little Annie jumped and drew a long breath, exclaiming, "O, Forf July's broke all to pietheth."

"I don't care," said Johnny stoutly, looking down at his wet trousers, "I guess accidents most always *do* happen Fourth of July."

The Still Hour.

FOR THE WEEK BEGINNING JULY 13, 1890.

BY REV. C. C. HARRAH.

DAILY BIBLE READING NOTES.

(Luke 14:1-24; Colossians 4; I Thessalonians, 1-5.)

Sunday, 13; Luke 14:1-24. Verse 5, Acts of mercy and necessity are right on the Sabbath day. Verse 7, Jesus was always watchful for opportunities to do good, and in His intercourse with men did not fail to speak the right word at the right time. Verse 16. The nature of the kingdom of God is very clearly set forth by calling it "a great supper." In it there is the most perfect satisfaction, the most blessed joy, and the most noble society. Verse 17, Everything is "ready" but the sinner, who with worthless excuses rejects the provision God has made to save him.

Monday, 14; Col. 4. Verse 2, Prayer should be persevering, watchful and grateful. Be not discouraged. Beware of spiritual sleepiness in devotion. Be thankful for answers to prayer, and for the privilege of prayer. Verse 5, The world knows but little about religion by the study of the Bible. It gets its knowledge from the daily lives of professors of religion. Verse 12, To stand perfect and fully assured in all the will of God means firmness and constancy. Human opinion, worldly wisdom, the lust of the flesh, and self-will, furnish no guide for the Christian in the various relations of life.

Tuesday, 15; I Thess. 1, Verse 3, "Work of faith, and labor of love, and patience of hope," is a brief and beautiful description of Christianity. All should desire a faith which moves us in our life-work, a love that leads to self-denying labor, and a hope which leads to patient continuance in well-doing. Verse 8, As the church bell sounds forth the call to worship, so the clear-toned lives of believers should represent the light and salt of the community.

Wednesday, 16; I Thess. 2. Verse 1, Paul's self-praise was necessary in order to self-defense. Against the unjust imputations of his enemies he declared that he was divinely certain of his cause and acted with self-denial in his work. Verse 10, One who in Christian work seeks not his own, acts holily; one who does no wrong to his neighbor, but shows him all love, acts justly; one whose teaching and life correspond, acts unblamably. Verse 12, How can any object to the gospel when its aim is to have every one who accepts it live a pure and good life.

Thursday, 17; I Thess. 3. Verse 8, That one is truly happy to whom the faith of others is a comfort, and who, because of his interest in them, is able to disregard his own troubles. The steadfastness of others may become to us a source of great strength. Verse 12, Love to Christ leads to Christian fellowship; and one who loves Christ and loves the brethren is best fitted to love all men as he should.

Friday, 18; I Thess. 4. Verse 1, When we have found the right way in which to walk, we ought to keep moving onward in that way. Standing still tends to backsliding. Verse 3, Sanctification is separation from the things of the world, and all should strive after this with a steady perseverance. It results in purification from the pollution of the flesh and surrender to the service of God.

Saturday, 19; I Thess. 5. Verse 2, The coming of the Lord will not be an unhappy surprise to believers; but the fear of the unbelievers will lead them to call upon the rocks and the mountains to hide them from the face of the Great Judge. Rev. 6:16.

THE PRAYER MEETING TOPIC.

(The Hindrances to Religion in the Family. Joshua 24: 15.)

1. Family religion is hindered by the little importance which is given to it in the daily life of many homes. It is crowded back to the place given to secondary matters, and is not spoken of and honored as a part of the *business* of the family.

2. Family religion is hindered where there is little recognition of the personal presence and interest of God in the home. Where the feeling of love or obligation to the Saviour is never expressed, there is not likely to be a very great interest in family worship.

3. Family religion is hindered where the members of the household do not attend the same church, and consequently have no unity in their plans of church work and no familiar acquaintance with the affairs and needs of a particular church.

4. Family religion is seriously hindered where the Sabbath is not properly observed, and where the Sunday newspaper comes into the home. Where at any time the papers and magazines leave no place for the Bible, and the study of the Scriptures is neglected, there will be but little or no interest in family religion.

The Household.

OUR FATHERS.

BY J. E. RANKIN.

Across vexed seas our fathers came,
  God's own elect, His chosen,
And took possession in His name
  Of new realms, wild and frozen.
They knelt here first, with song and prayer,
  The rock's rude pile their altar;
And standing by that altar-stair,
  In faith we dare not falter.

The darkness is Thy secret place,
  The thick clouds Thy pavilion;
'Mid Time's far shadows we can trace,
  Where Thou hast led Thy million:
Hast cloven pathways through the sea;
  And stilled the angry waters,
While triumphing, their song to Thee,
  Have sung Thy sons and daughters.

O God, who savest not by sword,
  Nor 'mid war's thunder rolling,
Who art, by Thine almighty Word,
  Earth's path through space controlling,
We bless Thee for faith's heritage,
  The tale our sires have told us;
Turn Thou for us the Future's page,
  Let Thy right arm enfold us.

Our fathers' blood flows in our veins,
  May all their valor fire us
To self-denials, toils, and pains,
  For man and God inspire us;
That we may never lose their way,
  Nor break the compact solemn;
Before us go in cloud by day,
  By night in fiery column.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH AT HUNTSVILLE.

BY E. V. KEEVER.

Mina Heller at sixteen years of age was "as pretty as a picture," so everybody said. She did have a lovely face and winning manners, but her intimate friends knew that she also had one defect of character that unless remedied would be a source of mortification to her through life. She was inclined to practice deception. While she thought it a grievous sin to *tell* a falsehood she often acted one, and the other members of her aunt's family were always suspicious of her sincerity.

Mina became an orphan when five years old, and was adopted by an aunt who strove faithfully to lead her to be sincere in word and deed. When she was fifteen years of age this aunt died, and poor Mina was sent to Huntsville to live with her aunt Jane Ringold, a stirring business woman, one who did with her might whatever she took in hand.

The first time Mina fell into disgrace from her failing after she went to Huntsville to live, Mrs. Ringold, instead of scolding her, took her to her own room and had a long and serious talk with her; the outcome of it was that poor Mina, distressed and mortified beyond expression at the very plain language of her Aunt Jane, solemnly promised to confess to her if she ever transgressed in a similar manner again, and together they would plan a suitable punishment; "for," said Mrs. Ringold, "you *must* conquer that fault, Mina, and if you make the penalty severe enough every time you slip, you can get entirely rid of it, I feel sure."

This was in June, and the people of the village were planning to hold a grand Fourth of July celebration. They were sending invitations to neighboring villages, and expected a large delegation from each. There were to be "bowers of green" on the village common, with tables set for the feast of dainties the housewives were expected to furnish; also a stand for the speakers with the "flag of our country" waving above it, and the prettiest girls of the village were to walk in the procession dressed in white, wearing sashes of red, white and blue, and each carrying a banner with the name of one of the states on it. The tallest young lady was to represent the Goddess of Liberty, wear a gilt crown, a long flowing white veil, while two little misses were to attend her as pages.

Mina being a new-comer to the village was fearful that no one would think of her when the committee made out the list of names; but in due time a note of invitation to meet with the others in the town hall dissipated her fears and she danced about the house singing like a bird and looking like a fairy, so light of foot, so fair of face was she, with dancing blue eyes and gleaming, long, golden-hued curls.

When she returned from the gathering the quick eye of her aunt noticed her troubled look and at the first favorable opportunity she asked her niece kindly what went awry with her while away from home. For an answer Mina burst into sobs.

"Tell me all about it, Mina, dear."

"Well," repressing her tears, "it was like this, auntie. Several of the girls—three at least—wanted to carry the *New York* banner and two were determined to represent *Illinois*, so the chairman of the committee said he would write the names of the states on slips of paper, and each girl should draw one, and then no one could complain of favoritism.

"He fixed up his slips and began to call off the names of the girls who went up one by one and drew. He had requested every one to shut her eyes tight before he held up the book that had the slips stuck into one end, and along the front.

"When my name was called I never thought of peeping till half a second before I did it, and just then the breeze from the open window blew across the slips and bent some and I saw '*New*' through my lashes, and I picked out that one. I was so ashamed as I went back to my seat that I almost hoped it was little '*New Jersey*,' but it wasn't, it was *New York*, and now those three girls are as stiff as pokers toward me, and I feel mean and unhappy and I don't know what to do. I want to punish myself so hard this time that it will do some good."

"How?" asked Mrs. Ringold; "have you thought of anything in particular?"

"Yes, ma'am," rather slowly; "I thought I would exchange slips with one of those three girls."

"Were you especially desirous of drawing the *New York* slip before you went forward to take one?"

"O no, auntie. I wasn't at all particular about it. All I want is to walk in the procession in a new white dress, and share in the good time."

"Then I fail to see where the punishment comes in," returned Mrs. Ringold dryly, "unless you intend to confess that you cheated; do you?"

Mina's round eyes grew larger and rounder.

"O auntie! I couldn't do *that*. They would tell the others, and I should have the—'finger of scorn' pointed at me."

Aunt Jane smiled faintly in spite of herself. "Yes, you would without doubt, several fingers, so to speak."

"Isn't it enough to confess my fault to you and—and to God?" asked Mina very soberly. "You don't know how hard some girls can be on one who falls into temptations that never come to them, auntie."

"I know how hard some grown people can be under similar circumstances, Mina, and I don't insist upon the 'confession;' but leaving that out, I can't see how you will be what you call 'punished,' so I think you will have to plan something else. When you have done so, we'll talk about it again."

The days flew by. Mina's dress was a lovely embroidered India lawn, made for this very important occasion; and nothing was talked of, seemingly, but the approaching celebration.

It was the second of July, and Mina had not referred to the matter of her dishonesty, save to tell her aunt that she had offered to change banners with each of the three girls who originally wished to carry hers, but for reasons of their own they had declined with thanks rather stiffly expressed.

On this Monday morning, the second of July, Mrs. Ringold asked her niece to carry a package for her to a house on a side street quite at the other end of the village. "The woman's name is Holmes, you say. Well, what shall I say to her when I find her?" asked Mina.

"Nothing whatever about the bundle; but I hope you will inquire after Charley. He's had a run of fever; and ask if he could eat some *blanc mange*."

When Mina reached the open door of the plain little cottage, a young girl of about her own size and age rose to receive her. Mina introduced herself, and made kindly inquiries after the pale-looking lad in the big rocking chair.

Presently Mrs. Holmes entered, and, her errand accomplished, Mina set out for a leisurely saunter homeward. Suddenly she stopped, the color flushed her cheek, and, tossing her head defiantly, she quickened her pace for a few moments, then paused again, and the expression of her tell-tale face was quite changed.

"I'll do it," she said to herself in a very decided way. "Yes, I'll do it, and then we'll see whether it's a 'punishment' or not."

Hastily retracing her steps she was soon at Mrs. Holmes' door, and though her heart fluttered painfully and there was a slight tremor in her voice she managed to make her proposition known. She simply invited Helena Holmes to take her place in the ranks on the "glorious Fourth of July."

Helena blushed scarlet, and after a pitifully appealing look at her mother, burst into tears. Mrs. Holmes, a cultured, beautiful woman, with a sad, care-worn expression, drew her daughter to her side, and with an arm thrown protectingly about her waist, she thanked Mina politely, and then asked her why she seemed so willing to offer to another her place of honor.

It was now Mina's turn to blush and show embarrassment, but she answered bravely. "I'd rather not tell that if you will excuse me; but it is a little sacrifice I wish to make for personal and particular reasons. I will speak to the committee and will arrange everything so that it will be exactly the same as if Helena had been invited in the first place. The "Union Ladies" as they call us are to have a separate table at dinner with little speeches—toasts they call them, and it will be delightful."

Mrs. Holmes smoothed her young daughter's hair with a tender, caressing touch that made Mina's heart ache with a longing never to be satisfied.

"We thank you very kindly, Miss Mina, and I will send you an answer by your auntie this evening. Would you like it, do you think, darling?" raising her daughter's face from her shoulder and smiling to reassure her.

"Mamma! I a—a," and with a pitiful dry sob the head went down again.

"Perhaps we would better decline your invitation now, Miss Mina. Helena has so few opportunities to mingle with young people in a social way that at first thought I felt inclined to have her accept; but the time is so short I fear I could not procure her a suitable dress, and possibly the other girls might not be pleased to have the change made. There are several things to be considered, you see."

Mina did not quite understand what the lady meant about the girls, but the dress matter was clear, and she exclaimed: "She may have my dress. I should be glad to give it to her. It is very pretty, and she would look so lovely in it. I have quite set my heart upon it some way, but we will consult Aunt Jane."

There was a peculiar expression on her Aunt Jane's face while Mina related the above conversation. She neither commended nor reproved Mina, but quietly kissed her and said, "I will bring you word this evening. In the meantime I would not mention the matter to any one. I think Helena wept because she feels so deeply mortified with their poverty, and her father's drunken ways."

After Mrs. Holmes had held a confidential conversation with Mina's aunt, she thought favorably of the proposed change, and being assured that the dress was a small matter, considering Mina's fortune, it was accepted also.

To their credit be it said, most of the young girls who represented the states received Helena quite graciously into their ranks. If one or two, envious of her grace and beauty, whispered sneeringly, "Drunkard's daughter," she did not hear it, and finding things so delightful, looked happy indeed.

Some strangers chanced to be stopping in the village, and in the afternoon were standing near the seats occupied by the "Union Ladies." These strangers were discussing the looks and manners of the "states" with a young man of the village.

Said one of them, "I believe I never saw so many really pretty faces grouped together before. Your 'Goddess of Liberty' is 'tall, and divinely fair,' but to my taste *New York* carries the palm; such purity of complexion, sweetness of expression, with such a charming absence of self-consciousness one rarely sees. Her name ought to be Margaret, for she reminds one of a pearl. What is her name?"

"That is—why that's old Holmes' girl, true as the world! I didn't know her at first," replied the young man.

"I should suppose he would be as proud as a prince of his daughter," returned the older man.

"Humph! I don't suppose he ever took enough notice of her to know whether she was pretty or not. His nose is in a glass too often for his own good. He's a low-down old sot. She has a splendid mother, though."

Just then a shabbily-dressed man shuffled by, and turned his bleared eyes full on the speaker as he passed. The young fellow gave a contemptuous shrug, and continued: "Well, I don't care much, anyway. He's heard the truth about himself for once. That was old Holmes, as we young folks call him, but I don't really suppose he's over forty now."

"Old Holmes" had indeed heard every word, and, for a wonder, being almost sober, the contemptuous tone and insulting epithet pierced him like an arrow. He, too, had noticed for almost the first time, his young daughter's beauty, and such a sense of his unworthiness and degradation came over him that he felt like being alone and at home. Finding his wife and children gone he passed through the living-room to a bed-room and lay down, while his thoughts were of his own gradual decline from respectability, a fair practice for a young lawyer, to a "*low-down sot.*" The phrase kept turning itself over and over in his mind, and even rankled him in the uneasy slumber into which he finally fell.

When he awoke late in the afternoon he could hear his patient wife soothing Charley whom a kind neighbor had taken out in an easy carriage, and who had returned weary and fretful, then talking pleasantly to the other children about the celebration. Finally he heard Helena's sweet voice exclaiming: "Oh, mother dearest, I've had one happy day! Wasn't it all lovely, and weren't the girls all nice to me? I almost forgot about father, and everything that makes life so dreary to you and so sad to the rest of us."

Opening the door of the bed-room she came dancing in, but stopped suddenly as she saw her father on the bed. "Are you sick, father?" she asked kindly, all the joyousness gone from voice and manner in a moment.

"Yes," replied her father, a sudden wave of contrition sweeping across his mind, "sick of living. Lena, you'd all be better off if I were out of the way. I see it all as I never did before. I'm going to make one more effort to quit drinking—a desperate effort, and if I fail I'll slip out of life; better suicide than this way of living, a disgrace to you all."

Lena's arms were around his neck in a moment, and her kisses on his cheek. When had she kissed him before? "O papa, you *will* succeed. I am sure you will, for we'll all help you and if you do, shall we ever forget this happy, happy day?"

Kind friends rallied around the poor drunkard, when it was seen that he was earnestly trying to conquer his love for strong drink, and he did succeed to the joy of his long-suffering wife and loving, dutiful children. Mina, too, succeeded in her endeavors to conquer her sinful habit, and she and Helena became the warmest of friends.

They are charming young ladies now, and are together so much that their intimate friends call them "*the inseparables.*"

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Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord, and the people whom he hath chosen for his own inheritance.—Psalm 33: 12.

Blest with victory and peace may the Heaven rescued land,
Praise the power that has made and preserved us a nation.
—*Francis S. Key.*

THE DAY WE CELEBRATE.

To-morrow morning we shall every one be wakened—if, indeed, we are permitted to sleep at all to-night—by the booming of cannon, the whiz of fire-crackers and the yells of the small boy. What is the logical connection between Fourth of July and noise is beyond the comprehension of average grown-up folks, but the youngsters evidently firmly believe there is one, and we are not conceited enough to deny their intuitions. Yet we hail it as a sign of promise that Young America is learning that Fourth of July is not "all noise."

Twenty years ago it was said, and to our disgrace, truthfully said, that American children knew less of their national history and took less pride in it, than did the children of any other civilized country. This was the more surprising and the less inexcusable because our life as a nation has been so short, and crowded with so many scenes which, skillfully portrayed, would arouse intense interest, and be stamped indelibly on young memories. That this had not been done was not the children's fault.

The Centennial changed all this by setting the entire Nation to study its own history with the aid of most impressive object lessons. One result of this study is seen in a revival of patriotism all over the land: never, we venture to say, was our national holiday celebrated more heartily and more intelligently than it will be to-morrow. This revival is felt with especial force in the public schools, as it ought to be, since these are the training ground of the Nation's future citizens. To this training in patriotism we look as one means of relief from the rule of the boodler and bummer element from which we suffer. If trained to revere our country and her institutions, these school-boys and school-girls as well will appreciate the value of the ballot too highly to neglect to use it when they can, and thus allow unscrupulous politicians to run the government to suit themselves, because honest, intelligent men shun the caucus and the polls for fear of contamination by "dirty politics."

The "flag for every school-house" movement, which the W. C. T. U. has, through Mrs. Moffit, of its department of work for soldiers and sailors, so ably generaled, has done much to help this on; while it may not accomplish all claimed for it, it certainly will aid in impressing the pupils with a sense of the sacredness of the banner which floats above them, sufficiently, we trust, to prevent their using it as the medium of saloon advertisements.

When we were children, this was a favorite conundrum about Fourth of July time: "Why is the emblem of America more lasting than that of France, England, Scotland or Ireland?" The answer was in rhyme:

"The lily must fade and its stalk decay,
The rose from its stem must sever,
The thistle and shamrock will pass away,
But the stars shine on forever."

This may be slightly egotistical, but a little national egotism is refreshing in this age of Anglomania and affected contempt for our own land. Such exhibits of un-American sentiment make us sympathize with the feeling which prompted Benjamin Franklin's famous toast. It was at a court dinner in Paris, where England was toasted as the sun and France as the moon; it was now Franklin's turn, and his toast was: "George Washington, the Joshua who commanded the sun and moon to stand still, and they obeyed him."

In many schools especial methods of inculcating patriotism have been resorted to with marked success. The birthdays of noted Americans are observed as "memorial days," and devoted to the study of the life and character of the one whose memory is thus kept green; prize essays on patriotic themes are doing the work in this direction that prize essays on temperance themes have done for the great reform. For several years Victor F. Lawson, editor of the Chicago *Daily News*, has annually offered medals to pupils in the schools of this city for essays on American patriotism. Each year the interest in these medal contests increases; this year two hundred and eighty-two medals were awarded to pupils in one hundred and forty-one schools, and it is estimated that not less than twenty thousand children wrote essays competing for these prizes. Such a ransacking of histories as this caused, resulted in literally wearing out the books in many school libraries; they could not have perished in a better cause.

On the evening of June 17, the anniversary of Bunker Hill, the great Auditorium in Chicago was packed clear to the roof, with an audience coming together to join the Junior Order of United American Mechanics in celebrating the achievements of our fathers in that defeat which won for us the respect of the world. The name is unfortunate, as it conveys a false impression; this is no labor organization. in the common acceptation of the term, but one whose fitting motto is "Virtue, Liberty and Patriotism." No one who makes or sells liquor is eligible for membership. The exercises of the evening were all calculated to cultivate patriotism—opening with prayer and consisting of short, sensible addresses on the privileges and duties of American citizens, interspersed with the singing of patriotic songs, they marked a great advance from the old spread-eagle style of celebrating national anniversaries.

A quiet little school-ma'am in the Harrison school is doing more to train good citizens than the politicians can readily undo. The school is named for the redoubtable Carter H. Harrison and is situated in a district where most of the parents work in shops; never were parents more anxious that their children should receive the full benefits of school, or more loyal to a teacher than they are to Miss Greenleaf. The whole school is organized into a "best citizen" brigade, and the teacher keeps ever before the pupils the fact that the mission of the public school is to train for citizenship. Does an obstreperous youngster begin some mischief—"That's not the way a good citizen would do," gently chides Miss Greenleaf, and that settles it.

Mayor Harrison helps on the good work by giving, at the close of every school year, a prize to the pupil who is accounted the "best citizen" scholar. This prize does not go to the boy or girl who has been most regular in attendance, for it often happens that the best citizen has had to stay at home and tend baby while her mother went out washing, nor the one who recites the best lessons. The best citizen is the one who during the year has had the interest of teacher and fellow-pupil most at heart, has best fulfilled the command, "do the duty that lies next thee." This keeping the high ideal of service as the characteristic of good citizenship ever before the minds of these young people is a blessed preparation for the duties of real citizenship. Joined with the temperance teaching obligatory in most states, it will send our future citizens to their duties better prepared for the right discharge of them than they would have been by a long course in theoretical political economy.

That America sadly needs the inculcation of true patriotism and training in a more excellent way of celebrating her birthday goes without saying; the records of to-morrow's drunks, fights resulting therefrom, debaucheries and accidents in general, will convince any one that a reform is needed. Temperance celebrations are doing much to correct the evil, and the right training of the children of to-day will be a potent factor in the redemption of the Fourth of July of the future. In both directions the W. C. T. U. can achieve great results for "God and Home and Native Land," if every individual member at once begins to build over against her own house the wall that shall guard from desecration the next return of the "Day we Celebrate."

THE ARMY CANTEEN SYSTEM.

A captain in the regular army, at a post where the canteen system has had a fair trial, writes to the Kansas City *Times*, strongly condemning it. The *Times* says the views expressed are not its own, but they seem to us sensible and truthful. He calls attention to the fact that the officers loudest in praise of the system are at posts in, or near, cities where they can purchase the supplies which a post trader usually keeps, but who wish a place where they can buy tobacco and liquor cheap. The post from which he writes is a hundred miles from a railroad, with no store of any kind near Their trader carried a stock of goods valued at $75,000, such goods as are needed at the post, and his prices were reasonable. We give the rest in his own words:

"But along comes the order from Washington to do away with this large and varied stock of goods, so convenient to both officers and men, and substitute the canteen. And what have we in the canteen? Beer, with a big B, wine, tobacco, pig's feet, sausage, pies and stationery. This in place of the hundreds of articles of drygoods, hardware, groceries, etc., that our trader kept.

"The tendency of the canteen is to relax drills and work so the men can have more time to loaf at the so-called amusement room. If they are drilled as required by orders and regulations, they would be so busy during the day that they would find no time to spend in the government saloon, and at night would be so tired they would be glad to go to bed at nine for a healthy rest and sleep.

"My service extends over twenty years, and most of it has been on the frontier. The happiest and most contented garrisons I have ever been in are those where both officers and men are worked continuously from sun to sun. Part drill and part the necessary fatigue work of the post. It is no kindness to a command to allow them to loaf about a saloon while their post, fences and buildings are going to rack and ruin, and the battalion rapidly losing all skill and knowledge of drill.

"About the only argument for the canteen that I have heard is that it creates a large company fund with which to feed the men. Would it not be better for the morals of the army to increase the ration, say to three pounds of fresh beef every day, and add butter, potatoes and onions? Then the saving on the salt meat would be sufficient for all practical purposes. It seems to me this government is well able to both pay and feed its soldiers, and not depend, as now, on the soldier's weakness to fill his stomach.

"I claim it is an insult to ask an officer or soldier to take charge of a canteen as now conducted. "It is a sad sight to me to see a man who has served his country faithfully for years, still in its uniform and pay, standing behind a bar dealing out death and destruction to his comrades, and himself gradually sinking to their level.

"Bad as the liquor business is in civil life, it is always a cash business, and does not teach men the bad habit of contracting debts. Not so with the government saloon. Here every inducement is held out to the soldier to anticipate his pay. He is encouraged to contract debts, and the canteen officer is expected to sit along side the pay table and rob the men of their pay before they can get outside to settle their honest debts. The laundress and the tailor must wait till the saloon is satisfied; then, if anything is left, they can take their chances of getting their hard earned wages."

OUR NEW FRANCHISE LECTURER.

In view of the fact that Mrs. Mary E. Haggart has recently been appointed one of the lecturers on the staff of the Department of Franchise for the W. C. T. U., it is fitting that we should introduce her to our readers, through this sketch by Florence M. Adkinson.

Mrs. Haggart is a native of Washington county, Pa., and a graduate of the Southwestern Normal College of that state. For some time after her graduation she engaged in teaching, a vocation in which she excelled as a disciplinarian and instructor.

Possessed of strength of character, great mental breadth, scholarly attainments, and executive ability, Mrs. Haggart is capable of good work in many directions, but finds on the platform the opportunity best suited to her powers. Her natural gift for oratory, inherited from her father, an able and influential minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, was early manifested in her essays and original orations while a school-girl. So marked was her ability in this direction that when only fifteen years of age she was urged by the leading anti-slavery agitators in her county to prepare and deliver an address upon the injustice of negro slavery. This invitation she accepted, and her logic and eloquence, enthusiasm and youth delighted her hearers and won for her an enviable local reputation. She addressed a number of anti-slavery meetings in western Pennsylvania, and her friends were anxious to put her prominently before that public as a reformer and lecturer. Her father, however, at that time held very conservative views regarding the proper sphere of woman, and was opposed to his daughter entering upon a public career, and in deference to his wishes the idea was abandoned.

In February, 1867, she married Mr. David Haggart, a homeopathic physician, a gentleman of liberal views and in sympathy with all efforts for the advancement of women. Soon after their marriage Dr. Haggart and wife removed to Danville, Ind., and began house keeping. There being a dearth of recreation, the professors of Danville Academy determined upon a lecture course by home

talent. Receiving an intimation that the new doctor's young wife, a very quiet, unassuming home body and an excellent housekeeper, had shown rather marked ability in her school-days, they invited her to deliver the third lecture, which she did, taking the subject, "Woman's True Culture," and surprising her neighbors with her thoughts, logic and oratory. A few weeks later Mrs. Haggart delivered this lecture at a Woman's Suffrage Convention at Indianapolis, and received the highest encomiums from the press. From this she soon became known, and has filled numerous engagements in Indiana and other states, winning an enviable reputation. She has been closely identified with the woman suffrage and temperance movement, and as a logical advocate of those reforms has no superior. Since 1877 she has held the position of chairman of the Woman's Suffrage State Central Committee in Indiana, and has been assiduous in the important but not showy work of committees and conventions. On several occasions Mrs. Haggart has addressed the General Assembly of Indiana and of other states in behalf of the legal and political equality of women. Her plea for woman's enfranchisement is based upon justice and the inherent right of woman as a member of the human race, and as a citizen of the United States. She reasons from premises to conclusions, her addresses, unmarred by trivial anecdote or personalities, are argumentative and convincing. In 1878 Mrs. Haggart established the *Woman's Tribune* at Indianapolis, a weekly devoted to the interests of women, which she continued about a year. For some time she edited the woman's domain in the Chicago *Lever* and occasionally contributes to the *Woman's Journal*. She was one of the originators of the idea of a woman's department in the Indiana State Fair in 1878, and was elected president of the Woman's State Fair Association, holding that position until last year when numerous lecture engagements compelled her to withdraw from this line of work.

Modest and unassuming, wise and prudent, earnest and sympathetic, yet strong and having the courage of her convictions, practical and reliant, undaunted and eloquent, Mrs. Haggart is justly ranked as one of the ablest advocates of woman's enfranchisement. A sincere friend, ever ready to counsel, encourage and aid, she has been no less helpful to women in private life.

A devoted wife (now widow), a model housekeeper, an accomplished home-maker, all the domestic virtues and graces thrive around her hearthstone. Blessed with large, healthy and cultured brain; of strong, magnetic, courageous presence; enviable scholarly attainments; a peer in legal research and reasoning power; imbued with reliant, practical Christian faith, and undaunted in her advocacy of the heaven-born principle for which she is so arduously toiling, Mrs. Haggart reminds us of an oft-tried general who never retreated, never lost a battle. She is "enlisted for the war" for woman's suffrage and temperance, and would prove a most fitting generalissimo for that grand army now half a million strong.

NEED OF RECREATION.

Among mechanics and day laborers of all kinds exists an almost universal desire for some kind of stimulant. Hard, monotonous, grinding toil, day after day, and month after month, does not suit mercurial and nervous temperaments. The soul demands variety, change, a new outlook, and the calling into activity of unused faculties.

Against this change of activity modern inventions have conspired. Think of a man spending his life-time in making the screws of a watch, in guarding a small but important bit of machinery, in blowing glass or in "minding" the broken threads in a loom! Continuous, minute, uninteresting labor dulls the mind and stultifies its faculties.

Yet work is more and more dividing into special departments. Even the Japanese artist spends his whole life in painting a stork or a cherry-tree till he knows nothing but storks or cherry-trees. True, he attains inconceivable dexterity in his domain but at what expense! He knows nothing else.

It is the same with multitudes of laborers. The thoughts of the man who tends the machine that cuts wires into pin lengths are the slaves of his machine. He cannot even polish them or point them or head them or superintend any other of the eleven different processes through which the pin passes before it is ready for use in my lady's chamber.

Competition is so great that the utmost dexterity is required of the workman. To that all other activity is sacrificed so that he may become an expert in one direction.

Against such painful concentration and narrowing down to one minute point the mind rebels. The man does not reason about it; he merely feels when the day's work is over he must have change. He knows where to get it—at the nearest saloon.

Right here is a great work for the philanthropist and Christian. The workman is in no condition to listen to temperance talks or read tracts. His brain surges with stagnant blood; his heart demands brightness, geniality, sociability. These cannot always be had in the narrow tenement that he calls home. The wife knows no better than he how to find or make it.

But the boys know! There are songs and rough witticisms, and maudlin stories, and a little sparring, and the dull ache is forgotten. Take another finger of gin and the dingy saloon becomes a fairy-land, and the other fellows are the genii. There is a letting up from the same narrow round. For a little while the tread-mill is forgotten, and the soul enters another realm, miserable though it must be.

These facts must be fairly looked in the face by the reformer, especially by those who know no such sodden round of uninspiring work. In place of the groggery, innocent and enlivening recreations are needed, certainly wherever men are compelled to work in narrow and confining occupations.

Our Book Table.

The June number completes the first six months of William T. Stead's REVIEW OF REVIEWS. No venture in the literary field has ever so soon and so convincingly proved its right to be as has this. Busy people at once accepted it as a solution of the problem how to profit by the cream of the magazines without reading all of them. No one but an omnivorous reader, who combines the faculty of close and just criticism with thorough knowledge of literature and the needs of busy workers in various literary and philanthropic fields, could do this work, and these characteristics are seldom united in one person. In William Stead they are; herein is one element of the success of his magazine. In it we get the winnowed wheat of English, American, French, German, Spanish, Portuguese, Belgian, Italian and Dutch magazines.

When the plan of the REVIEW was announced, we supposed that this magazine symposium would be its chief feature, but now we prize this, valuable as it is, even less highly than the editorial matter which bears so unmistakably the impress of Mr. Stead's strong thought. The opening pages give us as clear a view of people, and of states as those following do of journals. A few paragraphs bring out the characteristics of the young Kaiser, "King by the Grace of God"—"the young man (who) always halloos as through a speaking trumpet" and who essays to keep the peace of Europe by threatening, "Those who venture to break the peace will learn a lesson which they will not forget for a hundred years." This quotation from his speech concerning German policy in Africa shows the spirit of Caprivi, who may live in history as the man of Bibles and buckshot, as his predecessor, Bismarck, will as the man of blood and iron:

"We must begin by establishing stations in the interior that will serve as a basis of action as well to the missionary as the merchant, while the 'Musket and the Bible,' (*die Flinte und die Bible*) must here coöperate. Without killing off the slave-dealers we shall never put an end to slavery." Here is France: "Internally France is quiet. Fifteen Russians who were preparing bombs for assassinating the Czar have been arrested, but nothing else has happened. General Boulanger, rather than risk the perils of a return to France has dissolved the Boulanger Committee. The decapitated Boulangerists have endeavored in the Republican-Socialist-Revisionist Alliance to galvanize into life Boulangism without Boulanger; while Paris is discussing the question whether or not it is seemly and decent for the capital of civilization to permit the establishment of bull fights under the shadow of Eiffel Tower." The new labor laws laid before the Reichstag by the German Government are thus epitomized: "They begin with the prohibition of Sunday labor and end with making all breach of contract between masters and workmen punishable by fines which are paid as compensation to the injured party. No children under thirteen are to be employed at all. Between thirteen and fourteen they may work six hours a day, from fourteen to sixteen they may work only ten hours a day. Special provision is made for Sunday labor in certain handicrafts, but even then it must not exceed five hours in length. . . . The working day of women must not exceed eleven hours, with at least an hour off at midday." Among the brightest pen pictures are those of the brides of Henry Stanley and William O'Brien, both of whom make romantic marriages this month.

Large space is given to a loving, appreciative sketch of Cardinal Manning, whose jubilee has just been celebrated. He paints three Cardinal Mannings, the Cardinal as he appears to Protestant statesmen and other men of the world; the Cardinal known to the Catholic world and as known "to me (Stead), a heretic, a Protestant, a Nonconformist." In each light he appears grand and lovable, most grand and lovable when outlined against the walls of Stead's prison.

"Helpers in Council" in the REVIEW is devoted to philanthropy. So rapidly has this department grown that Mr. Stead finds it necessary to establish another magazine which will do for the philanthropies what the REVIEW OF REVIEWS does for magazines. It is called GESTA CHRISTIA, and will be issued, monthly, at the same price, sixpence a number. The summer numbers of the REVIEW are especially prepared for tourists who, when on vacation, wish to keep in touch with the events and ideas of the day. An illustrated supplement with fifty portraits of leading men and women will appear during the summer.

Address subscriptions to William T. Stead, Mowbray House, Norfolk St., Strand W. C. London. Six shillings a year. American postage added.

The Watch-Tower.

At the last National, Miss Anna Gordon was requested to prepare the White Ribbon Hymnal and have it ready for Atlanta. How she will find time to do it with all else she is doing is past conception, but that she will is sure, for *she always does*. That it will be exactly the thing needed is proved by the excellency of "Marching Songs" and "The Y Song Book."

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A shrewd old lady remarking upon a distinguished speaker whom she had entertained, put forth this bit of philosophy: "He is a really interesting man when he gets through talking about himself."

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The article about the beautiful new W. C. T. U. headquarters at Bay View has caused many inquiries to be made about that famous Northern Michigan summer resort, assembly and summer university. Rev. Drs. Henson and Gunsaulus were there last summer, and pronounced it the most delightful place they had met in all their travels. Miss Willard thinks the assembly second to none, while Dr. Worden, at the head of Presbyterian Sunday-school work, said last season, of the thirty assemblies he had attended the Bay View program was "the most complete, varied, perfect and choice of them all." As many people at this season are deciding where to spend their summer vacation, they may want to know more of the place about which Miss Willard and others have so highly spoken. The *Assembly Herald*, published by Mr. J. M. Hall, is full of Bay View information and tells how to go there, the expenses, etc. He will gladly send copies on request. His address is Bay View, Emmet county, Mich.

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The Amherst (Nova Scotia) *Record*, devotes a column and a half of its first page to an appreciative sketch of Anna Gordon by one of Canada's Y's. It closes with this tribute to her parents: "To the mother who for so many years has given this daughter to the temperance reform all good people owe a lasting debt of gratitude. It is the testimony of those who know them best that Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, to whom their daughter Anna owes her rare training no less than her rare gifts, are, with God's grace, a sufficient explanation of her remarkable character and beneficent career. In her lives much of the choicest history and spirit of their Christian home."

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With all the other good things William Stead is busy about, he is working like a Trojan to secure penny postage between all English-speaking people. This year is the jubilee of the penny post in England, and he makes it the occasion of trying to secure a like boon for the colonies. He has vigorously circulated a National Memorial to Her Majesty praying for the establishment of the penny post throughout the English-speaking world, believing that nothing would tend more than this to strengthen the ties between the Motherland and the "vaster Britains that have arisen beyond seas." These petitions were called in June 21, and contained thousands of the most influential names in Great Britain.

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Teachers' receptions tendered by the W. C. T. U. are becoming important factors in temperance instruction work. Rightly managed they do great good by showing teachers that the mothers of their pupils are interested in them and in having temperance taught to their children, and often are made the vehicle of pleasantly conveying suggestions concerning how this work can best be done. The W. C. T. U. of Wyandotte county, Kansas, lately gave such a reception to the county teachers' associations. The program of its toasts is suggestive of the good cheer called out by them:

"*A feast of reason and the flow of soul.*"

Address of Welcome:—"Small cheer and great welcome makes a merry feast."—*President W. C. T. U.*

The Schools of Kansas:—"A school-house on every hill-top, and not a saloon in the valley."

The Teachers' Aim:

"Let all the ends thou aim'st at,
Be thy Country's, thy God's and Truth's."

Physical Culture in our Public Schools:—"Mens sana in corpore sano."

"Combinations":—

Nor knowest thou what argument
Thy life to thy neighbor's creed hath lent,
All are needed by each one.
Nothing is fair or good alone.

Should Women be Members of School Boards?—

"They talk about a woman's sphere,
As though it had a limit.
There's not a place in earth or heaven,
There's not a task to mankind given,
Without a woman in it."

Our National Educators—Editors and Teachers:—"To influence each day a score of minds for good or evil, for wrong or right, that is responsibility—*and it is yours!*"

The responses were bright, witty, sensible and suggestive. The occasion will long be remembered with pleasure, and its influence will be felt in the schools.

ON DUTY.

News from the Field.

WESTERN WASHINGTON.

SEVENTH ANNUAL STATE CONVENTION.

This was held in Tacoma, June 3-6, in the First Congregational Church. Mrs. Dr. Fifield, president of the Tacoma union, called the convention to order, which was opened with prayer and reading of the Scriptures by Rev. Mr. Wilding. Mrs. M. B. MacLafferty followed with an address of welcome to the delegates. It was earnest and thoughtful. The address of welcome was responded to by Mrs. M. L. T. Hidden of Vancouver, in the absence of Mrs. C. S. Jackman, who was unavoidably absent. After music rendered by Mrs. Caverly, and a benediction pronounced by Chaplain Stubbs, the convention adjourned until Wednesday morning at nine o'clock.

The church was beautifully decorated with banners, flags and flowers. The air was full of welcome as the delegates took their seats Wednesday morning. The forenoon was spent in the examination of credentials and appointment of committees. Fifty-one regular delegates, besides superintendents of departments, were present. The corresponding secretary had reports of 617 active members. There are thirty-four unions organized, of which twenty-eight sent in reports. Mrs. Stubbs voiced the convention in the noontide hour of prayer. On reassembling in the afternoon the session was opened with prayer by Mrs. C. B. Tibbitts. Mrs. Parkhurst, delegate to the last National convention, presented on behalf of the National convention, for the greatest increase in membership the past year, a beautiful hand-painted white satin banner, inscribed with the National motto, "For God and Home and Native Land." Mrs. Parkhurst made the presentation speech in a very happy manner.

Mrs. Shaffer, the president, then delivered her annual address, which was listened to with much interest. She said she believed in the ballot for women, but hoped no woman would be kept out of the temperance work because she is not a suffragist, as there are twenty-five departments beside the franchise department which are equally important, and in which any woman can feel she is doing good. She said, "We are not a political organization and from the nature of our membership we cannot be, but we are Prohibitionists in principle. The license law, the root from which saloons grow and flourish, must be destroyed, eradicated from our statute books in city, state and nation. In order to accomplish this we must take up the lines of work already inaugurated in our state and with women's persistent prayers, patient perseverance and plucky promptness we must powerfully plead, potently preach, peaceably practice, practically print and plentifully publish until prohibition prevails." In concluding she said, "And now when the year's work is ended what is it worth unless you have saved a soul from death? Jesus came into this world to live, suffer and die that we might have eternal life. When this truth is accepted in the heart the first impulse is to find another to bring into the kingdom, and after this impulse is yielded to, from time to time it is no longer an impulse, but a settled purpose, which becomes a very part of the life, and the life becomes a beacon star guiding the storm-tossed wanderers into the haven of rest in Christ Jesus. This, then, is our mission; ever looking forward to the time and realizing that we are preparing the way for the fulfillment of the prophecy, 'The kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord and His Christ, and He shall reign forever and ever!'"

After the address, which was warmly applauded, the vice-presidents gave encouraging reports of work in the different counties and districts.

The evening was devoted to soldiers' and sailors' work. Mrs. Moffat, National and local superintendent of that department, gave an address in which she maintained that her department was the proper channel through which the patriotism of our organization should flow. "As a part of our legitimate work," she said, "I have undertaken to inspire a national movement to secure a flag for every school-house in the land? She urged that the raising of these flags would do much to educate the children and make them good citizens; that a nobler, truer, broader patriotism must be stimulated in the hearts of our youth. Patriotism may not again mean gunpowder and cannon balls, but a spirit of self-sacrifice in undertaking the task of better self-government and the preservation of the country from its own vices. We must help to make America a Christian nation." After a spirited chorus of "Rally 'round the flag," Mrs. M. B. Reese spoke on memories of the war, which were enjoyed, as all the earnest talk of this large-hearted woman must ever be.

On Thursday morning Miss H. G. Moore conducted devotional exercises, after which Mrs. F. B. Stacy gave a Bible reading upon the building of Christian character, and spoke in a clear and impressive manner. Reports of superintendents were then submitted, many of them being extremely interesting and encouraging. Arrangements were made by Chaplain Stubbs and Mrs. Kennedy to take delegates to the White Shield Home. Many of the delegates visited the Home at noon, and then partook of a hospitable luncheon. Mrs. St. John, of Kansas, conducted a mothers' meeting at the beginning of the afternoon session. We would like to give in full Mrs. Kennedy's report of the White Shield Home. It was full of sad, truthful words. She told us what it meant to lift up the fallen and rescue the perishing. She said that during the fifteen months of its existence, fifty adults and infants have found a refuge under its protecting roof; seven have been sent to good situations; five returned to home or friends; two have been married; ten have refused to remain.

The evening meeting was largely attended. After devotional exercises and a solo by Mrs. Coveny, Mrs. Parkhurst, delegate from the state of Washington to the National convention, reviewed the year's work, and enlarged upon the present condition of the union. After a piano solo by Mrs. Gates, Miss H. G. Moore, of Ohio, National lecturer, addressed the convention. She spoke earnestly and eloquently. She strongly argued in favor of prohibition and woman's suffrage, and said that reforms in the liquor traffic would be sooner accomplished if woman had recognition and a right to vote.

At the morning session on Friday, a telegram of greeting from Spokane Falls came as follows: "The Spokane County Prohibition Convention greet you as co-workers for prohibition of legalized murder." A telegram of greeting was received from the prohibition convention in session in Whitman county. The telegram was from Ezra 10:4: "Arise, for this matter belongeth unto thee; we also will be with thee; be of good courage, and do it." Next in order being election of officers, the following were chosen: President, Mrs. M. A. Shaffer; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Jennie Hopkins; recording secretary, Mrs. M. L. T. Hidden; assistant recording secretary, Mrs. M. Dobie; treasurer, Mrs. A. E. Saunders; organizer, Mrs. E. S. Moffatt, of Tacoma; delegates at large to the National convention, Mrs. M. B. Reese, Mrs. M. E. Stubbs; alternates, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Dr. Fifield.

The resolutions were presented by Mrs. Hidden, on behalf of the committee. After a brief preamble the resolutions were read and acted upon one by one. As finally adopted they were as follows:

Resolved, That we give our approval and support to those parties which declare in their platform our principles, *viz.*: belief in Almighty God as the source of all power in government, sanctity of the Sabbath, prohibition in state and nation, and equal suffrage.

Resolved, That the late decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in regard to original packages, places the prohibition question in the domain of national politics, and helps to hasten the day of final victory.

Resolved, That greatest effort should be made by our unions along all lines of evangelistic work.

Resolved, That we recognize the necessity for education in regard to the work of social purity, and recommend that this department be made a specialty in our union, and that each union contribute toward the support of the White Shield Home.

Resolved, That we recommend to every union in Western Washington work along the lines suggested by Mrs. Moffat, to secure a flag for every school-house.

Resolved, That the juvenile department is one of the most important of our work. We especially call the attention of our women to more general organization of Loyal Temperance Legions and recommend the *Young Crusader* to our homes for their use.

Resolved, That as a state union we re-affirm our loyalty to the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and pledge ourselves to co-operate, as far as practical, in its varied lines of work.

Resolved, That we wish to emphasize our thanks to the general press, who have kindly aided our work by advertising and publishing.

Resolved, That the hearty thanks of this convention are hereby tendered to the citizens of Tacoma for their hospitality, for the open doors of this, the First Congregational Church, to the committee on decoration, music, to the press for favors conferred, to the Tacoma union for their hearty welcome, and to all others who have contributed to the success of our convention.

Centralia was selected as the place for the next meeting. Mrs. St. John occupied the platform on the closing evening of the convention and spoke generally and squarely for prohibition and against the license system, which she denounced as merely a powerful subterfuge of the enemy. She arraigned business men and church members for their apathy in the elections and for voting to put men in power who would license saloons. The speaker denounced the apathy of the nation as being one of the greatest dangers that threatened its perpetuity and then passed on to note some of the great economic problems.

A chorus was given and the benediction closed the exercises. The convention throughout was characterized by the greatest harmony. MRS. E. R. MCCULLOUGH.

CONNECTICUT.

A MAY GATHERING.

The Tolland county W. C. T. U. held its annual meeting Wednesday, May 14, in the Congregational Church, Vernon Centre. A misty morning was followed by a perfect day, the sun lending his rays to add to the general brightness until the twilight when with the setting sun came a hard shower. The exercises commenced with a consecration meeting led by Mrs. E. A. Moody, whose words gave an uplift to all the after hours of the day. Several of the ladies assisted in this service by prayer or word testimony. At 10:20 Mrs. C. T. Chapman, the president, took the chair. The church was beautifully decorated with flowers and a banner was suspended over the desk conveying silently but eloquently the greeting "Welcome." After the appointment of the committee on credentials Mrs. Chapman introduced the page, Miss Williams, whose kindly service was appreciated all the day. A hearty welcome was extended to the convention by Mrs. Moody, president of Vernon union, to which Mrs. A. M. Bancroft made a fitting response. The minutes of the last convention were read, also report of the treasurer, and reports from the local unions. The county is quite small, containing only six unions and two Y's. These last are very active, and mention has already been made of the Rockville Y in these columns. They sustain a Hope Club, composed of working girls, which is doing grandly. A pleasant variation in the exercises was made by a recitation by Miss Linda L. Kimball, who is one of the most earnest workers in the Ellington union.

Mrs. Forbes, state president, and Mrs. Andrews, state secretary, were introduced, and Mrs. Andrews led the noontide hour of prayer, and then our state president gave a short address, helpful and interesting. The whole company were invited to a bountiful collation, and exchanged pleasant greetings while enjoying the good things provided by the hospitable friends of Vernon Centre.

Promptly at a quarter of two the convention was again called to order after a praise and promise service led by Mrs. O. W. Scott. An address was given by Mrs. Dr. Morgan, of Springfield, Mass., who spoke especially of the need of intelligence in our work, and the necessity of being conversant with temperance statistics and facts relating to historical and scientific temperance. Mrs. A. J. Quick then read a fine paper on the subject of "Scientific Temperance Instruction in Schools," and Mrs. W. T. Hutchins, an interesting one on "Mothers' Meetings." Mrs. R. N. Stanbey, editor of the *White Ribbon Banner*, spoke earnestly for that paper, and twenty new subscribers gave their names as a result. Several members of the Loyal Temperance Legion then entertained us with a recitation of welcome and a song.

The election of officers resulted in the following: Mrs. C. T. Chapman, president; Miss Mary Kimball, secretary; Mrs. Laura Hall, treasurer.

Mrs. Chapman was introduced and accepted the reëlection in a few well-chosen words. Miss Linda L. Kimball gave a short psycho-physical culture talk, illustrated by charts, which was not only highly interesting but instructive as well.

The question-box was conducted by Mrs. M. M. Andrews in the absence of Mrs. J. H. James, who had been appointed to take charge of it. The convention closed with the hymn, "Blest be the tie that binds," and the benediction.

The union in Middlefield held an open meeting in the Congregational Church, April 28, which was addressed by Mrs. L. B. Forbes, state president. The exercises opened with Mrs. S. Marvin at the organ, and singing by Masters Sammie and Willie Marvin; reading of the Scriptures by Mrs. R. A. Cook, president of the local union, and prayer by Rev. Alpheus Winter.

Mrs. Forbes urged the ladies to work with singleness of purpose for the suppression of the saloon; to be active in all good works; to be adorned at all times with the "little white ribbon," and told of her pride in the union baby, *The White Ribbon Banner*. The whole tenor of her talk was uplifting. She compared the process of working the Gobelin tapestry with our lines, and that one opportunity lost will show in an endless eternity, and one well used will influence likewise. The magnitude of the work of the W. T. P. A. was mentioned. The meeting closed with singing and benediction by the Rev. L. P. Perry. M. BELLE SMITH, *Special Correspondent*.

NEW YORK.

FRANKLIN COUNTY CONVENTION.

One of the most enthusiastic and profitable conventions we have ever had was the one held at Burke, May 8. The church had been beautifully decorated with flags and blooming plants, our motto artistically arranged where all eyes could rest upon it, and a sumptuous dinner and tea provided for us in the basement.

Miss Fannie Looker welcomed the convention in a few well-chosen words, Miss Whitney giving the response in a beautiful manner. The reports from local unions and superintendents of departments were very encouraging.

The president, Mrs. Stevens, read an excellent paper comprising a variety of thought. Two essays, the subject of one, "Looking Backward," and of the other, "Looking Forward," recorded the advance along temperance lines since the Crusade and organization of the W. C. T. U., in the one case, and foretold the victories we expect to achieve in the other.

The workers' conference was most helpful, the members giving and receiving suggestions. I would like to recommend this feature to other conventions if they are not in the habit of such a conference. One-half or an hour of time cannot be spent more profitably. It has always been our custom to secure a speaker from a distance for the evening address, but this time we departed from the usual plan and invited several of the pastors of the county to be present and give short addresses. They responded happily with speeches appropriate and to the point. It is extremely gratifying to the ladies to know that the gentlemen are holding less conservative views of "woman's sphere," and can even, as in this case, speak words of commendation of women and their work. A beautiful recitation, entitled "Warden, Keep a Place for Me," was given by the county treasurer.

The convention closed about nine o'clock, all feeling amply repaid for any effort or sacrifice they had made to attend. REC. SEC.

OSWEGO COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Oswego county W. C. T. U. held its semi-annual convention at New Haven, May 16 and 17. In the absence and severe illness of the president, Mrs. Rachel Goodier, the first vice-president, Mrs. B. S. Stone presided. During the session, Mrs. Goodier's written resignation was sent to the convention, which, bowing to the inevitable, was accepted with expressions of sympathy for their stricken leader, and Mrs. Stone was elected to fill the vacancy.

The opening devotional exercises included many precious promises repeated by individual members of the convention. This spontaneous exercise, multiplying pledge upon pledge of God's love and faithfulness to those who aspire to be "laborers and co-workers with Him," was peculiarly impressive and inspiring to those present. The welcome by Mrs. Burhaus, and response by Miss Coit, cheered the workers with brave words, in their "moral warfare with the crime and folly of an evil time," so much harder than a physical conflict, and reminded all that temperance, though an "old, old story," like the story of the Cross, is not, therefore, an outworn cause. The works of the flesh, and the fruits of the spirit were clearly contrasted. Miss Byington's paper on "Narcotics," gave "in a nutshell" appalling facts, sustained by the highest scientific authority, and by incontrovertible statistics as to the physical and mental deterioration which they cause. Would that the W. C. T. U. might place these fearful facts before every boy in the land, so that none might perish through ignorance. Cheering reports of work were given by the local unions. Press work and the distribution of leaflets are made special features. Public meetings are frequent. A degree of success has attended the efforts to enforce the cigarette law. Oswego still retains a police matron. The value of petition work in local affairs has been proved

Mrs. Theodosia Foster (Faye Huntington) gave in the evening an earnest plea for the boys and girls; for their early and thorough training in the fundamentals of temperance. Seven-eighths of reformed men fall, while seven-eighths of those pledged in youth remain loyal. These significant figures should be carried in the mind and heart of every white-ribboner. A Y hour and a Loyal Temperance Legion hour entertained and heartened the convention, for these are the fresh and vigorous "reserves" who are coming on to keep the ranks good, as one after another our "promoted comrades" pass on.

Measures were taken towards completing the organization of the county. The recording secretary, Mrs. Gardenier, gave a point in economics, which cannot be too earnestly impressed upon W. C. T. U. workers. Much time, physical strength, wear on clothing, no small item,

and traveling expense, could be saved to our speakers, if care were taken by local unions to make several consecutive appointments in contiguous localities. It is often the case that a speaker travels many miles to give an address, speaks the next night far distant, and in a few days returns to the vicinity of the first address. They could afford lower terms if this waste were avoided.

VINNIE R. DAVIS, *Rec. Sec.*

ONTARIO COUNTY CONVENTION.

This was held at Clifton Springs, May 9, in the Y. M. C. A. rooms, which were decorated with plants from the conservatory and wild wood flowers. Miss Balcom, president of the local union, escorted the delegation on their arrival, to the parlors and hall conveniently located and arranged. The president being absent the meeting was called to order by the vice-president, Mrs. L. S. Bowerman. After singing "Jesus, Lover of my Soul," a consecration meeting was opened with Scripture reading by Rev. Mary S. Knowles. Mrs. Foster led in prayer, followed by others. Mrs. Rowley remarked upon the great need we have of prayer as we continue in the work. Our work was born in prayer, has grown with prayer, and will succeed with prayer. We were welcomed in a most graceful and hearty manner by Miss Balcom. All hearts felt to unite with the words of Mrs. Dr. Pritchard, who kindly responded in behalf of the convention.

The secretary being absent, by motion of Mrs. Foster Miss H. L. Payne was unanimously elected, *pro tem.* Miss Balcom read a letter of resignation from our beloved president, Mrs. E. M. J. Decker, which was sorrowfully accepted; also a letter of resignation was read from our secretary, Mrs. J. W. Neighbor, who has served so faithfully and efficiently for fourteen years. This was accepted by the convention with many regrets. Reports of the secretary and treasurer were read and adopted. Reports of superintendents of different departments were read, discussions following each. Scientific Instruction report called out some expressions on voting in school districts. This was considered both a privilege and a duty, and as such could be used to create an influence over teachers for temperance instruction in our schools which will result in immeasurable good. Report of superintendent on narcotics contained Mrs. Bullock's letter in regard to the cigarette bill, and aroused the attention of mothers to the dangers threatening their boys. The subject was not passed over lightly, and the president appointed the superintendent to write a letter to our assemblymen urging them to give their immediate attention and influence to the amendment which is needed to make the bill effective to save our boys. The noontide hour of prayer having arrived, a short petition was offered by Mrs. A. H. Wood.

The afternoon session was opened with singing "Rock of Ages," followed by a mothers' meeting. Mrs. A. H. Wood opened the meeting with prayer and Scripture reading. The Loyal Temperance Legion of Clifton Springs, numbering nearly one hundred, was presented by their faithful superintendent, Mrs. Foster. Their exercises consisted of singing and recitations by classes, at the close of which the audience expressed their thanks by the Chautauqua salute, and the band repeated in concert the New York state motto, "All New York for temperance."

Mrs. E. C. Clark read a very interesting report of the work that has been done in Naples during the past winter, to rid the place of its saloons. After adopting appropriate resolutions on the resignation of our president and secretary, also expressing appreciation for the entertainment given by the ladies of Clifton Springs to the convention, it closed with singing the doxology followed by the benediction.

H. L. PAYNE.

ILLINOIS.

FIFTH DISTRICT DOINGS.

The Boone county W. C. T. U. convention was held May 22, at Poplar Grove. Miss Emma S. Norton, district president, presided, giving the day's session the nature of a conference instead of the usual routine of convention work, thus providing a pleasing variety for the workers. Cordial words of welcome were spoken by the president of the local union to which the district president responded. Informal reports were given of the work done by the various unions in the county, and from none of them was sounded a note of discouragement or failure. The district superintendents of foreign work, literature and young woman's work, read papers urging the claims of their respective departments, and beside these there were four most excellent essays interspersed during the exercises of the day upon the themes, "Drunkenness our Nation's Sin," "The Power of the Pledge," "What we are Doing and Why" and "Our Work."

Afternoon devotions were led by the president of the Belvidere union, and by request she gave an account of her jail and prison work; our hearts were touched by the recital of this ministry of love: "I was sick and in prison and ye visited me." Rev. Montgomery, pastor of the church in which the meeting was held, and Rev. Howard of Harvard were introduced and spoke words of cheer and helpfulness. We are learning to look forward with great anticipation to the "children's hour" at all our gatherings. At four o'clock the troop of little folks marched in and furnished one of the pleasant features of the day with their songs and recitations. They were then addressed by Mrs. Beede, district superintendent of Loyal Temperance Legion work, in a most happy and impressive manner; indeed so much enthusiasm was aroused that as a result Mrs. Beede organized a Loyal Temperance Legion the day following.

The program for the evening consisted of a gold medal contest enlivened with excellent music. There were eight contestants, the winning one being Miss Rose Adams of Capron, though all acquitted themselves creditably.

W.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY CONVENTION.

This was held in Champaign, May 22 and 23. Eight unions were represented by twenty-five delegates. The afternoon session was devoted to appointing committees and reading of papers. In the evening Mrs. R. A. Emmons, of Chicago, gave an address.

Friday morning was spent in hearing reports from unions and committees, and in electing county officers. All the unions present gave good reports as to membership, attendance and work. Resolutions on evangelistic work, scientific temperance instruction, and of loyalty to the state and National officers, were adopted. There were reported nearly $20 in the treasury after paying expenses. The success of the convention and of the work done in the county is in a great measure due to the untiring efforts of our district president, Mrs. Replogle.

MYRTLE E. SPARKS, *Rec. Sec.*

JERSEY COUNTY CONVENTION.

This was held in Jerseyville, Friday, May 9, Mrs. W. P. Khul, district president, presiding. The previous evening was devoted to a Demorest contest, in which Miss Bertha Hansell secured the silver medal. This was the second of the three contests held in Jerseyville recently.

On Friday the exercises of the convention were as follows: Reports of local unions, three of which, Grafton, Delhi and Elsah, had been organized within the previous month. Then followed the question drawer, conducted by Mrs. E. M. Orr, address of welcome and response, reports of committees on resolutions and reorganization, the latter resulting in appointment of Mrs. Theo. Dodson, president; Mrs. Isaac Harbert, secretary; and Mrs. Rhoades, treasurer. The last hour of the afternoon session was devoted to the Loyal Temperance Legion, which is well attended and doing a good work under the able superintendence of Mrs. James Barr. The evening was occupied by Mrs. Khul and Mrs. Orr. The former gave us some excellent thoughts upon "Individual Responsibility;" the latter favored us with a stirring address upon "Woman's Suffrage."

MRS. ISAAC HARBERT, *Sec.*

OHIO.

JOTTINGS.

May 6 the second annual convention of the second district was held at Kent. Delegates were present from each county in the district. Excellent papers were read. Miss Jennie L. Olmstead gave a talk on mothers' meetings, which helped to swell the audience in the evening, as so many were anxious to hear her beautiful address on "Social Purity." Miss C. S. Burnett took charge of the question box in an instructive manner. Miss Lizzie George, had a grand paper on "Personal Responsibility." Mrs. Ludwick, Campbellsport, discoursed on "You have an Enemy in Your Midst," with telling words right to the point. The welcome by O. W. Holmes, pastor of M. E. Church, was outspoken for the grand cause. The response was given by Dora G. Dickson. A paper on "Suffrage," by Mrs. H. T. Mossgrove, was an earnest appeal for fatherhood as well as motherhood for this nation; a most effective showing of the one-sidedness of this government. Miss Jennie L. Olmstead is the new state superintendent of White Cross and social purity work, and won all hearts in the evening by her address. The beautiful rendering of the solo, "Just as I am," by Miss Clara Warner, was a fitting prelude to the thoughts so tenderly and earnestly uttered by the young and devoted Christian girl as she spoke in kindness and pity of the lost and wayward, and warned the mothers of how to shield them and train them. The kindness of the people of Kent cannot be spoken.

The officers for the coming year are: President, Lucinda M. Davis; corresponding secretary, Mrs. E. L. Sanford; recording secretary, Mrs. Dora G. Dickson; treasurer, Mrs. E. A. Lindsey. The convention was invited to meet at Youngstown next year.

Mahoning county convention was held May 27, at Garfield; and such a meeting! *a crowded house in the daytime!* Four ministers (gentlemen) all stanch Prohibitionists, and four lady ministers, one in the pure Friends' dress, were present; all but one gave most earnest, helpful words. Mrs. Esther Haldeman, the county president, and inspiration of this meeting, was duly reëlected for the year to come, and so we are at work. At our district meeting we elected Miss C. S. Burnett and Mrs. E. E. Truesdall delegates to the International Convention at Pittsburgh, June 24-27. May God help us all in Ohio to "keep to the front" always in the line of duty till victory comes!

LUCINDA M. DAVIS,
Pres. Second District.

NEW JERSEY.

NEWS AND NOTES.

The spring conventions in all our counties, twenty-one in number, have been held, with very marked success in every case. They have been "schools of methods" and have wonderfully developed our workers. I am amazed as I listen to those hitherto silent tongues, which seem loosened to do service for the Master. While a few new unions have been formed since the year opened, the increase has been mainly secured by our effort to double our membership, by each member obtaining one or more. The education which has come to us in these schools has been mainly along department lines. We are learning ourselves what we can do! Hidden mines of influence have been opened up, and latent talent developed. Members amount to but little unless brought into action against our common foe. We need to appreciate the bearings of each department upon the one great object of our organization, viz., the overthrow of the liquor traffic, and not give undue prominence to any one branch, but with our sure foundation stone, Christ and His righteousness, laid deep and wide, build up a magnificent structure of our many-sided work, which, striking telling blows at evil of every kind, will, with God's great blessing, secure the end for which we were called and divinely appointed. The more I study department work, which, under wise and judicious management, is the life of our system, the more I see the beautiful symmetry of the noble work our leaders are doing, and the more I am impressed with the great value of the hearty coöperation they are receiving from every part of the country. Without prompting from state or national influence, *every one* of our county conventions has passed resolutious indorsing our beloved National President and the action of the National organization.

Death has been busy among our workers, and many of our unions mourn the loss of valued members. This is especially true of the union at Ocean Grove. Within a month three lovely Christian lives have blossomed into glorious immortality. First, Mrs. Ellen C. Brooks, who was last year our state superintendent of evangelistic work, died very suddenly in New York; next, Mrs. Rhoda L. Field, who, since the organization was formed has been most faithful and helpful, and now, Mrs. R. A. Downs, for years our treasurer, "Not lost but gone before."

We are now in the midst of preparations for our midsummer meetings. The first occurs at Ocean Grove, July 5, continuing till the evening of the 7th. Mrs. M. T. Burt, of New York, Mrs. Barney, of Rhode Island, Mrs. Lathrap, of Michigan, General Fisk, and many of our own women will participate in the services. Then will follow, Pitman Grove, Camp Tabor, Malaga camp-meeting, Ocean City, etc. Our summer gatherings are becoming more and more valued in these communities, and sentiment for total abstinence and prohibition is created every year.

SARAH J. C. DOWNS.

MISSOURI.

FOURTH DISTRICT CONVENTION.

This was held in Hopkins May 8 and 9. Miss Lillian Wood, president, in the chair. Mrs. Manly conducted the praise meeting; reports from the different counties were then read, showing good work done in the district. Mrs. Cobb, of Hopkins, gave the address of welcome for the W. C. T. U. and Rev. Frank Lonsdale in behalf of the citizens; the response was given by Mrs. A. H. Kelly.

A children's medal contest was held Friday morning. Miss Wood delivered a delightful annual address. She was unanimously elected president for the coming year. Mrs. Sue Dehaven read a paper on the "Franchise" with great credit to herself A unanimous vote was taken that it be printed in *The Crusader*. The subject of dress reform was discussed Mrs. Lytle and Mrs. Lonsdale read papers on the same theme, showing their zeal in this much needed improvement. In the evening Mrs. Hoffman spoke to a full house, in spite of the heavy clouds that hung overhead. The delegates were all enthusiastic in the cause for God and humanity.

MRS. C. S. MARTIN, *Press Supt.*

NEBRASKA.

SIXTH DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The W. C. T. U. held a very successful convention at Stromsburg, May 7-9. Our president, Mrs. Carscadden, was unable to attend on account of the severe illness of herself and husband. Earnest prayers were offered for their speedy recovery. A message of love and sympathy was sent her, by vote of convention. The vice-president, Mrs. Wing, presided, and won all hearts. One year ago there were ten unions in the district; now there are twenty-two. The reports were all very encouraging. A contest was held, on Wednesday evening, and a gold medal was awarded to Miss Eva McCune. The time was all crowded full of matters of general interest. Papers were read by Mrs. Paley, subject, "The Modern Moloch," and by Mrs. Ferguson, on "Temperance Lesson in the Sunday-school."

Thursday evening three young ladies from the Y's gave beautiful recitations; Mrs. C. M. Woodward delivered a lecture that was well received and highly complimented. The singing of Mrs. Butler and Mrs. Shaw was greatly enjoyed. The young ladies and the children are falling into line and materially aiding in the work. Last year five superintendents of departments were appointed. This year, eleven. One hundred and sixteen dollars were raised for amendment work. Great anxiety was manifested as to the result of next November's election. Readers of THE UNION SIGNAL, we pray you, let your hearts be turned toward Nebraska, and let your prayers ascend Heavenward for the success of the prohibitory amendment.

The officers for the ensuing year are as follows: President, Mrs. Lizzie S. Ferguson; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Kate Northup; recording secretary, Mrs. J. L. Johnson; treasurer, Mrs. M. A. Ruther. Our convention closed at noon of the 9th. We believe all in attendance went home with stronger determination to persevere in the work than ever before.

L. S. F., *Reporter.*

DAWES COUNTY CONVENTION.

This was held at Crawford May 16 and 17. Mrs. C. M. Woodward and Mrs. Abbey Dustin, together with a number of Chadron delegates were present, and contributed to the interesting program. Mrs. Woodward's lecture was the great treat of the occasion. Mrs. Olive M. Leader, the new county president, fulfilled her duties in a most satisfactory manner, showing herself to be the right woman in the right place.

County officers were appointed for the different branches of the work, a general plan of work was adopted, and all questions bearing on the subject were freely discussed. Saturday afternoon the Crawford ladies took the delegates out to ride, showing them the principal points of interest, and at last took them to the depot, from which they departed in high spirits with the white ribbon floating from the car rail.

We consider the convention a decided success, and think it will be the means of more faithful and more efficient work in the great cause.

H. E. B.,
Supt. of Literature.

HOLT COUNTY CONVENTION.

This was held in Ewing, May 13 and 14, the president, Mrs. N. S. Lowrie, in the chair. After devotional exercises the different committees were appointed. Then followed a discussion on scientific instruction. The evening was filled with recitations, music, and a fine lecture by Mrs. Taylor.

Wednesday, plans were proposed for carrying on the good work, followed by a debate in which a number of visitors joined, making it an interesting session.

In the afternoon officers were elected, committees reported, etc. In the evening, Mrs. Woodward gave an able address, strong, clear, convincing. Thus closed a

convention that will be an inspiration to go forward.

M. E. VANZANDT.

WORK AT SEWARD.

Our union was organized March 29, 1889. Including officers, we now have forty-five members. Have held four silver medal contests. Have sent delegates to two conventions at Lincoln, to state convention at Norfolk, and to district conventions at York and Stromsburg. Have seven departments of work. There is one temperance paper in the city in which we have edited a column for nearly a year. We pay for twenty-five copies of the paper, to be sent out for the general good.

We had a lunch-room and distributed temperance literature during the county fair; had one oyster-supper. Have some funds in the bank; have been having cottage meetings during the winter, but have secured headquarters in a prominent locality. This is the home of Mrs. C. M. Woodward, who aids us by her presence, advice and sympathy, whenever she is at home. The state convention will be here in September, at which time we hope and expect to have our beloved National president with us, and many more who are interested in the freedom of Nebraska from the thralls of intemperance. We take several copies of THE UNION SIGNAL and our state paper, *The Union Worker*.

Our county convention was held here, April 22, with a goodly representation from Utica, Tamora and Milford unions. The following resolutions were adopted by the convention:

Resolved, That we will with renewed effort, work for the advancement of every department of W. C. T. U. work, trusting in Him who promised to His followers ultimate success.

Resolved, That the W. C. T. U. of Seward county, seeing with sorrow and shame the growing tendency to Sabbath desecration and immorality of every kind we will use our influence against these vices whenever possible until they cease to exist.

Resolved, That we recommend and use our influence to obtain subscribers for our National and state organs, THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Union Worker*.

Resolved, That as W. J. Demorest is doing much to further the cause of temperance by the medal contests, we hereby express our appreciation of his efforts and will endeavor to hold as many contests as possible before the coming election of November, 1890.

We appreciate the interest our sisters abroad are taking in our coming struggle, and feel that Nebraska needs the united prayers of all God's people, that victory may perch upon our banners at the coming election.

B. A. BAYLES, *Supt. Press Work.*

FOREIGN WORK.

The department of foreign work in this state is being well worked. Mrs. Grubb has sent over forty thousand pages of literature free into the hands of those interested in its distribution, and still the cry comes "More, more!" Every one who has given anything to this work may rest assured his money is made to count. We are hopeful and working day and night. The Germans are organized against the amendment, and the tactics of the liquor league in other states are being tried here. The newspapers are being bribed to insert misleading articles and these are translated into German and Swedish. We must meet their statements with facts and figures. Oh, for some German speaker to work among his countrymen personally!

BELLE G. BIGELOW, *Supt.*

FRANKLIN COUNTY CONVENTION.

This was held in Bloomington, June 4, 1890. The meeting was called to order by the president, Mrs. Nellie Owens, and devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Thomas. Mrs. Loveland was appointed secretary *pro tem*, in the absence of the secretary, Mrs. Cross. The following unions were represented: Bloomington, Franklin, Riverton, Naponee and Upland.

The reports of the several unions showed them to be in good working condition, and doing all they can in their prescribed lines of work.

Devotional exercises in the afternoon were led by the Rev. Mr. Hadden. The officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Mrs. Nellie Owens; recording secretary, Mrs. M. R. Cross; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Harrison; treasurer, Mrs. Julia Hunter. The report of the treasurer showed $7.20 in hand.

M. J. BURR.

MINNESOTA.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The Fisher Band of Hope, the Y. W. C. T. U. and W. C. T. U. organizations took the train for Red Lake Falls, May 12, to attend the fourteenth district convention. The meeting lasted three days and it was one of great interest and real enjoyment. The Band of Hope gave their entertainment, called the "Prohibition Shoe," on Monday evening, together with their military drill. Miss Estey lectured on Tuesday evening, and Professor Dobbyns, of Minneapolis delivered his famous discourse on Wednesday evening, entitled, "The Responsibility of Society." Interesting reports were given during the day sessions.

In the afternoon of the last day, the visiting and resiiding ministers delivered felicitous remarks on the progress of the W. C. T. U. work. The following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year: President, Mrs. Fanny Ames; vice-president, Mrs. Frederick Meyers; secretary, Mrs. H. B. Herrick; treasurer, Mrs. R. Cowing. The convention voted to send $20 to the Nebraska campaign work. All seemed inspired by enthusiasm, and went to their homes cherishing good hopes for the cause, and good wishes for the generous people of Red Lake Falls.

CORRESPONDENT.

CALIFORNIA.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY CONVENTION.

This convened in Antioch May 21-23 with forty delegates present. A spirit of love pervaded throughout all its sessions.

Dr. H. P. Van Kirk, of Oakland, was present with her ever genial smile and timely counsel which were to us all an inspiration. Also Mrs. Nellie B. Eyster with her "Man Wonderful and House Beautiful" for the children.

The first evening's exercises were devoted to consecration, short addresses and prayer whose blessed spirit seemed to follow us through the entire convention. Reports showed that the county had not been idle during the year and the resolutions adopted spoke of aggressive work in the future. Dr. Tracy Cutler, represented the franchise department very clearly, setting forth the need of the ballot in the hands of women. Many excellent papers were read and followed with pleasant discussions, special attention being given to evangelistic work, social purity, Sabbath observance, Sunday-school work, press work, and working women's department.

The last evening was devoted exclusively to the young ladies of the county, who showed by the trend of thought running through their entire program that they were well up to the high standard of temperance work as set forth by the W. C. T. U.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. L. I. Wills; recording secretary, Mrs. M. B. Lander; corresponding secretary, Miss Loesa Schott; treasurer, Mrs. M. E. Larkey.

REPORTER.

WISCONSIN.

WALWORTH COUNTY CONVENTION.

The eighth semi-annual convention of the county W. C. T. U. was held at Spring Prairie, May 21, 22. In spite of rain and mud, each union in the county was represented, and a large audience greeted the speakers each evening. Our state and district presidents, Mrs. Amy K. Morse and Mrs. Vie H. Campbell, were present, and did much to make the convention a success. Mrs. Morse gave an able and eloquent address Thursday evening. Wednesday evening was devoted to the Y's, and a platform talk by Mrs. Eva C. Griffith. The papers upon the different phases of the work were excellent. A parliamentary drill by Mrs. Griffith attracted much interest in a too often neglected part of our work.

Resolutions were passed renewing our allegiance to the National union; disapproving of the law just passed by our legislature in regard to the Bible in the schools; urging the passing by Congress of the two bills then before it regarding interstate commerce; and thanks to the sisters who so happily entertained us. Eleven superintendents were appointed. A new feature was a literature table, where the publications of the W. T. P. A. were exhibited and attracted much attention. Over two hundred papers and leaflets were distributed.

Ten dollars were voted to be sent the Temperance Temple, the same sum to the lumberman's missionary, and five dollars each to the Eau Claire Home, and for district organization work

MARY R. SMITH,
Corresponding Secretary.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

MRS. ANNIE M. PALMER has been spending the month of June in Northern Iowa, in gospel work. She goes home for her vacation early in July.

TWENTY-FIVE promising unions have been organized in Maine this year. The Penobscot county convention met in Dexter, June 17. Mrs. Stevens, state president, is untiring in her labors. Mrs. Mary T. Lathrap has given grand service in the state.

THE fifteenth district of Illinois now has fifty active unions as against seventeen of last year. The membership of the district is quadrupled. Five county conventions have just been held which were attended by one hundred women as delegates. Mrs. Rounds was present at three of these and Mrs. Emmons at two.

THE W. C. T. U. of Nunda, New York, has lost a dear and valued member, Miss F. I. Hammond, who passed away the evening of June 3. The secretary of the union writes: "She was our superintendent of flower mission work, and left us just when the blossoms she loved so well were filling the air with their beauty and fragrance."

APPROPRIATE resolutions were adopted by the Venango W. C. T. U. on the death of Mrs. B. R. Minich, who has served in the capacity of corresponding secretary ever since the formation of the union, nearly five years ago. The society mourns the loss of an active and zealous member and faithful officer, but realized that its loss is "her infinite and eternal gain."

IT is pleasant to record the fact that Dr. Grace Danforth, state superintendent of heredity and hygiene for the Texas W. C. T. U., has been appointed second assistant upon the medical staff of Terrill State Insane Asylum. Gen. Griffith, chairman of the board of directors, said, in asking her appointment: "It is time our people should recognize the fact that our women are capable of something besides washing dishes and sewing on buttons."

A PITIFUL appeal has reached this office from a W. C. T. U. member who is now left a widow with four children, their ages ranging from six to twelve. The father was a drinking man, and the family are left in very destitute circumstances. The mother is not able to support all the little flock, and asks help in securing a good temperance home for two of the boys. Any one whose heart is moved by this case to give help can write to THE UNION SIGNAL office, Room 62.

MISS C. S. BURNETT organized a new Y at Orwell, Ohio, recently, of thirty-two members, with a Loyal Temperance Legion; a union of twenty-two at North Bloomfield; also a new union in Green, of twenty-one members with a strong Loyal Temperance Legion. A large W. C. T. U. was organized May 6th at Lordstown, Ohio. Trumbull county, Ohio, has pledged a hundred dollars for the Temple, and elected Miss Ella Fuller, of Gustavus, superintendent of this work.

A CORRESPONDENT writes as follows: "At New Douglas, Ill., a mother showed her faith in and love for our cause by naming, on her dying bed, her baby after two of its leaders, *i. e.*, Clinton Willard. This was Mrs. Lucy Olive. Another namesake of Miss Willard in this town, is the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy. The W. C. T. U. has lost a worthy member, by the death at New Douglas, of Mrs. E. Redding. Faithful to the end, she desired that in being robed for the grave the white ribbon be surely placed on her. So "being dead they yet speak."

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "The temperance workers of Georgetown, Ky., feel that earnest efforts are needed so near the fountain-head of Bourbon whisky. There is, in our town, a thriving Loyal Temperance Legion, where effectual work is done for the children, and a few faithful men and women labor here with courage and hope. May 21, a temperance entertainment was given under the direction of Prof. J. J. Rucker. It consisted of inspiring temperance quartettes and choruses, exercises by the Legion, addresses by some of the young men of the Georgetown College, and a dialogue, written for the occasion, aiming to bring the responsibility of the sale of whisky in Georgetown upon the Christian voters of the place. The lesson of the evening was emphasized by stirring remarks from Professor Rucker, and it is hoped that the seed-sowing will bear fruit."

BICKLETON, Klickitat county, East Washington, has a live and prosperous union numbering eighteen members. On May 25 a public meeting was held, and ten names were secured for the pledge roll. Ritzville, Adams county, has a newly organized Y. W. C. T. U., which is actively at work in the interests of the good cause. A very pleasant entertainment was recently given in the M. E. Church, which was well filled with an interested audience. The program was a credit to the bright young ladies who carried it out, and whose treasury was increased by fifteen dollars and sixty-five cents profits. Miss I. C. DeVelling came to Walla Walla on her lecture tour in March, and spoke in the Baptist Church in the morning and in the M. E. Church in the evening, also in the United Brethren Church on Saturday evening. The audiences were good at all the services, and Miss DeVelling was much encouraged. At Dixie, a railroad town ten miles from Walla Walla, where Miss DeVelling spoke on Monday, a life membership was secured for the union.

A DEAR invalid of Rushsylvania, Ohio, Mrs. Elvira A. Cameron, desires, through the columns of THE UNION SIGNAL, to express her thanks for a happy surprise from the unions of Zanesfield, Rushsylvania, and West Mansfield, also the Rush Creek Sunday-school, and kind neighbors. The friends came with well-filled baskets, and much pleasure was enjoyed socially, after which a beautiful propelling chair was wheeled to the bedside of the invalid, and Mrs. Josie Bates gave a touching presentation speech. Mrs. Cameron was deeply moved and could only reply in a few words of joy and gratitude for such evidences of affection. A short address followed, by the Rev. Mr. Miller, also from the Rev. Mr. Harriman and wife, Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Day, Mr. Potee and wife. This sufferer of nearly nine years closes her letter of thanks in these words: "The day which to me was a special blessing, was ended with singing, and many fervent, effectual prayers. How such Christian sympathy makes the four walls fade away! Oh, for words to express the gratitude of my heart for such tokens of love!"

THE following report comes from Newport, Ky.: "Thursday, June 5, we observed our annual flower mission day. We assembled promptly at 2 p. m., at the residence of our president, Mrs. Dr. Lewis, where a basket of beautiful flowers, previously prepared, consisting of one hundred and three bouquets, artistically arranged, with the usual Scripture card attached by a knot of white ribbon, awaited our distribution. We were assisted in our work by the Rev. Mr. Nutting of the Congregational Church, Mr. Shield, of Louisville, and the Rev. E. H. Bullock, of London, Ky. The first remembrances were bestowed upon our noble firemen, where we keep a wall pocket filled. Four of the choicest selections were given to the sick. We then visited our own prison. After reading, singing and prayer, we distributed the bouquets. There were eight prisoners in the jail. We then repaired to the Covington jail, where we were courteously received by the officers and cordially welcomed by the prisoners. There were ninety-one poor, forlorn souls confined in the prison, a large majority being moonshiners. We were more than repaid for our labor, when we beheld their eagerness, the pleasure depicted on their countenances, the wistful look that came into their eyes as the flowers brought sweet memories of their mountain home. We lifted our hearts and voices to the Giver of all good in praise to Him for flower mission day, and for our dear sister Jennie Casseday."

Official Communications.

EVANGELISTIC DEPARTMENT.

To Superintendents of Evangelistic Work and all Readers of The Union Signal:

The National superintendent is very anxious to be most thorough, and is gathering reports of evangelistic work done this year. A question circular, with blanks for answers, has been sent to each state superintendent, requesting her to order copies sufficient for each local union. From these local returns she will make out a report for her state, and send this summary only to the National superintendent. Local unions not receiving this circular will please write at once to the state superintendent of evangelistic work. A most careful effort is being made to gather a complete list of the names of all women who are preaching the gospel, whether ordained, unordained, or as evangelists and Bible readers. Help from our workers will be gratefully received. Please send to 151 Remsen street, Brooklyn, N. Y., the name, address and denomination of any women thus engaged.

In view of many requests, the recent article in THE UNION SIGNAL upon the "Parable of the Friend at Midnight, or Out of Communion," will be issued in leaflet form for distribution. Those desiring copies can secure them at moderate rates.

ELIZABETH W. GREENWOOD,
National Supt.

Publisher's Dep't.

One Glimpse.

We quote quite freely from a letter received by H. J. Smith & Co. from one of their agents for G. F. Y.:

"I know I should have written you sooner but I have been so busy since I bought my outfit for canvassing that I have not thought of writing. The first week I spent in getting acquainted with my book.

"I began reading it and could not stop. Can't say whether it was the law of inertia or of *attraction* that kept me going, but know that the latter was present all through.

"The second week it rained three days, but I got out four afternoons and secured five orders for the cloth and five for the half morocco.

"The third week we cleaned house but still I got a short time two afternoons, less than three hours all together, and secured two more orders, one for the best binding.

"Last week I canvassed steadily four afternoons from two until five and secured eight more orders with a good prospect of getting several more later.

"People everywhere know of Miss Willard and her work and it takes but little effort to interest them in Glimpses."

Note.—This lady earned $30.70 in about twenty-seven hours' actual work.

Coming!

The white ribbon hymnologist, Miss Anna Gordon, is getting ready the new hymn book of the W. C. T. U. It is to be out in time for the convention at Atlanta. Her new book, Marching Songs No. 2, will soon be printed. The plates are all finished. Miss Gordon prepared it, therefore it is wise and bright, sparkling with genuine strength in words and notes, *not* frothy, not babyish! No. 1 has had a sale of over 130,000 copies. Who can estimate the educational power thereof?

Time Extended.

We have not gained the 15,000 names by July 4th. Many who have interested themselves so kindly to help us will say, "What, then, is our work gone for naught?" No, the new subscriber will get the paper one year, but the picture cannot be sent. Few realize the cost to us in even making a conditional offer like this. Our postage bill alone has been nearly $500, and the time of clerks, printing and stationery besides. But why give up the effort? To-day we have received the original painting from which the reproduction can be made. It is lovely. It is wonderfully life-like; no photograph or steel engraving ever made so caught the delicate, life-like tints. All who see it are charmed with it. It looks like a water-color in that the tints are so life-like.

"The best picture we ever saw of Miss Willard!" That is the verdict of Mrs. Carse, Miss Pugh and Miss West, from whom we will hear more next week.

Now, even if it is August, do lend a hand, you seventy odd thousand people that we have not heard from, and send us one new name with $1, or five new names with $5, before August 1? For the first you will get the picture providing we get up to 100,000 by that date; for the second, the picture handsomely framed under the same proviso. Send in the dollar or the five dollars, and

Take Five Months

to getting the name if you need to. Could any work be easier? We guarantee you will be

Delighted,

Yes.

Delighted

with the reward of your effort if the 15,000 new names are gained.

Van Houten's Cocoa, best and goes farthest.

MR. JNO. T. CLARKE, Bibb County, Ga., says: I am so well satisfied of the specific virtues of Bradycrotine, that I shall always keep it on hand.

MR. JERE R. TRAYLOR, traveling salesman for F. R. Penn & Co., says: I have been a sufferer from Sick and Nervous Headache all my life, but found perfect relief from using Bradycrotine.

LADIES, READ THIS.

Office of J. L. Williams, M. D., local surgeon, Big Four Railroad, Cardington, O., May 2, 1890. THE STEVEN'S DISH WASHING MACHINE CO., *Gentlemen:* Your machine has been in my house for several months in constant use without breaking a dish, and washing and drying the dishes perfectly. Too much cannot be said of its merits.

MRS. DR. J. L. WILLIAMS.

PAINLESS **BEECHAM'S** EFFECTUAL

THE GREAT ENGLISH MEDICINE **PILLS** WORTH A GUINEA A BOX

For Weak Stomach—Impaired Digestion—Disordered Liver.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

Prepared only by THOS. BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lancashire, England.

B. F. ALLEN & CO., Sole Agents

FOR UNITED STATES, 365 & 367 CANAL ST., NEW YORK,

Who (if your druggist does not keep them) will mail Beecham's Pills on receipt of price—*but inquire first.* (Please mention this paper.)

PRESS NOTICES

GLIMPSES OF FIFTY YEARS

It gives the careful reader more than glimpses of a beautiful and pure life devoted to the carrying out of a high ideal. Its pages breathe a remarkable love for humanity, and every movement for the uplifting of humanity has, as is here shown, found in her a cordial friend and active helper. . . . . The style is singularly lucid and straightforward, while abounding in anecdotes relating to nearly everybody who has taken any prominent part in the woman's temperance movement or the Prohibition party. The book cannot but have a large sale, as it is a notable history of a notable woman, abounding in illustrations, and enriched with the many devices of the bookmaker's art.—*Boston Globe.*

Books written to order are generally not worth reading, but this one is an exception to the rule. Miss Willard is a truly interesting person, she has seen and done a great many things which merit record, and she is so clever with her pen that she is by all odds the best equipped person to write a volume of reminiscences about herself. . . . Some may be inclined to say, after reading her story, that her last state is worse than her first; but we are confident that the ladies of the W. C. T. U., by whose order the volume was written, will not adopt any such conclusion.—*The Interior.*

Her magnetic touch would put life into anything, and with such a subject in hand she makes the book vital in every line. We cannot keep up with this great little woman in everything, but we can say, God bless her!—*Christian Advocate, Nashville, Tenn.*

In the book just issued, under this title, the reader is struck by the utter frankness and spontaneity of its author, Miss Willard, whose autobiography it is. She has evidently opened the windows of her soul, not only to get a glimpse of the outside world, but to come into perfect unison with her friends, the White-Ribboners, and let them see into the very penetralia of her life. In this age of conviction such frankness is as unusual as it is facinating. Since the days of Rousseau there has been no such unreserve; yet how unlike Rousseau is this pure life with its magnificent ideals, its lofty aims!—*The Woman's Journal.*

Miss Willard is no ordinary woman. No part of her life has been ordinary, and fully as we recognize the public importance of this autobiography in its bearing on the reforms to which Miss Willard has devoted her mature life, the story of her childhood, girlhood and early womanhood is by no means the least interesting part of her work. . . . . What a story does that tell of American pioneer life! . . . . *The Independent*, while it has agreed with Miss Willard as to prohibition, and as to the inadequacy of high license as a cure, has differed with her as to the wisdom of seeking to promote her principles by the formation of a third party. Miss Willard is, however, entitled to her own stage, and to free speech on it. She has at least, in her severe arraignment of the old parties, presented the strongest case for herself and the members of the W. C. T. U. . . . . The versatility and fullness of her powers, her woman's wit and spirit, together with her self-forgetful devotion, have wonderfully carried her through.—*Independent, N. Y.*

No public character can take the radical position that Frances Willard has taken on the temperance question, setting principle above policy, and conscientiously adhering to it, and resolutely asserting it, without incurring the displeasure and, indeed, enmity of many—even of such as are aiming, at least by indirection, at the same ends toward which this sturdy little woman and her devoted followers have set their faces. These objects, dear to us all, however much we may differ as to methods, make the volume before us, recording, as it does, a large and important phase of the battle with the saloon—that outlay in our American economy—interesting to all. But temperance is not the only, indeed, in a large part of the book, is not at all the theme of presentation. It is the life of a typical, wide-awake, aggressive American woman, Education is, in large part, its major topic of consideration, and the problem discussed is the growing question of female self-help. Miss Willard had made her mark here before she became known as the leader of that wide-spread movement to which she seems to have now consecrated her days. The story is told in the simple, direct way characteristic of the writer, and the pages of the book are embellished with numerous engravings and illustrations.—*The Standard.*

Her public work has been a gift to the women of the nineteenth century, for she has enlarged their sympathies, widened their outlook, and every field of inquiry or investigation which would be likely to promote their interest has received her quiet and intelligent support; besides this every movement for the uplifting of humanity has found in her a cordial friend and active helper... It is a true story, a home book, written for her great family circle, to be read by those who wish to learn from her experience to lead better and stronger lives. Those who read between the lines of the book cannot fail to see how largely the evolution of the mighty organization which she represents has been the work of its gentle yet magnetic leader, and will admire her superb tact and wonderful administrative talents. They will also find a world of interest in the reminiscences it contains. The beautiful illustrations of the book are entirely the work of the Woman's Temperance Publishing Association, which has prepared this part of the volume in an unusally original and artistic manner. Altogether, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union may look upon this book as the most creditable witness to the valuable and successful working of the organization...—*New Orleans Sun.*

Bargain Prices.

Books, etc., soiled by having been sent to convention, or having some slight damage in binding.

	Regular Price.	Bargain Price.
Ye Hatchet Partie,	$ .15	$ .07
Helping,	.10	.05
Nineteen Beautiful Years, cloth,	.75	.35
" " " paper,	.40	.15
Romance Nineteenth Century	1.00	.35
Duties of Women,	.25	.15
Free Rum on the Congo,	.25	.10
Boys and Other Boys paper,	.25	.12
Girls of To-Day,	.25	.12
Y Song Books,	.25	.20
Glorious Cause,	.30	.20
Birthday Books, plain,	1.00	.50
Birthday Books, gilt edge,	1.25	.60

Please name first and second choice, as we have only a few of some of the items. Secure your bargains promptly. They will not last long.

FOR ✠ 20 ✠ CENTS ✠ YOU ✠ CAN HAVE ✠ THE ✠ UNION ✠ SIGNAL SENT ✠ TO ✠ A ✠ FRIEND ✠ FOR FIVE ✠ WEEKS ✠ WITH ✠ COPY OF ✠ A ✠ 25 ✠ CENT ✠ BOOK ✠ CONKLIN'S ✠ MANUAL ✠ OF ✠ INFORMATION. ✠ THE ✠ BOOK ✠ CAN COME ✠ TO ✠ YOU, ✠ THE ✠ PAPER TO ✠ YOUR ✠ FRIEND ✠ IF ✠ YOU PREFER. ✠ EITHER ✠ ONE ✠ IS ✠ WORTH ✠ MUCH ✠ MORE ✠ THAN 20 ✠ CENTS. ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠

Fifty Dollars in Gold

—ALSO—

30 GENUINE DIAMONDS

GIVEN AWAY.

Do You Want Them?

The Hobb's Medicine Co., of San Francisco, Cal., in order to more thoroughly introduce their famous California Remedies, have authorized us to make the following **unprecedented offer,** viz: To the first person writing to us before August 15, 1890, and telling us where the word "Spirit" is first found in the New Testament, we will give $25.00 in gold coin; to the second person sending in the correct answer we will give a Solid Gold Watch, Lady's or Gent's; to the next 15 persons sending correct answers we will give each a Solid Gold Genuine Diamond Ring; to the last one sending in a correct answer we will give $25.00 in Gold Coin, and to the 15 next to the last, sending in the right answers, we will give a Solid Gold Ring, Genuine Diamond Setting. With your answer send 25 cents in Silver or Stamps for a vial of **Dr. Hobb's Little Vegetable Pills,** the best **Cathartic, Liver** and **Stomach** pill ever compounded. A positive cure for sick headache. They are very small, sugar coated, **do not gripe,** purely vegetable, 45 pills in a vial, one pill a dose, and are recommended by leading physicians. **Remember** the above presents are absolutely given away by a responsible firm. This offer is made solely to **advertise Dr. Hobb's Celebrated Remedies,** and is part of a plan to distribute a valuable lot of presents among customers. Dr. Hobb's Hand Book of Useful Information sent free to each person ordering a vial of pills. **This Advertisement may not appear again, so Cut it Out.** Wherever used, Dr. Hobb's Remedies are highly recommended and should be in every home. We will not receive answers to this contest in our store. You must write your answer and send it to us by mail, and we will forward the pills and book to any address, post paid. The above is the most liberal proposition ever made to introduce any medicine. The awarding and delivering of presents is left entirely with us, and our reputation is a sufficient guarantee that the offer made will be carried out to the letter: so send along your answers. Address:

BUCK & RAYNER, Druggists,
117 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

Deer Park and Oakland

On the Crest of the Alleghanies,

3,000 Feet Above Tide Water.

Season Opens June 21st, 1890.

These famous mountain resorts, situated at the summit of the Alleghanies and directly upon the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, have the advantage of its splendid vestibuled express train service both east and west, and are therefore readily accessible from all parts of the country. All Baltimore and Ohio trains stop at Deer Park and Oakland during the season.

Rates, $60, $75 and $90 a month, according to location.

All communications should be addressed to GEORGE D. DESHIELDS, Manager Baltimore and Ohio Hotels, Cumberland, Md., up to June 10th; after that date, either Deer Park or Oakland, Garrett County, Md.

Praise from Sir Hubert.

A more agreeable journey through diversified and attractive scenery than that which can be made by one of the two daily vestibuled fast trains of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad between Chicago and Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York would be hard to find. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad of to-day is a vastly different institution from that which it was a few years ago. The antiquated locomotives and cars which then constituted its equipment have given place to rolling stock of the latest and best patterns and the through trains, vestibuled from engine to rear sleeper and including dining cars and Pullman cars of the most modern and luxurious character, compare favorably with those of any in the world. The sleeping cars especially built for these trains a few months ago have some admirable improvements. The elegant simplicity of the interior decorations is in marked contrast to the louder ornamentation which not long ago was considered the height of art in such places. The wood is of mahogany with little carved or raised work, but brought down to the highest finish, carefully selected for fine grain and texture and showing highly artistic cabinet work which the eye does not tire of admiring. The improvement in the locomotive equipment is equally remarkable. In order to climb the Alleghanies, from whose heights the passenger enjoys views of sublimity and beauty which he never forgets, heavy grades and numerous curves were necessary in constructing the road and until recently it required the help of extra engines to get a train to the summit. Now when the foot of the mountain is reached, instead of two or more engines being called into service there is attached to the train a single engine weighing 67 tons, having six coupled drivers and cylinders 21x26 inches in size, and this powerful machine takes the heavy train up the long stretches of grades, reaching as high as 118 feet to the mile, at a lively pace. The daylight ride over the mountains, especially in the time of verdure, shows a wonderfully attractive panorama in which grandeur and beauty are constantly mingled, and indeed the entire journey between Washington and Chicago proves the propriety of calling this road "Picturesque B. & O."—*Railway Age.*

Money-Making Entertainments.

The list is worth your attention, as it comprises all sorts and kinds, and if your union seeks to occasionally make some money by amusing the people you will find here ample material. In many instances the entertainment will result in not only making the coffers heavier but in silencing the scoffers! Why? Because the planning has been not only to amuse but also to arouse thought while being amused, and a new idea that comes to you on the wings of a hearty laugh has a good-natured way of settling down quite at home in its new quarters. Here is the list:

Prohibition Program. *Price 10 cents.* By Anna A. Gordon. Song recitations and exercises of the brightest and best kind. High license is fired at in a way that tells. A dialogue by Mr. E. J. Wheeler on "Senseys. License," is full of vigor, fun *and* education!

Publisher's Notes.

TERMS FOR 1890—THE UNION SIGNAL.

To Old Subscribers.

Single copy	$1.50
In clubs of 5 to 9 each	1.25
In clubs of 10 and over each	1.00
To ministers and reading rooms	1.00

To New Subscribers.

Only $1.00, whether in clubs or singly.

Clubs can be made up of both old and new names, but the full number of names required must be sent.

Trial Subscribers (Five Weeks) **10 Cts.**

Other Papers Issued by the W. T. P. A.

The Young Crusader (juvenile temperance) semi-monthly edition. Single copy 50 cents; in clubs of 10 or over, 40 cents.

Monthly (Sunday School edition) single copy 15 cents; five to twenty-five copies, in package, each 1 cent; twenty-five copies or over, in package, at the rate of $1.00 per 100 copies, per issue.

The Oak and Ivy Leaf (monthly) organ of the Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union; single copy, 25 cents; in clubs of 10 or over, 20 cents.

Der Deutsch Amerikaner (semi-monthly) German temperance; single copy 50 cents, in clubs of 10 or over, 40 cents.

Advertising rates in THE UNION SIGNAL per agate line, 75 cents. TIME DISCOUNTS: Four times, 10 per cent; 13 times, 20 per cent; 26 times, 30 per cent; 39 times, 40 per cent; 52 times, 50 per cent; five lines one year costs only $97.50. No advertisement of less than five lines inserted at time rates on a contract for variable space.

"I Will Help" (for one or more names):

V. K. Beehgetoor.
Emily Hurd.
Kate Costill.
Mrs. Elizabeth Forbes.
Mrs. Flora Fulmer.
Mrs. C. G. Hall.
Mrs. W. H. Bryan.
Mary G. Winters.
Mrs. M. J. Stevenson.
Sarah Peru.
Emily Taft.
Mrs. L. C. Pitts.
Mrs. Isadore Spencer.
Mattie Kirkpatrick.
W. H. La Tourette.
Mrs. Geo. Bailey.
Mrs. M. A. McRae.
Cora Wheelock.
Sarah J. Kincaid.
Mrs. E. S. Boyd.
Ida F. Angell.
Mrs. Geo. Bailey.
Mrs. B. H. Hatch.
Miss M. A. McConnell.
Mrs. J. C. Garrigus.
Franc H. Palmiter.
Anna M. Brown.
M. C. Palmer.
Miss M. L. Putman.
Miles Smith.
Abbie J. Clark.
Mrs. M. Lamar.
Mrs. Minna Cook.
Alpha O. Snow.
Etta M. Kelly.
Mrs. J. T. Diener.
Phi. A. High.
Mrs. S. V. Fiske.
L. L. Hubbard.
M. A. Clark.
S. D. Moore.
Mrs. M. L. Campbell.
M. F. Ingolsby.
Mrs. W. H. McKay.
Mary E. Till.
Mrs. Emma L. Rieke.
Mrs. Sara E. Crow.
Mrs. Mary E. Bradt.
Mrs. J. L. Davis.
Mrs. S. F. Wilson.
Mrs. Lucy R. Kellogg.
Mrs. P. D. Learnard.
Mrs. Lucy Bower.
Mrs. J. S. Nash.
Ella Skinner.

Unions Pledged for 5 Names:

Woodlawn Park, Ill.
Sterling, Ill.
Toledo, Ill.
Batavia, Ill.
Zanesfield, Ohio.
Bloomingdale, Pa.
Petersboro, N. H.
Green River, Wyo.
Irvington, N. J.
Boston, Mass.
Missoula, Mont.
Benjaminville Union, Holer, Ill.
Bristol, Ill.
Ellsworth, Me.
Washington C. H., Ohio.
Punxsutawaney, Pa.
No. Chili, N. Y.
Dudley, N. J.
Nashua, N. H.
Tampa, Fla.
Angola, N. Y.

Gained? The 15,000?

At this writing—June 26—it is impossible to say whether the offer to send out Miss Willard's picture as a reward for getting 15,000 new names will be successful or not. Particulars in full will be given in the issue of July 10. The indications are that the 15,000 names will not be reached. Undoubtedly the very hot weather has prevented many from working. If we have the promise of 10,000 names the picture will be ordered, but not otherwise. Doubtless some will say, "But you promised the picture anyhow." No, only in case the 15,000 new names were promised. We have gone to an expense of over six hundred dollars already in pushing the offer but must withdraw it unless we get the desired results, for it is an impossibility to send out so expensive and elegant a picture as the one we plan, unless we can order at least 15,000 copies. We have never made a more liberal offer than this and had not the least idea but that it would be eagerly accepted. The single responses have been very good, that from the unions has not been so general. We will extend the offer till

August 1st,

and make the same offer to individuals that we have to unions, viz.: For the sum of Five Dollars, sent by August 1st, we will allow five subscriptions (new names only) to be sent in any time during the current year, and for this work will agree to send a handsomely framed portrait in oil colors, of Miss Willard, providing 15,000 new names are received by us between May 15 and August 1. Those who have sent in one or more names already can add what is necessary to gain the framed picture.

The time positively cannot be extended beyond date named, as it will take five months to get the picture out. Shall we have a fresh start and success?

Address WOMAN'S TEMP. PUB. ASS'N,
161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Pond's Extract is always enclosed in buff wrapper having landscape trade mark.

Ball's Corsets in a variety of styles. Most comfortable corset ever made. Kabo Corsets of perfect fit, in various styles and lengths. Kabo never breaks. Ball's Waists are the best in the world for Ladies, Misses and Children. All with soft eyelets.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
CHICAGO CORSET CO.,
CHICAGO AND NEW YORK.

LADIES! Use only { Brown's French Dressing } on your Boots and Shoes.

AGENTS Wanted. $5.00 a day made selling our Jewel Tufting Machine, Rug Patterns, etc. Send for Catalogue and particulars. Small sample sent for 10c to pay postage. GIBBS MFG. CO., 88.90 State St., Chicago.

RUG THE FORSYTH COMBINATION. **& EMBROIDERY MACHINE** is far superior to anything of the kind now in use. Beautiful new designs for Rug and embroidery patterns. Big inducements to agents. Catalogue and price list sent free. THE FORSYTH MFG. CO., 204 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Better than Tea and Coffee for the Nerves.
VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA
"Once Tried, Always Used."
Ask your Grocer for it, take no other. [64

TEA At Wholesale Prices to Consumers Why pay fancy prices for old Tea, when you can get NEW TEA direct from the Importers at first cost We will send by mail or express paid 2lb of any of the following Teas, on receipt of $1.00 Finest Green or Sun Dried Japan, Gunpowder, Oolong, Congo or English Breakfast. Mention kind wanted. Our 111 Catalogue of General Merchandise free on application
The People's Supply Co, 51 E Lake St,
Established 1885. CHICAGO, ILL.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY
CHANCE FOR ALL TO enjoy a cup of Perfect Tea. A trial order of 3½ pounds of fine Tea, either Oolong, Japan, Imperial, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Mixed, English Breakfast or Sun Chop, sent by mail on receipt of $2.00. Be particular and state what kind of Tea you want. Greatest inducements ever offered to get orders for our celebrated Teas, Coffees and Baking Powder. For full particulars address The Great American Tea Co.,
P.O. Box 289, 31 and 33 Vesey St., New York.

FREE A valuable pamphlet on Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Nervous Prostration sent free to any address. Gluten Entire Wheat Flour Co., 135 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

UNION ACADEMY, Anna, Ill. Eighth year. Five-year course $139 a year. Catalogue.

MT. CARROLL (ILL.) SEMINARY is distinguished for its thorough practical work in every department. The Preparatory and Collegiate courses are superior. Its Normal department furnishes best of teachers. Its Conservatory of Music and School of Art are of *the best*. Stenography & Typewriting are taught. "Oreads" *free.*

TODD SEMINARY FOR BOYS AND YOUTH
42d year commences Sept. 17, 1890. Boys from eight to eighteen years preferred—prepared for college or business. A delightful home—manners, morals and health carefully guarded. Address Rev. R. K. TODD, A. M., Prin., Woodstock, Ill.

CHICAGO
KINDERGARTEN TRAINING SCHOOL,
ELIZABETH HARRISON, - - - Principal.
Re-opens Sept. 15, 1890. For circulars and other information apply to MISS ALICE McROY,
2323 Indiana Ave., Chicago.

ALL ABOUT NEW STATE OF Send stamp for Catechism. KOHLMAN, LLEWELLYN & CO., Seattle. **WASHINGTON**

LADY Agents clear $5.00 daily. Goods indispensable. Sample free. G. L. Erwin, Chicago.

WOMEN Wanted, local and traveling. Positions permanent. Salary from start. Experience unnecessary. Brown Bros., Nurserymen, Chicago

Silk Satin & Plush Remnants for Crazy Patch a large pkg. pretty pieces, assorted col. & our ill. story paper 3 mos 10c. The Little Giant, St. Louis

"130 ORDERS IN 3½ DAYS;" "10 Orders every 12 calls;" "47 orders in 16 hours." Terms free. JAS. H. EARLE, Pub. Boston

BEST PAYING THING for Agents is our PHOTOGRAPH FAMILY RECORD PICTURE Agents wanted. Terms extra liberal. Address
C. F. CORY & CO., 325 State St., Chicago.

"MURRAY"
$55.95 BUGGIES and $5.95 HARNESS
are the best and cheapest. Write for catalogue and prices. Wilber H. Murray M'f'g Co., Cincinnati, O.

DRESS SILKS The very best. Send 8c. in stamps for fine lot of samples to select from. The beautiful silks and low prices will astonish you. Chas. A. Stevens & Bros., Silk Store, Chicago, Ill.

WOULD YOU?
WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE LOCAL AGENT FOR ARTICLES THAT EVERY BODY WANTS? Write for CIRCULARS to "F." CASSGREEN Mnfg. Co., 134 Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

400,000 THE LARGEST CIRCULATION of any periodical in the world. "The Philada. Ladies' Home Journal and Practical Housekeeper." ☞Sample copies FREE. CURTIS PUB. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

MONEY made easily and fast selling the celebrated Thomas Corset and Reform Waist. Three elegant samples for $3.50, which we refund when goods to the amount of $25 has been ordered. Send for terms and samples and go to work. (Enclose stamp). Address, The THOMAS CORSET PARLORS, 465 W. Van Buren St., Chicago.

LADIES' FINE JERSEYS pure Wool, only $1. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Sent postpaid upon receipt of price and size. Mrs. L. Shrier, Jr., 256 Main St., Norfolk, Va.

THE LAWS OF HEREDITY A book for every wife and mother. Cloth, 383 large pages, $1.00 by mail. CHARLES H. KERR & CO., Pubs., 175 Dearborn St., Chicago.

THE PERFECTION FLOUR BIN and SIEVE.
The housekeeper's best friend. Agents wanted.
SHERMAN, TANGENBERG & CO.,
160 West Lake St., Chicago.

SEE ADVERTISEMENT OF
STANDARD FIBER-WARE
IN NEXT WEEK'S "UNION SIGNAL."

THE EDISON MIMEOGRAPH
duplicating apparatus. Send postal card to A. B. Dick Company, Chicago, for descriptive circulars and samples of work.

ROCK BOTTOM Prices on Dry Goods, Groceries. Every thing you eat, wear or use. Send for FREE Illustrated Catalogue to H. R. EAGLE & CO., 68 Wabash Av., Chicago, Ill.
We do not sell liquors in any shape.

Wholesale & Retail. *Many long in use.* Old Baths renewed.
Send for Circulars. E. J. KNOWLTON, Ann Arbor, Mich.

GREAT SELLERS Four household necessities. Practical, meritorious. Used by every family. A complete line. Retail prices 10 cts. to $1.25. Agents report enormous sales. Two samples mailed for 25 cts. Splendid terms. Illustrated Circular free. GEO. M. REWELL, Cleveland, Ohio.

EVERYBODY SATISFIED
that uses WESTPHALS UTILITY. Strong, clean, durable and the only satisfactory FLOWER STAND made Circulars and prices on application to mf'rg's.
A. M. HOWES & CO.,
65 and 67 So. Canal St., Chicago, Ill.

$50 OUTFIT ON 30 DAYS' TIME TO AGENTS Guarantee $150 profits in four weeks or no pay, to travel or work at home. No competition. C. JARVIS & CO., Racine, Wis.

BABY CARRIAGES DELIVERED FREE to any place in the United States. Also, Baby Jumpers, Bicycles, Safeties and Girls' Tricycles. One or more at wholesale price sent C. O. D. direct from L. G. Spencer's Factory, 231 W. Madison St., Chicago. $3 to $10 saved. Send 2c. stamp for new catalogue. The largest factory in the world.

DR. WILFORD HALL'S
HEALTH PAMPHLET.
SHOULD BE IN THE HANDS OF EVERY FAMILY.

BECAUSE—it acts radically, but gently;
" It does not emaciate before building up;
" It requires less time than other means;
" It succeeds when other treatments fail;
" It is simple, and easy of application;
" It does not require semi-starvation;
" It relieves the person immediately;
" It is incapable of doing injury;
" Its complete cost for a lifetime is only the price of a consultation.

Why Superior to Drug Medication?

BECAUSE—It saves expense:
" It removes risk of careless prescribing;
" It restores the sick to health speedily;
" It saves life when drugs have failed;
" It lengthens life for valuable work;
" It hinders cases of drug poisoning;
" It does not complicate disease;
" It is not nauseous;
" It enables one to do more for those we love;
" It preserves health in those who are well;
" It enables applicants for life insurance to pass medical examinations and become first-class risks, where they otherwise would have failed.

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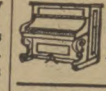

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Publisher's Dep't.

Discontinued.

The *Deutsch Amerikaner* will not be published later than July 1st. All unexpired subscriptions will be filled with THE UNION SIGNAL. One simple reason is given. The paper has been published four years at a loss—for "the good of the cause." The English-speaking temperance Germans do not support the paper, and the directors have ordered its discontinuance. We regret the necessity as much as any one possibly can, but the W. T. P. A. has done its full share in the matter.

A Noble Example!

MR. G. C. HALL, *Dear Sir:*—Your letter received. I read it to our union and urged them to respond favorably, and they voted $10 to be used in that way, in addition to which Mr. Mann has given $5, so I inclose with this an order for $15 for subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL for one year. Very truly yours,

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1. That the mothers' meeting be made the leading feature of each local union.

2. That through the influence of these wives and mothers local Boards of Education be induced to arrange for morning talks to boys, ten years old and upward, and as a safeguard against the vile literature that is sure to meet their eyes sometime.

3. That the state should furnish industrial homes, giving the reasons therefor. Dr. Kate Bushnell has a chapter on "How shall I go to Work?" and giving instructions to all workers under the four phases, Educational, Legislative, Evangelistic and Preventive. Mrs. J. H. Kellogg writes on "Mothers' Meetings;" Mrs. Ada H. Kepley on "Purity in Literature and Art," and Miss Maud Remington on "Traveler's Aid," the meeting and protecting young girls, strangers in great cities, or small ones. The price of this invaluable Manual is the same as the Gospel Purity Series, viz.: Price each, 5c; per 10 or more, each, 3c; per 100, $2.50.

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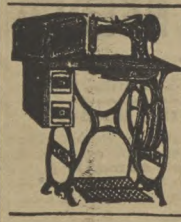

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Signal Notes.

EVERY dollar spent in the saloon is a blow at the family, and the family is the defense of our nation.—*Northwestern Mail.*

WESLEY called the money received in exchange for drink "blood money."

THE annual meeting of the National German American Prohibition League will convene July 8, at 10 a. m., in room 60, No. 57 Washington street, Chicago, Ill. Members of the League are cordially invited to attend. Papers interested in the cause of prohibition are kindly requested to copy.

CANON WILBERFORCE was to have spoken at a demonstration at Tunbridge Wells, Eng., but he declined to attend, and states that he will not again speak on the platform of the Church of England Temperance Society until it has purged itself of the leaflet issued in favor of the government compensation proposals.

MISS AMY FOWLER, daughter of a noted divine of the Church of England, has left a luxurious home to devote her life to the leper outcasts of Molokai, the island on which Father Damien lived and died. Miss Fowler studied medicine in Paris for several years, and was at Pasteur's Institute. She will have charge of all the leper hospitals, and will introduce new methods of treatment.

GERMANY'S own papers and statistics refute the claim that little drunkenness exists in that beer-loving country. The following is a current item from the German press: "Germany annually spends 430,000,000 marks for its army, but not much less for alcoholic drinks, which cost 406,000,000 marks. Statistics show that the intemperate class furnishes thirty per cent of all the poor, and seventy-five per cent of all the criminals.

DR. MENDEL, a noted nerve specialist of Berlin, in pursuit of the origin of a certain form of nervous disease, has hunted down a form of inebriety, not before recognized. He terms it "coffee inebriety," and says it is rapidly increasing in that country, especially among working women. He has found large numbers of them who consume more than a pound each every week. The effect is manifest in frequent headaches, insomnia, great depression of spirits, trembling of the extremities, irregular action of the heart with all the accompanying distress. These symptoms constantly grow worse and are relieved by increasing quantities of coffee; sometimes the tincture is used. Dyspepsia in aggravated form is usually present, as well as blotches and pimples on the skin. A bruise or slight injury proves the starting point of inflammation, erysipelatous in character. Melancholy and fear of death accompany this form of inebriety in all cases.

PERSONS desiring the services of any one of the following German temperance speakers are requested to write for terms and dates to Rev. B. Lampert, 1256 Wolfram street, Chicago, Ill.: Mr. H. Rieke, 169 E. Washington street, Chicago, Ill; Mr. Joseph F. Hess, Clarendon, N. Y.; Rev. G. W. Gross, Allentown, Pa.; Mr. C. A. Smith, Sheffield, Ala.; Rev. W. E. Nocka, Lawrenceburg, Ind.; Rev. J. C. Hornberger, 265 Woodland Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio; Rev. H. Schneider, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Rev. J. C. Haller, Ionia, Mich.; Prof. H. A. Fischer, Wheaton, Ill.; Mr. C. J. Schultz, Elgin, Ill.; Mr. Geo. H. Reissman, Madison, Wis.; Rev. H. H. Thoren, 151 E. Washington street, Chicago, Ill.; Rev. B. Lampert, 161 La Salle street, Chicago, Ill.

THE following, sent by a loyal friend of prohibition is so good that it must be given to the readers of THE UNION SIGNAL:

"MONEY FOR DE BREACHIN'."

It was election day. A minister of the gospel (?) and a German brewer met at the polls.

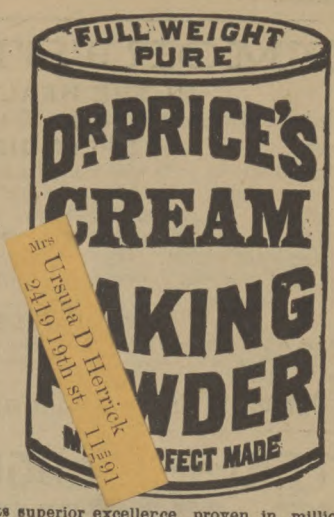
Brewer. Vell, minister, I suppose you votes mit dem venatics, vot tinks peer vas awful boison!

Minister. Oh, no! I guess not. I vote as you do.

B. Vot! I votes for peer and men who helps me in my peesness. Let me see de ticket. Vell, now, ish not dat gude? You breach and bray all de dime against mine peesness, but ven you comes to vote, you vote shust like me and all de saloon mens. Does you know dat ven dem vimens was round to get moneys, I vas shust so mat; I geifs no moneys to de man dat interfeers mit mine peesness, but now I zees you did not mean anytings by de breaching and de braying. You do it shust to blease those vimens and fools vot say me shall make no more peer. Vell, shust as long as you votes right you may breach and bray, cause dem dat drink mine peer no hear you, and he drinks shust as much as if you no breach. Here, I now geifs you ten dollar, and I geifs you de same every year shust so long as you votes mit me.

M. Oh, no! I could not take that. It would be selling my vote—which would not be right, you know.

B. Oh, vell; I zees. I no geifs you de moneys for de vote, but for de breachin' and de brayin', ven you means nothing by it. Now geif me yoor dicket, and I geifs you mine, and we go out and put them in de pox and I tells de beples you votes shust like me; and I votes like you; and de next dime dem vimens come round I geifs lots of moneys for de breachin' and de brayin'.



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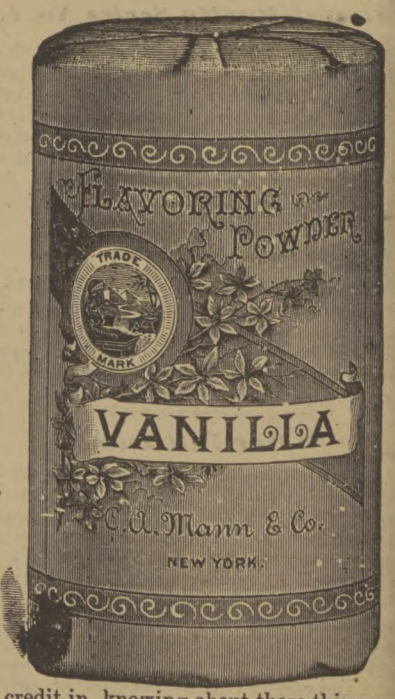

Winter pleasures have been put away with furs and heavy cloaks. Summer has come, and we have already welcomed her June roses and balmy sunshine. Now our tired nerves may relax for a little. Rest and change become a pleasant duty, for both are necessary for efficient work next season. The city stores have taken on a blaze of color, and gay-looking caps, jackets and sashes are in constant demand for mountain, valley and seashore. Houses seem places to stay away from.

So do ceremonious dinners, or house entertainments of any sort.

Who can pack a dinner for a picnic? It may look simple, but like everything else that is well done, it takes practice, thought and pains. You may be able to paint on china and satin with taste and skill, or to render effectively the most difficult musical compositions, and you deserve credit for it, too,—but can you cut the thinnest of sandwiches, and pack them so they won't get mixed up with the cake? Can you look ahead, and remember that lemonade is much relished at a picnic, and so save the apparently useless empty bottles that are around in the way to put the lemon juice in?

Can you invent new and attractive ways of arranging edibles, so that the conveniences of the home table will not be missed, or even thought of? If you don't feel like taking the trouble, you will have to give place to her who knows about these duties, for it is her time to shine now. Don't think there is no particular credit in knowing about these things. There is. Competence always shows, and is recognized at once; even if nothing happens to be said about it, your skill will be noticed just the same. After all, the trouble in getting up a picnic dinner is not very great compared with the pleasure it gives. There are canned fruits, jellies, pickles and meats of every description, which will save a great amount of labor.

The chance for invention and work comes into the making of fine chopped meat for the sandwiches, and the seasoning, as well as the cake, for a picnic without cake is unheard of, and nobody likes baker's cake as much as a good, home-made article. Not the cheap sort, all spongy and heavy, and covered over with icing, so familiar at "basket picnics," but a rich and generous cake, such as nobody but a born cook can put together, flavored with our Powders. Haven't you tried them? Well, if you can't get them at your grocers, send us 50 cents, and we will mail you a 1-ounce bottle each of Lemon and Vanilla to try. They are good in all cooking where a flavor is necessary. Don't neglect to try them. (Also Powdered Perfumes in satin packets, sent by mail for 30 cents.) Agents wanted.

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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WORLD'S AND NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

"THOU HAST GIVEN A BANNER TO THEM THAT FEAR THEE; THAT IT MAY BE DISPLAYED BECAUSE OF THE TRUTH."

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SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Governor Nicholls vetoed the Lottery Bill on July 7.

The corner-stone of Colorado's new Capitol building was laid in Denver, July 4.

Senor Canovas del Castillo, the new Premier of Spain, is a strong protectionist.

The French senate last week voted a duty of three francs on corn, and six francs on corn meal.

In Holland, Mich., there was a light frost on the morning of July 3. In the afternoon of the same day the temperature was 102 degrees at Huron, S. D.

P. T. Barnum celebrated his eightieth birthday on July 5, by giving a dinner and reception to his employés and their families, at Sea Side Park, Conn. About 250 guests were present.

Representative Laws has introduced a bill in Congress authorizing the President to appoint a commission of five persons, to make thorough investigation of the social vice in all its phases, and as related to labor and wages, marriage and divorce. The bill provides that the results shall be reported to the President, who shall transmit the report to Congress.

We are obliged to chronicle the defeat of Mr. Caine, but as the licensing bill with its compensation clauses had been dropped in Parliament before the election took place, his defeat can not be considered a victory for the publican. The Tories were also defeated. Mr. Duncan, the successful candidate, is Gladstonian, and Mr. Gladstone, in opposing compensation, fairly committed himself to prohibition.

The National Commission of the Columbian Exposition adjourned to meet Oct. 8. Jackson Park was added to the Lake front, making the Fair site dual and adding five hundred acres to the space. The chivalrous commissioner from Tennessee offered a resolution requesting Congress to compensate the members of the Woman's Board of Managers at the rate of $6 per day, and traveling expenses. It was decided that they were regular members of the Commission, and as such would be paid from its funds.

THE California Knights of Pythias, bringing a car load of vine products with them to the Milwaukee encampment, were much chagrined to find that Major-General Carnahan had ruled all intoxicants out of camp. The General was never braver than in the firm stand he has taken on this occasion. The opposition voices its ignorance by saying: "He wants us to drill in the hot sun and then bring on sunstroke by drinking ice water," yet every physician says that beer and spirit drinkers are the ones who succumb to the heat.

THE National Educational Council just adjourned, appointed a committee on the education of girls. In its report co-education is disposed of in a single sentence, saying that it has been too unanimously accepted to be longer debatable. Evidently it has ceased to be a question, and become a period. Some old teachers remember when it was not a question because it was as yet an exclamation point! These great guides of youth declare that identical education is the real issue of the new decade in school circles. The only real objection can be removed by physical training according to the most enlightened science. Vigorous health rather than great strength should be the object of such exercises. The conclusion reached by the committee is that the sexes should be educated together in all schools of general learning, and that in all essential particulars their education should be identical. The report excited a spirited discussion, finding its most radical supporters among the men.

SENATOR BLAIR'S joint resolution requesting the President to invite an international conference to meet in Washington with a view to the formation of an international alliance for the suppression of slavery and slave-trade, of the traffic in intoxicating liquors, fire-arms and destructive substances with uncivilized peoples, and to promote the establishment of schools of common knowledge and industry among them; also to secure the disarmament of nations and the organization of international courts, was read twice and laid on the table. Can anybody tell why this is the fate of all bills which have the least relation to any great moral principle?

WE are sorry for the individual "with soul so dead" that his patriotism does not rise at sight of the flag and sound of the fire-cracker, on a Fourth of July morning. Of course "there was no sleep after four o'clock" that morning, but if our heroic fathers had slept after four o'clock any morning, there had been no Fourth of July for us. Woe to the land of the free, when the blue blood of her self-knighted aristocrats refuses to mix freely with the rich red of the common people on the nation's birthday. The foreign-born trespasser on our sacred soil drapes the door of his saloon with bunting, and uses flag and fireworks to advertise his unholy trade, and the worst "casualties of the day," so often given as an excuse for not celebrating it, are traceable to that very door, where treason hides behind the national colors. Where saloons can not be closed every day in the year, would it not be truly patriotic to begin a movement for Fourth of July closing in 1891? It would save the brewers' big horses decked with flags, from hauling loads of beer through the streets, while grog-sellers multiply their profits, from the fact that all dealers in honest goods close in respect for the day.

THE world poised its telescope and looked for two new stars in the Western heavens, which it had been prophesied should appear in the great constellation of America on the night of July 4. It was expected that bills admitting Idaho and Wyoming to statehood would receive the executive signature on that day, but the House adjourned on July 3, without reaching the Senate's amendment which gives the national government exclusive control of Yellowstone Park. This delayed the advent of Wyoming. At the last moment it was remembered that the constitution provides for the addition of a star in the flag on the fourth of July succeeding the admission of every state. The senators from Idaho being consulted chose to come in on the third, securing a place on the flag this year, thus furnishing the last link in the chain of states that reaches from ocean to ocean. The little family has increased rapidly of late; practically six members have been added since the fire-crackers went off in 1889. Columbia now wears forty-four stars in her matronly girdle.

YOUNG America travels, making friends everywhere, hence our National fête day is broadly observed, and despite the deplorable fact that we have no navy, our flag is widely known. The phonograph was the Fourth of July orator at Edison's house in London. It reproduced speeches from President Harrison, Mr. Wanamaker, Generals Sherman and Schofield, and closed by playing "Star Spangled Banner," and "Yankee Doodle." The American Art Student's Association in Paris raised over their building the flag sent them by Postmaster General Wanamaker. Gen. Horace Porter was the orator, and Miss Emma Abbott the singer of the occasion. American students in Germany honored the day with feasts and toasts. The "red, white and blue" was nearly as profuse in Canadian cities as in those of the United States. At home flags floated over the Capitol building for the first time when Congress was not in session. It being illegal to run up *the* flag on its own staff during an adjournment, four flagstaffs at the corners of the building had been erected for the occasion. But the genius of patriotism found highest expression in the West. Two barrels of coal oil, one of red powder and a large supply of rockets were carried to the summit of Pike's Peak, and at dark the immense pyrotechnic display began. Until far into the night the frosty old peak masqueraded as a huge volcano, sending up a column of red fire variegated with rockets of all colors, visible a hundred miles in every direction. A sensation occurred among the 10,000 people assembled in Ottawa, Kansas, caused by the report that a brewer's agent was on the ground with original packages. The exercises were suspended long enough to denounce liquor and beer in every kind of package, and to indorse measures preventing the sale. The soaring eagle sounded no truer note than this from the lips of Professor Wayland at Woodstock, Conn.: "We are in sore danger from Italy and Ireland and Hungary and a horde of foreigners steeped in ignorance, ruled by the priests, wielding the tremendous power of the ballot. Will you help to make laws that shall check this menace?"

THE "original package" string may have been overworked by the press, secular and otherwise, but we shall continue to play upon it while it gives such harmony as this: "In Girard, Kas., on the afternoon of July 5, Mrs. James A. Smith went into the Fordheim Original-Package House and commenced breaking bottles, when the new agent, Gust Steinbach, interfered. She assaulted him with a buggy whip, striking him half a dozen times before he ejected her from the room. He had her arrested. She was fined $1 in the police court, the amount being paid by the by-standers." The Mayor and people of Columbus Junction, Iowa, constituted themselves a high tribunal and closed the original package house of the town on July 3. More arrests for drunkenness had been made in the preceding twenty-four hours than during several years previous. The people, regardless of "opinions," unite in saying they will not support the liquor traffic.

THE name "Temperance Society of the Blue Cross" of Paris has been changed by vote of its membership to "The International Federation of Temperance Societies of the Blue Cross." The result will be, as the circular states, "to give a greater liberty of action and of organization to persons in different countries disposed to work under the Blue Cross banner."

ON July 3 the veteran heroes of the Army of the Potomac, true blue from first to last, held their annual reunion in Portland, Me. Though some are gray-haired and bent, all are "boys" again when they rally around General Sherman. Hannibal Hamlin was greeted with hearty cheers, as were many others who have helped make American history. On the same day at Chattanooga, in sight of three contested fields, the first general reunion of ex-confederate veterans was going on. We believe they were sincerely *ex*-confederates. Of the thousands of flags displayed not half a dozen were other than the stars and stripes. Among the mottoes were these:

"We wore the gray, but truly say, we honor the flag that floats to-day."

"Backward looking are our thoughts to-day, but in the glorious future of our re-united country live our hopes."

"Union distinct as the billows, yet one as the sea."

"American patriotism is bounded by neither state nor sectional lines."

"The Republic—united, invincible."

"The stars and bars, a sacred emblem; the stars and stripes, a living symbol."

"The Constitution given us by our fathers has no truer defenders than the sons of the South."

This reunion lasted three days, and it was estimated that 35,000 people were in the city. Gen. Wheeler, a Federal veteran, gave the welcome; Gen. John B. Gordon, the response. On Independence day, three thousand veterans were in line, together with three regiments of State Guards, and a number of military companies from other states. Not a Confederate flag was seen along the line. At night, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge blazed with the bonfires of peace. Let us hope that in Northern nor Southern camp no ghost of sectional strife appeared among the spirits of loyalty and comradeship.

Contributed.

ALONE, ALONE.

BY ADAIR WELCKER.

To move with iron will on to the end,
With no applause; against the world's regard;
With enmity and hatred to contend,
Whose icy winds men's onward course retard;
Who fight for truth, find this their sole reward,
'Mid jeer and groan, to dare or die alone,—alone.

For men distrust the truth when first 'tis known,
And he who told the secrets of the sky,
Reading night's sparkling pages one by one,
Spread on the bosom of the heavens on high,
Where stars are words until the night is by—
Was then forsworn, and held the truth alone—alone.

Jeered at and mocked 'till eighteen years were gone,
In rags, a beggar and a madman deemed,
Was he who dared the trackless seas unknown,
Who found new worlds where hell alone had seemed,
When land had faded as a dream is dreamed,
*And then, alone he died, his grave unknown—unknown.

Hated, maligned, despised and spit upon,
A God, Christ yielded up His life for good;
And when the midnight gloom of death sunk down,
His head bent low beneath a blood-stained crown
His tireless mockers still around Him stood
And jeered each groan; till dead, he was alone—alone.

Berkely, Cal.

*The real resting place of the body of Columbus has been questioned.

THE STORY OF SILQUAIAN.

BY C. C.

Evening and the newspaper had come, and I was turning the pages idly, reading here and there as fancy dictated. But the pleasant thoughts died out as my eyes fell upon the title, "Another Good Indian." The paragraph said:

"Last night the Indians had a great 'fire water' celebration near Deep Creek. They made the night howl with their jollification and even frightened each other. While the fun was going on, a good-for-nothing old woman died. It's a pity that more did not follow her to the happy hunting ground, for only there is the Indian good."

That is what it said. I re-read it to make sure that I was not having a bad dream, but no, it was all there, every word of it.

"Good-for-nothing old woman." There seemed to stand before me a form, bent with work and trouble, while sad eyes pleaded that she might be cleared from this title. And so I tell her story, both for its own sake, and as a type of the Indian's treatment at the hands of our nation.

Before white faces had seen the western side of the Rockies, a little girl came into the tent of a chief. The night was weird and out of tune. Winter lay upon the ground and kept the hunter from the chase, and the very air was dark with silence. No sound of wild beast was heard, but in a distant tree, sharper and more ominous for the stillness, came the hooting of an owl. To the Indian mind there could have been no omen so unfortunate; the soothsayers shook their heads sadly and filed out of the wigwam. Thus it was that Silquaian came into the world.

Five winters go by and on the anniversary of Silquaian's birth a great wind storm swept through the country, tearing and wrecking everything which hindered its course. A broad avenue through the unbroken forest marked its way, but no lives were lost. Yet the wind brought deeper calamity. There is a superstition among the natives that a "sweat-house" is sacred, and any harm that may come to it foretells great trouble. There was no way of appeasing the evil spirits, and when Epwawa, Silquaian's father, found a great pine tree lying across his sweat-house, he could only stand back in stoical silence and let the disaster come; but Silquaian, all unconscious of the future, enjoyed all the happiness of childhood.

Still other years went on, and across the mountains from the northeast, the first fruits of civilization came. It was the Hudson Bay Company with its adventurers and pack trains. The Indians had heard of them from eastern tribes, yet they could not but look with surprise upon the bold, reckless men who first introduced them to the white man's ways.

Eastern Washington was a good trading country, and by use of gold and ponies these men made their paths smooth. They even went so far as to attempt flattery upon Indian minds. Strange as it may seem, they were successful. The white men had especial charms for the girls, while the braves regarded the thieves of their sweethearts with secret hatred. They would have enjoyed a speedy settlement, but the old chiefs counseled peace and they submitted.

Among the Hudson Bay men was a Dr. Jackson, one of those men, "too good to be bad, and too bad to be good," yet, a person of some good qualities as later circumstances revealed. Epwawa was highly pleased with the manner in which the doctor treated him, and Silquaian—well, she was like many another girl. A hundred horses was the price set as her value.

The business-like courtship was closed with a great feast in the central tent, which was the headquarters of their winter camp. Even in those early days the braves were happy with "spirit water," and lost a little of their bitterness against the white face. Dr. Jackson viewed his new surroundings with a peculiar smile. Perhaps a far-off eastern home came to his mind, where a mother waited for her only son, but he furnished the tobacco for the pipe that was passed around, and turned his thoughts to the gain he had made for the company by his transaction.

Silquaian was highly pleased, when, a few days after the feast, he took her to live in a little log cabin that he had built. During the immediate years that followed she was happy, and so was he—in a way. Dr. Jackson's good qualities were shown in his uniformly good treatment of his wife. All his knowledge of housework and a part of his books were transferred to Silquaian. She was a bright, active woman, and her great devotion for her husband made her an apt scholar.

I can almost see them, as five years after their marriage, they gathered around the open fire-place on Silquaian's twenty-fifth birthday. Four children are playing on a great bear skin in front of the fire, and were it not for the dark-faced woman watching them, a better specimen of a pioneer home could not be found than this little room and its six occupants. There is happiness and great content in Silquaian's face, and the owl may hoot unheeded for all that she would think of danger. Dr. Jackson's face has lost its easy, shrewd look and there lurks in it discontented, hard lines. Why?

Back at Fort Hall is heard the rumble of the emigrant wagons,—the second and permanent step in the civilization of the West. The missionaries and sturdy pioneers are on their way to snatch the land from the slavery of the Fur Company. As the days go on Silquaian watches her husband with wonder and asks herself why he is so often absent? One day the horse came back with his saddle on, but where was the rider?

Reader, we will follow him as he rides toward the Columbia river a hundred miles away. He reaches a steamboat landing, dismounts and takes the bridle off his horse. The captain watched him and said: "Pity to let such a fine horse go when you might sell him, but I understand."

"Yes," rejoined the Doctor, "mum, that's the word." At San Francisco, a telegram—for the Union Pacific, that wonder of the time, had just been finished—is sent to the New York home, and the waiting mother hastens to make ready a suitable welcome for her son. To admiring friends he tells of the greatness of the West and of the wild adventures he has passed through, but adds, "that all in all, the East is best." It is for us, not those friends of his, to know the why of that remark, and I hardly need to go into details over a second home that became his, or tell you that a certain chapter of his western experience had slipped from his memory.

But what of Silquaian? "Can he be hurt? Or who hated my dear husband so much as to kill him?" she moaned in tearless grief, then prepared for a search. Months were counted, and still no clue. Then with despair, and a hope stronger than life, Silquaian said, "He still lives, and I will find him." The farm was sold, and she went to Oregon with her children.

Myron Wilber and family were among the first of those missionaries who had heeded the call for help made by the Flat-head Indians. You remember they sent delegates from Northern Montana to St. Louis in the days when that place was a mere trading post. They brought with them the self-sacrifice and zeal that characterized the pioneer missionaries and their work had told mightily for the "shining Jesus way." It must have been the Father's hand that brought Silquaian to them, and they ministered to her as only Christian love can minister. The old, new story had saved another soul from the despair and hardness that was creeping over it. The ceaseless grief was softened by the One who was a man of sorrow and despised and rejected of men. She still felt that her husband lived, but said, "If the Father wills, I will see him again here, but if not I will be patient until *we* are over there."

Her cup of sorrow was not yet full; the daughter, who had always looked at her with the father's eyes, closed them in a beautiful sleep. Oh, broken, weary mother, you must needs cling with all your strength to the Comforter's hand now. May He help you to understand that His hand has been laid upon you with the benediction that finally gives strength and peace.

Silquaian cannot bear the place so full of bitter-sweet recollections, and goes back to live near her old home. A city of a day, one of those Western wonders, has planted itself on the banks of a surging water-fall. Here she came and went, washing and ironing for the happy white women.

It would seem as if this woman had borne her share of grief. One cannot look upon the usual results caused by combining savagery with the worst elements of civilization, without a cry of pain.

As long as there are Indians who call for whisky, so long will there be white men who will put it where the red slave can get it. The Indian, and especially the half breed, possesses a desire for liquor that is little short of insanity. They will risk anything to get it, and once drunk, will act the very demons of revenge and hatred. It was in one of his wild sprees that Silquaian's youngest son threw himself into the river, and never appeared again below the white mist of the lower fall. Silquaian did not say anything about it, but she watched her other boys with all a mother's anxiety and tried in every way to keep them out of trouble. It was no use helping them, for within a year after the youngest boy was drowned, the eldest had set a price on his own head for murder.

Zachariah Brown, the sheriff, one of those uneducated, self-conceited men, who stand ready for a finger in the public treasury, boasted of his ability to catch the Indian, and he did succeed in bringing him to the home of one of the missionaries, to get some interpreting done, when John raised his gun, and all that was seen of the brave sheriff was a flying necktie and a pair of long legs as he disappeared up a staircase, leaving a woman and some children to confront the murderer. A sardonic smile crossed his face, and with an oath he went out into the darkness. Later he was shot while resisting another sheriff.

If the remaining son would only do better, but, no, the same curse follows him. Wild with drink, he makes the settlers of the isolated districts tremble as he rides by. It was only a little while ago that Silquaian told me what a good boy he really was and how kind he could be, but added: "I can't do anything for him as long as he can get whisky. Oh, why don't the good white people see that he cannot get it? Can't you save him?" And must we tell her "no"; we who boast of our care of the oppressed and downtrodden?

Silquaian's troubles were slowly wearing her out, her chatter getting foolish and her hands slow, but kind friends are doing what they can to help her.

And now I seem to see her as she is dying. The face lights up, the eyes burn with a brightness of new vision; and she says, "I am going to meet him and my Jesus." Then all is silent, and the flickering firelight shows a face that many a white person might like to wear in his last rest, it is so full of the calm and peace that only suffering and fire can bring.

Ah, newspaper, you were in a hurry that day, and you did not know all the facts, for you would not have said such hard words intentionally. And so I think it must be with our nation. It is busy making as great a record as possible for the last days of the nineteenth century, and it does not feel like looking into the facts; the Indian question is so small compared with the other things that are agitating the thoughts of men and, therefore, can be overlooked. But, I beg of you, stop and learn, so that when history shall be read centuries hence, the broader, nobler life then may not say that our treatment of the Indian was the black mark that the last decade of the nineteenth century could have but did not wipe out.

Oberlin, O.

UNRESTRICTED DISCUSSION OF THE TRUTH, AND A PLACE TO BE HEARD.

BY REV. E. G. UPDIKE.

There is, to-day, a wonderful fertility of projects for the salvation of the world. This is the most ethical of all the ages. It is emphatically an age of reforms. Recently, in a southern city, electric cars were introduced. The colored people looked on in blank amazement as they saw them move through the street with invisible motive power. Finally, one of the most philosophical among them exclaimed, "It is de white man of de Norf, dat do dis. Twenty-five years ago he come down here and free de niggers, and now he come and free de mules."

This is the age of cranks, and yet, as some one has tersely put it, the greatest crank is the man who does not believe in cranks. There is, perhaps, danger in unrestricted criticism. Criticism of this kind is the seasoned timber out of which cynicism is made. The pessimist is the man who wears his coat wrong side out, especially

if the lining happens to be shabby. The world is growing better about as fast as one can reasonably expect, and no one who hopes to assist it can do anything by croaking. There is an optimism, however, quite as dangerous as pessimism. The one is as senseless as the other is faithless. It expresses itself in the proverb, "God takes care of the children, the fools and the United States." It bounds the Republic on the east by the beginning of time, on the north by the aurora borealis, on the west by the setting sun, and on the south by the Day of Judgment."

Wendell Phillips was not tinctured with this kind of optimism, for sometimes in the great anti-slavery agitation he grew stern, and was accustomed to say, not "God bless the commonwealth," but "*God damn the commonwealth!*" and he spoke in moral earnestness simply as a Hebrew prophet might have spoken.

We all have ground for pride in that we are American. Dr. Lyman Abbott says it means much or little to be American. In "Pinafore" you hear the chorus sing:

"It is greatly to his credit,
For he himself has said it,
He is an Englishman."

You laugh when you come out, and you say,

"It is greatly to our credit,
For we ourselves have said it,
We are American."

What does it mean to be American? Washington, the first in the hearts of his countrymen, was an American; Benedict Arnold was also an American; John Adams, the statesman, was an American; Aaron Burr, the Satan of American history, was a typical American politician; Lincoln, with charity for all, American; Jefferson Davis, with chains for every man of color, American; Valley Forge, American; Andersonville, also American. The church, the school, the college, the home, American; the brothel, the gambling den, the saloon, American. If we are to be optimistic, let us see things as they are. Not every man is qualified to remedy our social disorders. Mark Twain's ship captain sometimes practiced for the benefit of the passengers. He had his medicines all numbered. He wished one day to give a sick man number seven. He found himself out of that remedy, so he took number four and three, which make seven, gave them to the sick man, and killed him. No man himself not renovated, can hope to renovate society.

A governor of Wisconsin tells the story that once the friends of Lincoln and Douglas had a controversy as to the length of the legs of the respective statesmen. The friends of Lincoln claimed that the legs of Douglas were too short, and the friends of Douglas that the legs of Lincoln were too long. They came finally to Lincoln for his decision. He said he had never given the matter profound consideration, but it seemed to him "to be of importance for a man's legs to be long enough to reach the ground." Lincoln was a man whose head was above the clouds, but he had practical, plain common sense, and he always walked on the ground. We have some profound social problems to solve, and nothing but sanctified common sense will do. There will be no special revelation made to anybody.

Men say, "Preach the gospel, and these problems will solve themselves." Nothing will solve itself. The gospel was preached, and out of the very aristocracy that owned slaves great churches were built. Not till a definite, specific gospel of "Slavery as the sum of all villainies" was preached did the problem secure a solution. And so to-day there is a demand for unrestricted discussion of the truth and a place to be heard. No man, no church, no political party should be afraid of the truth. Something is the matter when this is the case.

We want concert of action, but more than that we want the truth. All the men in the world cannot make a statue laugh or speak; cannot make one drop of blood, any more than one man can. But give one man the truth, and a place to utter it, and something will happen. Such a presence must be felt. The familiar experiment of the hydrostatic paradox, in which a capillary column of water balances the ocean, is an illustration of the relation of such a man to the whole family of men.

We do not seem to be able to appreciate truth till the man who advocates it has been dead long enough to have his bones turned to dust. We are building monuments to-day for the Abolitionists. Fifty years ago we were twisting ropes to hang them. A saint has been defined as "a man of convictions who has been dead one hundred years, cannonaded while he lived, canonized now."

We think more of consistency than we do of the truth, and so we stand where we are and say "No," when the truth, full-orbed and heaven-inspired, knocks for admission. I am inclined to think with Emerson that "Consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds. With consistency a great soul has simply nothing to do." Speak what you think now in hard words. To-morrow, speak what to-morrow thinks in hard words again, though it contradict everything you said to-day. The voyage of the best ship is the zigzag line of a hundred tacks. See the line from a sufficient distance and it straightens itself to the average tendency. So it will be with every earnest searcher for truth. All genuine action will explain itself. Paul said, "I have kept the faith." How did he keep it? By believing at the end just what he did at the beginning? He kept it just as the majestic oak has kept the acorn from which it started; just as the old man has kept the baby body with which he started. There is a vital relation between the first and the last, an unimpaired identity, and yet continuity and growth. Duty can never be stereotyped. It is the application of principles that never change to circumstances that are constantly changing.

"New occasions teach new duties,
Time makes ancient good uncouth."

We are afraid we shall not be orthodox, and we say, "I will not hear the other side." We are partisan. All truth has to run the gauntlet of our creeds, and what a pelting it gets. If the devil can only get over into the political arena, there is a general cry for the church, press and the pulpit to keep hands off. "The great end of all political action is to secure morality as the basis of legislation," and yet practically the church is ruled out from the whole political discussion. Party is everything, truth is of minor consideration.

Orthodoxy should be the *consensus* of the best thought of the age. It is sometimes conservatism gone to seed. Two politicians were discussing the value of their respective parties. One said to the other, "Well, what does your party mean, anyhow?" "It means God, liberty, Hail Columbia, and Yankee Doodle." "It once meant that," said the other, "but so much has been dropped out that now nothing is left but the *doodle*."

A wounded soldier in the late war had lost his reason. Subsequently the skull was lifted and the brain relieved of its pressure. The man opened his eyes and instantly said, "We were at Manassas yesterday; where are we to-day?" I would like to see a discussion on the great issues of the hour so thorough that it would not only lift the skull, but enlarge the diameter of the brain of the average American citizen, so that he would open his eyes and say, "Yesterday we were at Appomattox; where are we to-day?" "Yesterday we settled the question of slavery; what new problems are we solving now?"

I will let no man go beyond me in appreciation of the value of the secular press, but I wish to say that seldom does a great moral issue get a fair hearing in the secular, partisan, political newspaper, and the man who reads but one such paper has no comprehensive grasp of the situation. These papers are not published in the interests of philanthropy, but to make money, and yet the editor assumes the right to have the first and last word on everything that has a political bearing. Preachers must keep hands off. Whose meat do these Cæsars eat that they assume such prerogatives? I would like to suggest to the next man who has $5,000,000 to give away, what to do with it. I would not found a college, nor establish a library or art museum. I would not give it to the missionary cause or to the worn out preachers. I would establish a great daily journal, with sufficient endowment to float it through any emergency. I would make it independent, and fearless and clean and strong. I would put at the head of every department a master and a specialist. I would make it so fair and thorough that it would command the respect of the best thought of the land. I would make it the platform on which every social and political question would get the most candid and complete representation. Such a paper would not be an experiment, but might be made the greatest educator of public sentiment in the country.

The truth in some way must get a hearing. Whatever else we miss this one thing we must have. Neither orthodoxy, nor consistency nor denominational or political partisanship must stand in the way of such attainment. Direction, not distance, is the thing that should most concern us. Head the people in the right direction by free and fearless discussion and you may be sure they will get there at last.

INTERNATIONAL TEMPERANCE STUDIES.

BY FELIX L. OSWALD, M. D.

Author of "Physical Education," "The Poison Problem," etc.

VI. SCANDINAVIA.

The rum-seller's argument that only inferior races are apt to be injured by the effects of the alcohol habit is strikingly refuted by the history of the Scandinavian nations. A thousand years ago the natives of Sweden, Norway and Denmark, and of their far-spread colonies, had no equal among the nations of Christian Europe, either from a physical or an intellectual point of view. They had effected the capture of nearly every desirable seaport in the Northern Ocean, their buccaneers had gained a foothold in France, in the British Islands, on the south shores of the Baltic, in Italy, and even in the Grecian archipelago. The rulers of the Byzanthine Empire trusted their personal safety to a body-guard of Northland mercenaries, the Varingians, who, by sheer strength of iron-gloved fists, repeatedly protected their patrons against the rage of rebellious millions of their own subjects. Northland sailors were the first to discover the islands of the Arctic Ocean, and reached the coasts of the North American Continent several centuries before the birth of Columbus. That the intellectual faculties of those dauntless adventurers were not inferior to those of their most civilized contemporaries of Christian Europe is proved by the rapid development of Norman poetry and literature.

About the end of the Thirty Years War the martial prowess of the Protestant Swedes had made them the arbiters of Europe, and might have lifted them to the summit of political power and national prosperity, but about that time the brandy-vice, spreading gradually from the seaport towns to the villages of the interior, began to assume the form of a national epidemic, and soon sapped the vigor of the bravest and stoutest race on earth.

In the army, actual drunkenness was kept down by the Spartan discipline of Gustavus Adolphus, but in the rural districts and among the working population of the larger cities a veritable alcohol plague perverted the habits of a naturally frugal and industrious nation, and the intemperance of the privileged classes soon became a scandal, even among their bibulous neighbors of Northern Europe.

"Proceedings were interrupted by the *incapacitation* of His Excellency, the Swedish Plenipotentiary;" "Negotiations had again to be adjourned on account of the intoxication of the Swedish representatives," are frequently repeated memoranda in the records of the Treaty of Westphalia. The excesses of Swedish soldiers prejudiced many of their former allies, and the shipmasters of the Baltic seaports discriminated against Swedish sailors in much the same way as British landlords discourage the application of Irish laborers, "No drunkards need apply."

In Sweden itself a similar fastidiousness of work-masters would have brought commerce and industry to a total standstill. Drunkenness, among the adult males of the kingdom became the rule and abstinence the rare exceptions; breweries and distilleries multiplied till their taxes became a principal item of national revenue, and at the beginning of the present century the evil had assumed proportions which at last opened the eyes of the nation to the real significance of the alcohol habit, and found expression in that memorable report of a "Committee of Inquiry" appointed by the National Diet of Sweden.

"The researches of the philosopher and the honest feelings of the workingman," says the memorial of that commission, "have led them to the same conclusion, *viz.:* that the comfort of the Swedish people, even their existence as an enlightened and industrious people, is at stake, unless means can be found to check the evil of intemperance. A cry of agony, as it were, has burst forth from the hearts of the people, and an appeal and prayer made to all having influence in the fate of the country, for deliverance from a scourge which previous legislators have planted and nourished."

That pathetic appeal was followed by mass-meetings throughout the reclaimable districts of the kingdom, and at last bore its fruit in the development of the "Gothenburg System" of local option and restricted license—restricted gradually to a degree equaling the practical effects of total prohibition—especially in the rural communities where the worship of physical vigor and the hatred of health-destroying vices has retained much of its old-time influence. In less than five years after the first repeal of the general license laws the number of distilleries was reduced from the tremendous total of *forty-four thousand* to less than six thousand, and the annual product from 26,000,000 gallons to 7,000.000. Year after year the work of reduction went on, till the number of licensed distilleries has now been brought down to less than five hundred (457 in 1889), or to just one per cent of the original multitude.

Total abstinence is now nothing rare among the hard-fisted farmers of the northwestern uplands, and temperance unions are found even among the poor villagers of the pastoral districts, where tea and home-made coffee (a sort of broth prepared from roasted acorns) besides milk and oatmeal water, are fast superseding the alcoholic tipples of former generations.

In the cities the result has been less encouraging, and proves that prohibition is, after all, the only radical cure of an evil which manages to hold its own against all sorts of palliative remedies. "After personal and minute observation," says Prof. Bailie Lewis, "I found that the grog-shops of Gothenburg are as fertile of mischief as those of Edinburgh and Glasgow. . . . . In the first house which I visited there were four active young women in addition to the wife of the man charged with

the management of the place, all as busily employed as possible, every moment being required to supply the wants of their numerous customers. With a view of economizing time, a long row of glasses was arranged along the counter, filled with *bran-vin* (rye-whisky), and which were every minute emptied and as summarily replenished. In numerous instances not a word was spoken. The money was laid on the counter, the glass drained and the customer departed in silence. While a brisk counter-trade was thus being prosecuted with a promptitude and energy unsurpassed in any Scotch liquor shop, numbers were to be found in groups of two, three and upwards, drinking at tables in different parts of the establishment. In the course of the seventeen minutes which I remained in the place described, no fewer than eighty-three persons were supplied with brandy. To show how successfully *bran-v n* competes with less objectionable beverages, there were out of those eighty-three persons only four who partook of coffee. On the following Sunday evening I found that no fewer than 102 persons entered the same house in the space of twenty-five minutes."

Still, on the whole, the work of reform has by no means been in vain, and its success among the progressive classes is proved by the number of temperance journals circulating among the Scandinavian population of our own Republic. That population, recruited from the most enterprising and most intelligent communities of the old Northland, supports not less than eleven periodicals published in the interest of temperance or of total prohibition, like the *Framat* (*The Advance*), of Lindsburg, Kansas, and the Minneapolis *Veckoblade* (*Weekly Gazette*), which, in spite of its fearless denunciation of the liquor traffic, has about as many subscribers in Sweden as in Minnesota.

(To be Continued.)

Correspondence.

OUR ROUND-THE-WORLD MISSIONARY.

(*Concluded.*)

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Mr. Smart kindly arranged for me to speak at an English service at Madeira one Sunday afternoon, and at the Portuguese another, both of which were well attended. There was no possibility of forming a union now, but I left all the documents with Mrs. Smart, who with her husband and sister are abstainers. Mrs. S. will continue and increase her work with children, and I hope will begin one with women. The Portuguese steamer arrived in good time, and closed a very pleasant and profitable stay at Mr. Smart's. Any one wishing a comfortable Christian home in Madeira will do well to go to Mr. Smart's.

To my great relief I found two English gentlemen on board, and the engineer was Scotch, so I was not condemned to silence and signs. I thought the weather fine, but every lady was very sick, and nearly all the Portuguese gentlemen.

As showing the difference between these people and ourselves, a word about the parting scenes as we left Funchal may not be out of the way. All were talking and laughing most merrily till the time came for going ashore. Then every woman fell into some other woman's arms, and every man into some other man's, and they hugged each other, stroked and patted each other's backs and shoulders, kissed each other on both cheeks, again and again. The noise of the kisses resounded all over the deck, and was really like numerous bunches of fire-crackers going off on the Fourth of July, only each individual crack was not quite so loud or dry. And the tears; yes, actual tears, rolled down nearly every face. This lasted only a very few minutes, when those for shore dried their eyes and descended into their boats, and those that remained dried their eyes, then dried their handkerchiefs, waving them over the side, and smiles resumed their sway, till pallor and sickness drove them below.

The approach to Lisbon is very pleasant. A palace, forts, more or less, a very extensive convent in connection with a large church, claim attention one after another. I remained only twenty-four hours in the city. I delivered a letter of introduction to Rev. Stewart, given me by Mr. Smart, and chatted with him about the present condition of protestantism and temperance in Portugal, both of which are more cheering than I had supposed. I promised to give some time to that city should I sail thence to South America.

Rain kept me indoors till I went to the train. Starting at evening I crossed the frontier at daylight, and shirked custom house troubles by handing my keys to a man, and going to sleep again on the sofa-like bench of the car, where I had been "catching winks" all night. I was surprised to see so much snow upon the mountain tops so late as the eighth of May, as, if I remember rightly, none of the Spanish mountains are more than 4,000 feet in height. In consequence the mercury dropped to fifty-two degrees Fahrenheit toward morning, and the air had the penetrating, damp feeling of snow.

Arriving at Madrid, I had a perplexing time in getting from the station to Pastor Fliedner's, whose name Rev. Stewart had given me. All the men said "*parley-vous-francais*," but I could not understand their French, nor did they mine when I spoke correctly, but when I said a noun or two, making motions for the verbs, they began to comprehend. Later I find no trouble with the men at French stations.

I regretted that I saw nothing of Pastor Fliedner's little work, but as my stay lasted only from evening to morning and other affairs occupied him, there was not time. I esteemed it very kind of him to take me in, and was very happy that I had in my possession a letter of recommendation from a D. D. whom he knew, as W. C. T. U. documents and indorsements seemed to carry no weight with him.

An all day's ride through interesting, but rude and barren scenes, plenty of tunnels, cuts, embankments, all night, of which I only know that I woke chilly and uncomfortable many times, and a few hours by daylight through a beautifully cultivated country, with oaks, maples, Lombardy poplars, lilacs, clovers, white, pink, and *red*, real blood red, with heads three-quarters of an inch thick, and four times that length, brought me to San Sebastian and to the Colegio Norte Americano, a station of the American Board. I was welcomed by Rev. Mr. Gulick, brother to all those noble men who helped on W. C. T. U. work so gladly and effectually in Japan and China, and Mrs. Gulick, sister to our own Bessie and Anna Gordon. This was Saturday morning and the last Sunday morning I had started from sunny Madeira. Here there was much cloud, wind and chill, and some driving rain, in consequence of the rapidly melting snows. This place is situated at the depth of the Bay of Biscay, and only a few miles from the French frontier. Only two or three miles away is the little cove from which LaFayette stole away to give comfort and help to America, and thus to political liberty in all countries, and in all times.

A party of six, all Alexanders by birth or marriage, and descendants of the old Hawaiian missionary by that name were visiting the Gulicks. In the afternoon of Sunday I spoke to the Sunday-school, mostly young girls in the college, several from Madrid and other parts of the state, and again on Monday evening to all who would come. Mr. Gulick interpreted both times. Both Mr. and Mrs. Gulick are total abstainers, of course, and their family follow in their footsteps. Mrs. Gulick is to leave for home in about a month, her hope being quickly to raise a fund to build or purchase a building for the school. Should a renewal of lease be denied them, the excellent school, the work of years, must be scattered at once, as there is not another place in the city to be had. I hope the women of the United States, and of Canada will remember this excellent girls' school in Spain, and give quickly and freely to build an "Isabella Memorial College," to help spread a pure gospel in Spain, while they raise a memorial to her in the form of a statue on the other side of the water. Which will be best, to form a dead memorial of that superior woman, or to form living images, in the mold of those who were last at the cross and first at the resurrection, to go through the length and breadth of Spain and bring her back to a pure faith?

About an hour and a half from Madrid, at a little distance at the east, but near enough to be distinctly seen, is the Escurial. Extensive walls, scarcely more cheerful than a prison, a large central dome, two smaller ones, on opposite sides, four towers at the outer corners of the surrounding walls, are the chief characteristics to be noticed from the train. Doubtless there is much magnificence and beauty within, but I prefer a palace as small and plain as our "White House" and good houses for all the workers of the country, and good and comfortable garments as well, to such a palace covering acres, and filled with all expensive things, while workers live in little huts, often of mud and scarcely bigger than haycocks; with temperature at about fifty degrees, are nearly all barefoot, and in garments so patched that it is difficult to tell which is the original. I counted thirteen sorts of cloth in the back of one woman's gown, below her shawl, as she stood at the station, barefooted, trying to sell some things she had knitted. This had evidently been made out of fragments, and was fully entitled to the fashionable epithet of "crazy."

On Tuesday morning Mr. Gulick accompanied the Alexander's and myself across the frontier. Again, the Custom House business was very light. At Bordeaux the Alexanders and I parted company, they going straight on to Paris, and I turning East toward Lyons. I made the change at Bordeaux, and another a little farther on without difficulty. After a tedious wait of two hours, I was finally settled for the night in a compartment reserved for ladies, and as no other one appeared, I was very well accommodated.

After daylight, I found the country very beautiful, very highly cultivated, but such numbers of vineyards. The same had been the case at and around Bordeaux. The vines are little, gnarled stumps, with the grass shoots just putting out at this season of the year. They must be cut back very severely every year. The stalks are frequently two inches thick, and considerably less than a foot in height.

I drove to the post-office on arrival at about two o'clock, got my letters, all containing good news, and then proceeded to the house where I had been invited when in Geneva last September, Madame Müllers.

Lovingly your sister,

MARY CLEMENT LEAVITT.

Lyon, France.

A PROHIBITIONIST ABROAD.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—When a question is to be thrust into politics, there is no body of men so effective in accomplishing the work as the judges of the Supreme Court. Theoretically that court of last resort has no business with political questions, and yet, sooner or later, in some form, every political question will come before it for adjustment. The legality of the legal tender act was passed upon by a tribunal, and the Dred Scott decision made slavery a national issue. Abolitionists no the one side and pro-slavery fanatics on the other, had striven to make the question a national issue: while on the other side it was everywhere made a plea that it was a local question to be settled by each state. The exclusion of the Chinese and their right to citizenship has been up in the courts again and again. With great diligence prominent politicians in prohibition states have been ardent Prohibitionists on the temperance question in their own state; but they have carefully insisted that the temperance question must have no influence on the conduct of political parties touching national questions. Prohibitionists of other states have pleaded with the Prohibitionists of the states where liquor and the saloons have been made a legal nuisance, to make common cause so far as national matters are concerned. To a very great extent these pleas have been unheeded; but it has now been decided by the highest tribunal of the land that no state can make a law which shall prevent the citizens of neighboring states from selling any and every kind of liquor in prohibition states, provided it is shipped in to the purchaser and received by him in "original packages."

The London edition of the New York *Herald* for June 15, and quite a considerable number of other papers on this side of the water, are putting an interpretation on that decision which enlarges its scope to an extraordinary degree. It is possible that their interpretation is for the purpose of increasing the sale of stock in recently organized companies on this side of the water, which have been created for the purpose of dealing in American breweries. Whether the interpretation is editorially adopted for financial reasons or not, it is being pushed vigorously on this side of the water. It is that "since ardent spirits, distilled liquors, ale and beer are subjects of exchange, barter and traffic like any other commodity, and are so recognized by the usages of the commercial world, the effect of this decision is to repeal all the prohibition laws existing in the country, and to make it *impossible even for the United States Legislature* to bring them into existence again." It looks as if three articles in that London edition of the New York *Herald* for June 15 were all for a purpose. One is the advertisement occupying two columns and more of the "Illinois United Brewery, Limited." Another is in the financial column under the head of "American Breweries," and is about the length of two-thirds of a column, quoting much of the Supreme Court's decision; and the third is on the editorial page. It is quite obvious that this decision will largely promote the rage for brewery stock companies and the possession of shares therein, which is now running quite wild in Great Britain, and to some extent is having its effect in Germany.

It is very gratifying to see the energy exhibited by some senators and congressmen from a few prohibition states to secure the passage by Congress of a law lending the aid of the general government to the enforcing of the prohibition legislation of prohibition states. For years that plea has been made, that it was an outrageous thing for the general government to give the prestige of its official stamp on liquors to be sold contrary to state law in prohibition localities; but that was looked upon as a dangerous question to touch. It is obvious now that local option goes by the board with this decision quite as completely as state prohibition. It will be a matter of curiosity to watch the attitude of the advocates of high license toward this decision. If the decision of the Supreme Court is correct, then to an outsider it looks very much as if high license was only another name for an *inter-state tariff*. The Constitution expressly prohibits each state from taxing the products of other states by assessing a tariff on these products when they are transported from one state to another. If now, in Kentucky, liquors are without taxation and in Cincinnati a heavy tax is assessed on them, there may be some technical way of evading the conclusion, but it looks very much as if that was the same situation of affairs with relation to liquors that now exists with relation to silk. On the Canadian side of the St. Lawrence river they have free trade, and on the United States side that silk when imported must pay a high duty. There is room again for the Supreme Court to exercise its technical analytical power of logical acumen.

In Paris last week I dropped into the "Philadelphia Salle" of the McAll mission, and found the "all-round-the-world missionary of the W.C.T.U.," Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt just closing a meeting. I had met her the previous Sunday morning at the American chapel in Paris, and had hunted most of the day for her meeting, having misunderstood the notice. The meeting was not large for so large a city as Paris, but she reports that it required considerable work to find in Paris a correspondent that would enter into her views. She has certainly found one in the person of the evangelist in charge of that mission, as he was hurrying her away to another meeting for the evening. From Paris she was to go to Brussels, and so on and on and on. She said she was "older and weaker." I congratulated her on the fact that she was older. It would be an awful thing if a good Christian woman should cease to get older as time goes by, for no one of that kind of people would ever go to heaven. She did not seem to me to be much weaker; and if she was weaker it was certainly only bodily weakness and not intellectual or spiritual.

Six years ago absinthe and its compounds were only beginning to be sold in the saloons and cafés of Paris. Here and there in the windows would the word be found in the central part of the city. It has now become so common that every place where drinks are sold is expected to have absinthe, or yarmuth, or bitter for the use of its patrons. Not many places in the center of the city now think it worth while to put up the sign; and so the sign is only found in old forms of past years which have not been removed. But the suburb of the city and the smaller towns are advertising it everywhere. It is coming to be the curse of the French people. The absence of the habit of "treating" has saved France, and indeed very much of the continent of Europe, from the evils of drink. We have seen three or four gentlemen sit down to a table and call for wine or beer, and sip it slowly in order to make it last as long as possible, and then each one pay for his own drink. One of the company would call for the waiter and pay his own bill, and bow to his companions and take his departure, without ever thinking that there was any call for his paying for any but his own. If the treating habit had been the law of courtesy among these gentlemen each one of them would have had to pay for six drinks, and so treat the company all around, and they would all have gone home pretty "boozy."

In England, the agitation of the temperance question has suddenly become national by the interjection into party politics of the subject of compensation. The Tory party, under the lead of Lord Salisbury, is proposing to enact a law granting "compensation" to all brewers and saloon-keepers whose business is injured by temperance legislation. Gladstone and the Liberals will probably take the ground that no such compensation is called for. Gladstone is quoted as saying that the property along a

street will increase in value more by the destruction of a brewery than the brewery is worth. What the outcome of the agitation will be it is not now possible to foretell. Further than that the political agitation over it will greatly educate the people on the temperance question, and will greatly promote temperance measures in some form or other.

GEO. P. HAYS, D. D.

London, June 16.

OUR WASHINGTON BUDGET.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL: One of the pleasant events that has transpired since I last wrote THE UNION SIGNAL was the Demorest Medal Contest. The contestants were all members of the Loyal Temperance Legions. The successful candidate was Miss Josie Lee, the daughter of Mr. James Lee, the first convert made by the W. C. T. U. of Washington. A delightful program had been arranged under the direction of Mrs. Alfred Wood, the superintendent of the juvenile department of the District of Columbia, which was well rendered by the youthful temperance advocates. All the performers were members of the L. T. L. This was the first contest ever given in Washington, but Mrs. Wood expects to follow it by others. Mrs. Wood is doing a grand work among the young of the nation's capital, and it is a work that will be felt in less than a generation from now.

The executive committee of the W. C. T. U. of the District of Columbia at a largely attended meeting at their headquarters, May 16, passed the following resolution with reference to the serving of liquor at the Executive Mansion.

"*Resolved*, That the Woman's Christian Temperance Union deeply regrets that President Harrison furnishes wine to guests at the White House."

The committee authorized the secretary of the society to send a copy of this resolution, officially signed, to the President.

It is said that the resolution passed by the Presbyterian Synod recently in reference to the serving of wine at the President's House, and the selling of it at the Vice-President's has caused them more chagrin than anything else. Let us be glad that something could affect them, for they seem to have been callous on the subject.

The National Amendment Campaign for a National Constitutional Prohibitory Amendment, under the direction of the Amendment Guide, was inaugurated June 14. A joint hearing was given members of the National Prohibitory Amendment Committee by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, and the House Committee on The Alcoholic Liquor Traffic. The National Prohibitory Amendment Committee consists of the general officers of various National Prohibitory societies of the United States, the general officers of the National Executive Committee of the Prohibition Party, and the National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation and Petitions.

The committee was formally organized at the Hall Fredonia, the preceding evening, and Mrs. Ada M. Bittenbender, the author of the "Amendment Guide," and the National W. C. T. U. superintendent of Legislation and Petition, was elected chairman.

The speaker claimed, with convincing force, that prohibition was a National question, and that it could only be settled by a National Constitutional Prohibitory Amendment. A large mass meeting to advocate the amendment was held Sunday, (June 15,) presided over by Mrs. Bittenbender. The majority of the committee on the alcoholic liquor traffic are favorable to the amendment, so there will undoubtedly be a favorable report from this committee.

Your correspondent had an interview with Senator Blair, chairman of the committee on education and labor, in regard to the probabilities of an early report of this measure from his committee. The Senator seemed to think that it would take considerable work and good management to secure an immediate favorable report from this committee, as the Democratic members were solidly against it, and some of the Republicans were not favorable to National prohibition, still he is hopeful that he may finally secure a favorable report. He will work with might and main to that end.

Early in this session your correspondent inquired of Mr. Amzi Smith, the chief of the Senate Document Room, and one of the best posted men of the capitol, in regard to congressional legislation, if any measure looking to the prohibition of the traffic in intoxicants with natives of African and the Islands of the Pacific had been introduced into Congress. Mr. Smith examined the records and informed me that no such measure had ever been introduced It seemed strange that with all the petitions that for years past had been presented to Congress praying for the suppression of this iniquitous traffic, and the many hearings that temperance organizations have had before committees of the Senate and the House on this subject, that no practical steps had ever been taken to secure the desired end by the introduction into Congress of a bill or a resolution for the suppression of this traffic.

That Congress, therefore, might have something to act upon your correspondent prepared the following joint resolution which, at her request, Senator Fry introduced into the Senate and Mr. Morse into the House:

"*Resolved*, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and is hereby authorized, to treat and negotiate with such foreign countries as he may be able to open negotiations with, looking to the forming of an alliance of the various civilized nations for the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors with the native races of the islands of the Pacific Ocean and Africa."

The writer also prepared the following bill which Senator Blair introduced at her request into the Senate, and Congressman Pickler of South Dakota into the House:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be unlawful for any vessel clearing from any port of the United States for any of the ports of Africa or the islands of the Pacific Ocean to take on board, with the intention of landing the same in said ports, any intoxicating, spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors, including rum and gin. That any violation of the foregoing provisions shall be punishable by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars or more than five thousand dollars, and the forfeiture of such liquors as may be found on board of such vessels."

If this bill or resolution passes the Alcoholic Liquor Traffic committee, as possibly the resolution will, and comes before the House for discussion, the subject will get to the attention of the American people as it never has before.

The interests of humanity demand that our government should take the initiative in an effort to suppress the traffic in intoxicants with the natives of the Western Pacific Islands, as it was our government alone which declined to enter into the international agreement proposed by Lord Granvill on the part of the British government for preventing the sale of arms, ammunition, dynamite and alcohol to the natives of the Pacific Islands, and thus the flagrant abuses caused by the traffic in arms and spirits are now being perpetrated by the refusal of the American government to take part in an undertaking which the European powers generally supported. Petitions from various parts of the country are pouring into Congress praying for the passage of a bill to prevent the transportation of liquors into states contrary to their laws.

Senator Wilson's bill to submit original package liquors to the laws of the several states is still pending in the House Judiciary committee, but it is expected that this measure, or a similar one, will be passed by the House this Congress.

There are two similar measures already on the calendar of the House: One favorably reported by the Commerce committee and one by the Alcoholic Liquor Traffic committee. But it was thought best, by the friends of Prohibition in Congress, that the House should pass the Senate bill, rather than one of its own measures.

There has been considerable in the present Congress to encourage Prohibitionists. In the first place the question of prohibition has gained entrance into Congress, and this in itself is a great victory. Some one said years ago "When the question of slavery gets into Congress its end will be near," and this we hope will be true of prohibition. Such a discussion of prohibition on the floor of the Senate and House as they have had this session is unprecedented in the history of the country.

The Oklahoma bill, as it passed, was an acknowledged victory for prohibition, and while the Army Appropriation bill was not what we desired, the proposed appropriation of $100,000 for buildings canteens, etc., was defeated, and the sale of liquor in port, canteens and garrisons was prohibited in prohibition states. The debate on the Wilson bill was an education on prohibition to the country at large, and a similar one which is inevitable on the floor of the House, may be expected to have the same happy results.

IDA HINMAN.

Washington, D. C.

PIONEERING IN WISCONSIN.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL.—A recent tour of two months for work in Wisconsin has revealed the fact of an awakened interest on the temperance question among all classes of people, the unions, churches, and the people at large, not excepting a large Scandanavian population. Wide-awake pastors, heartily coöperating with the W. C. T. U. in union services, with the W. C. T. U. women at the front to have all things in readiness, and appreciative audiences, lend wonderful inspiration to the work.

By invitation of the state officers I spent one month in southern Wisconsin, then came a Macedonian cry for work in the ninth district, the president being confined to her home from ill health. Lying upon her bed planning for her district, arranging appointments for me, revealed a loyalty not unlike our brother soldiers of the other war of '62.

But with the aid and faithful correspondence of the secretary, the way opened for me to visit the northern pineries, where I found brave sisters of the union holding the fort though surrounded by a flood of strong drink. Blessed work is being done for the unfortunate woodman who squanders a winter's earnings in legalized dens of vice—yes, blessed *gospel* work, but the thought forced itself upon me again and again that other teaching was needed, and not the woodman alone, but the profound Christian man who votes in favor of license, the citizen who feels no responsibility for a brother's weal or woe, but for gain, or fear of losing gain, votes for the perpetuation of the liquor traffic; if not guilty in this respect, perhaps forever holds his peace where voice and action is demanded. I am persuaded that the legal phase of the work cannot be too much emphasised in these days, if discreetly done. God is as much in the present uprising, which demands *protection* from rum by legislation, as He was in the gospel and moral suasion movement of twelve yearss ago; as really in the legal suasion movement of to-day, as He is in the evangelistic agencies of the temperance work.

Northern Wisconsin and Africa need *protection from rum* equally as much as they need missionaries and evangelists. But little permanent good may be hoped for until both the law and the gospel clasp hands and bid each other God speed, until Christian men count it as much a Christian act to put a check into the ballot box against the liquor traffic as to put a "check" into the missionary box for the support of missionaries or evangelists. Somebody has said "our country is never saved but always being saved." So it is with mankind. We have no assurance of the safety of even the righteous so long as this roaring lion of strong drink goes about seeking whom it may devour. Further evidence is not needed as to God's purpose for his people to press with vigor to secure righteous legislation for men's *protection*, which is a long step toward his *redemption*.

Let us pray that the tongue-crippled, intimidated "public sentiment" on the temperance question may be loosed from its bondage, and utilized toward hastening the day of deliverance from rum and its kindred vices.

ANNIE M. PALMER

TEMPERANCE TEMPLE ITEMS.

MATILDA B. CARSE.

We wish the dear white-ribboners, who are interested in the erection of the Temple, and have waited long and patiently for the work to commence, could see the army of men that are now engaged upon the foundation. We are sure the sound of the hammer upon the great stones would be sweet music to their ears. The contract for the entire building is now let, and it is to be completed in twenty-two months. It will be ready for occupancy, May, 1892. A large number of applications have already been made for offices in the building. The new plan for the Temple is finished. The Chicago daily papers have been giving sketches of it this week; they are *warm* in its praise, and admit that it is unsurpassed for beauty of design, and that it realizes the highest idea of a superb monumental building. One paper says "it will be much the finest building in the city." That means a great deal, when it is conceded in all quarters that Chicago has the finest buildings in the world. The *Herald* says: "The chief feature of the interior will be Willard Hall, a magnificent audience-room, lined with marble, on the ground floor, and in the southwest corner of the building, with a capacity of six hundred, where daily meetings will be held, and where the incense of prayer for the inebriate and for the temperance cause will perpetually ascend."

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The new picture of the building is now in the hands of the photographer, and photogravures of it will be ready in a week; they will be sent as quickly as possible to all who have earned them, and to whom we owe a picture. We will also soon have a picture of it in THE UNION SIGNAL, so all our friends can get a slight idea of what it is like. Let all unions remember that the corner-stone is to be laid September 13. All autographs of members must be in by September 10 to get the names placed in the corner-stone. Each member of a union pays 25 cents for the privilege; the Loyal Temperance Legion pays 10 cents and the Baby Bands 10 cents for each name. Let our unions do good work in this direction for the next two months. We will send free to all unions and Loyal Temperance Legions the linen lists on which these names must be written, if they will send to us giving address. All persons who get up a full Baby Band, or get up a list of ten persons who pay $1 each can secure one of these superb pictures of the Temple.

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The large number of Baby Bands that are being sent in again reminds us of the loving patience and earnest endeavor that animates so many of our dear white-ribboners. The women who get up these bands, as we have said before, are "building better than they know." They are turning whole communities, through the little ones, into temperance societies. We would like to make honorable mention in this column of all who have sent in money for these Bands, but through lack of space we can only give the names of those who have raised full Bands. To-day we have received the largest yet reported, the Harriet Chambers Baby Band, of Bradford, Pa. It numbers 148, and is accompanied by a check of $14.80. Mrs. D. A. Bennett who sends it says, "I believe this Baby Band work is a means of promoting the temperance cause, and of doing a great deal of good. We name our Band for our beloved local and county president who has no babies of her own."

The Austin Ill., W. C. T. U., through Mrs. R. K. Rose, has the honor of sending a full Baby Band, which numbers 103. The W. C. T. U. of Stuart, Iowa, (no name sent) sends a full Band of 102.

The W. C. T. U. of Park Allegany, Pa., through Mrs. R. C. Bards, also sends a full Band which numbers 102.

The W. C. T. U. of Clark's Corners, Pa., through Mrs. Kate L. Kitchell, sends a full Band of 100. Mrs. A. E. Thomas, president of the Lincoln, Neb., W. C. T. U., writes, "Enclosed find fifty cents and five more names for Grandma Stoner's Baby Band. She never misses a new baby in our neighborhood, and also works faithfully for UNION SIGNAL subscribers." Let us have a Grandma Stoner in each union. Why not?

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Mrs. Ella L. Sabin, of Lee, Mass., writes, "Wishing to see Mother Thomson honored by a tablet in the Memorial Hall of the Temple, Mrs. Juliett Shannon wishes me to forward you $1, in behalf of our Union for this purpose." Will not other unions follow in this work of honoring the beloved Mother of the Crusade?"

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Mrs. Emma G. Pitzer, Clarksville, Mo., sends $4.61 in memoriam of her little daughter, Nettie, whose sweet life here lasted but three brief summers. Part of the money sent was found in her little bank; the balance came from the sale of a hen and chickens that had been a gift to her while ill. Her grief stricken mother found the money was too sacred to be used for anything but the Temple. Five dollars comes from Mrs. C. R. Johnson, in memory of her mother, Mrs. Minerva Leavitt, who died a year ago.

Miss Emeline Hathway sends $3 in memory of her father, Paul Hathway, who died at the advanced age of ninety-five years. One dollar comes from Mrs. Stevens, Eau Claire, Wis., in memory of her mother, Mrs. Lucinda Eddy Gaston; she was almost four score. Rosa E. Bennett, "Though dead, yet speaketh." We have received from her loving and faithful mother, another $2 from Rosa's mite-box. This amount comes every six months. Mrs. Bennett writes: "It is our intention to continue it till the step stone of the building shall be laid."

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We have a long list of unions that have lately entered the race for the $100 gift. We have only room to give a few names this week. The W. C. T. U. of the Town of Lake, send $46. on their pledge. Charlotte, Mich., W. C. T. U. sends $25. The W. C. T. U. of Hamlin, Minn., send $17. The W. C. T. U. No. 1., New Haven, Conn., send $30.

145 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Our Children.

ALCOHOL'S CONFESSION.

BY EVA JONES.

I am alcohol; have you heard of me?
I'm a spirit of evil, by men set free.
I come from the rotting of fruits and grains,
From spoiling and wasting the farmer's best gains.

The life in the food is turned into death,
And souls destroyed by my fiery breath.
A poison broth doth the brewer brew
From the golden grain God gives us for bread,
That poison am I: the harm that I do
You would never believe if the whole could be said.

When pure, I look like the water clear,
Were a glass of each here, you'd not know us apart,
Merely seeing us so; but if you come near,
My fiery odor might cause you to start.

The water gives life and refreshment to man,
Three-fourths of his life-blood is water, you see;
A constant supply he must have while he lives,
But never a drop of my poison needs he!

Sometimes I am called the water of death,
Shame-water, fire-water, and other such names;
But I'll show you that I am not water at all,
For water won't burn, sir, while alcohol flames

If ignited, and so, sir, that's just what I do;
I'm a poison that burns wherever I go,
I burn on the tongue with a venomous smart,
I scorch the poor stomach till ulcers there start,
I suck the life-juices from rich flowing blood,
As a brooklet is dried by a fierce, summer sun
My fire in the veins is a terrible thirst,
More maddening still as the poisoning goes on.

I am greedy for water, and wherever I go,
I take it from stomach, lungs, liver and brain;
And robbed of the water of life in himself,
The wretch who drinks me drinks but fire and pain.

Above all I harden and injure the brain,
Destroying the reason, debasing the mind;
When all sense is lost through my fiery aid,
Men say, "He's a drunkard; that's all—never mind!"

By rotting of grape juice is made ruby wine,
Now nearly one-quarter of that stuff am I,
Of fermented cider I'm nearly one-tenth,
And of whisky one-half from the corn and the rye.

One tumbler in eighteen or twenty of beer,
Is my pure poison self, there to injure and kill;
And of brandy and rum, and the rest of the list,
I'm a principal factor, drawn off by the still.

The cider, the beer and the wine have least
Of my subtle poison, fearful and dire,
But they are most dangerous of all, because
They're the kindling-wood that starts the fire.

Men never begin with the poison pure,
But weak, sweetened, flavored, made to taste good,
Wine, cider or beer; and the ruinous road
Is easy and rapid, downward and sure.

THE BUG AND THE BOTTLE.

BY JEAN HALIFAX.

"Pshaw! you're joking," said Ed Stanley impatiently.

"Honest, I'm not," returned Dick, earnestly. "Come over to the ball-ground, and I'll give the whole story. It was prime, I tell you, Ed, and no mistake. You ought to have gone."

"Hear! hear!" cried Ed teasingly. "The great temperance lecturer is now about to hold forth. Brothers, companions, renounce your liquor"—

"And your nonsense, or I'll be obliged to settle you," concluded another boy, unceremoniously causing the budding orator to turn a sudden and quite unpremeditated somersault, whereupon ensued a good-natured scuffle between the two The high school was just out, and the B class were coming down the outside steps in a fashion that resembled nothing so much as a menagerie let loose—or a crowd of school-boys. It was no wonder that the Benton people sometimes called the school-house "the hyena's cage." Even the "hyenas" themselves acknowledged, in their occasional conscientious moments, that the name was well deserved.

In the midst of all the hubbub, however, a few of the boys had been talking seriously, for them. Mr. Eastman had given an earnest temperance "talk," as he modestly chose to speak of it, in the school building, the night before, from which Ed, according to the established custom of the Benton boys, had carefully absented himself. But Dick, and one or two of his special cronies had attended. Why, they could not have explained, unless it was because they were curious as to what Mr. Eastman, their principal, would say on the subject.

"He's so sensible in other things," said Dick, "perhaps his talk will be as good as he is."

The boys had not been disappointed. The "talk" had been all that they demanded, full of sound sense, but with stories and illustrations which held a solid truth behind the fun. But the most striking of the many and interesting object lessons the high school master had given that evening had been that of the bug and the bottle, and it had impressed Dick, especially, so strongly, that he had spoken of it to his friend, Ed Stanley. And when a boy has reached the stage when he can repeat such a story to boys who will be apt to ridicule, he has proved himself most thoroughly in earnest.

This fact was realized by his companions, who were now decidedly anxious to find out what had made Dick one of the "We-Come-To-Upset Society," as the boys called the W. C. T. U. band, the only temperance organization in Benton. Dick was the acknowledged leader among the B class boys, "first in work, first in play, and first in the hearts of his fellow-mates," parodied Hugh Ainsworth. Accordingly, at the suggestion to go over to the ball-ground, a few rods away, the boys immediately started, and in less time than the telling of it would take, the class were in possession of the ground, some precariously balancing on the fence, regardless of Joe's remarks as to their political instability, some on convenient stumps, while others leisurely measured their full length on the soft, thick grass in the corner of the field, which had been mercifully spared, while the boys' enthusiastic games had worn the center hard and bare of both grass and weeds.

"Well," began Dick, determinedly, for he knew it would not be an easy task to convince his mates of his new position; "it was this way. Mr. Eastman told a lot of stories and showed a sight of things; but the tip-top of them all was that bottle, and in it he had a bug. I declare for it, I felt awful sorry for that bug. It was down in the bottom of the bottle, and it kept trying so hard to get out. Every now and then it made a dash at the straight sides of the bottle, and tried to climb these; but it couldn't do it. I felt somehow as if it were a real live human being, almost, when it was wanting so hard to get out of its prison. And, you see, Eastman told us that it was like a drunkard. It was possible that the bug might get out of the bottle, and the drinker might grow sober; but it would be a tremendous job, anyway. And then he said—and he looked so earnest—*Boys, don't get yourselves into the bottle!* Don't take the first taste. It's the only safe way.' I just said to myself, 'Dick Arnold, keep yourself out of danger; sign the pledge, and don't take the first step into that risky old bottle.' That's all there was of it,—at least that I know much about. But you know where to find me, fellows, now, on that subject."

Contrary to Dick's expectations the boys had listened quietly, and at last Joe Howard, the last person in the world whom any one would have thought likely to organize a temperance society, broke forth energetically.

"I just tell you what, boys, that's prime. I say, now, what if we should start a kind of club, you know, and—" Joe had not much experience as an advocate of total abstinence, and was rather less assured of himself than usual. "Well, let's go in for this anti-liquor business in a body!"

By the time the boys began to feel the need of some hot steak and rolls, and had separated for their respective tea tables, the new "club" was in full running order.

And this was the way in which, after the older people had despaired of ever enlisting the boys of Benton, a temperance band was started by the boys themselves. And what do you think was on the badges of the new society? A tiny picture of a small bottle with a still tinier bug imprisoned in it! And it was weeks before the curious small boys, who were not initiated into the mysteries of that cabalistic badge until they had declared themselves willing to obey all the rules of the "B. B. B's," discovered that those letters meant the "*Bug and Bottle Boys*"!

The Still Hour.

FOR THE WEEK BEGINNING JULY 20, 1890.

BY REV. C. C. HARRAH.

DAILY BIBLE READING NOTES.

(Luke 14:25–35; II Thessalonians 1–3; I Timothy 1–3.)

Sunday, 20; Luke 14:25–35. Verse 26, Our Lord wants children to love their parents (Eph. 5:29; 6:2), but He does not want any of our loves to intervene irreconcilably between the heart and His kingdom. When it comes to this, we must love our kindred less than we love Him, and that is what He means by "hate." He wants no half-hearted discipleship, by which we would deceive ourselves and misrepresent His kingdom to the world. Verse 34, Christ is not concerned about the great number of hearers, but about the honest heart. The inconsiderate and light-minded are like this builder and warrior, and, as salt that has lost its savor, they are of no use.

Monday, 21; II Thess. 1. Verse 3, What must we think of a life which has gone on for years since a profession of religion was made, without any growth? Verse 4, Where faith and love are weak, persecutions and tribulations shake them; but where they are genuine and strong, these things only make them stronger, just as the shaking by the wind causes the healthy tree to send its roots down deeper into the earth. Verse 9, It seems to be the thought with some people that if they say nothing about hell, or ridicule the notion of its existence, that thus they will extinguish it. It is great folly to disregard the threatenings of the Bible.

Tuesday, 22; II Thess. 2. Verse 1, It is right always for the Christian to live in the light of our Lord's coming. We need not speculate as to the time; but each day should be spent by us in view of this great expectation, which shall certainly at some time be realized. Verse 10, The Antichrist, embodying all opposition to our Lord, comes from falsehood and glorifies sin. Beware of the beginnings of evil and unbelief.

Wednesday, 23; II Thess. 3. Verse 1, Our hope for the world lies in the success of the gospel. Every praying person, however much he may feel his incompetency to teach others, is a co-worker with the most gifted to give to men the word of the Lord. Verse 3, Our only sure refuge is our Lord's faithfulness to us. As we come to know ourselves we cannot put much confidence in our own hearts or even in our fidelity as God's steadfast and unchangeable servants, but we can put confidence in our ever faithful Saviour.

Thursday, 24; I Tim. 1. Verse 4, How much time has been wasted in idle speculations. We cannot be saved on that which is *about* religion, but must have the pure, unadulterated gospel itself. Verse 5, All the commands of God, rightly understood and used, bring us to the one glorious center of the Christian religion—"love out of a pure heart." Verse 15, Notice how simple was Paul's creed, as he now comes close to the end of his life. He sees the gospel simply as a glad message for the lost.

Friday, 25; I Tim. 2. Verses 1, 2, Pray for all men, and pray for all rulers. This intercession for others is the purest exercise of love toward others. Verse 12, There is nothing in the command, "not to teach," that is meant to discourage a woman from using her gifts to help others in the right way, with the right spirit, and with favoring circumstances like those of our times. Priscilla and Philip's daughters taught, and certainly Paul did not forbid their work. Acts 18:26; 21:9.

Saturday, 26; I Tim. 3. Verse 3, Wine leads to quarreling; and the next thing forbidden is to strike another in rage. That such injunctions were needed shows the low moral and social state of the people. Verse 4, Christianity is a family religion, and we cannot exalt too much the domestic virtues. Verse 15, In this world of sin the eternal truths of redemption and salvation find their support in the Church. That is God's instrument by which the truth revealed and manifested by Christ may continually be upheld in order to enlighten and save men.

THE PRAYER MEETING TOPIC.

(Trust in the Lord, "Bible Reading Leaflet," March, 1889. Psalm 118:8.)

The whole teaching of the Bible is epitomized in the text, and it is very striking that i should be, by actual count, its central verse.

1. We cannot safely put our trust in man. The Bible teaches what experience shows in the times of greatest need, that it is useless to put our trust in man. When we trust to human resources, and come to a time where there is absolutely no arm of flesh upon which we can rely, we feel ourselves bereft indeed.

2. Trust in the Lord means that in the things we have committed to His care we have a confidence like that which we have about our money when we have committed it to a perfectly safe and trustworthy bank. We do not go around worrying about the money that we have trusted in this way.

3. All our troubles are designed to lead us into a state of trust. We gather strength by the trials through which we pass. We come to know God as a Friend and Father who is always with us. To know God thus is a knowledge of infinite bliss.

If I can only place one little brick in the pavement of the Lord's pathway I will place it there, that coming generations may walk thereon to the heavenly city.—*Phillips Brooks.*

The Household.

HOW TO DO IT.

BY AUGUSTA L. STOCK.

You can't start a fire
  That will do your heart good,
If all you've provided
  Are faith and damp wood.

You can't start a fire
  That will burn error out,
Till men are in earnest
  In what they're about.

They won't *be* in earnest
  Till *love* makes them so;
And then, let me tell you,
  The fire's sure to glow.

'Tis love to the brethren
  That drives out the cold,
And sends us to seek them,
  To find and to hold.

And love in our hearts
  Will make love spring in theirs,
And so comes salvation
  From sin and its snares.

And God is the giver
  Of this very love;
Reform, to be lasting,
  Must come from above.

Other ways being tried,
  You will find there's no good
In striving to kindle
  With faith, and *damp wood*.

Richland, N. J.

BIBLE STUDY IN THE HOME.

BY JULIA REDFORD TOMKINSON.

A large Bible with elegant binding and fine engravings lay on the table in the parsonage parlor. It was the gift of a Sunday-school to their pastor and his wife in their early married life; a treasured volume, that little fingers were not allowed to handle.

One Sunday afternoon a restless child of three years wandered around the room, bent on doing the things she ought not to do. "Don't," said the mother, as she soothed the baby and spoke a comforting word to the other little one, standing at her knee. "Don't," she said again and again. "Mamma," said the child suddenly, "it is allus *don't* on Sunday. I wish Sunday never, never came to *my* house."

A pang shot through the mother's heart. One of her cherished plans for the home life had long been that her family should "call the Sabbath a delight," and already it was a tedious day to the little daughter whom she was to lead heavenward. She looked about her. The sunlight lay on the gilded corner of the Bible. "Which shall it be, the fine binding or the soul of my child?" "Darling," she said, "would you like to see the pictures in the big Bible? Do you think you can bring it to me?" Every sign of listlessness vanished. "O, may I? I'll be so tareful." For more than an hour they turned the leaves together. Bennie alternated between the pictures and his blocks, gravely folding his dimpled hands behind his back, when told he must be careful of the pretty book.

A new sense of the blessedness of motherhood came to the mother, as she tenderly told the story of the baby Jesus, over whom bent the sweet face of Mary. "Mamma," said Lulu softly, "I love Him. I'll be dood." The mother's eyes filled with sudden tears. "God *gave* His only begotten Son," she whispered, and drew the child close to her heart. The book that this busy woman was longing to open lay untouched, but the blessed work was begun; and from that time the hour with the "Sunday Bible"—kept for that day alone—was a pleasure to which the child looked forward with delight.

Years have passed. Other children have blessed the home. The "Sunday Bible" has lost its beauty. Many leaves are loose; some of the pictures are torn, in spite of careful handling. Some are soiled with the touch of little fingers, long since folded in waxen whiteness and laid away to wait the coming of the morning. What tender memories are shut between the faded covers. What priceless lessons of gospel truth have been learned that time and care can never efface. Among the precious privileges of her life, that mother reckons those hours with her children, as helpful to her spiritual growth as to theirs. As she has studied the Word, pleading with God to give her light, and given again the beautiful old stories to her eager little listeners, her own heart has burned within her, and the Master himself has drawn near to comfort and bless.

Another line of systematic Bible study has been for years successfully carried on in the same family, in connection with the Sunday-school lesson. The question, "Have you studied your lesson for Sunday?" is never asked, yet each one, from the grandmother down to the five-year-old baby, knows something about it. It is accomplished in this way. At family prayers on Monday morning the verses of the lesson for the next Sabbath are read, the children sharing more or less in the exercise, all waiting while little Mabel laboriously spells out her verse from her father's book. Often, each morning of the week, these same verses are read; sometimes the parallel passages, or connecting links. The children are allowed to ask any question concerning the lesson. A Bible atlas is at hand, and is referred to when necessary, until Galilee, Samaria and Judea become as familiar as the geography of their own state. Great care is taken to give the historical lessons in their relation to the general history.

"But it takes time!" Surely it does. What is time for? Twenty minutes or half an hour of earnest study, not careless reading, each morning for ten years, will give a fund of Bible knowledge of priceless value. In this feverish, restless life, it is very easy to impress our children with the fact—too often true of those who call Christ, Master—that our eager quest is for wealth and social or intellectual distinction, and our spent energies are to be given to our King. If it be impossible to do this in the morning, in the half hour that follows supper, when the hurry is over, much may be done.

Another blessed hour of privilege, in the family of which I write, is the time of evening worship, as soon as supper is over, before the little ones are off to their early sleep. The exercises are short, always including the recitation of Scripture texts. As soon as the baby can say words enough to repeat, "God is love," or some simple verse,—thank God there are so many for His little ones to learn—he has his verse. Night after night the children say the same verse, till it becomes a part of themselves, and a new one is regarded as an accomplishment. There is no forcing to irksome tasks, but almost unconsciously the word is hid in their hearts. Here the ten commandments have been learned, and some of the Psalms, recited in concert by the whole family. Just now they are learning the "Love chapter"—the thirteenth of first Corinthians. It will be many weeks before they all know it perfectly, but little by little the beautiful chapter is becoming their own. Is the time lost? Is the message of the King of so little worth that the din of labor and confusion of tongues shall drown the heavenly words?

A pile of sand has been found very helpful in teaching Bible geography. The mother was trying, one Sunday afternoon, to explain, with the aid of a picture, the situation of Jerusalem and Mt. Olivet. She suddenly thought of the sand. "Come out in the yard, and I will show you," she said to the little ones. "Now make two hills." They did it quickly. With tiny pieces of wood they built the walls of Jerusalem. They marked the course of the Kedron, and planted little sprigs of green for olive trees on Olivet. "Somewhere here was the garden where Jesus prayed. Over the brow of the hill, I will put a stick for Bethany where Lazarus lived;" and what had been dim and uncertain took shape to be remembered always. Another delightful Sunday lesson, in the secluded corner of the yard, was the laying out of the Holy Land in the sand. "Here is Carmel." "Wait, mamma," said the seven-year-old boy, "let me get the atlas to be sure." The mountains of Lebanon, the ridge of hills, and the plain of Esdraelon were carefully made. The waters of Merom, Sea of Galilee, Jordan and the Dead Sea were filled in with moss. It was a happy time. Was the Sabbath broken?

The Bible is needed in public and private schools, but more than anywhere else it is needed in the *homes* where as *families* the Word of God shall be regularly, systematically studied as one of the chief duties and most blessed privileges.

Wilmington, Del.

WORDS TO THE WISE.—SUPPOSE.

BY ABBY MORTON DIAZ.

Suppose the father and mother of one boy begin with him at the earliest impressible period and train him in the direction of self-restraint and self-dependence. Suppose they seek out ways and means of such training. Suppose that all through his boyhood they hold this aim in view, making it a subject of serious thought, and availing themselves of every possible means of enlightenment. Suppose that having themselves exalted ideas of what constitutes a successful life they inspire him with the same. Suppose they make him know that for him life will not be a success unless he lives out his highest and best—in other words, makes the most of himself—and does all he can to make this possible for others. Suppose their wise training so develops strength in him that it dominates weakness. Suppose they do all this in ways so wise that he will not perceive the doing. It is evident that a boy thus started in life on a high plane would be satisfied only with the highest kinds of enjoyment. An "inward necessity for goodness" would compel him to this. Low companionship, low pleasures, any kind of lowness or meanness would be distasteful to him, would be beneath his plane. His desires would be for advancement. He would delight in excellence. For him the saloon would offer no attractions. For him no temperance reform would be needed, no prohibitory law; this law would be written on his heart.

Make such fatherhood and motherhood enlightenment universal, and the whole temperance movement would be needless. It is directed toward weakness. The true work is to insure the development of strength—strength of character. The home atmosphere is the environment from which character is assimilated, and just as carefully as nourishing and strengthening food is provided for the physical sustenance, just so carefully should be provided all that will nourish and strengthen character. The aims held up; the motives urged; the quality of the conversation; judgments passed on different people; remarks made; the presence or absence of the spirit of love, of kindliness, of gentleness; the manners, looks, tones; all these tell for better or for worse in this atmosphere of the home. How shall its essential qualities be insured? When may we begin to expect this fatherhood and motherhood enlightenment now so rare even among the most intelligent? We may begin to expect it when as much thought shall be given to the parentage and the training of children as is now deemed needful in regard to animals. When enlightenment on these points shall take highest rank in our systems of education, which systems will then be as different from these of our time as these are different from those of the dark ages. And how shall all this be brought about? Let us consider. And while we are considering let us bear in mind that the material for the reformers of a quarter of a century hence is now being made ready in our unenlightened homes.

Belmont, Mass.

A SHORT SERMON TO TIRED W. C. T. U. WORKERS.

BY LYDIA STRAWN.

People do not usually go to railroad books for beautiful writing or helpful sermons. They have an impression that from soulless things like corporations, sermons are out of place.

A railroad book, "Vacation Gospel," lying open on my desk, if issued by some noted publishing firm, and paid for over a bookseller's counter would doubtless be considered a handsome ornament to any center table. From the opening pages of this little book I would take a diamond and hold it up for the gaze of all tired W. C. T. U. workers, and that means a very large class. They need some respite from their load, and if they are withdrawn long enough for a brief rest this summer there will be no reason to suppose that the falling stars will prove fatal to anybody. Here is the extract:

"The most healthful rest comes from a pleasant change in one's work, a new outlook, a temporary release from 'the dull drudgery of the desk's dead wood.' He who preaches the new gospel of vacation is a benefactor of his kind. He is a herald of health, happiness and hope. The man whose mind is long and often on the rack of anxious thought needs the change and relaxation which delightful sauntering alone can give. Brain and body need to be released from books and business. Gladstone flees the all-night sessions of Westminster for the woods of Hawarden Castle, and swings his ax right lustily into the heart of English oaks and beeches, hale and hearty at eighty. He leads the liberal thought of England, and is the grand old man that he is in body and mind because he knows how best to take and use a vacation. Bancroft leaves the sultry streets of Washington for his rose gardens at Newport, and at the same time canters along the cliffs of Aquidneck and the verge of ninety years as though he were training for a polo match. Look at men like these and tell me that vacations do not pay. They pay in invigorated bodies, in clearer intellects, in wider sympathies, in everything which goes to make up truest manhood and womanhood. . . . . Listen then to the glad evangel, and when the summer heats wilt your linen and your brains, fling away pen and blotter (and duster) and try the virtues of a vacation trip through some part of that picturesque America of which you boast so much, but alas! 'of which you know so little.'"

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I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my help. My help cometh from the Lord which made Heaven and Earth.—Ps. 121: 1, 2.

Let never day or night unhallowed pass,
But still remember what the Lord hath done.
—*Shakespeare.*

HONORARY MEMBERSHIP, WHAT AND WHY?

Honorary membership brings our fathers, brothers, husbands and sons into line with the great work of the W. C. T. U. In its early days the National provided for honorary membership and fixed its conditions—simply two, the same as for regular membership—signing the pledge and paying annual dues. These dues are all retained in the local treasury instead of being, like those of the regular members, divided between local, state and National treasury. Honorary members are not counted in apportionment for national representation.

What are the duties and privileges of honorary members? To further the work of the union and do all in their power for temperance, to pay dues promptly, and always stand up to be counted on the right side. Most of them consider it privilege enough to be connected with this grand organization; besides this they are entitled to wear our badge, to attend our meetings, even to "speak in meeting" if they feel so moved, but we draw the line upon voting. We say, "Gentlemen, we are glad to have you join us, and we follow the precedent you set us, in our treatment of you. We allow you, just as you allow us, to pay taxes, your membership dues, to discuss affairs by word of mouth, or through the press; we often call upon you for service to the state, but when it comes to voting we insist that *here* we represent you, as you represent us at the polls." Is not that fair?

We believe strongly in honorary membership, and advise unions to make more of it than they do. It pays to make special effort to enlist the gentlemen under our banner. It is an excellent thing for them to be thus brought out squarely on the right side. It is a great educating power, for the W. C. T. U. is nothing if not educational. Most men's organizations work along a single line, that of total abstinence or along the political line. A man cannot come into our organization with its forty departments, without having his ideas broadened, and his conviction strengthened that the movement rests upon sure foundations; he is elevated as well as broadened, for he sees the spiritual element emphasized as it is not done by any other organization, and feels that its secret of power is its hold upon the throne. We believe that this consciousness of the breadth and height of our work is the great thing which makes our brothers so enthusiastic in admiration of our work. For enthusiastic they are, as letters coming continually show. Most of them are too eulogistic to print, but they touch our hearts all the same and we thank our brothers for them. They also impress us with the benefits of honorary membership and make us wish that every man enjoyed these benefits.

Our brothers enjoy our methodical manner of work and many of them are more than willing to aid in it. It is the path of wisdom to utilize this willingness, making it three times blessed, a blessing to them and to us. Here are a few ways in which we have known honorary members to be very useful: First, in juvenile work as superintendents of Loyal Temperance Legions, drill masters in their exercises and manual of arms; teaching various handicrafts in boys' industrial schools, and the like. They can not only do these things better than we can, but the fact that they are men goes a great way in tiding boys over that age when they are wiser in their own conceit than any woman who ever was born. There comes a time in every boy's life when he thinks he knows more than his mother or any other woman; this is the time when he breaks away from Sunday-school, from Loyal Temperance Legion, and good influences generally. If some manly man stands as the representative of these influences during the critical time, he has great power to safely tide the boy over. A very grave danger threatens our boys to-day from the fact that good influences are so largely conserved by women, and men are inclined to leave all moral education to them. When this is the case the boy is sure to feel that temperance, purity, gentleness, are "womanish," and to lose respect for them.

Honorary members can be of great assistance in various forms of evangelistic work. Our experience is that gospel meetings in jails, in the dark parts of cities and wherever hardened, degraded men are found, are much more orderly when in charge of a lady; yet the assistance of men is of great value. They can distribute cards of invitation in lodging houses, on the street and at the door; assist in singing and in speaking, here their aid is invaluable, especially in testimonies; the men *expect* women to be kept by the power of Christ, and our testimonies have, therefore, little weight; but when strong men of like passions as themselves testify to the saving and the keeping power of Jesus, it *tells* on men's hearts.

In distribution of literature. A little city was to have a big Fourth of July celebration and not a temperance celebration, either, it was before their day; one of the honoraries of the union there, the leading grocer of the place and thus acquainted with many country people who were sure to be in town that day, came to the union and offered to spend the day in distributing temperance literature, if they would keep his pockets supplied with it; he had too much tact to go around with a bundle of tracts, like a showman's bill poster. The ladies sent for several thousands of the tract, "The Lord and the Distiller—Who got the Corn?" and similar ones.

Early in the morning he came round to headquarters, filled his pockets and started on his travels, returning frequently during the day for renewals. Such an amount of handshaking as he did that day, for he knew almost everybody in the county. After due inquiries for his friend's health, the state of the crops, etc., he drew out a tract—only one, mind you—and gave it to him, remarking that it was a good thing and he thought his friend would enjoy it. In this way he gave out over two thousand tracts, and every recipient, feeling it a personal favor, was bound to read it. And that good brother told me he should never have thought of doing this work if he had not been an honorary member of the W. C. T. U. and felt it his duty to lend a hand in their good work.

Another was a dry goods merchant in a country town. He always kept a supply of temperance literature under his counter, often ordering packages of fifty or an hundred UNION SIGNALS for this purpose. Whenever he did up a package of goods to go into the country he put in a paper or a tract; these were gladly received in those country homes as personal gifts from him, and in the course of a few years they revolutionized that county. We might go through the departments and show how honorary members can work in each.

This working is the secret of securing them, or at least of retaining them. As we said in "The Membership Crusade" a few weeks ago, we can not expect to retain members whose time is precious—the only kind worth having—where there is nothing for them to do, and this is doubly true of men. But if when you invite them to join, you can point to some definite line of work you know them well fitted to do, and say, "Your help is needed just here," you will be much more likely to secure and retain them. For example, secure the lawyer for legal adviser of the union, the physician to give occasional lectures on health topics and scientific temperance, and so on.

Shall honoraries wear our badge? Most assuredly; nothing is more encouraging to us and discouraging to our foes than a bit of white ribbon on a man's watch-guard or in his button-hole. I well remember what a thrill of pleasure ran through me when in Oregon, looking from a car window as it stood at Salem depot, and noting at least half-a-dozen white ribbons in as many gentlemen's button-holes. There was no convention there, so they were not put on for an especial occasion, but seemed to be worn habitually. We passed through Salem without stopping, but it holds a pleasant place in my memory because of those white-ribbon men.

Now comes a message from our brothers and sisters over the border. Helen M. Emery, of Fitch Bay, Quebec, writes: "Please try and find room for the following new idea. It is an entreaty from the honorary members of the W. C. T. U. of Fitch Bay, Stanstead county, Quebec, asking that a badge shall be given them, a metal or silver badge, with the letters W. C. T. U. upon it. They want something that will not soil as easily as the white ribbon, but can be worn constantly, and proclaim to the world that they belong to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

"And more than that they desire and predict not only a local popularity for their idea, but a *world-wide* adoption. They want something that shall be for the men what the white ribbon is to the women—a universal bond.

"The county convention held there June 11 and 12 was the scene of the request being presented, and several of the men spoke eagerly in favor of it.

"The president and some of the sisters seemed to be under the impression that it would be unconstitutional to adopt or sanction anything except the ribbon, as that was the badge of the W. C. T. U. The secretary reminded them that a celluloid pin had been made already, and sanctioned and worn by the officers of the National W. C. T. U. Now if these men are willing, nay, anxious, to adopt a universal badge which will be the means of gaining us many more associate members, should we not give them all the encouragement in our power?

"It was finally decided to refer the matter to the Provincial convention, to meet October 1, in Waterloo. In the meantime one of the gentlemen is hard at work designing a model."

This is a capital suggestion and we wish the various National W. C. T. U.'s the world over would consider the question and formally adopt a badge for honorary members. Just here a suggestion: since the celluloid white-ribbon pin is now so extensively used by both ladies and gentlemen, why is not it a fitting badge for them? It would strengthen the bonds uniting us more than the adoption of any new design, however beautiful, would do. The pin for gentlemen might be made smaller and with a long pin to wear on the necktie, and, if desired, the letters could be in colors to be more easily distinguished. Let us hear from our honoraries all over the world concerning this matter.

THAT PICTURE.

"How excellent!" was the involuntary exclamation of Mrs. Carse, Miss Pugh and Miss West, when Mr. Hall brought into their business meeting the water-color portrait of Miss Willard from which the premiums are to be printed, IF the requisite number of new subscribers is secured by August 1. We had no idea that the picture about which Mr. Hall has been talking in his department could reach such perfection, for we did not see, nor do we now, how anything so fine can be afforded on the terms offered. The picture was painted from life by one of Prang's best artists; he has caught perfectly the pose of the head, the clear, warm coloring, the eyes with their peculiar characteristics, the firm, sweet mouth, the expression her friends like best to see on Miss Willard's face. No other picture has so perfectly given all these, for all others are founded upon photographs, but this was painted from her living, breathing self.

The painting is now in this office awaiting orders for its reproduction. This process is too expensive to be undertaken for a less number than fifteen or twenty thousand, for the reproduction is even a greater work of art than was the original painting. It will be done by Prang, and will occupy several months; when completed, the copies can hardly be distinguished from the original picture, and one of these copies goes to every one of the 20,000 new subscribers. The union sending five new subscribers will receive the picture mounted and framed. Could we have a few hundred copies struck off to be used by canvassers, we are sure every one who could see them would subscribe for THE UNION SIGNAL in order to secure the picture. As this cannot be done, please take our word for it that the picture "*is* a thing of beauty," not a stiff photograph nor a dauby chromo, that it is a perfect likeness of Miss Willard in her happiest mood, something you will love to have, even if you possess, as most white-ribboners do, her photograph.

Special Difficulties.

PLEDGE.—"*I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt liquors, including Wine and Cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.*"

A lady from the Pacific coast calls attention to the report made by a committee appointed by the Presbyterian General Assembly to ascertain the facts concerning the Nation's complicity with the rum traffic on the Congo; a government official told the committee that the United States had no responsibility in the matter, as it was not represented in the Berlin Conference. As this is not in accordance with a statement made in THE UNION SIGNAL, our correspondent asks us to give the facts and our author-

ity for them. We sent the letter to Mr. Wm. T. Hornaday, as the one who is thoroughly posted on this subject, and here is his reply; in his book, "Free Rum on the Congo," published by the W. T. P. A., is a full discussion of the whole matter:

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 26, 1890.

The United States *was* fully and ably represented at the Berlin West African Conference held in 1885, when the Congo Free State was defined, and the celebrated "General Act" was passed. This Government was represented by Hon. John A. Kasson and H. S. Sanford (am not quite sure as to latter's initials), and these duly appointed and accredited representatives were aided by the advice of two American experts, Mr. H. M. Stanley and Mr. Wm. P. Tisdel. Our representatives took an active part in the deliberations, and signed all the protocols and the General Act, as did the representatives of the thirteen other nations participating. Mr. Kasson did his utmost to secure the adoption of a temperance clause in the General Act, but was unsuccessful. On the whole, up to that point the part this government took in the matter was proper and creditable.

After the adoption of the "act" by the Conference it had to be submitted to each of the governments represented for ratification by official signature. All the other governments *save ours* ratified it, and bound themselves to respect it. But, through the efforts of Mr. Perry Belmont and the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, this government, in a most childish, cowardly and even pusillanimous way, refused to ratify the act, and thus discredited our representatives and our own dignity and self-respect as a nation. It was about the smallest thing this great nation ever did, and the act subjected us to the contempt of the other nations participating in the conference. I imagine Secretary Blaine is heartily ashamed of what was done then.

Therefore, we have nothing to say now (officially) in regard to anything that is done or not done in the Congo Free State. We have deliberately thrown away our right to have a voice in the direction of African affairs, which we could have had for nothing had Mr. Belmont acted like a man instead of a baby.

Yours very truly,

W. T. HORNADAY.

Our Book Table.

The records of a noble life help other lives to be noble. Such a record is that of the life of George H. Stuart, written by himself, at the earnest solicitation of his friends, during the later months of his life when failing strength shut him out from business. After his death, Robert Ellis Thompson, D. D., of the University of Pennsylvania, who for more than thirty years had revered Mr. Stuart as a father, edited his manuscript, bringing it out in its present attractive form. Like John Grubb Richardson, whom he somewhat resembles in character, Mr. Stuart was an Ulster man, and possessed in a marked degree the best characteristics of the rugged Scotch-Irish race. He came to America as a boy, and in course of time became one of the merchant princes of Philadelphia, yet retained through all changing fortunes the direct simplicity, the strong faith in God and devotion to duty which early characterized him. His philanthropies were broad as the world; America will long revere him as the father of the Christian Commission. His story of war days, in hospital, field-tent and on battle ground, will be read with intense interest, North and South. Indeed, the book is one of exceptional interest throughout. Published by J. M. Stoddard & Co., Philadelphia. $1.50.

PLEAS FOR PROHIBITION, by Samuel W. Small, is dedicated to "the young men of our country upon whom the duties and responsibilities of our nation are daily falling, and upon whose loyalty to the principle of prohibition must largely depend the future peace, prosperity and glory of the American people," and it is worthy of its dedication and its constituency. Whoever expects to find in this book anything eccentric and sensational will be disappointed. It is a most calm, clear, convincing presentation of facts and arguments, proving with irresistible logic that there is no other way to cure the evils which spring from the liquor traffic than total prohibition. These pleas are made in Mr. Small's strong, earnest way, and must convince every unprejudiced mind. We wish every young man—every body, for that matter—would read it, for we believe the book well calculated to be an immense power for good. Alfred Mudge & Co., 24 Franklin street, Boston. Price 75 cents.

Henry Wood, author of "Natural Law in the Business World," has published a novel, EDWARD BURTON. As he says, he has made no attempt to construct a novel upon conventional "realistic" lines. He denies having modeled his characters upon real people, thus escaping the usual dullness of novels "founded upon fact." It aims toward high ideals, presents the bright side of human nature, with just enough shadow to bring out the brightness. The scene is laid in Boston and Bar Harbor, and its local coloring is strong and pleasing. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston. For sale by A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago. Price $1.25.

MYSTERY OF SUFFERING, by James H. Brookes, D. D., published by the Gospel Publishing Company, No. 10 Arcade Court, Chicago.

"He who would fathom the mystery of suffering must first fathom the mystery of sin," says Dr. Brookes. "Inspired Scripture is explicit in the statement that if there had been no sin, there had been no suffering." He goes down very deep into his subject, and sustains every page by Scripture quotations. "The Spirit of God knows more than the higher critics, who probably know less than anybody," he says while discussing modern attempts to turn Satan, Job, and other Old Testament characters into myths. With vigorous strokes he knocks the props out from under Christian Science, and brings out most beautifully the office of the Comforter, the Holy Ghost, Heart of the church, as Christ is its Head, who presents the mother aspect of the divine nature. The whole book is full of strong points.

AMONG THE MAGAZINES.

In OUR DAY for June, Joseph Cook, in speaking of American opportunities in Africa, takes the nation to task, sharply, yet justly, for its shameful neutrality in the efforts of civilized nations to put down the slave-trade. We agreed in the Ashburton treaty to put our ships side by side with those of England in repressing piracy and the slave-trade on the high seas, but we have kept, only in a negligent, loose sort of a way, that high engagement. We did something for civilization in Africa when we favored the formation of the Congo Free state; we were represented at the Berlin conference in this matter, but while several advanced European nations have formed a league for the protection of that state and the promotion of commerce in equatorial Africa, we have kept out of that noble company. Nor is our record regarding the rum traffic any more creditable. Canon Farrar says that facts justify the amazing statement that the slave-trade is already surpassed by the rum-trade in injury inflicted upon the Dark Continent, along the banks of its great central river. Not everywhere does the rum do the more injury, but in the most accessible regions, and especially on the banks of the Congo, the souls and the bodies that are burned up largely by American rum are more numerous than those destroyed by the Arab slave-trade. "In some parts of Africa the demijohn of rum has recently become the unit on which are reckoned all values of food, produce and labor." Is it not about time that America, "the land of the free and the home of the brave," should, by national power, stop the exportation of American rum to enslave Africa?

Mr. Stanley's paper in *Scribner's* is a most remarkable one, not so much in what it tells of Emin Pasha's Relief as in what it tells of Stanley himself. Some passages in it read like a nineteenth century version of the seventy-eighth Psalm. Here is one of them: "Constrained at the darkest hour to humbly confess that without God's help I was helpless, I vowed a vow in the forest solitudes that I would confess his aid before men. Silence as of death was round about me; it was midnight; I was weakened by illness, prostrated by fatigue, and wan with anxiety for my white and black companions whose fate was a mystery. In this physical and mental distress I besought God to give me back my people. Nine hours later we were exulting with rapturous joy." At another time when Mazamboni with his myriads was ready to attack Stanley's little company, of whose courage and steadfastness he had grave doubts, it appeared to him as though he heard a voice saying, "Be strong and of good courage; fear not, nor be afraid of them; for the Lord thy God, He it is that doth go with thee; He will not fail thee nor forsake thee." When the next day Mazamboni commanded his people to attack and exterminate the little company, Stanley says, "they found not a coward among them, whereas, the evening before we exclaimed in bitterness, on seeing four men fly before one native, 'And these are the wretches with whom we must reach the Pasha!'"

TRIFET'S MONTHLY GALAXY OF MUSIC, 408 Washington Street, Boston. $1.00 per annum.

It contains each month music, both vocal and instrumental, which purchased in sheet form, as all of it can be, would cost on an average five dollars, yet it is sent for a dime. Its selections are very much above the average of those found in cheap form. In the June number we have nine vocal numbers, including the old English ballad, "The Bailiff's Daughter," Hullah's "Kiss of a Little Child," a fine serenade and other popular pieces.

Among the contributors to THE ARENA for July are Senator Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, O. B. Frothingham, Rabbi Solomon Schindler, Rev. Carlos Martyn, D. D., Junius Henri Browne, Hamlin Garland, H. O. Pentecost, Rev. Minot J. Savage, Hon. A. B. Richmond, Frances E. Willard, and Gen. Marcus J. Wright.

The first number of the ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE—a new review of politics and economics—will shortly appear in Philadelphia. It will contain, among other interesting articles, one on "Politics in Canada and the United States," by Dr. Bourinot; another on "Decay of Local Government in America," by Professor Patten; and a third on "Cheaper Railroad Fares," by J. J. Wetherell. The ANNALS is the organ of the American Academy of Political and Social Science and will appear quarterly.

The July number of OUR LITTLE MEN AND WOMEN reaches our table promptly, as usual. The little stories and verses are attractive and charmingly illustrated. The child who is so fortunate as to have this magazine is filled with new delight as each number comes from the postoffice, and its happiness for the time is complete. $1 a year, 10 cents a number.

THE PANSY for July is filled, as usual, with delightful reading and attractive pictures. No purer or better reading can be put into the children's hands. THE PANSY is intended for Sunday as well as week-day reading. $1.00 a year.

BABYLAND is always charming. The July number is now issued, and will be joyfully welcomed by the host of BABYLAND subscribers. Every child from six months to six years old will be the better and happier for having this delightful monthly. It costs but 50 cents a year. All published by D. Lothrop Company, Boston.

The Watch-Tower.

To-day looks back on yesterday,
Life's yesterday, the waiting time, the dawn,
And reads a meaning into it unknown
When it was with us.

—*Jean Ingelow.*

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Miss West left the city June 30, for Lexington, Ky., where she conducts a two weeks' School of Methods at the Kentucky Chautauqua. She reports an excellent school with more than seventy names enrolled on the first day.

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A lady asked Dean Wright this question: "The relation of husband and wife just as it was then known, was used by the apostle to symbolize the relation of Christ and the church. Is not this always one of headship?" His reply to her is this: "My understanding of the doctrine in Eph. 5: 23–33 is given in the following statement: 'The relation of Christ to the church is used by Paul to symbolize the real relation of the husband to the wife, not as it was then known, but as it ought to have been known, and as it ought to be known to the end of time.' The difference in the two statements is similar to the following: This is a horse chestnut: This is a chestnut horse."

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All over the country an increasing amount of good work is being done in Chautauquas by ladies. At the central Chautauqua, N. Y., Mrs. Emily Wakefield gives a series of lectures on "The Literature of the East;" Mrs. Charles Waldo Richards gives readings from the poets; Mrs. Emma P. Ewing discusses various themes connected with home making; Mrs. Abba Gould Woolson continues her incomparable historical lectures; Miss Jane M. Bancroft and Lucy Rider Meyer discuss Deaconesses; Helen Campbell gives a series of lectures on Social Economics and Women; Alice Freeman Palmer delivers *the* address on Recognition Day; and other honorable women are on the program. Bay View presents the names of Mary A. Livermore, Margaret Sangster, Marion Harland, Angie F. Newman, Alice M. Guernsey; Fryeburg, Me., those of Mrs. Livermore, Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, Mrs. Bottome and Miss Barrows; Miss Willard speaks at a number of Chautauquas, and scarcely one can be found which does not include some woman on its program.

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The Chicago Kindergarten Training School for teachers, mothers and nurses is doing a grand work. The courses for mothers and for teachers occupy three years each, that for nurses one year. The teachers' course fits for teaching in kindergarten, after the most approved methods, not differing fundamentally from similar courses elsewhere. The mothers' course is unique, and a sign of great promise, pointing to the time when what Frœbel styles "The Science of Motherhood," shall be recognized as the most important of sciences. The class is the outgrowth of the mothers' meetings so successfully conducted by Mrs. Elizabeth Harrison, in various parts of the city. The central class, at the Art Institute, is conducted by her, and branch classes, at which the tuition is placed very low, are conducted by her assistants in different localities, thus bringing the benefits of the work within the reach of all. Full particulars can be learned by addressing Miss Alice McRoy, Art Institute Building, Chicago.

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Old records brought to light in Derby, Vt., show that a Woman's Temperance society was formed there in 1842. Mrs. Maria Newcomb was secretary; she has only lately gone up higher. Her secretary's book gives the constitution and by-laws of this forerunner of the W. C. T. U., and the names of three hundred leading ladies of Derby and adjacent towns as members. They agreed to meet once in two weeks, to give their patronage to those merchants only who did not sell liquor and to do all in their power to discourage its use.

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Nebraska state penitentiary has been the scene of much good work by Christian women; the last evolution in this line is a Chautauqua circle of forty-eight men among its prisoners. The class started last October, and is being the means of a great uplift among them, not only intellectually but spiritually. The meetings of the circle are held on the Sabbath, and bring the religious element strongly to the front. It has been a common saying in that prison when an inmate dies: "he has gone to pushing clouds." This Chautauqua work is "pushing clouds" from many a darkened soul therein. The warden testifies to the good result of this work upon the men; says not one of the class of forty-eight has been reported since commencing the course in October. They are serious and in earnest, diligent at their work, respectful, cleanly in person and fulfill all prison requirements cheerfully.

ON DUTY.

News from the Field.

WORLD'S W. C. T. U.

WORK AT HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

We have seventeen active working departments. Under scientific temperance we have accomplished its teaching in our public schools as an examination and prize study on the same footing as other branches of study. Have also this year offered three gold and silver medal prizes for best essay on physiological aspect to collegiate institute students, to be written during holidays. In the department of literature we publish our own leaflets and distribute them in fifteen churches; in this way about eight thousand are scattered monthly. We also have boxes in all our railway stations, city hall, fire stations, Y. M. C. A. rooms and police stations. At our municipal elections we distributed thirty thousand leaflets of local interest entitled "Hamilton Treasury Out of Pocket."

In the department of press work our two dailies give up half a column weekly for temperance work.

We try to have from four to five lectures during the season. We have had unfermented wine introduced into certain churches, and others have it under consideration. In the department of jail work we have a Rescue Home where we take the women from jail, keep them until we are convinced of their change, and then get situations for them. Only one woman has returned to jail and back to her bad habits. We do not find any need of a police matron, and the chief says there are so few commitments that a matron is not required. We find our chief of great assistance, for he telephones the case of any young girl who requires looking after, and in this way we can stay them in their downward course before too late.

We have a library in connection with the hospital of one hundred volumes. Our department of legal work includes petitions, conferences with license commissions, and municipal work during elections. The monthly church prayer-meetings, devoted to temperance, have been a great help to us.

In evangelistic labors we have two Bible women at work; hold two mothers' meetings; two hundred families are relieved in a pecuniary way and visited weekly; also work procured for them, prayer-meetings held and literature distributed; there are two circulating libraries in connection with this branch, of two hundred volumes.

Our Y's are busy with six Bands of Hope, two sewing schools and cooking school, 1,900 children meeting weekly, and 3,000 pledged, also a Dorcas branch of forty young ladies who have made and given away one hundred garments to the poor, beside filling orders and keeping a woman supplied with a basket of aprons, by which she supported herself and family; also a branch of King's Daughters among working girls—fifty-five of these; also a Y formed in the Ladies' college.

The department of social purity is just starting a newsboys' home and working boys' club.

WHITE-RIBBONER.

MAINE.

A MONTH IN AROOSTOOK COUNTY.

At the call of the "elect ladies" of the Aroostook county W. C. T. U. a part of May and June were given to work in this most northerly and easterly corner of Uncle Sam's territory, bordering on the Queen's dominions. But four of the towns of this extensive county are situated on the railroad, these being Houlton, Fort Fairfield, Caribou and Presque Isle, so it was hoped that the traveling might become sufficiently settled by the time of this engagement to render carriage driving easy. This proved to be a vain hope; for, owing to the unusual lateness of the season, the roads were in a terrible condition, and days without rain proved to be the exception. But nothing could daunt the courage of the W. C. T. U. women, who took me from point to point of the two hundred and forty miles which we were obliged to cover in reaching unions situated at distances from the railroad varying from eight to twenty-five miles. As for myself, the compensations greatly outweighed the discomforts. There was awakened nature, putting on some new beauty every day in this "garden of Maine;" there were the kindly welcomes that awaited us everywhere, and the inspiration of finding in remote places earnest women, intelligently loyal to our blessed cause. It costs something to be loyal here, for this is one of the few places in the land where the "non-partisans" have gained a foothold, and in doing this they have divided, in some instances, "chief friends," for example, the county president of the loyal unions and the county president of the "non-partisan" organizations are sisters, as are also the county recording secretary of the "W's," and the local president of one of the largest "N. P's." It is a real test of principle to stand firm in such circumstances, and never have I met more shining examples of this than in these county officers and their grand co-laborers. Some women were found who had unwittingly joined a society which had the sweetly familiar sound of W. C. T. U., and were greatly surprised when informed that they were not organized under Miss Willard's leadership, being entirely certain that they desired to be loyal to her. Others, expressing great admiration for our beloved leader, signified their desire to hear both sides of the matter. One Episcopal rector who asked me to explain the cause of division in our ranks, listened carefully to my explanation, and emphatically exclaimed at its close: "Yours is the only logical position."

An entirely unique feature to me were the "Independent Y's" (whatever that may mean), which have been organized here. I kindly informed them, whenever opportunity occurred, that they had no right to the name, and that they were suffering untold loss in their work from their lack of connection with Mrs. Barnes, the *Oak and Ivy Leaf*, and the many helps prepared for our young women.

Twenty-five public addresses were given, several afternoon talks to ladies and children, two unions organized, four Loyal Temperance Legions started, and instructions given for organizing others. At several of the evening meetings the Legion children marched into the hall and furnished a part of the music. At Limestone, it was their busy hands that had decorated the hall with potted plants, evergreens, etc., while the boys all wore, as decorations, red, white and blue caps, and the girls red sashes, in addition to their badges. At Monticello the whole Loyal Temperance Legion company escorted the speaker to the church, who repaid their courtesy by giving a part of the address directly to them. At New Limerick an apparently insurmountable obstacle opposed itself in the form of an undried coat of paint on the interior of the school-house, the only available meeting place. But woman's wit was not slow to supply the deficiency. A partly completed church was not only made to serve as an auditorium by steps improvised outside and a platform and seats inside, but was turned into a bower of beauty by mottoes, bunting, evergreen and potted plants, and even an organ and home-like decorations for the platform were not lacking. Eight miles in the country one quiet Sunday morning, the speaker addressed the people in a school-house, where even the unsightly stove, and the much-abused desk on the platform had been made to blossom into beauty, and best of all, the assembled company were eagerly waiting for the truth. The wonder in many places, after observing the sparsely settled country and the bad roads, was where the audience came from. In Linneus, with a union of twenty-seven members, twenty-eight copies of THE UNION SIGNAL are taken; the superintendent of literature canvassed the town in its interests, recommending it to those outside the union as a most desirable family paper. With pride she informed me that the W. C. T. U. had just obtained possession of a hall for headquarters, which had been a great source of trouble on account of the questionable purposes for which it had been used.

A visit of special interest was that to New Sweden, a settlement entirely composed of Swedes, who were brought from their own land to this point, which was then primeval forest, in the year 1870, by Hon. W. W. Thomas, of Maine. A few of the original log houses built for them by the state are still standing, but it is wonderful to see what their thrift and industry have accomplished within these twenty years. The choir of young people rendered two hymns in Swedish and one in English; we were sure that the Lord understood the earnest words of the minister's prayer, though we did not. One of the elder women said to me at the close of the meeting, "I tell my husband when we get home what you said, for he could not understand you; but he understands enough not to drink or smoke." At Bridgewater our host was a man who, holding a custom house office, with a salary of three dollars per day for duties which were merely nominal, had deliberately relinquished it on account of his conversion to the Prohibition Party. It was inspiring to hear his manly confession that allegiance to the God whom he serves required this sacrifice at his hands, and he dared not refuse. We think one of the W. C. T. U. members of one of the country unions unconsciously furnished an explanation of the consecrated earnestness which characterizes the loyal unions of Aroostook county, when she said, "Our W. C. T. U. is not large, but every woman of us is a stanch Prohibitionist." In my judgment neither Aroostook county nor any other part of the union has anything to fear from "non-partisan" organizations. Doubtless many conscientious sisters will join them; but they do not embody enough of vital principle to retain for any great length of time earnest women who desire to make their work count most for God and for humanity.

HELEN G. RICE.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

TEMPERANCE AND GOSPEL WORK AMONG THE CHINESE.

For twenty-five years there has been a steady tide of emigration setting into America from China. At first the "little brown man" was cordially welcomed as a much-needed helper indoors and out, a quick-witted, dexterous, tough little human machine, invaluable in a hundred ways. But the Mongolian came in too great numbers, learned too fast, crowded out both Bridget and Pat, and therefore made himself particularly odious to these emigrants from the other side of the world. Brother Jonathan himself began to fear competition, and rivalry took the place of friendliness. Politicians laid hold of the problem, and lo! the "Restriction Act." Nevertheless poor John is here, and in great numbers. Not a large city but has its Chinese quarter, not a little town where Sing Hop is an unknown factor. To the political economist this may mean one thing or another, but to the Christian it means paganism at our door, a call for every child of the kingdom to be a missionary.

But how, when, where? The W. C. T. U. makes answer. We have a foreign work department with its superintendent and her assistants. Nowhere are the Chinese so abundant as in California, and here in San Jose is located an assistant superintendent, Mrs. M. S. Carey, who has the Chinese as her special province. For twenty years she has been a faithful missionary among them, and no one knows their needs better than does she. She loves them and carries them constantly on her heart and in her prayers. They love and respect her, and always speak of her as their friend. She has gathered together a store of leaflets and tracts written expressly for these poor heathen, either by missionaries who speak the Chinese language, or by friends who have found capable translators, and these leaflets and tracts can be bought by any one for a trifling price and then sown as good seed wherever there is opportunity. Here is a list of some of them:

"Have You Thought About It?" a six-page tract telling in clear style the evil effects of opium and strong drink, written by Mrs. Nellie B. Eyster, of California, and translated into Chinese; price two cents per copy or $1.75 per hundred. "Opium, Tobacco and Wine," by Dr. J. G. Kerr, of Canton; same price as above. "Rum and Opium," an illustrated leaflet; one cent each. "An Easy Prayer;" five cents per dozen. "The Book of Proverbs;" two cents each. "Parables," illustrated sheets; four for five cents. "Who is Jesus?" leaflet; eight cents per dozen. "Reward and Punishment, leaflet; five cents per dozen. "God Governs the World;" four for five cents. New Testament in paper covers, twenty cents each.

Every Chinaman can read. Send for these tracts. Enclose postage, which is one cent per ounce on all printed matter. A full list of leaflets sent on application. Address Mrs. M. S. Carey, 506 South Second street, San Jose, Cal. Surely here is an open door for those who long to do something for Christ. MARY H. FIELD.

NEW YORK.

NIAGARA COUNTY CONVENTION.

This met at Newfane June 5 and 6. In the absence of the president, the meeting was called to order by the first vice-president, Mrs. Ruth Frost, who presided with grace and dignity throughout the entire session.

This county is doing work in sixteen departments, under the management of some of our most capable women, all of whom seem deeply interested in their special work, and nearly all report progress. A workers' conference was a very helpful exercise, during a part of the first day and was enjoyed by all. Words of welcome were spoken to us by Mrs. P. Corwin, of Newfane, and these were responded to briefly by the corresponding secretary in behalf of the convention. The clergy also greeted us most cordially.

In the evening session came the treat of the convention, when for an hour and a half Dr. Anna Shaw discoursed on her favorite theme, carrying conviction to the hearts of many. None can listen to this gifted speaker without feeling that truly the good of the country demands that the ballot shall be placed in the hands of women. She was also with us during the next morning, and opened the question-box. This feature of any convention is a means of education. This time it was especially so, her replies being full of pith and point.

Reports of officers were given the second day, that of the treasurer being the most satisfactory, as it showed a balance in the treasury. A little more than one hundred voting delegates were reported by the credential committee, after which officers were elected for the coming year as follows: President, Mrs. Ruth A. Frost; first vice-president, Miss Laura Newbury; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frances W. Graham; recording secretary, Mrs. Mary S. Williams; treasurer, Mrs. Lucy T. Fuller. A memorial service was conducted by Miss Alma Swain in an impressive manner. Ten members have passed away since our last annual meeting, leaving sweet memories of faithfulness during their life-time.

Arrangements were made for taking up the work at the Lake Shore Temperance Camp, and superintendents were appointed for the different departments for the coming year. An invitation to hold our next convention at Middleport was gratefully accepted, and the corresponding secretary instructed to procure Miss Willard for speaker if possible. Mrs. Emma G. Dietrick was elected delegate to the National convention at Atlanta. This closed one of the pleasantest and most profitable conventions of this county. FRANCES W. GRAHAM, *Cor. Sec.*

SEMI-ANNUAL CONVENTION OF STEUBEN COUNTY.

This convened at North Cohocton, May 15 and 16; officers all present except one. An excellent program was carried out. Devotional meetings were full of interest and fervor. The convention was called to order by the president, Mrs. Anna E. Branch. Twelve unions were represented. Reports were encouraging. The address of welcome by Mrs. Emily Gilbert gave us at once a home feeling; this was fittingly responded to by Mrs. L. M. Orcutt.

The papers read by Mrs. Maude Thompson on "Sabbath Observance," Mrs. Powers on "Reform," also Mrs. Bella Walker on "What Can we Do About It?" deserve worthy mention. The interesting exercises given by the children, together with the instructive address by Mrs. Way, was appreciated and enjoyed by all. The recitations rendered by Miss Minnie Hatch, Miss Anna Lisenring and Mrs. Eaton, added much to the interest of the occasion. The music was highly appreciated.

The address of the evening was given by Mrs. Lytie P. Davies, state superintendent of scientific instruction; her address was most excellent. The M. E. ministers of North Cohocton and Cohocton were present, and rendered valuable service. The convention was royally entertained by the people of North Cohocton; the church was tastefully decorated with flowers, the tables laden with the choicest viands and everything possible was done for our pleasure and comfort. We shall long remember the good received at this meeting, and expect in future to report growth and advancement in all departments of work.

MRS. E. G. W. HALL.

IOWA.

DELAWARE COUNTY CONVENTION.

This met in the Christian Church at Greeley, May 21 and 22. The convention was called to order by our president, Mrs. F. B. Doolittle. After reading the 23d and 24th Psalms, prayer was offered, followed by singing, "Jesus, Lover of My Soul."

The afternoon session was devoted to appointments of committees, and reports of secretaries of local unions.

The evening session was held in the M. E. Church, Mrs. R. L. Wallace conducting the devotional exercises. Mrs. Drybread cordially and earnestly welcomed the ladies to the homes of Greeley. Rev. Mr. Martindale, pastor of the Christian Church, followed, extending a hearty welcome in behalf of the churches. Mrs. M. U. Wheeler happily responded. Rev. A. M. Collins, D. D., then gave an interesting address on the "Progress and Triumphs of the Temperance Reform." The lecture, presented in an able and convincing manner, was full of truths.

In the morning Mrs. C. E. Merriam conducted devotional exercises. The forenoon was occupied with reports of superintendents of departments. One of special interest was the report of Mrs. J. P. Ball on social purity.

Devotional exercises were led in the afternoon by Mrs.

J. M. Smith. Greetings were sent to the Clayton county convention in session at Edgewood.

A beautiful and impressive service was held in memory of Mrs. Dr. Bradley, Mrs. Cora Allison Porter, Mrs. H. G. Millen, and Miss Laura Minkler, during which Mr. Frank Martindale sang that always new hymn, "Jesus, Lover of My Soul."

In the evening Dr. Collins again addressed the convention, his subject being "High License." The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Martindale. The entire session was full of interest and enthusiasm.

ONE OF THE Y's.

JOURNEYINGS.

We held a large and very enthusiastic meeting at Denison in the handsome hall of the brick building owned by the W. C. T. U. A good number of new members were added to the union. From these, May 22, at Radcliffe a large audience greeted us, and twelve honorary and three active members were added. May 23 I spoke at Albion in the chapel of the Academy well filled with intelligent citizens and students, notwithstanding the enemy circulated the false report during the day that a fee was to be charged at the door for the lecture. I next spoke for the Harlan union to more than two hundred people in the Covenanter's church, five miles from any village.

The following day we organized the Willard union at Clarinda and visited the empty county jail, where they have not had a prisoner through intoxication for two years. In this town the year before prohibition there were five saloons paying a license of $500 each, and beside this a tax of one per cent was called for to pay the running expenses of the town. At the end of the year they were in debt, but the next year after the saloon was outlawed, a one-half per cent tax paid the running expenses of the town and left a surplus in the treasury.

Sunday, June 1, in the capital city, Des Moines, we held a meeting for women only, in the afternoon, and a general meeting in the evening, and eighteen active and five honorary members were added to the Temple union.

June 3, I spoke at the Floyd county convention at Marble Rock, and at midnight started in the most terrible thunder storm for Sioux City to attend the district convention, where I was to speak June 4 and 5.

The storm kept raging, trains were wrecked on several roads, bridges went down, and the track was washed out, causing a delay of twenty-eight hours in reaching my appointment. However, God spared my life and enabled me to reach Sioux City just in time to speak the second evening. The beautiful portrait of that grand martyr, George Haddock, hung back of the pulpit and seemed an inspiration in the convention. Their most worthy president, Mrs. Shesler, was reëlected.

HELEN L. BULLOCK.

WORK OF MRS. BULLOCK.

The Hopkinton, Iowa, W. C. T. U. has recently enjoyed a time of refreshing from the presence and labors of Mrs. Hellen L. Bullock. Some of us voted to have Mrs. Bullock come thinking she was a non-partisan woman; when she came we learned she was not; we also learned that she has little time to devote to anything but her special work, and we fully realize that she has done us good and not evil by her work among us. Her talent and ability in her department work are certainly exceptional. Would that our Iowa unions might all hear Mrs. Bullock on narcotics. The pastor of the M. E. Church, Rev. Mr. Lockard, with his wife, tendered the union the hospitality of their church and home, the use of their horse and buggy during the two days and nights Mrs. Bullock spent with us, kindnesses which were gladly accepted.

The M. E. Church was made attractive and pleasant with beautiful plants and flowers. A large audience greeted the speaker and listened with close and earnest attention to her clear statements, startling facts and unanswerable arguments relating to the evil of narcotics. At the close of the lecture seventeen new members were added to the Hopkinton union. Five gentlemen also testified their interest by taking honorary memberships.

On the 15th an afternoon meeting was held in the Presbyterian Church, and Mrs. Bullock gave a talk to women that was brimful of interest and instruction. At four p. m. Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Doolittle opened their parlors for a temperance tea. The W. C. T. U. ladies met and enjoyed a charming social hour with Mrs. Bullock. At 8 p. m. in Sand Spring, four miles east of Hopkinton, Mrs. Bullock gave her second lecture. An appreciative audience heard with delight and admiration the truths so forcibly and effectually presented. After the lecture a new union with eighteen members and seven honorary members was organized, and will be known as the Sand Spring union. Six new subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL were secured. Mrs. Bullock left us but one regret—the brevity of her stay. Our wish is that she may visit us soon again. MRS. R. T. WALLACE.

TENTH DISTRICT CONVENTION.

Our eighth annual convention was held in Algona June 10 and 11 in the Congregational Church the first day, and holding its sessions on Wednesday in the Methodist Church. The meetings were full of interest throughout. Mrs. L. S. Brown served most acceptably for the first time as district president and was unanimously chosen for another year. Mrs. Gertrude F. Smart was chosen secretary and Mrs. Edna M. Cropley, treasurer. Mrs. M. J. Aldrich was present and gave a most able and inspiring address, dwelling principally upon "Prohibition and Woman Suffrage." The address was listened to by a large and appreciative audience.

Excellent papers were read by Miss May Clark and Miss Tillie Cramer, the one entitled "Benevolence and the W. C. T. U.," the other, "The Central Figure in the W. C. T. U." The convention manifested its appreciation of these papers by rising in a body.

Prof. J. C. Gilchrist, of the Northern Iowa Normal school, spoke upon the power and influence of good literature; all felt very grateful for his excellent words on this occasion. Mrs. Hale read a good paper upon "Seed-Sowing," and with Mrs. A. M. Horton, conducted a children's meeting which was one of the pleasant features of the convention. Col. Duncan was present and gave a talk upon "Franchise," which was listened to with close attention, and was heartily applauded.

Miss Clara A. Stephens, of Des Moines, and her friend, Miss Estey, were present during a part of the sessions. The pastors of the churches rendered efficient aid, and the choirs of the Congregational, Methodist and Baptist churches furnished choice and beautiful music. All regretted the absence of Rev. Marion Murdock, who was to have delivered an address but was detained because of the death of one of her parishioners. Greeting was sent by the convention to the National Temperance Congress, convened on the same day in Broadway Tabernacle, New York. A resolution was adopted to set forth the claims of THE UNION SIGNAL, *The Iowa Messenger*, and *The Woman's Standard*. These papers received the hearty indorsement of the convention. Also a resolution that we stand upon the original non-sectarian and non-partisan platform adopted by both the National and state W. C. T. U. Also a resolution that we extend our sympathy and aid to Nebraska in her noble effort to secure prohibition in that state.

We cannot speak too highly of the harmony and helpfulness of the tenth district convention. It was pervaded by a spirit of earnestness and sisterly good-will which was truly commendable, and we believe all present will go forth to another year's effort with stronger faith and courage to sustain the good and overcome the evil, because of the words said and the spirit manifested in this convention. CAROLINE A. INGHAM.

OHIO.

LICKING COUNTY CONVENTION.

This met in the town hall of Johnston, Tuesday, May 20. The meeting was opened with devotional exercises. Delegates were met with cordial hospitality and conducted into the audience room, which was fast being filled with women of the white ribbon army.

The address of welcome was given by a young lady of the Johnston Y; it was an able effort. The report of the National Convention was received. Reports were called for from the different unions, all of which reported constant work.

A letter was read from Mrs. Monroe, stating her inability to be with the convention on account of illness. A committee was appointed to procure a speaker for the evening. Mrs. Bethel, of Columbus, kindly responded.

In the afternoon the election of officers resulted as follows: Mrs. Eggleson, president; Mrs. M. A. Hill, vice-president; Miss Deary, secretary; Mrs. Rusler, treasurer. A paper was read by Miss Mary Boyd, of the Utica Y, entitled "Young Woman's Work." Miss Stella Johnston gave a recitation which had won for her the medal in the Demorest contest April last.

In the evening "A Voice from the Poorhouse" was given by Miss Cumings; song, "A Drunkard's Child;" a paper was read by Mrs. Bovard on evangelistic work, of which she is the local superintendent. A duet was given by two little girls. The address by Mrs. Bethel was full of courage and hope in the realization of the success of our work. After the collection a song was given by a male quartette, and the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Hawk.

MISS M. A. ADAMS.

MORROW COUNTY CONVENTION.

The annual convention of the W. C. T. U. of Morrow county was held at Morton's Corners, May 27, in the Methodist Church, which had been decorated with beautiful flowers and plants. The convention was called to order by the president, Mrs. M. P. Robb, at ten a. m. The proceedings of the convention were harmonious and earnest. Each session was opened with devotional exercises. At roll-call each superintendent responded by reciting a verse of Scripture. Reports of the different unions showed a good degree of interest in the work. One new union has been organized during the year, and one re-organized which has taken on new life. Three new Loyal Temperance Legions have been formed.

A cordial address of welcome was given by Mrs. Lizzie Osborne, and was responded to by Mrs. Wood. Excellent papers were read on the following subjects: "The Value of Prayer in our Temperance Work," by Mrs. Minerva Osborne; "The Master's Claim on Christian Women in Temperance Work," by Mrs. Jenkins; "How can We Interest our Women in Temperance Work?" by Mrs. Doty; "Press Work," by Mrs. Hickman; "No new Thing under the Sun," by Mrs. Hammond. A number of recitations were given by the children during the convention. Miss Olmstead, state superintendent of White Cross and social purity, gave a very interesting address on Mothers' Meetings, and conducted the question-box in a pleasing and instructive manner. Music was furnished by the church choir, and Mrs. Mossman, of Westerville, was present and cheered us with her sweet singing.

Miss Olmstead gave the address of the evening, on "High License," which was able and convincing.

M. P. R.

CONNECTICUT.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY CONVENTION.

Our fifteenth semi-annual convention met with the Central union in North Main street Methodist Church, Bridgeport, Tuesday, June 10. The church was well filled at all sessions. Fifteen of the nineteen unions in the county were represented by delegates, and two more by reports. About seventy delegates were in attendance at the morning session. At 9 a. m. a devotional service was conducted by Mrs. Bulkley, of Southport.

The claims of the Temperance Temple were presented by Mrs. Holmes. A paper on "Narcotics" was read by Grace I. Curtiss. With the noontide prayer the convention adjourned.

After a bountiful collation, served in the dining-hall of the church, the convention resumed its session at 1:15. Devotional exercises were conducted by Mrs. Chapman. An address was delivered by our state president, Mrs. Forbes, who was with us all day. Reports from local unions were resumed, after which a most interesting paper on "Jail Work" was read by Mrs. Devereaux. The pastor of the church was present during a part of the day, and gave us hearty encouragement. The election of officers was conducted by Mrs. Forbes. The officers chosen were: President, Mrs. E. Palmer; secretary, Grace I. Curtiss; treasurer, Mrs. F. A. Nettleton. The workers' conference was most interesting and helpful. This, with the parliamentary drill which followed, was conducted by Mrs. Andrews. A Bible reading by Mrs. E. A. Chapman was held in the evening, prefaced by Loyal Temperance Legion exercises. The company connected with the Central union were out in force with their banner, and did themselves and their leader much credit.

A new and most delightful feature of the occasion was the "convention choir," led by the Rev. Mr. Withington, who were present at both sessions and during the evening, and furnished inspiring music. This is the first time Fairfield county has been so favored, but we hope the custom may be continued at future conventions.

Reports from local unions were most encouraging, indicating activity and growth in many departments of work. We are invited to hold our autumn convention with the Greenwich union. GRACE I. CURTISS, *Sec.*

NORTH CAROLINA.

JOTTINGS OF WORK.

We are now sending out from our headquarters at Greensboro the call for our state convention at Concord July 17-19, at which time we hope to have our beloved Miss Willard and Miss Gordon with us. We are also issuing the call for the first annual convention of the colored members of the W. C. T. U. to be held in Greensboro July 15 and 16. Miss Willard and Miss Gordon will give them valuable aid in forming a state organization. We are preparing for the feast which Miss Willard is to spread for the people of Greensboro and the surrounding country on the evening of July 16, in the most suitable building that we can procure for the purpose.

Circulars and personal letters in regard to our Summer Assembly at Asheville are going out from headquarters throughout the states of Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee and North Carolina. This Assembly will be held July 21 to August 4, and among the prominent workers in attendance will be Dean Wright, Miss Willard, Mary Allen West, Miss Gordon, Miss Griffin, Miss Scovel and Mrs. Chapin. The officers of the Assembly are: Mrs. M. L. Wells, of Tennessee, president; Miss Anna Aston, of Asheville, secretary; Mrs. W. M. Cocke, of Asheville, secretary. Our state organizer, Mrs. Sue V. Tomlinson, is forming new unions in Western North Carolina. We believe that the outlook for our work here is hopeful.

LORENA REYNOLDS, *State Cor. Sec.*

NEBRASKA.

TWELFTH DISTRICT CONVENTION.

This was held at Ainsworth May 28 and 29 and was a very interesting session. The white ribbon societies were represented by cheering reports of enthusiastic delegates from Ewing on the east, to the extreme northwest, and from beyond the Niobara on the north.

Mrs. Abbie Gay Dustin was reëlected president; her arduous and self-sacrificing work in past years was indorsed by being given every vote of the convention upon the informal ballot. The remaining officers were chosen as follows: Mrs. Howard, vice-president-at-large; Mrs. May A. Skirving, corresponding secretary; Mrs. C. A. Barleigh, recording secretary; Mrs. Chaney, treasurer; Mrs. Olive M. Leader, district organizer.

Mrs. C. M. Woodward, National W. C. T. U. lecturer, was in attendance during the entire session, a most welcome visitor. Mrs. Woodward confines herself entirely to her own state, and her devotion to Nebraska finds a response in the hearts of the women, who under her teaching and drill in school of methods in nearly all district and county conventions are pushing the battle to the gates. MRS. MAY A. SKIRVING, *Sec.*

PREBLE COUNTY CONVENTION.

Our third annual convention met in the Universalist church in Eaton, May 27. The address of welcome given by Hon. A. C. Risinger, mayor of the city, was full of encouragement and good cheer to the members of the W. C. T. U., and gave us new zeal in our glorious work of saving the fallen. The response, given by Mrs. Belle Elliott, county president, was fully appreciated by all present. The reports from local unions and county superintendents were very encouraging.

Mrs. H. E. Hammond, of Cleveland, was in attendance during the day; she gave a very interesting speech on "the enforcement of present laws." Her wise answers and counsels in conducting the question-box showed her to be equal to any occasion.

Miss Jennie Defenbaugh's paper on "Temperance Temple Work" was well read and appreciated, giving the hearers a new inspiration to work for its completion. The subject, "The Relation the Church Should Sustain to the Temperance Cause," was well handled by Rev. Rebecca Kershner. We were glad that one of our number could so ably set before the people that great question. A conference on the question, "What is the Vital Need of the W. C. T. U.?" brought out quite an animated discussion by the ladies and ministers present. The thought of some one expressed was, "More faith in answers to prayer and a greater effort on our own part to answer our own prayers."

Mrs. H. E. Hammond gave a good lecture in the city hall in the evening, pleading with the people to work for the overthrow of the liquor traffic.

NORA CAMPBELL, *Cor. Sec.*

INDIANA.

FLOWER MISSION WORK IN INDIANAPOLIS.

On the morning of June 9, committees from the Central and West Side W. C. T. unions of this city, met in the

rooms of the former to prepare for the observance of the flower mission anniversary. Those present were earnest and untiring in this labor of love for the unfortunate. Many tender, loving thoughts went out to that patient sufferer, Miss Jennie Casseday, who planned this work for the comforting and uplifting of those in the bonds of suffering, or enduring the consequences of sin. While we tied the white ribbons upon the cards, the emblems of the W. C. T. U. seemed to lengthen, and enfold the "shut in" unfortunates, who, by reason of illness or errors of life, had found their paths closing around them in pain or gloom. As we inhaled the sweet breath of June roses, we prayed that this mission of love might brighten and cheer all classes, and lead givers and receivers on to sweeter experiences of God's love.

The afternoon was devoted to the distribution of these gifts. Mrs. Emily Kelly, president of the Central union, accompanied by Mesdames Smith and Lockwood, visited the Woman's Reformatory. After a Bible lesson, singing and prayer, the inmates were impressively addressed by Mrs. Kelly and Mrs. Smith. About one hundred and seventy-five cards and bouquets were distributed. The sick in the hospital wards were also remembered. Mrs. Colchaser and Mrs. Wirt took charge of the jail work. Mrs. McKeehan, president of the West Side union, with Mesdames Walden, Tyler, Carey, Prettyman, and Miss Fate went to the workhouse. There were eighty men present in the chapel, and ten women in their own department. When asked the principal cause of arrest, "Drunkenness" was the prompt answer. Mrs. Walden, with her clear, sweet voice, led in singing, assisted by the other ladies. Mrs. McKeehan led in an earnest prayer. We talked to the men from the parable of the seed-sowing; to the women of the ten virgins and the woman of Samaria; all gave close and respectful attention. We left these sad places deeply impressed with the importance of this mission. Beautiful and uplifting to givers and receivers are these lovely messengers from God and nature. Would that the work could be more unanimous! One encouraging feature is, that the cards are preserved, or sent to distant friends by mail, thus fulfilling a two-fold mission. We were welcomed to these institutions with great courtesy by the superintendents in charge.

MRS. PRETTYMAN.

PENNSYLVANIA.

DELAWARE COUNTY CONVENTION.

The fifth annual convention of the W. C. T. U. was held in the Presbyterian Church at Darby, May 29, our president, Mrs. Thomas McCauley, presiding. A very cordial welcome was given by Miss Della Smith, to which a hearty response was given by Mrs. McKnight. We were disappointed in not having our state president, Mrs. Mary R. Jones, with us, but owing to other engagements she could not attend. We had however Mrs. Dr. French, president of Philadelphia county, who brought us greetings from Mrs. Jones and also gave us a very excellent talk on "Franchise." Among the resolutions that were adopted was the following:

Resolved, That we sympathize in the effort making to erect a Temperance Temple in Chicago and recommend the use of a mite-box in each local union for that purpose.

The evening exercises were in charge of the Y's, the president, Mrs. C. F. Foster, presiding. She had worked very hard to make it a success, and her efforts were appreciated by the audience. The Loyal Temperance Legion of Darby took an active part in the singing and recitations and they acquitted themselves in a most creditable manner. The readings, recitations and papers by several of the young ladies were very good, showing what workers the cause has for the future. The members and friends of the convention were handsomely entertained by the Darby Y's, which is quite a flourishing union.

MRS. ELLA F. HANNUM, *Rec. Sec.*

MONTANA.

NEWS AND NOTES.

The W. C. T. U. in Montana and all its friends have been wonderfully strengthened this year. Miss Henrietta G. Moore came to us from the west in the midst of the February blizzards. The people thronged to hear her, and greatly regretted that her engagements permitted only a brief stay in each town. She has few equals as a public speaker, and has rare tact in enlisting the sympathies and coöperation of both men and women. When en route to her Ohio home for vacation she will favor some of the most important places with a few lectures.

Just as she concluded her month's work in the state, Colonel Woodford, of Illinois, came to us from the east, and has now finished a campaign of ten weeks, the longest and most thorough our state has ever had. Meetings were held in nine of our larger cities and towns. The I. O. G. T. gave royal help, and at Deer Lodge and Anaconda called Colonel Woodford to work for them.

A deep interest has been awakened everywhere; the temperance people are aroused to new effort, and a great many boys and drinking men have taken the pledge.

The Colonel is a powerful speaker and worker. Homes have been made happier; total abstinence and social purity have gained new adherents through his labors. Miles City, Billings, Bozeman, and many other places hope he may soon return.

The state now has a prohibition paper, *The Bomb*, edited by Rev. W. M. Nutting, at Miles City, and our work is nobly aided by it. We hope for great results from the new venture.

While rejoicing over the great victory won for temperance in Bozeman, Mrs. Chas. Rich, president of the W. C. T. U., and state superintendent of prison work was called to suffer the loss of her youngest son, Lester, a noble boy of fourteen years. This is the seventh time that death has removed a child from her home, and but one son remains. She and her husband have the sympathy of friends throughout the state.

With faith for the present, and hope for the future of our mountain land,

ALMA C. KIRKPATRICK,
Rec. Sec. State W. C. T. U.

OREGON.

REPORT TO STATE CONVENTION OF PRISON, JAIL AND ALMSHOUSE WORK.

I commenced holding services at the poor house September 8, 1888. I will tell a little about the work that has been done within the past two years. I have held a gospel meeting every week on Saturday afternoon. The inmates are nearly all men; but very few women; they are so glad to hear of the Saviour's love, and as I tell them of the Friend who never will forsake them, their faces brighten and often the tears roll down their cheeks.

After I had been holding meetings the first two months I could see no good results and felt somewhat discouraged, and wondered if I was doing the work the Master wanted me to do. Just then the superintendent's wife told me that a man was there who had scarcely ever spoken without swearing, who said after listening to the woman preach he would stop swearing, and he did; his companions say he has not taken God's name in vain since. So I took fresh courage and kept on; the soil seemed hard, but I knew God's grace was sufficient. In the last two years there have been thirty conversions, and seven have died sweetly trusting in Christ. The Saviour's love makes even a poor-house dying bed "soft as downy pillows are." As he was dying one man took hold of my hand and said, "Next time I see you it will be in heaven; I'll watch for you to come." I commenced holding meetings in the county jail on Sunday afternoons, and shortly afterward the almshouse work. The first three Sundays I went the corridors were filthy; on the walls were bedbugs and roaches too numerous to count, and the floors were covered with tobacco juice. But on the fourth Sunday the jailer called me into his office and said that the prisoners worked hard the day before; they scrubbed the floor, and cleaned the walls, and washed their clothes, and said if that lady was going to keep on coming they would clean up every Saturday, for they were ashamed to have a woman see so much dirt.

In the last eighteen months there have been two hundred conversions. You ask, "Do they all stand?" No, but some do, thank God! Do they all stand in our churches? No. When the Saviour cleansed the ten lepers, only one returned to give Him thanks.

I received a letter from a woman living in Greenleaf, Kansas. Her husband had been in the Portland county jail and was converted there. She said her husband was a changed man; their home used to be a hell, but now it is a heaven. As soon as he came home, he called the children together and had family prayer, and sent the children to Sunday-school. And now the peace of Christ reigns in their home.

The Lord has raised up a helpmeet for me in this glorious work in Mrs. Maria A. Smith, who for several months past has been accompanying me to the jail. She has power with God, and as she unfolds the Word and tells the perishing souls the Son of Man hath power on earth to forgive sins they listen attentively, and very often weep. Mrs. Smith has given each prisoner a copy of the Psalms, nicely bound and in large print, which they read every day. Each one has a Bible; one man has read the Bible through, and has commenced to read it again. The Taylor street church has given them forty copies of the Gospel Hymns.

I wish you could hear them sing; one corridor will sing, "Jesus, lover of my soul;" the other corridor will sing the air and very often people on the street passing by will stop and listen and as they go up and down the street will be heard humming the hymn our mothers loved to sing. In the last year and a half we have given one hundred and twenty Bibles. One year ago the jailer told me there was scarcely a man in the county jail that did not read his Bible. We have endeavored to impress upon the minds of the prisoners the importance of reading God's Word. In the past year we have given five thousand papers and no one will know the good that has been done by circulating pure clean reading matter until the books of life are opened.

During the past year I visited the penitentiary at Salem and conducted the Sabbath morning service, being invited to come by the superintendent. There were three hundred and twenty-seven men there and two women; as I told them of Christ's love and of His power to save many wept, and one man told the sheriff that during that service he gave his heart to Christ, and from that time he has been endeavoring to serve the Master. I find great joy in the work. Sometimes their faces look so black and hard, but as I tell the story of the Saviour's love, that hard, cruel look goes away, and a soft, tender expression is seen instead. Nothing but the power of Christ can reach and save the prisoners, and thank God it can reach them, and save them, and keep them, and make them free!

FANNIE T. MONTGOMERY,
W. C. T. U. State Evangelist.

WISCONSIN.

PORTAGE COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Portage county semi-annual W. C. T. U. convention convened in Stevens' Point the 10th and 11th of June, the union in that city entertaining it. Many of the officers, superintendents of departments, were present beside many delegates; a profitable and pleasant time was had by all. The following is a report of the same. Short but kindly remarks were made by Rev. Mr. Weller, of the Church of Intercession (Episcopal), also Rev. E. S. McChesney, of the First M. E. Church. These gentlemen heartily indorsed the work of the W. C. T. U. and offered assistance in any way in which they could give it. In response to our president's invitation to Father Lorigan of St. Stephen's (Catholic) Church to address us, we received a letter full of kindly sentiment and offered assistance. The usual routine of business was transacted, interspersed with music, of which some pretty duets and solos by local talent were much enjoyed. Some helpful discussions were very generally participated in. Among the papers read, two deserve special mention, though all were good and to the point. "Why I am a Temperance Woman," by Mrs. Geo. Patch, president of our city union, and "Our Duty," by Miss Lane, of Almond. Tuesday, June 10, the first day, Mrs. R. A. Emmons, of Chicago, was with us and assisted in the work. In the afternoon she addressed us, subject "Woman's Work," giving us very logical reasons why all women should be members of the W. C. T. U.

Certainly, all women pray for temperance to prevail, and Mrs. Emmons says no woman has any right to pray for that for which she will not work. After school at 4:30 p. m., the south side Juvenile Temple came in and were addressed by her. The lecture given by Mrs. Emmons in the evening was the best and most persuasive ever given here by a lady.

She handled the subject, "Our Country and Our Home," in a manner which convinced her audience of the paramount importance of the W. C. T. U. as a factor organized to protect both, and appealed to men for the sake of motherhood and childhood to assist as they only can, since they make the laws, which so well protect our great enemy. We can heartily recommend Mrs. Emmons to all unions as an efficient worker and convincing speaker. The unions throughout the county reported about the usual amount of work done and the interest increasing. The Stevens' Point union reported a lecture course having been given the past winter which cost about $257; $5 given to state fund, $1 for mission work, a small mite to buy flowers for prison day, and $40 in treasury. Forty bouquets were sent to Waupun for prison day. Last summer a building was erected on the fair ground at a cost of about $100. I am gratified to tell you that a new department was added to our work. That of forming and sustaining working girls' clubs, in and through which we hope to accomplish a long felt need, as we mean to give to them both industrial and educational instruction as we find they need.

Committee of time and place for holding next meeting were unable to report. Corresponding secretary will notify different unions later on.

MRS. M. L. PUFFER,
Cor. Sec. Portage County.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

MRS. CYNTHIA M. HANCHETT, of Waverly, Iowa, is secretary of the third congressional district. She writes that the Blue Ribbon Club holds out admirably well in Waverly. They have Sunday afternoon meetings weekly, but the thirteen illicit saloons have led away many of their boys.

THE post-office address of Rev. and Mrs. Boole is changed from Port Richmond, Long Island, to West New Brighton, L. I.

THE work of Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman in Colorado, is most highly spoken of. She has filled over twenty appointments, and the verdict is, that "no one has ever so taken the state by storm as she is doing." She will give most of the month of July to Colorado.

MRS. ROUNDS has gone to Clifton Springs, N. Y., to take a few weeks' rest. In the meantime she will fill a few engagements in the old Empire state. She is engaged to speak on W. C. T. U. day at the Silver Lake Chautauqua; at the Alleghany county convention, and also at a camp-meeting at Cuba.

THE third annual convention of the W. C. T. U. of the 11th district, in Minnesota, convened in the First Congregational church, Sauk Rapids, Benton County, Tuesday, June 10, at 9:30, and continued two days. Miss Estey, state organizer, was present to cheer the district officers and delegates, and all who heard her. Able papers were read on "Suffrage," "Cards and Wine," "Rights of Smokers," "Hygiene," etc., and the general verdict is that great good was done. The pastors of the place gave their influence in favor of the work.

A WASHINGTON correspondent writes: Miss Henrietta G. Moore, who has won the love of the white ribbon sisters on this coast, made her fourth visit to Walla Walla just before the opening of the state convention at Colfax; although suffering from la grippe, and weary with continuous speaking and traveling. Miss Moore spoke with her usual eloquence in the M. E. Church on Saturday evening. The opera house had been secured for Sabbath evening and was filled, although but three of the ministers of the city had closed their churches. These gentlemen were on the platform, and gave their cordial approval to all that was said. Miss Moore spoke with spirit and power. We are delighted with her as a sister, a temperance orator, and an eloquent preacher.

IN the issue of June 26, through an inadvertence, the tribute to Mrs. Catherine Storrs appeared under a wrong name, Mrs. Catherine Stone. A friend sends these additional words of love and honor to her memory: "In Missouri we loved Mrs. Storrs, as mother of Ellen Storrs, our pioneer superintendent of press work, and also corresponding secretary of the Hannibal union. When she died in 1885, her mother announced her intention of 'taking Ellen's place in the W. C. T. U.,' and was an unfailing attendant until her last illness. Neither the intense heat of the southern summer, nor the ice and cold of winter kept her from what she felt to be the most grateful memorial service for her gifted daughter."

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The New York W. C. T. U. School of Methods, Mrs. Mary T. Burt, president, will be held at Round Lake, July 10-12. Mrs. Mary H. Hunt will deliver an address on the evening of the 11th. Others who will take part are Mrs. Mary H. Weaver, Mrs. Ella A. Boole, Mrs. H. A. Perrigo, Mrs. C. J. A. Jump, Mrs Helen L. Bullock, Mrs. Frances D. Hall.

MARY T. BURT.

The DuPage county W. C. T. U. will hold its next regular meeting in the interests of the county and local superintendents, July 16, at Prospect Park. In the evening of same day, Mrs. Rev. C. H. St. John will give an address. Friends are invited from other towns.

MRS. M. L. STRATTON, *Pres.*

Publisher's Notes.

Whatever You Don't Do!

Don't fail to read the letters below. When we announced a picture of Miss Willard in colors many said, or wrote, that they feared the result would be unsatisfactory, that such pictures always looked cheap and poor, etc. We recognized the truth of the statements but had a strong determination to give the most critical entire satisfaction. While Miss Willard was East the publisher was also and made arrangements for an artist of great skill to see Miss Willard and make a painting of her from life. This was done while she was surrounded by friends and amid laughing, chatting and earnest discussion. The painting was afterward sent to us, and the day it came we had a meeting of the business committee of the Directors of the W. T. P. A. The picture was then shown and to others whose letters are given and their words of praise were caught for the benefit of the thousands who had other engagements and could not be here! Miss West speaks of the picture editorially. Here is what

Mrs. C. B. Buell

says:

I have seen the picture of Miss Willard which you offer with a year's subscription to THE UNION SIGNAL, and think it admirable. The wonder to me is that you can give so much for so little money. The picture is full of life and spirit; indeed, the artist caught Miss Willard at her very best, and has given you a picture you may well be proud to offer. I trust there may be a great demand, and the subscription list of the paper doubled, as it should be.

Sincerely yours,
CAROLINE B. BUELL.

Also Miss Pugh:

I consider this by far the best picture of Miss Willard of any description, that I have ever seen. The exquisite tinting will make it an ornament to any room; and the present is a rare opportunity to procure not only a picture of Miss Willard, but a beautiful addition to the household adornment. ESTHER PUGH.

Mrs. T. B. Carse:

I consider the water color painting of Miss Willard by Prang, a gem in every particular. The delicacy of the coloring imparts such a natural, life-like tint to the fair face. The ripple of the golden hair over the smooth, white intellectual brow is most true to life, but the crowning charm is the expression of the soft, loving blue eyes that look into yours with the same frank and kindly light which has won for this incomparable woman the confidence and love of all who know her. Could our white-ribboners see this exquisitely beautiful and life-like picture, I am sure you would sell 100,000—instead of 15,000. MATILDA B. CARSE.

Mrs. E. W. Andrew,

associate editor of THE UNION SIGNAL:

The expression of Miss Willard's face in this picture is very characteristic of her; full of the courage of her convictions and the tenderness of her love for a sinning, suffering world. It will be a light of hope and help in every home it enters.

ELIZABETH W. ANDREW.

Mr. M. D. Kimball,

our cultured Sup't of Printing:

Art ever betrays some shortcoming. In this otherwise life-like picture of Miss Willard, the lips do not move—the image is dumb. In other respects it seems a most natural and perfect presentment of the National president.

Mrs. L. S. Rounds,

Pres. of Ills. W. C. T. U.:

The picture of Miss Willard is the *best* of the thousands we have seen of her dear face. Every Illinois woman ought to have one, and *can* if she will get a new subscriber for THE UNION SIGNAL. Let us work for picture and paper.

LOUISE S. ROUNDS.

Miss Helen Hood,

known to all the constituency:

The new picture of Miss Willard, which was shown me the other day, is, without exception, the finest one ever taken of our National president. The expression of the face is perfect, and full of animation; it is as though she was ready to speak to you. Those who are fortunate enough to possess a copy will have a prize indeed. I trust that thousands of them will be ordered; no truer, nobler face can be found among women. HELEN L. HOOD.

Address WOMAN'S TEM. PUB. ASS'N,
161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

WHEN OUT

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remember it will not take more than a few dozen words to get people to pay 10 cents for a trial of THE UNION SIGNAL. They will readily subscribe after finding out about the paper. This is ***the*** way to lessen bitterness and evil speaking. Instead of answering heated accusations, yourself, ask that the paper may come for five weeks. And when the opposition is not of this bitter kind your success in getting trial subscribers can be all the greater.

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Woman's Temperance Publication Ass'n
161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

The Fair Number
Will be the Issue of
July 31st.

and will be specially attractive. We expect to send out 75,000 extra copies at the following

Prices:

10	copies	$ .20
100	"	1.70
1,000	"	14.00

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161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

REV. J. W. BURKE, Macon, Ga., says: I have found Bradycrotine an infallible and almost instant cure for Headache.

MR. J. H. ESTILL, President Savannah Morning News, says: We keep Bradycrotine for the cure of Headache in the house with other simple family medicines.

Ask for Van Houten's Cocoa, take no other.

It will be well for those inclined to sore throats to read the advertisement of the Physician's Remedy Co. of Cincinnati, Ohio, which appears in this week's SIGNAL, and send for circular. It is a good thing.

Something for the Sick.

In another column of THE UNION SIGNAL will be found the card of the Globe Medicine Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, who have an absolute cure for Piles or the Hemorrhoidal Disease. We desire to call especial attention to the Remedy, and to the fact that money may be sent them with full confidence that they will receive fair and honest treatment, and the statements made will be verified, or the money refunded.

Enterprise and Push Always Win.

If there is a firm in the United States that has got enterprise and push about them, it certainly is the Wilber H. Murray Manufacturing Co., of Cincinnati, O., who manufacture the World-Renowned $55.95 "Murray" Buggies and $5.95 Harness. The tremendous business they are doing shows conclusively what enterprise and push coupled with honest, straightforward business methods, can do. The immense sales of the "Murray" Buggies and Harness direct to consumers is making the oldest business men of the country open their eyes in astonishment. From a small start the "Murray" people have worked up to a business that is second to none. Mr. W. H. Murray, their President, says his motto first, last and all the time, is, Tremendous Sales and Minimum Profits.

The Editors of this paper wish there were more firms like the Wilber H. Murray Manufacturing Co., for if there were other articles beside Buggies and Harness would be sold at prices within the reach of all.

400 RECITATIONS and Readings, Bound in Handsome Lithograph Cover, mailed to any address for 50 cents. Stamps taken. Address **J. S. Ogilvie, Publisher, 57 Rose Street, New York.**

FASHIONS ADDRESS Mahler Bros. 504 to 509 6th Ave., N. Y. **FREE**

Deer Park and Oakland

On the Crest of the Alleghanies.

3,000 Feet Above Tide Water.

Season Opens June 21st, 1890.

These famous mountain resorts, situated at the summit of the Alleghanies and directly upon the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, have the advantage of its splendid vestibuled express train service both east and west, and are therefore readily accessible from all parts of the country. All Baltimore and Ohio trains stop at Deer Park and Oakland during the season.

Rates, $60, $75 and $90 a month, according to location.

All communications should be addressed to GEORGE D. DESHIELDS, Manager Baltimore and Ohio Hotels, Cumberland, Md., up to June 10th; after that date, either Deer Park or Oakland, Garrett County, Md.

Hotter the Weather Bigger the Proof.

As the weather grows warm, the sale of James Pyle's Pearline Washing Compound rapidly increases. This proves that many women recognize the fact that PEARLINE makes washing and cleaning very much easier than when done with the ordinary means. Proves also that summer clothing, being of delicate texture and color, will not stand the rough usage necessary when washed with soap, and establishes the fact that PEARLINE, in doing away with the rubbing, lessens the wear and tear and fills a very important place. Delightful for bathing in fresh or salt water. Its ingredients render it harmless to the most delicate skin. Especially during the hot weather it is to your advantage to use PEARLINE, and only humane to supply your servants with it, and thus lighten their labors; besides you insure much better results. Beware of imitations. JAMES PYLE, New York.

TO MOTHERS.

If for any reason you cannot nurse your child, we can assure you positively that there is but one *Food* that is practically a perfect imitation of Mother's Milk in composition and digestibility, and that is **LACTO-PREPARATA.** It is made wholly from milk.

All manufacturers of Infant Food make the broad claim that theirs is the *best*, but few, if any, tell how it is made or of what it is composed, for the facts told to any intelligent person would condemn most of them.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD contains 62 1-2 per cent. of Powdered Milk and 37 1-2 per cent. of wheat. Both the milk and wheat are partially digested. It is especially adapted for *Infants* from six months upwards, and for *Invalids*, *Aged People* and *Dyspeptics*.

Before you take the risk of trying any other Food, do not fail to send to us for a pamphlet of 64 pages entitled *Our Baby's First and Second Years, by Marion Harland*, which also gives a minute description of *Lacto-Preparata and Carnrick's Soluble Food* and their mode of manufacture. Sent Free.

Read the above pamphlet and then ask your Physician which Foods are the nearest approach to mother's milk.

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DR. WILFORD HALL'S
A Marvelous Triumph over Disease Without Medicine.

Mrs. Rev. C. Clark, Thiells, N. Y., writes, Oct. 9:

"DEAR DR. HALL:—Some three months ago I purchased your Health Pamphlet with many misgivings as to its value. But having been a great sufferer for twelve months with spinal weakness, rheumatism, nervous prostration, and coincidently with a strong tendency to Bright's disease, accompanied by insomnia so that I had to walk the floor for hours at night before being able to get any rest, being at the same time under the treatment of a good physician, but without avail, it at last induced me to make a thorough application of your treatment. At once my sleep returned as of old, and as sound and as sweet as ever, and my nervousness and other troubles have left me. I attribute my bodily condition to my critical period of life, and I am anxious that other like sufferers should know about my case and secure your pamphlet. I can not be over thankful to you for this discovery, and would not part with the knowledge thus purchased for $4, for many times that amount.

Gratefully yours, MRS. REV. C. CLARK.

Dr. Wilford Hall's Hygienic Treatment is being used and indorsed by the leading physicians, lawyers, clergymen, and thinking people throughout the country. For further information regarding this treatment call upon or send a two-cent stamp to

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IS THE TIME TO VISIT
THE FAMOUS
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cures Quinsy and all Throat Diseases, no matter how chronic or of what nature. Is worn at night, and is a sovereign remedy for **Croup.** Mailed on receipt of $1. Particulars and testimonials sent on application. **The Physicians' Remedy Co., Box 23, Cincinnati, O.**

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ASK your dealer for Water Falls Dairy Pails, Wash Basins, Cuspidors, Slop Jars, Table Mats, Slop Jar Mats, Etc. made from FLAX FIBER. Practically indestructible. Manufact'd by the **STANDARD FIBER-WARE CO.** Nothing will please you like this Plain and Decorated Ware. In use everywhere. None genuine without "STANDARD" Trade Mark on bottom. If your dealer does not keep it, send his address and we will mail you picture cards.

Publisher's Dep't.

Ever So Many

People hear stirring sermons and addresses urging them on to Christian and Christlike activity with a responsive heart and then discover that, after all, they don't know what to do or how to do it! The sermon was all right as far as it went but it did not go to the definiteness of saying, "Now here is the plan and this is the way." We have no sermon to preach but have a straight

Plan, Here Now,

Thus: A book, a good book; a willing soul. The book is read by the willing soul. "Ah, how true, how good, how inspiring!"

And Stop There?

That's the sermon way. No, no. You take such books as

Frances Raymond's Investment.	**$ .50**
Boys and Other Boys	**.25**
Girls of To-day	**.25**
Bob Gripp's Trophy	**.50**
Van and Vet	**.10**
Prove It	**.10**
Helping	**.10**
Unanswered Prayer	**.25**

and keep them moving—

Keep Them Moving—

in a neighbornood and you will be doing the work of a gospel preacher, and a good one at that. "Folks won't read them?" You were never more mistaken in your life. Parents and children will eagerly read these true words and tell you so.

Look, now, we propose to do all our part in helping this preaching. We will send the whole number listing at $2.05 for

Only $1.50.

This we will do up to Sept. 1st. If you are at a summer resort start these books going; it will be a blessed relief from society's "wobbly" novels and weak vapidities. If you are at home, make out a list of eight families. Leave a book at each place after making a friendly call. Start them in with discretion, which means, first read the books yourself and fit them to characters as you can. Don't go at this as though you were a colporteur, but as one having "just read the most interesting book. I know your boys and girls would like it, or you would like it—please let me leave it with you? Indeed, I have a number that have such good ideas I am passing them around among my friends and neighbors."

See? Some such way as that. Let us tell you how this "preaching plan" was suggested. Some time ago two good friends who lived near here came into the office having $1,950 with them to invest in W. T. P. A. stock. They spoke of the excellence of our publications and bought a number of copies of "Boys and Other Boys." On the first of this month they were again here and this time brought $3,000 for investment and at the same again invested in books named in the list above with the remark that they felt their investment to be a good one for themselves and for the world, and that they kept these books moving from one family to another. The plan as outlined came from this. Don't let it melt away into the fervidness of summer's heat? It's a straight answer to the question,

What Can I Do?

Do this work patiently, systematically and steadily and we say you will be doing a grand and glorious work for the Master. You will be giving more than "elbow touch"—it is a close hand grasp of human love and sympathy.

FOR THE

Union's Devotional Life

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HANNAH WHITALL SMITH'S

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They are evangelical, full of a breezy, cheery religiousness, wonderfully simple and pointed. Twelve copies to one address one year $1.00.

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Ball's Corsets in a variety of styles. Most comfortable corset ever made. Kabo Corsets of perfect fit, in various styles and lengths. Kabo never breaks. Ball's Waists are the best in the world for Ladies, Misses and Children. All with soft eyelets.

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Ask your Grocer for it, take noother. [65

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FREE A valuable pamphlet on Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Nervous Prostration sent free to any address. **Gluten Entire Wheat Flour Co., 135 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.**

ROCK BOTTOM Prices on Dry Goods, Groceries. Every thing you eat, wear or use. Send for FREE Illustrated Catalogue to **H. R. EAGLE & CO., 68 Wabash Av., Chicago, Ill.**
We do not sell liquors in any shape.

SUMMER COOK STOVES.

FOR WOOD, COAL OR COBS.
Cheaper and Safer than Oil or Gasoline.

Why not confine heat in a stove, as to confine cold in a refrigerator, and use the same stove for Summer as well as Winter? Price $ and up. **GEO. H. HESS CO. 103 Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.**

LADIES, READ THIS.

Office of J. L. Williams, M. D., local surgeon, Big Four Railroad, Cardington, O., May 2, 1890. THE STEVEN'S DISH WASHING MACHINE CO., *Gentlemen:* Your machine has been in my house for several months in constant use without breaking a dish, and washing and drying the dishes perfectly. Too much cannot be said of its merits.

MRS. DR. J. L. WILLIAMS.

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SPLENDID PROGRESS.

Started late in 1889 with no population or improvements, the development already made is surprising. Five factories are building, and several companies organized to build others. No booms, but steady, substantial progress. A knitting factory company is organized, the stock to be all owned, and entire business managed by women. It will pay large profits. Those who want homes in a "clean city," where the rumshop, brothel and gambling den are perpetually excluded, should buy soon, as prices are rapidly advancing.

PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

Stock in the Demorest Home, Mining and Improvement Company will pay large profits. There are also good opportunities to make paying investments in several manufacturing enterprises. For full information address

The Demorest Home, Mining and Improvement Co., Demorest, Ga.

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WOMEN Wanted, local and traveling. Positions permanent. Salary from start. Experience unnecessary. Brown Bros., Nurserymen, Chicago

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Silk Satin & Plush Remnants for Crazy Patch, a large pkg. pretty pieces, assorted col & our ill. story paper 3 mos 10c. The Little Giant, St. Louis

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BEST PAYING THING for Agents is our PHOTOGRAPH FAMILY RECORD PICTURE Agents wanted. Terms extra liberal. Address **C. P. CORY & CO., 325 State St., Chicago.**

DRESS SILKS The very best. Send 8c. in stamps for fine lot of samples to select from. The beautiful silks and low prices will astonish you. **Chas. A. Stevens & Bros.,** Silk Store, Chicago, Ill.

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LADIES' FINE JERSEYS pure Wool, only $1. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Sent postpaid upon receipt of price and size. **Mrs. L. Shrier, Jr.,** 256 Main St., Norfolk, Va.

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The housekeeper's best friend. Agents wanted **SHERMAN, TANGENBERG & CO., 160 West Lake St., Chicago.**

GREAT SELLERS Four household necessities. Practical, meritorious. Used by every family. A complete line. Retail prices 10 cts. to $1.25. Agents report enormous sales. Two samples mailed for 25 cts. Splendid terms. Illustrated Circular free. **GEO. M. REWELL, Cleveland, Ohio.**

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The WOMEN'S PENNY PAPER.

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Beautiful song and chorus. 30c.
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PIANOS $150 to $1500. **ORGANS** $35.00 to $500.
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? ? In its **58th** year and read by the **third** generation of many of its earliest subscribers and keeping easily every new subscriber. Perhaps our magazine may attract you too? Send 4 two-cent stamps for sample copy **The Mother's Magazine,** New York City.

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$300,000
CITY of NEW ALBANY, INDIANA,
5%
25-YEAR REFUNDING BONDS

Dated July 1, 1890,
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Assessed Valuation,	$8,403,925
Real Value,	$16,000.000
Total Debt,	$400,000
Population,	25,000 to 30,000

The city has connection with twelve railroads. There are five incorporated banks with a paid up capital and surplus of over $1,000,000. The greater number of people own their own homes. There are numerous manufacturing plants located here. The New Albany waterworks are conceded to be among the best in the land, having a natural pressure of 90 lbs. to the inch.

The city has twelve school buildings and twenty-one churches, while three new ones are in course of erection, six wholesale groceries, and four newspapers. Further particulars and price on application.

S. A. KEAN & CO., Bankers,
100 Washington Street,
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HARRIMAN The New City with PROHIBITION in Title Deeds. East Tenn. Land Co. Clinton B. Fisk, Pres., A. A. Hopkins, Sec'y, Times Building, New York City. JAMES B. HOBBS, Agt., 97 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

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furnishes the best and cheapest insurance for total abstainers from alcoholic liquors as a beverage.

Women insured on same terms as men. *Agents wanted.* Address **W. F. Singleton, Pres., Royal Insurance Bldg., CHICAGO, Ill**

PIERRE.

Phil. Armour of Chicago, says: "Pierre will be the next large city in the Missouri Valley." Population to-day 5,000, one year ago, 2,500.

A wonderfully fertile country tributary, abundant coal within 60 to 80 miles.

The capital of South Dakota, which in 1888 raised 40,000,000 bushels of wheat and 20,000,000 bushels of corn. A State too, that in 1870 had 6,000 population and to-day has OVER ONE THOUSAND Sunday-schools.

Pierre is to be to South Dakota, what Omaha is to Nebraska, Denver to Colorado, Detroit to Michigan, etc., that is, the commercial and wholesale center.

INVESTMENTS.

A few hundred dollars invested here now, and allowed to remain a few years, will both please you and surprise you.

I guarantee any patron a profit of at least 8 per cent per annum. I shall be pleased to correspond with parties thinking of making investments.

CHAS. L. HYDE, Pierre, S. Dak.

REFERENCES—Rev. Dr. Wm. H. Blackburn, President of Presbyterian College, Pierre.
Rev. Dr James C. Jackson, Dansville, N. Y.
R. F. Pettigrew, U. S. Senator from South Dakota.
B. J. Templeton, Pres. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.

GRANDEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!!!

THE WONDERFUL SALE OF THE

"MURRAY"

$55.95 Buggies AND $5.95 Harness

In the last two years has been the study of the largest manufacturers of the world. Our untiring efforts to sell the Best goods **DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER** and to knock out the so-called **Buggy and Harness Pool or Trust,** and to **Sell the "Murray" Buggies and Harness solely on their world-renowned Merits and Low Prices,** has crowned us with

SUCCESS UNPRECEDENTED

and branded us in glowing letters as the

"PEOPLE'S BUGGY & HARNESS FACTORY"

Our tremendous and rapidly increasing trade shows conclusively that the people

Know a Good Thing When They See It.

EVERY PERSON LOOKING

to his own interest and trying to save the dollars, and at the same time have the

Best Buggies and Harness in existence

should write immediately for our free catalogue of our

World-renowned "Murray" Buggies and Harness.

WILBER H. MURRAY MANUFACTUR'G COMPANY

"MURRAY BUILDING," 139 West Front Street, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Publisher's Notes.

The Report.

Below we give the names of additional pledgers received to date. The total number of new subscribers (or the money therefor) received by us, including July 2, in accordance with our offer to send out Miss Willard's picture is as follows:

From individuals	473
" Unions, 185 @ 5 each	925
	1,398
Number of Unions in addition to above pledged but not yet heard from, 102 @ 5 each	510
Total	1,908

This is not the kind of a report we expected to make. We have no idea of giving up the contest, however. The weather has been intensely hot and this has deterred many from working To those who have helped we extend our most cordial thanks.

The offer has been extended during August. In September the price of the picture and the paper will be advanced to $1.25, and this only in case a new subscriber's name is sent. We do this for two reasons:

1st. The picture will be ordered in a smaller number than first planned and hence at an increased cost.

2d. We feel confident that the mere sight of the beautiful and lifelike picture will create an active demand for it and we will put the price where we can pay our representatives something for the work they will do.

3d. The framed picture will then be offered for six new subscribers with $6 (instead of five names) for the reasons already given.

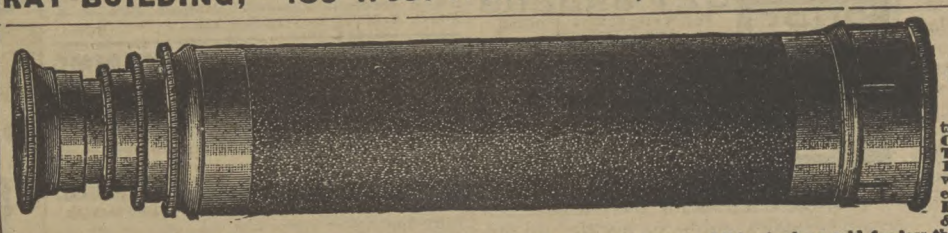
4th. We want agents for the sale of this picture, to whom we will allow a good commission. Thousands will be sold in this way. Remember. August is the last month in which you can get a picture

For Nothing

except your work in getting a new subscriber (with $1) or the framed picture for five new names (with $5) and that you must say when you send in the money that you want the picture of Miss Willard. See what is said elsewhere of it, on page 13 and in the editorial department. Such a work of art as this, will not have to go far for its thousands of delighted friends.

Names of Single Pledgers:

Ella Vincent, Sharptown, Md.
L. A. Sherman, Providence, R. I.
M. D. Hobbs, Ireland, Ind.
Jennie Carrison, Marion, Minn.
Mrs. A. E. A. Livesey, Cottage City, Mass.
Mrs. A. Babcock, Warren, Pa.
Anna L. Dunton, Union City, Mich.
Mrs. E. M. Tannar, Kimball, Neb.
Frankie Doherty, Mifflinville, Ohio.
Mrs Helen B. Fox, Ottawa, Ill.
Mrs M. J. McCanon, Des Moines, Ia.
Mrs. Martha E. Eaton, Palestine, Ill.
Mrs R. Emery, E. Hatley, Quebec, Canada
Mae C. Baker, Warsaw, Ind.
Georgianna Gladding, Bristol, R. I.
M. Jennie Graham, Ft Wayne, Ind.
C. D. H. Thompson, Longmont, Colo.
Mrs. G. F. Isham, Rodman, N. Y.
Martha Brown, Forest Grove, Ore.
Mrs. John Armstrong, Barnstable, Mass.
Mrs E. C. Smith, Georgetown, Texas.
Mrs. M. C. Holmes, Leland, Ill.
Fannie Estes, Spraguesville, Me.
Millicent Pastin, Denver, Colo.
John O. Roife, St. Louis, Mo.
Louisa M. Newby, Kennard, Ind.
Mrs. A. J. Sheldon, Naugatuck, Conn.



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Signal Notes.

ABOUT a hundred type-writers, most of them women, are employed in the census office at Washington.

PHILLIPS BROOKS has decided to take no vacation this summer, but to preach to his own congregation every Sunday.

WORD reaches us that the Omaha *Republican*, the leading daily of that city, has announced itself for the adoption of the prohibitory amendment. It has heretofore been opposed. The value of its assistance can hardly be overestimated, as it is upon the same ground as the *Bee*, the organ of the liquor ring, whose influence can be overcome largely, day by day, by the *Republican*.

DR. B. W. RICHARDSON says we can form no idea what the history of civilized man would be if the effects of alcohol were altogether out of the field. Hitherto we have only heard of a world in which these effects have been present, but with perfect purity all this might in a few generations be changed by education and precept, founded on the treatment of the young who have undergone no aberration from nature.

DURING Mr. Gladwin's recent tour of lectures in California, he gave several addresses for the W. C. T. U. The state president, Mrs. Rosamond R. Johnston, writes thus of his work: "It is with pleasure that I introduce the Rev. W. J. Gladwin, missionary to India, and co-editor of the *Banner of Asia*, who always talks to the point concerning the curses of opium and liquor, as he has seen them in the Orient, as well as on our occidental shores." Mr. Gladwin expects to labor for some months in Iowa, and the adjoining states. He has had eighteen years' experience in foreign mission work, and his addresses are highly commended. His address is Miles, Ia.

REFERRING to the fondness of the negro in Africa for bright colors, a recent writer says: "A Glasgow firm of rumsellers have quantities of gaily colored handkerchiefs, with a special design favoring their trade, manufactured and freely distributed among the natives of Africa. One has a design of two bottles of liquor flanking a goblet; another has a number of bottles radiating from a center. Each bottle is represented as labeled with the name of its contents, and the trade-mark and name of the manufacturer. I have seen these horrible red flags of the pirates who seek thus to extend their devilish traffic among the hapless heathen, making blood-money and gain by the souls for whom Christ died! Inasmuch as the handkerchiefs bear no dealer's name, it would seem that those who export and distribute them are either ashamed of themselves, or else that, with a fiendish subtlety, they desire to familiarize the natives with the forms and symbols of their trade, with a view to impress the imagination and excite desire. No wonder that when my old-time friend and comrade in many a temperance fight, Mr. Robert Mansergh, of Lancaster, exhibited these products of Christian civilization to the Congregational Union, Memorial Hall rang with cries of shame."

JAMES H. RAPER, Esq., one of the leading temperance speakers in England, writes as follows in a recent private letter: "Mrs. Raper and a large portion of our Kensington women take great interest in the woman suffrage question. Our member of Parliament, Sir Algernon Barthwido, is a supporter of the demand for equal laws, and no disfranchisement on account of sex. Our temperance struggle increased in intensity. During the current session of Parliament, which commenced in February and will go on until August, we have had several discussions. On the 17th of April we had the Chancellor of the Exchequer's budget or annual financial statement. He had to report a large increase of revenue arising from an increased consumption of alcohol during the past year. It amounted to 1,800,000 pounds. This means more than seven million pounds of expenditure in addition, making our drink bill for 1889 above 132 millions of pounds sterling. Our population increases one per cent per year, and our actual expense per individual is not as great as the large increase would apparently imply. However it is an increase, and the government proposes to effect some decrease by a little measure accompanied by compensation. This we resist as unjust. We keep an active watch on your operations, and I read your discussions at the National W.C.T.U. convention in Chicago with great interest. My knowledge of many of your people adds to this fascination. I hope the fight in Nebraska may be useful to consolidate the temperance forces. Let me implore you to secure that result, and be sure you are workingfor the British Empire with its nearly three hundred millions; all your victories help us who are far behind you."

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MOST PERFECT MADE

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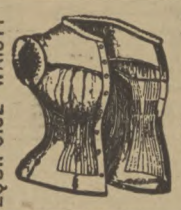
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Crab-Apple Blossoms.
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Never breaks a dish.
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A WONDERFUL INVENTION FOR THE FAMILY.
Guaranteed to do its work perfectly. Write
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for circulars, etc. Male and female agents wanted. Read Frances E. Willard's letter on page 5 of UNION SIGNAL, June 19th.

THE UNION SIGNAL

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WORLD'S AND NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

"THOU HAST GIVEN A BANNER TO THEM THAT FEAR THEE; THAT IT MAY BE DISPLAYED BECAUSE OF THE TRUTH."

Vol. XVI.—No. 29.] CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, July 17, 1890. [Price $1.50 per Year.

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NOTICE.

This notice, if marked, will call the attention of *Der Deutsch Amerikaner* subscribers to the fact that that paper was discontinued July 1. The unexpired subscriptions will be filled with an equal number of copies of THE UNION SIGNAL, which will be sent on the publication dates that would have been used with *Der Deutsch Amerikaner*.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Preliminary work has begun on the Niagara tunnel.

The Senate has postponed action upon the elections bill definitely.

Miss Willard and Miss Gordon left early Monday morning for Asheville, N. C.

A Boston lady has invented a shoe sewing machine, and sold her patent for $150,000.

Clinton B. Fisk died at his home, 175 West 58th street, New York City, on Wednesday, July 9, aged sixty-two years.

At the marriage of Stanley and Miss Tennant, Saturday, a phonograph took all the ceremony, including the music.

Dr. T. K. Iyanaga, a Japanese who has just graduated from Johns Hopkins University, is a very popular lecturer at Chautauqua this summer.

General Fremont, first presidential candidate of the Republican party, and "Pathfinder" through the great West, died at his residence in New York, on July 13.

Archbishop Ireland made an able, dispassionate presentation of the Catholic side of the school question before the National Teachers' Association at St. Paul.

Miss Helen Leah Reed, of the Harvard Annex, captured the Sargeant prize for the best metrical version of a difficult ode of Horace, from sixteen male competitors.

Ground was broken on July 11, for the first division of the Pan-American railway to connect North and South America. An international salute was fired across the Rio Grande.

Russia has seized an island off the coast of Corea and two British warships at Hong Kong are ordered to keep up steam ready to proceed to Corean waters at a moment's notice.

Peter Iler, Omaha's big brewer, has purchased large tracts of land near San Francisco on which he proposes to establish stock yards at an expense of several hundred thousand dollars. Is he discouraged about Nebraska?

The Compromise Silver Bill passed the House on Saturday. By its provisions the United States treasury will purchase 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion each month; 2,000,000 ounces will be coined into standard dollars, and the remainder represented in the circulation by treasury notes. These will be legal tender under all circumstances, it being the policy of the government to maintain gold and silver on a parity with each other.

WE wonder if the framers of the amendment to the Wilson bill in the House of Representatives thought of the effect it might have on the lottery question? It will be remembered that the Wilson bill specified intoxicating liquor as that which, on coming into a state, must become subject to the police powers of the state in respect to police regulations of prohibition, regulation or taxation; the amendment makes this apply to all articles brought into a state. It seems to be a warrantable conclusion that it would apply to lottery tickets brought into a state which forbids lotteries. If this bill is not passed, the "original package" decision, as it stands, would furnish a convenient medium for forcing lottery tickets in "original packages" upon unwilling states.

THE W. C. T. U. School of Methods at the Kentucky Chautauqua was unusually interesting and successful. This was largely due to the kindly courtesy of Prof. Wm. McClintock, conductor of the Assembly, and to the efficiency of Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, county president of the W. C. T. U., on whom the local arrangements principally devolved. About an hundred ladies registered as members of the class; the departments studied were parliamentary usage, evangelistic, juvenile, Sunday-school and Y work, scientific temperance instruction, temperance literature, health, county organization and School of Methods, Bible wines and heredity. Temperance physiological lectures were also given, illustrated by charts. The interest increased from the beginning and culminated in a permanent organization for conducting Schools of Methods at the Kentucky Chautauqua and county schools throughout the state. Mrs. Beauchamp was elected president, Mrs. Clay, president of the Lexington union, secretary, and Miss Sallie Webster, treasurer.

A NEBRASKAN writes:—"As a resident of Nebraska we ask the amendment lecturers in this state to inform the people what the consequences will be if the license amendment carries. Many people of ordinary intelligence do not understand this, and some of the lecturers do not touch on it at all. Our situation is different from other states, in having the 'double-header,' hence, once more we beg you to explain it to the people at large of this great and growing state." In all previous amendment campaigns the issue has been upon prohibition only. That failing, the people have ordinarily been able to secure a compromise upon some sort of local option law, which afforded relief to the smaller towns of the state. The peculiarity of the situation in Nebraska is that two amendments of the constitution are before the people. One provides for prohibition. The defeat of this means victory for the other. Then the authorities of every county and town in the state will be compelled, under the constitution, to grant licenses for the sale of intoxicants, no matter if every property holder in the community be opposed. The question is squarely stated, Will you so respect the foreign born saloon keeper's "liberty," that you authorize him to catch your children if he can, and pour whisky down their throats, if by any subterfuge he can get their mouths open? Or will you reserve to yourselves the liberty of landing his diabolical wares outside the state and building a constitutional barricade against them?

THE day-star of a new era has arisen in the West—the era of woman in government. God said, "Let *them* have dominion." That first state contained every element of modern society—fowl and fish, cattle and creeping things. There was the high-born creature of the air gravitating heavenward of its own inherent bent; there were also things slimy and slippery, beastly and creeping. The world was all there in Eden, and God did not say the incongruous four-in-hand could be driven with one rein, and controlled by half of man, though it be the more muscular half. Six thousand years of dominion in the singular have failed to establish the kingdom of righteousness upon the earth. It is time to turn on full power, and bring unused forces into action. The new state of Wyoming has numerous sources of distinction, but chief is this, that it is first to call woman to her kingdom, to grant her the privileges, to put upon her the responsibilities, and demand of her the duties of full citizenship. No subject has aroused such interest and excited so earnest and keen debate, in the fifty-first congress, as the admission of a state with woman suffrage in the constitution. The theme assumed an abstract form. Friends and foes felt the touch of a sharp edge, and knew it was the wedge destined to cleave maleocracy and make way for humanocracy. Meanwhile, the newborn infant lay in the congressional manger, waiting to be adopted and clothed in the habiliments of statehood. A few wise men and seers prophesied heroically for it. They, however, could not have prevailed, but the child was goodly in the eyes of the dominant party, fair to look upon and calculated to increase the weight of their uncertain majorities, so their necessity was God's opportunity to inaugurate a higher form of government than the world has yet seen. It is no experiment in Wyoming. Her first legislature, in 1867, conferred upon women the right to vote. The census reports show less illiteracy in Wyoming than in any other state or territory. Let no one fail to make the connection; the granting of suffrage to women presupposes a high order of intellect. Woman, enfranchised, will see to it that educational advantages are kept at high water-mark. What has been the effect upon "the stability of the family?" Women born of voting mothers are now themselves voters, wives and mothers. Are there more divorces in proportion to the marriages in Wyoming than in Illinois, whose whisky-bought legislators refuse to "unsect" woman, and dissect their own corporate body, by granting equal suffrage? Let some one familiar with Wyoming society answer. Another question which will soon have to be settled without precedent is, whether Wyoming women located in other states will acquire the right of franchise there. The fifteenth amendment says: "No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States." The women of Wyoming are citizens of the United States.

BABY Wyoming is born with a golden spoon in her mouth. Without the Yellowstone Park she is larger than all New England. Her coal fields are twice as broad as those of Pennsylvania, having an area of 30,000 square miles. The oil regions cover a belt thirty miles wide and two hundred miles long. Some large wells are now plugged awaiting facilities for transportation. There are no navigable rivers, and only about 1,000 miles of rail. Water power is unlimited and the greater part of the state is available for agriculture. The potato crop yields from 500 to 800 bushels per acre. Not "small potatoes!" Mining industries offer incalculable possibilities, both in the noble metals and in chemical substances. Building stone of the best qualities abounds. With good government, good schools, unsurpassed beauty of scenery, and healthful climate, Wyoming is fully equipped for her new position.

THE God of the harvest has been good to the Dakotas this year, and the greatest wheat crop ever known in that region is now coming forward. The present fear is that the laborers are too few to reap it. Owing to the failures last year farm hands left in large numbers to seek employment in other states. It is probable that special rates of travel will be secured for harvesters and threshers during ninety days covering harvest time. There is an "idea" here for those grave scientists who are striving to measure the force of thought. Much of the seed sent into the Dakotas for this sowing was charged with good will from brotherly hearts, touched by the need of a brave people, who in the midst of famine scorned the liquor seller's gold and the gambler's bribe. Some of it was good prohibition grain—as the five hundred bushels sent by George Woodford from his wheat farms in Iowa, and contributions just as generous, if measuring less, from many others. All of it had the blessing of the poor temperance editors, who, unable to give aught but ink and prayers, would fain believe these, too, had power in bringing about the glad results. The unthinking secular reporter says, "The growth of the 1889 lambs was phenomenal even among scrub stock," while the wool clip is the largest ever known there. Let them that have no God say this prosperity is accident; but for us, we remember the farmers of the Dakotas who went to the polls with trustful heart and single eye to vote out the rum robber and the gambler, and we choose to believe that in that sovereign act the word of the Lord came to them saying, "Blessed be the fruit of thy ground, and the fruit of thy cattle, the increase of thy kine, and the flocks of thy sheep." May they take the words of warning and of promise in this chapter (Deuteronomy 28) for their business policy. Then shall they "lend unto many nations and not borrow."

Contributed.

A PLEA FOR NEBRASKA.

BY M. J. SHERMAN.

Did you hear the urgent call
From our brave Nebraska?
Does her danger you appall,
Will you help her, one and all,
Save her from disaster?

Working with her might and main,
Yet she needs assistance.
Once let license forge a chain
Round her neck, ah, then! in vain
Will be all resistance.

What a contest! Ne'er before
Since we were a nation
Has an evil covered o'er
With a pestilential sore,
Claimed such close relation.

Advocates of licensed sin,
Thousands freely giving.
Thousands they have gathered in,
While the victim's babes have been
Robbed of all their living.

Haste, oh, haste! for God and right,
There's no time to dally;
Sisters of the ribbon white,
We can help them win the fight,
If we bravely rally.

Small each gift? That may be true;
Shall we then refuse it?
We can ask our brothers, too,
What we *can* let's *quickly* do,
Then—God help them use it.

Windsor, Wis.

A BROKEN VESSEL.

BY ELIZABETH E. FLAGG.

We went bowling along—Prince and I—over the shadiest, sweetest, most fern-haunted of country roads. There had been rain the day before and all nature seemed to wear heaven's baptismal mark on her forehead. But to me she might as well have worn sackcloth. Every step that Prince took was bearing me nearer and nearer to that house of mourning, and already I felt its shadow press on my very soul, black and heavy. This was the reason why I let him walk all the way, only wishing that the mile and a half which lay between could be lengthened into three or four; for what should I say to Mrs. Goldthwaite when I got there? How could I comfort that widowed heart from which had been taken, without a moment's warning, her "strong staff and beautiful rod?"

I was not the minister—he happened to be away attending a convention—but I was the minister's wife, and when the startling news was brought to me that "Charlie Goldthwaite had got drowned in the river, and Miss Goldthwaite hadn't shed a tear but jest acted like a crazy woman," I harnessed up Prince and set forth to fill my husband's place as well as I could. I was young and unused to such scenes. I felt a dreadful inability to say anything. My limbs shook under me, and my very lips were numb as I advanced into the room where she was sitting; not wild and excited as I fancied I should find her, but pale and calm as an antique statue. She did not so much as lift an eyelid when I came in. I had never felt especially drawn towards Mrs. Goldthwaite. She had a stately rather than a gracious presence. She was active in church work; that is to say, she gave freely when asked for the support of missions and benevolent institutions. She was rigidly orthodox in her opinions and practice, and had brought up Charlie to be one of the most exemplary boys in the village. Yet she never seemed to me to enjoy religion or care to talk about it; and I was often at a loss to understand her. It might be owing to a cold nature, utterly lacking in magnetic sympathy; or it might be to a very deep and sensitive one, but neither of these explanations quite suited me.

I sat down by the stricken woman, and tried to speak the heartfelt sorrow that I felt. She raised her great, dark eyes, hot and burning—they were rather remarkable eyes—and fixed them on my face for an instant, then dropped them again. But words could not have said more plainly: "*You* have all your children about you. Grief asks of joy to be let alone." I tried to murmur a word of consolation—to make some vague offer of assistance. She repelled me almost impatiently. "No, no! I thank you. You are very kind, but there is nothing you can do for me."

I went away feeling baffled—humiliated. She had shut the door of her heart in my face, and there was nothing left for me except to jog slowly home—Prince and I—over a way as checkered as life,—sometimes impenetrable shadow where the trees met in a perfect arch, then broad patches of sunshine as we came to a cleared space, and houses of the neat, trim, comfortable New England type began to grow frequent. It was not a much traveled road, and pedestrians were few, but on our homeward way we overtook Mr. Winthrop Lloyd—a new arrival in Hillsdale, who lived a hermit-like kind of life, guarded about by a wall of reserve which even the most determined village gossip had never yet penetrated. We knew he did much good in a quiet way, though he seemed to prefer working on independent lines of his own. When Zach Greenwood, a rough, profane farm hand in the neighborhood sickened of small-pox, and no one else would go near him, it was Mr. Lloyd who watched by his sick-bed, and himself made a brief prayer, and read a few words of Scripture over his unattended bier. He seemed to bear a charmed life. He went through an epidemic of typhus fever, exposing himself in the most, seemingly, reckless fashion, but he never took the disease.

"I have neither wife, nor child, nor near kin," he once said when I ventured to expostulate with him; "my life is free to use—to throw away, if you choose to call it so—in aid of any suffering human being who can be helped by the sacrifice."

As we came alongside he turned and gave me a pleasant greeting, and spoke feelingly of the sad accident which had just occurred; for there was nothing ascetic about Winthrop Lloyd. He seemed to feel a kindly human interest in every creature that breathed. Cats, dogs and children were irresistibly attracted to him, for all the air of sad, gentle melancholy that hung about him like an Indian summer mist. But I, for one, felt sure that if anything should lift that vail of impenetrable reserve it would reveal nothing ignoble or dishonorable in his past life. How far my woman's instincts were to be trusted the sequel will show.

I had the curiosity to look back, and saw him enter the cottage where the Pellerins lived. The elder Pellerin was a shiftless, drinking Frenchman; the mother, a feeble, discouraged woman. Two of the children were feeble-minded; the eldest, Marie Pellerin, a bright, pretty girl of sixteen, was a veritable human wild rose, but the family was wretchedly poor, and afforded a fine opportunity for some independent missionary work which I should define in a general way as the work that lies nearest, and needs most to be done, but which on that very account is so often "nobody's business."

The summer came and went. Chaste autumn walked like a priestess over the hills, and then came winter, covering the earth with a burial shroud, soon to be rent asunder by the showers of April. And then again the yearly miracle of buds and blossoms, but the widow Goldthwaite moved about her house a strange, silent being, going nowhere, speaking to no one, and wrapped—at least so the neighbors averred—in the deep gloom of settled insanity.

Among other changes the Pellerin family was broken up by the desertion of the father who was never seen or heard of more, and the death of the mother which speedily followed. The children were sent to the poor-house with the exception of Marie, who was old enough to support herself, and accordingly found work in a manufacturing town near by;—poor Marie, with her untaught mind; her gay, bright, volatile nature, and her French love of finery.

Late one August night Winthrop Lloyd sat writing in the little cottage which he had rented and where he lived alone by himself. It was known that he "wrote for the papers," but whether from necessity or for his own amusement, nobody knew; but his *nom de plume* had come to be recognized, not so much for any special brilliancy in the sketches and poems to which it was affixed, as their helpfulness, their singular insight into the needs of struggling, tempted humanity.

Suddenly there came a low tap, so very faint and low that it could easily have been mistaken for the peck of a bird. It startled him like something uncanny. He opened the door, and there tottered in, pale, hollow-eyed and clasping her infant to her breast, Marie Pellerin; a wretched, forsaken creature, who, in her sorrow and shame remembered the Christ-like soul that had looked from Winthrop Lloyd's eyes and spoke in his voice when he used to visit their miserable hovel; and her seeking him now with the evident idea that he would not despise but would try to find out a way to help her, was not far removed from the feeling that led the woman of old, "which was a sinner," to wash the Saviour's feet.

"Mr. Lloyd," she said, "the folks wan't good to me where I was, and I run away. Don't make me go back. Hide me if they come after me. You were always good to us, Mr. Lloyd."

A fit of coughing interrupted her; she was evidently far gone in a mortal disease, and laboring under some aberration of mind.

"No one shall make you go back," he said soothingly. "But lie down and rest, then you will feel better able to talk."

He made her and the child as comfortable as he could, waited until they had both sunk into slumber, and then started off for help, but with no clear idea to whom to apply. He must get some woman to nurse poor Marie; but who? How many women can nurse the body, but are terribly blundering with a sick soul! He shrank from putting this wounded creature under the ministrations of one who would only tear open her wounds and pour in vinegar instead of oil.

To reach the village he took a short cut through the woods, coming out at the place where Charlie Goldthwaite was drowned, and there, like a silhouette against the silver moonlight, he saw an apparition that startled him more than Marie Pellerin had done; a woman of stately figure dressed in black, and standing with clenched hands gazing down into the hurrying waters. It was Mrs. Goldthwaite.

His first impulse was to pass on. Then a fear crossed his mind that she might be intending to drown herself. The place, the time looked suspicious. He would speak to her even at the risk of a repulse.

She started at the first sound of his voice; then with a repellant gesture she waved him off, and fixed her dark melancholy eyes once more on the water. But so impressed was he with the fear that she contemplated suicide that he did not mind the rebuff. She turned towards him again with very visible impatience; then a strange look came over her sharp, rigid face—a gleam of sudden recognition.

"You are the Rev. Winthrop Lloyd? Didn't you preach in the town of Linden ten or fifteen years ago?"

He bowed his head in silent assent. She continued to look at him searchingly. Then she said, almost hissing it out between her shut teeth:

"Go, Mr. Lloyd; I am a lost soul; I have committed the unpardonable sin. But once I sat under your preaching; I was one of your converts."

For the moment she seemed almost like an accusing demon—this woman who now so suddenly and strangely confronted him with the memory of the past he had tried so hard to bury. She went on: "Do not be afraid I shall betray your secret. I shall never do it. But you are like everybody else; you think I am crazy. I am not crazy. As I told you, I am a lost soul."

"Christ came to seek and save the lost," he said, gently. "Will you not tell me your trouble? As you just reminded me, I, too, have sinned and suffered."

She turned her wild, desperate face to him with a look of sudden, womanly pity. "Yes; I know. It was dreadful."

"Then tell me your trouble," he pleaded, "your fault, your crime even, if it be a crime, and give me at least a fellow sinner's right to help you."

"Mr. Lloyd, I murdered my Charlie."

Winthrop Lloyd stood aghast and silent.

"You don't understand me; I murdered him by my greed of gain, I, his mother, who would have coined my heart's blood to save him. Not till my husband died did I learn that he was silent partner in a liquor saloon. The bulk of his property was invested in the rum business. The revelation shocked me. My whole soul loathed such unrighteous gains. My first impulse was to give them up, no matter at what sacrifice, but when I realized that to do so would leave me in very straightened circumstances, I temporized. I could not make up my mind to suffer so great a financial loss. My boy must be educated, must be launched in a profession. And so the devil fought for my soul—and won. I concluded to let things go on as they were, renting my property for saloons. Then my Charlie was brought home dead. The desire of my eyes was taken from me at a stroke. God took him as a judgment for my sin. My greed of money killed my boy. Do you wonder that reason has well nigh reeled under the terrible thought? He will never come to me, and I can never go to him for I made my choice deliberately. Hush; do not interrupt me—not till I have told you all. I said it in my heart if I did not say it with my lips that I was willing to peril my soul rather than have my noble boy feel the restraints of poverty. God has taken me at my word. I am as truly a lost spirit as if I were already in the world of eternal misery."

"No, Mrs. Goldthwaite," said Winthrop Lloyd, firmly, but kindly. "If you were *that* no consciousness of guilt would oppress you. The devil would let you alone. God could have punished you by letting your boy grow up to be ruined as many another boy has been by an indulgent parent with plenty of means. Instead, God took him to

Himself to show you that you were still His child. See the mercy, the loving kindness of your Heavenly Father's heart."

She listened eagerly, and a pale, wan ray of hope flickered over her features like a torch held out in the wind and rain.

"Mrs. Goldthwaite," he continued, "I must not linger longer, I came out on an errand,—to find some woman who will watch to-night with a fallen, lost creature who has not long to live in this world. And the Lord has sent me to you. This act of mercy which he allows you to do 'in His Name' shall be a sign to you that your sin is forgiven. Come."

She followed him without a word, and together they watched the night through with Marie Pellerin. And she stayed till the end came. She put the rooms in order. She attended to the details of the funeral, and now there was nothing left to remind anybody of poor Marie Pellerin, only her child.

She had put on her bonnet and pinned her shawl to go, but still stood, caressing the baby which was a winsome little thing, with bonny brown eyes, and curly rings of hair, as if loath to leave it.

"What do you propose to do with the child?" she queried. "Send it to some institution, or try to get it adopted?"

Winthrop Lloyd turned to her with a light breaking over his pale face; a serene, solemn, holy light, as of one bearing a heavenly message. "That is just the question I have been waiting to hear you ask, Mrs. Goldthwaite. I believe the Lord has a work for you to do, and if He should speak His will to you in words it would be like this: 'I have your lost darling safe in my keeping. Now take this poor abandoned child of Mine, and bring it up in My service. That I trust you with it is the seal of My gracious pardon—the sign that I have cast your sin behind my back and remember it no more.' "

She bent over the little one. With a sudden motion she clasped it in her arms, the tears falling over her face like rain. Then she turned to Winthrop Lloyd who stood before her silent. Under her gaze his own fell. They seemed for the moment to have changed places. "Winthrop Lloyd," she said, "it is my turn now. Once you fell under the power of the tempter and disgraced your sacred calling. But you fought a brave fight. If there are any scars on your soul they are honorable scars. Is it right that you should let a single slip debar you forever from the pulpit, where you were so successful in times past, and may—God helping you—be just as successful again?"

He paused for a moment before replying. Then he said gravely and sadly: "No. Mrs. Goldthwaite; that can never be. My life is a marred and broken vessel. But a cup unfit for sacramental uses may still carry water to the thirsty, and cordials to the perishing."

. . . . . .

Hillsdale society was much astonished by Mrs. Goldthwaite's sudden return to sanity, and equally so at her becoming the foster mother of Marie Pellerin's child; but it never found out the story of that night encounter, or the secret of Winthrop Lloyd's past life, until his accidental death a year or two after, when on returning (as was supposed) from one of his frequent errands of mercy he was struck by the cars and instantly killed. Then we learned his identity with a certain brilliant young clergyman, a victim of the alcoholic habit, who one day scandalized his congregation by entering the pulpit in a state of intoxication, and the next "mysteriously disappeared." Gifted, high-minded, writhing under the sense of his shameful fall, he had buried himself in a remote country village, and fought his hereditary weakness as only those can who know that the Captain of their salvation fights for them. Did he feel a thrill of joy in that fearful moment when he knew that death, quick, instant, horrible was only a question of seconds; joy that he had reached a place at last of eternal safety from which he "should go no more out forever"? I cannot say.

"We little dream of the conflict
Fought in each human soul;
And earth knows not her heroes
Upon God's honor roll."

Wellesley, Mass.

SLOJD OR SLOYD.

BY MRS. S. A. SEARS.

I.

Little by little the American people are becoming interested in this word, slöjd or slöyd. We are learning to speak it, because we would understand why the interest in it in European countries is so co-extensive with educational progress, and why it is becoming Americanized. The word is purely Swedish, impossible of exact translation into other tongues. Literally it means cunning, dexterity, handy, and is evidently from the same root as our word sleight, or sleight-of-hand. In Sweden it includes domestic industries as well as work peculiar to schools. They have come to use it in connection with a system of wood-work adapted to pupils between the kindergarten age and the higher grades of manual training in our established manual training schools. To judge of a new educational movement, it is well, sometimes, to look up its history; to go back of that and learn of the motive that led to the conception of the thought, and of the agencies that have formulated and tested the principles upon which it is founded. This we are enabled to do, so widespread has become the interest in the subject.

The word takes us to Sweden, but Swedish writers, who are justly proud of the development of the system and of the establishment of institutions through which teachers are being trained for every country, point to the small country of Finland as really taking the initiative in the work which the word represents. We learn that a great development of this form of industrial education dates from the efforts of M. Cygnæus, who, feeling the great need of educational reform in his own land, in 1858 visited the various countries of Europe, where the ideas of Froebel, as he saw them illustrated, deeply impressed him and convinced him of the necessity of extending those ideas by the introduction of manual training into primary-school instruction.

Everywhere he met opposition, especially in Sweden and Denmark. Not till 1870 was the question seriously agitated by these countries, though at a much earlier period domestic education received some attention.

A fragment of recorded history fully illustrates the fact that such reforms have their origin in the demands of the social condition.

A decadence of interest in domestic pursuits throughout Sweden was attributable to the following causes: The application of steam to industry led to the diminution of the selling price of household articles manufactured before, to a large extent, in the home-circle, so the small farmer, with his family, hitherto accustomed to devote long evenings to the construction of objects either for household use or for sale, showed less and less taste for such work; they cost so little it seemed better to buy them. The child ceased to be the co-worker with the parent; that intimate relation between the members of the household which comes from sharing each other's pursuits, and the joy of mutual growth and happiness, was broken up.

Intellectual education, or book knowledge, advanced, demanding more time from the pupil. Gradually handcraft and its attendant training of the muscles as well as the creative powers, and with it the love of work, became absorbed in the greater development of literary taste on the part of one class and a marked degeneracy in another. A second reason assigned for the decrease in the demands for an industrial training has a deeper significance.

We quote the words of an eminent writer upon the subject:

"In 1800 the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks became free. This became a very large business and took the place of domestic work.

"A large part of the population were engaged in their leisure hours in the production, sale and use, of bran-vin.

"Among the working class brandy was even regarded as currency, and taken in payment of wages.

"The public health suffered from the excess, the number of crimes and public offenses increased, and as for provisions for promoting domestic manual occupations, they ceased altogether.

"In 1855 a law was passed restricting the manufacture and sale of liquors.

"The public health improved, crimes diminished, and gradually the people of the country resumed their domestic occupations and habits of work. As early as 1846 an association was formed for further instruction in slöjd, but not till 1872 did the government of Sweden interest itself in this form of education sufficiently to grant annual subsidies for its support."

To account for the phenomenal success of the movement we must look to other than governmental encouragement. Here was a great but peaceful contest in behalf of an *idea* involving true social progress; a struggle between an established educational system, good intellectually, but insufficient for the broadest culture of the entire being, joined to habits of degeneracy in physical development and to perverted industrial tastes. Through the efforts of nature's true noblemen in behalf of Fatherland a great educational reform has been wrought.

Statesman, artist, and retired merchant joined forces, and behold the result!

We are told that the sculptor, Charles Ahlborn, gave two hundred lectures on the subject of industrial education embodying the principles of slöjd and expounded the subject to more than sixty thousand hearers.

But to the devotion of M. August Abrahamson more than to any other one man is the great success of the work due.

His own career, rising by humble pursuits to become the owner of a large estate; the using of it for the promotion of a deeper spiritual growth and the more complete moral, physical, and intellectual development of the children of his native land—all this appears like a romance as we read of the career of the man and the history of the progress of the work in other countries as well as his own. An account of this, with some of the results, will be given later.

(Concluded next week.)

HOW TO UNITE.

BY JOHN G. WOOLLEY.

How may we unite all the enemies of the saloon? This question is "the rage" now, and it has many answers; here is mine:

We *can't*. We divide first of all as to who are enemies of the saloon. I had a conversation yesterday with an enthusiastic advocate of union. I reproduce the dialogue in brief:

Unionist. "I can't stand the Third Party; it has put itself on a pedestal and says, 'Look at me. I take high ground; we must be out and out or nothing.' What we want is for you to get off your pedestal and join in with all the enemies of the saloon to do the best we can."

Separatist. (That's I, on the authority of II Cor. 6-17) "You want to join with me?"

U. "Yes."

S. "You hate the saloon?"

U. "Yes."

S. "Are you in favor of *permitting some* saloons, at least for a while?"

U. "Yes."

S. "You believe in reaching prohibition eventually by selling some saloon permits at gradually increasing prices?"

U. "Yes."

S. "You consent for the present to the one hundred and sixty-three legal saloons in this city?"

U. "Yes."

S. "Do you expect *me* to consent?"

U. "*No.*"

S. "How then can we unite? What use could you make of me in your fight? or what could I use you for in mine?"

U. "I was a soldier in the Civil War. I was in the Infantry. Suppose when I saw a troop of cavalry coming into battle, or a battery of artillery, I had refused to join them? You'd have thought me a fool, wouldn't you? That's you."

S. "Amen! But say, suppose the cavalry had declared that its plan was to gallop into the Confederate camp and—offer to go home for $100. Or suppose the artillery had said, 'We propose to plant a battery right here, and load the guns and—send word to the enemy, under a flag of truce, that if they want to rebel they must do it on their own territory, or if they want to buy and sell men they must not try to compel us to do it.' "

U. "It's no use to try to reason with you!"

* * * * * * * *

Now, this country is fairly represented in its temperance sentiment by this Unionist and Separatist, or "U. S.," and how can these two characters combine to advantage? I don't call my friend "U." an element of the saloon at all, but more accurately a fault-finding and unreliable *friend*. He doesn't *hate* the saloon, he thinks he does but he doesn't. He dislikes it, regrets it, thinks ill of it, feels that "if he could, he would." . . . That isn't *hate*. A boy lying face downward across the master's knee, involuntarily despises the master, disapproves of him, thinks "if he could he would"—but you'd hardly call the boy the master's *enemy*. You never think of a sheep as the wolf's *enemy*.

So I am unable to think the man an enemy of the saloon who, in the pulpit, or out of it, makes faces at it, and talks with tears about the drink, and yet *consents*, under pressure, to let the saloon have his proxy, temporarily, while the sprouted sentiment is cultivated. That sprouted sentiment that is kept so warm is used by the brewers as *Christian malt*.

Henry Ward Beecher said, speaking of our foreign population, "When a lion swallows an ox, the ox becomes lion." That's true. So is this: "When the saloon power of this country swallows every election, *as it does*, nineteen-twentieths of the Christian vote, that *Christian vote* becomes *saloon power*. If a man wants to unite with enemies of the saloon, one thing is needful; let him *be* an enemy of the saloon! The fact seems to be that the enemies of the saloon are united. While God is God, every man that is right *is* united to every other man that is right, and the process of getting right is one of "separation," having to do with God and self without reference to union with any.

To my mind the main question about "union" is: What for? Just to be social—better friends? I haven't

time. Union to let the saloon live for a royalty for using the public conscience! I'd rather be alone than with a world on such a basis. Union to hunt the saloon to death, *now!* I'm there, come on, everybody!

The principal matter is, not to get a crowd together, but for the average temperance man to *get himself together;* he is now a will-o'-the-wisp—luminous but gaseous—and the more you see of them together the deeper you'll be in the swamp. The woods are full of "just as good temperance men as you," but too many of them are full of nothing but more or less inflammable gas. It must not be thought that I deny good intentions to the complaisant temperance man; not at all; but if God tells me to defend His cause and another man to betray it for money, I must stay apart till *God unites us.*

I know our placable friends say they hate the saloon—(hatred varying from two hundred and fifty dollars a year to as much a quarter), but I cannot walk with the commercial travelers toward prohibition; our faces are looking different ways, I think. I hate the saloon no money's worth, but my life's worth, my home's worth, my hope's worth, here and hereafter. I am out of "trade" and living on my interest in the riches of God's grace in Jesus Christ and by the blood of the Son of God. I'll traffic with no dramseller. I am impractical, very likely, but I can't help it. Coronation in a "license" temperance meeting sounds to me like this:

All hail the power of Jesus' name!
Let angels prostrate fall;
Bring forth the royal diadem,
And sell it.

Union is not the principal thing, but *rightness.* We ought to unite in prayer for a baptism of common sense so that we would all see that our matter with the saloon is a fight and not a parade. We have too many drum-majors and too few muskets, so to speak The crying need of our reform, humanly speaking, is business sense. We have abundance of what—by courtesy—we may call "the salt of the earth,"—of a brackish and earthy quality, to be sure—but almost no enterprise.

In downright "strength of material" in this bald travesty of free and Christian government, one saloon-keeper counts as much as a whole church society, pastor, people, sexton and undertaker.

"Figures for that?" There are approximately two hundred thousand dramsellers in this country, and approximately two hundred thousand Christian churches—*and the saloon wins.* David B. Hill was simply a wise child of darkness when he said he would rather have the saloons on his side than the churches, and it is the same kind of wisdom that puts Senator Quay at the head of his party and thrusts Senator Blair to its foot.

What is to be done? Every Christian man ought to separate from his party—whatever it be, if it does not unequivocally and immediately declare hostility to the saloon. Don't they call threshing machines separators?

Lake City, Minn.

Correspondence.

THE GREAT SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONVENTION.

[Through an inadvertence the publication of this interesting report has been delayed.—ED.]

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—The sixth International Sunday-school Convention had about eight hundred delegates from forty-three states, territories and provinces. It met in the Mechanical Hall of the Exposition Building, Pittsburgh. The local committee made handsome provision for the convenience of delegates, etc., at a cost of $3,000, including the decorations, which were elaborate and beautiful. The weather was of the most melting sort, and the non-acoustic qualities of the great hall, which had accommodations for five thousand persons, were a disadvantage. Major Harris, of Montgomery, Ala., was chosen president, and was a true Southern type in appearance, voice, gallant figure and bearing. Bishop Vincent spoke one evening on the Bible in his usual felicitous manner. There were other admirable speakers and five women were on the program—Mrs. W. F. Crafts, Mrs. Dr. Ostrander, Misses Willard, Van Marter and Wheelock.

Among the results of this great meeting, characterized as it was by remarkable ability and unanimity of sentiment, the following may be epitomized. A better understanding of the international idea, and more hearty cooperation therein; larger contributions; a plan to undertake special work for the colored people and to send expert workers to hold conferences in all parts of the world. But the result of the most intense interest to our white-ribboners is the temperance lessons. This subject was thoroughly considered in the Lesson Committee, Executive Committee and Convention, exciting far more interest than any other that was considered. Fifteen state Sunday-school conventions had memorials for four temperance lessons a year, none of these to be on review Sunday. Chicago had a memorial with fifteen hundred names to the same purport, including very many of our leading pastors and superintendents, Boston, ditto, and Miss Kimball was alert and in earnest, as she has always been. Miss Kimball spoke before the executive committee, and Miss Willard had thirty-five minutes given her in the convention and was made a delegate by the Illinois Sunday-school committee, as was Miss Kimball. Miss Willard was also made a delegate by the convention at large, on motion of Wm. Reynolds, of Peoria, and spoke before it by special invitation, on the day previous to her address relative to the Temperance Lesson. Thus the utmost courtesy was shown to our official representatives. Mrs. Smith, of the Rhode Island W. C. T. U. also spoke in the debate which lasted about an hour and was very spirited. Grand men among the leaders were on the two sides of the question, none opposing the setting apart of some Sundays, the only debate being as to the number. Judge Loomis, of Ohio, offered a resolution for four specific lessons yearly. The Lesson and Executive committee had unanimously agreed to the following substitute, which was moved by B. F. Jacobs, the central figure of the convention and originator of the uniform lesson series:

The executive committee having received memorials and resolutions from various states, together with petitions and memorials from societies, states and individuals on the subject of temperance, and having carefully considered the same, report as follows:

In selecting the course of Lessons for the year 1892, the Lesson Committee found in the ordinary course in one quarter a suitable Temperance Lesson, and therefore, they made the Lesson for the *thirteenth* Sunday a Missionary Lesson.

In another quarter for the same year they found in the regular course a suitable Missionary Lesson. Therefore, for the *thirteenth* Sunday of that quarter they have given a Temperance Lesson only.

For the two remaining quarters of that year, for the *thirteenth* Sunday, they have selected a Temperance Lesson and a Missionary Lesson, leaving it optional with the Schools to use either.

The committee cannot say in advance just what Lesson will occur in any year, but think it is possible that the selection for other years may be like the selections for 1892, in the respect above named.

In conference with the Corresponding Members of the Lesson Committee for Great Britain, these brethren desiring to promote the study of Temperance in the Sunday-Schools of Great Britain, urge that the Committee continue to have optional Temperance Lessons, saying that if only a Temperance Lesson is selected, many schools would not use it, but select other lessons and the plan be impaired. But if the optional plan is used as above suggested, the number of schools choosing a Temperance Lesson will steadily increase, and they hope that the day may come when a large majority, if not all the schools, will use the Temperance Lessons.

And the executive committee of the International Sabbath School Convention desiring to extend the use of Temperance Lessons as widely as possible, and believing that the course marked out by the Lesson Committee will secure this result, recommend the following:

Resolved, That the Convention approve of the action of the Lesson Committee as indicated in the selection of the Lessons for 1892. And *further*, that they recommend to the publishers of Lesson Helps throughout the United States and Provinces of Canada, to make the expositions and notes upon the Temperance Lessons as full as upon other lessons of the quarter, and also to specially emphasize the subject of Temperance in all lessons in the regular course where it can suitably be done.

Unanimously approved by the Committee.

B. F. JACOBS, *Chairman.*

This was finally adopted by a vote of 260 to 109, and which, on motion of Miss Willard, was made unanimous amid great good will; the Doxology was sung, prayer offered by Dr. Potts, of Canada, and the great question that will never down had swept onward to a blessedly advance position.

We did not gain all that we asked, but it was worthy of a *Te Deum laudamus* that we did by God's blessing secure the following from that great convention of devoted Christian workers at Pittsburgh, June 28, 1890: "*Two out and out temperance lessons a year*, beginning with 1892; two other temperance lessons a year, *optional*. No temperance lessons to be put in competition with review Sunday. This method to prevail throughout the new series of the seven years following 1892. And, *further*, all of these leaders" recommend to the publishers of Lesson Helps throughout the United States and provinces of Canada to make the expositions and notes upon the temperance lessons *as full as upon other lessons of the quarter and also to specially emphasize the subject of temperance in all lessons in the regular course where this can suitably be done.*"

So may it be, and God be thanked. A. S.

THROUGH COLORADO.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—A wonderful state is Colorado! Nature tumbled out her resources here, and piled them up with no niggardly hand.

I began at Boulder—a lovely little place older than Denver and as completely under control of the saloons. A little union of women witness for temperance, and so far as I could learn, *it* is the only witness.

Denver was the next appointment, where in Trinity M. E. Church, I was greeted with a great audience. Afterwards I heard that the pastor was an advocate of high license, and felt that the strong condemnation of that iniquity by the speaker was discourteous—coming from his own pulpit. But how was the speaker to know that that delusion of Satan had captured him? Nobody told her. These high license clergymen should put a notice on their pulpits to that effect, then speakers will know—whether they heed, or no! Without such notice the conclusion is inevitable that a preacher of Christ's gospel is opposed to all compromise with evil. The Central union of Denver is doing a magnificent work. It has control of a fine restaurant where such good, wholesome, homelike cooking is offered that the patronage is large and increasing. The restaurant is combined with a woman's exchange also. The Central union keeps a city missionary (Mrs. Rev E. M. Leonard, who is an ordained minister in the Congregational Church) in the field all the time, has a mission room where regular services are held, and sustains a "day nursery" and "kitchen garden" at a monthly expense of between two and three hundred dollars—which is met by proceeds of the restaurant. With Minneapolis, Denver and Chicago unions making such a splendid financial success of the restaurant business, why do not more of our city unions try it? Of course a woman will keep a better restaurant than a man—and will make it pay better, too! Why not? Isn't that her sphere? Has she not been managing and economizing in the household for centuries? Is it not her high calling to prepare good cooking for the world? Yet in Minneapolis I hear the "men people" who keep restaurants are laying sore charges against the Central union because of its cheap and good menu. O consistency, thou art a jewel!

I visited Longmont, the home of Mrs. Thompson, president of Colorado union, and found they had voted out the saloon—also Greeley, where no saloon has ever been permitted, but a little town three or four miles distant supplies all the thirsty. The same is true of Colorado Springs, which has never had saloons, but has Colorado City, within a mile or two, full of saloons. The southern district convention was held in Colorado City, and here I first met its efficient president, Mrs. Higgins, of LaVeta, who has made most of my appointments in Colorado. The state president was there with timely counsel and encouragement. Mrs. Wallace, of Boulder, gave a parliamentary drill which in skill and suggestiveness was never surpassed by our parliamentarian, Mrs. Benjamin.

At Canon City I attended Flower Day service at the state's prison. It was well arranged by the superintendent of that department, and seemed to leave a good impression.

From Canon I went to Leadville, the highest union in the world, going through Grand Canon and Royal Gorge of the Arkansas river, an iron roadway cut in rock and following the course of the river to its source; up and up steams the iron horse as if determined to find right where that river starts. In some places the snow lies along the track so near that we can almost reach it, and its cool breath fans our cheeks. The union at Leadville has spent its greatest strength in charity work; looking after and doing for the families of men who spend their entire substance in the saloons. Each year hundreds of dollars have gone into this work, while the saloons have paid their bribe money into the city treasury. I asked the union "if it thought the cause of temperance was advanced any by its relieving the town of the care of its saloon victims?" The ladies assured me that the increase of temperance sentiment was not perceptible in return for the outlay of money, labor, and sympathy. I advised them to let the dead bury its dead. If a town must have saloons and derives a revenue therefrom, then it should have the care and support of the victims of the saloons. No obligation rests on the W. C. T. U. to assume this task. Of course some tender heart will cry out, "What *should* the W. C. T. U. do?" It should *educate* public sentiment against this infamy—teach total abstinence to the young—reform (if possible) the drunkard, and banish the saloons from our streets forever. *That* is its work, and *not* paying rent for the drunkard's family and supplying it with clothes and food, so that the father may give *all* his earnings to the saloon, and *it* in turn may furnish revenue for the corrupt officials it creates from time to time.

En route to Leadville, I spent one day in Salida, a lovely little mountain town, with clear, cold water babbling and gurgling along either side of its streets. Spent two days in Colorado Springs where one church was open and one pastor evinced a most kindly coöperation, then on to LaVeta, in the shadow of the Spanish Peaks, and thence over that marvel of engineering through Veta Pass and Toltec Gorge to Durango. Here my hostess, Mrs. Boyle, took me to ancient Indian ruins from which she had dug seven pieces of priceless black pottery. The ruins were flat with the earth, yet the form of building could be traced. Some thirty-five miles southwest of Durango are famous cliff-builders' ruins.

The scenery from Durango to Silverton is awe-inspiring. O the power that piled these mountains, height upon height! I am sure that old Moses felt no more veneration when he stood unshod before the burning bush than I felt as we wound around and ever up, up, among these everlasting, unchanging wonders. I felt not a little veneration for man, too, in his achievements in engineering and his conquest of material forces. But when in all these mountain towns, I found the saloon, the gambling den and the house of shame receiving the same recognition and protection from law as that extended to the bakery and grocery, I must confess to a feeling of contempt for man as legislator and ruler. Yet Colorado is not a sinner above other states.

CLARA C. HOFFMAN.

En route in Colorado, July 5.

THE PETITION AND BILL OF THE W. C. T. U. FOR A COMMISSION ON THE SUBJECT OF THE SOCIAL VICE.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—The petition of the National W C. T. U., praying for a law "providing for a commission on the subject of the social vice," and the bill for such a law, prepared by the Attorney of the National W. C. T. U., were presented in both bodies of Congress today. Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, presented the petition, and Senator Frye, of Maine, the bill in the Senate. Hon. Gilbert L. Laws, of Nebraska, presented both in the House of Representatives. They were referred to the Committees on Education. The wording of the first section of the bill is as follows:

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a commission of five persons, who shall be selected solely with reference to their personal fitness and capacity for an honest, impartial, and thorough investigation of the social vice, and who shall hold office until their duties shall be accomplished, but not to exceed two years from the time of their appointment. It shall be the duty of said commission to investigate the social vice in all its phases, its relations to labor and wages, to marriage and divorce, its effects on individuals, unborn children, and the general welfare of the people, and its general economic, criminal, physical and moral aspects in connection with pauperism, crime, the public health and morals; and also to inquire into the practical results of legislation and the various methods relied upon for the repression of the evil in the several states and territories of the United States and in the District of Columbia."

The second section provides that "all of said commissioners shall not belong to one sex nor the same political party." The balance of the bill is in the usual form of commission bills, and has the exact wording of the "Bill to provide for a commission on the subject of the alcoholic liquor traffic" as reported this session of Congress by the House Committee on the alcoholic liquor traffic.

This is the first measure of the kind Congress has received. Nearly all with whom your correspondent has talked on the subject, express the belief that it will receive general approval of the public, and due response on the part of Congress. ADA M. BITTENBENDER.

Washington, D. C., June 30, 1890.

WHAT TO DO.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Another advance step has been taken. On behalf of the National W. C. T. U., Ada M. Bittenbender, our attorney at Washington, has, in her capacity of superintendent of our legal depart-

ment, asked for a commission on the social vice. Senator Frye, of Maine, a clean man from a clean state, presented the bill on our behalf. This is a significant action. The bill asks for "a commission to investigate the social vice in all its phases, its relations to labor and wages, to marriage and divorce, its effects on individuals, unborn children, and the general welfare of the people and its general economic, criminal, physical and moral aspects in connection with pauperism, crime and the public health and morals; and also to inquire into the practical results of legislation and the various methods relied upon for the repression of the evil in the several states and territories of the United States and in the District of Columbia."

The American people were never so much aroused as now upon this most stupendous of all the "Home Questions." They want facts as a basis for action. I appeal to all churches, temperance and social purity associations to help the white-ribboners by petitioning promptly for the appointment of this commission. Send names to Mrs. Ada M. Bittenbender, Washington, D. C. Let us be much in prayer for the success of this new endeavor in the name of "God and Home and Native Land."

FRANCES E. WILLARD,
Supt. Dept. Promotion of Social Purity, Nat. W.C.T.U.

FLOWER MISSION DAY IN NEBRASKA.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—

"Two years in a prison cell;
Farewell, faded flower, farewell."

Such are the opening lines of an apostrophe to flowers, written by one who received the conventional bouquet on Flower Mission Day, 1887, in the Nebraska Penitentiary, and sent the same to the speaker's desk on Flower Mission Day just closed, accompanied by the following request: "Please send this faded flower, emblem of love's ministry, to Miss Casseday, whose errands of mercy through the flowers have been so soothing to the disconsolate. How inspiring her spirit of hope to-day to the sinful and oppressed."

Not often is tribute more pathetic laid at the feet of tireless worker. Carefully preserved within the lids of the little Testament, the Easter gift of the department to every prisoner, two years ago, the white ribbon and Scripture text intact, each tiny leaf, and bud and blossom perfectly preserved, this little souvenir is brought from its treasure-house and sent on its pilgrimage to the shrine at which so many of us have reverently bowed, the shrine of a consecrated life, whose ministry knows no latitude. Who shall measure the power of this single "faded flower"? Multiply that power by a million annually, and this by the decades. One gets just a hint of the far-reaching fragrance of that angel life, who is the author and inspiration of the department.

The fiftieth natal anniversary of such a life! How much the Master meant, for human sorrow, in such birth. The prophecy was not read in the baby eyes. Doubtless, as the years went by, and the furnace fires began to kindle, the unanswerable "why?" fell from many lips. When God puts a soul into the crucible at white heat, He does not answer our questioning. But He gives us the product, *refined gold*.

Another bouquet bore the autograph of Mrs. ———, who is just closing her ten years' term for the crime (?) of shooting the would-be destroyer of her honor, a woman of refinement and delicacy of feeling, who has borne her incarceration in tearful silence, with a gentleness of spirit as rare as it is beautiful. Often has she rehearsed to the writer every detail of the terrible tragedy, and the agony of despair which seized her in those first awful moments when she found herself a murderess. Every little token she has received on each of the five national days of the jail and prison and flower mission services of each year she has sacredly treasured, and now brings the "faded flower" of five long years' ministry and sends it to Miss Casseday, as the cable by which her heart has been lifted to Him who said, "Though your sins *be* as scarlet, they *shall* be as wool."

Never has the mission of the flowers had higher significance than on the day just closed. Sunday, June 15 (as our state institutions are not open to us upon a week-day), was observed throughout the state, in local, county and state institutions. We waive a formal report, that the incidents which are the indices of its potentiality may appear. On Saturday, the express companies, by every train, brought in, gratuitously, baskets of flowers from all the surrounding towns for use at the capital, Lincoln. The school children of Waverly were dismissed and sent to the fields to gather their wealth of bloom. Private gardens and conservatories furnished generous supplies. The lesson of kinship taught this, even to the children. Strange as it may seem to the novitiate in the work, nowhere is flower service more soothing in its influence than with the insane

At the state prison with its 380 prisoners, thirty-five of whom are under twenty-one years of age, each prisoner marched to the service bearing the conventional bouquet of the mission. American flags were grouped about the chapel. Floral designs of exquisite beauty made the air heavy with their perfume. An audience of 400 citizens was present in the chapel and many were unable to gain admittance. The writer was carried from carriage to chapel, and spoke an hour standing on one foot, the other supported by a chair. The convict orchestra of five pieces, accompanied by the organ, rendered a musical selection of wonderful sweetness. A tenor soloist of the convict choir sang, "Take me back to Home and Mother," the choir joining in the chorus, with such pathos as moved the listeners to tears. Under its inspiration the writer summoned the youngest of the group, a pale faced youth of striking features, whose lips grew tremulous with the song, and placed in his hand a bunch of roses with the words, "I give you these in remembrance of your mother."

Tears sprang to his languid eyes and taking a letter from his pocket, he said, "Will you please take this home and read it?" In a delicate hand, the *mother*, one of our noble W. C. T. U. women, in a far-away eastern city, thus addresses the son:

"O MY DARLING:—What shall I write you this June day, the month of roses! your favorite flowers. I never see them but I think of my dear boy shut away from all he loves. . . . *Flower Mission day is next Sunday, and I have prayed God to put it into the heart of some one to give you some lovely flowers on that day.* I would send them if it were not so far."

What a wonderful system—this telegraphy between earth and heaven for sundered hearts! A volume of such testimonies is gathered in a single day, another must suffice:

The sweet-spirited girl of German extraction, my nurse since my injuries, said to me as we were grouping the bouquets for the prison: "Two or three times since Mr. B. was released from prison (by executive pardon) I have met him and his wife at our church gatherings, and though I had always known them, I have never spoken to Mr. B. since his return. I have an instinctive fear of a murderer. Last evening he and his wife approached the group where I was standing and he said, 'Lizzie, I see you evade me; I committed murder, it is true. It was the whisky that did it. I shall never again wrong myself or another. You need not fear me. Eight years in that prison, if one has any manhood, will call any one from his lethargy. This prison work has saved many a man from himself.'

"Said his wife, 'I have a little box which contains five withered bouquets, a white ribbon and a text of Scripture are attached to each. They are the souvenirs of five successive flower mission days, at the penitentiary. We cherish them as sacred mementoes. On the ninth of June every year so long as we live, we are to open that box in our home, and together, teach our children how papa found Christ.'"

Such is the cable by which lost souls are reaching unto God. Long live our "sick-bed" superintendent, Miss Casseday.

ANGIE F. NEWMAN,
State Superintendent F. M. Work for Nebraska.
Lincoln, Neb.

NEW ENGLAND LETTER.

[On account of the pressure of matter for "News from the Field," we have admitted this letter into the Correspondence columns.—ED.]

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Mrs. Stevens says that so far since the National Convention this has been the best year of W. C. T. U. work that her state, Maine, has ever known. The lecture field has been well supplied; Mrs. Woodbridge and Mrs. Lathrap have spent several weeks in the state speaking most acceptably. Mrs. Helen G. Rice has visited Aroostook county in the interest of the Loyal Temperance Legion and Sunday-school work. She was warmly welcomed everywhere, and did splendid service. Mrs. M. E. A. Gleason, state superintendent of narcotics for Massachusetts, is already a favorite in Maine. She has been speaking for the Y's, and has given great satisfaction. She is a bright, forcible speaker, thoroughly alive to her subject. The state convention meets in Portland late in September or early in October.

The general work in New Hampshire prospers. We are glad to learn that the state W. C. T. U. is to publish a monthly magazine of thirty-two pages We are sure that it will contain such good, cheery news and valuable information that we shall impatiently wait for it.

Connecticut is "thriving." Mrs. Forbes lately visited a large number of the W. C. T. U's of the state with desirable results, added membership, and greater zeal and activity all along the line. She has organized recently four new unions, the last one coming into the "Union" with a membership of thirty-two. The semi-annual county conventions are being held and are marked by increased interest and enthusiasm, larger attendance and a spirit of loyalty to state and National unions. The state annual convention will meet in New Haven, in October. An all day temperance convocation will be held at Willimantic August 26, at which Mrs. J. K. Barney will speak.

In union with Connecticut and Rhode Island, the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. is arranging for a three days' summer assembly at Cottage City, Martha's Vineyard, August 26, 27 and 28. The Methodist Tabernacle, which has a large seating capacity, has been secured. The mornings will be devoted to different departments of W. C. T. U. work. In the afternoons an hour each will be given to the evangelistic department, the Y. W. C. T. U. and the Loyal Temperance Legion. It is expected that Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, Mrs. J. K. Barney, Miss Fanny Griffin, Mrs. Burlingame, Mrs. Forbes, and Bishop Mallabien will give the evening addresses, while Miss Nichols, of Rhode Island, and Miss Houghton, of Massachusetts, will have charge of the Y hours. A special attraction will be the stereopticon lecture by Mrs. Alice J. Osborne, one of Boston's favorite singers and a strong temperance worker.

The Massachusetts W. C. T. U. shows no abatement in zeal and earnest work. A spirit of devotion and harmony prevails in local unions and throughout the state, while there is a steady advancement in all lines of work. There are at present over three hundred local unions, which number is constantly increasing.

In addition to the work of organization Miss Tobey has given a series of Bible readings in eighteen different cities and towns. This evangelistic service has given the workers fresh enthusiasm and courage and has gained for the unions not only new members but also the sympathy and encouragement of Christian people, especially that class which has been prejudiced to the work of the W. C. T. U.

The Y. W. C. T. U. is prospering under the management of Miss Effie M. Houghton, the state superintendent, and Miss Elizabeth M. Fessenden, assistant superintendent. County conferences have been held with the Y's, which in each instance have strengthened the unions. A larger conference, including five counties, was held in Boston, at which the departments of kitchen garden, Cheerful Home Societies, juvenile work, railroad work, narcotics, flower mission and coffee rooms were discussed. The work of the Boston Y. W. C. T. U. in establishing a coffee house shows perseverance under difficulties. An entire house has been secured, the upper part being rented as tenements, while a café is fitted up on the ground floor where a good lunch can be obtained for a few cents. Hot soups have been added to the bill of fare, which has materially increased the patronage. In the evening the room is occupied as a reading room.

Possibly you may have heard of the work of the Athol Y's, who entertained the state convention in May. At a cost of $2,000 they have rented and remodeled a building, comfortably and pleasantly furnished eleven rooms heated by steam, which they let to young women at $1.50 per week. Two large rooms are reserved for parlors where the Y meetings and socials are held. On the ground floor is a commodious restaurant which is self-supporting, having forty regular table boarders. There is also a gymnasium in connection with the work.

Knowing of their success, it was with more eagerness than usual that we accepted the invitation to the semi-annual convention. And we were not disappointed. With the courage and ability of older workers the active and honorary members attended to the numerous details incident to the entertainment of a state convention, and everything was in readiness when the evening train arrived bringing delegates and visitors. The Y evening proved a pleasant and successful opening for the convention. The business sessions began the next morning with a good representation from the local unions. In place of the usual reports from superintendents, certain departments of work were selected, which were presented by the superintendent, who was followed by three minute speeches from the floor.

Mr. Henry H. Faxon surprised us by a gift of $500. Miss Minnie L. Phelps, who previously had filled a series of engagements in Vermont, where Mrs. Housh speaks in enthusiastic terms of her ability and success, gave the second evening address.

Dr. Julia M. Plummer, of Boston, gave a practical address on social purity, which she treated with womanly tact. We feel rich in securing for this part of our work the aid of this talented young woman. She is associated with Dr. Caroline Hastings, who is well known, not only as a physician, but also for the valuable service she has rendered as a member of the Boston School Board.

Mrs. Susan S. Fessenden presented her department and also gave an address at an overflow meeting. Massachusetts bids fair to lose much of the services of one of her finest speakers, as thirteen states already have written to secure Mrs. Fessenden's dates. EMMA WARD BUMSTEAD.

THE TEMPERANCE TEMPLE.

The Temperance Temple is now an assured fact. It begins to materialize. For many years a brilliant dream in the imagination of that clear-cut business woman, Matilda B. Carse, it has already settled to its foundations upon terra firma, on a site that is the envy of the best business men in the city, and has not its rival within the environs of the national metropolis. For, be it known, Chicago is now *that*. Second only in population, it is first in enterprise, first in fertility of invention, dauntless business enterprise, resources, and that greatest of all qualities, faith. It is the world's chief railroad center and market. While its shadows are dark, its lights are correspondingly brilliant. It gave to the world a Moody, greatest of evangelists; a B. F. Jacobs, inventor of the International Lesson series; a Philip Bliss, to whom we owe the world-wide gospel songs; it is the center of temperance work for Christendom. The corner-stone of the Woman's Temple is to be laid on the 13th of September; and there has not been, since this was a republic, another corner-stone the laying of which had a significance wider or more benignant. It means the temperance question; it means the woman question; it means the labor question; for in the Temple that shall be reared on these foundations all great ideas embodying the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man shall have a home. We have not at all measured up to the significance of this mighty enterprise. For my own part, not being a financier, I could never comprehend the vastness of the project. But on its philanthropic side it has always seemed to me the most attractive plan that I have ever known, for it sets an object lesson before the people concerning women and temperance, such an object lesson as neither of these vast movements has ever before approached. Let us, then, arise and build, adding ourselves, in great or little, as we may be able, to some substantial token of our loving interest, so that we shall be built into this Church of Humanity, this Temple of the People. I hope the movement for securing $100 from as many different women as can at all afford to give or raise that amount may be definitely pushed. My own $100 was long ago paid in; and that of mother and Anna Gordon will be taken from the proceeds of my last book. Many who cannot give the money outright can raise it in sums of a dollar, five dollars, or ten dollars, from their circle of friends.

The new plans and elevation are ready. They had to be changed, in order to adapt them to this new site; and I am told they are a dream of beauty, considered by the architect, who has no superior in America, to be his most successful work up to this time. Twenty-two months from now, if all goes well, the Temple will be an accomplished fact, and the National W. C. T. U., while not burdened with the responsibility in any financial way whatever, will be the recipient of its tangible results. Among these I do not regard the money as by any means taking first rank. It is the *esprit du corps;* it is the turning of all our faces toward one point, and uniting our hands in one single great endeavor. For I say it reverentially, much that the building of that sacred Temple of old did to forever unify the Jews, and deepen in their hearts the sense of dependence upon God, this Woman's Temple will do for us, who are the descendants, not lineally, but in spirit, of that wonderful people who gave to the world its Messiah.

Let us all rejoice that it is quite likely we shall be here when not only the corner-stone is laid, but the capstone put in place with grateful prayers and shouts of glad rejoicing.

FRANCES E. WILLARD.
En route in Minnesota, July 4, 1890.

Our Children.

OUR DUMB BROTHERS.

BY AGNES MAULE MACHAR.

See a countless multitude about us
  Claiming sympathy—our humble kin;
Sadly have they learned to fear and doubt us,
  Driven from our side by human sin;
Yet, though dumb, their hearts to ours are speaking,
Help and kindness from us ever seeking,—
  Kindness hard to win!

Inarticulate voices, groans of anguish,
  Patient sighs, 'neath burdens hard to bear;
From lone places where dumb victims languish,
  Plaintive moans are floating on the air!
Soft eyes, seeking ours with wistful pleading;
Can we turn away with hearts unheeding
  That unuttered prayer?

Innocent of wrong, our own transgression
  Lays on them a heavy load of pain,
Sharing all the misery and oppression
  Man has wrought beneath his iron reign.
Touch all hearts, O Thou Divine Compassion,
'Till they burn with generous love and passion
  To remove the stain.

They and we are in our Father's keeping,
  Whose compassion clasps both great and small;
Not one wrong eludes that eye unsleeping,
  Not one humblest life unseen shall fall.
None can serve Him with a heart unheeding
His dumb creature's inarticulate pleading,
  For He loveth all!

—*Toronto Society's Humane Leaflet.*

HOW ARCHIE LIGHTED THE FIRE.

BY MRS. ANNIE A. PRESTON.

"I want to read a story for the sake of the story and not for the moral," said Archie Hayden, a bright boy living on a Colorado ranch. "It seems as if 'most all the stories I get hold of have a 'lesson' in them. Now, Auntie Bell, you know as well as I do that such stories are not true. The morals don't happen; they have to be made up out of whole cloth."

"Perhaps you have not been accustomed to read the lessons of your own every-day life, or have had no one to point out the moral for you," said Aunt Bell.

"I guess if I ever did anything with a moral to it, I should know it quick enough," said the boy laughing, and turning again to his book.

Two or three hours later he came in, saying, "I shall have to be up bright and early to-morrow morning. I am going to the East mountain after berries with Dave Niles."

Aunt Bell looked up from her work in surprise, and remarked, "I understood your mother to say that he was a bad boy, not at all the kind of a companion she wished her Archie to associate with."

"He's full of fun," replied Archie, looking annoyed. "I told father, just before he and mother drove away, that Dave had asked me to go, and he made no objections, so that settles it, for they won't be home for three days."

Aunt Bell breathed a little silent prayer for wisdom to influence aright the lad left in her charge. The prayer was addressed to our kind heavenly Father and was heard by the Holy Spirit ever abiding in her heart and she felt assured that it would be answered. So she was able to say, presently, with no evidence of annoyance in her voice:

"Will you please kindle the fire to make the tea, Archie?"

"Well now, if Auntie Bell isn't a brick," said Archie, as he hastened to the shed for kindlings. "Some young women that I know of, left in charge of a lot of children and their folks away, would have set up that I should not go, and would have talked and argued and preached until sundown, and I should have got as mad as a hornet. I am glad she gave in so quick. I will be extra helpful to make up for it."

He came back whistling, and proceeded very carefully to arrange the kindlings in the stove, talking to himself meanwhile in this wise:

"First a little crumpled paper, then the shavings, then the smaller wood, and last of all a good-sized stick or two. Now I brush off all dust and litter from the stove with a wing; next I fill the teakettle with water fresh from the pump, and now I go for a match."

"Why, Auntie Bell!" he cried, "there is only one match here. I heard mother say last week that we must have a new supply of matches. Father must have forgotten to get them when he went to town."

"There are more or less scattered about in the safes in the different sleeping rooms," said auntie, "but it stands us in hand to be careful of them. It would not be pleasant to be caught without a fire or a light, and five miles from a store, without a match in the house. Shall I kindle the fire?"

"Oh, no, indeed! I can be very careful when I try," and he drew one of the matches across the sand paper on the bottom of the safe. It flashed up brilliantly. Archie lighted a wisp of paper and threw the match into the stove. The paper gave a little flare and then went entirely out.

"O auntie, I have lost it!" cried Archie. "No, I have not—yes, I have. Oh, the match is still blazing just the least little bit that ever was," and seizing a very thin piece of paper Archie held it close to the expiring flame. In an instant the blaze spread from the thin bit of paper to a larger piece, the shavings had caught and there was a roaring fire.

"Only one match after all," said Archie, glancing from the fire to Aunt Bell triumphantly.

"Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth," said Aunt Bell. "Do you remember, my dear, how often it says in the Bible, 'A certain thing was like unto?' "

"Yes," said Archie looking interested. "It is Jesus who says those things."

"Well," said auntie, "suppose now you and I fall into that way of speaking long enough to say: 'The tiny blaze lingering upon the match was like unto a little fault in the heart of a pretty good boy. It may have been a greater fault, but he has striven hard to overcome it until now only a little spark remains, and that would soon go out altogether if he would keep away from bad companions. But he persists in associating with a boy in whose heart that little fault has grown and grown until it has become a sin; and through his influence the fault in the heart of the other boy blazes up into a sin also."

"Yes," said Archie, "I see. I guess I will go out and gather the eggs before supper." When he came in with his well-filled basket he said, "I see, auntie, lessons in real things are like puzzles; they are a good deal easier when you understand getting them out. You needn't feel worried about me now. I have sent word to Dave that I have changed my mind about going to East Mountain." —*The Advance.*

GRADY'S LOVE OF HOME AND MOTHER.

One of the talented staff of the *Atlanta Constitution*, a woman, pays a feeling tribute to the memory of Henry W. Grady, in the course of which she says:

"Well do I remember how he spent his last year's holiday season, and the little story he told me of it as I sat in his office one morning after New Year's.

"He had visited his mother in Athens Christmas week, and he said: 'I don't think I ever felt happier than when I reached the little home of my boyhood. I got there at night. She had saved supper for me, and she had remembered all the things I liked. She toasted me some cheese over the fire. Why, I hadn't tasted anything like it since I put off my round jackets. And then she had some home-made candy, she knew I used to love, and, bless her heart! I just felt sixteen again as we sat and talked, and she told me how she prayed for me and thought of me always, and what a brightness I had been to her life, and how she heard me coming home in every boy that whistled along the street. When I went to bed she came and tucked the covers all around me in the dear old way that none but a mother's hands can know, and I felt so happy and so peaceful and so full of tender love and tender memories that I cried happy, grateful tears until I went to sleep.'

"When he finished his eyes were full of tears and so were mine. He brushed his hand across his brow swiftly and said, laughingly: 'Why, what are you crying about? What do you know about all this sort of feeling?'

"There is no surer foundation upon which to build a grand character than that of love of home and mother."

The Still Hour.

FOR THE WEEK BEGINNING JULY 27, 1890.

BY REV. C. C. HARRAH.

DAILY BIBLE READING NOTES.

(Luke 15:1-10; I Timothy 4-6; II Timothy 1-3.)

Sunday, 27; Luke 15:1-10. Verse 2, That which the Pharisees complained about in Jesus is what will always draw to Him the hearts of needy souls. Jesus is full of compassion and grace toward weary and heavy laden sinners who want to be saved. Verse 4, The good shepherd represents the faithfulness of God in searching for the lost sinner. God knows the meaning of salvation, and He cares more for us than we do for ourselves. Verse 6, When the lost is found God brings it "home." To feel at home with God and with all who love God, on earth and in heaven, makes one truly happy. Verse 7, If the angels are interested in the saving of a sinner Christians should be interested also, and the sinner should be interested in saving himself.

Monday, 28; I Tim. 4. Verse 4, "Between the two cliffs of spiritualism and materialism we see the bark of the Church continually tossed hither and thither in the course of the centuries. It has scarcely escaped the one, when it runs into peril of being stranded on the other." One must beware of his own spirit and then be diligent to shun "seducing spirits and doctrines of devils." Verse 8, "Bodily exercise" refers to the gymnastic training so much in vogue with the Greeks. The profit of this is for a little time; while godliness is profitable forever. The gospel is a power which grasps the whole man, and is the most practical thing in the world.

Tuesday, 29; I Tim. 5. Verse 6, No one is more dead to moral life and real blessedness than the idle pleasure seeker. Verse 8, How can one properly provide for his own when he thinks only of their physical comfort and makes no provision for their eternal well-being? Verse 23, The gross perversion of Paul's precept in respect to drinking water and wine, to make it sanction the habitual use of the intoxicating liquors of this country, is an example of the way that men who yield to a lust of the flesh wrest the Scriptures unto their own destruction. II Pet. 3; 16.

Wednesday, 30; I Tim. 6. Verse 6, "To exhort men to be religious, is only, in other words, to exhort them to pleasure—a pleasure high, rational, and angelic, with no sting, no loathing, no remorses or bitter farewells; neither liable to accident, nor exposed to injury. And when age itself shall begin to remind us of mortality, still even then the pleasure of the mind shall be in its full youth, vigor and freshness." Verse 10, The love of money is a great snare in our age. Verse 19, The right use of money may lead to great reward.

Thursday, 31; II Tim. 1. Verse 3, It is a great satisfaction, if family history shows faithfulness to God from generation to generation. Verse 5, The faith and love of parents who have lived obedient to God in body and spirit may be transmitted to children. Christian fathers and mothers should live so that they can expect to save not only themselves but their households. Verse 12, Paul was now an old man, and behold the strength of his faith by his long knowledge of God.

Friday, 1; II Tim. 2. Verse 1, Many a weak soul by becoming a Christian has developed into a strong and manly character. Verse 2, All soldiers have to bear "hardness;" but while we are serving under the banner of Jesus we shall not be called upon to endure more than we are able, or than is best for us. Verse 22, Youth has its special dangers, and none are safe in it who do not keep themselves from the corruption of the world and battle against that which is impure within.

Saturday, 2; II Tim. 3. Verse 2, Think of the long list of sins here catalogued, and then consider that self-love is the first of them all and the root of them all. Verse 13, There is no standing still in evil. Verse 15, What better evidence can one want of the truth and inspiration of the Bible than the lives which it has produced. Verse 17, It is remarkable how the Bible has always met every need of the children of God. "A book that has had such a past will also have a future.

THE PRAYER MEETING TOPIC.

(Why is the world not saved? Romans 1:16.)

1. It is not because the gospel has not sufficient power. It is now as much as ever, "the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth."

2. The world is not saved because we have not a Pauline ministry and a church filled with the Holy Spirit. Good as the ministry is, it might be better; and by word and life exhibit more of the qualities of Paul. Good as the church is, it is wanting in prayer and faith and work, and should have more of the life and fruits of the Holy Spirit.

3. The world is not saved because there are not enough self-denying laborers to go forth to rescue the fallen and care for those who are dying in sin.

4. The unwillingness of the world is a reason why it is not saved. Our Lord Himself could not disciple those who *would not* come unto Him that they might have life. The unwillingness of sinners leads them to pervert the gospel, to be satisfied while ignorant of its truth, and to have no concern to repent of their sins and to do the will of God.

THOU hast but little sunshine, but thy long glooms are wisely appointed thee, for perhaps a stretch of summer weather would have made thee as a parched land and a barren wilderness. Thy Lord knows best, and He has the clouds and the sun at his disposal.—*C. H. Spurgeon.*

The Household.

A KNOT OF RIBBON.

BY JENNIE E. KINMORE.

A gift—a knot of ribbon white,
So frail, I rend it with my hand,
And yet, with strongest ties, it holds
The firmest, truest, holiest band
That ever loved and lived to save
"For God," their "Homes and Native Land."

A pledge:—"I promise to abstain,"
It is no sacrifice to me;
But joy, to burst the shackles loose,
And help to set the captive free;
To lead from rum's dark thralldom forth
Into God's glorious liberty!

A vow:—That never, while life lasts,
While hope exists, while faith endure,
To fail or falter at our task,
Or doubt the Great Physician's cure;
Watching through darkness for the day
That dawns eternally and sure.

Oregon, Wis.

WHY AUNT MAG WON'T "TONE UP" ON ROCK AND RYE.

BY ELLA GUERNSEY.

"Did you want me to go nussin', ma'am? I'm glad I'm not needed in that line, as I've my hands full here at home. A young fellow was hurt by a bank cavin' in on him, while diggin' on a side hill, and they brought him to me, knowin' I'm allus glad to be able to airn an honest penny an' stay at home. The comp'ny pays all his bills.

"'Do I give him tonics, an' somethin' strengthenin'?' Yes'm, I does.

"'You've heerd rock an' rye was a great strengthener'—Um—yes. Not a drop of the rye has that pore boy tasted sence he has be'n in my hands, but he kin have all the rock he wants, an' if he has a sweet tooth, that'll be considerable. The doctors an' me have scrimmaged over the rye, but I beat 'em an' they had to hold their wrath.

"Jes' listen, an' I'll tell you why I'm so down on rock an' rye. I hain't allus been pore an' lived in a little house, havin' to work lively for daily bread, as, once I had a good husband an' four promisin' sons, who kept me real comfortable.

"Consumption took off my husband, an' John, the oldest boy, soon followed him, an' you wouldn't blame me for tryin' any an' every remedy I ever heerd of when Willie an' Eddy took a cough. Good old port, with a raw egg beaten in it, we had for Willie, then another sort o' wine with raw beef chopped in it come next, an', ma'am, I was so foolish as to think the red flush on his cheek meant the honest red belongin' to returnin' health, so I kept givin' it to him, keepin' the poor boy half drunk with wine. I had to give him up. Oh, those were bitter times! I felt that my God had forsaken me in my darkest hours. Past experience hadn't taught me to throw away such deceivin' medicine, so I began to dose Eddy with brandy an' loaf sugar, takin' great pains to get apple or peach brandy of 'great age and purity' (?) which cost more than I was able to pay. One thing comforts me, Eddy never learned to like it. All through his sickness he hated it, never hunted it up of his own accord, as did John an' Willie.

"You can guess what a sore heart I carried when I was forced to see Eddy, just turned seventeen, fadin' away. Every day he grew a little weaker, an' thinner, but was always patient an' lovin'. The priceless (?) brandy didn't save him, an' one winter morning there was a fourth grave dug under the row of cedars that my mother's hands had planted long ago, in old Mount Zion church-yard.

"I made an idol of Gilbert, the last one left. No, it wasn't right, but I did it, feelin' rebellious when the thought would come, 'he'll go the same way the others have.' I watched him carefully, thankful that he seemed strong in body. His limbs were straight, and he had a handsome face. My Gilbert, the baby, was a winnin' lad. Oh, the pity, the pity!" and the large, almost masculine figure for the moment swayed with emotion.

We looked about us and saw that bare and poor as the small room was, it was very, very neat and clean, though Aunt Mag hadn't an over-supply of time to spare from her "washin', ironin' and scrubbin'" engagements, to spend in looking after her own home.

"Gilbert," she resumed, "learned fast, and got to be a telegraph operator, and his office was in the little depot, just across the way; you can see it from the east window. But his work was night work, an' it's wearin' on a young boy to be up all the night. He was lookin' to get the day job. When he began to get peaked an' thin-faced, I fixed up the most temptin' lunches I knew how to get up, but he kept losin' appetite an' flesh, an' one mornin' he fell faintin' at my feet. Somebody said, 'Get him rock and rye; that is the very best medicine prepared for debilitated folks. The rye will brace them up, the glycerine and rock candy is soothin' to the cough.' I got the rock and rye. Gilbert liked it. I had no trouble to get him to swallow his medicine.

"'It's doing me good, mother; I can work all night and not get tired,' said he, and I began to hope that there wouldn't be a fifth grave soon, dug under the cedars. That bottle had to be re-filled right away; we hadn't the money to get it as often as Gilbert wanted it, and then he was angry with me for being so stingy. I was frightened when it was too late, but my pleadin's were in vain, and one day he came in at the door discharged from his position. 'For what, son?' I asked, and a thrill of pain shot through my heart as I read in the superintendent's letter that somebody had complained, 'He was no longer to be trusted, an' telegraph operators should be sober and trustworthy.'

"After that he wasn't long in fallin' to the lowest notch. How fast he went, and I couldn't stay his course one little moment, though my heart was breakin'. Soon he became known as that 'good-for-nothing Gilbert Wade,' ready to do anything for a drink of liquor. One mornin' there was an unusual crowd gathered at the depot waitin' for an excursion train, and I sat at the window watchin' Gilbert, with a great fear in my heart; he was just drunk enough to be insultin' and abusive, and there were others there who were not themselves. Some one said something Gilbert did not like, and he struck out his clenched hand, and there before my eyes, oh—ma'am, I can't tell you."

"Don't try," said we, trying to soothe the poor soul, who soon wiped away the blinding tears, and managed to tell us, her "boy was murdered while she sat there."

"It's not only the misery of havin' the boy die in such—such—Oh—it's—my—own wickedness—in puttin'—the cup—to his—lips—that's troublin' me. Say,—am—I—the—murderer—of my pore boy?" she wailed, and we could not comfort her.

"I'm tryin' to be a good woman, an' look up, not down, but, ma'am, on stormy nights when the winds sweep through the branches of those pines and cedars, they sound like dirges. Their music, even on sunny days, is so sad, sayin' to me over an' over, 'the past is beyond recall,' but I know there is yet time with my Master to agree.

"Now, do you wonder that I mean to die fightin' old port and raw eggs, Madeira an' beef, apple brandy an' loaf sugar, whisky an' rock candy, an' to see to it that I don't help death overtake other bright young men? I've set out to try to be a sort of a mother for several homeless young fellers, that brings their washin' to me. I watch 'em, an' lecture 'em, but they seem to like plain old aunt Mag, for all o' that."

Kansas City, Mo.

THE EFFICACY OF PRAYER.

BY MARY SPARKS WHEELER.

Only a few months ago Mr. Gladstone said, "All men at the head of great movements are Christian men. During the many years I was in the Cabinet, I was brought into association with sixty master minds, and all but five of them were Christians. My only hope for the world is in bringing the human mind into contact with divine revelation."

Franklin believed in prayer as a practical force. In early life he doubted, and at the age of nineteen was a thorough Deist, and wrote a pamphlet to prove the doctrines of fate. As he advanced in years and wisdom he gave up his unbelief, and wrote another pamphlet on the other side of the question. This he began by saying: "Almost all men in all ages and countries have at times made use of prayer." At the age of fifty-eight he writes to his daughter Sarah: "Go constantly to church; I wish you would never miss the *prayer days*." In his speech in the Federal Convention, at the age of eighty-one, in behalf of his motion for opening its sessions with prayer, after four or five weeks spent in confusion of counsels and without progress, he said: "Groping, as it were, in the dark, to find political truth, let us apply humbly to the Father of Light to illumine our understandings. In the beginning of the contest with Britain, when we were sensible of danger we had daily prayers in this room for divine protection. Our prayers, sir, were heard, and they were graciously answered."

What Gladstone said of men is equally true of women. As we look at the leaders of great movements for the alleviation of suffering and the uplifting of humanity—Joan of Arc, who did more for her country than Leonidas for Greece; Elizabeth Fry, the prisoner's friend; Florence Nightingale, the wounded soldier's benefactor; Harriet Beecher Stowe, who helped so greatly in loosening the shackles from three millions of bondmen, we find they were women of prayer. They went forth trusting in the immutable promise of Him who said: "All power is given unto me in heaven and in earth, *therefore* go ye, and I am with you always."

Prayer does not necessarily consist in magnificence of words, in eloquent sentences, but it is the "*soul's sincere desire*" breathed out before God, and *faith* gives it the *practical force*. Over and over again, so patiently and persistently the dear Redeemer tried to teach His disciples the lesson of faith. "Whatsoever things ye desire when ye pray, believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them." Again, "This is the confidence we have in Him that if we ask anything according to His will, He heareth us, and if He hear us, we know we have the petitions we desire of Him." Our Heavenly Father always answers us when we talk to Him. Sometimes in His love and wisdom He withholds the thing asked for, but in answer to our prayer sends us something better in its stead.

While on the cars on the way to a meeting, Mr. Moody took a letter from his pocket and handed it to some friends to read. It told in glowing terms of the conversion of a young man to Christ, of his desire to enter school in order to prepare himself for the Master's service. Then Mr. Moody told of his wayward life, his mother's anguish and intense desire for his salvation; of her tearful importunity with Mr. Moody for his aid and prayers in his behalf.

He said, "When the letter came to me one evening I was very weary with the services of the day, and I thought 'in the morning I will write his mother the joyful news.' But I could not sleep. I felt impressed to write at once. Reason said, 'You are tired, need rest, *must have it*. Sleep now and write to-morrow.' I settled the controversy by saying, 'I'll make one more heart happy before I sleep.' I wrote and sent the letter. She was upon her death-bed, but I knew it not. It reached her just in time for her to hear it read ere she breathed her last, and she passed away rejoicing in God for his salvation."

At Ocean Grove, having had charge of the mothers' meetings from the first, many remarkable incidents illustrating the practical force of prayer have come to my observation. On one occasion, in the year 1887, as we were about to close an unusually interesting and deeply spiritual meeting, a mother arose trembling under the tide of emotion and said: "When I was a young mother we had no mothers' meetings. I never heard any of these blessed teachings. I did as well as I knew, but if I had heard these things then, what a help it would have been to me! Now my only child is grown to manhood and gone from me—away in the far west. He is not near any church, has no religious instruction, is wandering in the paths of sin. He must be saved or I cannot live! Oh, what shall I do?"

"Pray for him," was the reply. "Ask God to save him. He is omniscient and omnipotent. He sees him, and can rescue him if he will only yield to be saved."

"Will you help me, my sisters?"

I asked all who would join this mother in prayer for her son to rise, clasp hands, and bow their heads in silent prayer. In a moment all were standing. A precious, Divine influence seemed to pervade all hearts, and several said, as tears of holy joy glistened in their eyes, "That prayer was answered."

A short time after the mother came to us, her face shining with ecstatic joy. In her hands she held a letter. She said: "Read it, and then please tell the mothers, or read it to them." It was from her son, telling her that on a certain day, at a certain hour (as near as we could ascertain just while we were praying for him) a strange feeling came over him. He felt that he was a sinner. He was so wretched he knew not what to do. He could think of no one whom he could ask to pray for him. In thought he wandered back to the days of his childhood when he knelt at his mother's knee, and repeated his little prayer:

"If I should die before I wake,
I pray Thee, Lord, my soul to take."

He fell upon his face before God and repeated it until the burden of sin was removed, and peace like a river flowed into his soul. We took the letter to the next meeting and read it in the presence of the mothers. It had a wonderful effect in strengthening the faith of others, and the incident will never be forgotten by those who were present.

Surely our own experiences are full of illustrations of the faithfulness of God in answering the prayers of his saints, and the truthfulness of the blessed assurance: "If ye abide in me, and my words abide in you, ye may ask what ye will, and it shall be done unto you."

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For presidents of states and superintendents of departments, see Annual Leaflet, which will be sent by Mrs. Buell on application, inclosing a two-cent stamp.

And now abideth Faith, Hope, Charity, these three, but the greatest of these is Charity.—I Cor. 13: 13.
Faith looks up hopefully to God; Hope looks forward fearlessly to death —*Canon Farrar.*

THE W. C. T. U. AND THE CHURCHES.

The good works of the Gospel have always been in favor with the W. C. T. U. As fast as openings for doing good have presented themselves we have tried to meet the demand, so that now our many-sided society reaches out in about forty different directions. Some lines of reform are now vigorously pushed, for which nothing was done in an organized way before the W. C. T. U. began its work. The awakening of the public mind on the subject of heredity is an example. What we have done in this one branch of reform alone, justifies our existence as a benevolent and Christian organization. Every one of our departments of work seemed to be called into existence by the plain leadings of Providence, and at its birth received a baptism of the sincerest prayer. The superintendents of these departments have been chosen only because it seemed evident that God had raised them up to do just such work. They work by the watchword, "This one thing I do," and each one believes that her particular line of work is necessary in order to Christianize the world. All our workers are Christian women who endeavor to meet the full measure of personal responsibility in the work of the churches to which they belong.

They are in this W. C. T U. work for exactly the same reasons that some of them, and many other church members, are in the Union Sunday-school, or Christian Endeavor, or Young Men's Christian Association work. It is found necessary that Christians should combine their efforts along many lines of work, in order to save the world. As all our work is intensely practical, we have very few among us with those objectionable peculiarities which hinder usefulness. Such people naturally prefer associations where there is more talk, and less of hard, business effort. We are peculiar only as all Christians should be a peculiar people, by being zealous for good works. Our mistakes are such as are common to all men and women, who have courage to venture and who are determined to do something.

We have joined ourselves to those warning voices that God has always had in the world, and whom, for the time being, the world has for the most part disregarded. If reformers are able to speak with sufficient eloquence, they may get admiration for the form of their message, but men do not so quickly and readily receive the message itself. From the beginning of history, men have usually "stoned the prophets." All this has been carefully weighed, and our many-sided reform work demands a consecration which compels us to do duty and leave consequences with God. We invite all Christians everywhere to carefully scrutinize the work we are doing. Are not the churches made better and helped forward in their work by what we are doing? We have no secrets to keep. Our meetings are as open as those of our churches, and in every particular we regard ourselves as responsible for what we do to the community and to God. We are one with the Sunday-school, and all other Christian associations. In common with all of them, we exist for Christ and His church.

We are doing a work which the churches need to have done in order that the world may be saved. Like all other Christian Associations, we are in the church and of the church and for the church. Where the women of a community unite to do the broad work of a W. C. T. U., every church is helped thereby. If the church exists for any one work more than another, it is in order to bring up in the right way the children committed to its care. The children are the special charge of every local W. C. T. U. It aims to protect the children against every foe. In the interest of the children, the National society, through one of its departments of work, has helped to have laws enacted requiring scientific temperance instruction in thirty-six states and territories. No one can believe that this great work would now be done if it had not been for the W. C. T. U. This is but an example. We exist to help forward the educational work of the church for children. The children of our Loyal Legions are growing up to hate every bad thing and to serve Christ with pureness of life. Our literature for children is going into Sunday-schools and homes everywhere. We are doing what we can to instruct, encourage and help parents and teachers. We have publications that every public school-teacher and every Sabbath-school teacher should read.

We bear the name "Christian," and we are trying by our works to prove ourselves worthy of the name. We rejoice in denominational enterprises that are intended to lead the world to Christ. But what cannot be done by the local church or by a single denomination, we are trying to accomplish by our Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

THE ORDER OF DEACONESSES.

The little seed, planted a few years ago in the Missionary Training School, Chicago, has not only grown into the Deaconess Home of this city, but has stimulated growth in other cities, till now at least five similar institutions are established elsewhere. The Cincinnati Home, 50 York street, in charge of Miss Isabella Thoburn, has been in existence a year and four months, and has become so overcrowded that already another building has been taken to accommodate the new-comers. Still another has been added to supply the demand for hospital room, and it is now nearly ready for occupancy. Here the sick poor, especially the homeless ones, are cared for, with medicines for both body and soul. The deaconesses go out through the city, doing service "in His name" to those who most need their ministrations.

This Home is situated near several factories, a depot and a car barn; noting that there was no place where the employés of these establishments could secure lunch without running into temptation to drink, the deaconesses added keeping a lunch stand to their nursing and visitation, and the result seems to be justifying their wisdom. Supplying clean, cheap, nourishing food, in a place where Christian influences are brought to bear upon every one who enters, may be serving the Master as genuinely as if they were preaching.

The Minneapolis Home is at 2725 Second Avenue, under care of Miss Rotis, and its work grows larger every week.

The Detroit Home at 194 Clifford street, Miss Gaddis, superintendent, was opened only last December, yet is already doing a great work. It was started in the second story of the house used as headquarters of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, in a district almost entirely foreign, having such a large number of Polish inhabitants that it is often called Polecktown. Near by is a Polish Catholic Church with a sister-house adjoining, from which the sisters go out to work among the sick and poor. We are glad that Protestant sisters are now doing their own beneficent work side by side with the Catholic ones. This building soon proved much too small, and in March a pleasant house on Clifford street was rented for the Deaconess Home proper, while the Tillman avenue house was still retained for mission work. Mrs. Kellar, who, with Miss Thornborough, was in charge of the work, begged to remain there, and so successful is she in bringing light into this dark place, that the little home over which she presides has won the name, "Bit of Heaven House." Every night gospel meetings are held there, and so eager are the people to come that often many stand outside waiting for the doors to be opened. The music is a great attraction, the wretched men and women often calling for hymn after hymn, till the ladies are tired.

One night lately when the question was asked, "Who would like to be prayed for?" many hands went up, and some one exclaimed, "Yes, we all would."

A poor, sinful girl said, "I want to do better, but can't; no use for me to try." Miss Gaddis writes: "Such a look of despair came over her face, it made our hearts ache for her. 'You must keep out of bad company,' we said. But where can she 'keep,' with a drunken father and mother, nothing but sin and shame all around her? A better life seemed almost impossible for her, and yet we know the tender, loving Father can make a way of escape for even this poor soul." To such poor, lost sheep does the deaconess bring knowledge of the Good Shepherd.

Philadelphia has just dedicated a Deaconess Home, No. 547 Sixteenth street. Bishop Foss, Miss Bancroft, Dr. Wheeler and Mrs. Rust took part in the exercises.

In Washington a movement is on foot to establish a Home as a memorial to Mrs. Lucy Webb Hayes; Mrs. President Harrison was present at the preliminary meeting.

Now comes a call to send two deaconesses to China, and they will be sent, if the funds are forthcoming. We believe they will be, for an especial pocket-book blessing has followed this work. Last year two sisters supported a nurse deaconess in the Chicago Home, as a loving memorial to their mother; so blessed did they feel the work to be that this year they are supporting two. The work of the nurse deaconesses is in the homes of the poor taking care of the sick; the demand for them far exceeds the supply. Most pathetic are the records of their work.

The deaconesses need training, not only in all housewifely arts and in nursing, besides that for evangelistic work; they also need to understand dress-making, that they may help tired mothers by showing them how to do better work in this direction. The Chicago Home has a deaconess dress-maker at last, and now it asks for a compositor—a lady who can set type.

HOW TO SAVE THE MASSES.

Mrs. Booth, the mother of the Salvation Army, gave an excellent answer to the question of Hon. Samuel Morley, whose death was so great a loss to every reformatory measure. He had said, "The greatest benefactors to England to-day would be those who would point out methods by which earnest Christian men with pecuniary means, and willing, also, to render personal service and help on a large scale, if necessary, could reach the people effectively in the cause of gospel truth." Mrs. Booth answers: "I think we have found the way. You must do something to the man himself, for if you put him in a palace, he will, in his unchanged state, be miserable and make everyone else so. It is his degradation that makes him miserable, and God's way to make men happy is to save them from their sins. The grand purpose of the Salvation Army is to bring all men back to God and goodness. You may do what you like to the man outside, but if you do not alter him inside you cannot better his condition. As a proof of it, I may say that among the hosts of soldiers in the Salvation Army we have very little pinching, grinding poverty. There are very few people in our ranks who cannot earn their bread. You can go and talk to them of these things any night if you will, take a tour round about in London, go and look at them, ask their wives. They don't want anybody's charity. They can earn sufficient money to keep themselves, their wives and children comfortable. For they are saved from what constitutes half the miseries of human life, the family broils and quarrels which come of drink, bad company and bad habits. Then they are saved further from any of the diseases and much of the suffering which is the result of intemperance and debauchery, and they have, as a rule, such health as enables them to enjoy life. So I think we have found out how Christian philanthropists can best expend their money for the exaltation and salvation of the masses. Let them help carry on the work we have in hand.

"In the name of the God of the whole earth, we have a right to the instrumentalities, to the means, to the measures, to the places, to the streets in which to accomplish this work. I ask, 'To whom do the streets belong?' What a lot of utter nonsense we hear about the right of the public streets for business, for pleasure, and I know not what besides! Has not God Almighty any right in the public streets? You have carved on the top of your Royal Exchange, 'The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof.' Is it? How much does He get of it? Who dares lift up His standard in the streets? I say it, if no one else dare say it, and may God and the angels be witnesses to it, that I claim the streets and the market places in Thy name, for Thy work, O Divine Master! Christ bought back and sanctified every spot of this earth to soul-saving purposes when He shed His blood upon it, and we have as much right in the streets as you have to drive your horses and carts through them to make money to leave to your children."

THE National Educational Association drew 10,000 people from all over the Union to St. Paul last week. By invitation, Miss Willard addressed the Association on the White Cross movement, before the largest audience ever assembled in the Auditorium, and then hundreds were turned away, there not being even standing room. The local press devoted more space to reporting her address than to that of any one else. The vast audience seemed completely captivated by the thoughtful, tender, eloquent address.

OUR PROMOTED LEADER.

Clinton B. Fisk is dead! All over the land hearts mourn for the noble man fallen; probably no man in America was so trusted and loved by so many different circles as was General Fisk. The all-roundness of his character was phenomenal. Intense in his convictions and ever standing by them heroically, he had no narrowness, no bigotry; his great heart took in all good causes, and his superb courage stood by all, however great the cost.

Memory runs back over the prominent facts in the life so full of blessing, from the time when, as a "bound boy" in the wilds of Michigan he planned and worked to secure an education, till the day when he passed over the river leaving a continent in mourning, and finds no page whose record it would erase. Devotion to Christ and to humanity was the guiding principle of his life and gives the key to its unique completeness.

Our first recollections of him are connected with the dark war days. He entered the army as a private but quickly won promotion, till he left it a major-general. This well-earned promotion speaks for his military efficiency, but to us he stands preëminent as the Christian soldier, caring for the souls of his men, distributing 25,000 Bibles and Testaments, the "Tactics" as he called them, the "Marching Orders" of his Great Captain, by which hundreds were marshaled into the army of God.

His interest in the freedmen was strong, of which Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., is an abiding memorial. The Indians also shared his sympathy, and for many years he was President of the Board of Indian Commissioners.

In the church of his choice he was always a tower of strength, being a member of the Methodist Missionary Board for twenty years, chairman of the Eastern section of the Methodist Book Committee, a trustee or director of innumerable institutions, and in every one a thorough worker. He was especially blessed with consecrated common sense, which made him invaluable where business ability was needed; his pocketbook was also consecrated, and his generous response to all calls upon it for good causes brought down upon him the blessings of thousands.

His interest in Sunday-schools was a part of his life. No one who saw him at the International Sunday-school Convention in Chicago three years ago can ever forget the scene,—that great audience room packed to its utmost, suddenly breaking into a billowy sea of waving white handkerchiefs as General Fisk came upon the platform. He had been elected temporary chairman, and never was there such a presiding officer as he; quick, witty, genial, saying just the right thing at the right time, keeping the audience good-natured and interested while holding a firm rein on the business of the convention. Who but he would have cut short long speeches by suggesting to speakers the necessity of putting "shortening in their cake; if they don't we shall not be able to get ours," as dinner time was approaching. His tribute to Governor Colquitt was most beautiful and touching. After referring in his humorous way to army experiences when the two fought on opposite sides, he referred to their meeting at the Atlanta Sunday-school Convention where they struck hands in Christian fellowship, then added: "Through all the years since then Governor Colquitt and myself have been undertaking to do what we could to level down the embankments which were referred to this morning (as dividing the North and South) and if you will travel southward you will find there are now none left; that the snows and rains of twenty winters have washed them all down. Where our strong arms strove and brave hearts bled, you will now hear nothing but the songs of birds and see nothing but the June blossoms, and on the slope's green breast that dear white flower whose name is Peace."

This spirit fitted him preëminently to be the leader of the temperance hosts of a re-united North and South. From early boyhood he had been a temperance worker, and as years passed on he came inevitably to the front as a leader —this in spite of the fact that he was no politician, never sought and never desired office. By birth, training and all sacred associations he was a Republican, loving the party as one loves that for which he has hazarded his life. Yet when that party refused to take up prohibition he left it, because his conscience would not allow him to remain in any party which excluded his principles. The Prohibitionists of New Jersey, his home, in 1886 nominated him for Governor, and he accepted the nomination, well knowing what that acceptance would cost. It did cost five months of time and most exhausting labor, which but for the loving guardianship of his wife might have proved fatal; five thousand miles of travel, money without measure, the loss of friends, the scorn of enemies, the insult of corrupt proffers of aid or coalition—all of which were so emphatically refused that no one dared repeat them—all this price he paid cheerfully, heroically, that by thus standing for moral principle he might strengthen it; and he did strengthen it, as an increase of five hundred per cent on any previous Prohibition vote in that state showed.

When the time came to choose our standard-bearer in the last Presidential campaign, no other one seemed possible than Clinton B. Fisk. Naturally he shrank from the burden, and his wife, remembering thatthe New Jersey campaign had so nearly cost his life, felt that he must not permit it to be laid upon him; but at last so distinctly did he hear the voice of God through the voice of the people, that he yielded and accepted the nomination of the Indianapolis convention. How he bore our standard through that trying campaign is written in the heroic records of those leaders of forlorn hopes whose names the world will not willingly let die.

All this, which we have imperfectly sketched, and much more he was to the world at large; to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union he was infinitely more. There never beat a more brotherly heart than his, and he was par excellence the brother beloved of the W. C. T. U. His chivalric reverence for woman, evinced in his boyhood, growing with his growth, and strengthening with his strength, was shown wherever the interests of women were affected. One of the supreme efforts of his life was his speech at the General Conference at New York, May, 1888, in favor of admitting women lay delegates. Said he: "The women of our Methodism have a place in the heart of the church from which they cannot be dislodged. They are our chief working members. They are at the front of every great movement of the church, at home or abroad. In the spirit of rejoicing consecration our matrons and maids uphold the banner of our Lord in every conflict with the enemy of virtue and righteousness. Looking down upon us from those galleries, tier

on tier, are the magnificent leaders of the Woman's Foreign and the Woman's Home Missionary Societies. Our women are at the front of the battle now waging against the liquor traffic, and they will not cease their warfare until this nation shall be redeemed from the curse of the saloon. . . . . From that day when Martin Luther, the protesting monk, and Catherine Von Bora, the ex-nun, stood together at the altar and the twain became one, woman has, by her own heroism, by her faith in her sex and in God who made her, fought a good fight against the organized selfishness of those who would withhold from her any right or privilege to which she is entitled, and has lifted herself from slavery and barbarism to a place beside man, where God placed her in Paradise, his equal in tact and talent, moving upon the world with her unseen influence, and making our Christian civilization what it is to-day. Let not our Methodism in this, her chief council, say or do aught that shall lead the world to conclude that we are retreating from our advanced position of justice to the laity of the church."

It was easy to predicate what such a man would do when temperance work became woman's work, thus calling into united action the strongest, most chivalric elements of his nature. But how much he could become to us in this work for God and Home and Every Land, even imagination could not picture. We never reached any hard place without finding his strong arm there ready to help us over; never was an attack so bitter but we felt his great heart was our shield. Among our choicest treasures is a little note of encouragement penned by him as he sat in his box at the Metropolitan Opera House, during the memorable debate on the last evening of the New York National convention, when the bitter onslaught was made upon THE UNION SIGNAL and its editor. His keen appreciation, his brotherly sympathy, we were always sure of, no matter how black were the clouds around us. In all our successes he rejoiced more than in his own, and so firm was his faith in us that we *could not* fail and thus prove false to his high ideal.

Such is the man whom we mourn to-day: "The General who went through the civil war without uttering an oath; the Christian who was brother to Protestant and Catholic alike; the Sunday-school man who was welcome at 'Grand Army' Posts; the beloved friend of the colored race; the steadfast defender of the Indians; the favorite layman of the Methodist Church," the most brotherly brother of the W. C. T. U. And if so great is our grief, what must be the shadow which today rests on the beautiful home at Sea Bright? Into its sacredness we may not penetrate, but that home is encircled with prayers from a million hearts; it is permeated with memories of an ideal family life; the incense from the family altar at which he ministered fills it; the loving presence of the Comforter brightens its gloom; and from it the strong eye of faith looks forward to the Heavenly Home and its eternal reunion.

FISK MEMORIAL SERVICES.

Sunday witnessed many gatherings in loving memory of him who the day before was laid to rest at Coldwater, Michigan. Lake Bluff was in the midst of its temperance convocation and devoted Sunday afternoon to memorial services to General Fisk, who has so often attended its gatherings. The platform was appropriately and effectively draped, black and white mingling with the flag he loved so well. On the platform stood a fine portrait of our promoted leader, brought out in strong relief by a black background; leaning against it as though just fallen from his hand was the national flag, while around the noble head white roses and the white ribbon were intertwined. The large rustic chair, which three years ago he had occupied, stood vacant, draped in a battle flag that had formed part of the decorations at Lincoln's funeral. Mr. J. B. Hobbs presided; the speakers of the occasion were Miss Willard and Dr. Boole, of New York.

Miss Willard's tribute was beautiful, touching, triumphant. She pictured him as she has known him—well-poised, well-equipped, masterful; one in whom was so much of the pathetic and so much of the heroic. She sketched his boyhood when he resolved to be somebody with a capital S; he did not *spend* his time, he *coined* it into that grandest currency—character. He was the favorite son of Nature and Humanity, not because of extraneous circumstances but because of what he was.

Sometimes she had thought that this gracious, genial, tender-hearted man was scarcely the one to stand as the rod to draw the lightning of political hate; yet thus he stood. She told of the two days' terrible conflict when nominated for the presidency, of its termination as he knelt at midnight before God and promised Him, as the next day he promised the committee, "I will do what one man can to uphold the cause of prohibition."

She closed with a triumphant outlook into the other country, "I think he is wonderfully at home this afternoon, so much of heaven has there been in his earthly life. While we sorrow for our loss, we are glad for the great glory into which he has gone. The motto of his life has been, 'I believe more than I know;' now he has gone where belief opens out into certain knowledge, growing continually fuller and fuller as God leads him on."

Dr. Boole made the closing address and offered appropriate resolutions, which were adopted by a unanimous rising vote.

"Sometimes a light surprises,
The Christian on his way."

Such a sweet surprise comes occasionally to workers in Chinese mission schools. It often seems as though the pupils cared for nothing but to learn English, and that the precious gospel seed was sown upon stony ground; then suddenly it springs up and bears fruit, thirty, sixty, an hundred fold. Such an experience came to a faithful teacher in a Chicago mission; her "boy" was converted and through her influence went to Mr. Moody's school, at Mt. Hermon. From there he writes her and her fellow teachers: "Perhaps some of you are becoming discouraged by coming Sunday after Sunday, year after year, yet could not see any result of it, but let us remember that God will not forget those who have done the least for his name's sake. Friends, are you going to stop coming, or will you try to bring your friends with you to teach these poor souls of the free salvation of our Lord Jesus? If not having this Sunday-school I am sure my soul had no hope, my life shall be lose forever. But thanks unto God, through the influence of my Sunday-school teacher I was convicted and willing to accept Christ as my salvation, and now I am rejoicing for the hope of my soul and the life of eternity. I cannot express my gratitude enough to repay her, but trust God will reward her with a crown of life." He then makes a pathetic appeal, in his quaint English, to have the bread of life sent to the five hundred million of his people in China, and rejoices in the thought that three of his fellows and two white students are going to China soon, as missionaries.

News from the Field.

WISCONSIN.

ANNUAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

We had a grand state convention in June, and were cordially received and delightfully entertained by the Racine people. Throughout the convention there was a spirit of earnest thoughtfulness and of loyalty to the work God has entrusted to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Notwithstanding much sickness among our members during the winter, the work of the different departments was, for the most part, vigorously carried on. The department of organization had the least to report, as we have had no state organizer in the field during most of the year. We have more than held our own, however, and Wisconsin is ready for a vigorous campaign this year.

Mrs. Rounds, president of Illinois, and Mrs. Nichols, president of Indiana, gave us fine lectures. The annual address of our own state president, Mrs. Amy Kellogg Morse, was a masterly one. It seems to us, each year, that her address is the best she ever gave, and this one really was the best, I think.

The resolutions adopted by the convention show something of the spirit and progress of our brave, earnest Wisconsin women. They are as follows:

1. *Resolved*, That we do earnestly protest against all license and the establishment of revenue or systematized effort of any sort, to protect and foster the manufacture, sale and use of liquor, tobacco and opium, and the further development, by any governmental protection, of vice in our land.

2. WHEREAS, Some of our good sisters who could not see eye to eye with us have gone out from our National W. C. T. U. and formed a new organization named the Non-Partisan W. C. T. U., and

WHEREAS, The liberal policy of our National Union allowing each state and individual perfect freedom in their political affiliations made this action unnecessary, therefore,

Resolved, That we re-affirm with emphasis our loyalty to the principles and policy of our National W. C. T. U. and its present officers.

3. *Resolved*, That in loyalty to our cause this convention declares its supreme object to be the early removal of the liquor traffic from our land by law, and for this purpose it pledges its influence anew to advance the principle of state and national prohibition as set forth by the Prohibition Party, and that we thank the Prohibition Party for retaining in its platform since 1872 a resolution in favor of placing the ballot in the hands of women.

4. WHEREAS, We believe that the preservation of the American Civil Sunday is necessary to the perpetuation of our American liberties, the protection of the right of the working people, and of the morals of our communities—therefore

Resolved, That we use our influence everywhere to enforce our present Sunday laws and that we favor the immediate passage by Congress of the Sunday Rest Bill now pending before it. But while indorsing the laws of our land we would have religious toleration for all denominations.

5. WHEREAS, We believe that this national government is wholly based on Christian principles and the Bible, the book from which these principles are obtained. therefore

Resolve l, That the Bible should be re-established in the schools of our state, and time be given for the reading without comment on the same.

6. WHEREAS, The free school system of our country is the source of intelligent citizenship, and

WHEREAS, The state recognizes this by its establishment of these free schools, therefore

Resolved, That the W. C. T. U. heartily indorses the action of the state regarding compulsory education, and would emphasize the necessity and reasonableness of the requirement that all children shall be taught the prescribed studies in the English language through the prescribed time.

7. *Resolved*, That this convention indorse the passage by Congress of the bill now before it entitled "A bill to protect the states in the exercise of their police power," also a bill entitled "A bill prohibiting the transportation of intoxicating liquors from any state or territory in the United States or the District of Columbia, into any other state or territory, contrary to, and in violation of, the laws thereof."

8. *Resolved*, That our hearty sympathy is with the loyal temperance workers of Nebraska in their struggle for an amendment to the constitution of their state, forever prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors within their borders.

9. *Resolved*, That, having full reason to believe that the use of tobacco and cigarettes cannot be exceeded as a destroyer in the ranks of the youth in the land, we will therefore petition the legislature of Wisconsin to make the selling or giving away of tobacco in any form to minors a criminal offense.

Resolved, That we importune mothers and teachers of the public schools to use their influence against the plan of many dealers in cigarettes and tobacco offering prizes to our children for the collection of cigarette cards, tobacco tags, and like means, by which they, especially young boys, are tempted to form bad habits; also resolved, that we protest against all uses of the representation of the faces and forms of women as trademarks and advertisements of liquors and tobacco.

10. *Resolved*, That we note with pleasure the great advance the cause of equal franchise has made, both in public opinion and among legislators of the several states, and that Wyoming has determined to take her place among the stars on our flag under a constitution giving political equality to all her people; that we extend our hearty sympathy to our sisters of South Dakota in their struggle for political equality and our sincere desire for their success, and that whenever we, under our school law, can use the ballot, we will prayerfully do so.

11. WHEREAS, The Louisiana Lottery, that great immoral octopus of our country, is making strenuous efforts to get its charter renewed by buying the legislature and subsidizing the press of Louisiana and

WHEREAS, The state is already impoverished by the steady drain of this evil upon its resources and other states are being demoralized by its influence, therefore

Resolved, That the public sentiment of this entire country should be aroused to assist in suppressing this gigantic fraud, and that the W. C. T. U., as a Christian organization, should do all in its power to aid in the general agitation on this subject.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Governor of Louisiana.

12. *Resolved*, That for the sake of suffering humanity, we protest against the cruel and inhuman treatment inflicted by the Russian government upon Siberian exiles, and indorse the efforts of our National superintendent of peace to bring the condensed sentiment of women to bear on the Russian government.

13. *Resolved*, That we should seek more earnestly the co-operation of the Christian ministers and Christian laymen of Wisconsin in our temperance work.

14. *Resolved*, That we recognize the good work being done by the National Temperance Hospital, of Chicago, and recommend our local unions to contribute to its support.

15. *Resolved*, That it is the pleasure of this convention to extend its thanks to all who have, by personal effort, made this gathering one of pleasure and comfort to the delegates, to the local union of Racine, for its kindly efforts; to the pastor and trustees of the First M. E. Church for the use of their house of worship; to the ladies who have served daily the bountiful and tempting lunch; to the decoration committee, to those who have furnished music, and particularly the Y's for the graceful and kindly manner in which they have contributed to our entertainment; to the railroad companies for their generous reductions, and to the citizens of Racine for their cordial hospitality to their guests through the sessions of this convention, also,

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be given to the press of Racine for the ample space which it has allowed the convention notes and their courteous treatment of us, also that we thank our faithful lady reporter whose tireless pencil has so plainly recorded all our doings and our efficient railroad secretary for her work so faithfully done.

Resolved, further, That we extend a vote of thanks to our executive committee, who, during the year, have attended so faithfully to the interests of our organization.

EMMA J. CURTIS, *Special Correspondent.*

SOUTH DAKOTA.

DISTRICT CONVENTIONS—COUNTY CONVENTIONS—CAMPAIGN NOTES.

The third district had the honor of being held this year in Faulkton, the home of South Dakota's grand champions of prohibition and equal rights—Congressman and Mrs. Pickler. Convention met June 3-5, with thirty-five voting delegates and a large number of honorary and visiting members present. Among the visitors were Rev. Alden, of Athol; Rev. Clark, of Leola; Rev. Hyde and Messrs. Jager and Dewey, of St. Lawrence, and Eli Johnson, of Highmore, all of whom remained through the convention. The proceedings opened Tuesday evening with devotional exercises and short addresses of welcome by Mayor Morse, Rev. Mr. Chunn, and Mrs. Pickler, and responses by Mrs. L. M. Hammer and Mrs. Brown, after which was held a gold medal contest by the Faulk county unions. The contestants were splendidly trained by Professor Downs. All the speaking was of a very high order, and the judges had the sympathy of the entire audience in their difficult task of awarding the prize, which was given to Miss Mabel Downs, of Orient. The house was crowded, and during the contest the rain poured down in torrents, accompanied by a high wind, some hail, and terrific thunder and lightning; but the speakers never faltered nor flinched, but with wonderful nerve, raised their voices above the storm's awful uproar, and by their coolness and presence of mind, the audience was kept from manifesting anxiety over the war of elements outside. A pretty feature of the evening was the singing of an equal rights song by about thirty little boys and girls, marching and carrying flags with which they emphasized the sentiments of the song. They were heartily encored and sang another verse, to the great delight of the audience.

Wednesday morning was mostly devoted to reports from county presidents, eight reporting either in person or by proxy, two counties being yet unorganized. All the reports showed that the resolution adopted at the last state convention, to make the department of franchise a special line of work the present year, had been faithfully carried out by most of the unions. Every prayer, every report and every speech throughout the convention was full of suffrage, in fact the very air was full of it. The delegates brought it in full measure, the visitors were loaded with it, and nobody was surprised to see Faulkton, the home of Major and Mrs. Pickler, running over with it. If a speaker would be popular and arouse enthusiasm, he or she had only to talk for suffrage.

Wednesday afternoon another full house was present. The president's address was first on the program. Among her recommendations was the following: That the district take up the department of prize suffrage oratorical contests, and conduct them in the same manner as the Demorest medal contests, except that the recitations be on suffrage, and a handsome prize (silver cup) be given the winner, which could be paid for out of the proceeds of the evening. This recommendation was promptly acted on by the convention, and Mrs. L. M. Hammer, of Highmore, was elected superintendent of the department, which is already being pushed with great vigor.

The superintendents' reports showed activity in the various lines of work, notwithstanding the arduous labors of two campaigns following each other in close succession. The department of Demorest medal contests has especially been pushed with great success by the superintendent, Mrs. Minnie Barker Horning. These contests have opened the way for suffrage work in many places.

A suffrage discussion Wednesday afternoon was ably opened by Mrs. Stephens, after which the time of each speaker was limited to five minutes, and the discussion thrown open to both visitors and delegates. A Congregational minister (a resident pastor) asked permission to speak on the other side which the chair promptly gave. He is an Eastern man and recent graduate of Yale, and knows a great deal more than he will a few years hence, which accounts for his courage in bravely getting up before such a convention as that to oppose suffrage. He told how carefully he had studied the question, particularly from a Biblical standpoint, and could arrive at but one conclusion, "that woman should be subject to man, and remain contentedly in the sphere in which God had placed her." But his closing argument capped the climax. It was that "The skeleton of a man and the skeleton of a woman are different, which shows conclusively that women should not vote." The Rev. Mr. Clarke, Mr. Johnson, and Mrs. Barker, state president, replied to his arguments amid deafening cheers, and in such a way that Mrs. Gougar did not have much to do the next evening to annihilate the unfortunate man completely, and put the women of his congregation in such a frame of mind that he has taken his grip-sack and gone to find a new location, a sadder, but it is to be hoped, a wiser man.

Wednesday evening Mrs. Barker gave a splendid lecture to a crowded house on "Our Lines of Work." The following thought will be new to those who think home duties the only ones for women. She said, "The first and chief aim of the organization is for the protection of homes. The men, during the civil war, did not stay at home to protect their homes, but went forth to battle for them; so women should go forth to battle for their homes," and then showed that suffrage is the present line of work.

Thursday's program was crowded full of good things, and included a talk on social purity, by Mrs. Barker, and another suffrage discussion. A telegram of greeting was received from Congressman Pickler, also from the Yankton county W. C. T. U. A petition for the passage of the Wilson bill by Congress was presented, also a petition to be sent to the Czar of Russia in behalf of Siberian exiles.

Mrs. Johnson was reëlected president, but on account of other duties declined. Mrs. L. M. Hammer was then elected president; Miss Augusta Chandler, vice-president; Miss Nona Smith, corresponding secretary; Mrs. L. L. Jager, recording secretary; and Mrs. Eugene Steere, treasurer. Mrs. P. E. Johnson was elected delegate to the National convention, and Mrs. L. L. Jager, alternate. Pierre was chosen for the next place of meeting.

Among the resolutions which passed unanimously, were, the one indorsing our National leader, Frances E. Willard, and the policy of the National and state W. C. T. U.; recognizing the ability and leadership of the state president, Mrs. Barker, and the retiring district president; a resolution of thanks to Mrs. Emma Smith De Voe for efficient suffrage work done in the dictrict, and to Mrs. Pickler for her "untiring energy" in providing for our material wants, as well as for her inspiring work in convention; indorsing suffrage; making hygiene a special line of work after the close of the campaign, and that the prohibitory and other reform laws be carefully studied by every union.

The convention closed Thursday evening with a magnificent suffrage lecture by Mrs. Helen M. Gougar. The house was packed even to standing room. At the close a vote was taken for and against suffrage and not a nay vote was given.

The second annual meeting of the fifth district was held in the Opera House at White Lake, May 27–29. Convention opened Tuesday evening with Scripture reading by Mrs. Hall, prayer by Mrs. Barker, state president, Mrs. R. B. Hager, district president in the chair, and Mrs. R. J. Smart, secretary. A cordial address of welcome was given by Mrs. J. A. Longhran, in which she surmised that the delegates had brought a number of "original packages" of thought and ideas that would be of benefit to the convention. Mrs. Barker responded in a few well chosen remarks that were appreciated and warmly applauded by the audience. Mrs. Nelson, vice-president of the Minnesota W. C. T. U., was then introduced, and spoke in her easy, pleasant style for over an hour, on the all-absorbing question of suffrage. Her argument was logical and conclusive, and her points thoroughly sustained. The introduction into her speech of several original poems, just to the point, was an interesting and entertaining feature, eliciting hearty applause. After a few supplementary remarks by Mrs. Barker and Mrs. Hager, Mrs. Nelson organized a suffrage club. The business meetings were held in the Presbyterian Church. Twenty delegates were present and several visiting white-ribboners were made honorary members. Encouraging reports were received from the field and excellent papers read upon the various departments of work.

Under the efficient management of the president, the business of the convention was conducted with dispatch, and much aid was rendered by Mrs. Barker and Mrs. Nelson.

One important item of business was the organization of Aurora county. Mrs. Kline, committee on finance, asked that all unions pledge from one dollar to three dollars for district work. Eighteen dollars were pledged by delegates.

The election of officers resulted as follows: For president, Mrs. R. B. Hagar; vice-president, Mrs. Alice Hanson; corresponding secretary, Mrs. R. J. Smart; recording secretary, Mrs. W. B. Warner; treasurer, Mrs. A. D. Prescott.

Ringing resolutions were indorsed expressing sympathy and loyalty to Miss Frances E. Willard and the National W. C. T. U.; against desecration of the Sabbath, and for state and national observance of the same; indorsing the ballot for women, "not only for legislation concerning the temperance question, but for use in all questions of public interest, and for the election of all officers whose business it is to see that the will of the people is carried out in the enforcement of the laws;" and pledging hearty co-operation with the Equal Suffrage Association in securing the suffrage amendment. By request, Rev. Hager and Rev. Michel spoke on the original package question.

The second evening, Mrs. Barker spoke to a crowded house in Opera Hall on the "Outlook for Temperance." The audience gave respectful hearing and many of the saloon element who would not come inside, listened quietly and attentively from the sidewalk through the open windows.

Thursday morning Mrs. Barker gave an earnest talk on mothers' meetings, and Mrs. Hager gave the watchword for the coming year: "Every union organize one more union and every member get one more woman to become a member." The convention adjourned, feeling that the time had been most profitably spent and the workers inspired to greater zeal and activity in the grand work of the organization.

The second annual meeting of the fourth district convened at Webster, the president, Mrs. Anna Simmons, in the chair. Mrs. Irene G. Adams gave a cordial address of welcome to which response was made by Mrs. Jennie Beach.

Three county presidents reported several counties in this district as being yet unorganized. The local unions were all reported to be in a flourishing condition, and here, as elsewhere, the department of franchise is receiving special attention.

By request of the convention, Rev. Brokaw read an address prepared for the M. E. Association at Watertown, entitled "Why Women Should Vote," for which the thanks of the convention were extended, and the state president requested the pleasure of bestowing upon the gentlemen with her own hands, the white and yellow badges. Able and interesting essays were read, by Mrs. Herpel on "The Ethics of True Motherhood;" by Mrs. Warren, "Keep Sweet," and Mrs. Norris, "Woman's Right to the Ballot."

The question-box was well filled with important queries, which elicited much valuable information from Mrs. Barker, who gave replies in her brief, practical manner.

The president's annual address was one of the best things of the convention and was highly appreciated.

The following subjects were discussed at length: "Duties of Local Unions to promptly send Secretary's Reports to State;" "Local Dues;" "Advantages of Demorest Medal Contests;" "Necessity of Organization;" "Loyal Legion Work;" "Dues of Local to District Organization." Mrs. Barker gave a talk on "Social Purity," and a parliamentary drill; an address on Tuesday evening on "The

Original Package Decision," and on Wednesday evening an unanswerable lecture on the "Enfranchisement of Women."

A bureau of intelligence was adopted on the following plan: "Every white ribbon woman in the district who has a valuable thought, or hint, or can write an essay, or poem, or can find a gem in book or paper, which she thinks might aid another woman or union, is to send it to Irene G. Adams, Webster, who was chosen to represent this department, and whenever any union desires assistance of a literary or instructive nature, they may communicate with Mrs. Adams, expressing their needs, who will forward articles fitting their request."

Thirty-one delegates were present and a fine audience at every session. The following officers were elected: Anna Simmons, president; Mrs. Winston, corresponding secretary; Irene G. Adams, recording secretary; Mrs. J. A. Cochran, treasurer; Etta Rowland, district organizer; Irene G. Adams was elected delegate to National convention.

Resolutions were adopted urging mothers' meetings; that women make use of the school franchise; that the department of social purity be pushed in every union; that Demorest medal contests be held as often as possible; deploring the effect of the "original package" decision, and importuning Congress for the speedy passage of the Wilson bill. The next meeting will be held at Ipswich.

The Minnehaha county convention met at Dell Rapids, May 28, and had a profitable and interesting meeting. This county was organized last September, and under Mrs. S. E. Young's able direction much good work has been done. Interesting discussions, especially on hygiene and children's work, were held, and Mrs. Barker was present to aid with her counsel. Papers were read on "Hygiene," "Woman Suffrage," "The Woman of It," and an address on "Local Work of the Smaller Unions." Mrs. S. E. Young was reëlected president.

Mrs. Barker lectured in the evening on "Prohibition and its Enforcement."

The Hand county convention was held in Miller, May 13 and 14. A splendid program was carried out, which included reports, discussions, a parliamentary drill, a talk on social purity, and a lecture by Mrs. Barker. Mrs. E. F. Dewey, of St. Lawrence, was elected president.

Yankton county held its fourth annual convention in Mission Hill Church, June 4. The program included an "Equal Suffrage Bible Reading," reports of superintendents, the president's address, discussion on "Our Prohibitory Law," papers on "Rum on the Congo," "Narcotics," "Young Women's Influence in Moral Reform," and an address on "Equal Suffrage" by Rev. Mr. Washburn. Mrs. Julia M. King was reëlected president. The convention was one of Yankton county's best, and very helpful.

Hyde county held its second annual meeting in Highmore, June 9, 10, the president, Mrs. M. T. Parker, in the chair. The program included reports, president's address, discussions, a parliamentary drill, a Demorest medal contest, and a telling suffrage lecture by Mrs. Gougar.

Many other county conventions have been held during the past month, but reports have not been received. Highmore union has held one suffrage oratorical contest, the prize, a handsome embossed, gold-lined silver cup, being awarded to Mr. A. B. Allen. A fine audience was present, and the entertainment greatly enjoyed, while the admission fee of ten cents paid for the cup and left a balance in the treasury. Two more classes are being arranged for, one of juveniles and one of adults.

PHILENA EVERETT JOHNSON,
Special Correspondent.

INDIANA.

JOTTINGS.

Indiana has just closed a most successful series of joint county conventions conducted by the state officers and the state superintendent of the school of methods. These institutes were held at twenty different points within the state, embracing the entire territory held by the W. C. T. U. The attendance upon each has been fair, and much helpful instruction in different lines of work has been given. Each meeting was held for two days; Mrs. Nichols, Mother Wallace, Misses Reed, Hay and Palmer were chief instructors, assisted by Mrs. Loftin, state superintendent of narcotics, and Mrs. Thompson, state superintendent of evangelistic work. These institutes have occupied the months of May and June, and we feel that a fresh impetus to more systematic and intelligent work has been given.

Our state organ *The Organizer* is rapidly increasing in circulation, and our publishing company report a splendid financial outlook for this enterprise of three and one-half years' standing. The department of organization reports almost one hundred new unions this year, and *not a secession.*

The Demorest medal work is very popular throughout the state, and is being untiringly pressed by our indefatigable Mrs. Balch. We held sixty-six silver contests in April, sixty-five in May, and two small gold ones. Mrs. Balch expects to hold a diamond medal contest at Terre Haute in October during our state convention. Mrs. Straw, our faithful Loyal Temperance Legion superintendent, proposes to build a Willard drinking fountain beside the Josephine R. Nichols cottage on our state fair grounds. Our Loyal Temperance Legions are contributing the funds.

Mrs. Wallace gave the address for the Johnson county W. C. T. U. on the Fourth at Franklin, while Mrs. Nichols spoke for the Warren county union on that day.

SADIE B. WHISTLER.

COLORADO.

NEWS AND NOTES.

The convention of the northern district was held in the Central Christian Church of Denver, May 8 and 9. There was an increased number of delegates in attendance and all of the general officers of the state were present beside the president of the southern district, Mrs. Eva Higgins, and Mrs. J. S. Sperry, superintendent of White Cross and social purity. Mrs. C. D. H. Thompson, state president, gave an address on "Liberty," and Rev. Dr. Tupper, of the First Baptist Church, spoke fearlessly and unequivocally concerning the responsibility of the liquor traffic. The district showed its hearty sympathy with the Otis union in its crusade work by voting ten dollars to aid in prosecuting the work. Mrs. T. M. Wallace, superintendent of parliamentary department, gave a drill that was satisfactory to all but herself. Modesty is commendable. We have reason to be proud of her work. The entertainment given by the kitchen garden of the Denver Central union during the convention gave the public an opportunity to see for itself what was being done in educating the children in different lines of housework.

The new officers of the northern district are, Mrs. T. M. Wallace, president; Mrs. H. D. Teetor, secretary; and Mrs. M. R. Sprague, treasurer. It is hoped a district press superintendent will be appointed at their next meeting, who will report in full the proceedings of the convention. The third annual convention of the southern district met in Colorado City, on June 10. Among the interesting things that came before the convention were papers on "Mothers' Meetings," by Mrs. Reynolds; on "City Missions," by Mrs. Gladwin; and on "Sabbath Observance," by Mrs. Balcomb. Miss Ida Clothier, national organizer of the Y's, was present at the convention the greater part of the time, and gave aid and enthusiasm on all lines of work. Mrs. Clara Hoffman lectured both Wednesday and Thursday evenings, with her usual earnestness and vigor that cannot but leave a lasting impression. Mrs. T. M. Wallace gave a parliamentary drill that was most highly commended. When all our workers understand parliamentary law, and abide by it, much time will be made use of that now goes to waste. Mrs. Wallace also advances the plan of house to house visiting, as a means of increasing our membership by making known our work in this way. The plan of work committee did not fail to urge superintendents of departments to report, also that local superintendents should correspond with state superintendents, which means they shall do so immediately, when appointed to certain lines of work. Further, that the executive committee of the local unions shall prepare the business for each coming meeting, that the business in hand may be dispatched more promptly and orderly. A by-law was also passed during the convention to the effect that any officer or superintendent who is absent from three consecutive meetings without reasonable excuse may be displaced from her position.

By resolution the convention affirmed its loyalty to the National organization. It was also resolved to work to obtain the thirteenth Sunday in each quarter as temperance day. Woman's suffrage was also most heartily indorsed. The officers elected for the coming year are, Mrs. Eva Higgins, president; Miss M. D. Wilson, secretary, and Mrs. J. K. Moore, treasurer. The Good Templars' Lodge of Colorado City numbers eighty-five. Rev. Harrington, pastor of the M. E. Church of Colorado City, Rev. Hiller, of Florissant and Manitou Park M. E. congregations, and Rev. Allen, pastor of the Mesa M. E. Church, Pueblo, were regular attendants at the southern district convention. Rev. Allen establishes an unheard of precedent in W. C. T. U. work. On his return to his charge his official board, under his leadership, invited the state W. C. T. U. to hold its next annual convention, which occurs in September, in the Mesa M. E. Church of Pueblo, the members of that church to entertain the delegates. Brother Allen and his official board are not afraid of temperance work evidently, and King Alcohol will find no resting-place in the corners of his parish.

Mrs. J. A. Sabine, our state superintendent of suffrage has left us to make her home in Massachusetts, so long as her health will permit. Just before leaving Colorado Springs, her past home, Mrs. A. F. Newton, the president of the local union, gave a very pleasant reception, that Mrs. Sabine's friends might have an opportunity to meet her socially and bid her good-bye. The Colorado Springs union is holding mothers' meetings twice a month in the different wards of the city.

May 25 was observed by a public meeting held in the evening at the "Church of the Strangers," (U. P.) the subject of addresses and paper being "Sabbath Observance." Flower mission day was observed in El Paso county jail. Mrs. Clara Hoffman addressed the prisoners in Colorado Penitentiary at Canon City on flower mission day. It is very much regretted by all W.C.T.U. workers that the evening school for the prisoners has been given up. Surely it would be a benefit to overseers as well as to prisoners to give the prisoners something to think of besides themselves, and the committing of crimes.

Mrs. Hoffman is doing excellent work in the state, wherever she has lectured. The 21st and 22d she lectured in Colorado Springs, and the union is planning to have two more lectures from her before she leaves the state. July 11 is temperance day at Glen Park, Colorado's Chautauqua, when Mrs. Hoffman Mrs. Bateman and Miss Ida Clothier will be there. The state W. C. T. U. has headquarters at the Park under the superintendency of Mrs. C. W. Beach. The enterprise includes the running of a lunch table and a laundry. The management of the grounds has given favorable terms, and it is hoped to realize considerable profits for state work.

Mrs. Beach has recently organized a new union in Denver on South Broadway, named the R. W. Brainerd union, in honor of our deceased secretary. This makes the fifth W. C. T. U. in Denver and one Y. W. C. T. U. Two other unions have been organized at Elyria and Littleton, suburbs of Denver, making eight organizations in the county of Arapahoe. The Arapahoe county convention will be held in the Denver Tabernacle on July 10 and will be a "Mothers' Institute" when the questions of home-training and non-alcoholics in medicine will be discussed. A children's mass-meeting will be held under the management of Mesdames Lounsbury and Benton.

The Salida Band of Hope is yet the banner juvenile organization of the state. Delegates are present at each district convention giving their own report of their work. Mrs. Lester, their leader, was with them at the convention at Colorado City, and brought them especially before the convention. Many of the organizations have grown beyond the teachings of the Band of Hope manuals, and she called for suggestions for supplementary work.

The day nursery of Denver has been removed to a higher location on Arapahoe street. During May 143 children were cared for. The Associated Charities set apart fifty dollars per month to this work.

The Y's of Longmont gave the "Dairy Maid's Convention" very successfully, netting the society something over sixty dollars. Miss M. D. Wilson has given the "Carnival of Nations" at Colorado City, Manitou, Florence, Canon City and La Veta, with good success. It is the best entertainment that I have yet seen of those given by the W. C. T. U.

At the fourth annual meeting of the "Woman's Exchange" of Denver, held recently, the report gave the total amount paid to consigners as $8,153.13, and the patronage of the lunch-room as 120,491 people, and for the month of May, 13,970. One hundred and sixty-three women have been enabled to earn an honest livelihood, one of whom earns, on an average, $100 per month. Colorado Springs also has a Woman's Exchange carried on successfully, but not under the control of the W. C. T. U. A new department adopted by the state executive board is that of "The Relation of Temperance to Labor and Capital." Mrs. Anna E. Steele has been appointed to the superintendency. The southern districts elected superintendents of the evangelistic, press and mothers' meetings departments. Though the state has no department of mothers' meetings as yet, the work in that line is growing very fast.

ELSIE W. CHAMBERS,
Special Correspondent.

KANSAS.

SEVENTH DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The last semi-annual convention of the seventh district W. C. T. U. met in the M. E. Church of Great Bend, and was both enjoyable and profitable. The district was well represented by delegates from different counties. Mrs. Culver gave a cordial address of welcome. The response, by Mrs. Stubbs, was earnest and thoughtful. Each session was opened with devotional exercises, and closed with prayer. Reports were read by county presidents and superintendents of departments, which showed active work going on all along the line; an excellent report from Barton county was read by Mrs. McCormick, county president; an essay by Mrs. A. B. Stryker, and a paper by Mrs. M. A. Messenger on "Juvenile Work," were entertaining and instructive. Mrs. W. A. Woodrow, district president, read her address, which showed largely the condition and work being done in the district; two organizers are now in the field, Mrs. M. Fletcher and Mrs. A. P. Holloway. The convention appreciated the services of Great Bend pastors, who manifested sympathy and interest in the work, helping by their presence and earnest, encouraging words. Rev. G. Lowther addressed the convention and large audience on the first evening, his subject being "Temperance from a Biblical Standpoint," which was full of most excellent thought. The business before the convention was disposed of with dispatch, re-submission and other important subjects were thoroughly discussed; the question drawer was a feature of interest and instruction. Several visitors were introduced to the convention, making remarks, among whom was "Mother Bickerdyke," of army nurse fame. Mrs. Fanny Rastall, state president, was present and gave an eloquent and helpful address on the second evening, which was among the attractions of the convention. Mrs. A. P. Holloway, county president of Kingman, also gave an address on the same evening entitled, "Why and Why Not?" The church was adorned with fragrant blooming plants and trailing vines intermingled, among which were banners and our national flag; suspended over the floral decorations was our motto. Fine music was rendered both evenings by cultured voices from Great Bend. The citizens of the town gave us a royal welcome, and entertained us in the most hospitable manner. On the last day at 8 o'clock a. m., the ladies of that city met at the church with carriages, and escorted all delegates and visitors over the city, in response to an invitation from Mr. Stryker, president of the college. We visited that institution, also accepted an invitation from the principal of the high school. Memory will ever turn with pleasure and gratitude to the citizens of Great Bend for their generous hospitality and courtesy extended to our convention.

MRS. W. A. WOODROW, *Pres. Seventh Dist.*

COFFEY COUNTY CONVENTION.

Our fourth annual convention was held at Burlington, June 3-5. It was the best one ever held in the county; not a failure on the program. There were seven essays and three addresses by members of the convention. An appeal for Nebraska was made by Mrs. S. F. Grubb, National superintendent of foreign work, on the second evening. A gold medal contest was on the first evening's program, followed by the prize orations of the other two gold medal winners of the county (we now have three in the county).

The convention decided to give a prize to the best speaker among our W. C. T. U. sisters at our next session; the recitations to be from the medal contest book, and the prize to be a copy of "Glimpses of Fifty Years," or its equivalent in W. T. P. A. literature, if the winner already had the book. Among the resolutions passed was one indorsing the action of Geo. Humphrey in the "cold comfort" he gave the re-submissionists at their late gathering in Topeka. The people of Kansas do not take kindly to the "package houses" which are being established in many places, consequently they are generally short-lived affairs, and may they continue to grow still shorter is the sentiment of the majority of our citizens.

MRS. S. S. WEATHERBY,
Special Correspondent.

OHIO.

THIRD DISTRICT CONVENTION.

Our annual meeting, presided over by Mrs. E. J. Gray, of Medina, was held in the Baptist Church, Norwalk, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 10 and 11. The four counties, Erie, Huron, Lorain and Medina, were well represented by the earnest women sent as delegates. The first half hour of the opening session was spent in praise and supplication, led by Mrs. Farr, the faithful workers giving themselves anew to God and to his service.

The recording secretary being absent, Mrs. W. R. Santley was chosen to fill her place. After presentation and adoption of reports of officers, Miss Sara Winthrop Smith, organizer for the "Woman's Suffrage Association," was introduced and made a most favorable impression by the modest, yet dignified way in which she told us of her work; of its justness, and the need of pressing it.

Mrs. H. E. Hammond, of Cleveland, the long time and able district president and state organizer, was presented, and after words of greeting, most happily emphasized the use, as helps to advance our work, of the five levers, prayer, patience, punctuality, perseverance and principle.

Mrs. Hershiser, president of Huron county union, read a most carefully prepared paper on "Supplemental W. C. T. U. Studies," but which was devoted almost entirely to the "Labor Question;" applied Christianity the solution. A helpful discussion followed this paper; the gist of all being to abolish rum and tobacco, and the question would be virtually settled.

Miss Olmstead, state superintendent of the department of social purity, addressed the convention. She urged that mothers' meetings and fathers' meetings be held, where most practical help could be given. Her department comprised three divisions, legal, reformatory and preventive. Mrs. Hershiser followed, urging an inquiry into the causes of so many broken homes. She thought early, unadvised marriages and modern modes of courtship were among them.

The evening session was opened by an anthem by the choir, followed by prayer by the Rev. J. M. Seymour, pastor of the Presbyterian church, Norwalk. Mrs. C. M. More, in behalf of the local union, extended a most cordial welcome to their city. Mrs. S. B. Penniman responded in her own happy and comprehensive way. Then followed the address by Mrs. Hammond; Her theme, "We are Laborers Together with Him." She spoke of the great honor of being associated with Christ in work for humanity; of the constantly increasing demand for laborers, especially of the call for women to labor for the uplift and emancipation of women. Her address was logical and earnest.

Wednesday was a busy day. After devotional exercises the president, Mrs. Gray, took the chair. Reports from the counties showed an encouraging activity; five hundred and forty-two paying members; nearly that many copies of THE UNION SIGNAL taken, and about sixty copies of the *Ohio Messenger*.

The scientific temperance instruction *Bulletins* have been faithfully put into the hands of the teachers; leaflets and books liberally distributed and loaned; prisoners visited and given the Bread of Life; reading-rooms opened; a public drinking fountain set up in Lorain at a cost of eighty dollars; evangelistic meetings held, to the profit of many both within and without the church, notably, those led by our sweet and consecrated sister, Mrs. Romick, of Delaware. Able speakers have addressed the people on the most burning questions of the day, Mrs. S. Perkins, Mrs. Hammond, Mrs. Livermore and Colonel Bain among the number.

The Crusade meetings in December, 1889, were a means of blessing. The closed columns of some of the papers have been opened to us, but alas! alas! we must still write, "The enemy stalks abroad." We are glad to record, however, that the members of the W. C. T. U. of the third district are not weary in well-doing, but are stronger and braver, more determined to patiently persevere than ever before. They have put the hand to the plow not to look back.

Topics treated during the day, "Heredity," by Mrs. Osborne, this to be published as a leaflet; "Scatter Lilies," by Mrs. Mary D. Santley; "Observations at Our National Capital," by Mrs. C. C. Bacon; "The Ballot for Woman a Necessity," Mrs. Webster; an unusually interesting question-box conducted by Mrs. Farr.

Mrs. E. J. Gray, who has been a most efficient president of this district for several years, declined reëlection, and Mrs. Mary D. Santley was chosen to fill that office; Mrs. Mary H. Houghton was elected corresponding secretary and treasurer, and Mrs. H. E. Hershiser, recording secretary.

The convention discussed the feasibility of doing away with district organization in Ohio, but by rising vote expressed itself unanimously in favor of retaining it. Mrs. Brush was elected delegate to represent the district at the National meeting to be held in October, in Atlanta, and Mrs. Mary D. Santley was chosen alternate. Choice music was furnished by choir and soloists, and most delightful entertainment by the Norwalk union and friends.

MRS. MARY D. SANTLEY.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

MRS. M. B. FLETCHER, the matron of the Talcott Mission, Chicago, desires to acknowledge the generosity of the W. C. T. U. ladies of Monon, Ind., in receiving twenty-five little children of the Talcott Kindergarten into their homes for two weeks during the month of June. Miss Lyman, the superintendent of the industrial school, accompanied them, the Monon Railway Company giving them free transportation. A blessed work, indeed!

THE second annual convention of the Pettis county W. C. T. U., was held in Sedalia, Mo., Thursday and Friday, June 26 and 27, with a very good attendance. Mrs. J. H. Battles, of Nebraska, delivered an address Thursday evening, giving many interesting and instructive thoughts concerning health and heredity. The question, "What relation has the liquor traffic to missions?" was very ably discussed by Rev. Mr. Doller, pastor of the Congregational Church, Sedalia. The following new officers were elected: Miss Nora E. Littlefield, president; Miss Allie Parsons, secretary; Mrs. Mary Menefee, treasurer. The semi-annual convention will be held in October at La Monte.

MANY hearts will sorrow to know of the death of Mrs. Georgia Hulse McLeod, of Maryland, who has so often contributed to the pages of THE UNION SIGNAL. Her death was caused by heart failure; her health had been impaired for a year. Before she had reached womanhood she had written poems for various periodicals, and while yet very young five volumes were published from her gifted pen. For many years she was principal of the Southern Literary Institute for young ladies in Baltimore. Of late years her energies have been almost wholly devoted to W. C. T. U. labors in her state, and she will be sadly missed as an active worker, and as a contributor to temperance literature.

A VERY pleasant and profitable convention was held in Conroy, O., June 25. A union was organized consisting of twenty members. Mother Stewart's presence and voice cheered the workers through the day, and in the evening she gave a thrilling address. The superintendent of Sabbath observance suggested that a petition be sent from the county unions along the line of the Mackinaw, to the railroad officials, requesting a discontinuance of Sunday excursions. This was heartily approved of by all.

THE following message, so full of vital joy and thankfulness, comes from a worker in Beardstown, Illinois: "My heart is full of delight and praise this morning over our very successful convention at Ashland. The Lord was with us in great power; the discussions were entered into by so many of our women very heartily, and, best of all, peace and harmony reigned throughout. Many visitors were present from the country and little villages; the house was nearly full at every session; the men turned out better than at any previous county convention or at our district convention. Ministers, doctors and business men were present mornings, afternoons and evenings, and they took part in the discussions, especially in those concerning the 'original package decision,' but there was no discord. A motion was made and carried that programs be sent to the saloonists; five ladies were soon ready for this work; they went to each saloon, were introduced to the proprietor, were greeted with a hand shake and thanks for the programs. Our workers invited them to attend the convention. As the ladies entered, some men in the act of taking a drink set it down hastily and ran out at the back door; others stood up against the wall looking ashamed. When our committee returned the whole convention was astir to know the results; I soon called for their report. After the convention closed the men provided fourteen carriages and buggies in front of the church for the purpose of taking delegates riding. We decorated horses and carriages with long white ribbons and carried our banners; on one was inscribed "The Saloon Must Go." We rode past the saloons in one long procession. The men looked aghast, and seemed to be amazed, but not a word was spoken; we kept quiet, only praying that our silent influence might go out and reach them; crowds of men soon gathered to look. Thus ended our county convention, with thirteen new members added to the roll. Our finances come up to the necessary standard. We shall not soon forget the very kind hospitality of the men and women of Ashland."

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The W. C. T. U. will hold their School of Methods at the Puget Sound Chautauqua August 8-17, under charge of the recording secretary, Mrs. M. L. T. Hidden. The departments of our work will be represented by the state superintendents and prominent local workers. A very successful session is anticipated.

M. L. T. HIDDEN, *Sec.*

Official Communications.

RECEIPTS FOR TEMPERANCE TEMPLE.

Arkansas—Okolona: Baby Band, $1.10.

California—Linden: Baby Band, $1.60; Santa Cruz: Mary Thompson, $3.65; Mrs. L. F. Grover, $1; Bakersfield: Mrs. J. L. Clarke, $4; Orange: W. C. T. U., $1; Los Angeles; Emma Harriman, $1.

Colorado—Florence: W. C. T. U., $4.50.

Connecticut—Bridgeport: Loyal Temperance Legion, $1; Birmingham: Mrs. E. S. Smith, $3.50; Guilford: Neil Hull, $3.65; Elmwood: Mrs. E. M. Sears, $1.

Illinois—Murphysboro: Baby Band and Cherub Band, $2.25; Hinsdale: Mrs. F. Linsley, $1; Taylor: W. C. T. U., $16; Marissa: W. C. T. U., $7; Morrison: Baby Band, $10.60; Plymouth: W. C. T. U., $2; Prairie City: W. C. T. U., $5; Nunda: W. C T. U., 84 cts; Van Orin: W. C. T. U., $8.22; Clinton: Mrs. Argo, $100; La Harpe: W. C. T. U., $5; McConnell: S. B. Grissinger, $1.10; Chicago: Temple Builders' Band of Hope, $10; Baby Band, Cherub and Veteran Bands, $2.05; Grant Park: W. C. T. U., $18.81; Girard: Y. W. C. T. U., $3; South Elgin: W. C. T. U., $6.10; Moline: Baby Band, $2.40; Loyal Temperance Legion, $2.50; W. C. T. U., $3.75; W. C. T. U., $85.15; Platteville: W. C. T. U., $3; Mattoon: Harry Morrison, $1; Dixon: Y. W. C. T. U., $10; Town of Lake: W. C. T. U., $46; Kankakee: W. C. T. U., $5.77; Jacksonville: Hattie Dwight, Charley and Susie Eames, $1; Chillicothe: Mrs. Easton, $1; Whiteside County: King's Daughters; Good Deed Circle, $21.29; Chicago: Mrs. Loomis, $1; Mason City: Mrs. C. H. Merritt, $4.30; Yorkville: Baby Band and Cherub, $1.85; Bloomington: W. C. T. U., $13.50; Austin: Baby Band, $10.30; Chester: W. C. T. U., $2.25; Western Springs: Mrs. E. A. Maxted, $1; Mrs. Dr. Wright, $5; Mrs. E. A. McFarland, $2; Mrs. Newlove, $2: Baby Band, $1; cash $2; Galesburg: Mrs. Phœbe Avery, $100; Morrison: W. J. Johnson, L. E. Tuttle, W. A. Thatcher, A. M. Hershey, E. W. Payne, O. Woods, H. A. Boyd, Brown Bros., Mrs. F. A. Robinson, Dr. Nolan, Mrs. J. A. Beckert, Mrs. Keefer, Baby Band, $1 each; others, $3.50; Rock Island: Mrs. A. Reynolds, Mrs. W. J. Ferguson, Mrs. A. C. Schaffer, $1 each; Baby Band, 50 cents; Albany: Mrs. E. H. Nevitt, Mrs. E. Olds, Mrs. E. L. Dineen, Baby Band, $1 each; Mrs. C. H. Slocum, $2; Colona: Dr. Emma Standley, $1; Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, $1; cash 50 cents; Alexis Reimer & Brewington, $1; Baby Band, 50 cents; Fulton Junction: Baby Band, 60 cents; Cordova: Mrs. L. Reese, Mrs. Geo. Pomeroy, $1 each; Baby Band, 20 cents; Peoria: Mrs. Wm. Reynolds, Mrs. Tyng, Mrs. Chas. Jamison, Mrs. E. C. Heidrick, Mrs. Starr, Mrs. Wm. Hamilton, Mrs. E. Williamson, Mrs. J. P. Darst, Mrs. H. Aldin, Mrs. H. T. Baldwin, Mrs. F. W. Sisson, Mrs. Gilman, Mrs. Gardiner, Mrs. W. C. Alford, Mrs. J. L. Griswold, C. M. Avery, Mrs. L. McLean, Mrs. T. J. Love, Baby Band, $1 each; Mrs. Donemyer, $2; cash $5; Delavan: Mrs. and Miss Youle, $1 each.

Iowa—Oskaloosa: Mrs. Cecelia Sherman, $1; veterans, $9; children, $2.25; W. C. T. U., 75 cents; Fairview: W. C. T. U., $3.40; Bloomfield: $3; W. C. T. U., $10; Stuart: Baby Band, $10.20; Sioux City: Mrs. W. E. Hignam, $4; Clarence: W. H. Blair, $1; Indianapolis: W. C. T. U., $4; Dana: W. C. T. U., $3; ———: Cash, $25.

Kansas—Iola: Baby Band and Loyal Temperance Legion, $1.10; Quindaro: Mrs. E. M. White, $3.65; Mrs. G. M. Tucker, $1.50; Selkirk: Baby Band, $2.50; Mankato: Mrs. R. H. Bishop, $3.70.

Kentucky—Madisonville: W. C. T. U., $5; Millersburg: Cash, $10.

Massachusetts—Lee: Mrs. Juliet Shannon, $1; Fall River: Y. W. C. T. U., $5; Loyal Temperance Legion and Baby Band, $4.25; Westminster: W. C. T. U., $12; Hadley: Baby Band, $6.10; Roslindale and West Roxbury: W. C. T. U., $10; Blackstone: W. C. T. U., $7.50; W. Somerville: Mrs. L. D. Bennett, $2; Peabody: W. C. T. U., $13; New Bedford: Mrs. F. Matthes, $1; Abington: Rev. Ada Bowles, $25.

Michigan—Fenton: Angeline Kenyen, $5; Union City: Mrs. M. Bostwick, $3.65; Traverse City: Miss Isabel Hammond, $3.65; Charlotte: W. C. T. U., $25; Detroit: Frances C. Hudson, $5; Acma: Anna Lee, $1.11; Flat Rock: Baby Band, $2.60; Clio: W. C. T. U., $3; Muskegon: Caroline and Mary Hyde, $1.49; Paw Paw: Mrs. Brown, $1.

Minnesota—Alma: W. C. T. U., $3; Mary Bickford, $1; Minneapolis: Helping Hand, W. C. T. U., Baby Band and Loyal Temperance Legion, $6.50; Cannon Falls: Baby Band, $2.40; Fosston: Mrs. L. Lohn, $4; Lakefield: Mrs. Pollock, 20 cents; Euclid: Baby Band, $1.40; Keystone: Baby Band, 60 cents; Hamline: W. C. T. U., $17; Red Wing: Anna M. Brown, $3.65.

Missouri—Stockton: Rebecca B. Hall, $5; Clarksville: In memoriam, Nettie Musette Pitzer, $4.61; Kansas City: Mrs. J S. Cotton, 42 cts.

Nebraska—Elk Creek: Baby Band, $1.70; Wisner: Mrs. Chas. Harding, $3.65; Salem: Rev. H. M. Goodell, $1.

New Jersey—Rosenhayn: Baby Band, $1; Netherwood: S. A. Haines, $10; Passaic: Mrs. J. B. Pudney, $5; Middletown: Mary Osborn, $4.

New York—Alfred: W. C. T. U., $2.25; Hulberton: Baby Band, $1.10; Williamson: Juvenile Temple, $5; Baby Band, $2.20; New Bremen: Baby Band, $2.50; Port Lyden: Baby Band, $5; Wallkill: W. C. T. U. and Loyal Temperance Legion, $3.45; Chester: W. C. T. U. and Loyal Temperance Legion, $3; Cohoes: Mrs. Wm. Burton, $5; Mt. Kisco· Y. W. C. T. U., $5; Smyrna: W. C. T. U., $2; Spencer: Loyal Temperance Legion, $7.12; Troy: Central W. C. T. U., $8.74; Farmington: Y. W. C. T. U., $2.50; New York: W. C. T. U. Madison Av. Baby Band, 40 cents; Rochester: Mrs. Elizabeth Forbes, $100; Brooklyn: Morris Reynolds, $1; Allentown: Mrs. Cora Brown, $2; So. Dayton: W. C. T. U., $1; Dennisville: Miss Lydia Flick, $3.

Ohio—Marietta: Mrs. Geo. Woodbridge, Miss E. A. Pinkerton and Mrs. L. Hart, $1 each; Celina: W. C. T. U., $5; Hartford: Miss Burnett, $50; Seville: W. C. T. U., $1; W. Hicksville: Children, $1.15; Ripley: W. C. T. U., $3.65; Delaware: Ethel Stout, $1: Plymouth: Mrs. S. M. Beelman, $10; Miamisburg: W. C. T. U., $12.

Oregon—Baker City: Baby Band, $1.20.

Pennsylvania—Carbondale: In memoriam, Karl Briggs, $1; Y. W. C. T. U., $5; Strasburg: Loyal Temperance Legion, $2; Leech's Corners: Loyal Temperance Legion, $1.30; Baby Band, $10; Oaks: Sarah Casselberry, $3; Madisonville: per Bertha J. Swartz, $2.29; Port Allegany: Baby Band, $10.20; Newport: Mrs. S. A. Bleakney, $1; Williamsport: W. C. T. U. No. 2, $2.15; North East: Mrs. E. B. Norton, $5; Idlewood: Loyal Temperance Legion, $2.17; Churchville: W. C. T. U., $6.

Rhode Island—Providence: Baby Band, $3.

Tennessee—Morristown: In memoriam, Mrs. Minerva Leavitt, $5; McMinnville: Baby Band, $1.85.

Texas—McGregor: Baby Band, $1.50; Austin: Wm. Haven Moore, $1; Brenham: A Friend, $25.

Vermont—N. Danville: W. C. T. U., $5.73; Manchester Center: W. C. T. U., $2.

Washington—Avon: Mrs. L. J. Flagg, $1.50; Tacoma: Cent. W. C. T. U., $9; In memoriam, Mrs. Charlotte Nelson, $50.

E. Washington—Spokane Falls: Mrs. M. B. O'Neil, $1; Children, $1.50; Garfield: W. C. T. U., $6.05.

Wisconsin—Waupaca: W. C. T. U., $12; Tomah: Loyal Temperance Legion, $10.70; Stoughton: W. C. T. U., $8; Washington: Veterans, Juvenile and Baby Bands, $10; Rosendale: Mrs. A. W. Lyman, $1.50; Walworth Co,: W. C. T. U., $10; Milwaukee: A Friend, $1; Winneconne: Miss Davis and Mrs. Rush, $4; Walworth: Mrs. L. M. Hubbell, $1.

Wyoming—Green River: W. C. T. U., $10.

Miscellaneous—W. C. T. Unions of Norway, $9; Ontario, Princeton: Mrs. Reuben Thorn, $1; Burmah: W. C. T. U., Rangoon, $15; per Dr. Cushman, White Mallows fund, $1.20. In last report $19.44 was credited to W. C. T. U., Farmington, N. Y. It should have been South Perinton, N. Y.

ESTHER PUGH,
161 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill., July 3, 1890.

Publisher's Notes.

A Personal Word from the Publisher.

DEAR READERS OF THE UNION SIGNAL:—The personal pronouns never have appeared in these columns, nor my own signature. The reason, then, for a personal letter to our subscribers now must be a strong one that this wall of custom and propriety should be thus broken down. I leave the statements of the letter itself to give the reason therefor. From my desk I can look over to the corner of Monroe and La Salle streets and see an army of men and a whole procession of teams, busily engaged in getting ready the foundations of a large building. The lot is the only vacant one on this "Wall street" of Chicago, and till now has been held out of the market by its millionaire owner, Marshall Field, Esq. I can see a fringe of men standing around watching these busy workers, and without doubt they are asking, as do the thousands of passers-by, "What is going on here—who is going to build, and what kind of a building is it to be?" The daily papers have been giving the answers lately and a picture of the stately edifice that is to arise to a majestic height. How are you interested in this building? It is

A Thrilling Fact

that this is *your Temperance Temple* which is getting ready to take a permanent shape in mortar and stone! One undaunted woman has done it all—Mrs. Carse, the president of our W. T. P. A. And now that it is a certainty, and the building is under way, it can be said that she has done her work under discouragements that would have turned aside any one with less of a Joan D'Arc's spirit than her own. She has been opposed publicly and privately by those who might have at least been neutral, if not friendly; the papers have been full of all kinds of misstatements, but Mrs. Carse has never swerved a moment from the path she had marked out, and now the sound of the hammer is heard, and the corner-stone day is announced! All honor to this grand, plucky woman! But this is not what I started out to write to you about. Five years ago our circulation was less than 11,000; now it is 85,000. There are yet eight weeks before the laying of the corner-stone of the Temple. Why must we go before the world with a few less than 100,000 subscribers? Think of what it will mean to you and your work to have the proud honor of having a journal then with over one hundred thousand subscribers! That would be the largest circulation of any weekly paper published in Chicago!

We have over 6,000 subscriptions expiring in August.

We have made each of the 6,000 a very special offer.

We prefer not to print this offer.

But, if You

earnestly desire this grand climax of events to culminate in September at the laying of the corner-stone of the Temple and will write us asking for the particulars of this special August offer we will extend the same privilege to you that we do to the subscribers above named.

You Can Save Money

by doing this. Very little is required from you—half an hour's work or less—and if I get a hearty response to this personal letter we will be publishing over a hundred thousand papers the day the corner-stone is laid!

Don't You See

that the Temple could never have been the success it is, with all of the tremendous energy of Mrs. Carse, if our paper had stayed down at the old 11,000 rate? And that this growth helps on all the departments and the cause? So I make an earnest personal appeal to you as a lover of the pure, true and good to write me for the particulars of this August offer. And while I can, I want to thank the many, many friends who have responded so often, so cheerfully and often under such great discouragements, to my plans and appeals for work. I do often think of the steps taken—the sacrifices of time and convenience, and the steady persistence you have put into the work. But when the beautiful Temple is really finished—the marble walls of Willard Hall carved with the names of the willing workers and the revenue for the National work of the W. C. T. U. beginning to accumulate—will it not pay for all the toil and trouble and misunderstanding and differing views? So as to the building up of THE UNION SIGNAL. Your name cannot be engraved in marble but your work for the paper can go on bearing fruit while there is need of an evangel to point the erring and the uncertain ones to a life of purity and of trust in a loving Saviour.

Cordially yours.

Geo. C. Hall.

Publisher.

The 3-Cent-a-Week Plan.

I am greatly interested in your plan for using the children to bring THE UNION SIGNAL to the notice of those who have not yet realized how much they are losing each week by being without it. My interest in the plan is two-fold: first, for the sake of the paper itself, and its value to those who may thus subscribe for it; second, for the definite work that it gives the children to do. Nothing is more certain than that a *working* Loyal Temperance Legion cannot be a languishing one.

I shall be glad to urge this plan through our own state W. C. T. U. paper, and to request all the state superintendents to do the same. If you think best to send me 50 of the circulars giving this plan, I shall be glad to enclose one in each of the circular letters that I next send out to these superintendents.

Sincerely, HELEN G. RICE,
Supt. Natl. Dept. Juvenile Work.

We sent the circulars, and will be glad to do so to any who wish to know more of this plan to put children at work.

Extracts From Letters.

VANCOUVER, WASH.

Inclosed please find money for fifteen subscriptions, fourteen to THE UNION SIGNAL and one to *The Young Crusader*. I wish I had more time to solicit subscriptions. I find that they can be obtained very readily. I presented the following resolution at the recent state convention, that "as THE UNION SIGNAL is our National organ, every W. C. T.U. woman should read it in order to be efficient in her work and in sympathy with our National officers." I shall do all I can to help secure subscribers everywhere.

MRS. M. L. T. HIDDEN.

PORTLAND, OREGON.

We often say the "U. S."—significant initials— is the best paper in these United States. It is doing a great work in an able and convincing way. Shall be glad to help increase its circulation as soon as settled in our new home just outside the city.

J. RICHARDSON.

Mrs. E. M. Houghton, president of the local W. C. T. U. of Midland, Texas, sends for a dozen copies of Mrs. J. B. Beauchamp's Responsive Bible Readings, price 10 cents. She says the work is new to most of the members and they will not pray in public, and thinks the Responsive Bible Readings will educate them to use their voices in public. A good hint to the new locals.

Faint Hearts vs. a Strong One.

The secretary presented your letter, also one from MISS WILLARD at our union meeting. The ladies did not deem it advisable to send the $5.00, and it did not appear possible to canvass for new names at present. Just at this time I was appointed W. T. P. A. representative, and the matter was placed in my hands. I have made earnest effort and have succeeded in obtaining the $5.00 and five names. As soon as the weather is more favorable, shall try to push the paper and get more names.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Signal Lights.

No. 32. The Seceder's Platform. Mary Henry. A review of the platform adopted by the "non-partisans." Per 100, $ .15.

Timely Talks.

No. 8. The High License Craze. Rev. H. H. French. A stirring indictment of this aspirant for the favor of temperance people, showing by unanswerable arguments that it is utterly unworthy their trust or their votes.

Per 100, $ .30. Per 1,000, $2.50.

National Leaflets.

No. 41. Busy Women and the W. C. T. U. Mrs. Lucy A. Scott. A bright paper showing that the busiest woman cannot afford to miss this element out of her life or that of her family.

No. 42. Twelve Reasons Why Women Want to Vote. Alice Stone Blackwell.

No. 43. Why One Woman Wants to Vote. Ella G. Ives.

Price per package 10, $ .10. Per 100, $ .90.

Protection Posters.

HOME PROTECTION, SERIES I.

A Series of thirty mottoes for use on Bulletin Boards, and in other public places, setting forth "the faith that is within us."

The following are among the number:

"E. B. Iber, the leading distiller of Nebraska, wrote Jan. 7, 1888: We have done a good deal of business in the state of Iowa and we can say positively there is very little satisfaction in doing business in that state now. *It is like running a railroad underground.*"

"What the voters of to-day need is backbone. True principles always succeed in the end. The defeats of to-day are the victories of to-morrow."

"If men will engage in this destructive traffic, if they will stoop to reap the wages of iniquity, let them no longer have the law-book as a pillow, nor quiet their consciences with the opiate of a court license."—*Senator Frelinghuysen.*

Price per set, $ .50. Sold only in sets. Send two cent stamp for sample.

Money-Making Entertainments.

The list is worth your attention, as it comprises all sorts and kinds, and if your union seeks to occasionally make some money by amusing the people you will find here ample material. In many instances the entertainment will result in not only making the coffers heavier but in silencing the scoffers! Why? Because the planning has been not only to amuse but also to arouse thought while being amused, and a new idea that comes to you on the wings of a hearty laugh has a good-natured way of settling down quite at home in its new quarters. Here is the list:

Prohibition Program. *Price 10 cents.* By Anna A. Gordon. Song recitations and exercises of the brightest and best kind. High license is fired at in a way that tells. A dialogue by Mr. E. J. Wheeler on "Sensevs. License," is full of vigor, fun *and* education!

Crusader Programs. *Price. 25 cts.* A book of 188 pages, full of the best of Sunday-school and general temperance exercises, largely from the Sunday-school *Young Crusader*, given in its columns from time to time. All are good; none need costumes or any such outside helps. An admirable book in every way. Twenty-four numbers or exercises in all are given.

HINTS

FOR

Y. W. C. T. U. ENTERTAINMENTS.

Price 10 cents. Explaining the mysteries of Oriental Tiffin, Kaffee Klatsch, Mother Goose, etc. Candy recipes are added to sweeten things generally.

Ye Hatchet Partie. *Price 15 cents.* By Miss Mary H. Mather, superintendent department of entertainments National W. C. T. U. The most successful shekel winner we have ever printed for young ladies' use. Other good entertainments are also given, "Mistress Mary and Her Flower Garden," "Silhouette Social," etc.

INTERSTATE MILKMAID'S CONVENTION.

Price 5 cents. By Laura J. Rittenhouse. An amusing and witty "take off" on a woman's convention. The amount of learning (?) displayed on the cow business is funny.

Address WOMAN'S TEMP. PUB. ASS'N,
161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Van Houten's Cocoa, pure, soluble and economical.

A lady of experience will take entire care of two or three young children at her country home. Kindergarten and primary school in the morning. References exchanged. Terms, $10 a week. Address, Box 73, Dunellen, N. J.

MR. BEN. C. SMITH, Chairman Board of Trade, Macon, Ga., says: I consider Bradycrotine one of the greatest medicines I ever used.

MRS. R. J. ALLEN, of Wilson, N. C., says: Bradycrotine is unquestionably a great blessing to Headache sufferers.

DO YOU OWN TOKOLOGY?

Augusta Cooper Bristol, of Vineland, N. J., well known as an eloquent advocate of reforms in national politics, writes:

"I am pleased to add my testimony in favor of the methods and claims of Tokology. My daughter, residing in California, and who had never been a mother, read the book and decided to test its claims. From the beginning she followed strictly the methods presented. In a few months the result, mentally and physically, was simply marvelous. The hour of delivery was anticipated with enthusiasm instead of dread. The labor pains were brief and effectual, the physician being the only person in the room at the birth of the child. And he, being astonished, exclaimed: 'Why, Mrs. S., you ought to give birth to all the children in the community.'

"The babe is now nearly a year old, and remarkable for its beauty, intelligence and health. The period of teething so far has not been accompanied by fretfulness or irritability in the least degree. The mother is ten or fifteen pounds heavier than ever before. 'Tokology' should be placed in the hands of every young married woman, and its methods faithfully followed."

Mrs. E. J. McElwain, a prominent temperance worker, also in Michigan, writes: "I took forty-five orders in five days last week, notwithstanding the storm. I sell 'Tokology' because I know I am benefiting the buyer."

Ladies who desire to earn a little pin money at odd times, or agents who make a regular business of canvassing will find "Tokology" a splendid selling book. Price prepaid, $2.75.

Circulars and terms to agents free.

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On the Crest of the Alleghanies,

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These famous mountain resorts, situated at the summit of the Alleghanies and directly upon the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, have the advantage of its splendid vestibuled express train service both east and west, and are therefore readily accessible from all parts of the country. All Baltimore and Ohio trains stop at Deer Park and Oakland during the season.

Rates, $60, $75 and $90 a month, according to location.

All communications should be addressed to GEORGE D. DESHIELDS, Manager Baltimore and Ohio Hotels, Cumberland, Md., up to June 10th; after that date, either Deer Park or Oakland, Garrett County, Md.

FOR ✠ 20 ✠ CENTS ✠ YOU ✠ CAN HAVE ✠ THE ✠ UNION ✠ SIGNAL SENT ✠ TO ✠ A ✠ FRIEND ✠ FOR FIVE ✠ WEEKS ✠ WITH ✠ COPY OF ✠ A ✠ 25 ✠ CENT ✠ BOOK ✠ CONKLIN'S ✠ MANUAL ✠ OF ✠ INFORMATION. ✠ THE ✠ BOOK ✠ CAN COME ✠ TO ✠ YOU, ✠ THE ✠ PAPER TO ✠ YOUR ✠ FRIEND ✠ IF ✠ YOU PREFER. ✠ EITHER ✠ ONE ✠ IS ✠ WORTH ✠ MUCH ✠ MORE ✠ THAN 20 ✠ CENTS. ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠

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Publisher's Dep't.

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In clubs of 10 and over each	1.00
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Advertising rates in THE UNION SIGNAL per agate line, 75 cents. TIME DISCOUNTS: Four times, 10 per cent; 13 times, 20 per cent; 26 times, 30 per cent; 39 times, 40 per cent; 52 times, 50 per cent; five lines one year costs only $97.50. No advertisement of less than five lines inserted at time rates on a contract for variable space.

An Appeal—Heed It?

LAWRENCE, KAS.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Mrs. Belle Bigelow, state superintendent foreign work, Nebraska, writes that they are in despair at the need of foreign tracts and leaflets for their use there. She says they have more orders than they can possibly fill all the time. She begs me to make an appeal for this work. Our funds are exhausted and the campaign is hardly begun. How can we raise the needed funds for the foreign work in Nebraska? I am assured that unless we can gain the foreign voters we will lose the state. The printed page in their own language appeals to them more powerfully than anything else. My offer to send 1,000 pages for $1 is still open.

S. F. GRUBB, *Nat. Supt.*

Pastoral Work Delayed? No, Bettered!

MIDDLEPORT, O., July 3.

DEAR FRIENDS:—I got from the office the little book, "Girls of To-Day," which you were kind enough to send me, and have spent all the afternoon reading it. It is a most delightful book, and if I get into trouble for not making the intended pastoral calls during the afternoon, you are to blame for it. I wish all the girls I know would read and think over this book—what a treasure it would be!

I will write a review in one of the papers I am contributing to.

With many thanks, I am truly,

M. H. TIPTON.

Chautauqua Notice.

Miss Adda Burch has charge of the W. T. P. A. Publications at Chautauqua. She is located at Miller Park, where she is prepared to sell all the publications, take orders for THE UNION SIGNAL, *Oak and Ivy Leaf*, etc.

All white-ribboners are invited to call and patronize her.

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Romance Nineteenth Century	1.00	.35
Duties of Women,	.25	.15
Free Rum on the Congo,	.25	.10
Boys and Other Boys paper,	.25	.12
Girls of To-Day,	.25	.12
Y Song Books,	.25	.20
Glorious Cause,	.30	.20
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Please name first and second choice, as we have only a few of some of the items. Secure your bargains promptly. They will not last long.

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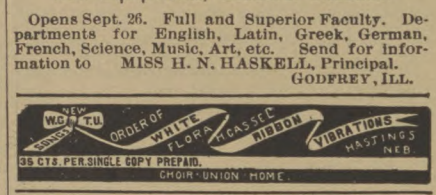

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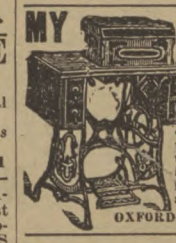
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Publisher's Dep't.

"Aquarelle Print."

The picture of Miss Willard is ordered and if we are not very much mistaken will have its own peculiar mission of helpfulness and inspiration to many thousands. To the friends who have met Miss Willard and heard her speak, as well as to those who have not, this presentment of the National President will be a joy and a real help. One lady, looking at the original of which we wrote last week, said: "She seems to have conquered all the slander and anger and false accusations that have come because of her advanced political views. It is the ideal face speaking of hope and courage, of joy in the victory of truth and Christ's righteousness."

These are, indeed, words of high praise, but they are merited.

When Ready!

Doubtless many will get impatient, and say, "Did we not do as you asked, and get for THE UNION SIGNAL one, two, five, or more new subscribers? Why, then, do you not do as you agreed and send us the picture?" To which we must meekly and respectfully answer

"We Did Not

promise it for immediate delivery. We said to get out such a picture as this would require months, and that it would be sent out in time to make it a beautiful holiday gift to you." So please remember this and don't expect the reward of your labors till December. The firm which will get out this "aquarelle print" is recognized as the best in this country in color work—Messrs. L. Prang & Co.—and the senior member of the firm, Mr. Prang, has assured the publisher that his personal attention will be given to the details of the work. If you think a cheap, dauby, high-colored, shiny picture is coming, you are exceedingly

Mistaken!

The determination is to make this the most notable picture of the kind ever gotten out, for the subject is the best and noblest of earth's great women. The price of the picture alone will be $1, and it is cheap at that. For you will remember it is the reproduction—to the minutest details—of a picture that could not be produced, alone, for less than

$500.00 !

We had but one thought, however, in planning this picture—not to make money from its sale—but to increase the number of those who will regularly read THE UNION SIGNAL, and only so did Miss Willard give a reluctant consent to the plan. We do absolutely give away all margin of profit to the W. T. P. A. in making the offers we have, which are good, you will remember, only to

September 1st,

viz., 1st. If any old subscriber shall send us one or more new subscribers with $1.00 for each name, such an one is entitled to have the picture when it is ready, *if claimed when remitting.*

2d. If any old subscriber or any union sends in a club of five or more new names with the money therefor, he, she or they will be entitled to a ***framed*** picture of Miss Willard. After September 1st it will take $1.25 in the first case and $6.00 in the second to secure this lovely premium.

Yes, True,

It *is* hot weather, but a few calls in the cool of the evening will let you earn this, the very best and most attractive premium we have ever offered, and that is saying a good deal, for we have offered not a few.

One Thing More.

A limited number of the "aquarelles" will be put on white satin of the best quality, and with the utmost care. These will be sold at not less than $5 each—unframed and unmounted. Those who want one will please speak early as the edition must be very limited.

Very True.

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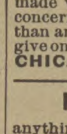
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A wonderful invention for lighting **CHURCHES**, Halls, etc. Handsome designs. **Satisfaction guaranteed.** Catalogue and price list free. BAILEY REFLECTOR CO.
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Advertisers want to know what paper pays best. Mention The Union Signal.

Signal Notes.

God loves to come to lonely hearts, which other loves do not fill. This is why bereaved hearts, outraged hearts, hearts misunderstood, hearts that have broken with kith and kin, and native place, and the grave of father and mother, are the hearts of His predilection.

IT is positively stated that the most densely populated square mile in the world is not in China nor Belgium, but in the City of New York, and that it is inhabited by 270,000 people, the larger part of whom are Italians, who speak their native language only, and retain their native customs.

SIR H. W. ACKLAND, Regius Professor of Medicine, University of Oxford, testifies that alcohol, except in the rarest possibilities, is not only unnecessary, but positively injurious.

IN Germany women physicians, however well qualified, have no legal standing, and are forbidden to sign a prescription. No matter what their attainments, they are only regarded as dabblers (*Kurpfuscher*). Thoughtful German women, however, are beginning to put in a plea for women doctors.

THE W. C. T. U. in Rochester, N. Y., has recently opened up a lodging house for young girls and women, at 126 South St. Paul street, in what was once considered one of the most elegant residences in the city. The basement is used for kitchen and dining-rooms; the entire first floor has been converted into a hall in which will be neld the various meetings of the W. C. T. U., Boys' Club and temperance Sunday-school. The remaining two stories are used for home purposes. This project is well started, and is expected to bring good results

THE political strength of the 8,000 liquor dealers of New York City is estimated by one of their own leaders to be not less than forty thousand votes.

THE Food and Shelter work of the Salvation Army was started in February, 1888, and it has grown until last April, 11,650 meals were supplied morning and night, varying from one cent to two cents per meal. Since the opening, 220,000 men have accepted this accommodation and paid for what they received. There are sleeping accommodations for 820 people per night; 55,500 meals have been supplied at one-half cent; 1,134,600 at one cent, and 1,757,234 at two cents. There have been 378 converts from these shelters.

THE *Southern Star* says that by actual count, last fall, in one hour's time, six leading saloons in Atlanta, Ga., beat six prayer-meetings in point of attendance of young men by a score of 1,008 to 114.

ON July 8 a meeting of the National German American Prohibition League was held in Chicago. All the old officers except the secretary were reëlected. The former secretary. Mr. Geo. H. Reissman, being unable to give this office the necessary time, was succeeded by Rev. B. Lampert. Parties wishing to communicate with the League should address the new secretary, at 1256 Wolfram street, Chicago, Ill. Mr. Reissman is no longer officially connected with the League. It was resolved to have German temperance literature printed and sent to German voters of the country. The president and secretary of the meeting were also instructed to confer with the State Central Prohibition Committee respecting the organization and incorporation of a State Prohibition League for the purpose of working to better advantage among the people of the different nationalities.

THE following "revised definitions" are from *The People;* ponder them well:

The liquor traffic—Mad dogs.

Personal liberty—To turn the dogs loose.

License laws—Government stamps on the dogs' noses.

Regulation—Muzzles on the dogs' tails.

High License—Gold-filled teeth for the dogs.

Practical temperance—Build hospitals for the victims.

Enforce the law—Arrest and punish people suffering from hydrophobia.

Moral suasion—Keep away from the dogs.

Local option—Drive all the mad dogs over to your neighbor's property.

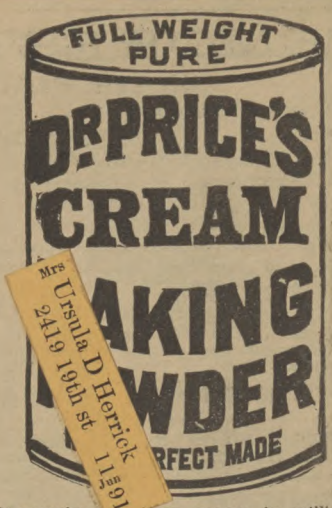
Don't bring it into Politics—Let the dogs alone.

Non-partisan prohibition—Load up the gun and give it to some one that will not fire to kill the dogs.

I-am-as-good-a-temperance-man-as-you-are—Pray the Lord to kill the dogs when the gun is in your own hands.

Prohibition Party—Get the best gun, load it, and place it in the hands of one that will shoot to kill.

Public sentiment—Powder and shot not in the gun.



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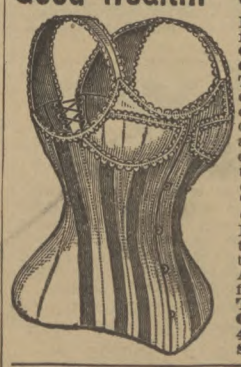

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Y. W. C. T. U. Illino s pledge, per 100, $1; Y. W. C. T. U. membership card with pledge, per 100, $1.

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THE UNION SIGNAL

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WORLD'S AND NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

"THOU HAST GIVEN A BANNER TO THEM THAT FEAR THEE; THAT IT MAY BE DISPLAYED BECAUSE OF THE TRUTH."

Vol. XVI.—No. 30.] CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, July 24, 1890. [Price $1.50 per Year.

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SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

An audience of several thousands greeted Bishop Walden at Bay View Sunday.

A fire in the New York Western Union Telegraph building caused a loss of $150,000.

The Natural Bridge, Virginia, has been sold to a Massachusetts and Virginia syndicate for $200,000.

Joseph W. Latimer, of Abingdon, Ill., took the great gold medal in the Demorest contest at Lake Bluff, Saturday evening.

Miss C. W. Bruce, of Boston, gives $6,000 to Harvard Astronomical Observatory to be used in aid of astronomical research.

The Illinois Legislature convened yesterday in extra session to take necessary action in regard to the Columbian Exposition.

Miss Pugh and Mrs. Buell left Headquarters Friday for Mountain Lake School of Methods; after its close they go each to other schools.

Of the forty-four members elected to the new Japanese House of Peers twenty-two are farmers, fifteen are merchants, and only one a noble.

A German girl named Anna Holte, who was formerly chamber-maid at the Palmer House, Chicago, has fallen heir to $100,000, but cannot be found.

A quantity of naphtha shipped under a false bill of lading from Buffalo to Chicago in the boat Tioga caused an explosion in which many lives were lost.

By the will of James M. Donahue, the Archbishop of San Francisco receives $100,000 to divide between several charities, two orphan asylums receive each $25,000, and other charities smaller sums.

Judge Kelsey, of Bridgeport, Conn., has decided that a bottle of ale or beer is not an "original package," the package is the barrel or case in which the bottles were shipped.

One hundred and twenty-four members of the House of Representatives were announced as paired on the "original package" bill. This shows an unusual amount of cowardice, even for that body.

A largely attended mass-meeting was held in Chicago Sunday in the interest of Sunday closing of the Columbian Exposition. Resolutions asking the legislature to take action to have the Exposition closed on Sunday were passed.

Chief Justice James McSherry, of Maryland, has rendered a decision by which ball playing by men under contract at stated salaries is "Sunday work," and therefore prohibited by state law. This shuts professional baseball playing on Sunday out of Maryland.

Kansas City liquor-sellers brought suit against the officials of Topeka and the editor of the *Daily Capital*, on charge of conspiracy to prevent plaintiffs carrying on their business which is sending original packages of liquor into prohibition states.

Eugene Schuyler, American Consul General at Cairo, died Friday. He, more than any other man, aroused Christendom against the atrocities committed against the Bulgarian peasants by the Bashi Bazouks. Gladstone made his report the basis of his memorable appeal for the Bulgarians which resulted in the war that virtually secured the independence of Bulgaria.

Postmaster General Wanamaker has prepared a bill to suppress the traffic in lottery tickets through the mails; it stops a leak in the present law by authorizing postal authorities to deliver mail, postal orders and registered letters to agents of lottery companies, as well as to the companies themselves. It also proposes to strike out the word "fraudulent" before "lotteries," thus making it apply to all lotteries.

U. S. Surgeon General Hamilton has sailed for Europe with authority to arrange a plan which it is hoped will put a check upon indiscriminate immigration by preventing the embarkation of the lame, halt and blind, from all countries to America, where they overflow the state and county pauper institutions. Physicians connected with the United States Marine Hospital service will be established at every port in Europe. It will be their duty to pass upon all emigrants, excluding those suffering from contagious or scrofulous diseases. They will also make examinations with regard to criminal cases.

THE Chicago Evangelization Society takes no summer vacation. Mr. Moody has sent two leading speakers from the Northfield Conference, Rev. H. G. Moole and Mr. F. Marsh, both of England, who gave addresses at the Training School, Chicago Avenue Church, Farwell Hall and other places. Major Whittle gives daily Bible lectures during July, and Professor Moore, of Virginia, will succeed him during August. Three tents are kept in constant use for gospel meetings, while open air meetings, house to house visitation and other forms of evangelistic work are being pushed.

THE Mexican Lottery company that endeavored to outbid the Louisiana company in Louisiana, has offered North Dakota $250,000 for a charter. Governor Miller immediately issued a circular calling attention to the danger threatening the good name of the state and urging that public sentiment be aroused so that no friend of any lottery can be elected to any place of authority. A sensible and timely action, as Louisiana's experience proves that the lottery will spare no pains nor expense in electing men to the legislature whom it can buy.

THE Mills-Griffin debate arranged for Lake Bluff was postponed by the sickness of Mr. Mills, from Tuesday evening till Thursday evening. Mr. Mills being still unable to speak, Mr. S. W. Packard took his place at that date and the debate proceeded. In Mr. Packard, Mr. Griffin met a foeman worthy of his steel, who, although he spoke without preparation, spoke from such deep-seated convictions that he produced a profound impression. Mr. Griffin spent most of the week at Lake Bluff, attended the School of Methods quite regularly and expressed interest in its work.

THE *Inter-Ocean* speaking of Original Package legislation declares that it would be a great moral wrong as well as a political blunder for Congress to adjourn without passing the bill on this subject now before it. It says: "Any legislation which either falls short of vesting in the States the authority necessary to meet these conditions or that exceed these limitations should be defeated. The Republican party cannot afford to make a mistake in either direction. To err on either side would be inexcusable and dangerous.

MANY pleasant callers have honored our office this week, among them Professor Scomp, of Georgia, author of "King Alcohol, in the Realm of King Cotton," and a valued contributor to the pages of THE UNION SIGNAL. Temperance work, through which he is chiefly known to our readers, is but his avocation, his vocation being the teaching of Greek, in which he is acknowledged authority. He was on his way from the Educational Association at St. Paul to Lake Bluff Convocation.

THE *Temperance Record*, organ of the National Temperance League, London, devotes two columns to Miss Ames and Mrs. Barnes, giving a sketch of the work in which each is engaged in America, and reports of their addresses in London. Miss Ames seems to have aroused much enthusiasm regarding temperance press work; the *Record* says: "This is a work which could be very effectively carried out by women, and the enthusiasm with which the idea was taken up when Miss Ames described it at the Memorial Hall encourages us to hope that very shortly it will be tried by the women of this country." As a result of this meeting, Mrs. Ward Poole was elected press superintendent by the B. W. T. A.

THE Supreme Court of Minnesota has made a decision for which it deserves the thanks of womanhood; it is that photographs are the property of the person who sat for them. This decision was reached after a year's litigation growing out of suits against tobacconists and others who have purloined pictures of beautiful women and used them as trade-marks. All remember how Mrs. Cleveland's picture was used as an attractive sign in cigar stands until stopped by positive orders from her husband. Cigarette dealers do even worse than this; they take the pictures of ladies, using the head and attaching it to a body in various forms of undress. It is time the courts put a stop to this diabolical practice. English courts have also taken action in the matter.

THE effort of the Louisiana lottery company to carry its bill over the Governor's veto failed by one vote. Senator Smith, upon whom it depended for that vote, was too ill to be present when action was taken and died the following day. The legislature had been thoroughly "worked" and the opposing members were impregnable. The claim is that the Governor has no right to veto a bill which has been passed by a two-thirds vote. A decision to this effect was rushed through, and now the matter will go to the Supreme Court. The anti-lottery leaders do not relax their efforts. A convention of opponents from all over the state will meet at Baton Rouge Aug. 6. The Farmers' Alliance will be in session there at the same time, and the two bodies will act together against the lottery. The grateful citizens of New Orleans, last night, gave a reception to their staunch Governor, his lieutenant, and such "antis" of the legislature as were able to be present.

THE grand Prohibition rally at Lake Bluff occupied the four days, July 16-19, closing with the Sabbath services of Sunday the 20th. The opening hour of the morning was devoted to the School of Politics, conducted by Dr. Evans, the rest of the day and evening to stirring addresses, except Saturday evening when there was the Demorest contest for the great gold medal. Wednesday, Prof. U. Z. Gilmer and Mrs. Susan Fessenden gave grand addresses. Thursday the speakers were Dr. Boole and Dr. E. McClish, who captivated his audience with the force of his logic; Friday brought Professor Gilmer again, and Professor Scomp, of Georgia, who discussed the "Race Problem as Affecting the Temperance Question," with rare ability and discrimination. Saturday was Labor Day. Sunday was well filled with a Bible reading by Dr. Evans, a song service, and sermon by Dr. S. S. Cryor, pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, Cincinnati. Tuesday evening Dr. Boole gave his great "American Snake Show" lecture which was thoroughly appreciated.

A RENEWED appeal for aid comes from Nebraska, justified by the vast interests involved in the success of the Amendment there. Chairman Bentley says: "We are fighting not merely the brewers, distillers, and liquor dealers of our own state. In the shock of this mighty struggle we find arrayed against us the combined forces of the national liquor traffic. Whenever the question of constitutional prohibition is before a single state—as we are now compelled to deal with it—the enemy trains every gun on that citadel and masses every detachment of its national equipment against that objective point. If left to wage this battle alone the Prohibitionists of Nebraska must fight against fearful odds. Grant us in the last three months of this campaign the full measure of help given in the past and we will win this battle and trample under foot every black flag of rum piracy that to-day in Nebraska floats from legal spar and mainmast. Our great need is money to carry on and finish victoriously this conflict. Give us powder and shot, backed by national credit to meet the demands of our monthly pay-roll, and Nebraska will make November 4 a Gettysburg for the prohibitory Amendment. Send all contributions to H. E. George, treasurer, 128 Burr Block, Lincoln, Neb.

Contributed.

CONSOLATION.

BY WARNER SNOAD.

I ring the chimes on the old refrain,
"Useless"—for ever the pitiless rain
Falls, chilling me day and night.
Sweeping the beauty and bloom from life,
Drowning the sweetness of mother and wife
Till my eyes scarce see the light.

There comes a cry from a sister soul:
"That flood of waters beyond control
Those drops of your o'er full grief
Have reached my heart which was parched and dry,
And lo! the drought and the heat pass by;
I thank God for—relief."

Father! I, too, send up a cry
Be it as Thou wilt—and not I.
Thy hand hast cast me down;
But if from my cross of pain there flow
A spring of comfort for other's woe
Better a cross than crown.

So let me suffer!—if suffering be
A means to serve Thee a gift from Thee,
To Thee I leave the rest—
Gather the blossoms of wasted life,
Gather the sweetness of mother and wife
I yield Thee my first and best.

London, Eng.

BY THE WAYSIDE.

BY S. E. SHANKLAND.

A mountaineer's cabin nestled in a sheltered nook where twilight was falling fast, while bare peaks all about were still crowned with the glory of a cloudless summer sunset. Before the doorway stood a woman clad in a plain blue cotton gown, her features scarcely discernible, shaded as they were by a deep sunbonnet. She held a battered milkpail, and her eyes were fixed in a dull, unexpectant way upon a chubby, white-haired urchin who was noisily driving up several cows.

Suddenly a horseman appeared around the abrupt turn which brought the road to an end in front of the gate, and the stranger's surprise at the unforeseen termination of his toilsome climb was plainly mingled with pleasure. To the weary rider and his weary steed any human habitation seemed to offer a promise of rest.

"My name is Marling. I preached yesterday in the church at Hollow Rock. I should have reached Barren Plains to-night, but have mistaken my way. Can you give me shelter until to-morrow?"

The man's tones were kindly, and his countenance was expressive of a sincere, elevated character, but the woman eyed him suspiciously, and said, "We don't take lodgers."

"You would be doing a merciful deed, for my horse is too tired to go much farther, and I will pay you well."

She came nearer, and, with a cautious glance around, said hesitatingly, "I wouldn't mind, but my man, Jake, don't like to have strangers about. Go 'long a piece further and cross the branch, then turn to the right and you'll come to Bill Weatherstone's. Maybe he'll take you."

Something in her sad, frightened face moved the missionary to pity, and he asked, "Can you read?"

"Oh, yes, I used to love to read when I was a girl, but we don't have books up here."

"Have you a Bible?"

"I haven't seen one since I left my mother's house. But I can't talk any longer. If Jake should come, he'd beat me."

"I will send you a Bible. Meanwhile take this little tract; you may like to read it in a spare moment."

She took it hastily, hid it in her dress, and turned to the cows patiently awaiting her.

Marling urged his reluctant horse in the direction indicated, pondering upon the woman's refusal to entertain him, a circumstance unusual among the hospitable mountain people.

His was a task of no ordinary kind, to carry the Gospel message to souls perishing in his native state, to hearts benighted in a Christian land, and only a transcendent realization of Christianity's power and humanity's need could have induced him to devote his brilliant talents and extensive acquirements to labors so humble and obscure.

He found his night's lodging more easily than he gained the confidence of his surly host, but gruff Bill Weatherstone could not altogether withstand the influence of his guest's frank good humor, and the minister lay down upon his straw bed with no misgivings, and fell peacefully asleep while sweet promises of the Father's watchcare filled his thoughts.

Riding down the dewy slopes in the early morning, and noting the secluded valleys, green with endless fields of waving corn, some indistinct half-memory of threatening whispers, and stealthy figures by his bedside, revealed to him the danger he had escaped. He understood that he had unwittingly intruded upon the haunts of the "moonshiners," and had been so near one of their illicit distilleries that if his conduct had in any way confirmed the suspicion of his being a revenue spy, a bullet would have put the seal to his silence.

Jake Freeland came home for the first time in three nights, the evening after Joel Marling's departure from the neighborhood. He often left his wife with the children for days and nights together, while he tended the still or reveled in its product.

"So Bill Weatherstone's been took in by a travelin' preacher. I told Bill he ought ter hev druv him off onct fer all. When one comes onct he's sho ter come agin, an' we don't want none o' the drivelin,' cantin' set 'round these parts. Ef ever I find ye a lettin' 'em inter this house, Nan Freeland, I'll give it ter ye, ye hyar me now."

His wife met his fierce eyes unflinchingly, and quietly replied, "I knew you didn't want him here, and told him so when he came by."

"So ye've been talkin' ter him, hev ye? I warrant he's put some stuff inter yer head. Ye've got too many notions thar now, though the land knows, I thought I'd hev shuck 'em outen ye by this time."

"He only asked for a lodging, and I refused."

"Wall, don't let me hyar no more 'bout talkin' ter strangers; thar's too many folks pryin' inter what ain't ther business."

Nan read and re-read the precious tract; every one of its well-chosen words fell like drops of dew upon her thirsty soul. She had been reared in a home superior in refinement to her present surroundings, her parents being respectable but not pious people. In her childhood's days the old family Bible, once valued by an aged grandmother, lay neglected upon a shelf, and the only religious instruction she received was at an occasional Sabbath School. In a freak of momentary fancy she married this man, and her life since had been a long penance. Shutting in her regrets and her longings, she slaved on hopelessly, seeing only the repulsive present, and doggedly enduring the abuse and the burdens heaped upon her. But what had she found now! A treasure beyond gold. Yet it was only a few lines, only a taste of the glorious revelations of the gospel, but it was one ray of purest light in a life shrouded by deepest gloom.

A faint brightness stole into her heavy countenance, and the sharp retort died oftener upon her tongue. Even dull Jake perceived that she was somehow different. One morning, having failed to rouse her temper by his taunting words, he left the house declaring that he would seek livelier company. Some impulse moved him to return and peer in at the window. Nan sat on a low stool intently reading a printed leaf, while tears coursed down her cheeks. Jake threw open the door and tore the paper from her.

"Aha! I've found what's makin' ye so dumpish. Cryin', too, like ye done when ye fust come hyar ter live. I thought ye'd stopped that fer good. Don't ye know I won't hev none o' that 'round me? The sooner this yer thing, whatever it is, gits outen my way, the better,"—and he tossed the leaflet on the smouldering embers in the great fire-place.

Nan darted forward with a sharp cry, but he held her back—a moment more, and only a charred flake remained, at which she gazed motionless and silent.

"Wall, hev ye lost yer senses? Don't yer see them dishes ter wash? Ye're mine, woman, mine. I bought ye a good while sence, an' I ain't done with ye yit, so ye mought as well give up an' go 'long like ye done afore this yer nonsense come acrost ye."

As he stalked away, Nan slowly moved and went about her dreary tasks. Little Jemmy ran to her with flashing eyes,—

"Pap ain't good ter ye, mammy, an' when I get big I'll kill him!"

"Hush, hush, Jemmy, mammy don't mind. Run out with the rest and play."

When the little ones, whose innocence and affection contrasted strangely with the guilt and misery about them, were safe at play in the clear, pure sunshine, Nan slipped away to a shady spot by the broadest part of the stream to muse upon the new ideas which had lately taken possession of her. The tract was gone, but its words were treasured in her memory. To this place she had once resorted with the intention of burying in the depths of the pool all her maddening troubles, longing only for an end to the present torture. She had been prevented then by the sound of her children's voices borne to her by a heaven-sent breeze. Now she shuddered as she recalled that fearful moment, for a change had been wrought within her. Now she dreamed not of an endless rest for the body and a removal of care and grief, but the serene depth of the water made her think of a possible calmness of spirit, which could endure wounds and contradiction and still preserve its deep, holy peace undisturbed. The gleams of sunshine through the trees above gave her an idea of a heavenly radiance cheering her dismal path.

"Oh, God!" she cried, "can I not learn more? Help me!"

A rustling among the bushes startled her. It was Weatherstone's daughter Mary. She held a small package.

"Here," she said softly, "the preacher sent you this. Don't be afraid, I won't tell. You was good to us when little Billy had the fever."

Nan tore off the wrapper and saw a neat copy of the Bible. As it opened her eyes fell on the words, "Ye shall find rest unto your souls."

"Come here, sometimes, Mary," said she, "and we will read this together. It will do us good."

The two women met often by the brook, as did those other women of whom it is recorded that they resorted to "a riverside where prayer was wont to be made," and the Gospel of Love came to their unloved lives as a breath of flower-scented air to the prisoner's dungeon.

Jake stormed and wondered, but finally gave up his wife as an enigma he could not solve. His biting words met no response, and it is hard to keep up a fire where there is no draught. He came to respect his wife, however unwillingly, but no moment of confidence ever gave her an opportunity to speak of what lay nearest her heart.

Nan's form grew thinner and weaker as her eyes grew brighter and her mind clearer. Towards the end of the winter, an unusually severe season, Mary had to come and care for the children, while their mother lay helpless and patient, the little Bible underneath her pillow. She talked to the little ones of a bright, happy country to which she was going, and one day, with them all gathered close around her, she prayed fervently for their father as only a faithful wife can plead for a hardened wretch.

Jake heard her. He had been wandering aimlessly about, now muttering angrily at her failing, now softening into something like regret for his unkindness. This scene melted him. He strode hastily away, and when he returned went quietly to the bedside;—

"Nan, ye look right bad; can't I give ye some tea or suthin'?"

She looked up surprised at his unwonted tenderness.

"No, Jake; but sit down by me awhile."

"I shouldn't think ye'd want me ter be nigh ye, Nan, I've treated ye so mean. But, Nan, when ye git well it'll all be different."

"Yes, it'll all be very different soon, but not as you think. You will be kind to the babies, Jake, when I am gone?"

"No, no, Nan, not gone! I'm goin' ter be so good ter ye, so good. Ye shall go ter yer old home, ef ye want ter—I was a brute not to let ye go afore."

"My old home is all broken up, now; but I'm going to a home which will never be broken up, and I'll want you and the babies there, too. This will show you the way; it's a Bible the preacher sent me. Good-bye. God will surely answer my prayers for you."

"Oh, Nan, Nan! I'll give up the still, an' larn Jemmy a honest trade so he needn't be afeered o' no revenuers nor nobody. Don't leave me, Nan!"

"Hush," said Mrs. Weatherstone, who stood with her husband in the doorway. "She's gone where she's better fit to be than in this weary world."

"Oh, God!" cried the now thoroughly humbled man; "I went an' druv' away that preacher every time he come back, but he's comin' ag'in ef I live, an' things'll be different—yes, Nan, all different."

Late that night Marling was awakened by an importunate knocking. He was astonished when Jake Freeland dropped on his knees before him.

"Oh, mister, come back with me. I made ye go away when ye come ter Crooked Branch, but I want ye now. I've walked all the way ter-day, but that's nothin', she'd hev walked it any time ter hyar ye preach ef I'd a let her. She don't need nor want no preachin', now, but ye must come an' pray fer us onct in our own house afore she leaves it fer the last time."

Marling readily agreed, and the first morning light saw them started on their way. It was a much greater distance by the roads than by the cross-cuts which Jake had made on foot, so that is was late in the afternoon when they drove up to the cabin. Nan lay in a rough coffin with a smile of heavenly peace upon her wasted features, and a few early spring blossoms in her toil-hardened hands.

"I never give her no chance ter raise flowers, an' she loved 'em, too," sobbed Jake. "Oh, I've been a monster, Mr. Marlin', I see myself now. I'm only fit for the

curses an' punishments o' God ter fall on."

"No, my friend," said Marling, "rather a fit subject for the unbounded grace of God to manifest its power upon."

He took the little Bible reverently, and noticed how its pages were stained with tears, and choosing chapters to which the book opened of its own accord, he read the ever sublime and comforting fourteenth of John and a part of the twenty-first of Revelation. Then he prayed, and several bowed their heads in worship in that cottage for the first time in their lives.

In a wild, sweet spot, near the sparkling rivulet, is a single grave. The violets upon it are tended by a careful hand, for they thrive and bloom as on no other part of that bleak mountain. In Jake Freeland's cabin there gathers frequently a group of earnest learners, to pray and read and listen to his homely but heartfelt exhortations, and no occasions are hailed with such joy by these humble seekers after truth, as the regular visits of the missionary, Joel Marling, their friend and guide.

Nashville, Tenn.

NEW CENTURY CHURCH CLUB.

BY ANGIE F. NEWMAN.

Organization is the genius of the century. We offer the following Constitution, By-laws, and Methods of Work of a new organization as the justification for its creation, since its specific work is not compassed by existing organizations. To the casual reader it may appear that the purpose involved is alone to advance the possibilities of the admission of women to the General Conference of the M. E. Church.

This is only an initial step. By Nos. 1 and 2, "Methods of Work," it will be discovered the first movement is, through leaflets scattered broadcast, by contributions to the secular and religious press, to disseminate facts whereby correct judgment may be formed on the pending issue. The women of the churches (two-thirds of its membership) are about to express by ballot their conviction on the question of the admission of women to the highest ecclesiastical council of the church which absorbs their energies, but *hitherto* has denied them official status. The question is vital in its significance, as touching the capacity, opportunity and Divine intent, of woman's ministry in the realm of the spiritual. It is vital to *all* women of *all* the churches. Every great movement for the evolution of the segment of a race, in *any* period of the world's history, has, in itself, manifest relation to every other segment and to all periods. To say that the authorities of the church were *startled* by the unexpected election of five women to the last Session of the Methodist General Conference, is but to state a demonstrated fact.

Almost immediately following the announcement of their consecutive election in the several states (beginning with Nebraska) expert methods were devised and kept in motion, not only in the interim of months prior to the Session of the General Conference, but to the very last hour and very last ballot of the Session—to create sentiment adverse to woman's "eligibility." Not one of the five women, to their honor be it said, has ever been accredited with the slightest effort to support her own candidacy. In some cases, at least, they had no knowledge they would be so considered by the Conference. In the writer's case, who was first elected, on the evening prior to the Session of the Lay Conference which elected me, I returned home after five months' absence in the East, when a committee appointed for the purpose, called and asked permission to place me in nomination on the following morning. No word of correspondence had ever been exchanged on the subject, nor was I at any time present at the Conference. On the first ballot I received three-fourths of the votes cast, and on motion the election was declared unanimous. With slight modifications, this was the experience of all the ladies whose election followed. The election of these women to the General Conference was but *one* manifestation of a gradual correlation of forces coming down through the centuries. The centuries step with slow, and ofttimes muffled feet, but at last, the ear catches the echo. To interpret this echo, along a given line, is the work of the New Century Church Club.

The General Conference, by its final verdict on the eligibility of these women to membership, and its submission of the question to the church, fixes grave responsibility somewhere. It must be borne in mind, the vote of the *church* is but an *expression of opinion*. Final action is still vested in the General Conference.

That the vote of the church shall be an intelligent vote, based on knowledge of law and gospel, as well as the *tides of destiny*, the work projected by this Club is most important. The routine pressure of domestic life makes it difficult often for woman as an individual to measure her relation to new movements. When grave issues are pending, such relation should be defined. The needful literature is not always current or available. Organized effort is essential. Again, "The secret of the Lord is with them that fear him." The pending question involves that of woman's relation to the Church of Christ. *What* is the *secret* which the Master hath conveyed to her soul? If *He* hath spoken in the still voice or by the mighty whisper, "Do this in remembrance of me," should not woman herself testify as to that whisper? If the soul has been rocked by the message-bearing billows, "Woe is me if I preach not the gospel," should she not act as her own interpreter?

If the authorities of the church see, in dim outline, a mysterious hand tracing on the walls of their council chambers, "*Peres*," "*Thy* kingdom is divided" (*with the women*), may it not be the finger of the ages, which is the finger of God? And shall woman repudiate the trust thus committed by Him who cannot be answered? Let no one be deceived. The mission of the Club is not fulfilled when women are admitted to the General Conference. It compasses the present and ever expanding radius of woman's spiritual activities. New "Methods of Work" will be constantly announced in harmony with the indices of need. Rev. J. M. Bashford, Ph. D., pastor of the Delaware Avenue M. E. Church, Buffalo, N. Y., in a booklet, "The Bible and Woman," which the Club are printing and circulating, with wonderful terseness thus clearly states the whole proposition:

"We contend for the fundamental principle of the reformation, that *personal freedom follows* as the *corollary of personal responsibility to God*, and that each human being, without regard to sex or nationality, should be free to choose that form of service to which he thinks God calls him, and be responsible to God for the consequences, subject only to such restrictions as apply to all alike." To secure that personal freedom is the initial and final intent in the organization of the N. C. C. C., imperfectly outlined in the following Constitution, By-laws, and Methods of Work:

THE NEW CENTURY CHURCH CLUB.

CONSTITUTION.

I. This organization shall be known as the New Century Church Club.

II. Its object is to forward Christian civilization by securing the admission of women to the councils of the Church, and to enlarge her sphere of usefulness by advancing her ecclesiastical status.

III. Its officers shall be a president, two vice-presidents, a recording and a corresponding secretary, a treasurer, and six honorary vice-presidents. These shall constitute an executive committee.

IV. The executive committee shall appoint a council of three, in each State and Territory, who shall further the organization and interests of this club in these states and Territories. One member of the council shall be named as chairman.

V. The payment of one dollar or upwards annually shall constitute membership.

VI. An annual meeting shall be held at such time and place as the executive committee may appoint.

VII. Officers shall be elected at the annual meeting, reports submitted, and plans of work adopted.

VIII. The duties of the officers shall be such as usually devolve upon these officers.

OFFICERS.

At meetings held in Indianapolis, November 6, 1889, and Ann Arbor, November 12, 1889, the following officers were chosen for the current year:

President, Mrs. Angie F. Newman, 1724 L street, Lincoln, Neb.

Vice-presidents, Miss Phebe L. Elliott, M. A., 321 S. 14th street, Lincoln, Neb.; Miss Jane M. Bancroft, Ph. D., 24 I street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Corresponding secretary, Mrs. Emma W. Rogers, 82 S. State street, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Recording secretary, Mrs. Franc R. Elliott, M. A., 307 S. 14th street, Lincoln, Neb.

Treasurer, Mrs. Lowe Carey, 130 W. North street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Honorary vice-presidents, Mrs. Bishop Newman, Omaha, Neb.; Miss Frances E. Willard, Evanston, Ill.; J. W. Bashford, D.D., Delaware, Ohio; James H. Potts, D.D., Detroit, Mich.; J. W. Hamilton, D.D., Boston, Mass.

METHODS OF WORK.

The New Century Church Club purposes:—

To issue a series of leaflets on the official relation of women to the church.

To furnish contributions on the subject to the religious and secular press, and secure, when possible, editorials favorable to enlarged recognition of women in the councils of the church.

To hold mass-meetings in the same interest, and regular and special meetings wherever such can be arranged for.

To obtain lists of ministers and laymen for and against the representation of women in the General Conference.

To secure the co-operation of women in the work of this Club.

To secure financial aid for the expenses incident to spreading information and molding opinion on the subject.

Leaflets and information will be furnished on application to the recording secretary, Mrs. Franc R. Elliott, 307 S. 14th street, Lincoln, Neb.

Persons desiring to join the Club may send their names and fees to the treasurer.

MRS. LOWE CAREY,
130 W. North street, Indianapolis.

Any one furnishing contributions to the press on this subject who would be pleased to have the same circulated in leaflet by the Club, will please confer with the Club editor, F. R. Elliott, as above.

SLOJD OR SLOYD.

BY MRS. S. A. SEARS.

II.

Allusion has been made to the work established by Mr. Abrahamson at Naas. A word of this ancient court-land may interest the general reader. Situated a little more than thirty miles from Gothenberg, on a line of railway connecting this place with Stockholm, may be found a picturesque region, with lake, bordered by granite rocks, and stretching away in the distance dark forests interspersed with green pastures, where cattle feed upon fresh herbage. The whole landscape is dotted here and there with humble farmhouses and isolated villas. Upon a headland jutting into the lake stands the castleof an ancient lord.

We are told that a poor boy, born in 1817, came to Gothenberg while quite a youth and engaged as a clerk in a dry-goods establishment. Gradually he acquired sufficient means to become the owner of a horse and cart and drove through the country selling goods. Like the Yankee peddler of New England's early days, "he got on in life" and became owner of the largest dry-goods business in the city, In 1868 he withdrew from business and bought an estate, the now famous Naas, where he has since devoted himself to the noble work of ameliorating the condition of the common people, morally, intellectually, and financially. He has shown in many practical ways how a rich man may benefit his own country and humanity. His first work was to remodel the cottages of the poor, and introduce the most desirable system of cultivation. His next work was with the children. His aim was, not merely to afford primary instruction to girls and boys living in the locality, but to propagate at home and abroad the idea of manual training as preconceived by its greatest teachers.

In 1872 he opened a school for boys. The course of study consisted of the Swedish language, history, geography, writing, drawing, natural science, singing, gymnastics, military drill, and horticulture. Besides these branches the pupil must work two hours a day in the shop. The idea of apprenticeship was not the thought of this course. It was purely pedagogical. The manual training is regarded as an educating force, stimulating to the mind, and giving at an early age qualities of readiness, quickness, and that promptness and certainty of movement which is of great value in child development; but, more than this, it has come to be considered as an educational process for the most complete development of the moral, physical, and intellectual powers of the child. Is this claiming too much? Until thoroughly tested, who can answer?

In 1874 a primary school for girls was founded, with the following object: To provide for girls from ten to sixteen years of age, in addition to the ordinary instruction in schools, a course in feminine occupations, such as spinning, weaving, hand and machine sewing, the ordering of household affairs, cooking, and instruction in such other occupations as would be of use to the mother of a family. Later a course in woodwork or slöyd was introduced, occupying two and a half hours a week.

In 1875 the establishment of the world renowned normal school followed, with manual training as a part of the course, under the management of M. Saloman, whose name is everywhere associated with the success of the school.

In this free training school for teachers Mr. Abrahamson's philanthropy reached to all parts of his fatherland, only to be followed later by an extension of the benefits of the system to other countries. It is claimed that the rapid spread of this work is the most wonderful fact in the history of education, and that there is no place in the world where so many different nationalities are represented by students preparing for teaching as at Naas. Nearly every division of Europe has had teachers there to study the slöyd course, with reference to adapting it to the existing systems of their respective countries.

In July last applications were made for one hundred and three teachers from England, Scotland and Ireland alone. The government of Italy, two years ago, sent eighteen teachers. Japan also is introducing the system into some of her schools. The government of Chili sent two delegates to visit the schools of Sweden last year, and has since contracted with Swedish teachers for the introduction of slöyd into its public educational system.

Boston and New York are both investigators of the subject. Chicago has, through Colonel Parker, had two young men preparing as teachers in the school at Naas with a view to its introduction into the course of the Cook County Normal School.

Miss Toppelius, from the Pedagogical Institute of Helsingfors, Finland, has been placed in the Boys' Training School at Norwood Park as a teacher of slöyd. Manual training is soon to be connected with farming at the new home of the school. This will prove, it is hoped, the opening of doors for these boys to helpful, intelligent manhood and good citizenship.

A free teachers' class for the mission industrial schools of the city will also be in charge of Miss Toppelius. Educators anticipate that the introduction of this simple educational handcraft into charitable institutions will demonstrate its value for all children.

Chicago, Ill.

Correspondence.

THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Royally, indeed, did the twin cities of the Northwest welcome the National Council and the National Educational Association. Nominally, the meetings were held in St. Paul, but Minneapolis homes and hotels were thronged with guests, and her lovely lakes were fit rivals for the attractions around her "brother" city. Nor was this an additional expense to the teachers, for Minneapolis citizens arranged for free railroad tickets for members of the Association.

Deeply interested as are the readers of THE UNION SIGNAL in all matters connected with our public schools, the climax of their interest in this meeting will be found in the wonderful gathering on the evening of July 10, addressed by Miss Willard, on "The White Cross Movement in Education."

"Wonderful," we say, because the People's Church, an auditorium seating some three thousand, was packed to the point of closed doors from which crowds went away disappointed, before the appointed hour for the exercises. In opening the session, President Canfield said, "When men want teaching on the subject of morals, they go to good women for it." Acting upon that principle, the first literary number of the evening was a paper on "The Moral Value of Art Education," by Miss Ada M. Laughlin, of St. Paul, followed by discussion of the same by several other ladies. Then came Miss Willard's address, and at her suggestion her words were prefaced by the singing of two stanzas of "Nearer, my God, to Thee," and closed by "Home, sweet home." Perhaps you can hear the mighty chorus; can you *think* the silence of the silent moment that followed in accordance with the suggestion of President Canfield that the audience "bide a wee," and think what "sweet home" means?

"Those who 'count time by heart-throbs, not by movements on the dial,' those whose lives are given to helpfulness for others, such we count great. And among them who greater than she whom I need not introduce, only present, to-night?" These were President Canfield's gracious words in introduction of Miss Willard.

Only a few isolated bits of her address can be given here: "Let me ask you, brothers and sisters of the public school, how can you better build up the chivalric principles of the White Cross than by training your boys for a crusade against the savage injustice toward the world's working women." "Never let it be said that our schools are Godless, while they teach health, which is physical holiness." "Now that the Bible is, to my great regret, being so generally ruled out of the schools, I see a blessed compensation in the development of science, that other revelation, by which, while the Bible goes out at the door, God crowds in through all the windows, and shines down into this strange skylight of the human brain more clearly than He ever did before." "Let us then, comrades and friends, since we cannot realize our ideal of the Word of God in the public schools, idealize our reality of the God of the word in these schools, and as His own high priests let us stand up daily before the little people at ten thousand schoolroom altars, saying, 'Let us listen to the reading of the Law of the Lord,' that sacred law written in their members, God's ritual of this body which is the temple of the Holy Ghost."

Is it nothing to us, is it nothing to the childhood of the land, is it nothing to the citizenship to-be, that the great concourse of teachers listened with rapt attention and applauded with hearty approval, such words as these? There is no question in the entire round of the solemn problems to be solved by the educators of to-day more important than that of social purity teaching in the public schools—a question before which they stand with bowed heads and awed hearts, asking, "Who is sufficient for these things?" God help them to find the solution which shall result in the future in an equal standard of purity and of right and justice for manhood and womanhood, in "a white life for two."

Among the resolutions adopted by this notable convention were those emphasizing "the need of an earnest study of the whole subject of moral training in schools," recommending "the investigation of the literature and methods of the White Cross movement," commending the work and literature of the American Humane Society, urging the teaching of "the true ethics of politics" and the encouragement of "patriotism as an essential element of character and good citizenship."

ALICE M. GUERNSEY.

SOUTH DAKOTA WORK.

[Mrs. Gougar has completed her twenty days' work in behalf of the suffrage amendment in this new state; it is work that will *tell*. She sent us a letter which arrived too late for insertion last week. The first part was mainly devoted to plans for the convention at Huron, July 8; as it is too late now for these plans to be of service, we omit those pages. She also announces that she thinks the opinion expressed in the former letter, concerning Miss Anthony's use of the fund entrusted to her for suffrage work, was a mistaken one, and that Miss Anthony has acted with great wisdom under the circumstances. We give the rest of her interesting letter.—ED.]

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Since my last letter the Democratic convention has been held. Two gifted women presented the claims of the pending amendment, only to be most grossly insulted. A candidate for Congress made a speech on the occasion in which he declared "that no decent women of Dakota were wishing for the amendment." This was cheered to the echo by the convention, and no member had the manhood to offer a resolution of censure for so unjust and indecent an assertion. However, this man who was sure of his nomination for Congress before his speech, was defeated, and he acknowledged that his remarks led to this result. It is true that woman suffrage had many earnest friends in that body, but they were intimidated by a large delegation of Russians and Germans who were labeled, "We are down on prohibition and Susan B. Anthony. We want our beer and the men to do the voting." Strong anti-prohibition and anti-suffrage resolutions were adopted, notwithstanding a minority report in favor of both was presented by the Black Hills delegation. This pronounced action of the Democrats will greatly help the cause. The action of the Russians, foreign-born men, will arouse the American men, who are worthy of the blood in their veins, and make many voters for the amendment. Mrs. Grubb has a most excellent pamphlet in German ready to be sent out. I have instructed Mrs. Alice Pickler to employ a German speaker and put him at work at once, under her supervision. I hope friends will confer with Mrs. Pickler and help her to locate this speaker advantageously.

Mrs. L. M. Hammer, Highmore, superintendent of equal suffrage oratorical contest work, will send instruction and literature to all who will write her enclosing ten cents for postage. Wherever this has been introduced the results have been most gratifying. Let Dakotans make a note of this and introduce this work into every neighborhood. Again let clubs give entertainments and money be put in local treasuries so that collections taken by speakers may help defray their expenses or be put in state treasury.

I have been especially gratified at the course of the pulpit in this struggle. Each of the Sabbaths spent by me in the state, pastors joined in union services on behalf of a talk on woman suffrage. I found but three ministers offering opposition and these are lukewarm. The press is largely in favor and the opposing press is respectful and fair. Prominent men are declaring themselves as favorable. At my last meeting at Sioux Falls, Hon. T. D. Kanome, warden of the penitentiary, a man of great influence, a fine Christian character, Mr. Meridith, president of the Sioux Falls Baptist College, and Judge Brookings made short speeches in favor, much to the delight of the people who recognize the weight of such influence.

Miss Anthony and Mrs. Howells continue to hold conventions in prominent places, not stopping even for the intolerable heat. The amendment in South Dakota can be carried by a large majority if the July 8th convention acts wisely in the selection of competent officers. I am confident this will be done. Then let us all give the financial aid possible, when not only Wyoming but South Dakota will be free states in which all the people will have a voice in the laws they must obey. Such results are worthy the earnest efforts of Christian womanhood wherever found. Reader, what have you done to help carry South Dakota? Please answer by doing something.

HELEN M. GOUGAR.

Lafayette, Ind.

MRS. GEORGIA HULSE MCLEOD—IN MEMORIAM.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—The telegraph brings this morning, July 8, the sad intelligence of the death of Mrs. Georgia Hulse McLeod, "the sweet poetess" of Baltimore, one of the charter members of the Baltimore W. C. T. U. and corresponding secretary for years.

Mrs. McLeod was the wife of Rev. Dr. A. U. McLeod, a well-known theological writer, and editor of the official organ of the Wesleyan Methodist, being a member of the British Conference of North America. She was the granddaughter of Bishop Roberts, of the Methodist Church, and daughter of Commodore Isaac Hulse, of the United States navy. Mrs. McLeod was both educated and accomplished, having spent quite a number of years in a Parisian convent. She spoke the French language fluently and was both a musician and artist. She very early evinced a taste for literature, and encouraged by Mrs. Lydia Sigourney, the poetess, published some very sweet verses. Mrs. McLeod has written a number of books, and has been for years a correspondent of several papers, secular and religious. She was for many years principal of the Southern Literary Institute for young ladies, the most popular and successful educational institution in the South. Her pupils are scattered from the Potomac to the Gulf, and the lovely floral offerings that came from every direction proved the love and veneration they felt for their devoted teacher.

When Miss Willard planned her crusade on the South, it was very proper that one as well known as Mrs. McLeod should accompany her, and it was by Mrs. McLeod (whom I had long known) that I was introduced to Miss Willard and the W. C. T. U.

A few weeks since I received the first intimation that Mrs. McLeod regarded herself ill. She said in a letter to me, not being able to attend the meeting of the Chapin union (one which she organized four years ago, and has been deeply interested in) they came to her. Continuing, she wrote, "And you will all meet in convention, in my own beloved Southland, and I will not be there, except in spirit. Mrs. Woodbridge, Mrs. Stevens, and you will say when you meet, 'Poor Mrs. McLeod has gone.' I want you when I pass away to say in THE UNION SIGNAL to my white-ribbon sisters, 'She tried to do what she could.'" In compliance with her request (which I did not think then was a dying one) I have written; not to indorse one whose own works praise her, and who has heard from the lips of her God Himself, not "she tried," but "she hath done what she could," but to fulfill a dying request.

The last act of public service done by this devoted woman was to secure for the "Woman's Christian Temperance Union" recognition and indorsement, by the Maryland Conference of the Methodist Church South. Her petition, beautifully expressed, was most graciously and courteously received by the Conference, and the Chapin union (in whose name the request was sent) were made happy in having their request granted by a unanimous vote, which one of the delegates to the General Conference said, "We did not go back on, at St. Louis." Hers was the entering wedge of the more general indorsement, given there, and the service she rendered a fit closing of a life devoted to duty.

May her mantle fall upon her gifted daughter, who will have the prayers of the W. C. T. U. I am sure.

S. F. CHAPIN.

Charleston, S. C.

World's W. C. T. U.

OUR SECOND ROUND-THE-WORLD MISSIONARY IN JAPAN.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—I went to Yokohama by way of the Inland sea. The sail down the river on the steam launch was delightful, and two hours later found us fairly into the open sea. The Yellow Sea at best is never smooth, and even the size of the ship did not prevent the passengers feeling the unpleasant effects of the stormy sail, but once in the Inland sea, every one is on deck to enjoy the beauty of a spot of which we have read so much. Our first sight of "the land of the rising sun" was the base of the high hills, for the summit was wrapped in a cloud of mist, which soon began to disappear, and, as we sailed on, the partly-clouded sun cast a softened and subdued light over the landscape, and we began to realize that Japan, in point of beauty, is all we expected to find it. We next catch a sight of the grand old volcano, Fujiama. Little wonder the Japanese have it painted on screens, wrought in silk and molded in wares! The only great elevation in the country, there it stands, towering far above the surrounding hills in solitary grandeur, as if it held a commission from the Most High to keep watch over the "Mikado Kingdom." A heavy fall of snow has left a mantle of white on its summit, and, outlined by the clear, deep-blue sky, the picture is perfect.

Twenty-four hours bring us into port, and we anchor in one of the most beautiful harbors in the East. We are not a little surprised to see shippings from all parts of the world bedecked with floating flags of all nations; as we pass an American man-of-war, not only do we see the stars and stripes unfurled to the breezes, but this ship, like all others, is dressed in holiday attire, for it is the anniversary of the birth of the "father of our country," and one seemed to try to outdo the other in paying tribute to his memory.

In Yokokama I was a guest of Mrs. Austin, at the Seaman's Mission. We held special meetings for the sailors. There were many hundreds in port, and it seemed to me I never saw so much drunkenness anywhere. A Russian man-of-war was in port, and we saw at one time some twenty or thirty drunken Russians. The work for the city was planned, and we began by calling in all the saloons, and inviting all whom we met to attend our meetings, and the response was generous. Sundays we went off to the war-ships, of which there were a number in port. Part of the time we held five services a day, going from one vessel to another, then to the jail and the hospital. The gratifying results more than repaid us for the heavy work. At the same time we held afternoon meetings in the drawing-rooms of some of the society ladies, the first being held at the American Consulate, in the parlors of Mrs. Greathouse.

There has never been a union formed in Japan among the foreigners; all the work was carried on by the Japanese, but our meetings resulted in the formation of a union with a wide-awake president, long connected with our work at home. I am sure she will do a grand work.

As soon as the ladies of Tokio learned of my arrival they came down to welcome me and invite me to the capitol. Some days later I stepped on to a train. Months and months had passed since I had been comfortably seated in a train. During this time methods of travel had been numerous, on steamers, *sanpans*, house boats, buffalo carts, drawn by natives, carried by natives, and walking, so you may be sure the sight of a train was a welcome one.

Japan is a highly favored country. The winter months are delightful, the soil is fertile, and streams of clear, life-giving water come rushing down the hillside, flowing through the green fields, finding their way to every city and village and hamlet. Everywhere can be seen streams of clear, flowing water. Looking out of the car window, I was deeply impressed with the beauty of the country. Like China, every foot of ground is cultivated, and then only poorly supports the millions. As gardeners and tillers of the soil, the Japanese certainly excel. Little value is placed upon time; I am sure they have never drawn the line between time and eternity, hence days and days are spent in beautifying their farms.

The distance from Yokohama is but eighteen miles, yet it takes an hour and a half to make the distance, but as the cars are easy and surroundings so new, time passes before we are aware of it, and we find the train has reached the depot; hundreds of passengers make their way up the long platform to the gateway of exit. We are nearly deafened by the clicking sound of the wooden shoes on the pavement that remind one of the approach of mounted riders. Almost confused by the strange scenes, I was borne along by the press of the crowd, till I reached the gateway where I found a large number of Japanese ladies and gentlemen waiting to receive me. I recognized them at once by the white ribbon. One or two of the number spoke English; these escorted me to a carriage where I found the driver bedecked with a large white ribbon. We drove to the home of a missionary who was my hostess during my stay in the city. Here a most delightful surprise awaited me. Several had been invited to dinner, among them two Japanese gentlemen whom I had met in Honolulu, each having acted as interpreter for me while there. It was a real delight to see them again; both are Christians and gave me a very warm welcome to Japan. In the afternoon a reception was held at the hotel. It was attended by the prominent temperance workers; the only foreigners present were the lady and gentleman whose guest I was. At eight o'clock, dinner was served in for-

eign style, and after a number of courses the "after-dinner speeches" began.

Before separating, a committee on arrangements was appointed, and we began a ten-days' mission, with a Bible reading; meetings followed one upon another, about two each day. These were held in different parts of the city and were largely attended. They are fond of meetings, and sometimes sit patiently two and three hours. There is a strong sentiment through the country; they have the better part of a hundred temperance societies with well-attended meetings. They have changed the name of the W. C. T. U., but have very strong woman's societies, and temperance is one of their departments of work. I believe they have several temperance magazines, and the women have one they publish themselves.

The capital is a most interesting city, and here we see all that we have read so much of, both in art and nature; the situation of the city is beautiful, on the coast. It was just the time that cherry blossoms were at their best, and the greatest sight of Japan is the cherry tree in full blossom. These trees bear a very small fruit which is never used so they are cultivated for their beauty. It would be very difficult to describe them, but there is a park in Tokio where hundreds of these trees have been planted, and when they are in full bloom multitudes of men, women, and children walk out in the cool of the evening to see the flowers. The trees are almost burdened with blossoms. The flower is double, just a tinge of most delicate pink. After the blossoms have been out some days, dainty leaves appear, making the tree perfect. Many kinds of fruit trees yielding no fruit are cultivated for their flowers, and as most of them have double blossoms, more effective trees or shrubs could not be found.

The most interesting things in Japan (next to the people) are the temples. They are marvels of not only beauty, but art. The first temple visited was a large one near the center of the city where the common people worship. A long, narrow path of flagging leads from the gateway to the temple. We notice, first, the peculiar gate; two very large wooden pillars, twenty or thirty feet high, support heavy cross-beams, the ends of which extend some feet beyond the pillars; these were first put up as bird rests, where the birds, weary of travel, could pause in their flight and rest. It was done as a means of "merit-making." Passing through the gateway we see pigeons in great numbers, many have come here to worship and they stop on their way to the temple and "make merit" by feeding the pigeons and pass on to a large water tank where they take a swallow of water to wash out their mouths and dip their hands in water before going into the temple to worship. On entering the temple it is a custom to always remove shoes and foreigners are not excused, so we sit upon the steps and after some effort leave our shoes behind. As we pass through the door, at our left we see a great wooden image, the "God of Medicine." This looks very old and is defaced, I supposed, by time, but our guide told us that persons afflicted with any disease come and rub the image, then rub the corresponding affected part of their own body. The eyes of the image were nearly rubbed

There are so many points of interest a volume could be written, but I must leave the temples and tell you of the great University. Some distance from the center of the city a large tract of ground has been set aside and beautified for the University grounds. The buildings are of plain red brick, foreign style, without other ornamentation than white capstones. Numbers of these buildings are within the inclosure, and compare in many points most favorably with Western schools. It is told of a foreigner who passed the place with a Japanese gentleman, that he mistook the buildings for great factories. He inquired of his Japanese friend, "What do you manufacture there?" The most significant reply was expressed in a single word, "*Power.*"

Before leaving the city a farewell meeting was held, which was well attended. The whole audience was seated on the floor as is the native custom. The meeting was addressed by several speakers. Mr. Terro Ando, whom I met in the Islands and whom I regard as one of the most beautiful Christian characters I have ever known, gave an account of his conversion to Christianity and temperance. The audience was moved beyond description. At the close of the meeting a temperance society was formed and we pinned the blue ribbon on two hundred. Resolutions of thanks were passed and it was proposed that the new society should go in a body to the depot to see me off.

About nine o'clock a. m. the following day members called and numerous gifts were bestowed upon me. As I took my seat in the train a young man hurried to the window and as he shook hands with me, said, "I've been thinking a long time about Christianity and temperance, and last night I decided for Christ and temperance."

My heart greatly rejoiced for he was an educated young man and is sure to do a good work for the Master. Just before the train moved out, one of the young men who had spent some time in America, explained to the crowd, that it was a custom in America to send "distinguished persons" on their way with three cheers. He took off his hat, swung it high in air and gave a regular "hip, hip, hurrah," in true American style, and just as the train moved out a perfect volley of cheers filled the air and I left bearing the prayers and good wishes of that enthusiastic gathering. I felt that it was worth while to come all the way to Japan just to hold those meetings in Tokio and know those dear little people, among whom I stalked like a "giant great and tall." Numerous invitations came to me from distant points, places never yet visited for temperance work and I was sorry, indeed, that I could not spend a year among those interesting people, so ready to adopt methods calculated to elevate the masses.

AN AFTERNOON IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Yesterday we were granted the privilege of admission into the houses of Parliament through the kindness of Dr. Dawson Burns and one of the members.

Inside the ancient building we saw the Lords sitting with solemn dignity in their black robes and white wigs, and we learned that the greater the size of the wig, the greater the man who wore it. We saw the Queen's throne chair in which she sits when Her Majesty comes to open Parliament. But the sight which will be the first to appear in my memory when I think of this day, is none of these.

As we stood in the vestibule waiting for the House of Commons to open, we noticed a sudden movement of interest among the honorable members gathered there, and following their amused glances and pointing fingers we saw two men bending and sweating under an immense bundle of papers carried between them on their shoulders. "That's the hardest work they have had to do for many a year," laughed a man near us as they staggered out of sight.

Presently we saw three great circular structures about six feet in diameter, rolled into the Commons Chamber, in which Mr. Wharton said were "six hundred thousand names from the inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland praying the House to pass the provision of the Local Taxation Bill." The space between the table and the bar was almost wholly occupied by these wheels—the Chambers of the Lords and of the Commons are both very small—so that as one gentleman was speaking another member on the opposite side asked that the House be informed as to who had the floor.

The huge obstructions were at length removed amid shouts of derision from the Opposition and cheers from the supporters of the Government. Mr. Gladstone was present to aid the Opposition, if necessary, with one of his eloquent addresses. But notwithstanding the ominous monster petition which had been sent into the House by "600,000 inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland," Mr. Smith, the leader of the party in power arose, and clause after clause of the obnoxious Compensation Bill was stricken out amid loud disapproval, cheers and laughter.

"Mr. Gladstone will not speak," whispered our friend, "because the government has yielded everything that we wanted it should." It was a disappointment to miss the opportunity of hearing the great ex-Premier, though we could not but be thankful that the temperance sentiment in England is a force which the government did not think wise to oppose. The Compensation Bill would have overthrown the careful work of temperance people to a great extent, and would have fastened the liquor traffic on the back of the British nation more firmly than ever, and would have made it almost impossible for her ever to rid herself of the putrid burden which her own sin placed there.

In a drawing-room meeting at the residence of Mr. Caines, member of Parliament, Miss Coles of the Woman's Council United Kingdom Alliance, delivered an address on the Compensation Bill that I shall not soon forget. During the excitement produced by this Bill the public sympathies have suffered much from pictures of the woe that would befall "the poor widow" whose only support is the public-house her husband left her, and who would be beggared if it were taken from her without compensation. But the last remnant of pity that could be excited in my heart toward this class of publicans was killed by Miss Cole's address, in which she related the following personal experience: A sailor husband sent to his young wife several pounds in money, expecting very soon to return to her. The intervening time passed and he came home, but found it deserted. He learned that his wife and child had been missing for several days, and in his terrible anxiety he asked Miss Coles to aid him in his search for them. She assented to his request, and started out on her sad mission by going to the nearest public house. "Yes, the lady described had been there," was the reply. She made inquiry at every gin-shop all along the street, and found that the woman had been in nearly all of them. At length, in the twenty-eighth public house that she visited, which was kept by a "little widow," she discovered the object of her search lolling on the floor in beastly drunkenness. "And the widow?" Oh, she was one to move your heart. She wore the sweetest little widow's cap; on her collar she had fastened a touching memorial portrait pin, and on her little white hand was her marriage ring.

But what did I see! The landlady just in the act of pouring out a glass of gin, but with the bottle suspended as she watched a dirty woman with red paper flowers for sale, reaching down in her dirty under apron pocket for a half crown, while the drunken wife was drawing off *her* wedding ring to pawn it for drink. I told the landlady that the woman needed no more drink, but that she should help me get her ready to go home. And the little widow was so polite.

"Oh, yes, as it was *madam* she could take the lady up to her room and wash her and comb her hair there."

But the young wife and mother was too stupid to go, so the landlady brought down a pretty bowl and a towel to Miss Coles. But she told the little widow publican to wash the half insensible woman herself, for it had been the gin she had sold her that had brought her to this miserable condition. After the face was washed, with the aid of the cabman, and the disappointed paper flower woman, they got the mother and her child into the cab, and Miss Coles took her to her husband.

Compensate the little widow! Had she a human heart that she could see a mother make herself utterly incapable of taking care of her nursing babe? Ah, I have seen sights on the streets of London that make me shudder, and wonder whether people on *earth* do not become veritable demons. To-day I saw in a public house window a placard,

"The Great Petition Against Confiscation!"

and I thought how many petitions had gone up from sincere hearts to the great King of kings, against Rum's confiscation of soul and body. But England is fast escaping the Rum fiend. In looking over the temperance history of the past sixty years one can trace a great change for the better. God is dividing a way through this blood red sea of iniquity, and she shall escape at last from the mighty evil which pursues her. E. CRAFT COBERN.

London.

TEMPERANCE TEMPLE ITEMS.

MATILDA B. CARSE.

It is with sorrow inexpressible that we are again called to announce the death of one of our stockholders and a trustee of the Temple. Surely death loved a shining mark when he ruthlessly struck down in the prime of his power and in the autumn ripeness of a noble life, Clinton B. Fisk. It is a comfort to think, however, that the life that was so beautifully rounded here, has expanded into a glory and beauty in the presence of his Saviour that our most exalted imaginings cannot comprehend. We would not dare call him back, if we could. Let us be grateful that earth has been enriched for three score years with such a life. General Fisk was among the first to subscribe for stock in the Temple, of which he held $5,000 worth. From the earliest inception of the project he has stood by it unflinchingly, having full faith that it would be finally accomplished.

Two other noble men who did what they could to help the undertaking, and were stockholders in the Temple, have also lately passed to their reward. Mr. B. F. Sturtevant, of Jamaica Plain, Mass., and Mr. James B. Potter, of Boston, Mass. Within a year five stockholders in the Temple have passed away. We feel assured that from the glory of the unseen Temple these good men will look down and rejoice that they were enabled to give a helping hand to a project that means so much of good to the world.

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Miss Frances E. Willard, *en route* to Nebraska, writes as follows: "Mother, Anna Gordon and I, each wish to give $1 towards that $100 for our beloved Mrs. Judge Thompson, of Hillsboro, Ohio. I am glad the movement for a tablet in recognition of her historic relation to our work began away out West. It was like Rocky Mountain air to inspire so true a thought. Let us hurry up the balance. How many more dollars do you need?" We need $94 more. The fund has just started. We hope unions and individuals who feel it would be a privilege to give to this fund, will "hurry up" as Miss Willard suggests. The loving eyes may close forever, and the wasted hands be folded in their last repose, before the desired amount is raised, unless expedition is used. We know, for we have had it from her own lips, that it is a bitter disappointment to dear Mother Thompson, that failing fortune has prevented her from sending $100 towards the building fund of the Temple—in the erection of which she is most deeply interested. Mrs. A. A. Dunn sends $1 for the W. C. T. U. of Linden, Cal., for the purpose, she says, "of engraving Mrs. Thompson's name in Memorial Hall." The honored name will ever live in loving hearts, still we desire her to look upon the tribute of love when the grand Temple is completed.

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The gifts from unions keep pouring in a steady stream. Mrs. Mary B. Monroe sends, on behalf of the W. C. T. U., of Akron, Ohio, $23. She wittily says: "At our meeting yesterday we pulled out the loose boards from the floor of our little temple and $23 rolled out at the lower stories. This, with what we have already sent, will make $53.50; so you see we have passed the halfway house, and as we go forward we find the grade easier." The dear women of the Phenix, R. I., W. C. T. U. have worked faithfully and with much enthusiasm to raise their pledge; they have just sent the last $25, completing their gift of $100. Mrs. S. A. Woolsey writes that they raised their last $25 by a supper at the house of one of their members, Mrs. Bowles. Forty ladies and gentlemen sat down to supper for which they paid twenty-five cents a plate. After supper the mite-boxes were opened. A dear little girl, Mabel Fenner, outdid them all; her box contained $5. At the first mite-box opening held by this union for the Temple, little Mabel was present, with her box, and it contained almost $4. If all little temperance girls would work like Mabel we would soon be able to pay for the Temple. The Fort Fairfield, Me., W. C. T. U. sends a check for $50, and pledges another $50 soon. Their secretary, Mrs. Myrtle G. Robbins, writes: "We feel desirous not only of having our names engraved in Willard Hall, but of helping on such a noble work."

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Think of the women of India sending their gifts from that far-away land to help erect our beautiful Temple! The W. C. T. U. of Rangoon, Burmah, India, sends a gift of $15 through Rev. J. C. Case. The Decatur, Ill., W. C. T. U., through Mrs. Gay, sends $34.58 on their pledge of $100, making $55.25 now paid by them. The Angola, Ind., W. C T. U. sends $25 on their pledge of $100. The W. C. T. U. of Carrollton, Ky., sends $19.12 from mite-box collections. The Atlanta, Ill., W. C. T. U. sends $15 on their $100, from mite-box collections. The W. C. T. U. of Butler, Pa., must have a large membership as they send $26 for autographs, alone. Mrs. C. M. Greenlee writes that the union is deeply interested in the success of the Temple, and will raise the entire $100 as soon as possible.

"The other day," writes Mrs. H. E. Smith, president of the Adams, Mass., W. C. T. U., "it was thought best to test the union by a vote to see if they would be in favor of pledging $100 to the Temple fund. I am happy to report a unanimous one in favor, so please place the Adams W. C. T. U. on record for $100; inclosed find a check for $12.21, to add to the $30.65 already sent. If Adams W. C. T. U., numbering only about twenty members, can pledge this amount, surely there can be but few unions who could not do the same." That is very true, but we wish to remind Mrs. Smith that all presidents of unions have not her enthusiasm and ability as leaders. If they had, 1891 would see the entire capital stock of the Temple owned by the National W. C. T. U. Would that God would open the eyes and hearts of the leaders of our local unions, to the vision of what this would mean for the success of our holy cause!

145 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Our Children.

VACATION SONG.

BY KATHERINE LEE BATES.

I have closed my book and hidden my slate,
And thrown my satchel across the gate,
My school is out for a season of rest,
And now for the school room I love the best.

My school lies on the meadow wide,
Where under the clover the sunbeams hide;
Where the long vines cling to the mossy bars,
And the daisies twinkle like fallen stars;

Where clusters of buttercups gild the scene,
Like showers of gold-dust thrown over the green,
And the wind's flying footsteps are traced as they pass,
By the dance of the sorrel and dip of the grass.

My lessons are written in clouds and trees,
And no one whispers, except the breeze,
That sometimes blows, from a secret place,
A stray, sweet blossom against my face.

My school-bell rings in the rippling stream
Which hides itself like a school-boy's dream,
Under a shadow and out of sight,
But laughing still for its own delight.

My schoolmates there are the birds and bees,
And the saucy squirrel, less wise than these,
For he only learns, in all the weeks,
How many chestnuts will fill his cheeks.

My teacher is patient, and never yet
A lesson of hers did I once forget;
For wonderful love do her lips impart,
And all her lessons are learned by heart.

O come! O come! or we shall be late,
And autumn will fasten the golden gate.
Of all the school rooms, in east or west,
The school of nature I love the best.

—*Pansy.*

THE LOST UMBRELLA.

"Oh, mother, I've done a dreadful thing," said Elsie, coming to her mother with tears in her eyes.

"What have you done, Elsie?"

"I've lost Will's silk umbrella."

"Why, Elsie, how came you to do it?"

"I took it down town with me this morning—it sprinkled a little, you know—and I must have left it somewhere, for when I was coming home I missed it."

"And did you go back?"

"Yes, I went to every store I had been in, but I couldn't find it."

"Did Will say you might take it?"

"No, he never would let me, because he always said I would lose it. I wanted to carry it just once, it was so nice. But O, dear! I wish I hadn't."

"I am very sorry," said mother, gravely. "It is the first nice one Will ever had, and I don't know when he will have another."

"No," said Elsie, in great distress; "I'd do anything to give him another if I could. But I can't, and he'll be terribly angry with me."

"I am afraid he will," said mother, really pitying the little girl for her dread of her brother's anger. "But I guess you deserve it, dear, for taking his umbrella without leave, so you must only bear it as well as you can. We will make a few more inquiries before we tell Will."

The inquiries were made, but the umbrella had fallen into dishonest hands, and was nevermore heard of.

"You had better tell Will at once, Elsie," said mother.

"I wish you would tell him, mother."

And mother was quite willing to make the trouble as light as she could for Elsie, and began watching an opportunity for approaching Will on his best side.

"I don't think it was anything to make a great fuss over," said Will, the same evening, flinging down a book he had been reading.

"What do you mean, dear?"

"This story about a boy who lost a great prize because of another boy having burnt up some papers without knowing that they were the notes for his essay. It was a dreadful disappointment to him, of course; but when it was once done, and no help for it, what could he do but get over it the best way he could?"

"But if you try to put yourself in his place you will see that it must have required a great deal of Christian forbearance to forgive at once the boy who had done the mischief."

"Oh! a boy who amounted to anything would never think of making a fuss over what couldn't be helped."

"And a really manly, true-hearted boy would take pleasure in trying to prevent his friend from suffering too keenly over the fact of having unintentionally injured him," said mother, more seriously.

"Of course," agreed Will.

"I am glad you think so, for I am going to give you a chance of showing how a boy of that kind, a real boy, not in a story-book, can bear a little injury unintentionally done him."

"What do you mean now, mother?"

"Poor little Elsie is feeling very badly because of something which she knows will vex you, and I wish, my dear boy, that you would strive to show a spirit of brotherly kindness in the matter."

"What has she done?" asked Will.

"She has lost your silk umbrella."

A quick color flew to Will's cheek.

"I know it is a very annoying thing," went on his mother. "Elsie thinks you will be very hard on her about it, and she has a great dread of your anger. Don't you think, dear, it would be a grand thing for you to surprise her by speaking kindly about it—by forgiving her fully and freely?"

"What business had she to take it?" said Will, evidently trying to overcome a desire to speak excitedly.

"She did wrong to take it without your knowledge, and she knows it."

Just then Elsie's voice was heard in the hall, and Will arose from the piazza steps on which he had been sitting, and walked quickly around the house and out of sight.

He felt as angry as Elsie said he would. He had a great liking for the small luxuries, which were scarce in the family. The umbrella had been given him by an aunt who had visited them, and he had taken great pride in the stylishness of its oxidized silver handle, and in its slender proportions when encased in its silken cover. It had been a small joke with his sisters that he only took it out when sure it was not going to rain.

It was gone, and he knew that it would be a great relief to his vexation to pour out his anger upon Elsie, who had no business to touch his highly-prized property. He could, in fancy, see exactly how she would shrink before him, and how the tears would come to her blue eyes—just as she deserved, he declared to himself.

And then came a thought of the boy in the book who had won the victory over a sense of injury very like to this which was possessing him in his place, sure enough.

Will walked for an hour under the trees in the old orchard. Better thoughts came to him through the gathering shadows of the twilight. What a short-lived satisfaction would be in the bitter words which would rankle like thorns in his little sister's heart. What lasting sweetness in lifting from her the burden of the fear of his severe fault-finding.

"I'll wait till some day I want it then I'll ask where it is, and when she tries to tell me I'll kiss her and laugh," he said as at length he turned toward the house.

"But no, I won't. She'll keep on fretting over it till she knows I know."

"Elsie!" he called at the steps.

"What is it, Will?"

Mother raised her head in anxious attention.

"Bring me my umbrella, please."

"Oh, Will!" came in a faltering little voice, as she walked slowly toward him.

He did not wait for her to go on, but threw his arms around her with a laugh.

"Yes, you'd have a hard time to bring it, wouldn't you? I know all about it, you naughty little thing. If that's what you've been wearing such a doleful face about these few days you'd better set your mind at rest."

"Oh, Will! aren't you angry with me?"

"Not a bit."

"You dear, dear brother! I thought you'd never forgive me."

It was, as he knew it would be, a long time before Will had another silk umbrella. But it will be far longer before he will forget the satisfaction growing out of the result of the hard-fought battle with himself, a satisfaction to be tasted with every remembrance of his victory.—*New York Observer.*

The Still Hour.

FOR THE WEEK BEGINNING AUGUST 3, 1890.

BY REV. C. C. HARRAH.

DAILY BIBLE READING NOTES.

(Luke 15: 11-32; II Tim. 4; Titus 1-3; Philem. 1; Prov. 1.)

Sunday, 3; Luke 15: 11-32. Verse 11, How beautifully simple is the beginning of this most beautiful of all the parables! Verse 12, Sin presents itself in the younger son in the form of self-seeking. He wanted to get away from the restraint of his father, and have money in order to gratify himself with the world and its sensuous delights. Thousands of young men now are following in the footsteps of the prodigal, and will reap the same sad harvest of disappointment and degradation. Verse 29, Sin appears in the older son as self-righteousness. Many are lost by self-righteousness, who keep themselves from the practice of the usual sins which have their root in self-seeking.

Monday, 4; II Tim. 4. Verse 7, Paul had now come to the end of his life; and very soon, by the decree of the emperor Nero, he was to die the death of a martyr. By the blessed hope in Christ, he greets his approaching end with the cry of victory. Verse 21 The thoughtful interest and spirit of order which appears in the last of this chapter shows us what a well-balanced man Paul was. He was free from the spiritless materialism of those who live for this world, and he was just as free from the sickly spiritualism of weak enthusiasts. His life was intensely spiritual, practical and human.

Tuesday, 5; Titus 1. Verse 1, We should always be on our guard against so-called religious knowledge which does not belong to piety. The world is full of religious opinions which are no help to growth in the divine life. Verse 5, The object of this epistle was to give some instruction in practical godliness and some directions as to the qualifications for the ministry. Verse 15, Those who are bad themselves, judge other people by their own standard; it is impossible for them to see in others only that which is pure and unsoiled.

Wednesday, 6; Titus 2. Verse 1, How few there are who seem to have any fear that the doctrines they hold are unsound and false! The readiness to take up with new and untried opinions which many exhibit is no sign of sincere love for and loyalty to the truth, but the opposite. Verse 14, We are redeemed by Christ from all iniquity, and the aim of the redemption is that we may do and promote good works.

Thursday, 7; Titus 3. Verse 3, The memory of our own mistakes and sins should make us very patient toward others. It is all owing to the grace of God that we are not now the servants of sin, "hateful and hating one another." Verse 5, Paul never loses sight of the free grace of God as the ground of the sinner's justification. Verse 8, True preaching must be a *full* preaching of the gospel. Not beliefs alone, but all manner of good works must be taught.

Friday, 8; Philem. 1. Verse 5, The relation of love and sympathy into which all Christians come by their common relationship to Christ, appears in a marked way in this short letter. Verse 16, By the law of primogeniture the oldest son had rights and authority over all the rest of the children. By the death of their parents Onesimus was brought into a subjective relation to Philemon, and was an unworthy younger brother until he was reformed and saved by Christianity. It was right for him, after his conversion, to return to his family whom he had left as a prodigal. It was a brother in "*the flesh*" that Paul sent back to Philemon and *not a slave*, as is commonly supposed.

Saturday, 9; Prov. 1. Verse 1, The practical rules of life in this book make it of great value as a guide to right conduct. Verse 7, The keynote of the whole book and the foundation of good morals is "the fear of the Lord." Verse 24, Men are ruined by neglecting and despising opportunity.

THE PRAYER MEETING TOPIC.

(Giving to Objects of Benevolence. I Cor. 16: 1-3.)

1. Andrew Carnegie, the donor of the Allegheny City free library, thus states the *duty of men of wealth:*

"First, to set an example of modest, unostentatious living, shunning display or extravagance; to provide moderately for the legitimate wants of those dependent upon him; and, after doing so, to consider all surplus revenues which come to him *simply as trust funds*, which he is called upon to administer, and strictly bound as a matter of duty to administer in the manner which, in his judgment, is best calculated to produce the most beneficial results for the community—the man of wealth thus becoming *the mere trustee and agent for his poorer brethren*, bringing to their service his superior wisdom, experience, and ability to administer, doing for them better than they could do for themselves."

The danger to our country by the centralization of wealth would disappear if all rich men heeded these wise words. I Tim. 6: 17-19.

2. The text makes it the duty of "*every one*" to give "as God hath prospered him." Those are happiest and have the most certain promise of prosperity, who all through life set apart the one-tenth of their income for beneficence. Malachi 3: 8-12.

3. The plan of "special efforts" to raise money, which contemplates giving only as we are made to *feel* like it, by church theatricals, fairs, etc., is nowhere countenanced in the Bible. Paul's plan was to give every "*first day of the week.*"

The Household.

A QUERY

BY FLORENCE A. JONES.

O purpling grape in the vineyard,
Did the loving Giver of all,
E'er mean what He gave in blessing
Should cause men to stumble and fall?
O grain growing tall in the sunshine,
Fulfilling the dear Father's plan
Of "daily bread" for his children,
What a curse are you made by man.

O fiend that dwells in the wine cup,
He never intended that you
Should spring from the work He nourished
With the sunshine, the rain and dew.
Man plants, and God gives the increase
Of fruit and of shimmering grain,
But alas! we reap a harvest
Of poverty, sorrow and pain.

Hampton, Iowa.

THE PEOPLE'S CHURCH.

BY ELLA B. CARTER.

One of the ecclesiastical problems of the age is how to reach the masses "The working man does not go to church," says Mr. Moody. "If the people will not come to us, we must go to them," said a great New York preacher a short time ago in his Sunday morning discourse. An editorial in a religious paper says, "There is an annual growth of the unchurched masses vastly out of proportion with that of the evangelized. Rumsellers are increasing faster than are preachers, lay missionaries and teachers combined."

In the small city in which I live, it is estimated that there are about ninety thousand people that never enter church doors. Over and over again is the bitter fact stated, and many are the measures proposed to evangelize the people. The Christian sociologist has come to the conclusion that the criminal classes are often more sinned against than sinning; that what the people want is the religion of Jesus Christ, and that our present system of church work does not reach them.

In a recent number of a new magazine for women, the woman editor writes comprehensively of a "People's Church." She gives reasons why such a church is wanted and points to the opportunity for some rich person to build a church for the people. Not that churches are wanting. "Within a certain area," she writes, "New York may be called a city of churches, but they are churches for the rich—solemn, imposing, cathedral-aisled, glass-stained, costly, munificently beneficed, elegantly pastored—God locked in, the poor locked out." All the prayer-meetings, missions, mite societies, mothers' meetings, and afternoon exhortations do not supply this want of a people's church. When the great churches are closed in summer, there is no place for the people who earn a hand-to-mouth living and who live in tenement houses, but the street.

The ideal people's church, according to this editor, should be a place where the man in a poor coat, the market woman in her old shawl, could come and go as they pleased. A place that the business man could find a resource from his struggles and temptations, and all weary and perplexed ones could find quiet and an opportunity for self-communion, a refuge and retreat where they could, "perhaps, receive a word of counsel, at least find an atmosphere of peace and restfulness." It should be always open, and she thinks there should be "a morning service of praise, a mid-day song of rejoicing, a vesper hymn of thankfulness. No word of condemnation, no word of controversy, no word of doubt, no word of assertion or denial, only unceasing love, continual and eternal recognition of human kinship and readiness to minister to any soul's need as far as it may be reached and helped. No one minister could perform its offices; its servants would have to be in a manner consecrated to its work, and they should be men and women who have suffered, ... and whose personal influence would be strong for righteousness." The concluding words of the article are: "Whom are we waiting for to build us the church? Is it a woman? Surely it is an opportunity that carries with it a two-fold blessing."

One evening, after reading the article from which I have so freely quoted, and with my mind full of the suggestion that the people's church may be built by a woman, I donned my bonnet and wrap, and a short walk from my home brought me to a plain, substantial, brick building, situated on a busy street, surrounded by saloons, second-hand furniture stores, and tenement houses, in a word, by the people. A big transparency over the front door gives the hours of meetings, and has the words, "All are welcome." The building is two story, and high up in the gable of the facade, are the words in terra cotta: *Woman's Christian Temperance Union.* As I pass up a flight of easy stairs, singing voices greet my ear—a chorus choir is giving a half-hour service of song. I enter a large, pleasant audience room, well lighted and well ventilated. There are many rows of painted wooden chairs, a strip of Brussels carpet on the aisles, and some more of the carpet on the platform, but there are no costly furnishings to oppress the "people." There are some mottoes on the wall, one in a conspicuous place reads, "For God and Home and Humanity." Below it hangs a handsomely illuminated copy of a pledge against intoxicants; another motto proclaims that "Jesus is mighty to save." I glance around at the audience, ah, they are here—*the people*—the woman in the old shawl, the pale-faced working girl, and the laboring man in his plain dress.

On the platform sit a group of women with earnest faces and calm brows. As I look at these women the words of the magazine article, "No one minister could perform its offices," recurs to my mind. To the left of these women sit a number of men, well dressed and intelligent looking—they are men who have "come to themselves" through the ministry of these women. They are called a "Reform Club." One of these men was formerly a drunken bar-tender. Another has "done time" in a penitentiary for crime committed when drunk. Another is the son of a saloon keeper. He is studying theology now, and when he shall have finished his studies he hopes to become a temperance missionary to "the people." When the little old man with the pathetic look in his face first came into these meetings, his home was broken up, and his wife estranged; there are few happier homes than is theirs to-day.

The choir pause in their singing; one of the women on the platform looks at the clock, then arises and requests the singing of a certain hymn, and now all sing a hymn with this refrain:

"Over and over, yes, deeper and deeper
My heart is pierced through with life's sorrowing cry.
But the tears of the sower and songs of the reaper
Shall mingle together in joy by and by."

The singing is followed by the reading of the Bible, a woman prays, again a hymn is sung. Then the leader repeats the pledge "because it is part of our plan of work, and because there are always persons coming in here for the purpose of signing the pledge," and she adds that "the meeting is now open to any who may feel inclined to take part." The men are urged to tell their experiences "because nothing will help the men we are trying to save like your story of triumph over appetite, and we women would rather hear these narratives, than to hear Patti sing."

A grey-bearded man, who looks like Gough, gives a few words of exhortation; this man who used to lie in the gutter has now one of the finest private libraries I know. He is followed by a man who recounts that once when he was a hard drinker, and wishing for some way of escape from the thralldom of habit, there came to him a thought that there might be something in religion that might help him, and so one Sunday morning he went to a church, and a man at the door said to him, "What do you want here, you drunken sot? Get out of here or I'll have you arrested!" And those words sent him back into twenty years of debauchery, till finally he came under the influence of the work here and was saved. He pays a tribute to the tender, watchful sympathy that helped him when he was trying to do right, and he says that as he goes about his daily business he looks in the streets for a woman with a white ribbon, and when he sees one it someway helps and strengthens him.

Another man tells that as he was walking the streets cursing God after a debauch, his eye caught, through these lighted windows, the motto on the wall, "Jesus is mighty to save," and he went to his home with the words stamped on his brain as in letters of fire, "Jesus is mighty to save." He spent the night on his knees and the angel wrestled with him till the dawn, and then peace came.

All testimonies are not so exultant. There is a minor note of despair like the cry of a lost soul; it comes from an elderly man, with a very red face and a very white mustache. Once he reformed, too, and he stood for five years, but in an evil hour he was urged by *a woman* to take a glass of "harmless" cider, and then the demon returned and the last state was worse than the first. He believes there is absolutely no hope for him now, and he is sometimes tempted to "end it all by jumping into the river." But he still cherishes an affection for the work, and he likes to hear the old hymns. He concludes by asking, "Will they sing Number Sixty?" The hymn beginning, "Go, bury thy sorrows," is sung.

More than an hour passes in this familiar way. Then the leader arises and says some eloquent and inspiring words of hope, of love, of comfort, and again repeats the invitation to sign the pledge. Two rough-looking young fellows with bloated, brutal faces go forward and sign their names. Then the meeting is dismissed.

As I walk slowly homeward I have some curious thoughts. The "people's church," the woman's church, is it already in existence? At one of these meetings, I once heard Dr. William Hayes Ward, of the *Independent*, say words like these, "You are truly a church, since church means gathering; and you are doing a real apostolic work, as fishers of men; and if you wanted to celebrate here the Lord's supper, I can see no reason why you should not do so." Now these modest women workers would greatly deprecate being called a church, they are simply doing one of the lines of work laid down by their association, by holding unsectarian gospel temperance meetings. But I believe their method of work, with its element of womanliness to give to it completeness, is going to solve the problem of reaching the unevangelized people.

When the Bastile fell, the Duke of Liancourt carried the news to the king at Versailles. "Why," said the poor weak king, "that is a revolt." "Sire," answered Liancourt, "it is not a revolt—it is a revolution." When a band of women started a Crusade at Hillsboro, Ohio, some sixteen years ago, it was more than a revolt, it was an act destined to work a revolution in methods of work to reach the mass of the people.

Newark, N. J.

WORDS TO THE WISE—FALLING INTO LINE.

BY ABBY MORTON DIAZ.

It has been shown that conduct is but the appearance of the reality which lies back of it—character; and that what we would have appear in conduct must be implanted in this reality. Many think lightly of human agency as affecting character, trusting all to the influences of the Holy Spirit. Just here is the point now to be presented. While it is true that the movings of the spirit are, must be, in the direction of the good, of truth, of love, of justice, of humility, and away from selfhood, yet we should consider that as human influences do have their effect, they should not act in opposition to these influences, as is often the case, but strictly in line with them. On the material plane we recognize this necessity of acting with the moving power. For sailing our ships, for running our machinery, for steam and other transportation, for sending telegrams, and, indeed, for all our various needs and appliances we put ourselves *in line with* the acting forces. The opposite course would be folly, we may say folly inconceivable. We do not commit it. To illustrate, we do not try to sail against the wind, or to build our houses at variance with the force of gravitation.

In the matter of character forming is often practiced just this kind of folly. There are those whose family management does not disdain the use of prevarications, insincerity, deceit, underhandedness; whose parental rule exhibits ill-temper or harshness or injustice, or encourages selfhood by a weak indulgence; there are families, plenty of them, who are self-centered, appropriating each to itself comforts and luxuries, and advantages and opportunities; families in which wealth, social position and political preferment are held to be the things best worth striving for. All such set themselves in opposition to the action of the divine forces, and consequently are working at terrible disadvantage.

And further, this same can be said of those who make affluence a reason for bringing up children to idleness, to just "sag along" with the least possible exertion. According to the divine order as seen in nature, every tree, plant and shrub must develop its faculties, must make the best of itself, must do something, must work; and this not only for its own good but for good outside of self. This same order is the divine order for humanity. Families, therefore, which allow their children to grow to maturity with no settled purpose of work and of making the best of themselves for their own sake and for the advantage of others, all such are running counter to the divine plan, a plan surely known by its manifestations in nature, "for the invisible things of Him * * * are clearly seen being perceived by the things which are made." It may be added that all who run counter to, or deviate from the divine plan thus shown forth are living in sin, according to the literal meaning of the word, which is "a coming short," "a failure to reach the mark."

The object of these words is to arouse to a sense of responsibility for character (and thus for conduct) any who may need such arousing, and to suggest to all a possible lack of wisdom in methods adopted. The next "Words" will present some practical methods.

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There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither bond nor free, there is neither male nor female, for ye are all one in Christ Jesus,—Galatians 3:28.

I know that evil shall cease to reign
When the King shall come to His own again.
—*W. Waterfield*,

THE CENSUS OF AMERICAN CITIES.

Whether contact of man with man breeds vice, may be an open question, but certainly dense populations afford ambush for criminals and cover for crime. Every great city has its lagoons skirted with rumshops, gambling houses and brothels, where decayed manhood and putrifying womanhood send out their deadly miasm to corrupt the children of the just and the unjust. In the same localities are the jungles of filth and want where all poverty settles, where the lazy come to lounge and thieves to hide. There hunger grinds its teeth in the hydrophobia of anarchy. Hence all governments, and particularly those of representative form, find their chief sources of peril in their great cities.

All governments are representative, for, on occasion "the people" make themselves felt—if not in parliament then in the mob. The incoming census returns are big with meaning and with warning to statesman and sociologist. The tendency of humanity to gravitate to cities is not peculiar to the great centers of population. The largest percentage of increase has been in cities of second and third class, located in agricultural and mining regions. Omaha, in 1880, had 30,709; in the decade it has doubled twice, now having 134,742. Lincoln and Beatrice have made greater proportionate gains, the former having 13,000 in 1890 as against 5,500 in 1880, while the latter has grown from 2,447 to 13,428. Sioux Falls, Dak., has kept pace, rising from 2,000 to 12,000 in the same time. Minneapolis and St. Paul have each been multiplied by three; had they quarreled less, haply they had grown more! Kansas City and St. Joseph have respectively gained two hundred and fifty per cent. A half-dozen cities each in Michigan, Wisconsin and Indiana have doubled their numbers. Ambitious little Duluth, already disputing with Milwaukee and Chicago the regnancy of the great lake region and its commerce, has grown from 4,000 to 40,000.

The cities of prohibition Kansas and Iowa have not fallen behind. Des Moines has more than doubled, Sioux City has grown from 7,000 to 33,000, and Wichita from 4,000 to 24,000. They furnish the resting places of rebellion against law and order.

In the slow-going East dusky Pittsburg has forged ahead a hundred thousand, and when she annexes 110,000 more in suburban Alleghany City, Boston and St. Louis will do well to look after their figures. Everywhere north of the Potomac and Ohio, city growth far surpasses rural growth. Nor is it wholly limited to the north; Chattanooga and Birmingham have not been distanced anywhere. The names associated with these multiplying figures are also associated with accounts of great revenue from vice and reports of startling crimes. So true is this that many moral but expedient loving persons look upon a flourishing trade in sin as not only incident but immanent to growth, and permit if they do not encourage it, forgetting that less bulk and better quality would be truer gain.

"Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where cities grow, while men decay."

What is the lesson of this overgrowth of town as compared with country population?

Faults and difficulties of municipal government have increased with this growth of population. Sewers have not enlarged proportionately. Streets have not widened, and police officers have not risen to the requirements of good order. The common type of charter is calculated to prevent any officer from doing much harm; the result is that no officer does much good. Authority is much divided, and responsibility is subdivided, until no one feels its weight, and the suffering citizen searches long and often vainly for the "proper authority."

Brooklyn led in the idea that cities, like business corporations, need a man at the head with great executive scope and responsibility. Its charter of 1882 vests in the mayor large appointing power independent of the confirmation of the council. He creates the heads of departments, and must answer for their efficiency. It has so far worked improvement, and New York, Philadelphia and Boston have revised their charters in the same direction. It has seemed to keep alive interest in the choice of mayor and to take city elections out of party politics, which is great gain. Nevertheless, it is a step away from "government of the people, by the people, for the people," and is less American in theory than the form of municipal government obtaining in Germany. Every ward elects a member to the city council; that body chooses, outside itself, experts in street cleaning, water sanitation and all other departments, as executive officers. They also choose advisory members of the council among prominent citizens who are obliged, under severe penalty, to serve, whether or not, like American prominent citizens, they are too busy for office.

The "independent city" is a growing menace to the commonwealth. The state, steadying itself upon its broad foundations in the loyal, moral citizenship of the rural districts must keep hand upon the cities. Local option is unsafe and insufficient where great questions of morality or public welfare are involved, as in the disposition of the liquor traffic. Better than a grog shop at every cross-road it unquestionably is, but a broad spirit of patriotism, the real love of country, should move the farmer to aid by his vote the redemption of the city. Hence, local option is too local for him, and too optional for the corrupt mass of city voters, who are crowding and smothering the very heart of our national life. Relief must come from ranch and cornfield. Which shall predominate in American politics, the high-minded American farmer, or the low-born foreign rumseller?

THE COUNTRY WEEK.

No more beneficent philanthropy is known to us than the many-sided effort to secure an outing in the country for tenement-house dwellers—especially babies with their mothers, and puny children. This work was started in New York by the *Tribune*, we believe, and has extended to nearly every city in the country. It takes various names, as "Country-Week," "Working-Girls' Vacations," "Fresh Air," and the like, all having for their object, taking out from the hot, polluted city to the pure air of the country those who most need the change and could never have it unaided.

In Chicago this work has been carried on under different departments, the one which seems most active now is the Chicago *Daily News* Country Week. For three years this paper has carried on this work by paying its executive expenses which last year amounted to $1,631 and acting as almoner for those who wish to invest money in giving the youngsters and their mothers a fortnight of rest, good air and good food in the country. Every two dollars contributed takes one tired mother or puny child to the country. During July and August of last year, over a thousand mothers and babes, boys and girls, were thus permitted to have a fortnight of real country life.

Many pathetic instances occurred; for example: Louise, a little German girl, stood for a long time intently watching for the first time, a field of waving corn, then she sat down, sobbing and crying as though her heart would break. Her new friends tried to pacify her, but for some time could not discover the cause of her tears. At last she stammered out: "Oh, it's so pretty and mamma never saw it!" Her mother had died the week before. Often the ludicrous mingles with the pathetic, as when a starved looking child stood with open eyes and mouth staring at the broad expanses of prairie, and exclaimed, "I never seed enough of anythin' at wonct afore." Another little one was greatly astonished the first time she saw cows milked, saying, "I never knowed before where milk comes from."

No one who has not visited the tenement houses from which these children are taken can imagine what a heaven the country seems to them. Fresh air, nutritious food and all the physical good resulting from them, do not measure the benefits resulting from Country Week. Heart and soul are as much refreshed as the body is. When these children grow up the memory of the delights of Country Week will stay by them, and make them more ready than their parents are to leave the crowded city and seek work where better conditions of life are possible.

Nor are the children the only ones benefited; this charity touches the hearts of city folk and country folk alike with kindly sympathy, leading those in town to give freely to take the children into the country, and those in the country to open their hearts and homes to the little waifs. Thus far this year the city folks have outstripped their country brothers in helping on this good work. The intense heat has made them appreciate the suffering there must be in crowded quarters of the city, and feel ready to help.

And the children are eager to go. Before the first party was sent out, two little tots came to the *News* office, bag and baggage, and insisted on going at once. "It's summer, isn't it?" queried the youngest one, and with the thermometer up among the 90's it could not be denied that summer had come with a vengeance. Fifteen hundred children are already registered to go, as soon as country friends are ready to receive them. And these are carefully selected; no child with a contagious disease is sent out; none whom you may not safely receive into your homes in His name. They are selected from the children of the day nurseries, the free kindergartens, the mission schools, the great throng of needy children—selected because of their great need of just the help the Country Week will bring them.

Are there not within an hundred fifty miles of Chicago a thousand country homes which will gladly open to these, Christ's little ones, or to their tired mothers? To you is the promise: "Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these, ye did it unto Me." Two years ago we made a similar appeal in behalf of working girls, and the response was most generous. Let it be so now, and let it be immediate.

We pass along our W. C. T. U. ranks the following directions:

First—Make a personal canvass among your neighbors on farms or in village homes, and persuade as many as you can to *invite*—

Two little children; or a mother and infant; or a couple of working-girls to each home for a two weeks' visit.

Second—Send to the *Chicago Daily News* the names and post-office addresses of those who invite these Country-Weekers—specifying particularly what class and number of guests are to go to each home. State, also, the date when the guests are to be sent and to what railroad station. The date should not be less than one week after the list is sent, so as to allow time for all necessary arrangements.

Third—Meet the guests at the station on the day fixed and see that they get to the houses of their hosts.

Fourth—Notify the *Daily News* at least *four days* before the date of return, so that arrangements may be made for the care of the party in Chicago. Unless otherwise specified two weeks is understood to be the period of the visit.

Fifth—See that the party is put safely on the train at the right time on the day of return, and give the conductor the return tickets. Railroad officials are instructed to pay special attention to the Country Week parties.

Meanwhile, let the city keep up its end of the work by supplying funds, remembering that each two dollars contributed gives two weeks country life to one to whom it means health and strength, perhaps the preservation of life. We notice Fresh Air Fund boxes in the restaurants, and hope no one will eat there without dropping in something to carry on this good work.

MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE W. T. P. A.

The regular meeting was Wednesday, July 9; there not being a quorum present, it was adjourned for one week. At this time the meeting was held and reports of officers received. These showed that the entire amount of stock is sold and that there has been call for thousands of dollars more. We have been obliged to return $1,500 sent us for stock because there was no more for sale. Meanwhile profitable openings for business have had to be disregarded because of lack of capital. All this proves the wisdom of our president, Mrs. Carse, in recommending an increase of stock to $100,000. It was increased to only $75,000 with the result just stated. We trust that at the approaching annual meeting in October the desired increase will be voted.

Another proof of the wisdom of Mrs. Carse and the resident stockholders, is given in the matter of securing a suburban site for our plant; three years ago we were very desirous of doing this, and secured the refusal of a site admirably adapted to our purpose, at $1,000 an acre. But at Nashville the out of town stockholders voted it down, the plea being that our work must be kept in the city as an impressive object lesson. Consequently it has been so kept here and our rent has continually piled up. Meanwhile the site we chose has been brought by annexation within the city limits, and cannot be bought for less than $5,000 an acre. This matter of securing a permanent site for our plant must come before our stock-

holders' meeting in October, and we sincerely hope all will come prepared to consider it from the standpoint of consecrated business sense instead of from a sentimental point of view.

The new press for which we are so anxiously waiting is not yet near completion, but from what is done upon it we feel that it will be well worth waiting for.

THE UNION SIGNAL subscriptions are keeping up well for this time of year, thanks to the offer of Miss Willard's picture. As every one knows this is the "dry" season in newspaperdom; *The Young Crusader* is still run at a loss, though a less loss than this time last year; the *Oak and Ivy Leaf* holds her own, paying her own bills as she has always done. We are very sorry to chronicle the discontinuance of *Der Deutsch Amerikaner*. This was decided upon at the last meeting of the board and we prepared an announcement of it and the reasons therefor at that time. But some of its especial friends besought us to give it a little longer trial, so the announcement was not then published. But the one more trial resulted, as so many previous ones had done, and most reluctantly we were obliged to acknowledge ourselves baffled in all our efforts to give the Germans a temperance paper in their own tongue. They will not support it and we do not feel justified any longer in running it at a loss. It pains us exceedingly to thus give up a project which was very near our heart, and for whose success we have worked so hard, but there seems to be no other way.

The publication department has done a large amount of work during the quarter, especially in printing new leaflets and other matter for ourselves.

Among the books published for other parties during the quarter have been the "American Law Directory," a work of over 800 pages; "Mothers' Help and Child's Friend," by Mrs. Le Favre; "Calvinism Contrary to God's Word and Man's Moral Nature," by Rev. D. F. Harris; "Faith, and Other Poems," by Ellen E. Hebron; "L'Ora Quéta," a book of sketches and poems by Ada Metcalfe; two editions of Mrs. Cassel's "White Ribbon Vibrations," and a number of commercial catalogues of considerable dimensions, for which line of work we have unusual facilities.

AT LAKE BLUFF SCHOOL OF METHODS.

This school, in charge of Miss Esther Pugh, developed some new and interesting features. First was the meeting for the little people, conducted by Mrs. Addie Northam Fields. It was held from eight to half past eight every morning, and included a Bible and a scientific temperance lesson. Mrs. Helen G. Rice assisted in these meetings; with two such leaders it goes without saying that the little people were interested and benefited.

The hour daily devoted to Bible study under Mrs. Lucy Rider Meyer and Mrs. Esther Pritchard, editor of the *Friends' Missionary Advocate*, proved wonderfully helpful—a spiritual uplift to all participating. Mrs. Pritchard is a woman of keen, incisive mind, thorough culture, not alone in the schools but by the Spirit, and has made the Word her life study. She was therefore able to open to us the Scriptures in a remarkably helpful way. Mrs. Pritchard was one of the original Crusaders, and though her labors in other directions have taken her out of direct W. C. T. U. work, she has never lost the Crusade fire. At the earnest solicitation of Miss Mollie Hay and Miss Palmer, she has promised to attend the Indiana state convention; her presence there or anywhere is a benediction.

The four lectures or lessons on "Economic Temperance," in charge of Prof. Ida Evans, showed thorough research and furnished material for many lectures. She went to the bottom of things and packed in small compass the leading facts in her department of study. Dr. Boole, of New York, gave a lecture in this course on "The Liquor Traffic from a Business Man's Point of View," which was so full of good points that he was accorded fifteen minutes over his hour to complete it.

In scientific temperance the most notable lectures were those of Dr. Jessie Brown Dodds and Prof. Charles Ford, both of Chicago. Dr. Dodds' topic was the "Effects of Alcohol on the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys;" she illustrated it not only by charts, but also by eight or ten original drawings, which were very valuable. As one lady well versed in the subject said: "Other lecturers and books have told us *what* alcohol does to these organs, nobody before ever made so plain to me *how* it does it." We are thankful that Chicago and the medical profession have a woman so thoroughly prepared by years of study and hospital practice to discuss these questions, as she is, and one who believes firmly in non-alcoholic medication.

Professor Ford's topic was the effect of alcohol on the nervous system. He treated his subject in a new and interesting way, eliciting warm applause from his audience and an invitation from Mrs. East to deliver the same lecture at Nashville, Tenn. Professor Ford, while doing faithfully the hard work of principal of the Calhoun School, Chicago, finds time during vacations for much good temperance work, especially in connection with Teachers' Institutes. He is also the heart of the movement to placard street cars with telling temperance statistics.

The presence of Mrs. Helen G. Rice, National superintendent of juvenile work, added very greatly to the efficiency of the school. She gave instruction in juvenile and Sabbath-school methods besides aiding greatly in other departments.

Mrs. Ada H. Kepley was prevented from attending and taking up her departments, foreign work and purity in literature and art, by the serious illness of her husband. Mrs. Susan Fessenden, National superintendent of franchise, being present, was requested to occupy the time devoted to foreign work in giving methods of work in her own department. This she did very acceptably. Here are some of the methods she presented: 1. Educate the women. As a rule only very old, very young, or very bad men are opposed to woman suffrage. 2. Educate the children. 3. Distribute literature. 4. Petition every session of legislature for the ballot.

Mrs. Kepley's other department, purity in literature and art, was taken up and elicited so much of interest that we were requested to embody the facts presented in an editorial, which we shall soon do.

A model union brought out many capital points, its reports suggesting many methods of work not distinctly discussed in the school. It is impossible to take up all of our forty departments in any one school. Model unions and other means of suggesting methods in those we cannot otherwise notice, are of great value.

Physical and vocal culture received attention, Miss Lydia J. Newcomb, of Michigan, giving a drill in the school on its opening day, and having a class every afternoon. She was called in at the last moment to fill the vacancy occasioned by the inability of Mrs. Curry of Boston, to fulfill her engagement, but came to the rescue with the true W. C. T. U. spirit, and did the work admirably. We are glad to note increased attention paid to physical culture in the Schools of Method all over the country.

On the afternoon or Children's Day, the little people, their big brothers and sisters, and parents as well, gathered in the Tabernacle to hear Mrs. Rice and Anna Gordon talk to the children. The children also did their part, not only by listening in delighted silence—as how could they help it?—but by singing and marching with flying banners. As they marched out so proudly, keeping step to their own voices repeating rhythmically: "The saloon, the saloon, the saloon *must* go," all felt that the tread of their oncoming feet was one of the surest signs of its going.

In planning work for next year, it was decided to make the W. C. T. U. School of Methods distinct as to its management and its finances. This was done, not, as one of the Chicago dailies asserts, because the W. C. T. U. does not wish to be associated with Prohibitionists, but because all felt that centering the management of the School of Methods in the W. C. T. U. would increase its efficiency, give it a stronger hold on the hearts of our women, and allow of better methods of advertising it than have hitherto been practiced. It still remains a part of the Lake Bluff Convocation, and we shall work as heartily as ever with our brothers, many of whom are always members of our school.

Under the new arrangement Miss Esther Pugh was elected president of the W. C. T. U. School of Methods, Mrs. C. B. Buell, first vice-president; Mrs. Addie Northam Field, Enfield, Ill., corresponding secretary; Miss Lois Russell, Eau Claire, Wis., recording secretary, and Miss Mollie Hay, Indianapolis, treasurer. These ladies have already commenced planning for next year's work.

STATE AND NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PRAYER FOR CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

There has just been organized in Nebraska an association with this title. Its object is to secure the hearty sympathy and coöperation of Christians in obtaining Constitutional Amendments, state and National. It aims to unite faith and works—the giving of dollars, each one backed by prayer. The association is indorsed by the W. C. T. U. of Nebraska, the Amendment Committees and prominent citizens within and without that state. Its plan is very practical as explained in the following appeal for which we ask immediate and favorable attention:

To all the good people throughout the United States: Dear Brethren in Christ Jesus—Believing that we are a sisterhood of states as well as of churches, and that "united we stand, divided we fall," believing that not only in the state of Nebraska, but throughout our entire Union—our Sabbath, the Bible in our schools, our blessed religion, the sanctity of the home, and our every institution, ecclesiastic, civil, American, as founded and nurtured by a patriotic ancestry, is in peril, resulting from the traffic in rum—the 220,000 schools of anarchy, lawlessness, and crime, we do therefore supplicate Heaven night and day, that you will come to the help of the Lord against the mighty.

We desire to secure 100,000 members to this association immediately at $1 each. This will distribute the burden, and give us $100,000 to successfully operate the campaign. Will every church in the land, and every local W. C. T. U. as soon as this call reaches you, appoint active committee workers to canvass for membership to this association. Those so doing shall be regarded workers for the Prohibitory Amendment in Nebraska.

Please send names of members by postoffices, and members in aggregate to our treasurer and secretary, Mr. H. E. George, and Jennie F. Holmes, 128 Burr Block, Lincoln, Neb., who will record names of members in our state register, and credit all moneys.

Our Book Table.

THE LAWS OF HEREDITY, by George Williamson, M. D. Published by Charles H. Kerr & Co., 175 Dearborn street, Chicago.

While the book contains some good things, as a whole it is disappointing. Its treatment of the subject seems to us unscientific and partial, and its aim not so much to show the laws of heredity as to bolster up materialism. Its deductions are based largely upon the assumption, for it is nothing more, that hereditary influence descends through the mother alone, which is contrary to both science and experience. The examples given of great men who inherit the traits of their mothers are undoubtedly true, but we can match them every one by cases of great women who plainly inherit the traits of their fathers.

Again, the author makes much of the influence of the body over the soul, but utterly ignores the formative power of the soul over the body. He repeatedly uses the figure of a mold into which molten gold is poured which must conform to the shape of its mold, be this shape angel or demon, to illustrate the relation of soul and body. While it is undoubtedly true that the human mold has much influence in shaping the gold within, we believe the gold shapes its mold as distinctly as it is shaped by it.

The Watch-Tower.

Miss Willard thus enumerates the corner-stones of America's temple: The co-education of the sexes; financial independence for women; a healthful mode of dress: an equal participation in the government; these are the four corner-stones of America's temple of purity and peace.

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Mrs. Helen M. Gougar delivered the address at a grand amendment rally at Fairfield, Nebraska, on the Fourth. On the 6th she addressed the Central Labor Union, composed of 11,000 working men, in Omaha, on "The Wage Earner and the Saloon."

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It is refreshing to read that Miss Belasco, of Roumania, the young law student in Paris, who has just taken her degree, after obtaining the highest place in the examination, intends to return to her own country that she may practice law at Bucharest, confining herself entirely to the cases of poor women who cannot pay for legal counsel. This seems to be the first instance on record where a lawyer has taken a decision of this charitable sort. Are there not some brother lawyers who could profitably "go and do likewise?"

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The W. C. T. U. of Hampden county, Massachusetts, has established at South Hadley Falls, an Industrial Home for inebriate and fallen women, and have given it the name of Frances E. Willard Industrial Home. About thirteen hundred dollars have been received in gifts from different unions and individuals in the county, which is sufficient to carry on the work for a year. The estate has been hired of a member of the W. C. T. U. and contains a house of twelve rooms, with sufficient grounds to make it a desirable place for such an institution.

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President James H. Canfield, of the National Educational Association, is a man abreast of the times. He gave one of the four evenings at the great St. Paul convention to women speakers—five distinguished teachers, Misses Laughlin, Pennell, Locke, Sullivan and Hicks, speaking on "The Moral Value of Art Education," and Miss Frances E. Willard on "The White Cross Movement in Education." Ladies are on the Board of Directors and at the head of three departments.

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Margaret Alford, niece of Dean Alford, has just won first place in the classical tripos at Cambridge, England, as Miss Fawcett lately won it in the mathematical tripos, standing four hundred marks above the senior wrangler.

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Even in their honey-moon our girls are true to W. C. T. U. Addie Northam, state superintendent of juvenile work in Illinois became Mrs. Charles Field, July 3, and with her husband went the next day to the Lake Bluff Convocation, of which she is secretary. Few couples have a happier honey-moon than these young folks seem to have had; certainly none ever received more hearty congratulations, or were surrounded by more appreciative friends. The groom is a Cumberland Presbyterian minister who wears the white ribbon wherever he goes, and always stands true to his colors. "If he hadn't been a white-ribbon man, I should not have married him," his wife says.

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Queen Victoria gives a portrait of herself in a case set with diamonds and a lock of her hair as a wedding present to Mrs. Dorothy Tennant Stanley.

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The Nashville, Tenn., W. C. T. U. is instant in season and out of season, continually surprising friends and foes by some new form of efficient work. Its latest scheme is hiring a column of the daily paper having the largest circulation in the city, *The Nashville Banner*, and filling it every day with fresh, spicy, temperance matter. Keeping it thus filled is no slight work, but is admirably done by the committee of ladies, with Mrs. Judge East at its head. So attractive has this feature proved that fifteen hundred subscriptions have been given to the paper since the ladies commenced this work, and because of it. Mrs. East attended the Lake Bluff School of Methods, and sent four long letters from there to the *Banner*. Her presence in the school and her piquant vivacity were greatly enjoyed there.

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Miss Minerva Parker, the Philadelphia architect, offers to prepare plans for the Isabella Pavilion gratuitously. Her idea is to make it distinctively characteristic of Spain at the time of Isabella.

ON DUTY.

News from the Field.

NEW MEXICO.

ANNUAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

The fifth annual meeting of the New Mexico W. C. T. U. was held in the M. E. Church in Silver City, June 12 and 13. No pains had been spared by the local W. C. T. U. to provide for the comfort and pleasure of visitors and delegates, causing all to feel a genuine home welcome. The free reading room was thrown open on the evening of the 11th, for a reception; refreshments were served, and the visitors were highly entertained. This institution was established in 1889 by the coöperation of the Silver City W. C. T. U. and Temperance League; it is supported by entertainments and is kept open daily till 10 p. m., and contains all the leading periodicals, magazines and dailies, including THE UNION SIGNAL and other temperance journals.

The convention was called to order promptly, four of the general officers responding to the roll-call. The territory was well represented by delegates from local unions. The program was satisfactorily carried out and a deep and growing interest was manifest throughout all the sessions.

An instructive paper on "The Importance of Press Work," by Mrs. Flora Ellice Stevens, superintendent of press work, contained many good and practical suggestions as to the best methods of winning for our cause the united and continued influence of the local press.

On the evening of the 12th, an address of welcome was given by Mrs. O. S. Warren, one of the most successful business women of Silver City, responded to by well chosen words from Mrs. L. A. Collings, former territorial president.

The annual address of the president, Mrs. M. C. Raynolds, showed a deep knowledge of the work and was listened to with marked interest. Reports from the various departments were encouraging, showing a growth and development in all lines of work.

On the evening of the 13th, a paper by Mrs. Ada M. Jarrett, on "Equal Franchise" was greeted with applause and bouquets of flowers from a crowded house, this being the first introduction of the subject by the territorial W.C. T. U. The department of franchise was added to our work with Mrs. Jarrett as superintendent. The theme of "Scientific Instruction" as presented by Mrs. Jackson, was listened to with great interest. One of the most important lines of work added is that of the lecture department; a permanent fund to be established and set aside for the employment of speakers under the management of the president and corresponding secretary. We trust and fully believe that God in His goodness will influence some kind, generous souls to endow this fund and to "cast bread upon the waters" to return perhaps after many days in the uplifting of humanity in this western field.

Many strong resolutions were adopted, and although the youngest child of the National, we feel confident there are none more loyal than the W. C. T. U. of New Mexico, as the following will testify:

Resolved, That we express our admiration of the National society in following its convictions of duty, and that we assure it of our unswerving loyalty and deep affection.

Our territorial W. C. T. U. follows its convictions also in the following:

Resolved, That we favor woman suffrage and ask for the ballot, with an educational qualification, as necessary to a wise use of the same, and as a weapon of home protection and the putting down of giant evils.

Four new unions were added to our number during the year, making fifteen in all, with an aggregate membership of five hundred. Regular work is represented in eighteen departments successfully carried on. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mrs. M. C. Raynolds; corresponding secretary, Mrs. M. J. Borden; recording secretary, Mrs. M. M. Watson; treasurer, Mrs. Ella Lucas; vice-president at large, Mrs. L. A. Collings. Adjourned to meet in Las Vegas or Santa Fé as the executive committee may decide.

M. J. BORDEN,
Cor. Sec.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

ANNUAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

Our third annual convention met at Muskogee, May 21 and 22, 1890, was called to order by Mrs. Stapler, territorial president. On motion, Mrs. Acheson, president of the Texas W. C. T. U., was made a delegate. Delegates present were Mrs. Fite, Mrs. Thompson and Miss Lobe, of Tahlequah, Miss Reed, of Atoka, Mrs. Harsha, Bolander, Long and Spaulding, of Muskogee union.

The report of the treasurer, Mrs. Alberty, was read and adopted, also the report of the superintendent of juvenile work, Mrs. Watson. The superintendent of work among the colored people, Mrs. Casey, sent in a report by Mrs. Harsha. She was re-appointed, and plans were discussed for aiding her in her work. A report of the corresponding secretary, Mrs. Fuller, was read by Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Fuller being detained at home by sickness. The report of the national organizer, Mrs. Murrow, was read by Miss Reed. Her invitation to the convention to meet at Atoka next year was accepted. A report from the Muskogee union by Mrs. Harsha was a good one. The statement that it contemplated erecting a free reading-room in the near future elicited the hearty approbation and sympathy of the whole convention.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Mrs. J. L. Stapler was reëlected president unanimously; vice-president, Mrs. Ed. Sheppard; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Fite; recording secretary, Mrs. Spaulding; treasurer, Mrs. Alberty; superintendent of evangelistic work, Mrs. J. S. Murrow; superintendent of juvenile work, Mrs. M. T. Watson; superintendent of prison work, Mrs. Mitchell; superintendent of Y's, Miss Reed, of Atoka. Delegates elected to the National Convention to be held at Atlanta, Ga., were Mrs. Murrow and Mrs. Fuller; alternates, Mrs. Butler and Mrs. Sheppard.

Reports of committees on plans of work and resolutions were read and adopted.

The following are the resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That our convention feel deeply the need of more consecration and a deeper earnestness and zeal for the work, and urge upon our members and unions a united petition for help to drive the liquor traffic from our territory and nation.

Resolved, That we indorse the National W. C. T. U. Believing that Miss Willard has the best interests of the work at heart, it is due her as well as the National to be co-workers with them for National Prohibition.

Resolved, Believing that taxation without representation is tyranny, we, your committee, beg leave to reiterate the plank in our constitution, giving equal rights to all regardless of sex. As God created them male and female, equal in every respect, they should have equal rights.

Resolved, That we indorse the Temperance Temple, and recommend that each union take up the Temple work, distributing mite-boxes, getting up Baby Bands, etc. We also recommend the free use of temperance literature by all the unions, for we think it is one of the greatest helps in the W. C. T. U. work.

Resolved, That we tender thanks to our Indian Agent, Dr. Leo. E. Bennett, for his cordial co-operation and help. Also we tender the heartfelt thanks of the whole convention to the Muskogee *Phœnix* and *Brother in Red* for their kindness in printing notices, tickets, and use of paper for temperance purposes. To C. W. Garrett, for his generous donation of a lot for a reading room to Muskogee union. To Mrs. Acheson for her kindly assistance and words of encouragement in our new work. To the ministers, Rev. Austin and Crosby, for sympathy and help, to the M. E. pastor for use of his church, to the choir and organist for the beautiful and appropriate music rendered, also to the sexton for ringing bell and lighting church.

Convention adjourned to meet at Atoka, in May, 1891.

The evening exercises were very entertaining, consisting of address and response of welcome, president's address, solo by Mrs. Sheppard and question-box, conducted by Mrs. Acheson. A recitation by Miss Gertrude Marcum was greatly admired. An address by Mrs. Acheson, recitations by Misses Simpson and Wier and an essay by Miss Alice Callahan filled up the time on the second evening very pleasantly and profitably. The music by the choir was appropriate and highly appreciated. At the close of the evening's entertainment pledge cards were circulated and twenty-one signatures were procured.

We hope some good has been done and that we have gained much strength and zeal for the work. May we all redouble our efforts and prayers for the glorious cause.

MRS. J. L. STAPLER, *Pres.*

MICHIGAN.

ETCHINGS.

Was there ever such a paper as THE UNION SIGNAL? News, good, readable news, from Maine to California. How can a live American woman keep abreast with the times without it? *This* is my first thought. I found after my report of the state convention had gone to the printer, I had omitted some very important things. We have a lecturer on physical culture, Miss L. J. Newcomb, and she gave us one afternoon a plain, practical talk on correct dress and breathing, telling us many things we ought to know, closing with an especially fine exhibition of Delsarte gymnastics, the Indian club swinging being given at the Y meeting.

Then we raised a sum for Nebraska as a state, the unions to give besides, and voted our Mrs. A. S. Benjamin to be the speaker we would send for the month of September to that state. As the letters lie before me I am reminded that we were glad to give to the music-box for Jennie Casseday's National birthday gift. Flower mission day has come and gone, and has been more generally observed than heretofore, if possible, and certainly "our shut-in one" is given to see much of the results of her labors. The day was observed at Adrian and Ionia; the immense amount of work at both these places must result in good. Several hundred bouquets had to be provided for at Ionia. Full accounts of the day have come to me, one from Marquette. The W. C. T. U. of the twelfth district held their first service of this kind at the new state house of correction and branch of the state prison in the upper peninsula, Sunday, June 8. The president, Mrs. R. A. Campbell, sent a letter of greeting, asking, "in the name of the mothers, God's blessing on our boys in prison as He only can help and comfort in time of trouble." There are seventy-six inmates of the prison; to each was given the bouquet and card, and a quantity of White Cross leaflets and other Christian reading. The warden, Mr. Thompson, assisted us in every possible way; we had songs by children and two addresses. One address was by Mrs. Molloy, of Ishpeming, on "The Midnight Friend," a plain, effective talk, after which the warden addressed the men and asked for us a vote of thanks, which they gave most heartily.

At Jackson, June 9 was a day of unusual interest this year. The chapel platform was a bower of flowers. The prison choir rendered fine music; after a few words by Mrs. Newman, Mrs. Brown, district president, offered prayer, then Dr. Anna Shaw was introduced; words fail to tell the deep pathos and earnestness of her words. That some were helped we know, for at evening prayer-meeting to many of the texts given were added expressions of thankfulness for the words spoken and prayers offered for Jennie Casseday, Anna Shaw and the W. C. T. U.

An encouraging report of a medal contest held at Flat Rock has come to me. Class nearly all boys, none under fourteen; a large audience; several more to follow in that place and adjacent towns, so writes Mrs. Rowley.

A very fine county convention has been held at Sherman. The first morning a Bible Reading by Mrs. Sturtevant; subject, "God's School." There were essays on "Social Purity," "Franchise," "Woman and Temperance," Hereditary Influence," "Alcohol's Effect on the Nervous System," and "A Higher Ideal." Dr. Anna Shaw was present, and at all meetings was helpful and instructive. A gold medal contest was given on the last evening; Miss Bessie Corbin was the successful contestant.

At the state convention our corresponding secretary was instructed to write delegates from our state to Sunday-school conventions asking them to favor a resolution for having temperance lesson some other day than review Sunday. Mrs. Wheeler has done so, and also gotten out a circular of instructions for us as a state, and almost immediately our state minutes will be in the hands of the women of the unions. Mrs. Wheeler is a very perfect editor. I assure you they will be worth reading; ten cents for minutes, six for postage.

The Woman's Literary Club of Lansing have just got into their new home, an elegant five thousand dollar building. The club's history began in 1874, when a few ladies met in a parlor; to-day this building, free from indebtedness! As our correspondent says, "Let no man say the genius for business dwells only in masculine breasts." Dr. L. Anna Ballard, and Mrs. J. B. Porter, "of ours" are active members.

MRS. C. H. JOHNSON,
Special Correspondent.

IOWA.

MRS. HENRY'S WORK.

At the end of atwo months' campaign in Iowa, it occurs to me that a report will not be amiss. I left home for the eleventh district May 8, arriving at Ireton, Sioux county, on Saturday evening the 9th. I was met at Maurice, the first station east of Ireton, by two earnest women of the Ireton union, and a young "honorary" who had been spending Saturday in Maurice, working up, against great odds, a meeting for Sunday night. They came aboard the train to take me on to Ireton. My home in Ireton was with Mrs. Gilchrist, the earnest and efficient organizer for the eleventh district, who had planned my first two weeks' work.

Sabbath morning I addressed a good audience in Mr. Gilchrist's church, he, however, being absent to attend Presbytery in the East. Mrs. Gilchrist presided, and made the meeting a success from the start. Sunday afternoon several carriage loads drove with me to Maurice, where I met a large audience in the evening, composed mostly of men.

One thing has been noticeable in this Iowa work. In most places the *men* were either interested or *curious* enough to come out and make a large proportion of the audience.

I always invited the audience to ask questions or make objections—slips of paper being passed for this purpose at each meeting. These questions are, in themselves, a curious souvenir of this trip. The questioners opened up the whole subject of the relation of the National society to church and state, often, evidently, supposing that I would be obliged to stand speechless before the perplexing problems they propounded, not knowing when they began, as they did afterward, that we had nothing to conceal in the National W. C. T. U. Some who were not in love with the truth would make the streets a battle ground the next day, where tongue met tongue in manly (?) strife, after which, with questions that had been cooked and spiced, they would come and renew the attack in the evening. But, as a rule, the questions were real and honest, and the answers were accepted in a spirit of candor, and kind words would be generously spoken at the close of the long hard evening's work, that were like cups of cold water, and will always be remembered gratefully.

I took the train May 10 for Calliope, where I addressed an appreciative audience, and organized a union of twenty-three members. I here found many true friends of the cause, the wives of the Presbyterian and M. E. pastors heartily aiding in the work. I found a delightful resting place in the home of the Presbyterian pastor.

Tuesday I returned to Ireton, where the union had planned a reception at Mrs. Gilchrist's for the afternoon. This was a very enjoyable affair. The entire union came out, with other ladies, several of whom joined us during the meetings that followed. It was the Ireton union that first moved to call me into the state, as I understand, and they were most cordial during my stay. I addressed large audiences there on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings.

On Thursday I went to Akron. Here I found a young and very earnest union, organized by Mrs. Gilchrist. They had planned a reception for the afternoon, during which we sat in a circle and talked in an informal way about the work and methods. My home here was with Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Farnum, earnest Prohibitionists. I gave two evenings to Akron, receiving several additions to the union, several honoraries, and answering a bundle of questions. The pastors here were hearty in their coöperation. My next point was Rock Valley, where I received from the United Presbyterian pastor and his wife the most cordial reception and aid. I had a fine audience on Sunday evening; met several ladies who called to talk about a union, and promised to return and organize before leaving that part of the state.

On Monday I took the train to Inwood, where I was met by the M. E. pastor of Larchwood, which was my next point, some eight or ten miles distant, and taken across the prairie in a carriage. The audience at Larchwood was a very inspiring one, that had evidently known but little about our work, and was large and kindly hearted enough at once to appreciate the cause, its motives and methods. I remained here for two days, and took steps toward organizing a union.

The next point was Rock Rapids, where I was met at the train by Mr. and Mrs. Lunt, formerly of Evanston, Ill., and the M. E. pastor, and where I found a most delightful audience. The conditions were not favorable just at that time for organizing a union, but there is material for a good one in this beautiful town.

A long ride over the prairie from this point brought me back to Rock Valley for Thursday evening, where I organized a union of over thirty members, as fine a company of women as you will often find. On Friday, May 23, I started at 5 a. m. for the long trip across the state, from the north-western to the south-eastern corner, Washington being the objective point. Was here until June 1, speaking twice on Sunday, May 25, meeting the pastors in a conference on Monday afternoon, and attending the county convention which met there during the week, closing with an open-air meeting in the park on Sunday afternoon, June 1. My home while there was with Mrs. Elder, formerly of Illinois, who, with a faithful few, is bearing the burden and heat of the day in that place.

I found a company of very earnest and interesting women in the convention, who, under the leadership of a president whose faithfulness is undoubted, is trying to hold the fort in Washington county.

At the end of this engagement I found myself in Davenport. I gave two lectures there, and spent the rest of the week in a quiet nook in a "chamber of peace," where the only sounds that broke the almost absolute hush were the voices of birds and the crooning of a mother hen leading her brood about the yard set full of old-fashioned garden beauties, or in the carriage with a woman whom you all ought to know, Dr. Jennie McGowan. I found a mixed state of affairs as to W. C. T. U. work in Davenport, but in the hands of conscientious Christian women, let us trust that all will be adjusted to the advantage of the work and the glory of God. Here was a most earnest, candid spirit of inquiry, and of charity toward each other, that is to be commended to the women at large.

From Davenport to Maquoketa, June 7, where I was met at the train by the M. E. pastor and taken to the parsonage, where the genial hostess, his wife, met me at the gate.

I was booked for six days at this point, beginning with Sunday morning in the M. E. Church. The other meetings were in the hall, and were well attended; the pastors assisting in the work, presiding alternate evenings. Maquoketa has a union of interesting women, to which large additions were made in the meetings.

From Maquoketa entirely across the state to Whiting, on the western boundary. Here I found a colony of my own relatives; children, grand-children, and great grand-children of my father's youngest brother, now of course an old man, but hale, and quick to everything that is for the good of humanity.

There is no union in Whiting, but the ladies are considering the matter of organizing. The people here had been in a struggle with the saloon, and led by the M. E. pastor had obtained a signal victory, but the "original package" had come into power, and was defying order if not law.

To Spirit Lake camp-meeting next, where I had been invited to take the Bible readings, and a part of the preaching service of this feast of tabernacles.

This was holy ground to me, it being the place to which I came in '61 as a bride, and where we had expected to make our home, according to plans which were all changed by the war. Imagine, those of my readers who can, the memories that came in troops to greet me, as I looked again upon the graceful outlines of lakes and hills in this enchanted region. Here I met for the first time, Mrs. Abbie Gardner Sharp, the sole survivor of the Massacre of '57 on the shores of West Okoboji Lake. My pen would linger over the beautiful and interesting things connected with this spot, if space would permit. I know of no more delightful retreat from the dust and care of the work-a-day world than the shores and bays, and wooded slopes of the Okoboji and Spirit Lake region.

The camp-meeting was largely attended, and I had a rare opportunity to become acquainted with the pastors and Christian workers of Sheldon district. Brother Jesse Cole, P. E., has reason to rejoice in the strong young men who look to him as leader, and a royal leader is he.

In charge of the singing at the camp-meeting were Mr. and Mrs. George Elderkin of Oak Park, Ill., and it was a great treat to listen, as they sang living bread out of the "*Fruit of the Wheat.*"

On the evening of June 27, I left the camp for Battle Creek, where I arrived Saturday noon, the 28th, and met a spirited union, anxious to know and do the real work of our order. A fine audience met me in the Congregational Church on Sunday night.

On Monday to Sloan, where a two-days' engagement had been made, and where I had a home and care with a distant cousin of whom I should probably never have known but for W. C. T. U. work—a right loyal gentleman, who, out of his own pocket paid the expenses of the meeting, excepting what the small collection furnished. And this reminds me how often in this campaign has the financial burden been borne by one or two, sometimes by the pastor,—not because the people were not willing, but in the farming districts the long drouths of former years had made great scarcity of money, and the work called for immense sacrifices on somebody's part.

I was in the state for less than half rates, and the men and women who bore the balance of the expenses have my profound admiration. In Sloan the "original package" had come to despoil the fair environment of peaceful homes. When it was discovered, like a copperhead in a garden of roses, and the astonished and indignant citizens, men and women, remonstrated, it was found defiant and backed by Sioux City liquor men, so that as matters stood, all the people were able to do was to look on and see it do its revolting work. No union in Sloan, but one in prospect.

From Sloan to Albion for July Fourth, which was the last point in this long campaign. An all-day temperance picnic, with addresses by Rev. Day, of Marshalltown, Mrs. Dunnam, of Burlington, and myself.

The day was perfect, the grove charming, and take it all in all it was a lovely conclusion to the series of engagements. It was a great pleasure to meet Mrs. Dunnam, and to hear her as she pleaded with tender, womanly eloquence for equal suffrage. It was interesting to watch the faces of the men, who with their wives beside them, heard, some of them evidently for the first time, of man's injustice to woman in the laws of our country. The speaker carried all hearts with her, and scored a victory for the cause of human rights.

That evening I rode in a carriage through the beauty of the landscape and the charming weather down to Marshalltown, where I took the night train for Wisconsin via Chicago, and as I felt myself being swiftly borne eastward, with Iowa's soil spinning out behind me under the car wheels, I found myself saying over the words of Jesus, which I send by you, dear UNION SIGNAL, as His own message, back to all those who will receive them by righteousness and faith: "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you; not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid."

S. M. I. HENRY.

NEW YORK.

OTSEGO COUNTY CONVENTION.

Our fourth annual convention met in the Presbyterian church, in Unadilla, June 4 and 5, Mrs. Meigs Case presiding. Excellent reports of county and local work were given, showing an advancement all along the line, and hopeful outlook for the future. The address of welcome in behalf of the clergy by the Rev. Mr. Fay was most encouraging and gave no uncertain sound. A beautiful memorial service was conducted by Mrs. S. N. Saxton, in loving memory of Mrs. G. T. Price, our late county president.

Mrs. A. E. Wilson read a very excellent and enthusiastic paper on "Our Girls' Work."

Mrs. Mary T. Burt gave the address of the evening. May we never forget, and may we all be endowed with the earnest purpose of her words, and filled with the same determination to do work for the Master in this cause!

The reports of superintendents showed increased interest, and more earnest consecration. Mrs. Clara Goodenough was elected as county president. Mrs. Celia Seaves, corresponding secretary.

Mrs. Burt conducted a parlor meeting on the afternoon of the 5th. She talked to us of many ways to strengthen us in our work. We know such a spirit of loving helpfulness cannot fail to accomplish its mission. And may God speed the work from the hands of the highest officers to the lowliest member of the W. C. T. U.

Appropriate vocal and instrumental music was rendered adding much to the enjoyment of the convention, Mrs. R. K. Teller presiding at the organ. The church was beautifully decorated with plants and flowers. Invitations were received to hold the next convention at Worcester and Schenevus. The latter place was chosen.

After a hearty vote of thanks to our entertainers, the convention adjourned, feeling that God's blessing had rested upon us during the two days spent in doing His work.

CLARA GOODENOUGH, *County Pres.*

VERMONT.

BRANCHES FROM THE GREEN MOUNTAIN STATE.

The months have been very busy in the work of the W. C. T. U., even though few echoes are heard outside our state. The common foe, high license, has designs upon our beautiful domain, and we have met him as well as we could a concealed enemy. Early in the spring Miss Minnie Phelps, of St. Catharines, Canada, traveled through and through the state, giving about forty lectures, always with large audiences. Her subject, "The Modern Sphinx," is most skillfully handled. She shows the antiquity of liquor-making, and the modern use of license; and how government, legislating the traffic into a business, can legislate it out again, and out of existence Bright, earnest, enthusiastic, she holds her hearers for over an hour, leaving them convinced that their duty is to maintain a prohibitory law if they have one, or to proceed to get one, if not. Alas! for the resolutions of human kind. How many there be that say "I go," and go not!

Following Miss Phelps came Rev. Mr. Small, with his marvelous portrayal of what it costs a man to drink. He spoke in five of our largest places, and with power toward molding public opinion.

We have annual conventions in our organized counties, and this year have held ten, being three more than in former years.

Windham county met at West Wardsboro, May 21 and 22. This is far up the narrow gauge, and out on a stage line of some eight miles, but we found flowers and mottoes and welcome in abundance. Our state secretary, Mrs. G. E. Davidson, has been county secretary for some years, and is a wise manager of W. C. T. U. affairs. This year she thought out a new style, "Temperance Farming," carrying out the semblance of a farmer's festival in all the papers and department reports, as for instance: temperance literature was called farming implements, where THE UNION SIGNAL was recommended as the best plow known. We had three good original poems here, one, "Sowing Tares, or Who is the Drunkard Maker?" by Miss Myra Metcalf, that awakened much interest. One evening was spent in a Demorest medal contest delightfully. To the honor of the eight contestants be it said, the judges had a difficult task.

At Essex Junction, a few miles from Burlington, our next meeting was held, June 3 and 4. There was a peculiar spiritual atmosphere of the highest type waiting for us, and the center revealed itself as the prayerful heart of the president, who walked in the strength of the Master, and felt called to temperance work because of the dear children growing up in her home. Oh, say not that mothers should be excused from active W. C. T. U. work! It is "organized mother love" that shall put down the organized saloon hate. Mrs. E. B. Lund had served seven years, but the love of the women constrained her yet to tarry longer as their president. Young ladies from Essex Center and Burlington brought us much pleasure in song and recitation.

A ride the pleasant morning of June 5 brought us to North Ferrisburg in Addison county, where the white-ribboners were coming from all directions to hold their yearly festival. A cordial welcome the Methodist church bespoke in its floral garniture; and that of the W. C. T. U. and village was voiced by Mrs. Woodall, who with her husband are returned missionaries from China. Their home is made historic by the work of Chinese artists, and we looked with gratitude on the "gift of love" that lately came across the sea from a Chinese sister Christian. So the human love becomes a mighty factor in carrying on the blessed plan of redemption.

Middlebury ladies made up a large share of the convention, and gave us a promise of the help we should receive in our next state meeting, as we are honored by an invitation there in September next. Mrs. E. S. Dakin was reëlected president, and Mrs. Gage, secretary, with other offices and departments well filled.

The next institute was at Marshfield, in Washington county, June 10 and 11. We took the afternoon train from Brattleboro, so as to spend the night in Northfield, where we met again our dear friends, Mr. and Mrs. Kidder, who entertained eight of us when our state annual meeting was held there in 1886. These are Methodist folks, and the venerable minister has preached longer than a common life, and is yet full of activity, keeping up with the progress of temperance warfare, and always on the right side of affairs. Miss Bertha Chamberlin, the president of this county W. C. T. U., managed the institute work with dispatch and much pleasantness, taking a strong stand for loyalty to the work as opposed to secession, and that we ought to consider the end to be gained instead of having our own personal preferences satisfied. The Montpelier union—that arose from the ashes of the old about a year ago—is a consecrated band of women, going forth in the spirit of power promised to those who trust in the Leader of our armies. We were lifted out of self in the contemplation of the *courage* that should be ours, in the first devotional meeting led by Mrs. Truax. Mrs. Kenyon, our chalk talker and juvenile superintendent, illustrated the text, "Behold, I set before you a blessing and a curse," in a pair of scales in which she weighed the home and the saloon. Preceding this, the first evening, Rev. Mr. Sherburn gave a brief but strong address on temperance. During the session the subject of woman's ballot came up, and Rev. Mr. Taplin was called upon to say what he thought about the franchise, and he did not disappoint his friends. This excellent minister has been identified with the state W. C. T. U. work from the beginning, his first wife being the first state president. The second Mrs. Taplin wears the white ribbon most worthily, and wherever in their itinerary they are called to labor, prohibition and woman suffrage have faithful exponents. The former county president, Mrs. C. S. Richmond, was in attendance with her last year's Christmas gift, Neal Willard Richmond. He calmly surveyed the convention, as if such an order of things were a part of his expectations. May he live to represent his illustrious antecedents of to-day, and have the hopefulness of Neal Dow fulfilled in the complete overthrow of the saloons, while the middle cognomen shall make him a gentle-man indeed.

The early train brought us to Bradford, where there was no stage until the afternoon, and in company with a dear old homeless woman of eighty years, we got over the four hours of waiting, with many a sober reflection as to the years beyond the half-way house. Feeling so sorry for her, we said: "Life at best is not long, and we have the same dear Father over us, wherever we are, and there will be home and welcome at last." "Yes," she said, "and the same moon and stars." We have been puzzling ever since, whether the sympathy helped any, after all our good intentions. But when she said good-bye at East Corinth, the tears ran down her face: "You have been very kind to me; you are one that loves to do good." "I had a mother," I answered, and thought with a sigh and yet a relief, "She has been a year and a half in the upper kingdom, where none are homeless or heart-weary. God pity the bereaved old mothers"!

We found the convention folks had passed a profitable afternoon, and though the rain was pouring, a good company gathered at night, to the evening meeting. The children were out in full force and helped out the evening beautifully. Mrs. M. H. Corwin is much beloved by her co-workers, and they refused to choose another leader. She had interested many representative delegates from the towns near, Newbury and Topsham; and the Congregationalist minister, Rev. Mr. Sherman, of her home village, had come on purpose to attend the convention. Miss Ada Hall, a good representative Y, so pleasant and capable, brought her varied talents into use, in song and parliamentary drill, and illustrations of the work of young women. The second evening, the two resident ministers, Mr. Sherman and Mr. Hatch, expounded the subjects of "Narcotics" and "Cider," to the satisfaction of all. A Y of ten young ladies was formed here, and we hope some additions made to the East Corinth W. C. T. U.

The sixth and seventh institutes were in our northern counties, and on the way, Monday evening, with the help of Miss Nellie Blakely, our state Y superintendent, we organized a most promising band of young ladies at St. Johnsbury. The meeting at Sheffield began the evening of June 12, continuing through the next day and evening. This first evening was young people's hour, and Miss Blakely quite won the hearts of the younger as well as older people. So much so that a number of young ladies consulted about a Y, and appointed a meeting the next week, with Miss Ingalls as president. Mrs. E. J. Nelson, the valued president of the St. Johnsbury union, had come in as a vice-president to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mrs. Applebee in the early winter. She was unanimously chosen for the year to come, to the gratification of the state president. Mrs. M. E. Bell, state superintendent of prison, jail and almshouse work, had come over the hills from Craftsbury—eighteen miles—thus bestowing her company and safe conveyance upon your correspondent to the next convention. They were at dinner when we arrived, the large dining-room of the church full of tables. We looked about upon the dear faces of Orleans county women, every union of them true to the state and National W. C. T. U., and something of our thought must have been the inspiration, for a quick applause went about from the hands emptied a moment to cheer. We do not know just why, but this border county always has a most enthusiastic convention. In attendance, music, speeches, round musical ayes when votes are cast, in thorough attention to business, they are above par. We do not wonder that one wrote since, speaking of the impetus she carried back to the home union: "I think our institute this year was wonderful."

Mrs. E. E. Ware, of Coventry, a farmer's wife, with a family of children, has proved a rarely good county president.

The Y unions of the county sent large delegations and these, with the host from the new Craftsbury Y, made such a company of splendid young womanhood as one rarely sees. Miss Blakely had them in charge the first day and evening, and the second they begged for a little talk, so we were excused, and you may imagine the sensation when we found a large parlor *full*, some young girls, some young mothers with the baby in the little

blue-lined carriage—the first baby! What words could be good enough for such as these? After some general talk, we spoke of special departments suitable for the girls, then of the flower mission, and dear Jennie Casseday, and we told them of her life and patience, of her home where the white-winged angels guard; and how, while health of body was so desirable, health of soul was better, and the Lord had vouchsafed His promise to her, "My grace is sufficient for thee," and how that lovely grace had shone out over all the world, and made us better for knowing her.

Mrs. Bell is also a minister's wife, but her kind husband spared her to attend four county conventions this year, those of Chittenden, Addison, Caledonia and Orleans. She has made a careful study of the prison, jail and almshouse work in our state, and a plan is begun for a "Home" for women made homeless through sin, something like the "Mercy Home" of New Hampshire.

The third week of June the institute of Windsor county was held at Rochester, and we were promised "for the entire session," but nature refused to be driven, and we staid at home with nerve-ache for company. Mrs. Kenyon was here one evening and Mrs. McLaughlin the next, so with their own force they had a fine meeting, persuading their good president, Mrs. Clark, to serve again this year.

July 1 found us *en route* for Rutland, where an excellent institute had been planned by the president of the Rutland W. C. T. U. Mrs. L. N. Franklin, the local secretary, and what help we could render by writing letters on the cars. We were gratified by nearly all being on hand, and all papers being timely and interesting. Mrs. Franklin was elected president, as was entirely fitting. The heart of her women do trust in her. Following her leadership over a hundred women of Rutland clasped hands over the resolution that the law *must be enforced*, and at least ten of the places where liquor was sold "on the sly" moved out and away. Rutland is foremost in lectures. They had Miss Phelps in the fall of 1889, and since then Mrs. Lathrap, Mr. Small and Miss Greenwood. A number of prominent business men and ministers help with money, influence and have defense in the papers.

Bennington county held the tenth institute, and we found Manchester Center beautiful for situation. Two unions of this county were loyal to the state and National W. C. T. U., and one—the largest—had left us for the non-partisan society. But North Bennington could make a convention of itself, with the musical trio, with Mrs. White as a reader, and Miss Towsley to sing, Miss Colvin to preside, and a dozen of the brightest children you ever saw to recite and sing. It rained, but the drops cooled the air, and to-morrow was the Fourth, so we defied the calendar and the mercury, and settled down for a "good time." Five ladies from Pawlet had driven twenty miles to be there, and a former pastor, Mr. Swartz, from West Pawlet, drove over twenty miles to attend the convention. Representative delegates were there from Dorset, Arlington, Peru and other places. A member of Troy, N. Y., W. C. T. U., familiar with work where there are saloons, and a lady from Kansas—a live woman voter. These, with the good minister of the village, who had been a missionary to Africa for several years, made up a fine line of helpers, and the day and evening were too short for all we wanted to do. The county is well organized, with Mrs. A. F. Smith as president, Miss M. Frances Colvin as secretary, and offices and departments well filled.

In all our meetings Sunday-school work received careful attention, and prayer was made for the success of the memorial to the international Sunday-school convention, and for the victory of the truth in Nebraska. The outlook of the "faith and persistence" of the W. C. T. U. is encouraging. We realize that the enemy has been among us sowing tares of high license, and will meet it the best we can. Oh, for a spirit of courage, here and everywhere, that would throttle the demon, King Rum, and save our beloved land from the curse of the saloon!

ESTHER T. HOUSH.

TEXAS.

PRISON WORK.

Mrs. Acheson, our beloved state president, and I arrived at Huntsville, Saturday, June 7, in order to observe "Prison day" the following Sabbath. We were cordially received by chaplain and officials, and at the appointed hour were allowed to hold personal conversation with "Miss Jennie Casseday's Band of Loyal Christian Brothers," and other prisoners, and also the sick in the hospital until noon. At two o'clock in the afternoon the incarcerated, numbering six hundred men, were assembled in the chapel. Here we were joined by the superintendent's kind wife, and several other ladies, and after Sunday-school, and singing by the well organized convict choir, we were permitted to speak. It was a novel sight to see six hundred men in one assembly, with brains unclouded by whisky. Our president has a clear, strong, sweet voice, and by request she sang at the close of the meeting, "Where Is My Wandering Boy To-night." God was there in great power, and there was not one face unmoved. I only wish those who speak of the prison work of the W. C. T. U. as "a thankless task," and who call our unfortunate men behind the bars, "hardened criminals," could have seen and heard what we did that day. Many, with trembling lips, spoke of the local W. C. T. U. workers in their respective counties, and more than one showed motherly letters, showing how the dear sisters still follow "the boys in prison" with Christian sympathy and counsel. Seven-eighths of these men are there from crimes committed while under the influence of drink, crimes which never would have been done had the fathers of our country shielded their boys from temptation. We found one life convict who, the chaplain believes, is entirely innocent, but when arrested he was a stranger in a strange land, and the circumstantial evidence was against him. Thank God, he has accepted Christ as his hope, and although in the midst of such sad environments has the "peace which passeth all understanding." Liberty to him will be sweet in the great hereafter.

Many men and boys are there under assumed names. "We have brought the trouble and disgrace upon ourselves," they say, "and are determined that our mothers shall never know where we are, or how we have fallen." Heaven pity the dear mothers and their rum-cursed boys! Our Texas penitentiaries are places for "the purposes of redemption, not for retribution," and it is better for some of these men to be lost to their loved ones here, than to be eternally separated in the world beyond.

On Monday the chaplain conducted us through the flower garden, so beautifully kept by these imprisoned hands, and then into the different workshops where the convicts are taught useful trades, and here, as a special favor, we were allowed again to hold personal conversation with the inmates, and from the interest manifested we believe our visit was not in vain. The colored female convicts are on a farm, but there are two white women within the walls, who greeted us kindly, saying, with much feeling, that we were the first of their own sex who had ever paid them a visit. One of these was a young girl, with a heart history. The story of a wrecked life was told between bitter sobs, but she refused to give her name, as she "did not wish her mother to know she was in prison." The following week was spent in organizing W. C. T. U. unions.

The next Sabbath was spent within the walls of Rusk penitentiary, where we were again received with the utmost Christian courtesy by chaplain and officials and the superintendent's wife. The prisoners had some elegant presents made by their own hands awaiting us, and these were presented with well-chosen words of appreciation for the work of the W. C. T. U. These gifts are highly prized, and we take great pleasure in exhibiting them. About ten o'clock, with superintendent and chaplain as our guides, we were conducted first among the rare plants of the convict garden and then through the large and airy kitchen. After a few words of conversation with cooks and waiters, we went up a flight of stairs to the different wards of the hospital, where we spent several hours in trying to comfort the afflicted ones. The sick in our Texas penitentiaries seem to have every attention, but many of them were young boys far from home and mother, and there was a desolate, homesick expression on every face.

About one o'clock we were invited to dine in the official department of the building and it was pleasing to see the good will manifested by the convicts in preparing the dinner for us, and in waiting on the table. I never tasted more savory food, but I had just seen hundreds in striped clothes eating in the dining hall just beyond us, and somehow felt too sad to eat. After we arose from the table we were permitted to speak to the waiters. One was a boy afflicted with consumption. He said he hoped his term of imprisonment would expire before his death, as it would break his poor mother's heart to have him die in prison.

At two o'clock the scene of the Sabbath before was repeated. Six hundred and thirty-five convicts assembled in the chapel, and after our little talk several hundred took the temperance pledge. All seemed deeply in earnest. Many sad incidents were repeated to us, and each one seemed a powerful appeal for prohibition. The same God who delivered King David from blood-guiltiness (Psa. 51) has visited more than one in our penitentiary with saving power. God help the people of our country to see their duty in regard to these unfortunate prisoners!

MRS. LIZZIE D. JOHNSON,
Supt. Prison Work.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

WILL the dear sister who recently wrote to THE UNION SIGNAL office desiring help in getting a good temperance home for her two boys, please send her full address to the editor again? It has been unfortunately mislaid, and is earnestly desired.

A DELIGHTFUL entertainment was recently given by the Loyal Temperance Legion of Xenia, Ohio, consisting of recitations, vocal and instrumental music, a gun drill and other interesting exercises; the drum corps won deserved honors, while the zither and guitar duet was highly commended; indeed, the whole performance was most creditable to the performers. The Legion numbers 350 young recruits for the temperance army.

APPROPRIATE resolutions were adopted by the W. C. T. U. at Wabasha, Minn., concerning the death of Mrs. Mary H. Medlar, a beloved and honored member, wife of the Rev. W. H. Medlar. "Her Christian life, so full of earnest devotion to earthly duties, and calm, unwavering trust in Christ, was one which her sisters desire to emulate."

THE warmest words of commendation come from Minneapolis regarding Mrs. Woodbridge's recent address in the First Congregational Church of that city on the theme of "Peace and Arbitration;" also concerning her forcible and impressive address at the Swedish Tabernacle during the all-day conference of a few days previous.

A NOTE from the president and secretary of the union at Superior, Nebraska, conveys the following: "We hope through your pages to reach the eye of the president of the W. C. T. U. of Indian Territory, or any others concerned, regarding the presence at Ft. Sill, of Mrs. Julia Wilson, a very lovely woman, loyal W. C. T. U. worker, and ready for any good work. Her extreme modesty may cause her to remain unnoticed unless called out by others. Her husband is a missionary engaged in work there."

THE post-office address of Dr. and Mrs. Boole is West New Brighton, Staten Island, instead of Long Island, as incorrectly stated in a former number.

THE Sheldon, Ill., W. C. T. U. adopted suitable resolutions in regard to the death of a beloved and valued member, Mrs. Lydia J. Watkins, who was a most earnest worker in both missionary and temperance circles. Her loss will be deeply felt by family, friends, church and the societies to which she gave so freely of time and labor.

MANY of the unions of Washington county, New York, were strengthened and encouraged recently by the pleasant and profitable lectures of Mrs. Emilie U. Burgess, state lecturer of the department of peace and arbitration. Beginning with Cambridge she made a circuit through the county, giving addresses in twelve towns under the auspices of the local unions. Mrs. Burgess has won for herself an enviable reputation throughout the county. Her subject, "Peace and Arbitration," was well and ably discussed. The unions feel very grateful to Mrs. Sarah W. Collins, state superintendent of this department, for her kindness in sending out such an able speaker.

AT the observance of flower mission day at the state House of Correction at Ionia, Mich., the following unions were represented: Grand Rapids, Portland, Lowell, Lyons, Muir, Saranac, North Plains, Lake Odessa, Clarksville, Easton and Ionia. There were five hundred people present, outside the inmates. A beautiful program was carried out, and it is hoped that much good was done.

MRS. MARY TEATS, of Santa Fé, New Mexico, desires to remind all churches or unions who respond to her appeal for books to be sent for the use of the prisoners in the territorial penitentiary, that the charges for transportation *must be prepaid*, as she is utterly unable to meet these. She thanks the dear sisters who have responded so generously, but feels it necessary to remind all donors of this essential point.

THE W. C. T. U. convention of Cass county, Ill., met at Ashland, June 4 and 5, and was conducted by Mrs. W. P. Kuhl, district president, and Mrs. Robert Fielden, county president. It was a delightful and profitable convention. The citizens showed the fullest sympathy and the heartiest hospitality toward the W. C. T. U. Able papers were given concerning many questions of practical interest, followed by earnest discussions. The officers of the preceding year were reëlected.

IN few words, but eloquent in simplicity and directness, the mother of a dear W. C. T. U. worker sends the message concerning her death and victory: "Another worker in the temperance cause, and reader and lover of THE UNION SIGNAL, a white-ribboner, Mrs. Clara McDonah, of Centreville, Trempeleau county, Wis., has gone to her reward. Died, April 21, 1890. Her mother,

CHARLOTTE F. SANDERS."

MRS. L. E. BAILEY has given two hundred and twenty lectures in Nebraska in behalf of the pending prohibitory amendment. During the day time she has held ninety-three ladies' and children's meetings, at which she has added many members to the Loyal Temperance Legion, organized new ones, and reorganized those that needed help. Two hundred and fifty-four new members have been added to local unions. She has also spoken at every place in behalf of the Temperance Temple, and started eighty-five bands to aid the building. Besides all this she has not forgotten THE UNION SIGNAL, nor the State W. C. T. U. paper, *The Union Worker*, but obtained over a hundred subscribers to each. Mrs. Bailey is now working in Fillmore county, after which she will speak through Clay county, which will finish a complete canvass of the fifth district. The last two months of the campaign she has been engaged to work for the state prohibitory amendment committee, of which Rev. C. E. Bentley is chairman, and will begin work in Seward county, Sept. 1st. York, Hamilton, Polk and Merrick counties will be her field of labor.

THE Upper Sandusky, Ohio, union has about sixty paying members, and is doing good work. The Wyandot county convention was held at Marseilles, June 3, and the visitors and delegates were handsomely entertained. The reports on the different lines of work were in advance of those of the year before. Mrs. Irene M. Tripp was elected in place of Mrs. Bowers, the retiring president. There are but two unions in the county at present, but it is hoped that more will be organized before the next state convention.

AN interesting workers' conference was held at Horseheads, N. Y., June 11, Mrs. B. B. Colburn, presiding. Teachers were present from different counties. Miss Celia Hutton gave useful hints for local unions, and a parliamentary drill. The subjects discussed were, "Dress and Labor Reform," "Sabbath Observance," and "Juvenile Work." A bright, practical illustration of the latter was given in Mrs. Alice Baker's instructions to a class of boys and girls with the aid of chart and blackboard. Mrs. Easton and little son sang "Somebody's Boy" in a touching manner. Mrs. S. W. Stoddard made a strong appeal for THE UNION SIGNAL, and distributed forty copies of it among the audience. Miss Hutton gave an excellent lecture in the evening on "The Present Crisis." Elmira has recently opened an Anchorage Mission.

MISS SARAH E. SPEAR, a woman good and true, who recently passed to a better country, from Woburn, Mass., left $500 in trust, to be used according to the best judgment of Miss Willard in promoting the cause of temperance, with the proviso that she should, at the time of receiving this amount, appoint some reliable person to act for her in disposing of it, in case of her decease. The National president at once appointed Miss Esther Pugh as the most capable one of whom she could think. This amount comes at a time when it will be most highly appreciated by the W. C. T. U., and the faithful woman who has passed to her reward could not have invested the amount where it would tell more directly for God and Home and Native Land.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Mrs. Mary Read Goodale, of Baton Rouge, La., will come into Missouri, in September, for a month's work. All unions wishing her services, please write for dates and terms to corresponding secretary,

MISS ELLEN D. MORRIS.
Kansas City, Mo.

A School of Methods will be held on the grounds of the Newton Hamilton Camp-meeting Association, Pennsylvania, August 5-8, under the care of Mrs. C. B. Buell.

Publisher's Notes.

Ever So Many

People hear stirring sermons and addresses urging them on to Christian and Christlike activity with a responsive heart and then discover that, after all, they don't know what to do or how to do it! The sermon was all right as far as it went but it did not go to the definiteness of saying, "Now here is the plan and this is the way." We have no sermon to preach but have a straight

Plan, Here Now,

Thus: A book, a good book; a willing soul. The book is read by the willing soul. "Ah, how true, how good, how inspiring!"

And Stop There?

That's the sermon way. No, no. You take such books as

Frances Raymond's Investment.	**$ .50**
Boys and Other Boys	**.25**
Girls of To-day	**.25**
Bob Gripp's Trophy	**.50**
Van and Vet	**.10**
Prove It	**.10**
Helping	**.10**
Unanswered Prayer	**.25**

and keep them moving—

Keep Them Moving—

...a neighborhood and you will be doing the work of a gospel preacher, and a good one at that. "Folks won't read them?" You were never more mistaken in your life. Parents and children will eagerly read these true words and tell you so.

Look, now, we propose to do all our part in helping this preaching. We will send the whole number listing at $2.05 for

Only $1.50.

This we will do up to Sept. 1st. If you are at a summer resort start these books going; it will be a blessed relief from society's "wobbly" novels and weak vapidities. If you are at home, make out a list of eight families. Leave a book at each place after making a friendly call. Start them in with discretion, which means, first read the books yourself and fit them to characters as you can. Don't go at this as though you were a colporteur, but as one having "just read the most interesting book. I know your boys and girls would like it, or you would like it—please let me leave it with you? Indeed, I have a number that have such good ideas I am passing them around among my friends and neighbors."

See? Some such way as that. Let us tell you how this "preaching plan" was suggested. Some time ago two good friends who lived near here came into the office having $1,950 with them to invest in W. T. P. A. stock. They spoke of the excellence of our publications and bought a number of copies of "Boys and Other Boys." On the first of this month they were again here and brought $3,000 for investment, and at the same time again invested in books named in the list above with the remark that they felt their investment to be a good one for themselves and for the world, and that they kept these books moving from one family to another. The plan as outlined came from this. Don't let it melt away into the fervidness of summer's heat? It's a straight answer to the question,

What Can I Do?

Do this work patiently, systematically and steadily and we say you will be doing a grand and glorious work for the Master. You will be giving more than "elbow touch"—it is a close hand grasp of human love and sympathy.

Very True.

We know you *have* not—the one question we put is, *will you?* Will you send us the names of 3—6—8—a dozen of your friends with a request that we send sample copies of THE UNION SIGNAL with the understanding that you will call on them and ask for their subscriptions? We will notify you by postal card the day the samples are sent. This would be a comparatively easy way to do the work and we know you haven't tried the plan but

Will You?

Address WOMAN'S TEMP. PUB. ASS'N,
161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

The New Wonderful Temperance and Manufacturing Suburb,

HARVEY, ILLS.

TO THE READERS OF THE UNION SIGNAL:

If you will carefully read this page, you will find that I have a matter of very great interest to bring before you, and you will also find from the references given that what I shall say is worthy your entire confidence. I do, however, invite the strictest investigation as to the statements I shall make. I consider that I am offering the readers of THE UNION SIGNAL an unparalleled opportunity to make a favorable investment, and want you to

READ EVERY WORD! READ EVERY WORD!

I shall divide my statement into five parts, that you may get a clear idea of the whole matter, and will name as the first,

THE INCEPTION.

Some eight months ago the daily papers told of the purchase of a large tract of land eighteen miles south of the Chicago Court House and two miles south of the city limits, at the junction of the Illinois Central and Grand Trunk Railways. This purchase was made by Mr. T. W. Harvey, a well known wealthy gentleman and much esteemed Christian worker of our city. He is the Vice-President, and practically the leader and supporter of the D. L. Moody Bible Institute here, the Superintendent of the Second Presbyterian Sunday-School, and a strong worker in that church. The land was bought with the sole idea of building upon it a successful manufacturing suburb of Chicago, and one which should be notable above all others in our country in that it should be

AN ABSOLUTELY TEMPERANCE TOWN.

And that right under the shadow of this great city, which is ruled as with a rod of iron by it more than 4,500 high-license saloons. What his plans were to carry out this idea, will be enumerated further on. The first thing Mr Harvey did was to choose the location with rare wisdom and judgment. The new town of Harvey lies just south of the Calumet River, and at the crossing of five railroads, with a fall of from 21 to 28 feet to the river. Fine sewerage is thus afforded. This brings me to naming some of

THE PLANS.

Mr Harvey formed a strong company, the ground was platted, and by a piece of good fortune I have had the sale of 240 choice lots in Harvey placed in my hands. It was considered that the temperance people of the land would be glad to invest in an enterprise that promises so well as does this one. For our readers may have the utmost confidence in the enterprise, in the men who are behind it, and in the opportunity that is now given you to **double your money!**

First, last, and always, this is to be strictly a temperance town; every deed says so, insists on it, and already a number of applications for manufacturing sites have been refused by the Land Company, because they felt that it would be difficult to maintain their high temperance ideas and admit the firms that applied.

Second. It is to be a manufacturing city. It is true that the World's Fair is coming to Chicago, and that this property lies within fifteen or twenty minutes ride of its location, and that the Fair will undoubtedly bring thousands to Chicago who will contentedly settle down and live in this great City of Cities, the marvel of the 19th Century, and that all this will conspire to increase greatly the value of real estate in Harvey; but even without the boom that the great Exposition will bring, Harvey is

BOUND TO BE AN ASSURED SUCCESS AS A MANUFACTURING SUBURB.

Because of its unrivalled location. **Because of the millions already invested.**
Because of the manufactories already there. **Because of many more that are coming.**

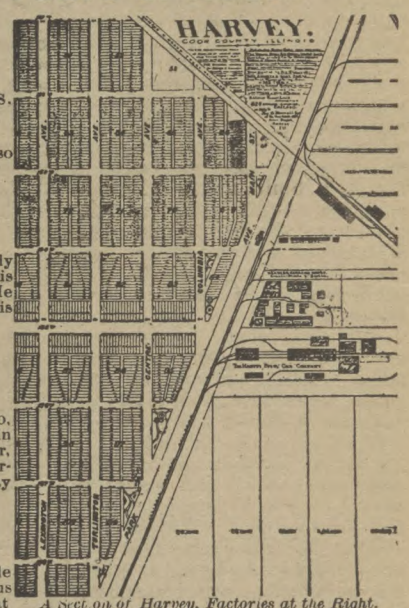
And because the Company is one with unlimited means at their command, and they have **determined that it shall be so.**

The manufactories already there are the Automatic Mower and Mfg. Co., employing about 125 men; the Grinnell Wagon Works, from Grinnell, Iowa, manufacturers of steel headers, steel hay rakes, buggies, carriages, etc., employing about 500 men. Their buildings are of the following dimensions: One of 160x200 feet; one 200x240 feet, and one 80x200 feet. The Harvey Steel Car Co., formed under the patents of Mr. Geo. L. Harvey, to manufacture steel passenger and sleeping coaches and freight cars. The buildings when completed, about October 1st, will be as follows: One 80x200 feet, and two each 100x300 feet. Five tons of sheet steel will be used daily at the least by this immense company, which will probably employ a thousand men to begin with. The Car Company has a capital of $1,000,000 fully subscribed. Many other manufactories will soon be on the ground. All buildings of this kind will be put up in either brick or stone, and will be in a section by themselves and entirely away from the residence portion of Harvey. There is no doubt whatever that Harvey will soon be a rival of its successful neighbor, Pullman, and the most conservative estimate says will have a

Population of Ten Thousand in Three Years or Less,

Reasonably so, for here are some of the plans of the Company which are now being carried out:

MACADAMIZED STREETS, AN ARTESIAN WELL OF ABSOLUTELY PURE WATER,
PURE WATER IN EVERY HOUSE, SEWERAGE FOR EVERY LOT,
GAS ALL OVER THE CITY, WIDE STREETS, BEAUTIFUL PARKS.
SHADE TREES, HOMELIKE HOUSES.



A Section of Harvey, Factories at the Right.

But there are other reasons why this chance for you to make some money should be of interest to you, so I will tell you something of

THE LEADERS.

in the movement, that your full confidence may be given. Of Mr. Harvey, the President, I have already written. Mr. E. T. Jeffery, the Vice-President, was, until quite recently, the general manager of the Illinois Central Railroad, a position of very great responsibilities, and where Mr. Jeffery scored a great success. He has been urged to accept the director-generalship of the World's Fair, but has declined in order to give his attention to the other interests with which he is connected. The Directors are:

T. W. HARVEY. E. T. JEFFERY. S. A. KENT. W. J. WATSON.
N. K. FAIRBANK. W. R. STIRLING. A. C. BADGER. THOS. MCFARLAND.
MORRIS SELLERS.

Men so well known that you need only to see their names, if you live within five hundred miles of Chicago, to assure yourself that they would never lend their names to any "high-flyer" speculative scheme. But in addition I may say that Mrs. D. L. Moody, Mr. Moody and his brother-in-law, the well-known book publisher, Mr. F. H. Revell, have land in Harvey. The Northfield Institute, also the Mt. Hermon School, are also interested in Harvey. Surely enough has been said to prove to the most critical that here is something in the way of an investment that is above suspicion. Now for

THE OUTLOOK.

Here is a temperance town for temperance people; a place where Sunday will be kept and not made hideous by beer worshippers; a place owned and controlled by a company of Christian men; with numerous manufactories on the ground and more coming; with all the advantages of the big city right at hand—thirty-eight trains daily, soon will be more—and with none of its disadvantages; with pure water; pure air, and steady work for the steady home-maker; with the certainty of rapid increase of value for all who purchase now, and

What Does it Mean to You?

The management want people to buy who will come and go to work in the manufactories, does that mean anything to you? They want temperance people who believe in prohibition without any "ifs, ands, or buts." They want skilled labor of all kinds—carpenters, machinists, foremen, and artisans. Does this mean anything to you?

Believing that the people they want read THE UNION SIGNAL, the company authorizes me to offer the 240 lots, each 25x171½ feet, with 20 foot alleys, for the

MARVELOUSLY LOW PRICE of from $180 to $450 each, Providing

they are purchased before September 15th. After that date there is to be a general advance of prices. The payments are to be made as follows: One-fourth down, balance in six, twelve, and eighteen months. Now is the time.

The Low-Priced Lots Will go off Quick.—Send for Plats AT ONCE.

Remember, I have only 240 lots to sell, and that the prices named hold good only till September 15th.

As has been said the Company prefers that only actual settlers should be the purchasers of lots, and if desired they will advance money for home building, but if you wish to buy on account of the profitable investment it cannot be denied you. There is good reason to believe that you can

DOUBLE YOUR MONEY IN A SHORT TIME!

I refer by permission to Mrs. T. B. Carse, President W. T. P. A.; Miss Mary Allen West, Editor of THE UNION SIGNAL, and to Mr. Geo. C. Hall, Publisher of THE UNION SIGNAL. Mr. Hall kindly permits me to say that, as the time named is very short, any who desire to invest can send the money to him, and he will see that the deeds, abstracts, etc., are sent promptly. A warranty deed will be issued each purchaser after the first payment is made. Untold millions of money are pressing toward Chicago for investment, and it is scarcely to be wondered at when property sells as did two pieces on State Street recently for $10,000 and $11,000 per front foot respectively. Chicago is the Future Great City, and with all the advantages I have named, you cannot make a mistake if you invest your money here in real estate at a trifle over $7 a front foot. It is in a place where the world must learn that

TEMPERANCE PAYS, BUT SALOONS ARE A CURSE.

And finally the Company has agreed in writing to deed sufficient land free, for building purposes, to the W. T. P. A. in case its stockholder will agree to put buildings and offices thereon, an offer worth at least $4,000 to the W. T. P. A. You can see that your time to get plats and ask questions—if I have left any to ask—is very short.

Address **FIRST COME, FIRST SERVED.**

C. D. PAINE, Advertising Mgr. Union Signal 161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ills.

Publisher's Dep't.

A Letter Well Worth Reading.

Don't Skip It!

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:

Although you have been a welcome and a weekly visitor at our home for several years, yet we have never returned any of your calls. But to-day we set apart a few moments of our busy life to greet you and say also, that without you the National W. C. T. U., as a great, educated, disciplined, united army, could never have existed. Without you the two hundred thousand women who keep step in that mighty march against the most gigantic evil in the world, could never have been marshaled, uniformly and effectively, on any field of battle.

No "Bugle Note" from our leaders could ever have reached the distant forces scattered throughout the land had not your swift wings borne the message. Your quick discernment has seen every need, your wisdom has mastered every situation and met each demand with energetic action. The combined intelligence of our best thinkers, the marvelous experiences of the crusade veterans and the gigantic faith of our "Elijahs," who walked amid the deserts or among the mountain peaks, alone with God, have poured their wealth into your treasury, until in expediency, in methods, in tireless enthusiasm and unyielding faith in God, the "White Ribbon" army is the largest organized cosmopolitan body in the world, ever ready when God calls for volunteers, or humanity needs their help. "At Home" and prepared for action in almost every spot on the globe, where vice needs rebuke, or virtue needs a friend.

But this is not all. Through your pages our "round-the-world missionaries" are giving to us "daylight pictures" of those countries and their inhabitants and their "ensemble," of which we read vague, mythical sketches in our school-days, which made us forget our lessons, while we wondered about those countries, and whether their inhabitants were more like the fairies or the giants, which constituted the bulk of juvenile literature at that period. But thanks to you, dear UNION SIGNAL, they are now a great reality. The hand which pens those "glimpses round the world," we have clasped in social intercourse, the voice which speaks to those strange people, we have heard in our halls and our homes, and the echo of the songs and the prayers comes to us as we read. How small the earth has grown! How near and how real those countries seem! How like ourselves with all our human feelings those people are. A broader sisterhood and a stronger hand-clasp have united us in one great family.

But this is not all. Without your steady, systematic, intelligent, educational efforts, along every line of work, the local unions could never have risen to the proficiency and the unanimity in their many departments and been so thoroughly prepared to carry out effectually and immediately any suggestions which may come from those who have these departments in charge. No member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union can do her work as well or as easily without your assistance. You give us broader views, better methods and the combined experiences of hundreds of persons during many years of active service in the Temperance cause, making a fund of helpful information, for which life is too short and the demand too urgent for us to obtain in any other way.

And now, dear UNION SIGNAL, knowing that you have a laudable desire of making new acquaintances and also that those new friends are to receive great benefit from you as an able instructor, so we present your merit and claim to all members of our union and others whom we hope to interest in our cause, and urge them, not from the standpoint of your necessity, but of our own needs and your helpfulness.

You have always been generous in your premiums, but to me they have been a small inducement to obtaining subscribers, when compared to the benefit derived from your teachings and influence in our ranks.

But in this last appeal, although we should have gotten this list of subscribers just the same without the mention of "Miss Willard's picture," yet it would be a most grateful souvenir of the conflict in which we are mutually engaged for "God and home and every land."

MRS. C. C. ELLERSON.

New York.

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FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
CHICAGO CORSET CO.,
CHICAGO AND NEW YORK.

LADIES! Use only Brown's French Dressing on your Boots and Shoes.

EDUCATIONAL.

UNION ACADEMY, Anna, Ill. Eighth year. Five-year course. $139 a year. Catalogue.

MILWAUKEE COLLEGE. Milwaukee, Wis. For Young Women. For Catalogue address C. R. KINGSLEY, Ph. D., Pres't.

Woman's Medical College of Baltimore, S. E. Cor. Druid Hill Av. & Hoffman St. The ninth annual session will begin on Wednesday, Oct. 1st, 1890, and will continue seven months. For further information or catalogue address **Randolph Winslow, M. D., Dean,** 1 Mt. Royal Terrace, Baltimore, Md.

TODD SEMINARY FOR BOYS AND YOUTH
42d year commences Sept. 17, 1890. Boys from eight to eighteen years preferred—prepared for college or business. A delightful home—manners, morals and health carefully guarded. Address Rev. R. K. TODD, A. M., Prin., Woodstock, Ill.

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Preparatory and Collegiate Courses, Modern Languages, Elocution. *SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS.* 60th Year.
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All departments of Musical Instruction. 20th Year.
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Fifty-fourth year opens Sept. 4th, with greatly increased facilities. For catalogue and all information address NEWTON BATEMAN, President.

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Signal Notes.

WORCESTER, Mass., is said to be the largest no-license city in the United States. A prohibition newspaper is published there with good financial support. Even druggists are unable to obtain licenses, and this high sentiment is fully sustained by the leading citizens.

IT is not generally known that a department has been recently opened at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, which is presided over entirely by women. Four ex-Newnham students, at the head of whom is Miss Clemes, a lady who was for some years resident in Manchester, are engaged in daily work at the Observatory. Their employment includes exact measurement from photographs, as well as actual photography and night observations. The arrangement is said to be only tentative; but if Miss Clemes and her associates succeed in making themselves useful, the women's department will doubtless become a permanent institution.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

REV. T. DEWITT TALMAGE recently said: "A few clergymen are hindered from taking part in this temperance cause because Christ turned water into wine. But let me say to those gentlemen that last December I was in Cana of Galilee, where that miracle was performed, and I saw the very firkins which tradition says contained the wine that the Lord made, and I have to report that there is not one drop of that liquor left, and there is not a drop of it in all the world. The Lord made that; the devil makes the rest."

THE London temperance hospital has received from W. S. Caine, the noted temperance member of parliament, a donation of $1,500.

MISS MARY E. BURT, just made a member of the Chicago Board of Education, being the second woman appointed to act in that capacity, is self-made and well made. She graduated from the common school of her native town, Geneva, Wis., and entered the profession of teaching, while her own education went right forward, for no school-room was large enough to confine her, and she brings to her work the rare self discipline and rarer common sense which no seminary or college dares guarantee its graduates. Her name is known in literature by a book entitled "Business Women," which was warmly approved by the oft misunderstood poet.

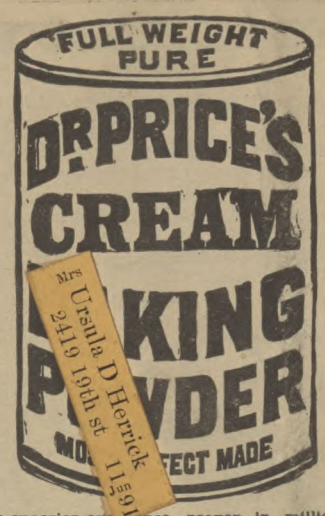
MRS. DELIA CROSS, of Brooklyn, has now the legal right to put "Captain" before her name, having signed the necessary papers in the Custom House as master and owner of "The Oregon."

THE National Drink Bill of New Zealand has been reduced this past year nearly $223,000, making the liquor expenditure per head about $2.25 less than it is in the United Kingdom of Great Britain.

"IN Lucknow there are 102 liquor shops at the present moment under British rule, where there were none under the old Mohammedan rule."—*Bombay Guardian.*

Is there much to hope for in such Christianizing of India? How much better off is she with her liquor-selling Christianity than with her anti-liquor heathenism? Missionaries are at a discount amid such conditions.

THE *Champion*, which defends the liquor business, sees trouble ahead, and talks to the liquor dealers as follows: "Have you ever realized that what is called now the Prohibition Party consisted, fifteen years ago but of a handful, so to speak, of women crusaders egged on by some notoriety-seeking preachers and scheming Micawbers? Are you aware of the fact that at the Presidential election of 1884 this little nucleus of cold-water proselytes had swollen up to such large proportions as to hold the balance of power, and actually decided the contest. Will they not hold and wield, in 1892, the balance of power? Will they do it? Yes, unless you do your duty and fight them energetically. If you would read your papers, you would keep posted on and alarmed at the slow but constant, active and dangerous development of this slimy, venomous reptile, this Prohibition anaconda, which ever seeks to wind its gigantic coils around the body of the liquor traffic closer and tighter, and unless stopped in its deadly work will yet squeeze the life-blood, figuratively speaking, out of you, crush your bones into a pulpy mass, and fatten on your carcasses, will raise its head triumphantly, yes, vindictively and threateningly over your distilleries, your breweries, and your warehouses." The alarm of the liquor fraternity is one of the hopeful signs for our cause.



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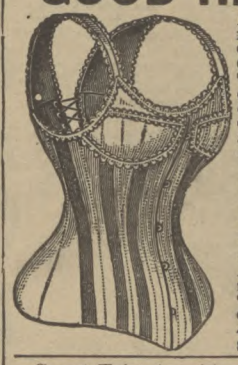

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Vol. XVI.—No. 31.] CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, July 31, 1890. [Price $1.50 per Year.

4593 Women

in 150,000—the number who will read this issue of The Union Signal—

die of cancer.

These lives can be saved.

Can cancer be cured?

Yes if properly treated before the disease has gone too far, but it is incurable if neglected till the whole constitution becomes involved.

The knife

should not be used. In about 97 percent of cases treated with the knife the disease returns.

Cancer cured by the method employed by Dr. McMichael

will not return.

The same results are accomplished in treating

tumors

without employing the knife.

Note the following list of a few

typical cases

of cancer in which there has been no return.

These ladies will be pleased to correspond with ladies suffering from cancer.

20 Years ago

Mrs. S. E. Clark, Springville, N. Y., was cured of cancer. Had been operated upon by surgeons twice.

18 Years

ago Mrs. Chester Davis, Holland, N. Y., was cured of cancer of tongue.

16 Years

ago Mrs. Margaret Billings, Concord, Mich., cured of cancer of breast. Had been treated by a number of physicians.

13 Years

ago Mrs. T. J. Dickson, 69 Franklin St., Auburn, N. Y., was cured. She invites ladies to write for particulars; also Mrs. Jane Thorne, 297 Hamburg St., Buffalo, N. Y., was cured of cancer about the same time.

12 Years

ago Mrs. M. Gilles, Ganson and Blackman Aves., Jackson, Mich., and Mrs. John Loose, Kinsley St., Buffalo, N. Y., were cured of cancer of breast.

9 Years

ago Mrs. Julia Hertzmann, 394 Perry St., Buffalo, N. Y., now 78 years old, cancer on face; and Mrs. Elizabeth Ellis, Corrunna, Ont., cancer in side.

8 Years

since Miss Maggie Hastings, Tonawanda, N. Y., was cured. "I don't think too much can be said of your treatment."

7 Years

ago Mrs. Millie Clark, 240 Main St., Rochester, N. Y., was cured. Had been declared incurable by a number of physicians.

6 Years

ago Mrs. Fred Fischer, Los Angeles, Cal. Cancer of breast pronounced hopeless by physicians.
Mrs. J. M. McFerran, St., Thomas, Ont., cancer inside lower lip.

5 Years

Mrs. Jane Unger, South Buffalo, N. Y., cancer on face.

4 Years

Mrs. Dr. Ingram, Murphysboro, Ill., cancer of breast pronounced malignant by best Chicago surgeons. See letter in pamphlet.
Mrs. A. F. Parker, 4737 Lake Ave., Chicago; cancer of upper lip. See letter in pamphlet.
Mrs. C. W. Cone, Bethany, N. Y., cancer of face.
Mrs. S. H. Mosher, Chillicothe, Ohio, cancer of the face.
Mrs. R. N. McKee, 399 Plymouth Ave., cancer of the face.
Miss Morningstar, Chippewa, Ont., cancer of breast.
Mrs. Mary Sutley, Castile, N. Y.
Miss Amy Nye, East Aurora, N. Y.

More recent cases:

Mrs. Abigail E. Clark, Rasota, Minn.
Mrs. D. E. Selleck, 19 Orange St., Syracuse, N. Y.
Mrs. C. Powers, Titusville, Pa.
Mrs. T. H. Padgett, Bowling Green, Mo.
Mrs. Brobst, 396 Congress St., Chicago.
Mrs. Hooker, 711 West Huron St., Chicago.

Each of the foregoing was a well developed case of cancer in which the cure was effected without cutting or using an anæsthetic.
Some were operated upon several times by surgeons, others pronounced hopeless by physicians.

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John Shedden, ex member Board of Education, 2603 Columbia Ave., Philadelphia.
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Rev. F. Kidder, Strawberry Point, Ia.
Dr. W. T. Ingram, Murphysboro, Ill.
Dr. J. R. Wetherill, Buffalo, N. Y.
Drs. Eddy, Geneva, N. Y.
Dr. B. Smith, 989 Niagara St., Buffalo, N. Y.
Dr. W. J. Horne, 4444 Greenwood Ave., Chicago.
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Dr. Gates, 3973 Vernon Ave., Chicago.

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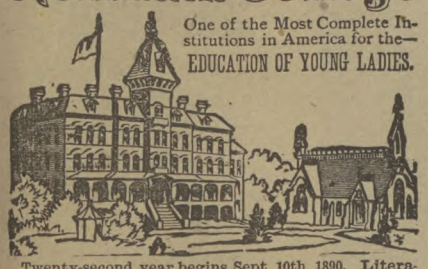

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This great piece is played with bells and whips, (chorus ad lib.) Creates unbounded enthusiasm wherever played. Just what you want. 50,000 already sold. Send 75c for the solo, or $1 for the duet, mention this paper and we will send a pair of bells **FREE.** **TRELOAR MUSIC CO.,** Mexico, Mo.

The Great American Problem.

It is fair to suppose that each UNION SIGNAL sent out is read by at least two people. Many home circle periodicals place the number higher than this; but if this low estimate is granted, 170,000 people weekly read our columns. Not all read all of the paper, but we doubtless reach a vast constituency each issue. Nearly all our readers long, as earnestly as we do, to see the power of the liquor traffic overthrown, and did it rest in the power of the friends of THE UNION SIGNAL, prohibition, national, state and individual, would soon reign. But it does not so inhere, and it becomes us to face the problem in the same way that it faces us, and not to put up our own man of straw. At the June Temperance Congress in New York, we were told by the labor leaders that between us and the laboring classes a great gulf was fixed on this temperance question, that the working people considered alcohol in its beer or whisky shape, to be their friend, and that any class of people or politicians that would prohibit its use was only another enemy to be fought at the polls, and wherever else it could be opposed. The farmers of the country, too, vote against prohibition, or have done so, if it could be made to appear that their cider interests would be affected by the passage of a prohibitory law. Without the votes of these two classes our success is impossible. Clearly, the people must be taught that alcohol is poison; that it is a false friend; a wolf in sheep's clothing for the laborer.

How Shall The Teaching Be Done?

With few exceptions, the papers, the great public leaders and educators, are either "hand in glove" with the liquor traffic, or silent as to its ravages. Legislators consider it is none of their business! Most of the ministers preach about everything under the blue heavens *except* temperance; politicians use the saloons as their right hand allies; and right in the capitol building at Washington, under the Hall of Representatives, is a flourishing saloon! A few are left here and there to raise their voices against the evil as best they may. We want our many thousand readers to know that it lies in their power to use, effectively,

The Great Lever, Education,

in this battle.

Senator H. W. Blair, of New Hampshire, has written a book entitled "The Temperance Movement, or The Conflict Between Man and Alcohol," in which the whole subject is handled in such a masterly manner that we urge you to read the book, know what it says and

Pass the Word Along!

Many a laboring man will be glad to read this book if he is given the chance. Many a man who drinks only a little to drown care and weariness will prefer to face the care rather than drink poison; *but he must first learn that it is poison.* Many a farmer will prefer to let his cider go to vinegar when he discovers that for the pitiful $1.60 *per capita* yearly received from internal revenue (the government's license on the liquor and beer traffic) he pays out annually $13.40 as his share of the prisons, insane asylums and poor-houses resulting from this terrible traffic.

Information, Education, Agitation.

This is what the people want, and *must have* before success is possible. We are now the publishers of Senator Blair's book and have just gotten out

A Revised and Enlarged Edition.

Let us give you a condensed statement of the book's contents. Among the illustrations are four colored plates showing the effects of drinking on the human system, and fifty-six fine pictures of the leading temperance workers. Among the maps and diagrams, a map of New York City, showing where its more than 10,000 saloons are located, and diagrams showing relative cost of drink and of necessities of life; expenditure for drink compared with amount paid for wages, etc., the comparative length of life of employés of the brewing trade with other crafts. The contents of the book run somewhat as follows (we have not space for full table):

A Brief Study of Alcohol,
Effect of Alcohol on the Human Body and Soul.
Alcohol not a Food or a Stimulant.
Alcohol as the Creator of Disease.
Alcohol and Life Insurance.
Alcohol in Medicine.
Alcoholic Pauperism and Crime.
Alcohol Destroys Wealth.
The Remedies—Total Abstinence and Educational Forces.
Which Law, License or Prohibition?
The Forces Against Alcohol, Religious, W. C. T. U., Etc.
What Shall We Do Next?

Now read this letter from

Miss Frances E. Willard.

Senator Blair's book is a compendium of the temperance reform. If more people read it, I should not get so many letters asking me "How can I procure the facts for the address I wish to write?" "How can I cram for an essay before my literary society?" "How can I, in the least time, prepare for a debate on Prohibition?" "Please send me arguments for total abstinence against high license, showing results of Prohibition, stating why we must have constitutional amendments, etc., etc." All of these points are ably covered in the Senator's book, for he brings the clear-cut mind of a lawyer and the outlook of a statesman to the consideration of these living issues. If I were president of a local union I would see that this book was read chapter by chapter at the monthly meetings. Our women, by this time, should be well furnished for the fray. They need to have the arguments at their tongue's end. Especially is this true of national Prohibition, which now looms above the horizon, the coming tornado in politics. On this theme Senator Blair is the expert among our sixty millions of people. To it he has devoted fifteen years of thought and honest hard work. Let us know what there is to be said on this question. Let us copy out paragraphs from this book of admirable temper for the local press in our own towns and villages. Let us make efforts for national Prohibition. As is well known, Senator Blair is a Republican, and for that reason his method of putting the question will not rouse opposition in the dominant party. If I had the money, I would put one of his books in every white-ribbon home in America within two weeks; but even if I had, this would be a vast expense to one person, while it is not a formidable undertaking at all when subdivided among 200,000. May I suggest to Brother Hall the value of pressing upon our members the considerations herein urged?

Yours for a crusade on behalf of "The Temperance Movement, or The Conflict between Man and Alcohol," written by Senator Blair,

Frances E. Willard.

We propose to make ***A GREAT OFFER!***

To all who read THE UNION SIGNAL. It is this. If you, your union, your friend or any one reading this announcement will *agree to keep this grand educational force moving* among the people, especially the farmers and laborers, we will send two books for the price of one, namely,

One Full Bound Cloth Book, Two Heavy Paper Bound Volumes,

Of about 250 pp. each which can be passed around from one to another, thus practically having three books in the field at once.

All sent Prepaid for only $3.00!

The work is written in a pleasing, unconventional manner; it is not full of tough, dry statements, it will inevitably arrest the attention and command thought. Will you help us wage the war? It does lie in your power. Bring this plan before your minister and ask his advice and help—bring it before your union; bring it before your temperance society. No partisan feeling whatever can possibly be stirred up. Nothing but good will result from this way of teaching the people, and we make the offer without leaving any profit to ourselves beyond enough to pay the cost of express charges in sending to you. Address W. T. P. A., 161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Hotter the Weather Bigger the Proof.

As the weather grows warm, the sale of James Pyle's Pearline Washing Compound rapidly increases. This proves that many women recognize the fact that PEARLINE makes washing and cleaning very much easier than when done with the ordinary means. Proves also that summer clothing, being of delicate texture and color, will not stand the rough usage necessary when washed with soap, and establishes the fact that PEARLINE, in doing away with the rubbing, lessens the wear and tear and fills a very important place. Delightful for bathing in fresh or salt water. Its ingredients render it harmless to the most delicate skin. Especially during the hot weather it is to your advantage to use PEARLINE, and only humane to supply your servants with it, and thus lighten their labors; besides you insure much better results. Beware of imitations. JAMES PYLE, New York.

SIX SOLID SILVER SPOONS
GIVEN GRATIS

To Each Reader of **THE UNION SIGNAL** who orders a Mammoth "Sweet Home" Box, ***and agrees to recommend "Sweet Home" Soap***—provided the Soap is found all we claim— to three or more friends. The box contains 100 Cakes (full size) "Sweet Home" Soap, enough to last an average family one year, finest made for all household purposes; also five boxes—3 cakes each—exquisite toilet soap, six boxes boraxine, perfumery, sachet powder, toilet requisites, etc., but best of all

You get the Six Solid Silver Tea Spoons, (given to introduce our Soaps) plain pattern, will last a life time. Such as your grandmother used.

These spoons are so valuable we could not possibly afford to put them in every box, but we are giving them only for a short time to the readers of a few high class publications whose influence is especially valuable to us.

The price of entire box complete is six dollars payable after 30 days' trial; (only one box sold to a family). If not satisfactory, we take goods back and make no charge for what you have used. We sell only direct from factory to family. (No middlemen). We are reliable, ask your banker. Order now, you run no risk.

☞ Some people prefer to send cash with order; we do not ask it, but in such cases we place one **Solid Silver Sugar Spoon** in the box (in addition to the tea spoons and all the other extras) and ship same day the order is received; all other orders being filled in their regular turn.

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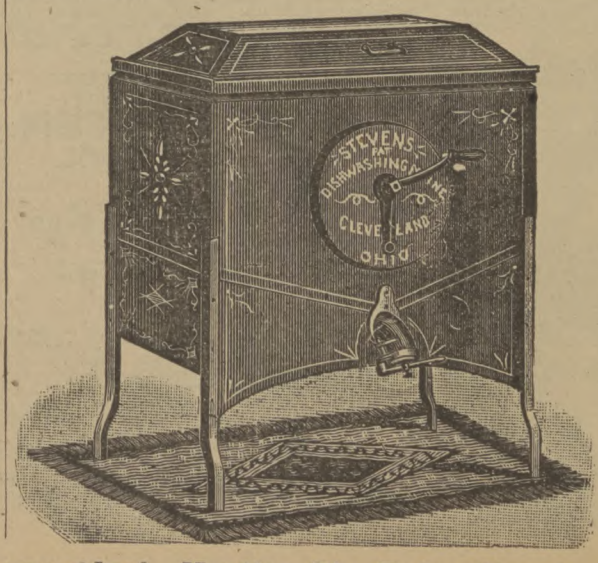

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—TO THE—
HOUSEHOLD.

This Machine is truly a great blessing to the family. It is an everyday helper, doing the hated work of the kitchen perfectly in 5 minutes. Send for Circulars telling what people say of it. Sales immense.

THE STEVEN'S DISHWASHING MACHINE COMPANY.

THE UNION SIGNAL

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WORLD'S AND NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

"THOU HAST GIVEN A BANNER TO THEM THAT FEAR THEE; THAT IT MAY BE DISPLAYED BECAUSE OF THE TRUTH."

Vol. XVI.—No. 31.] CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, July 31, 1890. [Price $1.50 per Year.

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SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Maryland and Michigan held their state Prohibition Conventions July 30.

New York City Prohibitionists have nominated Wm. Jennings Demorest for mayor.

A movement was started at the Moundsville, W. Va. Assembly, to raise a fund for a Fisk monument.

Mrs. Anzonnetta Allen, of New Bedford, Mass., has received a special license as pilot of steam yachts.

Mr. John G. Woolley spoke in the First M. E. Church, Chicago, Monday evening and at Bethesda Mission, Tuesday evening.

The *Mark Lane Express* reports a falling off of 1,000,000 quarters in England's exportation of wheat, occasioned by protracted rains.

Various woman's organizations have already taken steps to secure portraits or busts of eminent women for exhibition at the Columbian Exposition.

An English syndicate, including Irish Secretary Balfour, has purchased the great tin deposit of San Jacinto, Cal., embracing 2,200 acres for $2,000,000.

Mrs. Emily Pfeiffer, the English poet, lately deceased, gave all her personal estate, valued at £63,000 to educational and charitable establishments for women.

Queen Christiana of Spain, declares her intention, if the cholera does not abate, to send the King to La Granja for his safety, herself remaining at Madrid to share the common danger.

The French Society for the Advancement of Women, through their president and vice-president, have tendered their congratulations to the women of the United States on the admission of Wyoming.

Vermont has just held her Prohibition Convention—the largest in her history—adopted a ringing platform, and nominated Edward L. Allen, a descendant of the hero of Ticonderoga, for Governor.

Original packages saloons are overrunning Iowa, Kansas and the Dakotas, and Congress juggles with the situation, each house passing its separate bill to relieve the situation, while neither is willing to accept the bill of the other house.

Hyde Park, which voted to be annexed to Chicago on the distinct understanding that its no-saloon ordinance should remain in force is now forced to fight for its right to keep out saloons, in the courts. This is the way municipalities under control of the liquor interest keep faith.

Dr. S. L. Baldwin, for many years missionary to China, and now secretary of the Methodist Board of Missions, is acknowledged as one of the best, if not the best, Oriental scholar in that church; in a late issue of *The Christian Advocate* he made a powerful argument for woman representation in ecclesiastical assemblies.

The *Western Daily Press*, Bristol, England, prints an appeal of A. M. Beddoe, vice-president of Bristol Emigration Society, for clothing "for poor families about to leave Bristol for other countries in the hope of bettering their condition." If this Emigration Society is not shipping paupers, what is it doing?

Guatamala and San Salvador are at war, and the conflict threatens to involve all of Central America; Costa Rica and Nicaragua taking sides with Guatamala, and Honduras with San Salvador. The trouble seems to be Guatamala's determination to force the other states into the Central American Union. Here's a chance for arbitration, according to the Pan American idea.

The Argentine Republic is in the midst of a revolution; it was commenced by the Union Civica, of Buenos Ayres, assisted by two battalions of the garrison. The Governor of Buenos Ayres is seriously wounded. President Coleman, after declaring the whole Republic in a state of siege, and calling the National Guards to arms, took refuge on a foreign ship; the revolutionary party seem to have triumphed completely.

HON. E. C. PIERCE, of Providence, R. I., at the New York Temperance Congress took entirely new ground concerning the power of the Federal Government over the liquor traffic. It excited so much interest that we asked him to give his views through THE UNION SIGNAL. He kindly responded by sending the admirable article of which the first installment appears in this issue. We do not often have any continued articles in the Fair number, but the value, the timeliness, and the length of this article led us to make it an exception.

WISCONSIN Prohibitionists adopted a ticket declaring for state and National prohibition of the liquor traffic; for legislation which will insure to the laborer and the farmer a fair share of the profits of their labor; in favor of a liberal public education in the English language enforced and supervised by the state; greater care in the imposition of taxes; a vigilant supervision of corporations, and suffrage unrestricted by sex. Charles Alexander, of Eau Claire, was nominated for Governor, with a full state ticket.

A MYSTERY is solved. Several times lately THE UNION SIGNAL has been taken to task for saying things it never did say, and never would, as they are diametrically opposite to its belief. Last week a gentleman wrote to stop his paper because of a letter published in "Lucifer the Light Bearer," signed by "M. M. Show, editress UNION SIGNAL." That gave us something tangible and the result of our investigation was to unearth a *Union Signal* in Missouri whose "editress" wrote the article so tinctured with "Spiritualism, socialism and free-loveism" as to make our brother wish to stop THE UNION SIGNAL. Now, whenever any of you see a quotation from the "Union Signal" which sounds naughty, don't stop our paper till you make sure the quotation is not from the other *Union Signal;* we are ready to bear our own sins but not those of an unknown namesake.

THE United Kingdom Band of Hope Union consists of 16,000 auxiliary societies, enrolling 2,000,000 children. Every year it holds a grand fête in the Crystal Palace. This year was combined with this great gathering a Bazaar, held in Exeter Hall, London, from Monday, July 7, to Saturday, the 12th. The object of the Bazaar was to raise £5,000 for the extension of juvenile temperance work throughout Great Britain. It was opened Monday by her Royal Highness, Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, on which occasion it is stated in the *Alliance News*, "H. R. H. consented to receive purses in behalf of the Bazaar fund." Tuesday, her Grace, the Duchess of Westminster, presided. The Bazaar was a great success financially, and the fête a most inspiring sight. When our Loyal Temperance Legion can rally ten thousand little soldiers at a similar meeting presided over by the wife or daughter of our Chief Magistrate, the day of our redemption will draw nigh.

WE call especial attention to the official communication of Mrs. George S. Hunt in regard to the prize for the best essay written by an undergraduate in any college, on "The Relation of the Temperance Question to Political Economy." The offer was made last spring, but by a combination of unfortunate circumstances it did not reach the colleges until so near commencement that few students found time to enter the ranks of competitors. It was, therefore, thought best to extend the time until Christmas, holding the essays already received, to be put in competition with those to be written this fall. With characteristic generosity, Mrs. Hunt increases the prize offered from fifty dollars to eighty dollars, for she realizes that to do the work well requires time, labor and thought. We cannot too strongly urge the young ladies and gentlemen of our colleges to compete for this prize. The good gained in studying up the subject will more than pay each for the labor bestowed, even though only one can win the pecuniary reward. The topic is now a live question, and by the time those now in college enter active public life, it will be the foremost question with which the nation is grappling. It therefore stands them in hand to thoroughly post themselves upon it, and competing for this prize offers a fine incentive for so doing. Professor Scomp tells us that in his college such prizes have been offered for years, and as a result there is probably no body of students in the country so well informed concerning the economic bearings of the temperance questions as are those of Emory College, Georgia.

AN original package bill has finally been passed by the House, the vote standing, yeas, 113, nays, 97. Here is the text of the bill which is neither the Senate bill nor the Adams substitute: That whenever any article of commerce is imported into any state from any other state or territory or foreign nation and there held or offered for sale, the same shall then be subject to the laws of such state; provided that no discrimination shall be made by any state in favor of its citizens against those of other states and territories in respect to the sale of any article of commerce, nor in favor of its own products against those of like character produced in other states or territories; nor shall the transportation of commerce through any state be obstructed except in the necessary enforcement of the health laws of such state.

AN experienced W. C. T. U. worker in fairs sends these good methods of work, tried and proved:

A section, favorable as to size and place, secured in the exhibition hall, "for a W. C. T. U. exhibit." (If pressed for the *raison d'être*, let it come under the head of *educational*.)

Decorations, vines, bright berries, bunting, flags, with the initials and motto of the society, in suitable letters.

Ice-water dispensed freely and neatly.

Jugs or mite-boxes *made conspicuous*, for voluntary contributions.

Illustrations of facts and principles concerning alcohol and tobacco so vivid and simple as to impress themselves quickly on the passer-by. For instance, a large chart showing the comparative cost of liquor, tobacco, bread, shoes, schools, etc., by columns in outline and of various heights.

A placard showing the comparative amount of nutriment in a thimbleful of meal and two gallons of beer, using a small child's thimble and an outlined jug labeled *2 gals.*, in place of the words.

The chromo named "Sweet Home," framed with a margin on which *in Roman letters*, is the following: *A Smoke House, i. e.*, the price of the smoke of three cigars daily for ten years.

Plenty of temperance literature prudently chosen, to give away. Eyes watchful for occasions to emphasize the facts illustrated. These illustrations afterwards hung in public school rooms.

CHICAGO has five women health inspectors; Mrs. Byford Leonard, daughter of the late Dr. Byford, Mrs. Clara M. Doolittle, Mrs. Marie Owens, Mrs. Mary Glennon and Dr. Rachel Hickey. Their salary is $1,000 a year, the same as paid to gentlemen for the same work. Their especial duties are to inspect places where women and children are at work, and if unsanitary conditions are discovered they are empowered to order necessary changes. In many places the conditions they find are sickening and demonstrated the wisdom of the Woman's Alliance, at whose petition they were appointed. These ladies are clothed with police power, and if necessary, enforce their recommendations by pointing to their star which is usually concealed. Already great good has come from the work of these inspectors. Abuses have been discovered and put in the way of being remedied or abated. Often the terrible conditions surrounding working women in shops and factories seem due to ignorance on the part of employers and employed, and are greatly improved by carrying out the directions of the inspectors.

Contributed.

DONE IN FAITH.

BY WARNER SNOAD.

JUST one good deed! and though others ne'er know it,
Angels will carry it up to the Throne;
At the hereafter, Christ's records will show it,
"Fed thou the hungry? Come hither, mine own."

Just one kind word! and though others ne'er guess it,
Angels will chant it at vespers to-night;
At the hereafter, Christ's promise will bless it,
"Cheered thou the weary? Stand thou on my right."

Just one sharp struggle! though no eyes behold it,
Though to the world we have grievously failed;
At the hereafter, when angels have told it,
Christ's voice will answer, "Thy faith has prevailed."

London, England.

TWO WAYS.

BY LAURA J. RITTENHOUSE.

"Hurry up, Rachel, and peel the potatoes—it'll take a peck, at least, thrashers are always so hungry. I'm glad we picked the chickens yesterday, or I'd never a got the pot-pie done in time. And the beets and eggs is pickled, that's another thing, and the ham boiled and the pies made. I calculate we'll have about as good a dinner as they have over at Johnson's, at any rate," said plump Mrs. Hodge with housewifely pride.

Then, as she looked at her busy daughter, her eyes lighted up with loving approbation.

"Dear-a-me, how thankful I am that you are home again, Rachel. Seems like I couldn't get along at all without you again. And I believe you fly around faster'n ever; fairly like a chicken with its head off. I don't care what they say, schoolin' didn't spile you."

"Of course not, mother. It never spoils any one with good, common sense, and I inherited that from you and father. I'm glad to be home, too. I never got over being homesick," said the girl tenderly.

"It's a real blessing to father and me to hear your voice a ringin' through the house all day as merry as a mockin' bird. But, land alive! it's nearly nine o'clock, and the beans are to string yet, and the cucumbers and onions to slice. We'll have to hurry or we'll be late."

Twenty minutes later Mrs. Hodge again addressed her daughter. "Run along, Rachel, and put on your hat and go down to the station after the beer father sent for. He wants some sent out to the barn at ten o'clock, to cool the men off a bit." And Mrs. Hodge bustled around cheerfully, quite enjoying the excitement of having "thrashers" to cook for.

Rachel's face grew serious. "Mother, father surely doesn't believe beer cools the men, does he? You wrote me that he never allowed any whisky about the place since that lecturer was here, and I can't understand why he should have beer."

"That's a very different thing, Rachel. Beer is a regular temperance drink. Judge Oakley and Deacon Snyder both say so, and they ought to know, see'ns they're the smartest men about here."

"I can't help it, mother; they are both mistaken. There is nothing cooling or nourishing about beer, and there is alcohol enough in it to produce intoxication. I wish I could see father, I think I could coax him out of it. I've a notion to call him."

"You mustn't do any such thing, Rachel. Father's too busy to be bothered; besides, it wouldn't do a mite of good. You know how set he is; you'd just as well let alone what you can't help."

"But, mother, I CAN'T get the beer. Don't you see this?" pointing to a white ribbon in her buttonhole. "I'm a member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and have pledged myself not only to drink nothing that can intoxicate, but also to do everything I can to keep others from drinking."

"See here, now, Rachel Hodge, if you've joined a society that teaches you to disobey your parents, the quicker you get out of it the better; you'd better read your Bible, especially where it says to honor your father and your mother," said Mrs. Hodge severely.

"I do read it, mother, and I read that woe shall come to him who puts the cup to his neighbor's lips, and many similar things that I dare not forget. I do not wish to be disobedient or disrespectful, but I cannot get the beer," said the girl firmly.

Her mother looked vexed and ready to cry. "I don't see how you can be so unreasonable, Rachel. There is no one else to go, and your father will be dreadfully angry if the men are kept waiting. They are having a friendly race with the men over at Mr. Johnson's, and the hands will work as fast again if they have their beer."

Rachel got her hat, and without another word ran up to her room and took out her purse in which were two or three dollars she had saved up to buy a new dress. Then she ran down stairs and out to the gate where the old gray mare stood hitched to the buggy awaiting her.

She climbed in and took up the reins mechanically. She scarcely knew what she intended doing, but of one thing she was certain, and that was that she would not take home the beer. She had never before willfully disobeyed her parents, and the thought of doing so now made her heart-sick. She prayed silently as she drove along the shady country road, that some way out of the difficulty might be sent her, so she could be obedient and yet keep her pledge.

"I'll buy a lot of lemons and granulated sugar and make them lemonade instead," she said decisively. "That will really cool them off and do them no harm, either. Father surely will not be angry, for I'll use my own money and do without the new white dress. I'd rather, a hundred times over, than to put temptation in a single person's way."

She sprang lightly upon the platform of the depot, and the station master came up to her wearing an air at once conciliatory and apologetic.

"I'm ever so sorry, Miss Rachel, but Mr. Johnson took the beer ordered for your father. Some one had torn off the address, and he declared he had ordered four boxes instead of two, and said he would take the consequences. He's so anxious to get his wheat threshed out first, that he'd have taken half a dozen boxes of beer if he could have gotten them, I believe. I heard him chuckling over it, and telling his boy they were sure to beat with such a supply of stimulants on hand, while your father had none." And the man laughed, evidently thinking it a good joke.

"That is all right, Mr. Russ. We shall see which wins, after all; lemonade or beer," replied Rachel, greatly relieved at the turn matters had taken, yet hoping with Hodge loyalty, that Mr. Johnson's boast might come to naught.

She bought some lemons and granulated sugar from the one family grocery, and with a glad heart turned her horse's head homeward.

"Mr. Johnson took father's beer, mother, and I'm glad of it. Lemonade and some of your nice fresh buttermilk will be much more refreshing."

Then she explained more fully to her indignant mother, while she was preparing the lemons and sugar, after which she drew some water from the well; water so cold that it seemed almost as if it must have some of the winter's supply of ice in it. A delicious lemonade soon rewarded her labor.

"Now, mother, won't you carry out a big pitcher of buttermilk, and I'll take the lemonade and a lot of cookies. I don't believe the men will grieve over the loss of the beer," she said cheerfully.

Doubtful and perplexed, Mrs. Hodge followed the buoyant steps of her daughter, half in sympathy with her, yet afraid to forego a long established custom. Mr. Hodge smiled as he saw them coming.

"Hold up awhile, men. Here comes something to give you new strength, and to cool you off a little," he called to the busy men around him.

They needed no second bidding, and Rachel's heart gave a little flutter, half of fear and half of triumph, as she thought of the disappointment awaiting them. Her father frowned severely as he saw the lemonade.

"What nonsense is this, daughter? Where is the beer I sent for?"

Rachel explained, while the men muttered among themselves.

"I'll pay Johnson for this—see if I don't!" said Mr. Hodge angrily. "He thinks he's sure to get done threshing first, now, and I reckon he will, but I'll get even with him, if it takes me a year."

"Father, there's no reason in the world why Mr. Johnson should win the race, and there's every reason why he shouldn't. The beer he has taken home to help him will probably be the means of his defeat."

Then, as the men, made good-natured in spite of themselves by the bright-faced, earnest-hearted girl, drank the lemonade and the buttermilk, and ate Mrs. Hodge's famous cookies, Rachel gave them such a scientific, sensible, practical temperance talk, in such simple yet forcible language, that they felt themselves convinced against their will.

Even Deacon Snyder who had happened along admitted there was truth in what she said, and her father, who had listened with surprise and growing pride to his daughter, in his heart agreed with her.

The men went to work with a will afterward, feeling somehow, that lemonade was, after all, quite as refreshing as beer, and threshed out such a large amount of wheat before dinner that when they came to that meal they had such voracious appetites, Mrs. Hodge's hospitable heart was fully gratified.

At five o'clock the threshing was finished, much to the surprise of the workers themselves, who had never before accomplished so much work in so short a time. As they sat on the wide porch waiting for their early supper, a man rode up in great haste, his face pale and his voice so shaken with excitement that he could scarcely articulate.

"There's been a terrible accident over at Johnson's. It seems he took home a big lot of beer, and half the men got drunk, the engineer among them. Two of the drunk men were overcome by the heat and came very nigh dying, and before the others had recovered from the scare, the boiler of the steam threshing machine exploded, killing the engineer, and badly wounding another man. It was all the result of that cursed beer—there's not a doubt of it. The engineer didn't know what he was doing."

Then the messenger rode off, while Mr. Hodge and his men looked at each other in horrified silence.

"Boys, I feel like we orter thank God and Miss Rachel that we're all alive and well here this evening," said one man solemnly.

"We've done the biggest day's work I ever see done, without a drop of nothin' stronger'n lemonade and buttermilk, and we're as fresh as daisies, every man of us. It shows there's two ways of doin' the same things, and Miss Rachel's way has the best of it," said a fatherly old farmer.

"So it has—so it has. I think all this temperance meetin' needs is to pass around the pledge, little daughter. I'm ready to sign, for one," said Mr. Hodge, in a voice that was husky.

"So am I," was echoed by all the others, so Rachel wrote a simple, binding pledge that was signed by all of them; a pledge which inaugurated a new and better way of living in that neighborhood, and eventually uprooted the false and pernicious idea that health or strength can ever come from beer.

Cairo, Ill.

LIBERTY AND THE SALOON.

BY JOHN BASCOM, D.D.

Liberty, in its extension and growth among modern nations, has been especially identified with the Anglo-Saxon race. This fact is associated with another fact of equal significance. This race has been preëminently productive in legal science of those conceptions which frame men together, justly and prosperously, in civic institutions. The English have had but few rivals in the world's history in this particular branch of thought. The sense of justice was deeply implanted in the race, and has been assiduously cultivated during a long and prosperous history. It is this fact which has nourished the desire of liberty, and made its accomplishment possible. Liberty is the fruit of law, sound in itself, and the spontaneous expression of the social sentiments of a people. This is the organic force which works its way freely in the state, and leaves so little occasion for forceful constraint. If the sense of law is wanting, its place must be supplied by stringent enactments, and a tyrannical government becomes inevitable.

Prohibitionists are often thought of as pursuing narrowly and fanatically a single idea; but that idea, weighty in itself, is also inseparably associated with the fundamental idea in all free institutions—the sense of law, the cheerful respect which men are prepared to accord to the rights of each other, the deference they are ready to pay to the public prosperity.

The saloon is not simply at war with personal well-being; it has long been, and is increasingly, hostile to the instinct of law among men, and so to civil liberty. All intelligent patriots recognize this fact. There is no form of violence, no licentiousness of speech or action, no disregard of the well-being of others, no corruption in politics, no unscrupulous use of power, which does not find more or less sympathy and support in the saloon. Men like Dr. Crosby,—of whose opinions I would always speak with much respect, not because I think them sound, but because they are held with unusual ardor of conviction, and brought at once and vigorously to the work of renovating society,—while accepting the traffic in intoxicating drinks, dwell most distinctly and cogently on the unendurable nature of the influence of the saloon in a free state. But the saloon is not an unfortunate accident, an unexpected incident, in a trade otherwise wholesome. On the other hand, it is the natural and inevitable outcome of a traffic where phases of mischief are variable, but whose evils are perennial. No traffic can exist in opposition to moral sentiment, and in constant disregard of the best interests of its own customers, and not find itself on a steep incline, with an irresistible tendency to slide to the bottom of the hill. This traffic is in close and increasing alliance with every form of vice by no casual drift, but by an inner affiliation as strong as that

of sin itself. High license is an effort to wash this sow and prevent her wallowing in the mire. Its failure in this respect, as in all other respects, is a foregone conclusion.

The saloon never has accepted and never will accept, any essential restraint. It is too deeply pledged to its own interests, interpreted in the most direct and unscrupulous way, to feel the force of moral motives. If it were to admit these considerations it would be instantly paralyzed by them. It has long since sunk below the plane on which moral incentives act except by repulsion. The worst influences are, and must be the dominant ones with it; it can make no head against them, nor is the community at large in any condition to put efficient restraint on the saloon. The community that will tolerate the saloon is prepared to tolerate its evils. It cannot muster the courage, the patience, the moral conviction requisite for this conflict. It has declined, as too difficult, extermination; it cannot accomplish what is still more difficult, renovation. There is nothing in the nature of moral forces, nothing in the world's history to justify an expectation of any serious reduction of the evils of the traffic, the traffic itself being accepted. On the other hand, exactly the opposite tendency is in the forces at work, and in the circumstances of our time. The reckless impulse normal to the business has been fully awakened by the reform temper, and must and will assert itself defiantly, in simple self-protection. There must now be continuous strife between the higher and the lower sentiment, or a clear victory of the one over the other. This traffic is not an evil about to cease of its own accord. It is one that must, from the nature of the case, grow worse and worse, till we can muster courage and strength to deal efficiently with it. This is the only purpose which the experiment of high license—for the moment so popular with us—can subserve; it may convince those who are slow to be convinced, that we are dealing with an evil that thrives on weakness, grows by concessions, and roots itself deeper and deeper under tolerance. Irrational appetite has no rational limits within itself. Though the opposing sentiment is stronger than ever before, so also is the traffic. It commands more money, more political power, and more moral influence of a kind, than at any previous period, and uses them all for an extent and a variety of injury never surpassed.

There is, therefore, no better example of an utter confusion of ideas than the association of this traffic with personal liberty. No prophet in history ever spoke of those sheltering the saloon, or sheltered in it, as having to do with the priesthood of liberty. Liberty means higher social order, induced by deep-seated personal convictions of the nature of law. It means law that needs no promulgation, no strong hands of enforcement—law that anticipates stringent enactments, and renders them unnecessary. If we ever become incapable of liberty as a people, it will be by virtue of the temper expressed and nourished in the saloon. A slow decay of our heart of oak is going on, and if a wreck should overtake us, it would be that hopeless one in which a brave ship falls to pieces by universal weakness. We need as much law as is necessary to maintain the rights of men, the rights of women, children and households, the collective peace of society; and this law, by its cheerful enforcement, must be implanted in the minds and hearts of men. Thus a liberty, fortunate in all its gifts, will grow up, and also a community increasingly capable of freedom, since holding within itself the laws of life. Less law than this will lead us along those deceitful ways of license from which there is no return save under the strong hand of tyranny.

When more men are lynched among us than suffer capital punishment by the process of the law; when the one universal condition of honesty, an honest dollar, seems about to be sacrificed, and we are making ready to cry hurly-burly in the entire field of commercial obligations, it is certainly not an untimely admonition, that we ought to renew our race instinct, to deepen our organic sense of law, that sentiment of justice which opens the way for all liberty. Alien forces, feelings forever foreign to our institutions, find expression in the saloon and are there nourished and propagated in their most malignant forms. Prohibitionists, therefore, in attacking the saloon, are not spending their strength on a single or a detached evil. They are assailing, in its strongest intrenchments, and in its most reckless form, that lawless temper which is the foe of all progress and all liberty.

Let us have as little law as is consistent with the public safety; let us have all the law that safety demands, remembering that liberty is only the second stage of law in which it has been implanted in men's minds by continuous and wholesome custom. Liberty is righteous law, relying on its own reasons with a righteous people. It is as far from the spirit of license which belongs to the saloon, as is a devil from an angel of light.

What a fatal confusion has already overtaken men's minds when they can defend a relentless attack on the highest interests of society as personal liberty! We must arrive at sounder ideas and a better definition of words before we can maintain our bold flight in the high empyrean of national liberty. Our waxen wings are ready to melt under too great heat.

Williamstown, Mass.

IN MEMORIAM.

BY ROBERT C. PITMAN.

The departure of General Fisk has deprived the cause of Prohibition of a unique leader. There was in him an assemblage of qualities rarely found together. To the prestige which came from the successful management of large public affairs he brought a chivalric devotion to ideal aims. With the executive energy of a man of the world he united a womanly tenderness of heart. "Diligent in business, fervent in spirit," he was also "serving the Lord." Pursuing wealth he gave generously. Appreciating the approbation of others, he was ready to encounter any opposition when duty called him to a forlorn post. Different men have different gifts. Garrison could say, "I will be as harsh as truth." Fisk knew better how "to speak the truth in love." He had, too, that delightful humor which is, too rarely, the solace of those who fight the battles of reform, and which takes the bitterness out of the most earnest speech.

In this hour of our bereavement we must believe with John Wesley, that "God buries His workmen but carries on His work." Nay, can we not rise to a higher thought, that He but transfers His workmen to some better service in one of "the many mansions" in His infinite kingdom? But on the earth side is there no compensation? In life he had "the genius to be loved," and it might be thought that added years would have widened and deepened this affection.

"But Death returns an answer sweet;
My sudden frost was sudden gain
And gave all ripeness to the grain
It might have drawn from after-heat."

With mingled pride and tenderness shall we always remember our departed chief, and especially when we assemble together to renew the battle in which he bore so conspicuous a part.

And as we listen to the abundant eulogy of some who were scant of praise to the living, shall we not recall again the lessons of history, and also take heart in the belief that many who have not the courage to stand by the side of brave men who are in the advance, do yet in their "heart of hearts" admire and honor them?

Sudden death does not affect us in a wise or Christian way if it depresses our interest in life. Rather ought we to strive to work with new diligence while the day lasts. So much is to be done to make this earth the kingdom of heaven, and we have all so little time to do our part! But that "little," that "cup of cold water" given in charity will give more peace at the last, and more solid satisfaction forever than the selfish pursuit of earth's honors.

Newton, Mass

NUTRITION VERSUS STIMULATION.

BY HESTER M. POOLE.

It is a trite saying that no greater temporal blessing can be attained by man than the possession of a sound mind in a sound body. Yet how few persons have really secured that abundant health which makes even labor a perpetual delight!

A study of the laws of nature and an improved hygiene have greatly lessened the perils of epidemic and contagious diseases beside adding to the longevity of the race. Yet there is much to be learned in regard to habits conducive to health, even among the most intelligent of our people.

In the first place, too many confound stimulation and nutrition. Leaving fermented liquors out of the question, there are foods that seem to impart more strength and vigor to the frame than others which seem to give no such power. The former are stimulants, the latter nutrients. Under the influence of the first class a person is capable of greater exertion than under the influence of the latter. Yet it is in appearance only. With the loss of the food-stimulus comes loss of power. Reaction follows action. He who draws upon his stock of vitality in excess of its normal flow, either becomes bankrupt and is forced to wait till the interest upon the amount of strength invested, so to speak, again accumulates, or he spurs up his jaded powers by stimulus again.

Especially is this the case with that eager, restless, nervous American temperament which is typical of the citizen of the United States. His perpetual activity and haste have become a by-word, and many of his habits tend to increase the very weakness he should try to overcome. He eats too rapidly, consumes too stimulating food, and gives himself no opportunity to rest so that the stomach can perform its office afterward; rushes off to business fifteen minutes after he left it; bends over the desk, the machine or the plow another five hours, and then goes through the motions of bolting his food again. During the process of feeding, not eating, he little regards the amenities of life or enjoys tastes and flavors. With mind still pre-occupied with care he takes large mouthfuls, masticates rapidly and imperfectly, and washes down his supper with tea, coffee, or something stronger, and then out and away again to something else, or sits at home in a state of stupid bovine lethargy till bedtime.

A little attention to dietetic habits will show that such a course of life directly leads to innutrition and a desire for strong drink.

All food is both nutritive and stimulative, and upon the just proportion of the two qualities depends good health. A celebrated physician speaking upon this subject has said: "If the stimulating property be in excess, the functions are abnormally accelerated, life flies too fast, pleasurable feelings are vivid but evanescent, and disease is frequently the result. If the nutritive properties prevail the functions are sluggishly performed, a stupid state of indifference creeps over the frame, life is passed without animation, and actual pleasure seems to be unknown." This is a state of things proved to be true by everyday observation, in the first case, especially. Instances of the latter are far more rare, certainly among native Americans.

In mingling nutrition and stimulation so that they balance one another and produce that golden mean which is true wisdom in everything, nature is never at fault. The trouble lies in the artifices and complexities which man has introduced. They have grown to be habitual so that their tendencies are misunderstood. From a stimulating diet comes naturally the use of tobacco, cigarette smoking, ale, beer, wine, and then the stronger distilled liquors. It is a series of steps; the first taken the others easily follow.

What are these injurious dietetic habits?

In the first place they are an excessive use of meat; in the second, a too free use of condiments and spices. Over and over again has science proved that grain and numerous vegetables contain as much nutriment as the flesh of animals, yet the latter is much more stimulating to the nervous system than the former. After a dinner of rare roast beef the weary man will feel ready to go to work again at once and work with great rapidity. His neighbor, subsisting largely upon fruits, grains and vegetables will go to his labor more slowly but will continue longer and feel less exhaustion when the same amount is finished. The one has wrought through stimulated nerve force, the other through reserved strength. The first craves pepper and spices upon his food, and tobacco between meals, the other rejects them. One readily grows into the desire for liquor, the other never.

These statements are not mere assertions; they are susceptible of proof. In Charles O. Groom Napier's "Cure for Intemperance" is given a series of interesting experiments of the effects of changing a flesh diet for one of grains, vegetables and fruits with the direct result of reformation of the drunkard. These instances, too lengthy to transcribe in this connection, can be found in an appendix to the American translation of Schliekeysen's "Fruit and Bread."

It must be remembered that while stimulation lasts it always produces a false and deceptive feeling of strength and vigor. There may be little or no nourishment in it, in which case the succeeding debility will be in direct ratio to the excess of stimulation. An examination of the power of endurance of people not given to the consumption of animal food will strengthen this position.

"The Polish and Hungarian peasants from the Carpathian Mountains," says a traveler among them, "are among the most active and powerful men of the world. They live almost entirely on oatmeal bread and potatoes. The Polish soldiers under Bonaparte," he writes, "would march forty miles in a day and fight a pitched battle, and the next morning be fresh and vigorous for other duties."

Mr. W. Fairbairn, of England, in the "Report on the Sanitary Condition of the Laboring Population of Great Britain," some years ago, declared that he observed on a late journey to Constantinople, that "the rowers or boatmen of the Caiques, who are the first rowers of the world, drink nothing but water. With the water-carriers they are decidedly the finest men in Europe, as regards physical development, and they are all water-drinkers. Their diet is chiefly bread, now and then a cucumber, with cherries, figs, dates, mulberries or other fruits which are abundant there."

The high caste Hindoos, as is well-known, are ignorant of the taste of flesh which is forbidden by their religion. That they are intelligent, temperate and virtuous is generally admitted. The late Dr. Ananabai Joshee, who was graduated in the Woman's Medical College, of Phil-

adelphia, was an exquisite creature, gentle, dignified, earnest, with the highest order of intellectuality and morality. After great toil, during her three years' residence in this country, in learning a strange language and customs as well as in her medical studies, she embarked for her own land. Sailing in a mail steamer from England to India the churlish officials refused to furnish to one of the proscribed Indian race the vegetable food she craved during sea-sickness and depletion. Even rice could only be had in meat broth. The taste of flesh even in this form was so utterly repugnant to one who had never touched it, that she found it impossible to retain the food in her stomach. In consequence she nearly starved, and during the voyage there was sown the seeds of death which came all too soon to this promising young Hindoo woman, who greatly longed to help her downtrodden countrywomen. She fell a victim to an arbitrary flesh diet, enforced by a brutal tyranny.

The Japanese who are robust, active, healthy and intelligent, subsist upon rice, fruits and herbs. The Greek boatmen who frequent the many harbors of that classic land are lithe, strong, healthy and merry, singing as they work from morning till night, yet their food consists of black bread made out of unbolted rye or wheat with a handful of figs, raisins or grapes. They eat but two meals a day, fasting from dinner until breakfast. "In my opinion," writes a late traveler among the Greeks, "one hearty man in New England consumes as much food in a day as a family of six Greeks."

The captain of a schooner hailing from Portland, Maine, asserts that while the vessel discharged its cargo in that city he saw four stout American laborers attempt, in vain, to lift a large mass of merchandise. Both he and his mate solemnly affirmed that they witnessed a single native laborer of the Canary Islands, at which place it was loaded, carry the same merchandise from the storehouse to the vessel without help. And the subsistence of that laborer was nothing else than coarse bread, fruit and water.

These instances, and a thousand others prove that strength and health follow simple food, unstimulating and uncomplex. They should also suffice to show that nutrition and stimulation are not one and the same.

Metuchen, N. J.

Correspondence.

JOSIAH ALLEN'S NIECE AT THE W. T. P. A.

CHICAGO, ILL., July, 1890.

DEAR AUNT SAMANTHA: I've seen a lot o' wonderful things here in Chicago—the Board of Trade where the men just holler like wild beasts, and shake their fingers at one another, and then go and apologize and settle up in the clearin'-house (like a "clearin'-up shower," you know)—the Parks, with their wild animals and tame, and posies, and stars and things made out o' what we call "hen and chickens," that'll grow straight up and down as well's any way, and, the best thing in the hull of 'em, the new house where mothers that live in the dark, dirty tenement-houses shut out from God's blessed air and sunlight, can take their poor, tired, sick babies, and let 'em swing all day in the hammocks with the lake breezes kissin' the roses right back into their pale cheeks—and the churches (most all of 'em shut except Sundays)—and the saloons (the outside of 'em, I mean) wide-open Sundays and week-days, and Sunday nights and week-nights, spite o' the law—and the schoolhouses with the dear old flag that my father died for, a floatin' over 'em—and the place where Columbus's Fair's a goin' to be—and the diggin' they've begun for the grand Woman's Temperance Temple, that we're so proud of—and a heap more o' things that I'll tell you about when I get home.

But you remember you told me partickler to find out what women *had* done—not what they calkerlated to do, but what they could show to a gainsayin' world, and specially to our folks down in Loontown, who think women hain't no "'xecutive 'bility." And I've found just the biggest thing, and I'm so pleased with it that I take my pen in hand to tell you about it while it's all fresh and plain like, into my mind.

Somebody told me if I wanted to see a nice publishin' house, I'd orter go to Room 42, at 161 La Salle Street. So, as I knew you'd want to get out your book about the World's Fair by and by, I tho't I'd go and look at it—seein' as 'twas probable a free show—and maybe 'twould be a good place for you to try your book at.

So I took an elevator and got off at the third floor, and then I went to the number they told me, and there I found a room that I liked the looks of to onct. It was large, and sunny, and clean-lookin', an' there was a high desk and railin', so folks wouldn't bother the clerks at work, and beyond these I saw a lot o' pretty girls that looked just as if they was proud o' workin' in such a nice place—I didn't see one meachin' one among 'em. An' while I was lookin' round, real pleased-like, a girl came up to me and says, "Did you wish to see some one?"

"No, not exactly," says I. "I'm just a lookin' round."

"Would you like to go over our house?" says she. I told her I'd like to real well, if it wouldn't be too much trouble. She said 'twasn't a bit o' trouble, that was a part o' her work, showin' folks round. "This is the business office of the W. T. P. A.," says she.

"W. T. P. A.," says I. "What's that?" Then she laughed a soft little laugh, and said, "We're so used to usin' the letters, 'for short,' that we forget other folks don't know what they mean. W. T. P. A. stands for Woman's Temperance Publishing Association."

"Oh, this is a woman's house, is it?" said I. "Then I understand what makes it so cheery and clean. I'd like to know all about it, to tell Aunt Samantha."

"To tell who?" she said.

"Aunt Samantha—Josiah Allen's wife. She told me to learn just everythin' I could about what women have really gone and done—not what they're braggin' they *can* do—and this looks as if somethin' was really finished, here."

"I hope we're not anywhere near 'finished,'" said she; "we expect to keep right on growin' for years and years. But we know Mrs. Allen very well, and I shall be glad to show you round, and then introduce you to our Business Manager, who will tell you all you want to know about us."

We walked up one flight of stairs, and on the way she told me it was the publishin' house o' the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and that the best part of the papers and books used by that great society was made there. Then I knew I'd struck a big thing, for if there's a woman's society in this country that's done what it said it was goin' to do, and a good deal more, you and I know it's that society o' "cranks," as Uncle Josiah calls 'em. Don't you remember how he stormed about them that year when Loontown went Democratic by one majority? He said they was just a helpin' the saloon party to get into power, and they'd run the whole country into ruin if they wasn't stopped. But you stopped *him* by tellin' him you and Thyrza Ann had promised to join 'em, and he'd better keep still.

While I was a thinkin' this, we came to some W. C. T. U. rooms, and between 'em was a door marked "Private." But my guide knew that meant only to keep out folks who hadn't any business there, so she opened the door and we walked right in "This," said she, "is the reception-room, and these are the editors' rooms a openin' out of it." It was just a pretty parlor, with carpet and curtains, and bookcases full of books, and piles o' newspapers hangin' up here and there. I could hear a typewriter a clickin', and some rustlin' of papers in the little rooms, but of course we knew we hadn't no business to disturb the editors when they was a thinkin' out their great thoughts, so we didn't try to see 'em.

After I'd looked round a spell, and seen the pictures of John B. Gough and a lot of other temperance folks that was hangin' on the wall, we went back to the third floor, and went into a room she called the job-room. A lot of men was settin' type an' gettin' it ready for the press, and it looked mejum clean, considerin' it was all men, but I must say I was disappointed not to see any women round; before I could say so, however, we went into a big room that she said was the main composin'-room—and I felt composed into my mind right off. It was the mate to the office, an' just as sunny an' fresh an' neat. An' there was the nicest lot o' women all a settin' type, and lookin' as bright and happy about it as if they'd never heard that women mustn't do anythin' but get married and keep house and tend babies—unless they're "society women," and then they must tend lap-dogs, instead.

Pretty soon my guide said, "I want to introduce you to our forewoman, for we are very proud o' havin' one. I s'pose there ain't another composin'-room in the city where a woman has charge of it," and then she presented me to a busy little woman who didn't want to shake hands because her hands was all black with printer's ink. But I took right hold of 'em, an' says I, "I don't care anythin' about the ink, I want to shake hands with such a woman as you are, once for my sake and twice for Aunt Samantha's," and I gave her three good, hearty shakes. Then we went to the proof-room, where more girls were a correctin' mistakes—an' dear me! I didn't know it took so much readin' to be sure a thing is right afore it's printed. Why, all the papers they publish is read at least four times, and some of 'em more, afore they go to the press. I asked one of the girls, "Don't you get tired a doin' this so steady?" and she said, "Yes, sometimes. But isn't it good to think, even when we are tired, that every word we send out is to help somebody?" I tell you, Aunt Samantha, if every printin' house could say that, we'd live in a different world.

Next, we went down to the basement, and there I saw seven great presses and four little ones, two folders and two cuttin'-machines, all workin' just as fast as they could work. The "flies" on the presses seemed like great, outstretched hands puttin' the printed sheets into place; I was still thinkin' of what that girl in the proof-room said, and I whispered all to myself, "And the leaves o' the tree were for the healin' o' the nations." In the bindery we found girls again—foldin' printed sheets, stitchin' 'em with wire on a sewin'-machine, and pastin' paper covers onto 'em. It seems they haven't got to doin' cloth bindin' yet, but they'll come to it.

But the stock-room was the biggest sight of all. It was just crowded with shelves, and these were crowded with papers and books, and bright-faced boys were flyin' round, pickin' 'em up to fill the orders that was piled on the table. I just stared at 'em—they worked so fast—but I wasn't a mite surprised that they was good workers when I heard they had a temperance society all their own, which meets every week.

Before we went to the Manager's office, I was shown the dinin'-room, with its rows o' tables covered with white oil-cloth, and its cupboards o' dishes, where the clerks bring their lunches and have merry meal-times. By this time, I was full of questions for the Manager, and in a hurry to see her. But when I was introduced—she was a man! I s'pose I showed how s'prised I was, for Mr. Hall (that is his name) laughed and said, "You expected to find a woman here, didn't you?" I owned up that I did, and he said, "If you should ask our Board of Directors about it, they would tell you that they believe a woman could do the work just as well, but they think men and women orter work together in life, and specially in such a business as this, where we are to influoence both men and women."

I tho't this was real sensible, and I told him I knew you'd think so, too. Then I opened up my budget of questions, and they went about like this:

"How long has this association been agoin'?"

"Ten years. It was formed in 1880."

"What makes 'em call it a *Woman's* Association?"

"Because that's what it is. The stock is all held by women and they must be members of the W. C. T. U."

"I s'pose men can buy some, if they want to," said I.

"Oh, no, they can't," said he.

"Does it pay?" I thought I had him there, 'cause most probable men would have got into it somehow, if there was any money in it. But he smiled a little, and said, "Certainly! Its credit is No. 1, and it has paid dividends right along for years. Last year it paid 7 per cent."

Think of that, Aunt Samantha! Won't it make Uncle Josiah mad to know that women, all by themselves, have got hold of a good thing, and are makin' money out of it, and keepin' the men out of it? He won't say anythin' about women's capacity. Oh, no! he'll just talk o' monopoly and say it ortn't to be endured.

We talked some more about the growth of the Association and Mr. Hall said, "It is hard to keep track of ourselves, sometimes. Our landlord said a while ago, 'If you people ever could tell how much you're going to grow in the next sixty days, I should know how to plan for you.'"

Then Mr. Hall told me a lot more things about it all; how they have about 125 men and women a workin' for 'em, and that the women get the same pay's the men for the same doin's; how they have one o' the biggest and best 'lectrotype foundries in the hull city, and get lots o' jobs, besides doin' all their own work; how last year they published over 125,000,000 pages, every one of 'em good and pure and true; how THE UNION SIGNAL, that white banner o' temperance, "the best temperance paper in the world," he called it, has almost 100,000 subscribers; how the young women have a paper of their own—"The Oak and Ivy Leaf," and the children have two of 'em—"The Young Crusader," that comes twice a month, and the Sunday-school paper of the same name, that is published every month, and carries temperance teachin' into Sunday-schools all over the land. I asked him if everythin' in these papers was about temperance, and he said, "No, if I meant by temperance only not drinking liquor. They talked about ever so many other things that were related to that. You see, we have a lot of 'Timely Talks' and 'Signal Lights' that are just the thing for campaign documents. The National Leaflets have special directions for the work of the W. C. T. U. Then there are the children's and the Y's books and papers. Miss Willard talked about the White Cross work at the big teachers' meeting they've just had in St. Paul, and I s'pose we gave away 5,000 leaflets o' that sort, to the teachers up there."

"And you'd ought to hear," he went on, "you'd ought to hear the children sing our marchin' songs, and the Y's sing from their song-book. It'd make your heart sing for joy."

Well, Aunt Samantha, my letter's gettin' so long I must stop without tellin' you half I'd like to. But if you'll send a postal to the W. T. P. A., 161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., asking for a Bulletin of Publications, they'll be glad to send you one free.

Love to Uncle Josiah and yourself, from your affectionate niece, MELINDA ALLEN.

To Aunt Samantha, Josiah Allen's Wife.

THE PLENARY POWER OF CONGRESS OVER THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The Constitution of the United States was intended to "live and take effect in all successions of ages." A recent commentator upon the Constitution says: "The delegates who sat in the federal convention wisely, therefore, limited themselves to enumerating the powers conferred on the government and the objects for which they were to be exercised, and left the task of devising the means to those who were to administer the system which they had framed. The Government of the United States has a capacity for adaptation 'to the various crises of human affairs' which is rarely found in written constitutions.

"Although it is the same government which went into operation a century ago, it has undergone the development incident to maturity, and can act with an assured strength which was necessarily wanting at the commencement."

The recent "original package" decision of the Supreme Court has attracted attention to the subject in its entirety, of the powers of Congress in relation to the liquor traffic. Before the recent decision the true constitutional doctrine was understood to be, that, in the absence of congressional legislation inconsistent with the exercise of the police power of a state over the subject, the traffic in intoxicating liquors which had been imported into a state whether from a sister state or from a foreign country, was entirely subject to the control of the state into which the liquors had been brought, and might as a police measure be regulated, restricted or prohibited. Such was the doctrine laid down by the Supreme Court in the license cases coming up from Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island many years ago, in which Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of the court and which are reported in 5 Howard, 504. The recent decision has overturned this doctrine, supposed to be well settled, and established the doctrine that as the power to regulate commerce among the states is in Congress exclusively and not concurrently as respects subjects national in their character, and admitting only of one uniform system of regulation, the sale of liquors brought into a state from a sister state or a foreign country in the original package in which imported, cannot be interfered with by the state in the exercise of the police power, because such interference would be a regulation of commerce among the states, in a matter which should be classified as national rather than local. From the decision of the case of Gibbons v. Ogden [1824] it has been steadily maintained by the Supreme Court that whenever the subjects to which the power applies are national in their character, or admit only of one uniform system of regulation, the power of Congress is exclusive of the concurrent power of the state. The court in their recent "original package" decision (three justices dissenting) have decided, what be-

fore was held otherwise as to liquors, that the sale in a state, in the original package, of any commodity imported from a sister state is a subject which must be referred to the exclusive power of Congress.

With due deference to the opinion of this august tribunal, any American citizen may express and still contend for the recognition of his own opinion. I think the "original package" distinction an unnecessary and regretable one, and that the states might wisely have been left to protect their citizens against the evils of the liquor traffic until Congress should come directly to their aid by the exercise of its own plenary powers for the suppression of this National evil. Unless this decision is reversed, the states can only have relief by the interposition of Congress. Whether it is competent for Congress to enable states to legislate may be doubted, but Congress may undoubtedly so regulate the commerce in liquors as to prevent their introduction into any state save in such manner and for such purposes as the state may prescribe.

While it is in order to deplore this decision and invoke the aid of Congress in behalf of state policy in the manner suggested, far more important is it, in my view, that the attention of the people shall be directed to a consideration of the larger question of whether Congress possesses, under the Constitution, plenary powers over the liquor traffic, powers adequate to its complete control wherever the flag floats. After full consideration of the subject, and with full recognition of the important political results which the general adoption of the doctrine I am about to state involves, I am of the opinion that Congress has power, under the Constitution, to deal in the most radical way with the manufacture and traffic in alcoholic liquors, that it can regulate, restrict or prohibit the manufacture, transportation and traffic, throughout the republic. That it can control importation every one understands. The Constitution confers upon Congress power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states," and the same section which enumerates the powers of Congress, concludes in these words: "And to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested, by this Constitution, in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof."

The power to regulate commerce among the states, although exercised from the beginning of the government, did not receive judicial construction until 1824, when it was discussed in the Supreme Court in the case of Gibbons v. Ogden, 9 Wheaton, 1. The opinion of the court was delivered by Chief Justice Marshall, and the case is the leading one on the subject. What the court really did in Gibbons v. Ogden was to apply to the facts of the case the constitutional doctrine that in matters of commercial regulation within the jurisdiction of Congress, in case of conflict between a law of a state and a law of Congress, the law of Congress is supreme. The reasoning of the Chief Justice, however, furnished the basis for the judicial doctrine since gradually developed that a distinction is to be made between commerce strictly national, as to which the power of Congress is exclusive, and matters local in their nature, but so related to commerce among the states as to be the subject of regulation by Congress in its discretion, a concurrent jurisdiction remaining in the state to be exercised only so far as not in conflict with existing congressional regulation.

Webster, in his argument for the doctrine of exclusive power said: "It was in vain to look for a precise and exact definition of the powers of Congress on several subjects. The Constitution did not undertake the task of making such exact definitions. In conferring powers it proceeded in the way of enumeration, stating the powers conferred, one after another, in few words; and, where the power was general or complex in its nature, the extent of the grant must necessarily be judged of, and limited by its object and by the nature of the power. . . . Henceforth the commerce of the United States was to be an *unit*, and the system by which it was to exist and be governed must necessarily be complete, entire and uniform. Its character was to be described in the flag which waved over it, *E pluribus unum*. . . . The words used in the Constitution, 'to regulate commerce' are *so very general and extensive*, that they might be construed to cover a vast field of legislation, part of which has always been occupied by state laws, and, therefore, the words must have a reasonable construction, and the power should be considered as *exclusively* vested in Congress so far, and so far only, as the nature of the power requires."

Providence, R. I.

EDWIN C. PIERCE.

(To be Continued.)

HAS A STATE ANY RIGHTS THE NATION IS BOUND TO RESPECT?

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—The United States Supreme Court decision, rendered April 28, 1890, has affected Kansas quite seriously. At the time it was published, the liquor traffic was suppressed in this state. There was not an open saloon and the "joints" had closed throughout large sections of the state. The capital city was entirely clear of illegal liquor selling, and in only a few of the cities and the western towns, where agitation for enforcement was delayed, was there much or any opposition to our law. But liquor men were not slow to learn they had gained an advantage, and now the original package houses are very generally established in the state, and flaunt their impudent signs in the faces of a helpless people.

The results have been surprising. For the second time the national government seems to be arrayed against Kansas, while it defends a great moral principle. Our laws, which have been repeatedly declared valid and constitutional by the highest court in the land, have been brought into contempt and derision by the same power. Citizens of other states enjoy immunities in Kansas and are protected by United States law in their enjoyment, while they are forbidden to our own people. There is in the state an organized resistance to such conditions, quiet, determined, resolute, and the original package *will not stay* with us. In many cities the people met before such houses opened, declared hostility, and appointed a committee to protect them from such visitors. In several, after opening, public disapproval and lack of patronage rendered it unprofitable and they closed, "not making enough to pay rent."

The first original package house in Topeka was opened on May 16, 1890. Within a few days there were five. About two weeks later they were all arrested for violating our prohibitory law, and sent to jail. This was the work of our county attorney, R. B. Welch, ever loyal to prohibition. An appeal was immediately made to Judge Foster, of the United States Circuit Court, for a writ of *habeas corpus*, which was granted, and they were released, and all but one immediately resumed business, while three others at once opened in North Topeka, where heretofore there had been none. The county attorney then proceeded to enjoin them from selling, but before he had perfected it, the original package men appealed to the circuit court for an injunction forbidding the county attorney interfering with them in their business. Yet some of them are doubtless carrying on a liquor traffic which is not restricted to original packages, and makes them liable to our state law; although no decision has been rendered as to what constitutes an original package, and these dealers are handling pint bottles of beer and two-ounce phials of liquor as original packages; and although this injunction forbade investigation as to whether these Missourians or their agents were violating laws over which the United States Supreme Court decision had no influence, *the injunction was granted!* So we are without police power, or local protection, and the United States Court with every decision puts us in a more helpless position.

Meantime, in Manhattan, a case was brought before Judge Spilman, of the state court. It was an attempt to suppress an original package house under the "nuisance" provision of our prohibitory law. The judge discussed the following points: Citizens of other states cannot have more rights here than our own citizens. A man cannot do as an agent what he cannot do as a principal. As in the United States Supreme Court decision it is allowed that states can by appropriate measures guard against articles of commerce which are dangerous in themselves, it must be granted power to decide what is dangerous, and Kansas has so decided in regard to liquors. The state has unquestioned right to decide what is a nuisance. As the case before him had gone no further, he remanded the petitioner to jail. He has since been released on application for a writ of *habeas corpus* to the United States Circuit Court. Surely state rights are dead.

Meantime the people, though orderly, are excited. As the Attorney General has said, "The people of Kansas are in no mood to be trifled with at the behest of the liquor power. . . . . But they propose to go about the business of doing away with the effects of these decisions in a decent, law-abiding, orderly manner." It has been determined that our county attorney will violate this injunction; if imprisoned, an appeal for a writ of *habeas corpus* will be made to the state courts and the issue taken to the United States Supreme Court, so that our rights may be defined by the highest tribunal of the land.

Maynard, Hopkins & Co., of Kansas City, Mo., wholesale liquor dealers, have commenced suit against John M. Wilkerson, sheriff of Shawnee county; R. B. Welch, county attorney, P. I. Bonebrake and F. S. McCabe, police commissioners, J. K. Hudson, editor *Daily Capital*, and John Gardiner, chief of police of Topeka, for $10,000 damages, and costs and interest, for conspiring to destroy the business of their agent in our city. As this case will be tried in the United States Circuit Court, the decision may be in their favor, but will be only another way to reach final decision from our highest courts. No one will deny that it is our determined purpose to annoy and make profitless, if possible, a business maintained in defiance of public sentiment.

The results of the re-establishment of the saloon in Kansas are deplorable. We have two classes of boys. One whose training has established a detestation of saloon surroundings—and they are greatly in the majority; another whose spirit of investigation leads into danger. Multitudes of boys who never before saw a saloon or smelled or tasted liquor have been drunken during these last few weeks, and the heart-break in many homes can not be measured by the receipts of all the original package men.

Meetings are held everywhere, and the most urgent resolutions sent to Washington, praying for immediate relief. The most interesting of these meetings occurred at Ottawa and Topeka. At Ottawa, during the session of the Sunday-school Assembly, an original package man arrived in town. The news and indignation spread, until, at the close of a concert on one evening, those interested in considering what should be done with him were invited to remain. Dean Wright described that meeting as "ice-cold, red-hot," and said such a sight could be seen only in Kansas, and he would willingly go 1,000 miles to see it. There were there at least 3,000 people, intent on showing opposition. The man was awed into decency, and did not attempt to open until after the Assembly adjourned. He (or some other) did some days later, but before his liquors reached his store-room, citizens turned his horses' heads and billed them back to Kansas City. The other notable meeting was in Topeka, on Wednesday, July 16. A call from the president of the State Temperance Union brought here 3,100 accredited delegates, representing every county in the state, to enter protest against the outrage and memorialize Congress for relief. Two days later, the committee on rules reported the bill. To-day it is to be decided. What a memorable day! During these last three days thousands of hearts are praying that right may prevail.

If Congress does not give relief, then what? The times are portentious. A dear sister at the meeting last Wednesday said she had experienced nothing like it since early war times. A mistake, a needless delay, will be so serious. But, after all, God rules, and all will be well.

FANNY H. RASTALL.

THE love of our neighbor is the only door out of the dungeon of self.—*Macdonald.*

THE TEMPERANCE TEMPLE.

MATILDA B. CARSE.

As this number of THE UNION SIGNAL will be read by thousands who know little of the new Headquarters of the National W. C. T. U. it will interest them to have an outline given of the new plans just finished by Burnham & Root, and now in the hands of the builder. Active work commenced on the building June 28th. It will be completed by May, 1892.

The architecture of the Temple is French Gothic. It has a frontage on La Salle street of 190 feet by 96 on Monroe street. The building is formed somewhat in the shape of the letter H, and consists of two immense wings united by a middle portion or vinculum. It has a court seventy feet long and thirty feet deep, fronting on La Salle street, and a similar court of the same length, and eighteen feet deep, fronting to the west. In the front court, facing the grand entrance, and formed in a semi-circle, are eight great elevators which will transport persons in a trice, from the first to the thirteenth story. From this court also rises two grand staircases of marble, which stop not until the towering roof is reached. There will be a central hall on each floor running north and south, and a transverse hall in each wing running east and west. The lower court and halls will be paved in marble mosaic, the upper ones in plain marble. The wainscot in all the halls will be of marble. The material used in the building, for the first two stories, is to be a rich dark red granite, and above that, pressed brick of the same color and terra cotta. But very little wood will be used, iron taking its place wherever practicable, as the building is to be entirely fire-proof.

On the lower floor are to be located three great banks (already spoken for) and Willard Hall. This magnificent audience room which will seat between six and seven hundred, without galleries, is entirely shut off from the rest of the building. It is reached by a long, wide hall opening off Monroe street. The entrance hall as well as the audience room will be lined with marble, the walls being used as well as those in the main hall as tablets on which to inscribe the names of noble women and men as well as societies who have subscribed $100 or over to the building fund of the Temple. Willard Hall will be amphitheater shaped. In the center will be a beautiful fountain. It will have memorial windows, and pedestals will support busts of illustrious persons who have lived and labored and died for the cause of temperance. Memorial tablets will tell of the great and noble departed. Opening off the Hall will be an iron vault which will contain great books of record, one for each state in the Union; the names will be here recorded and kept sacredly, of every person who has given any sum between $1 and $100 to the building fund. From Willard Hall the incense of prayer will ascend every day for the suppression of the liquor traffic and the salvation of the drunkard.

The Temple is to be thirteen stories high; at the tenth story the building line retreats, and the immense roof, which contains three stories, commences, breaking as it ascends into Gothic turrets, from the center of which springs a *flèche* of gold bronze seventy feet high, surmounted by the beautiful form of a woman with face upturned, and hands outstretched to heaven in prayer over wicked Chicago. On the southwest corner of the building on the street there is to be a beautiful drinking fountain finished with suitable sculpture and inscription.

It will cost $1,100,000 to erect the Temple. Of this amount $600,000 has been raised in stock, the balance will be raised in bonds. The stock has been subscribed by those favorable to the cause of temperance, who are willing to accept of five per cent for the use of their money, allowing the W. C. T. U. the privilege of buying the stock back within twelve years.

It is hoped that in five years this consummation so devoutly to be desired will take place, as the W. C. T. U. has already given and pledged over $150,000 to the building, and money and pledges are coming in daily with increased rapidity. The National W. C. T. U. already own a large block of the stock. The building will bring in a rental of $250,000 a year. After the building is all paid for and necessary expenses, such as ground rent, taxes, etc., are deducted, a magnificent income will be at the command of the National and state unions with which to push on to success educational and reformatory temperance work; $6 from each W. C. T. U. woman in the land would more than pay for the building. Let all who read this article deny themselves a little and send a gift, small or large, for the building fund, to our National treasurer, Miss Esther Pugh, 161 La Salle street, Chicago. Send for Temple Bulletin, descriptive card and a mite-box (all of which will be sent for a two-cent stamp) to Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, president Woman's Temperance Building Association, 145 Ashland Boulevard. Chicago.

Our Children.

RAISING CORN FOR MISSIONS.

NCE a wee little girl with two
round dimpled cheeks,
And with eyes like a dove's,
soft and fair,
Held her kerchief at once, for
the kernels of corn,
Which her teacher placed in
it with care.
Then the kind lady said, and
in tones full of love,
"Plant this corn for the Lord whom you know,
Th n water it, tend it, and shield it from harm,
And the Lord will Himself make it grow."

Then the wee little girl with her treasure went home,
And quite snug 'neath her pillow 't was laid;
The next morn, ere the sun had sipped up all the dew,
Her neat little garden was made.
And at night she thus prayed, as she knelt by her bed,
"Bless dear papa, and mamma, and Joe,
Please God bless my corn, and just where it is sown
Please don't let the mocking-birds know."

So with watching and praying and tenderest care,
The young blade soon appeared through the sod,
And ere long as it grew, and the wind through it blew,
To the wee little girl it did nod.
Then in time there appeared silken tassels on high,
And bright plumes such as warriors wear;
And the bright golden corn in its cradle so soft,
The wee little girl watched with care.

But when it was ripe and then garnered and sold,
The wee little girl danced for joy,
As ten bright silver dimes lay right in her hand,
And naught could such pleasure destroy.
Now, dear children, go ye and do likewise and see,
If the half of her joy I have told;
Plant your corn for the Lord, scatter broadcast the truth,
He'll reward you a full hundred-fold.

—*Little Helpers.*

GRANDFATHER'S CIDER.

BY HILARY TRUE.

"Now, boys," said Mr. Perry one morning as he put away the Bible after family prayers, "I want you to hitch up Jack and Jerry to the big wagon and haul those apples over to the cider-mill. You get up the team and I'll come out and help you load."

"All right, father," said Will, and he and Joe—fine, manly boys of fourteen and twelve years—took their hats and started off to do his bidding, while Mrs. Perry gave her husband a look that he must have felt if he couldn't see. But, whether he saw or felt, he made no sign, and proceeded to get ready for his day's work. But he was not allowed to escape so easily, for, when he got as far as the wood-shed, he was waylaid by his wife, who button-holed him, saying,

"Now, Tom, won't you let me have my way this time about the cider? I am sure you would if you knew how it worries me."

"Don't let it worry you, then, my dear wife," he answered lightly. "It is all nonsense for you to worry about cider. Cider never hurt anybody yet."

"No, it isn't nonsense, Tom," said his wife. "The boys are learning to like it altogether too well. I can't bear to think of what may be the result if we keep on having cider as we always have done. I am sure it isn't safe." And the little woman looked distressed.

"Now don't be foolish, Mary," her husband replied. "Just look at father, and look at me. We were both brought up on cider, and have drank it all our lives, and I don't see any prospect of our filling drunkards' graves. Do you?"

"No, I hope not. But Will and Joe might, even if their father and grandfather didn't. You know drunkards are not always the sons or grandsons of drunkards."

"Well, I'll admit that. But what should we do with all those apples? You don't want them wasted, I hope. They are not large enough to eat or sell, and this is the only way to use them."

If Mr. Perry thought this was to be the finishing stroke, he found himself mistaken, for his wife replied, so seriously that he could not suspect her of joking: "Tom, I would a thousand times rather have every one of those apples lie on the ground and rot than have them made into cider to ruin my boys. But then," she added, "they wouldn't have to be wasted, for I have heard you say, yourself, that apples are first-rate feed for stock."

"Well, suppose we should feed them to the stock. What should we do about father? You know he thinks he must have his cider every fall and winter, and it would be pretty hard on him to make him do without it when he might have it just as well as not."

Mr. Perry had begun to feel as if his wife were getting the better of him, so he was bringing up his reserve force. But she was equal to the occasion.

"Well, then," said she, "you could make just a little and keep it especially for him, and let none of the rest of us have a single drop of it. I'll be satisfied with that arrangement, and then I hope my boys won't get so fond of cider that they will think they must have it when they are old men."

"Well, Mary, I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll compromise, if that will do you any good, and make only one barrel of cider this year instead of two. Will that do?"

"Yes, if it has to. I'll try to be thankful, but I hope we shall have still less by one barrel, next year."

So Mrs. Perry released her prisoner, who went off to load up his apples, while she went about her work thanking God and taking courage for even this concession.

The one barrel of cider was duly made, brought home, stored in the cellar and tapped. It was called "grandfather's cider," but he was such a generous old soul that he couldn't bear to drink his cider alone, and would urge all who happened to be near him to partake, while he always insisted that the one who brought it from the cellar must have a glass of it to pay him for his trouble. As this was frequently one of the boys, they were getting fully their share, and much more than their mother felt was for their good. In vain did she remind them that it was grandfather's cider, and urge grandfather to drink his cider himself and not offer it to the boys. He only laughed at her notions, and insisted that anything which had done him so much good all his life could by no possibility hurt his grandsons. And so the cider drinking went on.

One morning in December, Grandfather sent Will down cellar to draw the daily pitcher of cider. Joe happened to be around, so, boy-like, went along to help. While they were drawing it, and filling their pockets with apples, their father, who had started a few minutes before to drive to the village, suddenly appeared at the head of the cellar stairs, calling,

"Will, Will, the colts are gone from the south pasture!"

No sooner were the words out of his mouth than Will was flying up the cellar stairs, two steps at a time, saying to Joe, "You bring up the cider, I've got to see about these colts."

As one of the colts was Will's, his interest in the matter is not surprising. And as another was Joe's, it is no more surprising that he left the cider to take care of itself—which it was fully capable of doing—while he rushed up after Will to see about the colts.

As two or three horses had been stolen lately in the neighborhood, it was natural that the owners of the missing colts should feel some anxiety in their behalf.

Mr. Perry at once drove rapidly away in one direction, while the boys, on old Jerry, galloped off in another, to look for the "strayed or stolen."

An hour or so later, Mrs. Perry went down cellar to get the vegetables for dinner, and the sight which met her eyes would have brought consternation to the heart of any other member of the family. A pitcher full of cider stood under the barrel, which was now empty, while its contents were doing their level best to oblige the little temperance woman by getting out of her sight in any way they could.

As Mrs. Perry shook the old barrel to satisfy herself that it was really empty, there arose from her heart a genuine prayer of thanksgiving that this enemy had been so easily and speedily vanquished.

Soon after this discovery, the boys came home in triumph with their colts, but they were not in a frame of mind to be readily moved to penitence by tales of wasted cider. Will, on being told of his careless trick, calmly remarked,

"Why, I told Joe to bring up the cider."

And when they all looked at Joe, he only said,

"I don't see why you want to make such a fuss over a little cider. We found the colts, and they are worth a hundred times as much as the cider ever was."

As no one could dispute this statement, the subject was dropped, to the great relief, it must be confessed, of the guilty parties. And their happy little mother went around blessing the culprits—mentally—for so kindly gratifying her "foolish" whim.

Before the time for cider-making came again, Grandfather Perry had gone to his other and better home, where every want would be satisfied. As there was no longer any plausible excuse for making cider, Mr. Perry wisely concluded to let his wife have her way, and we may rest assured that from that time to this no apples have gone from the Perry farm to the cider-mill.

The Still Hour.

FOR THE WEEK BEGINNING AUGUST 17, 1890.

BY REV. C. C. HARRAH.

DAILY BIBLE READING NOTES.

(Luke 17; Proverbs 8 13.)

Sunday, 17; Luke 17. Verse 5, There is no other instance where the Apostles solicited of Christ a spiritual operation on their souls. We all need the same victory over ourselves, and the triumph of love in our hearts that the twelve needed, and we also should pray for an increase of faith. Verse 13, These lepers had that true faith which recognizes in Jesus an all-sufficient and willing helper. Verse 16, In health, these Jews would not have been found in company with a Samaritan, but misery and suffering break down all superficial distinctions. There is an outcome in character which will make it certain at last that all sinners will drift together and go to their own place; and the same will be true of the righteous.

Monday, 18; Prov. 8. Verse 1, The truth of God that is needful for us, in order that we may be saved, is not hard to find; it thrusts itself upon us. Verse 6, The excellent truths of religion are all just, and plain, and upright. Verse 9, If anything in God's Word does not seem right to us, it is because we, as yet, have not found true knowledge. To those whose minds are darkened by their love for the world, there is much that may not accord with their wishes. Verse 14, True piety is favorable to strength of mind, and helps us in making and executing good plans.

Tuesday, 19; Prov. 9. Verse 6, There are two ways open before every soul, and every person has to settle the question as to which one he will choose. To journey in one of the ways through this world means death; to go in the other way means life. Verse 8, He is wise who values the bitter medicine of reproof, and who because of it goes to work and makes himself better.

Wednesday, 20; Prov. 10, Verse 1, The parents will indeed be happy whose children take to heart the lessons of this book of Proverbs, showing the blessedness here and hereafter of the ways of goodness, and the misery of the ways of badness. Verse 2, How terrible will be the end of those who do nothing in this world but make money by the ways of wickedness! Better be as poor as Lazarus, and righteous, than to live in the palaces and roll in the wealth of the distillers and liquor dealers.

Thursday, 21; Prov. 11. Verse 1, All fraud, deception and dishonesty are an abomination to the Lord. Verse 7, What wretched poverty awaits the rich man who at death has taken away from him forever all the wealth, glory, greed and carnal pleasure for which he has lived in this world.

Friday, 22; Prov. 12. Verse 3, Every young person ought to fix it everlastingly in his mind, that whatever show of splendor bad men may make for a time, wickedness cannot secure enduring prosperity. The proverbs of this chapter should be carefully pondered. Verse 10, We should be kind to the brutes committed to our care; a good man will not be cruel to either men or animals.

Saturday, 23; Prov. 13. Verse 1, A child is wanting in wisdom who does not give heed to the disciplinary instruction of his parents. Verse 5, We should not only abstain from evil, but absolutely hate it. Hating evil is often a greater safeguard than admiring good. Verse 20. One is not apt to be better than the company he keeps, "As bad air injures the strongest health, so association with the bad hurts the best mind."

THE PRAYER MEETING TOPIC.

(The Meaning of Trouble. Job 5: 6, 7.)

No one who passes through this world escapes trouble; and the wise in every case will consider what good may come to them by it.

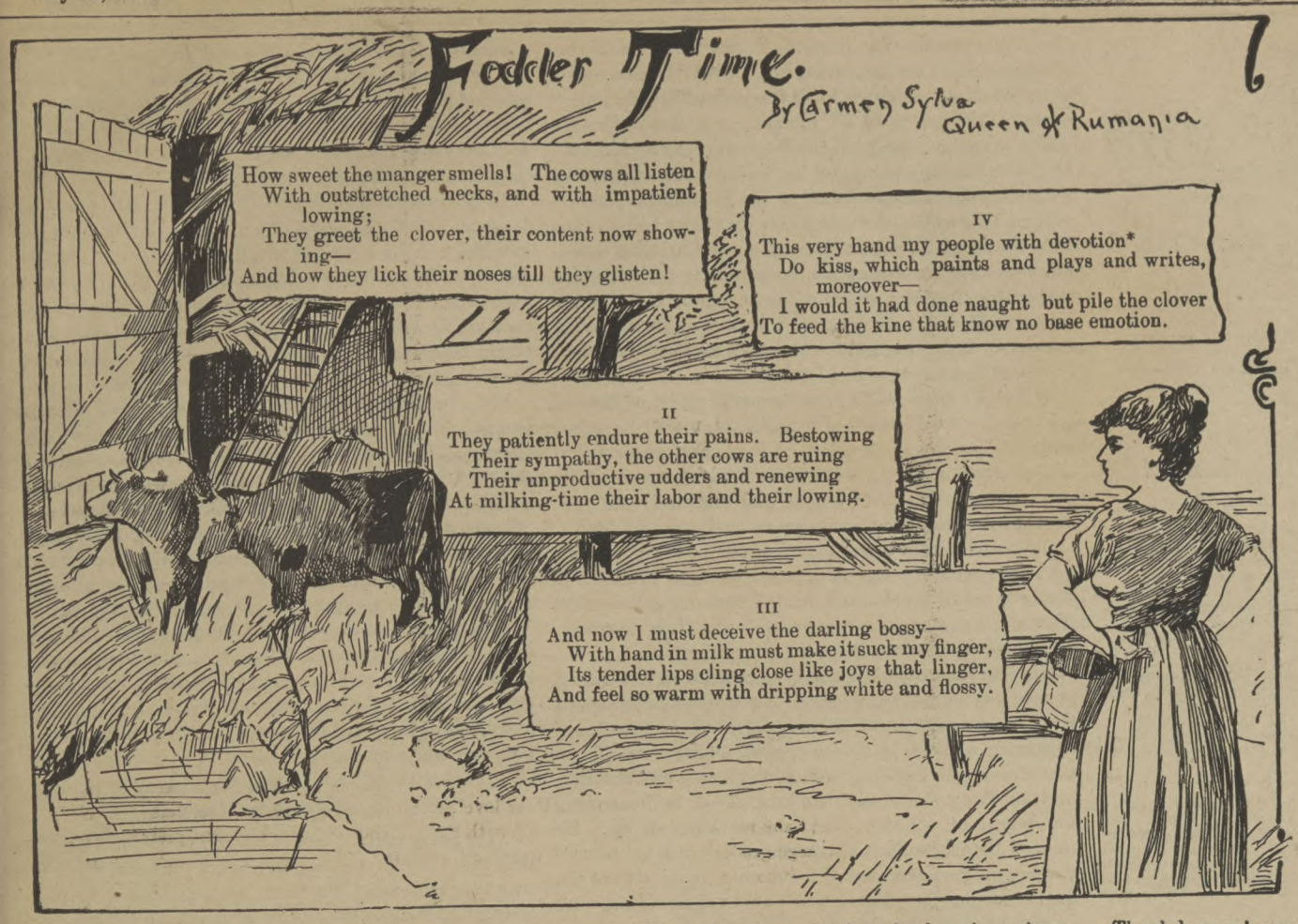
1. We should never allow ourselves to think when we have trouble that God is unfaithful to us, or does not love us. Christ's conversation with Martha throws some light on this point. John 11:1–15.

2. There is a chastening benefit through trouble that often makes it most useful for character building. Heb. 12:6–11; Psalm 119: 67, 71; II Cor. 4: 17, 18.

3. Trouble is often used by God to thwart us in a course in life which our heavenly Father knows is not best for us, and to turn us into safer and more successful paths. Many a one knows this to be true by his own experience.

4. We should be submissive in our troubles, and always endeavor to see God's hand in them. Read on this topic Mrs. Smith's "Bible Reading Leaflet" for April, 1889.

What I have done is worthy of nothing but silence and forgetfulness, but what God has done for me is worthy of everlasting and thankful memory.—*Bishop Hall.*



AT MILKING TIME.

BY J. N. MATTHEWS.

At milking time, when shadows climb
The pasture-bars, and sheep bells chime
High up along the sunset hill,
'Tis sweet to wander where we will,
And take no thought of care or time.

* * * * *

There's not in any land or clime,
An hour so sacred, so sublime,
As that when patient kine distill
The wines of life, in many a rill
Of rippling and resilent rhyme
At milking time.

FOURTH OF JULY IN OURTOWN.

BY M. R.

We have had a Fourth of July celebration in Ourtown, a genuine one, I suppose, according to the modern version. The way it came about was this wise: Several weeks ago our local papers began to get patriotic, and called upon all good and loyal citizens to meet and plan for a celebration worthy of our illustrious ancestors who gave to us the "Declaration of Independence," and the right to our freedom in the "pursuit of happiness." The City Fathers of Ourtown accordingly met in council (the mothers were not invited), and considered how best to honor the day, the people, and themselves. They desired on this important occasion plenty of music, a great noise, a strong smell of gunpowder, and a taste of whisky; then there must be the regulation balloon ascension, races and a speech or two. Oh, yes, the "Declaration" must be read, and something about "personal liberty" said.

Of course there must needs be money raised for all this. At this point every man looked doubtful, for, be it known, Ourtown is not noted for its generosity, and the only class who always seem to have plenty of cash are the saloon-keepers, and these "legal holidays," you know, are not *supposed* to put money into *their* coffers. But a bright idea struck one of the wise men, and this proposition was made by him: Each saloonist was to contribute a certain sum for this object, and thereby escape all surveillance on the part of the council and police force of Ourtown; and although it would never do to put this on file as a resolution, yet it should pass as an unwritten law that, as far as possible, these venders of liquid fire should be protected, or rather unmolested. There was some demurring at this, but all except one or two finally succumbed to this spirit of patriotism, and active preparations began.

The newspapers announced in large headlines that Ourtown would celebrate, and invited the adjoinings towns to come and bring their children, their young men and maidens, not forgetting the old folks. Flaming handbills and posters were sent out, and as the fateful day approached every one seemed to catch the "spirit of patriotism," albeit there was some anxiety on the part of the wives and mothers who had heard of the "unwritten resolution."

About five o'clock on the afternoon of the third of July, active work commenced, the sound of the hammer was heard, and delightful draperies of the national colors were festooned over windows and porches of both public and private buildings, while the "starry flag" floated gaily from turret and tower. Crowds of people came on the evening trains, and scores of conveyances brought their loads from the country. All the colors of the rainbow, every style of dress from Martha Washington down to the present day, seemed to be represented. My husband (who was a staid Republican) surprised me by hanging a large picture of the "Father of his country" in a conspicuous place among the flags on our porch. The spirit of '76 seemed to have been resurrected. But if you had stayed in Ourtown through the following night, methinks you might have said with Hamlet, "There are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of."

By nine o'clock everything was in readiness, and from that time until four on the morning of the Fourth, you might have imagined with a good show of reality, that Ourtown had been mortgaged to Prince Lucifer, and the time had expired. The report of cannon, ringing of cow bells, yells and ribald singing, flashes of light, with a strong smell of gunpowder, mixed, I thought, with brimstone, were some of the variations calculated to prepare the mind for the day of national rejoicing.

Morning came at last. "Old Sol" was ushered in with firing of cannon and ringing of bells. At an early hour the "celebration" commenced. Starting early to look about, your correspondent found most of the saloons closed, but "original packages" seemed plenty, and one hotel bar was thrown wide open all day long, so that none need be deprived of the "National drink" on this day of days. The long, wide streets of Ourtown were crowded all day. Foot-races, mustang race, Declaration reading, speech making, merry-go-rounds, even the bowery dances, might have been enjoyed without harm; but that open bar, what was *its* work? A little sketch will suffice.

Men and boys, scores of them, that came clean and bright into Ourtown, before night were groveling in the dirt, worse than brutes. A young man drugged and robbed, covered with a pile of rubbish and left to get sober or die. Some women, trying with tears to persuade their protectors (?) to go home with them; young men and boys going home with a new revelation to their parents. Shade of Washington! I almost expected to find the aforesaid picture turned face toward the wall as I came in sight of home; but no, the kindly eyes still looked out from among the flags, methought in sorrow, that liberty should be thus scandalized.

P. S.—Any person correctly locating Ourtown and sending proper name to THE UNION SIGNAL will be entitled to a copy of that excellent paper from the writer of this sketch.

NO PALACES IN AMERICA.

BY ALICE CLARK WEBSTER.

In the Middle Ages the common people ate black bread, wore tattered garments and shivered over fireless hearths, while day by day and year by year their substance was swallowed up in the building of grand monasteries, palaces and castles that their owners might revel in extravagant luxury, and leave to posterity these monuments of the power of a few and the degradation of the many. To-day as we gaze on these we are fain to cry out with Hood:

"O man, 'twas not of stone you built,
But human creatures' lives."

Thank heaven! we cry, that man has at last awakened and thrown off his shackles, and that we live in the land of the free where no palaces exist.

Do we? What name shall be given those buildings, right in the heart of every city in the union, with marble fronts and stained glass windows, with velvet carpets and luxurious furnishings, behind whose silken and plush curtains red wine flows from cut-glass decanters into cut-glass and silver goblets?

Are such places supported in all their rich appointments by men who have risen in their manhood and thrown off the shackles of slavery? Are we free? Go ask the shivering, ragged, unkempt women and children, aye, the very victims themselves, whose purity, honesty, nobility and brains, are made the foundation of these structures, and what is the answer?

In some of our United States histories, the opening chapter of the Rebellion is embellished with a picture of Liberty standing among cannon balls and other munitions of war, her face averted, her hand over her eyes, while the stars and stripes she is upholding partially envelop her form in its drooping folds.

But "Liberty won," we cry, and our flag floats proudly over a free people. Ah! has Liberty won? Is there no cause for her to weep to-day at the living picture of pleading women praying with uplifted, tear-stained faces, that the Government will assert its high prerogative, by stopping the necessity for the building of these palaces?

As their heart-broken cries go up morning, noon and night, the Government says: "What is all this noise about? What do these fanatics want?"

"We want our husbands and fathers, our brothers and sons freed from the bondage of these palaces! We want less crime, we want less despair."

And the great United States that sends her grains, her fruits, her vegetables, her meats, her ores and her missionaries all over the world says to these starving, helpless agonized citizens: "Be quiet, sisters, do not these palace-owners have to pay the Government for keeping such places?"

Look at the castles money enables us to rear all over the Union, as a menace to evil-doers. He who runs may read: "Sing Sing," "Auburn," "Columbus," "Jackson," "Joliet,"—vast monuments of stone and iron gratings, of broken hearts, desolated homes, and *national wisdom*.

"But these criminals are ours!" still cry the pallid lips, "our homes are destroyed, our children without shelter. O help us, ye powers that be."

"Have we not helped you, are we not still helping you?" says the Government. "Have we not built magnificent homes for you with a part of this same fund, and written over the door of each costly, magnificent structure its appropriate title: 'Lunatic Asylum,' 'Orphan Asylum,' 'Home for Inebriates,' 'Reform Schools,' 'Homes for the Friendless,' and 'County Houses'?"

Friends, we are living in a wonderful age, but in the broad glare of the nineteenth century I find it very hard to be made to think that *Black* is *White*. All along the centuries mankind has left his monuments. Friends, must we leave these things as ours?

*"Carmen Sylva" was the title of the first book of poems published by Elizabeth, Queen of Roumania, and by that sobriquet the royal songstress has since been known in the literary world. She is not only a voluminous writer, and a painter, but above all a broad humanitarian, and is called, in her own country, the "Mother of her people." The illustrated poem evinces as well a tender devotion to "darling bossy," hardly to be looked for in a queen.

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Thou visitest the Earth and waterest it: thou greatly enrichest it with the river of God thou waterest the ridges thereof: thou makest it soft with showers thou blessest the springing thereof. Thou crownest the year with Thy goodness, and Thy paths drop fatness. The pastures are clothed with flocks; the valleys also are covered over with corn; they shout for joy, they also sing.—Ps. 65: 9-13.

A LAND TAX.

My friend, Williams, is an extensive farmer. Indeed, I sometimes fear he is slightly afflicted with that land mania which leads a man to wish to buy all the land joining him. At any rate he has bought many broad acres, and is always ready to buy more. Ten years ago, a fine quarter section adjoining him came into the possession of a lady in New York, and Williams, thinking she would not make as good use of it as he could, determined to buy it. He offered her $6,400 in cash for it, the offer was accepted, and the farm became his. He sowed it all to rye; it yielded fifty bushels to the acre, which he sold to the distillers, for his farm was in an adjoining county to the biggest distilleries in the world.

You see, my friend had not yet had the "arrest of thought" concerning the morality of such a transaction, but it came to him through this very rye-field. He was a thoughtful man and good at figuring; one day he thought he would figure up how much whisky his rye would make, and this is the way he worked it out. Each bushel of rye makes four gallons, a little over, but he did not care to bother with the fractions; that is, each acre of rye turned into whisky was two hundred gallons, and that one year's crop of his hundred and sixty acres added thirty-two thousand gallons of whisky to the stream of death. He had never thought of it in that light before; he was an honorable man, and the result of that noon's figuring on a shingle was a resolve never to sell another bushel of rye or corn to the distillers, and he never did.

That was a good thing, but not the thing I sat down to write about. Williams kept on thinking and figuring, and this is how it came out; on every one of those thirty-two thousand gallons of whisky Uncle Sam collected his revenue tax of ninety cents; amounting to $28,800. That is to say, the revenue derived by the United States from the product of his farm for one year was four and a half times as much as he paid for the farm. He scratched his head in amazement, that certainly could not be true; so he went over the calculation in another way; at fifty bushels to the acre, that acre surely yields two hundred gallons of whisky, and ninety cents tax on two hundred gallons is one hundred and eighty dollars, and he paid only forty dollars per acre; the revenue received by government did amount to four and one-half times the value of his land, sure enough.

Now, up to this time Williams had been a strong Republican—he is yet he says "with a but"—and had often laughed at my "woman's reasoning" when I had declared for the abolition of the revenue tax as a temperance measure, but this sum in arithmetic opened his eyes. If through the manufacture of whisky the government can pour into its own coffers each year four and a half times the value of every acre of land raising corn or rye for whisky-making, Uncle Sam would not be the sharp Yankee he is if he should willingly dissolve his partnership with the distillers. But so long as this partnership continues, he is bound by the common-sense laws of trade to protect the interest of his partners, *and he will do it.*

Now just here comes in the danger which we would ward off by abolishing government tax on liquor. So long as it exists the government will not put down the liquor traffic, for this it thinks will be killing the goose that lays its golden egg. This is the secret of governmental opposition to all temperance legislation; it explains the defeat of all temperance measures in Congress, the open opposition to all "sumptuary legislation" by the Democratic party and the wishy-washy "sympathy with all well directed efforts" of the Republican party.

It is this which furnishes the enormous bribe which has debauched the consciences of even Christian men—unconsciously to themselves probably; it is this which makes the internal revenue the strongest bulwark the liquor traffic has, and because this is true we women of the W. C. T. U. demand the repeal of national as well as state and municipal tax on liquors.

When we first made this demand, nearly a score of years ago, we were laughed to scorn. "What! have free whisky!" our opponents cried. "If you remove the internal revenue tax, whisky will sell for fifteen or twenty cents a gallon; everybody can buy it and everybody will get drunk. A pretty temperance measure that would be!"

Others took us to task on another side: "If you abolish the internal revenue on liquor, you take $72,000,000 annually out of the United States treasury and impose that much more tax on the people" was their assertion. But history has refuted both these arguments.

More and more rapidly the surplus grew in the United States treasury until it reached just the amount received from the internal revenue tax. Meanwhile the eyes of thousands of men had been opened by logic similar to that which convinced my friend, Williams, and the Prohibition Party joined with the W. C. T. U. in demanding the repeal of the tax. God's hour had struck. He showed the nation that this blood-money was not needed to carry on the government, for it only went to form the dangerous surplus. The nation would not heed, but went on clutching its ill-gotten gains.

The party of great moral ideas was again permitted to come into power, as I believe, to give it one more chance to settle this issue. Here it stood confronted with the plea of the Home that it should dissolve its partnership with the liquor power and so set its people free from the greatest curse of Christendom. This plea was enforced by the overflowing treasury, showing that the nation had no need of the revenue and that it was only a menace to the purity of legislation.

But the politicians treated this plea of the Home as they treated its plea in 1884. Instead of cutting off the source of corruption to legislation and danger to the home, by abolishing the revenue which produced the surplus, they contented themselves with reducing the surplus through the most reckless extravagance ever known in our legislative history. So successful have they been in reducing it that to-day the question is not how to dispose of the surplus revenue, but how to prevent a deficit, and government officials are busy giving to the press figures to prove that after all if "we are careful, we shall have money enough to run Uncle Sam's household another year." Isn't it about time that Aunt Columbia took a hand in the National housekeeping?

But what are you going to do about it? Is it not plain that government taxation is the strong bulwark of the liquor traffic? Do one of you believe that if it were left to stand out in its own hideousness, uncovered by the cloak of government "protection," it would live the decade out? Dissolve its partnership with government, and thus remove the bribe which has blinded so many eyes, remove government protection so that the people can get a good whack at the accursed traffic and they will make quick work of beating its brains out.

But what is the government? It is the aggregate of you, and you, and you, my brothers, of all the men in this nation who have votes. Each one of you is a partner in the liquor business so long as there remains a national, state or municipal tax on liquor. Remember this, when you go to the polls, and remember, too, that so long as the Nation annually receives four and a half times the cost of every acre of land whose corn or rye goes into its distilleries and breweries, its politicians will be too corrupt to be trusted with legislation.

HORSES OR CHILDREN, WHICH?

A few weeks ago we visited Ashland, the home of Henry Clay. It has known many changes since his death, being at one time the seat of an educational institution, but has now come back into the family again, having been purchased by Col. McDowell, whose wife is Henry Clay's granddaughter. Loving hands have restored the homestead to as nearly the condition of its historic prime as possible, and it is one of the most beautiful spots imaginable.

To-day Ashland is known throughout the land for its famous horses. The building which was used for the Institute has been transformed into a stable, perfect in its appointments and housing many thousands of dollars worth of horse flesh. We entered it as one might a parlor, chairs were brought us and courteous grooms led out their favorites. There was imperial Dictator, for whom twenty-five thousand dollars were paid when he was twenty years old, King Rene, a beautiful bay, Guadalquiver and Navarre, both only two years old, yet already promising to rival their noble sire, Belle Patchen, Birta, sister of Jay Eye See, and many other notables.

It is said of Henry Clay that when his horse was brought out of the stable he would pass a white handkerchief over its side and if a fleck of dust was discoverable upon it, the horse was sent back to the stable to be groomed. That exquisiteness in the care of horses still survives in Ashland, if we may judge by the glossy coats of the beautiful animals brought out for our inspection; here we seemed to be in the paradise of horses.

From beautiful Ashland to South Clark street, Chicago, is a painful transition and the truth it impresses is more painful still. Here literally swarm men, women and little children, in conditions which make perfect development, either physical, mental or moral, almost impossible. Saloons and gambling hells are on every side, the air reeks with curses and with physical pollutions. Yet in this atmosphere human souls are growing; boys and girls are here being rapidly transformed into men and women. What chance have they of at all realizing God's ideal for them when He created them? And back of their environments is their heredity, bringing to them the curse of ancestral sins, polluting their being at its fountain-head and sending them into the race of life handicapped by their parents' sins, for

"He enslaves his children's children
Who makes compromise with sin."

O Christian nation! can it be well with you when you thus care for your horses and neglect your children? You scan the pedigree of the horse for generations, and carefully guard it against any unwelcome strain; you spare no pains in caring for its mother, watching over its own infant days and in training it for the track. And you feel repaid if, for the few years of its prime, it distances all competitors on the race-course and wins for you premiums and bets.

But the little child, made in God's image, receives nothing of your care. Its father may pollute his blood with liquor, tobacco and licentiousness; its mother is left to suffer all the horrors brutalized man can inflict on woman, its babyhood is so forlorn that the day nursery is its only haven, its childhood knows no care, and government itself sets snares for its unwary feet in licensed rum holes all along its path. And yet, that child has a soul, as the horse has not. There will come a day of reckoning when God will demand the souls of these neglected children at this Nation's hands.

THE FARMERS' NATIONAL ALLIANCE.

Unrest is an infallible "sign of the times" in which we are now living. The Civil War left our country in a torn, disrupted condition, and the only cry was "peace! peace!" For twenty years certain conditions full of danger to our country—unrestricted immigration, the evils of unduly high tariffs, the excess of revenue brought in by taxing liquor and tobacco, the ever-increasing danger from a protected tiger in the shape of this liquor traffic, the race problem in the South and the labor problem in the North—these questions and others have never yet been fairly met, but *they must be!*

In this year of our Lord 1890 come the mutterings of discontent from all sides. The man who does not recognize this fact is not thoughtful or discerning. The politicians view with unconcealed alarm the action of the farmers in banding themselves together for independent action, politically and socially, under the name of Alliances. No class has been so steadfastly patient under neglect, nor so willing to believe in their political leaders as the farmers. The fact that even now some of the State Alliances hasten to say their work is to be "strictly non-partisan," is a proof of this statement. That term, "non-partisan" has come to be a synonym of "non-entity" in many quarters, and nothing so pleases the professional politician. But it is not so in all states. Thorough independence of parties is often declared and here the politician gets down on his knees and implores the Alliance to be "non-partisan"!

In South Dakota the platform of the Alliance forbids the indorsement of any candidate previously nominated by the old parties. This will be followed by a movement something like it in Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas. Undoubtedly the time has come and the spirits of men are ready to receive a thorough political shaking up. But men say "these great questions—the prohibition of the liquor traffic, the equality of woman, class legislation, tariff reform and others, cannot be fully met; we must do a little here and a little there, attempting nothing radical." Yes, and in the meantime the mortgages get heavier and heavier on the farms—the bribery, corruption, and pollution of public morals increase more and more as the natural result of licensing and pro-

tecting a traffic in human souls otherwise known as the liquor traffic; public conscience will be debauched as in Louisiana where an infamous lottery bill passed because there was money in it; the laboring man will see a heavier chain than ever of hopeless poverty wound around his life; the rich manufacturers will get richer, our congress halls will be filled with money bags rather than brains, and the grip of death to liberty and prosperity tighten each day. *It is not to be so!* The Farmers' Alliance, The National Reform Party, The National Socialists, The Prohibition Party, The Union Party. What is the meaning of all these titles? We appeal to the farmers in the struggle that is so nearly on us, to be broad in their views, and to remember that the homes of our land need protection first, last and always.

The farmers of this nation hold the balance of power in it; use that power for the healing of the nation's hurt. In the meeting of the Farmers' Alliance of Minnesota, two weeks ago, twelve hundred subordinate lodges were represented and this means thousands of sturdy, honest men banded together. The resolutions adopted dealt mainly with protection—protection against the greed of corporations, against usurious interest and crushing taxation. This is well, but there is another form of protection more desperately needed—the protection of the home. It is of infinitely more importance to you that your door-yard fence be not made the dead-line beyond which your boy may not pass without peril from the saloon, than that your cattle are protected from pleuropneumonia. The colored orator, Hector, wisely says, "I believe in the protection of wool, but it is first and foremost the wool on my boy's head." The protection of all boys is just as important, even though they may not be woolly-headed.

The farmers of Oregon recognized the paramount importance of home protection when they united with the temperance folk, and made suppression of the liquor traffic one of the main planks in their platform. The Dakotas owe their freedom from the saloon largely to the noble stand taken by their farmers, and we trust Nebraska will repeat this history. In the South the same thought is working, and beside the protection of home, promises to be an important factor in solving the race problem. If everywhere the farmers stand true to the home as we are sure they will when they recognize what is the cause of the home, we believe that out of the political upheavals now upon us, they can help to rally the true Home Protection party, by whatever name called, which, while righting the wrongs giving rise to the present multiplicity of parties, shall prove to the world that it considers its children dearer and more worthy of protection than its stock or the labor of its hands.

In the cities we are under the thralldom of the saloon; it dominates, it puts down whom it will, and raises men to power who are lost to all sense of moral decency and honor. We appeal to you to stand up and be counted as men who believe that women have a right to vote. If you do not favor full suffrage at the outset, stand in favor of giving women the opportunity to vote against the saloon. We appeal to you as men who know the worth of a pure home to stand for national prohibition. Who says it cannot be done? Read some of the "cannots" of past years. The Royal College of Bavarian Doctors declared that railway travel ought to be forbidden, that "The rapid movement cannot fail to produce the mental affection known as '*delirium furiosum*.' Even if travelers are willing to incur the risk, the government should at least protect the public!" Stephenson was opposed, scoffed at and his engineers mobbed. Think of Galileo, Kepler, Galvani, Columbus, Fulton, and Morse, if you want instances of popular clamor in the line of "cannots."

Do not make any error of judgment as to the battle against the rum power; it has held sway as the foundation of Satan's throne for centuries, and the battle against it will be the one of Armageddon, but in the name of our God let us raise the standards against it and *advance*, and *may God speed the right!*

BONDED WHISKY.

In every letter written against the sub-treasury plan, the right of Government to build and operate the warehouses contemplated in the bill has been denied. It has been pronounced unconstitutional to build warehouses and receive farmers' produce for storage.

C. W. Macune, editor of the *National Economist*, Washington, on learning that the basement of the post-office, Kansas City, was being used as a storehouse for whisky, wrote the commissioner of internal revenue to ascertain under what authority this was permitted. George S. Batcheller, assistant secretary, in reply, referred him to an act of Congress approved April 29, 1878, and to section 2962 Revised United States Statute. This reads as follows:

"Any merchandise subject to duty, except perishable articles, also gunpowder and other explosive substances except fire-crackers, which shall have been duly entered and bonded for warehousing, in conformity with existing laws, may be deposited, at the option of the owner, importer, consignee or agent at his expense and risk, in any public warehouse owned or loaned by the United States, or in the private warehouse of the importer, the same being used exclusively for the storage of warehoused merchandise of his own importation or to his consignment, or in a private warehouse used by the owner, occupant or lessee, as a general warehouse for the storage of warehoused merchandise; such place of storage to be designated on the warehouse entry at the time of entering such merchandise at the Custom House."

Mr. Macune, in an editorial on this matter, makes this point, which is a good one for farmers to consider:

"Now, if it is lawful to make such provisions for the care of corn after it has been manufactured into whisky, why cannot the same legal rights apply to corn before it has been so transformed? In other words, what particular legal rights has whisky over the products from which it is made? It may be claimed that there is a tax to be collected on the whisky; so there would be on the corn, or wheat, or cotton, after it was taken on deposit. Some will say there is no money loaned on the whisky while there would be on the corn, wheat or cotton. That is not true. There is money loaned on the whisky for a period of three years if desired, in the shape of wages paid for storekeepers, gaugers, etc. At the present time the Government has a loan against whisky in store to the amount of more than $8,000,000, and a storage capacity for 68,512,070 gallons of distilled spirits on hand in warehouses. If money can be loaned to whisky distillers in a blind, deceptive manner, why can it not be loaned to farmers in a legitimate, business-like method?"

Special Difficulties.

PLEDGE.—*"I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt liquors, including Wine and Cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same."*

FRUIT JUICES.

The number of communications upon this subject coming to us shows the interest felt in it, and it is well worthy of attention. Like every other subject it has two sides to it; indeed, the letters received show it to be many-sided. Some of our correspondents urge very strongly the preparation and preservation of unfermented fruit juice, others as strongly reprobate the practice, fearing that it may lead to the same results that the use of cider does, and also prove an easy medium for the introduction of intoxicating liquors into prohibition states and communities. These are grave dangers and should be strictly guarded against. If it be true, as some hold, that if one has by heredity, or from former indulgence, an unsatisfied thirst for the "wine when it is red," the unfermented grape juice will arouse the appetite, or if through carelessness in allowing the juice to stand open it will undergo alcoholic fermentation, then by all means, banish it from every table.

This is a question which must be settled by experience, not by theory, and we trust our readers will assist in settling it by sending us the results of experience.

Tested in this manner, sweet cider—apple juice, has been found wanting; it is dangerous in itself and in what it leads to. So far as our experience goes, the reverse has proved true in regard to grape juice. The reason was given in a previous issue—grape juice, left to itself, does not pass into a form which makes it a pleasant or intoxicating drink; for undergoing vinous fermentation it requires the addition of sugar, hence it is not tempting, as cider is. So far as we can ascertain, it is only the juice of apples which does spontaneously undergo the vinous fermentation. In "apples" we include crab apples from whosejui ce an intoxicating champagne is made. Grape juice contains more nutriment than apple juice, and if it be a safe drink, this greatly commends it to use. But as we said before, the "if" must be tested by experience.

Each year, through improved methods of cultivation and transportation of fruits, the season during which fresh fruits can be obtained is lengthened; in many localities it lasts all the year round. Where this is the case the solution of the vexed fruit-juice question is very simple; take pains to provide your family with fresh fruit to eat, thus taking the juice in Nature's most approved method. If you wish a refreshing drink, squeeze the juice into water, making all sorts of "ades" in the same manner as we make lemonade. For the seasons when fresh fruits cannot be obtained, can such juices as do not unaided and readily undergo vinous fermentation, test them always upon opening to see that they are unchanged, and if they are, use them as you would in their fresh state.

In this, as in every thing else pertaining to personal gratification, follow the Pauline principle, "If meat make my brother to offend, I will eat no meat while the world standeth."

The Watch-Tower.

The W. C. T. U. of Manitoba held its annual convention this month, at which much grand work was reported, and stirring resolutions were adopted. Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge was present and seems, from the reports of the Winnipeg dailies, to have captured her audience. Of equal value was her work in the convention, giving parliamentary drills, answering knotty questions, and in many other ways helping on the work. Dr. Amelia Youmans read a paper on "Heredity and Health," which Mrs. Woodbridge, who has heard so many, pronounces the best paper on those subjects she ever heard. A pleasant feature of the convention was the presence and hearty coöperation of leading pastors. The pledge of the Loyal Temperance Legion of the United States was adopted for their juveniles. Mrs. Chisholm, the popular and efficient president was reëlected, and the work of the new year is entered upon under most favorable auspices.

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Says the Christian father to the Christian mother, "Bring up our son so that he will never want to enter a saloon." Says the Christian mother to the Christian father, "That is rather hard when you vote to license the saloons to tempt him."

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These words of Lady Henry Somerset, on accepting the presidency of the British Woman's Temperance Association, cause an echoing thrill in many hearts on this side the ocean: "We need to-day, in the work we have undertaken, two distinct revelations—first, a sight of the power of the Lord, and then we need to go down the mountain-side with Him, among the struggling, surging multitude, and be willing to be instruments in the Divine Physician's hands, to work the miracles of healing which He is ready to perform through us—now and here, in the midst of the din and clamor of this nineteenth century."

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Who shall say that the age of chivalry has passed when a high-born society girl works for two weeks in a hot, stifling tailor shop, from seven o'clock in the morning till six at night, just to let a poor, tired-out little girl have her two weeks' vacation? That is just what a young lady, daughter of one of Chicago's Appellate Judges did this month. She had come to know Mary Anderson through the "Girls' Friendly Society," and through her had learned something of the misery of a drunkard's family in a miserable tenement house. The father deserted the mother and nine children, the mother broke down under hard work, and all seemed on the verge of desperation when this friend came to the rescue. Among other things she did for them was to find work for Mary. When the hot weather came on, she saw that the young girl was running down, and arranged with the "Fresh Air" to send her to Lake Geneva. But her employer would not let her go without getting a substitute. She could not find one, so her friend took her place. For two weeks of this hot summer her dainty fingers flew, as from morning till night she basted coarse "pants" in a ramshackle room over a stable, that Mary might rest, romp, and row at Lake Geneva. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these," my sisters, "ye have done it unto Me."

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In the carriage which bore Mrs. Massingberd, Miss Ames and Mrs. Foster to the great Anti-Compensation demonstration in London, was Helena B. Temple, editor of the *Woman's Penny Paper*, the only paper in Great Britain, written, conducted and printed by women. Its pages fully demonstrate Miss Temple's ability. She certainly possesses the "journalistic knack" in an unusual degree; every page is packed full of the freshest, crispiest, strongest material possible. Its first page is devoted to an illustrated sketch of some noted woman worker, but even this is a living "interview" not a formal biography. On the other pages the articles seldom reach half a column in length; but they are condensed wisdom on living themes; for example, a late issue discusses or describes a "Junior Girls' Gymnastic Display," "Woman's Position," "Women, Workmen, and Socialism," "Investment and Management of Money," "National Insurance versus Pauperism," "The Strike of the Tailoresses," "Miss Fawcett's Success," "Parliamentary Jottings," "Miss Colenso and Her Work," "What the Bible Teaches," "Women Inventors," a special department with a "patent editor" (not patented) who is ready to answer all inquiries about the mode of procuring patents—all this and much more, contained in one wide awake issue. Especially does the paper excel in the pith and point of its paragraphs, and all editors reckon "paragraphing" one of their most difficult arts. While in the great procession she and another lady sharing her seat in the carriage, bore aloft a banner declaring "The *Woman's Penny Paper* Advocates Temperance." Many "God bless you's" were showered on that carriage as it passed.

ON DUTY.

Queen's Gardens.

A DAKOTA WHEAT-FIELD.

BY HAMLIN GARLAND.

LIKE liquid gold the wheat-field lies,
A marvel of yellow and russet and green,
That ripples and runs, that floats and flies,
With the subtle shadows, the change, the sheen,
That play in the golden hair of a girl,—
A ripple of amber—a flare
Of light sweeping after—a curl
In the hollows like swirling feet
Of fairy waltzers, the colors run
To the western sun
Through the deeps of the ripening wheat.

Broad as the fleckless soaring sky,
Mysterious, fair as the moon-led sea,
The vast plain flames on the dazzled eye
Under the fierce sun's alchemy.
The slow hawk stoops
To his prey in the deeps;
The sunflower droops
To the lazy wave; the wind sleeps,
Then all in dazzling links and loops,
A riot of shadow and shine,
A glory of olive and amber and wine,
To the westering sun the colors run
Through the deeps of the ripening wheat.

RECONSTRUCTING THE IDEAL OF WOMANHOOD.

BY FRANCES E. WILLARD.

The sculptor Hart told me, when I visited his studio in Florence many years ago, that he was investing his life to work into marble a few feminine types which should "express, unblamed," the twentieth century's womanhood. The Venus de Medici, with its small head and button-hole eye-lids, matched the Greek conception of woman well, he thought, but America was slowly evolving another and a loftier type. His statue, named by him "Woman Triumphant," and purchased by patriotic ladies of his native state, Kentucky, adorns the city hall at Lexington, and shows

"A perfect woman, nobly planned,
To warn, to comfort, and command;
A creature not too bright or good,
For human nature's daily food,
And yet a spirit pure and bright,
With something of an angel's light."

She is the embodiment of what shall be. In an age of force, woman's greatest grace was to cling; in this age of peace she doesn't cling much, but is every bit as tender and as sweet as if she did. She has strength and individuality, a gentle seriousness; there is more of the sisterly, less of the siren—more of the duchess and less of the doll. Woman is becoming what God meant her to be, and Christ's gospel necessitates her being the companion and counselor, not the incumbrance and toy, of man.

To meet this new creation, how grandly men themselves are growing; how considerate and brotherly, how pure in word and deed! The world has never yet known half the aptitude of character and life to which men will attain when they and women live in the same world. It doth not yet appear what they shall be, or we either, for that matter, but in many a home presided over by a temperance voter, and a Red Ribbon worker, I have thought the heavenly vision was really coming down to terra firma. With all my heart I believe, as do the best men of the nation, that woman will bless and brighten every place she enters, and that she will enter every place on the round earth. Its welcome of her presence and her power will be the final test of any institution's fitness to survive. Happily for us, every other genuine reform helps to push forward the white car of social purity. The great peace movement, seeking as its final outcome a court of international arbitration as a substitute for war, promises more momentum to our home cause than almost any other. For as the chief corner-stone of the peaceful state is the hearth-stone, so the chief pulverizer of that corner-stone is war.

It is said that when darkness settles on the Adriatic sea, and fishermen are far from land, their wives and daughters, just before putting out the lights in their humble cottages, go down by the shore and in their clear, sweet voices sing the first lines of the Ave Maria. Then they listen eagerly, and across the sea are borne to them the deep tones of those they love, singing the strains that follow, "Ora pro nobis," and thus each knows that with the other all is well. I often think that from the home life of the nation, from its mothers and sisters, daughters and sweethearts, there sound through the darkness of this transition age the tender notes of a dearer song, whose burden is being taken up and echoed back to us from those far out amid the billows of temptation, and its sacred words are "Home, Sweet Home!" God grant that deeper and stronger may grow that heavenly chorus from men's and women's lips and lives! For with all its faults, and they are many, I believe the present marriage system to be the greatest triumph of past Christianity, and that it has created and conserves more happy homes than the world has ever before known. Any law that renders less binding the mutual, life-long loyalty of one man and woman to each other, which is the central idea of every home, is an unmitigated curse to that home and to humanity. Around this union, which alone renders possible a pure society, and a permanent state, the law should build its utmost safeguards, and upon this union the gospel should pronounce its most sacred benedictions.

In the nature of the case, the most that even Christianity itself could do at first, though it is the strongest force ever let loose upon the planet, was to separate one man and one woman from the common herd, into each home, telling the woman to remain there in grateful quietness, while the man stood at the door to defend its sacred shrine with fist and spear, to insist upon its rights of property, and later on, to represent it in the state. Thus, under the conditions of a civilization crude and material, grew up that well-worn maxim of the common law, "Husband and wife are one, and that one is the husband." But such supreme power as this brought to the man supreme temptation. By the laws of mind he legislated first for himself and afterward for the physically weaker one within "his" home. The *feme-covert* is not a character appropriate to our peaceful, home-like communities, although she may have been and doubtless was a necessary figure in the days when women were safe only as they were shut up in castles and when they were the booty chiefly sought in war. To-day a woman may circumnavigate the world alone and yet be unmolested.

Our marriage laws and customs are changing to meet these new conditions. It will not do to give the husband of the modern woman power to whip his wife, "provided the stick he uses is not larger than his finger," to give him the right to will away her unborn child; to have control over her property; to make all the laws under which she is to live; adjudicate all her penalties; try her before juries of men; conduct her to prison under the care of men; cast the ballot for her; and in general, hold her in the state of a perpetual minor. It will not do to let the modern man determine the age of "consent," settle the penalties that men should suffer whose indignities and outrages upon women are worse than death, and by his exclusive power to make all laws and choose all officers, judicial and executive, thus leaving his own case wholly in his own hands. To continue this method is to make it as hard as possible for men to do right, and as easy as possible for them to do wrong; the magnificent possibilities of manly character are best prophesied from the fact that under such a system so many men are good and gracious. My theory of marriage in its relation to society would give this postulate: Husband and wife are one, and that one is—husband and wife. I believe they will never come to the heights of purity, of power and peace, for which they were designed in heaven, until this better law prevails. One undivided half of the world for wife and husband equally; co-education to mate them on the plane of mind; equal property rights to make her God's own free woman, not coerced into marriage for the sake of support, nor a bond-slave after she is married, who asks her master for the price of a paper of pins, and gives him back the change; or, if she be a petted favorite, who owes the freedom of his purse wholly to his will and never to her right; woman left free to go her honored and self-respecting way as a maiden *in perpetuo*, rather than marry a man whose deterioration through the alcohol and nicotine habits is a deadly menace to herself and the descendants that such a marriage has invoked—these are the outlooks of the future that shall make the marriage system, never a failure since it became monogamous, an assured, a permanent, a paradisiacal success.

SHARP-SHOOTING.

An Exercise for Temperance Societies and Sabbath-Schools.

BY BELLE M. BRAIN.

Many leaders of temperance meetings are often perplexed over their programs, and are glad of any new plan for presenting temperance facts. The following is offered in the hope that it may be of use.

To make the exercise effective it should be literally "*sharp-shooting*." It creates a pleasant interest to call the items "*shot*," and each one who takes part a "*sharp-shooter*."

Distribute the shot several days before the meeting, and as some one is almost sure to be absent, keep a duplicate copy of each item, and the name of the one to whom it was given. Carry these duplicate copies and also the list of names to the meeting. If any one is absent hand his shot to some one else to read. Call the items by *number*, in quick succession, and put into the exercise just as much "snap" and enthusiasm as possible. Try to drive each shot closer home by a *short*, *pointed* comment.

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1. A Massachusetts manufacturer, in payment of his seven hundred operatives, gave each one a crisp new ten dollar bill. Each of these bills was marked, so that it could be recognized. By the Tuesday following, *four hundred and ten* of these seven hundred bills had been deposited in the banks by the saloon keepers.

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2. The nation's drink bill—$1,100,000,000.

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3. Time is making great changes in the ideas of temperance.

About the time Columbus set out on his voyage of discovery, social custom in England did not allow the drinking of water, except as a penance.

There was also a time when one might be a member of a temperance society, in good standing, on a pledge not to drink more than sixteen (16) glasses of wine a day!

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4. Song of the grape:

"Eat me, and I am food,
Drink me, and I am poison."

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5. The following speech was made at a temperance meeting by a reformed drunkard:

"I have been thinking, since I came into the meeting to-night, about the *losses* I have met with since I signed the total abstinence pledge. I tell you there is not a man in the society has lost more by stopping drink than I have. Wait a bit till I tell you what I mean. There was a nice job of work to be done in the shop to-day, and the boss called for me. 'Give it to Law,' says he; 'he's the best hand in the shop.'

"Well, I told my wife at supper time, and she says: 'Why, Laurie, he used to call you the worst! You've lost your bad name, haven't you?'

"'That's a fact, wife,' says I, 'and it ain't all I've lost in the last six months, either. I had poverty and wretchedness, and I've lost them; I had an old ragged coat, and a shockin' bad hat, and some waterproof boots that let the wet out at the toe as fast as they let it in at the heel. I've lost *them*. I had a red face, and a trembling hand, and a pair of shaky legs that gave me an awful tumble now and then. I had a habit of cursing and swearing, and I've got rid of *that*. I had an aching head, sometimes, and a heavy heart, and worse than all the rest, a guilty conscience. I thank God I've lost them all!'

"Then I told my wife what *she* had lost. 'You had an old ragged gown, Mary,' says I; 'and you had trouble and sorrow, and a poor wretched home, and plenty of heartaches, for you had a miserable drunkard for a husband. Mary! Mary! Thank the Lord for all that you and I have lost since I signed the Good Samaritan Pledge.'"

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6. A professional base-ball player is credited with saying that it would be worth $500 off his salary to be seen going into a saloon.

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7. A saloon can no more be run without using up boys, than a flour mill without wheat, or a saw mill without logs. The only question is, "Whose boys?"

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8. Twenty-five snakes running through the streets—free whisky.

Box up the twenty-five snakes, and by the authority of the court bore twenty-five holes in the box—low license.

Stop up ten holes so that the snakes can all get out through the other fifteen holes—high license.

Drive all the snakes to the next town—local option.

Kill the snakes—prohibition! ! !

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9. Spurgeon says, "Grape juice has killed more men than grape shot."

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10. The following advertisement appeared in a daily paper:

"WANTED—A nice cottage and grounds in exchange for a choice lot of liquors."

Thousands of drinking men have made just such an exchange. Not only property, but health, happiness, home, the welfare of friends, character, prospects, yea, and their very souls, also, have drinking men given in exchange for intoxicating liquors.

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11. My homeless friend, with the chromatic nose, while you are stirring up the sugar in a ten-cent glass of gin, let me give you a fact to wash down with it. You

say you have longed for years for the free, independent life of the farmer, but could never get enough money together to buy the farm.

But this is just where you are mistaken. For several years you have been drinking a good improved farm at the rate of 100 square feet at a gulp.

If you doubt this statement, figure it out for yourself. An acre of land contains 43,560 square feet. Estimating, for convenience, the land at $43.56 per acre, you will see that it brings the land to just one mill per square foot, one cent for ten square feet. Now pour down that fiery dose and imagine you are swallowing a strawberry patch! Call in five of your friends and have them help you gulp down a 500 foot garden! Get on a prolonged spree some day, and see how long a time it requires to swallow a pasture, big enough to feed a cow! Put down that glass of gin; there's dirt in it—100 square feet of good rich dirt, worth $43.56 per acre.—BOB BURDETTE.

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12. A wine glass is never *right* side up till it is *upside* down.

World's W. C. T. U.

WONDERS OF THE UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION AT PARIS.

BY JOSEPHINE R. NICHOLS.

National Superintendent of State and County Fairs.

WITH the great Columbian Exposition before us as an established fact in the near future, the marvelous creations wrought by genius and art, and an infinite skill and patience that made the late Exposition at Paris one of unparalleled success in the history of expositions, are more than ever objects of interest to us as Americans.

This was the seventh Universal Exposition held in Paris, and the fifteenth national one. The exhibits of the Exposition which has been called by a prominent French writer a "*lecon de choses*" (a lesson of things) were included under nine principal heads, and subdivided into eighty-three sections. The different sections were arranged in such groups in their different buildings as to enable one to learn their lesson in "Science" or "Art," "Agriculture" or the "Liberal Arts," in the easiest way possible. To describe in detail all the wonderful things that were presented to the view on every side would require volumes; but there were some attractions that for originality in plan, novelty in construction, and magnificence in appearance, were preëminent as the results of scientific design and artistic finish. First among these, standing out boldly as the greatest triumph of engineering skill in the building of monuments, was the Eiffel Tower. In projecting this unique attraction for the Exposition of 1889, M. Eiffel by no means escaped the criticism and opposition that genius always encounters when it attempts to accomplish any new undertaking. While the government and M. Berger, the "Director General" of the Exposition, gave him encouragement, and the general public predicted a grand success, we are surprised to find such celebrated names signed to a letter protesting against the building of such a thing, as Meissonier, Gounod, Sully, Prud-homme, Robert Fleury, Victorien Sardou, and many others.

In this protest they declare that "such a tower would disgrace Paris;" that "this useless chimney would humiliate all other monuments in the city by its barbaric massiveness!" that "upon the whole city, embellished by the genius of so many centuries, the odious shadow of this odious column would fall like a blot of ink," etc. It is pleasant to know that the signers to this protest afterwards became enthusiastic admirers of the monument.

M. Lockroy, the builder of the tower, asked that the protest should be exhibited as one of the curios of the Exposition with which to astonish the crowds of visitors. M. Eiffel, with full confidence in his calculations, was not daunted by any objections, but proceeded with his labors, sure that the precision of his ideas, and the esthetic beauty of his work, would bring its crown of success, and the verdict, not only of the millions who gazed upon it with wonder, and looked out from its heights upon the magnificent panorama thus presented to them, but the scientific experts who recognized its value for observation and research, has given him the right to believe this.

In the construction of the tower it was very curious to see how little noise was heard, and how few workmen were about. Every part was entirely finished and ready to be fitted into its place before it was brought upon the ground; and the work went on in almost a dead silence. There was at no time any bustle or crowd of laborers, and it seemed more like a work of magic than of human hands, so swiftly and silently it reared itself in its graceful and artistic perfection. The ground beneath the tower was laid out as a beautiful garden with a magnificent fountain in the center, having broad passageways around it for the crowds of people. At the summit was the campanile from which the flag floated, and where the electric search light was placed, and observations taken of the atmosphere, etc. Up here were laboratories for the scientists, and a small room for M. Eiffel. One laboratory was devoted to astronomy, one to meteorology, and a third to biology and micrographic studies of the air. The height of the tower is almost double that of the Washington monument.

The view as one ascended the tower was a marvelous revelation. It stretched out farther and farther as one went up, and new lines in the great picture were constantly revealed. The horizon seemed to be receding, bringing into view new hills and valleys and forests and towns. The most distant sight up to August that had been taken in, was the top of the forest of Lyons, ninety kilometres away (a kilometre is about two thousand yards). The most curious thing about the outlook from the upper platform was, that Paris, so full of feverish life, seemed without motion. It looked like a city struck suddenly dead; and this effect was heightened by the appearance of the buildings, which are white or nearly white, making it look almost like a city of immense tombs all uniform in appearance, with here and there a dome or spire to break the monotony. On looking from the tower, across the Seine, which was spanned by a bridge nearly opposite, one saw the "Trocadero Palace" with its magnificent gardens and fountains. In this palace were congregated exhibits of all works in metals, especially those in gold and silver, from the time of St. Louis to the present. Besides this there were curios of all kinds in literature and art. The principal feature was the great audience hall where concerts were given,

and where great international conferences were held upon questions of world-wide interest. In this hall was held the opening conference for International Peace and Arbitration. Out in the gardens were the exhibits of horticulture, and each month saw the whole grounds transformed as if by magic as the floral seasons succeeded each other. Opposite the Trocadero, on the other side of the tower, and beyond the garden in the center of the Exposition grounds, was the "Central Dome" of the Palace of Fine Arts. No words can paint the numberless beauties in painting and sculpture through which one might wander here for days, only to be constantly seeing new beauties.

The Central Dome was itself unrivaled in beauty as it lifted itself up in the air, seemingly so light and transparent that the wind might blow it away; and at night, when illuminated from within, and with its delicate lace-like tracery of decorative lights without, it seemed like an immense globe of crystal in the sky, yet so strong it was, that it held together the immense galleries containing such stores of art as were never seen before in one building; and so large that in its lower hall was congregated the immense concourse of people when the President of France announced the formal opening of the great Exposition, from a platform directly beneath the flying figure that poised upon its summit. Opposite this palace was that of "Diverse Industries" which had its central dome, also a marvel of beauty. Not far off was the "Palace of Machines," which structure was a rival of the Eiffel Tower, being the largest hall under one roof in the world. In here the United States had her crown of glory in the Edison exhibit of electrical machines, which was the largest exhibit of any kind in the whole Exposition. It is useless to try even to mention what was in this great machinery world, which seen either by day, when the light of the sun poured down upon its roof of glass, or when lighted up at night by thousands of electric stars, seemed a veritable wonderland where the necromancers, steam and electricity, wrought out with fairy fingers all imaginary things for the comforts and luxuries of humankind. This great triumph of mechanical art proves that the progress in mechanics has fully kept pace with that made in steam, electricity and railroads.

We passed along by the great glass buildings of the agricultural exhibits, and at the Quai d' Orsay, we saw the "Palace of Alimentary Products," where every imaginable device that human brain had conceived, and human ingenuity had devised was at work producing food from every known material that was available for such purposes.

On we went to the "Esplanade des Invalides," which was considered beyond all others the most unique in its attractions and interest. Here the colonies were placed. Indians were dwelling in their tents, Javanaise in their straw houses. Turks, Senegambians, Arabians, the people of Cochin-China, Madagascar and Annam, Algiers, Tunis and Japan, China and many other countries all lived here in palaces or huts, and carried on their life and daily vocations as they did at home. There were pagodas and temples covered with gilt and decorated with an indescribable splendor. Worshipers made their daily offerings to their gods in the temples; and there were processions in which all these barbarians and semi-barbarous representatives of heathendom took part with all the paraphernalia of their native climes. It was like a picture in a kaleidoscope, gaudy in color, constant only in change.

Among the many beautiful palaces that illustrated this home life of other nations, none were more effective than the "Algerian Pavilion." It was pure white with finishings of green, and its halls and galleries, porticoes, and latticed windows, made up a cool and pleasing picture that was especially delightful to the eye, after the red and gilt barbaric splendors of many of the pagodas and temples near.

But that part where the humanitarian loved to linger, and which showed more than anything else the progress of civilization, was the "Social Economy Exposition" which was on the opposite side of the promenade. Here were shown the hospital arrangements for the relief of the sick and the wounded. The buildings, tents and ambulance trains of the Red Cross Society were also here. There were improved hygienic houses for workmen, and immense halls with all the appliances, ancient and modern, for the care of infants, and for the insane, showing what improvements had been made for infants since they had been bound hand and foot in wraps and strapped in a basket that was suspended from the wall; and for the insane, since they had been chained in the same way to stone floors in noisome cells. Every kind of hygienic apparatus was shown that would make buildings healthy and comfortable to live in. On every side were the results of scientific research and skill to render social life happier and healthier.

In this hall all the conferences were held upon social questions. Here was held the congress for the discussion of the observance of Sunday as a day of rest,—not from a religious standpoint, but from an economic one. All the different leaflets of the "Sabbath Observance Department" of the National W. C. T. U. were also distributed at this conference by gentlemen of the jury of this part of the Exposition, who came to the W. C. T. U. pavilion for them. In this hall the International Temperance Congress was held, where moderation in drink was presented as a cure for individual intemperance, and limitation as a cure for the spread of the liquor traffic. "Total Abstinence" was a term scarcely understood except by a few, and was considered a wonderful advance; regulation was the ultimatum hoped for, finally. A few men, on the alert for progress, came to the W. C. T. U. pavilion for everything that there was about prohibition. In this conference, Leon Saye, the presiding officer, startled the government by his statistics showing the terrible increase of drunkenness in France in the last ten years, especially in the northern part, where the people had been manufacturing alcohol from potatoes for exportation, and had fallen victims to its seductions. There was one thing noticeable in this Exposition of social economy, and that was the entire absence of any kind of liquors, either as exhibits or for sale. Only mineral waters were sold in the pavilions devoted to them; and no restaurants were allowed, except the soup house for workmen, and the W. C. T. U. Temperance Café. M. Robert, who planned this Exposition for the advancement of social health, evidently did not consider even the

wines of France a necessity to it in any way. Immediately in the rear of this Hall of Conference, a little to one side, under the trees, in the midst of flowers and shrubs stood the pavilion of the World's W. C. T. U., a strong contrast in its simplicity and retired position to the ornate and fanciful homes of the barbaric people on the other side of the main avenue. It was not only unlike them in this, but in its open hospitality, with its wide doors at each side, near the ground to be easy of access, and its large windows, with only a draping of white lace, instead of a covering of lattice work through which one tried in vain to catch a glimpse of what went on within. It was a typical pioneer American cottage in the woods, the only building where anything was given away. The filter of water stood with the faucet turned out so as to be within reach of any one who wished a drink as they passed by, and near each door stood a home representative in the form of an English and American woman, standing for the two nations of homes, and speaking the language in which is imbedded the word HOME in its truest sense; who gave to *every one* literature that was for the furtherance of such principles as would advance the cause of "God, of Home and of Native Land."

THE SALOON AND ITS RELATIONS TO THE FARMER.

BY MILTON GEORGE, EDITOR WESTERN RURAL.

It seems hardly necessary to write for farmers on the evils of the saloon. No one pretends to deny the general charge that the saloon is a bad thing. It is my purpose to speak briefly of the relation of this National curse to the farmers, as a class. The licensed saloons in the towns and villages of this country impose a double and underhanded form of taxation upon the farmers that would not be tolerated under any other name. Towns license saloons to help pay their own expenses. They build sidewalks, pay p licemen, build jails, and become extravagant in proportion as the income from saloons increases. The farmers, or their sons and laborers, help to maintain the saloons, and lose their efficiency and often their farms. When the crop of crime is ready to harvest, the farmer is again called upon to pay taxes into the county treasury to cover the expenses of detecting, convicting and punishing the criminals that have been turned out by the village saloons. In addition to this, the farmer pays more than his share of the direct tax by reason of the tangible character of his possessions which are more easily found by the assessor and more readily valued than many other forms of wealth.

Let us concede the necessity of a tariff under our existing conditions for obtaining revenue for the support of government. Under our constitution the only method of raising this revenue is by a tax upon imports, unless we accept the internal revenue system which is too obnoxious to constitute a permanent part of our financial system. Having admitted this necessity, there remains the fact that the farmer pays a considerable portion of this tax in the prices of the articles of food, clothing and the agricultural machinery which are manufactured or imported for his use. Owing to large sums spent by the government for internal improvements, for pensions, and payment of war debts, these taxes form a considerable aggregate which is largely imposed upon the necessaries of life. On the other hand the farmer must sell the products of his farm in free and competitive markets against which there can be imposed no barrier of protection which would advance the price on what he has to sell.

It is very evident that our tariff system inures to the benefit and advantage of the manufacturers and wage-workers, rather than to the farmer, which may be illustrated in the statement that the average wages of the laborer is $2.11 per day, while that of the farmer is but sixty-one cents a day.

The open saloon, especially in large centers, consumes a large part of the wage-workers' earnings, and thus destroys a vast resource which should be invested in the products of the farm for food for their families. The wage-workers being exposed to special temptations by reason of their proximity to the saloon, are more likely to fall under these temptations, and thus spend large sums of money in a wasteful manner. The annual saloon bill of Chicago is estimated to be about $70,000,000. Of this amount probably more than one-half comes out of the pockets of the laboring men and women. This will show that the laboring people of this one city spend each year a sum large enough to support on salaries of $62.50 per month, 50,000 heads of families, or a population of 250,000 people. Of this sum the farmer receives nothing for the products for which he is seeking a profitable market; while this money goes into the pockets of an idle, lawless class of saloon-keepers, or wealthy monopolistic brewers and distillers; and a vast sum of money is thus diverted from the legitimate channels of trade where it would be used to pay for the produce that the laborers' wives and children would use if only they could get it.

The tendency of our time is toward the centralization of population, of wealth, and of power. Cities and towns are increasing in population while country places are being in a measure deserted. In them may be found much of what is best and noblest in education, art, science and religion. In them there is also found much of that which is meanest and vilest in corrupt humanity. The open saloons of these cities are not a menace to the people of the cities alone.

The marvelous improvements of modern times, and the material developments which have brought us the ready means of conveyance of information and for transportation by railroad, telegraph, and daily newspapers, have brought the city and country near to each other. A sort of familiarity with vice is developed, even in the homes at a distance, while the ease of access makes the countryman, unused to city ways and dazzled by its rush and glamor, become a more easy prey to these evils than even his city cousin. The city thus infected by the liquor traffic sends out evil influences from itself as a center and attracts the giddy and the unwary into the range of its own evil environments.

By its influence in politics the saloon has a most serious effect upon the farmer and his best interests. The stronghold of the saloon is in cities, and the larger the city the greater its influence. It becomes a controlling element in politics. It becomes the resort of repeating voters, and harbors a class that is ready to sell its vote for a pittance in the form of a glass of drink. It dictates nominations for local offices, and with its hand on the lever of the political machine, it becomes a controlling influence in state politics. The state holds the balance of power in national affairs, and thus it comes that the liquor interest often has the nation at its mercy. The saloon vote being at all times and in all places, a purchasable commodity, it naturally follows that any immoral or corrupt enterprise that can obtain this vote will have such a foothold in state and national legislatures as often to make it an easy winner over all respectable opposition. Of all resulting legislation the farmer is reasonably certain to be at least one of the victims.

In the great, plain people of the country lies the future hope of our free institutions. If the saloon continues to dominate in all the affairs of the nation, the farmers, to a large extent, must be responsible. They are, as a class, conservative and honest, and constitute a conserving element in our political affairs. When they make up their minds that something must be done, the doing is only a question of time.

Chicago, Ill.

News from the Field.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA.

PACIFIC COAST WHITE-RIBBONERS.

No better thermometer for gauging the heat of temperance enthusiasm can be found than the county convention, and California will vie with any of her sister states in excellence in this regard. While our climate is the most equable and delightful in the world, the W. C. T. U. fervor always marks "100 in the shade."

Alameda, as usual, is the banner county and her convention in Oakland was a grand success. Mrs. Sturtevant-Peet, the able president, is indefatigable in her labors, and the temperance cause prospers in her hands. Mrs. L. W. Farish, secretary, gave a splendid report of the year's work. The amount of money disbursed in temperance work has been $3,325.56, and 150,000 pages of temperance literature have been distributed. Miss Henrietta Moore and Miss Matilda Hindman held good meetings, Mrs. Emily Pitt Stevens, in her tour through the country, addressed fifteen meetings, pledged four hundred people, organized nine unions and added largely to the membership. As superintendent of franchise and finance, her work has been likewise most acceptable. The Ninth Street coffee house under Mrs. Barnum's able management has done a business of over $17,000, and the receipts of the East Oakland coffee house in the first two months of its existence have been over $500. Mrs. Burbank, superintendent of evangelistic work, reports Bible study well prosecuted. M. G. C. Edholm, superintendent of press, reported 225 columns of original matter published in seven dailies and fourteen weeklies. Mrs. Weed, president of the Berkeley union, spoke most favorably of the efforts to enforce state law against selling liquor within one mile of the State University. They have battled bravely, and have prosecuted several saloon-keepers for illegal sales. Their victory has cost them several hundred dollars. Haywards and Livermore maintain free fountains and watering troughs.

The Y's, under the leadership of those consecrated women, Dr. Van Kirk, Mrs. Dr. Southard and Miss Rosamond Johnston, are creating public sentiment for prohibition. Mrs. S. C. Borland, superintendent of juvenile work, has four companies of temperance cadets, and one class of girls.

The papers of the convention were all admirable. For lack of space only the program can be given: "Loyal Legion," Mrs. S. C. Borland; "Scientific Temperance Instruction" (illustrated), Dr. Carrie F. Young; "The Neighbor," Mrs. Lockett; "Ways and Means," Mrs. J. H. Rhodes; "Finance," Mrs. L. R. Webster; "Practical Suggestions," Mrs. W. H. H. Hamilton; "*The Pharos,*" Mrs. Mary Franke Browne; "Light," Mrs. E. G. Garrette; "Gospel of the Body," Mrs. E. M. Higby; "Working Women," Mrs. R. R. Johnston; paper, Mrs. S. J. Avery.

An entire day was devoted to a Woman's Congress consisting of papers on the different professions: "A Practical Business Woman," Mrs. M. K. Blake; "Woman as a Voter," Mrs. M. H. Weed; "Women in Journalism," M. G. C. Edholm, presented by Mrs. H. H. Havens; "The World Needs Women who do their own Thinking," Mrs. Emily Pitt Stevens; "Mulier Domestica," Miss S. M. Severance; "Castle Garden," Mrs. S. C. Sanford; "Woman as an Educator," Mrs. R. R. Johnston; "Woman in Literature," Mrs. Nellie B. Eyster; "Woman in the Ministry," Mrs. E. G. Greene; "Woman in Law," Mrs. Hannah Tracy Cutler; "Woman in Medicine," Dr. A. C. Buckel; "Woman as an Inventor," Miss S. E. Sherman; "Woman in Art," Mrs. E. H. Burbank. Miss Cram of the Y's gave a delightful recitation; the University Glee Club rendered a fine concert pleasing all.

The Mendocino county convention was one of the very best of the year. A magnificent country, the San Francisco and North Pacific railroad will ere long develop its wonderful resources and people its fertile valleys with toilers from the East. Many of these brave W. C. T. U. women drove seventy-five miles over precipitous mountain roads to attend the convention at Ukiah. The county was organized by Mrs. Henrietta Skelton and Mrs. Emily Pitt Stevens only one year ago, and yet fourteen unions were represented by fifty delegates. Mrs. B. G. Mast presided most gracefully, and her president's address was a fine plan of work for the coming year. She has great executive ability, and inspires all her co-workers to "do their best." Mrs. Whipple acted as secretary, and as superintendent of press reported active work for prohibition. Mrs. Johnston gave a cordial address of welcome, to which Mrs. Griffin well responded. Rev. Dr. Priddy welcomed the convention on behalf of the churches, and Mr. Sewell, the mayor, for the city. Mrs. Henrietta Skelton wittily responded, saying in jest many a temperance truth, otherwise unpalatable. Mrs. Wade, superintendent of evangelistic work, reported many men redeemed from drink through gospel temperance meetings. Mrs. Barnard, superintendent of franchise, outlined practical work and every mention of suffrage brought applause.

The press department was thoroughly discussed. M. G. C. Edholm, official reporter, urged that every paper in the county be requested to grant space to Miss Mary Henry's *Bulletin* items, and spoke regarding the wonderful power to thus bring temperance into every home by the *secular* press. Judge Heeser, of Mendocino City, controlling three county papers, grants a column in each. Other editors are likewise generous. Dr. Priddy advocated the claims of the *California Prohibitionist*, and Mrs. Skelton spoke for THE UNION SIGNAL and *Pharos*. "Fair work" was well debated by Mrs. Carpenter. Mrs. Anna Morrison Reed, the noted poet and lecturer, delivered a fine address on Pundita Ramabai Sarasvati. Mrs. Dashiel gave an excellent poem, "Monuments." Mrs. Dr. McKown read a most instructive paper, "The Effects of Alcohol on the Human System." Mrs. Wm. Heeser gave a spirited address on "True Temperance," a ringing call for prohibition of the liquor traffic. Mr. Ward made a strong speech for the Prohibition Party and its honored nominee for Governor, General Bidwell.

One of the most touching scenes of the convention was the tender dedication to the Prohibition Party and W. C. T. U., as a life member, of a precious baby boy, Willie Neal, Mrs. Skelton making the dedicatory prayer. Mrs. Brayton read one of the very best papers, on "Faith." Fine speeches were made Sabbath by all the pastors, and an evening mass-meeting was addressed by Mrs. Skelton and Rev. Messrs. Priddy, Moody, Brutan, Atkinson, Waterman and Dr. Barnes, the patron saint of the county hospital. The music of the entire convention was well conducted by Mrs. Campbell. So enthusiastic are these white-ribboners that a second annual conference will be held in September, in Mendocino City, thus influencing votes for prohibition.

M. G. C. EDHOLM,
Special Correspondent.

CONNECTICUT.

LITCHFIELD COUNTY CONVENTION.

Our fifth annual convention was held with the New Milford union June 17 and 18. The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor and W. C. T. U. temperance service on the evening of the 17th was well attended. The Rev. Frank Johnson, pastor of the Congregational Church, conducted the devotional exercises, then introducing the county president left the meeting in her charge. She in turn introduced Miss Helen Haskell, state superintendent of Y work, who gave an address to which all listened attentively. A brief consecration service followed. During the exercises a note was brought to the pastor, and just before the closing hymn he made the announcement that the county commissioners would give a hearing on the application of one of the citizens for a license on the following day, with the request that all present attend the hearing. Six of the prominent men of the town had, previous to this, sent a request that our convention adjourn its morning session and in a body repair to the court room that by our presence we might add our influence against the granting of that license. These circumstances made the devotional meeting of the morning of the 18th one of peculiar solemnity. Fervent were the prayers offered that the blessing of God might rest upon the work of the day; earnest pleading that the license might not be granted; petitions for the young man making the application, that God might show him the wrong of it and lead him into a better path. With an added sense of the importance of our work, the usual routine of convention began. We were given a hearty welcome by our veteran worker, Mrs. M. A. Stone, president of New Milford union, to which was added that of the pastor of the M. E. Church, Rev. R. T. Cooper. The Congregational pastor, Rev. F. Johnson, gave us kindly greeting on the previous evening. Mrs. M. A. Gordon responded in a most happy manner. Reports from unions showed good work accomplished. Eight unions were represented, while among our visitors six unions from other counties were noted, two new unions formed within the year, Morris and Torrington, the latter with fifty members at the start. It was voted that the invitation to attend the hearing be accepted. Shortly before the time appointed the president called on the Rev. R. T. Cooper to offer prayer, then with the reverend gentleman as leader, fifty-two women passed out of the church down the shaded street and into the court room. Until half-past twelve we listened eagerly to those opposed to the applicant.

As the court adjourned for dinner we returned to the church, taking up convention work which was briskly carried on until collation was announced. Notice was given that the citizens would gladly entertain the convention another day if by adjourning we could give further help. After consultation this was not deemed necessary. It was decided that a remonstrance be framed, signed by the members and taken by the ladies of New Milford to the commissioners, while we who could have no legal voice in the matter remain in convention. This was accordingly done, and throughout the afternoon the New Milford ladies remained at the court room, some of them taking the witness stand, while we at the church in the midst of all our work were sending silent prayers to our Heavenly Father that He would grant success to the right.

Mrs. McLaughlin, state superintendent of jail and prison work, gave her report. The county constitution was adopted. Encouraging word was given by Mr. James Woodbridge of the Connecticut Temperance Union. The needs of the W. C. T. U. were ably set forth by our state president, Mrs. S. B. Forbes. A message was brought in and the glad announcement made that the license was *not* granted. Immediately all voices joined in singing "Praise God from whom all blessings flow." The former officers were reëlected and according to county constitution two vice-presidents were added to

the list. Despite the interruption of the morning all necessary business was completed before adjournment.

In the evening an interested audience listened to an admirable address, "Facts and Fancies," by Mrs. J. K. Barney, National superintendent of jail and prison work, who also gave a Bible reading early in the afternoon. Tenderly she besought the husbands, fathers and brothers to do all in their power to protect the lambs of our home folds and to keep the wolves of the saloon at bay. A generous collection rewarded the efforts of the young collectors and with the benediction the convention adjourned.

Thankful are we for the success of the past year, hopeful for the future, rejoicing that in addition to the plans made for coming days we were permitted to assist in doing practical temperance work during our stay in New Milford G. C. NORTON, *Co. Pres.*

JOTTINGS.

Middletown union has just organized three new Loyal Temperance Legions. The union holds meetings biweekly which are growing both in interest and numbers. In June a pleasant meeting was held at the residence of the president, Miss Mary Burton, each lady carrying provisions for a collation, which was greatly enjoyed. Among the pleasing exercises of the afternoon was the presentation of a purse containing $38 50 in gold to Miss Burton, who has so very faithfully served the organization for so many years.

The colored Loyal Temperance Legion, which was organized Jan. 29, has twenty-six members. It has given one entertainment during the month of May, consisting of readings, recitations and singing, which were all rendered in a most admirable manner, far exceeding expectation Nineteen dollars were cleared; this sum was given to the parsonage fund of the African M E. Zion Church of which the Legion forms a part.

Mrs Fitz Gerald was in Middletown the first Sunday in June and addressed the Sunday-school of the South Congregational church, the African M. E. Zion Sunday-school, also the children at the State Industrial School, and organized a Legion at South Farms, a suburb of Middletown.

A union has just been formed at Westchester with twenty-one members. M. BELLE SMITH,
Special Correspondent.

MISSISSIPPI.

NEWS AND NOTES.

The W C. T. U. of Mississippi at their annual convention in May, resolved to remove the state headquarters from Meridian to Jackson. This move meets with opposition from the mighty City of the East, but is a most desirable change, Jackson being the capital of the state and more central in its location. An eligible lot has been purchased and a commodious building will be erected thereon with rooms for our state paper and also for the conduct of the Woman's Exchange.

The capital city will not be a bed of roses for the *White Ribbon*, but Mrs. Kells (unlike many Jackson editors) will keep her paper afloat, pure and unspotted, above the whisky slums and political pitfalls that mar and scar that beautiful city of bishops and ministers and prominent laymen, whose combined influence, so far, has not been sufficient to overcome the whisky demon that awaits his prey in the capital city as nowhere else. "Strong men" have gone down before him and his allies, but the *White Ribbon, manned* by a woman, asking no favors and expecting none, will not go down in history as one of the papers that obligated itself to a political boss or a whisky ringster. This thought arises from the expressed fear of a prominent Prohibitionist that the W. C. T. U. may become contaminated by associations into which they will be thrown. But the Governor's mansion is a stronghold for W. C. T. U. women and Mrs. Gov. Stone has offered her parlors to one of our committees. Other true-hearted Jackson women will uphold the hands of our editor, and it remains for the unions all over the state to maintain this enterprise, with promise of more good than anything else ever attempted by our organization.

The Prohibitionists of Mississippi are determined to secure constitutional prohibition at the convention which meets in August. It will be their own fault if they do not get it However, there has been a division in their ranks, and if defeat comes the main responsibility will rest here. As a result of this, some favor the old local option law, while others have set their faces like a flint toward statutory prohibition, and God grant they may get it! We may be trammeled, perplexed, bewildered, even, by the strangeness of humanity, but we cannot be dismayed in a cause like this, and the truest, bravest men and women of the state are *going forward.*

The declaration of principles adopted at the recent prohibition state convention stands for constitutional prohibition, demands that no license system be engrafted on the new Constitution, favors scientific instruction, and recommends a ceaseless agitation until a complete victory is won. The new executive committee have Rev. J B. Gambrell as chairman and are as one man on the "constitutional" question. A majority, so far, of the delegates to the convention are Prohibitionists, aggressive and true. However, Prohibitionists concede that in that convention the leading issue will be ballot reform, and they are willing to make Prohibition secondary to this, believing as they do that, based upon intelligence, the ballots of the people will win for them their hearts' desire It is needless to say that the "race question" engenders this willingness. A majority of the educated colored people and of the white people of our state are Prohibitionists.

At the state prohibition convention the W. C. T. U. was represented by a trio of our most intellectual and brilliant sisters:—Mrs. H. B. Kells, Mrs. Adelia M. Hillman and Miss Addie Purnell. The convention indorsed the *White Ribbon.*

Be it remembered that prohibition has on "seven league boots" in Mississippi and will find its bag of gold somewhere short of the end of the rainbow.

LENA M. HOBBS.

NEW YORK.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY CONVENTION.

This was held at Chautauqua June 3 and 4. We were all impressed by the fact that we were on ground made historic by the organization, sixteen years ago, of the National union. This event was celebrated in a most practical and appropriate way, by holding the largest and best convention in our history.

We were made thrice welcome by the addresses of the oldest member of the county union, Mrs. Flint, of Chautauqua, eighty-one years of age, of Rev. Mr. Elson, pastor of the church, and the following letter from Bishop J. H. Vincent, Chancellor of Chautauqua University:

To the Members of Chautauqua County Woman's Christian Temperance Union,

DEAR "SISTERS OF THE PEOPLE;"—As an officer of the Chautauqua Assembly, having charge of the department of instruction and public meetings at Chautauqua, I take pleasure in thus giving my official approval of the act by which your convention has been brought for this year, to the Assembly grounds. It seems fitting that you should meet in the place where sixteen years ago, your now world-wide organization was begun.

The work of agitation in the interest of temperance which your union has accomplished is phenomenal; and the agitation has resulted in great good to the cause of temperance, Christian morality, and religious faith.

Wishing you the largest success in all legitimate and judiciously conducted effort in behalf of temperance, and praying that your meeting may be full of wisdom, harmony and power, I remain your servant in the cause of religion, righteousness and reform,

JOHN H. VINCENT.

The address of our president, Mrs. Amanda F. Mason, was an able résumé of the work accomplished, and the opportunities before us; arguing strongly for the principles on which our organization is founded, and urging us to dare to undertake great things through faith in our Divine Leader. Of necessity the convention reluctantly and sadly accepted her resignation, after four years of most successful leadership, feeling that it thus lost, for the time, at least, one of the most able and dignified presiding officers in the state.

Mrs. A. S. Benjamin, of Michigan, contributed greatly to the instruction and gratification of the convention by conducting a question drawer; a parliamentary drill in which she showed herself skillful in making learning pleasant and easy; and by an excellent address in the evening, clearly presenting the need of temperance work in the church, led by the ministers, and incidentally showing some of the fallacies of high license.

Very full reports were given by the superintendents of departments. The presentation of the banner to the union having the largest percentage of increase was made by Mrs Mattie S. Mead to the Jamestown union. Good music through all the meetings was a marked feature.

The exercises of the Loyal Temperance Legion of Chautauqua were most inspiring, and the session closed with a "Y" evening which was very successful as regards both instruction and entertainment.

The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Mattie S. Mead; vice-president, Mrs. Lucy Ellsworth; corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. E. Almy; recording secretary, Mrs. Rose E. Putnam; treasurer, Miss M. L. Stevens. MRS. MATTIE S. MEAD.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

Washington county, Iowa, W. C. T. U. convened May 27, in the M. E. Church, Washington. Number of members of convention present, twenty-five. Mrs. S. M. I. Henry, National evangelist, assisted and gave several able lectures. Mrs. M. H. M. Blair was reëlected president; Miss Maggie Duff, secretary; Mrs. E. B. Scofield, treasurer; Mrs. F. A. McDowell, chairman of auditing committee. Number of subscribers to the *Messenger*, ten; to THE UNION SIGNAL, sixty-four.

THE W. C. T. U. of Newport, Ky., keeps a good supply of literature in the wall-pockets placed in various public quarters. The most effective work of the society has been among the prisoners. The Newport and Covington jails are both regularly visited. Mrs. James Corbet's work is spoken of as especially successful among the prisoners, several having found Christ through her influence and faithfulness. The president, Mrs. Dr. Lewis, is untiring in her efforts, and spends a large proportion of her time in visiting the sick, filling wall-pockets, ministering to the necessities of the poor, and doing all in her power for the temperance cause.

MISS FANNIE ARMSTRONG, superintendent of the Loyal Temperance Legion of the Dallas W. C. T. U., organized a Loyal Temperance Legion in the Floyd Street M. E. Church, South, June 29, with sixteen members. The following officers were elected: President, Mr. John McIntosh; vice-president, Miss Roxie Hughes; recording secretary, Mr. Robert McClendon; corresponding secretary, Miss Emma Gooding; treasurer, Miss Lizzie Wheeless, Mrs. Anna Martin, leader of the "Little Workers," honorary member.

THE members of the W. C. T. U. of Knightstown, Indiana, were fortunate in recently securing the services of Mrs. Trego, state evangelist and lecturer of Ohio, for a series of meetings. Three evening and one afternoon meeting were held, all well attended, and the people express themselves as well entertained. The city papers, the *Sun* and *Banner*, spoke well of Mrs. Trego's lectures. The *Banner* said: "Would that all parents in the city could have heard her earnest appeal for the suppression of evils which so glaringly menace the future of our sons and daughters!" In her lecture on "Popular Fallacies" she warmly espoused the cause of woman's suffrage, her arguments in support thereof being simply unanswerable.

IT is not often that a church service is punctuated by applause, but this happened lately in Minneapolis. Mrs. E. R. Newcomb, state organizer of W. C. T. U. gave an address in Dr. McLaurin's church. At its close the pastor arose to say a few words. He touched on politics a bit, and at last gave utterance to this sentiment: "I had rather see the noble old Republican charger lie down and die in its tracks than to be bridled, saddled and ridden by the saloon," and was heartily applauded.

Official Communications.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUCTION.

COLLEGE PRIZE.

The time for writing the prize essay on "The Relation of the Temperance Question to Political Economy" has been extended until December 25. The essays which have been received will be retained and adjudged with others, which may be received later. The amount of the prize has also been increased to eighty dollars. The competition is open to all under-graduates both men and women. For particulars address, MRS. GEO. S. HUNT,
Asso. Supt. Scientific Instruction.

Portland, Me.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MISS WILLARD'S BIRTHDAY.

The National organizer and chalk talker for the Loyal Temperance Legions, Mrs. Ellen A. Blair, requests that all the Loyal Temperance Legions of the United States make Sept. 28, 1890, Miss Willard's birthday, a day of prayer and contributions for the "Great Battle" now being fought to save the children of Nebraska from the curse of the saloon. She suggests that a union mass-meeting be held upon that day by the Loyal Temperance Legions and Sunday-schools, inviting their parents and friends to listen to their songs and recitations. In connection with the anniversary exercises, brief talks on the prohibitory amendment, and simple questions as to what it is and what it will do, should be interspersed by those familiar with the subject. A vote should be taken at this meeting as an expression of how the children would vote if they could, upon this subject. At the close a liberal collection should be solicited, with the explanation, and sent to Mrs. M. A. Hitchcock, Lincoln, Neb., state president of the W. C. T. U.. A package of leaflets containing appropriate selections of songs and recitations for such a meeting, with questions and answers on the prohibitory amendment, can be obtained by sending ten cents to Mrs. E. A. Blair, Creighton, Neb. This is heartily indorsed by

MRS. HELEN G. RICE, *Nat. Supt. Juvenile Dept.*
MISS ANNA GORDON, *Associate Supt. Juv. Dept.*

Mrs. Zerelda Wallace will lecture in Missouri one month, coming into the state September 10. There are a few dates not taken. Unions wishing to employ her, address, at once, Mrs. Mary E. Jones, Humansville, Mo.

The annual convention of the First District W. C. T. U. of Ohio, composed of Ashtabula, Lake and Geauga counties, will be held in Huntsburg, August 19 and 20. Delegates who come by railroad will stop at East Claridon station, where conveyances will be provided to carry them to the meeting. Opening session on the evening of the 19th; the closing session will be a Demorest contest.

MRS. H. E. HAMMOND, *Pres.*
MRS. DR. FENTON, *Sec.*

L. T. L. SEAL COURSES.

The following are the Reading Courses arranged for the Loyal Temperance Legion. Those having begun the Crusader Course as previously announced, will be entitled to the "seal" on its completion. For full information, send three cents to the W. T. P. A. for the new L. T. L. Responsive Reading, "Diplomas and Seals."

CRUSADER COURSE.

Gold Seal.

Examination on Senior Grade Lessons, for one year	$1.00
Our Republic	1.00
Boys and Other Boys, or Girls of To-Day, Price each, paper	.25
Cloth	.50

BAND OF MERCY COURSE.

Blue Seal.

Eyes Open	$ .03
Our Dumb Animals. (Published Monthly.) Per year	.25
Stories of Friends	.10
Black Beauty	.20
Little Folks in Feathers and Fur	1.75

HELPING HAND COURSE.

Green Seal.

The Flower Mission	$ .02
A Temperance Room.	.01
Do Something.	.01
What they Did.	.01
A Temperance Circus Tent.	.01

Good-Times Girls, price $1.50, or Blue Badge Boys, price, $1.25.

PLEDGE COURSE.

Silver Seal.

The Queen's Gift	$ .03
Pure Temples	.03
Van and Vet	.10
Prove It	.10

Other books to be announced later.

WORLD'S FAIR COURSE.

Scarlet Seal.

Our Country	$ .03
The World's W. C. T. U.	.03
Ten Boys who lived on the Road from Long Ago to Now	.80

Round the World with the White Ribbon (Ready Jan., 1891).
Another book to be selected later.

SCIENCE COURSE.

Violet Seal.

First Steps in Electricity	$ .75
Coal and the Coal Mines	.75
Seaside and Wayside, No. 2	.45

Diplomas and seals are to be obtained through the State Superintendents.

ALICE M. GUERNSEY.

IMPORTANT CALL FROM SOUTH DAKOTA.

The W. C. T. U. of South Dakota is in great need of funds to carry on the suffrage campaign. All white-ribboners and friends of the W. C. T. U. are urgently requested to send contributions to the state treasurer, Mrs. M. E. Kline, Mitchell, South Dakota, stating that it is designed for W. C. T. U. suffrage work.

H. M. BARKER, *President.*

Publisher's Notes.

Notice.

A friend writing from Redfield for samples of publications and information regarding the formation of a Loyal Legion is requested to tell what state she lives in. There are too many Redfields in the country to permit us to send samples to all in the hope of finding the right Mrs. E. R. S.

Worth $1.50!

I must say I think the one piece entitled "Ecclesiastical Amusements" in the last number of THE UNION SIGNAL worth the price of the whole year.

MRS. P. C. TEMPLE.

If a Good Idea Why Not Try It?

Please send me the set of eight books for $1.50. Your Circulating Library scheme, as it might be called, is one I have followed for years with religious books, offering them to friends with warm approval and urging them to read them. I have lent Christian's Secret to dozens of people,—and many other books. I think I shall follow your plan with Temperance books, too. MISS C. C. W.

New Publications.

Try the new Responsive Readings for the L. T. L. Eight numbers are ready. They have new music, bright pieces of poetry, Scripture readings and good information on live topics. Three cents each, *samples free*.

National Prohibitory Amendment Leaflets.

Three numbers are ready. The first is the basis of all such work—the constitution of the United States. The second discusses the amendment to the constitution submitted by Senator Blair in 1887.

The third is an extract from Senator Blair's great book, "The Temperance Movement," and outlines what National Prohibition is and how attained. Get these leaflets going. Your strongest Republican can find no word of fault with them, not even the Iowa non-partisans. So get them going, as that means Education. 100 sent postpaid for 50 cts.

Melinda Allen's Letter,

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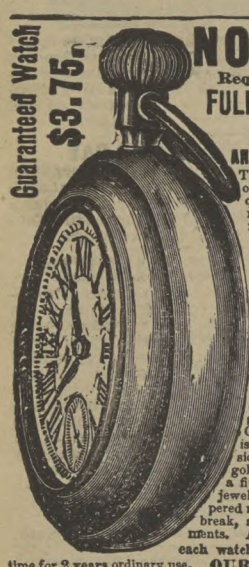

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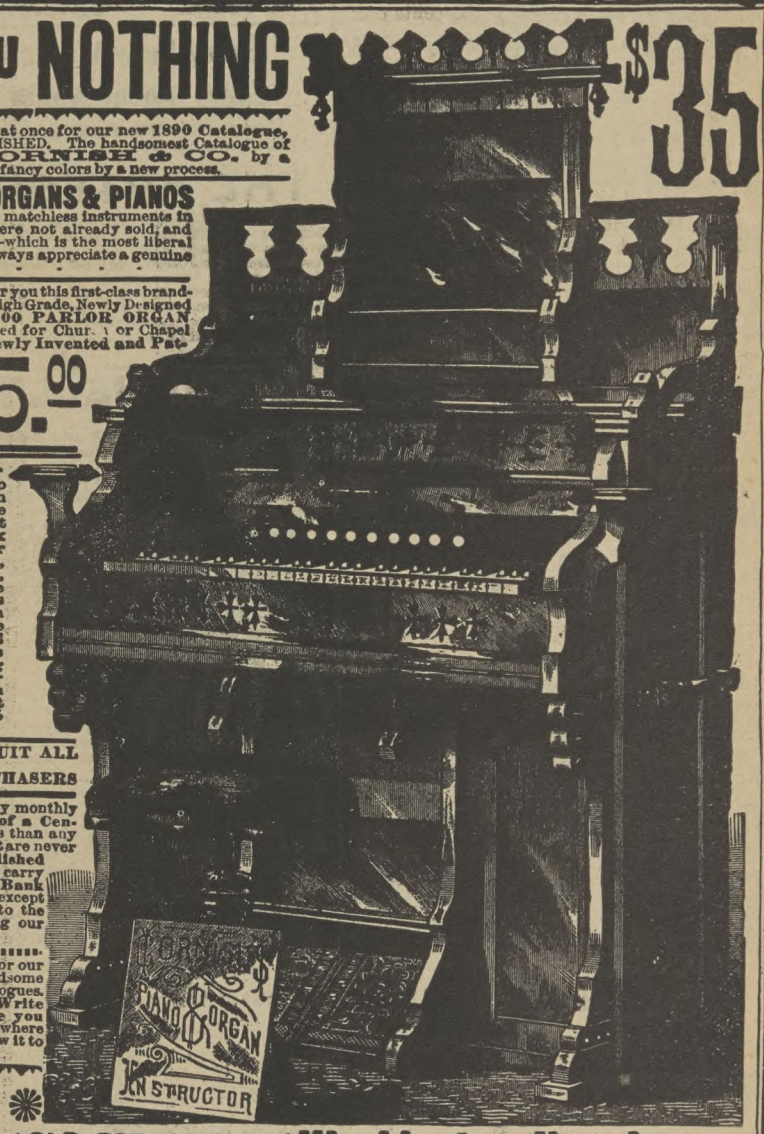

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Automatic in all its operations, giving entire satisfaction to all who use it, and **Saving About 40 per cent** of the coffee usually used, giving better results than any other. No cloth strainer. Coffee clear as amber. To see is to buy. Any one, boy or girl, can sell them. Agents get ready for county and state Fairs, expositions, etc. Sample, Nickel Plated, only $1.00. If not satisfactory return and get your cash. ARTESIAN COFFEE POT CO.,
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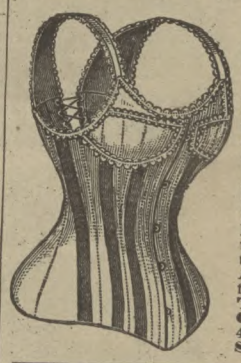
GOOD HEALTH.



Lady Agents wanted for **The THOMAS GOOD HEALTH CORSET WAIST.** Thousands in use. Corded, Boned, Buttoned or clasped at front; will fit old ladies, young women and growing girls. Every lady wishing a beautiful figure and also comfort will buy The Thomas Good Health Corset Waist. **HUNDREDS** sent by mail to women unable to obtain them of our Agents. All orders promptly filled.
THE THOMAS CORSET Parlors, 465 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

Lady Agents

MAKE FROM

$100 TO $250 A MONTH.

Our prices are much lower than those of any **first class** Sewing Machines in the country. We want a good live Agent in every county. To one who will work we will furnish any of our large variety of machines at **one-half** our low prices if cash is sent with order. If **12** Machines are ordered at one time we will send one of our Nice Sewing Machine Wagons **FREE.** Send for circulars and order at once, and secure territory.

AMERICAN MACHINE CO., Chicago, Ills.

Send for Circulars. E. J. KNOWLTON, Ann Arbor, Mich.

SEND stamp at once for description of the Wyant Patent Shade Fastener and useful souvenir. Address, **WYANT MFG. CO.,** Chicago, Ill.

MY WIFE SAYS SHE CANNOT SEE how you do it for the money.

$12.50 Buys a $65.00 Improved Oxford Singer Sewing Machine, a perfect working, reliable, finely finished Sewing Machine, adapted for light or heavy work, with all the latest improvements and complete set of attachments. A written guarantee for 5 years with each machine. Buy direct from manufacturers and save Dealers and Agents profits. Catalogue free.
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Manufacturers, Church, Lodge, School, Bank and Office Furniture.
Send for catalogue. **270-272 Wabash Ave., Chicago.**

For Gas **BAILEY'S** **For Oil**

COMPOUND light-spreading Silver-plated Corrugated Glass **REFLECTORS,** A wonderful invention for lighting **CHURCHES,** Halls, etc. Handsome designs. **Satisfaction guaranteed.** Catalogue and price list free. BAILEY REFLECTOR CO.
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Corset Waists and Braces. Send for Price List.
Agents Wanted. **DELSARTE CORSET CO., 142 W. 23d St., New York.**

$16 **FREE TRADE PRICES**
No Protection! No Monopolies!
$45 SEWING MACHINES NOW ONLY **$16**

We are now selling our **Western Improved Singer Sewing Machine**—same as cut—complete with all attachments and warranted for five years for only **$16.** Send for circular and see full description of this and other styles to
M. A. SCULLIN & CO., 762 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

DR. WILFORD HALL'S

HEALTH PAMPHLET.

IN AMERICA.

Dr. W. B. Forden, M. D., St. Louis, Mo., 706 Pine St., writes, March 2:

"Dr. A. Wilford Hall:—I have just finished reading your health brochure. To say that I am amazed does not express it—to think of the stupidity of our profession to have overlooked this factor in the physical economy for so long, and at last leave it to a layman to make the discovery! I had already an experience with a partial application of the remedy, but your pamphlet has convinced me that I did not know it all by half, and yet I thought I was in the van. I am fully convinced, however, that my partial application of the treatment has saved my life, and I now as fully believe that your advance application of the same will prolong it. Although a graduate of medicine and regarded as a successful practitioner, I have a supreme contempt for drugs, and for some time had contemplated changing my business, etc., etc. . . . Very truly yours,
W. B. FORDEN, M. D."

Dr. John Kaufman, M.D., of Hazleton, Pa., writes, March 16th:

"Dear Dr. Hall:—I received your Health-Pamphlet yesterday, and have examined it sufficiently to grasp the rationale of your treatment. Please accept my thanks for the valuable little work. Your reasoning is logical and your conclusions are strictly physiological. I believe your discovery, as elaborated in your treatise, has more intrinsic value than all other pathological theories.
Very truly yours, JOHN KAUFMAN, M.D."

F. H. Miller, cashier of Merchants' Bank, Appleton City, Mo., writes, March 3d:

"Dear Dr. Hall:—I have been troubled with liver complaint and constipation for years, and after a thorough application of your treatment I am glad to report that I am entirely relieved of these troubles. My wife had been under the doctor's care more or less for about eight years with a complication of difficulties, and could receive little or no real benefit. Since she began the use of your drugless remedy last September she has not taken a dose of medicine, and is now enjoying better health than she has for years past. In a word, I regard your treatment as the greatest discovery in the healing art ever made. Very truly, F. H. MILLER.
"P. S.—You are at liberty to use this testimonial, and to publish it to the whole world.
F. H. MILLER."

For further information regarding this medicineless treatment call upon or send a 2-cent stamp to A. T. BATES, Room 46, 161 La Salle St., Chicago.

LADY AGENTS—Send for terms for best selling corsets and waists in the market. Sample free. ST. LOUIS CORSET CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Baby's Complete Wardrobe **Only** 21 patterns first outfit **40cts.**
Directions for making and trimming stylishly. Number, kind and amount of material required. Hints on care of baby.
RELIABLE PATTERN CO. Lodi, Ohio.

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COMBINATION SYSTEM for Cutting Ladies' and Children's garments and gentlemen's shirts. Been in use 20 years; lately improved. Diploma granted at Paris Exposition. Send for circulars to **R. S. Bailey,** Silver Creek, Chautauqua Co., N. Y. Mention THE UNION SIGNAL.

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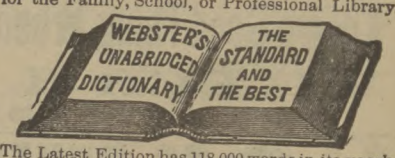

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by buying the cheap phototype reprints of an obsolete "Webster" now being foisted upon the market. From A to Z they are **all alike,** being poor reproductions of the Dictionary of **over 40 years ago.** Announcements concerning them are very misleading; for instance, the supplement of 10,000 so-called "new words" was compiled by a gentleman who has been dead over thirty years, and was published before his death. Other so-called additions are reprints of a like nature. These books are all comparatively valueless. The Latest and Genuine Edition of

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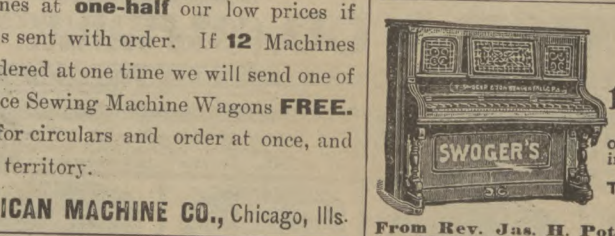

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THE **T. Swoger & Son Pianos & Organs**
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From Rev. Jas. H. Potts, D.D., editor of Michigan "Christian Advocate," Detroit Mich., "To say that we are delighted with the Piano does not express the fact. We are jubilant if all your instruments are as fine in appearance and as pleasing in tone as this one, your patrons will rise by the hundreds."

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OUR OFFER We will send you a piano or an organ for trial in your own home, and if you don't like it you can send it back, and we will pay freight both ways. Send reference of your Banker or Merchant and we will fill your order promptly.

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Publisher's Dep't.

What Agents are Doing on Glimpses.

"You can send me 53 books; 20 cloth, 25 half morocco, 8 morocco. These are for my August delivery, and while I hoped to send for a larger number at this time, perhaps I ought not to complain. Several agents for other books tell me they can do nothing, and are surprised that I do so well. I tell them it is because I sell 'Glimpses.'"

[NOTE.—This agent's July work netted $70.60 commissions, and $7 premiums. Total $77.60. Ought she to "complain"?]

Find herein order for five copies of "Glimpses." I did not intend to order these till next month, but as the subscribers are ready for them, and *they will entitle me to the extra premium of a Dictionary for my July work*, I send them now. This order makes one hundred and two books I have sold since accepting an agency some months ago. I did not think I could do as well as I have, but I just kept on working when I could, and I am more grateful to you than I can express for inducing me to take up the agency and for the help you have been to me.

Has Your Union Been Canvassed for "Glimpses of Fifty Years"?

If not, write us for our special August offer to unions.

Confidence.

We assure our readers that they may have every confidence in the statements concerning the new temperance and industrial town of Harvey, advertised on page 18. A large three column prospectus of the town is crowded out of this issue. If you will send for a copy of THE UNION SIGNAL for July 24, or August 7, you will find a full statement of how a large manufacturing place is being built up at Harvey, of the exceptional railroad facilities, of the temperance character of the town, and who the men are behind it. How sewerage, shade, light, water, and grading are provided for, and finally how the lots (25x171 feet) sell for from $180 to $450 each. There is every reason to believe that an investment now will meet with ample profit.

The tenth year of the Stanberry, Mo., Normal, Business and Shorthand College opens September 2, 1890. This school has attained a great reputation. It has hundreds of graduates and thousands of old students doing well. Students may enter at any time and select their own studies, if they do not wish to take a regular course. Twenty teachers. NO SALOONS IN THE COUNTY. Board, tuition, and room rent only **$3.00 per week, or $125 per year.** The president of this college was orphaned by liquor, and is a radical saloon hater and does not care who knows it. Send for a large, free catalogue, to JOHN E. FESLER, President, STANBERRY, Mo.

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MR. A. B. LAFORME, Boston, Mass., says: I ordered and distributed one dozen large bottles Bradycrotine among my friends afflicted with Headache, and in every case it has afforded almost instantaneous relief.

What Agents say of Tokology.— A complete Ladies' Guide: — "Tokology" grows more popular every day!! An agent in Michigan who has sold several hundred says: "I love 'Tokology' and am delighted to be in its service. I can sell just as well in territory that has been gone over."— Mrs. E. J. McElwain, writes "I took forty-five orders in five days last week, notwithstanding the storm. I sell 'Tokology' because I know I am benefiting the buyer."— Mrs. Annie Sanderson reports: "I took eighty-nine orders for 'Tokology' in the last three weeks. There is no other book I feel like working so hard for." Agents who make a regular business of canvassing will find *Tokology* a splendid selling book. Prepaid, $2.75 Sample pages free.
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NEW EYES, 13 Oak St., Glens Falls, N. Y.

BLISS WOMAN'S BAND. Something NEW. Indorsed by **Annie Jenness-Miller.** No lady should be without. Fitted band, 75c.; plain, 30c. BLISS MF'G CO., Box 367, Minneapolis, Minn **Agents wanted.**

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LADY AGENTS wanted. For our new combined Skirt and Hose Supporter. Rapid Seller Good pay. Sample Free to agents. Address
MRS. N. B. LITTLE, 370 Lakeside, Chicago, Ill.

CURED

Of Female Weakness and Nervous Prostration.

COLEBROOK, O., January 24, 1890.
The Owen Electric Belt and Appliance Company:
GENTLEMEN: About two years ago I was induced to obtain one of your Ladies' Electric Belts, it being considered by my husband and friends as a last resort in the effort to regain my broken health and shattered nervous system.

My trouble began when our first child was born, at which time my health became so impaired that for some time it was feared by my friends that I would never rise from my bed again. Partially recovering, however, I went on with my duties, becoming more nervous and with constant painful sensations.

Afterward, as years passed by, our home was brightened by three more children, whose happy faces and childlike prattle should have made and did make us happy, only my health became still more broken, and I finally became so prostrated as to be entirely unfit for any household duties, and in fact so nervous as to be a burden to myself and all my friends. The weakness and nervousness increased. We tried every known remedy, employed doctor after doctor, and all patent medicines, using all the means we could accumulate from our farm in paying doctors' bills, but I constantly declined in general health, until I became discouraged and willing to die. My friends and neighbors began to offer consolation and to express pity for my children, whom they thought were soon to be deprived of their mother's care. In this condition, with daily headaches, throbbing pains in my back, a constant feeling of weight, no appetite, extreme nervousness, sleeplessness, restlessness, hysteria, constipation, and all attending difficulties, my life truly was a burden. Worn out and completely discouraged, as a last resort my husband, learning of the wonderful cures having been made by wearing the Owen Electric Belt, determined to obtain one for me. I began wearing the body belt and noticed first that it gave me strength, then my habits became more regular, the sense of depression began to leave me. I began to gain in flesh, as I had been reduced to less than ninety pounds from 125, my appetite returned and my digestion began to improve.

I soon noticed that my blood began to course through my arms and limbs and my pulses began to thrill with new life; I began to take an interest in life and enjoy exercise. My nervous trouble and troubles peculiar to our sex began to leave me, one after another; I resumed my old duties about the house, until now, with brightened eye and buoyant heart, I take entire charge of my household duties, care for my entire family of four children, my husband and the added help incident to a large farm, and consider myself entirely cured.

All this change from the very edge of the grave occurred during the first year I used the Electric Appliance, and now for more than a year I have continued in excellent health and spirits, feeling no returning symptoms of the disease. I can walk any distance I desire, stand upon my feet in conducting my household duties nearly the whole day without any of the old feeling of pain and weaknesses. I do my sewing for a family of seven and keep a large house in order.

I owe all this wonderful transformation from entire prostration to perfect health to the magic power of the Owen Electric Belt, and my heart goes out to my suffering sisters throughout the land, and I desire to say to them, by this testimony, that, if suffering from diseases peculiar to our sex, they can find in the use of the Owen Electric Belt a happy relief, and, I have no doubt, a permanent cure.

I consider it but little I can do in return for all the good I have received from Dr. Owen's Electric Appliance to thus add my testimony as one having entire faith in electricity, as given by the Owen Electric Body Belt in curing disease. Sincerely wishing that others may find the relief I have in their use, I am thankfully,
MRS. ELLA TRAUTMAN, Colebrook, Ohio.

Persons making inquiry from the writers of testimonials must in all cases send a self-addressed stamped envelope to insure a reply.

All persons desiring any information regarding the cure of **ACUTE, CHRONIC, and NERVOUS DISEASES** please inclose **SIX (6) CENTS** and write for Illustrated Catalogues and valuable information, together with recent sworn testimonials of parties cured by the Owen Electric Body Belt. Catalogues in English, Swedish, Norwegian, and German. Address

The Owen Electric Belt & Appliance Co.
191 and 193 State st., Chicago, Ill.

Will You Do It?

An old board can be painted, so can your face—but do you compare *your* face with a board?

NO YOU DON'T!! We did not suggest the comparison. All face *paint makers* do and every lady in the land resents it. Naturally so, but they make and sell paint all the same—What for?

TO BEAUTIFY THE COMPLEXION—so claimed—but we with you say, it works an injury, and that the beauty of nature in all its natural purity is the desirable end to be obtained by the use of face treatment.—Paint is a covering—momentarily presentable—easily destroyed—hurts the skin.

DEAR LADY, let us be consistent. **YOU SAY "YES."** We believe then that the skin should be treated with a tonic medication of known ingredients—harmless in effect but possessing great medicinal value for the purpose of assisting in restoring the skin to a healthy and natural condition-that means, the complexion of an infant-skin soft-clear-natural-beautiful. Now you say

"HOW DELIGHTFUL" But wait-internal treatment should be taken in order that the system be freed from impurities so plainly shown by their disfiguring discoloration upon the face and other parts of the body. Now you say-

"HOW VERY REASONABLE"—So do we, and we have studied, experimented, expended money and time freely-desirous of obtaining the combination treatment talked about-it is purely an American Formula-has never been to France-when we say anything in favor of ourselves and our treatment it is based upon the satisfactory results obtained by the use of our combination treatment in several thousand cases-well

BUT NOW ONE POINT—and this is the most important one we shall make.-Don't you think it useless to try to remove the torpid condition of the skin, unless the cause is removed?-so-

DON'T PUT ON A FALSE FACE—that is paint—pure and simple-when you can accomplish so much good for yourself by an effort so little you won't notice it if you will only start in the right direction, and in order to determine how to do this if you will take our advice-

WE DON'T ASK MUCH OF YOU! Only look in your mirror. Can your complexion be improved? Are you tanned-freckled here and there-pimples big and little scattered all over your face-blackheads-how many-so annoying and disfiguring-moth patches-liver spots-dark rings beneath the eyes-unnatural blueness-exceeding paleness of the skin -nose red, with the pores showing plainly-in fact an ugly complexion-We say it can be improved.

DON'T STOP NOW—confidently act upon our advice and take a guaranteed course of the only combination treatment-internal and external-ever successfully formulated -It is called

VENUS SKIN TONIC for external use. Promotes healthy, natural, vigorous action of the skin. Stimulates secretions, throws off accumulated impurities from the pores. Smooths the skin, and removes all *complexional imperfections*

VENUS PURITY PELLETS. Pages descriptive of the beneficial results obtained by using could be written but to be short—They make the *blood pure.* Normal in quantity and quality. Regulates torpid organs to natural activity. Rejuvenates the system, imparting *vigor* and *vitality* to *listless, lifeless* human beings.

VENUS SKIN TONIC for external use—**PURITY PELLETS** for internal use The original combination complexion treatment-put up in one package-cost $1.00-for all-and we mail it upon receipt of price or you can buy from our agents or druggists generally everywhere.

GUARANTEED RESULTS. We positively guarantee each and every course of combination treatment sold, when used according to simple directions to produce results claimed. We are anxious and willing to refund money to dissatisfied purchasers of Venus Skin Tonic and Venus Purity Pellets. As to our reliability we refer to the publishers of this paper.

GOOD ENERGETIC WORKERS who desire to make money because they need it and can appreciate what an income of $5 to $10 a day means, will find steady and lucrative employment with us. Write for terms to-day; secure territory *quick!* Send for "*Mother's Talk to Her Daughter.*"

ORDER NOW! You will never regret it for you run no risk. Remit $1.00 in the most convenient way and receive by return delivery the combination treatment complete.

THIS CONCLUDING STATEMENT is made for the purpose of asking that you give Venus Skin Tonic, Venus Purity Pellets, the original combination complexion treatment a trial—That's all. We have not talked about our preparations in technical terms, because we wanted you to know all about these *sterling* qualities. We hope you do and that you will profit by your knowledge. **WILL YOU DO IT?**

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If you have any or all of these symptoms send 40 cents to **GEO. N. STODDARD.** druggist, **1226 Niagara Street, BUFFALO N Y.,** who will send you, postpaid, some simple and harmless powders, pleasant to take and easy directions, which if you follow, will positively and effectually cure in from one to three weeks' time, no matter how bad you may be. Few have suffered from these causes more than I, and fewer still at my age (51) are in more perfect health than I am now. The same means will cure you.

"Mr. Stoddard is an honest man."—Publisher The Golden Argosy, N. Y.

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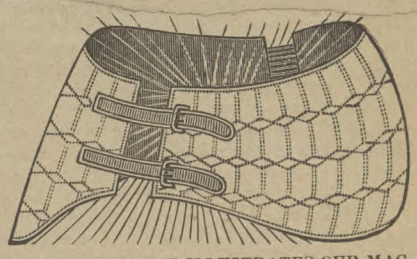
LADIES MAKE MONEY.
$5 to $10 a day made by selling our INDISPENSABLE. Every lady should have one. Send three 2c stamps for conditions. INDISPENSABLE MFG. CO., 1712 Oregon Avenue, Saint Louis, Mo.

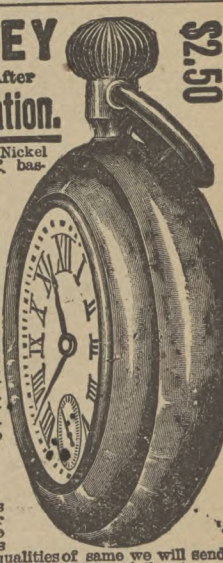
THE DEAF HEAR **SOUND DISCS** are *guaranteed to help a larger per cent.* of cases than all similar devices combined. *The same to the Ears as glasses are to the eyes.* Positively invisible. **Worn months** without removal. **H. A. WALES, Bridgeport, Conn.**

RHEUMATISM.
Agents wanted for the **German Anti-Rheumatic Ring.** A certain and speedy cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia and all kindred complaints. Write for circulars and particulars. Can refer, by permission, to Mr. Geo. C. Hall, business manager, and Mr. C. D. Paine, advertising manager of The Union Signal, who have used them. Address **F. W. Kimball,** 155 State Street, Chicago, Ill.



THE ABOVE CUT ILLUSTRATES OUR MAGNETIC Belt. One of the grandest appliances ever made for Lame Back, Weakness of Spine and any diseases of the Kidneys. This belt will give relief in Five Minutes, and has never failed to cure Lame Back! It has no equal for Kidney Disease. It is nature's own power concentrated and will do more good in one hour than all other remedies will do in one week. It is the crowning triumph of the nineteenth century! Whole families are often cured by wearing one Belt in turn. It gives off LIFE and WARMTH the moment it touches the body. We can refer to one thousand people now wearing this Belt. Never since Galileo has there been given to the world such a potential power for curing diseases as DR. THACHER'S MAGNETIC SHIELDS. We challenge the civilized world to produce the equal of this Magnetic Belt for curing disease. If every reader of THE UNION SIGNAL will send for our book the law of magnetic impartation will be explained to them. Every lady in the land should wear this belt, as it is a perfect protection against pain and sickness at all periods of life. Write us for information of vital interest to you.
MAGNETIC SHIELD CO.,
No. 6 Central Music Hall, Chicago, Ill.

NO MONEY Required Until After **Full Examination.** **$2.50**



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Signal Notes.

THE British House of Commons defeated Lord Meath's bill making it legal for the three ladies elected members of the London City Council to serve on that board.

THE Egyptian government is about to construct a system of irrigation costing $30,000,000. A basin has been discovered seven miles from the Nile, supposed to have been constructed when Joseph was Prime Minister of Egypt. A canal two hundred and fifty feet deep is to be dug from the Nile to this reservoir, through which the overflow of the Nile will flow and be there stored for use during drouth.

MRS. LUNIER has given to the French Temperance Society one thousand francs to be given as a prize for the best essay on the question, "What are the consequences of hereditary alcoholism and what are the best means of prevention or means to limit or lessen its effects?" The society wishes this study and research to embrace all the questions of moral, social, and therapeutic means for prevention and limitation of inebriety.

SEVEN women of Washington, D. C., with Miss Mary Desha at their head, have incorporated a joint stock company for the purpose of providing suitable headquarters for the many women's organizations which, from year to year, meet at the National capital. It is to contain an auditorium large enough to accommodate the National American Suffrage Association, the National W. C. T. U., the Woman's National Press Association, and similar bodies. Besides this it will contain a library, reception rooms, an art gallery, and rooms for classes, a gymnasium, natatorium and a bowling alley. A capital idea, but its name is unpronounceable—Wimodaughsis. What does it mean?

POSTMASTER JOHN WANAMAKER made this good temperance speech to his Philadelphia Bible class not long ago: "The drunkard who votes for Prohibition is a freer man than the total abstainer who carries water on both shoulders and then votes for liquor, or to put it in the harness of high license. Just as the saloon-keeper must answer for every glass he sells, so we must answer for voting for liquor. It is simply a question of whether or not we are in favor of the saloon. It isn't a question of high license. The quibble that Prohibition does not prohibit has nothing to do with it. The law against stealing does not prevent stealing. The same power that puts the amendment on our Constitution will attend to the enforcement of the law. It is our duty to make it as difficult to get liquor as it is to get poison."

TALMAGE describes a city farmer as well as if he had been one. Hear him: "Even a stupid turnip knows a city farmer as soon as it sees him. Marrowfat peas fairly rattle in their pods with derision as he passes. The fields are glad to impose upon the novice. Wandering too near the beehive with a book on honey-making, he gets stung in three places; his cauliflowers turn out to be cabbages; the thunder spoils his milk; the grass-butter, that he dreamed of, is rancid; the taxes eat up his profits; drouth consumes his corn; the rust gets in his wheat; the peaches drop off before they ripen; the rot strikes the potatoes; the bay mare runs away with the box-wagon; his rustic gate gets out of order; his shrubbery is perpetually needing the shears; it seems almost impossible to keep the grass out of the serpentine walks; a cow gets in and upsets the vase of flowers; the hogs destroy the watermelons, and the gardener runs off with the chambermaid."

THE city of Liverpool has a practical object lesson in the shape of a district in it that is free from dramshops. It is the Toxteth district, containing 10,300 houses and a population of 50,000 or 60,000. Close to it is the "Dark spot upon the Mersey" where the publican reigns supreme, and the contrast between the two is very striking. Before Toxteth had prohibition its rate of taxation was two shillings six pence or three shillings a pound; it is now one shilling or ten pence, making a saving of from £20,000 to £30,000 a year in poor rates alone. And most of the paupers whom it still has to support come from the neighboring "dark spot" which supports a hundred public houses and cannot support all the paupers they make. In Toxteth pauperism is said to be a vanishing quantity; schools and churches are well attended; the police have an easy time, the people are well fed and well dressed, and there are no memorials that the "wants of the neighborhood" demand a public house.

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Read what its mother says:
"The undersigned has a child only three months old. It became sick with pains in its bowels and stomach when scarcely two months old. It cried and whined nearly all the time, and was completely run down in flesh. We gave it everything that we thought would relieve the child, but it grew worse all the time. We made twenty powders from a teaspoonful of Steketee's Worm Destroyer, gave it one powder three times daily. To our astonishment it was relieved of thousands of worms. We have given the child but twenty powders. It is entirely cured. I shall always recommend Steketee's Worm Destroyer.
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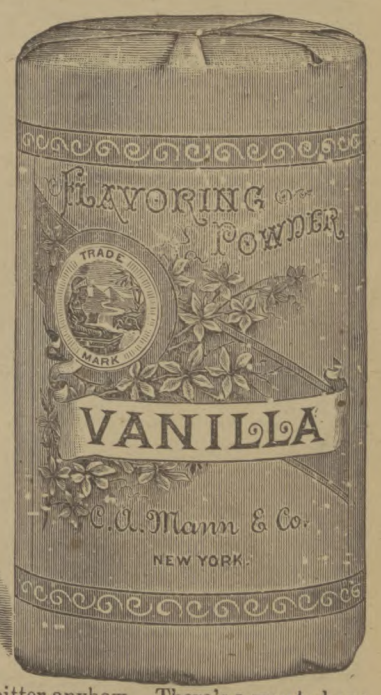

Good cake is a rarity. Not a lost art exactly, but if your cake isn't better than that found on the tea-tables of nine-tenths of your neighbors, it can certainly be improved upon. Good puddings and pies are hard to find, but cake is the hardest. Figure it up, now. How many ladies of your acquaintance can make desserts that are invariably successes? How many of them will bother to find out the reason for their failures? It don't pay a merchant to carry poor goods, and food is an important part of a housekeeper's stock in trade. To prepare it carelessly is a bad investment. Poor cake don't pay.
Better not have any. Of course a tea or a lunch without cake seems to have something lacking about it, but a cheap or badly-made excuse for the real thing is only an aggravation. You can spread your table with rich and creamy-looking damask, sparkling cut-glass and delicate china, and your silver cake-basket may be both artistic and elegant, but if the pile of cake does not diminish, there's something wrong with it. It may be one thing, it may be another. The easiest place to look for it is, What do you use for Flavoring? Perhaps that's just where the trouble lies. Liquid Extracts, four times as much alcohol in them as anything else, and adulterated besides. The spirit in the Extracts is quickly volatilized by heat, and if you put in enough to taste, your cake will be spoiled, and the flavor is rank and bitter anyhow. There's a way to have light and delicious cake always. By all means see to your oven, for there is as much in baking as in mixing, but in the beginning, use our Flavoring Powders, and everything else of as good quality. Then you won't have to complain that your cake gets stale from being on hand so long, though your family will likely think it is a joy forever. The best costs more? Perhaps it seems so just at first. But isn't it better to have good materials and the food all eaten up, than poorly prepared stuff of a cheaper grade, which is thrown out and wasted in the end? There is nothing ahead of our Flavoring Powders. They have the lead. Everybody says so when they have tried them. Why don't you? If your grocer doesn't keep them, and you can't get him to order a supply, send us 50 cents, and we will mail you a package of the 1-ounce Lemon and Vanilla for trial. Inducements to agents.
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"THOU HAST GIVEN A BANNER TO THEM THAT FEAR THEE; THAT IT MAY BE DISPLAYED BECAUSE OF THE TRUTH."

Vol. XVI.—No. 32.] CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, August 7, 1890. [Price $1.50 per Year.

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SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Amherst College has just received $50,000 to endow a professorship of hygiene.

The Illinois Legislature passed the Columbian Exposition Bill, and adjourned Friday.

The New York City public baths were patronized by 36,000 persons in one day last week.

Washington, D C., has 1,064 licensed liquor-selling establishments, wholesale and retail.

In a test case against a Cincinnati saloon-keeper, the decision is against him, thus sustaining the Sunday closing law.

Mrs. Marian Baxter, Rev. J. H. Hector, Mrs. Hoffman, and others made telling speeches at the Decatur camp-meeting last week.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has issued its order to take effect September 1 for reduction of railroad rates on food products.

July 31 completed the century since the first American patent was granted. The total number of patents issued during the century is 433,432.

A corrected list of the dead from the Johnstown flood fourteen months ago has just been issued, showing 2,187 as the entire number lost.

The Rock River Lutheran Assembly petitioned the Fair Commission to exclude drinking establishments and to close the Exposition on Sundays.

Representative citizens of Hyde Park and Englewood have formed a permanent organization to resist all attempts to open saloons in the "prohibited districts.'

J. C. Bonnell, of Lincoln, Neb., writes to correct our statement concerning the population of that city according to the last census. It has grown even faster than we gave it credit for, increasing from 13,200 in 1880 to 55,600, in 1890; four hundred and eighteen per cent.

Joseph Chamberlain in a speech at Birmingham, Eng., Saturday night, acknowledged that the Government made a mistake in introducing the licensing bill in a crowded business session, but declared the purpose of government was good and denounced the "unexpected hostility of temperance fanatics" which defeated the bill.

By request of Congress, the correspondence between Secretary Blaine and Lord Salisbury, concerning the Behring's Sea difficulty, has been published. The whole matter hinges on the question, whether that sea, the especial home of the seal, is a "closed sea" and as such belongs to the United States by virtue of its purchase of Alaska.

The National Assembly of Norway has voted $50,000 for a new expedition in search of the North Pole, moved thereto by finding articles from the Jeannette lost in Behring's Straits, floating on a cake of ice off the coast of Greenland. The supposition is that they must have come across the Arctic Ocean by way of the North Pole, proving the existence of the open polar sea.

The Supreme Court of Michigan reversed the decision of the Bay county circuit court convicting a man for selling liquor on a scow anchored opposite Bristol. This decision throws all river and lake towns open to the ravages of floating saloons. Like the Federal Supreme Court, this one calls the attention of the legislature to the necessity of remedying this state of things. What next?

CONCERNING the School of Methods at Ocean Grove, in charge of Mrs. S. J. C. Downs, Professor Cornwell says many good things. Among them this: "For common sense, reason, wit, eloquence—the rarest gift of the gods to man—this woman's School of Methods excelled all meetings we have ever known. It was an axe at the root of the tree, and best of all, the spirit of God was in it all. The closing address by Mrs. Mary T. Lathrap, of Michigan, was lightning from a clear sky. The vast assembly was thrilled, startled, exalted, subdued. 'Knowing the wrath of God, we persuade men,' was the foundation of that marvelous address. Mrs. Downs, the presiding officer, could well rule a senate."

AT a World's Fair Conference of gentlemen who have been identified with similar enterprises, held lately in Philadelphia, Mr. George W. Childs expressed the most kindly feeling of the Quaker City for its big Western sister, and declared that all classes there were animated by a patriotic desire to make the Exposition of 1893 a success. He promised to send on for exhibition some of the most rare and valuable articles in his collection. Among these are Tom Moore's harp, which belonged to the great Irish poet "in the days of his greatest triumphs as poet and singer;" the superb silver vase presented to Henry Clay by the Whig ladies of Tennessee; a massive silver salver presented to General Jackson by citizens of New Orleans after his victory at that historic spot; a miniature likeness of General Washington, encased in gold, and having set in the back of the case a generous lock of Washington's hair; a miniature ship, once the property of President Jackson, and made from a timber of the noted war ship, "The Alliance," which "thrice bore Lafayette's fortunes across the ocean," and some of the magnificent trophies brought home by General Grant from his celebrated tour around the world.

"No Christian man can go round the world without becoming a Prohibitionist—and a Woman's Christian Temperance Union man, too." This is what Rev. W. B. Palmore, of Kansas City, said, as he called at our office on his return from a round-the-world trip. Everywhere the fearful drink curse confronted him, as it confronts our missionaries; everywhere he felt that Christ is dishonored before the heathen by the conduct of Christian nations. In his travels he met Mrs. Leavitt and many times crossed the path of her labors; he gladly testifies to their efficiency. Thus the ends of the earth are brought together in sympathy and service.

THE State Central Committee of Texas Prohibitionists, Mr. J. G. Allison, Dallas, secretary, desires to secure a consensus of opinion upon the following question: "Do you not believe that the cause of prohibition will be advanced and the annihilation of the liquor traffic hastened, if *voters* who control the *purses* were organized in some such manner as the W. C. T. U., holding weekly meetings, gathering funds, distributing literature, pushing the circulation of state and national organs, holding county and district conventions, as well as state and national, throughout the off as well as the campaign years, and with individual heads of departments, state and national, who shall be held responsible for the work of their department? Have this superstructure built upon our present Third Party political foundations, so that it may subserve all campaign purposes and thus have both a peace and a war footing, an educational, a moral suasion and a daily personal man-to-man agitation side, to cultivate high-toned moral ideas, and a legal and political side to crystallize them into ballots and hold them ready for the campaign years. A body having such a legal status as to be able to receive bequests and legacies from patriots who may wish so to invest a part of their estates as to have it doing good service in the cause of moral reform long after their hands have ceased to labor and their tongues to speak for it, and thus after death continue their labors for the glory of God and the benefit of posterity." If modesty did not forbid a W. C. T. U. woman giving an opinion on the subject we should say that no party can have a better model of organization than the W. C. T. U.

SOUTH Dakotans do not propose to sit still and allow saloons to flourish. A saloon at Hitchcock having failed to close up, its proprietor was on Monday served with a civil process to abate a nuisance, and an injunction restraining him from selling intoxicating drinks. He was then arrested on a criminal process and brought before the county judge who bound him over till next term of court, fixing his bail at $700. Blume, the proprietor of the Huron distillery, was served in the same way.

A NATIONAL Missionary Conference is to be held in Indianapolis, September 3–9, 1890. Its theme will be: "Shall the Gospel be given to all people during this generation?" To meet the needs of the great world lying in darkness, one hundred thousand missionaries should go forth this year. It is hoped that this gathering will result in greatly aroused interest in sending them. Among the prominent workers expected are: Bishop William Taylor, of Africa, Dr. James H. Brookes, W. E. Blackstone, Rev. Geo. F. Pentecost. Dr. A. J. Gordon, C. H. Yatman, Dr. A. T. Pierson, James Johnston, of Jamaica, Rev. H. L. Hastings, H. W. Frost, T. C. Horton, Orr Ewing, of China, Robert E. Speer, A. Nash, Chas. E. Hurlburt, and many others. A large number of missionary volunteers are confidently expected to be present to bear testimony and add fuel to the missionary fire. Much time will be given to Bible study. One entire day will be set apart for prayer. The needs of some of the great fields, such as China and Africa, will be presented. The facts concerning foreign missionary work, both past, present and future will be considered. Testimony meetings will be held, and opportunities for small gatherings for prayer and conference. For further information address George S. Fisher, Y. M. C. A. Building, Topeka, Kansas.

MISS MERI TOPPELIUS, while in St. Paul, received so many calls for teachers in Slöjd, she has determined to open an institute for training teachers in that department of education. The first course will begin early in September, at corner of Fifth avenue and Madison street, Chicago. Miss Toppelius has had five years' experience as a teacher of Slöjd under Vera Hjelt, of Finland, whose work in this department of education is excelled by none. Miss Toppelius has been teaching several months in Chicago and has won many friends. She is remarkable for her painstaking with her pupils and her devotion to her work. No doubt this is a field where there is going to be a great demand for teachers, and those who prepare themselves cannot fail of finding employment.

LAST week 141 "country weekers" were sent out by the Chicago Daily News Fresh Air Fund. Of this company 140 were girls, only one boy. During the season, so far, not a dozen boys have gone, simply because they have not been invited, everybody seems to prefer to take girls. That is good for the girls, we would not have one less go, but do open your hearts wide enough to take in an equal number of little boys. Hundreds of them in the city need this outing quite as much as the girls; no farm is complete without a boy, yet there are scores of farms without this necessary appendage. We wish that many large-hearted farmers knew the sorry history of many of these lads—little bread-winners for mothers and younger children, many of them are old before their time, and dying for fresh air and green fields. If they did, we are sure more invitations for boys would come in. The effect of "country week" on a boy's life is likely to be more marked than even upon that of the girls; it is more likely to decide him to seek a home in the country, a safer thing for him and for the nation. Hundreds of little boys besiege the *News* office with petitions to go into the country. Can not you open a way for them

THE fight is on in Chicago between the "prohibited districts" of the lately annexed suburbs and the saloon men. All knew it would come when annexation carried, and that was the root of much of the opposition to that measure. Englewood and Hyde Park are all up in arms over attempts to plant saloons within their limits. The fight here, as everywhere it ought to be, is between the Christian, respectable element of the community and the saloon element, the English syndicate backing the liquor men.

Contributed.

GOD FIRST.

BY M. J. BIRDSALL.

I loved too well humanity,
And gave myself right willingly
To toil and sacrifice and pain.
Alas! 'twas all in vain, in vain.
Returns so pitiful there came,
My heart was torn 'twixt grief and shame.
I laid me down and thought to die,
And find a world for such as I.
For Thou, O Christ, wert but a star,
Seen and worshiped from afar;
Thy life a sweet but olden story;
Thy death a great but saddened glory;
Thy resurrection,—ah, for man
Too deep a mystery to scan.

But while I broken-hearted lay,
And prayed for death from day to day,—
Lo! the star came near and nearer,
Growing brighter, growing clearer,
Until its strong and glowing light,
Dispelled my soul's fast gathering night;
And, shining as the open day,
I saw the better, perfect way:—
God first,—in heart, and head, and life;
Then man,—and earthly toil and strife;
Still loving all in heaven, on earth,
Since human love that finds its birth
In love to God, is freed from stain,
And never spends itself in vain.

AN AUGUST APPLE BLOSSOM.

BY ROBERT ST. JOHN.

CHAPTER I.

During my sojourn in England in the summer of 1872, I spent a week in a pretty and affectionate, but melancholy, home at the base of Duncliff Hill, which is a small wooded mountain, a sort of "sugar-loaf," in one of the southern coast counties. The locality had been within sight for a month before I finally reached it in the course of my jaunts on foot, and my visits among my mother's friends.

Duncliff Hill is one of the measuring points for all the country round about. This or that farm, or house, or road, or stream, is said to be, or to pass, so many miles from Duncliff Hill; and everybody was saying to me, after I had been in the county a fortnight, "What! not been on Duncliff Hill yet!" But the fact was I dreaded to go. I feared to face my poor uncle and the two motherless girls, because I had possession of a secret which they must not get from me; a secret concerning their son and brother, away over the sea.

I arrived at the house late in the afternoon. After the shyness of the first meeting had worn off I was, as I had expected to be, hard pressed with questions about "poor Joe:" was he well? when would he be coming back home? why did he not write? did I think he would come that summer? was he "steady"? did he go regularly to church? did he send messages? how had he accepted the tidings of his mother's death? Most of these questions I could answer by saying that I had been with Joe very little, as America is a very large country, and Joe lived in Ohio while I was in central New York. Yet, I evidently showed some embarrassment, for Uncle Ben kindly desisted from questioning me further, and the girls, following his manner in everything, also became silent on the subject that was so near to their hearts.

After the early tea Uncle Ben invited me to go with him into the copse, half way up the hill slope where he was to count a load of fagots which the village baker had been buying for his oven. Of course, the girls were asked to accompany us, for they always went with their father for the sunset walk, ending regularly at the churchyard on the other side of the Hill. I fancied that he was glad to hear them say that they would have to decline the invitation this time, for the bonnets they had agreed to have ready that evening were hardly done. They would meet us on the return. Uncle Ben had something to say to me alone. I could divine that clearly enough, and it made me uneasy. There were some more questions, no doubt.

We finished our errand in the copse and then ascended to the summit for the sunset view, which was the most impressive of all that summer's list. The Vale of Blackmore, in which Duncliff stands up as a pivot to the horizon, was flooded with mellow light, which brought all the prominent figures of the landscape into strong relief. Away in the west was the "Glastonbury Tor," of which every intelligent English boy or girl can tell you some weird tale. A little to the right, and twenty miles nearer, was Storerton Tower, a very ancient structure erected to commemorate King Alfred's great victory over the Danes upon that spot. Every prominent hill had its legend of battle, defeat and victory. To the east of us rose the delicate but commanding spire of Salisbury cathedral, the highest in England. Listen, and we might hear the sunset bell! No, the wind was wrong. But the Tisbury bell we could hear distinctly. "Did I ever hear of the Tisbury stone?" Uncle Ben asked. No, I had not. Then we must go right over to it while the bell was ringing. "You see," said Uncle Ben, "this stone has a curious habit. It rolls over and back again every time it hears the Tisbury bell." I did not catch the meaning of the twinkle in his eye, and was a trifle disappointed when the stone failed to roll over.

On our way down the hill we heard a rustling, and an instant later a fox stood in the edge of a clearing and stared full at us, then turned and walked into the thicket. I was glad to have had a deliberate view of a fox in its native state and home, but Uncle Ben felt dismayed. He said that such conduct in a fox boded evil. It was a bad sign to have a wild fox stare you in the face. I laughed at his superstition, but it hurt him to have me treat the matter lightly. I could see that it was as much revelation to his soul as if it had been a part of sacred gospel. He was sure that signs were from God, and were given out of compassion, bidding us be ready for what might be near. To more fully convince me of the truth of his doctrine he told me the story of poor Aunt Sara's death, which had occurred two years before, just two years that month.

"You see," said Uncle Ben, "your aunt had been as well as usual until that day. She went to call on an old dame at the infirmary and came back across the hill, and I met her at the Tisbury stone and we walked home together. Just about here, as I recollect very well, a fox came exactly as that one did just now, and stared us in the face. That night your poor aunt went home. She was seized with sickness before we reached the house, and all the evening she called for Joe. She knew he was near. She was sure he was knocking at the back gate of the garden as he would come across the fields from the station, and time after time I went to the gate to satisfy her affection and let her poor boy in. Joe didn't come, but his mother went before morning, and we've been expecting him every night since. And we've never again locked the gate or the back door of the house. Joe can come by the nearest way and always find the house open."

I had not the heart to dispute further over the doctrine of signs. Besides, what was the use?

"Then there was another premonition," he said, "if I had only found it in time. As I went out through the garden as usual the next morning to see if Joe was coming from the early train, I saw something white on a branch of the dwarf apple tree by the path, and when I came near I found that it was a flower, a real apple blossom in August, but it was double, like a rose. That, too, was a sure sign of some one going to be called for. Isn't that a sign in America?"

This time I smiled quite confidently, for hardly a year passes in which I do not find apple blossoms in late summer and autumn, sometimes single, sometimes double like a rose, for the apple and the rose are of the same family of plants. But Uncle Ben's faith was not shaken by my adverse testimony. He would show me the branch on which this blossom had appeared, for he had marked it with a shred of white muslin. When we came to the tree and Uncle Ben sought out the particular branch, he stood a moment in silence, for there, in the very same place, was another untimely blossom, a single one this time, but white as the snow, with not a tinge of apple-blossom pink. I could say no more.

We had been so engaged in our somber conversation that we had forgotten the arrangement to meet my cousins at the cemetery; so we hastened thither by the roadway, as it was now nearly nine o'clock and growing dark. Uncle Ben said little as we walked, for he was thinking intently. Finally he said. "I wouldn't have you think, my child, that I am afraid or reluctant to go. The Lord knows best when to call me, and I have had my share of happiness in life. I am only thinking for the maidens. You see if I should be called before Joe comes home they might have trouble in taking care of the place. The oversight of the copse and income from our three cows and the maidens' sewing is enough to keep us comfortably, and if Joe comes before I go, then things could go on just the same. Do you really think he will come this month? But to be sure you couldn't tell" Then, after a long pause: "If I *should* be called before Joe comes, why couldn't *you* stay with the maidens till he comes? O no, you must go back to college; I am forgetful. But I am so anxious about the maidens, the Lord bless them!"

"I will do anything possible for them, uncle," I said; "but how are we to know that you are the one to be called? It may be the signs were for me instead of you. The fox looked at me as well as at you, and I saw the apple blossom as soon as you."

True enough, here was a possible solution that had to be respected, and Uncle Ben, a man of most delicate sensibility, more from sympathy than from conviction, assumed that my surmise might be correct. During the remainder of my visit in his home he treated me as tenderly as an infant, and never again hinted that I might remain with the maidens if he should be called. Yet his silence was far more pitiful than had been his planning upon the other theory, and I regretted that I had deprived him of what I believe was a consolation to his soul, the privilege of preparing us for his departure. Whether or not he talked the matter over with my cousins I never had the courage to ask, but one circumstance led me to believe that he did. One night as I was about to retire to bed, and had taken the candle from the hand of my cousin May, I stood for a few last words. Probably the draft from the door ajar caused the flame to veer and flicker, for it burned unevenly into the tallow, and when at the final word May stepped forward to snuff the wick for me we saw that a "shroud" had been formed. She said nothing of it, but from her manner in throwing her arms about my neck and kissing me again and again, I could see that she, too, interpreted tokens.

Upon my departure for London I was most affectionately advised about caring for my health, about avoiding the perils of the city, as to accidents, robbery and the like, and was urged to return to Duncliff Lodge the moment I felt ill at ease. When I did return a month later, poor Uncle Ben had passed away—and Joe had not come home.

I shall not ask any reader to believe that the tokens which meant so much to the poor, kind man had any part in hastening his death, or my Aunt Sara's, nor am I prepared to believe that these tokens were "sent" as a warning. But I do know that another cause had much to do with shortening those lives, the mysterious absence of their cherished boy, the story of whose life, which follows in another chapter, is far more pitiful than the story of their death

Syracuse, N. Y.

THE PLENARY POWER OF CONGRESS OVER THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

BY EDWIN C. PIERCE.

(*Concluded.*)

Chief Justice Marshall, in the opinion, expressly denies that the powers granted to Congress are to be construed strictly, and he also spoke of Webster's statement that the Constitution is one of enumeration, and not of definition, as apt. The opinion says "among" means "intermingled with." "Commerce among the states cannot stop at the external boundary line of each state, but may be introduced into the interior." "It is not intended to say that these words comprehend that commerce which is completely internal, which is carried on between man and man in a state, or between different parts of the same state, and which does not extend to *or affect other states*. Such a power would be inconvenient, and is certainly unnecessary. Comprehensive as the word 'among' is, it may very properly be restricted to that commerce which concerns more states than one. The genius and character of the whole government seem to be that its action is to be applied to all the external concerns of the nation, *and to those internal concerns which affect the states generally;* but not to those which are completely within a particular state, which do not affect other states, etc."

Again, the opinion remarks: "No direct general power over these objects (inspection laws, quarantine laws, health laws of every description, as well as laws for regulating the internal commerce of a state, and those which respect turnpike roads, ferries) is granted to Congress, and, consequently, they remain subject to state legislation. If the legislative power of the Union can reach them, it must be for national purposes; it must be where the power is expressly given for a special purpose, or is clearly incidental to some power which is exclusively given *It is obvious that the government of the Union, in the exercise of its express powers, that, for example, of regulating commerce with foreign nations and among the states, may use means that may also be employed by a state, in the exercise of its acknowledged powers; that, for example, of regulating commerce within the state.*"

The case of Gibbons vs. Ogden was decided in 1824, four years after the Missouri controversy excited the Union. The slavery question from that time cast a shadow over the country and influenced all constitutional discussion whether political or judicial. The strongest considerations operated upon the minds of men to support the theory of state rights. There was no party in the country interested to press the far-reaching national doctrine that Congress might treat as commerce among the

ates any commerce which although confined within the orders of a state, affected the general welfare of the Republic; nor at any time in the history of the slavery struggle was the anti-slavery party powerful or bold enough to attempt the abolition of slavery in the states in the exercise of powers incidental to the enumerated power to regulate commerce among the states. The state rights doctrines held sway from 1800 to 1860, and even the opponents of extreme state rights opinions were moderate and cautious in their assertions of the more liberal and nationalistic view of the Constitution. Since 1860 there has been a great advance in the popular appreciation of the utility of the National idea, and in the future new applications of that idea will be made.

It is most convenient and safe to adopt the broadest, most liberal theories of the Constitution, trusting to the judgment of the people to make, in practice, the wisest partitions of powers between the Nation and the states. But even in 1824 we see that the Supreme Court suggested that as an incident of the power to regulate commerce among the states, Congress might interfere with commerce purely internal in a state. Moreover, although by *dicta* the court repelled the idea of an original jurisdiction over all commerce in the country, it still intimated that that commerce is "among the states" which affects the states generally.

But it is not necessary to maintain that the liquor traffic, or manufacture, in a state, is, in the constitutional sense, intermingled with the several states, because it is a matter of National concern. The power of Congress to suppress the liquor traffic rests securely upon the ground that it would be incidental and necessary to the suppression of interstate traffic. In the legal tender cases, decided in 1870, the Supreme Court speaks of non-enumerated powers included in the authority expressly given "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the specified powers vested in Congress." The opinion says: "In McCulloch vs. Maryland (4 Wheaton, 405) it was finally settled that in the gift by the Constitution to Congress of authority to enact laws 'necessary and proper' for the execution of all the powers created by it, the necessity spoken of is not to be understood as an absolute one. On the contrary, this court then held that the sound construction of the Constitution must allow to the National legislature that discretion with respect to the means by which the powers it confers are to be carried into execution, which will enable that body to perform the high duties assigned to it in the manner most beneficent to the people."

Hamilton (Works Vol. III, p. 186) said respecting the words "necessary and proper" in the Constitution, now under consideration: "Necessary often means no more than needful, requisite, incidental, conducive to. It is a common mode of expression to say that it was necessary for a government or a person to do this or that thing, when nothing more is intended or understood than that interests of the government or person require, or may be promoted by the doing of this or that thing. This is the sense of the Constitution."

Such is the now well-settled doctrine. Congress, in the exercise of the power to declare war, or of the power to borrow money, or doubtless as a necessary means of regulating commerce among the states, may provide a legal tender paper currency.

It is hard to see how any one can rise from the reading of the Legal Tender Cases, including the later case, without the clear conviction that if Congress should, as it has an undoubted right to do, declare the interstate traffic in alcoholic liquors as now existing against public policy, and regulate or prohibit the same, and should as necessary to the enforcement of its policy in that behalf deal with the manufacture of liquors, or even the traffic within states, as it saw fit, it would be constitutional legislation. It would in fact be impossible to enforce prohibition of commerce among the states in liquors, unless the manufacture was controlled by the national government.

There is a continuous line of decisions of the Supreme Court in which subjects, clearly not interstate commerce in the ordinarily accepted sense of the term, but mere "aids, incidents and auxiliaries" to such commerce are said to be subject to the power of Congress to regulate them. And under the power to regulate, the court has steadily inclined in favor of legislation which only affects interstate commerce indirectly and incidentally. It was in recognition of the sound and established doctrines of constitutional construction here presented that I said in the course of a brief address at the National Temperance Congress in New York, June 11: "Is national prohibition desirable? Yes. Without it the rum power cannot be crushed. That power must be extirpated, torn up by the roots. But do not seek to amend the Constitution by laying a mandate for prohibition upon Congress. *It is a very difficult thing to amend the national Constitution. Let us be thankful that it is a national Constitution.* Instead of amending the Constitution, *apply* it, construing it beneficially." I think the constitutional doctrines that would support the exercise of plenary power by Congress over the manufacture and traffic in intoxicating liquors to be not only well established by the Supreme Court, but that such broad construction will prove beneficent and not hurtful.

Upon no other constitutional basis can the union of these states be attended by so many blessings to this and succeeding generations.

Providence, R. I.

PROHIBITION AS A FACTOR IN RELIGION.

BY JAMES CLEMENT AMBROSE.

We should like to persuade our friends who are fervent in religion but cool toward prohibition, that there is a great deal of religion in prohibition, and ought to be a great deal of prohibition in religion. In other words, we wish to rivet this conviction, that the man or woman who is sincere and in earnest to promote the kingdom of Immanuel, to lead humanity out of all moral danger, away from all temptation unto sin, and up to the plane of widest usefulness, utmost security in domestic happiness, and the most satisfying hope of heaven—that disciple cannot "cold-shoulder" the prohibition of the liquor traffic.

What is religion—Christianity—its office toward men? It is the system of doctrines and precepts taught by Christ. And nothing did His teaching better emphasize than the duty of man to love his neighbor as himself. And certainly the truly religious man so loves himself that he will put liquor away from himself and all his household. Prohibition is exactly that factor in religion through which the religionist is to apply his love for his neighbor by protecting him against the evil which is hostile to that neighbor and all his household. And if prohibition is protection of every neighbor, and every citizen on the Jericho road is a neighbor, how shall any citizen of Christ's Church enact the good Samaritan and omit prohibition from the ritual of his duties alike at the polling-place and the prayer-meeting?

If hitherto, brother, you have failed or declined to help this principle in all possible ways, please kindly remember it is still true that "he who is not for Me is against Me," and that if the liquor traffic be an evil and the prohibition of evil be God's principle, to stand against prohibition is to stand against the wise Master we serve. Surely you will not assert that liquor *drinking* is less than the source of abominations beyond counting, and the traffic is the source of the drinking. Hence to prohibit the traffic is to walk with God in exterminating what He hates, in promoting what He approves, in making it easier for weak and tempted man to be at one with his Maker. That is the work of prohibition, and in that work is prohibition an unavoidable factor in the religion that is the revealed will of God.

The Word says, "Thou shalt not kill!" Does the liquor traffic? No. It says, "Thou *shalt* kill!" and enforces its commandment. But prohibition, in keeping with the Word, prohibits killing—spills the madding potion that is loaded with manslaughter. It keeps God's law. License breaks God's law. Which way shall the Christian vote and pray? Which way must he vote and pray to be a Christian? Brother, if the licensed liquid kills your neighbor, and you licensed its sale, whose hand lifted the blade—pulled the trigger? On the hand that casts the license ballot is there not a spot that will not out?

The Word says, "Thou shalt not commit adultery!" and prohibition is the sword of the Word to enforce its command, for, as liquor is the prime inspiration to this prime infamy, so the demolition of the tap-room is the Nemesis of shame. Nay, tell us, man of license, can one license the cause yet not license the effect? You shut your eyes, whirl round and fire in the street. A passer-by falls dead, and you stand arrested for murder. You did not *mean* to kill him; but you set in motion the cause of his death, and the logic of the law rightly handcuffs you. You did not *mean* to license adultery; it shocks you to be so charged; but you license the stimulus that stifles conscience and stirs passion; and can the moral law keep its logic clean yet brand you cleaner than procurer of uncleanness? Surely, the logic of moral cause and effect is severe; but is it not the judgment of justice? Indeed, how far and how long is that religion worth living which omits from its daily creed and practice the prohibition of evil and the seed of evil.

Does a sound, unmortgaged mind witness the inward sowing and the outward harvest of the saloon, yet find either better than profoundest evil? Brother, eliminate prohibition from your mother's religion, and the factors remaining would not cipher the problem of her life to that solution of Christian uprightness you love to remember her by. And what is right in the mother cannot be wrong in the son. Were your wife, too, a communicant, praying the good Father to bless with many drunkards the saloons you voted to license, that your devotion might not go unrewarded, you would think her mad. And if the license be *out* of place in religion, certainly prohibition is *in* place there.

Moreover, the Book God wrote commands observance of the Sabbath day, forbids theft and false witness; and prohibition of the liquor traffic takes by the arm the most lawless man and leads him into the companionship where those commandments are kept—helps to make truth and honesty and Sunday worship easy, while the traffic helps to make them all hard to some and impossible to a multitude. And since the traffic is a factor in iniquity, is not its prohibition a great factor in religion and its license a great rent in the holy vestment? Should all good men of twenty-one years espouse total abstinence and total abolition of the traffic, would not the rest of the virtues have a much easier time, and much of humanity shift rapidly from cactus barrens to fields of clover? And to help humanity thus is one purpose of the true religion. And if the Bible be the sibyl of truth in pronouncing woe upon him that putteth the cup to his neighbor's lips, do not its same words equally pronounce blessings upon him that taketh the cup away? And that is prohibition. It is ever blessed of God; 'tis license that is cursed; for if it be wicked in A to put the cup to the lips of B, it adds cowardice to wickedness to get C to do the evil deed. Brother, if no man would vote another the law's protection in doing what he would not do himself, would not prohibition prevail? Would not humanity be happy? Would not vice and crime be discouraged? Would not poverty have a new suit? Would not God seem great and the devil small?

Then why let the cowards conquer the world? When every man shall stand as if he alone gave tone to the moral world, the world will ring out the right moral tone, and only the meanest minority will seek to license the source of iniquity.

Evanston, Ill.

WHISPERING WIRES.

BY FELIX L. OSWALD, M. D.

It is curious how many fables of ancient times have been surpassed by the realities of the present age. Tethis and the Oceanides could foretell a sea storm; our signal office predicts all sorts of weather, as well as droughts and earthquakes. Our traveling Arions need not bestride a dolphin to defy the winds and the tides. Prometheus pilfered the fire of Jove; we have got hold of his thunder, too, and the "harnessed electric spark" performs greater wonders than the oak-shivering lightning. The ancients had a tradition of a despotic king who constructed his palace at Syracuse in a way that enabled him to hear every word whispered in any room of the vast building, but electric experts tell us that the "ear of Dionysius" will soon be surpassed by the improvements of the modern telephone. Words spoken in the British House of Commons or sung in the Grand Opera of Milan will soon be made audible to New England audiences, and Eastern despots may be restrained by consulting an American phonograph and listening to the Transatlantic comments on their arbitrary acts and preposterous laws.

Imagine the hereditary Queen of Madagascar overhearing the following passages of a lecture on the customs and statutes of her kingdom: "The whole southwest of the island is a vast swamp, but its malaria is not the worst affliction of the native population. All classes of society, from the poorest berry-gatherer to the feudal landowner, are infested with the miasma of monstrous superstitions—some of them so ineffably absurd as to be almost inexplicable except upon the theory of an epidemic mental disease. We need not mention such trifles as the belief in witchcraft, or the dread of omens and portents, which makes the forest-dweller shudder at the cry of a prowling *lemur*, or night-ape. But take the firmly established custom which compels suspected criminals to establish their innocence, by undergoing the ordeal of the *savahat*, or judicial poison-test. It matters not whether or no the presumptive proofs of the defendant's guilt are many or few; it is enough that his offense can be classified with the list of the graver crimes, to subject him to the necessity of swallowing a life-endangering dose of a strong vegetable poison. The 'spirits of the air,' it is supposed, will protect him if innocent; but should he succumb to the outrage, the proof of his guilt is considered complete. The worst of it is that even those who survive the ordeal are inoculated with the seeds of premature death or life-long infirmity."

But is it wholly impossible that the phonographs of the future might favor us with the report of something like the following lecture delivered before the Ethnological Society of Tananarivoo, Madagascar?

"The entire northern half of the United States is subject to desolating winter-storms; but frost is not the worst affliction of the native population. All classes of society, from the poorest rag-picker to the railroad magnate, are stricken with the blight of ignorance and monstrous prejudice. We need not mention such trifles as

the time-dishonored injustice which excludes women from nearly every office of trust, nor the short-sighted greed by which the wholesale destruction of woodlands turns vast areas of fertile soil into sand wastes; there are worse follies—some of them so ineffably absurd as to seem almost inexplicable, except upon the theory of an epidemic mental degeneration. Take the firmly-established custom which permits a large number of licensed scoundrels to coin profit from the sale of health-destroying poisons. At the principal street-corners of every large city, at cross-road hostelries and public pleasure resorts, those poisons are administered—not to suspected criminals, but to weary travelers, to hard-working mechanics and farmers, wishing to sweeten a week of toil with an hour of recreation,—and often to innocent children and to relief-seeking invalids. The laws of a so-called civilized republic protect that infamy, men not otherwise afflicted with mental disorders countenance the preposterous custom by their example and actually call it 'drinking the health' of a favored friend to dose him and themselves with large quantities of alcoholic hell-broth

"That insanity has caused the ruin of thousands of thoughtless victims, but the worst of it is that even those who survive the ordeal are inoculated with the seeds of premature death and life-long infirmity. All the poison used by the sixteen provinces of our kingdom in the trial of malefactors does not exceed a hundred gallons a year, while a six hundred thousand times larger quantity is annually dealt out to innocent citizens of the United States."

Correspondence.

WHAT ONE MUSIC BOX DID.

[June 9, 1890, was Miss Jennie Casseday's fiftieth birthday. To commemorate that event, as well as to show their appreciation of the wonderful "Ministry of Flowers," which this beloved invalid superintendent has introduced to the world, the National W. C. T. U. and a few personal friends presented to Miss Casseday a handsome music-box. From the following, an extract from a private letter to Miss Willard, written by the dear invalid's sister, will be gathered the appreciation of the recipient, who seems too full of joy to answer for herself.—ED.]

MY DEAR MISS WILLARD:—I think Jennie, in her own room, is struggling with her emotions in a vain endeavor to express something of the surprise, gratification, delight, gratitude, and other lame English appellatives, which mastered her completely, when the big, anticipated express box at last got opened, and the handsome, costly music box was brought to view. It has been the dream of her shut-in years to own such an instrument, and my husband and I were hoping to secure such for her in the not distant future. The cyclone toppled over our prospects, and now this, the offering of many hearts, the fruitage of much tenderness and love, is a thousand times better to her, means more, gives more, binds closer. If the sweet women who thought of and planned this token could have seen her receive it, they would need no words. They, too, would have shed tears over this little, brave, limited, shut-in soul, craving music, craving nature, liberty-loving, and in harmony with all things harmonious and beautiful, yet shut up to one narrow corner, tied to six feet of one room, and withal cheerful, sunny, self-abnegating, giving of such as she has with both hands. Fancy this harmonious, poetic, loving soul having brought to her the gathered love of dozens and dozens of other souls! It was like a caged woodland bird, with all the songs of the wild woods trembling in its throat unspoken and unknown, to whom come the songsters of the wilderness, blithesome and cumberless, and pour out the wealth of their freedom and their sympathy.

The music of the instrument is as sweet as music can be, but its notes falter and fail before the larger music that is behind it. Jennie says that with a heart and brain fuller than ever before in her life, she is absolutely *dumb*. So if *I* tell you how grateful we all are, you will understand. May the good Lord reward you W. C. T. U. women a thousand fold for all the shine and uplift you bring into other hearts! FANNY C. DUNCAN.

[As this letter was being put into type the mail brought the following one from Miss Casseday herself, and we cannot debar our readers from the pleasure of reading it.—ED.]

SICK BED, July 26.

MY DEAR "WHITE-RIBBON SISTERS":—I have just found out "*the how*" of my magnificent music box. I do not know yet who are the *donors*, but I have by searching found that Mrs. J. T. Foote planned the surprise, and asked our "Peerless Queen," Frances E. Willard, to start the ball to rolling, and that Miss Willard communicated with every state president, and that they responded. I suspect our "Esther," too, had a share in that part. But how it was possible for so many to know the secret and I not get the faintest whisper, is a mystery to me. I have been longing to tell you some of my grateful, loving appreciation of your magnificent gift, but neither tongue nor pen can find adequate expression of what it means to me.

It was the Thursday after my birthday, and every hour of the whole week love and beauty and gladness had been pouring into my cup of happiness until it was filled full to flowing o'er; the mid-day mail brought me quite a budget of letters, and as I looked over them before opening I recognized Miss Pugh's handwriting and laid it aside saying to myself, "Oh, that's good! they have sent me birthday greetings from Headquarters; I will read it after the business letters." It is well I did, for I was quite unfit for work for the rest of that day. Miss Willard's letter fell first from the envelope, and as I read I became more and more mystified. What could she mean? A music box? and for me? "Your white-ribbon sisters from many points of compass," she said, "have thus conveyed their loving thoughts of you, beloved little sister," and, "it has been thought fitting to send this music box as a birthday souvenir."

I attempted to read it all aloud to my nurse who was the only one in the house at that time. I began very bravely but broke down in the first sentence, and cried like my heart would break. Again when my sister came home, and the box had come, and the music started, I lost all control and acted the baby. My tears lie very deep, and so seldom come to the surface that I was really quite exhausted by night, and could not bear the excess of pleasure the sweet strains gave me, and had to have them shut away from me until the next day. Will you laugh at me when I tell you that I had my nurse "set it a going" at five o'clock the next morning? For several years I have longed for a music box, and all this spring I think "my mouth must have been a-makin' up for it," as I have had an increasing desire for one.

I only wish each and every one of you could come and sit down by my bedside and listen to its exquisite music. It would rest you as it does me, and I think you could hear the wonderful notes that it sings to me of more than *earthly* sweetness, tuned as it is by love to heavenly music. I was lying here in the moonlight the other night, listening to the "Wedding March," and as I listened I thought it would soothe me to hear that if I was dying. To each and all who have had a share in making this new source of happiness in an already happy life I want to send my most loving and grateful thanks. I wish I knew how to express what I feel; but I believe I need not wait for that now, but *one day*, when I have exchanged it for a harp you will find some notes ring out clearer and more praiseful because of your beautiful gift, and the tender thought that lies behind its sending.

In bonds that endear in time, and endure through eternity, I am yours lovingly and gratefully,

JENNIE CASSEDAY.

OFFICIAL ACTION OF THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONVENTION.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Permit a statement ot the action of the Triennial International Sunday-School Convention, recently held in Pittsburgh, Pa., from the point of view of one cognizant of its deliberations. What was asked in the memorials and by Miss Kimball and myself was four specific temperance lessons yearly, on some other than review Sunday. What was granted was:

First. Two specific temperance lessons in 1892, and two optional temperance lessons in the same year, none of the four being placed on review Sunday. It was stated to be the opinion of the Lesson Committee and of the Executive Committee, ratified by the convention, that a similar arrangement would in all probability be practicable for the lessons in the years that follow 1892.

Second. There was no dissent from the opinion that the temperance lessons should not come on review Sunday. This, in itself, is a great gain.

Third. It was urged that temperance be taught in every lesson, so far as practicable.

Fourth. It was especially urged upon Sunday-school editors and publishers that the temperance lesson should be as carefully elaborated as any other lesson furnished.

Now I do not know how this may look to temperance people in general, but to me this action, unanimously gained (for it was finally made unanimous), is a long stride ahead, for which I feel sincerely thankful, though I most earnestly desired the four Sundays set apart. But I believe we should make the most of the gain that has come to us, looking forward to the years of instruction that are provided for under this plan, and with the utmost good will and faith toward our Sunday-school comrades coöperating with them to bring about the best results possible in the Sunday-schools of the nation for total abstinence in the individual and personal alliance with the temperance movement of our time.

Yours in the faith, FRANCES E. WILLARD.

Miss Willard having sent me the foregoing statement, I freely indorse it as correct, and express my confidence in the carrying out of the plan. B. F. JACOBS,
Chairman Ex. Com. International S. S. Asso'n.

A SABBATH IN TORONTO.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Toronto is a city of 216,000 inhabitants. I have been fortunate in forming the helpful acquaintance of the proprietor of one of the largest publishing houses in the Dominion. He is a Prohibitionist and an advocate of Sunday rest.

There are in Toronto one hundred and ten churches, all well attended. The one to which I was directed is a handsome stone church, Presbyterian, where a very plain talk was given to a large congregation. I am told that two of the Methodist edifices surpass this in the elegance of their interior finish. During a walk of about eight miles, in which I purposely included a number of the lowest streets and nearly the entire length of Jarvis and one or two other of the best streets, I saw only two intoxicated individuals. The most diligent search failed to discover an open saloon, and not a hotel had its bar open. There was not a semblance of a fight or trespass upon the public peace or order. In one instance, a number of men emerged from a low restaurant with a look as though their food did not quite agree with them, and that a slight provocation might make them cross, but it may have resulted from the lack of the stimulant to which they had been accustomed. If the sale of liquor can be repressed thus on the Sabbath and the effect of it is so beneficial, why can it not be done the remaining six days of the week?

The observance of the Sabbath is better enforced in Toronto than in any large city that I know of. The railroad trains are all stopped. Those arriving in the city on Saturday night or early Sabbath morning are compelled to "lay over" until evening. Not a street car is run on the Sabbath. What a delightful quiet and peace pervade! All day I have been asking myself if a city of 216,000 people can enforce Sabbath laws in Canada, why cannot we do so in the states? What a blessing to the people, and so to the country, would it be, to be able to have one day in seven for soul culture. To have entire suspension of business, of work, of noise, confusion, clatter; even on our business streets to have a sensation of rest; the stillness broken only by the melodious chimes of the church bells; surely this would have a softening, cultivating, refining influence on character. Every heart might not be lifted to worship, but the very change from the rush, hurry and noise of the other days carries an element of sacredness. A calm creeps into the spirit that invites contemplation.

Much has been said of the need of one rest day for all, especially for our laboring people,—our railroad employés, street-car conductors and drivers, and it has been objected that if they had the day they would spend it in debauchery. Whether this is a valid objection or not, they should have the day. If they abuse the privilege, the responsibility is theirs; if we refuse to give it to them, we are responsible. Certainly it seems, that with their week's wages in their pockets, the saloons closed, the churches open, a day of rest with their families, the chances of the laboring classes of our country coming to the discovery that they each have "a never-dying soul to save" would be greatly enhanced.

SUSAN S. FESSENDEN.
Toronto, Canada.

A FEW BITS FROM AN ASSEMBLY CAMP.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—The Prohibitionists had two days at Long Beach, California, during the various assemblies there, and some bits of related personal experience were very interesting.

Mr. Henry French, of San Jose, chairman of the Prohibition party's central committee, was present. He is a groceryman, and ten years ago put out a sign, "No liquors nor tobacco." He had worked with the Republican party, helping it with his money and time, and one night was in a torchlight procession when he heard the street boys picking out men here and there in the procession.

"There's Mr. Jones," cried one, "and Mr. Smith," said another. "And there goes 'No liquor nor tobacco,'" shouted a third.

"Even the street gamins," said Mr. French, "could see the inconsistencies in my putting out such a sign and working with the Republican party.

It set him to thinking and he came out a party Prohibitionist with the result that at the end of the year he had done but $25,000 worth of business, while he had been doing $75,000 worth a year. "But," said he, "grocerymen are not the only ones persecuted. I've known even ministers to be."

He went out with Governor Waterman and a party of gentlemen to visit the poor-houses and asylums. "The boys" poked their fingers in his ribs and laughed at him for being a Prohibitionist, when Governor Waterman remarked, "Well, boys, I've been thinking if we all stood on Henry's platform there'd be no poor-houses and asylums to visit." And Governor Waterman is by no means a Prohibitionist.

Petitions were sent in without the knowledge of Mr. French to ask that he be made trustee of the Normal at San Jose. It was done, and his appointment not only astonished him, but the party politicians he had been ignoring. They even had it announced in the papers that it was "the *other French* who lived out a ways and *kept a saloon*."

He began to investigate to know if scientific temperance was taught in the Normal school, and when he found it was not, insisted that it should be. The others objected it was unusual; unheard of; this was not a common school; it would raise a furor; they didn't know how to teach it.

"Did you ever hear of Frances Willard," asked Mr. French, "or Mrs. Livermore, or Mrs. Hunt?"

"No, they were sure they were not Republicans."

"Well," said Mr. French, "some of them have been working this matter up, and the teaching is all provided for, and it must be done."

It was. Ninety-eight teachers taught scientific temperance in the training class and came out to teach it on graduation day.

Another gentleman who said he was "a Quaker tenderfoot from Indiana," told how he was at one time one of a legislative committee to consider the Baxter Bill, which was really a high license bill. One member of the committee was an infidel, all the rest were professing Christians.

"I hope that this bill will pass," said the framer.

"I hope it will not," said the infidel. "You are all Christians; I am not. I ask you this question, if selling liquor is right, why tax it so heavily; if wrong, how can Christians license it?"

After firing this shot, he picked up his hat, bowed politely and went out of the committee room. "And," said the gentleman, "Methodist, Baptist, and all, held a Quaker meeting. At last one remarked, 'Gentlemen, this is an embarrassing situation.'

"I thought so, too," went on the speaker, "and I made up my mind then and there that I would never be found in such another, and I never have. And that is how I became a party Prohibitionist."

At the Assembly Rev. Mr. Cherrington, a missionary for eighteen years in India, was teaching a class on the New Testament. Paul's much discussed instructions to the women of Corinth in regard to speaking in public was under consideration. He maintained that it was only because of the peculiar state of society there at that time.

He had, he said, known a parallel case in Lucknow, India. The only educated women were the dancing girls, women of known infamy. Among the Christians was a native helper, a woman of wonderful power, but when in Lucknow the ministers urged her to keep silent, because they said the native gentlemen will say, "Betsy Paul is a wicked woman." In the then weak state of the church it would have wrought great injury, "but now," said the speaker, "times have changed; Betsy is speaking with great and unusual power, and most wonderful results."

EMMA HARRIMAN.
Long Beach, Cal.

OUR ROUND-THE-WORLD MISSIONARY IN FRANCE.

My Dear Sisters:—In Lyons, a small total abstinence society exists, of which M. Bes, an earnest young worker, is president, but in consequence of its principles it is despised of men, even most of the good Protestants. Several opportunities were made for me to speak in regular meetings already arranged for, but only one was made for me, and that was of a class of boys which the Y. M. C. A., or the society corresponding to that, has taken in charge. Pasteur Theodore Monod translated for me once, and his eldest son at the boys' meeting mentioned, but none of that admirable family are abstainers, Mrs. Monod being more opposed than her husband. It was not possible to form a union. The Lord only knows whether time, money and strength were wasted in going there.

I took one afternoon for pleasure, and accompanied by my hostess, Mme. Müller, by means of three tram-lines, the last drawn through tunnels, by cables attached to stationary engines, reached to the top of a bluff, the old, first banks of a river or lake covering formerly much of the plain where the city stands. Here is a very old church, which has many tales of miraculous things connected with it, and, almost adjoining, a large and fine one is in course of construction. We entered both, and ascended to a balcony of the latter, on a level with the roof. If I had had strength to continue to the observatory at the top of one of the four corner towers, I should have had a finer view but from the balcony it was wonderfully beautiful. At our feet the city of 400.000 inhabitants, the Rhine and Saone winding through it, and meeting before its limits are passed; then the plain of Dauphiné, dotted with villages and small towns, and entirely under the highest cultivation, stretching many miles away, then in the horizon at the east, the Swiss Alps and Mt. Blanc, and round the entire horizon mountains so distant that they are a filmy blue, in color.

On Wednesday, the 21st, I left Lyons for Paris, accomplishing the journey in ten and a half hours, and I am established at Miss Norton's, a cousin of Miss Willard, who is studying French language and literature there, and supports herself by taking boarders. Americans preferred.

Two statements that I have seen in print in regard to drink in France, one about five years ago, concerning the quantity of alcohol *per capita*, and the other this year, as to deaths caused by drink, had led me to suppose that I should see more ill effects from it than travelers generally report. What I may see in Paris, or other cities that I may visit I know not, but my apprehensions for the future of France have become very grave in consequence of what I have seen in Lyons.

I arrived on Wednesday; Thursday was a holiday, Ascension day, and I think there was less work than on Sunday. As I sat by my window from 5 o'clock to 6:30 a. m. looking into one of the principal streets leading to the suburbs, I noticed many, many people, old and young of both sexes, greatly excited and flushed by wine. The cars of the trams were almost as high as my window, and very close; I could see the faces of the twenty or more people on each very clearly. Quite a number had fallen into a heavy, drunken sleep. During that hour and a half six men passed staggering to such an extent that they would probably have fallen had they not been supported by others less affected than themselves.

On Sunday I was out three times. In the morning I saw no effects of immediate drinking. In the afternoon only an excitement and uproarious hilarity in many persons, which, making due account for the joyous and effervescent temperament of the French, must be attributed to drink. On returning from my evening service I saw a number of persons on their feet, but still much excited and unsteady in their walk. We entered a tram where were seven or eight workmen in their good clothes. All were excited, rude and boisterous but one. They threw articles at one another, talked very loud, and not very properly. The one quiet one was in a heavy, drunken sleep. It was my unhappy lot to sit by his side, and the sickening stench of his breath was terrible. A young woman, very pretty, but of an extremely modest and quiet demeanor, came in; the only place for her was between two of these men. She was evidently made very uncomfortable. Presently they all left us, crowding, laughing, and still talking loudly.

Soon we alighted and sat down on a bench by the station to await the tram of another line that would complete our journey. A sleeping woman was already upon the bench when my hostess and I seated ourselves. As we were talking together we felt the bench move suddenly, and looking around the woman was not to be seen. We rose and soon found that she had fallen backward in the seat, into a sort of ditch that extended from the side station house. I felt for the beating of her heart, and found that her hand had quite a warm and natural feeling. My hostess was running about to find a police officer, but as our three times an hour tram came, we pointed her out to the man in the station who said he would call a policeman, and left her.

In the corner directly opposite me in the second tram was a military officer, wearing his uniform and sword, in a heavy drunken sleep. A neat girl, bareheaded, sat beside him, holding a parcel and a bottle of wine. She evidently had the care of the man, for when near where they left the car, she began shaking him violently, and calling him loudly. After repeated shakings, he woke and when the car stopped he rose and staggered out after the girl.

As to traces of the effects of drink to be seen in the people generally, I would mention a fixed, blotchy red on the cheeks, many times extending over the whole face, with red lines running through, showing permanent engorgement of the capillaries. If what Dr. Richardson says is true, namely that this is an indication of the same condition in some or all of the internal organs and their covering membranes, it would be well worth the while for the French to study alcoholism as a health measure.

At English tables in many parts of the world, I have seen much drinking, but taking all the meals of the day, more of other liquids have been taken than of alcoholic drinks, but the French drink wine, and almost nothing else. I took breakfast by invitation with the leading protestant pastor's family. Wine was poured for all the family, reduced more or less with water, according to the age. I suppose the mother would have thought me an impudent wretch, could she have seen the tempest of feeling that swept over me as I saw her hand a glass to each of her growing sons, and to her little daughter. Indeed, wine is drank in families, on trains, and in all places, as water is with us, and pure water, that is water unmixed with wine, more rarely than wine with us. One reads this in books, but it is not burned into the soul by that process as it is by seeing it day after day.

Within the last twenty years, so all tell me, there is a fearful increase in spirit drinking. It is possible that good may grow out of this. The evil may become so startling that good people will be willing by and by to give up their "good and harmless wine" in order to get rid of the stronger drinks.

With many pleasant memories of host and hostess, other friends and helpers, I came on to Paris. In reply to a letter to Miss de Broen I had received a postal from her secretary, who was with her, saying that she was in England. I wrote again, asking that some one from her office might come and talk with me about our W. C. T. U. work. A very pleasant and capable young lady, Miss Bidwell, came. It appears that nothing has ever been done by Miss de Broen for our work, except to wear the name of president. There are no meetings; those who gave their names at first cannot be gathered.

Miss de Broen has a flourishing medical mission to the poor, which is doing very great good. The entrance to her dispensary is through a gospel hall, where service is held from ten to eleven, four days every week, and at eleven, those in the hall pass into the dispensary. Miss Bidwell invited me to speak there. About two hundred had gathered. My interpreter was Mr. Hoste, brother to the missionary on the Congo who writes hymns by the wayside when his men stop to quarrel. At first he seemed quite unwilling I should talk on temperance, but as I insisted, he yielded, and I think in the end he did not repent my decision.

Thus the hope of assistance and advice from Miss de Broen failed me. Meantime I had been driving here and there, calling upon those whose names had been mentioned to me, as those who would be interested in my work, or to whom I had letters of introduction. Some had left Paris; some were too busy to undertake anything more; some believed in temperance, but not in total abstinence; some were quite certain that it was too soon to try to do anything in Paris.

I spent three hours and considerable money in going to see Mr. McAll, only to find that he would not be disturbed. Rev. Mr. Gibson and Rev. Mr. Hart, of the English Wesleyans, and Rev. Mr. Anderson, of the McAll Mission, gave me all assistance and countenance in their power, and so did Rev. Thurber, of the American Church, though circumstances prevented the help of the latter being as effectual as otherwise it might have been. Rev. Anderson is from Mauritius, and has two brothers in that island who helped me effectually there. He opened three of his meetings to me in different quarters of the city, and these were the largest audiences I had. Three meetings were arranged for me, one for French, two for English-speaking people, but all were poorly attended. I spoke in all nine times, and I think about one thousand people were present at these various meetings.

I called upon Mme. Emelie de Morsier, whom I had met in Geneva, but to my grief found her at the bedside of her husband, who is most seriously ill. There is hope of M. Morsier's ultimate recovery, but for many months his wife must devote herself wholly to him. The severe illness of Mme. Morsier's father confined her all winter, so that the year will be lost to the work she hoped to have done in gathering up the fruits of the Woman's Congress of last summer, which she so actively and successfully promoted; and in forming working committees.

The views expressed in regard to drunkenness in France, when writing of Lyons, were confirmed by what I saw in Paris. It is not necessary to enter into further details. Police regulations are, if not less strict, less rigidly executed since the Republic came into existence, so that drunkenness is less concealed than formerly, but still there has been a fearful increase within the last twenty years.

I would like to mention again, for the benefit of any Americans who may want a pleasant home in Paris, that they will find one at the house of Mrs. Van Pelt, 78 Boulevard St. Michel, or at Miss Norton's, 220 Rue St. Jacques. Both these ladies speak French admirably and there is much French conversation in both houses. I had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Helen Morton, of Boston, and other admirable Americans at Mrs. Van Pelt's, and others at Miss Norton's.

Very sincerely your sister,
Mary Clement Leavitt.

ANTI-LOTTERY WORKERS.

Dear Union Signal:—The *New Delta*, the New Orleans Anti-Lottery paper, in a recent issue, thus speaks of the labors of two of our temperance workers:

"The ladies are manifesting interest in the proceedings of the General Assembly and the spare seats are occupied by them nearly every day. Prominent among those present are Mrs. Goodale, one of the most noted ladies of the South, who has been characterized by the Northern press as the 'Little Phil Sheridan' of the temperance cause.

"A measure has been introduced rescinding the act of the session of 1888 relating to scientific and temperance instruction in the public schools. Mrs. Goodale is trying to prevent the passage of the measure.

"Mrs. Dr. J. J. Lyons, of New Orleans, was also up for a few days. Both these ladies are earnest anti-lottery advocates, and did not hesitate to 'lobby' among their friends on this question."

I need scarcely add that the "Mrs. Goodale" referred to is Mrs. Mary Read Goodale, our National organizer. Your readers will be glad to know that the efforts to prevent the repeal of the scientific temperance instruction law are likely to prove successful.

Yours very truly, Mary Lee Read.
Baton Rouge, La.

TEMPERANCE TEMPLE ITEMS.

MATILDA B. CARSE.

Dear white-ribbon sister, brother, boy or girl: Have you a Temple mite-box on your table? If not, write to Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, 145 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, inclosing a two-cent stamp, and it will be promptly sent you on condition that you will drop into it a cent a day, or its equivalent, during the next twelve months. Mite-boxes in quantities will also be sent to unions for the cost of transportation.

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The following frank confession from the vice-president of a county union in a certain Western state shows the state of mind of some of our white-ribboners, that we are induced to publish it and see if it will not set other prejudiced persons thinking, and incline them to make as noble a confession as the good woman who has written the letter, which is as follows:

"In making a program for our county W. C. T. U. convention the committee have put me down for a paper on the Temple. I have thought myself not in sympathy with the movement, and have kept myself willfully ignorant of the subject till now. As I study into the matter I find it decidedly important and myself very ignorant, notwithstanding the fact that I have read The Union Signal ever since it has been published. Can't you help me by sending me some paper on the subject, about the origin of the movement, its progress and present standing? It might do some good here, as it is a subject that has never been brought before the county union, and has not been urged with any vigor upon our local unions."

I ask the presidents of states if they have not been much at fault in the matter, in not urging with vigor this important work upon the local unions? The excuse that the unions are too poor to give is not a sufficient one. As the plans for raising the $100, which each union having thirty members is requested to give, can be easily accomplished by each member taking a mite-box, assuming the responsibility of either dropping in, herself, or getting her friends to drop in a penny a day during one year. The poorest surely can accomplish this without any great hardship. Miss Willard truly says—in her article on the Temple in The Union Signal of July 17—speaking of the great benefits the W. C. T. U. will derive from its erection: "I do not regard the money as by any means taking first rank. It is the *esprit de corps;* it is the turning of all our faces toward one point, and uniting our hands in one single great endeavor."

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Among the resolutions adopted at the third annual convention of the Indian Territory W. C. T. U., which was held a short time ago, the following was passed:

Resolved, That we indorse the Temperance Temple, and recommend that each union take up the Temple work, distributing mite-boxes, getting up Baby Bands, etc.

May we not hope that a resolution of like nature will be adopted at all state W. C. T. U. conventions the coming fall? Indian Territory also has pledged $100 for the Temple, and is at work raising it. Mrs. Laura E. Harsha, of Muscogee, sends $3.36, her regular semi-annual donation from her own and her children's mite-box. She deposits thirty cents a month in the box, and her six little children a cent a week each. That cent a week will so engraft temperance in their character that the snare of strong drink will have no power over them in after life. Why do not more mothers try this plan? Mr. Dempsey, an Indian of the Cherokee nation, who lives at Tahlequah, Ind. Ter., called at the Temple office some time ago He knew all about the Temple, and was anxious to do something for it. He took six mite-boxes back with him to distribute among his people.

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The personal gift fund for the Temple keeps increasing. Mrs. C. F. Woodman, of Cambridge, Mass., from a sick bed sends $100. A gift of $50 comes from an aged saint, Mrs. Nancy Hilliary, Burlington, Iowa; she is over three score years and ten. Mrs. C. S. Burnett, of Hartford, Ohio, sends $25, another installment on her pledge of $100 Mr. S. H. Haines, of Orange, N. J., sends another installment of $10 on his pledge of $100. He writes: "That Temple must go up, and I feel just as Daniel Webster did about the national debt when he said, 'I'll pay it myself,' so would I build the Temple if I could." Miss Kate Sanborne, of New York, sends $10 on her pledge of $100. Mrs. Nancy J. Hart, of Chicago, sends $50 on a pledge of $100. She denies herself her usual summer outing so she may be able to give to the building fund. Rev. Ada C. Bowles, of Abington, Mass., sends a second payment of $25 on her pledge of $100.

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Mrs. E. N. Clements, of Philadelphia, Pa., sends $50, being the last payment on a subscription of $100, in memory of her husband, Rev. Samuel Clements, D.D. Mrs. Juliet Shannon, of Lee, Mass., sends $50 in addition to $50 already sent in memory of a beloved grandson, Wellington Hyde Shannon.

Mrs. G. H. Reed, of Bloomington, Ill., sends $5 on the anniversary of her son's, Clarence Gordon's, birthday (July 16). He was born into heaven, Feb. 28, 1890, after gladdening the hearts of his parents for twenty years by a spotless and beautiful life. Mrs. Lydia E. Graves, of Derry Depot, N. H., sends $1.55, in memory of her little boy, Eugene E. Graves, who died ten years ago. The money was found in his pocket and was too sacred for any other purpose than the building fund of the Temple, as he was a stanch little temperance boy.

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All money orders and checks for the Temple should be made out in the name of Miss Esther Pugh, 161 La Salle Street, Chicago, National treasurer, and treasurer of the Temple fund. All information in regard to the Temperance Temple should be addressed to Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, Pres. Woman's Temperance Building Association, *145 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.*

Our Children.

"BOYS WILL BE BOYS."

BY HARLAN H. BALLARD.

"Boys will be boys." We resent the old saying,
Current with men;
Let it be heard, in excuse for our straying,
Never again!
Ours is a hope that is higher and clearer,
Ours is a purpose far brighter and dearer,
Ours is an aim that should silence the jeerer:
We will be men!

"Boys will be boys" is an unworthy slander:
Boys will be men!
The spirit of Philip, in young Alexander,
Kindles again.
As the years of our youth fly swiftly away,
As brightens about us the light of life's day,
As the glory of manhood dawns on us, we say:
We will be men!

When "Boys will be boys" you exclaim, with a wink,
Answer us, men!
How old are those "boys"? Is their age, do you think,
Fifty or ten?
It may be the boys with whom you used to go
Considered wild oats not unpleasant to sow;
But how looks the harvest you hoped wouldn't grow,
Now you are men?

"Boys will be boys"? Yes! if boys may be pure,
Models for men;
If their thoughts may be modest, their truthfulness sure,
Say it again!
If boys will be boys such as boys ought to be—
Boys full of sweet-minded, light-hearted glee—
Let boys be boys, brave, loving and free,
Till they are men! —*Exchange.*

HER SPECIALTY.

BY A. N. EVERETT.

"What is your specialty?" said I, the other day, looking out over the top of my spectacles in a mildly-wise way at a fair young teacher who sat in authority over forty or fifty mischief-loving boys and girls ranging from seven to ten years of age.

"Good manners," said she promptly, smiling back at me in a way that made her remark a perfectly pleasant one. "At least, that is what they say, here in the building."

"Do you find the practical working of it brings about good results at the end of the year?"

"As good as the average and sometimes better. I hope I can teach something else, but I am willing to confess I give much of my time to my pet hobby, and find it helps me greatly in my regular school work. Would you like to look at my reports for the last few years?"

"You do not believe in corporal punishment, I see," said I, pointing to a column with no entries for several months.

"When positively necessary," said she; "but for three years I have not had a case of whipping in my room."

"And to what do you lay this?"

"I think I can venture to say—politeness, supplemented by unvarying kindness and patience."

Just then she was called out of the room for a few minutes. I am always fond of getting opinions of pupils themselves on various subjects connected with their school life; not because they are generally correct—do not imagine that for a moment—but one can often draw an inference and strike a pretty fair average by hearing all sides. So, as soon as she left, I pointed to a rough-looking little fellow near the front row and said—

"What kind of a school do you think this is, my boy? A pretty good one?"

"It's the politest one in town," answered he, promptly, "and we've got the politest teacher, too."

Several heads round about nodded approval.

"Good sentiment," said I, "but poor grammar. Well, what makes it such a polite school? Can any one tell?"

Silence for a moment, then another little chap in the next row said naturally enough:

"Guess it must be teacher."

"How does she do it?" asked I. "Does she make you mind pretty well?"

"Oh, she don't boss us around, you know. She always says 'please' and 'thank you,' and a fellow don't mind doing things when he ain't got to unless he has a mind to."

Commend me to ignorant and unthinking childhood for discovering the underlying motive that governs much of the conduct of mankind! I had discovered the secret force of this teacher, and saw that her school could be said almost to govern itself.

After the close of the session, I noticed a sulky, disagreeable looking boy who remained at his desk after the others had passed out. The teacher went over to him, and I could hear some low, earnest words from her and a few short answers from the boy. Presently he took up his book and slate and went to work with a will.

"I have conquered him," she said smilingly, as she came back to me. "He has been idle and sulky all the afternoon."

"What did you do?" asked I.

"I left him alone until all the others were gone; then I asked him if I had ever been unkind to him. He said 'No.' Had I ever done a rude thing to him? 'No.' Then why should he be both unkind and impolite to me? I showed him how he had displayed such feelings toward me by refusing to do what I thought a proper amount of work. He is both ashamed and repentant now."

On my way out, I passed a group of boys playing marbles. I stopped to watch the game, and fell into conversation with one little fellow, whose face I thought I recognized. He talked with me about the game for a moment, and then, as if a sudden thought struck him, pulled off his cap.

"What made you do that?" said I.

"Teacher says we always must, to old people." I would willingly have been twice as gray as I was, to hear that remark, and to see such a result of some one's good work.

"Have I seen you before, this afternoon?" asked I.

"Yes, sir. You have just come from my room."

So the good seed is bearing fruit already, thought I.

I afterwards learned, from frequent visiting in the building, that this teacher had so established the pleasant reputation of her room that children from lower grades looked forward to it as a sort of Mecca, in their pilgrimage through the course. I give the incident and experience for the help of young teachers, and I pray for the increase of such a spirit of kindly and beneficent rule in our schools.—*The American Teacher.*

WHAT CHILDREN THINK.

Professor G. Stanley Hall, of Harvard University, has made an interesting inquiry in the public schools of Boston, with a view to determine the contents of the minds of little children, and the results of his investigations have been published in the *Princeton Review*. Judging from Professor Hall's canvass, the average child has an extraordinarily confused notion of things, and much of its after life must be spent in reforming its early misconceptions.

Out of forty-eight children questioned, twenty believed the sun, moon, or stars to live; fifteen thought a doll, and sixteen thought flowers would suffer pain if burned. About three-quarters of all questioned thought the world a plain, and many described it as round like a dollar, while the sky is a flattened bowl turned over it. The sky is thin, and one might easily break through it. Forty-eight per cent of all thought that the sun at night goes, or rolls, or flies, is blown, or walks, or God pulls it up higher out of sight. He "takes it into heaven," and, perhaps, "puts it to bed," or—this is a pretty thought, even though unscientific—it "lies under the trees, where the angels mind it," or it goes through and "shines on the upper side of the sky."

Only in a single case were any of the heavenly bodies conceived as openings in the sky to let light or glory through, or as the eyes of supernatural beings—a fancy, Professor Hall remarks, so often ascribed to children, and so often found in juvenile literature. Thunder was considered to be God "groaning," or "kicking," or "rolling barrels about," or "turning a big handle," or "having coal run in," or "pounding about with a big hammer," or "clouds bumping or clapping together"—a superstition which is by no means confined to children's minds. Lightning is God "turning a gas quick," or (very common) "striking many matches at once," throwing "stones and iron for sparks," "setting paper afire," or it is a light going inside and outside the sky. God keeps rain in heaven in a "big sink," or in "rows of buckets," or in a big tub, or barrels and they run over, or he lets it down with a water-hose through a sieve, or "turns a faucet."

Not less confused are their notions of God and heaven, of which many curious examples are given. More satisfactory than these are the answers regarding matters of duty, showing, as Professor Hall observes, not necessarily an intuitive perception of right or wrong, but a general consensus at home in what is allowed and forbidden. The most frequent answers were to mind and be good, or to disobey, be naughty, lie, and say bad words. Boys say it is wrong to steal, fight, kick, break windows, get drunk, stick pins into others, or to "sass," "cuss," shoot, while girls are more apt to say that it is wrong not to comb the hair, to get butter on the dress, climb trees, cry, catch flies, etc.

Altogether this is a most interesting report. Allowance must be made, of course, for the children's timidity, for their tendency to answer at random without reflection, and for their desire to appear wise and to say not what they really think, but what they judge we would like to have them think. But, taking all these into account, there can be no doubt—as *The New York Observer*, from whose condensation of the article much of the above is quoted, says—that Professor Hall has got far enough into the interior of children's minds to prove their lack of definite conceptions and to emphasize the responsibility of parents and teachers.

The Still Hour.

FOR THE WEEK BEGINNING AUGUST 10, 1890.

BY REV. C. C. HARRAH.

DAILY BIBLE READING NOTES.

(Luke 16; Proverbs 2-7.)

Sunday, 10; Luke 16. Verse 8, The world should not be allowed to surpass the church in the adaptation of means to ends, and as the world shows so much purpose in its works, so should we prosecute with determination all means by which God may be glorified and an eternal home secured. Verse 10, The fact of our having one talent or five in no way adds to or diminishes God's favor toward us. His favor depends upon our fidelity in using what we have.

Monday, 11; Prov. 2. Verse 5, Continued, constant, and earnest seeking after wisdom will lead to the fear and the knowledge of God. Verse 6, No one should expect to get true wisdom by his own unaided efforts, but should ask it of the Lord in prayer. James 1:5.

Tuesday, 12; Prov. 3. Verses 1, 2, Wherever any one diligently keeps the law of God the best kind of a life is always the result. "Godliness . . . . hath promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come." I Tim. 4:8. Verse 5, In order to accomplish success in life one should use all exertions of head and hands; but when he comes to death, the past will appear very unsatisfactory if all the way through he has not put his trust in God. Verse 9, When by diligence and God's blessing we are prospered in the things of the world, we should be unselfish, and show our gratitude by giving to good objects.

Wednesday, 13; Prov. 4. Verse 1, Every child should heed well the instruction of this chapter. Verse 14, One cannot too carefully avoid taking the first step of union with the wicked in their ways. Verse 15, Do not delay a moment when temptation stands in the way, but as quickly as possible get away from every occasion to sin. Verses 18, 19, Darkness always describes the way of the wicked, while light describes that of the righteous.

Thursday, 14; Prov. 5. Verse 5, Spiritual death here and eternal death hereafter are the doom of the strange woman and her followers. Verse 8, Safety is in *flight*, to those who are ensnared by the temptations of the flesh. II Tim. 2:22. Verse 21, No one can hide his sins from the eyes of God, and the justice of God will see that every one meets the punishment of his evil doing.

Friday, 15; Prov. 6. Verse 1, We should beware of improvidence and rashness in incurring obligations. Verse 6, A thoughtful person will find valuable lessons in the study of the common things of life. The ant does not borrow or beg, but provides for its own wants with a care and industry which many would do well to imitate.

Saturday, 16; Prov. 7. Verse 2, Every tempted soul should adhere closely to God's law, for his life depends on his keeping that law. As we have no other organ of light but the eye, so without God's law we would be in utter darkness. Verse 14, The devil always approaches an innocent soul on his blind side, and is likely to surround with a religious covering the most dreadful sins.

THE PRAYER MEETING TOPIC.

(The Benefits of Christian Work. Matt. 12:30.)

1. It unites all people who are engaged in doing any good services for humanity, and brings together and unites all good influences, so that their power may be most deeply felt upon the world.

2. Christian work proceeds in the direct lines of truth, and wherever it is in progress the minds of men are kept active in searching for the truth. The pulpits and the churches may not see clearly, as yet, the higher and better things, but they cannot proceed one step in Christian work without encouraging people to look toward the higher and the better. Under the stimulus of this common talk, some will always push ahead to find the things of progress, and, by its very nature, the church has been and always will be raising up reformers.

3. No one can put too high an estimate upon the benefits of the common lines of Christian work to the prodigals, the tempted, the needy and the poor.

The Household.

WELCOME HOME.

BY MRS. M. O. PAGE.

There is no life too sweet to live,
No day nor hour too rich to give
To winning back from paths of sin
The hearts who sadly tread therein.

Who would not run on willing feet
Along a hot and dusty street,
To point to some dear soul instead
A cooling path on which to tread?

Who would not place on some far height
The burning splendor of a light,
That shining on o'er land and sea
A "welcome home" its light may be?

WORDS TO THE WISE—"MAKING 'EM BEHAVE."

BY ABBY MORTON DIAZ.

"Catechised the young children, and made 'em behave."

"What an acting child!" "Stop that!" "Shame on you!" "Come, Miss Slowcoach!" "Now I'm afraid you're telling a lie!" "Do that again and I'll punish you!" "Naughty child! Now you shan't go to the party!"

Fathers and mothers have the wish in common that their children be truthful, brave, kind, faithful, honorable, polite, unselfish, energetic. By way of securing these qualities it is customary to denounce the opposite ones, exhibitions of these calling forth anger, ridicule, reproach, contempt or bodily chastisement, or continuous nagging, according to the moods, or the intelligence, of the powers that be. The wise will please take notice that this state of things implies a division of interests; implies antagonism. Stating the situation in a general way, the children are supposed to delight in evil, to consider it ever so much better than good, and to try to get all they can of it, or, as one may say, to take comfort in badness; and the mother as trying to spoil their joys and take away this comfort by means above mentioned. It naturally follows that to indulge in conduct which has met disapproval is considered by the children as so much advantage gained over the opposing force.

Here is a newspaper illustration: "*Billy*—'I say, Tommy, let's go off behind the barn with these crackers and burn our fingers.' *Tommy*—'Whatcher wanter burn y' fingers for?' *Billy*—'Mommer told me not to.'"

Children, as human beings, have the common human propensity to do the forbidden. Why not recognize this and act accordingly? The happy secret of success is to win the children over to the other side, thus causing them to have the desire to be what they are desired to be. To illustrate, suppose that meanness or deceitfulness be strikingly manifested. The mother arrays herself against this, lectures, denounces, threatens, punishes, all to no purpose. Now suppose that instead of all this she takes opportunities, or makes them, of showing up these and other evil traits in a despicable light, or their opposites to admiration, doing this so skillfully that the aim is not apparent. An effective way, the most effective way, of doing this is by reading, or telling, now and then, a story bearing on the special point. Appropriate incidents occur in every neighborhood, and meet the eye in every newspaper. Let these receive judicious comment.

At a dinner table recently an invalid lady acquaintance was the subject of conversation. Perceiving the children's earnest attention, one of the company spoke in warm terms of this lady's remarkable qualities, saying, "It is wonderful. Lying there, seldom free from pain, she has always for her friends a pleasant word and sunny smile, and is always planning for other people's happiness." No doubt the children *caught something*, for goodness is as catching as badness, though many seem loth to believe it.

It is said that the thrifty are those who make the most of the resources close at hand. Every mother has close at hand the child's longing for stories. By taking advantage of this, children can be reached to the very inmost by means of the imagination and the heart, and never suspect that any good is being done to them. Yes, by *keeping this aim in view*, and by taking pains enough and time enough, and giving sufficient thought to the matter, children can be reached and made positively in love with all that is good and to hate all that is bad. Thus antagonism will be avoided, the opposing forces will be at one, concord will vanquish discord, and we shall have harmonious homes. Probably fathers and mothers in general will not keep the aim in view, will not take the trouble, will not give the matter sufficient thought. Far easier are reproof, sarcasm, ridicule, the angry word, the brutal blow. These give vent to the impatience or irritability of the mother or of the father, and are quick over, leaving time for the main things, so-called. But what are the main things? Were there space enough much might be said of the advantage of interesting children in their *lower kindred;* the human traits in animals, the mysteries of insect life and of insect intelligence; the wonderfulness of plant structure. To follow out *together* either of these lines would establish companionship between parent and child and thus tend to do away with that apartness, that division of interests so common in families.

And there are other lines for mutual following, that, for instance, of taking concern for the needs of those outside the family, and of striving that kindliness and a gentle spirit pervade the home. Moreover, by moving in, so to speak, upon the territory of a child's mind, the good can take possession before the enemy has a chance to preëmpt the ground; the enemy being dime novels and all kinds of low pleasures. How shall mothers be made to think about all these things? They, sooner than the fathers, can be aroused to thought. The next *Words* will suggest how.

Belmont, Mass.

THE QUIET STRANGER.

BY NOBLE M. EBERHART.

John Ledyard wandered slowly and disconsolately along the almost deserted street. It was all over. Nancy, his long suffering wife, had passed beyond the reach of earthly trials and afflictions. How vividly the past came back to him now! Nancy and he had been schoolmates in the old days. The youthful love had ripened when he led blushing Nancy to the altar. What a glorious future had seemed to open before him!

It was the old story. The temptation; the first glass; the growing appetite; and finally the drunkard's curse. One by one their three children had died through the workings of this same dread curse. Still the faithful wife clung to him; ever laboring and ever hopeful; but now, she, too, was gone. With the feeling of despair came the desire to drown it all in drink. Quickening his pace he soon entered a saloon. Several glasses were drained, but such was the nervous excitement he was laboring under, that the pain in his heart would not be stilled.

While thus engaged, all eyes were attracted to a quietly dressed stranger who entered the room. Tall and erect was his bearing, and on his face an expression so kind, so mild, as scarcely to be mortal. But why was he here?

Interfering with no one, he sat down quietly in a chair at one of the tables. In answer to the waiter's inquiry, he shook his head quietly, but firmly, and continued to sit there as if lost in thought. Many were the strange speculations of the men as to whom he was, whence he came, and what was his mission. But still he sat there, seemingly unconscious of the attention he was attracting.

Men ceased their carousing to stare at him. At last, when there was a momentary hush in the room, he arose and mounting a table stood for a moment looking upon his surroundings.

Immediately every eye was fixed on him. Then with his face looking down upon the men like some messenger of the Omnipotent, he commenced the old song, "Long, Long Ago." His voice was singularly rich and clear, and as the mellow notes rose and fell, the crowd seemed to rise and fall with them.

"Where are the friends that to me were so dear,
Long, long ago, long, long ago;
Where are the hopes that my heart used to cheer,
Long, long ago, long ago.
Friends that I loved in the grave are laid low,
Hopes that I cherished have fled from me now,
I am degraded, for rum was my foe,
Long, long ago, long ago

"Sadly my wife bowed her beautiful head,
Long, long ago, long, long ago;
Oh! how I wept when I found she was dead,
Long, long ago, long ago.
She was an angel, my love and my pride,
Vainly to save me from ruin she tried,
Poor broken-hearted, 'twas well that she died,
Long, long ago, long ago.

"Let me look back on the days of my youth,
Long, long ago, long, long ago;
I was no stranger to virtue and truth,
Long, long ago, long ago.
Oh, for the hopes that were pure as the day,
Oh, for the love that was purer than they,
Oh, for the hours that I've squandered away,
Long, long ago, long ago."

When the last word had died away, the stranger bent his head for a moment in silent prayer. Tears stood in the eyes of many of the men as they bowed their heads. Then, as quietly and unostentatiously as he had come, the stranger glanced slowly around, stepped down and passed out. One by one the men followed him until but few remained.

John Ledyard sat as if stunned. Ever through his weary brain surged the words of the song. Then, straightening up like a man, with a look of determination on his face, he strode firmly out into the night.

Back along the quiet streets to the old church-yard he went with rapid strides. At last he paused before a newly-made grave—that of Nancy, his wife. Standing there he bowed his uncovered head in a long and fervent prayer, the first that had escaped his lips since Nancy and he had knelt together with their first-born.

It was not easy to keep the vow he made that night. Many and long were the struggles against temptation, and often when he was almost yielding came back the remembrance of the quiet stranger, and the words of the old song, which gave him new strength and courage.

HOW TO DO IT.

BY EARNEST.

"It was not accomplished suddenly and spontaneously, but by patient, plodding, persevering application, the way all great things come to light and usefulness in the world." So says one writing of Samuel F. B. Morse and his great invention, in a current magazine. As I read it I felt its truth most forcibly as applied to reform work of all kinds. "Patient, plodding, persevering application." It is this only which can bring about deep and lasting changes for good in human life and character, and only as we keep this thought in mind can we stay our souls upon the meager results of to-day's toil and go hopefully on with renewed effort for the morrow.

Think how Morse worked and waited. It was eighteen years after he began the study of electro-magnetism before the first short telegraphic line was constructed, and from Washington to Baltimore flashed the message, "What hath God wrought." Eighteen years of hard work and poverty, made still harder by the unbelief and indifference of those whose aid he sought, but he had the "courage of his convictions," as all must have who stand for innovations, and would not be defeated or turned aside. He must have felt that he was working with the eternal forces and in the line of truth, and why should he falter? Why should any one falter who works for the truth? All truth, of whatever nature, is God's, and He is working through all our efforts to know the way of advanced life. It is His strength that sustains us; His love that makes our hearts tender and true; His wisdom that guides and directs us, His patience that inspires our patience, and, surely, in His own good time, He will help us to overcome all evil.

It is not the impulse to good, born in a moment of excitement and enthusiasm, that is most lasting or that tells deepest in our after life, but that born of calm judgment and deep thinking, the fruit of "patient, plodding, persevering application." That which comes with excitement too often goes when the excitement is over, leaving one with less strength to stand erect, less courage to combat with temptation.

True reform grows slow, almost imperceptibly so, we sometimes feel, but God works with us, and in the "fullness of time," the glad morn comes, when we know the good we sought is done, and over the lines from brain to brain, from soul to soul, flashes the glad message, "See! 'What hath God wrought!'"

The work, the hope of the future, lie with the children of to-day, and because of this, we would inspire the parents to give them a right start in life. Lead them early into the kingdom of Good and Beauty, and teach them of the work which awaits the hand of the toiler. Fill the youthful mind with the courage of a high resolve and the patience necessary to continuous effort. Teach them the grandeur of human life. Let them learn to know that in man is the highest expression of the all-pervading God-life, and fit them to live as becomes children of the King, regarding their bodies as temples for the indwelling of immortal souls, and to be kept "pure and undefiled."

O FOR the spirit which is content with nothing less nor lower than the highest help. To turn in temptation directly to the power of God; to cry out in sorrow for God's company; to be satisfied in doubt with nothing short of the assurance that God gives; to know that there is no real escape from sin except in being made holy by God's holiness—these are what make a man's complete salvation. It is your privilege and mine, as children of God, to be satisfied with no help but the help of the Highest.—*Phillips Brooks.*

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And it shall come to pass at that time that I will search Jerusalem with candles, and punish the men that are settled on their lees: that say in their heart The Lord will not do good, neither will He do evil.—Zephaniah 1: 12.

SOME PHASES OF THE SITUATION.

In the seething whirl of opinions started by the Original Package decision and Congressional action growing out of it, we are in danger of drifting into mistakes. Mr. Edwin C. Pierce, whose able article on the situation is concluded this week, warns us against the notion that if Congress should succeed in passing the Original Package Bill in such shape that it can become a law, it will thereby exhaust its powers in aid of temperance. He argues that this is a mischievous doctrine, and one having no foundation in fact. In a private letter received after his article was in type, Mr Pierce writes: "In their regret that the assertion by the Supreme Court of the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress over original package sales in states has impaired the value of state legislation, many are inclined to exalt the state rights idea. It would be unfortunate in the extreme if prejudice in favor of the *exclusive* jurisdiction of the states over the traffic internal in a state should take root in the temperance mind. The confusion arises because the friends of temperance are now called to be, in a sense, upon both the national and the state rights sides at the same time. Their interest is to maintain that the liquor traffic affects the general welfare and ought to be suppressed by the nation, and at the same time to maintain that the jurisdiction of Congress is *concurrent*, not *exclusive*, and to demand that until the decision is rendered, Congress shall interpose for the relief of the states; but further, and this especially, to maintain that Congress indeed possesses paramount, although concurrent power over the whole subject, which ought to be immediately exercised to kill the traffic. Happily the Constitution is in accord with their interest. The jurisdiction of Congress is plenary and paramount, but *concurrent*, not *exclusive*, over internal traffic having national relations."

It is well for us all to be thinking and studying along this line. If the position taken by Mr. Pierce is the true one, there is no need of waiting for an amendment to the Federal Constitution before national prohibition can be secured. Congress already has the power to sweep the liquor traffic from the land.

Judging from its present attitude, Congress is a long way from the point where its constitutional right to abolish the liquor traffic will be tested. It shows no desire to hurt the pet institution. One who has carefully watched the discussions in the House can hardly help feeling that the do-nothing policy is the one deliberately adopted. Every speaker deplored the situation, and declared that something ought to be done; yet the fact that nothing tangible is done, suggests the suspicion that all this regret in speeches is only buncombe designed for the respectable part of their constituency at home.

Hon. William D. Owen, of Indiana, said: "The country suddenly finds itself confronted by the confessedly greatest of evils and the proclamation of the United States Court giving it the freedom of the land. The country is appalled and appeals to Congress. The Supreme Court itself saw the inevitable result and counsels Congress to exercise its legislative functions. It is a condition of things which meets the approbation of nobody in the government." And this is true; yet what is Congress going to do about it?

This is the condition of affairs: the country is confronted with the situation depicted by Indiana's representative; the greatest of evils has been given the freedom of the land by the Supreme Court, at the same time the court suggests to Congress a way in which it may restrain the evil it has invoked. It seems to us very much like a man's letting a mad dog loose in his neighbor's yard and easing his conscience by yelling at his neighbor to muzzle him; but with that phase of the question we have nothing to do now, we are simply considering the action of Congress in the premises. When confronted with the situation, the Senate passed an Original Package Bill, not as good as it might have been, but better than nothing. It went now to the House; that body, after dilly-dallying over the matter for weeks, passes an entirely different bill which, of course, cannot become a law until passed by the Senate. Taking into consideration the time of year—a season beyond which Congress seldom remains in session—the amount of business on hand, and the natural disinclination of the Senate to take up a bill framed by the House that had rejected its own, there seems very little prospect of the enactment of any law by this Congress to relieve the situation.

We do not believe in speaking evil of dignities and are very slow to impute bad motives to our rulers; but we cannot help feeling that there is some method in this which seems so like madness. It looks very much like an attempt to carry water on one shoulder and whisky on the other; whether they intended it or not our lawmakers in either house are now in a condition to say to their temperance constituency, "Don't you see we did all we could for you, we passed the bill and cannot help it that the other house did not agree to it." At the same time they can say to their liquor constituency, "We took good care that nothing should be done to interfere with your privileges under the United States court's decision." This may not have been intended, but such convenient situations are not apt to come to politicians accidentally.

MISS WILLARD'S DEN.

One result of the visit of delegates to the National Convention last fall to Rest Cottage was the determination of Mrs. Thorp and Mrs. Shapleigh, of Massachusetts, to make Miss Willard's workshop more worthy of its occupant. During all the spring, masons, carpenters, painters, decorators have been busy under the wise supervision of Helen L. Hood, Miss Kate Jackson and Mrs. Carrie Whitely, of the local committee, transforming the "den" into a thing of beauty. Now it stands complete with its fireplace and its bay window, which were Miss Willard's especial objects of desire—another memorial of the loving care of Miss Willard's dear white-ribboners. On her last return home the beautiful room was dedicated, Miss Hood, chairman of the local committee, making the address, while Madam Willard, Miss Willard and Mrs. Andrew made fitting responses. But so modest are Miss Hood and Mrs. Andrew that though working side by side with me, they never told me of the affair, leaving me to learn of it through *Our Message* all the way from Boston. Miss Hood's address, as given in the *Message*, was as follows:

"MADAM PRESIDENT:—When in the course of human events it becomes necessary to enlarge the 'Den' of a National President, the first work of the committee was 'to raise the roof.' We do not mean this in the parlance of the world, as your committee have, in no sense, committed such an offence. Knowing very well how often nowadays your mind and heart turn towards the South, we arranged so that the addition might be made upon this side. As we thought what the fittings of the room should be, we said oak, iron, and brick must enter into the construction; materials indicating strength, character, purpose, such as the platform of our W. C. T. U. is composed of—a platform which YOU have so largely built, so strong and firm that now the whole world can rest thereon. We knew how you love light and warmth, and so we said there must be a fireplace, and when dark, cold, dreary days come, you could look into the depths of a glowing fire and be warmed thereby, just as out of the richness and warmth of your loving, generous nature you have shed gladness and brightness into the hearts of many, into lives where 'dark and dreary' days have come. The room must have light, an abundance of it, so these broad windows were made to let God's sunlight in, just as by your unceasing efforts you have let the light of a pure gospel come in to many a darkened soul. The floor over which so many feet will pass must be of the sturdy oak, smooth and well polished, indicating the courtesy and gentleness which you have brought into our work—the polish of a true Christian woman. The decorations of the walls must be harmonious in tint and coloring, like those which you have blended and woven in your life work—a pure soul and a spotless name. The table must be broad and strong, for on it will lie many documents, some weighty and massive in character, with letters sent to near and dear ones. We place upon the table an electric bell which shall quickly summon your trusty secretaries to bear away important documents, and 'orders' which, when heard, will 'turn about face' many thousands of true and loving hearts who so willingly execute the commands of their loved commander. * * * In presenting you with the key of this 'Den,' Madam President, we do so, having accomplished the work we set out to do some months ago. We regret greatly that the 'generous donors' who have made the enlargement of this place possible might not have been with us this evening; their names will be given to you later on in bound form. Your committee have given service with willing feet, ready hands, and full, loving hearts. We trust that this room will be a source of comfort and pleasure to you, and that your life may grow deeper and richer each day—your life-consecrated work more outreaching."

President Toby congratulates herself, as well she may, upon the fact that the happy thought which has had this glad fruition was given to two local officers in the Massachusetts W. C. T. U.

THE ENGLISH BREWERY SYNDICATE.

The Chicago and Milwaukee Brewers' Association are carrying matters with such a high hand that a lively war between them and the saloon men threatens. At their last meeting the Association resolved that hereafter no saloon-keeper shall be allowed to change from one brewer to another. If it can be ascertained that a saloon-keeper has transferred his patronage from one brewer to another, the brewer to whom the saloon-keeper goes shall pay to the one whom he has left, a royalty of not less than three dollars per barrel for all the beer he sells to said saloon-keeper. That is personal liberty with a vengeance.

Here is what a leading saloon man in Chicago says about it: "I won't stand that kind of business. I will buy my beer of whom I please so long as I have the money to pay for it, and though I have always patronized Chicago breweries until a few days ago, I am now getting my beer from Anheuser & Busch, of St. Louis. We have had miserably poor beer here for six years, in fact, ever since the breweries began making their beer out of corn. I would not drink corn beer myself, and I won't ask my customers to do so. It is cheaper by far; they can make corn beer for $1.50 per barrel and it has in it fusel oil, a great deal of alcohol and other noxious ingredients. Then these men ask us to pay $6 for this stuff. I can see that the beer industry must undergo a great change within a few years. Since these English syndicates came over here there has been very little pure beer made, and this has been made by small American concerns. I have been buying from one of these up to the time that prices went down so, a couple of weeks back. My brewer, being a comparatively poor man, could not hold out at the cut rate, so he had to go in to save himself. Now, I suppose he will have to make this corn beer, too."

Another declares: "That is simply damnable. It would be all right to say that a man could not go from one to another while he owed the first one, but to say that a solvent business man could not get goods except from one man is going a little too far for even these English syndicates. I wouldn't stand that thing at all. I don't patronize the syndicate. There are two reasons why I don't do this, the principal one being that my customers insist on good beer and because this syndicate is making the very cheapest beer that can be turned out. Their profit? Why, of course, it is large, but they had better make the most of it. It cannot last. This beer business is getting so low since this syndicate came in here that it is impossible for it to remain as it is. The brewers have for years past made a profit of from 30 to 50 per cent on their investment; then these Englishmen come in here and pay a big price for their plants; then to get business in good shape they water the stock so that it will pay 8 or 10 per cent. What is the result? They meet with competition because they start out making bad beer. New and independent breweries go into business and make a good article and everybody who can do so patronizes them. It costs the syndicate money to fight these new concerns and proportionately their profits are cut down. Then they get disgusted and the final rows come, and they will sell out at a great loss, just as they did at Detroit when they first started this syndicate brewery business."

All charge the English syndicate with the mean business; we felt sure good would come to the temperance cause from its purchase of breweries and distilleries, though we did not foresee it would come in this way. But it is welcome in whatever way it comes; if the fight keeps up between the brewers and saloon-keepers, light will be shed "on ways that are dark and tricks that are queer," and light is the very thing that our friend, the enemy, dreads.

WYOMING POLITICS.

Judge and Mrs. Joseph M. Carey, of Cheyenne, Wyoming, have been in Chicago lately, and the Judge has been frequently "interviewed" by reporters of the local press, on the workings of woman's ballot. No man in the world is better able to give a just decision in the case than he. Appointed to the Supreme Bench of the territory by President Grant, twenty years ago, he has been, for a score of years, resident of Wyoming, and intimately acquainted with the working of equal suffrage. He is now serving his third term in Congress, as Territorial Delegate from Wyoming, and will probably be one of the new state's first Senators.

As is well known, the Chicago *Tribune* has never favored woman's suffrage, so that its report of an interview with Judge Carey does not need to be taken with the "grain of allowance" which might have been necessary if we had been the interviewers. It quotes Judge Carey as saying:

"As becomes the only state in the Union where women can vote for President, our politics are exceptionally pure. The women are great at scratching tickets, and as a rule they are not politicians and do not care for office or political excitement. They are not so subject to party influence as men, and the right of suffrage gives them a certain leverage for their own protection which they are not slow to use. It would be disastrous for a man of bad reputation to run for office in Wyoming.

"The women constitute less than twenty per cent of the voting population of the new state. There are always many more men than women in a new country like ours. Usually about one-half of them go to the polls. The distances are great, and they regard voting more in the light of a duty than a pleasure. Hence it is that ordinarily not more than half of them will vote. Let me say that in the twenty-one years' experience Wyoming has had of woman suffrage, its influence has always been salutary and is regarded by us as one of our most precious safeguards."

These facts, given by one who has exceptional facilities for knowing whereof he speaks, will outweigh tons of conjectures and theories, unsustained by facts.

THE POSTOFFICE AND THE LOTTERIES.

As a first page note, two weeks ago, concerning the proposed change in postal laws relating to lotteries, seems not to have made the matter clear to our readers, we will state the case more explicitly. The present law is inadequate in several particulars: it gives no power to the Postmaster General to seize, detain, or withhold suspected lottery matter without action by the courts. This practically makes him powerless, for under existing law, these cases come mainly before Louisiana courts, because most of the obnoxious matter is mailed in that state, and Louisiana courts are so in the grasp of the lottery octopus that it is next to impossible to secure conviction in them, of lottery offenders. The substitute bill makes the mailing of lottery letters or circulars a continuous offense, triable by courts in any jurisdiction through which they may pass, or into which they may go.

A greater benefit even than this is closing the mails to newspapers containing lottery advertisements and lists of prizes; this will not only, in a measure, cut the line of communication between the lottery and its desired victims, but it will also react on the newspapers, compelling them to choose between a general circulation and lottery advertisements.

These are new features introduced into the substitute bill since we made the previous note; in that the point emphasized was applying postal laws in regard to lotteries, to letters sent to lotteries through agents, as well as to those directed to the companies. If enacted it will close a big gap, as now the law is systematically evaded by having the obnoxious matter sent to a third person; if the substitute becomes a law it will permit the Postmaster General to deny to any agent of the lottery company the benefit of the registry and money order system as well as apply all penalties of the lottery law to all agents dealing in its tickets, be they banks or private individuals.

Our Book Table.

OUR FLAG, by Robert Allen Campbell. Published by H. E. Lawrence & Co., 96 State street, Chicago. Price $1. This book deserves a hearty welcome, as do all that help to make young Americans intelligent and patriotic citizens. It traces the history of the stars and stripes through colonial days, going even further back into the heraldry of England and of Spain for suggestions pointing toward the idea which was finally embodied in our national emblem. Many interesting facts in history are brought to light; here is one new to us, that the idea of the pine tree flag with its motto, "An appeal to Heaven," originated with Washington. That this is the case is proved by two letters written by him October 20, 1775.

The story of the committee that decided on the design of the colonial flag is delightfully told; from it we learn that a lady whose name is not given, was added to the committee at the opening of its first session and acted as its secretary; that its meetings were held at the house of herself and husband in Cambridge, Mass., where Washington was then in camp, and that the main suggestions concerning the flag were made by an octogenarian who comes down in history only as "the Professor." He it was who suggested the innovation of adding a lady to the committee of six gentlemen. He declared that the field of our flag must be new because ours was a new nation, founded on a *new* principle, the equal rights of man with man, but that while its field must be new, the details in working out may unite ideas already familiar. He therefore recommended the English East India Company's flag as one which can easily be adapted to the purpose. His suggestion was adopted and the colonial flag of thirteen stripes of equal width, red and white alternating, and the Cross of St. George for a union, became the flag which General Washington, with his own hands, hoisted on a pine tree liberty pole, thus unfurling to the breeze for the first time the banner of the colonies. When Independence had been declared, a blue field on which shone thirteen white stars took the place of the union in the colonial flag.

The last new book that has come from Lothrop's is HERMIT ISLAND, by Katharine Lee Bates, that successful writer of thousand dollar prize stories. No story she has written excels this in interest, and none equal it in fine delineation of character. Two sisters, as like and as different as ever two sisters were, are brought by their misanthropic father to Hermit Island after the death of their mother. Here dwelt the lonely, unpractical "Uncle Maurace," with his four boys, jolly Captain Brimblecomb and Baby Merry, his grandchild, who ruled him and everything else in her mimic realm with a rod of iron. Each child is a study, and all, especially the characters of the two little sisters, evince great analytical power. There are few stronger pictures in literature than Dolo's midnight holocaust of all she held most sacred, with a solemn dedication of herself to the Powers of Evil. Yet there is nothing revolting in the weird scene which proves the turning point in a life which from the morning following commenced to open out into a beautiful womanhood. A scene so weird and uncanny would seem to predicate a story full of such influences; on the contrary this is genuinely healthful throughout, and though sometimes powerfully dramatic, is always sweet, pure, and elevating. Price $1.25.

FAITH, OR EARTHLY PARADISE, AND OTHER POEMS, by Ellen E. Hebron. This book is dedicated to the author's mother, and to the brave band of noble men and women who go forth to labor in the Master's vineyard in foreign fields. This dedication shows how much her heart is interested in missions. The poems making up the book were most of them written sixteen years ago, evidently out of deep heart experiences. The main poem depicts the life of an almost sinless woman from her birth, through childhood, young girlhood, maidenhood and maternity, taking her through more than the usual vicissitudes of life, everywhere sustaining her by the strength of God. Scattered through the book are the music and words of several sweet songs. Many of the shorter poems are on temperance themes; several of them being especially dedicated to the Y's of the Southland, the author's home. She is as ardent a W. C. T. U. woman as she is a friend of foreign missions, and testified her loyalty to the cause by sending her manuscript from Edwards, Hinds Co., Miss., to the W. T. P. A. to print. It is illustrated by portraits of herself and family.

A new venture in journalism is the IOWA TEMPERANCE MAGAZINE, published at Charles City, Iowa, by B. F. and L. M. Wright, editors. It is a sprightly, wide-awake monthly of thirty-two pages, exclusive of covers; the only wonder is that it can be afforded for its subscription price, only fifty cents a year. This initial number is properly given largely to the original package decision and its workings in Iowa and Kansas. But it has plenty of other interesting matter to indicate what it can do in that line. Its short paragraphs are especially good, for example: "Beer is legislator for the country: the masses drink it and under its influence choose our rulers." "Don't ask God to deliver you from evil and then go and vote for the greatest evil in existence." We give the new magazine hearty welcome and trust it may have abundant success.

In THE BUSINESS WOMAN'S JOURNAL are opened two new departments. One of these, in the interest of teachers, is edited by Mrs. May Wright Sewall, of Indianapolis. This lady in her first editorial gives the public to understand that THE BUSINESS WOMAN'S JOURNAL intends to make a strong fight for the payment to women teachers of salaries equal to those which are received by men. The other new department is under the editorial management of Mrs. Estelle H. M. Merrill ("Jean Kincaid" of the Boston *Globe*), and is to be devoted to the interests of journalists. A will drawn up in strict legal form, showing how it should be correctly written on the type-writer, is given in the department devoted to the interests of stenographers and type-writers, together with much other valuable advice. The article entitled "Women Who Mold Public Opinion," is beautifully illustrated with portraits of Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Brown, the newly elected president of the Federation of Clubs, Mrs. Amelia K. Wing, president of the Woman's Club of Brooklyn, and Mrs. Phœbe Hearst, president of the Century Club of San Francisco, and the wife of Senator Hearst, of California. Published by the Mary F. Seymour Publishing Co., 38 Park Row, New York.

The second and third volumes of Dr. Burns' TEMPERANCE HISTORY, the first volume of which we noticed at length on its appearance, are now before us. They bring the record down to 1872, and are as full of interest as the first number. One more volume completes the series. London, National Temperance Publication Depot, 33 Paternoster Row, E. C.

The Watch-Tower.

Here is a pen picture of Carmen Sylva, Queen Elizabeth of Roumania, at the time of her wedding, 1869: "A tall, splendid figure, a finely-molded form, large, blue, dreamy eyes, with a world of poetry in their clear depths; a classical mouth, whose graceful curves seem formed but for smiles; rows of pearly teeth, a finely-cut nose, a profusion of light, wavy hair, and exquisitely-formed hands." Now, at forty-seven, she retains most of these beauties, except that her hair has whitened, and she has acquired a more dignified and stately presence.

* * *

Miss Jessie McIntosh, of Georgia, invented an apparatus for preserving fruit in transit by railroad, which proved such a success that she sold the patent for a handsome sum. She invested the money so judiciously that it has almost trebled itself in two years. She is now engaged on another invention which she considers more remarkable than the first, but as it is not quite perfected, she keeps its nature a secret.

* * *

Wyoming women know how to appreciate their chivalric brothers who so nobly stood by them in the contest for statehood. At the grand celebration at the capital, Mrs. Theresa Jenkins, superintendent of franchise in state W. C. T. U., was orator of the day for the ladies; in her address she paid beautiful tribute to the work done by M. C. Brown, president of the constitutional convention; George W. Baxter, who introduced the equal suffrage clause into the constitution; J. K. Jeffrey, chairman of committee; J. W. Hoyt, F. E. Warren and J. W. Carey. Speaking of Esther Morris, Mrs. Jenkins said: "In the days of the past there came to this region a woman who had been reared among the hardy minds of the East. She brought with her her family, her garden seeds, her doctrine of woman's equality before the law. Her sons live to do her honor, her garden seeds have been planted, and she has proven to the world that this desolate plain can be made to blossom as the rose, and to-day she sits with us at the age of seventy-seven a free citizen equal with her sons."

* * *

The following is written on a blank leaf of the Bible of one of our workers:

"Wm. Taylor, Bishop of Africa, 67 years old, 46 years in the ministry, 6 ft. high, lifts 760 pounds at 59, not laid up with sickness for 54 years, except a few days with measles, 44 years ago. July 21, 1888."

A good record for any man, and he could truthfully have added, "has never tasted liquor or tobacco."

* * *

Prof. C. C. Cochran, who reads character in penmanship, analyzed a specimen of Miss Willard's writing, with no more knowledge of its author than was given by the fact that it was labeled "No. 5." Here is his characterization: "One cannot inspect the writing of No. 5 without seeing in his mental vision a minister of the caliber of David Swing, Dr. Thomas, Rev. Mr. McPherson, Dr. Barrows and others. The style is purely literary, with lines and curves suggestive of benevolence, sublimity, conscientiousness, truth, candor, originality, eloquence, logic, language, taste, enthusiasm. An individual of sterling character and clever parts, who would make a great success in literature or science. But his aspirations, talents and taste would incline him to the ministry. He would be too conscientious for an average lawyer, but would make a good one of the Abraham Lincoln style. If the author of this specimen is a minister or lecturer, his teachings or writings would show an earnest desire to benefit his fellows and lead them gently in the 'way, the truth and the life.'"

* * *

In the last *Lend a Hand*, Ramabai gives an interesting report of the first year of her work. No one can read it without heart-throbs of pity for the poor child-widows, and of thanksgiving that even a few of them are rescued from their terrible fate by the heroic little woman who is devoting her life to them. The report shows some of the many obstacles in her way. An educated prince came to the school one day, not to see it, he proudly averred, but to give Ramabai a good scolding for teaching widows. "A school for widows!" he exclaimed contemptuously. "Of what use is it, and what right have the widows to wish for happiness and education? Those who have neither a husband nor a son to care for are of no more value than street dogs and crows." Hindu scorn could go no further, for these are the most unholy animals. Another man, whose daughter was almost persuaded to send her daughter, a little widow fourteen years old, to the school, proudly declared that she should not go to a Christian woman to be taught Christianity, defile his caste and spoil his reputation. To prevent this he sold the poor child to lead an immoral life, and no one could redeem her from it.

ON DUTY.

News from the Field.

WORLD'S W. C. T. U.

CANADA.

Compton county convention was held in Sawyerville, June 25, and this, the sixth annual convention, was the most successful yet held. Mrs. S. J. Craig, county president, presided with much ability and tact over the proceedings of the day and evening. Mrs. E. Middleton, honorary president for the Province of Quebec, and Mrs. M. A. Sanderson, provincial president, were present and gave counsel and advice when needed. Mr. John A. Nicholls was present during the day and was the speaker of the evening. Devotional exercises were conducted by Mrs. Maddocks and Mrs. Betts. Reverends Goffin, Staples, Skinner, Baker, Adams and Jones, gave us brotherly assistance in making the convention a success.

Mrs. W. B. Williams gave a cordial greeting, to which Miss Dennis responded. Mrs. Middleton conducted the memorial service, three of our dear sisters having gone home during the year. Papers on social purity and Y work were given by Mrs. E. W. Parker and Miss Cass.

A report of the Dominion Convention, recently held in Montreal, was given by Mrs. Cleveland. Resolutions touching on Sabbath observance, social purity, scientific instruction, evangelistic work, Demorest contests, woman's ballot, Loyal Legion text-books, and the receiving of only properly accredited temperance workers, were unanimously passed.

The plan of work recommended and adopted takes up the departments of evangelistic, literature, press, heredity, and hygiene, unfermented wine, flower mission, juvenile, and scientific instruction. The *Woman's Journal*, of Ottawa, was voted to be taken as our county organ; introduction of historical study into the regular work of the Y's; flower mission observance of Easter Sunday; petitioning local legislature to prohibit sale of tobacco to minors; circulating temperance literature among the French in their own language.

The final roll-call revealed the gratifying fact that the county officers and seventy-eight delegates were in attendance. Every year the general public give evidence of increasing interest in our work, the outside attendance, particularly of men, constantly growing larger. A large delegation of Royal Templars attended the evening meeting, and their S. C., Mr. Jos. Boyd, gave the convention hearty fraternal greetings; the county secretary responded briefly for the W. C. T. U.

Addresses by resident ministers, Mr. Nicholls, and a gold medal contest, in which nine silver medalists took part, filled up the evening program. Ethel Swail, aged twelve years, was the happy recipient of the medal. Mrs. Middleton presented the books given to the other competitors, her brief little speeches to each one making disappointment seem almost a thing to be desired. The officers elected were: President, Mrs. S. J. Craig; vice-president, Mrs. J. W. Bridgette; recording and corresponding secretary, Mrs. G. B. Cleveland; treasurer, Mrs. Geo. Skinner. Convention closed by singing, "God be With You" and the benediction. Collection sixteen dollars.

MRS. GEO. B. CLEVELAND, *Sec.*

CALIFORNIA.

JOTTINGS.

The annual School of Methods, at Pacific Grove, was a grand success. As usual, the railroads generously granted reduced rates, and the attendance was large. Pacific Grove is the very paradise of American summer resorts, the climate rendering the weather all summer as cool as the Eastern May time. Golden sunshine keeps the flowers—and such radiant flowers—in constant bloom, while the swaying pines sing a perennial song of love to old Neptune, the god of the sea. "Prohibition does prohibit," for under the wise management of the Methodist Episcopal church the liquor traffic was "tattooed" at the beginning, and mothers feel safe to bring their children here.

When the National convention honors California with its presence, a special excursion will be run to Pacific Grove, and a visit will be made to Mrs. Henrietta Skelton's "home beside the sea," which her W. C. T. U. sisters are preparing for her.

The School of Methods was opened by a consecration meeting, led with fervor by Mrs. S. J. Churchill, our honored ex-president. Mrs. R. R. Johnston presided. The song of welcome by the Pacific Grove Temperance Legion—one of the best in the state—under the rare supervision of Mrs. Eva Heath, was beautiful. Mrs. Emily Hoppen gave a most interesting chalk talk. Miss Edith Reynolds, a tiny maiden, delivered a choice recitation. Mrs. Johnston made an opening speech full of inspiration and methods of practical work. Classes were then organized: Evangelistic, Mrs. S. J. Churchill; Hygiene and Heredity, Dr. Van Kirk; Franchise, Miss S. M. Severance. A parliamentary drill was given every afternoon, showing our women to be experts in Roberts' Rules of Order. Miss Fanny Ward, the well-known elocutionist, of Oakland, held her daily class in raptures over physical culture, *a la* Delsarte. Miss Darling ably assisted in voice culture.

The evening session was opened with devotional service, led by Mrs. A. B. Gove, an address of welcome by Mrs. Dr. Briggs, and response by our recording secretary, Mrs. N. E. Brown. "Childhood the Seedtime" was eloquently set forth by Rev. T. B. Stewart. "The Gospel Remedy," by Mrs. S. J. Churchill was a powerful plea that God's great panacea for sin be more thoroughly applied to all lives. Mrs. A. B. Gove well delineated Christ's power to save, by the blessed results of many converts being made in her work among the prisoners. "Systematic Study of the Bible" was an earnest pleading by Mrs. E. H. Burbank that our white-ribboners give the Scriptures patient and prayerful attention. "The Destruction that wasteth at Noon-day and the Responsibility of the Church," by Mrs. L. M. Carver, was an appeal to Christian voters to blot out the liquor traffic. The music, under the direction of Mesdames Launtz and King, was very beautiful.

One of the very finest papers of the conference was delivered by Mrs. Emily Hoppin on "The Claims of the Bible." "Society's Plague Spot" was a brave address on the social evil and its remedy by Dr. L. J. Kellogg. "Evangelistic Work the Nation's Need" was a masterly speech by our gifted National organizer, Mrs. L. M. Wells, of Tennessee. The question-box, conducted by another National worker, Mrs. J. C. Bateham, of Ohio, was most interesting, and her answer to the non-partisan question as to our attitude to political parties most unique: "Any party that puts in its platform a plank for prohibition puts in the W. C. T. U. women, for they stand upon that plank." Mrs. Bateham's address upon Sabbath Observance was a fine presentation of that important department.

The Oakland Temperance cadets, three companies strong, under the supervision of Mrs. S. C. Borland and Mrs. J. H. Mathews, roused the greatest enthusiasm. The Pacific Grove Temperance Legion tendered them and the entire convention an elegant banquet.

An entire day was given to Franchise. Mrs. S. J. Churchill gave a paper, "Woman as an Evangelist," pleading for the ballot because it will give woman greater power to work for Christ. Mrs. M. E. Congdon gave an excellent address on "Woman's Legal Status" and how it could be infinitely bettered by the ballot. Mrs. L. M. Wells ably presented the subject in a brilliant speech, "Something about Franchise." "What will She do with It?" was pertinently answered by Miss S. M. Severance. An appeal was made for the suffrage campaign of South Dakota and $33.10 immediately raised.

Among the most enjoyable features of the convention were the splendid poetical orations of A. J. Waterhouse, of Stockton, "Woman! Heaven Bless Her," and "Three Lives." A most delightful concert was given by the California University Glee Club, every number being encored. The reputation of the club will ere long become national.

"State and County Fairs" was practically considered by Mrs. J. B. Russell. Master Wilson Wythe told well the history of the Oakland Temperance cadets. "Our Toiling Sisters" was an admirable essay by Mrs. Emma Pow Smith. Her labors in the Tri county, San Joaquin, Contra Costa and Yuba counties have been abundantly blessed of God and resulted in many new unions and large accessions of membership. "The Body a Living Sacrifice," by Dr. Van Kirk, was a tender plea for consecration of the body. "The Temperance Outlook," by Rev. E. D. McCreary, was a magnificent oration as to the sure victory of prohibition. The day devoted to Sabbath Observance was made interesting by able speeches from Mrs. M. E. Congdon, Mrs. D. J. Spencer, Mrs. Mary Frank Browne, Mrs. R. R. Johnston and Rev. T. B. Stewart.

The crowning event of the session was the celebration of the seventieth birthday of Dr. R. H. McDonald. Congratulatory speeches, every one voicing gratitude for the many benefactions of the noted philanthropist, were made by Mrs. R. R. Johnston, Mrs. L. M. Wells, Mrs. Mary Frank Browne, Mrs. M. E. Congdon, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Davis, Miss Norton, Miss Ward, Mrs. Churchill, Dr. Briggs, Dr. Bentley, Dr. Sinex, Rev. T. B. Stewart, and Mr. Wythe. A birthday song composed by Mrs. Nellie B. Eyster, and sung by the four grandchildren, Master McDonald, Misses Mattie and Alice and Master Scott Spencer, under direction of their father and mother, Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Spencer, was specially beautiful. The Pacific Grove Temperance Legion fairly deluged the doctor with flowers. Dr. McDonald was deeply moved, and in a fine response gratefully thanked his legion of friends for the ovation. Hundreds of telegrams and letters were received. A reception was tendered Mrs. L. M. Wells, in the beautiful seaside home of Mrs. Page.

The evening devoted to the Y's was especially interesting. Mrs. D. J. Spencer made a fine address of welcome. Dr. Van Kirk presided. A resolution of Godspeed to Miss Jessie Ackerman was unanimously passed. An original poem was finely recited by Miss Emma Southerland. Miss Winnie Morris read an excellent paper. Miss Fannie Ward gave Harmonic Gymnastics, a series of beautiful poses, Mrs. Dr. Southard ably presiding at the piano.

The Lord's Day was full of excellent services. Morning sermon by Dr. Briggs; a splendid afternoon children's meeting, led by Mrs. L. M. Wells and others, and a crowded evening meeting, addressed most eloquently by Mrs. Wells, "Watchman, what of the night?"

The last day's program was a feast. "The Sailor Boys" were pleaded for by Mrs. Mary B. Edow; "Our Duty to Our Indian Neighbors," by Mrs. L. P. Williams; "Notes from the Field," by Mrs. Henrietta Skelton; "How shall we fill the Treasury?" by Mrs. M. C. Hart; "Is Alcoholic Medication Justifiable?" by Dr. Rebecca Hallowell, late of Philadelphia; "The Relation of Heredity to the Present Condition of Manhood," by Mrs. F. H. Bentley; "Practical Suggestions," by Mrs. W. H. H. Hamilton; "The Necessity of Scientific Temperance in Our Public Schools," by Mrs. D. J. Spencer; "Our Friends of the Press," by Mrs. C. E. Babb. The *Pharos* and its claims were ably presented by Mrs. Mary Frank Browne, its talented editor. "The Last of School," was a pathetic yet cheering address by our beloved teacher and president, Mrs. R. R. Johnston, to whom a special vote of thanks was rendered.

Thanks were tendered to the Southern Pacific railway, S. F. & N. P. R. R. and stage lines, for reduced fares, to Pacific Improvement Company, to the press and the Pacific Grove people.

All joined in singing, "God be with You till We Meet Again," and the School of Methods adjourned till 1891.

M. G. C. EDHOLM,
Special Correspondent.

MICHIGAN.

ETCHINGS.

As a state to-day we sit in the shadow of our great loss in the death of General Fisk, and we are glad every week till the autumn comes to lay our floral tribute of love and affection beside his last resting place in our beloved state.

Our president is just home from Maine, where she spoke twenty-seven times in twenty-five days, attended conventions, giving Bible readings and being helpful every way; this week she goes to Illinois for three weeks' work.

The first district, Detroit, sends me a W. T. P. A. report by superintendent W. K. Willis, who has done a very successful work in keeping twenty-five pockets, located at depots, stores, street-car barns, casinos and factories well filled with choice, *fresh* literature. She makes an urgent plea for this work to enlighten the laboring classes on our side of the question.

Plymouth, the home of their district president, held their anniversary July 10, in the M. E. Church, one hundred in attendance. The exercises consisted of an address by the president, report of department work, and an original poem by a member, entitled "Somebody." Refreshments were served, and all agreed that the year's work had been a success.

At Kalamazoo, fourth district, through Mrs. Pengelly's planning, they had a temperance mass-meeting, July 4, in the park. "We had a first-class speech from a temperance Prohibitionist, the colored orator, Rev. D. A. Graham; had a good crowd, and we felt repaid for the work of preparation."

As I take up the next letter the unique envelope attracts me: "The King's Insurance Co., Cash Capital, the Unsearchable Riches of Christ. Assets, Real Estate, An inheritance incorruptible, undefiled, and that fadeth not away. Cash in Bank, Gold tried in the fire."

The letter is from Dutton, Kent county, and tells of a genuine W. C. T. U. Academy. About twenty boys and girls over twelve years old are educated there each year, a home for orphans; there are no solicitations for the school, only One above is asked for means. There are four courses of study: Teachers', preparatory, Bible training, and house-keeping course; political economy and parliamentary law are in every course of study; eating, drinking and dressing are all on the hygienic line. No corsets worn. The girls while at school dress plainly, and must be school-girls, not fashionable women. They have a Y society and an L. T. L. Lura A. Mains has charge of the school.

From Port Huron in the seventh district comes a report of the Fifth Ward Union. At their meetings they take up the lives of noted temperance workers, reading their biographies, and find much to interest and encourage, Father Mathew being the first. These meetings alternate with a song service and social purity meeting. The name of the union was changed at the last meeting to Mitts union, in honor of the president, Mrs. Geo. Mitts.

From Ithaca, eighth district, comes the following from Rev. Mr. Pettit: "Mrs. M. M. Weeks, our state chalk talker, gave a very interesting Sunday evening lecture, 'Two Life Paths,' illustrated." The writer adds: "Surely with her chart and her ability as a speaker she is doing a good work for temperance."

Our treasurer writes me up to date, "Thirteen unions have sent subscriptions for Nebraska, Petoskey sending the first amount, to which they have made an addition, making $25 in all."

Mrs. A. S. Benjamin goes to that state for work in September. She has been in New York recently for parliamentary drills, also to Ohio; has engagements in this state as far ahead as November.

Our state superintendent of physical culture, Miss L. J. Newcomb, is engaged for Lake Bluff and Bay View; she is also superintendent of juvenile work. They have chosen as their flower the pansy; and for their motto:

"Do to-day's duties;
Resist to-day's temptations."

MRS. C. H. JOHNSON
Special Correspondent.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY CONVENTION.

Our sixth annual convention was held in the Fifth Baptist Church, June, 1890. The attendance was very good, considering the intense heat. The address of welcome, delivered by Miss A. M. Greene, of the First Y, was cordial, and was heartily responded to by Mrs. A. C. Peacock, of the Philadelphia union. The annual report of the secretary showed that the special features of the work during the year were as follows: Twenty-six departments in the county, of which three, those of mercy, peace and arbitration, and franchise, have been adopted during the year. Twenty unions report one hundred and thirty public meetings held, fifteen headquarters, parlors for boys, reading-rooms, etc., and expended $6,139.54. All the unions are in good condition, and laboring earnestly for the advancement of temperance, especially in the preventive departments. Monthly conferences have been held, at which the various departments of work were discussed and plans arranged for better work to be accomplished.

The state convention met with us last fall, and our unions, the smaller as well as the larger, gladly contributed time, labor and money toward its success. Two barrels of clothing and $36 were sent to the sufferers at Johnstown. The treasurer's report showed a goodly balance on hand. The reports from the departments showed efficient, faithful labor, the only difficulty being the diffidence exhibited by the local superintendents as to keeping a record of their work; for instance, in the literature department the report is 530,557 pages distributed and $145.99 expended, and the county superintendent believes that if this were doubled the number would not be exaggerated. The department of young woman's work reports the organization of two Y's, "The George Institute Y" and the "Thomas Potter Y," numbered respectively the Third and Seventh.

The president's address was full of enthusiasm for the work, words of encouragement for her co-laborers, and suggestions for advancement all along the line. Again the county showed their confidence in their tried and true leader, Dr. H. S. French, by unanimously reëlecting her as president.

The delegates to the National Convention are Dr. H. S. French, Mrs. H. H. Hubbert, Miss M. R. Young, with

the following alternates: Miss A. M. Greene, Miss S. S. Sterrett, and Dr. C. M. Dodson.

The address by Rev. T. B. Neeley, D.D., on "Mysteries of Parliamentary Practice" was replete with instruction, and will undoubtedly bear fruit at our succeeding conventions. We also had the privilege of listening to Mrs. S. S. Fessenden on "The Responsibility of the Government for the Liquor Traffic." She captivated her audience by her womanly yet strong presentation of the subject.

MARIANNE R. YOUNG, *Sec.*

LOUISIANA.

FLOWER MISSION DAY AT NEW ORLEANS.

Our union desired me to tell you how Miss Jennie Casseday's birthday, June 9, was spent. The flower mission, assisted by the older members of the union, met at our rooms, 106 Camp street, quite early, and busied themselves in arranging bouquets of flowers, dividing the fruit, cakes and other delicacies provided by members and friends. They then separated into little companies, one going to the almshouse, another to the hospital, and a third to the parish prison. To each little gift was attached a floral card on which was a verse of Scripture. It would be impossible to describe the gratitude and appreciation of the recipients. As they were arranging the bouquets some said, "Oh! it is useless to take any flowers to the parish prison; for what do they care for such things?" But the gifts were accepted and pressed to their lips with the keenest sense of appreciation; for not a blade of grass is to be found within the prison walls. Only two white women were confined there. Sad to say, nearly all were young men and boys, and liquor had brought them all there. "How long, oh! Lord, how long!" Religious services were held at the prison; the ladies were treated with the greatest courtesy, and all the prisoners were assembled in the chapel, the exercises conducted by our local president, Mrs. J. J. Lyons. After prayer and singing of several hymns she spoke to them very seriously about their responsibility to God and the dreadful meeting at the judgment. They seemed deeply affected; not one was careless or indifferent, and as they were about to leave, she asked, "Is there anything you would like to say?" One young man said, "Will you all just sing, 'Shall we gather at the river?'" This request was complied with. And as all wended their way homeward, weary in body, they were satisfied that the day had been passed as she whose birthday was celebrated would have wished.

MARY H. CROUCH, *Cor. Sec.*

CONNECTICUT.

NEW HAVEN COUNTY CONVENTION.

Our semi-annual convention was held in Meriden, June 3. The convention met in White Ribbon Hall, the headquarters of the Meriden W. C. T. U. A devotional service was held at 9:30, and led by Mrs. Green, after which the county president, Mrs. Holmes, called the convention to order, and the roll-call was responded to by fifteen unions. The credential committee reported thirty-eight delegates and sixty-three visitors. The reports from the local unions gave evidence of growth, and increase of membership in the county. Miss M. Emma Landfear gave a very interesting report of the temperance work in South Africa where she has spent some time as a missionary.

Mrs. Forbes, our state president, gave a very helpful talk to us. The workers' conference was conducted by Mrs. Andrews, state secretary. "An hour with the Y's" was very enjoyable, and gave evidence of talents that are being brought out and used. A bountiful collation was served at noon, also after the afternoon session, in the dining room of the Hall. New Haven county W. C. T. U. has been invited to hold its annual meeting with the Wallingford union.

MRS. JEROME A. DOWNS, *Sec.*

WISCONSIN.

W. C. T. U. DAY AT CAMP-MEETING.

Saturday, July 12, was the day devoted to temperance by the Appleton district camp-meeting of the M. E. Church then in session at the Driving Park, West De Pere. The services were given up to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the fifth district. Mrs. S. M. I. Henry, National evangelist, was present and addressed the audience, and was listened to with marked attention.

The afternoon services the Sunday following were also conducted by the ladies. A large audience gathered to listen to Mrs. Henry, who held their attention for two hours.

The work of the two days cannot help doing good, as it has awakened a deep interest and already begins to bear fruit.

This is the first time the camp-meeting association has ever recognized the W. C. T. U., as an organization. The board of directors have offered to give it a place upon the program another year, and make it one of the leading features.

SARAH C. HENDERSON.

KANSAS.

A GOOD PROGRAM.

Among the many interesting and instructive things of the Ottawa Chautauqua Assembly, the school of methods conducted by the state W. C. T. U. occupied a prominent place. The location of the W. C. T. U. headquarters was desirable and furnished a pleasant resort for all interested in the temperance work. The following is a list of the subjects presented:

"Physical Culture," by Miss Julia Leavans, of Chicago; "Scientific Instruction," Mrs. A. L. Slosson; "Organization," Mrs. Dora A. Evans; "Need of Temperance Teaching in the Sunday-school," Mrs. A. L. Slosson; "Work among Foreigners and Colored People," Mrs. L. B. Smith.

On Monday evening a temperance reunion and social was held where prohibition songs and short speeches from several ministers of the gospel added to the enjoyment of the hour. The subjects treated of the following days were as follows:

"Franchise," Prof. Carruth; "Mothers' Meetings," Mrs. Chase; "Work among Soldiers and Prisoners," Mrs. Chase; "Our Literature," Miss Bray.

Two evenings were given to the Y's, who held very interesting meetings addressed by Mesdames Rastall, Chase, Slosson, and Miss Bray.

Most of these meetings were well attended. The speakers without exception thoroughly understood their subjects, and all went away feeling that good had been accomplished and that it paid them to attend the Chautauqua Assembly and the W. C. T. U. school of methods.

CLARA STRICKLER.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

HILLSBORO COUNTY CONVENTION.

This was held at Greenfield, June 26. The weather was fine, attendance good, and an interesting program was carried out. Mrs. M. W. Richardson, county president, presided in an able manner, assisted by the county secretary, Mrs. Jewett. After devotional exercises, and business, interesting and helpful reports were read from nearly every union in the county. Many branches of work are undertaken. Some are doing much good work through their reading rooms, and all are trying, more or less, to suppress vice in every form. Several unions remembered the G. A. R. on Memorial Day, by presenting each comrade with a bouquet, accompanied by a card on which was a Scripture text. An interesting paper was read by Mrs. Bowers, on "What Constitutes a Live, Efficient Local Union, and How Often is it best to Meet?" followed by thoughts from others. During the address on "Narcotics," Mrs. Jewett, state superintendent for this department, the audience reached the highest point of enthusiasm of the day. The words of King Solomon, "There is an evil which I have seen under the sun, and it is common among men," were forcibly applied to the tobacco habit.

A very interesting and encouraging report of the "Mercy Home," at Manchester, was given by Mrs. Chase. Having a worthy superintendent and matron, much good work is being done for the inmates. Depending mainly on gifts for the support of this Home, three needs were stated, viz., a cow, an oil stove, and cloth. An interesting feature of the afternoon's exercises was the children's hour. They were addressed by Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. Richardson, and with songs and recitations by the children; all the exercises were listened to with pleasure. Mrs. Knox, state president, was unable to be present on account of illness, and to give the evening address, but the time was well occupied. The officers of the past year were reëlected, with the addition of an assistant secretary. President, Mrs. M. W. Richardson; secretary, Mrs. E. K. Jewett; assistant secretary, Miss Wheeler; treasurer, Mrs. M. A. Chase. Much credit was due the Greenfield union for their beautiful floral decorations, and open-hearted hospitality.

IDA HATCH.

NEW YORK.

JEFFERSON COUNTY CONVENTION.

The W. C. T. U. met in convention at the First Baptist Church, Watertown, June 5 and 6. The church was decorated with beautiful flowers and mottoes; "Save the Boys," "No License for Sin," and others equally appropriate. The meeting was opened by the president, Mrs. E. L. Wood. The attendance of delegates was not large, but all were workers, with zeal and earnestness. A good program was carried out, and the routine work of the convention went on harmoniously. Devotional services preceded every session. Lunches were served in the church parlors during the convention. The reports from local unions show growth and enthusiasm, two unions having been added during the year, making in all nineteen unions; thirteen departments of work are carried on in the county. Mrs. Nellie Fish, recording secretary has died during the year. Rev. J. F. Nichols, rector of Grace Episcopal Church, gave the pastor's welcome in a happy manner.

Our president's address, given the first evening, was earnest and strong. The solos sung during the evening added much to our pleasure.

The convention was invited to the gardens and conservatories of W. W. Green, and the white-ribboners, in a body, visited this lovely place on the morning of the second day. Reports were read later from superintendents of departments. Wholesouled, hearty resolutions were passed, showing our motto to be "Onward and Upward," with no backward steps. A telegram was sent to the St. Lawrence county W. C. T. U. convention, in session at Gouverneur, and one was received by us from them. Resolutions in memory of Mrs. Nellie Fish were read. Papers were read by several superintendents on their department work. Much interest was shown in the department represented by Mrs. J. L. Tracy, superintendent of scientific instruction, also that of young women's work by Miss Frances Barker, narcotics, by Mrs. H. G. Smith, and mothers' meetings, by Mrs. M. M. Rice. Mrs. E. A. Boole, our state corresponding secretary, was with us, and held a school of methods in the afternoon, and gave an address the evening of the second day. The question-box, conducted by Mrs. Boole, was an interesting and profitable feature of the exercises. The collection speech by a little girl of seven years was charmingly given. Mrs. Boole's address, delivered in her clear and pleasant manner, was able and instructive. A resolution was read giving thanks to all who had contributed to the success of the convention. The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Maxfield, pastor of the church.

ANNA C. B. DEVENDORF, *Cor. Sec.*

ALBANY COUNTY CONVENTION.

This opened Wednesday afternoon, June 18, Mrs. C. J. A. Jump, president, in the chair. The consecration service was led by Mrs. G. D. Van Vliet. Words of welcome were addressed by Miss A. E. Coley, president of the Madison Avenue W. C. T. U., Mrs. Smith, president of the Willard W. C. T. U., and the Rev. O. W. Jansen, pastor of Memorial Church, which were responded to by Mrs. William Flouten.

After the annual reports of the secretary and treasurer were given a paper on "W. C. T. U. Book-keeping" was read by Mrs. E. L. Tenney, treasurer of the state W. C. T. U.; a report on press work was given by Mrs. C. W. Jones, and a report concerning "Influencing Physicians" by Mrs. Amelia Lute; and a paper on "Worth Repeating" by Mrs. Joel Williams. The children's hour, conducted by Miss Lillie Pond. At the evening session a song service was given followed by devotional exercises, led by Mrs. D. W. Snyder. The president's address, and addresses by Rev. W. H. Brown and Rev. H. C. Farrar were given.

The next morning the following reports were made: Flower mission, Miss Kittie Albright; evangelistic, Miss Georgie Shadwick; literature, Miss A. E. Coley; soldiers and sailors, Miss Hattie Hudson; mothers' meetings, Mrs. Dora De Forest; kindergarten, Mrs. Euretta Crannel; prison and jail, Mrs. S. Foster; Sunday-school work, Mrs. W. H. Brown; narcotics, Mrs. Smith; scientific instruction, Mrs. Eliza Clark; heredity, Mrs. William Morgan; Sabbath observance, Mrs. A. B. Schauber; peace and arbitration, Mrs. C. Grant.

All the officers were reëlected for the ensuing year, as follows: President, Mrs. C. J. A. Jump; vice-president, Mrs. H. C. Farrar; recording secretary, C. D. Hammond; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Fred Wheeler; treasurer, Mrs. A. M. Prentice.

The following program was followed at the afternoon session: Meeting of executive committee; temperance prayer meeting; parliamentary drill, conducted by Mrs. Fred Wheeler; W. C. T. U. round table, conducted by Mrs. S. R. Gray; original poem, Mrs. W. H. Brown; report of committee on credentials; report of executive committee; report of committee on resolutions; field echoes, the Rev. George W. Miller, the Rev. D. W. Snyder, Mr. Fred Wheeler and others. Miscellaneous exercises.

The final session was conducted by the Y's. The evening's program opened with devotional exercises led by Minnie Ferrell. A dialogue entitled, "Home Protection," was then given by seven members of the Y's, after which Miss Mary LaBeouf rendered a violin solo. The Rev. M. Skellinger gave an address on "Young Women's Power Over Young Men." Miss Nana Miller gave an excellent vocal selection, and Miss Nettie Pedlow read a paper on "Young Women's Influence." The exercises closed with a recitation entitled, "O! do be Wise," by Miss Cummings.

W. C. T. U.

ONONDAGA COUNTY CONVENTION.

This was held in the Congregational Church at Elbridge, June 12 and 13. A large delegation was present. A generous and hospitable welcome was given them by the Elbridge union.

Much sorrow was felt and expressed that our beloved president, through bodily weakness, was unable to be present. Mrs. C. B. Miller, first vice-president, took the chair. The fifteen unions of the county were all represented except Jamesville. Mrs. A. D. S. Bates led all the devotional exercises in an impressive manner. The report of the treasurer, Mrs. H. C. Merriman, showed the finances to be in a flourishing condition. Mrs. M. D. Fergusen, the corresponding secretary, gave a model report.

Notably among the many interesting reports of the superintendents of department work were, soldiers and sailors, Mrs. Willis, fair work, Mrs. Fergusen, evangelistic work, Mrs. Stanton, and prison and jail work, Mrs. M. J. Vilas. Mrs. M. D. Fergusen was recommended as a member of the Onondaga County Agricultural Board. The report of the National delegate for Onondaga and Herkimer counties, Mrs. M. A. Bellinger, was read by the secretary, Mrs. Merriman.

The address Thursday evening was given by Mrs. S. A. Kenney, who in an able and scholarly manner, demonstrated to us from the history of the past, that the members of this organization were "workers together with God" for the redemption of humanity. Mrs. Rev. L. Wiseman gave a most magnificent speech on "The Great Problem."

Resolutions were passed pledging ourselves to coöperate with the state officers in their plans for state fair work; pledging our influence to encourage the enforcement of existing law for Sabbath observance, recognizing the approaching amendment campaign as an opportunity for educational effort, expressing sympathy with our president; and thanks to the Elbridge union for their bountiful entertainment; these were all passed unanimously, while one that seemed especially important at this time, a resolution asking that a department of franchise be added to our county work, was tabled in committee after an excited discussion, and in open convention, when the reading of this resolution was called for, it was again tabled, out of deference to the will of the opposing small minority.

The officers elected for the coming year are as follows: Miss S. T. Wilkinson, president; Mrs. C. B. Miller, first vice-president; Mrs. F. K. Wright, second vice-president; Mrs. M. D. Fergusen, corresponding secretary; Mrs. H. C. Merriman, recording secretary; Mrs. S. C. Stillman, treasurer.

REC. SEC.

MONROE COUNTY CONVENTION.

This was held June 5 and 6, at Honeoye Falls, a village located in the extreme southeastern corner of the county, and was in no way an exception to the uniformly successful meetings of our organization. The Methodist Church was tastefully decorated, and the generous hospitality of the people anticipated and supplied every want of the one hundred or more delegates and visitors assembled. The place of our president, Mrs. J. S. Griffith, who was unavoidably detained, was ably filled by the first vice-president, Mrs. L. A. Parish.

Nearly all the lines of work taken up by the county union since its organization, in 1879, were ably presented; fair work, Sabbath observance and press work receiving especial attention.

The claims of THE UNION SIGNAL and of the state paper, *Woman's Temperance Work*, were not overlooked, and the reports of some of the local unions showed a large increase in the circulation of these publications. A weekly paper published during the past three months by Mrs. H. R. Edgett and daughter, of Fairport, was adopted as the organ of the county union. Mrs. Edgett is a veteran temperance worker of this county union, was for six years its corresponding secretary, and now holds the position of state superintendent of fair work. Frequent reference was made to the prohibitory amendment which

has been submitted to the people of our state by the last legislature, and which it is expected will be presented for the suffrages of voters on the first Tuesday of April, 1891.

The following resolution, unanimously adopted, shows the spirit with which the women of Monroe county are entering upon this, to them, new work:

Resolved, That in view of the impending conflict with the liquor traffic, in the election to secure a prohibitory amendment to our state Constitution, we accept the added responsibility, and give ourselves heartily to such effort as the exigencies of the work may demand, and that we will encourage our brothers in every possible way, as they strive for this glorious achievement.

Resolved, That members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union should avail themselves of the privilege of school suffrage, to the end that only persons of known competency and temperance principles be put in charge of the public schools.

The resolution which elicited most hearty expressions of approval from the convention was the following:

Resolved, That we express to the world our allegiance to the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and that as our National President, Miss Willard, is a native of Monroe county, we desire especially to assure her of our sisterly affection and loyalty.

This county has now forty unions, including Y's, and has nearly fourteen hundred paid members.

Rev. Annis F. Eastman, who was recently appointed to the pastorate of a Congregational Church in Canandaigua, gave a fine address Thursday evening, and conducted the devotional services of the convention Friday morning, June 6. A juvenile convention to be held in Rochester at an early date has been planned. It is expected that Mrs. Helen G. Rice will be present.

S. J. V.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

The W. C. T. U. held its annual meeting in Salem on June 6 and 7. A sweet devotional spirit characterized every session which was voiced in the response of Mrs. J. M. Ransom to the gracious and graceful welcome given by Mrs. Lizzie M. Fraser. Mrs. Ransom very happily compared our coming to Salem to God's people coming up to Jerusalem, auguring a benediction on the former as was true of the latter.

Reports of officers and superintendents were encouraging and stirring appeals were made on all lines of work taken up by the county union, now fourteen. Eight National and state lecturers have been employed by the various unions during the year. The work at county fairs is financially and morally hopeful.

The address of the president, Mrs. M. W. Tefft, was of special merit and honored the occasion as well as the woman who created it. A workers' conference conducted by Mrs. M. E. Allen, and a question-box, in charge of Mrs. H. R. T. Warren, were two features of peculiar interest and profit. The pastors of the various churches in the town gave a cordial welcome to the convention at the opening of the evening session. This was followed by an address rarely equaled in our county, by Mrs. Mary Woodbridge, of Ohio, who held her audience for an hour, while she logically, eloquently, sometimes pathetically set forth facts and principles vital to the temperance work. Grand in her power to speak, womanly and sisterly in her power to feel, she has even more strongly insured the loyalty of these women to the National. An impressive memorial service closed the most helpful and inspiring convention in our history.

SECRETARY.

MICHIGAN.

FISK MEMORIAL SERVICE AT ALBION.

Our whole Nation mourns for its fallen hero, but beloved as he was by all, Michigan claims him as her own, as the formative period of his life—his childhood and boyhood—was spent within her borders.

No place in Michigan holds him more dear, or more sincerely reveres his memory than our little city of Albion, where he came when only fifteen years of age, homeless and almost penniless, to acquire the knowledge which his hungry soul craved. While here he gained more than earthly wisdom, he found the "pearl of great price." He counted the cost, and began that noble Christian life whose stainless record is so well known.

The Albion W. C. T. U. set apart Sabbath evening, July 21, for a solemn memorial service. Loving hands decorated the M. E. Church in remembrance of him whose early life was spent among us, and whose cheerful presence was always so welcome in Albion Assemblies. A faithful portrait of the deceased, draped in black, stood mounted at the left of the platform. Leaning against the portrait was the emblem of his country. At the right were arranged beautiful floral tributes, intertwined with the badge of the W. C. T. U., whose cause he so warmly espoused. In the center were lovely designs of white flowers, upon one of which was traced the word "Fisk," upon another the appropriate word, "promoted." Around all of these was draped the flag he loved so well.

The pastor, Rev. J. C. Floyd, presided and made the opening remarks relating to his childhood, youth and early manhood, after which Rev. B. S. Taylor spoke of him as a citizen and Christian soldier.

Upon no one in Albion did the news of his death fall more heavily than on Mrs. Chairman Dickie, with whose husband Clinton B. Fisk had been so intimately associated in the work so dear to the hearts of both, and she was chosen to speak of him in his relation to the temperance work. She spoke feelingly and effectively of this brother, so dear to all white-ribboners, whose cause he always championed; his earnest devotion to his convictions of right in the midst of opposition, and of the great struggle through which he passed before deciding to undertake the leadership of his adopted party; of his fidelity to every trust, public or private, also of his beautiful home life as a Christian husband and father. Truly those who knew him best most deeply feel his worth and most deeply deplore their loss. Elder Wightman spoke of his great interest in Sunday-school and educational work as well as in all beneficent and reformatory measures.

Rev. Washington Gardner dwelt on his life as a Christian, showing his love to God and humanity to be the motive power of his whole life, by which he achieved the grandest success in all his efforts to ameliorate the world. All united to do him honor, and went away feeling that it was "good to go to the house of mourning."

ELLA T. AVANN.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

THE W. C. T. U. of Lake City, Minn., has been reorganized, with Mrs. John G. Woolley, as its president.

THE W. C. T. U., of Chester county, Pa., are now in encampment on the historic grounds of Valley Forge, to continue till August 9. Prominent speakers address the day and evening meetings, and a School of Methods is held during the sessions. The County Quarterly Convention was held July 31st.

MRS. S. M. PERKINS, of Ohio, gave a lecture in Green Island, Albany county, N. Y., June 29, and at the conclusion of the address, four young ladies passed through the audience with papers and pencils, and secured thirty new members to the union. This doubled their number and rejoiced the hearts of the workers. The M. E. pastor was most helpful, and made an earnest plea for the cause.

THE fourth annual prohibition camp-meeting at Glyndon, Maryland, opened July 18, and was most successful. Among those on the program were Ex-Gov. St. John, Walter Thomas Mills, Rev. Wm. H. Boole, Helen M. Gougar, Rollo Kirk Bryan, Dr. Anna Shaw, the Silver Lake and Walter Harman quartettes. July 29th was W. C. T. U. day, and July 30 the date of the annual convention of the Prohibition Party of Maryland.

THE series of meetings arranged for the Lakeside, O., Assembly opened July 19 with a Bible reading, by Mrs. W. A. Ingham, upon "The Prophet Daniel as a Temperance Man—and his Methods of Work." The exercises were participated in by ladies from Michigan and Ohio. Among the latter were Miss Jessie Morgan, state superintendent of young women's work, and Mrs. H. B. Wisner, superintendent of juvenile organizations for Ohio. Mrs. J. T. Foote read a letter from Miss Jennie Casseday.

A MOST impressive memorial service for Gen. Fisk was held at Seward, Neb., under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., Sabbath, July 21, Mrs. C. M. Woodward giving the principal address.

SINCE September 1, 1889, Miss Vandelia Varnum has given 321 addresses; held thirty parlor meetings; organized eight unions and five Y's; attended five county conventions and the National convention at Chicago; had the "Grippe" twice; was lame four months from a sprained ankle, and on crutches three weeks.

THE Berrien county, Mich., W. C. T. U. held a very interesting and profitable convention at Berrien Springs, June 24 and 25. Owing to the excessive heat the attendance was not as large as expected. Delegates were present from seven unions. The president reports five new unions organized during the year. One Loyal Temperance Legion reports seventy-four members. Tuesday evening after devotional exercises, Mrs. Brown read a paper of worth and interest, which was followed by short speeches and a recitation. Wednesday evening an address was given by Rev. J. W. H. Carlisle, of St. Joseph, the whole program being interspersed with appropriate music. This is the third annual county convention.

THE union of West Haven, Conn., mourns the loss of a dear and valued member, Mrs. Salome Tuttle, who passed away July 14. "Her work, prayers and open hand, ever ready to assist the drunkard's family, will be sorely missed."

THE W. C. T. U. convention of Fillmore county, Minn., met May 13 and 14, with about thirty officers and accredited delegates representing six local unions, Mrs. Frank Farmer in the chair. Good reports were given, and two papers were read, one on "Life Membership," by Mrs. E. A. Sykes, and one on "Individual Effort," by Mrs. F. E. Selby. Mrs. Marion B. Baxter gave an excellent address. The address of welcome was given by Mrs. Terwilliger, and the response by Mrs. S. M. Fletcher. Essays were read by Mrs. J. L. Tagland and Mrs. R. A. Clark. The church was tastefully decorated, and the exercises were all full of interest.

REPORTS have come from the following Demorest medal contests, since the last record was given in THE UNION SIGNAL: At Englewood, Ill., date not given, successful contestant, Elma Weed; Woodhull, Ill., three contests in the spring, the winners being Loren Newton, Verne Huey and Mary Chamberlain; Olney, Ill., May 10, name of successful contestant not given; Reynoldsburg, Ohio, May 24, Oliver Wright; Hillsdale, Mich., May 31, Aura Wager; Cassopolis, Mich., June 23, Maude McIlvain; Trumbull county, Ohio, June 30, Byron Spencer (this county now has three gold and thirty-four silver medals); Nile, New York, July 2, Freddie Whitford; De Kalb, Ill., July 10, Helen Duffy. One hundred and twenty-five contests have been held in Pennsylvania since last October, with crowded houses. One contestant remarked to THE UNION SIGNAL correspondent: "I gave my recitation eight times after I received the medal. At the Sunday Breakfast Association in Philadelphia *seventeen men signed the pledge after I had given it.* I want to do all the good I can in this way."

Official Communications.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS DEPARTMENT.

Dear Superintendents:

As the time is not far distant when reports of work for soldiers and sailors in your states will be in order, and as it is very desirable that the National superintendent shall gather up in one sheaf the various bundles which each helper, near and far, has collected during the year, I make my request to you in good time. For two or three years past I have not prepared any formula of questions with blanks, believing you could do this best for yourselves, aided by my circular letter, containing *suggestions* and *recommendations*, which was mailed to you early in January, 1890. If any of you want another copy, it can be had by addressing me.

Another object I have in addressing you now is to request that each state superintendent shall at once prepare a petition to circulate at summer encampments for signatures, asking your state legislature to remove and prohibit saloons within one mile of any military fort, camp or home within your boundaries. I have the assurance that such a petition will be received favorably by officers everywhere, that and many of the national and state guards at the summer encampments would also sign. You will readily appreciate the advantage of using such an opportunity

Yours in this labor of love,

SARAH A. MCCLEES, *Nat. Supt.*

East Orange, N. J.

STATE AND COUNTY FAIRS.

This department needs real practical work, and practical women must take the lead to make it successful. So many letters have piled up on my desk asking questions about how to proceed, that I will condense them into one and answer for the benefit of all. We know that the aim of this department is to educate the masses that attend these festivals up to a high standard of temperance and morality. There is any quantity of literature given out, from the beautifully bound and illustrated book concerning farm machinery to the smaller, but just as pretty, about the sewing machines. The children gather them as souvenirs. This is a hint to make ours attractive. A pretty card for the boy, a fan tied with a white ribbon, with an appropriate motto of our work pasted on, a package of leaflets, bound with a strip of bright paper, or a nicely folded newspaper for the adults. There is much to be gained by properly presenting it. Have the lady or gentleman who distributes make the receivers feel they are conferring a favor by accepting the article. Who knows, save He who knows all, how much influence these may have in the homes? The expense of the outlay for literature must be met by sales. To this end, if a building is not available, pitch a large tent, decorate it with banners, bunting and garlands. Have our name and motto conspicuous, as well as our national colors on the center pole. Serve light refreshments, cakes, fruits, ice-cream, etc. Have moderate priced fancy and useful articles on sale, or whatever may suggest itself to the many fruitful minds. Every local union should be interested and send their donations and assistant. I do feel that this is a very important work. There is so much intemperance in and about these gatherings, that if we can only influence a few it should incite us to work more zealously. Think of the thousands who attend these places. In Pennsylvania alone there are over ninety fairs announced to be held between August 18 and October 20 this year. Let us do our full duty, my sisters, and let 1890 record the fairest of all the years in this department.

MARY I. STILLE,

Sec. Dept. State and County Fairs.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The eighth annual convention of the sixteenth congressional district of Illinois will be held at Flora, August 27 to 29. Mrs. Rounds will deliver an address the evenings of the 27th and the 28th. Miss Cowen, state superintendent of Y work, will speak the evening of the 29th

WOMAN'S LECTURE BUREAU.

MRS. R. A. EMMONS, SEC.

All engagements made by this Bureau are conditional upon the ability of the lecturer to fill them. In case of detention by sickness, accident, or any legitimate and unavoidable cause, another date will be given as soon as possible.

LECTURERS.

Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge.	Mrs. M. L. Wells.
Mrs. Mary T. Lathrap.	Mrs. S. M. I. Henry.
Mrs. Marion B. Baxter.	Miss I. C. DeVelling.
Miss Henrietta G. Moore.	Mrs. Caroline M. Woodward.
Rev. Eugenia F. St. John.	Mrs. Mary E. Haggart.
Mrs. Helen L. Bullock.	Rev. W. H. Boole, D.D.
Mr. A. G. Wolfenberger.	Ex-Gov. John P. St. John.
Prof. A. B. Huckins.	Rev. C. H. St. John.
Mrs. S. M. Perkins.	Miss E. Fannie Griffin.
Mrs. R. J. Trego.	Mother Stewart.
D. H. Burwell.	Dr. Kate C. Bushnell.
Mrs. Amy Kellogg Morse.	Walter Thomas Mills.

MRS. MARY T. LATHRAP

speaks at Pittsfield, Ill., August 6; Newton, 7 and 8; Mt. Carmel, 9 and 10; Effingham, 11; Dawson, 12; Quincy, 13 and 14.

MRS. MARION B. BAXTER

speaks at Bethany Park, Ind., August 17.

MISS HENRIETTA G. MOORE

goes to Springboro, Ohio, August 17, for one week.

REV. EUGENIA F. ST. JOHN

speaks at Franklin Grove, Ill., August 16 and 17; Charleston, 21 and 22; Medora, August 24 to 30.

MRS. S. M. I. HENRY

will be in New York state from September 1; a few dates are vacant for the western part of the state.

MRS. CAROLINE M. WOODWARD

is "holding the fort" in Nebraska, and doing some telling work for the Amendment.

MRS. AMY KELLOGG MORSE

will be available for a few meetings in Massachusetts during August.

For dates and terms of all the above, address the

WOMAN'S LECTURE BUREAU,

161 La Salle St., Chicago.

Publisher's Dep't.

"Which Road?"

The September number of the *Sunday School Crusader* has one of the quaintest allegorical exercises we have ever read. It sounds like a modernized epitome of Pilgrim's Progress. John Bunyan couldn't write in his day, and touch up Slang, Primary Caucus, Patriotism, Equal Wages, and Equal Duties as does Miss Guernsey in this word picture. The Black Valley Railway, the Moral Suasion Steamboat Company, and the Harvest Home Railroad Company, bid for the transportation of a lot of boys and girls. How the city of Political Trickery is avoided, and the safe city of Good Citizenship is reached must be discovered by having copies of this sparkling little paper, which by the way has a supplement, Mrs. Rice's admirable exposition of the Temperance Sunday School Lesson for September 28; a letter from Mary Lowe Dickinson on "The King's Babies," and many other items of interest and child life education. Get the paper in your Sunday-school *once*, this once at least? Price, 1 cent per copy, in packages of five or over.

FAIR

Don't forget it. Use it liberally in August, September and October. Extra good for use at all gatherings of farmers.

Do something!

PRICES.

10 copies ..... $ .20
100 " 1.70
1,000 " 14.00

All prepaid, Address
W. T. P. A. 161 LaSalle St.

NUMBER.

Women Vote?

Why not? South Dakota will soon decide the question and decide it "yes," at least that is what the prospect is. Wyoming comes into the Union with equal suffrage in its constitution. Truly, "de world do move." Leaflet forty-two of the National series is by Alice Stone Blackwell and has for its title "Twelve Reasons Why Women Want to Vote." We will quote only one of them: "It is a maxim in war, 'Always do the thing to which your enemy particularly objects.' The Brewers' Convention at Chicago passed this resolution by a unanimous vote:

"*Resolved*, That we are opposed to woman suffrage everywhere and always; for when woman has the ballot, she will vote solid for prohibition; and woman's vote is the last hope of the Prohibitionists.

"You may persuade a church member that the majority of mothers would vote for dramshops; but you will never make the liquor interest believe it."

Leaflet forty-three, by Ella G. Ives, is called "Why One Woman Wants to Vote." These two will be sent for three cents in stamps. Suppose you do oppose the right of women to vote, why not know what the other side says? You are friendly to it? Excuse us, then of course you will want to have these bright, condensed statements in hand and head? Ten of each, 20 cents, postpaid.

W. T. P. A., 161 La Salle St., Chicago.

VanHouten's Cocoa. Delicious, made immediately.

MR. JERE R. TRAYLOR, Traveling Salesman, says: I always carry Bradycrotine in my grip.

MR. J. LANE, General Manager, G. S. & F. R. R., says: Bradycrotine is the only thing I have ever tried that would relieve me after the pain commenced.

Young women seeking employment should send for circulars of the Slöjd Institute to be opened early in September. Address Miss Toppelius, 161 La Salle St., Chicago.

The tenth year of the Stanberry, Mo., Normal Business and Shorthand College opens September 2, 1890. This school has attained a great reputation. It has hundreds of graduates and thousands of old students doing well. Students may enter at any time and select their own studies, if they do not wish to take a regular course. Twenty teachers. NO SALOONS IN THE COUNTY. Board, tuition, and room rent only **$3.00 per week, or $125 per year.** The president of this college was orphaned by liquor, and is a radical saloon hater and does not care who knows it. Send for a large, free catalogue, to JOHN E. FESLER, President, STANBERRY, MO.

From actual and daily experience in our family I can thoroughly recommend the Beveridge Steam Cooker. It is very economical, as by its use one burner on the gasoline stove is made to do the work of three. Nothing ever burns in it. Everything cooked in it tastes good. It is not complicated, does not need the services of an engineer to attend to it; so altogether it may safely be considered a success, and an article of great use in every household. Readers of THE UNION SIGNAL like to be told of any culinary device that combines—as does this—convenience, economy and good cooking. Signed, GEO. C. HALL, Pub. UNION SIGNAL.

The New Wonderful Temperance and Manufacturing Suburb,

HARVEY, ILLS.

The Sale of Lots has already begun. If you wish to be counted in for one or more you will need to apply soon.

A Good Investment.

CHICAGO From a Hamlet in 1840 to a Population of 1,200,000 in 1890. The World's Fair is bringing thousands here already—millions of capital are being invested in Chicago, the second city of the country, the first in pluck, energy and vim.

TO THE READERS OF THE UNION SIGNAL:

If you will carefully read this page, you will find that I have a matter of very great interest to bring before you, and you will also find from the references given that what I shall say is worthy your entire confidence. I consider that I am offering the readers of THE UNION SIGNAL an unparalleled opportunity to make a favorable investment, and want you to

READ EVERY WORD! READ EVERY WORD!

THE INCEPTION.

Some eight months ago the daily papers told of the purchase of a large tract of land eighteen miles south of the Chicago Court House and two miles south of the city limits, at the junction of the Illinois Central and Grand Trunk Railways. This purchase was made by Mr. T. W. Harvey, a well known wealthy gentleman and much esteemed Christian worker of our city. He is the Vice-President, and practically the leader and supporter of the D. L. Moody Bible Institute here, the Superintendent of the Second Presbyterian Sunday-School, and a strong worker in tha' church. The land was bought with the sole idea of building upon it a successful manufacturing suburb of Chicago, and one which should be notable above all others in our country in that it should be

AN ABSOLUTELY TEMPERANCE TOWN.

And that right under the shadow of this great city, which is ruled as with a rod of iron by its more than 4,500 high-license saloons. What his plans were to carry out this idea, will be enumerated further on. The first thing Mr. Harvey did was to choose the location with rare wisdom and judgment. The new town of Harvey lies just south of the Calumet River, and at the crossing of five railroads, with a fall of from 21 to 28 feet to the river. Fine sewerage is thus afforded. This brings me to naming some of

THE PLANS.

Mr. Harvey formed a strong company, the ground was platted, and by a piece of good fortune I have had the sale of 240 choice lots in Harvey placed in my hands. It was considered that the temperance people of the land would be glad to invest in an enterprise that promises so well as does this one. For our readers may have the utmost confidence in the enterprise, in the men who are behind it, and in the opportunity that is now given you to double your money!

First, last, and always, this is to be strictly a temperance town; every deed says so, insists on it, and already a number of applications for manufacturing sites have been refused by the Land Company, because they felt that it would be difficult to maintain their high temperance ideas and admit the firms that applied.

Second. It is to be a manufacturing city. It is true that the World's Fair is coming to Chicago, and that this property lies within fifteen or twenty minutes' ride of its location, and that the Fair will undoubtedly bring thousands to Chicago who will contentedly settle down and live in this great City of Cities, the marvel of the 19th Century, and that all this will conspire to increase greatly the value of real estate in Harvey; but even without the boom that the great Exposition will bring, Harvey is

BOUND TO BE AN ASSURED SUCCESS AS A MANUFACTURING SUBURB.

Because of its unrivalled location. **Because of the millions already invested.**

Because of the manufactories already there. **Because of many more that are coming.**

And because the Company is one with unlimited means at their command, and they have **determined that it shall be so.**

The manufactories already there are the Automatic Mower and Mfg. Co., employing about 125 men; the Grinnell Wagon Works, from Grinnell, Iowa, manufacturers of steel headers, steel hay rakes, buggies, carriages, etc., employing about 500 men. Their buildings are of the following dimensions: One of 160x200 feet; one 200x240 feet, and one 80x200 feet. The Harvey Steel Car Co., formed under the patents of Mr. Geo. L. Harvey, to manufacture steel passenger and sleeping coaches and freight cars. The buildings when completed, about October 1st, will be as follows: One 80x200 feet, and two each 100x300 feet. Five tons of sheet steel will be used daily at the least by this immense company, which will probably employ a thousand men to begin with. The Car Company has a capital of $1,000,000 fully subscribed. Many other manufactories will soon be on the ground. All buildings of this kind will be put up in either brick or stone, and will be in a section by themselves and entirely away from the residence portion of Harvey. There is no doubt whatever that Harvey will soon be a rival of its successful neighbor, Pullman, and the most conservative estimate says will have a

Population of Ten Thousand in Three Years or Less.

Reasonably so, for here are some of the plans of the Company which are now being carried out:

MACADAMIZED STREETS, AN ARTESIAN WELL OF ABSOLUTELY PURE WATER,
PURE WATER IN EVERY HOUSE, SEWERAGE FOR EVERY LOT,
GAS ALL OVER THE CITY, WIDE STREETS, BEAUTIFUL PARKS,
SHADE TREES, HOMELIKE HOUSES.

But there are other reasons why this chance for you to make some money should be of interest to you, so I will tell you something of

THE LEADERS

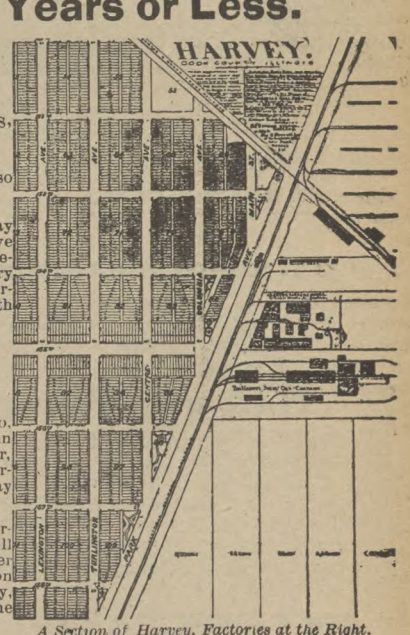
in the movement, that your full confidence may be given. Of Mr. Harvey, the President, I have already written. Mr. E. T. Jeffery, the Vice-President, was, until quite recently, the general manager of the Illinois Central Railroad, a position of very great responsibilities, and where Mr. Jeffery scored a great success. He has been urged to accept the director-generalship of the World's Fair, but has declined in order to give his attention to the other interests with which he is connected. The Directors are:

T. W. HARVEY. E. T. JEFFERY. S. A. KENT. W. J. WATSON.
N. K. FAIRBANK. W. R. STIRLING. A. C. BADGER. THOS. MCFARLAND.
MORRIS SELLERS.

Men so well known that you need only to see their names, if you live within five hundred miles of Chicago, to assure yourself that they would never lend their names to any "high-flyer" speculative scheme. But in addition I may say that Mrs. D. L. Moody, Mr. Moody and his brother-in-law, the well-known book publisher, Mr. F. H. Revell, have land in Harvey. The Northfield Institute, also the Mt. Hermon School, are also interested in Harvey. Surely enough has been said to prove to the most critical that here is something in the way of an investment that is above suspicion. Now for

THE OUTLOOK.

Here is a temperance town for temperance people; a place where Sunday will be kept and not made hideous by beer worshippers; a place owned and controlled by a company of Christian men; with numerous manufactories on the ground and more coming; with all the advantages of the big city right at hand—thirty-eight trains daily, soon will be more—and with none of its disadvantages; with pure water; pure air, and steady work for the steady home-maker; with the certainty of rapid increase of value for all who purchase now, and



A Section of Harvey, Factories at the Right.

What Does it Mean to You?

The management want people to buy who will come and go to work in the manufactories, does that mean anything to you? They want temperance people They want Bankers, Merchants and skilled labor of all kinds—carpenters, machinists, foremen, and artisans. Does this mean anything to you?

Believing that the people they want read THE UNION SIGNAL, the company authorizes me to offer the 240 lots, each 25x171½ feet, with 20 foot alleys, for the

MARVELOUSLY LOW PRICE of from $180 to $450 each, Providing

they are purchased before September 15th. After that date there is to be a general advance of prices. The payments are to be made as follows: One-fourth down, balance in six, twelve, and eighteen months. Now is the time. Six lots within three blocks have just sold for $5,200.

The Low-Priced Lots Will go off Quick.—Send for Plats AT ONCE.

Remember, I have only 240 lots to sell, and that the prices named hold good only till September 15th.

As has been said the Company prefers that only actual settlers should be the purchasers of lots, and if desired they will advance money for home building, but if you wish to buy on account of the profitable investment it cannot be denied you. There is good reason to believe that you can

DOUBLE YOUR MONEY IN A SHORT TIME!

I refer by permission to Mrs. T. B. Carse, President W. T. P. A.; Miss Mary Allen West, Editor of THE UNION SIGNAL, and to Mr. Geo. C. Hall, Publisher of THE UNION SIGNAL. Mr. Hall kindly permits me to say that, as the time named is very short, any who desire to invest can send the money to him, and he will see that the deeds, abstracts, etc., are sent promptly. A warranty deed will be issued each purchaser after the first payment is made. Untold millions of money are pressing toward Chicago for investment, and it is scarcely to be wondered at when property sells as did two pieces on State Street recently for $10,000 and $11,000 per front foot respectively. Chicago is the Future Great City, and with all the advantages I have named, you cannot make a mistake if you invest your money here in real estate at a trifle over $7 a front foot. It is in a place where the world must learn that

TEMPERANCE PAYS, BUT SALOONS ARE A CURSE.

And finally the Company has agreed in writing to deed sufficient land free, for building purposes, to the W. T. P. A. in case its stockholders will agree to put buildings and offices thereon, an offer worth at least $4,000 to the W. T. P. A. You can see that your time to get plats and ask questions—if I have left any to ask—is very short. **FIRST COME, FIRST SERVED.**

Address

C. D. PAINE, Advertising Mgr. Union Signal, 161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ills.

Advertisers want to know what paper pays best. Mention The Union Signal.

Publisher's Notes.

New White Cross Pin.

We have been asked a great many times to provide a pin for those who take the White Cross obligations. We have made a great many experiments in the line of supplying the need, but have not been satisfied with any of the results until now. Here is a pin which is a little beauty, modest, plain, effective and very economical. We show it in the exact size. It is made of celluloid and shines out in a way that will attract more attention than if it were made of gold. Prices: Each, 10 cents; per dozen, $1.

What Can I do for Temperance?

Secure a local agency for "Glimpses of Fifty Years," or for "The Conflict Between Man and Alcohol," and place a few copies in your town. Write us for terms.

Pledge Cards.

The single pledges are against drinking only. The triple include drinking, profanity and use of tobacco, per 100, 50 cts.

German pledge cards, same as above.

Sunday-school class pledges, for a whole class to sign, per 100, 50 cts.

Loyal Temperance Legion pledge, adopted by the national departments of juvenile and Sunday-school work. This is to take the place of the Sunday-school scholar's pledge; has a place for witnessing by Sunday-school teacher, pastor or parent. Is a folder with a new and specially prepared design, and is very attractive throughout. Order blue when pledge without the words, "as a beverage," is wanted. Order the buff when words, "as a beverage," are wanted. Price per 100, $1; per 1,000, $7.

Wall pledge, designed for Sunday-school and Loyal Temperance Legions. In colors, as above. Price, 25 cts.

Honorary membership cards for Loyal Temperance Legion. Price per 100, 50 cts.

National W. C. T. U. pledge cards, per 100, 50 cts.; per 100 (perforated), 60 cts.; white ribbons for tying, per 100, 40 cts.

Social Purity pledges: White Cross (two colors), per 100, 50 cts,; Silver Cross and White Shield (two colors) each per 100, $1; Daughters of the Temple, per 100, $1; White Shield pledge on paper, per 100, 50c.

R. R. Temperance Association, per 100, $1

Praying League pledge, per 100, $1.

Y. W. C. T. U. Illinois pledge, per 100, $1; Y. W. C. T. U. membership card with pledge, per 100, $1.

HINTS

FOR

Y. W. C. T. U. ENTERTAINMENTS.

Price 10 cents. Explaining the mysteries of Oriental Tiffin, Kaffee Klatsch, Mother Goose, etc. Candy recipes are added to sweeten things generally.

Ye Hatchet Partie.

Price 15 cents. By Miss Mary H. Mather, superintendent department of entertainments National W. C. T. U. The most successful shekel winner we have ever printed for young ladies' use. Other good entertainments are also given, "Mistress Mary and Her Flower Garden," "Silhouette Social," etc.

INTERSTATE
MILKMAID'S CONVENTION.

Price 5 cents. By Laura J. Rittenhouse. An amusing and witty "take off" on a woman's convention. The amount of learning (?) displayed on the cow business is funny.

FOR ✠ 20 ✠ CENTS ✠ YOU ✠ CAN HAVE ✠ THE ✠ UNION ✠ SIGNAL SENT ✠ TO ✠ A ✠ FRIEND ✠ FOR FIVE ✠ WEEKS ✠ WITH ✠ COPY OF ✠ A ✠ 25 ✠ CENT ✠ BOOK ✠ CONKLIN'S ✠ MANUAL ✠ OF ✠ INFORMATION. ✠ THE ✠ BOOK ✠ CAN COME ✠ TO ✠ YOU, ✠ THE ✠ PAPER TO ✠ YOUR ✠ FRIEND ✠ IF ✠ YOU PREFER. ✠ EITHER ✠ ONE ✠ IS ✠ WORTH ✠ MUCH ✠ MORE ✠ THAN 20 ✠ CENTS. ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠

Platform Voices.

Price 25 cents; compiled by Miss Julia Ames, editor UNION SIGNAL. This is a collection of unusually good temperance poems and recitations. Great care has been taken in the selections, and we cordially recommend this book to all who need "something in the line of recitations" and don't know exactly what. This book fills the vacuum completely.

Address WOMAN'S TEMP. PUB. ASS'N, 161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

For neuralgia bathe with Pond's Extract.

Ball's Corsets in a variety of styles. Most comfortable corset ever made. Kabo Corsets of perfect fit, in various styles and lengths. Kabo never breaks. Ball's Waists are the best in the world for Ladies, Misses and Children. All with soft eyelets.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
CHICAGO CORSET CO.,
CHICAGO AND NEW YORK.

LADIES! Use only { Brown's / French / Dressing } on your Boots and Shoes.

Better than Tea and Coffee for the Nerves.
VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA
"Best & Goes Farthest."
Ask your Grocer for it, take no other. [63

FREE A valuable pamphlet on Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Nervous Prostration sent free to any address. **Gluten Entire Wheat Flour Co., 135 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.**

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY

CHANCE FOR ALL TO enjoy a cup of Perfect Tea. A trial order of 3½ pounds of fine Tea, either Oolong, Japan, Imperial, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Mixed, English Breakfast or Sun Sun Chop, sent by mail on receipt of $2.00. Be particular and state what kind of Tea you want. Greatest inducements ever offered to get orders for our celebrated Teas, Coffees and Baking Powder. For full particulars address **The Great American Tea Co.,** P.O. Box 289, 31 and 33 Vesey St., New York.

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A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
S. A. KEAN & CO. BANKERS,
CHICAGO: 100 WASHINGTON ST. New York: 115 B'dway.

THE TOTAL ABSTINENCE
LIFE ASS'N OF AMERICA
furnishes the best and cheapest insurance for total abstainers from alcoholic liquors as a beverage.
Women insured on same terms as men. *Agents wanted.* Address **W. F. Singleton, Pres., Royal Insurance Bldg., CHICAGO, Ill**

ASK your dealer for **Water Pails, Dairy Pails, Wash Basins, Cuspidors, Slop Jars, Table Mats, Slop Jar Mats, Etc.** made from FLAX FIBER. Practically indestructible. Manufact'd by the **STANDARD FIBER-WARE CO.** Nothing will please you like this **Plain and Decorated Ware. In use everywhere.** None genuine without **"STANDARD" Trade Mark** on bottom. If your dealer does not keep it, send his address and we will mail you picture cards.

YOUR CHILD must be kept healthy or she can not be beautiful. Sensible mothers buy the **"GOOD SENSE"** Corset Waist for themselves and their growing daughters.

"DELSARTE" Corset Waists and Braces are the best selling goods made. Sold by Agents only. Exclusive territory Agents Wanted. **DELSARTE CORSET CO., 142 W. 23d St., New York.**

EQUIPOISE WAIST.

A FULL LINE OF DRESS REFORM GOODS, including the Equipoise Waist, and all the Jenness-Miller specialties. Send stamp for Catalogue. **Mrs. S. W Pike,** 75 Madison St., Chicago

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WOMEN Wanted, local and traveling. Positions permanent. Salary from start. Experience unnecessary. Brown Bros., Nurserymen, Chicago

"130 ORDERS IN 3½ DAYS;" "10 Orders every 12 calls;" "47 orders in 16 hours." Terms free. JAS. H. EARLE Pub. Boston

THE LAWS OF HEREDITY A book for every wife and mother. Cloth, 383 large pages, $1.00 by mail. CHARLES H. KERR & CO., Pubs., 175 Dearborn St., Chicago.

BEST PAYING THING for Agents is our PHOTOGRAPH FAMILY RECORD PICTURE. Agents wanted. Terms extra liberal. Address. C. P. CORY & CO., 325 State-st., Chicago.

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400,000 THE LARGEST CIRCULATION of any periodical in the world. "The Philada. Ladies' Home Journal and Practical Housekeeper." Sample copies FREE. CURTIS PUB. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

LADIES' FINE JERSEYS pure Wool, only $1. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Sent postpaid upon receipt of price and size. Mrs. L. Shrier, Jr., 256 Main St., Norfolk, Va.

LADIES Send to the Steven's Dish Washing Machine Co., Cleveland, O., for descriptive circulars of this wonderful invention. No dish or wiping cloth used; truly a great blessing to the household. **Agents wanted.**

"MURRAY"
$55.95 BUGGIES and $5.95 HARNESS
are the best and cheapest. Write for catalogue and prices. Wilber H. Murray M'f'g Co., Cincinnati, O.

400 RECITATIONS and Readings, Bound in Handsome Lithograph Cover, mailed to any address for 50 cents. Stamps taken. Address J. S. Ogilvie, Publisher, 57 Rose Street, New York.

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THE EDISON MIMEOGRAPH
duplicating apparatus. Send postal card to A. B. Dick Company, Chicago, for descriptive circulars and samples of work.

DRESS SILKS The very best. Send 8c. in stamps for fine lot of samples to select from. The beautiful silks and low prices will astonish you. Chas. A. Stevens & Bros., Silk Store, Chicago, Ill.

SATIN SILK & PLUSH Pieces for Crazy Patch, large pkg. of beautiful pieces, 10c. Pkg EMBROIDERY SILK all colors 10c. 100 Best SONGS words and music complete 10c. All three articles 25c. including our story paper 3 mos. 5 lots, may be sent to 5 names $1. Adr THE LITTLE GIANT, St. Louis, Mo.

$75 to $250 A MONTH can be made working for us. Persons preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St. Richmond, Va.

HOUSEWIVES should try the Beveridge Quick Cooker. Simple and convenient, saving time and labor. No dirt, no smell, no burning. Saves fuel. Used on any stove, winter or summer. Lady agents wanted Good pay. Ad. W. E Beveridge, Baltimore, Md, or 23 E 14th st, N. Y

THE PRFECTION FLOUR BIN and SIEVE.
The housekeeper's best friend. Agents wanted. SHERMAN, TANGENBERG & CO., 160 West Lake St., Chicago.

HARRIMAN The New City with PROHIBITION in Title Deeds. East Tenn. Land Co. Clinton B. Fisk, Pres., A. A. Hopkins, Sec'y. Times Building, New York City. JAMES B. HOBBS, Agt., 97 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

GOOD CHEER, Good Cheer to all who use
GOOD CHEER SOAP.
It is a wonderful labor saver. Ask your grocer for it. Allen B. Wrisley, 479 5th Ave., Chicago.

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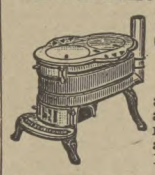

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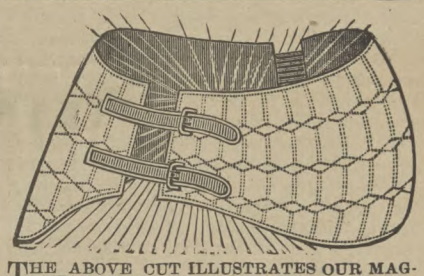

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Signal Notes.

THERE is nothing new under the sun. Even the penny-in-the-slot machine is by no means a modern invention. In the old Egyptian temples devices of this kind were employed for automatically dispensing the purifying water A coin of five drachmæ dropped into a slot in a vase set a simple piece of mechanism like a well-sweep in motion; a valve was opened for an instant, and a portion of the water permitted to escape. This apparatus was described by Heron of Alexandria, who lived two hundred years before the Christian era.

THE London County Council has decided, as an experiment, to erect a model lodging house on a plot of ground belonging to the Council in Shelton street, St. Giles. It will accommodate from 300 to 350 persons. The experiment will be watched with great interest by philanthropists in New York and other great cities where something to improve the social conditions of the poor is imperatively demanded. Mr. R. F. Cutting, who has expended thousands of dollars to provide improved dwellings for the poor of New York, says that in the crowded tenement houses of that city are apartments in each of which several families are living with only a chalk line to mark the boundaries between them.

MR. GOSCHEN, Chancellor of the English Exchequer, having been quoted as saying that the reduction of labor hours in England had only tended to an increase of drinking among the working people, denies that he ever made such a statement.

THE plea of "poverty" as an excuse for Louisiana's Legislature voting for the lottery is utterly disproved by figures. The state has increased in wealth during the last decade faster than at any time in her previous history; the value of her crops has nearly doubled, and her manufactures have trebled during the decade; her railroad mileage has increased two and a half times, and the New Orleans Clearing House shows an increase in her commerce of thirty-one per cent.

ROSEWATER and Roggen, of Omaha, have been keeping over fifty girls busy with their type-writers, writing letters for the liquor dealers' "Business Men's and Bankers' Association." These letters are sent by mail to voters all over the state, and their object is to persuade them to vote against prohibition "on business principles." Coming ostensibly from business men and bankers of Omaha, they will carry greater weight than if their true origin—the Liquor Dealers' Association—was known, and at the rate the girls are working, every voter in the state can be reached before election. The expense of this work is enormous, but the Omaha business men do not meet it; the money to carry it on comes from the Liquor Dealers' National Protective Association, whose secretary, C. C. Turner, set in motion through Rosewater and Roggen, the "Nebraska Business Men's and Bankers' Association." So says the Omaha *Leader*. This scheme shows the necessity of prohibition money to spread the truth in Nebraska.

JOHN BURNS, the English labor leader, bears most emphatic testimony to the fact that the short hours movement has always tended to sobriety and increased intelligence among workmen. He says: "Leisure to-day does not mean drinking, but the opportunities for thought, education, and true thrift, which is impossible to men whose long hours make them animals and content with a brutal existence. I attended a meeting last night of 6,000 dock laborers, and asked those who ought to know what was the effect of higher wages and better conditions, and the universal opinion was that the workers of London who have received better wages are more sober than ever before."

A LETTER received by a prominent firm in this city bore on its envelope a "sticker" with this motto, "No man who votes to legalize the saloon can with good grace object to his son's patronizing it."

ST. PAUL'S M. E. Church, Lowell, Mass., on its last communion, substituted water for communion wine. Its reason for so doing is thus given by its pastor: "One of our young men who has an inherited appetite for strong drink has fallen twice because of our communion wine. Learning of this terrible fact, we feel that we can no longer put the bottle to our neighbor's lips. Since we decided to substitute water for wine, I have learned that in former years at least two have fallen because of wine taken at St. Paul's communion service, and it is known that quite a number of our present members have felt that they could not conscientiously partake of our communion service because of the wine."

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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WORLD'S AND NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

"THOU HAST GIVEN A BANNER TO THEM THAT FEAR THEE; THAT IT MAY BE DISPLAYED BECAUSE OF THE TRUTH."

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SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Salt Lake City has a society of young Mormon women pledged not to marry polygamists.

John Boyle O'Reilly, the Irish patriot and writer, died at Nantasket Beach, Mass., Sunday morning.

President Palmer has called a meeting of the Columbian Exposition Commission for September 15.

Wind Lake canal, Wisconsin, which by draining reclaims over $500.000 worth of land, is completed.

Dr. William Lomax, of Marion, Ind., has given his estate, valued at $100,000, to the Medical College of Indiana.

A firm of coffee dealers, New York, with a capital of $5,000,000, propose colonizing American negroes in Mexico, to cultivate coffee.

The Mississippi Farmers' Alliance met at Starkville, and the Louisiana Alliance at Baton Rouge last week; both were large and representative gatherings.

The Saturday half holiday law in New York is proving a great success. While its observance is almost universal, the percentage of Saturday crimes and misdemeanors has perceptibly diminished.

The House came to its senses before it was too late, accepted the Conference Original Package Bill, which was the Senate Bill, and passed it by a vote of 123 to 96. The President at once signed it.

Horace Waters, of New York, in addition to the thousands of dollars before given to the cause, has just subscribed $2,400 to the National Prohibition committee, payable in monthly installments of $100.

Professor Hirsch, of Chicago, thinks he has solved the problem of separating aluminum from clay, and feels sure that by his process this metal can be furnished for fifteen cents a pound instead of five dollars, the present price.

Patrick Farrelly, manager, and two clerks of the American News Company, New York, were arrested for the sale of impure literature, and 1,244 objectionable volumes were carted from their establishment on Chambers street to court, as evidence.

One result of Emperor William's visit to Queen Victoria is the withdrawal of the candidature of Prince Waldemar to the throne of Bulgaria. Startling changes are predicted as the result of this visit of the young Kaiser to his royal grandmother.

The corner-stone of Sam Small's college, Ogden, Utah, was laid Tuesday. Gladstone sent a congratulatory message, and Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote: "I delight to know that your great lake is not to remain the Dead Sea of Mormonism, but is to send forth from its shores men who will be the 'salt of the earth,' scattered through the Christian world."

The liquor dealers' convention of the Twenty-first district, Illinois, in appointing delegates to the state convention to meet next month, instructed them to agitate the question of an insurance auxiliary to that body because both the mutual and the old line insurance companies had refused to take risks on saloon-keepers, on the ground that the death rate was higher among them than in any other mercantile pursuit.

A. C. HEATH, the Texas Prohibition candidate for Governor, lately addressed the vast assembly of the Farmers' District Encampment at Sulphur Springs. He fearlessly reviewed the genuine original package decision of the Supreme Court. The audience listened with unabated interest for two hours. With a spotless moral record, brave, scholarly, and eloquent, the Texas prohibitionists are justly proud of their standard-bearer.

MR. MOODY'S latest departure in his Northfield work is a welcome advance along a line where advance is much needed. He proposes to open there a new training school for women, distinct from those already established, which shall combine a course of Bible study, with thorough, practical drill in cooking and dress-making. As the workers trained in the Bible Institute at Chicago, or similar institutions, go from house to house on their gospel mission, they find opportunities for practical help forced upon them. For example, last Thanksgiving a lady came upon a motherless home where a boy of twelve was wrestling with the problem of a dinner suited to the day. The father had provided material, but the poor boy was utterly helpless as to its preparation, till the good missionary stepped in and brought order out of confusion. Often a mother is found with a group of half-clothed children, and the garments given her are of no use unless the missionary can teach her how to make them over. The new training school will fit missionaries for just such work, and it, in turn, will open hearts to the gospel. The school will open in October for two terms of three months each; it will be held in "The Northfield," a building that can accommodate from fifty to one hundred ladies. The total expense per term will be $100. Any one desiring further information may address Miss Gertrude Hulbert, the Revell House, East Northfield, Mass.

EX-GOV. ST. JOHN made one of his best speeches at the Maryland Prohibition Convention. Among other things he said: "We are going to bring prohibition into Maryland by way of Washington. We are not here as a prod to the Democratic nor the Republican party; we are here to fight a battle of brains, a battle of conscience, and we are going to have the victory." The platform adopted is a strong one; representatives from four districts were nominated for Congress

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MRS. GOUGAR writes: "It gives me pleasure to state that through the generosity of friends I have already received $713 for South Dakota woman suffrage work, and reported to Secretary M. F. Bailey, Huron. The recent state convention was largely attended and great earnestness prevailed. Instructions were given to delegates, literature placed in their hands, and the greatest determination was manifested to carry the amendment. The people are poor, owing to continued drouth and the sacrifices made to carry their prohibition amendment so recently," hence the imperative need of help from outside.

WHEN the citizens of Olathe, Kan., were arranging for an indignation meeting over original package saloons, the committee went to the home of St. John to have him preside. On learning that he was absent, they unanimously elected Mrs. St. John, in order, as they said, "to secure the next best man."

THE number of towns kept clear of the drink curse by prohibitory deeds is rapidly increasing. We have great faith in this style of prohibition, being a native of such a town, and, in consequence, never saw a drunken man until eighteen years old, and then saw him on a Hudson river steamboat. The new town of Harvey, eighteen miles out of Chicago, proposes to try this plan. In every deed is an iron-clad provision that if alcoholic liquors are ever manufactured, sold or given away on any lot within its boundaries, said lot shall revert to the company. The town is established for manufacturing purposes, being the site of the great steel car works which will commence business with $1,000,000 paid up capital, and a thousand workmen. Other manufacturing plants will be put in there, as their owners are wise enough to know that the absence of saloons increases the efficiency of their employés.

ON motion of Hon. Wm. Daniel, the Prohibitionists of Maryland, in their state convention last week, declared for the first time in favor of woman's ballot as a plank in their platform, and that the Prohibitionists of Wisconsin have at last frankly aligned themselves with their party for this sure method of outlawing the dram shop.

THE Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America held its twentieth annual convention in Pittsburg last week. Father Morgan M. Sheedy, first vice-president, in his report recommended the employment of organizers by the union, for the reason that the clergy had not sufficient time to devote to temperance work. Father McTighe, of Pittsburg, was greatly incensed at this, taking it as an imputation upon the clergy. In his remarks he declared that a glass of wine or beer now and then would hurt nobody, whereupon he was loudly hissed, thus showing that he had few sympathizers. Delegate Fennessy, of Boston, moved that steps be taken to have temperance lessons printed in parochial text-books. This Father McTighe also opposed, claiming that it would offend German Catholics. But in spite of his opposition, Father Sheedy's report was adopted and the temperance teaching resolution was passed, which so disgusted Father McTighe that he left the hall.

THE Anti-Lottery League of Louisiana met at Baton Rouge with about five hundred delegates. Two hundred of these were from the Farmers' Alliance which was the first organized body in the state to denounce the re-chartering of the nefarious business. An address to the people, a memorial to the President, and one to Congress were adopted requesting the enactment of anti-lottery legislation. An executive committee of twenty-nine was appointed to conduct an anti-lottery campaign. They know the foe they have to fight, and propose to be ready to meet him.

DR. HAYS is not only "home again," but hard at it in the fight. His "Random Shots" fired through the Mid Continent, pierces the armor every time. Here is one of them, written just before the passage of the original package bill: "Even the devil sometimes overreaches himself. In Europe the price of shares in American brewery syndicates went up sharply on the publication of the original package decision of the Supreme Court. That Peoria firm must have spent almost a mint of money on lawyers and costs to fight that case from the lower courts and through the highest tribunal in the land. And what is the outcome? Simply that Congress will sooner or later take the very action enforcing the laws of the states on the temperance question that has been urged on it for years. The lamentable howl that is going up from the brewing interest in view of the possible passage of the Wilson bill is very amusing, in view of the exultation with which they heralded their victory in the Supreme Court. They will perpetually bewail the fact that they ever fell into the hands of that law firm or of that Peoria brewery.

MRS. MAUD CHARLESWORTH BOOTH, the daughter of one of London's first Episcopal clergymen, will, in company with her husband, lead the Great Meetings of the Salvation Army, held in Chicago, August 19 and 20. Friends that have listened to this eloquent lady, who has charmed the select circles of New York City, will be interested to hear her again at these gatherings.

THE animus of the liquor power is the same the world over. A letter just received from Miss Caroline Fulton, the president of the Y. W. C. T. U. of Dunedin, New Zealand, proves this. Some months ago those Y's decided to erect a Cabmen's Shelter, where coffee should be served to the cabmen, and thus lessen the temptations of the public house. The spot chosen was one unfrequented by the general public, but the favorite resort of cabby. It belonged to the city and accordingly the girls applied to the city council for permission to erect the shelter thereon. This was unanimously granted, the shelter was erected, coffee furnished at cost and the good effect was marked. But now a member of the council who was away at the time the permission was granted, returns, and as a representative of the liquor party, protests against the use of the ground belonging to the city, for "purposes of private gain." He is a smooth talker, and actually talks the whole council over to his way of thinking, and the shelter is ordered removed. There was nothing for the Y's to do but to submit, give up the work and sell their building, which brought only about a quarter of what it cost them. The affair has greatly aroused public sentiment, the daily papers have thoroughly ventilated the subject, and the Y's feel that they can safely "Wait His time; the darkest night shall end in brightest day."

Contributed.

SWEET FAITH OF MINE.

BY EMMA P. SEABURY.

Sweet faith of mine that sees beyond to-day
That fuller life we yearn for so alway,
  That in the music of the great To Be
  Hears all our soul's forgotten melody,
Rise in seraphic, diapason play.

My tempters flee before thee in dismay,
And if I turn from duty, thou dost say,
  "Bear it a little while, 'tis best for thee,"
    Sweet faith of mine!

Such pain of loneliness thou dost allay,
For all my loved and lost that from me stray
  Out in the world, or o'er death's silent sea;
"We'll meet ere long," they smiling say to me,
I could not lift my cross without thy sway,
  Sweet faith of mine.

Denver, Col.

AN AUGUST APPLE BLOSSOM.

BY ROBERT ST. JOHN.

CHAPTER II.

My cousin Joe was as good and gentle a lad as lived in the shadow of Duncliff Hill. That was what the neighbors said again and again whenever I came near any of them. They delighted to talk of him, made most kind inquiries about him and always ended by wishing him safe home again. They seemed to overlook the fact that he would come back no longer a lad, but a man; or that he could possibly have undergone change of any kind in the period between the ages of seventeen and twenty-five. They never hinted to me, not the most gossiping of them all, that he had begun to be "unsteady" before he went away. Perhaps they did not really know of this, though that could hardly have been possible in a hamlet like Duncliff. More likely they sought to forget what they knew out of regard for his adoring parents.

The fact was that Joe had for a year or two been fond of spending his evenings, and now and then a Sunday afternoon, at the "Sign of the Jungle," an old beer-shop made over, renamed and newly landlorded. The proprietor and his wife had been, so they said (and I do not question the statement), for twenty years in the service of Lord Napier, and at the expiration of that period they were pensioned for life, were married and had returned to England to settle down after having traveled with his Lordship throughout all Her Majesty's dominions. They were agreeable persons to talk with, well informed in geography, history and especially in the Peerage, as becometh the loyal servants of a notable lord and statesman. Some of the farm people of Duncliff thought them a bit too mannerly for downright companionship, but this impression wore off when it was discovered that they had stories to tell to the liking of the very lowest, and that they sold as "good" beer as their predecessors had sold and gave even a larger proportion of liquid to froth. The opinion became pronounced and permanent that it was better to have a pensioned than an unpensioned hand on the tap.

England is full of such country inns kept by retired servants of the notables, or persons pretending to be such servants. If some of the lords and ladies could hear the stories which these ex-servants reel off night after night at their expense, there would probably be not a little blushing, and effort might be made to put a gag on beer-house story-telling, and not only the servants of the great families, but many notable men, themselves, are in the English tippling house business—soldiers, artists, explorers, professional men of all sorts, that is, if their stories are true.

I remember one such proprietor in particular, at whose inn I spent a night. When he learned I was an American he volunteered the information that he had served a term in the Union army and was engaged in the defense of Fort Sumter. "Yes," declared Major ——, "I was in that great battle, and I had two horses shot under me!" Perhaps I was unkind, and certainly I was not sagacious, when I brought my host to shame in the presence of his patrons by explaining that there were no horses engaged in the battle, as Sumter was a naval fort in Charleston harbor, and that no horse ever set foot within its walls.

These intelligent, traveled, fluent inn-keepers do great harm to the country people of England, for not only do they make good salesmen in a business that robs the people of their money and their happiness, but they excite the young people who come to hear their tales, render them discontented with their lot and give them wrong ideas of what sort of career is noble or base. I have never yet heard in any such inn a story or an argument that would tend to make a boy diligent, studious, honest, or obedient. They all tend the other way.

My Cousin Joe "attended lectures" at the "Sign of the Jungle" for two years steadily, and at the end of that time he knew all that seemed worth knowing about India, Australia and all the rest of the Queen's possessions. But worst of all, he had learned that his father and mother were very dull people, that his sisters had no spirit, that their life at Duncliff was the next thing to imprisonment at hard labor, and that a young man with any pluck about him would be off to do for himself. In acquiring this information and these ideas Joe had one diligent teacher in addition to the proprietors themselves. This was the landlady's sister, a girl five years older than himself, who had made the discovery that Joe had considerable money of his own and could secure plenty more from his father in case of need.

In the spring of 1864 Joe and this scheming girl landed from a steamship in the city of New York. They spent a few days in the city and then started westward, finally settling in Cleveland. On the voyage they had fallen in with a young fellow considerably older than Joe, who had traveled in America and who promised to accompany them to the West. As Joe was somewhat timid, and his wife—so he called his companion—was not unwilling, the offer was accepted. The girl carried most of the money and paid expenses for the three, she pretending that this was customary in the United States. Upon arriving in Cleveland, they selected rooms in a large house for their residence, and Joe set out to find some sort of occupation for himself. There appeared to be enough work to do, but nothing he had been accustomed to doing; so week after week passed, and by and by the money was gone. Joe was implored by his deceiver and her companion to write to his father for help, of course concealing the fact of their presence with him. He did write, confessing his ingratitude and promising to return, but that letter was never sent; his wicked companions having taken it by stealth and destroyed it. He waited months for an answer, and as none came, he concluded that his parents had lost all care for him. He earned a little money at teaming, but it was new work, unsuited to his habits, and he failed to give satisfaction.

Finally his companions persuaded him to enlist in the army, as large bounties were offered for volunteers, as high as $1,000. They gave him liquor to drink, then took him to a recruiting office with the understanding that both men were to enlist and put their bounty into the girl's keeping. Joe enlisted and his money was paid as directed. That was the last he saw of either of his deceivers until the day he was to leave for the front; then he caught sight of them hurrying away together as if to leave the city. He realized at last that he had been basely betrayed, and he could not restrain his wrath. Leaving the ranks he rushed after the cruel pair without leave or ceremony. An officer attempted to stop him and was struck down. At once there was a tumult, and when order was restored it was found that one man was mortally hurt. Joe's doom was fixed. He might have been shot under the martial law, but in the end his punishment was fixed at imprisonment for life.

The war was over in less than a year, but Joe could not go home along with the rest of the soldier boys; indeed he knew not that he had a home any longer that would welcome him even if he were free. His heart grew more hard toward his true friends as those who had betrayed him became cruel. He refused to write to his friends or to have the prison chaplain write for him. It was only through chance that my family ever learned the fate of poor Joe, although we had made diligent search in New York City and elsewhere. That prison chaplain, while on a visit in the East, attending a prison convention, was entertained at my father's home, and while there he detected in one of the photograph albums a face strikingly resembling Joe's. He learned that the names were the same. It was my good Uncle Ben. The discovery was told to Joe and he at length consented to receive a visit from some of us, but he strictly cautioned us again t revealing the dreadful secret to any other of his relatives, but only to let his father and sisters know that he was living and well.

Could poor, erring Joe have known that through all those eight years of his father's and mother's loneliness and expectancy, they had never locked the house door nor the gate in the garden wall at night, would it have eased or burdened his mind? And could his broken-hearted mother, whose last thought on earth was of her absent boy, and her last anxiety was that he should not be shut out from home even for a night—could she have seen that stronger, sterner wall, and those bars of iron, which kept her boy away, instead of his own choice, would that vision have lightened or increased her death agony?

The pretty, peaceful home at the base of Duncliff Hill was long ago broken up, and all the members have been called to the long home which, as we hope, is not subject to cruel invasion. The gentle maidens did not remain long after their father left. They would gladly have come with me to America, but I dared not let them. Last of all, Joe, himself, has gone. One day last month the prison gates opened for him to pass out forever. Let us hope that a door was open to receive him in a kindlier world.

Syracuse, N. Y.

THE END.

AN EXPONENT OF TRUE CHARACTER.

BY REV. HENRY A. DELANO.

Clinton B. Fisk furnished a splendid type of character. Character is that quality of being distinguished, but not separated from circumstances and surroundings. It is the *crystal* that has gathered its own from the solution we call life; the intrinsic substance, the original independent something—physical, spiritual, mental—which survives all the exposures and affiliations of the man with the human whole. It is the man, *seen alone*, distinct, separate from mass and masses; the mighty grip of conscious, responsible being, which preserves one totally himself. It makes him *equal* to the whole, so that, though the whole humanity pulled the other way, he would, nevertheless, be himself. What a man is at the heart, and in the soul of him, must determine our judgments. "Who is he? and what does he do?" These questions truly answered, will mark the real worth or demerit of the man.

"Character and service" have been emphasized by the peerless Phillips Brooks, as the two great regions of life, wherein it is possible to judge men. Moving in these spheres, I am put under the thousand candle power, the electric light, which tells my real character, motive, life. I must find the sphere of service if I would know what a man is. Out in the wide spheres of business, society, politics, men must be seen and studied if we are to know them.

Clinton B. Fisk, seen in the sphere of service, gives splendid opportunity for a proper estimate of character. He believed in the Son of God, who, as man's great exemplar, entered these wide gates of opportunity, and showed men the richness and value of the poorest life. He had studied that great life and seemed to have grasped its secrets. He saw the Saviour of men "in the world," yet not of it, touched by it, at every point of hope or doom, yet not contaminated. He saw that the Son of God could let "the potsherd thrive, Cæsar reign, Pilate judge, and the careful Pharisee pay tithes of softly weighed mint, anise, and cummin," while he was content to *live*, to do simple justice, and regard mercy. He saw the Man of Nazareth, bearing the splendid capacities of manhood into that higher region of service where he who would be master becomes minister, and where he who would educate a disciple's head, must first learn to wash his feet. "I sanctify myself that they also may be sanctified." That was the Master's motto. The inspirations of that great life our brother seemed to have taught.

I was permitted to have part in the great convention of thousands of sober, home-loving citizens, who called this noble patriot to stand for a great advanced idea. I am proud of that history. I have been wondering how much the nation would have suffered had its great affairs been entrusted to this man. The calm, nobly-poised, humble yet princely soul might have failed in some respects, as others have, and will. But of one thing I am very sure, yea, morally certain, he never would have furnished the example of a tolerating, license-granting, rum-befriending policy to the nation, and no appointment of his would ever have fallen to any man who, in any way, from the topmost hair of his head to the last tack in his boot, was compromised with the rum traffic.

I remember a day at New Haven, during the last campaign, when the expectant throng at the Opera House waited the arrival of General Fisk. He was ill, and was lying in pain and suffering at his hotel. Called then, to speak, to mitigate simply the weariness of the time, I remember how nervous I was. I was indignant, I was stung at the supineness, the deadness and irresoluteness of men's consciences as to this burning question of the defiant rum power. I doubtless expressed it. I spoke hot words. At last, through the pouring rain, suffering, yet resolute, the General came. He advanced to speak, amid the tumultuous encores and hurrahs of the people. How he rebuked my impatience, as I saw him there, so calm and steadfast! His manner was that of a great, patient, tender mother. His voice, clear and full, but sweet as a woman's. There were no apologies, extenuations or explanations. No side thrusts at his differing and opposing brethren; no stinging venom; no spleen of prejudice nor hate. He was calm, majestic, mirthful yet logical and sincere. He seemed confident, with a great, clear look, far ahead, in his quiet, beaming eyes. And then I thought of a gifted poet's words:

"Serene I fold my hands and wait,
  Nor care for wind, nor tide, nor sea;

I rave not now 'gainst time or fate,
For lo, my own shall come to me.
I stay all haste, I make delays,
For what avails an eager pace?
I stand amid the Eternal's ways,
And what is mine shall know my face."

Mr. Fisk showed profound respect for others and their opinions, passions and fears. I never so fully recognized the power of greatness, moral earnestness and genuine manliness, as then and there.

His life work is done. At home, in society, in church, upon public boards, at the head of bureaus, as delegate, commissioner, philanthropist, presiding officer, friend of God, humanity and goodness, General Fisk was a rare, unique and exceptional man. What was the secret? *Certain it is, he was a soul of splendid courage.* Character always takes sides. He had convictions, and was resolute in them.

We need such men. Need them, oh, never more than to-day. Historians assure us that the decline of the Roman Empire, the French Revolution, oppression and serfdom in Europe, and many bad, sudden calamities to nations have come through the lack or for the want of "brave, moral leadership." Things are becoming so complicated and evil so dominant, that the hero, even, is tempted to play the renegade.

Macaulay has almost foretold the situation in those wonderful lines:

"How Roman is to Roman,
More hateful than a foe,
And the tribunes beard the high,
While the fathers grind the low,
As we wax hot in faction,
In battle we wax cold,
Where foemen fight not as they fought,
In the brave days of old."

To defy danger, front disease, despise hardship, and fever, and pain! That takes a Livingstone or a Stanley, with physical and mental powers *tremendous*. But to expose one's self to the moral censorship of good men, to stand quietly, bearing misunderstanding and reproach, to cut one's self off from his beloved and best, to outrun all the sweet, social sympathies, and fellow confidences of those upon whom we lean, to differ with the wisest, to go in advance, even, of the moral sense of the church of Jesus Christ, to be head and front of a despised and beleaguered cause, all this demands an altitude of purpose and ideal, a supremacy of trust, mighty, resolute, almost divine.

"Fightings within and fears without," "spiritual wickedness in high places," enthroned falsehood, venomous assault and political perfidy, all these our brother knew he must face, and at last, he said to us, "I have settled it upon the knees of my heart; I can take the standard, and taking it, I will not turn back."

Fisk had the splendid courage to live in the white light of a brave, pure conscience. Like the apostle of old, he dared to say, "We can but speak the things we have heard and seen." He would "hearken unto God." His faith, his hope, his very life, were so rooted in the eternal laws of God's evermore *Right*, he could not compromise with the world on other terms than those of justice, duty, goodness and truth.

He was a generous man, open-hearted, open-handed and benign. Newsboys, bootblacks, and many a little waif of New York would "lay for the Gin'ral," as they put it, and said, "We'll git a tip worth yer while, when *he* gits along."

And yet, he possessed discrimination and wisdom rare. In so many meetings of the days gone by, he has been seen, the observed of all, mingling in the great throngs at "Cooper Union," "Chickering," or the Grand Opera House, and frequently with Greeley, Raymond, General Grant and other famous men of the last decades. Public-spirited, broad of view, wise in counsel, dignified, generous,—a cool yet tender heart, society needed him.

The noble Methodist Church loses a great layman, a fit representative, a devoted Christian, a loyal worker; a man who used his best powers to keep the badged and bannered hosts of that great body foremost and faithful.

He was a hopeful man. With clear-visioned faith he saw the earth move sunward. He knew that truth would triumph. He was in no hurry. He leaned back upon the Gibraltar rock of right, and hid himself in the promises of Almighty God. Somebody said, one day, and it was meant for a stinging sarcasm, "He is greater than his party."

I said to myself, "That is as it should be. A man should be greater than his party." Yes, ever and always, a man should be greater than his business, greater than his town, and, in a high moral sense, a minister should be greater, grander than his church. He must be if he lifts men up to the high altitude of *character* and *service* for Jesus Christ. Oh, that dominant political parties would set about to find a leader greater than the party, instead of some accidental, available figurehead, to serve as henchman and divider of spoils. Yes, we need greatness to-day. Paul was greater than the Roman Empire. Livingstone, greater than the dark continent. Carey, greater, indeed, than poor India. Lincoln was greater far than the rebellion. Luther, greater than the papacy. Fremont was greater than the Rocky Mountains, and the "Pathfinder" of the west found his way at last to the topmost zenith of their snow-clad mysteries.

If we are to govern corrupt cities, meet pauperism with thrift and fair wages, assuage the thirst of the mad commune, check the fever of avarice, beat back the threatening floods of Romanism and superstition, we must be greater than party, policy, or selfish fear.

If we are to conquer the hydra-headed monster, whose legalized and semi-sanctioned murder is making the whole land black with crime and misery, we must be greater than it. We must *rise* into the spheres of truer ethical character, and go forth into the arena of that exalted service made sacred by the radiant example of the Christian citizen, the tender patriot, the peaceful hero, General Clinton B. Fisk.

Evanston, Ill.

THE BIBLE FOR EQUAL RIGHTS.

BY LAURA CLAY.

Numbers of Christian men and women are opposed to some features of the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union from a conservatism which they mistakenly imagine is founded on Bible precepts, whereas I am fully persuaded that the Holy Scriptures throughout teach equality of rights between men and women, and though many of the rights of women have hitherto been cast in abeyance through the effects of sin, yet now the great woman's rights movement is God's call to His children to go forward in the direction of their restoration for the advancement of His kingdom upon earth.

Genesis 1: 26-28, may aptly be called the great charter of human rights. Here we are told that God made both man and woman in His own image; that he assigned to both of them the same task—to subdue the earth, and that He gave to both of them the same authority—to have dominion over the works of His hands. So we are taught that the rights of the woman were fully equal to the rights of the man. I remember that some years ago a grave senator in our Kentucky legislature, arguing against a bill for the property rights of married women, quoted the Scripture as saying, "God made man in His own image, and gave *him* dominion." His speech was reported in a religious paper, and the reverend editors either did not observe the misquotation, or did not think it worth while to point it out. I give this as a striking instance of the necessity of our studying very closely for ourselves what the Scriptures do teach, lest the Word of God be made void to us by the tradition of men as it was in the days of Christ.

In the second chapter of Genesis we have the institution of the Sabbath; the picture of the man in the Garden of Eden, which he tilled, and from which he won his food without painful toil; and then a second account of the creation of woman, from which we may derive much instruction by a careful study. In this second and fuller account of the creation of woman every detail condemns the baneful subjection of woman which sprang into its foul existence when primal sin cast down woman, the physically weaker vessel, from her high estate of equality with man. For, notice; God first declares that it is not good for the man to be alone, and that He will make an helpmeet for him. In this sentence we have a complete refutation of the idea so often advanced that in many important functions woman is not fitted to be man's co-laborer. But this tells us she was made a helpmeet for man, so pronounced by her Maker, and hence her aid is suited to every requirement of his life; and the more difficult the duty the more necessity for her aid. Then the sacred account tells minutely of what nature this helpmeet should be. God caused to pass before man every living creature, and man gave names to them all; but among them all there was not found an helpmeet for man. Now it is not said that man himself perceived that none of these creatures could be an helpmeet for him.

Since we know so little about man before his fall, it is useless for us to surmise what he thought about it then; but it is a fact full of warning to all who may consider men's ideal of womanhood a worthy aim for women that since the fall an overwhelming majority of men, even at the present time, are quite content in the companionship of women whom they believe have either no souls, or inferior ones. Mohammedans far outnumber all sects of Christians, and they believe women have no souls; Hindoos, who are numbered by the hundred million, and hold the transmigration of souls, believe that women, by the most abject submission in this life, attain the privilege of being born men in the next. In short, except in the Jewish and Christian religions, we find no recognition of an equal soul in man and woman; and a very great philosopher of our day has pointed out that the still prevalent belief that the rights of women are not equal to the rights of men is an evanescent form of the old belief that women have no souls. So the standing of women in Christian countries now is not due to men's ideal of womanhood, but to the Holy Scriptures where God has very carefully taught us that woman is the equal of man. For having shown that there was no helpmeet for man in any creature inferior to himself, he causes Adam to fall into a deep sleep, and taking from him a rib, of it he makes a woman, and brings her unto the man; and the man says, "This is now bone of my bones, and flesh of my flesh." And God declares, "Therefore shall a man leave his father and his mother, and shall cleave unto his wife, and they shall be one flesh;" thus instituting the holy law of the marriage of one man to one woman. Here, then, we see the helpmeet whom God provided for the man; a creature made in God's own image, not made apart from the man that he might in the arrogance born of sin declare that she was inferior to himself, but bone of his bones and flesh of his flesh; a different individuality, indeed, but equal in noble endowment. And she was placed by the side of man in perfect equality of rights; the task of subduing the earth was given to both of them; the dominion over the works of God's hands was confided to both of them; and the woman was to be guided in the performance of her part of the mission of the race, not by man, but by the divinely appointed capacities of her own nature.

But we must turn from our contemplation of this perfect plan, and consider how sin has affected it; for the serpent entered the garden, and the woman and the man fell into disobedience. Then we read that God said unto the woman, "Thy desire shall be to thy husband, and he shall rule over thee." Gen. 3: 16. In this sentence many find justification for the subjection of women to men who acknowledge that they were created with equal rights. They interpret it as a command from God which both men and women are in duty bound to see executed. But this is a false view; for, as many commentators point out, this is a prophecy, not a command, as is evident by applying the same method of exposition to it as is invariably applied to the passage following (Gen. 3: 17-19), which has never been interpreted as a command. It is a singular thing that the penalty of sin foretold to the woman and the one foretold to the man have been regarded in remarkably different lights; for, though the ground was cursed for man's sake, yet it has always been evident and admitted that toil and weariness were thereby entailed upon the woman as well as upon the man. But it is an amazing thing that we not infrequently hear the opinion implied that the sin-wrought inequality between man and woman, which God foretold when he said to the woman that her desire should be to her husband and he should rule over her, is a penalty which attaches solely to the woman, while the man not only is not degraded by it, but that actually his rule over the woman is a new honor and privilege conferred upon him! How far from the true meaning of God is such an imagination as this! When we have more of the spirit of Christ, we shall understand that what degrades woman degrades man as surely as what afflicts man afflicts woman. Man and woman are halves of one whole, and they can never be separated in their woe or in their weal. Let us strive to see clearly what this prophecy means, and I think we shall find that the Lord foretells the darkest consummation of sin and one which is the root of the most disastrous social disorders—the woman should debase herself to seek to please the creature rather than the Creator; and the man should despise the woman, and rejecting her as an equal helpmeet, should rule over her. Thus the disloyalty of the woman and the brutish arrogance of the man should cast the woman down from her rightful station, and in the train of this unholy subversion of God's plan should follow humanity's bitterest woes. All the history of the past is a record of how mankind has wrought out this prophecy in sin and sorrow. But has this been in accordance with God's will? Has it not, on the contrary, been in accordance with that mysterious dispensation whereby God has for a time permitted evil to obscure His everlasting purposes? Surely this is the case, for in the beginning God gave woman equal dominion with the man, and "The gifts and the calling of God are without repentance." Rom. 11: 29.

Besides this, we are taught that the social order of Eden is God's will for us now. We have read the institution of the Sabbath on the seventh day, and also that the Lord appointed to man moderate labor with abundant returns in the Garden of Eden. Now, after sin came into the world God said: "Cursed is the ground for thy sake; in toil shalt thou eat of it all the days of thy life; thorns also and thistles shall it bring forth to thee; in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." Through all the past we have seen this prophecy also fulfilled. Everywhere man has carried on a bitter, and often unequal warfare with material forces. To the savage, starvation is ever like a tiger tugging at a slender leash, ready to spring upon its victim; and although in civil-

ized countries this dread foe is subdued, yet the greed of gain and power, and their selfish and ignoble use when won, sensual and wasteful vices, and a groveling absorption in material things; all these contribute to keep millions of men and women eating scanty bread, and crowd out of their toilsome lives the sweet rest and holy influences of the Sabbath day. But is this in accordance with the will of God? Far from it; God reiterates His command to keep the Sabbath day holy both in the Old and New Testaments, and it is because of sin that the primal curse still clings to earth, for again and again the promise is given us that if we walk in His statutes and keep His commandments the land shall yield her increase and we shall eat bread in fullness, and keep His Sabbaths in peace; and so man's life would be again as in Eden, divided between healthful labor and refreshing and holy rest.

Thus we have seen that sin has blighted the human race both in its contact with material forces and in social relations, as the Lord foretold; but the Lord also promised that the Seed of the woman should bruise the serpent's head. So when Christ came He said, "Every plant which my Heavenly Father planted not shall be rooted up." Matt. 15:13. Sin obscured God's Edenic gift of the Sabbath, but it was restored; sin introduced polygamy, but Jesus commanded His followers to return to the primal type of marriage; and it is nothing but sin that through long ages has cast woman down from her place of equality with man. But Christ's kingdom still advances until in our day this hoary wrong is called up to judgment, and Christians are asked the question, Are the rights of women equal to men's? Shall the woman have dominion with the man? O Christians, let us answer as Christ did, and say, Have ye not read that He which made them from the beginning made them male and female and gave *them* dominion? And if it be said, Why, then, do the laws of every land place the woman in subjection to the man? Let Christians answer again, "Through the hardness of men's hearts" they have done this, "but from the beginning it hath not been so."

Humanity shall regain all its lost liberties when it seeks them through the way shown in Christ's promise, "If ye abide in my word, then are ye truly my disciples, and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." John 8:31, 32. Christian women, let us seek and claim all the freedom Christ would give us. If we do this we must seek the franchise for ourselves; for without that it is but a mockery to call ourselves free under a government where every man, indeed, has a share in the dominion, but not one woman has a part. Say not, "It is not womanly to take part in government." Let Christian women covet that womanliness wherewith God clothed them in the day "When the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy." Job 38:7, 8. Say not, "We have all the rights we want." Would you refuse a gift from the Saviour's hands? It is He who calls you to freedom. And if this gift appears to you, not a privilege, but a new and heavy responsibility, yet it should be gladly accepted to do the Master service. We cannot blind our eyes to the need for woman's voice in the laws that govern women. We gratefully concede that the men of America have done more for women than other men; and yet we need the watchful care of women over the interests of women, that even-handed justice may prevail in our laws, rather than unequal discriminations pieced out with capricious generosity in administration. We need protection by the law adjusted to women's own sense of their wants, not the scanty restraints which they, who are too often the aggressors, are content to place upon themselves. Through all and above all we need the woman half of the race to be represented throughout the realm of government, because government should meet the wants of a twofold humanity. Men cannot supply these deficiencies if they would. The ages which have passed have not made man more sufficient in himself than when God pronounced, "It is not good for the man to be alone." O Christian men and women, let us do what we can to speed the blessed day when in our beloved country the helpmeet God provided for man shall stand by his side, and the woman shall share again the dominion with the man.

Lexington, Kentucky.

Correspondence.

OUR TRAVELING EDITOR.

[Miss Ames seems too much occupied to "write for the paper," so we are glad to give our readers an extract from a letter to a friend.—ED.]

FLORENCE, ITALY, July 22.

The days are so full and rich, they fly as though winged. From Berlin we went to Dresden, the city of charming art galleries; Vienna came next, the most beautiful of cities. I longed to stay months. Then we visited Munich, interesting but not enchanting. From there we went to Oberammergau to see the Passion Play. I have never had such a spiritual uplift as on that Sabbath day when, with 6,000 others, I sat from eight in the morning until six in the evening and followed our blessed Saviour from his triumphal entry into Jerusalem, on to his betrayal, trial, crucifixion, resurrection and ascension. Every scene is introduced by a fine chorus, and while they sang our hearts were strangely touched, and as our eyes wandered away from those singular peasant angels up to the sky, we heard the rustle of the trees and the song of birds and caught glimpses of the mountains, and all seemed a strange, poetic dream. Never has Christ seemed so near and real as since then.

On last Monday, a week ago to-day, we started for Venice; when near the Brenner pass we found two feet of snow covering wheat-fields, mountains and valleys. We were delayed by a broken bridge, so while waiting we made snow-balls and talked of home, and the way you were all doubtless sweltering.

As we went up into the Tyrol mountains the scenery was more and more grand. Great peaks, snow-clad, rose on both sides and cascades came tearing down into the river until it was a rushing torrent. At Botzen we were told we could go no farther, so we spent the night, and in the morning took carriages for a fifty miles drive over the Mendel mountains. It was wonderful; up, up, we went, into the very heavens, while below us thousands of feet, lay the picturesque villages, blue lakes, and vine clad hills. I shall never forget that day.

The next day we spent in Verona, drove past the homes of Romeo and Juliet on our way to the great Amphitheatre which seats 24,000. How Mrs. Carse would like to engage it for one of her great entertainments! It is about equal to her great heart and marvelous successes. At 2:30 we reached Venice, and my first view of the "Queen of the Adriatic," rising fairy-like from the sea, will never be forgotten, I felt the charm of that none-such city as soon as I stepped into a gondola, and could appreciate the state of mind of the Boston girl who wrote home: "Last night I lay in a gondola, on the Grand Canal, drinking it all in, and life never seemed so full before."

We took part in a grand fête given in honor of the Prince of Morocco and his suite. A circular floating palace composed entirely of colored lights, with a huge light tree in the center, headed the procession, and was followed by a thousand gondolas, all decorated with Chinese lanterns and filled with gaily dressed people. The palaces all along the Grand Canal were brilliantly illuminated, and the music by the orchestra and singers in the great colored boat, was fairly bewildering. It was one o'clock before we reached our hotel, so slowly did we float, and for some time I could not sleep for thinking of that enchanting scene.

JULIA A. AMES.

THE OHIO W. C. T. U. AT LAKESIDE.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL;—The music of the rain on the roof of the great auditorium at Lakeside on Thursday night, July 31, was answered as with a joyful refrain by the great audience rising and singing, at Dr. Vincent's request, the soulful Doxology: "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow."

As Friday came with its smiling sun and cool breezes, helping folks to forget their bodies a bit after the long drought, minds and hearts were alert for the feast in store on Friday and Saturday, the W. C. T. U. days, which were this year made a part of the regular Lakeside Encampment. Crowds poured in from all directions, so that the greatest strain of the season on the ample accommodations of the resort was made, and the audiences were the largest and the speaking, in the judgment of many judicious persons, the best thus far.

On Friday, at ten a. m., Miss Esther Pugh poured out her earnest soul in the Bible Reading on "The Model Prayer," from John 14th, 15th and 16th chapters. The obedient and submissive soul of Christ she held up as the model of the disciple who would pray aright. Mrs. Terrill, of Cleveland, followed with a paper, carefully prepared and modestly but effectively delivered, on "The Importance of Temperance Teaching in Our Sabbath Schools." The victory gained in the International Sabbath School Lesson Committee was set forth.

At eleven o'clock Mrs. Frances H. Leiter, Ohio superintendent of scientific temperance instruction, spoke with remarkable grace and power for coöperation in the enforcement of the Temperance Instruction Law, which she worked so long and faithfully to secure. The Coal oil Legislature, which passed the law, and whose photographs a little street Arab took to be pictures of the *Salvation Army*, will live, as Mrs. Leiter said, in the good fruits of this law when all the rest of their deeds are forgotten.

In the afternoon the auditorium was packed to hear Miss Willard on "A White Life for Two." Her golden words "waked the better soul that slumbered" in many, as one could see in the tears and smiles chasing each other on all hands. The kindly words from the "elder sister" appealing to her brothers for the same standard of purity in them as they expect in their sisters, found as kindly a welcome.

Mrs. H. B. Wisner, at nine o'clock on Saturday marshaled her "Loyal Legion." At ten o'clock Miss Esther Pugh led a prayer service, giving as the key-note, "They saw Jesus only." The starting point of the thought being the Mount of Transfiguration.

At eleven o'clock Mrs. Haggart, of Indianapolis, Ind., National lecturer on woman suffrage, gave an able argument in behalf of that cause. At half past two o'clock Miss Willard spoke again in her matchless style, on "The Woman's Work," developing in a sermonic appeal for the consecration of women especially to Christian work.

The Sabbath was, of course, the high day of the feast, though but an hour of it was given distinctively to W. C. T. U. work.

Dr. T. P. Stevenson, editor of the *Christian Statesman*, made an able plea for National Reform at the morning service in his convincing sermon on, "And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me." The Nation must own Christ as the rightful Head and Ruler of it, Dr. Stevenson maintained, and proved it from the Word of God and right reason.

Miss Willard, as vice-president of National Reform Association, followed in the most eloquent strain we have ever heard even from her eloquent lips.

The Christian patriot spoke in her ringing tones: "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning. If I do not remember thee, let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth; if I prefer not Jerusalem above my chief joy."

At four o'clock the Y's presented their objects and aims. Mrs. Ingham introduced Dr. Anna Shaw, who led in prayer. Miss Jennie Olmstead, superintendent of social purity, gave a Bible reading. Miss Morgan, the efficient superintendent of Young Woman's work, introduced Miss Anna Gordon and Mrs. Marie M. Powell, who spoke on the work of the Y W. C. T. U. Through the kindness of Professor Meyers, the able leader of the Auditorium orchestra, stirring songs from Miss Gordon's "Songs of the Y. W. C. T. U." were rendered most effectively.

All white-ribboners were delighted to hear Mrs. Lovell, National superintendent of the mercy department, who came from her home in Bryn Mawr, Penn., at her own expense to present her favorite theme. Much interest in this department was awakened through Mrs. Lovell's earnest presentation of its needs.

On Friday an excursion of nine hundred people came in from Detroit to hear Miss Willard on "A White Life for Two." Mrs. Henrietta L. Monroe, state president of the Ohio W. C. T. U., presided at all the meetings of the W. C. T. U. days. To her efforts belongs largely the success of these meetings.

The National officers and lecturers who were entertained at the Lakeside Hotel together with Ohio's officers expressed themselves heartily pleased with the manner in which they were entertained by the Ohio W. C. T. U. Every courtesy was shown our officers by the Lakeside Association and the proprietors of Lakeside Hotel.

It was cause for general regret that Mrs. Clevenger, the faithful corresponding secretary of the State Union, could not be present because of illness. It is remarked by all who have attended these W. C. T. U. meetings, that through them there has been greater interest awakened in W. C. T. U. work at Lakeside, and it is believed that the good influences of these gatherings will be felt in all parts of the state in time to come. The two days given the state union were made a part of the regular encampment season and the dates were most timely.

Surely, in this movement cradled in the Crusade of sixteen years ago is realized the truth of the promise, "Not by might nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts."

M. P.

OCEAN GROVE ASSEMBLY.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of New Jersey is a strong organization, exerting a needed influence throughout the state. Mrs. Sarah J. Downs, the president and state organizer, has traveled up and down New Jersey, until now every county in the state is organized and there are 220 local unions. Last winter the unions presented to the state legislature a petition with 16,000 signatures for the passage of a Scientific Temperance Educational bill. Mrs. Downs spent three weeks at Trenton last winter pressing this educational bill, but though unsuccessful, she is not discouraged and will try it again next fall. She says she will never stop till she succeeds.

The W. C. T. U. School of Methods opened with a Temperance Love Feast on Saturday morning, July 5th, presided over by the president, Mrs. Downs. This was an exceedingly interesting occasion, as it gave a large number of ladies an opportunity to relate their personal experiences in temperance work.

Mrs. Laura B. Crane, the evangelist, gave an interesting account of her experience in breaking off taking whisky as medicine. Although she and her parents were Christian people, she said that they, like many others, thought liquors a medical necessity, and she used whisky regularly for dyspepsia. She was persuaded against her will to make an address at a temperance convention, and she said to her audience, "How can I make a temperance speech when I have to take whisky for dyspepsia, or the doctors say I will die, but it has come to me that die or not I will never touch whisky again. But," continued Mrs. Crane, "I did not die; my dyspepsia got better, and I am here to recommend simple hot or cold water."

Mrs. Crane's experience was received with applause, for one of the special doctrines of the New Jersey union is that alcoholic liquors are not necessary for medicinal purposes.

Mrs. Downs stated in her annual address, that the union was not a political organization, but that the members had their political affiliations just as they had before they put on the white ribbon. The foundation stone of their work was the gospel.

Mrs. Helen Crane, the president of the Asbury Park union, made a crisp speech in which she said that their society would be willing to let the men vote, when they had learned that taxation without representation was tyranny, and gave the women their rights.

The Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union held a conference in the afternoon, at which Miss Fannie C. Mulford, state superintendent, presided, Mrs. Mary P. Sparks read a paper on Health, and Miss Mattie O. Waters, of New York, made an address on Physical Culture, which was well received. Mrs. Mary T. Lathrap made a few remarks. She said she had just come from Maine, where she had spoken twenty-seven times in twenty-six days. The saloon, she said, was going down. It was a throne of iniquity. The truth would endure; men will meet it at the ballot-box, or they will meet it at the judgment day. Both the original package and the original saloon must go.

The following Sunday evening services were under the auspices of the union, and Mrs. Lathrap delivered the sermon, a discourse of convincing argument and wonderful power. Her text was, "Who is he that overcometh the world, but he that believeth that Jesus is the Son of God." "Faith," she said, "was not a religious dogma, nor necessarily shut up to the spiritual realm alone, but the force in all life which achieves and brings to perfection all living means. What the world wants to know, is the success of being and doing. Faith always goes out from the known to the yet undiscovered and unaccomplished, and is, therefore, the part of all progress. God takes this mightiest force for victory as the power unto salvation, and gives a distinct truth to the acceptance of faith, viz: Jesus is His Son. Believing that Jesus is the Son of God, all else must be accepted. Sin is a danger, judgment a reality, personal harmony with God a necessity, or this life and the other must end in defeat. In life's doings the same glorious force is the center of power. If Jesus is the Son of God, then His kingdom is sure. Truth must triumph, wrong must die, and they who stand for the right must win. How then can a man say he believes Jesus is the Son of God, and then say that to license the rum traffic is the best that can be done with this evil."

The walls of the James Tabernacle, where the W. C. T. U. held most of the sessions of the state summer School of Methods, were decorated with mottoes, expressive of the principles of the organization. The following are samples: "Prohibition is better enforced in

ninety counties in Iowa than any license law ever made in Iowa, and even better than any high license law is now enforced in any state in the Union." "What the voters of to-day need is backbone." "If men will engage in this destructive traffic, if they will reap the wages of iniquity, let them no longer have the law-books as a pillow, nor quiet their consciences with the opiate of a court of license."

Mrs. J. K. Barney, of Rhode Island, made some interesting remarks on the good results of wearing the white ribbon. Mrs. Emma Boarne, the state secretary, opened the discussion, "What shall be substituted for the subtile attraction of the saloon?" She said the saloons were supplied with papers and games, and these the ladies tried to counteract by opening coffee-houses, a reading-room and giving free lectures. Another attraction of the saloon which she referred to was its political relations. The slates are made out there and the caucuses are held there. Whether temperance is in politics or not, we have found that the saloon is in politics. The only remedy for this is in legislation, and the only way that this can be secured is by the ballot.

Mrs. McClees, of New York, who is doing such a good work for sailors and soldiers, said that they had found that neither soda water nor coffee will put out the fire of alcohol; nothing but prohibition would abolish the saloon.

Mrs. A. A. Phelps, state superintendent of the department of narcotics, read a paper on the question, "Does the tobacco habit foster the love of drink?" She presented many facts and medical testimonials showing that it did.

Mrs. Ellis, of Newark, gave statistics of physicians, showing that in typhoid fever eleven out of one hundred total abstainers died, thirty-one out of one hundred moderate drinkers died, and of drinking men one hundred per cent died prematurely.

Dr. A. A. Phillips read statistics showing the success of non-alcoholic treatment in disease. At the closing session of the School of Methods Mrs. Lathrap made a brilliant address on Prohibition, and Prof. Cornwell, of Omaha, spoke on the Nebraska amendment campaign.

Last Monday afternoon the union held a memorial service to General Fisk. Mrs. Downs presided, and read an account of his death-bed scene. Mrs. J. T. Ellis, of Newark, paid Gen. Fisk a touching tribute. She referred to the fact that no mention was made at the funeral in New York of General Fisk's prohibition record. She thought it was a great omission that some of the speakers did not say that "General Fisk had the courage to do what he thought was right." "But," said she, "as I looked at him in his coffin, I thought God will not forget his work for prohibition." Mrs. Helen Crane, of Asbury Park, Dr. Wright, of New York, and Mrs. Downs made addresses, paying loving tribute to their beloved leader, General Fisk.

The New Jersey union will hold a number of Schools of Methods on various camp-grounds in the state during the summer. One of the subjects that will be given special consideration is "The Duty of the Church to the Prohibition movement." IDA HINMAN.

BAY VIEW, MICHIGAN.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—"Beautiful for situation," indeed, is Evelyn Hall, the new home of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union at Bay View, and the beauty of the Hall is a fitting complement of the position, for it is a gem worthy of its setting. The building is the gift of the Union's staunch friends, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Peters, of Manistee, and is named in honor of Mrs. Peters. The builder and the architect have been faithful to the trust given them, and the broad halls, the pleasant lodging rooms, the airy, cheerful assembly rooms are, in their turn, worthy of the work of the School of Methods, which is to be held therein.

The dedicatory exercises took place July 24. Noble, brotherly words were spoken by Mr. John M. Hall, the superintendent of the Assembly, in presenting the keys of the building to Mrs. Benjamin, the leader of the School of Methods. He congratulated Bay View on the recognition, therewith, of a "new department, organically connected with the Assembly." "I am glad," said he, "that we invited the Woman's Christian Temperance Union here four years ago. I am glad because this union of Christian women has come here, and come to stay, and to sustain us. We shall give them a hearty welcome at all times. This building is a prophecy of the time to come, when the influence of this Assembly shall be enlarged, so as to reach thousands more than it now does. We are glad to know that these thousands will here come under the influence of this splendid organization." After returning thanks to the donors, and paying special tribute to Mrs. Benjamin, in acknowledgment of her faithful work, he placed the keys in her hands, as custodian for the W. C. T. U.

"The W. C. T. U.," said Mrs. Benjamin, "has no desire to commemorate itself in monuments of bronze or marble, but would the rather preserve its memory by writing on the minds and hearts of men; and this building enables us to obey the wise and kindly spirit of the age, in seeking and disseminating such truths as shall make men free. This spirit is in all the Bay View atmosphere—the camp-meeting, the missionary conferences, the Round Table, the lecture courses, the schools of art and music, and all the departments of the University, are helps to lift men higher and to make them wiser and happier and better. . . . We are gratefully glad for Evelyn Hall, and especially glad that it was builded here, for in the life at Bay View there is nothing to repel, nothing to deplore. The folly and sin of bowing down to wealth is not here manifest; the social and moral perils of resorts peopled only by the gay and fashionable, are here unknown. . . . There was never such serious intensity of conviction, never such fixedness of purpose to work to successful results, never such earnest desire that the world should be better because this organization has lived in it. So to-day we dedicate this temple to the sacred service of humanity; and as the cause of humanity is the cause of God, we shall come here as to a hallowed shrine, believing that prayer and song and the incense of thanksgiving are more acceptable to Him than the odor of spices, and patient labor a better offering than burnt sacrifice. May there dwell within these walls that sweet charity 'that vaunteth not itself, that thinketh no evil, but hopeth all things, and rejoiceth in the truth.'"

The devotional exercises were conducted by Mrs. Moots, state superintendent of evangelistic work; the music was by Miss McLaughlin, whose clear, beautiful voice rang out in a song of supplication, and the La Carita Club, a quartette of ladies from Petoskey, of which Mrs. McCune is leader, who sang a fine chorus arranged for the occasion, entitled "Hail, Temple, Beautiful and Grand!"

Letters were read from Miss Willard and Mrs. Lathrap, expressing their regret at being unable to be present at the dedication of the Hall: "I rejoice in another finished monument to the work and purposes of the W. C. T. U.," said Mrs. Lathrap, "and especially rejoice that it stands at Bay View, in our own state. . . . It is the gift of a man who built, so far as I know, the very first hall devoted to our work—the one at Manistee. . . . What his generous thought has builded should be dear to us, and will be. It is graced with the name of our comrade and sister in a holy work; and in her honor to-day we are honored, and in this token we all share. . . . I send you greeting, with all who gather to dedicate to God and the truth this new home of the White Ribbon and its high ideals. I pray for the blessing of heaven on those who have builded, and those who enter into the joy of this finished work."

"If there is anything I like above everything else connected with the temperance movement," wrote Miss Willard, "it is to be on hand in the 'good times' when a new building is dedicated to the cause of God and Home and Native Land, for here is a fresh object lesson, level to everybody's comprehension, saying with each brick and stone and gable that our cause has come to stay. It has moved out of its tents, lost its temporary character, and come into temples, beautiful, useful, abiding." She also spoke grateful thanks to the gracious donors of the Hall, and to Bay View, "that grand and generous summer camp where women have equal recognition with men, and whose brotherly chief, John M. Hall, has won our undying gratitude because of the chivalric justice he always manifests."

Mrs. L. M. Boise, "Honorary" state superintendent of evangelistic work, spoke of the Divine side of the work, saying that "the long continuance of the conflict gives promise of greater permanence than might have resulted from the plans made at the beginning, in the Crusade days." Rev. Dr. Fisk, president of Albion College, gave earnest words of encouragement, saying, "I believe in the women—I believe in Christian women—I most believe in Christian temperance women. The world has been waiting for you for six thousand years. How it should have occurred to men that they could save the world alone, except that they are self-conceited, I can not tell."

The day and its exercises were all that one need wish for the opening of a new vista of possibilities.

The Bay View School of Methods must be counted among the successes in this line. Recognized as a department on the Assembly program, ably led by Mrs. Benjamin, and served by a corps of teachers embracing many well-known specialists, it could not be a failure.

Most of the time the sessions were from nine to eleven in the morning, and from three to five in the afternoon. Among the state workers who took part were Mrs. Moots and Mrs. Boise, presenting the claims and needs of the evangelistic department; Mrs. Kellogg, that of franchise; Miss Newcomb, on how to walk, breathe, dress and talk; and—last, but by no means least—Mrs. Benjamin with her inimitable parliamentary drill. If the women of Michigan do not become experts, able to untangle all the possible snarls of "amendments to amendments" even when faced by the "previous question," it can only be because they fail to improve a rare opportunity.

Miss Newcomb, in addition to her work in the School of Methods, conducted large classes in physical culture, using the Delsarte gymnastics. She is doing a fine work in Michigan in thus teaching the care of these bodily temples. I prophecy that the Peninsular state will not always be able to hold exclusive possession of this preacher of the new gospel.

I had the pleasure of presenting the subjects of scientific temperance instruction, health, our literature, and the World's W. C. T. U. Professor Delos Fall, of Albion College, gave two fine addresses on "The Physical Effects of Alcohol," and "Is Alcohol a Food?" Our white-ribbon songster, Mrs. Alice J. Osborne, of Boston, sang at call, lifting all hearts on the wings of her song. Mrs. Livermore, yielding at last to the urgent petitions of Mrs. Benjamin, took the long journey from Boston to Bay View, gave three of the Assembly lectures, assisted in the School of Methods, and was the orator of "ours" on the W. C. T. U. day. Grandly, indeed, did she present our cause, rising to the occasion with no less power than when, the day before, she told the marvelous story of Wendell Phillips and the times that tried men's souls.

The decorations of the auditorium were beautiful and appropriate; our motto in snowy letters rested on a background of evergreen, while above it was a crayon portrait of Miss Willard, draped in yellow and white (the Michigan colors), the festoons caught with water lilies. The superintendence of this work was in the hands of Mrs. P. J. Howard, of Bay View, president of the eleventh district. Evelyn Hall was thronged with guests coming from Washington, Rhode Island, Tennessee and California, as well as nearer states, on the evening of July 31, for a general invitation had been given to the W. C. T. U. reception. Many words of appreciation and congratulation were spoken as the guests met the principal of the School of Methods and her aids or the reception committee. A short program of music, recitations, and words of cheer followed the hand-shaking.

During the last few days of the Assembly the School of Methods gives place to a missionary conference; but missionary or temperance, "or whatever it be," beautiful Evelyn Hall, reflecting the spirit of the Assembly which it adorns, stands for the truth of God.

ALICE M. GUERNSEY.

TEMPERANCE TEMPLE ITEMS.

MATILDA B. CARSE.

Dear white-ribbon sister, brother, boy or girl: Have you a Temple mite-box on your table? If not, write to Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, 145 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, inclosing a two-cent stamp, and it will be promptly sent you on condition that you will drop into it a cent a day, or its equivalent, during the next twelve months. Mite-boxes in quantities will also be sent to unions for the cost of transportation.

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If there is any class of workers more than another who deserve credit for working for the Temple, it is the patient, loving women that go from house to house to get the names of a hundred little children on their Baby Band list, and earn $10 for the building fund. But their unselfish work is more far-reaching than this. They are sowing temperance seed most effectually. Taking little baby fingers and placing their clinging clasp in the hand of the parent, drawing both parent and child into paths of temperance and righteousness. One of these noble workers is Mrs. Mary E. Dubridge, Morrison, Ill. Although sixty-two years old and delicate in health, she has raised a full Baby Band numbering 106. Another aged saint in her sixty-ninth year, Mrs. S. J. Lundy, Palmyra, Mo., has raised a full Baby Band. Mrs. Lucy L. Hubbard, the efficient superintendent of Temple work for Lake City, Minn., W. C. T. U., sends $10 for a full Baby Band. She has succeeded so well that she is going to get up another one.

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We never receive a gift from the aged for the Temple, no matter how small it may be, but it seems increased a thousand fold by the prayers and blessings which accompany it. Mrs. Jane M. Range, Dayton, Wash., aged seventy-six years, sends $1, with her blessing, and wishes she was able to multiply it by one thousand. Mrs. H. Brady, West Point, Ill., aged eighty-six years, sends twenty-five cents. Mrs. C. F. Rand, Malden, Mass., writes: "I have had my mite-box three months; I find in it to-day, $2; as it is my eighty-sixth birthday I will forward the money, saving my box to fill the coming year, and on my next birthday will send its contents, hoping it will be a much larger sum." No doubt Mrs. Rand expects to live to be a hundred and we trust she may. Mrs. L. M. Gay, superintendent of Temple work for the W. C. T. U. of Decatur, Ill., sends a check for $34.59, of this amount $3 is for the names of veterans, Mrs. Abigail Clark, seventy-eight years old; Rev W. I. Crissy, aged seventy-five years and Mrs. T M. Miller, aged seventy-seven years. The Decatur union have now twenty-three names on their veteran list. Mrs. Gay says they will soon pay the balance of their $100 pledge. One of the mothers in Israel, who has passed her three score years and ten, pledges $100, but requests that her name be withheld until the amount is paid. She has already given $100 to the building fund in memory of her husband. She writes: "I thought I could not raise the first hundred, but I did it easily, and if all goes well I can this, as the last act of my life in this line! I will say if permitted to see the Temple, 'Now, Lord let thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation.'"

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The increased interest of the children in the work of building the Temple is most gratifying. The Oakdale, Ill., Band of Hope has sent the largest amount yet received from either W. C. T. U. or Loyal Temperance Legion mite-box collections. They send $40.26. The three who had the largest amount in their boxes were Mrs. Mary A. McCluskin, Miss Lib McCluskin and Miss Lizzie Gebom. At Rock Falls, Ill., the "Good Deed Circle" of King's Daughters, through a white-ribboner, Mrs. I. C. Butler, sends a gift of $21.29. The money was gathered from five mite-boxes sent them, and a list of their names for the corner-stone. Another circle of King's Daughters at Detroit, Mich., members of the Cass Avenue M. E. Church, has sent in a Baby Band. The children of the Ashland Avenue Baptist Sunday-school of Wicker Park, Ill., sent a gift of $5.25, through the W. C. T.U. By a mistake the union got credited for it. Mrs. H. M. Tenny, of Greenwich, Ct., writes: "As a result of those mite-boxes I sent fo. last winter, the members of the Loyal Temperance Legion raised $7.08 for the Temple, for which I inclose a check. Lucinda Walker, Alice B. Sampson and Mamie Wellstood were the three largest donors." Mrs. Kathrine T. A. Strau, superintendent of the Indiana Juvenile Temperance work, sends $3.75 for autographs of four Loyal Temperance Legions; the names have already been given and credited by Miss Pugh. Mrs. Strau writes: "I am kept very busy with my state work, but gladly help the Temple all I can, in the building of which and the good it will bring to the cause I have great faith." Charlotte M. Way, local and territorial superintendent of juvenile work for Arizona territory, sends $10, the proceeds of an entertainment given by the Loyal Temperance Legion of Tempe, Arizona. We wish more state superintendents of the Loyal Temperance Legion would fall into line and interest the children in working for the Temple. The Loyal Temperance Legion of Verona, Minn., sends $5, which the children made at an entertainment. Mrs. Jennie Johnson, who sent the money, writes that the children are most eager to help and work for the Temple.

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The Willard W. C. T. U. of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, through Mrs. E. A. Price, sends $1 for Mother Thompson's Memorial. She writes: "My heart was stirred within me as I read the dear Father had put into the heart of some white-ribboner to have the name of Mother Thompson engraved upon a tablet in the consecrated Temple." Mrs. Sarah A. B. Carrier also sends $1 for the Memorial. She writes: "For that dear, aged, courageous mother of the Crusade."

145 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Our Children.

RETTA'S DISCOVERIES.

BY MABEL GIFFORD.

It was one of the loveliest summer afternoons, and it was the fourth week of our school vacation. It was nice and shady on our piazza, but I was so uncomfortable, for Mena Pollard was going to have company this very afternoon, and Winnie and I were not invited.

Mena lived just across the street; we went to school together, and out of school we were together most of the time. And now she was going to have company from the city, Jean Stedman and his sister, and she hadn't invited us.

Jean had visited here several vacations, and we liked him very much. We never had seen his sister. It was just too mean for anything that we were not invited. They were going to play croquet, and have tea in the arbor, with those pink china dishes Mena's grandmother gave her.

Oh, I was so miserable! Winnie teased to play something, and we commenced, but I kept forgetting, looking across the street so often, and feeling so miserable. Finally we gave up trying to play. I sat and shuffled my feet in and out of the grass, and Winnie looked at me so soberly and said:

"I wouldn't care, Retta; I wouldn't care for the old party; let's go up in the woods and swing in our grape-vine."

Winnie was younger than I, you see, and she didn't understand. I couldn't make up my mind to leave the piazza; it was a sort of comfort to be near and know what was going on, and so we did nothing, and Winnie was miserable because I was.

They came about half-past two, three of them; Jean, and the cousin he was visiting, and the third must be his sister.

My! how fine she did look! She wore a blue silk dress trimmed with white lace, and a white leghorn hat to match; white lace, blue ribbons, and the loveliest long white feathers. The other girl had on a white muslin, with little loops of ribbon fixed around on it so pretty, but she was cross-looking. They went into the house and after a little while they all came out and skipped down the steps, looking just like a picture. O, dear! and then the game! How the crack of the mallets against the balls did aggravate me! I looked at them as well as I could, holding my head down and pretending not to notice.

Mena said afterward that Jean waved his hat at us, but I did not see him. Mena looked beautiful, just as I knew she would. She had on a dolly-varden muslin with a garnet sash, and such stylish croquet slippers. She never once looked our way that I could see. Jean looked over once, I saw him, and then he said something to the others, and they all laughed; not loud, but I heard them. My cheeks began to burn, and I shuffled my feet faster.

What were they making fun of? I looked at Winnie and then at myself. Most likely we did look countrified in our check ginghams without frills or ribbons.

"Sit down, Winnie, don't show off so much," I said, not very pleasantly, and I felt more miserable than ever. Every stroke of those mallets seemed to hurt me.

"Let's go away," said Winnie again; "I want to move. I can't keep still all the time. They will think we want to come over there if we stay here."

They certainly wouldn't think that of me, for I looked right down in the grass all the time. Winnie kept swinging round and round the piazza post, and saying, "Now they are doing this," and "Now they are doing that," and I liked to have her, for I could know what was going on without looking up.

Suddenly I did not hear the voices or the mallets. I raised my head then. There was a grape-vine over the arbor, so I could not see much. First I thought they were going to play games, but they kept so still I concluded they were only talking. I wondered if Mena knew nice, proper things to say to Miss Stedman. I know how to play, but I don't know how to talk proper like grown-ups.

What next, do you think? Mother came out with a basket and told us to go up into the garden and pick some peas.

Pick peas, indeed! I should be distracted up there, and it took such a long time to pick peas; but of course I had to go.

I always did dislike to pick peas in the afternoon. Mena never has to pick peas, or wipe dishes, or do anything but work beautiful silks and worsteds, go visiting and have company. We never have real company, and we never go a-visiting.

I was so afraid they would be gone before we got back.

"Oh, you do hurry so!" said Winnie, she could not keep up with me, and I carried the basket alone.

Winnie sighed; "We didn't stop to see if the red ants had finished their new house, nor swing, nor anything."

But I was thinking we might not see Jean Stedman again all summer. Why couldn't *we* have a party and invite him? I should want Mena, for I love her the best of anybody, except Winnie, of course, and how could I invite her after the way she had treated me!

Then we had no china, no croquet, and no arbor; mother wouldn't let us wear our best dresses, I knew, and Jean's fine lady sister—what would she think of us?

When we went out to the piazza again, they were having tea in the arbor. I could hear the spoons, and I saw Mena's mother—she is the most particular woman—going down the steps with a tray. After that they went home.

Then, what do you think? About as soon as they were gone, Mena came hurrying over, dolly-varden, croquet slippers and all. She never wore such things when she came to see Winnie and me.

"Oh, if I ain't glad they have gone!" she exclaimed, with a long, tired-out breath, dropping down on the piazza and leaning against the post; "such a stupid time!"

"Why-y-y-e-e! I thought you were having the loveliest time."

Mena shrugged her shoulders. "Well, you wouldn't have thought so if you had been there. How I wished I was over here with you! What were you playing when Winnie went round and round the post?"

"We weren't playing anything," I said, beginning to feel ashamed. "But you were laughing as though you were having a good time."

"Oh, I had to be polite, and mother said I must be *very* polite to them, for they were such fine-mannered people."

"H'mp! Why didn't you have a good time, then?"

"Because that sister and cousin of Jean's wouldn't do anything. We played croquet a little; Jean and I beat. They didn't want to play any more. I tried games in the arbor, but they couldn't be suited; one did not like this and one did not like that, and they 'didn't care,' they would 'play anything,' and between them they played nothing.

"Oh, they were so stiff! and Miss Stedman was the stiffest. She hardly spoke, and I thought it never would be time for tea. Jean tried to get me to laughing; but you ought to have seen his sister; she never smiled the least bit, and his cousin said, 'How bright you are, Jean.'

"I saw your mother come out with the basket, and I wanted to jump up and run away with you. Did you look to see if the little birds had gone? and was that funny old woodpecker there, boring tunnels in the apple-tree?"

I felt more ashamed every minute.

"I didn't have time to look," I said. "But you had a nice time with the dishes, didn't you?"

"Not I. Mother made French rolls, and vanilla cakes, and we had cocoa, and fruit and confectionery. They hardly tasted a thing; weren't hungry, they said, and they only sipped the cocoa."

One afternoon a few days after that who should come home with brother Ted but Jean Stedman? We were out in the porch, Winnie and I, in the same check gingham, sewing patchwork, and Mena was with us, making rick-rack. We played proverbs, and twenty questions, and black art, and Jean told us about his school and his friends in the city.

"I suppose they are much nicer than country folks," I said. Somehow I was having disagreeable "thinks" pop into my head.

"I don't know," he answered up, cool as you please. "There are agreeable and disagreeable people everywhere. I never thought much about it. There isn't so much difference between the boys as the girls; I think I like country girls best; city girls are so prim and afraid of hurting their clothes. You ought to see them come out of the schoolhouse at recess! two by two, white aprons and ruffles and ribbons. They walk up and down, up and down, while the boys are batting balls, playing hop-scotch and the like. I suppose they grow up to it, not having anywhere but sidewalks to play. You have fields and woods, and all sorts of jolly places, and lots of jolly things to do. I wish I lived in the country."

Then we passed around cookies and soda crackers, and mother made us a pitcher of lemonade. After that Jean spoke a piece he had recited at school, and sang some college songs he learned of his brother Hugh. We all sang "Sympathy Deepens," "Auld Lang Syne," and "Pansy Blossom," and then Jean said he must go, for his aunt and the girls did not know where he was. He asked us all to walk part of the way home with him through the pines. We had the loveliest walk; Jean told us more things about the trees and birds than we had learned, living all our lives in the country.

We stopped at the brook, and he said that this was one of the pleasantest times he had had this summer, and he wished his sister and cousin were like us. "But they are nicer at home," he said, looking at Mena, "than in company, when they are dressed up and are so stiff and proper."

He waved his hat all the way up the hill, and we all agreed as we watched him out of sight that this was *the* best time we had had this summer.

"And we never got ready for a party," I said, "for we didn't know a thing about it."

"Perhaps that's why," said Mena, looking down into the brook as if she could see right through to China. "I always get ready, and I never have a very good time."

"It's queer," I said to Winnie that night after we were in bed, "some folks don't have anything and they have the best times. It's queer."

The Still Hour.

FOR THE WEEK BEGINNING AUGUST 24, 1890.

BY REV. C. C. HARRAH.

(Luke 18: 1-14; Proverbs 14-19.)

Sunday, 24; Luke 18: 1–14. Verse 1, Prayer is usually spoken of in the Scriptures as a *duty:* at the same time it is our greatest privilege. Every one "*ought*" to pray. Verse 7, Our Lord teaches us clearly that we ought to keep on praying for right things, however long the answers may be delayed. Verse 13, In the parable of the Judge and the widow, believing perseverance in prayer is taught; in the parable of the Pharisee and the publican, humble approach to the throne of grace is commended. In order to end like the widow, one must begin like the publican.

Monday, 25; Prov. 14. Verse 6, Heavenly knowledge is easily found by one who seeks it with his whole heart, but the scorner cannot find it, and by his scorning evidences that he is shallow-hearted. Verse 10, How perfectly alone are we in the greatest triumphs and the bitterest defeats, which take place in the innermost chambers of the soul. Only He who searcheth the hearts, can with thorough sympathy enter into our joys and sorrows.

Tuesday, 26; Prov. 15. Verse 1, Nothing excites anger so often and so much as bitter words. It is a mark of a worthy and strong mind to be able to meet anger with a soft answer. Verse 8, God sees no sincerity or real humility in the costly and outward show of religion, oftentimes seen in the world.

Wednesday, 27; Prov. 16. Verse 4, God has not made men sinners, but He has made a day of evil for those who sin and remain impenitent. He has connected together sin and suffering and made punishment to correspond to crime. Verse 11, God in all His dealings is perfectly just, and He will exact of all men that they do that which is just toward each other.

Thursday, 28; Prov. 17. Verse 4, Those who are bad in themselves are the ones that take an interest in and help along falsehood and all kinds of evil in the community. Verse 5, We are all liable to calamity, and it is inhuman to insult or despise those who have been overtaken by poverty. Verse 17, How few and rare are the faithful friends who become as brothers born to us for times of adversity!

Friday, 29; Prov. 18. Verse 1, "Selfishness is apt to become exclusive and supreme, and to break through all bounds to gratify itself." Verse 8, The talebearer's story injures the one who tells it; injures the one he detracts, and injures the one who listens to the story, by the poison of suspicion, distrust and dislike.

Saturday, 30; Prov. 19. Verse 1, The rich fool shows himself both by ill-gotten and ill-used wealth, and should have none of the respect which is due to the poor man who has integrity and noble aims in life. Verse 13, The continual dropping of water on one's head becomes, after a time, a means of the most exquisite suffering—so do contentions in a family.

THE PRAYER MEETING TOPIC.

(The conduct of life determines our state beyond death. Luke 16: 26.)

1. Between those who are in the right and those who are in the wrong there is going on all the time a divergence of moral character. So it came about at last that Dives had no affinity for Lazarus, Abraham, or God. How can one who loves what God hates be happy in heaven?

2. In this world other matters determine our standing and associations; but beyond death there is nothing left but actual character, and every one must go to his own place. Acts 1: 25. We must be made meet for the inheritance of the saints in light in order to be partakers of it. Colos. 1: 12. All bad characters must stay outside the city. Rev. 22: 15.

3. By living a worthless and bad life we are certain to meet the destiny of the bad beyond death. The buried talent, the good deed left undone, and all wickedness of conduct determines an unhappy state for us. Matt. 25: 30, 45; II Thess. 1: 9.

The Household.

THE WHITE RIBBON AT LAST.

[A member of one of our local unions was greatly opposed by her husband who disliked her white ribbon badge so much that he sometimes threw ink upon it. She died not long since and was prepared for the grave by some of her temperance comrades, who called her husband in to see if all was satisfactory, whereupon he broke out crying and said, "Where's her badge? She suffered much for it. She must wear it in death, *and I wish to tie it on.*" One of our honorary members wrote the following lines in memory of this touching incident.]

They dressed her in her wedding gown,
Which had been sacred kept;
And smoothed her wealth of tresses brown—
She seemed as if she slept!
They placed a white rose in her hands,
Pale, folded on her breast;
Then called her husband to approve,
Or something more suggest.

He bent to give the first warm kiss
That could not be returned,
Startled to know again by this
What must be often learned.
He wrung his hands in silent pain
And strove his grief to quell;
One thing was wanting which in vain
He wished he might not tell.

"Tie the *white ribbon* on her breast—
She'll know *I've* had it done—
That little sign will give me rest."
Ah! late her faith had won!
But truth must triumph ere the end;
Cold brows oft wear the crown;
Death opens more sin-blinded eyes
Than close beneath his frown!

THE MORNING STAR.

God's Newspaper—A Herald of Joy to the World.

And the Gentiles shall come to thy light, and kings to the brightness of thy rising.—Isa. 60: 3.

In 2 Vols. "Without price."

New every morning.—Lam. 3; 23.

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The Prophets.

For thousands of years the prophets of God had been telling the people of Israel what glimpses they caught, now and then, of a glorious future when the "dayspring from on high" should arise on this sin-stricken world of ours. How their hearts must have yearned to see in their day the star that was to herald the coming of the Redeemer! Among all the prophecies of the Old Testament Scriptures, those which foretell the coming of the Messiah, and the glory of the church are preëminent in grandeur and pathos. Even Balaam, when the spirit of prophecy was upon him, uttered these grand words:

I shall see him, but not now: I shall behold him, but not nigh; there shall come a Star out of Jacob, and a Scepter shall rise out of Israel. . . . Out of Jacob shall come he that shall have dominion.—Num. 24: 17-19.

It was as though he stood on a lofty mountain peak, and looked far off through the mists of worldliness which surrounded him, and of which he himself was partaker, and saw the glory of that "Holy One of Israel," whose brightness was to illuminate the darkest corners of the earth. No wonder Balak "went his way," and made no farther attempt to get Israel cursed.

The people that walked in darkness have seen a great light; they that dwell in the land of the shadow of death upon them hath the light shined.—Isa. 9: 2.

Isaiah was a prophet of clear vision and strong language. He seemed to see the dreadful state of darkness and misery in which the world would be involved at the time when the morning dawn should be announced by the angel host. Everywhere there was wreck and ruin. The heathen civilizations of Greece, Rome and Egypt had shed what light they could, but the depths of degradation into which they were plunged showed how true were the words of our Lord in Matt. 6: 23: "If therefore the light that is in thee be darkness, how great is that darkness!" All the nobleness, purity and generosity of those once proud nations had ebbed after a brief period of national greatness, and the corruption to which they descended may not be mentioned in society in our day, and as for their literature it became so impure as not to be fit to be translated. It was then that the star appeared, and the light became manifest.

The prophet proclaims in ringing tones whence that light should come:

For unto us a child is born; unto us a son is given, and the government shall be upon his shoulders, and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, The Mighty God, The Everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace. Of the increase of his government and peace there shall be no end.—Isa. 9: 6, 7.

Other prophets of the Lord saw the coming light, but Malachi, the last of the line of prophets, shall give us our last quotation:

Behold I will send my messenger, and he shall prepare the way before me, and the Lord unborn ye seek, shall suddenly come to his temple, even the messenger of the covenant whom ye delight in: behold, he shall come, saith the Lord of hosts.—Mal. 3: 1.

Yet centuries rolled away and the darkness became more dense. Faith grew faint, and hope, so long deferred, had almost died in the hearts of some of the Lord's chosen people.

Testimony of Angels.

At length the supreme moment came when archangels hastened to proclaim the approach of the long-looked-for Messiah. The message which the angel Gabriel brought to Mary came suddenly and unexpectedly. After informing her that she should have a son, he said:

Thou . . . shalt call his name Jesus. He shall be great, and shall be called the Son of the Highest, and the Lord God shall give unto him the throne of his father David. —Luke 1: 32.

And there were in the same country shepherds abiding in the field keeping watch over their flocks by night. . . . And the angel said unto them: Fear not; for behold I bring you good tidings of great joy which shall be to all people. For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord. And this shall be a sign unto you; ye shall find the babe wrapped in swaddling clothes, lying in a manger. And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host praising God, and saying, Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men.—Luke 2: 8, 10-14.

This announcement made by the heavenly host was the most blessed message ever delivered to men. That day marked the dividing line between the Old Testament record and the New. "The Star of Bethlehem," "Jesus, blessed Jesus," became the

"Sweetest theme on mortal tongue,
Sweetest carol ever sung."

From Him was to spring the light that should fill the world with glory and truth.

The Testimony of Jesus.

I, Jesus, have sent mine angel to testify unto you these things in the churches. I am the root and the offspring of David, and the bright and morning star. And the Spirit and the bride say, Come. And let him that heareth say, Come. And let him that is athirst come. And whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely.—Rev. 22, 16, 17.

Why need poor, weary souls go about thirsting for the waters of salvation when there is such a gracious invitation as this always on record? It is for you and me and all the nations of the earth and the isles of the sea. We are all just as welcome to refresh ourselves at this living fountain as though He had called each of us by name.

Promise to the Faithful.

And he that overcometh, and keepeth my works unto the end, to him will I give power over the nations. And he shall rule them with a rod of iron; as the vessels of the potter shall they be broken in shivers, even as I received of my Father. And I will give him the morning star.—Rev. 2: 26-28.

What more precious reward could we have for our unprofitable service than that here indicated? He will divide with us the power and glory which the Father has given Him, and will give us Himself, also.

It is certain that we, with our weak understanding, cannot comprehend the meaning of this passage. Like Paul we shall have to content ourselves with the comforting assurance that "We shall be like Him, for we shall see Him as he is."

Extract from Sermon on the Mount.

Ye are the light of the world. A city that is set on a hill cannot be hid. Neither do men light a candle and put it under a bushel, but on a candlestick; and it giveth light unto all that are in the house. Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven.—Matt. 5: 14-16.

If we are living so as to exemplify the character of our Lord we shall reflect the radiance, pure and beautiful, from the cross of Calvary.

We are not to hide the light if we have it, for if we do, it will be smothered and we shall be left in darkness. No Christian who refuses to let his light shine will be foremost in good works or strong in faith. He will be a mere nominal Christian without zeal, without influence, and without enjoyment. Such a life does not honor our Lord, or glorify the name of our Heavenly Father. Our object in doing good must not be to get praise for ourselves, as that would not be service for the Master at all. It is Christ whom we must hold up in the sight of a dying world, for it is "looking unto Jesus" that heals the sin-sick soul.

Jesus' Prayer for Us.

Neither pray I for these alone, but for them also which shall believe on me through their word: That they all may be one, as thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee, that they also may be one in us; that the world may believe that thou hast sent me. . . . . Father I will that they also, whom thou hast given me, be with me where I am; that they may behold my glory, which thou hast given me; for thou lovedst me before the foundation of the world.—John 17: 20, 21, 24.

There could be no heaven for us out of Christ. Unless we have Him, we shall not be able to come into the presence of God. We must be in Christ and He in us, and then we shall abide in his presence, and behold His glory.

The Story.

And when the Sabbath was past, Mary Magdalene, and Mary the mother of James and Salome, had brought sweet spices that they might come and anoint him. And very early in the morning the first day of the week, they came unto the sepulcher at the rising of the sun. And they said among themselves, Who shall roll us away the stone from the door of the sepulcher? And when they looked, they saw that the stone was rolled away; for it was very great. And entering into the sepulcher, they saw a young man sitting on the right side, clothed in a long white garment; and they were affrighted. And he saith unto them, Be not affrighted: Ye seek Jesus of Nazareth, which was crucified; he is risen; he is not here; behold the place where they laid him. But go your way, tell his disciples and Peter that he goeth before you into Galilee; then shall ye see him as he said unto you.—Mark 16: 1-8.

One might have thought the knowledge those women had of the way the sepulcher was fastened would have deterred them from making the attempt to anoint the body; but their love inspired their faith, and great was their reward. Had their faith faltered or their timidity overcome them, they would have missed being the first to proclaim the resurrection of our Lord. The privilege of doing this was honor enough for a lifetime, for no tidings had ever so startled the world, or burst upon the rising day with such glory. We sometimes hear people complain about the weakness of their faith. This story should teach them that a cure could be effected by getting more love for their Saviour. With hearts overflowing with love to Him what blessings might the Church experience, and what valiant service might she render for the salvation of souls! It is neither love nor faith that causes one to stop and look at obstacles in the way of service for the Master. If He sends us on any errand for Him, all we have to do is to go forward and not look to see what stones may lie in our path. He knows all about them, and He will take care of them for us. Our part is love, obedience, trust.

In the seventh verse we have a hint of the peculiar position Peter had placed himself in. He had denied his discipleship with an oath, and it had been heard by his suffering Lord. If he did not wish to be known as a disciple he could have his way; but when the resurrection was to be preached Peter must hear it as well as the rest. He bitterly repented of his great sin, and was mercifully reinstated in Divine favor, and commissioned especially to feed the sheep and lambs of the good Shepherd's pasture. This shows that when Jesus forgives it is a thorough work. The transgression is hidden out of sight to be remembered no more. All that He requires is that the wicked shall "forsake his way," and come humbly asking to be forgiven, and our compassionate Redeemer will have mercy upon him, and will "abundantly pardon," even though it may be for "seventy times seven."

A Song of the Redeemed.

And they sung a new song, saying:
" Thou art worthy to take the book
And to open the seals thereof,
For Thou hast redeemed us to God by Thy blood,
Out of every kindred and tongue and people and nation,
And hast made us unto our God, kings and priests,
And we shall reign on the earth."

And I beheld, and I heard the voice of many angels round about the throne and the beasts and the elders: and the number of them was ten thousand times ten thousand, and thousands of thousands, saying with a loud voice:

" Worthy is the Lamb that was slain
To receive power and riches and wisdom, and strength,
To receive honor and glory and blessing.
Unto Him that sitteth on the throne
Be blessing and honor, dominion and power,
For ever and ever, Amen."—Rev. 5: 9-12.

"I EXPECT to pass through this world but once: any good thing, therefore, that I can do, or any kindness I can show to a human being, let me do it *now*. Let me not neglect or defer it, for I shall not pass this way again."

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Awake, awake, put on thy strength, O arm of the Lord. Awake, as in the ancient days, in the generations of old. Art thou not He that hath cut Rahab and wounded the dragon?—Isaiah 51:9.

A PARALLEL.

For months the country has rung from one end to the other with denunciations of the Louisiana lottery. This is well; the nefarious thing deserves the execration of the universe. Yet through all these months, as we listened to these denunciations, they have had a double meaning to our ears, for not one of them but is applicable to the licensed liquor traffic. Some of the strongest arguments against the lottery have been presented by the leading high license journals; we have greatly enjoyed reading them, both because of our strong anti-lottery principles, and because the arguments used were so manifestly applicable to the licensed liquor traffic that we felt sure these great journals would soon be converted to prohibition by the force of their own arguments. We kept still about it, not wishing to distract their attention from their own logic to antagonizing us; but as they seem somewhat slow in making the desired application, it may be well to stir up their minds by way of remembrance.

Back of all the lottery's sins, making each of them stand out in more hideous light, according to the statement of its critics—and every one feels its truth—is the fact that the state government is a partner in its guilt, it has sold its people for gain. This is the very core of the license system, and it is amazing that sharp-eyed editors do not see it. They will, some day, and then exceed us in denouncing the bribe-taking system of high license; but this will not be till the system has come to an end. Let us look at a few of the points made against the lottery and see if with the words "licensed liquor traffic" substituted for "Louisiana lottery" they would not read just as truthfully.

The Crescent City Anti-Series, F. D. Van Valkenburg, 106 Church street, New Orleans, publishes two addresses by Rev. B. Carradine, D.D., which so admirably sum up the arguments against the lottery that we shall draw largely from his summary, though we do not class him with the license dailies. "Every true citizen, every well-wisher of the race, certainly must desire this legalized evil be removed from our midst. But simply desiring this consummation will not effect this end. Wickedness always materializes and has to be dealt with in a sturdy, forcible, material way." (That is to say, mere "sympathy with all well-directed effort" needs something back of it to make it destructive of the saloon.) "The country at large is profoundly interested in the matter of the lottery's abolishment." So it is in the abolishment of the saloon, for where the lottery slays its thousands, the saloon slays its ten thousands. "The Louisiana state lottery is regarded as a shame and disgrace by everybody except the people of Louisiana." The licensed saloon system is considered a shame and disgrace by everybody except those who make a gain thereby. "The so-called gifts of the Louisiana company are an insult to the intelligence and virtue of community. They are soothing and tranquilizing the public mind, diverting attention from their own life and practices, and ingratiating themselves before the coming election with the voters who hold their destiny in their hands." Is this not true of license money—with a difference? And the difference does not tell in favor of the liquor license. The lottery offers its bribes unsolicited and government may not connive at it; grand Governor Nichols can ed the State University to return the amount donated to it by the lottery, and spurned the $100,000 offered to repair the levees. In licensing the liquor traffic the government forces the saloon to give bribes to the municipality, and by its internal revenue extorts the lion's share of the money coming from debauching its people, to fill its own coffers. What worse has Louisiana done?

Says Dr. Carradine: "Here is an institution that was born in sin and conceived in iniquity, and yet this oppressive, gambling, grinding, corrupting institution offers us its unholy, ill-gotten gains; will you receive them? What would you do if a highwayman offered you a part of his gains? What if a murderer offered you a bank bill, saying: 'I took this out of the pocket of the man I killed, you see it has a few blood spots'? What if a lewd woman offered you a few dollars from her gatherings of sin? How the blood dashes into your face at the bare thought!" Yet every dollar of license money is a bribe received from the business which fosters robbery, murder and lewdness. "The offering of this money is an insult to the virtue of our people; if we accept it we are morally as low as the company who offered it," is the verdict in the lottery case. Can any lighter one be rendered in the license case when the bribe of blood-stained money is not only accepted but demanded?

"The Louisiana state lottery is one of the greatest political machines in America. It is well known that for years it has ruled the state of Louisiana. Furthermore it is as deeply entrenched in Washington as in New Orleans. Under the livery of our government there is being worn the livery of the lottery by prominent men both in and out of Congress. Its political influence is almost as widespread as its impoverishing influence. There is no party organization that can equal it in some respects. It manages legislatures as potters would clay. It matters not whether they be of Republican or Democratic complexion, for it has arguments of its own, and powers peculiar to itself, by which it twists about and around an august body of law-makers, as you would a child. It is enthroned in law; it has Judges and Governors for its particular friends, our legislators are its servants. Its presence and power is felt on the Judge's bench, the editor's desk, in town and city council, in common school and in the church itself. Do you wish to know who are kings to-day in this miscalled republic of ours? Please tell me what sense there is in our holding elections here year after year? You may elect whom you will and call them by courtesy, Governor, Judge, Honorable, but the sad and awful fact remains, that the Louisiana state lottery company is ruler, judge, law-maker and law executor for the fallen state of Louisiana."

If you think that anything more is necessary to make this arraignment fit the case of the licensed liquor traffic, just watch the action of your city council for six months, or go to your state legislature. Read carefully the debates in Congress on the Original Package Bill, as given in the *Congressional Record*—party papers "have not room" for some of the most telling points—and you will be convinced there is a power behind the throne pulling the strings which make the puppets jump. In that debate in the House at least two representatives stood up unblushingly to declare the wish of their constituents, the brewers and distillers, in the matter. And why should they not, when the liquor business is legalized and protected by government?

The next charge made against the lottery is that it has silenced the secular press of New Orleans. "Listen, and see if you can hear them say anything against the lottery. When a paper refuses to print anything against a great evil we say it is silent. The lottery master looks at its Boze and thus soliloquizes:

"If I had an editor, I'd pat him on the head;
How prettily he wags his pen whenever he is fed.

"Alas! for a silent press! O the shame and the pity of it! The glory of our great republic has been an unshackled press. It could not be muzzled nor throttled. It could, and did, always speak out in denunciation of wrong, in exposure of evil and in defense of the people. How are the mighty fallen! If a king and parliament should silence the press, if Congress should do it, we would all cry out 'Tyranny!' and fly to arms. But the Louisiana state lottery comes, and in a way well known to us all, gags, muzzles and silences the papers, and behold! nothing is thought of it. We accept the shame and degradation and outrage, without a word.

"We have been afflicted lately with a peculiar disease called la grippe. I lament that a peculiar disease has broken out among our editors. The peculiarity of their sickness is that whenever the word lottery is mentioned, they suddenly grow silent; a numbness falls upon the tongue; a paralysis creeps over the hand that holds the pen. O it is painful to see! Doctors are puzzled over the disease; the whole town is talking about it. Many say they cannot imagine what it is. In strict confidence I give you the name of the disease, "la-grippe-de-greenback-de-la-lottery.'" We leave you each to insert "licensed liquor traffic" instead of "Louisiana lottery company" in the above quotations wherever you choose.

We will quote some of his points with the words inserted and ask every fair-minded man if the one reading is not as true as the other. "The lottery (licensed liquor traffic) is silencing the Christian Church; it is destructive of the spirit of labor; it is the cause and occasion of countless crimes; it is the cause of the commercial and social ruin of thousands; it is the cause of suicide; it is the cause of great suffering to the poor, and untold misery to innocent parties; in the face of repeated assertions that it is beneficial to a community, it is steadily impoverishing us; its benefits are only to the few, while many are made to suffer; in its relation to other business interests it is unjust and oppressive; it is a child corruptor, a theft encourager, a municipal pauperizer, a judge and lawyer persuader, a legislature briber, a chartered (licensed) curse and abomination."

Is not all this true of the licensed liquor traffic? Then why, by your vote, enter into partnership with it? Continue to denounce the lottery as severely as you can, only remember that every denunciation of it, if carried out to its logical sequence, strikes a blow at the legalized saloon.

EDUCATION BY WORK.

More and more is the world learning that the sentence pronounced upon Adam is not a curse but a blessing. God mercifully overrules "the dreary doom of labor" so that instead of its dreariness come the greatest blessings to mankind. "The gods give no great good without labor" has a deeper significance than the ancient philosophers dreamed of. Physiology shows us the connection between the hand and the brain to be so close that without the hand's working there cannot be the fullest development of brain substance and hence of brain power. Sociology shows the close connection between hand work and morals; the "dangerous classes" are very largely made up of those whose hands are untrained and unskilled in honest work.

A realization of these facts lies at the basis of the "new education"; this is the underlying principle of the Kindergarten and of slöyd; our interest as W. C. T. U. workers in these forms of education is due to the fact that in them we see means of prevention, safeguards against temptation.

As was mentioned last week, a training school for teachers in slöyd is to be opened in Chicago; Miss Toppelius, the talented Finnish lady who has charge of it, was educated at the Pedagogical school at Helsingfors, Finland, under Vera Hjelt, the acknowledged head of the movement in that country. Miss Toppelius was brought here by the Art Educational section of the Chicago Woman's Club, upon the recommendation of Dr. Stockham. She last spring conducted classes in the Industrial School for Boys with great success. It was felt, however, that much more could be accomplished by having her devote her time to training of teachers, as thus her work would be multiplied.

Through Miss Toppelius we have learned many facts of interest in regard to Uno Cygnaeus, the originator of slöyd. Not the least interesting one is that the idea of this new form of education by work came to him while residing at Sitka as a government official under Russia. So North America can contest with Sweden the glory of originating the system, and it is quite fitting that it should find here not only welcome reception, but higher development. For slöyd is preëminently a developing educational system, every step in it carefully designed to develop not muscle alone, but thought, purpose, will.

Cygnaeus died about two years ago; his biography has just been published. In his notes he tells us that as he mingled with all sorts of people, from the highest to the lowest grades of cultivation, he was more and more impressed with the thought that "the education from the homes, through all the years of school and of development, is of immense significance." Gradually the truth was borne in upon him that the education of the hand was a necessity in intellectual and moral development. For a long time these thoughts floated vaguely in his mind; with them mingled the great thoughts—Fraternity, equality, liberty (those terms had not then been so desecrated as they have been since), and as he tells us he pondered them in his promenades on the lonely shore of Alaska, and through America's primeval forests, till the great ideas gained more and more power over him. He would evolve a system of education which should systematically develop all children's powers, thus lifting all to an equality where they could together enjoy true liberty.

It is difficult now to determine how fixed a form this idea of "people's education," to use his favorite term, took during his residence in America. From his notes written at that time it seems that the ideas most clear in his mind were concerning the mutual relation of the home and the school, and concerning the more prominent part woman ought to take in education, for at that time women school teachers were almost unknown in Sweden. He says that he returned from America "with head and heart full of all sorts of half-ripe speculations." But he

came into an atmosphere which quickly completed the ripening process. During his absence the seed-thoughts of Pestalozzi, of Froebel and of Diesterweg, sown through much tribulation, had sprung into vigorous growth, and at once Cygnaeus recognized them as akin to his own. Thus slöyd was born—the child of thought evolved in Alaskan forests, and of the kindergarten idea, and this child inherits the qualities of both its parents.

FAMILY JARS.

"There is beautiful fighting all along the line." Harry Rubens, attorney for the foreign brewers, thinks they have a good case under the original package decision, and that under it the city of Chicago cannot collect one cent of its $500 license. Rubens informed the mayor that the brewers consider that they are pretty nearly as responsible as the city, and if the case goes against them they are willing to settle up; but there is no telling how far the case may go. It may be appealed to the State Supreme Court and then to the United States Court, and be carried along a good many years. That is to say, these foreign brewers propose to defy the high license law of Illinois, take the matter into the courts, trusting to the proverbial slowness of operations there to keep the city out of its license dues for years, if not forever.

An important point here is one which so incenses the people of Kansas, giving to those outside the state privileges which are denied to its own citizens. If a Kansas man attempts to open a saloon in that state, he is at once seized and punished under Kansas prohibitory law; Missouri saloon-keepers go over there by the score and carry on their nefarious traffic with impunity under shadow of the original package decision. Here American brewers must pay their license or go out of the business, but these foreigners flaunt that same decision in the face of municipal authority. As the corporation counsel says, it is preposterous to suppose that foreign brewers could ship car loads of beer here, go to the depots with big trucks and haul it away and cut the streets up with their truck wheels, without being required to pay their portion toward keeping the streets in repair. But this was only an item. Should outside companies be allowed to sell their beer without license, when our own local brewers were required to pay a license? Hardly!

He feels sure that the concurrence of the House in the conference report on the Original Package Bill will win the case for the city, while Rubens is quite as sure it will not. "There are a number of points on which we can trip them up, and I have no fear of the result. The effect is bad on other brewing interests, however. The United States Brewing Company, which was formed out of Bartholomae & Leicht, M. Brand and Ernst Bros., now comes to the front, and only wants to pay one license of $500, whereas it has three breweries which have always paid $500 each. I don't see what is getting into the brewers—they must want the earth." Of course they do. We always knew that, but it has taken the English syndicate to open the eyes of the city fathers to the fact. Let the fight go on, and other eyes will be opened. Napoleon's military maxim, "Divide and conquer" is a good one, and is applying itself in this case. First came the division between the brewers and the distillers; now that between American or German and English brewers, while the action of the brewers chronicled last week presages a split between brewers and saloon-keepers. All of which help on the temperance cause.

STATISTICS.

Scarcely a week passes without our receiving requests for statistics, which can not be given with any accuracy until the census reports are published, and many of them can not be given then. The most common request is for statistics showing the relation of intemperance to crime. The following response to a letter addressed to Fred H. Wines, whose long connection with boards of charities and corrections has made him as fit as any man in the country to give the needed statistics, shows something of the difficulty of securing them. He writes: "I have never published any statement in regard to the percentage of crime that is due to intemperance. I do not believe that any figures on that subject are trustworthy. In the present census, we are making an effort to find out the habits of the prisoners in this regard, but the relation of crime and intemperance is not so much a matter of statistics as it is of reasoning about them. A man might be both a drunkard and a thief, and yet his thievish propensities might be natural and not due in any sense to his intemperate habits. It might be even that if he had not been a thief he would never have become intemperate. But the statistics of incarceration alone are not sufficient to justify any positive opinion on the subject. It is necessary, also, to have the statistics of arrests in cities, of which the census takes no note. A great deal of drunkenness, disorder and violation of the liquor laws are punished by fine alone." This of course decreases the number of incarcerations.

A WISE woman in Minnesota is moved to stir up the minds of all women in states where they have the ballot. She has noticed how ready men who wish their votes are to send carriages round to take the ladies to the polls, and to supply them with tickets. She will have none of this, but says to her sisters of the W. C. T. U., and the advice is good for all women possessing the franchise, "Let us enlighten our own minds concerning the issues and the candidates, then when the day comes to vote, let us go in our own conveyance or on foot to the polls, with our minds made up what we are going to do and the ticket in our hands that we are going to vote. Let us not go to vote for the nice little ride we shall enjoy so much, not because some one has politely invited us, but because we have a duty to do, matters of importance to be adjusted, questions of right or wrong to be settled. We don't want the politicians to feel sure that the first one who gets to our house with a carriage and tickets is sure of our vote. Let us show principle in the matter and, if we are able, let us go to the polls on foot; if not, let us provide our own way of going."

Special Difficulties.

PLEDGE.—*"I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt liquors, including Wine and Cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same."*

CURE FOR SNAKE BITE.

We are receiving our usual midsummer installment of inquiries for non-alcoholic remedies for snake bite. We give here a number whose efficiency is vouched for by reliable persons. A lady from Nebraska writes of permanganate of potash kept always in the house for the purpose. It comes in dark crystals, somewhat resembling rusty iron in color, but brighter. In the case given, a child was bitten by a rattlesnake; the wound was probed with one of the crystals which was left in, and with others bound on with a cloth. A complete cure was effected. The prescription was given by Dr. Stimpson, of Plum Creek, Nebraska, who tested its virtues thoroughly.

Soft soap and lime mixed in equal parts and applied to the bite is recommended by those who have found it an antidote. A Pennsylvania friend recommends holding the bitten part in running water, or pouring water over it continuously for several hours, till the inflammation subsides. Another has tried sweet oil successfully; a tablespoonful taken internally and the wound bathed in it. For a horse, use eight times the dose for a man. Killing the snake and applying the warm flesh to the bite is an old remedy, well vouched for; killing a chicken and enveloping the wounded part in its warm body is also a well-known prescription; in both cases the flesh applied soon turns green with the extracted poison and must be replaced by fresh. A hunter recommends turning on the wound immediately a thimble full of gunpowder and igniting it; the pain is slight and the cure certain.

The wife of a physician who has practiced nine years in Texas where never a summer passes without his treating cases of snake bite, writes that the remedy used by him and which has never failed is compound tincture of iodine; for an adult give four drops in a tablespoonful of sweet milk once an hour as long as necessary. Dr. Hiatt has used this remedy for the most venomous copperhead bite and found it always effected a cure and without the bad after-effect resulting from the alcohol treatment.

Common salt mixed with the white of an egg to the consistency of paste and spread on the wound, renewed frequently, is a household remedy always at hand and recommended by those who have tried it for snake bite. We can vouch for its efficacy in bee stings.

Equal parts of powdered charcoal and fresh lard is another household remedy recommended by a correspondent. Other remedies have been before given in THE UNION SIGNAL, prominent among them aqua ammonia, a bottle of which should always be kept in the house, as it has so many uses.

The household remedy which seems to have the weight of authority on its side is common indigo powdered, moistened and applied to the wound; it soon turns green with the poison it draws out and must be renewed. This is vouched for by a number of correspondents in different parts of the country who write us they have tested it. It is also recommended by the "Medical and Surgical Reporter."

For snake bite the remedy must be applied immediately and hence should be one always at hand and easily applied without waiting to send for a physician or to a drug store. The remedies here given, with possibly one exception, are of this character, are found, or can easily be kept in every household. If every family living in a snake infested district would take as much pains to keep one of them within reach as some do to have whisky "handy" for snake bite, they would find it quite as efficacious and much safer.

The Watch-Tower.

Miss Willard and Anna Gordon have returned from their long southern trip, Miss Guernsey is back from Bay View and Miss Pugh from Lakeside. All report grand gatherings; indeed, from all quarters we hear that in no previous year have the Summer Assemblies and Schools of Methods been so well attended and so enthusiastically conducted. At Lakeside the Ohio W. C. T. U. had two days, Mrs. Monroe presiding; Miss Willard, Mrs. Haggart, Mrs. Leiter and Mrs. Lovell were the speakers; Miss Pugh conducted Bible readings each day, and had charge of the question-box. Mrs. Buell attended the meetings at Valley Forge, and at Newton Hamilton, Penn., but was summoned from the latter to Connecticut by a telegram announcing the death of her sister, Miss Ella Buell.

***

Up to the Watch-tower comes continually the sound of work upon the Temple; very pleasant are the thoughts that the picks upon its stones interject through the roar of Chicago's rush. Never since the temple went up at Jerusalem has there been a building around which so many loving thoughts centered; whose very stones seemed so sacred. All white-ribboner callers must look out of the window and see it; very many cross the street to stand on its site and watch the work more closely. Mrs. Julia H. Welch, of Colorado, lately did this and secured from the workmen fragments of the stones "which are sure to go in," as they told her. "I shall take them to our state convention," she said, "and let our women see that the Temple is really going up."

***

Among the noble workers, Mrs. Ulrika Brunn, who conducts the Chicago Central Union work among Scandinavians, holds a high place. Her self-sacrifice and devotion to that work are measureless. So modest is she that few of her co-workers suspect what is a fact, that she has decided literary talent which has been exercised successfully. She has published three books in the Norwegian, and is now completing her first story in English. She has written much for various papers, among them the *Daily Skandinaven*, published here. Lately her deep interest in temperance work has led to the use of her poetic faculty in the translation of a number of English temperance songs into the Norwegian. Many of these have never before been translated into this tongue, and are from a book especially used by W. C. T. U. workers. Scandinavians in lodges, churches and missions will all be glad to have the assistance of these hymns, which are notably a labor of love in this case.

***

Miss Inez Hill, a young lady on the staff of the *Harrisburg Telegraph*, has invented a method of printing in colors which is pronounced a decided success. A specimen of the work done was lately given in an American flag, in red white and blue, completely surrounded by black type-matter, the printing being done by one impression on a fast Webb perfecting press. Miss Hill spent many months working out her idea, and its success promises to revolutionize polychrome printing.

***

Here is what an Italian woman is doing "In His Name." She is poor, earns her living as governess in English families coming to spend the winter in Rome, and in summer doing whatever she can find to do that will pay her board. Her heart was pained to see the laborers crowd the beer saloons every rainy day, for Italians do not work in the rain. She thought long over the sin and misery resulting from their beer-drinking, prayed much for guidance, and at length a plan for relief presented itself. It was to provide a house where they could have hot coffee instead of beer and cognac, with good reading matter accessible. In three weeks' time she had the means given her, and now the building is near completion. Many have promised to help furnish and send books.

***

It is said that there are at least 500 women doing good, hard editorial work in this country. This is matter for hearty congratulation. The domain of literature has many fields that women can best cultivate. Literature, and journalism especially, will be all the sweeter and cleaner for a large band of thoughtful, gentle women.

***

Mrs. Fessenden, National superintendent of franchise, makes these among many good points: "If submission were the only virtue, tyrants would hold the world under foot forever." To women she said in regard to their enfranchisement: "Do you say there is no hope? Then let us *create* hope!" "No woman can accept the theory that she was born to be subordinate without a humiliation which will make her inferior to her best self." "Man's control of woman is alike pernicious to man and to woman." "In that day when all shall stand before the Great Judge, will any woman dare to say: 'We buried the talent Thou gavest us in the grave of prejudice, and covered it neatly with the sod of custom, and here it is in a napkin'?"

WORLD'S W. C. T. U.

Founded 1883.

Motto.—For God and Home and Every Land. Object: To unify the methods of woman's temperance work the world over, and to circulate a petition for the prohibition of the traffic in alcoholic drinks and opium, and other social reforms.

All members wear a little knot of white ribbon, and remember the noon hour of prayer for all temperance work and workers, and for the coming of Christ's kingdom.

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NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

PLEDGE.

"I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt Liquors, including Wine and Cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union the sum of ———; and the receipt of the treasurer thereof shall be a sufficient discharge of my executors for the same.

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News from the Field.

ILLINOIS.

ANNUAL MEETING OF PRINCEVILLE UNION.

In the Presbyterian Church of the little city of Princeville, the earnest, faithful women of the tenth district W. C. T. U. met in annual convention June 26, 27, 1890. The felt, uplifting presence of the Holy Spirit made delightful the convention labors that would otherwise have seemed somewhat burdensome owing to the heat.

Mrs. L. S. Rounds, our state president, and Mrs. E. G. Hibben, our district president, were both with us. Most of the unions in the district were reported, and indicated the good work going on in the way of Gospel meetings, parlor meetings, mothers' meetings and Loyal Legion work, etc., in addition to the usual weekly meetings of the W. C. T. U. The reports of the county presidents showed them actively engaged in pushing their various lines of work, and probably there has never been such united effort as is being made now throughout our four counties of Peoria, Fulton, Knox and Stark.

Our district president has been most abundant in labors the past year. She has had many calls throughout the district and to some points she has repeated her visit twice or thrice. We have not been called to report a defeat, except that of giving license in Elmwood and Canton. But all the unions in the district are in better working order and we have several new organizations. The reports were all cheering and inspiring. The district has twelve lines of work. Well prepared, earnest, practical papers were read by Mrs. M. B. Reynolds, of Peoria, Miss Inez Crocker, of Oneida and Miss May Arnold, of Galesburg, on "The King's Business Requireth Haste," "Practical Suggestions on Loyal Legion Work" and "The Need of the Hour—The Revival of the Y's," respectively. The question-box in the hands of Mrs. Rounds gave much light on misty questions, and proved very helpful in many ways.

Mrs. L. M. Auten welcomed the convention, and Mrs. Lucie Kline, of Canton, responded. Mrs. E. G. Hibben gave the address the first, and Mrs. Rounds the second evening. The I. O. G. T., numbering seventy members, came in a body to hear her and to express their sympathy and coöperation with the W. C. T. U.

The officers for 1890-1891 are: President, Mrs. E. G. Hibben, Peoria; vice-president, Mrs. Ella Arnold, Galesburg; secretary, Miss Lina Jordan, Elmwood; treasurer, Miss Lucie B. Tyng, Peoria; Superintendents of departments: Evangelistic, Mrs. L. L. Evernden, Ipava; Sunday-school, Miss M. Jenny, Galesburg; Loyal Legion, Mrs. Ella Fleming, Canton; Press, Miss Inez Crocker, Oneida; Young woman's work, Miss May Arnold, Galesburg; Scientific Instruction, Mrs. M. A. E. Castle, Wyoming; Work among foreigners, Mrs. L. M. Davidson, Lewistown; Sabbath observance, Mrs. R. A. Turner, Toulon; Work among miners, Mrs. Overman, Canton; Suppression of impure literature, Mrs. M. E. Williamson, Peoria; Railroad, Mrs. Jennie Shoop, Abingdon; County fairs, Mrs. A. P. Eakin, Peoria; Narcotics, Mrs. Esther Auten, Princeville. County presidents: Peoria, Miss Lina Jordan, Elmwood; Fulton, Mrs. Kate Hughes, Table Grove; Knox, Miss Mary Hazzard, Galesburg; Stark, Mrs. R. A. Turner, Toulon. Delegate to National Convention, Miss Lina Jordan, Elmwood; alternate, Mrs. Lucie Kline, Canton.

The session was one of rare profit and enjoyment. The most perfect unanimity prevailed throughout, and the members went from it with fresh courage and renewed zeal to take up the active duties that await them with the assurance that the coming year will be one of marked growth.

LINA JORDAN, *Sec. Tenth Dist.*

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

I have been watching your columns to see some notice of the good work done in our county during the winter and spring, by our superintendent of evangelistic work, Mrs. H. J. Musselman, of Greenup. She came to us in February and labored in revival work fourteen weeks. Nearly one hundred and fifty souls were converted. The places which she visited have not been attended with such an outpouring of God's spirit for years.

At first the novelty of seeing a woman in the pulpit brought the people out, but it was not long until her earnest appeals to the unsaved held the attention of the congregation and they began to inquire, "What shall we do to be saved?" In one meeting there were forty fathers and mothers converted. A number of them were drinking men. One man, a drinker and a gambler, who had not been to church for twenty years, came to hear Mrs. Musselman through curiosity, and was convicted and converted three days later.

Another man, nearly sixty years old, who had received a collegiate education and inherited a nice fortune, but, like the prodigal son, had wasted all in dissipation, was converted, and to-day is preaching the glad tidings of God's power to save the chief of sinners. This man is a marvel to all who know him; a few days after his conversion he came in to the church very early in the morning and knelt at the altar where the Lord had first blessed his soul, and while there he felt impressed to write a hymn of praise, which he did, and sung it at the morning meeting. His wife told me it was the first time she had ever heard his voice in song. A man and his wife came to the service one evening to satisfy curiosity; at the close of the sermon they both came to the altar and were blessed.

We want to praise God for sending us such an earnest, consecrated worker. The people in our county who had the privilege of hearing Mrs. Musselman, and of knowing her, will ever treasure her name in precious memory.

L. S. G.

WORK AT MASON CITY.

After a year of saloon rule, we commenced in the spring to cast about to see what could be done to influence our election, and plant seeds of temperance. With only $8 in our treasury we began arrangements for having Mrs. Henry for a week's gospel temperance work. Before time for her arrival a tri-county teachers' institute was held in our place and $2 was used to procure leaflets on "Scientific Temperance Instruction," by our superintendent of that department, leaving but $6. A soliciting committee of four was appointed who visited many of the friends of temperance. No one gave over one dollar, but something like $50 were raised this way, added to that were collections taken at monthly gospel temperance meetings and at the eight meetings held while Mrs. Henry was with us. The meetings cost us, rent and all, about $75, and we paid all and had about $15 left in the treasury. The good done by these meetings eternity alone will reveal. The large hall was filled every night, and Mrs. Henry's addresses were most highly appreciated. "The Work of the Evangelistic Department" was the finest temperance speech ever given here, many think. She left for home the morning of the election, her health not permitting her to stay longer. The ladies held a seven o'clock prayer meeting the morning of the election, where a few earnest souls poured out their hearts' desire to God. They opened two free lunch rooms, the ladies in the third ward working at the polls all day. After dinner we went out to the first and second ward polling places and found our presence so needed

that we never left until they closed at 7 p. m., and dear UNION SIGNAL, imagine, if you can, our great joy when the count was known and we found we had elected every one of our men, and our total majority was about forty, when last year the saloon element elected all their men, with about seventy total majority. Men, women and children gathered on the principal street corner and sang "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow," and many other songs of praise. Then a triumphal march took possession of the street with their drum corps, the ladies of our union and all the friends of temperance; the church bells rang, etc. We have the saloons this year, also, as they have the mayor and half the aldermen. Next year all their men go out and our men stay in; the fight grows fiercer and hotter until after next election. God grant us a sweeping victory!

Before Mrs. Henry's meetings we had twenty-eight members, and only one honorary; now we have seventy-five, eleven of whom are honoraries. Mrs. Henry organized a Y with thirteen members; it now numbers over twenty. They held a reception June 3, which was a success socially and financially. They have done well in flower mission work.

May 30, the W. C. T. U. presented each of the veterans with "The Open Letter to Veterans," and the Y's gave each a bouquet tied with white ribbon and a Scripture text attached. Our society has just been fitting up headquarters. It is in the center of town, an upper room about twenty-two feet wide by seventy feet long, with a hall running the entire length of the room, with front and back stairway. The room has south, east, and west windows, eight in all, and four doors into the hall. Folding doors divide the room into a front parlor twenty-two by twenty-five feet, and a hall, forty-five feet long. It can all be thrown together at any time. We rent the hall to the Prohibition Club, for two evenings each month at four dollars per month; the remainder of the rent is paid by the members, each pledging to pay some small sum each month for that purpose.

We gave a "chair social" June 24, had a good program, a pleasant time, and secured fifty-four chairs. We have eighty-seven chairs in our rooms, several tables, a good many fine pictures, lace curtains at the parlor windows; an organ was loaned us for three months and plenty of good lamps were put in for our use by our friends. On the evening of June 26, we had the rooms dedicated to the work of temperance and humanity, and although disappointed in not having the lady to preach for us whom we expected, on account of a railroad strike, and also in not having our district president to present the finances, still it was a glad day to us all. The pastor of the Baptist Church came to our help, and preached a good and appropriate sermon. A beautiful quartette, "No Compromise with the Foe" was sung. Encouraging remarks were made by the Christian minister and a visiting minister, also some others. A dearly loved white-ribboner, who has done the most of her W. C. T. U. work in Delavan, Ill., but who has been with us here for a year, offered the dedicatory prayer. Now we have a place for the regular meetings of our society, the Y's, the Loyal Temperance Legion and all extra meetings. We are now very busy getting up the Demorest medal contests here. We have only started in the work; our success in that line is a thing of the future.

COR. SEC.

OHIO.

REYNOLDSBURG NOTES.

Miss Webb lectured in April for the W. C. T. U. on social purity. She also gave a memorial address to the soldiers on Sabbath evening, May 25. At the close she pleaded with "the boys" to enlist in the fight for temperance, purity and truth.

The flower mission is a local organization composed of twenty-five girls, originated by Mrs. Ella Lunn, flower mission superintendent, and Mrs. Hettie Evans, county superintendent of Y work. They meet twice a month, and give a literary feast concerning flowers or some other bright subject, also reporting work done by different committees.

At a neighboring town, Gahanna, the temperance vote carried the day, and the saloon had to go. The "drys" were victorious. When the news was made known that the temperance people were ahead, *a woman* was the first to reach the church, and then, how triumphantly the bell did ring out!

The W. C. T. U. recently gave an ice cream social at which they realized quite a little sum. They have been scattering W. T. P. A. literature broadcast over the land; thus obeying the command, "Cast thy bread upon the waters." The superintendent of literature put up racks in the stores and barber-shops, filling them with good Christian papers and leaflets. The superintendent of mothers' meetings has held several very instructive conferences. The Temperance Temple mite-box stands on the shelf in the W. C. T. U. room, and welcomes and receives mites from eager, cheerful givers.

MRS. HETTIE GRAHAM EVANS.

NEBRASKA.

FIFTH DISTRICT CONVENTION.

This was held at Superior, June 11 and 12. On the evening of the 10th Mrs. L. E. Bailey, of New York, addressed a full house, on the amendment question. She was introduced by the venerable president of the district, Mrs. M. S. Putnam. During the convention the latter was reëlected for the ensuing year. She is also president of two counties, and was elected delegate to the coming National Convention. Space would fail me to give even a general outline of the vast amount of work done during the two days of this enthusiastic, earnest convention. The district has fifty unions; thirty report 468 paying members, and twenty-eight honorary. If we take an average union as a basis from which to form an estimate it will give us a membership of 780 paying members.

The W. C. T. U. has taken up most of the departments, and is pushing campaign work. Among the many subjects discussed were, "White Cross and Social Purity," "How to Carry the Amendment," "The Absurdities of our Opposers" and "Kindergarten." The songs used during the convention were taken from "White Ribbon Vibrations," a book compiled and partly composed by one of our Nebraska W. C. T. U. women, Mrs. Flora H. Cassell. A Demorest gold medal contest was held on the evening of the 11th, Master Ray Thompson winning the medal by only one-sixth of one, a tie resulting between the two second best.

On the morning of the 12th about fifty carriages collected in front of the Presbyterian church and gathering up the members of the convention took them for a ride through this beautiful city, and across the Republican river into Kansas, that they might have the privilege of standing on prohibition soil. On our return a rousing vote of thanks was given to the citizens for the delightful ride about their beautiful city; in these thanks was also couched the prayer that when the Ides of next November shall come, not *one* should vote against the amendment. At the close of the afternoon session, on the 12th, another pleasant and enjoyable surprise, in the form of a banquet, was given the convention by the citizens of Superior. A blessing was invoked by Rev. Mr. Ewell, of the M. E. church. At the close, an address of welcome was tendered the ladies by Mrs. Stine, which was responded to, on behalf of the convention, by Mrs. C. M. Woodward. The occasion was very enjoyable. A vote of thanks was given the Y's for the beautiful floral decorations of the church in which the convention was held; to the retiring corresponding secretary for her work and excellent report; to Mrs. C. C. Welton, delegate to the last National convention for her full and very interesting report of that convention; and for all kind favors and hospitalities extended; Mrs. Carson, of Kansas, superintendent of juvenile work in that state, was with us during the convention, and aided much by conducting the children's singing. Editor Young, of the *Guide*, attended each session. Editor Stine, of the *Journal*, was present most of the time, and each cheered us on by stirring, enthusiastic speeches. Mrs. Woodward gave the closing address, on the evening of the 12th. Editor Young in a few stirring remarks thanked the ladies for coming to Superior. All joined in singing, "God be with you," and the benediction closed a very profitable and pleasant convention.

MRS. DR. PERKINS.

ARKANSAS.

THE OUTLOOK.

All undaunted by whatever of failure we may have sustained last year, and in the face of the latest unconscionable outrage, the "original package decision," we have buckled on our armor afresh, resolved to meet the foe in all legitimate ways possible, and are enrolled for 1890, or "during the war!" A few have deserted their colors, but the veterans, true and tried, are beginning to number legion, and the ranks of the faint-hearted are well-nigh replaced by new recruits. Public sentiment is perceptibly coming over to our side, and the secular papers are kindly contracting their politics, economics, base-ball, athletics, etc., within narrower compass that they may make space for their sisters; some breaking through their conservatism so far as to insist that the columns thus set apart shall be devoted especially to temperance. Take it all in all, the outlook is decidedly more promising than ever before.

Our president, Mrs. Chace, had a most complimentary recall to the chair. She is at present in Kansas City, having been called there to resign her youngest son, her "baby-boy," over to the guardianship of one of Kansas' daughters. The prospect seemed a most pleasing one to the little Quaker mother, who knows so well how to make the best of everything. She may extend her visit to several weeks.

MRS. F. L. SUTTON, *Cor. Sec.*

WYOMING.

A LECTURER IN THE FIELD.

"Our glorious cause" has received a new impetus in the good work done by Miss I. C. DeVelling in this state. (Territory no longer!) She came to us from Washington (state) and began work at Evanston, where she delivered two lectures and preached once from the pulpit of Rev. O. S. Fisher. From there she went to Almy, a mining town; she was accompanied by our president, Mrs. Fisher, and they succeeded in arousing considerable interest in the cause of temperance.

At Green River she gave an excellent lecture which was appreciated by all who heard her, and although the audience was not large the collection was good.

Her next point was Rock Springs, where she was very kindly welcomed. She spoke with her usual earnestness and eloquence and awakened the union to renewed vigor, but the saloon element there, as in Green River, is very strong. In this country a saloon-keeper is as respectable as a good man, and they and their wives are *bon ton*.

Miss DeVelling spoke at Cheyenne in the M. E. Church in the morning, visited the prison and talked to the inmates in the afternoon, and spoke in the Baptist Church in the evening. Some additions were made to the union.

At Rawlins, a union was organized and some splendid workers enlisted in the cause. The corresponding secretary at that place is the wife of the general secretary of the Y. M. C. A.

At Carbon our lecturer had a good helper in the Rev. Benjamin Young, who did all in his power to make her meetings at that place a success, and the results were very gratifying. From that place the good brother had her conveyed to several points off the railroad where she delivered lectures at Hanna, Medicine Bow and other places.

At Douglas Miss De Velling gave two splendid lectures. There were several other points visited and addressed, but as we have not full reports from them cannot tell what work was done. Miss De Velling visited Noa, Casper and Big Horn. No new unions were organized at those places, but one lady at Noa joined the state union. Several subscribers for THE UNION SIGNAL were obtained. We have a union at Manville, which Miss De V. did not visit. Traveling across the country is very tedious and very expensive. Glenock, Wendover, Douglas and Lusk were all visited. She labored five weeks in the state and has done much to prepare the way for more good work.

MRS. F. A. JONES.

INDIANA.

STATE JOTTINGS.

Ninety-six boys have won silver medals in Indiana this year, and five of this company hold small gold medals. Wouldn't you like to see these sturdy little Hoosiers in line? Remember, Indiana gave John P. St. John to the world.

The W. C. T. U. state treasurer makes a call for 1,000 new members befor the state convention in October, and she will get them.

Alice R. Palmer conducted a School of Methods at the Island Park Assembly which opened July 30th. The Culver Park Assembly grounds were open to the W. C. T. U. on Friday, Aug. 1. A gold medal contest will be one of the features of the day.

This week's *Organizer* contains three letters, one for the W's, one for the Y's and one for the Loyal Temperance Legions full of the doings of the Lake Bluff Convocation. Miss Palmer is the correspondent. We are glad to see the name of Miss Mary G. Hay upon the executive committee of the woman's department of the Lake Bluff Convocation. We know she will perform her duties faithfully and creditably.

Organization is the order of the day in Indiana. New Loyal Temperance Legions have lately been organized at Dunkirk, Coloma, College Corner and Prairie Chapel. Miss L. M. Thompson organized two new unions a few weeks ago at Holton and New Marion. Mrs. Bayless president of Clinton county, also organized a union in her county at Mulberry. Lake county has wheeled into line with a new county organization.

The New Albany union held a meeting at the tent of one of their members at the Holiness camp-meeting on Silver Heights. The meeting was largely attended, having representatives from Cincinnati, Evansville, Louisville, Madison and Jeffersonville.

We note with sorrow that the Fort Wayne union is called to mourn the death of Mrs. Phœbe L. Winch, one of their most faithful workers.

The *Organizer* is brimming full of state news these days. Certainly the W. C. T. U. are a busy class. The *Organizer* company declare that a dividend on paid up stock is near at hand. The title page of the issue of July 24, "The Gathering Army," is worthy of careful notice, as is all the work of our faithful editor, Miss L. R. Reed.

Jesse T. Hutchens, the promoted leader of the prohibition forces of Indiana, received his summons home on July 11, while journeying from Lafayette to his earthly home in Wabash; "heart failure" the pronounced trouble. Brother Hutchens hesitated to accept the trust placed in his hands, knowing his physical ailment, but at last he did accept, and cheerfully gave his brave, beautiful life to the work in Indiana. God took him, we know; still our hearts are sad, and we ask, "How many, Lord, must we give?" "Nevertheless, *Thy* will be done," and Indiana Prohibitionists have placed the work entrusted to Brother Hutchens in the hands of that true and tried man, John Ratliff, of Marion, and may God bless him and be his helper in all his work.

According to the plans of Brother Hutchens the campaign was formally opened in Indiana on July 24, by a general movement throughout the state. This was the anniversary of the nomination of John P. St. John, at Pittsburg.

The W. C. T. U. of Warren county will conduct the dining hall at the coming county fair, August 18 to 23, and will for the first time hold gospel service in the evenings. The object is to reach the stock, booth, and display men who remain upon the ground all the time. Our stanch brother, Rev. J. C. Kemp, of the M. E. Church, will conduct these meetings.

A general movement by the temperance people to open the state campaign upon the Fourth was participated in by Warren county, in the following manner. There were two citizens' celebrations in the county, at Pine Village and at Williamsport. At Pine Village, Brother McKenzie, of the M. E. Church, held the fort for temperance and prohibition.

At Williamsport the afternoon's program was under the control of the county W. C. T. U. First came the children's parade, consisting of three companies uniformed in red, white and blue, carrying banners with appropriate mottoes: "Tremble, King Alcohol," "Coming Voters," "The Saloon Must Go," "No License," "The Children are Afield," "Voters Should Protect the Home," etc. After the children sang "America" with pleasing effect, the multitude were called to order by Mrs. A. S. Fleming. After prayer by Rev. J. C. Kemp, our state president, Mrs. J. R. Nichols, was introduced, and in an address of one hour gave the people of Warren county much material for thoughtful meditation. Mrs. Nichols' address was followed by a gold medal contest in which nine young people took part, their subjects covering many phases of the temperance reform, even to "*Church Politics.*"

The judges on the occasion were, Mrs. Nichols, Professor Schafer, and Wm. B. Durburow, and the medal was awarded to Aubrey Lewis, of Coloma, Parke county, Ind.

SADIE B. WHISTLER

EASTERN WASHINGTON.

REPORTS FROM WALLA WALLA UNION.

This union has lately moved into new and pleasant headquarters in a brick block, recently built on East Main street. The room is completely furnished, and open to visitors during the day.

On the Fourth of July the union served dinner and refreshments to the public, and distributed literature to all comers. The day passed very pleasantly and the receipts over and above all expenses were $45.90.

The firm of Staver & Walker donated to the union the use of their old stand on Main street bridge for the day, a most eligible position fully appreciated by the ladies.

A few days ago Rev. E. B. Sutton, a faithful prohibition lecturer in this state, was assaulted by a saloon-keeper and seriously injured. In view of this occurrence, the Walla Walla union passed appropriate resolutions of sympathy at the next regular session following the attack.

MRS. SUSIE E. FOSTER, *Press Supt.*

VERMONT

"ONWARD AND UPWARD."

On account of the rigid prohibition law of which Vermont has been so proud these long years past, and which has been comparatively well enforced in places large and small, many earnest temperance workers have been led to believe that the state W. C. T. U. should protest against the attitude of the N. W. C. T. U. Predictions of a great falling off in numbers and loss of influence have been made, but Vermont is waking up to more earnest action instead. Reports from different parts of the state show additions in membership and new unions formed.

The work of Miss Minnie Phelps, Ontario's young orator, who during the months of March and April spoke in nearly every county in the state, was especially effective in bringing in new members and making sentiment against license. Mrs. Lathrap and Rev. Sam Small have also aided the work in different parts of the state, and wherever they have been their labors have resulted in increased activity among temperance workers, such that the liquor forces may find it no easy task to enslave the sturdy Vermonters.

An encouraging letter from the Rutland union says, "We have more than twenty new members and among them some of the first ladies in the place, with plenty of means to help the good cause. Now we are over a hundred strong and we sang the doxology with a WILL, at the close of our last meeting. Our lecturers have been doing much good. Sam Small was a *grand success*. The lawyers and business men as well as officers of the law, went out to hear him, and the truths he uttered must have lodged somewhere."

Ten county conventions have been held, each one having special excellencies. The most delightful harmony has prevailed and the watchword with all is *Onward*. Mrs. Housh has been a help and inspiration in nearly every county meeting, and Mrs. Kenyon, our state chalk talker, has rendered efficient service in several counties among the children.

Burlington union has passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That we unanimously declare our entire want of sympathy with the present movement to divide the forces of the W. C. T. U. in our State and Nation, feeling that our individual differences of opinion are of little moment compared with the magnitude of the great evil we are banded together to exterminate; and that, only as we present a united front shall we be able to command respect for our cause and success in the great work before us.

The Windham County Convention indorsed this resolution, and Woodstock union passed one of similar import.

New Y's have been organized at St. Johnsburg, Craftsbury, East Corinth and Newport. Miss Nellie Blakely, state superintendent of Y. W. C. T. U., has proved a faithful worker, visiting and encouraging the Y's in several counties. The work in departments has been constantly increasing, and no previous year has witnessed a convention in every organized county, the attendance upon which has been good. The reports presented have been most encouraging, and the faith and persistence of the white-ribbon women were never better.

GRATIA E. DAVIDSON, *Cor. Sec.*

MISSOURI.

TO FLOWER MISSION SUPERINTENDENTS.

Will all workers of the flower mission send me their quarterly reports before or not later than August 25, that I may make out my report to the National superintendent by the first of September?

To those unions who have but recently taken up the work I have not thought best to send blanks to be filled out, but ask simply for a statement of your work and any touching or interesting incidents connected with the same. Some of our workers are making a specialty of looking up strangers in hotels and boarding-houses, forgetting none who may be cheered or comforted by their kindly ministrations. The Scripture texts accompanying the flowers, given by the loving hands of children, are a great power for good, in many instances being blessed to the conversion of souls. Will not more unions take up the work, especially those who have jails and hospitals to work for? The dry season has cut off the supply of flowers to some extent, but a few flowers will serve as a setting for the Scripture text, which is the great desideratum in our work. Miss Casseday's secretary, Miss Gertrude Ferguson, 2633 Bank Street, Louisville, Ky., will furnish explanatory leaflets at two cents each, and text cards at fifteen cents per hundred.

M. M. PHILLIPS, *State Sup't F. M.*

KANSAS.

THE "ORIGINAL PACKAGE" QUESTION SUPREME.

Neither the cold of winter, nor the heat of summer seems to affect the enthusiasm of the temperance people of Kansas or their fixed purpose never to yield the state again into the power of King Alcohol. The question of re-submission pales into insignificance, compared with that of "original packages." The "Supreme Court saloon" in our midst has aroused the indignation of the people, and united them "as one man."

What other question could call together a convention of 3,000 elected delegates (representing every county) with thousands more from all over the state, coming as one man to protest against a Supreme Court decision! I wish I had space to give an extended report of that grand meeting, to give their ringing resolutions, and their address to the people of Kansas. It was estimated that at least 12,000 people were in attendance at the outdoor meeting from the steps of the state house. No building in Topeka could accommodate the audiences that assembled, and it was necessary to hold several meetings at the same time. President Troutman remarked that at the late re-submission convention held in that city, *seven counties* were represented by 126 delegates, and *ninety-nine* counties were not represented at all, wittily adding:

"There were *ninety and nine* that safely lay,
In the shelter of the fold,
But *seven* were out on the hills away,
Far off from the gates of gold."

The original package houses are springing up all over the state, but in very many instances our people have said, "They must go; peaceably if they will, forcibly if they must." It is making temperance sentiment, and strengthening the vertebra of the weak ones, as nothing else could have done. The spectacle of the city drunk versus the city sober, enacted in so many of our towns that had long been strangers to such scenes, has answered most emphatically the oft-repeated question, "Does prohibition prohibit?" and people are ready now to take oath, if need be, in the affirmative. "Blessings brighten as they take their flight." The liquor men are making a desperate fight for their "*rights*." As though the great majority of the people of the state who are opposed to them had "*rights*." It seems we have been deluding ourselves these many years with the idea that, "To be a Roman (Kansan) were greater than a king." We find, alas, that it were better to be a "foreigner," even a Missouri liquor dealer, as far as "rights" are concerned.

The state superintendent of work among the soldiers, Mrs. Julia A. Chase, sends a very encouraging report. She, with Mrs. McClees, National superintendent, was successful in securing the appointment of Hon. E. N. Morrill, a true friend of ours, on the board of managers of the National Military Home for disabled volunteers. She says, "The amendment to the Canteen bill, by which all liquors are excluded from the canteens in prohibition states, affects forts Leavenworth and Riley. I am assured by officers at Fort Leavenworth that it will be rigidly enforced. It is an experiment, however, and is to be tested a year, to see that the *morale* of the garrison is any better for it, and if the canteen is self-supporting without the wine and beer. I wish the W. C. T. U. women throughout the country who know any one at either of these forts would pour in temperance literature on them, and help to make temperance sentiment, so that the 'experiment' may become a fixed law." The union at the Home is still alive, but some of its best members have answered to the last roll-call. The union at the military prison held an anniversary meeting recently, at which a fine program was rendered. The members presented Mrs. Chase with a beautiful picture, handsomely framed, which will be on exhibition at our state convention.

The W. C. T. U. work at the Chautauqua Assemblies at Ottawa and Winfield was a grand success. The School of Methods was one of the "attractions" of the grounds. Our state president, Mrs. Rastall, is untiring in her energy and her devotedness to the cause, and at these assemblies she puts her whole soul into the work. A touching incident in connection with our work at Ottawa was the presentation to Ex-President Hayes, of a beautiful basket of flowers, in memory of his wife. Ex-Governor Anthony made the presentation address, and spoke of Mrs. Hayes in the tenderest language. President Hayes was deeply affected and attempted a response, but his heart was too full for utterance, and he burst into tears. Dr. Milner then briefly alluded to the good work of the W. C. T. U. of Kansas, and in closing said to that vast audience of veterans, "Comrades, let us, too, take for the motto of this assembly the motto of the W. C. T. U., 'For God and Home and Native Land,' and let us all stand one moment in memory of that pure and noble woman who banished wine from the White House table." As they were again seated Miss Florence Topping stepped forward and sweetly sang "Home, Sweet Home." On the ends of the ribbon which was entwined about the handle of the basket were the words "Kansas W. C. T. U.," and on the card which was attached to the basket,

"Lucy Webb Hayes,
Memoria in perpetua,
Ottawa, Kansas, June 27, 1890."

One who makes frequent business trips to Kansas City informs me that it is impossible for a traveler to procure a drink of cool water, but that at every corner, and everywhere may be found iced beer and the like beverages to tempt the tired and thirsty, and that many feel really forced to take a drink who are opposed to the drink habit, and perhaps trying to reform. Can not something be done to counteract this evil? Could not the city authorities be prevailed upon to furnish good, cold water free, in every convenient place, or at short distances apart, being particular that a sufficient quantity, and of good quality was supplied to such public places as the railroad depots? It seems to me the W. C. T. U. of all our cities could not do a better or more appropriate thing than to furnish the cup of cold water to the weary traveler, thus obeying the commands of the Saviour.

The first district reports several new unions organized during the past year and old ones strengthened. A district convention was held at Leavenworth in April, and county conventions have been held at Seneca, Sabetha, Hiawatha and Holton.

The Kansas women would like to shake hands with their sisters of Wyoming and congratulate them upon their victory, and they stand in great expectancy, almost with bated breath, waiting to see the results of "female citizenship" fully fledged. We are waiting to see them send a woman to Congress. Would the sun stand still, or in darkness hide his head? Who can foretell what the future may bring forth? Just fancy the commotion it would make in our legislative halls!

MRS. S. S. WEATHERBY, *State Reporter.*

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

MISS MARY MCDOWELL, so long associated with the Y. W. C. T. U. as National organizer, has been out of the work for the past year, by reason of her time being occupied in kindergarten study. She will be at leisure, however, during the month of September, and can give the time between the 8th and 25th of that month to the states of Illinois, Indiana and Michigan. The announcement should be quickly heeded by the Y's, as Miss McDowell is authority in their department. Her address is 108 Chicago avenue, Evanston, Ill.

MRS. LOUISE S. ROUNDS, president of Illinois W. C. T. U., will return to her state and her work, August 15. Mrs. Rounds has spent the most of her vacation at Clifton Springs, N. Y., and, because of needed rest, has declined a score or more of invitations to speak in the Empire state.

MEMBERS were added to the union at Utica, N. Y., July 13, on the occasion of a visit from Mrs. S. D. Curtiss. Her theme was, "What the Bible Says About License." The proofs were most conclusive that divine law is not in harmony with any system of license. She also gave vivid descriptions of methods employed to decoy the boys, and showed a thorough knowledge of the evasions of law.

SINCE the appointment of Mrs. Mary Sparkes Wheeler as a National evangelist, she had delivered sixty-seven public addresses up to May 28. She has held evangelistic services in Huntingdon, Towanda, Wellsville, Steelton and Philadelphia, all in Pennsylvania. Many have found Christ, and many new members have been added to the W. C. T. U. She is now engaged in work at the summer encampments with blessed success.

THE Christian church at Pittsfield, Ills., has voted their pastor a month's leave of absence and expenses to go to Nebraska and work for the amendment. He will take the month of August for this work. He is a fine speaker and will undoubtedly do great good.

THE following is an extract from a letter written by a California girl, and contains a valuable hint: "I was graduated from the State Normal June 27th. We had very pleasant exercises. Our class is the largest that has ever been graduated. There were ninety-two of us. We had no essays nor dress parade, but entertained our many visitors by teaching in the training school. Some of the lessons were very enjoyable. There were two temperance lessons given, one on alcohol, and one on tobacco. Then there were lessons in arithmetic, practical, mental, and number work; science lessons, chemistry, physics, zoölogy, botany, etc.; language work, reading, composition, grammar, spelling, etc.; clay modeling, wood carving, paper cutting, card board work, work shop, etc. I had some of the little folks—babies almost—and gave them an observation lesson on the crab. I wish you could have seen their great eager eyes, and heard their cute questions and answers."

THE W. C. T. U. of East Lincoln, Nebraska, conducted a beautiful Fisk memorial on Sabbath evening, July 27. Among the speakers were Mrs. C. M. Woodward and A. G. Wolfenbarger; to the former was assigned, "Fisk and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union," to the latter, "Fisk as a Soldier and a Christian." It is unnecessary to say that both these well-known speakers were in full sympathy with their respective themes and greatly pleased the large audience.

A TOUCHING notice comes, regarding the death of Mrs. Florence Fanning Wheelon, in Livingston, Montana, July 7, at the age of thirty-five. Bereft of her mother in infancy, she was the pupil and companion of her father, an eminent divine, and becoming a Christian in early youth, she was prepared for a life of great usefulness. "She was a zealous white-ribboner, and rejoiced in the possession of Miss Willard's books, sent her as a reward for earnest work in securing new subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL; going on even in her weakness, and taking it into homes where a temperance paper was before unknown. But her work was done, and God took her, leaving her loving husband and three little sons to mourn her loss." The tribute adds that "her loss to the local union is irreparable, but God knows best."

THE W. C. T. U. of Nebraska opened its third School of Methods at "The Chautauqua of Long Pine," August 2. This school, together with those at Beatrice and Crete, is conducted by Mrs. C. M. Woodward. The program has a leading place upon the regular schedule, covers two weeks, and promises to be of great benefit and interest. From all reports, Nebraska women are certainly "afield."

THE energy and endurance of our workers is almost phenomenal. Mrs. M. L. Wells, National organizer, has spoken on an average once daily for several months. Misses Willard and Gordon will visit one hundred towns this year.

MISS HENRIETTA G. MOORE is with her mother at their home in Springfield, O., after twenty months of consecutive speaking and work as National W. C. T. U. organizer, on the Pacific Coast.

Official Communications.

AN APPEAL.

"Crops in Nebraska are nearly a failure this year, because of the continual drouth and hot winds. The corn crop cannot be saved, no matter how much rain we have now."

These pitiful words have just come to me in an earnest letter from Mrs. Mary A. Hitchcock, of Fremont, Nebraska, president of that state. I earnestly hope that the words of this heroic woman, a cousin of George Haddock, who gave his life for prohibition some years ago in Iowa, may find an earnest response in the heart of every friend of prohibition. One hundred thousand dollars, it is believed, will carry Nebraska for Constitutional Prohibition. The Original Package Bill being now assured, gives strong hope to our cause in that state, and if the Christian and philanthropic people of this country will hurry along their dollars, in token of their faith and prayer for the success of this great home protection movement, the cause of Christ and good government will win, out on the prairies.

Will not every church paper in the land give place to this announcement and add hearty editorial indorsement, that the necessary literature and speakers may be put into the field and into the homes?

God grant that this appeal may be urged home by His spirit, is the prayer of

FRANCES E. WILLARD,
President National W. C. T. U.

WHY THESE ODD SHAPES?

OUR

GREATEST OFFER!

We cannot longer delay reaching that 100,000 mark. We propose to "get there" by October 1st, and from now till that date only will receive old subscribers' names and new ones at 75 cents each, or

JUST HALF PRICE.

When sent in *subject to the conditions*. Here are : : : : : : : :

THE CONDITIONS:

1st. One old and one new name *must* always come together, that is, new names can be sent in at 75 cents each till October 1st by any one, but if you are an old subscriber and want to get the paper for a year for 75 cents you must send in at least one new name with yours.

2d. The money must be sent with the subscription. • • • • •

3d. You can send us $7.50 and your own name only as an old subscriber and we will send you coupons for nine new names which can be sent in any time up to January 1st, 1891. The same holds good for 2, 4, 6—any number of new names for which you want coupons. : : : : :

TO CATCH YOUR EYE—

SAVE YOUR MONEY AND—

CONDITIONS Continued.

You or your union can take the new names at $1.00 after October 1st, as the price will not again be reduced to 75 cents.

4th. No money will be received by us if the envelope which holds it bears the stamp of October. The offer *positively closes* Sept. 30th, that is, you can mail money on that day and it will be received, but not if you mail it October 1st.

5th. No commissions will be allowed.

6th. If you or your new subscriber want one of the lovely Prang aquarelle tint pictures of

MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD

Add 30 cents to your remittance for each picture wanted. After October 1st this rate will not be allowed.

7th. No matter when your subscription expires it will be extended a year if you will send us $1.50 with your own name and one new name.

8th. This offer holds good only for those whose subscription expires in '90 or '91. It is not meant that those who are in arrears can pay up at the rate of 75 cts. a year.

9th. Now it has all been explained—the offer is a great and generous one, *don't forget it, don't pass it by.* It ought to bring us 50,000 new names, sure.

Address **W. T. P. A., 161 La Salle St., Chicago.**

GET UP TO THE 100,000 MARK!

Dear Friends:

The above offer speaks for itself. Many have claimed it was unjust to old subscribers to take new names at a less rate than their own. Here is the opportunity to get THE UNION SIGNAL at just as low a price as to the new subscriber. If you do not accept it you cannot, again, justly criticize our system of building up the paper. Is not this true? We are trying to get the paper into homes where it would not go without these efforts to get new subscribers. A gain of 15,000 new names a year for five consecutive years, is evidence that this is being done. With one more good push from you, **NOW**, the 100,000 mark will be reached. Let every lover of the paper and its claims say, ***"It shall be so!"*** and it will be done. The offer is plain, so are the conditions; now, then?

Address WOMAN'S TEMP. PUB. ASS'N, 161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Take Pains

with your work, unless you take Pearline to it. Without Pearline, you may have your labor for pains. In all washing and cleaning it saves work, wear and worry. It is harmless to everything washable; it should be used with everything that is washed. Pearline is worth more than it costs. Imitations are worthless and are dangerous.

Beware of imitations which are being peddled from door to door. First quality goods do not require such desperate methods to sell them. PEARLINE sells on its merits, and is manufactured only by

205 JAMES PYLE, New York.

"Van Houten's Cocoa, the original, most soluble."

MR. W. H. SNOWDEN, Macon, Ga., says: Allow me to voluntarily attest to the merits of Bradycrotine as a specific in relieving Headache.

MR. JOHN FLANNERY, Savannah, Ga., says: I obtain relief from Headache by using Bradycrotine, in a shorter time than from any other remedy.

A Chance for a Good Investment.

Wanted W. C. T. U ladies or temperance workers having a little money to invest, to investigate a company started to develop a town site, fruit farms, etc., on the Cumberland Plateau, Tennessee. Fullest investigation solicited and references exchanged H. E. PARTRIDGE, 168 Washington St., Chicago.

Prohibition Program. *Price 10 cents.* By Anna A. Gordon. Song recitations and exercises of the brightest and best kind. High license is fired at in a way that tells. A dialogue by Mr. E. J. Wheeler on "Sense vs. License," is full of vigor, fun *and* education!

W. T. P. A., 161 La Salle St., Chicago.

Bargain Prices.

Books, etc., soiled by having been sent to convention, or having some slight damage in binding.

	Regular Price.	Bargain Price
Ye Hatchet Partie,	$ .15	$ .07
Helping,	.10	.05
Nineteen Beautiful Years, cloth,	.75	.35
" " " paper,	.40	.15
Romance Nineteenth Century	1.00	.35
Duties of Women,	.25	.15
Free Rum on the Congo,	.25	.10
Boys and Other Boys, paper,	.25	.12
Girls of To-Day,	.25	.12
Y Song Books,	.25	.20
Glorious Cause,	.30	.20
Birthday Books, plain,	1.00	.50
Birthday Books, gilt edge,	1.25	.60

Please name first and second choice, as we have only a few of some of the items. Secure your bargains promptly. They will not last long.

Co-operative Housekeeping. *Price 5 cts.*

By Lide Merriwether, president Tennessee W. C. T. U. An admirable allegory to show how the women of the country *could* clean house at Washington if they only had the chance. Telling and effective.

FAIR

Don't forget it. Use it liberally in August, September and October. Extra good for use at all gatherings of farmers. *Do something!*

PRICES.

10 copies .....$ .20
100 " 1.70
1,000 " 14.00

All prepaid, Address W. T. P. A. 161 LaSalle St.

NUMBER.

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Summer in the East.

Rapid Transit to the Mountains and the Ocean.

The famous resorts of the East are placed within easy and comfortable reach of residents of Chicago by the PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL, which, leaving the Pennsylvania Passenger Station at 10:30 a. m. runs through with Pullman Perfected Safety Vestibule Dining and Sleeping cars, arriving early the next morning at Cresson and Altoona, the key to the Alleghenies, Philadelphia, but a few hours' ride from Atlantic City, Cape May and Long Branch, is reached early in the afternoon, and at four o'clock the Pennsylvania Special arrives in New York, where it is the only train making direct connection with the palatial steamers of the Fall River Line for Newport, Fall River and Boston; for Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket; for the resorts of Cape Cod and those farther north. The salt water and salt air of the ocean, the clear atmosphere of the mountains give delightful vigor to all who court their influence. For a folder containing a perspective map of the country traversed by the Pennsylvania Lines and any other information apply to J. H. Luce, Assistant General Passenger Agent, No. 65 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

Only Thirty Days Left!

Two weeks ago I commenced hearing from my advertisement about the new manufacturing and temperance town of Harvey, just south of the Chicago city limits. Since that time I have sold forty-one lots outright, and probably as many more conditionally. On the 15th of September the prices will certainly be advanced. Here is an item clipped from the news columns of the *Chicago Tribune* of August 8. It is worth reading:

"People back of manufacturing enterprises that will give employment to 1,000 men are negotiating for sites in the new industrial town of Harvey. The Kalamazoo Spring Company from Michigan, a lock company from Oshkosh, Wis., the Owatonna Feed-Mill Company from Owatonna, Minn., and a wind engine company from Keokuk are all seeking sites in Harvey.

"We will begin the manufacture of cars Oct. 1," said an officer of The Harvey Steel Car Company yesterday, "if the buildings can possibly be completed by that time. We will employ 1,000 men at the start. The contracts have been let for work on the new railroads to be built in this section, and work will be commenced on the Rock Island and Calumet Terminal branches in a short time."

In that part of the Harvey tract known as the residence part twelve lots have been sold during this week for about $10,000.

Write for plats or say what priced lot you wish. Prices till September 15th are: $180, $200, $225, $250, $275, $300, $325, $400, $450. The advance per lot will probably be about ten per cent.

C. D. PAINE, Mgr. Adv. Dept. Union Signal,

161 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

I refer by permission to Mrs. T. B. Carse, President W. T. P. A.; Miss Mary Allen West, Editor of THE UNION SIGNAL, and to Mr. Geo. C. Hall, Publisher of THE UNION SIGNAL. Mr. Hall kindly permits me to say that, as the time named is very short, any who desire to invest can send the money to him, and he will see that the deeds, abstracts, etc., are sent promptly.

Publisher's Notes.

Now Ready!

The new Marching Songs (No. 2) by Anna A. Gordon. How shall we tell you about its strong common sense in words and melody? its adaptability? its brightness? its really good music—not the "la la la weak, weak, weak" style. There are songs to teach kindness to birds and animals; songs to teach courtesy:

" * * * An island far away,
Across the rosy sunset seas
Where we'll send to stay for a year and a day,
The folks who forget to say 'please.'"

Songs to teach patriotism; Harvest Hymns; a Temple Hymn; Rounds, and on many other subjects—all teaching some good true idea. We can quote one more verse from a song, "The Saloons Must Go." The words are by Miss Willard, and the music, by Mr. Charles T. Kimball, has the sound of the march of many feet. This is the fifth verse:

"Thy Kingdom come, O Savior great,
In hearts and homes, in church and state;
But ere it comes full well we know—
Saloons, Saloons, Saloons must go!"

But who can tell what a music-book is like? It's like trying to describe the perfume of a flower. Miss Gordon's work needs no commendation to those who know Marching Songs No. 1, and Songs of the Y. W. C. T. U. The price of this new book will be the same as No. 1—10 cents, a marvel of cheapness in paper, printing and binding, but when you consider the worth of the contents, ten cents seems almost like giving you the book for nothing.

Friendly Promises.

The following persons pledge themselves to send in a new subscriber at $1:

A. A. Cole, Warren, Pa.
Mary Conves, Burr Oak, Kas.
M. W. Logan, London, Mo.
L. F. Kletzing, Berlin, Ont.
Lettie S. Weaver, Woods, N. Dak.
Florence Bell, New Mt. Pleasant, Ind.
L. D. Conner, Petoskey, Mich.
Mrs. John Dutwiller, Mexico, Mo.
Mrs. M. J. Aten, Toronto, Ohio,
Mrs. R. H. Sargent, Titusville, Pa.
Mrs. G. W. L. Baker, Payson, Ill.
Mrs. E. B. Hard, Detroit, Mich.
Jessie M. Hines, Normal, Ill.
Emma Ellis, Redfield, Ia.
Mrs. Belle Kimball, Kirkwood, Mo.
Lena Heartsill, Cleveland, Tenn.
Mrs. Laura A. Berry, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. P. C. Temple, East Saginaw, Mich.
Mrs. M. C. Rapp, Dodge City, Kas.
W. C. T. U., Shelbyville, Ill.
Mrs. M. L. Harlan, Hutton, Ill.
E. E. Ware, Coventry, Vt.
Elizabeth R. Taylor, Hartford, Conn.
Miss M. S. Hilles, Wilmington, Del.
E. B. T. Willson, Leslie, Mich.
Mrs. I. F. Maynard, Tullahoma, Tenn.
Mary A. Willard, M. D., Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Geo. L. Sackett, Springfield, Mass.
M. E. Gilman, Fargo, Dak.
A. E. Sanford, Bloomington, Ill.
Mary Edith Gould, Florence, Mass.
Mrs. Alice J. Mears, Wayne, Neb.
Lydia M. Chace, Little Rock, Ark.
Mrs. M. E. Carley, Colfax, Wash.
Belle Anderson, Williamsport, Ind.
Anna Morris, Lima, Ohio.
Mrs. H. H. Hartranft, Moorestown, N. J.
L. Anna Ballard, Lansing, Mich.
Mrs. Mary Wilkinson, Hill's Grove, Ill.
Mrs. O. B. Rowley, Marshall, Mich.
Mrs. W. B. Rennick, Kinzua, Pa.
Mrs. E. A. Steele, Higley, Fla.
Mrs. S. Plummer, Coryville, Pa.
Mrs. Frances Russell, Gilman, Ill.
Mrs. J. H. Spelman, Tamora. Ill.
Mrs. M. M. Chapin, Denison, Texas.
Helen Sherfey, Brazil. Ind.
Mrs. L. D. Conner, Petoskey, Mich.
Mrs. E. J. Norton, Woodstock, Ill.
Mary A. Wells, North Adams, Mich.
Mrs. Emma Birtch, Thompson, N. Dak.
Mrs. H. A. Murrell, Pollocksville, N. C.
Mrs. E. G. Blackman, Moosic, Pa.
Mrs. J. L. Boggs, Argos, Ind.
Mrs. E. J. Warden, Mound City. Kan.
Mrs. Wm. G. Montgomery, Reynolds, Ill.
Mrs. F. F. Kellogg Neenah, Wis.
Mrs. E. Strickler, Solomon City, Kan.
Mrs. N. Jones, Oak Grove, Mich.
Mrs. P. W. Melick, Elizabeth City, N. C.
Miss R. H. Henderson, Mitchell's Salt Works, Ohio.

The following unions agree to send in five or more new names before January.

Epping, N. H.
Clay County, Kan.
Harrisonville, Mo.
Fitchburg, Mass.
Pratt, Kan.
N. Capitol Auxiliary, Washington, D. C.
Cazenovia, N. Y.
Doylestown, Pa.
Zanesfield, Ohio.
Girard, Ill.
East Orange, N. J.
Johnston, R. I.
Highland, N. Y.
The Raisin Valley, Adrian, Mich.
Flat Rock, Mich.
Moosic, Pa.

Crusader Programs. *Price 25 cts.* A book of 188 pages, full of the best of Sunday-school and general temperance exercises, largely from the Sunday-school *Young Crusader*, given in its columns from time to time. All are good; none need costumes or any such outside helps. An admirable book in every way. Twenty-four numbers or exercises in all are given.

For piles use Pond's Extract.

Ball's Corsets in a variety of styles. Most comfortable corset ever made. Kabo Corsets of perfect fit, in various styles and lengths. Kabo never breaks. Ball's Waists are the best in the world for Ladies, Misses and Children. All with soft eyelets.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
CHICAGO CORSET CO.,
CHICAGO AND NEW YORK.

LADIES! Use only Brown's French Dressing on your Boots and Shoes.

Better than Tea and Coffee for the Nerves.
VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA
"Once Tried, Always Used."
Ask your Grocer for it, take no other. [64

FREE A valuable pamphlet on Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Nervous Prostration sent free to any address. **Gluten Entire Wheat Flour Co., 135 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.**

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CHANCE FOR ALL TO enjoy a cup of Perfect Tea. A trial order of 3½ pounds of fine Tea, either Oolong, Japan, Imperial, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Mixed, English Breakfast or Sun Sun Chop, sent by mail on receipt of $2.00. Be particular and state what kind of Tea you want. Greatest inducements ever offered to get orders for our celebrated Teas, Coffees and Baking Powder. For full particulars address **The Great American Tea Co.,** P.O. Box 289, 31 and 33 Vesey St., New York

MUNICIPAL BONDS AND OTHER INVESTMENTS
A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
S. A. KEAN & CO. BANKERS,
CHICAGO: 100 WASHINGTON ST. New York: 115 B'dway.

THE TOTAL ABSTINENCE LIFE ASS'N OF AMERICA
furnishes the best and cheapest insurance for total abstainers from alcoholic liquors as a beverage.
Women insured on same terms as men. *Agents wanted.* Address **W. F. Singleton, Pres., Royal Insurance Bldg., CHICAGO, Ill**

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The Monon Route is the finest equipped line on the continent and affords choice of four daily trains from Chicago to the South via Indianapolis and Cincinnati, or Louisville and Burgin. For full information call on any ticket agent of the Monon Route or address W. H. McDoel, Traffic Manager or James Barker, Gen'l Pass. Agent, 185 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

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LADY Agents clear $5.00 daily. Goods indispensable. Sample free. G. L. Erwin, Chicago.

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WOMEN Wanted, local and traveling. Positions permanent. Salary from start. Experience unnecessary. Brown Bros., Nurserymen, Chicago

"130 ORDERS IN 3½ DAYS;" "10 Orders every 12 calls;" "47 orders in 16 hours." Terms free. JAS. H. EARLE Pub. Boston

SAVE MONEY. Our 486-page Catalogue gives Wholesale Prices on all kinds of Merchandise in any quanity. Anti-trust and Co-operative. Write for particulars. Cash Buyers' Mer. Union, Chicago, Ill.

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Fit all ages. Infants to Adults.
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BEST PAYING THING for Agents is our PHOTOGRAPH FAMILY RECORD PICTURE. Agents wanted. Terms extra liberal. Address. **C. P. CORY & CO., 325 State-st., Chicago.**

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WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE LOCAL AGENT FOR ARTICLES THAT EVERY BODY WANTS? Write for CIRCULARS to **"F." CASSGREEN Mnfg. Co., 134 Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.**

400,000 THE LARGEST CIRCULATION of any periodical in the world. "The Philada. Ladies' Home Journal and Practical Housekeeper." Sample copies FREE. CURTIS PUB. CO., Philadelphia. Pa.

LADIES' FINE JERSEYS pure Wool, only $1. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Sent postpaid upon receipt of price and size. **Mrs. L. Shrier, Jr.,** 256 Main St., Norfolk, Va.

LADIES Send to the Steven's Dish Washing Machine Co., Cleveland, O., for descriptive circulars of this wonderful invention. No dish or wiping cloth used; truly a great blessing to the household. **Agents wanted.**

"MURRAY"
$55.95 BUGGIES and $5.95 HARNESS are the best and cheapest. Write for catalogue and prices. Wilber H. Murray M'f'g Co., Cincinnati, O

$50 CUTFIT ON 30 DAYS' TIME TO AGENTS Guarantee $150 profits in four weeks or no pay, to travel or work at home. **No competition. C. JARVIS & CO., Racine, Wis.**

ROCK BOTTOM Prices on Dry Goods, Groceries. Every thing you eat, wear or use. Send for FREE Illustrated Catalogue to **H. R. EAGLE & CO., 68 Wabash Av., Chicago, Ill.**
We do not sell liquors in any shape.

BABY CARRIAGES FREE ARE DELIVERED to any place in the United States. Also Baby JUMPERS, BICYCLES, SAFETIES and GIRLS' TRICYCLES. One or more at wholesale price sent C. O. D. direct from L. G. SPENCER'S Factory, 221 W. Madison Street CHICAGO. $3 to $10 saved. Send 2c. stamp for new catalogue. The largest factory in the world. Latest Styles.

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The housekeeper's best friend. Agents wanted.
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MY CATALOGUE of DRESS reform goods sent free to any address on receipt of stamp for postage. **Mrs. S. W. Pike,** 75 Madison St., Chicago

DRESS SILKS The very best. Send 8c. in stamps for fine lot of samples to select from. The beautiful silks and low prices will astonish you. **Chas. A. Stevens & Bros.,** Silk Store, Chicago, Ill.

SATIN PLUSH SILK & Pieces for Crazy Patch, large pkg. of beautiful pieces, 10c. Pkg EMBROIDERY SILK all colors 10c. 100 Best SONGS words and music complete 10c. All three articles 25c. including our story paper 3 mos. 5 lots, may be sent to 5 names $1. Adr THE LITTLE GIANT, St. Louis, Mo.

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anything in Chicago, secure the services of
THE ECONOMY CLUB,
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WHOLESALE.

WE WANT 1,000 BRIGHT BOYS OR GIRLS.
To whom we can give employment in a way that will be easy and pleasant. The preliminary work can be done after school hours—an hour a week after that will suffice to bring in a profit of from 20 cents to $2.00 a week.
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Publisher's Dep't.

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Few of our readers realize what they are missing in not using the Bible Reading Leaflets, by Hannah Whitall Smith. We have so many, and such diverse publications, that we can only semi-occasionally call your attention to the different ones. For this time we will make short extracts from the last three, and then will expect you to see to it that the Leaflets are used in your ladies' prayer-meeting, W. C. T. unions, and for home reading. The July Leaflet has the above given title, and says:

* * * *

"A large number of Christians are seriously afflicted with one form or other of spiritual ill health, and are incapacitated thereby from the right fulfilling of the high calling wherewith God has called them. And the worst of it is, so ignorant are we of the true nature and manifestations of the various forms of these spiritual diseases, that we are continually mistaking its symptoms as evidences of spiritual health, and are encouraging and fostering them rather than seeking to get rid of them. For instance, how many Christians, who are laboring under the disease of discouragement, call it humility, and look upon it as a sign of deep spiritual life!

* * * *

"When He was on earth our Lord healed many physical diseases that may be taken as types of these spiritual diseases. Among them are the following, which will be discussed:

I. Fever; or restlessness.
II. Palsy; or lack of spiritual power.
III. Blindness; or inability to see God.
IV. Infirmity; or being bowed down and discouraged.
V. The withered hand; or inability to lay hold of Divine things.
VI. Dropsy; or self-inflation."

"ME!"

is the subject of the June Leaflet, and after giving Bible texts Mrs. Smith says:

"Most lives are largely made up of variations on the word 'ME.' What do people think of ME? How will things affect ME? Will this make ME happy? Do people value ME as they ought? Look at MY great estate. Behold MY remarkable experiences. Listen to MY wisdom. Adopt MY views. Follow MY methods, and so on, and so on, through all the varied range of daily life. Always and everywhere this giant ME intrudes itself, demanding attention, and insisting on its rights.

"The whole book of Ecclesiastes is founded on this devotion to the word ME.

"The 'Preacher' having resolved to see what is the best thing for the sons of men to do under the heaven all the days of their life, secures for himself everything that can in any way conduce to the welfare and happiness of ME. At the end he looks back upon his life and is forced to declare that 'all was vanity and vexation of spirit, and there was no profit under the sun.' This is the inevitable result of everything that has ME and ME only for its center. There is never any 'profit' in it, but always a grievous loss, and it can never turn out to be anything but 'vanity and vexation of spirit.'"

The August number is on

The Law of Kindness.

"Kindness is one of the mightiest forces in the universe. Nothing else has so much power to change the whole face of things as kindness. In fact, so marvelous are the transformations it effects, that one is almost tempted to think there must be some magical or occult power hidden in the 'law of kindness,' that works according to a principle unknown to us. Like electricity, we need an Edison to discover its secrets, and to reveal its power. God is kind, and kindness makes us like God.

* * * *

"One thing I want to say before closing, and that is that the kindness I mean is not that condescending sort of 'being kind' which stoops from a height to patronize those who are beneath it. It is 'brotherly kindness' I mean, the genuine kindly outflow of one heart towards another, where self is forgotten, and only the good of the other is desired."

These extracts give an unsatisfactory idea of the Leaflets, because of our limited space, but enough to assure our readers that they will do well to use the Leaflets as heart expositions of the Word.

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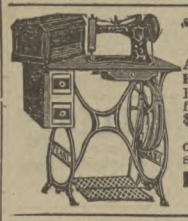
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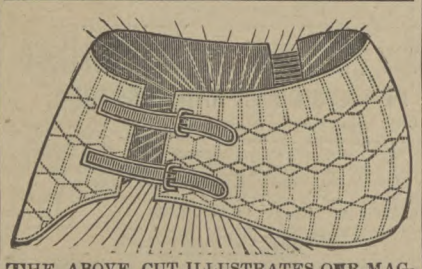
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Signal Notes.

THERE are few brighter papers than the Southern California *White Ribbon*. It is "little, but mighty," a marvel of condensed strength, sweetness and sense, with plenty of fun thrown in. Here is one of its suggestions concerning the Long Beach School of Methods: "If whole unions can not go, do the next best thing, send proxies. A few women will bring home with them the program and the ability to reproduce it." Here is one of its "Dots": "Please, Lord, forgive me for running away to-day, and forgive me when I run away to-morrow."

NOT every American has heard that Valley Forge, the scene of the sufferings of Washington's army, is about to become the site of a large brewing establishment. This sacrilege on patriotism will be consummated unless the government steps in to prevent and converts the scene and its surroundings into a National park. Allen Eastman Cross, the young poet whose recent verses in the *New England Magazine* attracted such favorable attention, has a stirring protest against this outrage, in the August or Grand Army number of the *New England Magazine*.

MR. GEORGE BLAIKLOK, of London, addressed the people of Sag Harbor, Long Island, on Sunday evening, July 27, and on the Monday and Tuesday evenings following. His subject Sunday evening was "Moderate Drinking," taking for his text, "Let your moderation be known to all men." Monday evening, practical truths; Tuesday evening a lecture on, "Life in London," showing that much of the poverty and wretchedness was due to strong drink. Wednesday afternoon he met the ladies of the W. C. T. U., and spoke to them for a half hour. He is an earnest and successful advocate of total abstinence. He is to return to the Old World next week.

A REPORT having been circulated that Father Chiniquy had become an atheist and then died, a London lady wrote for a contradiction of the falsehood. Father Chiniquy, writing from Ste. Anne, Kankakee county, Ill., said: "Though eighty years and ten months old, I travel in the United States and Canada, and lecture almost every day, with as much ease as when thirty years old. By the good mercy of God my eyes are still good, my hands do not shake, my steps are firm, and my lungs excellent. Far from being dead in a state of atheism, I am at work to build a church for one of the many congregations of converts. This year my work has been more prosperous than ever, upwards of 500 converts being the blessed fruits which the good Master has granted me to reap in his vineyard during the last twelve months."

WHEN Edison had given two weeks of his valuable time to going up and down the New York elevated railroad, trying to discover what caused its noise, and a cure for it, he gave up the task. Then a little woman took it. She rode on the cars three days, was denied a place on the rear platform, laughed at for her curiosity, and politely snubbed by conductors and passengers. But she discovered what caused the noise and invented a remedy, which was patented, and she was paid the sum of $10,000 and a royalty forever. Her name is Mrs. Mary Walton, and she lives in New York City.

A REPORT has been going the rounds of the Associated Press that Abraham Lincoln's home in Springfield, given to the state of Illinois by his son Robert, was falling into decay for lack of proper care. Nothing is further from the truth. It is kept in most beautiful order by Captain Oldroyd and wife, with whom it is a labor of love. Nothing can exceed their devotion to the memory of Lincoln; indeed, it is the passion of Captain Oldroyd's life. From boyhood he has been collecting mementoes of his hero, till now his personal collection, aside from all that belonging to the state, is so full and interesting that it would command almost any price from museums. But no money can purchase it from him to whom it is sacred.

A MEMBER of the New York State Liquor Dealers' Association is reported as saying recently: "In almost every county in the state now there is a liquor dealers' association, and we are all pledged to vote together. We will vote together regardless of politics, for we have come to the conclusion that it is about time that we should take care of ourselves."

A BRITISH liquor-dealer has offered John Burns £20 for a straw hat of his which has become famous; doubtless John Burns is a poor man, but he refused the offer: he declares he would have refused £1,000 from such a source, since the hat would only be used to entice his friends into the saloons.

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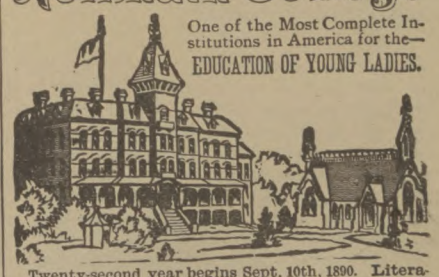
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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WORLD'S AND NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

"THOU HAST GIVEN A BANNER TO THEM THAT FEAR THEE; THAT IT MAY BE DISPLAYED BECAUSE OF THE TRUTH."

Vol. XVI.—No. 34.] CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, August 21, 1890. [Price $1.50 per Year.

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SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Emperor William has now gone a-visiting to Russia.

Original package dealers in Iowa are closing up and clearing out.

The Anti-Lottery Bill passed the House of Representatives Saturday.

Newly discovered copper and silver mines in southern Oregon are attracting attention.

The potato blight is spreading so rapidly in Ireland as to arouse the gravest apprehensions.

Professor James Brice, author of "The American Commonwealth," landed in New York, Monday.

First Assistant Postmaster-General Clarkson has tendered his resignation to take effect September 1.

Forest fires are raging in South Dakota, doing immense damage. It started from a smoker's pipe.

Superintendent Porter says the census shows the population of this country to be not far from 64,250,000.

Louisville's largest distillery burned, and with it 1,120,177 gallons of whisky. Loss $2,000,000; partly insured.

The Mississippi Constitutional convention is in session at Jackson. It is proposed to incorporate the Australian ballot system in the new constitution.

Another big express robbery by bandits occurred at Robbers' Cut, Mo., the scene of the most daring of the James brothers' crimes, early Sunday morning.

The Congo State has annexed the kingdon of Monat-ayamoo, comprising a vast extent of territory south of the Congo state, extending in the direction of the Zambezi river.

Bishop John Henry Newman died near Birmingham, England, aged nearly ninety years. He will live forever in the hearts of Christians through his hymn, "Lead, Kindly Light."

Merrill Edwards Gates, president of Rutger College, is having hard work to decide between the presidency of three colleges, having received calls to preside over Oberlin and Amherst.

Albert Griffin, in an interview with the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* last week, declared that but for the Anti-Saloon Republican movement, the Prohibition Party would have polled 1,000,000 votes in 1888.

Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska have had extensive rains, too late, however, to be of much use to crops. Cotton crop estimates are slightly lower than a week ago. Sugar and rice promise well, so says Bradstreet.

The Woman's Relief Corps, in session at Boston during the encampment of the G. A. R., reports a membership of 102,522, and a relief fund of $94,335. Since its organization it has disbursed $375,090. Mrs. McHenry, of Iowa, was elected president, and Mrs. E. A. Turner, of Massachusetts, vice-president.

MRS. HOFFMAN stopped over Sunday in Chicago on her way from Ohio to Nebraska, where she goes to give five weeks' work in the amendment campaign. While here she gave one of her grand addresses under the auspices of the West Side W. C. T. U. She spoke at Watseka Wednesday evening.

WE are thankful to note in *The New Republic*, Lincoln, Neb., that editor Hardy has so far regained his health as to be able to give three or four days each week to holding meetings. This means much for the amendment cause there, for Nebraska has no stronger man, nor one who can strike harder blows than H. W. Hardy.

MRS. S. F. GRUBB sends out a note of warning against a Mr. Goebel who is sending urgent letters to W. C. T. U. and other temperance people for money to build a Prohibition Hall in Philadelphia. Through inquiries made of the *Voice* and investigations by that paper, she learns that his kind of prohibition is not our kind. Whether it be or not, it seems an inappropriate thing for the rich city of Philadelphia to send out to Western people who are fighting for the faith at home, for money to build a hall for the Prohibition League to meet in. Better send the money to Nebraska and South Dakota to aid in their campaigns.

WE call especial attention to the "Greatest Offer" made by Mr. Hall in the Publisher's Department. His star and circle contain good news for all people who thus far have been so blind to their own interest as not to subscribe for this paper, and to our wise friends who have long stood by us. One reason of the offer in the star is that we so thoroughly appreciate the value of the aquarelle tint picture of Miss Willard that we wish one in every household, knowing it will be an educator there. The offer must close October 1, for it will take months to reproduce the portrait as it will be reproduced, and we must know the number demanded before ordering the work done.

THE *Chicago Post*, a very lively new contemporary of ours, says in a recent issue that "The temperance women have carried their point. There will be beating of their tom-toms and blowing of their horns throughout the length and breadth of the land; for, behold, the original package-seller in South Dakota has been crushed. He has been so flattened out that it will take him a long time to recover. The Supreme Court of that state has rendered a decision in which it is declared that no intoxicating liquors can be sold in South Dakota. More than that, the county courts are given full jurisdiction to fine and imprison liquor sellers without the interference of grand juries or other courts."

THE Bible Institute, now holding its eighth session in Northfield, Mass., is very largely attended. Among the speakers are Dr. Pierson, of Philadelphia; Marcus Rainsford, England; Bishop Thoburn, India; Dr. A. G. Gordon, George F. Pentacost, John G. Woolley, Rev. Mr. Ewing, from the China Inland Mission; Miss Kelsey, from Alaska; Miss Whitman, Tokio, Japan, and Dr. Washburn, president of Robert College, Constantinople. Bishop Thoburn urges that if Pentacost meant anything it meant the gospel for the whole world. We may live, he thinks, to see 500,000 converts in India in a single year. Dr. Little, of Boston, says: "Wouldn't it be a splendid thing to see the Church of God put in one solid day's work?"

MRS. MARY A. HITCHCOCK, president of Nebraska, wishes us to emphasize the call printed two weeks ago in this paper of the Association of Prayer for state and national prohibition. Its especial work now is to raise money for the Nebraska campaign; its plan, to secure 100,000 members to the Association who will each send one dollar to the treasurer, Mr. H. E. George, Room 128, Burr Block, Lincoln, Neb. The money is greatly needed; drouth and scorching winds have caused an almost complete failure of crops through many portions of the state, making it difficult for the people there to do any more than they are doing; they must have help in their heroic struggle against the massed forces of the liquor traffic.

THE Massachusetts W. C. T. U. gave a "glad and cordial welcome" to the veterans of the G. A. R. in Boston. To it they added this bugle call to service in our peaceful war "For God and Home and Native Land": "Relying on your faithfulness, your honor and bravery, we confidently ask you to help us complete the freedom of our country by the extermination of the saloon. No more relentless foe ever threatened us. No surer destruction ever awaited our cherished homes. No traitorous bullet ever slew more of the flower of youth, or the prime of manhood. Your vote and your influence will rout this enemy, and from countless hearts and homes will go up added prayers for blessings on the heroes of this later victory."

LOUIS PRANG, in a letter to Hon. Charles H. Ham, brings out an unexpected relation between manual training and the protective tariff. He says: "Nothing can be more sure than that this art element, rightly cultivated in combination with manual training in our schools, will put not only our architecture but also the products of all our industries on such a high level of inherent and evident excellence that an honest protectionist will find no excuse for protecting them by tariff legislation. And when that day dawns we shall see an industrial development so broad, so strong, so superior to what any other nation has to show that we shall feel ashamed of having ever attempted to build them up by any less noble means than by educating the whole people in the idea that the labor of the hand, when it expresses artistic skill, is a benefit alike to the individual and to all mankind."

THE last *I. C. B. U. Journal*, those initials standing for the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union, is loaded to the muzzle with prohibition hot shot. It gives prominence to the temperance action of the C. I. A. U., says the convention at Pittsburg set its seal of condemnation on the saloon, and adds: "Oh! we Catholic Prohibitionists have reason to be glad of heart and courageous in our advocacy of our principles. We are 'marching on' rightly, well and rapidly. May God give us strength of will and increase of fidelity to our principle that we may do His will in removing the saloon temptation from our people and all the people of this God-favored land. We must coöperate in 'all legislation against the saloon,' and allow no move in its behalf among religious people or politicians to go unchallenged. So 'Glory! glory! hallelujah! as we go marching on.' And prohibition among Catholics is not being 'relegated to the domain of dead issues.' Oh, no!"

THE Chicago Free Kindergarten Training School deserves special attention. It is eight years since it was established; it has in successful operation seventeen schools in this city. They are located in neighborhoods where they become missions to the most destitute and needy. The training school graduated sixty young lady teachers in June last. We rejoice to state that this city has the honor and privilege of successfully teaching the Bible and temperance in addition to the Froebel Kindergarten system. Teachers trained in this school have become so popular that there is an increased demand for their services. Nearly every state in the Union has representatives from this school, as has foreign lands, Japan, Siam and Turkey. One of the last graduates goes to Olympia, Washington, next week, to open a kindergarten there. The training school opens Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1890. For other information apply to Miss Eva Whitmore, Principal, 175 Twenty-second street, Chicago.

MISS MINNIE PHELPS, of St. Catharines, Ont., is probably the best known, and up to date the ablest speaker among women in Canada, always excepting that Boanerges, Mrs. Letitia Youmans. Miss Phelps is a graduate of the Philadelphia School of Oratory, and has a career before her; having evoluted to a dignified view of life, Miss Phelps is not willing to be called "Minnie," and who can blame her? It is a niminy piminy name, which any woman ought to outgrow with her teens. Indeed, the "ie" must be dropped from the hundreds of women's names before any honorary designation ought ever to be found as a prefix to the name. Miss Phelps is so fortunate as to have been christened "Lilian," one of the "airiest, fairiest" names in the beautiful nomenclature assigned to the more beautiful sex; but it fell out that she diminished down to "Minnie." How to be extricated from this dilemma was a question. Pondering upon it, it occurred to me that as her elderly comrade and friend, I could announce to the white ribbon host that now and ever hereafter Miss Phelps is no more Minnie, but Lilian. This I hereby do, confident that not a woman who wears our badge will fail to perceive the patent of royalty conferred by this change on our young Canadian orator, and to help forward the happy improvement to the extent of her power. So says Miss Willard.

Contributed.

IN MEMORIAM.

Clinton B. Fisk.

BY J. R.

"High hopes that burned like stars sublime
Go down the heavens of freedom;
And true hearts perish in the time
We bitterliest need them.
But never sit we down and say,
There's nothing left but sorrow;
We walk the wilderness to-day,
The promised land to-morrow."

—*Gerald Massey.*

Our Great Heart gone! We seek in vain
A soul to truth more loyal,
A life more free than his from stain,
More nobly great, more royal.
But in our grief we hear him say:
"Oh, waste no time in sorrow!
God calls to work; though dark to-day,
His sun will shine to-morrow."

Oh, noble soul! Thy life makes ours
The better worth the living;
Thy strength and greatness help us grow
More strong, yet more forgiving.
From sordid aim to purpose high,
To loyalty unswerving,
Thou callest us; may we become
As faithful and deserving.

Oh, loving heart! Thou couldst not look
In silence on wrong-doing;
But spoke and worked for the oppressed,
The bonds of wrong undoing.
And now, what time in doubt or fear
We halt for sin or sorrow,
Our souls from thine shall gain new strength,
And work for God's to-morrow.

Oh, tireless brain! Oh, strong right arm!
When God your aid was needing,
How well you wrought for Him and man,
Men cannot pass unheeding.
Ten thousand hearts shall be more strong,
Though burdened sore with sorrow;
A myriad souls shall fight the wrong,
And Christ shall reign to-morrow.

Dear Lord! Thy workmen seem to die
When most we seem to need them;
But all who share their courage high
Shall know that Thou wilt lead them.
And, though we cannot see the way
For eyes tear-dimmed with sorrow,
We still can work, and trust, and pray;
Thy kingdom comes to-morrow.

Thy kingdom comes! Our brother gone—
To higher life arisen—
Shall aid men still to do Thy will:
To free sad souls from prison.
Thy workmen die. Thy work lives on,
And greater strength shall borrow
From lives that help to usher in
The reign of Christ to-morrow.

Conshohocken, Pa.

ONLY CIDER.

BY ELLA ROCKWOOD.

"I saw Brother Powelson to-day, mother; and he wants a barrel of cider again this fall," said Deacon Jones one chill October evening, as he pushed back his spectacles, folded up his paper, and drew a little closer to the cheerful wood fire that was snapping and crackling upon the hearth.

"He says he'll give ten cents a gallon," he added, as his wife did not reply.

Still no remark; and the knitting-needles only clicked the faster, as the heel of the gray woolen stocking grew apace. Somehow the Deacon seemed to feel a trifle uneasy. He ran his fingers through his iron-gray hair; then jumped up and stirred the fire vigorously, going to the wood-box for a fresh stick; then, as he reseated himself, his wife, looking over the tops of her silver-rimmed spectacles, asked, "And what did you tell him, Jason?"

"Tell him! why, I told him he could have it, of course. That's what I call a fair price, and a man must look out for business."

"Business!" repeats his wife, an indignant flash coming into her black eyes. "What kind of business do you call it to sell a man that which is slowly but surely bringing his boys to a drunkard's grave."

"Tut! tut! wife, don't put it quite so strong as that. Tom and Joe like a glass of cider, I'll allow, and perhaps they drink more than is good for them, but I'm sure their own father ought to know, and he doesn't seem to object."

"Yes, he ought to know, I'll admit, but it seems he doesn't. I don't see how he can be so blind. Ever since they were little boys, and were allowed to drink all the cider they wanted just as it was beginning to sparkle, their taste for it has been growing stronger, until now, sweet cider, or that in the earlier stages of fermentation, is insipid to their taste; and only last winter their mother told me that of the two barrels of cider put into their cellar, not a drop was left for vinegar. 'The boys were so fond of it,' she said, and her husband drank it to ward off rheumatism, although, his wife said with a laugh, she guessed 'he liked it as well as the boys did.'

"She told me about one of their neighbor's boys," continued Mrs. Jones after a pause in which the Deacon looked fixedly at the ceiling, but said never a word, "who is somewhat younger than Tom and Joe, but comes in frequently to spend the evening, and when the pitcher of cider is brought from the cellar, this boy would often drink so much of it as to become quite intoxicated. 'It was really shocking,' to use her own words, 'to see such a depraved appetite.'

" 'Then why do you give it to him?' I asked.

" 'Why, we could not be so inhospitable as to refuse him a little cider! he would be offended; he is a nice boy otherwise, and his parents are among our best friends.'

" 'And yet,' I said, 'you'll set before him that which is surely driving him to a drunkard's grave.'

" 'How can you talk so! it's only cider!' was her reply.

" 'Only cider!' yet a truer name was never given it than 'The devil's kindling-wood,' as one of our reformed men calls it; and that you, Jason, should sell any one cider, even when it is sweet, grieves me beyond expression."

"Well, now, mother, there's no use making such a fuss about it; if I hadn't sold it to him some one else would, so where's the difference."

"That's exactly what the saloon-keepers say; and you certainly do not uphold them in selling liquor."

"By no means," replied the Deacon, decidedly. "But I reckon there's some difference between sweet cider and whisky."

"A difference, yes, I grant it; but sweet cider becomes sour, and then it is an alcoholic drink, just as much as any liquor, and boys who begin by drinking cider when it is sweet, soon grow to like it when it 'sparkles,' and then to like it when it is old and 'hard.' The more I see the effects of cider drinking the more strongly I am opposed to it. I know it is a common drink among farmers, but more than one farmer's boy has been ruined by it; and how any father can so blindly allow cider to be kept in his cellar for his own and the neighbors' boys to drink is more than I can understand."

"Well, now, John Powelson's drank cider ever since he was a boy, and he's been a church member these twenty years. It ain't made him a drunkard, and it never will."

"No, Jason, Mr. Powelson is not a drunkard, but unless I am greatly mistaken his boys are not likely to escape so easily."

"If I'd known you was going to take it so hard, I wouldn't 'a promised him he could have it. But I told him I'd bring it to-morrow, and I suppose I'll have to now."

The following day Deacon Jones loaded the barrel of cider, which was already hissing and foaming, as if a band of demons were confined within, and were struggling with might and main to grasp their victims before time—into his wagon. Mounting the seat, he rode away toward the village, where he left the cider, and pocketing the money, which someway did not seem much of a satisfaction to him after all, drove slowly homeward.

"I don't know but Mary's right after all," he soliloquized as the horses jogged along, taking their own gait over the dusty highway, where on either side stretched the richly tinted woodland, or the now barren meadows and pastures, with now and then a herd of cows filing slowly homeward.

"If I'd fed them apples to the pigs," he continued, as he flecked the off horse lightly with the whip, "mebbe I'd 'a got just as much out of 'em; they do say as how apples is powerful good for pigs."

But let us see what became of that barrel of cider. It was proposed by one of the boys to add to it a half gallon of alcohol, as he had been told that would improve the flavor, and add also to the "keeping" qualities of the cider. This was accordingly done, with the added result of making it much more intoxicating.

The neighbor's boy had to be carried home on several occasions from the effects of it, in such a condition as to surprise and grieve his parents, who had been ignorant of the fact that their only son had developed an appetite which had been carefully guarded against in their own home, on account of hereditary tendencies. Too late the discovery was made to save the boy! The hereditary longing for drink, which had lain dormant for years, had been aroused, and like a lighted match to the fuse, it increased with frightful rapidity. Tom and Joe were often his companions at the saloon now; the alcoholic fluid in their father's cellar was becoming tame to their taste.

But now their father begins to demur. What! his boys in a saloon! The companions of tipplers and bar-room loafers! In vain he protests, and their mother's tears are alike unavailing; every evening finds them at the saloon, where, with cards and dice, drink and vile jest, the hours are filled.

At last one evening after several drinks have been disposed of, a quarrel arose over a game of cards. Words led to blows. Enraged beyond control, Tom seized a heavy bottle, and with strength born of frenzy dealt his brother a crushing blow upon the head. As the blood trickled from the wound and formed into a little pool upon the floor where he lay, the door opened and John Powelson entered as he often had done lately to try and persuade the boys to go home.

The awe-stricken crowd parted to give him admission. Horrified he gazes upon his son. In another moment he is kneeling at his side with his head upon his arm.

"Go for a doctor, some one, quick!" he commands, and two men dart out of the room to do his bidding. "O Joe! my boy! my boy! to see you come to this!" he wails.

The dying boy's eyes unclose. "Father," he murmurs faintly; "cider did it; that was the starting point; if it hadn't been for that, I wouldn't be here now."

"Tom didn't mean to do it," he added, after a moment, as the now thoroughly-sobered brother, realizing what he had done, threw himself upon the floor by the side of Joe and wept aloud. "It wasn't him; it was the drink did it. Tell mother I——" His words came more faintly, the heart fluttered feebly, and—he was gone.

One son's life put out in shame and darkness, and twenty years in the penitentiary for the other is the result of cider-drinking in John Powelson's family, while the neighbor's son, a victim to his ill-advised so-called hospitality, after breaking the hearts of his parents, eventually filled a drunkard's grave.

And shall any call it harmless, even though 'tis "only cider"?

"Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth."

Flint, Mich.

INTERNATIONAL TEMPERANCE STUDIES.

BY FELIX L. OSWALD, M. D.

Author of "Physical Education," "The Poison Problem," etc.

VII. RUSSIA.

The royal despots of the Middle Ages often astonished their subjects by their generosity in protecting the interests of quarrelsome rustic litigants, till time revealed their motive to be the desire of fomenting quarrels between the peasants and nobles, and thus keep both in more effectual subjection.

A similar policy has for centuries aided the cause of European liquor dealers. "*Ein Bauer der sauft raisonirt nicht*,"—"a drunken boor doesn't meddle with politics," is an East German proverb that reveals the secret of the paternal care of modern sovereigns in fostering the development of the alcohol trade. German students were submitted to ceaseless vexations on the discovery of their intention to restore the waning manhood of their generation by the establishment of gymnastic associations, but the same would-be reformers were freely permitted to drown their patriotic sorrows in floods of lager-beer. Italian political prisoners who are denied the privilege of books and writing material were never grudged the permission to invest their *scudi* in liquor, and even the founders of strict monastic orders indulged their self-renouncing followers in the luxury of capacious wine-cellars. But nowhere on earth has that policy been carried to greater lengths than in the dominions of the absolute Czar. In Russia. King Alcohol reigns as a viceroy protected by countless fiscal and municipal privileges. Beer, wine and brandy are the faithful allies of Muscovite despotism; several kinds of liquor are sold under the charter of government monopolies, and public taverns and distilleries enjoy prerogatives denied to other industrial establishments. In many Russian towns smoking factories can be established only in the suburbs under all sorts of red-tape restrictions, but those restrictions are waived in favor of brewers and distillers—"purveyors of necessities of daily life"—just as a strict army-commander would expel ice-cream venders and pastry-cooks, but tolerate bread-bakers.

"You are no patriot, you won't drink liquor that puts money in the pocket of our dear father, the Czar," a Russian tavern-keeper will reprove the peasant boy who declines an invitation to join his *vodka*-swilling friends; and in Central Russia a temperance lecturer, who should venture to expose the social tendencies of the poison traffic, would be promptly jailed as a dangerous dema-

gogue. A vile stimulant, prepared from fermented cabbage leaves, is included among the daily rations of soldiers in barracks; liquor is permitted to be sold in camps, in college buildings, in factories and on every public market.

But, as a modern philosopher well remarks, "It is a risky plan to found the impunity of crime on the ignorance of the victims, for the difference between right and wrong is often instinctively perceived long before it can be logically defined." Not military despotism, not the knout and the chain, not Siberia itself, has done so much to make the Russian government the loathed and cursed enemy of its subjects as the governmental protection of the poison-traffic. That alliance of tyranny and vice has made the tyrant the representative of a political devil-worship supported only by brutal force, and has morally released his slaves from the duty of submission the moment insurrection ceases to be absolutely hopeless.

Hence the anarchic and nihilistic tendencies of Russian patriots, who have learned to consider the "powers that be" as the embodiment of the evil principle: hence, also, that system of unparalleled official corruption, and the general indifference to peculation and dishonesty wherever the interests of the government are concerned. Before the war, our Southern planters often noticed as a curious fact that their darkies disliked negro-overseers, whom they instinctively dreaded as more brutal, unjust, and merciless than a white taskmaster, and for similar reasons Russian laborers and soldiers are strangely partial to foreign-born superiors, their mental picture of a native official being mostly that of a besotted flunkey who avenges his degradation by degrading and oppressing his helpless subordinates. Diebitsch, Münnich, Grabbe, and Wrangell were all foreigners; Suvaroff, in his earlier career, had to contend against the violent prejudice of his subalterns, and Carlyle, in his history of Frederick the Great, tells the following characteristic anecdote: "Galitzin, the commander in chief of the Russian forces, was subject to fits of sleeplessness, and, wandering about in his large tent, overheard one night a common soldier recounting his dream to the sentry, outside the door. 'A curious dream,' said the soldier; 'I dreamt I was in a battle where I got my head cut off, and of course, went to heaven. I knocked at the door, St. Peter came with a bunch of keys and made such a rattling that he awoke the Lord, who started up in haste, asking, "What is the matter? any trouble?" "Yes," says Peter, "there is a great war on earth between the Russians and the Turks." "And who commands my Russians?" asked the Lord. "Count Münnich," answered Peter. "Very well, I may go to sleep again." But that was not the last of it,' continued the soldier. 'I dreamt again, the very same as before, only that I was killed in the present war, and when the Lord asked, "Who commands my Russians?" Peter answered, "Prince Galitzin.'" "Galitzin? then quick, get my boots," said the Lord.' ".

Russian fireside tales abound with anecdotes about drunken judges, drunken school-teachers and even drunken *papas*, or village priests, as a proof that the public sanction of the drink-vice has completely undermined the people's respect for the character of his official superiors.

Yet here, as elsewhere, the progress of education has operated a perceptible, though rather slow, change for the better. There are total abstainers and temperance unions among the upper classes of Russian society, and temperance lectures, though too risky in the North American form, are circulated in the guise of novels and medical treatises. More than one popular Russian physician has publicly stated his reason for dropping alcohol from the list of his remedial prescriptions, and the ostentatious intemperance of high public functionaries has become a thing of the past.

Experience has even undermined one main prop of the stimulant delusion: The cold climate argument. The logic of practical experiments, in Siberian journeys and arctic voyages, has convinced many Russian travelers that frost can be fought with better weapons than brandy-bottles; and that in polar winters temperance may become a primary condition of survival.

Watauga. Tenn.

HOW TO REACH THE FOREIGNERS.

BY EVA C. GRIFFITH.

When we realize that about half of the population of the United States is either foreign born or of foreign parentage, and that a very large majority of these foreigners are opposed to temperance legislation, we realize one of the greatest difficulties we have to meet in the temperance reform. How to reach these foreigners with temperance education is a problem with which the W. C. T. U. is having a constant struggle. I offer a few suggestions to local workers, which, if carried out, will at least lessen the difficulties of this problem.

First of all we must remember that these foreigners are human beings. They have the same likes and dislikes as other human beings, and are susceptible to the same softening influences of love, sympathy and kindness. The great necessity is, that we Americanize these foreigners, and the only way that this can be accomplished is to go among them socially and treat them as friends and equals. In many communities of our land there are intelligent, respectable, well-to-do Germans and Norwegians, who are never called upon by their American neighbors, never welcomed to their social circles nor in any way drawn into companionship with them. Were this otherwise, were these foreigners treated with the same cordiality, socially, that Americans treat each other, they would soon get into American ways, catch American ideas and gradually become assimilated with the native population.

I am not fully in accord with the plan of sending German women lecturers into German communities to speak in the German language, to be entertained in German homes, organize German unions and thus perpetuate the isolation of the Germans from the Americans. As far as possible I would send American women among the Germans and other foreigners, to be entertained in their homes and to speak in the English language. They may not understand all they say, but they will understand enough to want to learn more, and they will fully understand the hearty hand-shaking, and the kindliness of the visit. Foreigners are always cordial, and sometimes I think they are more social, brighter and livelier than Americans are, and they welcome a visitor among them with a heartiness that Americans might do well to imitate.

In Northern Wisconsin there is a W. C. T. U. composed of Americans, Germans and Norwegians, neither of whom can speak the language of the other fluently. The president of the union, an American, told me that the devotional exercises at the regular meeting were carried on one week in the Norwegian and the next in the German language, while all the business is done in English.

At a public meeting where I lectured, the Bible was read in English, the prayer made in Norwegian, and two of the songs and the benediction rendered in German. Yet I never had a more attentive audience nor a more cordial hand-shaking at the end. When this union was organized there were but two prohibition voters in the township, now there are about thirty. Elderly women have undertaken the study of the English language that they might read THE UNION SIGNAL, and a general feeling of friendliness and social intercourse brought about that could have come in no other way save by this steady working together.

Every white-ribbon woman can begin this work of helping to Americanize the foreigners by calling socially on the foreign women in her own town or neighborhood, getting acquainted with them, inviting them to her own home and to the meetings of the local union. The efforts being made by some of our states to compel, by law, every child to be taught the English language, should be seconded by good people everywhere, in trying to make the English language attractive to old and young by personal sympathy and cordiality, and in interesting foreigners in American institutions and plans.

Whitewater, Wis.

IS NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION NOW NECESSARY?

BY ADA M. BITTENBENDER.

Since the passage of the "Original Package Bill," the question has been asked: "Does not its enactment do away with the necessity for National Constitutional Prohibition?"

Let us see. The law provides:

"That all fermented, distilled, or other intoxicating liquors or liquids, transported into any state or territory, or remaining therein, for use, consumption, sale, or storage therein, shall, upon arrival in such state or territory, be subject to the operation and effect of the laws of such state or territory, enacted in the exercise of its police powers to the same extent and in the same manner as though such liquors or liquids had been produced in such state or territory, and shall not be exempt therefrom, by reason of being introduced therein in original packages or otherwise."

What is its effect? Senator Wilson, of Iowa, who had the bill in charge in the Senate, and framed the wording of the law, has answered this question. In opening the discussion on the bill, he said:

In the case recently decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, the case of Leisy & Co. *vs.* Hardin, on writ of error to the Supreme Court of the State of Iowa, the court, in its opinion, held the following language:

The plaintiffs in error are citizens of Illinois, are not pharmacists, and have no permit, but import into Iowa beer which they sell in original packages, as described. Under our decision in Bowman *vs.* Chicago, etc., Railway Company they had the right to import this beer into that state, and in the view which we have expressed they had the right to sell it, by which act alone it would become mingled in the common mass of property within the state. Up to that point of time, we hold that in the absence of Congressional permission to do so, the state had no power to interfere by seizure, or any other action, in prohibition of importation and sale by the foreign or non-resident importer. Whatever our individual views may be as to the deleterious or dangerous qualities of particular articles, we cannot hold that any articles which Congress recognizes as subjects of interstate commerce are not such, or that whatever are thus recognized can be controlled by state laws amounting to regulations, while they retain that character; although at the same time, if directly dangerous in themselves, the state may take appropriate measures to guard against injury before it obtains complete jurisdiction over them.

To concede to a state the power to exclude, directly or indirectly, articles so situated, without Congressional permission, is to concede to a majority of the people of a state, represented in the state legislature, the power to regulate commercial intercourse between the states, by determining what shall be its subjects, when that power was distinctly granted to be exercised by the people of the United States, represented in Congress, and its possession by the latter was considered essential to that more perfect union which the Constitution was adopted to create. Undoubtedly there is difficulty in drawing the line between the municipal powers of the one government and the commercial powers of the other, but when that line is determined, in the particular instance, accommodation to it, without serious inconvenience, may readily be found, to use the language of Mr. Justice Johnson, in Gibbons *vs.* Ogden (9 Wheat., 1,238), in "a frank and candid coöperation for the general good."

The effect of the bill, if it shall become a law, will be to leave every state in the Union free to determine for itself what its policy shall be in respect of the traffic in intoxicating liquors. If a state shall desire prohibition, it can adopt it and exercise it and enforce it under the provisions of this bill. If it shall desire license, high or low, the same conditions will attend that policy so far as this bill is concerned. If it shall prefer to adopt the policy denominated local option, it may do that, so that the traffic may be allowed in such counties or cities as desire it and be prohibited in others. But that each state shall be left to determine for itself what its policy in this regard shall be is the scope of the bill, its purpose and its effect.

Senator Blair, of New Hampshire, in discussing the bill, said:

If we pass this bill the Senator from Iowa only hopes that the condition will be made legal which everybody had believed in hitherto, which the courts of Iowa had acted upon, which the courts of the United States had acted upon, which the executive departments of the state and the nation and the people at large had acted upon, simply to establish that condition which everybody had previously believed to exist.

This measure will add nothing to the great controversy between those who believe in prohibition, those who believe in what we call temperance, and those who hold to the opposite belief. It will add nothing to the relative strength of the position which either of these parties has hitherto occupied. Not to pass it is to be sure to have the effect of ranging all the powers of the state and of the nation upon the side of intoxication and indiscriminate trade in intoxicating liquors; but to enact it into law has none other effect than I have alluded to. . . .

I believe that the great fortress, the real defense of the liquor trade in this country, is the Constitution of the United States, and that but for that Constitution many of the states to-day would have freed themselves almost absolutely from the entanglement and the injury which result from this bad traffic. I hold to that doctrine, and I do not believe any one who studies the subject can arrive at any other conclusion. After we have adopted this bill it will be found that the great temperance controversy is in substantially the same position that it has been heretofore; no worse for the decision of the Supreme Court, because this act of Congress will have rectified that evil; but so far as the future contention is concerned we shall be where we were, and we shall still need an enlargement of the powers of the states, or an amendment of the Constitution of the United States which shall liberate those powers to the full exercise of the power which they possess for their own protection, or an amendment of the Constitution of the United States which, I say, will give every state the power of an independent nation within its own limits over this subject; and, better, a still broader and more comprehensive amendment of the Constitution which shall not only do that, but shall re-enforce the police powers of the state by an absolute prohibition—a national prohibition extending over the whole country.

The enactment of this law was as eagerly sought by advocates of the license system as by Prohibitionists. Senator Faulkner, of West Virginia, a believer in "high license," expressed the views of these advocates. In the course of his remarks, he said:

If I comprehend this decision correctly, should no action be taken by Congress, what will be the effect in my state or in any state that now authorizes licenses to be issued with a view of controlling and regulating the sale of liquors? The effect will be that there will be transported from across the boundaries of that state to any citizen or resident, for sale in "original packages," liquor in flasks or bottle as an article of commerce, the barter and exchange of which will be protected under this decision, construing that provision of the Federal Constitution, and in a few months we will find bars open selling side by side with the men who are honestly paying a license to the municipality, the county and the state for the privilege of exercising that calling, while those engaged in selling by the "original package" are receiving all the rewards and profits, without any of the liabilities and burdens assumed by the law-abiding citizen who executes his bond with a heavy penalty, and pays into the treasury an annual sum to secure this privilege.

The tendency of that will at once be to make every man refuse to take out a license. He can not afford to

pay a license of five hundred or a thousand dollars for the privilege of selling an article when the man in the next house has the privilege of selling the same article in the 'original package' brought from another state, perhaps just beyond the boundary line of that state and is disposing of it as an importer to the citizens of the state without any license, and without any power whatever upon the part of the state to regulate or control it."

Therefore, all Prohibitionists must agree with Senator Blair, that "this measure will add nothing in the great controversy between those who believe in prohibition and those who hold to the opposite belief."

Hence, to the question: "Does not the law on 'original packages' do away with the necessity for National Constitutional Prohibition?" all Prohibitionists with one accord will or should answer *No!*

Several very able arguments were made in each House of Congress to the effect that the measure is unconstitutional, and that the Supreme Court will so declare it, notwithstanding the suggestion of the court which has led to its passage. In case of such a decision, most miserable, indeed, will be the condition of this American people. It, however, would greatly hasten the day of final deliverance through absolute prohibition. It has been said that Congress has the power to outlaw these poisonous drinks as articles of interstate and foreign commerce, through a law enacted for that purpose. If so, and that power should be exercised, still the inhibition ought to be expressed in the Constitution to insure permanent protection.

Washington, D. C.

Correspondence.

OPENING DAY AT CHAUTAUQUA.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—If you have thought that "all roads lead to Rome" it is because you have been wrongly taught. All roads lead to Chautauqua, or so we thought on "opening day" August 5, as the boats came loaded with excursionists to worship at this shrine of Minerva, the now famous "assembly." The drizzle, drizzle of the morning, the pouring rain of noon, promised another flood (Flood) here, and those who had invested heavily in bunting and Chinese lanterns felt that it was "Love's labor lost," but at four o'clock the sun shone forth and the prospect for a gala evening was more cheering.

Bands of music called the people together, and soon the large amphitheater was packed to overflowing. The exercises were opened by prayer. President Miller welcomed the large assembly in a happy, cheery manner. On the large rostrum sat musicians, ministers, divines and professors. Rev. McKee, of Kentucky, brought greetings from the oldest daughter of the "mother Chautauqua." John Habberton, author of "Helen's babies," told "All He Knew," but not a "female woman" was on the platform, though we understood our National president had a cordial invitation to participate.

Time and space are too limited to permit of even a synopsis of the good speeches, good music, grand fireworks, etc., etc., that marked this red-letter day at Chautauqua; suffice it to say that the *Chautauqua idea* is in the lead, and enough enthusiasm imbibed to last through the year.

Aside from the wisdom and culture that is to be had simply by the getting, this is no mean place as a health resort. Lake Chautauqua, though but a few miles from Lake Erie, is from eight hundred to a thousand feet higher, in fact, a lake *on* a hill, which accounts for the exceptional coolness of the place, as well as the absence of flies, mosquitoes, and other disagreeable insects. No boats are allowed to leave or land at this place on the Sabbath day, nor railroad trains to come nearer than three miles, consequently the Sabbath breakers, and "original packages" are kept out and an ideal Puritan Sabbath can be enjoyed. It is not surprising that a young minister, spending his vacation here, should return home and preach that the "world is growing better."

All sorts of "Days" have had their day, such as "Deaconesses' Day," "Grange Day," "Foreign Missionary Day," "Home Missionary Day," but we predict that the greatest day of all will be, "W. C. T. U. Day," which lasts five days, and will be in charge of that very competent leader, Mrs. S. M. I. Henry, when the Evangelistic, National Hospital, and many other lines of work will be presented by competent women. We notice particularly that the very choicest time of the Assembly is given to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union work Another thing we notice is, that all of this Christian work, represented by different days is indivisible, the same women interested in one are interested in all.

Among the many busy workers who are here for a little "outing," which they seem to get by working hard all the time, is Miss Cusac, more generally known as the "Nun of Kenmare." I find her as charming in person and conversation as she is in correspondence. I took a peep into one of her popular books, and my eyes fell upon these lines of truth and soberness, which every temperance worker knows to be *too* true: "Those who support the evil doer, whether by silence when speech is a duty, or by assent which lies perilously near consent, are alike guilty."

I send you an extract from a lecture delivered by Alexander McKenzie, of Harvard College, in the amphitheater, Aug. 4:

"In 1840 William Henry Harrison became President by a majority of 150,000 votes, and James G. Birney brought together but 7,000 votes. Carl Schurz said that the 7,000 votes received by Birney meant more than the 150,000 majority of Harrison. Our civil war came on, and nobody remembered that there had been a President Harrison. There was no idea in the campaign of "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too"—in the log cabin and hard cider—the struggle ranged itself around the 7,000 who stood with Birney. What was thought to be defeated in 1840 saved the country in 1865. You cannot kill an idea. If you are in a minority, fight for that which is true. If you are the only temperance man in the community, vote for that, and sooner or later the right will triumph. Hold to this for yourself, teach it to your children, preach it, live it."

Next to a reference to the absent Chancellor, such sentiments as these brought forth the greatest applause, but Dr. McKenzie is a strong man, and in the language of Aunt Samantha, "He dast." We believe this means something in an audience of six thousand people, nearly all "cup-bearers" who are in one way or another doing errands for the Master.

The different schools of "ologies" and "isms," "urgies," and "pathies" with their respective prefixes, have their own particular devotees; these you recognize by their hurrying from one class to another, a book under each arm, a pencil behind each ear, a writing pad in their hand, and glasses astride their nose. Such affinity have books for spectacles, that an optician is kept constantly busy here.

The Woman's Club which meets at eight o'clock in the morning, and is in charge of our Emily Huntington Miller, is a means of instruction and entertainment, the best women in their line taking part. Mrs. Bishop, teacher of Delsarte, is winning converts every day to her theory, and if the readers of THE UNION SIGNAL have presumed to think that Nature taught them to breathe, to eat, to sleep, to get up, to sit down, perish the thought. Mrs. Bishop will soon convince them that this is an art to be acquired, and that there is a vast difference between *walking* and simply *getting* somewhere.

A great help to the student of Bible literature are the models of Palestine and Jerusalem where Professor Marks is found every afternoon at four o'clock, lecturing on the places of interest in the Holy Land. The last but not least to mention is the Cooking School. This is supposed to appeal to a man's heart, and many young wives are taking advantage of this, and are finding out from Mrs. Ewing the secrets of good cooking, but, as some admit, perhaps ignorance would be bliss while boarding, but taking it all in all we can say, whether our days be few or many, let some of them be spent at Chautauqua.

HULDAH E. LOVELESS.

THE SEIDL SOCIETY.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Late in June, 1889, there was organized in the beautiful city of Brooklyn, N. Y., a society, unique in object and operation, about which your readers will be glad to hear.

During the preceding summer an orchestra, led by Anton Seidl, one of the finest musicians living, held daily concerts at the Music Hall at Brighton beach, Coney Island, one of the most famous resorts of the East. Here music of the very highest order was rendered every afternoon and evening.

One of Brooklyn's most noted and public-spirited women, Mrs. Laura Holloway Langford, author of "Ladies of the White House," and many other books, found recreation from a busy life in attending these concerts day after day. Then she bethought herself of hundreds of other Brooklyn women who also, instead of leaving the city and their busy husbands during the season, might find refreshment on that magnificent beach and likewise have the delight of such music as one might cross an ocean to hear.

At once Mrs. Langford set to work, and in a short time the Seidl Society became an established fact. The Brighton Beach railway, with one terminus in Brooklyn, the other at the large hotel bearing the same name and in immediate proximity to the Music Hall, agreed to furnish on each train a special car for the members of the Seidl Society and other ladies without escorts. By this means, under the care of officials, lone women and children have been able to visit the beach and listen to exquisite music with ease and propriety.

The Seidl Society grew beyond all expectations. At its first annual dinner on the 28th of June it numbered nearly 500 members.

But this is not all. Under the splendid management of its executive board and with a president matchless in energy, originality and capacity for large operations, the society has done something more than enjoy itself and hear fine music at reduced rates. It instituted a series of lectures upon music, giving one day each week to one prominent composer, whose brilliant works were then rendered by the orchestra in the concert immediately following. Under its management Wagner's Parsifel was put on the stage on a magnificent scale at an expense of $7,000. The receipts in excess of this sum went into the coffers of the Seidl Society.

Nor is this all. The society, first musical, secondly social, is thirdly and prominently humanitarian and progressive. These bright women, expending little vitality in idle boasts, chatter and promises, went to work and raised funds by means of which, during the three months season of 1889, three thousand poor women and children spent one day each at the beach.

The society has secured a building on the beach, the sign of which "The Children's Pavilion of the Seidl Society," explains its object. Within are rows of cots, toys, rockers for mothers, milk for the little ones and a maid in attendance. How much benefit and happiness is here stored for the poor little denizens of the city's slums!

And this is not all. In deference to the wishes of the Seidl Society the mammoth Brighton Beach Hotel for the first time in its history closed its bar on Sunday, and promises to keep it closed on that day hereafter. In so doing it loses its chief revenue, but gains something better.

Said a prominent railway and hotel officer, in speaking of the subject, "You cannot know how much we have to contend with in carrying out this restriction. But it takes little foresight to say that this beginning will end in closing every bar on Coney Island on Sunday." So much for the unheralded work of the Seidl Society.

Again, the president is making arrangements to have Sunday services at 10:30 a. m. during the season, in Music Hall, in which prominent clergymen will officiate, beginning with Dr. Lyman Abbott, of Plymouth Church. And on every Friday there will be given a lecture in the same hall by some well-known woman speaker, like Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, on American History. To them the public will be admitted on payment of a small entrance fee.

At the annual dinner which has just taken place, this program was modestly outlined by the chief officers. It was a delightful occasion. Several hundred members and guests went to the beach by a special train, were delightfully entertained by the Brighton Beach Hotel, had an excellent dinner in the banqueting hall, listened to short speeches from members and guests, including some of the noted women editors of New York and Brooklyn, attended the afternoon concert, then the Seidl Society reception and the evening concert, and then home by moonlight, making a memorable day.

During the last year the society has raised and expended about $10,000. There is a grand future before it if it continues on its present lines of work.

HESTER M. POOLE.

World's W. C. T. U.

OUR SECOND ROUND-THE-WORLD MISSIONARY.

INTERESTING EXPERIENCES IN JAPAN.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—The Y. M. C. A. of Shidzuoka sent one of their members to Numadza as an escort. The scenery along the line of travel is lovely but not impressive. The whole valley is planted with rice and each bunch stands with head erect as if eager to catch every ray of sun or drop of rain. The foot-hills are cultivated far up the sides in greatest perfection. Our train skimmed on through this narrow valley; hemmed in on one side by the sea and on the other by the hills, it all seems like a little world by itself. Twice we have had a fine view of "Fuji" in the distance. My escort speaks English and talks of his country, his people and their customs, and is full of knowledge of the outer world; a delightful traveling companion.

Our station reached, we find the pastor of the native church and about a hundred of his members there to welcome us. The city is a good-sized one, but being somewhat inland and very few foreigners living there, the announcement of the arrival of a "foreign lady teacher" brought the people out in great numbers. That night we held a meeting in the theater, a large building seating about two thousand. The place was packed and I found it a most delightful audience. At the close of the meeting a number signed the pledge and the following day we formed a union with about forty members. Much interest was manifested, and it was decided to have an early meeting before leaving. At nine o'clock a. m., through a heavy rain, the women came to hold a special prayer meeting and listen to instruction as to methods of work.

My visit to this place was a hasty one. The Emperor and Empress were out "doing" the empire, and on this special day he was on his way to review the troops. An order had been given to suspend all railroad travel and traffic that the troops might be conveyed to the parade grounds, so our train was held at the depot till the Emperor's train passed. He travels, of course, in his own special train, and everything steps aside till this "Son of Heaven" has passed. The train stopped five minutes at the depot, but all we saw was his body-guard and outriders. Thousands and thousands of people gathered, each eager to catch a glimpse of their sovereign Our train passed out about fifteen minutes after the special, and for nearly thirty miles the roadside was lined with people, many of whom had come miles and had been waiting for hours.

At the next depot it was almost impossible to make one's way through the crowd. The special had reached there and the Emperor had been driven to the castle, but the crowds still stood in the drenching rain. The day was dark and cloudy, and as night approached the crowd seemed loth to separate. A missionary met me at the depot and for a drive of a mile and a half it was almost impossible to make our way through the crowds of people. The city was beautifully decorated. A great arch had been put up over the main street leading to the city. This was of evergreen and festooned with national Chinese flags (a white bunting background with a large red ball supposed to represent the rising sun) and paper flowers arranged to represent the Emperor's crest; other arches less imposing were put up at various places. The only hotel in the place did itself credit in decorations. The foreign ministers were to be entertained there, and from their arch floated the flags of all countries whose representatives were present.

The Emperor proceeded to the castle, a structure three hundred years old, situated in a very large enclosure surrounded by a high, heavy wall, and the entrance guarded by soldiers. The building is almost indescribable, built on a heavy foundation of stone, irregular in outline, and towering up five stories. In the center of the castle is a great well capable of supplying water for five thousand men in times of a siege; the well is said to be lined with gold.

On the very top of the castle are two mammoth dolphins made of gold. One has a most interesting history. They are regarded as very great curiosities, and were put up at great expense. When the Exhibition was held in Vienna, it was decided that one should be placed on exhibition. Accordingly, a Commission was dispatched with their precious charge. The exhibit over, the dolphin was returned to Japan, but the steamer, just before reaching Hong-Kong, went to the bottom, and the dolphin was only recently recovered and replaced upon the castle. They are now covered with heavy wicker work to protect them from being defaced by sight-seers. Here in this gigantic structure the Emperor with his attendants will remain.

This is the time when the spring maneuvers take place, and the Emperor is here to witness the attack of a supposed Western enemy, and the defense offered by the army and navy. A lengthy account of this might not be very interesting, as we have all set our faces like a flint toward a higher and more civilized form of defense than setting the bravest and noblest sons of a country before

the cannon's mouth to be mown down like grass. My heart is so stirred over this relic of barbarism that I feel sometimes like taking one text, "Peace on earth, good will to men," and crying it out among the nations. On this occasion, the Emperor gave a hundred thousand *yen* ($82) from his own private purse for the benefit of these maneuvers, and at the same time comes the cry from the North of starving hundreds who have been driven to every extremity for food. It is quite time that Christian nations should lead off in sounding the clarion notes of Peace! Peace!! Peace!!! "So all the people shall dwell in peace."

After the excitement of trying to see His Majesty had subsided, an attempt was made to hold meetings. The stormy weather that prevailed interfered somewhat, but did not prevent the *women* coming out, and a union was formed and departments of work taken up at once. The women were most enthusiastic, and invited me to sit with them for a photograph.

We saw much of interest here in the form of pottery, so delicate, it looks like painted egg shells, yet so strong it is one of the most serviceable kinds of ware in use. Several places are noted for producing certain kinds of wares, but it seems to me nothing compared with this manufactured at Nagoya.

The Temperance League of Keyoto invited me to come down and speak for them. I next made my way to Keyoto, where I found there had been a union, but as in most places they had changed the name and were only just alive under another name. Several meetings resulted in awakening an interest, but they preferred the last adopted name.

The Congregational Conference was in session, and I was invited to address the body. I was very glad of an opportunity of conveying our greetings to this Christian gathering of about forty native preachers, also of bringing our work before them. I was most kindly received, and a vote of thanks was given, and general invitations to visit all these churches. Our meetings were crowded. On one night I was invited, with others, to address a meeting in the theater. As I was not the first speaker, I went in late. On reaching the theater I heard almost an uproar. The meeting was a religious gathering composed of about six hundred Buddhist students, but they were trying to cry down the speaker. Intense confusion prevailed through his speech and I feared I would not be able to address them, but when I assured them I had not come to ridicule them or their religion, but simply to tell them of ours, they seemed quite ready to listen. The subject of the address was, "What Christianity has done for the World." I am glad to record that they listened for more than an hour, and frequently applauded.

On Sabbath morning I attended service at the Doshisha school where nearly nine hundred students were present, many of them being Christians. It was a grand sight. The professor and teachers were seated on the platform, one presided at the organ, another conducted the opening services and a Japanese preached. I was invited to address the students, and of course was very glad of the opportunity. Several of the students called on me and offered to show me the sights of the city, an offer I was glad to accept, as it was a time of special interest.

The Emperor was expected the following day and great preparation was made. The palace (for Keyoto was once the capital) was opened and the grounds were decorated in flying colors. Several arches were put up and there was no end to the flags and evergreens. The arrival of the special train was announced to be at one o'clock p. m. Orders were sent to all schools that the children must be in line before that hour. The children began to gather in hundreds, multitudes crowded the highways and acres of people had assembled when it was announced that the train was three hours late. Meantime it began to rain, but there the crowd stood till the salute announced the arrival of His Majesty. We first caught sight of the outriders, less than fifty in number, all mounted on fine horses. The soldiers wore red jackets, helmet shaped hats with white plumes, carrying swords at their side; next came carriages with Japanese of rank, then the Emperor. His carriage was plain, much like our own. Seated in the carriage in front of the Emperor was his body-guard, a Japanese dressed in foreign clothes. The Emperor was in full military dress, with fancy dress hat. Standing very near the street I had a good view of all who passed. The Emperor is by no means a fine looking man, many of his subjects rivaling him in good looks. His face is wholly destitute of expression, and on no occasion have I seen him in any way recognize the homage paid him by his subjects.

What surprised me very much was the lack of an expression of enthusiasm on the part of the people. Not a sound was heard; some two hundred thousand people received him in most profound silence. They seemed awed by the presence of His Majesty, and there was no sign of greeting on the part of the people and not the slightest recognition of his subjects on the part of the Emperor. It seemed very strange to one coming from a land where we can swing our hats at the President and see him, in all grace and dignity and even in smiles, recognize our enthusiasm. The Emperor is said to be a man of advanced thought and quite in favor of all progress that tends to elevate his people.

A visit to the temples of Keyoto is most interesting. The largest temples in Japan are there. One is now in the course of construction. A very ancient temple of great note is worth a long journey, if there was nothing else to see; it is especially noted for its paintings; they are very old and of great beauty. Painted in the form of screens, they form the walls or partitions between the apartments of the temple. We made hasty visits to the temple containing more than three thousand idols; here they stand in solemn silence one hand uplifted and the other outstretched. Near by is a shrine containing an image of Buddha, made of brass and surrounded by strange ornamentations of many kinds. Some distance to the left another shrine contains the Diabutis (Great Buddha). This is but the head and shoulders of Buddha, made of wood and covered with gilt paper. The paper is peeling off in spots and gives the image a very ugly look. The bust is built from the floor up, and must be about sixty feet high. The head is crowned with a coronet of snails. It is said when Buddha was in India and exposed to the burning rays of the sun this crown of snails fell from heaven upon his brow, to protect his head from the heat.

In the same locality is a great bell tower, containing a bronze bell that weighs sixty-three tons; it is nine inches thick, eleven feet in diameter and twenty feet high. It is sounded by striking it with a heavy beam suspended from the ceiling by ropes; one end of the beam is covered with metal, to the other end a rope is attached, by means of which the beam is swung against the bell. The sound is sweet and clear, and can be heard more than a mile away. So much of interest centers about this old capital, I cannot begin to tell of all. Japan and Japanese life are a study worth much attention.

From Keyoto I journeyed on to Osaka. The Y. M. C. A. had invited me there and given the use of their hall. The storms began again, but did not seem to interfere with the meetings. A missionary and his wife, to whom I had a letter from a classmate in Alaska, gave a reception and entertained me. I met all the missionaries, visited the school, addressed twenty kindergarten teachers, held night and afternoon meetings, and every moment seemed more than crowded full.

My next stop was Kobe, from whence I sailed for China. Kobe is a port of call for all vessels sailing between China and Japan, and is a very important place and a very wicked place. Sometimes numbers of vessels, steamers and men-of-war are in port, and this means a city full of drunken sailors. I met many distinguished persons at Kobe. The Emperor was there at that time, and the city was in gala dress. Vessels tried to outdo each other in decoration, and the booming of cannons as salutes became familiar sounds. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived about that time, and they were wined, dined and saluted; the whole city seemed as eager to see them as they were to see the Emperor. We lived in a royal atmosphere for some days, and all this excitement, of course, interfered with carrying out my plans of work, and I failed to accomplish what I most desired—to form a union among the foreigners. I must not fail to mention that I met George Francis Train, with all his baggage marked "Around the World in Sixty Days." He rushed from the depot to the wharf where the steamer had been delayed for an hour or more that he might "make time." I also met and traveled with the admiral and lieutenant of a Russian man-of-war. I had met the Russians of Alaska, and knowing a little of their people they talked freely. The admiral was a fine-looking man of about fifty or more, dressed in military full dress, and spoke English fluently and correctly. We talked of Russia and Siberian prison system as freely as old friends, and the lieutenant called a few days after to invite me to Russia, saying he would do all he could to open the way for me. It was my intention to go North to Siberia, but I am having the fever so often the doctor has advised me to go to a cool climate at once.

JESSIE A. ACKERMAN.

(To be Continued.)

Our Book Table.

Among the many books brought out by the Scientific Temperance Instruction law, few seem to us to offer such practical help to teachers in the lower grades as, "The Human Body, Part I," published by A. Lovell & Company, New York. It is the first book of the series, "Practical Work in the Schoolroom," and bears marks of having originated in the schoolroom rather than the study. It is a transcript of actual work done by Sarah F. Buckelew and Margaret W. Lewis in the primary department of one of the New York City schools. Under each topic is given, first, a model lesson; second, a formula embodying the principal facts brought out in developing the lesson; third, questions for the formula; fourth, directions for teaching the lesson, and lastly, questions on the lesson. The book exactly answers the question so often asked, "How shall I teach little children who cannot read, the laws of health and of temperance?" In these lessons health teaching and temperance teaching are carried straight along with scientific teaching in such simple terms the child can understand them.

Here is part of the formula of the lesson on circulation: "If I would be healthy, my blood must be pure and circulate freely. It will not circulate freely if I wear tight clothing, if I do not exercise in work or play; if I do not keep my body warm. It will be impure if I breathe bad air; if I eat unwholesome food; if I drink alcoholic liquors; if I snuff, smoke or chew tobacco." Here is one of the questions, with its answer: "Which is the more dreadful, hydrophobia or delirium tremens? One is as dreadful as the other," and this leads up to the sure safeguard against delirium tremens: "I should never drink a drop of alcoholic liquors," and the child is left in no doubt of the fact that wine, beer and cider contain alcohol.

RECOLLECTIONS OF GENERAL GRANT, by George W. Childs, comes to us with the compliments of the author. This dainty little book contains papers which have appeared in magazine and newspaper articles, and thousands will be pleased to have them in this convenient form for preservation. These Recollections show us the man, rather than the general; no one can read them without being impressed with his genuineness, his innate humility and his kindness of heart. Many noble things not before known, come out in these records; making us honor still more him, who, though he was our greatest general, was even greater as a genuine man.

Mr. H. L. Hastings, 47 Cornhill, Boston, issues monthly booklets at two cents each, twenty-five cents a year, which are just the thing to stem the tide of worldliness and infidelity threatening to sweep the land. Concerning one of them, WILL THE BIBLE STAND? Miss Willard writes: "It is the best embodiment of evidences of Christianity anywhere to be found, and has the hearty indorsement of leading scholars in England and America. Let me warmly recommend it to mothers who have skeptical sons and daughters as I once was." Mr. Hastings publishes many tracts suitable for distribution.

TEMPERANCE TEMPLE ITEMS.

MATILDA B. CARSE.

Dear white-ribbon sister, brother, boy or girl: Have you a Temple mite-box on your table? If not, write to Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, 145 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, inclosing a two-cent stamp, and it will be promptly sent you on condition that you will drop into it a cent a day, or its equivalent, during the next twelve months. Mite-boxes in quantities will also be sent to unions for the cost of transportation.

* * *

The letters that we receive daily inclosing gifts for the memorial tablet in the Temple, to be erected in honor of Mother Thompson, show in what loving remembrance she is held by white-ribboners all over the land. Mrs. Sarah A. McClees, of East Orange, N. J., writes: "I inclose $2 to help along the 'Thompson fund' in the great building; may it rise gloriously from corner-stone to capstone." Mrs. L. H. Lasey, Galesburg, Ill., incloses $1 for the same purpose and says: "Surely Mrs. Thompson's memory should be preserved to future generations." The W. C. T. U. of Montrose, Pa., sends $1 for the tablet. The Y's of Emlenton, Pa., and Mrs. Wm. Ingalls, of Abington, Conn., each send $1 for the tablet.

* * *

Mrs. Harriet L. Dunlap, of Tiffin, O., who was one of the original Crusaders, and gave three solid months to the work in its inception, sends a check for $100, and writes: "I shall rejoice to see the Temple finished, and have woman take her proper place in all things in this land, and redeem it from the curse of intemperance." Mrs. Dunlap also made a very unselfish offer, which it would not be wise at present to reveal. Mrs. Maria C. Madison, of Irving Park, Ill., entered the Temple office a few days ago. She remarked that she wanted to do some good, and generously handed out a check for $100 for the building fund. We wish a few more rich women who want to do good would follow her noble example. Mrs. Nancy Hilleary, Burlington, Ia., sends a check for $50. She says: "I am an old lady past my three score and ten. I hardly expect to see the Temple completed, but hope it will be finished, and be the means of doing great good."

Mrs. Martha A. Stowe, New Brighton, Pa., sends a check for $100 in memory of her mother, Mrs. Deborah Darragh, a pioneer temperance worker in Beaver county, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Stowe sent, besides, $5.60, the contents of her mite-box for a year. It was accompanied by $4.05, the contents of the mite-box of Mrs. W. B. Watkins, wife of the pastor of the M. E. Church.

* * *

Our indefatigable friend, Jane E. Weeden, is as undeterred by the heat of summer as by the stinging cold of winter, in her work for the Temple. She writes: "I have had a sort of a semi-vacation during the heated term, but by the assistance of Mrs. Egley, president of the Onarga, Ill., W. C. T. U., and other friends, I have done a little toward the magnificent enterprise which I am glad God has blessed in spite of all opposition." She has gathered in the following amounts; Onarga, Ill., W. C. T. U., $40; Gilman W. C. T. U., $13.50; Ottawa W. C. T. U., $25.

* * *

We are sure the children are all anxious to know how *The Midget*, edited by little Ethel Stout, is getting along. We had a letter from her mamma a short time ago. She writes that Ethel is spending part of her vacation in Indiana. *The Midget* is prospering and has gained a hundred new subscribers. She inclosed one-tenth of the subscription ($1) for the building fund. Ethel's cute little paper costs only ten cents a year. If you want it send a dime with your name to Ethel Stout, Delaware, Ohio.

We have a great many letters from the children, showing that they are at work for the Temple, as well as their elders. Little Samuel Grissinger, McConnell, Ill., writes: "I am a little boy seven years old. I send you $1.10 for the Temple fund; will send you more as soon as I can save more. I read a chapter in the Bible every day and THE UNION SIGNAL." How could he help being a good little boy?

Mabel Berry, Lincoln, Neb., a little girl ten years old, writes: "I see you have so many letters from the children I thought I would write, too. My Grandma Lathrap and I have a mite-box in partnership. My share of the contents I got by selling pie-plant. We send $3.65. I have read about *The Midget*, and my dear grandpa has given me ten cents to pay for it. I hope I shall see the Temple some time."

Four little orphans, Hattie, Dwight, Charley and Susie Eames, Jacksonville, Ill., send $1 to have their names placed in the corner-stone. Hattie writes: "We are very much interested in the Temple, and always read your letters. My father and mother have both gone to heaven, and we are living with grandma."

* * *

Mrs. G. Quatermass, Woodville, Ind., sends for two mite-boxes. She wants to know the price of one brick, "so that the children can tell how many bricks their money will buy. It is always quite a satisfaction for them to know that they really have a little share in the building." Pressed bricks, such as are going into the building, cost about two cents each.

Little Fostoria Macklin, Lewisburg, Ohio, sends $3.75. Her mother writes: "She (Fostoria) could hardly wait till her birthday came again to see how much we had for the Temple. To her joy, on counting the money the first thing in the morning, she found $3.75. The box is set up for another year, and this time we have more help, in the way of a sweet little Frances Willard, that came to our house last September. Her offering will go in with ours."

All money orders and checks for the Temple should be made out in the name of Miss Esther Pugh, 161 La Salle Street, Chicago, National treasurer, and treasurer of the Temple fund. All information in regard to the Temperance Temple should be addressed to Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, Pres. Woman's Temperance Building Association, *145 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.*

Our Children.

THE ROBIN'S GARDEN.

'Twas a saucy, bold robin perched high on the tree
With one eye on my cherries, the other on me;
"And what do you want in my garden?" said he.

I knew he was young by his flight and his note,
By the color and cut of his dapper new coat,
And the spots, like a thrush, on his breast and his throat;

So I said, "It's a shame to be thieving! It's wrong
For a chicken like you!" But, "Ho! Ho!" was his song,
"I've been out of the egg-shell for ever so long.

"If I followed your thought, it was *chicken* you said!
Why, sir! I remember the strawberry bed
When there wasn't one berry quite edibly red.

"*Do I like them?* Like strawberries? Well, for the sake
Of judicious variety—just for a break
In a diet of worms—I do sometimes partake.

"Did I hear you say *cherries?* Now, now, if you please,
Go find your own cherries. I'll answer for these.
Or fill up that vulgar great basket with peas.

"Your cherries? *my* cherries, you mean," whistled he;
"For my title is clear as a title can be,
I was hatched in that very identical tree!"

—*Isaac Ogden Rankin, in July Wide Awake.*

A LITTLE WORN-OUT SHOE.

BY CARRIE CLARK.

Yes, Tom Burton really stopped drinking, not for a day, or a week, or a month; but forever. It is not worth while to tell how he began. The story would be too long and too sad, and we thrive better in sunshine than in shadow. But how he stopped; ah! that is worth knowing about!

It all grew out of Annie Harwood's friendliness. Mamma thought Annie altogether too friendly, and perhaps mamma was right, for it seemed to be impossible to make five-year-old Annie understand the first thing about conventionalities, and she was just as apt to accost a total stranger without the least excuse for doing so as she was to talk about the weather to her doll when "playing lady."

Mamma tried to explain that this was not customary; but Annie stoutly maintained that it ought to be.

"You tell me to love everybody," she argued, "and I can't love people and never speak to them," a bit of logic that mamma found unanswerable; but she hoped that time would teach her little daughter when to speak and when to keep silence. In the meantime Annie's favorite amusement was sauntering about, with her dolly in her arms, nodding "good-mornings" or "good-afternoons" to any face that pleased her fancy.

Tom Burton was laying a new sidewalk in front of Mr. Harwood's house. Tom was a skilled mechanic, capable of earning high wages, and his work had been in great demand; but the times grew more frequent when his mind was clouded and his hand unsteady, until now no one would trust him in a responsible position, and he was obliged, when inclined to exert himself at all, to take the work and pay of a laborer.

It was the noon hour and, comfortably reclining in the shade of a large tree, Tom was partaking of his luncheon. One could scarcely say, eating it, for the food was very meager; his bottle was full, though, so Tom was fairly content.

He had just taken an especially long draught, and was smacking his lips over it, when he was startled by a childish voice saying, "How do you do?"

Tom hastily hiding his bottle, said, "Very well, thank you," and began nibbling a bit of bread before he realized that his visitor was a very small girl nursing a doll, and looking at him with friendly, not critical, eyes.

Tom waited a few moments for her to go away; but she showed no inclination to do so, and he grew impatient for the rest of his rum.

He must have been, unconsciously, a trifle ashamed of himself, for he carried on a mental argument while looking at Annie's sweet little face.

"She won't know what it is," he said to himself; "I'm just wasting time sitting here waiting. She doesn't intend to go away."

Evidently the argument was not perfectly satisfactory, for he waited awhile longer. It was no use; Annie did not go away; so he reached stealthily around for his bottle, tried to cover its length with his hands, and took a long drink.

"What's that?" asked Annie promptly.

"Something to drink," answered Tom, with a faint blush.

"Is it dood?" was the next question.

"Ye-yes," replied Tom with an effort, and a deeper blush.

"I'm firsty," suggested Annie mildly.

"You'd better go home and ask your mamma for a cup of milk or some water," said Tom gruffly. He was fairly crimson now.

"I don't like milk, and I'm not firsty for water," explained Annie, looking longingly at the bottle.

Tom did not take the hint, so Annie tried again: "You said it was dood, didn't you?"

"Yes, but not for little girls," answered Tom.

"Why?" persisted Annie.

"Never mind why," said Tom, draining the bottle.

Disappointed and confused Annie dropped her eyes. As she did so they rested on her pretty new shoes. Instantly the busy little mind flitted to a new subject.

"I've dot new shoes," she ventured.

"So I see," said Tom, much relieved by the turn conversation had taken.

"My papa buys me new shoes. He works hard every day; that's the way he dets me new shoes." Then after a moment's pleased contemplation of her feet, "You dot any little dirls?"

"Yes," answered Tom smiling. "One just about your size, and a dear little girl she is, too."

"What's her name?"

"Katie."

"Tatie dot new shoes, too?"

"No, she hasn't," was the answer given with falling countenance.

"Why?" was the next pitiless question.

Tom did not answer, and his inquisitor gave him a loop-hole for escape, "Perhaps her old ones aren't worn out yet; perhaps they haven't any holes in them," and then, "Have they?"

"Yes, they have," admitted Tom; "they're pretty much all holes."

Annie studied over the problem with her little brows in a pucker. A little girl with worn-out shoes and no new ones to replace them! What could it mean?

Suddenly a bright idea struck her, and with a smile of self-satisfaction she said, "Perhaps she's not as sweet a little dirl as I am."

"Indeed she is, little Miss!" cried Tom indignantly.

"Then *why* don't you det her new shoes?" persisted Annie, not the least abashed.

Dared he answer that question even to himself? Could he ever again endure his own presence if he looked himself in the face now, and truthfully explained why little Katie's feet were on the ground, and her dress in tatters? In shame and silence he covered his face with his hands; but his merciless little questioner was not satisfied, and standing there before him with grave and thoughtful little face was fast answering the query for herself.

"Don't you work every day but Sundays, as my papa does? Is that why you don't det poor Tatie new shoes? I wish she tould live at our house! You tan't be a dood papa at all!"

"I'm not!" said Tom, fiercely, springing to his feet. "I'm not a good one! Do you want to know why I don't get Katie new shoes? That's why!" he almost shouted, raising the bottle high above his head, "that's why!" and he flung it far out into the street where it broke into a hundred pieces. "And now," he went on rapidly, "there is no reason, and, God helping me, there never shall be again!" And there never was.

The struggle was a long one, and a hard one, as such struggles are apt to be; but Tom was firm in his determination and never took a backward step. With the first money he received for the work he was then doing, he bought Katie a pair of shoes. The child was wild with delight, and even the tired mother smiled faintly.

After the little girl had gone to bed Tom said to his wife: "Mary, I want one of Katie's old shoes."

"They are all worn out, Tom," said Mrs. Burton. "They couldn't do anybody any good."

"Anybody but me," corrected Tom. "I want to carry it in my pocket as a reminder—to help me—because—" and then he told her all about it.

A few weeks later, as Mrs. Burton was sewing one evening, her husband handed her a little shoe saying, "I wish you'd sew this up a little for me, Mary, it's going all to pieces in my pocket, and that will never do." And almost blinded by happy tears, Mrs. Burton put some loving stitches in the priceless little worn-out shoe.

I GUESS God made my mamma's eyes
With some of the blue that's in the skies,
For when I look into them I see
Two little angels looking at me.

—*W. B. Seabrook in the Congregationalist.*

SHOW love for your enemy in words and acts, and combine these with praying for him.—*Godet.*

The Still Hour.

FOR THE WEEK BEGINNING AUGUST 31, 1890.

BY REV. C. C. HARRAH.

DAILY BIBLE READING NOTES.

(Luke 18:15-43; Proverbs 20-25.)

Sunday, 31; Luke 18:15-43. Verse 15, The Jews by their religion were educated to have a special regard for children; but Christ's interest surpassed that of His disciples, and He recognizes the children as belonging to His kingdom as no other system of religion ever did. Verse 17, A childlike spirit is necessary in order to enter the kingdom. Verse 24, The selfish possession of money is a most common hindrance in the way of entering the kingdom.

Monday, 1; Prov. 20. Verse 1, If the drinks that were drugged be excepted, there was no stronger drink known to the Hebrews than wine. Wine made in Palestine contains much less alcohol than the wine of this country. With what displeasure must God look down upon the dreadful drinks now sold in dram shops. Verse 14, How much alike are the evil ways of the world in all generations. We should never underrate the things we wish to purchase in order to obtain them cheaper.

Tuesday, 2; Prov. 21. Verse 1, It should be the daily prayer of every one that God may direct his heart to purposes of good. Verse 5, How many in our times are pursuing the dishonest ways of speculation, hoping to get property in a short time. Plans well made and diligently pursued, with prudence and continued labor, is the right way to success.

Wednesday, 3; Prov. 22. Verse 1, A young person has accomplished much toward his future success, when, by his virtues, his good habits and his industry, he has won for himself in the community a good name; and he cannot be too careful not to do anything that will ever blemish his good name. Verse 6, Too many children are left to grow up in the way they *would* go, instead of the way they *should* go. The seed of that which we would have appear in the after lives of children, should be sown in early childhood and youth.

Thursday, 4; Prov. 23. Verse 17, How foolish is the course of those who attend to the things of religion by impulsive fits and starts, instead of living reliable, pious lives, every day. Verse 29, This picture of the drunkard is as true now as it ever was. Let all good people unite to put an end to drunkenness and the accursed liquor traffic.

Friday, 5; Prov. 24. Verse 19, Many hinder their usefulness in good work by fretting all the time about the evil that bad men are doing. Keep your mind filled with the good to be done; the wicked will at last perish in their wickedness. Verse 33, There is nothing good before a lazy, indolent life. Every one for his own sake, and for the sake of others and the good he may do, should be industrious.

Saturday, 6; Prov. 25. Verse 8, No one ought to allow himself to be easily provoked; those who do so, are certain to say things and do things for which they will afterwards feel ashamed. Verse 21, It is very wrong to pursue an enemy with the purpose of revenge. We owe it to all men to be kind. Verse 28, By prayerful, watchful self-control, every one should make himself strong against the inroads of passions and lusts.

THE PRAYER MEETING TOPIC.

(Religious instruction in the public schools. Ps. 119:9.)

1. Religious instruction, so far as it has to do with the formation of good characters, should be given in the public schools. The life of the state is not safe without such characters, and what is needed in the life of the state ought to be put into the public schools. The Bible is most useful in imparting such instruction. Its effect, as the text declares, has always been to lead the young to cleanse themselves from all evil ways.

2. Every body should oppose the teaching of a sectarian religion in the schools. This is not essential to the teaching of that Christianity upon which the morality of the country is so deeply engrafted. True and essential religion lies back of all sectarian opinions and controversies. It is religion that is wanted in order to the molding of good citizens; that which is *about* religion has no place in the public schools.

3. The fact that most of the crimes now being committed are by the young, and that the great majority of the inmates of prisons are young men, shows what a need there is that the education provided by the state have reference to good hearts as well as sharp intellects. The schools should be schools of virtue.

THERE are no fragments so precious as those of time, and none so heedlessly lost by people who cannot make a moment, and yet can waste years.—*Montgomery.*

The Household.

THE BRAVEST BATTLE THAT EVER WAS FOUGHT.

BY JOAQUIN MILLER.

The bravest battle that ever was fought!
Shall I tell you where and when?
On the maps of the world you will find it not;
'Twas fought by the mothers of men.

Nay, not with cannon, or battle-shot,
With sword, or nobler pen;
Nay, not with eloquent word, or thought,
From mouths of wonderful men.

But deep in a walled-up woman's heart—
Of woman that would not yield,
But bravely, silently bore her part—
Lo! there is that battle-field!

No marshaling troop, no bivouac song;
No banner to gleam and wave;
But, oh! these battles they last so long—
From babyhood to the grave!

Yet, faithful still as a bridge of stars,
She fights in her walled-up town—
Fights on and on, in the endless wars,
Then silent, unseen—goes down.

O ye with banners and battle-shot,
And soldiers to shout and praise,
I tell you the kingliest victories fought
Are fought in these silent ways.

Oh, spotless woman in a world of shame!
With splendid and silent scorn,
Go back to God as white as you came,
The kingliest warrior born!

—*Selected.*

HOME INFLUENCE.

BY MRS. S. M. HARTOUGH.

"Walter Harris has been arrested for embezzlement!" That was the word passing from mouth to mouth everywhere in our small town of L——. And I think never was news more unwelcome or unexpected; for Walter Harris had been considered a model young man, and was the pride of many warm friends; and how *he* could have fallen was incomprehensible. Reared in a Christian home by Christian parents, brought up in the Sabbath school and with every influence for good, it was, indeed, hard to believe him guilty of such a grave crime.

His friends refused to credit the tale. His parents hastened to the city where their son was imprisoned, to effect his release, scarcely believing it could be true that he was in jail, much less that he was guilty of the charge mentioned. So, while all is excitement, and rumors of every kind are in circulation, let us go back and review the life of this unfortunate young man. I believe that I am the only one in the town that is not shocked. But I only wonder it did not happen sooner. I am a seamstress, and for years have had the secrets of some of the families of L—— in my heart, and many things that surprise and shock the community are not unexpected to me.

I remember little Walter as a bright, frank, interesting child; one who shrank from falsehood and dishonesty as the lamb shrinks from the wolf. "How did he get into bad company," do you ask? Why, he was born and bred in dishonesty! Don't shrink. It is true. Let me narrate some facts that came under my own observation. One day, I remember, he was told to go to a neighboring store to make a small purchase. His mother gave him the money with which to pay for the article, and the happy child went about his errand, soon returning and giving into his mother's hands the purchase and the change.

"Why, Walter!" exclaimed the mother, "you have more money than you started with. Did Mr. —— give you this?"

"Yes, ma'am," answered the child. "Isn't it all right, mamma?"

"Of course it's all right. If Mr. —— makes mistakes he must be the loser." And the mother put the money in her purse giving a little nod of gratification to me.

"I ought to take it back, mamma?" said the bewildered boy. And the mother laughed again, as she returned a flippant answer. Did the child comprehend the act?

Not long after this incident another occurred. We three—Walter, his mother and I—were passing a grocery store. A basket of fine pears was on exhibition outside and we stopped to admire. Imagine my surprise after we had passed the store to see Mrs. Harris with a pear. Walter saw it too, and with childish curiosity and eagerness began to question his mother.

"Did you buy some pears, mamma?"

"Hush, no."

"Did the man give it to you?"

"Here, take a piece and run on ahead," then turning to me, said Mrs. Harris, "I didn't mean that Walter should see that pear. I took it as we passed. I often do, but he is such a keen one, I shall have to be more careful!"

On another occasion the pennies in his little bank were missing. His grief and indignation at the discovery were very great, and he at once charged the servant with the theft. To clear herself, the servant informed him that she saw his mother take them. Scarcely believing her word, he hastened into the sewing room, and with his little face aflame with indignation told his mamma of his loss and the servant's charge.

"You didn't do it, did you, mamma?"

"Yes, dear," she answered with reddening cheeks, "I took them one day when I needed some change. Of course I intend to replace them, my dear."

"But, mamma, isn't that stealing, just the same?"

"Sometimes it is," she answered hesitatingly. "But I intended to put it back before you should discover it, and was going to put in five cents more than I took out, for interest, you know. Won't that do?"

"O, I s'pose so," replied the child. And so it was done the next day.

As the years went by, and Walter grew out of childhood and dresses, his frank, conscientious nature was changed. Still the educating influence went on. If the milkman gave, in mistake, an extra ticket, or the monthly bills showed some article omitted, Mrs. Harris would say with great satisfaction, "It is their lookout not mine."

"But, mamma," said Walter, "if the mistake was the other way, if he had charged you with something you never bought, wouldn't you tell him?"

"Of course I should," she replied gaily. "Here, you may have the extra dimes to buy some ice cream as you wished to do this morning." Thus the boy became *particeps criminis* unwittingly.

And so the education went on in the boy's heart and life. Such a training would corrupt any boy. Now, as I sit and hear the footsteps of the neighbors as they go about the Harris mansion and hear their expressed words of wonderment and sympathy, I cannot but think of these words, "Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap." Mrs. Harris is gathering in her harvest. God help us mothers to be watchful of our little acts, for the eyes of our children are upon us.

Leavenworth, Kan.

WORDS TO THE WISE—"THOUGHTS ARE THINGS."

BY ABBY MORTON DIAZ.

In the popular estimate thought gets pretty low rating. A school not far remote from Boston has been severely criticised: "All folly to waste so much time writing compositions! Teach 'em something practical." Had these critics their own thinking faculties developed they would recognize such development as the very "something practical" demanded. They would see that in the world's progress every advance in even the most practical departments has been made possible only by the power of thought. They would see, too, that the ability to think clearly, and to express thought in ways to produce a desired effect, is an immense help to that supposed embodiment of practicality, the business man. Every business man undertaking an enterprise does a good deal of thinking. He thinks out his methods, thinks how he shall get knowledge of the matter in hand, avails himself of opportunities, or makes them, keeping always in view his special aim.

First comes thought, then action. Thought will reveal an existing need, and suggest ways of supplying it. Very little thought will show to the most of us a need of the nobler attributes of character in political, social and commercial circles. To secure these attributes is no matter of mere philanthropy. It is a practical, business-like work, affecting the everyday interests of every individual, and should be undertaken in a practical, business-like way.

It has been shown in previous words that character can best be reached early, and in the home, and while not ignoring the paternal responsibility, we have been considering the matter chiefly in relation to mothers and other women-folk. Now by what power, through what means, shall they accomplish this foundation work on which human welfare so largely depends? It is plain that such work, like all practical undertakings, requires, first and foremost, thought. Taking women by and large all over the country, their thought-force is not turned on to the highest uses. Multitudes of them are deep in toil, other multitudes deep in pleasure. Multitudes of them of every class and condition never concern themselves with various matters which do very much concern them in their relations with children. Serious thought is to them hard labor for the reason that their thinking faculties are too little exercised, yet their vocation as child-trainers especially demands the "high thinking" which will uplift them, and with them the race.

Here, then, is working ground with ample room for willing workers. In every town, village, neighborhood, and community, we may suppose to dwell at least one woman who sees the needs of women, their solemn responsibilities, their precious opportunities, and what a power for good they may become in the household and in the community. Let this clear-sighted individual begin by inviting the women of her neighborhood to assemble once a week, the mode of proceedings to vary according to circumstances. In many communities the thought range runs so low that nothing much above entertainment should be at first proposed, travels and adventures, accounts of inventions, processes of manufacture, incidents of history, and the like. Later on would come all kinds of household problems. One of these might be, *In what spirit shall reproof be given?* Probably the large majority of parents suppose that reproof, or blame, demands severity of word, look and tone, usually anger. They seem to think these effective in causing the reproof to reach deep, and take effect, while in reality anger and severity do at once raise a barrier in the child from which the reproof bounds back without at all making the intended impression. Also, in many cases, the severity is unwarranted, those for instance which were not intentional offences, but which only caused bad results. And too often the word of reproof is spoken right out before the family and guests.

The power of love combined with wisdom has as yet been little tested in the household or elsewhere. A few confidential words spoken to the offender in private in a gentle, loving way—how seldom is this method tried! It is thought necessary to be exasperated. Yet anger and love cannot exist together, and while anger exists love ceases. But this matter, with others of the same nature, demands more space than can here be taken. It must go over to next time, together with another one which has scarcely yet been mentioned, the responsibility of woman for the general moral standard of a community for the standard of manhood as well as of womanhood.

Belmont, Mass.

THE MARTHAS AND THE MARYS.

BY ADELLA C. FIRMAN.

There is one incident in the life of Jesus, as recorded by Luke, over which my girlish mind puzzled many a time. It seemed but reasonable that Martha should desire Mary to assist her in her labor. Where is there a sister to-day that would not desire as much from another?

What did Jesus mean when he said Mary had chosen the one good part? Did he mean to imply that serving was useless? Not so, I am sure, since He, Himself was with us as "one that serveth."

Was not Jesus' answer to Martha one proof of His divinity? Would any merely human man have answered as He did?

There are many Marthas to-day, and there are many Marys. What do our human brothers say to the two? Which do they commend? Is it not the Marthas? How many of them, without something of the divinity of Christ influencing them, will say to Mary, "You have chosen the good part, and it shall not be taken from you."

Did Jesus, looking back over the ages gone, and forward over the ages to come, make Martha that answer for our benefit as well as for hers and Mary's?

Did he foresee the influence that answer would have on all the Marys and Marthas for evermore? Can we doubt it? Suppose Jesus had sent Mary to help Martha, as any human man, or even woman, would have done; however lovingly or kindly He might have done so, would it not have settled the woman question more effectively than anything else?

I have a great deal of sympathy for the Marthas; I have always felt sorry for that special Martha, but I am so glad Jesus did not send Mary to the kitchen or dining-room, but just let her stay in the place she had chosen.

Why is it that man has always been so blinded to God's real meaning when He said, "It is not good that man should be alone; I will make him an helpmeet for him." What did God mean? What does the word help imply? As a noun it means a source of strength. Is this not what woman in her truest sphere is? A source of strength; a strength giver?

A help does not mean a helper, as we call sometimes those who serve us in our households. The noun help has a different significance from the noun helper. Do we ever speak of God as a helper? If we do we are in the wrong.

"God is a very present help in time of trouble," the Psalmist tells us, that is, a source of strength.

Whenever and wherever man has refused to accept God's meaning of the "helpmeet" sent him, it has been to his everlasting detriment, and nature has had her revenge. Men have chosen the helper rather than the help; have chosen and praised the Marthas rather than the Marys, yet it is only the Marys that can help them into ideal manhood.

Muskegon, Mich.

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Stand fast, therefore, in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free, and be not entangled again with the yoke of bondage.—Gal. 5: 1.
To obey God is liberty.—*Seneca.*

FROM OUR NEIGHBORS.

The air is full of grand utterances which we long to give to our readers. But the limitations of our pages leave little room for other than original matter. This week we devote most of our editorial space to our neighbors who say things better than we can say them.

Going back to the rare June days, we hear among the many noble utterances on commencement day, nothing more noteworthy than the words of Bishop Spalding in his address to the graduates of Notre Dame, Indiana, at its forty-sixth commencement. The occasion was worthy the man. Never in its history had that institution gathered so many interested visitors at its commencement; the number of ladies present was especially noticeable. Seated on the platform from which he spoke, were President Walsh and the faculty of this leading Catholic institution; the Right Rev. Bishop Moore, of Florida, and an hundred priests; before him were six hundred students, and the vast concourse of visitors. It is a significant fact and one of great promise, that his strongest utterances were the ones most heartily cheered both from the platform and the pews. At first his audience seemed startled by the truth he told, but soon they caught the inspiration of his enthusiasm and testified their appreciation by frequent and hearty cheers.

His address was an appeal for a higher civilization and it ran along unfrequented lines. Speaking to young men he startled them by picturing the probable future of the average hundred young Americans who graduate from college. Twenty-five, he said, would ruin themselves by the sins of the flesh, and at forty be total wrecks, thrown helpless on the shore by the storms of intemperance and lust. Twenty-five might fall by dishonesty or live degraded by unhappy marriages; the other fifty might be fairly respectable, doing the work of slaves, the humdrum work of making money merely to exist. How many out of the hundred would live for love, for culture, for the higher life? How many would strive to be great saints, great poets, great philosophers?

His plea was for noble living, and a strong protest against materialism. In this, though grand, it was not unique; considering the time and the speaker—a bishop in the Catholic church always ranked with conservatives on the woman question—it was unique in the position taken on this subject. His appeal for the higher education of women, and for their political equality with man was as strong as it was unexpected. He declared the present position of woman throughout Christendom was a relic of barbarism. "The right of woman is to be the equal of man in every respect. He who denies her this right is a savage. She is ill-paid; she should be paid as much as a man for equal service; the saddest sight on earth is that of a delicately nurtured girl, capable, cultured, willing to work, thrust out of her place in life by barbarous prejudice. In this country woman has emancipated herself; American women are more intelligent than men," he said.

Turning solemnly to the graduates of St. Mary's he told them not to make marriage their main idea in life. "A man would laugh at you if you told him that marriage was to be his aim in life; he will not be dependent; he intends to start alone and so can a woman; she can learn to battle for the prizes of life; she is, in most cases, superior to man." The old theory, that woman is like a flower, to be cherished only in her bloom, is exploded; she is no longer a creature to be loved and caressed when the bloom is on her cheek, and then to be thrust aside to be a drudge; she will henceforth work side by side with man, and win the prizes that he wins. Because of this he demands the highest education for women; they must make themselves strong, physically and mentally, for strength is power. "A woman could live in a grand world of her own, were she a sister in a hospital, a worker in the marts of trade, a toiler in the desert; were she rich or were she poor, she could live in the fairest realms of poetry; the world of Plato, of Dante, of Milton, is open to her. The young girls of St. Mary's have received the key of culture; with it they can open their way to dazzling realms of light. Through it they must raise themselves to the heights of a noble, self-respecting womanhood. They are the equals of men; the highest virtues that men cultivate come to women by nature; they are gentle, merciful, pure, their mission is to help the world to attain to the desire of God. The world is better to-day than it ever was before, and good women have made it so."

In commenting on this part of Bishop Spalding's address the *Inter-Ocean* says: "The Bishop's words seemed like a declaration of advanced belief in woman's rights, and they were applauded to the echo."

Not less pronounced was he in favor of social purity and of temperance. "The time will come," said he, "when the saloon must go, for it, too, is a relic of barbarism," and he sounded the bugle-call to young manhood to speed its going.

He closed with a strong protest against materialism, and an appeal for a higher aim in life than can be computed in dollars and cents; his prophetic eye saw the good time coming when "Americans will cease to boast of great cities, of long railroads, of material progress; when riches or the holding of office will not be the criterion of a man's worth. What can riches buy? Only the outward things. One may buy great pictures, but he cannot purchase the insight into their beauties; one may go to Switzerland, but who can buy the gift of seeing its beauty? It is a misfortune for an American to be born rich; the sons of rich Americans generally go to the devil." This certainly would not be the case if they heeded the brave words of Bishop Spalding.

Another notable utterance is that of Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward in the August *Forum*, on "The Décolleté in Modern Life." We do not think her strictures are applicable to W. C. T. U. women, but back of them is a truth it will do us all good to heed. After giving hard, and deserved blows to the theater and the ballet, or rather to respectable people who attend them, and to the round dance, she says:

"One need not be a fanatic in the temperance movement to discern one cause for the decrease of modesty in the increase of drinking habits among a certain class of our ladies—thank heaven, we may still believe that this class is not a large one. 'Certainly,' testifies the first young man I happen to ask, himself a person of so-called good morals; 'certainly, I have often danced with young ladies who were intoxicated. It is not an uncommon thing to meet them "too far gone" to converse.' If the delicacy of a sober girl cannot protect her from the taint in the social atmosphere, what is to be expected from the modesty of a drunken one? . . . . .

"What is the evening dress of a fashionable woman, but a burlesque on civilization? It exposes the body with an indifference which nothing seems to abash. The reproofs of the pulpit, the complaints of the press, the denunciations of modest members of our own sex, flit over these bared bosoms like the feathered tips of their own fans. The impression goes no deeper. . . .

"O women! queens of life! bestir your hearts. Rouse your dulled perceptions of the monstrous things you do and suffer to be done. Call the fact by its right name. Blush for it, and abhor it, for it is abhorrent. So long as you take your fashions from the *demi-monde*, wherein are ye better than these? The Irish cook in your kitchen is your superior, madam, when she goes to *her* ball-room on St. Patrick's Day clothed to the throat, as by the customs of her people she is required to be. And the rules of the Roman Catholic Church forbid *her* to waltz. . . .

"By their robes ye shall know them. And, pray, why not? As you characterize the *danseuse*, as you stigmatize the poor creature who flaunts herself in the eye of vice, why shall not yourselves be judged by their judgment? Have women of fortune any special immunity from heaven or earth which releases them from the common, human, moral conditions of their sex? To be rich and fashionable—does this give one the privilege of being immodest and respected?

"We are a club-burdened age, and of forming many societies there is no end; but let one association more be suggested; and heaven hasten, as it will surely prosper it! Let a dozen of the most influential women in the city of New York be banded together—that would be enough; as many in Washington, Philadelphia, and Boston. Let these women, having agreed to regulate their own costumes with regard to the essentials of decorum, bind themselves never to receive a second time into their parlors a woman who is immodestly dressed. Let them agree that they will accept no invitations coming from indecently-dressed hostesses. Let them reduce their definitions of modesty to a few articles and the thing is done. It is perfectly easy. Any of us can think, at hap-hazard, of a dozen society ladies, any one of whom would gladly do this if the other eleven would. Suggest, for such an association, simply this name—*The Ladies*. Suppose that there were added to the efforts of these ladies, in full harmony with them, the sympathy of a dozen clean-hearted, high-minded, socially-powerful men? We are glad to believe that it would be quite possible to find them. Let these gentlemen firmly take the stand, 'We accept no invitations from hostesses who invite us to meet immodestly-dressed guests.' What would happen, think you? Society would be revolutionized in three months. From a half-nude set of Bacchantes, we should become decently-draped human beings, and probably stay so. When we consider how much easier to put in motion this would be than most social reforms, it is a matter of surprise that some such simple project has not been tried."

A USELESS ATTEMPT.

An excitable friend—we judge she is excited by the number of underscored words in her communication—writes: "Can nothing be published in THE UNION SIGNAL to check the constant tirade by respectable Republican journals against prohibition?" The note was accompanied by a paper of the kind designated, with half-a-dozen articles marked. They are certainly exasperating enough to account for any amount of excitement, but it is a hopeless task to publish anything in THE UNION SIGNAL, or any other temperance paper, to "check their tirade of abuse." In the first place, they will not read the truth if it happens to bear hard on their theories, and in the second place they are so wedded to high license that they seem morally incapable of believing the plainest facts that go against that system.

The articles in question are all aimed at prohibition, most of them trying to prove that "prohibition is a stupendous fraud" in Maine. They really are meant to kill two birds with one stone—prove prohibition a failure and that it is not a Republican institution. Under the head of "Republican Doctrine," one article, quoted from the *Bangor Commercial*, declares that the prohibition organs in Maine would like to make people believe that it is only Democrats who oppose prohibition, and that Republicans everywhere favor it. It says: "The immense majorities by which prohibition has been voted down in Republican states is a sufficient answer to this deception; but it is well enough occasionally to quote some prominent Republican on the question. Here is some sensible talk from Halstead, the well-known Ohio Republican editor and politician: 'Tax saloons,' he says; 'you need not license them—tax them and give all communities local option. The tax helps the tax-payers at large; and the local option gives each community the right to maintain prohibition within its own limits.'"

In this is the explanation of whatever of failure there is in prohibition in Maine; no law will be enforced where the dominant political party is opposed to it. Let such a party offer the same opposition to the law against horse-stealing, and whose horse would be safe? But would it not seem rather cheeky for the allies of the horse-thief to taunt the law-abiding citizens with the non-enforcement of the law? Yet this seems to us a parallel case to the one in hand. The complaint that the prohibitory law is not enforced is most loudly made by those who are doing the most to prevent its enforcement.

Most of the articles marked have a very familiar sound; they may not be word for word the same, but they are very similar to those published in the *Omaha Bee*, for which its editor confesses to having been paid by the brewers to prevent the injury to their trade sure to follow the adoption of the prohibitory amendment in Nebraska. If prohibition is such a failure in Iowa, Maine and Kansas, why are the liquor men spending thousands upon thousands to defeat it in Nebraska? Their lies refute themselves.

Here is a sample of what this Vermont paper calls "strong testimony," though it gives no hint as to who bears the testimony:

"Topeka was the one bright star in the entire West. She stood ready to combat for commercial supremacy with Omaha and Kansas City. Then, as if by one fell swoop, the moral blight of prohibition engulfed us. Topeka is, to-day, struggling like the drowning man who catches at a straw. May heaven preserve Nebraska or any other American state from getting into the sea of trouble that now besets the state of Kansas. Be not deceived. Prohibition is not the glorious panacea for all ills. It is a blight that ruins and destroys. It tears down, does not

build up. It is a curse, which for some mysterious reason Divine Providence has inflicted upon the people of Kansas that has been far more reaching in its direful effects than all the droughts, grasshopper plagues, etc., we have ever experienced."

If this be true, how do we account for the figures of the census, giving Topeka, which was only a village ten years ago, 31,000 inhabitants now?

We are free to confess that its "boom" has somewhat subsided, but so has that at Kansas City, and it surely cannot be charged to prohibition. Said a prominent Kansas City gentleman, whose entire property is invested there, only last week, "Kansas City seems as if a pestilence had swept through it, it is so dead. During the rate war, when you could go almost anywhere for a dollar, railroad officials told me that five hundred tool chests a day left Kansas City depots, and that meant the exodus of thousands of mechanics. Even saloon keepers are failing and bringing the brewers who were on their bonds into tight places." The reason of this is that the boom has swept westward and left these inland cities. It would be just as fair to impute the collapse in Kansas City, which is much more marked than in Topeka, to high license, as it is to charge prohibition with dull times in Topeka.

So long as high license continues to be the policy of their party, "respectable Republican newspapers" will continue to lie about prohibition. You cannot expect anything else, and it is not worth while to worry over it. Sometime our good brothers will get their eyes opened—not till after the next Presidential election, however; until they do, you must possess your soul in patience and pay as little attention as you can to their—misunderstanding of fact.

MEDICAL TEMPERANCE AND SUNDAY REST.

In answer to the question in *Our Day* for August, "What methods have been most successful in England in advancing the cause of temperance in the medical profession?" Robert Rae tells us that the medical temperance movement in England assumed shape in 1869, when the National Temperance League convened a conference of medical abstainers, in London. This conference adopted the recommendations: 1st. That a series of conferences of the British Medical Association should be held, and 2d. The establishment of a medical temperance journal. This was done; the journal has been issued quarterly ever since, and its twenty published volumes contain most valuable matter on this important subject.

One of the most effective means of influencing the profession has been the publication of declarations concerning alcohol signed by medical men. At first these declarations were directed only against ardent spirits; the first one embodying a declaration of total abstinence principles was issued in 1874, and signed by more than two thousand medical practitioners. Mr. Rae considers the famous medical declaration of 1871 one of the direct results of establishing the *Medical Temperance Journal*. The signatures of two hundred and sixty-nine physicians and surgeons of eminence were secured to this declaration; it was then printed, with all the signatures, in the London *Times*, the League paying for it as advertisements. A copy of the document, together with Dr. McMurtry's pamphlet on the same subject was sent to every physician whose name was in the medical directory of 1872. Thus attention was focused upon this point, the subject was very thoroughly discussed by medical societies, and great good resulted.

In the same issue Rev. W. F. Crafts answered the question, "What precedents have been set by the Federal Government favorable to a National Sunday Rest Bill?" by saying that the Revised Statutes of the United States, 1878, contain four operative Sunday laws; one against distilling on Sunday with a one thousand dollars penalty; two intermitting studies on Sunday in the military and naval academies, and the fourth declaring Sunday a day not to be counted in bankruptcy proceedings. The same year Congress passed a Sunday law for the District of Columbia, to protect, not employés, but game birds, forbidding shooting them on Sunday. Presidents Washington, Jackson, Lincoln and Harrison, by proclamation, gave Sunday rest to the army.

The Supreme Court also furnishes a precedent. March 16, 1885, this decision, concurred in by all the judges, was delivered by Justice Field: "Laws setting aside Sunday as a day of rest are upheld, not from any right of government to legislate for the promotion of religious observances, but from its right to protect all persons from the physical and moral debasement that comes from uninterrupted labor. Such laws have always been deemed beneficent and merciful laws, especially to the poor and dependent, to the laborers in our factories and workshops, and in the heated rooms of our cities; and their validity has been sustained by the highest courts of the states."

In this connection we give some extracts from a leaflet written by Dr. Crafts, and published by the Western Tract Society, Cincinnati, Ohio. It can be obtained there at the low price of twenty-five cents an hundred, and should be sown broadcast. In discussing the question of opening the Columbian Exposition he makes the point which, so far as we know, is undisputed, that Sunday openings of museums, etc., are always urged *for*, but never *by* workingmen. The unsuccessful effort to open New York museums was initiated by Ingersoll's Secular Union. The same thing is true in England; a shrewd observer noted that in the meetings called in the name of workingmen, in favor of Sunday opening, a large proportion of those in attendance wore the cockney's single eyeglass, which has not usually been regarded as the badge of labor.

The workingmen neither ask for Sunday opening where it does not exist, nor do they use it to any large degree where it is already in vogue. In England an earnest canvass of workingmen's societies was made in 1883 by the friends of Sunday opening, and also by its opponents, each seeking the approving votes and signatures of workingmen's organizations. The result was: *Against* Sunday opening, 2,412 organizations, with 501,705 *members*. *For* Sunday opening, sixty-two organizations, with 45,482 *members*—not one-tenth as many as petitioned against it. Why did these workingmen oppose Sunday opening? Not for religious reasons chiefly, but because British workingmen, with one day in the week to think, see that if they require or permit men to work on the rest day in museums that they may be amused, they cannot justly oppose the opening of theaters to gratify others who want more pepper in their amusement—something more exciting than a stuffed monkey and a cold statue. And those workingmen see, further, that if the theater can use the rest day for money-making, the factory cannot be equitably refused the same opportunity. This is not mere prophecy on their part.

They know that in Prussia fifty-seven per cent of the establishments engaged in manufacture, and seventy-seven per cent of those engaged in trade and transportation, continue their business on the so-called "holiday Sunday"—keeping over two-fifths of all the wage-earners of that country at their toil on the average Sunday.

There is no force in the plea that Sunday is the only day for workingmen to see the Fair. As at Philadelphia, there will be special holidays when all workingmen who wish to go can do so without crushing either their own consciences or their priceless rest day.

The Columbian Exposition should exhibit American institutions as well as American products. That first "Columbian Exposition," personally conducted by Columbus himself on his return to Spain, after his discovery of this new world, contained samples not only of American minerals and vegetables and animals, but also of its *men*—the red savages. We shall make a poor showing for our four hundred years of progress if we exhibit at Chicago the half-savage Sabbath of the frontier, with its toil and dissipation and childish play, instead of the quiet American Sabbath of our best manhood.

The only large American exposition that has opened on Sunday—that of New Orleans in 1885—was financially and every way an inglorious failure. Many of the exhibitors refused to run their machinery or uncover their exhibits on the national rest day, and the receipts on that day were seldom half as much as on other days, besides alienating the best people.

Let the Chicago Exposition imitate, not the Frenchy Sunday of the New Orleans Fair, but the American Sabbath of the Philadelphia Centennial. To accomplish this, *let organizations and individuals all over the land, especially prospective exhibitors, by petitions and letters, request the directors, the commissioners, the Legislature of Illinois—if necessary, the Congress of the United States also—to prevent the Fair from misrepresenting the American Sabbath.*

MEMBERSHIP CRUSADE DAY.

Thursday, September 27, has been set apart by the National officers, as a day to be devoted to securing new names for the society, not only of working members, but of honorary members. What is everybody's business is nobody's; what may be done on any day of the year is likely not to be thoroughly done at all. It is believed there will come to the women a sense of inspiration in the setting apart of one whole day which can be planned for beforehand; the village, town or city divided off among the existing members and well-wishers of the W. C. T. U., and a persistent effort made to increase the numbers of those who pledge themselves as total abstainers and members of the society, even if they cannot be active workers. No work could be entered upon for a day that would promise more of blessing to the individual life, to the home, and to the nation. Will not each white-ribboner, as she reads this paragraph, lift up her heart to God, asking a blessing on that day, and pledge herself to be, if possible, among those who shall bring in the sheaves throughout its hallowed and helpful hours? Miss Willard makes this an emphatic request, also that each state president will at once send out a special message to her local unions, urging the observance of this Membership Crusade Day.

The Watch-Tower.

Dr. Julia Plummer, of Boston, the new associate superintendent of that department in the National W. C. T. U., gives the social purity address at Martha's Vineyard in August.

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A lovely young lady writes the following. Cannot others follow her example? "Nine years ago my only sister, Mary Lelia Olmstead, went to heaven. Had she lived, the world would have felt the touch of her pure, true life. I have thought that work for women would have appealed especially to her. Last June I knelt by the rosebush at her head and promised her and God that as long as I lived I would help some sacred cause 'as a memorial of her.' One dollar a year is not much, but it will help. Please use this ten to help the school for Hindu widows. She will know and be glad. When she went away, she was seventeen years old. Many things my heart might say of her; but as I am coming to realize the new ideals of womanhood, I think the highest and best I can give her is, to say she was a *true woman*, and not a stranger to heaven."

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Mrs. President Polk, of Nashville, Tenn., will be eighty-seven years old the 3d of September. She is bright and cheerful, and earnestly interested in all the reform work of women, though herself a lady of the old school, and a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church.

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The Woman's Temperance Publishing Association is rich in bright spirits, even if it is perhaps the worst foe in America of spirits material. Mr. Mather D. Kimball, superintendent of the printing department, is a graduate of the Northwestern University, and a poet of no mean order. His specialty is humoristic verse, and he is certainly a most musical fellow. Some of his verses have recently appeared in the *Century*. He is geniality itself, and merits the highest praise of the old Arab proverb that when it would say the best and the last word about a young man, writes him down as a "brother of girls."

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John Henry Newman, author of that immortal hymn, "Lead, Kindly Light," has left as his last words an utterance that in all the ages of Christian faith has not been excelled. About an hour before his death the Cardinal asked to see Father Neville, his private secretary, whose hand he grasped, while he smiled and murmured, "I hear the music of heaven; all is sunshine." Several priests and others at the bedside were moved to tears at the scene.

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Miss Lois L. Smith writes from Ocean Grove: "I listened with a degree of interest to the explanation of the different methods here at the W. C. T. U. school, but nobody but Mary Lathrap relieved my soul. I would, if I could, call on all our W. C. T. U. Israel to go upon their knees before the Lord and pray for that which the fathers used to talk about, namely, an awakening power to fall as a deluge from heaven upon the people. So if nothing else is done at the great summer camps, may the W. C. T. U. furnish speakers with trumpets through which they can send this call abroad among the churches. Then we may look for the arm clear, fair and terrible."

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Dean Wright has now 275 students among our white-ribboners, studying the Bible and New Testament Greek.

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All forms of philanthropy have lost a friend in the death of Dr. Henry T. Child, of Philadelphia. He was a brave worker for constitutional amendment, and his body was laid to rest on the first anniversary of its sad defeat. But his spirit knew no defeat, and so long as life lasted he worked on unceasingly "For God and Home and Native Land," seeing in defeat only greater need for deeper consecration to the divine service. To be helpful to others was a ruling trait of his busy life, no opportunity of doing good to the weakest of God's creatures was allowed to pass unimproved. From a sense of religious duty he gave up the business of his early manhood to study medicine, that thus he might be more helpful to the suffering and unfortunate. An active member of the religious Society of Friends, he was a leader in all their beneficent enterprises; as a public speaker he was welcomed everywhere; especially was he useful in making clear to teachers and pupils the pathological effects of alcohol and tobacco. He was ever fearless and outspoken in advocacy of the right, and made it the great concern of his life to live up to the light given him. After seventy-four years of service he was promoted to dwell in the presence of his King. ON DUTY.

Queen's Gardens.

WHY?

BY MARY LOWE DICKINSON.

You ask me why I love her,
How am I to know?
Ask the wild bees hovering over
Yon wind-drifted bank of clover,
Why they loiter so.

Ask the sunlight softly lying
On the water's breast,
Listening for the low replying
Of the wavelets at their sighing
Why it seeks this rest.

Tell the eager winds, pursuing
Fluttering leaves all day,
That the madness of their wooing
Speeds the leaves to their undoing—
Will the winds obey?

When the dark that wooes the starlight,
Moon that wooes the sea—
Wisdom of their own choice proving
Breathe the secret of their loving,
Then come back to me!

—*The Homeseeker.*

WORDS TO GIRLS.

FRIENDSHIPS OF GIRLS.

If you write a letter to a man friend, don't put in black and white that you are "his forever," or that you send a great deal of love, even if it be only in jest, but remain either his "very cordially," or "very sincerely." Sincerity and cordiality are possible even with acquaintances that do not demand either love, or an affection that is to last forever. I wish girls knew how very ill bred it is to give, or permit familiarities in word or pen from either men or women. Learn to keep your personal affairs to yourself. Learn to believe that your first name can only be used by those connected with you by ties of blood, or having the right given by a deep love. Believe me, you will never regret your self-respect as shown in this way, and you will never cease lamenting permitting a too familiar intercourse, that in the future will rise up before you like a skeleton at a feast. A perfect friendship is like a rose; after the time of its glory is passed the leaves may be thrown into a jar, covered with spices and salt to bring out the fragrance forever, and be a delight to you wherever it is. A friendship that is too familiar may also be likened to a rose, but one that early loses its leaves; they fall upon the ground, and no one treasures them enough to gather them up and keep them as a memento of days that have gone by. For awhile there is a sickly sweet smell, and then they are blackened and discolored, and no odor comes from them. Conclude, then, in forming your friendships, to make those only that can, when time separates you two, make a pleasant memory for the future, and one that will not cause a blush to come upon your face.

FAMILIARITIES OF YOUNG GIRLS.

There is very little left to call the people you love if you lavish words of affection on every stranger whom you meet. If you call a young woman whom you have known just half an hour "Dear," and one whom you have known three days "Darling," there will be no tender, endearing term for you to address to those who have your whole heart. Girls who are not of necessity gushing, are often apt to speak in the most familiar manner. Good speech is certainly pure silver, but there are so many times when silence would outweigh it and be perfect gold. To tell of one's family affairs, to tell of one's joys and worries to some one who has a sympathetic manner and seems to invite it, is at once a weakness and a misfortune. To write a letter in which you use endearing terms, in which you discuss personal matters, is more than merely indiscreet—it is dangerous. Don't you think if you are a bit familiar in speech or with the pen to a man, that he is going to more than meet this half way? Don't you think if you call him by his first name he is very apt to call you by yours, and perhaps before people whom you do not care to have think lightly of you? If you permit him to speak of things not usually discussed, do not imagine for one moment he is going to regard the conversation as confidential. He will always tell it to somebody and you can then imagine how much further down in the esteem of two people you have gone. Don't permit any man to be familiar with you to the extent of calling you "Old Girl," or citing you as "One of the boys." You don't belong among the boys, and you shouldn't be counted there.—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

News from the Field.

MINNESOTA.

ETCHINGS.

The 27th of June was temperance day on old Red Rock camp-ground. It was a very hot day at the close of a hot week, but the attendance was as good as at any time during the week, particularly at the afternoon service, which was given entirely to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The state president, Mrs. Hobart, had charge of the meeting, and a number of loyal white-ribboners were with her upon the platform. Hon. John G. Woolley delivered an address calculated to show how unwise it is to consider the liquor question in any other light than as a national question, and the address was one of Mr. Woolley's most logical efforts. In the morning a gentleman tenting upon the ground was heard to exclaim, "Temperance day! well, that's all right, only why don't they give us something new? I'm sick of this 'vote as you pray' kind of talk, and all that. Why don't they give us something *logical*, if they can?" Mr. Woolley can, and did; and at least one man must have gone home with a few logical arguments for prohibition in his head.

The Minnesota W. C. T. U. is rejoicing in the advent of a state organ of its own, the *Minnesota White Ribboner*. In presenting its claims at the Hennepin county convention some time since, Mrs. Hobart distinctly said it would not be intended in any way to take the place of THE UNION SIGNAL in our homes, but to take its own place, and supply a medium of closer knowledge and communion between the state officers and superintendents of departments and the local workers; also between the different unions, that we may better share each other's sorrows and discouragements, as well as the joys and triumphs. Mrs. H E. Gallinger takes the editorial chair, which is assurance to all who know her that it is well occupied. Two numbers have been issued thus far, the second containing in full Miss Willard's address before the National Educational Association in St. Paul, which alone was worth many times the year's subscription price of the paper.

The ninth district, comprising the counties of Hennepin, Wright, Sherburne, Anoka and Isanti, held its annual convention July 29 and 30, in the pretty little town of Buffalo, county seat of Wright county. The convention opened Tuesday evening with a gold medal contest, the medal being awarded to Miss Minnie May, of Howard. Wednesday morning the first business session opened with Mrs. V. W. Voorhees, district president, in the chair, and was led in devotion by Mrs. F. Neal, of Minneapolis. The reports from the county presidents were very encouraging, showing increased interest in the work. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mrs. V. W Voorhees; secretary, Mrs. F. V. Denton; treasurer, Mrs. M. E. Thompson. Mrs. Hobart, state president, was in attendance throughout, and gave her earnest help, conducting a parliamentary drill, which gave the delegates excellent opportunity to learn many points of usage. Our women appreciate these occasions for improvement. Mrs. Hobart also followed Mrs. Ames, of Rockford, who talked on Women in Evangelistic Work, by a few further remarks upon the same subject. "We ought all to be evangelists in our own homes and daily lives," she said. Let the women of the Minnesota W. C. T. U. keep before them this high ideal as presented by their state president, and we shall go on from victory to victory.

A mothers' meeting led by Mrs. Hobart was one of the many excellent things of the convention, and surely every mother present must have gone home wishing, as one was heard to say, that "*we* might have such mothers' meetings as that in our union." Miss Lottie Crawford, of Montrose, read an excellent paper, subject, "Fear Not." Miss Crawford is very young, but her paper evinced thought that would do credit to one much older. How thankful we are for these dear Y's. Two of the Y unions, the Anoka and the Pansy Y's of Minneapolis, gave most excellent reports. Organized only last May, they have large memberships, including honorary members not a few.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Howe, of Minneapolis, organizers of the Loyal Temperance Legion, presented their work, and Mrs. C. R. Newcomb read a short paper on "The Local Union; Its Mission and Management."

Wednesday evening was occupied by an address by Mrs. Hobart, on "True Standard Bearers." She spoke of how Christ had honored woman during His life on earth, and then, going back through the history of our own country, gave many illustrations to show that in all important reforms, in all movements for the bettering of humanity, women had been equally with their brothers the standard-bearers of the cause. And wherever they had failed to be such, the cause had failed, and to the extent that they had been denied the privilege of so standing, the cause of humanity had suffered to just that extent.

The place of the next annual convention was left to the decision of the officers. The time was changed by vote to the first week in June, thus avoiding the heat of midsummer.

AMY A. GREEN,
State Sup't Press Work.

A GOOD CONVENTION.

The third annual convention of district No. 2 met at Austin on the 22d and 23d of July, under the care of the district president, Miss Ella J. Cook. After the preliminaries, on the first afternoon, the following papers were read; "Everyday Work," Miss Ida Wing; "Tobacco and Narcotics," Mrs. C. J. Short; "Social Purity," Mrs. Ingalls; "Training Our Future Heroes," Miss Shelden; "Unrest," Mrs. W. M. Roberts. Each of these papers evinced a burning love for the weal of humanity.

In the evening, after the welcome by Mrs. Davidson and response by Mrs. Julia Mitchell, Mrs. Hobart, state president, addressed the convention on "The Great Issue," in which she reminded us how the rum politician toyed with the poor Congressmen.

The roll-call on Wednesday morning was answered in passages of Scripture by the sixty-nine delegates. Mrs. Bosworth's paper on "Franchise" and Mrs. Dr. Garver's on "Scientific Temperance Instruction," were listened to with interest. A parliamentary drill, including a lively discussion on suffrage, conducted by Mrs. Hobart, brought the morning session up to the noontide "hour of prayer." Miss Cook and her secretary, Mrs. Day, were reëlected; Mrs. Ingalls of Dodge Center was made treasurer.

The afternoon session included two papers, one by Mrs. C. H. Davidson, on "Woman's Work," another by Mrs. E. B. Crane on "Juvenile Work," and a talk from Mrs. Hobart about the Temperance Temple and our *White Ribboner;* for the latter she betrayed great affection, calling upon all to cherish it tenderly and contribute to its growth and strength.

The convention closed with a gold medal contest, in which six girls and two boys did themselves and their trainers credit; especially the little girl of seven years, who rendered the "Rumseller's Legal Rights" in a way that captured the audience. But the medal was awarded to a lad who feels the sting of the curse of strong drink in his own home, and every sentence was spoken with thrilling earnestness. The contest exercises were interspersed with fine music, rendered by the singers of Austin.

MRS. MYRA H. AVERY.

THREE GOOD LECTURERS IN WABASHA.

Since last October three leading workers of the National union have addressed large audiences in this town.

Dr. Kate Bushnell was the first to "storm the town." Those who have listened to her when exposing the social evil, and have felt the influence of her fiery vehemence when denouncing the infamous laws made to protect the destroyer and deprive the victim of all hope of justice, or have been stirred by her womanly pathos as she pleads for justice, mercy and righteousness, need no help from my pen to convince them of the prophetic power and apostolic ardor of this noble woman. She has trod the wine-press of woe, and her Wisconsin experiences have swept her soul with tempests of indignation and grief. What she has felt and seen of the "desolation of this death," she makes her listeners feel. One could not help thinking of those "who clothed in white stand before the great white throne and cry day and night, 'O Lord, how long?'" If Dr. Bushnell could speak in every town and hamlet throughout our country, the harvest of holiness following her sowing would mightily help the coming of that day "when nothing shall hurt nor destroy in all the holy mountain" of God. She could not do more needful nor diviner work.

Our next surprise was Miss Estey, Y organizer for Minnesota. She came like a breeze from Beulah land. Her happy face and enthusiastic manner captivated her audience at sight. The occasion of her coming was the assembling of the county convention for organization. Miss Estey is singularly adapted for the departmental work assigned her. Vivacious, witty, logical, theme well in hand, rapid speech, but wonderfully distinct articulation, clear, ringing voice, and clear as crystal in the presenting of her ideas, she stands well at the front as a platform speaker. Audiences will always increase at her second appearance. In business meetings she evinces the skill of the trained worker. One wonders which to admire most, her wit, wisdom, or executive ability. The Non-Partisan movement can be left with her. She is no mean foe to meet in debate. I am sure no one would have dared to have entered the lists and risked a tilt against her on either of the occasions we had the pleasure of listening to her defense of the right of women in politics.

We did not think it possible to have another surprise unless Miss Willard or Mrs. Lathrap gave us a call. But when we sat that June Sunday evening listening to the cultured, spiritual Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, we yielded our hearts to the spell of her Christian eloquence, and thanked God with increasing gratitude for the women workers who lead the W. C. T. U.

No ordinary character could have so presented the claims of the Prince of Peace; so stated and defended the peaceful principles of Christian faith, nor have shown so conclusively the right relations of humanity to these principles. It made us think of the people's comment on a speaker, who long ago took common truths, put them in their rightful position on human character and life, to the wonderment of the hearers, who exclaimed, "He speaketh with authority and not as the scribes," etc.

Her address widened the conception of the hearer to the magnitude of the work of the W. C. T. U. It was a revelation to most to learn how far-reaching and extensive is the influence of this organization. In this monument one beholds the fulfillment of the vision of the "Holy Waters." Wherever these women go they cause the desert to blossom as the rose.

Permit me to notice a rare grace in these devoted women. They are the same off the platform as when before their audiences. They are not professionals when work is over *pro tem*, when the hour of address expires. They are women of *consecrated life*. Their work is their life and their life is their work. You feel this when meeting them in private. I had the honor of so meeting them and make this note with glad emphasis.

These hasty sketches are not to be read as comparisons. That would be unjust and unkind. These women are not to be compared. They are not imitators, dancing to the same professional trumpet to outdo each other. They are not that kind of material. Each maintains with delightful unconsciousness her peculiar individuality. Each seemed adapted to her theme and work. So the rare gifts and rich graces of culture and holy character shone resplendent.

H. W. KNOWLES.

MICHIGAN.

OTTAWA COUNTY CONVENTION.

This was held in Red Ribbon Hall, Spring Lake, June 26 and 27. The hall was beautifully decorated with plants and cut flowers. Though not as large as some previous conventions, there was no lack of zeal, and the president, Miss L. J. Newcomb, had the program carried out in full. The beautiful address of welcome was by Miss Maggie Bilz, and the response by Miss Lillie Blakeney. The reports of vice-presidents showed that each union had ac-

compliished something, and in some cases a great deal. Mrs. A. F. Benjamin made a few remarks upon the Temperance Temple, and an offering of $8.76 was the result.

Work among Hollanders, and the need of more work in this county among them was very plainly shown by Mrs. Van Olinda, National superintendent. The needs of this county were decided to be: More prayer, more knowledge and more money. So they resolved to pray without ceasing, to take more temperance newspapers, and employ leaders in institute work. Also to make greater efforts to raise money.

As is the custom of all temperance conventions, each session was opened by devotional exercises. Some beautiful songs were rendered by Miss Lillie Blakeney and Miss Bertha Cornelius. Addresses were given by the district and county presidents.

The social event of the convention was a reception at the home of Miss Newcomb, to which all were cordially invited. Ice cream and cake were served. The officers elected for the ensuing year were as follows: President, Mrs. Rork; secretary, Mrs. Comstock; treasurer, Mrs. Cook. The convention closed with renewed loyalty and a determination to accomplish more the coming year.

MRS. GEO. C. STEWART.

BENTON HARBOR NOTES.

We have several items which we trust have more than a local interest. We are glad and grateful for some valuable accessions to our little band of patient workers. Our new president, Mrs. Sarah Weld Hamilton, has come to us with all the zest and enthusiasm of a first love. She has only recently become familiar with the real scope of this Christian temperance work, but being a reformer by birth and education, she seems like one to the manor born. Her parents, Theodore Weld and Angelina Grimke Weld, were old-time friends of Whittier, Phillips and Garrison, in the great anti-slavery agitation. Both were distinguished for eloquence on the platform, and great fortitude in the endurance of persecution, the result of unflinching adherence to principle.

We have been much favored by the presence of Miss Margaret Wintringer, of Austin, one of Chicago's pleasant suburbs. Coming to us for a summer rest, she has given us the beautiful example of sowing beside all waters. Her efficient efforts and inspiring addresses have greatly aided in the organization of a Young Woman's union, also of a Loyal Temperance Legion of twenty members, in connection with a mission school superintended by Mrs. Bisbee.

Our union gospel temperance meetings are held monthly, and promise deepening interest and power.

Much local interest has been created by a new departure in our educational work. At a recent annual school-meeting nearly one hundred women were present, and as a reporter said, "It was apparent from the first that they had come to assert their rights." Their cause was nobly championed by some of their male friends, Rev. Mr. Lester making an eloquent plea for woman's place on the school-board. Two of their number were elected by a very large majority. So our little world, with the great one outside, goes marching on.

N. S. BLISS, *Cor. Sec.*

IOWA.

DES MOINES ITEMS.

The Temple W. C. T. U. sends greeting. We have now eighty-two members, a Baby Band of fifty-seven and also a Veteran's Band of nine members. Miss L. Wirick, one of our members, sailed July 30 for Akita, Japan. She goes as a missionary from the friends and students of Drake University. At a farewell social the union presented her with a beautiful album quilt and ten dollars' worth of temperance books and literature. We sent five dollars to the Nebraska fund and five dollars to THE UNION SIGNAL. We were blessed by the presence of Miss Willard with one of her excellent lectures, which was delivered to a packed house. Miss Gordon and Mrs. Bullock, also Mrs. Anna Palmer, Clara Stephens and Addie Estey, all prominent workers, inspired and helped us, together with our beloved Mrs. McGonegal and Mrs. Belanger. We are in no danger of forgetting the Temple, THE UNION SIGNAL, or anything pertaining to W. C. T. U. work.

ELLA DUNGAN, *Cor. Sec.*

PENNSYLVANIA.

ENCAMPMENT AT VALLEY FORGE.

A ten days' outing on the hills of Valley Forge, meetings, addresses, meals in picnic style, and a general enthusiastic rally for the cause, is the latest method employed for the furtherance of the work in Chester county. A long avenue of tents extends from a pavilion erected on the western ridge of the great hill where Washington's army put in the terrible winter of '77 and '78. Between two formidable promontories flows Valley Creek, skirted by a roadway leading through the little village to the railroad. Far up the eastern hill upon which our tents are pitched are the earthworks or "fort" of the colonial army, and below us to the north, stands the dear old house where the "Father of his Country" lived through that bitter winter. The Schuylkill river flows past the house in sinuous curves through green, fertile meadows, and the sweetest airs fan the hills.

On July 31, the Quarterly Convention was held in the pavilion. Trains brought crowds of white-ribboners from Philadelphia, and all points along the line, and carriages and vehicles were driven from Norristown, West Chester, Phœnixville, with loads of visitors and campers. A large representation of the unions throughout the county wsa present. The usual program was carried out, and an able address given by Mrs. Frances E. W. Harper, of Philadelphia. Miss Harper recited with much dramatic effect, "College Oil Cans." Dr. Caroline Dodson, of Philadelphia, conducted a School of Methods in hygiene and heredity, strengthening her points by a sort of object lesson from a bunch of grasses and wild blossoms which she held in her hand. Questions were asked and answered, and the exercise was greatly enjoyed. Master Willie Cudliff, of West Chester, recited pleasingly, "The New Fashioned Man." Mrs. Ella M. Gordon, and Mrs. Esther Cook were appointed as delegates to the National Convention at Atlanta, Ga., and committees selected to arrange the grouping of the unions for representation at the state convention at Scranton. An inviting program is arranged for each of the ten days, and prominent speakers will address the meetings at each of the several sessions. A School of Methods, conducted by state workers, will also be held every morning. Among those who are to be present are Mrs. Caroline B. Buell, Mrs. Julia R. Tomkinson, Miss H. Frances Jones, Aaron M. Powell, Mrs. Mary T. Burt, Rev. G. W. North, Rev. Wm. E. Powick, Jos. S. Walton, Mr. Edward Carswell, of Canada, and Rev. Dr. English, a warm personal friend of Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, who is expected to address the meeting. Such is the "feast of tabernacles" on this historic hill—prayers and hymns, and woman's pleading voice upraised in behalf of a rum-cursed land. The newspapers report the proceedings daily, and as the bands of gentle faces file through the gateways to out-going and in-coming trains, and up the pathways to the W. C. T. U. encampment, the word goes forth that "A prophet is come"—"the voice of one crying in the wilderness;" and so amid the icy blasts of amendment defeats, and the bloody footprints of "original package" decisions, we are forcing the way forward to our Monmouth and our Yorkton.

LAURA E. JOHNSON.

TEXAS.

ONE WORKER'S EXPERIENCE.

I recently visited the W. C. T. U. of Paris. Mrs. A. P. Boyd has given the white ribbon over to Mrs. Dixon, the Dallas president. Mrs. Rosa Johnson is full of the work still. I visited Blossom, ten miles from Paris, and found no union, not even the grave of one, but saw a beautiful satin banner and much of the old fire in the hearts of the people. Blossom is hopeful and has a good excuse. Indeed, I believe that village can do what few localities can, viz: take their little excuses to Jesus and say, "I had to quit work because of these." The W. C. T. U. at Blossom without much ceremony resolved itself into a practical juvenile working society. The little village is alive with the prettiest babies you ever saw. I asked our former president, who has a little blue-eyed darling a few months old, to give me a dime and her baby's name for the Temple, and she started to do it, when she said, "No, I won't; I will go all over town and get a dime from each mother and send it myself," so look out for a few dimes from Blossom.

Our union at Dallas is starting out afresh. We have new officers, and are trying to secure $100 a month in pledges of one dollar from each person, to rent a W. C. T. U. hall where we can hold all our meetings; about twenty-five dollars had been pledged before I left, June 3. We are to give a hundred dollars to the Temple in Chicago this year. Hospital work, work among poor people, work along the line of unfermented wine, and perhaps in other ways, are all going along slowly, but I trust, surely. Miss Mary Hetherington has charge of the only working Loyal Temperance Legion in town. She is state superintendent of Loyal Temperance Legion, but is now in the North. While I was in Paris I was appointed local superintendent of Loyal Temperance Legion work, and as it is directly to my taste and the only thing I am fit for, I hope to see good results. My pastor, Rev. S. C. Hay, is in sympathy with us and seconds my efforts to do good in every direction. I find THE UNION SIGNAL in the homes all over the country, and what it is doing to bring our people to Christ, God alone can tell.

FANNY L. ARMSTRONG.

TENNESSEE.

MARCHING ON.

Our union is wide-awake and active, subscribing for about twenty UNION SIGNALS. We hold our regular weekly meetings right along through the dog days, and the monthly mothers' meetings are very well attended and much enjoyed.

The Prohibitionists have a full ticket in the field for both state and county offices, and unusual interest is manifested in the coming election. The Rev. Dr. D. C. Kelley, of the M. E. Church South, is our candidate for governor, and the political press is dreadfully shocked at the spectacle of a minister running for office. No opportunity is allowed to pass for casting reproach upon him, but the brave man, having resigned his pastorate, accepts the trust thrust upon him by five hundred of the best citizens of our state, in convention, and moves grandly onward, if not to victory, at any rate in the discharge of a duty he feels he owes his God, his country, and humanity, in the fight against the saloon.

It was the privilege of quite a number of our union to attend the grand prohibition rally and barbecue at Goodlettsville, on July 4th, where eloquent and patriotic speeches were the order of the day. Mr. Joseph Wheeless, Jr., son of one of our loyal white-ribboners, opened the exercises of the day with a fine oration, which was well received. Dr. Kelley, with his usual earnestness, animation and magnetism, set forth prohibition doctrine with great power, and was closely followed by a large and attentive audience. In the afternoon, Judge E. H. East, one of the foremost lawyers of the state, made a speech which carried conviction to the soul of many a voter. Always calm, dispassionate, logical and convincing, he surpassed himself, on that occasion, and presented an array of facts concerning the liquor traffic, which was simply incontrovertible. If it were not for the agitation of the Force Bill, the Prohibitionists would poll an astonishing vote in both county and state elections; but this is causing intense indignation, and many, who would otherwise have voted the straight Prohibition ticket, are constrained to cling to the old party through this campaign.

Our union is showing much interest in the progress of the Temperance Temple, and we have voted to pledge ourselves for one hundred dollars to aid in its erection. We believe we are moving forward in all our departments of work, and aided by the weekly visits of our beloved UNION SIGNAL and the monthly letters, both helpful and inspiring, of our noble state president, Mrs. Merriwether, we hope to accomplish greater things in the days to come.

MARY P. BANG.

KENTUCKY.

FLOWER MISSION DAY IN THE STATE PENITENTIARY.

Prison day was observed here on the seventh of June, and it was the most successful since the beginning of the work eight years ago. It is growing, and each year greater interest is manifested, not only by the inmates, but by persons who heretofore have given the matter no thought. The supply of flowers was never so abundant; delegations from Louisville, Lexington, Georgetown, Eminence and Midway were present, besides many visitors. Services were held in the woman's department at eleven o'clock, after which each one was given a bunch of flowers and a card. The negro women all wanted red. At twelve we assembled in the chapel, which was soon filled by the men until there was standing room only. The exercises were begun with the song "Jesus is Calling for Me." Mrs. Munnell read the Scripture texts and gave the origin and purpose of flower mission work; "Jesus, Lover of My Soul" was sung with great effect; Miss Mary Graham delivered a short but telling address; Mrs. Clayton made a most touching and appropriate prayer which brought tears to eyes that are not much given to tears, strong men sobbing aloud. After the prayer came the distribution of flowers, cards, and literature, all of which were duly appreciated, and many of them will be carefully put away for safe keeping as mementoes of the occasion.

In the afternoon the county jail was visited; it contained twenty-four prisoners, all moonshiners but one. They seemed much surprised to have such visitors, but when our mission was explained to them, they were much more surprised to find any one who looked upon them as human creatures needing kindness and sympathy; when prayer was offered every one knelt. It was truly a strange sight to see those rough looking men (there was one woman) kneeling on the floor in the jail while Mrs. Clayton offered up another of her soul stirring prayers in their behalf. After each one had been supplied with a bouquet and card we bade them good-bye, all feeling that if no greater good had heen accomplished than taking a gleam of sunshine into some sorrowful heart, it was enough.

MARY HYDE.

CONNECTICUT.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

At the invitation of Portland union the ninth convention of the Middlesex W. C. T. U. convened in that town, July 9.

At 9:30 Miss Mary F. Burton, of Middletown, led a devotional service; subject, "The Outpouring of the Holy Spirit." This was one of the most helpful exercises of the day, and was enjoyed by all present.

Mrs. H. B. Brown, county president, took the chair at ten o'clock, and called the convention to order. The address of welcome by Miss H. E. Culver, of Portland, was hearty and to the purpose. Miss E. A. Whitmore, of Middle Haddam, responded with equal grace, and all united in singing "Blest be the tie that binds." Miss Smith, secretary, and Miss Whitmore, treasurer, gave their reports. Mrs. Forbes, state president, was introduced and gave many hints and suggestions in regard to the work. The county union now has auxiliary to it fifteen unions, two Y's and eleven Loyal Temperance Legions. There is still room for additions to all three of these organizations. Mrs. Forbes led at the noontide hour of prayer, and the convention adjourned at 12:30.

The afternoon session was preceded by a Bible reading, given by Mrs. E. A. Chapman, of Meriden, upon "Victory." This was one of the best features of the meeting, and was greatly appreciated by her hearers. The session was formally called to order at two p. m., and after the transaction of some business the time was given to the Legioners. The representatives of the Legions marched in singing, "Onward we are Marching," bearing the banners of the companies, and filled the front seats of the audience room. Reports from the Legions were given, and then followed a psycho-physical culture talk by Miss Linda L. Kimball, of Ellington, who illustrated her discourse by means of charts, and closed with a recitation which delighted the little ones.

Some fine recitations were then given by the Legioners, with songs and readings, and an address by Mrs. C. H. Fitz-Gerald, state superintendent of juvenile work, who talked to the children and at the same time interested and instructed some not so young.

At eight o'clock the evening session commenced, and after a short Scripture reading by Mrs. Forbes, and prayer by Rev. Mr. Presby, Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, National superintendent of scientific temperance instruction, was introduced, and gave an admirable address. Connecticut is proud to claim Mrs. Hunt as one of its daughters, and to have the honor of having been her early home. After a collection the service was closed, and thus ended the ninth convention of Middlesex county W. C. T. U. An invitation to meet with the Middlefield union for the next convention was accepted.

NOTES.

Portland has three Loyal Temperance Legions, an active union and a very energetic worker in Miss Culver, who is our state superintendent of scientific temperance instruction.

Stepney held its seventh medal contest June 25; the class was composed of six young ladies, and the medal was awarded to Miss Etta J. Hull. A class of young men is nearly ready to hold the eighth contest.

Company D of the Loyal Temperance Legion held their fifth annual meeting, June 28. Several prizes had been offered for attendance. The first was awarded to a boy of thirteen who had been present at every meeting.

Rockfall Legion, Company Q, held its first annual meeting July 5 with a good attendance of members and visitors. The Legion is quite enthusiastic and does flower mission and literature work. It unites with the Sunday-school in holding gospel temperance meetings, and often the young leaders have presided alone at these meetings. The weekly meetings of the Legion are carried on in an orderly manner and reflect credit on the members.

M. BELLE SMITH,
Union Signal Reporter.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

THE district and county W. C. T. U. convention for Cuyahoga county, O., will be held in Bedford, September 2 and 3, opening on the evening of the 2d with a silver medal contest, and closing the next evening with a gold medal contest. A fine program has been prepared and Mrs. H. L. Monroe, president of Ohio W. C. T. U., will attend and add to the interest of the meeting. All unions in the county are requested to send delegates.

THE West Side W. C. T. U. of Chicago have established a free dispensary for the sick at 704 West Lake street, with Dr. A. V. Hutchins in charge. Kind and considerate treatment will be given; medicines will be furnished to all without cost. For the present it will be open for patients from 2:30 to 3:30 p. m. on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

CALEDONIA county, Vt., the early home of the father and mother of the National president, has the honor of being the first county in Vermont to add the department of franchise to county work. It is now six years since the department was first added, and during that time (with the exception of two years, when disloyal influences gained the ascendency) the work has been steadily advancing in the county. At the last annual meeting, by *unanimous* vote of committee on resolution, and without a dissenting voice in the convention, the following resolution was passed:

WHEREAS, The experience in Kansas has demonstrated the fact that municipal suffrage is the mightiest weapon which has yet been hurled against the liquor traffic; therefore

Resolved, That we will earnestly work to secure that weapon in Vermont.

AN urgent request for temperance and White Cross literature comes from Miss Harriet N. Morris, of Alton, Ill., for the farming districts of the Adirondacks. Direct all such to W. C. T. U. Day, Summer School, care of Mrs. Milton Pease, North Hudson, Essex county, N. Y.

MISS WOODFINN, daughter of the late Judge Woodfinn, of Asheville, N. C., is a remarkable woman. Like dear Jennie Casseday, she has been confined to her room for twenty years and more, but is a most devoted Christian, the world invisible having dawned upon her more clearly as this world receded; and yet she dwells in this in a most beneficent way. She is superintendent of the flower mission for the state of North Carolina; and when her report was read recently in the convention, the women accepted it by a rising vote of thanks, and ordered special recognition through a letter to be sent and a committee to call on Miss Woodfinn and express the appreciation of the earnest and devoted sisters whom she will never see.

REV. LEWIS MCKENDREE PEASE and his admirable wife, who is his peer in all things, and most generously so regarded by himself, are remarkable characters. He was the Stanley of the Five Points, New York City, when to invade that jungle of abomination was as great a terror as to face the Congo mystery. It was owing to his great head and brotherly heart that the whole atmosphere of the Five Points was purified. The true women who stood with him for this success have reason to rejoice in his great enterprise at Asheville, N. C., where he has established an industrial school for the poorer class of white girls. Though now advanced in years, he seems as blithe and business-like as a young man, and the success of this great school, constantly adding building to building, will be his truest monument.

MRS. M. M. ALLEN, superintendent of non-alcoholics in medicine for the state of New York, recently spoke twice in Owen Sound, Ontario, first on "Beer, what it is and what it does," and again upon "Alcohol and the Body." The *Advertiser* said of her addresses, "She fully sustained the reputation she has won of being a high-class speaker." She spoke also at the W. C. T. U. Grey county convention at Meaford, on the evening of July 8, upon "The W. C. T. U. and its Work." This address was full of instruction and encouragement.

MRS. S. B. FORBES, president of Connecticut W. C. T. U. has changed her address from 246 to 152 Wethersfield Avenue, Hartford, Conn.

THE annual convention of the fourth district of Nebraska will meet with the Fremont union Aug. 27, 28 and 29. Mrs. Clara Hoffman will deliver an address on Friday evening, Aug. 29. Rev. Frances E. Townsley, state evangelist, will lead the devotional meetings throughout the convention.

THE First Congressional District, Illinois, comprising the southern part of Chicago, made the best record in prohibition votes of any district in the state when Rev. Harry Taylor was its nominee for Congress. It proposes to beat its own record this year, and that it may do so desires every Prohibitionist in the district to attend the caucus, at Axford Hall, corner of Cottage Grove Avenue and Forty-fifth street, Chicago, Tuesday evening, August 28, at eight o'clock to nominate the best man in the district for congressman.

REV. F. E. MOYER is a new and bright light on the temperance platform. By invitation, he occupied the pulpit of the Oakland Boulevard M. E. Church, Chicago, last Sabbath morning, giving an illustrated lecture on the effects of alcohol and tobacco. So much interest was aroused by his method of presenting the subject that the pastor invited him to preach in the evening.

A NOTE from Mrs. F. C. Hathaway, of Normal, Ill., reports the disaster that has overtaken the union there, in the loss by fire of their library of over six hundred volumes, the organ, books and badges for the Loyal Temperance Legion, and a valuable set of Yaggy's charts, which had been borrowed from the public school for the instruction of the children. A fine Legion was organized not long ago, and the union was never in such good condition as just before this loss occurred, in which all the friends will heartily sympathize. The children are very courageous, and are meeting in a tent at present.

Official Communications.

A MESSAGE TO SUPERINTENDENTS AND PRISON WORKERS.

"NOT WILLING THAT ANY SHOULD PERISH."

The time of *reporting* is upon us again, and the interest of the National report depends largely upon state reports, and they in turn upon county or local reports. Faithfulness in these lines will both glorify God and prove an inspiration to others. It is a time when *promptness* counts, and when to be "behind-hand" means necessarily to be "left out." It will not do to say, "if the work is done no matter about the reporting," for whoever accepts the office of superintendent assumes the duties of that office, and one of them has been clearly defined, "*to report the work done.*"

This has been a blessed year of service; let us gather up the sheaves and lay them at the dear Master's feet with our *thanksgiving*.

Through the courtesy of Rev. F. H. Wines, secretary of the National Prison Association, our workers, and especially the state superintendents, have a cordial invitation to attend the session of the Prison Congress, to be held in Cincinnati, September 25 to October 1. I wish that many might avail themselves of this opportunity of studying the methods and plans of prison reform. We should not only be enabled to work more intelligently, but should thus gain the coöperation of those who could frequently open the way for us to do better service.

Let us also pray that God's spirit may rest upon and pervade that assembly, and that the influence may be felt in every prison in our land.

MRS. J. K. BARNEY, *Nat. Supt.*

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF FUNDS TO FOREIGN WORK IN NEBRASKA.

Previously reported, $110.25; W. C. T. U., Adams, Mass., $1.50; West Philadelphia White-Ribboner, $2; W. C. T. U., Raymore, Mo., $1; W. C. T. U., Harrisonville, Mo., $2; Miss J. W. Wylie, Philadelphia, $1; Miss Grace Starring, Silvercreek, N. J., 64 cts; W. C. T. U., Lecompton, Kansas, $1; Minneapolis unions, $5; Yates Centre W. C. T. U. (Kan.) $1; W. C. T. U., Carthage, Mo., $1; Y. W. C. T. U., Fall River, Mass., $5; White-Ribboner, New Hampshire, $1; W. C. T. U., Sylvania, Mo., $1; Miss Dornblaser, Pennsylvania, $2; W. C. T. U., Plymouth, Conn., $1; Lawrence, Kan., $23.96; Alex. Newton, Rodney, Miss., $2; W. C. T. U., Bethany, Mo., 55 cts.; Miss Sturgis (for sleeve-buttons), Mansfield, Ohio, $10; W. C. T. U., Pennsylvania, $20; W. C. T. U., Altamont, N. Y., $1; Mrs. Means, Oxford, Md., Band of Hope, $5; W. C. T. U., Lebanon, Mo., $1; W. C. T. U., Trumbull county, Ohio, $2; Mrs. Crossan, Bethany, Mo., $1; W. C. T. U., Andover, N. Y., $5; W. C. T. U., Janesport, Mo., $1; W. C. T. U., Butler, Mo., 70 cts; W. C. T. U., Pomona, Cal., $1.75; W. C. T. U., San Barnardino, Cal., $2; W. C. T. U , Lincoln, Kan., $2.60; Willard W. C. T. U., Kansas City, Mo., $1; Mrs. Vegelius, New York W. C. T. U., $10; Prudence K. Sniton, Colorado Springs, $2; Anne Hethrington, Texas, $1; W. C. T. U., Idana, Kan., $1; Friend in Ohio, $50; W. C. T. U., Colton, Cal., $1; W. C. T. U., New London, Conn., $5; Tabor W. C. T. U., Charity, Kan., $1. Total, $287.95.

S. F. GRUBB, *Nat. Supt.*

RECEIPTS FOR TEMPERANCE TEMPLE.

Arkansas—Little Rock: Y. W. C. T. U., $1; Clover Bend: Loyal Temperance Legion, $5.

Arizona—Tempe: Loyal Temperance Legion, $10; Baby Band, $1.50.

California—Vacaville: Mrs. C. A. Hutton, $5; Washington Colony: Y. W. C. T. U., $5; Linden: W. C. T. U., $1; Los Gatos: Mrs. D. C. Crummry, $3.65; Healdsburg: Mrs. Peck, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Sylvester, $1 each; Geyserville: Mrs. A. P. Sylvester, $1; Arcata: Mrs. E. H. Lord, $4.98.

Colorado—Denver: Mrs. T. T. Perry, $5; Florence: W. C. T. U., $4.50.

Connecticut—Abington: Mrs. Wm. Ingalls, $1; Greenwich: Loyal Temperance Legion, $7.08; New Haven: W. C. T. U., $30.

Delaware—Harrington: Mrs. A. E. Harrington, $5.

Illinois—Cissna Park: Mrs. A. B. Colvin, 50 cts; Oakdale: W. C. T. U. and Band of Hope, $40.26; Grant Park: W. C. T. U., $9.81; Chana: W. C. T. U., $1; Prospect Park: W. C. T. U., $7; Griggsville: Loyal Temperance Legion, $1.20; Graymont: W. C. T. U., $1; Evanston: W. C. T. U., $4.63; Mrs. Lucy Vane, $5; Chicago: Central W. C. T. U., $4; Miss West, $1; Mrs. Nancy J. Hart, $50; Marissa: W. C. T. U., $14.45; Dover: Mrs. Nellie C. Robertson, $1.27; W. C. T. U., $20; Danville: W. C. T. U., $23.07; Table Grove: Loyal Temperance Legion, $5; Trivoli: H. F. Thompson, $3.65; Port Byron: W. C. T. U., Baby Band and Cherub Band, $25.70; Bloomington: Mrs. G. H. Read, $5; Onarga: Mrs. B. F. Egley, Mrs. W. C. Pierson, Mrs. W. B. Koon, Mrs. E. L. Evans, Mrs. M. R. Howard, Mrs. T. M. Pangborn, Mrs. S. F. Marston, Mrs. C. E. Pickett, Mrs. J. E. Wilcox, Mrs. D. C. Brown, Mrs. McClish, Mrs. Ellison, Mrs. J. B. Johnson, Mrs. R. Nickerson, Mrs. A. David, Mrs. L. R. Weeden, Mrs. H. M. West, Mrs. A. N. Gable, Mrs. S. A. Miller, Mrs. N. W. Thomas, Mrs. J. N. Veatch, Mr. G. B. Winter, Mr. F. Graves, Sammy Weeden, $1 each; Mr. Joseph Shaw, $5; others, $10; Gilman: Mrs. A. A. Harris, H. Kaerner, H. Houghton, Mrs. A. DeLong, $1 each; Mrs. I. Bailey, $2; Children's mite-boxes, $1.42; Baby Band, $2; others, $4.08; Ottawa: Mrs. C. E. Hills, Mrs. E. N. Myers, Mrs. D. N. Roberts, Mrs. Susan Roberts, Mrs. H. M. Anthony, Mrs. J. N. Moore, Mrs. J. E. Scott, Mrs. P. C. Weaver, Mrs. J. B. Baumgardner, Mrs. W. Day, Mrs. M. A. Hovey, Mrs. L. B. Merrifield, Mrs. J. Crotty, Mrs. W. J. Neeley, Frank Wallace, Emma Johnson, Mrs. O. Merrifield, $1 each; Mrs. Hugh Caldwell, $2; per Mrs. Hills, $1; others, $6; Irving Park: Mrs. Maria C. Madison, $100; Swan Creek: W. C. T. U., $10; Oak Park: Mrs. T. B. White, $3.66; Elburn: W. C. T. U., $6.17; Galesburg: Mrs. L. H. Losey, $1; Homer: W. C. T. U., $1; Clinton: Mrs. Mary McGill, $3; Pinckneyville: W. C. T. U., $5.77; Atlanta: W. C. T. U., $15; Elgin: W. C. T. U., $22; Tampico: W. C. T. U., $5; West Point: Mrs. H. Brady, 25 cts.; Chester: W. C. T. U., $1; New Douglas: W. C. T. U., $6.04: Prairie City: Mary Vose, $5; Hamilton: Stella D. Grigg, $4; Pittsfield: W. C. T. U., $24; Moline: Baby Band, $5; Danville: W. C. T. U., $13; Cookville: Mrs. C. A. Selden, $5.

Indiana—Fowler: Loyal Temperance Legion, $1; Monrovia: Loyal Temperance Legion, 70 cents; Centreville: Loyal Temperance Legion, $1.30; Fountain City: Loyal Temperance Legion, 95 cents; Angola: W. C. T. U., $25; Covington: Hannah Jane Coffeen, $1.75; Harlan: W. C. T. U., $5; Huntington: Mrs. C. R. McIlvaine, $1.

Iowa—Burlington: Mrs. Nancy Hilleary, $50; Wyman: per Tillie Cowie, $8.60; Iowa Falls: Rachel Marriage, $1; Cedar Rapids: Willard W. C. T. U., $1; Denison: S. J. Plimpton, $5; College Springs: Mrs. Phebe Henderson, $1.50; Ida Grove: Mrs. O. C. Thompson, $1; Algona: Mrs. C. A. Ingham, $5.

Indian Territory—Muscogee: Mrs. Laura Harsha, $3.36.

Kansas—N. Topeka: Mrs. Julia Welch, $1; Girard: W. C. T. U., $10; Idana: C. E. Henry, 25 cents.

Kentucky—Covington: Mrs. S. A. Weakley, $5; Carrollton: W. C. T. U., $19.12.

Maine—Peak's Island: W. C. T. U., $4; Fort Fairfield: W. C. T. U., $50; Hallowell; Miss Sylvina Smith, $3.65.

Maryland—Jefferson: W. C. T. U., $5.

Massachusetts—Adams: W. C. T. U., $12.21; Cambridge: C. V. Woodman, $100; Lee: Mrs. Juliet Shannon, $50; per Ella Sabin, $1; Boston: Miss R. C. Percival, 50 cents; Abington: Rev. Ada Bowles, $25; Neponset: W. C. T. U., $5; Amesbury: Baby Band, $5; N. Abington: W. C. T. U., $2; Malden: Mrs. C. F. Rand, $2; N. Easton: W. C. T. U., $3; Raynham: Loyal Temperance Legion, $2; Westminster: W. C. T. U., $12.

Michigan—Big Rapids: W. C. T. U., $1; Grand Rapids: Mrs. S. A. B. Carrin, $1; Clio: W. C. T. U., $3.

Minnesota—Elmore: W. C. T. U., $2; E. Castle Rock: E. May Van Vliet, $1; Verona: Loyal Temperance Legion, $5; Mankato: C. A. Hawley, $10; Minneapolis: Central W. C. T. U., $1.35; Winnebago City: Baby Band, $2.40; Madelia: W. C. T. U., $2.75; Lake City: Baby Band, $10; Morris: W. C. T. U., 50 cents; Alma: W. C. T. U., $3.

Missouri—Edina: W. C. T. U., $6.70; Memphis: Ruth Kays, $3.36; Kingsville, W. C. T. U., $1; Hannibal: Mrs. Frank Lee, $3.75; Palmyra: Mrs. S. J. Lundy, $6.35; Hamilton: Mrs. Jas. Houghton, $3.

Nebraska—Alliance: Anna McIntire, 25 cents; Inman: W. C. T. U. and Baby Band, $9.43; Kenesaw: W. C. T. U., $6.

New Jersey—Paterson: W. C. T. U., $6.50; Westfield: Loyal Temperance Legion, $12; East Orange: Mrs. S. A. McClees, $2.

New Hampshire—Derry Depot: Mrs. L. E. Graves, $1.55; Laconia: R. W. Beaman, $1; Tamworth: Mrs. E. S. Jackson, $1.

New York—Rochester: Mrs. E. Forbes, $4; Penn Yan: W. C. T. U., $4; Millville: W. C. T. U., $3.60; New York: Tremont Baby Band, $5; New Bremen: Baby Band, $2.50; New York: Mrs. R. Clapp, $1; Miss Kate Sanborn, $10; Webster: Baby Band, $2.50; Orwell: Baby Band, 50 cents; E. Randolph: Mrs. Davenport, 50 cents; Jamestown: Baby Band, $5; Brooklyn: W. C. T. U., No. 1, $15; Sinclairville: W. C. T. U., $11.37; Bedford: Mrs. H. C. Requa, $10; Attica: Harriet Mason, $10; Tarrytown: W. C. T. U., $42; Gilboa: W. C. T. U., $3.65; Williamson: Juvenile Temple, $5; Hulburton: Baby Band, $1.10.

North Dakota—Reynolds: Mrs. Jos. Thompson, $1.35; Leonard: Baby Band, $2.10.

Ohio—Atwater Station: M. Baldwin, $1.06; Lewisburg: Mrs. L. A. Macklin, $3.75; Pataskala: W. C. T. U. $3.15; Miamisburg: Miss E. M. Hecker, $5; Hartford: Miss C. L. Burnett, $25; Tiffin: Mrs. Harriet L. Dunlap, $100; Akron: W. C. T. U., $23; Delaware: Emma Stout, $1; Cortland: W. C. T. U., $6; Ripley: Loyal Temperance Legion, $5; Oberlin: Mrs. Jane C. Miller, $100; Columbus: W. C. T. U., $7.25; Baby Band, $3.

Oregon—La Grande: Per W. C. T. U., $20.

Pennsylvania—Edenburg: Flora Robinson, $4; Pulaski: W. C. T. U., $5; Montrose: Mrs. C. A. Lyons, $1; McKean County: W. C. T. U., $62.40; Erie: Laura Sanford, $2; Emlenton: W. C. T. U., $3.25; Plumville: Mrs. Frances Beyer, $1; Greenville: Baby Band, and Loyal Temperance Legion, $1.50; Bradford: Baby Band, $14.80; Philadelphia: Mrs. Samuel Clements, $50; New Brighton: Mrs. M. A. Stowe, $105.60; Mrs. W. B. Watkins, $4.05; Butler: W. C. T. U., $26; Wellsville: Mrs. M. A. Wells, $5.07; Wrightstown: Baby Band, $1; Penfield: Loyal Temperance Legion, $2; Sewickley: Emily Wilkins, 25 cts; Williamsport: W. C. T. U., No. 2, $2.15.

Rhode Island—Phœnix: W. C. T. U., $25; Pascoag: Mrs. L. H. Holman, $1.

South Dakota—Wessington Springs: Mrs. C. W. Spears, 44 cts.

Texas—McGregor: Baby Band, $1.50; Guide: Mrs. M. L. Goble, 75 cts.

Utah—Kelton: Mrs. Minnie Rathron, $5.

Vermont—Montpelier: Baby Band, 40 cts; Burlington, Frances Olmsted, $4; North Danville: W. C. T. U., $5.73.

Wisconsin—West Superior: Mrs. L. L. Cloyd, $3.65; Madison: Mrs. Jennie Smalley, $1; Dartford: Mrs. J. H. Brooks, $6.

Washington—Olympia: Ruth Bigelow, $3.65; Dayton: Mrs. Jane M. Range, $1; Ritzville: Y. W. C. T. U., $5.60.

Canada—Nassagawega: L. A. Milne, 20 cts.

In last receipts, $7 credited to W. C. T. U., Marissa, Ill., should have been, Willard W. C. T. U., Marissa; $1 to Mrs. Browne, Paw Paw, Mich., should have been $2. Mrs. E. H. Browne.

ESTHER PUGH.

161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., Aug. 13, 1890.

Publisher's Dep't.

WHY THESE ODD SHAPES?

OUR

GREATEST OFFER!

We cannot longer delay reaching that 100,000 mark. We propose to "get there" by October 1st, and from now till that date only will receive old subscribers' names and new ones at 75 cents each, or

JUST HALF PRICE.

When sent in *subject to the conditions*. Here are : : : : : : : :

THE CONDITIONS:

1st. One old and one new name *must* always come together, that is, new names can be sent in at 75 cents each till October 1st by any one, but if you are an old subscriber and want to get the paper for a year for 75 cents you must send in at least one new name with yours.

2d. The money must be sent with the subscription. . . . . .

3d. You can send us $7.50 and your own name only as an old subscriber and we will send you coupons for nine new names which can be sent in any time up to January 1st, 1891. The same holds good for 2, 4, 6—any number of new names for which you want coupons. : : : : :

TO CATCH YOUR EYE— SAVE YOUR MONEY AND—

CONDITIONS Continued.

You or your union can take the new names at $1.00 after October 1st, as the price will not again be reduced to 75 cents.

4th. No money will be received by us if the envelope which holds it bears the stamp of October. The offer *positively closes* Sept. 30th, that is, you can mail money on that day and it will be received, but not if you mail it October 1st.

5th. No commissions will be allowed.

6th. If you or your new subscriber want one of the lovely Prang aquarelle tint pictures of

MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD

Add 30 cents to your remittance for each picture wanted. After October 1st this rate will not be allowed.

7th. No matter when your subscription expires it will be extended a year if you will send us $1.50 with your own name and one new name.

8th. This offer holds good only for those whose subscription expires in '90 or '91. It is not meant that those who are in arrears can pay up at the rate of 75 cts. a year.

9th. Now it has all been explained—the offer is a great and generous one, *don't forget it, don't pass it by.* It ought to bring us 50,000 new names, sure.

Address **W. T. P. A., 161 La Salle St., Chicago.**

GET UP TO THE 100,000 MARK!

Dear Friends:

The above offer speaks for itself. Many have claimed it was unjust to old subscribers to take new names at a less rate than their own. Here is the opportunity to get THE UNION SIGNAL at just as low a price as to the new subscriber. If you do not accept it you cannot, again, justly criticize our system of building up the paper. Is not this true? We are trying to get the paper into homes where it would not go without these efforts to get new subscribers. A gain of 15,000 new names a year for five consecutive years, is evidence that this is being done. With one more good push from you, **NOW**, the 100,000 mark will be reached. Let every lover of the paper and its claims say, ***"It shall be so!"*** and it will be done. The offer is plain, so are the conditions; now, then?

Address WOMAN'S TEMP. PUB. ASS'N, 161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

HARVEY.

THE SOUND OF THE HAMMER

Is heard there. The artesian well is down 800 feet; the manufactories are being built; car loads after car loads of bricks, lumber, lime, etc., are on the ground and being unloaded; the streets are being graded, sidewalks are being laid, houses are building, and people are buying lots, lots of them! It is estimated that from six to ten thousand people will call Harvey their home within the next twelve months. Why should it grow? Why should manufactories leave present sites and go to the expense of moving here? Because the owners **must** follow the flood-tide of centralization. If they attempt to manufacture goods in places where there is but one or two railroads they find themselves handicapped by the factories who have the choice of ten or fifteen roads to ship by. Freight rates are always cheaper and transportation surer from a large place than from an inland town. Then more and more is it found that it pays in dollars and cents to have temperate, sober workmen. "Rushing the growler" never results in rushing the work. Beer-drinkers are sullen, ugly, lazy and slow workmen. That's a fact, and an employer who don't know it, or don't believe it, stands no show in competition with the wide-awake, alert Prohibitionist, who employs men just like himself as to personal habits. **So,** the lots are going, going fast, people are writing in that they will come there to open boarding-houses, stores, factories and homes. All the $180 lots are sold—the range of prices now is from $200 to $450 each lot. These prices hold good only till September 15th. You might do as a number of others are doing, write in and say, "Reserve me the best lot you have at"——naming the price you are willing to pay. I will do it. I will reserve the lot that I think is the best for the money, and send you a plat with it marked. You can then change it if you desire, for some lot not yet taken, but I think you will be well pleased with my choice for you. All of these lots face east or west. Payments are, one-fourth down, balance in 6, 12 and 18 months. A small discount will be made for spot cash. By the time you get this paper there will be only about twenty days left before the advance in price. But you can make up your mind in that time? Address

C. D. PAINE, Mgr. Adv. Dept. Union Signal,

161 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

Prices per lot, $200, $225, $250, $275, $300, $325, $350, $400, $450.

I refer by permission to Mrs. T. B. Carse, President W. T. P. A.; Miss Mary Allen West, Editor of THE UNION SIGNAL, and to Mr. Geo. C. Hall, Publisher of THE UNION SIGNAL. Mr. Hall kindly permits me to say that, as the time named is very short, any who desire to invest can send the money to him, and he will see that the deeds, abstracts, etc., are sent promptly.

Van Houten's Cocoa. Once tried, always used.

MR. G. D. WALSTON, Wilson, N. C., says: After being a martyr for fifteen years to Sick Headaches, I discovered in Bradycrotine a true friend after taking the first dose.

RABBI MOSES P. JACOBSON, Macon, Ga., says: The effects of Bradycrotine are phenomenal and lasting.

Alice B. Stockham, M. D., well known as the author of "Tokology," is director of a slöyd institute to be opened in Chicago September 9. Slöyd is an educational work in wood, and is now being introduced into many schools. Already there is a demand for teachers of slöyd that cannot be filled. Therefore one prepared is certain of securing a position, while the time and expense of preparation is not great. For particulars address Meri Toppelius, Principal, 190 Madison Street, Chicago.

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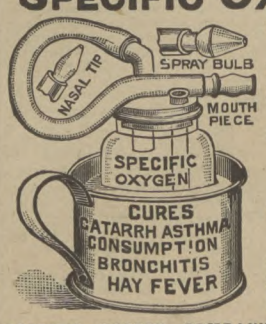
SPECIFIC OXYGEN.



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Is a Germicide.
Is a Disinfectant for the lungs.
Is different from any other treatment for these diseases.
Is not a Patent Medicine.
Send stamp for Book telling why it is different and better than other remedies.

SPECIFIC OXYGEN COMPANY, Nashville, Tenn.

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Its merits as a Wash Blue have been fully tested and indorsed by thousands of housekeepers. Your Grocer ought to have it on sale. Ask for it.
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By the "New Method." Chronic diseases of every kind either in men or women. At your own home. Something entirely new. Investigate. You can't afford to be sick. Send for Pamphlet.
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DR. HORNE'S ELECTRIC BELT
HALF PRICE, $5 AND UP.

POSITIVELY CURES RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, LIVER, KIDNEY and exhausting nervous DISEASES of both sexes. 100 degrees of Electricity. Guaranteed latest improved, most powerful MEDICAL ELECTRIC BELT in the WORLD. Pamphlet free.
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Cure acute, chronic and nervous diseases without medicine. It is a stimulant and tonic, and while curing one disease does not produce another. Send 6c. for sealed illustrated catalogue with full list of diseases and valuable information and sworn statements in English, German, Swedish and Norwegian.
(TRADE MARK.)
THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT AND APPLIANCE CO., 191 & 193 State Street, Chicago, Ill.

Advertisers want to know what paper pays best. Mention The Union Signal.

Publisher's Notes.

Glimpses—Agents are Still at Work.

One of them says: "I was so sorry I did not get my prospectus at the time I expected, but it was no one's fault but mine. Still, I managed to take fifteen orders last week from the circular alone, and I think that was doing very well. I am sure I can sell a large number here."

Another says: "July was so hot and uncomfortable that I could not do much, but by taking advantage of spare moments I managed to secure the following order: please ship by freight 10 copies cloth, four copies half morocco, eight copies morocco. This order will entitle me to a premium copy, as I have now sold 28 copies."

One more:

"DEAR PUBLISHER: — I should have written sooner, but have been sick for some time. Still I have talked 'Glimpses,' and now shall begin work. I am determined to sell 50 copies during August, and so win the extra premiums you offered me for that number."

Large numbers of the book will be sold in the fall, and for the holidays. Apply at once for good territory.

In A Department Store

Here, a good W. C. T. U. worker has a stationery department, and to it she has added a line of our books and leaflets. As customers and shoppers go by she interests them in our wares as best she can. At first the work was very slow, but she is succeeding better and better, and as these columns are here for the purpose of telling the best ways of working we gladly tell our readers of the plan, and will add the address of the lady so that questions can be sent her directly, if so desired, viz., Mrs. L. H. Seavey, 948 W. Madison St., Chicago.

FAIR NUMBER.

Don't forget it. Use it liberally in August, September and October. Extra good for use at all gatherings of farmers.

Do something!

PRICES.

10 copies	$ .20
100 "	1.70
1,000 "	14.00

All prepaid, Address
W. T. P. A. 161 LaSalle St.

Willard Souvenir Cards.

September 28 has been set apart as Harvest Home Day in honor of its being the birthday of Miss Willard. Last year we prepared a set of twelve cards with illuminated texts on one side, and witty, wise, or winning quotations of Miss Willard's on the other side. This year we have another set ready with new words of wisdom and helpfulness. The cards are put up in packages of twelve. We offer them at a low rate in packages only, viz.:

1 package,	$ .25
8 assorted p'kgs (96 cards)	1.60

We had orders for great numbers of these pretty cards last year. Send for what you will need soon. One of the sets will have Miss Willard's new poem, "Saloons, Saloons, Saloons Must Go!" printed thereon, and this will be especially useful in Nebraska. It is urged that September 28 be made a Nebraska day. See *The Young Crusader* for particulars.

HINTS

FOR

Y. W. C. T. U. ENTERTAINMENTS.

Price 10 cents. Explaining the mysteries of Oriental Tiffin, Kaffee Klatsch, Mother Goose, etc. Candy recipes are added to sweeten things generally.

YE HATCHET PARTIE.

Price 15 cents. By Miss Mary H. Mather, superintendent department of entertainments National W. C. T. U. The most successful shekel winner we have ever printed for young ladies' use. Other good entertainments are also given, "Mistress Mary and Her Flower Garden," "Silhouette Social," etc.

INTERSTATE MILKMAID'S CONVENTION.

Price 5 cents. By Laura J. Rittenhouse. An amusing and witty "take off" on a woman's convention. The amount of learning (?) displayed on the cow business is funny.

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Ball's Corsets in a variety of styles. Most comfortable corset ever made. Kabo Corsets of perfect fit, in various styles and lengths. Kabo never breaks. Ball's Waists are the best in the world for Ladies, Misses and Children. All with soft eyelets.

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CHICAGO AND NEW YORK.

Better than Tea and Coffee for the Nerves.
VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA
The Original--Most Soluble.
Ask your Grocer for it, take no other. [65

FREE A valuable pamphlet on Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Nervous Prostration sent free to any address. **Gluten Entire Wheat Flour Co., 135 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.**

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CHANCE FOR ALL TO enjoy a cup of Perfect Tea. A trial order of 3½ pounds of fine Tea, either Oolong, Japan, Imperial, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Mixed, English Breakfast or Sun Sun Chop, sent by mail on receipt of $2.00. Be particular and state what kind of Tea you want. Greatest inducements ever offered to get orders for our celebrated Teas, Coffees and Baking Powder. For full particulars address **The Great American Tea Co.,** P.O. Box 289, 31 and 33 Vesey St., New York

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A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
S. A. KEAN & CO. BANKERS,
CHICAGO: 100 WASHINGTON ST. New York: 115 B'dway.

THE TOTAL ABSTINENCE LIFE ASS'N OF AMERICA
furnishes the best and cheapest insurance for total abstainers from alcoholic liquors as a beverage.
Women insured on same terms as men. *Agents wanted.* Address **W. F. Singleton, Pres., Royal Insurance Bldg., CHICAGO, Ill.**

HOUSEWIVES should try the Beveridge Quick Cooker. Simple and convenient, saving time and labor. No dirt, no smell, no burning. Saves fuel. Used on any stove, winter or summer. Lady agents wanted. Good pay. Ad. W. E. Beveridge, Baltimore, Md, or 23 E 14th st, N.Y

TOKOLOGY, A complete Ladies Guide. 150,000 sold. This most popular medical work can only be bought of Agents or direct from us. Agents wanted in every part of the country. Prepaid for $2.75. **Sample pages free.** Alice B. Stockham & Co., 161 La Salle St., Chicago

RUG THE FORSYTH COMBINATION. **& EMBROIDERY MACHINE,** is far superior to anything of the kind now in use. Beautiful new designs for Rug and embroidery patterns. Big inducements to agents. Catalogue and price list sent free. THE FORSYTH MFG. CO., 204 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Improve your home with our **ATTRACTIVE WALL PAPER**
Remarkably low prices. Enormous assortment of styles. Honorable treatment. We can refer to hundreds of well-pleased customers in every section of the U.S. Our prices range from *excellent* **Lustre** papers at **6c.** a roll to *elegant* **Iridescent Embossed Golds at 35c.** For 8c. postage will send to any address, samples with borders to match. **A. L. DIAMENT & CO., 1206 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.**

INTRODUCTION LADIES. Sample Package of 24 sheets very extra elegant gilt-edged note paper (Oxford) and envelopes for 25 cts. in stamps. Box 1219. E LKHART, IND.

BLISS WOMAN'S BAND. Something NEW. Indorsed by **Annie Jenness-Miller.** No lady should be without. Fitted band, 75c.; plain, 30c. BLISS MF'G CO., Box 367, Minneapolis, Minn. **Agents wanted.**

ILLINOIS PAPER COMPANY,
181 Monroe St., CHICAGO,
Manufacturers and Dealers in Book & Cover Paper,

LADY Agents clear $5.00 daily. Goods indispensable. Sample free. G. L. Erwin, Chicago

WANTS LADY AGENTS. Box 1219, Elkhart, Ind.

BABY CARRIAGES. We sell **direct to customers.** Delivered free to any point in U. S. Cat. free. Chas. Raiser, Mfr, 62 Clybourn av. Chicago.

WOMEN Wanted, local and traveling. Positions permanent. Salary from start. Experience unnecessary. Brown Bros., Nurserymen, Chicago

"130 ORDERS IN 3½ DAYS;" "10 Orders every 12 calls;" "47 orders in 16 hours." Terms free. JAS. H. EARLE Pub. Boston

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BEST PAYING THING for Agents is our PHOTOGRAPH FAMILY RECORD PICTURE. Agents wanted. Terms extra liberal. Address. **C. P. CORY & CO., 325 State-st., Chicago.**

HEMORRHOIDS CURED AT HOME. NEW Treatment. Never Fails to Cure. Read article in UNION SIGNAL June 5, page 13. The GLOBE MEDICINE Co., Box 711, Cincinnati, O.

400 RECITATIONS and Readings, Bound in Handsome Lithograph Cover, mailed to any address for 50 cents. Stamps taken. Address **J. S. Ogilvie, Publisher, 57 Rose Street, New York.**

DRESS SILKS The very best. Send 8c. in stamps for fine lot of samples to select from. The beautiful silks and low prices will astonish you. **Chas. A. Stevens & Bros.,** Silk Store, Chicago, Ill.

SATIN SILK & PLUSH Pieces for Crazy Patch, large pkg. of beautiful pieces, 10c. Pkg EMBROIDERY SILK all colors 10c. 100 Best SONGS words and music complete 10c. All three articles 25c. including our story paper 3 mos. 5 lots, may be sent to 5 names $1. Adr THE LITTLE GIANT, St. Louis, Mo.

$75 to $250 A MONTH can be made working for us. Persons preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St. Richmond, Va.

SELL US your second hand books and your **back numbers** of magazines, **of any language,** of last 2 to 25 years. Send *from any distance,* a list of them. Without a 2-cent stamp no list considered. **MURRAY TEMPLETON & CO.,** 835 Broadway, N. Y. Estab'd 1840.

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WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE LOCAL AGENT FOR ARTICLES THAT EVERY BODY WANTS? Write for CIRCULARS to **"F." CASSGREEN Mnfg. Co., 134 Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.**

400,000 THE LARGEST CIRCULATION of any periodical in the world. "The Philada. Ladies' Home Journal and Practical Housekeeper." ☞ Sample copies FREE. CURTIS PUB. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

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BABY CARRIAGES ARE DELIVERED FREE to any place in the United States. Also baby JUMPERS, BICYCLES, SAFETIES and GIRLS' TRICYCLES. One or more at wholesale price sent C. O. D. direct from L. G. SPENCER'S Factory, 221 W. Madison Street CHICAGO. $3 to $10 saved. Send 2c. stamp for new catalogue. The largest factory in the world. Latest Styles.

THE PREFECTION FLOUR BIN and SIEVE.
The housekeeper's best friend. Agents wanted. **SHERMAN, TANGENBERG & CO.,** 491-493 Carroll Ave., Cor. Union Park Place. Chicago.

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GOOD CHEER SOAP.
It is a wonderful labor saver. Ask your grocer for it. **Allen B. Wrisley, 479 5th Ave., Chicago.**

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You can save money on Sewing Machines. Write M. A. Scullin & Co., 762 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

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GOOD SENSE CORSET WAISTS. Give better satisfaction than any other. Are the best substitute for corsets.

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THE ECONOMY CLUB,
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ASK your dealer for Water Pails Dairy Pails, Wash Basins, Cuspidors, Slop Jars, Table Mats, Slop Jar Mats, Etc. made from FLAX FIBER. Practically indestructible. Manufact'd by the **STANDARD FIBER-WARE CO.** Nothing will please you like this **Plain and Decorated Ware. In use everywhere.** None genuine without "STANDARD" Trade Mark on bottom. If your dealer does not keep it, send his address and we will mail you picture cards.

EQUIPOISE WAIST.

A FULL LINE OF DRESS REFORM GOODS,
including the Equipoise Waist, and all the Jenness-Miller specialties. Send stamp for Catalogue.
Mrs. S. W. Pike,
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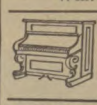
KISS ME, MAMMA, I CAN'T SLEEP!
Beautiful song and chorus. 30c.
Wm. A. May, Box 3442, New York N. Y.



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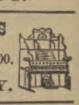

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published in England takes a wide review of Women's work in every land.
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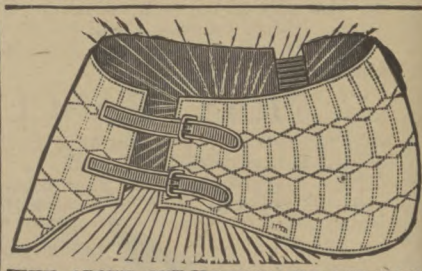
MY STORY OF THE WAR
By Mary A. Livermore
Her own Narrative of **"FOUR YEARS PERSONAL EXPERIENCE AS NURSE"** in Hospitals, Camps, and on the Battle-field. No other book has drawn so many tears. Bright, Pure, and Good, of matchless interest and profound pathos, *it sells at sight to all.* The "booming" book to make money on now and for the holidays. ☞ *No competition.* **700** pages, splendid **Steel Plates,** and old **Battle-Flags** in *twenty colors.* **61st** *thousand.* ☞ **5,000** more *Agents Wanted*—Men and Women. **Distance no hindrance,** for we *Pay Freights* and give *Extra Terms.* Write for circulars to **A. D. WORTHINGTON & CO., Hartford, Conn.**

WANTED.
One hundred and sixty-five (165) W. C. T. U. members (or other reliable persons), who will, each, secure **five (5) purchasers for**
FAITH,
or, EARTHLY PARADISE and Other Poems, just issued from the press of the W. T. P. A.; a volume of 528 pages, 330 of which constitute a drama, with scenes laid in Washington City, **Faith** being the heroine. Good, clear type, with frontispiece, and
Three (3) Songs Set to Music.
5½ by 7¾ inches in size by 1½ thick; bound in royal purple cloth, with name on back in gold letters. Price $1.25 per copy; gilt-edged, $1.50. Six copies, plain, for $6.25, cash in advance. 100 copies, plain, for $90 in advance. Ladies particularly will like the book. *The Mississippi White Ribbon* says:
"It especially commends itself for its fidelity to the loftiest ideals for woman and the home." Address immediately,
MRS. ELLEN E. HEBRON,
Edwards, Hinds Co., Mississippi.
SONGS FROM SOUTH,
a volume of 245 pages, by same author, for 60 cents.
Postage or freight prepaid on all books.



THE ABOVE CUT ILLUSTRATES OUR MAGNETIC Belt. One of the grandest appliances ever made for Lame Back, Weakness of Spine and any diseases of the Kidneys. This belt will give relief in Five Minutes, and has never failed to cure Lame Back! It has no equal for Kidney Disease. It is nature's own power concentrated and will do more good in one hour than all other remedies will do in one week. It is the crowning triumph of the nineteenth century! Whole families are often cured by wearing one Belt in turn. It gives off LIFE and WARMTH the moment it touches the body. We can refer to one thousand people now wearing this Belt. Never since Galileo has there been given to the world such a potential power for curing diseases as DR. THACHER'S MAGNETIC SHIELDS. We challenge the civilized world to produce the equal of this Magnetic Belt for curing disease. If every reader of THE UNION SIGNAL will send for our book the law of magnetic impartation will be explained to them. Every lady in the land should wear this belt, as it is a perfect protection against pain and sickness at all periods of life. Write us for information of vital interest to you.
MAGNETIC SHIELD CO.,
No. 6 Central Music Hall, Chicago, Ill.

25c PRINTING OUTFIT.

A WHOLE PRINTING OUTFIT, COMPLETE AND PRACTICAL, Just as shown in cut. 3 Alphabets of neat Type, Bottle of Indelible Ink, Pad, Tweezers, in neat case with catalogue and directions of "HOW TO BE A PRINTER." Sets up any name, prints cards, paper, envelopes, etc., marks linen. Worth 50c. The best gift for young people. Postpaid only 25c., 3 for 60c., 6 for $1. Ag'ts wanted. **Ingersol & Bro., 65 Cortlandt St. N. Y. City.**

WM. A. YOUMANS & CO.,
ARCHITECTS,
Room 91, 159 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.
"Ottawa Terra Cotta" construction a specialty. The best looking and cheapest sanitary system of building.

Publisher's Dep't.

L. T. L'S, ATTENTION!

We are now, for a short time only—till Oct. 1st—receiving new names to *The Union Signal* for half price—75 cents—per year. We also will have ready in December a beautiful picture of Miss Willard—a life size water color tint portrait of Prang's best work. You want one of these pictures for your place of meeting, it will be a source of pleasure and constant inspiration to you. We know you can easily obtain one, and if you will get us ten new subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL at 75 cents each we will send the framed picture to you as soon as it is ready. We wrote to Mrs. Rice about this and asked her permission to present the matter to the Loyal Temperance Legions of the country and here is what she says in reply:

DEAR MR. HALL: This last plan seems to me, from my standpoint of the children's interests, the best of all. I am very desirous that Miss Willard shall be a *reality* to all our boys and girls, and I am enthusiastically in favor of having each L. T. L. company immediately set about securing her picture, in accordance with your offer. Her face looking down upon them at their meetings may be made a constant object lesson to impress upon these young hearts the blessedness of right living for themselves and of service for others. I trust you will give the children the opportunity to secure the picture either framed or unframed, according to the amount of work done.

Sincerely, HELEN G. RICE.

Will you bring this matter to the attention of your officers *at once?* There is no time to lose—the offer will not be held open a day longer than the time named. How can you get the picture unframed? By sending the name of one new subscriber and 30 cts. extra—$1.05 in all. The other offer is the best, however, as we shall have orders for thousands of the framed pictures and shall send out handsome and artistic frames with special W. C. T. U. designs thereon. We will send a book worth having to any member of an L. T. L. who will get from his or her officers a letter saying that they have been persuaded by —— (naming you) to try for the picture and that the Loyal Temperance Legion of —— will go at once to work to win the lovely prize.

Hurry, Hurry, the Time is so Short!

P S.—If you want to, your Legion can send before Oct. 1st., $7.50 and have till Jan. 1st to get the names, which can be taken at 75 cts. or $1.00 (the rate after Oct. 1st), as you please. If taken at $1.00 your Legion would clear $2.50 and get the picture besides! Think of that!

Bargain Prices.

Books, etc., soiled by having been sent to convention, or having some slight damage in binding.

	Regular Price	Bargain Price
Ye Hatchet Partie,	$ .15	$ .07
Helping,	.10	.05
Nineteen Beautiful Years, cloth,	75	35
" " " paper,	40	.15
Romance Nineteenth Century	1.00	35
Duties of Women,	.25	.15
Free Rum on the Congo,	.25	.10
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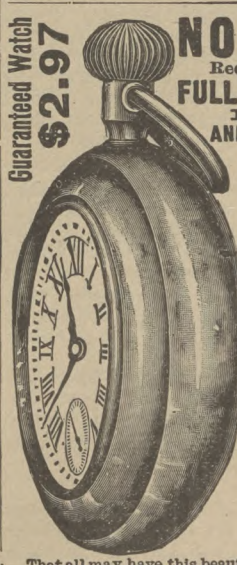

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Signal Notes.

SAID the minister, in his quiet way, in giving out the notices: "If there had been as many men as women at the last prayer-meeting, the attendance would have been about seventy; if there had been only as many women as men, the attendance would have been about a dozen." It was unnecessary for him to add any moral.—*Boston Congregationalist.*

THE W. C. T. U. of Concord, North Carolina, have taken an advanced step. The premium list of the Cabarrus county fair contains the announcement that this union offers a special premium of ten dollars for the best essay on the topic, "Alcohol, its Effects on the Physical, Intellectual and Moral Nature of Mankind;" length of essay not less than 1,000 nor more than 1,300 words. Contestants must be between sixteen and twenty years of age, residents of Cabarrus county or educated in schools within the county. Next year the ladies hope to have similar premiums offered in the state fair.

THE board of aldermen of New York City has issued its mandate to the police, etc., that any boys really or apparently under the age of sixteen, found smoking in any public place, are to be dealt with according to the new law of the state of New York, which forbids the use of tobacco by boys under that age, and which was secured by the enlightened efforts of a society known in the saloons in these days as the "We'll C To U."

REV. W. D. AKERS, Maryville, Ga., recently secured an admirable resolution from the Knoxville District, M. E. Church, Tenn., in which they declared themselves "in favor of the W. C. T. U., and of all other non-partisan societies." That man knew what he was about.

PROBABLY the oldest lady writer living in this country is Mrs. Elizabeth Oakes Smith, now at eighty-four in excellent health and vigor both of mind and body. A native of Maine, married at sixteen to Seba Smith, the author of the once famous Major Jack Downing letters, she has given a long life to literature and the advancement of woman. Her book, "Woman and Her Needs," published forty years ago, caused the first arrest of thought along this line to many who are leaders to-day. She not only wrote in behalf of woman's enfranchisement but spoke for it, in days when a woman lecturer was a rarity. Now in serene old age, she lives at Holywood, N. C., and no doubt looks back over the half century just passed, with thanksgiving for the fruition it has brought to her hopes, the abundant harvest to her seedsowing.

NEW YORK'S anti-tobacco law strikes at both seller and user. It declares that a person who sells, pays for or furnishes any cigar, cigarette or tobacco in any of its forms to any child actually or apparently under the age of sixteen years is guilty of a misdemeanor; also that no child actually or apparently under sixteen years of age shall smoke, or in any way use any cigar, cigarette or tobacco, in any form whatsoever in any public street, place or resort. A violation of this subdivision (of Sec. 291, Penal Code) shall be a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding ten dollars nor less than two dollars, for each offense. This act shall take effect on the first day of September, 1890.

AT the celebration of the quarter-centennial of the Salvation Army in London, on July 15, General Booth said: "The army is at work in 35 different countries, and has nearly 3,000 corps and over 9,000 officers, and its strength is growing daily. There are also 85 slum officers, 188 officers engaged in rescue work, 35 rescue homes, 65 food officers and 19 food depots. Two thousand women passed through the homes in England during last year; an average of nearly 8,000 meals are served daily to the poor; 540 people are sheltered each night."

IT is a notable fact that Robert Rae, the veteran secretary of the Temperance Alliance in England, has the imperishable honor of having called out Dr. Benjamin Ward Richardson, our great expounder of science and alcohol. It was at Robert Rae's request, and under influences brought to bear by him that those famous experiments were made extending over twenty years, which have been the entering wedge for the new science concerning the relations of man and alcohol. He is accompanied in his American tour by one of his daughters, an accomplished woman. Another daughter who is a journalist, expects to visit America during the Columbian Exposition.

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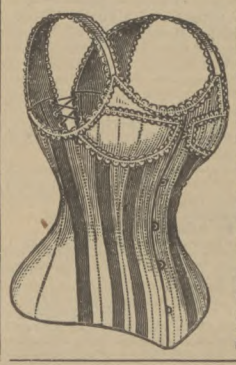
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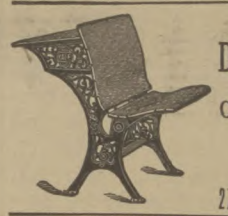
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C. C. HOFFMAN.
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"THOU HAST GIVEN A BANNER TO THEM THAT FEAR THEE; THAT IT MAY BE DISPLAYED BECAUSE OF THE TRUTH."

Vol. XVI.—No. 35.] CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, August 28, 1890. [Price $1.50 per Year.

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SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Nebraska's prohibition convention met at Lincoln, August 26 and 27.

The Grand Trunk tunneling under the St. Clair river at Sarnia was completed Tuesday.

An English edition of the *Ladies' Home Journal* of Philadelphia is to be brought out in London.

The sculptor, Jonathan Scott Hartley, has just completed a life-like bust of Judge Noah Davis.

The American party of California has indorsed General Bidwell, the prohibition candidate for Governor.

The wheat crop of the Dakotas is so nearly a failure that good judges think it will not average over ten bushels to the acre.

Mrs. J. C. Bateham has returned to San Francisco from her very successful work for Sabbath observance in the Sandwich Islands.

The increase of Jews in Jerusalem is attracting attention, a recent census giving 150,000, one-half the population of the Holy City.

A case was brought Monday in the United States District Court, Topeka, Kansas, to test the validity of the Original Package law.

By the *Tribune's* showing Chicago has 5,400 licensed saloons, the licenses of more than two-thirds of them being paid by leading brewers.

Roggen-rum-and-Rosewater ring is the pat cognomen given by the *Northwestern Mail* to the Omaha Business Men's Anti-prohibition League.

Mrs. Anna P. Riggs, of Oregon, is the state president whose portrait and biographical sketch are given in Demorest Magazine for September.

A circular sent out to banks in Nebraska brought in returns showing seventy per cent of the bank officers in favor of prohibition on business principles.

Senator Plumb introduced a resolution to prohibit the sale and drinking of liquors in the Senate restaurant; the drinking evil there has grown to unbearable proportions.

The barley men of Canada are preparing to rush the crop over the border into the United States to head off any tariff imposed by the McKinley bill, should it become a law.

Saturday, the body of John Ericsson, inventor of the Monitor, was taken on board the steamship Baltimore, for return to his native Sweden. The naval display was the finest ever seen in New York harbor.

Mrs. Caroline B. Buell conducted a parliamentary drill at Willimantic, "Temperance Day," August 26. Mrs. J. K. Barney, Mrs. Lucy A. Scott, and Besolow, a converted African prince, were among the speakers.

Little Daisy Stoddard, who won the diamond Demorest medal at the last National convention, has turned over $2,000 into the treasury of Nebraska for prohibitory campaign purposes, the results of her entertainments.

Mrs. S. S. Weatherby, prohibition candidate for state superintendent of schools, Kansas, has been president of Coffey county W. C. T. U. for several years, and is state superintendent of press work, a position she fills most admirably.

The *New York Tribune*, speaking of the absenteeism which disgraces the present Congress, says there is a suspicion that much of it is caused by the attractions of a neighboring restaurant, and a certainty that more is due to card-playing in committee rooms.

In response to the action of the resolution favoring the removal of General Grant's remains from New York to Arlington Heights, passed by the Senate, Mrs. Grant sent a communication to Congressman Quinn, of New York, saying that she and her children will be governed in the matter by the wishes of the people expressed through Congress.

RAMABAI writes that she is to have three new widow pupils in her school next month. Beside these a poor, starved widow has been with her three weeks. She was a mere skeleton when received, and although still scarcely better than that, is improving, and seems happy and interested in her work. Her mother, recently widowed, has just written Ramabai begging that she, too, may be admitted.

REV. MR. HAMMER having been called to the Reformed Episcopal Theological Seminary, Philadelphia, it removes his wife, Mrs. Anna M. Hammer, National superintendent of parlor meetings, from New Jersey to Pennsylvania. After September 1, her address will be, Seminary, 43d and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, where state superintendents should send her their reports of parlor work.

IN the bureau of printing and engraving, Washington, some girls were detailed to feed presses on which men were working. The plate printers protested against working with the girls, in which protest their master workman, Moore, joined. The matter was laid before Chief Merideth, who refused to rescind the order for the girls to work at the presses. Master workman Moore forbade the men to work with them; on hearing of it Secretary Windom ordered the immediate dismissal of Moore.

WOMAN suffrage in some form is growing in favor with the Mississippi Constitutional Convention. Mr. Fewell offered a resolution that the elective franchise shall be secured to every woman over twenty-one years of age who has resided in the state six months, and who owns, or her husband owns, $300 worth of property. Delegate Hudson, of Yazoo, also offered an amendment providing for female suffrage, with a property and educational qualification. This plan also embraces the Australian ballot system.

ALL reports show that Connecticut's Prohibition Convention was the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in the state. Nearly four hundred delegates were in attendance, the number of young men among them being noticeable. The platform has the clear ring, and it was adopted with striking unanimity. Phineas M. Augur, one of the best known farmers in the country, was nominated for Governor; De Witt C. Pond, who signed the first call for the organization of the Republican party, for Lieutenant-Governor; Henry Robinson Palmer, of the *Providence Journal*, Secretary of State; John B. Smith, State Treasurer, and Fred M. Hawley, Comptroller.

THE *National Republican*, of Washington, makes a good point in its recognition of the claims of the church element upon the press of the city. After stating the fact—and personal observation convinces us that it *is* a fact—that Washington is the most religious city in the country, if attendance on church is the criterion, it demands for the "church element," the respectable class of society, at least as much attention as is devoted to the saloon, and that the press should report the news and defend the interests of Christians with at least as much zeal and fidelity as it does those of the courts and the police stations. This the *Republican* does, and we wish other papers would follow its example.

THE sixth district prohibition convention of Iowa put their woman suffrage plank in this way, and a very good way it is: "We believe that Christian ethics demand the enfranchisement of woman or else her exemption from taxation. We therefore favor the submission by Congress of a federal constitutional amendment, ordaining that the right to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any state, on account of sex." It strongly favors the submission of the federal constitutional prohibitory amendment, declaring that as long as the state is deprived of the power to prevent the importation of liquors, national prohibition, through a federal prohibitory amendment, is our only efficient resort.

W. C. T. U. WORK is in the direct line of promotion, as is proved by the fact that so many who have received training in our ranks are called into other work. Now it is the National Superintendent of Press Work, Mary H. Henry, and the call comes from the *Chautauquan* to join its editorial staff. This removes her to Meadville, Pa., where the heartiest good wishes of all her co-laborers follow her. We congratulate the *Chautauquan* on securing so facile a pen for its service, and rejoice that by her going the bonds already uniting these two great movements are strengthened. Miss Henry goes Sept. 1, at which time Miss Alice Briggs, who has done excellent service in this direction before, takes up the work of the Press department to conduct it until the National convention.

CHAUTAUQUA'S "great day" was made even greater than usual this year by the fact that Alice Freeman Palmer delivered the annual oration, arousing the greatest enthusiasm. The *Assembly Herald* says that her address was admirable in expression and full of genuine feeling; nobody scrutinizing the eager, upturned faces could doubt that every word reached somebody's heart. She spoke absolutely without effort, yet every word was easily heard in the outer row of seats. "She said that the universities are at Chautauqua's feet. It is proper to remark that Chautauqua is at Mrs. Palmer's feet. Nobody will disagree with the assertion that Mrs. Palmer and Miss Bancroft have scored this year's successes on the platform." Six hundred graduates were present to receive their diplomas. The class of '90 numbers 6,000. John Habberton has joined the class of '94. It is now in order to name the class "Helen's Babies," and take as a class motto, "I want to see the wheels go wound."

MASTER WORKMAN POWDERLY is justly proud of the fact that he has never before ordered a strike. This makes his present order to the employés of the New York Central Railroad system of greater significance; he would take such action only from clearest convictions of duty and that all other means have failed. In his address issued Friday morning he says: "We are fighting against a power far more dangerous than that which laid down its arms at Yorktown one hundred years ago. There the fight was with one king. To-day it is against a hundred, one of whom said in an after-dinner speech not long ago: 'There are fifty men in this country who have it in their power to control the currency of the United States, control her commerce, and at a day's notice stop every wheel in the whole territory of the United States.' The struggle is far more momentous than it was during the American revolution. Then our fathers fought for liberty; now we are fighting to maintain it. Then the enemy was three thousand miles away. To-day he is intrenched in our own dominion."

W. C. T. U. WOMEN are instant in season and out, even when at fashionable summer resorts not neglecting to work for the cause. This was lately illustrated at Yellow Springs, Virginia, where Mrs. Merrick, Louisiana's accomplished president, was seeking needed rest. At the request of the local president, she held a parlor meeting in the hotel; the place, the time and the leader made it a meeting to be remembered. She introduced her hearers to the leaders of the W. C. T. U. in such an engaging manner as to make each one feel a personal interest in them and a desire to hear them speak. She then showed how this movement is founded on scientific knowledge, anchored by religious faith and pervaded by sisterly love; she ventured to speak freely of woman's ballot, reassuring them by the thought that while we are under the universal law of progress God will not suffer anything to come to us which he disapproves or which he cannot overrule for His own glory and our good. The truth shall make us free, and if ancient prejudice must disappear before this truth, we need not be panic-stricken at that. The ladies listened most attentively and doubtless many carried away truer ideas concerning the work than they had before

Contributed.

THE LAW.

BY MILLIE ANDREWS BELL.

"The strength of sin," the Savior said, "is law."
More true to-day than when He uttered it;
Law holds its very sinews from the pit.
High license with its man-devouring maw,
Received by Christian shepherds with éclat,
Devised for Satan's special benefit,
To lead submissive subjects with a bit,
Freezing men's hearts too cold for faith to thaw.

"Woe to you lawyers!" once again said He,
"Binding great heavy burdens upon men;
Touching such not yourselves, taking the key
Of knowledge, entering not therein, and when
Others would enter, longing to be free,
Ye hinder them with crafty logic then."

WALKING IN THE LIGHT.

BY MARGARET SPENCER.

"If we walk in the light as He is in the light, we have fellowship one with another."

"God is not unrighteous to forget your work and labor of love which ye have showed toward His name, in that ye have ministered to the saints, and do minister."

"Mother," said Meg, seriously and slowly, "I can't see much walking in the light these days; and how much fellowship and much ministering do we get time to give, or make, or enjoy?"

"Why, Meg!" said her mother, "read it over, 'God is not unrighteous to forget your labor.'"

"Yes, mother; but what time do we get to minister in any way to saints or sinners, with nothing but drudgery and housework day and night! Such an endless routine of common things using up all our strength, patience, and time, and for what? To eat, and sleep, and—"

"Think, dear, a minute, of the home, this little spot of greenery, in a very big world, to be sure, but you and I keep it green and cheery, not only for father when he comes, but the boys and the friends, and people say they go out from us brighter, stronger and cheerier than when they came in. Now look at your class, your 'band'—"

"Mother, mother! it is all poor work, ordinary and commonplace. I do it poorly."

Again Meg read, "Walking in the light," and "do minister—"

East and west lay great fields of grain and golden corn; bits of sky and sun and shadow fell on Meg's brown head under the running roses over the doorway. The old gray farm-house was "more glad than grand." It held everybody, and had room for more. Its largeness and cheeriness told magical stories of the home ministering. The sweet smell of the hay, the gold of the sunset, the flowers by the garden path made a great light to walk by; but somehow Meg lost sight of the glory, lost sight of the home life, ruling all plans and possibilities. She wanted to climb up "some other way" to success. The discipline of plodding failed to give content.

This was long ago. "Father went with Logan" to the war, and mother, with Meg's help, kept the beautiful prairie farm-house in Illinois. The Saturday's baking and cleaning were done. The mother in her low chair on the porch sat with quiet, folded, tired hands, but a smiling, lovely face, while her eldest child, Meg, read aloud the Sunday-school lesson for the Sabbath morning. "It was so restful." Like Miss Alcott's "Little Women," "they kept hoping and keeping busy," but anxieties and burdens were many; help poor, and hard to get. The awful regularity of eating and drinking went on just the same. The dairy, the garden, the clean linen, always, Meg said, "the very same."

But a great light leaped out of the open doorways—sweet, tidy home gilded with love and all glorious with love's ministering. Meg laid down the Testament, and slowly walked down to the beds in the garden, edged with purple phlox and white with fragrant alyssum and mignonette. And that was long ago. The mother said, "Dear child, she will find the light sometime; and see how full these very days were of ministering."

"Mother Bickerdyke" wanted three good nurses from Meg's town. She was the first to go, and got no farther than Washington. The hospitals were crowded, and the dying brought in hundreds to be put in churches, halls, the Patent Office and the White House.

Meg wrote: "Dear mother, I begin to see a new kind of ministering, but the knowing how began at *home*, and *with* the mother. The 'light' was there! and if you could only know how it looks to me to-day from this great, whitewashed room full of suffering men and boys you would say, 'Ah, Meg remembers now how the "work and the labor of love" were made easy and blessed in the cool, wide kitchen, under the green leaves of the grape vines and clematis, and—then I couldn't see it! Oh, mother! how could it have been? Every hour of my stay here I feel the glory of that light! When this dreadful war ends, and dear father lives, how we will live together in that light—face to face."

Now Meg was only one little woman of thousands who had helped to make life natural, restful and complete—doing only the considerate things of every-day home life; stimulating business and play, thought, activity, and a busy world of strength and courage, and, after all, "it's only love, love, love, that makes the world go round."

Of all the young nurses Meg was the strongest, most reliable, always called upon by surgeons in bad cases. Her broad, free Western life had given her health and vigor, her Christian home had "built up character."

Just as the midnight doctor went his rounds in Meg's ward, and the other nurses had gone to rest, a pitiful cry startled them. It was outside the door. In their arms two rough drivers of an ambulance carried a small boy not more than twelve years old. "Say, doctor, them two chaps was just picked up close to Long Bridge and tumbled in. We was too full already, but here they be," pointing to another lifeless-looking boy, who was laid on the floor by the door. Together the doctor and Meg made them beds, dressed their wounds, and put them side by side—the blue and the gray.

A handkerchief, torn and dirty, was tied around the elder boy's neck. In some mother's hand was written "Edward Raymond," and on the band of his flannel shirt was sewed "E. R." The blue clothes were ragged and dusty, the boyish hands scratched and bleeding.

The morning was gray and light before Meg saw signs of life in either small, pinched face. How she worked; bathing, rubbing, giving restoratives and tenderest care. At last, in a sad fashion, Edward said feebly, "Hold on, Bob! Hold—on— It's—getting light— Bob—I hear—a wagon."

Meg knelt over the little boy and—he wondered if he had gone home—it seemed so beautiful. He drank the beef tea eagerly, and held to Meg's hands as though human power could give him back all he had lost.

"Bob! here we are! Bob! I see your mother! We've got there! Open your eyes and look!" His young voice rang through the hospital ward, and old men and boys turned their pale faces to see who it was. The little comrade in gray lay pallid and sinking. Edward grew stronger.

"Can't you bring him to? We *died* both together, and now we must stay together after coming to life again. Oh, Miss, do work over him." Edward crawled off his own cot and knelt by the quiet face, passing his hands over it, laying his small, brown head on the fair, curly one, sobbing, "Oh, Bob! don't die, don't die and leave me!"

Little by little the old story was told of a dreadful battle; the drummer boy in blue, wounded, and left as dead; an army driven back. The Confederates also passed him by, "dead, poor child." Bob, with a ball in his shoulder, he said, was left by his own company in the corner of the fence—"the little fellow who carried water," unable to march farther.

Just how far they had crawled, just how many hours they had lain in the sun, or just how Bob had found Edward, no one could tell; "but Bob was a dandy to me, Miss! He gave me water. O, how good it was! And he said his mother lived close by, and she was lovely, and would cure us both, and, somehow, we got here!"

"Robert Lee Carroll," marked his underclothing. Evidently named for General Lee. "Carroll" is a common name in Maryland and Virginia. Oh, thought Meg, only to find his mother! The blue eyes were so sad. He coughed and had slight hemorrhages. Edward helped Meg in the ward and grew strong; but Bob was wasting away.

July burned into August in this Southern air. Battles grew thicker; and heavier the losses. Washington was only a city of moans and pitiful sights.

"Now, Doctor," said Meg one day, "I have it. I'm going to see Mr. Lincoln myself, and am going now. All this fuss about passes, he can soon put to an end."

The next morning Miss Margaret Wright was shown into the office of President Lincoln's secretary. Nobody could ever know what an awful thumping and palpitating of the heart she had.

"Mr. Lincoln will see you, Miss."

At his big table sat a dark, quiet man. He rose, reached out his hand and said, "Good-morning, daughter. What can I do for you?"

"Daughter!" The President calling her daughter! Meg had a shock of joy! Her courage grew all in a minute, great as the world! She stood close by him as he sat down. She feared no blunder. She felt such an acquaintance, somehow, away down in the heart.

Her eyes shone as she hurriedly told the story in simple words of her two boys—the blue and the gray. "Mr. Lincoln, Bob is no bigger than your little Tad. His father, I know, is in the Rebel army, somewhere; but this child is as loyal to his old ragged, gray jacket as your Tad would be to the blue, sir! and he is sick and can never get well, and he wants his own mother, if I can find her! Please send me into Virginia protected—and—"

Mr. Lincoln asked, "Can *you* get through the lines in this August sun with a sick boy? You are rash, child. Sympathy is good, but you are unwise to endanger your own young life."

"Mr. Lincoln, I came from Illinois. I lived all my young life on a big farm close to you. (Meg's courage kept swelling up more and more.) I've come to Washington with all my heart in the work of taking care of the soldiers. God has thrown this little waif into my arms, in our midst, and you and I must take him home, sir! My mother taught me, away back on that western farm, in our beautiful prairie home, that we are to 'minister,' and 'to walk in the light.' Now I see this way plain, if you will only help me. Don't refuse!"

A few scratches of the pen, a messenger came in. Mr. Lincoln said, "Give this to Secretary Stanton; wait for his answer."

"Little girl, the boy shall go home, if he has one. God knows. An escort and conveyance will be at your hospital to-morrow. Go in the cool of the morning, You will cross Long Bridge with safety. God bless you, and go with you."

Mr. Lincoln rose, ran his long fingers through the straggling locks of hair on his forehead, and added, "Good-bye, may you get the boy home alive. I would be glad to know his mother had him. *One's boy—is—dear.*"

Mr. Lincoln followed Meg to his door, and the great shining of his sad eyes, about which the world has talked so much, came at mention of little Tad, and somebody's boys.

A few years afterward, when Meg was standing on the platform of a crowded train, and the great procession of mourning moved with such wondrous love westward, she sobbed: "How good he was to me and my boys, and to all the world! God pity his lonely little Tad!"

Bob leaned against the cushions in the ambulance with his faithful nurse and friend to cheer him up. Bottles of tonic and medicine from the good doctor, and blessings showered on his curly head from all in the ward. Near Fairfax Court House, undisturbed by war, they found the Carrolls' home, and into the wildest and happiest mother's arms Meg put her boy.

A long story of illness and death, grief, desolation and pain would only be one of thousands just like the little boy in gray. The little "blue comrade" watched him to the last, and from his home in the far North, still comes to the small grave in Virginia with memories and flowers.

And that was long ago. Meg *did* "minister" in a wide way, but when the war was over and with her father she went back to the beautiful wide fields of grain, the golden harvests of corn, the old farm-house, like a gray nest in the vines and porches, she saw a great light! a light never to grow dim; she had walked in that light though thousands of miles away. Its clear shining made lonely places bright, and all unseen by other than God and her own heart, gave her just the strength she needed.

What proportions the clean, roomy kitchen took on! How the doors and windows, the old-fashioned paint and furnishings grew into a "palace of content" and beauty! The shining rows of tins at the door, and the little step where she read the Sunday-school lesson that Saturday night when her heart rebelled at the "narrow life."

The detail of summer and winter work, the clouds, the skies, the birds and trees, all "ministered unto *her*" in hymns of praise. Meg's example is but one in a great world; but don't we magnify our crosses, and walk in shadow when there is light for us? Let us open *all* the doors and windows, watching for the work God sends, small or great. He knows what is best for us. Thus, Christ is with us, and the significance of that is deep beyond all words.

"If we walk in the light we have fellowship one with another."

Washington, D. C.

RELATION OF BAD COOKERY TO INTEMPERANCE.

BY J. H. KELLOGG, M. D

The relation of bad cookery to intemperance is not often considered, and, in fact, not generally understood. Nevertheless it is true that intemperance and unhealthful, unhygienic cookery are often related to each other by laws of cause and effect. In the first place, bad cookery leads to indigestion, and frequently the indigestion leads to the taking of bitters of some sort to correct it—a remedy which is worse than the disease. The victim goes first to a doctor who prescribes some variety of tonic bitters, ready prepared or otherwise, and in a little time, the man gets to buying bitters for himself. I was reading

the other day of a man found drunk on the streets with a bottle which had held "Plantation Bitters" in his pocket. A man can get drunk on almost any variety of the popular bitters advertised. Richardson's bitters contain sixty per cent of alcohol more than the best Scotch whisky. Saloons keep patent medicine bitters of various sorts on their shelves, for many of their customers prefer them to other drinks.

Bitter substances do stimulate the stomach, and are thus a temporary aid to digestion; but their help is simply what the whip is to an overworked horse. They impart no strength and in the end, leave the stomach worse than they find it. Using bitters to-day only makes the demand still more urgent for them to-morrow.

Spices and condiments in the seasoning of food also lead to intemperance in the cultivation of a taste for hot, smarting substances. They create a craving for more food than can be digested and for liquors as well. Persons who do not know how to cook, seek to make food palatable by using spices and condiments to hide defects. Really good cookery consists in increasing the digestibility and improving the palatableness of food. Bad cookery ignores the natural flavors of foods and adds a variety of high seasonings which render it still more indigestible than the unskilled preparations would be without them.

The more serious and deeper reason why high seasonings lead to intemperance is in the perversion of the use of the sense of taste. Certain senses are given us to add to our pleasure as well as for the practical, almost indispensable use they are to us. For instance, the sense of sight is not only useful but enables us to drink in beauty, if among beautiful surroundings, without doing us any harm. The same of music and other harmonies which may come to us through the sense of hearing. But the sense of taste was given us to distinguish between wholesome and unwholesome foods, and cannot be used for merely sensuous gratification without debasing and making of it a gross thing. An education which demands special enjoyment or pleasure through the sense of taste is wholly artificial; it is coming down to the animal plane, or below it, rather, for the instinct of the brute creation teaches it merely to eat to live.

Yet think how widespread this habit of sensuous gratification through the sense of taste is. If we call upon a neighbor, the first thing is to offer refreshments of some kind, as though the greatest blessing of life came from indulging the appetite. This evil is largely due to wrong education which begins with childhood. When Johnnie sits down to the table, the mother says, "Johnnie, what would you like?" instead of putting plain, wholesome food before the child, and taking it as a matter of course that he will eat it and be satisfied. The child grows to think that he must have what he likes whether it is good for him or not. It is not strange that an appetite thus pampered in childhood becomes uncontrollable at maturity, for the step from gormandizing to intoxicants is much shorter than most people imagine. The natural, unperverted taste of a child will lead him to eat that which is good for him. But how can we expect the children to reform when the parents continually set them such bad examples in the matter of eating and drinking?

The cultivation of a taste for spices is a degradation of the sense of taste. Nature never designed that pleasure should be divorced from use. The effects of gratifying the sense of taste differ materially from those of gratifying the higher senses of sight and hearing. What we see is gone; nothing remains but the memory; and the same is true of the sweetest sounds which may reach us through the ears. But what we taste is swallowed into the stomach, and what has thus given us a brief pleasure through the gratification of the palate, must make work in the alimentary canal for fourteen hours before it is finally disposed of.

We may smile with contempt upon the practice of the Romans in their degenerate days of providing a "vomitorium" adjoining the dining-room, where guests who had surfeited until their stomachs could retain no more, could retire and empty them by emetic; but, after all, it was better than the practice of continual eating for the sake of gratifying the sense of taste, and keeping the stomach constantly at work upon all sorts of indigestible things. Feasters of the present day are on a level with those who gathered around Nero's table.

Many people treat their stomach as if it were a pocket; in truth, they put things into it that they would be shy of putting into their pockets—Limburger cheese, for instance. But no one has a right to eat or drink except to meet the demands of the body, and wholesome, nutritious, unseasoned food can always be prepared so as to be palatable to an unperverted taste. Of course it takes more skill to cook simple foods so that their natural flavors shall be preserved than it does to rob them of natural flavors by poor cookery, and supply the deficiency by using a plentiful amount of condiments. So it behooves every one who has these important matters of health and temperance at heart, to learn scientific cookery. We have senses through which we may seek enjoyment, and which will lead us to a higher plane, but using the sense of taste for personal gratification can never be anything but debasing to young or old.

Battle Creek Sanitarium.

A BUSINESS MAN'S OPINION OF PROHIBITION.

BY S. A. KEAN.

[A. G. Wolfenbarger, Esq., of Nebraska, wrote to Mr. S. A. Kean, banker of Chicago, asking his opinion upon several points regarding the effect of the success of the prohibitory amendment upon business. The answers are so good and of such wide application that we have secured them to give our readers.—Ed.]

In answer to your first question: "What is your opinion based upon the experience and observation as a business man, as to the influence of prohibition upon general business?" I am now, and always have been of the opinion that the influence of prohibition upon business is good. I do not see how it could be otherwise. Business based upon the liquor traffic, especially as now conducted, in my judgment, is immoral and dangerous, and will in the end honey-comb the moral foundations of business in this country if permitted to continue. Business not founded upon moral principles must fall of its own weight in due course.

Second question: "Do you believe that prohibition of the liquor traffic will result in the decreasing of real estate values, stopping immigration, and decreasing the deposits in banks?" No, it will increase the value of real estate in the long run. There are even many drinking people who prefer a prohibition state, because of the better surroundings, and hence, the safety of their families; but those who are determined to carry on the liquor traffic, and the allies of the saloon, would leave a prohibition state, or keep away from it, but this number is comparatively small and their places would be more than filled with a more desirable class of citizens. If the whisky traffic was out of the way, the same property, money and energy would all be used in other business, and a larger number of men would be employed, which would increase rather than decrease values. Men who waste their money in drink, do not as a rule have money to deposit in banks. It is true that the brewer and saloon-keeper would have money, but these same men engaged in other business would also have money which they could deposit in the bank. I give the following incident by way of illustration:

Sometime ago a certain manufacturer in the East paid his men $1,000 on Saturday night, but before parting with the money marked it in order to ascertain where it would bring up. On the following Tuesday it was found that $600 out of the $1,000 had found its way into the banks through the saloon-keepers and brewers. If these men had spent that money in buying clothing and provision for their families, it would have gone into the banks all the same, through the merchants, and the clothing and provision interest, as well as the farmer, would have been advanced to that extent less the very small amount of grain which might have been "rotted" for the purpose of furnishing drink for these men.

Third question: "Do you consider prohibition an injury or help to business in cities where the same has been tried?" A help, in proportion as the law has been enforced. Atlanta, Ga., is a good illustration of this when they enjoyed prohibition there.

Fourth question: "If you were purchasing bonded securities, would the fact that the state in which these municipal bonds were issued, was under prohibitory policy in relation to liquor, have a tendency to depreciate the value of such municipal paper? No; other things being equal we should consider the fact of prohibition an advantage rather than a disadvantage. You say an Omaha paper has used the name of our firm in connection with our refusal to take certain securities in Nebraska on account of prospective prohibition. This is the first intimation I have had of any such use of our name, and it is certainly as far from the truth as possible. We purchased some bonds of your city a while ago, and there was some delay in our taking them up on account of some legal difficulties. As soon as your city officials were able to correct these points, we took up the bonds. I certainly hope the Prohibition amendment will pass, not only for the interest of your state both morally and financially, but for that of the entire country.

Let nothing disturb thee,
Nothing affright thee;
All things are passing;
God never changeth:
Patient endurance
Attaineth to all things:
Who God possesseth
In nothing is wanting.
Alone God sufficeth. —*Longfellow.*

CALL

FOR THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION OF 1890.

The following official documents from the state of Georgia were received during the last annual meeting of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, held in the city of Chicago in the year 1889.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 28, 1889.

To the Officers and Delegates of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union:

The subscribers hereto, officials and citizens of the state of Georgia and city of Atlanta, respectfully indorse the invitation to your eminent and philanthropic body to hold its next annual National convention, in the autumn of 1890, in this the capital city of the state of Georgia.

In support of this most cordial invitation we beg to emphasize the fact that Georgia is one of the foremost states of the South and the Union in wise and efficient temperance sentiment and laws; that our people are keenly alive to the great concerns of religion, morality and good government; that they are deeply interested in all beneficent social reforms; and that they are ardent and skilled in the duties of hospitality and helpful patriotism.

Your body will find among us a sincere coöperation in your labors and every good office to further the harmony, wisdom and success of your deliberations for the general good.

J. B. Gordon, *Governor.*
N. C. Barnett, *Secretary of State.*
Wm. A. Wright, *Comp. Gen.*
R. U. Hardeman, *Treas. Ga.*
J. T. Henderson, *Coms. Agr.*
Jas. S. Hook, *State School Com. for Ga.*
F. G. Du Bigvon, *Pres. State Senate.*
A. S. Clay, *Speaker of House.*

Accompanying this was a copy of the resolution adopted by the Senate and House of Representatives of Georgia, cordially requesting the Woman's Christian Temperance Union to act favorably upon the invitation, and tendering for the use of the convention the rooms and halls of the old State Capitol.

These invitations were inclosed in a letter from Sam W. Small, heartily seconding them, and saying that Mayor John T. Glenn, of Atlanta, for himself and the city officials cordially indorse and urge the invitation, and that every provision will be made for the entertainment of the delegates and the accommodation of the convention.

In response to these invitations and with gratitude therefor, the 17th annual meeting of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held in Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in the city of Atlanta, Ga., from Friday, Nov. 14 to Nov. 18, inclusive.

The first meeting of the executive committee will be on Wednesday, Nov. 12. On the same day the board of superintendents will meet. On Thursday, November 13, the Plan of Work committee, consisting of the executive committee and the board of superintendents, will meet. All these meetings will open at nine o'clock a. m.

Mrs. M. L. McLendon, 117 Washington street, Atlanta, chairman of the committee of entertainment, will soon give, through The Union Signal, all necessary information concerning the entertainment of delegates, and board at hotels and private boarding houses.

Miss Helen L. Hood, 161 La Salle street, Chicago, Ill., our faithful and efficient committee on railroad rates, will also give schedule of reduced rates at an early date.

Unparalleled peace and prosperity have been within our walls the past year, for which our hearts overflow with thanksgiving, and that we may unitedly give unto our Lord the glory, and together seek His blessing upon our membership, we ask that October 29 be set apart as a day of prayer and thanksgiving. A program will be prepared for a morning and an afternoon meeting on that day. The weekly prayer meeting of the church is usually held on Wednesday, Thursday or Friday evening. Our women are a part of the church militant, hoping with others to join the triumphant host, when we "have fought the good fight, finished the course" and "kept the faith."

So great has been our reënforcement from the church this year that we believe the children of God will gladly "lift their eyes (with ours) unto the hills from whence cometh our help." Let each union, therefore, request that at these meetings special prayer shall be offered for the outpouring of the Holy Ghost upon our membership, and especially upon those who may gather at Atlanta, that "the power of the Highest may overshadow" the meeting; that whatsoever we do shall be to the glory of God, in whom alone is our trust.

Frances E. Willard, *Pres.*
Mary A. Woodbridge, *Rec. Sec.*

Headquarters Nat. W. C. T. U.,
Chicago, August 20, 1890.

World's W. C. T. U.

MRS. LEAVITT IN HOLLAND.

My Dear Sisters:—I had no introductions to people in Belgium that made it seem possible to hold meetings in that country; I should therefore have passed through without stopping, had I not wished to converse with King Leopold about the Congo. Our minister was absent, but a Belgian gentleman, employed as secretary at our legation, exerted himself so effectually, that without going through the usual routine of formalities, an audience was granted, and for forty minutes we talked of those things that seem to me most injurious to the natives and most debasing to the officials and traders and therefore the greatest hindrance to the progress of the country.

As has always been the case with royal and other high personages, King Leopold was very polite, very simple in his manners. It is only low people clothed in a little brief authority who put on airs, and think to exalt themselves by debasing others.

A journey of a few hours over a perfectly level country, cut into very small fields by deep ditches, and highly cultivated, brought me to the house of Madame Klerck, at The Hague. I noticed many beautiful avenues of trees in Holland, and yet I missed the finest, which is at Harlem. These avenues seem to be a specialty in this country. On the evening of my arrival a meeting had been arranged at which Madame Klerck was to present the purity cause, and I the temperance. A small hall had been taken, under the same roof as a larger one. On arrival we found such a crowd that not half could be seated, and therefore adjourned to the larger hall, and it was full, although many had gone away discouraged before the change was made. It was a very pleasant occasion. The Countess Anna de Hogendorp, sister of Madame Klerck, interpreted for me, and most admirably, as those who know both languages told me, and as I perceived by the effect upon the audience.

Almost all the upper and well-educated classes in Holland speak English, French and German as fluently as their own language. "We are obliged to learn the languages of the large countries, as they will not take the trouble to learn ours," said Madame Klerck.

On Monday I went to Zeist, to the house of Mrs. van Loon, who lives in Amsterdam, but has a summer residence at Zeist. In Napoleon's time, his brother, the King of Holland, visited the town, saw and examined the house of Mrs. van Loon's grandfather, took a fancy to it, and ordered it vacated in one week's time for his own use. The owner had to take two houses to accommodate his large family—but the unroyal King never came to live in the house thus vacated for him.

I had taken cold on Sunday sitting in a draft in church, and my voice nearly left me; still I managed to get through with the meetings that had been arranged, one at Amsterdam, one at Harlem, and one at a fishing town near Harlem. Rev. Adama van Scheltema has been the pioneer in temperance work in Holland, and a most admirable one. He has raised money and built in Amsterdam the "William House," a substantial and handsome brick building of two stories, which is dedicated to temperance. The lower floor is mostly occupied with school-rooms; the upper, with school-rooms and an auditorium. The schools are free to the children of the poor. Careful religious instruction is given, and our own system of scientific temperance education is thoroughly carried out. Diagrams and charts in abundance were shown me. I looked with pleasure into room after room of happy little creatures, most of them as white as milk and with eyes as blue as the sky, and listened to their sweet singing. I did not hear one child bawling nor shouting. Every voice was as clear and sweet as the birds. Rev. van Scheltema's work is for total abstinence; he is himself upon that ground, but very few conceive as yet that any but drunkards and the children of the poor can be benefited by this practice. Wine was upon every table. The two charming young daughters of a pastor at whose house I was entertained, not only took wine and stout, but argued vehemently in favor of it. Apparently what I had to say produced no effect.

Rev. van Scheltema, now nearing his eightieth year, has been obliged to relinquish the care of his work to other hands mainly, but he has able and faithful helpers to carry it on, and when the founder has passed on to his rest the work will not cease. Mr. van Scheltema still writes much, and translates voluminously hymns and temperance songs, as well as prose. Mrs. van Loon bears nearly, if not quite, half the expense of the "William House." Rev. van Scheltema has founded work in most of the cities of Holland.

I was obliged to refuse an invitation to Rotterdam, and also to speak at a *temperance* not *total abstinence* anniversary, on account of the condition of my chest and voice. Hence I sat some days quite silent at Amsterdam and Zeist. At the latter place my window commanded a view of a bit of water beyond a beautiful flower garden, lawn and shrubbery, and beyond this a deer park with its pretty occupants, the whole walled in by varied, undulating lines of trees. The cool northern summer pinches me thus far, but I hope it will grow warmer as the season advances and I reach still higher latitudes. It is easy to read good print till nine o'clock now, and I can sew on black work till quarter to nine. The daylight is not out of the sky till ten o'clock, and begins to come in at two in the morning.

Could I have found one lady of sufficient age and influence to take the position of National president of W. C. T. U. I think a "following" could have been secured, but I could not find this lady, therefore, I thought it best not to appoint, nor to organize at present, as I am fully convinced it is unwise to form a union unless its officers are suitable ladies, considering the circumstances and ways of thinking in the place. Rev. van Scheltema approves of this course, though he is very anxious to have the Women's Work brought into a vital union with the W. C. T. U. Rev. van Scheltema gave me twenty-five gilders, about ten dollars, and Mrs. van Loon one hundred and fifty marks, which is about $38, beside paying my fare to Berlin.

Holland is beautiful, but it is a peculiar beauty. The broad horizon's lofty dome of sky, the wealth of verdure, the picturesque white and spotted cows up to their knees in grass, the profusion of red poppies on the edge of every ditch, and sometimes filling a field, the blue cornflowers below the heads of the ripening wheat, showing themselves on the borders of every piece of grain, whole fields of mustard in full bloom, with the substantial brick cottages always spotlessly clean, certainly are beautiful, if there are no mountains. Paris streets and houses are swept and rubbed till they shine, but Holland streets and houses are washed till they are *sweet* as well as bright.

I have an idea that when our Pilgrim mothers came here to live, the mode of cleaning struck them favorably. They were so godly they must have loved everything that would promote cleanliness, therefore I think they carried the fashion with them to America, and it has come down to the present time.

Among the fish-wives of the villages there are still many relics of costumes. A curious brass band is worn around the head, and on either temple a coil of brass wire, that gives the effect of rams' horns. White caps are arranged to give the same outline. With their multitudinous ample skirts, these fish-women succeed in making themselves nearly as broad as slender young girls did during the reign of crinoline, and almost as thick as these same fashionable damsels when "bustles" and "dress improvers" ruled the hour.

Again, I had no strength to explore the cities I visited. I saw only a gallery of paintings at The Hague, many of which I enjoyed because of the absence of the unsightly blotchy work that ruins so many pictures to-day; many more I enjoyed for their fidelity to nature, the admirable management of light and shade, while a few had all good qualities united to a great degree. The faces of the observers at "The Dissecting Lesson," by Rubens, are wonderful, though the lower part of the picture is distressing! "The Bull" is an admirable, almost wonderful painting of a fine animal.

On the 26th of June I bade good-bye to the last kind friend in Holland, and came straight east over a very level country, four hundred miles, to Berlin. At one of the way stations a young man entered, about six feet tall and statuesquely molded—but what a waste of material! Six feet of splendidly proportioned manhood to bear about that insignificant head, that vacant face, that eye full of nothingness! Surely four and a half feet of height would have given sufficient prominence to such a headpiece. As usual the Custom House at the frontier gave me the least possible bother, but as I had to wait for a porter to take my hand luggage back to the train, I was thrust, at the last moment, into a smoking compartment in which there was one person only, and he of the stronger sex. He lay sleeping all along one side of the compartment, and his various bags and parcels carefully placed in all the seats on the other. The conductor removed the luggage to the floor, I sat down opposite the boots. The bang of the door opened the eyes of the sleeper, and on perceiving me they shot forth angry beams. I proceeded to employ myself silently with my knitting and viewed the landscape diligently. But presently the person put one foot on the floor, pulled himself a little toward the sitting posture, drew his other foot close up to his person, and in this unseemly attitude addressed me in German in very rude tones. Although I comprehended what he said, the circumstances and the tones helping me to piece out the meaning of two or three words I knew, I said, "I do not speak German." He then said in English, for it was his native tongue, "Don't you know that this is a smoking compartment, and that you ought not to be here?" I explained the circumstances, when he said, "I was very careful to take a smoking compartment, for when I want to smoke I want to be free to do it." To which I replied, "I assure you I am not here from my own choice, but since it is a smoking car I will not be offended if you smoke." "Of course a *gentleman* cannot smoke in a lady's presence, and I want to be free to smoke." I turned to the landscape, and after some reiteration of sentences used above, he relapsed into silence.

When nearly ready to move on from the next station he said, "If you ask the *conducteur* he will find you a place in another carriage." "I was told there was no other place." He sprang to the door and began to shout in very energetic but broken German, in which I distinguished "smoking," "lady," "take out," but the crowd of officials which had collected shook their heads, and we moved off. As we were slowing up at the next station I stood at the door and asked the conductor in English if he could not find another place for me. He replied in fair English, "Come down, yes, I find place." Again it was with one gentleman, but he was one in reality, and though I did not enter into conversation on account of great hoarseness, he gave me names of places and rivers in the kindest manner, and on arrival asked if he could serve me, or if friends would meet me, raised his hat, and bade me good evening. A moment after Mrs. Willard's face beamed upon me, and Dr. Bottome, whose mother was formerly one of our National superintendents, was introduced, so, without care or trouble I was soon at Mrs. Willard's and before midnight in bed.

Mary Clement Leavitt.

(To be Continued.)

OUR SECOND ROUND-THE-WORLD MISSIONARY.

Leaving Kobe, I again took passage on the French Mail bound for Shanghai, to attend the General Missionary Conference of China. For some months I had been looking forward to this gathering as the great opportunity for the W. C. T. U. work in China. The Empire is so vast, travel so slow, and distances so great, it would take several years to visit all the places to be represented by delegates at this gathering. Much thought had been given to studying the needs of China, and what our society could do to carry on a reform among the Chinese.

The last Conference was held thirteen years ago, and at that time when a woman was called upon to bring her methods of work before the Conference the chairman left the chair, while others left the place in tears, and still others protested, saying "It is unscriptural for woman to speak on such occasions." But thirteen years have rolled away, years of progress and enlightenment. The opening of the Conference furnished conclusive evidence that the "world do move," even out here. One of the first things done was to make all lady delegates present, including missionaries' wives, "*voting members of the Conference, with all the privileges of the floor.*" The result was greeted with storms of applause. Next day a friend of the cause introduced a resolution to this effect:

Whereas, Miss Jessie Ackerman, a representative of the National W. C. T. U. of America, is laboring in China in the interest of a society that is, without doubt, the greatest moral force outside the church,

Resolved, That an evening be given, and this Conference invite Miss Ackerman to bring her important work before us.

This resolution brought about a storm of discussion. There was strong feeling on both sides, and after a heated debate the resolution was carried by an overwhelming majority. A rare opportunity was given to bring the work before nearly five hundred missionaries scattered over four millions of square miles, and working among four hundred millions of people.

The evening meeting was crowded, and all seemed very much interested to learn of the work, its extent and methods. As a result of the meeting a resolution was passed "that a committee of seven be appointed to devise means for the suppression of the use of liquor and opium among the Chinese." A National W. C. T. U. for China was formed, with Mrs. M. J. Farnham, of Shanghai, as president, Mrs. Dr. L. Lyal, of Swatow, as secretary; other officers and fifteen vice-presidents were found ready to help carry on the work. Mrs. Farnham is a most efficient worker; for many years she has labored in China, and her thorough knowledge of the natives and their needs will enable her to carry on the work as few could. Added to this, her husband is a very warm friend of the cause, and has great faith in woman's work. He is, and has long been, engaged in translation; this will be a great advantage, as all the literature must be translated.

I must not close without saying a word about the Conference, the largest Christian body that ever gathered in a heathen land; between four and five hundred delegates, representing every hue and shade of religious belief, came from the North and the South, the East and the West, some traveling thousands of miles. Two men were some months on the way, having walked the better part of two thousand miles; one lady and gentleman came seven hundred miles in an ox cart, and were six weeks on the way. Some ladies came from the inland stations, and traveled in small house boats most of the distance; oars were the only means of propelling their boat.

Hudson Taylor, called "the Paul of the nineteenth century," came all the way from London. The delegates were some weeks in gathering, but the opening of the Conference found them all on hand. Hudson Taylor preached the Conference sermon. He is a man of striking appearance, very low of stature, with a voice soft and gentle as a woman's. His hair falls in wavy locks to his shoulders, and his mild eye says what his lips may fail to express. His topic was, "Christ feeding the multitudes." As we heard that strong sermon we did not wonder that he was able to carry on a self-supporting mission, for his faith is great.

Seventy-eight delegates from his mission were present. It was a strange sight to see these men and women, young and old, dressed in native dress; it is one of the rules of the mission that all who join them shall wear native dress; it is their belief that they can go through the land and attract less attention to themselves by dressing as the people do. Of course there is a great diversity of opinion on the subject among the missionaries, but three hundred and eighty-two of that mission believe themselves called upon to adopt this dress, and it was a very strange sight.

I cannot write at length of the Conference, it was such a great affair; two weeks of uninterrupted meetings, three sessions a day, forty-five meetings in all. It was a great drain upon our strength, but all felt they could not afford to miss anything. Two things of great moment were accomplished. The Presbyterians are divided into several branches; there was a call for union; all the bodies united and are to be known as the Presbyterians of China. There was great rejoicing among them, and a special season of thanksgiving was held.

For years the oldest workers had been looking forward to a time when they should have one translation of the Bible; heretofore any one who felt moved to translate the Word, did so, and the translations numbered a score or more; but the Conference desired to appoint a committee, every denomination to be represented, to bring out one translation to be adopted by all missions. When this was carried every one seemed overcome; old men wept like children, proceedings ceased at once and prayers of thanksgiving were offered, that this great body, representing so many creeds and shades of belief, all agreed that the Word of life must be given to this people in the very best way.

During the Conference a shocking accident occurred that filled our hearts with terror for awhile. An enterprising photographer asked the Conference to sit for a photograph, the artist erected staging, ten tiers of seats twenty feet high, and we all took our seats prepared to look our sweetest, when the props gave way and we were thrown to the ground, a great struggling mass of humanity. The scene could not be described; four hundred or more falling one upon another beggars description. After great confusion the last one was rescued from the wreck and it was learned none were killed. One lady had two ribs broken, two had their ankles sprained and another lost her memory and has never been able to recall anything in connection with that day and the accident; when taken ten days later to view the scene, even that failed to assist her in calling to mind what had happened; the Doctor is of the opinion she will never remember it. All who were able to attend service went at once to a church where a praise and thanksgiving meeting was held, all deeply grateful that we had escaped injury.

The Conference closed with a general prayer meeting; it was good to be there; heaven seemed nearer and Christ

seemed dearer than ever before. "God be with you till we meet again," was sung by all present, and we parted feeling it was a blessed thing to be about our Master's work. Very soon I left for the South expecting to take passage for Australia, but am delayed some days and have come up to Canton where I am the guest of a young and gifted W. C. T. U. worker from Pennsylvania, Miss Lilian Ruth Shaffner.

The United States Minister is here to try to adjust some claims put in by missionaries for damage to property some four years ago; the minister called upon the viceroy, and after great discussion the matter was settled and the minister received the viceroy's check to cover the amount. There has been great rejoicing over this victory. The United States Consul gave a dinner to celebrate the event, some thirty Americans were present.

The American man-of-war on which our minister is traveling is stationed here. I was invited to hold services aboard last Sabbath. Dr. Sickafoose, of Oregon, and Miss Shaffner went with me; the young lady, who is but twenty-two or three years old, captivated all present by her singing.

The United States minister and consul favored us with their presence, and the service brought us very near each other. That away off here in a land of such darkness, we could gather beneath the stars and stripes in peace and safety, and worship God in our own way, sing songs of praise and offer prayers of thanksgiving was a privilege for which we were very thankful.

Since coming South I have had another attack of fever; the doctor ordered me home for a year of perfect rest and I made every preparation, and had decided to take the next steamer for America, but am so much better after this short rest that I feel moved to go on, though I feel my strength giving out, but am hoping as I reach the cool weather of Australia, I shall regain my former strength.

I find the way

"Sometimes lonely and dangerous, too,
But Jesus is able to carry me through."

I would urge upon all sisters that this mission shall be remembered in your prayers. I am often perplexed and scarcely know which way to go. I must hearken long for the voice to say, "I will guide thee with mine eye," almost fearing I may go the wrong way. The work of Australia is most interesting, and in many places where we have no work the Good Templars are preparing a way for me; they have done much to help me and I am deeply indebted to them for all their kindness. We are all praying for great work in Australia, and I hope to be able to form a hundred or more unions.

Canton, China. JESSIE A. ACKERMAN.

Our Book Table.

From Lee and Shepard, Boston, come three books widely different in character, each with strongly marked characteristics of its own. The first is SELECTIONS FROM ROBERT BROWNING, selected and arranged by Mrs. Albert Nelson Bullens. It is a book of 350 pages and the selections are made to show as well as can be done in that compass, what Browning is in his varying moods and tenses. As is fitting in such a book, the poems selected are those which will make Browning known and loved by the common reader rather than those which afford delightful study to Browning clubs. The first half of the volume is devoted to his Love Poems, whose universal language speaks to all human hearts. Here are his well known "Evelyn Hope," "James Lee's Wife," "Two in the Campagna," "Count Gismond," "A Forgiveness," and "Summum Bonum." This section closes with "Good Beatrice Signorini." In the second division of the book, Miscellaneous Poems, are some of his best short poems, as "All Service Ranks the Same with God;" "How they Brought the Good News from Ghent to Aix;" "Andrea Del Sarto;" "The Patriot," and from his longer poems selections which will make the reader desire to read the whole. A very fine portrait of Browning forms the frontispiece; paper, printing, and binding are worthy of the contents, and together make up a volume one likes to have close at hand in his library. Price $1.

The second volume is No. 1 of GOOD COMPANY SERIES, but its name promises anything rather than good company, "The Blind Men and The Devil." Name and opening are repellant; at first we read only from a sense of duty. Soon the weird, strange story grows upon us and fascinates us; and, as we read, dimly and ghost-like its characters, its deeper meanings, rise before us. The wrongs and woes that the "Crushers" are inflicting upon humanity, the pitiless battle for bread, and the cries for bread that are answered only with a stone; the grasping greed of the world's "Sour-joints," worst of all the eyes, now stone blind, that were made to take in God's sunlight—all are brought home to us in a way startling because of its newness. There are many fine bits of satire in the book, like the lawyer's "tentacles"; the water-carriers who persuaded the people to vote them the lake, on their guarantee to furnish them water "at reasonable rates"; the chamber that all doctors and lawyers were pledged to patronize, so that they need not fear hunger, "and therefore there will be no excuse for resorting to unprofessional conduct," and others. But the picture all through is dark, lighted up by few rays of sunlight. Almost the only one is that of Hill's Observation Table, where, simply for love of them and of the light, Hill would take the children that, looking afar off to the light, their eyes might not lose the power of seeing. Wrong triumphs, or, if it is overthrown, it crushes Right in its downfall. Leete, noblest of the cavern dwellers, dies in the death struggle which rids the world of Sour-joint. It pictures what the world would be with God shut out of it. A gleam of light comes at the end, prefiguring what womanly devotion may do for the sorrowing world, but only the touch of Omnipotence can open those blind eyes. The book is a good one for thoughtful people to read; none others will understand it. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.50.

The third is MARION GRAHAM, by Meta Lander, well known to our readers as the author of "The Tobacco Problem," and "Light on the Dark River." MARION GRAHAM was first written several years ago, has been held by its author "to ripen," and is now given to the public, having received its author's finishing retouches, as the product of her ripened thought. Like "Robert Elsmere," with which Dr. Peabody, of Harvard, compares or rather contrasts it, it deals with deep problems of love and of loyalty to Christ. It is needless to say to those who know Meta Lander (Mrs. Margaret Woods Lawrence) that its outcome is totally different; its infidel hero, though separated from Marion, is led out of darkness to Him who is "the Way, the Truth and the Life." Most story readers will think that its "preachments" and quotations from famous authors are too long, but through them are brought out the thoughts by which the author leads many dissatisfied with sectarian teaching or dead creeds, from these husks to the golden kernels which they often conceal—from man-made theories to God's eternal truth. Price $1.50.

PRACTICAL SANITARY AND ECONOMIC COOKING, by Mrs. Mary Hinman Abel, published by the American Health Association.

This book is the essay which won the Lomb prize of $500, among seventy competitors. The object of Mr. Lomb in offering this prize—one of many offered by him—was to secure a work which would assist in teaching people how to cook healthy and economical food. It was specified that this cooking should be adapted for three classes; those of moderate means, those of small means, and those who may be called poor. Mrs. Abel has covered the ground admirably. Her directions are explicit, clear and sensible; she teaches how to utilize to the best advantage all food stuffs, thus teaching economy. Her treatment of the subject is scientific, while giving recipes in such simple, plain language that the unlearned can understand; she arranges every bill of fare so that it shall contain the healthful proportions of proteids, fats, carbohydrates, and directs carefully the cooking of each dish. The suggestions she gives to the mother of the family, if fully carried out in every home, would save thousands of dollars and give workers more strength and greater immunity from disease. The American Public Health Association is doing immense good by its publications. They are sent out at actual cost of publication, and philanthropists cannot do better than to aid in circulating them. Single copies of the book before us can be obtained in cloth for forty cents; in paper for thirty-five cents. The German edition sells for sixty and fifty-five cents. Discounts allowed when ordered in quantities. Address American Health Association, P. O. drawer 289, Rochester, N. Y.

From the National Temperance Publication Depot, London, come two temperance songs in sheet music, LIBERTY, by Gertrude E. Smith, and THE EVERLASTING ARMS, words by Edward Faskett, music by Charles Nixon, which will prove welcome additions to the répertoire of temperance singers.

ZIONA, THE BRIDE OF THE KING, by Harriet Warner Re Qua, author of Stones of the Temple, published by Fleming H. Revell, 148 Madison street, Chicago.

The long poem from which this book takes its name gives a vivid picture of the struggles and the final triumph of Christianity under the figure used by Christ Himself, of the church, the bride of the Lamb. The maiden, Ziona, passes through the usual experience of "hewing out broken cisterns" before she will taste the Living Waters and rejects the heavenly message until she learns, by repeated failures, her own helplessness. But at last, in joyful surrender, she gives herself up to the service of her King; serves him faithfully upon earth in the person of "the least of these, His brethren," breaking the bread of life to multitudes to whom it "must needs be broken," bears persecutions and afflictions in the strength of the "Rejected One," and at last in heaven receives the coronation of her bridal crown.

The style is stately, as becomes the subject, the treatment of the theme reverent, and many of the most important facts in the history of the "church militant" are woven into the verse.

A number of short poems fill the remainder of this book's two hundred and twenty-six pages, each in the well-known pure, elevating style of the author.

A PRIMER OF DARWINISM AND ORGANIC EVOLUTION, by J. Y. Bergen, Jr., and Fanny D. Bergen. Being a new edition of the author's former work giving a narrative summary of the principles of the development theory. 12mo. Illustrated. $1.25.

No one can to-day be said to be really well educated without a knowledge of at least the cardinal principles of organic evolution. Such a knowledge can be readily gained from the perusal of this compendious little book. While it is not beyond the comprehension of the average high school pupil, it contains much that will be new to most cultivated people who are not thoroughly familiar with the voluminous works of Darwin, Wallace, Huxley, Haeckel, and the host of other European and American investigators. Lee & Shepard, Boston.

THE BUSINESS WOMAN'S JOURNAL for three past months has given fine portraits of leading women, the June number being embellished with those of Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Brown, president of the Federation of Clubs, Mrs. Amelia K. Wing, president of the Brooklyn Woman's Club, and Mrs. Phœbe Hearst, president of the Century Club, of San Francisco. In the August number are published portraits of Mrs. May Wright Sewall and Miss Mary Temple, vice-president and corresponding secretary of the Federation of Clubs, also of Mrs. Samuel McKinney, together with other fine illustrations. A poem by Mrs. Amelia K. Wing, and an article by Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Brown, also appear in this number. In the September number will appear the portraits of Mrs. Ella Dietz Clymer, president of Sorosis, and of Mrs. Laura C. Holloway Langford, president of the Seidl Society. These three numbers can be obtained by club members for twenty-five cents, or by paying fifty-five cents for one year's subscription, a fine collection can be made of the portraits of leading women of the country. Address 38 Park Row, New York City.

THE TEMPERANCE TEMPLE.

MATILDA B. CARSE.

For a two cent stamp, a Temple mite-box, descriptive card, and Temple Bulletin, will be sent to all who send their address to Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, 145 Ashland Boulevard.

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"Give us of your wealth, O people!
Of your nickels, dimes and dollars
That the granite may be quarried,
And the oak be hewn to timber;
That the frame-work may be welded
Strong and firm with bars of iron;
That the work may be accomplished
And the mighty structure lifted."
Then uprose the faithful people,
All the God-loved, cheerful givers;
All the grand white-ribboned army,
All the friends of home protection,
Bands of Hope and Loyal Legions,
Myriad bands of toddling babies;
Came the widow with her farthing,
And the rich man with his thousands,
Each to make *some* contribution
For the building of the Temple.

Thus wrote Mather D. Kimball over two years ago, in his prophetic poem entitled, "How to Make the Temple Rise."

"All the grand white-ribboned army."

We cannot yet, quite say all, but we can say the circle is rapidly widening, and we doubt not that before the great structure is finished, all will feel (no matter at what sacrifice) that they must have a part in its erection, be it ever so little.

We feel that when a union sends a gift of $10, no matter if they have not pledged any certain amount, they will keep on until the desired sum, $100 is raised, which insures the placing of their names in Willard Hall, so we feel sure that the following unions will all raise $100, although not quite all of them have pledged to do so.

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Mrs. E. D. Kane, treasurer McKean county W. C. T. U. sends $62.40 on their pledge of $100. The following letter from Miss Robinson, of Girard, Kan., shows the spirit that should animate all unions. She writes, "The Girard W. C. T. U., Mrs. Potter, president sends $11 for the Temple, the contents of our mite-boxes which were opened yesterday. We are a small and struggling union, but want to try and raise $100 for the Temple, and wish this money to be applied as our first installment." Mrs. E. K. Gray, of Rosenhayn, N. J., incloses $10 and sends for thirty mite-boxes for the union. She writes: "I am very desirous for our union to raise $100 for a panel in our beautiful Temple." Mrs. F. A. Jones, Green River, Wyoming, sends $10 for the W. C. T. U. Mrs. K. S. Dean, Bloomington, Ill., sends $13.50 for the union, making $36.50 this union has paid on their pledge. The Chatfield, Minn., W. C. T. U., through Mrs. Alta Dickson, sends $10.44. Mrs. Flora McAchran, president W. C. T. U. Bloomfield, Iowa, sends $10 for the union. Ten dollars is sent through Mrs. M. R. Smith for the Walworth county W. C. T. U. of Wisconsin. Mrs. Sarah Knight sends $12 for the Waupaca, Wis., W. C. T. U. The W. C. T. U. of Columbus, O., sends $10.25 through Mrs. C. E. Hotchkiss. The Grant Park, Ill., W. C. T. U. sends $28.62 through Miss Hathaway, who writes, she hopes they will be able to send the balance of their $100 this year. The Dover, Ill., W. C. T. U. sends $20, and promises to send more. The treasurer, Mrs. J. P. Spaulding, writes that the union was only organized last winter. This should put to blush older unions, who have as yet stood idly by, not showing the slightest interest, either by gift or pledge, to help on this herculean undertaking, which means so much to our cause. Mrs. E. E. Schults, treasurer Elgin, Ill., W. C. T. U., sends $22; this makes $38 this union has paid on their pledge of $100. No. 1 W. C. T. U. of New York City, sends $15 through Mrs. M. A. Wilder. Thirty-six dollars and seven cents is sent by the Danville, Ill., W. C. T. U. through Mrs. Mattie A. Patterson. Miss Grace Smith sends a check for $11.37 from the Sinclairville, N. Y., W. C. T. U. Ten dollars come from the Washington, Wis., W. C. T. U. through the faithful efforts of Mrs. Sarah G. Stevens, who lives in the country and who has raised the money through bands, going from house to house.

Another noble worker is Miss Hattie Cookingham, of Dana, Iowa, who has raised a band of twelve persons who gave $1 each for the building fund. This money she desires credited to the Dana W. C. T. U. The Marissa, Ill., W. C. T. U., through Mrs. L. R. Meek, sends $14.45.

***

There is still a little coming in for the Thompson Memorial fund. We trust that many hearts will be moved to send in their $1 to this fund. Hear what the dear girls of the Y W. C. T. U., of Little Rock, Ark., have to say on this subject. Miss Mertie Besseteet writes, "We are anxious to add our mite to the fund for placing Mother Thompson's name in the future Willard Hall. It is not much, but lots of love and interest is sent with this token from the 39 Y's of Little Rock." The Y's of Emlenton, Pa., also send $1 for the memorial, through their secretary, Miss Olive McGara. Mrs. Henry Tucker, Lake Village, N. H., sends $1 for the fund, and says, "May her white head be so honored by all white-ribboners."

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Mrs. L. E. Bailey has given out 100 mite-boxes in Nebraska. She desires to hear from those delivered in the early part of her work in that state. She hopes that all will remember that the money is to be sent to Miss Pugh, and the amount sent reported to her at Fremont, Neb. She also suggests that all local unions read, at their next meeting, the description of the Temple in THE UNION SIGNAL of July 31. Would it not be a good idea for the unions in all the states to try this plan of creating interest in the Temple?

Our Children.

CURLY LOCKS.

BY WARNER SNOAD.

Curly locks, curly locks, what angel brought you
Down to this world in your mischievous glee?
Curly locks, curly locks, what angel thought you
Just the right gift for your father and me?
Nobody wanted you; no one invited you;
You were quite welcome to stay up above;
Yet you arrived, and then who could have slighted you?
Bringing as luggage a bundle of love.

Curly locks, curly locks, tell me who taught you
That wicked glance of your roguish blue eyes?
Are you *quite* sure 'twas an angel who brought you,
You imp of mischief in baby disguise?
Why did the angels with kisses half smother
You, who now reign as my nursery queen?
See, here's a dimple, and here is another.
Each dimple shows where a kiss must have been.

Curly locks, curly locks, made up of laughter,
Merriment, nonsense, caresses, and fun,
Just a few tears that the smiles follow after,
Quickly as dew-drops are chased by the sun,
Knowing yet nothing of sorrow and sadness,
Guessing at nothing of envy and strife;
Long may it be ere Time, stifling your gladness,
Brushes the bloom from your innocent life.

QUEEN BESS'S LETTER.

BY JULIA MILLS DUNN.

Queen Bess sat on the big, white, fur rug before the grate, having a doll's party. She was not a real queen, of course, but her name was Bess Trevor, and her father of whom she was very fond, called her Queen Bess, because all in the house loved her so much that they were glad to do whatever she wanted them to, just as if she had been a real queen, and they her subjects.

Just as Mobile, her newest doll, was going to sit down to play on the piano, 'Rika, the nurse, came in to take Queen Bess to bed.

"It's eight o'clock, Miss Bess," said 'Rika.

"O 'Rika! I can't go just yet. Blanche has the measles, and Mobile is taken very bad with influenza right here at the piano and I must take her home in a carriage."

She pushed forward a dainty little doll's carriage, and as she stooped down to put the sick doll in, one of her long, bright curls became entangled in the wheel. 'Rika bent down to unfasten it, and at that moment Rose, one of the maids, put her head inside the nursery door

"He's at it again," she whispered, with a mysterious look at Bess, "raving as bad as ever."

Bess looked up quickly. "You mean my papa, Rose, I know you do. and you must not speak about him in that way. He's my own dear, darling papa, and if you look like that you'll make me cry."

Her eyes flashed with anger, and she brought her baby foot down on the rug with an emphasis that shook her yellow curls. 'Rika caught the child in her arms and kissed her. "That's right, Queen Bess. 'Honor thy father and mother,' the Bible says. And now come to mamma's room to kiss her good-night."

They went along the hall and entered softly at a door at the end that led to Mrs. Trevor's sick room. On a low couch, propped up by pillows that seemed no whiter than her own face, was Bess's mamma. The room was furnished with great elegance and the light from a wood fire that burned on the hearth sent dancing shadows flickering over the ceiling and silken yellow canopy above the couch. Bess ran up to the couch and kissed her mother, giving her at the same time a "hard, hard hug," as she said. Her mamma smiled.

"Have you had a happy day, dear?"

"Oh, yes!" and Bess shook her bright curls gayly. "I had a doll's party, and Mobile and Blanche and Susan played on the piano beautifully till Mobile got sick and had to be taken away in a carriage."

"Who is Mobile?"

"Why, don't you know? my new dolly that papa got me when he was down South, and I named her Mobile from the pretty song that Hicks, the coachman, sings, 'Down in Mobile.' She's black, but it is such a pretty name."

Mrs. Trevor laid her thin white hand on Bess's yellow hair.

"A very pretty name, indeed, dear. And now—"

There was a loud, angry cry from the adjoining room, and a man's voice was heard in loud oaths and threats.

"Let me alone, will you? I'll be master in my own house in spite of you all, or I'll—"

A struggle seemed to follow, then a heavy fall, followed by silence.

Bess's eyes opened wide in affright. "What was that, mamma?"

"Papa is not well, dear. Do not go in,"—as Bess started toward the door. "He would not like to have you now, but go with 'Rika to your own little room. Good-night, darling."

The child's lip quivered. "Can't I kiss papa good-night?"

"Not to-night, Bess. Papa is busy and—not well."

'Rika understood. She took Bess's hand and led her from the room. As she closed the door into the hall, a loud scream rang through the house, and Hicks, the coachman, pale and trembling, stepped out into the hall, with clothes and hair in great disorder, giving evidence of a desperate struggle.

"I'm going for the doctor," he explained to 'Rika: "I can't get along through the night without something to quiet him. He's just crazy drunk again."

He hurried along without even seeing Bess, who stood close by 'Rika's side. But the child had heard and understood. As in a flash the truth came to her. She had seen drunken men in the streets in charge of policemen, men with red, bloated faces, torn clothes, and frowzy hair. Once she had seen one beaten with a club, and dragged through the streets, as one might drag an animal, for resisting the officer who tried to arrest him. But that man was ragged and dirty, with but one shoe. Did gentlemen, like her handsome, well-dressed father, get drunk, too? And would the policeman down by the corner come to the house and beat her father as he had beaten the poor ragged man?

A hot flush of shame crimsoned her face, and she walked along with 'Rika, her head bent so that her bright yellow curls hid her burning cheeks. This was the secret then, that she had always felt, though she could not have told even to herself how she had felt it. This was the reason that her mamma and the servants sometimes acted so strangely, and she did not see her papa for several days at a time.

When Bess repeated her prayer, "Now I lay me down to sleep," instead of the petition which she usually added, "God bless papa and mamma, and make me a good girl," she changed it to "Make papa a good man." No words can express the deep humiliation that filled her childish heart as she shut her eyes, and 'Rika, who stayed in the room until Bess was asleep, noticed that the pillow on which the bright head lay was damp with tears.

A strange sound rang through the silence of the winter dawn. John Trevor, who had been quieted at last by an opiate, was roused from his heavy sleep by that frightful sound which once heard can never be mistaken, the harsh, metallic cough of a child with croup. To spring from his bed and open the door carefully, so as not to disturb his wife in the next room, to cross the hall to Bess's room opposite his own was the work of a minute. The faint light of dawn struggling through the closed blinds showed Bess, sitting by a little desk drawn up in front of the window, in her white nightdress, and with bare feet that looked blue with cold. Before her, on the desk, was a sheet of paper covered with writing in a childish, scrawling penmanship. Her father caught her in his arms. "Bess, darling, what are you doing here?" Bess answered, in a hoarse whisper, "I heard mamma crying so last night, after the house was still and 'Rika was gone, that I could not sleep. I wanted to talk to—to—some one—" she continued evasively, "and as I couldn't do that, I thought I would write, and so I fell asleep at the desk—"

A harsh, hoarse cough interrupted her. More terrified than he had ever been in his whole life, her father placed her in bed, and with bell and telephone roused servants, nurse and physician, until the whole house was in a fever of excitement.

"It is a serious case," the doctor said gravely, noting the flushed face, rapid pulse and dry, frequent cough. "What in the world was the child thinking about?"

Mr. Trevor took a piece of folded paper from his pocket and silently handed it to the doctor, who, after puzzling over it, finally read as follows:

"DeeR paPa:—I Hav Praid to God to make you a good man, but i think He wants you to tri too. Plese don't get drunk agane. Your luvinge

quEEn Bess."

The eyes of the two men met. There were tears in the doctor's, and in those of the father a look of grim determination.

"Trevor, if she dies—"

"Doctor, doctor! have you no pity?" The wretched man buried his face in his hands and groaned in anguish. All the sin and folly of the past stood out before him in intense clearness. He saw only too plainly in that hour that if Bess should die he would be her murderer—the murderer of his own child and perhaps that of his wife also. Cold drops of agony stood on his forehead; his suffering was terrible to witness. But he sat by the couch, attentive to every wish, all that day and the next, while the awful battle went on between life and death. Toward evening of the second day, while he hung over her watching every breath, Bess opened her eyes.

"Papa!" She spoke in a whisper, and he was obliged to put his head down to hear. "Papa, I've been praying again, and I believe my prayer will be answered. Papa, I prayed for—for you."

He could not speak, but he touched his lips to her forehead. When he raised his head a moment after, he saw his wife beside him, leaning on 'Rika's arm.

"Husband," she whispered, "let us remember those words, 'It is well with the child.' Whether it be for life or for death, God is with us, and His loving care cannot fail us."

But Bess did not die. And when the day came that John Trevor saw her rosy and bright as of old, and his wife, now that the curse of drunkenness was removed from the household, well and happy, he said, "Thank God as I do, dear wife, that my sight is restored, that I see things in their true light, and that whereas I was blind, now I see."

The Still Hour.

FOR THE WEEK BEGINNING SEPTEMBER 7, 1890.

BY REV. C. C. HARRAH.

DAILY BIBLE READING NOTES.

(Luke 19:1-10; Proverbs 26-31.)

Sunday, 7; Luke 19:1-10. Verse 4, The way in which Zaccheus worked out his purpose to see Jesus shows how much in earnest he was. A desire to be saved amounts to nothing unless there is with it a personal determination to put forth every effort in order to be saved. Verse 8, True repentance shows itself by the effort made to set right all former trespasses, and to be completely delivered from the dominion of sin.

Monday, 8; Prov. 26. Verses 4, 5, One should not answer a fool by saying silly things as he does; but should answer him as his folly deserves. Verse 13, Energy will put to flight the lions that lazy people are always finding in their way. Sloth invents the most absurd things as excuses for inaction. Verse 28, Beware of the smooth tongue of flattery, which is the common instrument of the devil to drag the innocent into the ways of ruin.

Tuesday, 9; Prov. 27. Verse 1, We should not rely too confidently upon our plans for the future, for God only knows what will happen. Jam. 4:14. Verse 10, We ought to appreciate old and well-tried friends, for only such can be trusted in days of calamity. Verse 23, Pastors and teachers should never lose sight of those committed to their care.

Wednesday, 10; Prov. 28. Verse 1, One may well desire and seek the quiet safety of the righteous. Verse 13, "To hide a sin with a lie is like a crust of leprosy drawn over an ulcer." The one who has sinned and does not repent, cannot hide himself from the just punishment of God, who knows all things. Verse 26, To walk wisely, is to put our trust in God, and not in ourselves.

Thursday, 11; Prov. 29. Verse 1, It is a dangerous thing for one to keep going on in a way that he knows is wrong. Verse 13, The poor laborer and the exacting capitalist have nothing between them but the accidental and temporary differences in respect to wealth. They ought to walk together in mutual kindness and good faith, for they are equally dependent on God.

Friday, 12; Prov. 30. Verse 2, One who in other matters may be keen-sighted, may seem to himself to be very stupid when he tries to comprehend the works and ways of God. Verse 5, However little we may know, we can rest forever in the blessed confidence that God's Word is pure and His ways are right. Verse 8, Pray to be delivered from all falsehood and sin, and to be content with food convenient. Very many are injuring themselves by putting temporal things before spiritual, and by giving all their interest and strength to money-making.

Saturday, 13; Prov. 31. Verse 5, What a dreadful influence is the use of liquor in turning men into the ways of lust, injustice and oppression! No one is ever safe who is related to, or is under the power of another who drinks liquor.

THE PRAYER MEETING TOPIC.

(Why I Believe the Bible. Psalm 119:11.)

1. Because it is perfectly reasonable that God, as our Father, would make some revelation of Himself to men; and I find a revelation of God as "our Father" in the Bible, that meets the want of my spirit.

2. The Bible not only gives me the best revelation of God, but it also most faithfully represents man to my understanding, and gives me the best knowledge I have, and about all I have, of his duty and his destiny.

3. Its truths and promises have stood the test of time, and they are just as precious and helpful to millions of poor and dying mortals now as they ever were.

The Household.

BABY'S LULLABY.

BY MRS. A. GIDDINGS PARK.

Little birds in their nests are sleeping,
The winds rock them to and fro,
It is time for wee folks like my baby
Away to the dreamland to go.
In his cradle white
Like a tiny skiff,
We lay him, and kiss him thrice good-night.
And now, heave ho!
The tide sinks low,
Softly and gently the breezes blow,
And carefully over the fairies row!

The lilies are rocking and swaying,
As the ripples break the stream;
Like fairy white boats at anchor,
Their gold-laden chalices seem.
But my baby's boat,
With its precious freight
Must tarry not, but must onward float,
As high and low
The waves swing slow,
Softly and gently the breezes blow,
And carefully over the fairies row!

In that wonderful land we will leave him
Till the birds in their nests awake,
And the bright rosy gleam of the morning
Over the hill-tops break;
Then my darling's boat,
With its precious freight
Will tarry not, but will backward float
To earthland once more
From that beautiful shore,
And the tiny plash of each golden oar
Will be borne by the breezes across before.

And what will he bring—will my baby
From that soothing, slumbering strand?
Oh, his boat will be laden with treasures
He's gathered in that fair land!
There'll be laughter and play,
And dimples sweet,
There'll be something to make his heart happy and gay,
To make the eyes bright,
Gathered all through the night;
Sunshine to gleam in his golden hair,
And roses to bloom on his cheeks so fair!
So now, heave ho!
The tide sinks low,
Softly and gently the breezes blow,
And away to the Dreamland let baby go!

THE CRISIS OF MIDDLE AGE.

BY E. C.

Arthur Rivers was a busy man, and his wife wondered, therefore, to see him sit doing nothing for a considerable time one morning in the library. She was writing letters. They were both good people, cultivated and well off.

"Kate," said he, "I went to see the Training Home of the Church Army yesterday, and it has made me ponder. You and I are both getting past our youth, and though we are considered exemplary people, I very much doubt if we are as good as we were fifteen years ago. I am inclined to think that most people lose more than they gain as life goes on."

Mrs. Rivers laid down her pen; her color rose quickly, and she looked eagerly at her husband. "What do you think we have lost, Arthur?"

"A good deal. Seeing those young fellows full of the freshness and joy of self-sacrifice and service made me long to be young again. Do you remember how we were never satisfied—twenty years ago—unless we were helping at mission services, or visiting hospitals and districts? Almost every day we hoped we had won to God one or two souls. And how glad it made us. There was just the same gladness and triumph about those men and women that I saw at the Training Home yesterday."

"Yes, I remember it all very well, Arthur," said Mrs. Rivers, and she sighed, "Why did we ever leave off?"

"It was easy to leave off, and it was a gradual thing. We were disappointed in a good many people whom we had believed to be converted, and in a good many people whom we had looked up to as far better than ourselves. When we found that conversion was not generally the beginning or end of the Christian life, but only one important chapter of it, preceded by long, patient work, and sometimes followed by disaster, then I think we felt that preachers and little books had deceived us, and we tired of after meetings and of personal talk with inquirers."

"And do you think that we were wrong, Arthur?"

"Yes, I do. I think our characters have suffered spiritually. We have got weak and stunted and dwarfed. We need direct Christian work to keep us bright and happy and strong."

"But no one can say that we are idle, Arthur."

"Certainly not; we have committees and we give money and we set other people to work, and that is all right, but it is not enough. We ought not to have let our hands get slack and our knees feeble because we had foolishly made conversion everything, and had found it imperfect. We ought to have accepted the laws and facts of God's Kingdom, and so to have learned experience and not discouragement from our disappointments."

"I got so disgusted with our vicar, Arthur; I think that was what stopped my working. He was so selfish and jealous."

"Yes, my dear Kate; our disgust was natural, but our cessation from work was not justifiable. We always said we were working only for God, and therefore our vicar's faults ought not to have hindered us."

"Don't you think most people, as they grow older, get cool about that kind of work, Arthur? I think that most of the people who convert souls are rather young."

"Most of the people who claim souls as their converts are young, certainly. But a soul's conversion is as complicated and as little, in one sense, sudden as a child's birth and growth, and as long as we do our part in it we need not mind what the part is. Kindness, holy living, prayer, self-denial, are probably as important factors as straight questions and difficulties cleared. I believe a seeking soul finds God, whether he finds an eager worker to explain perplexities or not. People's work ought to be better as they grow older and more experienced in the beauty and power of God."

"Well, what ought we to do, Arthur?"

"I mean, first, to give more money to Christian work. If you are willing we won't buy that brougham, and we won't give such expensive dinners. Let us give people soup, fish, meat and a pudding, and if they are discontented they need not come twice. Why should we try to do like enormous swells? It is foolish and wicked of us. Let us give $100 to the Church Army, and $100 to its foreign fund for India and China. Let us also help some other societies that seek to save the lost. I shall certainly send checks to the Church Missionary Society and to the Church Parochial Mission Society (out of which the Church Army originally grew). And let us go, two evenings a week, to Church Army meetings, or to some sort of mission services, and get into touch again with poor, miserable folks. That doesn't seem much to do, but it will be a fresh start. I want to learn of those beginners whom I saw at the Training Home yesterday."

Tears stood in Mrs. Rivers' eyes. She felt little regret at giving up the luxuries her husband had mentioned, and she silently recorded a vow that she would burn a letter which she had just written to her dressmaker about a velvet gown.

Womanlike, she rose to the situation, and encouraged and supported her Arthur. A bright peace came to them, and something of the buoyancy of youth, without its crudeness, gave a fresh spring to their life.

"THE KEEPING ROOM."

BY A. B. G.

It is not to be supposed that any one who is not fifty years old will remember to have heard of such a room as I am now to write about. In the dear old days of New England, however, when there lingered about those spacious homes somewhat of the order and dignity of the Colonial period, there was such a room as the "keeping room."

It was not, like the parlor, too grand to be opened except on Thanksgiving occasions; but it was always open, always free. The blazing fireplace, with its shining andirons, never lacked its back-log and forestick, with its basket of chips to throw on when evening began to settle down, to give a glow and cheer to every object, and every face of the gathering family group, which furnace heat and gas lights have never been able to reproduce.

There was the mother's three-legged stand, where stood her basket of darning and knitting, which must never be disturbed. There stood the father's desk, not much like the costly and marvelous thing of the present day, but straight and stiff, with its high-backed wooden armchair before it, sacred and ready always for his use; his keeping place in the "keeping room." And, though the children must respect the belongings of their elders, they were not forgotten in this home-like provision for the comfort of all; but had their own table which they could gather about for study, with a cupboard for their books near at hand.

This was the "keeping room" of our fathers and mothers, and of our childhood, too, if as I have said, we are fifty years old. By and by, however, it changed into a sitting room, the open fire gave way to a stove, the rag carpet to an ingrain, and stylish furniture crowded out the old. But it was still the dear old gathering place of the family. It was still the "keeping room" of the affections, the fostering place of unity of sentiment, of confiding interest, and of loving sympathy. It was the place of freedom. Did any one come home tired from school or meeting or business? There he could throw himself into some easy chair, and rest, or read, or chat. There a privileged neighbor could run in without the formality of a ring of the bell.

How many blessed associations cluster around such a room, as we get farther and farther away from its pure atmosphere. As we look back upon all the devious journey which we have taken since we left the dear old keeping room of our childhood, we can see that its keeping has reached all the way. Seeds sown there in young hearts have borne such fruits as love of home, the sacredness of family ties, pure and high-minded relations between the sexes, love for God, and all right living.

The family sitting-room is still the keeping place of pure morals and tender affections in many a home in our land, especially in village and country life.

But what can be said of our cities? Is it not lamentably true, that in the four stories of our elegant "stone fronts" there is not space enough found for such a room?

I have in mind one of these city homes where it has been my custom to visit freely. The basement contains the dining-room and kitchen, hall and bath-room. It is easy to enter, and here you find the daily papers, but it is rather dark. The mother stays about here a good part of the morning; then she goes to her room, not in the next story, for that has just the two parlors; they open out of each other and are full of elegant things. To be sure the back parlor was originally intended for this same sitting-room which the heads of the family look back upon with so much tenderness in the old homestead. They stop here with their company, and if you are to stay only a little while, this is the place to visit; but if your stay is prolonged, they fall into their usual custom, which is to ascend one more flight of stairs and gather in the mother's private apartment.

In this family of my friend there were two boys growing to manhood, and one young lady. The boys roomed in the fourth story; they were made free to mother's room, of course, but mother retired early, and they were supposed then to go to their own rooms, or down into the back parlor. Their sister did sometimes go down with them and play a few tunes upon the piano, but it was an understood thing that mother and sister liked best to sit in their bed-rooms, and the practical working of it all was, that the boys soon found it more agreeable to spend their evenings out.

I presume no one will be surprised, having been told this much, that in a few years' time the family were weeping over two ruined young men. The parents were Christians, and fond of their children, and people wondered that they should be so afflicted. For myself, I never could keep this thought from rising up in my secret soul, "Alas, they had no keeping room!"

I have ventured to suggest this reason to the daughter, whose one affliction now that she is settled in a home of her own, is her two intemperate brothers, and she acknowledges that it might have been so. She says, "Father was always off on business, and mother and I did like to get up to our rooms. Then, you know, the back parlor was carpeted like the front, and if we lived there, it would fade and wear out faster, and the rooms looked so pretty open together, it seemed a pity to shut the doors, in order to keep one warm enough to sit in."

Ah! thought I again, as Dr. Vincent says in his lecture, "That boy." "There was a carpet saved, but a boy lost!" "Yes, even two boys!"

And since I saw this ruin I have been thinking much about the dear old "keeping room," and wondering if the frequent ruin of young men in our cities, yes, and of girls, too, may not be referred often, very often, to this sad lack in our homes.

There must be a family gathering place; a cheerful room of easy access, apart from anybody's sleeping room, unless it be, that the family are very poor. Our three and four story houses have no necessity of that kind.

Mothers! you are the ones to arrange the house. Do not, I beg of you, begin life without providing the cozy, cheerful sitting-room; the place where the fathers and the sons feel as welcome to come and go, yes, and to stay, too, as the mothers and daughters. And not only provide the room, but be there yourself, every day and evening when your household cares permit. Thus doing you will find the place to prove itself indeed a "*keeping room*." It may be that you can keep the purity and honor of your family by the help of this simple custom which you now regard of so little moment.

TRUE victory is not to crush an enemy, but to make him your friend.—*Guyot.*

UNION SIGNAL

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For presidents of states and superintendents of departments, see Annual Leaflet, which will be sent by Mrs. Buell on application, inclosing a two-cent stamp.

That our sons may be as plants grown up in their youth; that our daughters may be as corner-stones, polished after the similitude of a palace.—Psa. 144: 12.

A Christian is just one who does what the Lord Jesus tells him. Neither more nor less than that makes one a Christian.—*MacDonald.*

EQUAL SUFFRAGE IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

There seems danger that interest in the Nebraska amendment campaign will dwarf interest in the equal suffrage campaign in South Dakota. As friends of temperance we cannot afford to let this be the case. Experience proves that prohibitory laws must have the home ballot back of them to secure enforcement. The fight is being carried on heroically by home forces and National workers headed by Susan B. Anthony, but reënforcements are needed.

The history of to-day presents no grander figure than Miss Anthony, who has passed her seventieth birthday and earned, if ever woman did, honored rest, going to that frontier state, a thousand miles from home, giving time and money, working with all the ardor and much more than the wisdom and effectiveness of thirty, to secure for the women of this new commonwealth the freedom she herself has never known.

Philena Everett Johnson, President of the Equal Suffrage Association, sends a ringing bugle call to the hosts all along the line. Fill up the treasury, distribute literature, keep up the meetings of your local clubs; carry on the campaign on the "Do-every-thing" policy. Call out local speakers; hold oratorical suffrage contests, fagot parties, yellow tea parties, suffrage dinners and teas; report every local meeting in your county papers; see that every township is thoroughly organized. SING suffrage into the people; let every club have a quartette of singers; drill the children in suffrage songs; have them, as well as the quartette, sing at every meeting. These are some of her marching orders.

A state convention was called to meet at Mitchell, August 25 and 26, immediately preceding the State Republican Convention, which meets there the 27th. State and national forces are concentrated there at this time, and it offers the opportunity of a lifetime to put in telling strokes for equal suffrage, which means purity and temperance.

Meanwhile the enemy is equally active; he has sown tares of dissension, and he is scattering broadcast his false words and false deductions. A "Remonstrance," purporting to express the views of women in Massachusetts, Maine, Illinois and other states has been largely circulated. It gives a summary of the very weak article of Goldwin Smith in the January *Forum*, founded on such "maybes" as these: "The women of France, some years ago, would probably have voted a war for the support of the temporal power of the Pope. The women of England might have voted intervention in favor of the Queen of Naples. In both cases men would have refused to march or act, and government would have succumbed."

Its sneering reference to Wyoming is fully refuted by the census returns and the opinion of Judge Carey, given in our issue of August 7. The fluctuating character of women's voting which it brings as an argument against giving the ballot to women is, in our opinion, one of the strongest arguments in its favor. It proves the truth of the assertion so often made that women hold the ballot sacred to moral ends. When no moral issue is involved, they stay quietly at home and let the men do the voting. But let it be a question of opening saloons, of the protection of their girls, of keeping our public schools really free, or any other question vitally affecting the home, and they are on hand with their ballots to turn the scale in favor of the right. They are the reserve forces of the nation, the Bluchers whose coming decides many a moral Waterloo.

It calls the "English Remonstrance" the most notable contribution to suffrage literature of the last year, and gives the list of its signers to awe us by their array of titles. But they only show that the remonstrance comes from women whose lives give them little opportunity to know the terrible need there is for ballots in the hands of women for their own protection. Not one of them ever had to earn her bread side by side with men, with unequal wages for equal work, or to fight for the preservation of her honor under the fearful conditions imposed by laws made by and for men alone. Nor are they women who through philanthropic work, have come hand to hand and heart to heart with their poorer sisters who must so work and so struggle. The Remonstrance truly says they are "leaders in social and literary circles," shut in by rank, fortune, environment, from the conditions that have burned into other women's souls a conviction of the need of the ballot in their hands.

One of these remonstrants is Lady Randolph Churchill; but does it not seem something of a farce—a selfish farce at that—for the leader of the Primrose League, to inveigle against woman's ballot? If it be right and womanly for her to attempt to rally the women of England under the Tory banner for the political support of her own husband, how can it be wrong and unwomanly for untitled women, out on the plains of the great New West, to have and to exercise that power which shall help to make that new land, God's land, a place where the Home outranks the political caucus in influence?

The "Suffrage Waterloo" is what it denominates the defeat in Washington. I was in that territory all through that campaign and know whereof I speak when I say that the result there was no more a fair test of suffrage than was the defeat of the prohibitory amendment in Massachusetts proof that the majority of voters in the old Bay State believed in the saloon. The defeat in both cases was due to the same cause, the domination of both old parties by the liquor power, a domination which made many honest, Christian men unconsciously do the bidding of the system they hate. To this was added such a complication of issues as was never presented in a political campaign before; four leading questions—adoption of the state constitution, of the temperance clause, of the suffrage clause, and the location of the capital; either one important enough to found an election on—and the intensely personal interests involved in the election of a full corps of state officers.

Back of these, playing upon all these strings and thus working through them its own diabolical will, was the liquor traffic, yet so concealed that many never suspected its presence. But it was there all the same, shutting the mouths of both parties and all candidates concerning either temperance or suffrage. I often spoke in towns where there was either a Democratic or a Republican rally, and met their speakers and the candidates socially. In not one instance did I know of any allusion being made at any of these rallies to either of these issues, and when, as on several occasions, I asked their speakers whom I knew in their hearts favored them, to speak, if but a few words, in their favor, the answer was always the same in substance, whether given in plain English or by a shrug of the shoulders.

"We can't do it; if we do the other party (or the other fellow) will take all the liquor vote."

And it should not be forgotten that it was not the people who, as this Remonstrance asserts, had enjoyed the supposed blessings of woman suffrage for five years, that voted down the suffrage clause. During the fourteen months preceding this election, months in which, by the decision of the Territorial Court, confessedly based on a technicality, women had been deprived of the ballot, 90,000 inhabitants had been added to the population of the territory. Saloons had multiplied unprecedentedly, each one a school to teach anti-suffrage doctrine; the hop interest had assumed unexpected proportions, and this interest was controlled largely by a syndicate of Cincinnati and San Francisco brewers, and all these ruling influences which had arisen "knew not Joseph."

The Washington which gave woman the ballot was represented by that historic group of men and women kneeling around the open Bible, while above them floated the flag of our country while they dedicated the virgin soil of that territory to God and freedom; the Washington which took from her the ballot is the one represented by Dutch Jake's famous saloon in Spokane. Choose ye, men of Dakota, this day which you will serve.

I LIKE life and I also like righteousness. If I can not keep the two together, I will let life go and choose righteousness.—*Menæus.*

AMERICAN TITLES.

Oliver Wendell Holmes' "Over the Teacups," is each month *the* attraction of the *Atlantic*. His "Broomstick Train, or the Witches Returned," in the August number is such a happy conceit every one wonders why nobody thought of it before; but nobody did. It is too long to quote here and altogether too good to "cut." You must therefore, go to the *Atlantic* for it.

Here is what he has to say, in the same article, of American titles. A capital hit on a species of snobbery that usually escapes the drubbing it deserves:

"It is a very curious fact that, with all our boasted 'free and equal' superiority over the communities of the Old World, our people have the most enormous appetite for Old World titles of distinction. Sir Michael and Sir Hans belong to one of the most extended of the aristocratic orders. But we have also 'Knights and Ladies of Honor,' and, what is still grander, 'Royal Conclave of Knights and Ladies,' 'Royal Arcanum,' and 'Royal Society of Good Fellows,' 'Supreme Council,' 'Imperial Court,' 'Grand Protector,' and 'Grand Dictator,' and so on. Nothing less than 'Grand' and 'Supreme' is good enough for the dignitaries of our associations of citizens. Where does all this ambition for names without realities come from? Because a Knight of the Garter wears a golden star, why does the worthy cordwainer, who mends the shoes of his fellow-citizens, want to wear a tin star, and take a name that had a meaning as used by the representatives of ancient families, or the men who made themselves illustrious by their achievements?

"It appears to be a peculiarly American weakness. The French republicans of the earlier period thought the term *citizen* was good enough for anybody. At a later period, 'le Roi Citoyen'—the citizen King—was a common title given to Louis Philippe. But nothing is too grand for the American, in the way of titles. The proudest of them all signify absolutely nothing. They do not stand for ability, for public service, for social importance, for large possessions; but, on the contrary, are oftenest found in connection with personalities to which they are supremely inapplicable. We can hardly afford to quarrel with a National habit which, if lightly handled, may involve us in serious domestic difficulties. The 'Right Worshipful' functionary whose equipage stops at my back gate, and whose services are indispensable to the health and comfort of my household, is a dignitary whom I must not offend. I must speak with proper deference to the lady who is scrubbing my floors, when I remember that her husband, who saws my wood, carries a string of high-sounding titles which would satisfy a Spanish nobleman."

THE SALVATION ARMY IN CHICAGO.

As announced in a previous issue, Commissioner Ballington Booth and his wife, accompanied by a large delegation of the Salvation Army, held two meetings in Chicago last week, the first in the down-town Methodist Church, the second in Farwell Hall. Both houses were packed, and hundreds seeking admittance turned away. Those who came expecting a "circus" were greatly disappointed. As the *Inter Ocean*, in its account of the meetings, said, the froth has all worked off, and the army has come to be a band of zealous Christian workers, bent on clearing the gutters and slums of human wrecks and outcasts. Mrs. Booth was by far the most interesting personality present: *petite*, graceful, eloquent, thrilling all hearts as she told of work done for women in the slums of London and New York. She is very witty also, and often made smiles chase the tears away on the faces of her audience. Next in interest was Lord Ratna Pavla, a converted Buddhist priest from the island of Ceylon. He is small and slight—reminding one of Ramabai, only that he is darker—and possesses much of her intense earnestness and eloquence. He told the story of his conversion, speaking in Cingalese, with great fervor, not lessened by the fact that he must reach his audience through an interpreter. Kantakella, a countryman and co-convert of his, acted in this capacity, besides making a speech and singing a song on his own account. Miss Willard attended the first meeting and spoke six minutes, expressing high appreciation for the work done by the Salvation Army among those whom no other organization can reach. But as to the assertion made by one of the daily papers that she said a movement is on foot for uniting the W. C. T. U. and the Salvation Army, that is all the figment of a reporter's brain. She certainly said no such thing, and assures us she meant no such thing. The statement was "made up out of whole cloth," like several other statements about the W. C. T. U. in the same paper. The fact that no one can join the Salvation Army who uses either alcoholic liquors or tobacco, and that it does probably more rescue work than any other organization, makes us feel very kindly toward it, but as for our amalgamating with it, each organization has too intense a personality of its own to make that possible.

JULIA A. AMES.

It was at Lake Bluff that she who now forms so large a part of my life first came into it. The evening before one of our Schools of Methods convened we had a social reunion at Hotel Irving; to break up the stiffness of the opening hour, I had arranged a little program of music and informal speeches. A gentleman came to me saying: "If you need another number on your program I have a young friend here who is a fine elocutionist, and I think she will recite for you if you wish." Now, at that time I had a holy horror of elocutionists—either they have improved or I have since then—and I was not at all pleased with the idea of having one on my program; but I could not, in courtesy, refuse to be introduced to her. He brought her to me; one sight of her face conquered my prejudice; and before he had time to introduce "Miss Julia Ames," I was ready to invite her to take part in the exercises. She accepted, modestly, yet with no affectation of reluctance—accepted as one does who receives her gift as from God to be used in His service. The recitation she gave was, "The Modern Cain," and so feelingly was it rendered that at its close, friends gathered round to congratulate her, and strangers, to be introduced. Her sweet, simple manner in receiving her friends' congratulations showed a nature too fine to be spoiled by flattery, while the quiet dignity of her reception of strangers proved her to be thoroughly at home in society.

Here, thought I, is a type of our finest young womanhood, and my heart coveted her for the work. "Who is she, and where does she come from?" was the inquiry on many lips. In answer to it I learned that she was the youngest daughter of a wealthy citizen of Streator, Illinois; just at that time the family were in Chicago, that they might afford a home for the son then in the law school here; that she was educated at Wesleyan University, being the special friend of Prof. Sue M. D. Fry, of that institution; that she was very popular in society—we did not need to be told that; she could not help being so—the idol of her parents, who were ready to gratify every wish so far as money could gratify it. Indeed, her life seemed so bright and attractive, so full of the good things of this world that I feared there would be found no place in it for the prosaic, often hard work, of a W. C. T. U. woman.

Later I learned my mistake, learned that below the sunkissed ripples of this favored life there flowed deep and strong the current of that stream whose fountain is beneath the throne of God, consecrating her whole being to His service. Already her W. C. T. U. work had begun in Streator, where Mrs. Plumb, the district president, found in her a most efficient helper. That we had not yet recognized her in Chicago was simply because she was a stranger there, too modest and unassuming to press to the front.

Now that we had discovered her, she was soon drawn into the Central Union and through it found what seems to us her God-appointed lifework. For it was through the press work of that union that she discovered herself, or more accurately, we discovered in her the journalistic faculty. For years the union had tried in vain to secure the entree of the great dailies of Chicago; now Miss Ames undertook the work and accomplished it. Some think that the fact of her father and brothers being prominent Republicans helped to open the door of these closed sanctums to her. It may have been so in the first opening; afterwards it was her own wise, sweet way, her delicate tact, and her untiring efforts to have everything presented for publication exactly right, which won the victory. Yet who shall deny that back of this wisdom and tact were the prayers which continually went up for her and her work? For her, God's promise to give wisdom was often pleaded in the union and by us who so loved her at Headquarters, and it was not pleaded in vain. Wise she is beyond her years, and wonderfully blessed with consecrated common sense. This was shown in her press work, as later in her work on THE UNION SIGNAL.

The first of the great dailies in this city to admit a W. C. T. U. department was the *Inter-Ocean*. In her first interviews with its editors, Miss Ames received many charges and cautions, all of which she faithfully tried to heed. Yet in spite of her care, everything she sent was sharply scanned and often mercilessly cut. At first only a few inches of space were accorded her. This was gradually increased as the editors learned they could trust her, till, before she gave the department into other hands, she usually occupied nearly a column, and editors ceased to cut her manuscript. This department became a model of its kind, filled with crisp, fresh news of the work going on, never a line of prosy dissertation, never an ill-natured fling, but always a driving away of the darkness of ignorance by letting the truth shine.

Then other work came to her hand; as the National superintendent of press work, our Queen Esther Housh, found its labor too great for her, Miss Ames was appointed her assistant. Mrs. Housh rendered invaluable service to workers in her department who were conducting W. C. T. U. columns in local papers, by furnishing them the "Bulletin" from which to make clippings. But the great papers will not use clippings, and Miss Ames set herself to the task of discovering a way by which the leading papers, especially the religious weeklies, could be reached. This is how she accomplished it: Every two weeks she compiled a sheet of the freshest, most important temperance items, wrote them out with her own hand, duplicated them by cyclostyle, and sent them out to picked papers having over ten thousand subscribers. None of these papers had a distinctively W. C. T. U. column, but every one of them used more or less of these carefully prepared items; thus hundreds of thousands heard temperance truth who, but for her, would never have heard it. The tact, the care and the labor which the preparation of these bi-weekly bulletins required, can be appreciated only by those who have done similar work. And it was all done gratuitously, and continued until her duties on THE UNION SIGNAL forced her to relinquish it to another.

Her connection with the Central Union brought into her life another molding force whose power is beyond computation; this is the friendship of that Greatheart among women, Helen Louise Hood. We sometimes speak of them as our Damon and Pythias, but the bond uniting them is more sacred than heathen friends can ever know. Like Jonathan and David their hearts are knit together in a union so close that to each the other takes, in large measure, the place of kindred; each heart is the other's home, and for years the same roof and the same room have sheltered them. When you know that this roof is that of Rest Cottage, Evanston, you will understand what other ennobling influences have chiseled their fine impress upon our Yolande's character. For "Yolande" your Miss Ames is to us; the pet name Mrs. Carse gave her when she first came among us suits her so well that we almost forget her baptismal title. At Rest Cottage Miss Ames lives continually beneath the benediction of dear Madame Willard's influence, to whom she is as a daughter beloved, and with the inspiration of Miss Willard's presence in her visits home. She is there in the center of things, the whispering gallery of the W. C. T. U., a very "Queen's Garden" in which souls can grow. And grow there her soul does; beyond all intellectual development—and that has been marked—is the spiritual development which has gone on in our Yolande. She is being continually taught of God, in ways all His own. In this spiritual development Mrs. Andrew, to whom soul-culture comes as natural as does blooming to flowers, has had large share.

When, on account of her health, Mrs. Andrew felt that she must give up her work on THE UNION SIGNAL, the vital question was, Who can carry it on as admirably as she has done? My thought turned at once to the dear girl who won my heart that evening at Lake Bluff, and who since in her press work had demonstrated her journalistic ability. Those who knew less of her shook their heads, at first, fearing she was too young for such a heavy burden, but the resident directors, to whom she was personally known, voted to entrust the work to her and she entered upon it.

How she succeeded our pages declare. Until last year her special province was the difficult one of News From the Field, and the children's department. She originated the department of Illustrated Biography and the Queen's Garden; in all her work she showed a thoroughness, patience and courtesy, absolutely indispensable to success, yet seldom found united in one person. Her forte is not so much writing, though she is ready with her pen, as it is that higher faculty which instinctively tells her what to choose and what to reject of others' writing, and the winning power to draw from them their best thoughts.

Last year during my absence she had charge of the remaining departments of the paper, Mrs. Andrew returning to take up those Miss Ames had conducted during her absence. So well did she succeed that many declared the paper vastly improved under her management, and I felt great diffidence about returning as I did the last of April, to allow her to go to Europe. For that she is now away, the presence of this sketch in the paper clearly shows; if she were here she would never allow it, but knowing how many thousands will be made glad by the sight of her bonny face, and this imperfect sketch of her, for your sakes I brave the danger of her displeasure.

Her trip to Europe has been one of unalloyed pleasure, every home letter is brimming over with happiness; indeed, she is so happy she cannot take time to write for publication. She has always been a "sunshine child," the good which others sigh for in vain, drops into her lap unasked. Her trip is made a continual joy by unexpected pleasure she had not dared to plan for. Her month in London was a continued ovation; that she did her part in return, the existence of the Press department of the B. W. T. A., organized through her inspiration, testifies. At Berlin she was the guest of Mary B. Willard, and is now "doing the continent," with a chosen party under the auspices of Mrs. Willard's School for Girls, personally conducted by Miss Sarah E. Morgan, for two years an associate of Mrs. Willard in the school.

The Passion Play, at Oberammergau thrilled her soul with a sense of the Infinite Love; Rome was a wondrous revelation to her; everywhere she goes the earnest soul looking through her glad eyes reads the story of God's love in mountains whose strength is His also; in valleys slumbering in the hollow of his hand; in cathedral spire, in speaking marble, or in the deathless colors of immortal artists. We know she will return to us with body strengthened, with mind and heart enriched. Prayer ascends from many, many hearts that the Everlasting Arms may enfold her, bearing her back to us in safety over the ocean which now rolls between us.

It is needless to say that glad welcome awaits her, not only in the editorial rooms, but in the composing room where she has won the hearts of all our employeés, and from the W. T. P. A. circle of King's Daughters, whose president she was when she went away, for our Yolande wears the purple ribbon and the silver cross as well as the white ribbon. She has well learned the lesson taught by Mrs. Browning:

> "Life means, be sure,
> Both head and heart—both active, both complete,
> And both in earnest."

GREAT BRITAIN'S NEW PRESIDENT.

Lady Henry Somerset has a beautiful passage in her address after being elected Margaret Bright Lucas' successor as president of the British Women's Temperance Association. She said: "You have done me the great honor of asking me to be your president, and as I speak to-day, a little scene comes before my eyes, which seems best to express that which is in my heart. In our own church-yard at home, we laid to rest one of our band of mothers. The little group of orphan children stood around the open grave, and when the last words of prayer had died away, there was a pause, and each wondering, grief-stricken little face looked down into that deep, dark grave in silent awe, while an almost overwhelming desolate blank crept over their baby hearts. Presently the elder sister, just a child herself, with a great effort, dried her tears, and with all a mother's tenderness shining out through the dawning of her own life, took each little mourner and clasped her to her heart, saying: 'I cannot be a mother to you like she was, but I will love you as she would want you loved.' To-day, standing as I do here in the place of one who was so tenderly loving and loved in this our grand association, I can only echo that child's words. She whom we have lost from among us has now been called out by her Master to work in higher spheres. We miss her gentle and inspiring presence, and the words rise to our lips as we see her vacant place,

> 'So many loads; so much to do;
> So little done; such things to be.
> How know I what had need of thee?
> For thou wert strong as thou wert true.'

She speaks to us still to-day, although her voice is silent; for truly all voices are eternal that have transmitted God's messages to waiting souls. The grandeur of her noble life inspires us. Although her work is laid aside down here, I can only pray, and do so fervently from my very heart, that the same spirit which inspired her gentle leadership may fall on me."

> Peace hath higher tests of manhood
> Than ever battle knew. —*Whittier.*

Queen's Gardens.

WHEN THE KING SHALL COME TO HIS OWN AGAIN.

The lilies are set in the garden high,
They hold up their heads to watch the sky;
They stand at their post through storm and rain
Till the King shall come to his own again.
The lilies are withering one by one,
But buds shall awake for the next year's sun;
They shall open their hearts with never a stain,
And the King shall come to his own again.

I am but weak, with no arms to fight;
Great is their strength who withstand the right;
How can I aid to burst the chain
That the King may come to his own again?
I can but watch, I can but pray,
I can but look for a brighter day;
But I know that evil shall cease to reign,
And the King shall come to his own again.

Years may be long, and I be dead;
There shall stand up worthier in my stead;
Worthy at last to join the train
When the King shall come to his own again.
O day of days! O day most bright,
White as my lilies' hearts are white;
There shall be neither care nor pain
When the King shall come to his own again.

—*William Waterfield in Home Maker.*

ACTIONS SPEAK LOUDER THAN WORDS.

BY HELEN A. STEINHAUER.

It was a beautiful day in early spring, and the genial warmth and bright sunshine had filled Broadway with a sightly stream of pretty girls in new and pretty spring suits. Among the number was Agnes Hetherington, conspicuous by reason of her unusual height and perfect figure, and an indescribable something about her which, to her great annoyance, invariably attracted attention and caused men to turn for a second look at "that magnificent woman!"

But unquestionably the chief charm lay in the expression of her mobile countenance, which now was thoughtful and absorbed. Although elegantly and stylishly dressed it was evident that she was no mere butterfly of fashion, whose sole aim in life was to make conquests and to be admired. Our Agnes was an earnest Christian, who for two years past had labored as a teacher in a mission school, connected with the somewhat aristocratic church of which she was a member.

Now her thoughts were busied with the father of one of her pupils—a man who had known better days, but whom drink had dragged down to a very low level.

She had reasoned and pleaded with him, and done all in her power to help him rise from the depths, but to no avail. His self-respect was crushed, and when that is paralyzed it is like writing on the sands of the sea-shore, the first wave of temptation sweeps all away.

Inly praying God to give him strength and herself wisdom and opportunity, she suddenly noticed a crowd before her, seemingly gathered around some object at the edge of the sidewalk.

"Probably some terrible accident," she said to herself, and turned, thinking to cross over to the other side.

But oddly enough just then the parable of the man who had fallen among thieves and been wounded, and whom the priest and Levite passed by on the other side, flashed into her mind, and she felt irresistibly impelled to give a keen glance. As she looked the surging crowd gave way a little, and to her horror she saw lying flat on his back in the gutter the poor drunkard who had been in her thoughts but a moment ago.

Their eyes met, and she saw that, muddled as his brain was, he still recognized her, and struggled helplessly to regain an upright position.

Recognizing her opportunity, without a moment's hesitation she bravely stepped forward, as one with authority, and in clear, distinct tones said: "Let me help you, Mr. Abbey," and stretching out her daintily gloved hand assisted him to rise, the crowd looking on with curious interest as he staggered up. Then laying his mud-besmirched hand on her delicately appareled arm he calmly walked down the thronged street she steadying his uncertain footsteps with her youthful strength, nor relinquishing her kindly hold until they reached the door of his humble home.

"How could you do it, Agnes?—you, who are so proud!" said her sister to her, as they talked it over in the privacy of their luxurious bed-chamber, that night.

"I don't know, Grace," she replied with emphasis. "But there was nothing else to do, and so I just did it. You see I had been praying for an opportunity to reach his heart, and—there it was! I saw that if I turned away then I might talk forever and make no impression. But it was worse than death! I so feared strangers would fancy I was taking home my own father. I could not have done it had God not helped me."

"Actions speak louder than words." When the door closed on Agnes Hetherington's stately presence, Nathan Abbey, now thoroughly sobered by the long walk and its unusual circumstances, said solemnly: "God helping me, I will let drink alone from this hour. There must be something worth saving in me yet, or Miss Hetherington would never have done for me what she has done to-day. God bless her!"

And now, after more than half a score of years, Nathan Abbey, honored and respected, still lives to keep his word.

Battle Creek, Mich.

News from the Field.

MICHIGAN.

CIRCULAR LETTER.

At our last state convention it was voted to send Mrs. A. S. Benjamin to Nebraska for one month's labor in the amendment campaign. A circular letter was sent by our corresponding secretary, Mrs. Wheeler, asking each union to contribute according to its ability towards her expenses and support while there. A letter from our state treasurer says, "The unions are very slow in responding;" only three districts have contributed, and she adds, "It will be a pity if this is all Michigan can do, after being so liberally aided in our own amendment campaign." I saw Mrs. Benjamin at Bay View and she said she could not go until October. We all know Mrs. Benjamin, her talent, and hearty eloquence, her devotion to our cause in all its aspects, and we cannot doubt that she will aid the cause very much, and who knows but the victory may hinge largely upon what she may do, sustained by the money and prayers of the Michigan unions? I am much pressed in spirit about this. A victory for prohibition in Nebraska means onward progress towards National prohibition. Nebraska has been held up as the model high license state; has tried it twelve years, and now her people are aroused and determined to throw off the incubus. The enemy is also aroused to secure the state for *permanent license*. The *Voice* is doing good work for this campaign, and tells us that the prospects are now more encouraging for prohibition, and that the Nebraska press are largely aiding.

Dear sisters, I urge you for the sake of the cause, the homes, the mothers and children of Nebraska, to send in your contributions soon, be they much or little, to our state treasurer, Mrs. F. E. Holden, Reed City. I fear that many of our unions do not realize the great significance of this campaign, both morally and politically, in its relation to National prohibition.

A defeat will dishearten multitudes of our halting friends who are looking for progress; and a *victory* in Nebraska, the oracle for high license, will determine the action of multitudes in favor of the "growing cause."

I pray your hearts may be moved to do quickly what you can, that our own speaker may be sent with the money and blessing of the Michigan unions. Solicit aid of unions or of individuals.

MRS. L. M. BOISE.

NEW YORK.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY CONVENTION.

About thirty miles from New York City, on the Harlem railroad, is a place rightly named Pleasantville, and about two miles distant is the little village of Chappaqua, known as the home of Horace Greeley and also as the seat of a flourishing Friends' school, "Chappaqua Mountain Institute." By invitation of the Pleasantville and Chappaqua union the twelfth annual meeting of the county W. C. T. U. was held in the M. E. Church in the village of Pleasantville, on Friday and Saturday, June 13 and 14. When the trains arrived bringing white-ribboners from all parts of the county, private conveyances were waiting to take them to the place of meeting a mile away. As we entered the church, almost an ideal country church, within and without, we were grateful for so quiet and beautiful a spot in which to hold our June convention, where open doors and windows admit no distracting noise, but only sweet sounds and clover-scented air. A beautiful banner belonging to the Loyal Temperance Legion of South Mt. Vernon was placed among the flowers on the platform by their enthusiastic leader, Miss Victoria Bell. Each session opened with a devotional service, Mrs. E. S. Reynolds, Mrs. L. A. Griffin, Miss H. A. Rollins and Mrs. Henry White leading. Nearly the entire delegation and a large number of visitors were in their seats at eleven o'clock Friday morning, the time for the annual address of the president, Mrs. Stanton Cady. Two points were strongly emphasized: First, the work is God's; second, success is sure. The address was brief, but full of helpful suggestions and inspiration to work.

Miss Jane C. Washburn, of Chappaqua, a young lady of the Society of Friends, gave the welcome, to which Miss Maria Moger, one of the sweet Y girls of Mt. Kisco, responded. The reports of the secretary and of the treasurer were encouraging. Eighteen unions reported 463 members; four Y's, seventy-eight members. The Y's alone had raised $532.65, from which they had contributed to county, state and National work. A Y was organized at White Plains last fall by Mrs. Jump, during the session of the semi-annual convention at that place. The plans for organization during the year have been frustrated by the ill health of the president, the prevalence of la grippe, and other hindrances, but in nearly every department of work there has been advancement. The superintendent of fair work, Mrs. Robert Jackman, reported that the law prohibiting the sale of intoxicants on the fair ground was enforced, and no drunkenness was seen there. The W. C. T. U. tent, ice-water and temperance literature were appreciated, and the plans are initiated for a temperance restaurant at the county fair next fall, each union assisting. Mrs. Bullock, who was the speaker for the evening, conducted the "children's hour," and the two Loyal Temperance Legions did great credit to themselves and their teachers. At Chappaqua, Miss Gabrielle Greeley, who is gifted in character sketching, has, with her chalk pictures, greatly aided Miss Washburn in the juvenile work, while at Pleasantville, ministers and others have assisted.

One of the pleasant features of the occasion was the presence of two of the former pastors: Rev. Mr. Sager, of the M. E. Church, and Rev. Mr. Welcher, of the Presbyterian Church, who accompanied their wives, the ex-president and ex-secretary of the local union, to take a part in the convention. The house was filled in the evening and the collection was good. The reports of the department superintendents and the election of officers necessarily took considerable time. A paper was read by Mrs. Troll, subject, "The Model Union." Mrs. Balch, delegate to Chicago, gave delightful jottings from the National.

In accepting Mrs. Cady's resignation as president, there was a general feeling of sorrow, but her pale face pleaded so strongly for rest that every one realized that it was but reasonable that she should be relieved from the office temporarily, at least. So Mrs. Dr. Balch, the vice-president at large, a veteran in temperance work, and perfectly capable in every way, accepted the nomination and was elected president, and Mrs. Cady vice-president at large. Mrs E. S. Underhill was reëlected treasurer, and Mrs. E. F. Fowler, secretary. The same superintendents of departments are continued with one or two exceptions. The annual meeting will hereafter be held in the fall instead of spring, so that the present officers are elected for a year and a half.

An invitation to hold our October convention at Mamaroneck was accepted.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

Resolved, That we recommend the unions to give their support and influence during the coming months to secure prohibition for our state.

Resolved, That we advise our local unions to hold district meetings, inviting the unions in adjacent towns to meet for that purpose.

Resolved, That we advise our local unions to hold Demorest medal contests as being highly educational.

WHITE RIBBONER.

SILVER LAKE ASSEMBLY.

The Silver Lake Assembly W. C. T. U., under the direction of its president, Mrs. L. P. Davies, and its secretary, Mrs. E. A. Cook, has been doing some good work during the three weeks of the Assembly. Every morning at ten o'clock the white-ribboners were seen wending their way toward the Hall of Philosophy, where the School of Methods was held with the following instructors: Temperance Literature, Mrs. Lena O. Morse; Heredity, Mrs. Mattie Smith Williamson; Juvenile Work, Mrs. H. A. Perrigo; Young Woman's Work, Mrs. C. J. A. Jump; Parliamentary drill, Mrs. L. F. Adams; Mothers' Meetings and Social Purity, Mrs. Anna E. Rice; Evangelistic Work, Mrs. M. J. Weaver; Scientific Temperance Instruction, Mrs. L. P. Davies; Narcotics, Mrs. T. J. Bissell; Instruction to Secretaries, Julia E. Dailey; Instruction to Treasurers, Mabel M. Perkins. Much interest was manifested in all the departments of work presented, thus proving that while we come from our homes to this delightful Silver Lake for rest and recreation, the cause so dear to us was not allowed to lose its hold upon our hearts for even a few days. July 25th was designated as W. C. T. U. day. Mrs. Rounds, of Illinois, gave one of her admirable addresses in the afternoon, on Social Purity. Unlike most speakers she took *two* texts; one for the men is found in Ecclesiastes 11:9; one for the women in Isaiah 32:9. As the writer was returning from the lecture she heard a gentleman say to his companion, "That is the best address we have heard yet."

Mrs. C. J. A. Jump, with the Y's, had charge of the evening session, and presented the following program, which she was unable to complete on account of a severe storm early in ths evening. Paper, "Constitutional Amendment," Miss Izora Sherwood; short address, "Social Side of Y Work," Miss Josephine Griffith; Parliamentary Drill composed of nine Y's and four honorary members. The points of discussion were, "Guide in Parliamentary Usage," "Y Course of Reading," "What part Honoraries should take in Local Work," "Best Methods of Replenishing the Treasury," "Badge," "Constitutional Amendment and our Relation to the Political Parties;" Solo, "Character Building," Miss Griffith; Reading, Miss Cook.

MRS. H. L. A. PLOUGH.

ROCKLAND COUNTY CONVENTION.

Our third annual meeting was held in the M. E. Church of Spring Valley, June 26, and praise belongs to God for the favor of such a perfect day. Mrs. J. A. Dingman presided with her usual pleasing dignity, and before the day closed was reëlected and entered upon her third year as president. Miss M. A. Cole as vice-president was also reëlected, also Mrs. L. P. Jones, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. C. A. Buckhout, recording secretary. On the resignation of our competent treasurer, Mrs. Josiah Conklin was chosen to that office. The church was well filled with earnest workers and attentive listeners at each session. The six unions of the county, the "Young People's Christian Temperance Union," and Loyal Temperance Legion of Spring Valley were well represented, also local citizens. The church was beautifully decorated. The very cordial address of welcome in the morning was given by Mrs. Alfred Smith, local president, and Mrs. E. P. Jones pleasingly responded. Rev. E. O. Howland, pastor of the church in which we convened, heartily welcomed the full house in the evening and expressed himself in sympathy with the W. C. T. U., the church and Bible temperance work.

The reports of the superintendents of the different branches of work in our county were excellent proofs that this was indeed a working organization, that "in the name of God" had they set up their banners, and in His strength and spirit had they "come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty." Most of the reports showed advancement in their special line of work, and increased opposition to the liquor traffic. We have five Loyal Tem-

perance Legions, numbering 347 members, 109 pledged. Our Y. P. C. T. U. has thirty members, seventeen of which are pledged. Mrs. Julia C. Johnson, who has been superintendent of this work from its organization in 1886, has been obliged on account of ill health to resign, and has taken up the county press work, as it can be done at home. Mrs. Abram Blauvelt succeeds her as county superintendent in juvenile work. Our other branches of W. C. T. U. work are, Sabbath observance, temperance literature, mothers' meetings, Sunday-school work, evangelistic, county fairs, scientific instruction, organization, narcotics, prison, jail and county-house work. Mrs. J. A. Dingman was made a life member of the state by the county W. C. T. U. Our superintendent of press work also became a life member of the county W. C. T. U. by the payment of $5.

Each session of the day was preceded by devotional exercises, interestingly led by Mrs. M. A. Wight. Mrs. Austin, president of Bergen and Passaic counties of New Jersey W. C. T. U., also in the evening by Rev. Mr. Craig, of the M. E. Church of Stony Point. The grand feature of the day was the answering of questions in the evening by our state corresponding secretary, Mrs. E. A. Boole, and her brilliant address in the evening, which stirred up and enlightened, especially on the subject of home protection in its various phases. The music by local talent was heartily and understandingly rendered. We trust eternity will bear proof that the work of the day was not lost.

JULIA C. JOHNSON,
Co. Supt. of Press Work.

ALLEGANY COUNTY CONVENTION.

Our annual meeting was held in Angelica, July 23, 24. Mrs. P. A. Willard, for eight years our president, called to order, and after devotional exercises led by Mrs. Leet, directed the work of the convention, and from her address we gathered strength by the successes of the past, and the outlook for the future. Mrs. Louise S. Rounds, president W. C. T. U. of Illinois was with us, and her counsel helped us to renewed efforts.

In the evening she delivered one of her clear and logical addresses. The reports from superintendents showed advance all along the lines. All the officers were reëlected.

MRS. A. M. TAYLOR, *Rec. Sec.*

A PLEASANT OCCASION AT CHAUTAUQUA.

Kellogg Hall is one of the very attractive points on the Chautauqua grounds, not alone because it is an imposing and beautiful structure and pleasant in all its appointments, but because of the motives which prompted its erection and the interests to which it is devoted.

Mr. James H. Kellogg, of Rochester, N. Y., presented this building to the Chautauqua Assembly as a memorial to his mother, and dedicated it to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and the interests of women and children in the various departments of art and study.

It was an unusually pleasant occasion recently when a breakfast was served to Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg after their arrival at Chautauqua. The hostesses were Mrs. M. E. Layton of the W. C. T. U., Miss Eliza M. Clark and Miss Mattie Van Rensselaer of the department of industrial drawing, Miss Frances Newton of the kindergarten, Miss Laura A. Fry of the wood-carving, and Miss Isabel E. Smith, Mrs. E. C. Dean and Miss Flora E. Roberts of the China painting department.

At an early hour Saturday morning, August 9, the guests were received in the parlors of the W. C. T. U. Present were Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg, Mr. and Mrs. George Vincent, President Lewis Miller and Mrs. Dr. Young. They were ushered into the pleasant hall occupied as a kindergarten, where Mrs. Ewing's art had prepared a dainty breakfast. The attractiveness of the occasion was greatly enhanced by the beautiful decorations, and the skill of the artist had been employed in the preparation of artistic souvenir cards. The occasion was one which will be pleasantly remembered by entertained and entertainers.

M. E. L.

NEBRASKA.

A NEW UNION AT WELLFLEET.

A meeting was called for July 2, by notice publicly given on preceding Sabbath. Mrs. Catherine M. Condon, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, a member of the Dartmouth branch of the W. C. T. U., was in charge in the absence of the state organizer. The list of officers is as follows: President, Mrs. F. E. Blanchard; vice-presidents, Mrs. Bishop, Mrs. Savage and Mrs. Page; secretary, Miss Nellie Gulliver; treasurer, Mrs. Freeman Dennis.

As there has been an attempt, already, to evade the law and set up a saloon surreptitiously, the following resolution will be understood as a note of warning when published in the *Wellfleet Standard;*

"*Resolved*, That the members of the Wellfleet W. C. T. U. desire to record their firm determination to do all in their power to prevent the liquor traffic, in any shape or form, getting a foothold in the town of Wellfleet."

Let the fact that the individual against whom this resolution is aimed was only saved from conviction because the principal witness had broken a game law, make all interested punctiliously careful in their observance of all legal enactments. Meanwhile this local union will not be caught napping, nor will it allow the resolution to remain a merely empty protest. I wish to express my grateful sense of the prompt and courteous response to my letter to Miss Frances E. Willard asking for information in reorganization. I wrote from Lexington, Ky., and on my arrival here found a full outfit. No one who wishes to organize a local W. C. T. U. need hesitate, as all possible will be done at Headquarters to simplify their task.

A second meeting was held on Saturday, July 5, when it resolved that the second meeting in the month after transacting necessary business should resolve itself into a mothers' circle, and that the first topic should be, "Rejoicing in the Lord as one means of leading our children to Christ." Mrs. Condon will correspond with the mothers' circle, and with affectionate greetings the meeting adjourned. Twenty-one names are on the roll; not bad for a town of less than one hundred in population, and a spirit of deep earnestness was manifested. C.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE JOTTINGS.

At the equal suffrage association convention held at Huron, July 8 and 9, thirty counties were represented. Changes were made in the executive board, members of the former committee, whose hands were full of business on other lines, tendering their resignations that others might be elected who would make the suffrage work their chief occupation during the few remaining months of the campaign.

The executive committee now stands: President, Mrs. Philena Everett Johnson; vice-president, Mrs. Irene G. Adams; secretary, Mr. W. F. Bailey; assistant secretary, Mrs. M. L. Hammer; treasurer, Miss S. A. Richards. Miss Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. H. M. Barker, Judge Thomas, are additional members

There will be headquarters at Huron. Another convention will be held at Mitchell Aug. 25 and 26, and the workers will at that time be reënforced by Mrs. Zerelda Wallace, Dr. Anna Shaw and others. Converts are being made at all our meetings; many who had never given consideration to the question of woman's position under the law now feel it their duty to consider it. In some places more women than men attended the June school election; and in many others there was an equal number. To show the readiness of the people to work for the amendment, I will say that I have been speaking constantly since the first of April and have not failed to organize an equal suffrage club in any place where no club had been previously formed, except in one case, where a misunderstanding as to dates, and the rain together, kept away all but a few who lived near the church, and it was thought best to wait for a larger gathering from which to select officers. By invitation of the president of the state equal suffrage association, and at the request of Miss Anthony, I hope to remain in the service till the close of the campaign.

MRS. JULIA B. NELSON,
Vice President Minn. W. C. T. U.

WISCONSIN.

STATE MOTTO: "WHAT OUGHT TO BE DONE CAN BE DONE."

In my last letter I gave an account of our state convention. In May, before the state meeting, Winnebago, Waukesha, and Walworth counties held conventions, and Jackson county an institute. A little earlier, Dunn county also held an institute. These were not reported to me in time for my letter in THE UNION SIGNAL of May 29; they were all enthusiastic, helpful meetings. The W. C. T. U. Institute is becoming a valuable feature of our county work. Jefferson, Richland, Clark, and Portage counties followed in June with conventions where earnest, practical work was done.

The third district held its convention the last of May. Mrs. M. A. B. Smith, president of the district, gave an able address on "Unity of Purpose." Mrs. K. S. Lewis, state evangelist, gave strength and inspiration to all by her Bible readings and mothers' meeting. Mrs. A. K. Morse, the state president, gave a fine lecture one of the evenings.

Three new, and two reorganized unions have just been reported to me. Most of our district presidents are doing noble, aggressive work, though all have home cares that claim their full share of time and thought. Mrs. Morse spent some days the last of July and first of August in the northern part of the state, speaking at Superior, Poplar, and other places, and organizing a union at Superior. The reports from local societies show that they are at work in earnest, in spite of the very warm weather that June and July brought us.

Flower mission day at the state prison at Waupun was an interesting time. The chapel was beautifully decorated with evergreens and flowers, and over a large arch was hung a star of white flowers surrounded with green; just beneath the arch was the motto: "For God and Home and Native Land," and "W. C. T. U." in large evergreen letters, filled in with white. After the Sabbath morning services, as the men passed out to their cells, four little girls, dressed in white, handed each man a bouquet. Extracts from some of the letters written by the men to their families show their appreciation of all the services, and especially of the flowers.

Our Y. W. C. T. Unions had very helpful conferences at the state convention, and Y sentiment is growing.

The fifth district had a very profitable temperance day at the Appleton district M. E. camp-meeting, but as an account was given in the last UNION SIGNAL, I will not repeat.

EMMA J. CURTIS, *Special Correspondent.*

NORTH DAKOTA.

NEWS AND NOTES.

The last three months have been filled with work for the white-ribboners of our state, and we have not called a halt long enough to report. We have had a season of county conventions and general stirring up in the work. In May La Moure county held a convention at Edgeley. The general verdict was that a new interest had been awakened, and that the women would press on with greater zeal because of the inspiration of this convention.

Early in June Walsh county convention was held at Park River. This was the first annual meeting, and was well attended. The address of welcome and the response were fine. The reports and papers were encouraging, and much good work is expected of this county during the coming year. Mrs. H. Argall was elected county president.

June 12 and 13 Pembina county held its convention at Drayton, the home of its efficient president, Mrs. L. M. Wylie, and we trust much good was accomplished by the coming together of the workers from all parts of the county, the comparison of notes and the laying of plans for the future. The evening meeting was an inspiration. The Methodist Church, a large building, was filled to overflowing, and the closest attention was paid to the speakers. Excellent music was furnished, and all felt that Drayton was indeed a royal place for entertaining a convention. Mrs. Wylie was unanimously reëlected county president.

On the 27th and 28th of June the Cass county convention was held at Wheatland. Forty-nine delegates were present at this convention and much good work was reported as having been done by the local unions during the year. This county, which is the largest in the state, has nineteen unions as its working force. A gold medal contest had been arranged for the evening of the 27th. A large and interested audience assembled at the hour appointed, but for some unaccountable reason, three of the contestants failed to appear, thus leaving only five to compete for the prize, consequently the medal could not be awarded, and much disappointment was caused. Many lines of work are taken up by the unions of this county, and the reports given were of great interest and encouragement. All regretted the absence of the county president, Mrs. Baskerville, who was detained at home because of illness, but throughout the entire convention her wise planning and able management of the county work were manifested. Mrs. Baskerville declined a longer term of office, and the election resulted in the following: President, Mrs. Mattie Meacham; vice-president at large, Mrs. A. F. Johnson; secretary, Miss Mabel Wheeler; treasurer, Mrs. E. N. Dunham.

The Fourth of July was selected as the date for the Kidder county convention, which was held in a beautiful grove at Lake Isabel. The meetings of this day were a sort of partnership affair between the W. C. T. U. and a Methodist camp-meeting just beginning at the Lake. The two forces held the fort during the day and a grand celebration was the result. Mrs. M. L. Stanley, the efficient county president, was unanimously reëlected.

July 17 and 18 the unions of Ransom county held a convention at Lisbon for the purpose of organizing a county union. The ladies had made out a fine program, and the convention was a great success. Many of the papers were worthy of special mention. The papers on "Social Purity," on "Scientific Temperance Instruction" and on "Y Work" were exceedingly interesting and instructive; in fact, all were good, and the ladies of this county deserve a great deal of credit for their wise planning of this convention. The meetings were well attended throughout the entire session, the evening meeting being especially large. The music, address of welcome by Mrs. C. D. Austin, and response by Miss Lizzie Preston, were excellent. A chalk-talk, given by Mrs. A. M. Wilcox, state superintendent of juvenile work, to the children of Lisbon, was appreciated by them and also by the children of a larger growth. Mrs. Wilcox is doing a grand work throughout the state, and sowing seed which will surely bring forth much fruit. The convention was held in the Baptist Church, which was magnificently decorated with plants and flowers. Mrs. J. H. Johnson was elected county president, and Mrs. W. D. Brown, corresponding secretary.

The convention of Dickey county was held July 22 and 23 at Ellendale. This was the first annual meeting, and was a great success. One year ago this county was organized with only two societies, a W. C. T. U. and a Y, but now it claims six, all in good working order. This county suffered the loss of its chief officer during the year. In January, Mrs. Belle Buckland, the able president, heard the summons, "Come up higher," and passed "over the river" to the heavenly home. Much sorrow was felt at the loss of this beloved worker and leader, but we know that "He doeth all things well," and submissively bow to His will. The work of the remaining portion of the year fell upon the first vice-president, Mrs. J. A. Bouker, and faithfully did she discharge her duties. The papers at this convention were excellent, treating the important subjects of the day and our lines of W. C. T. U. work in a very able manner. The meetings of the entire session were well attended not only by ladies but by gentlemen as well, and all seemed much interested. Ellendale is the home of our state treasurer, Mrs. Lizzie J. Boyle, and to her lot fell the task, or privilege, of welcoming the delegates. Of this address of welcome one of the local papers in reporting the convention, said: "For brevity, point and comprehensiveness, this welcome was the *best* we ever listened to." All in all, the white-ribboners of Dickey county have every reason to be proud of their first annual convention. The election of officers resulted in the following: President, Mrs. J. A. Bouker; vice-president at large, Mrs. R. A. Smith; secretary, Mrs. Minnie Tibbetts; treasurer, Mrs. H. M. Ingersoll.

August 8 was the date of the Barnes county annual meeting held at Sanborn. This convention was held in the Presbyterian Church, and was well attended. Twenty-five delegates were present. The ladies of Sanborn served a most excellent dinner and supper in the Sunday-school room of the church, to all the delegates and visitors, more than forty in all. Sanborn hospitality is unbounded. A little less than a year ago this county was organized with three societies, two W. C. T. Unions and one Y, it now claims five W's and two Y's, and all are doing good work. The reports and papers were most interesting and encouraging, and the coming year will doubtless show a great increase in numbers, strength and amount of work done. The women of this county are waking up and taking hold of the work grandly. The evening meeting was filled with good things, short addresses, essays, recitations, music, etc., and the audience seemed much interested. The efficient president, Mrs. L. M. Biggs was reëlected, and we feel sure that this energetic little woman will cause much good work to be done during the year.

The annual meeting of La Moure county W. C. T. U. will be held at La Moure, August 15 and 16. Traill county is also planning for its convention. Sargent county is soon to be organized. A convention for this purpose will be held at Forman early in September.

Grand Forks county convention will be held at Grand Forks, Sept. 18 and 19. These conventions are all to occur before our state convention, our *first* annual, which will take place at Jamestown, Sept. 26–29.

The state president has been constantly on the wing since May 1, attending conventions and speaking for temperance. She has visited many of the towns in the state trying to do "what she could" to advance the work so dear to the hearts of all loyal white-ribboners. Many new unions have been formed during the year, and notwithstanding loss of crops and poverty, the outlook is encouraging.

In June Mrs. Marion B. Baxter came among us, and we were expecting to welcome her gladly to all parts of our state, hoping that much good would result from her stay with us, but after filling two appointments she was called suddenly home, and we were once more doomed to disappointment. Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge came to Fargo July 11, and gave us one of her strong addresses, for which we were all most grateful.

Much consternation has been caused in our state by the action of the Supreme Court, and many petitions have been sent to Congress for redress. Original package houses were opening thick and fast, but finally the long waited for relief came, and now enforcement of the law is once more in the hands of the state. One of our cities closed its three original package houses Saturday night, and now rejoices in a clean town. We trust that many others will follow suit.

ADELAIDE M. KINNEAR,
Special Correspondent.

MINNESOTA.

WORK AT CALEDONIA.

The Y's of this village, organized May 14, 1890, with a charter membership of thirteen ladies, married and single, are feeling proud of their maiden effort at money-making. On Friday evening, July 25, the average half-dozen met as usual; the subject of an entertainment for the pecuniary benefit of the society was discussed, and the idea of a sun-flower social suggested; the idea was so favorably received that the following Wednesday evening was set for the social, the committees appointed, and work begun immediately. Posters were scattered through the town, and announcements made from the churches, and when the evening came, warm and brilliantly lighted by the moon, the large hall where the social was held was thronged with young and old, and the young ladies of the Y. W. C. T. U. were kept busy waiting on the tables for two hours. The feature of entertainment for the evening, from which the social took its name, was a sun-flower chorus; a black curtain containing a cluster of twelve tissue paper sun-flowers with the centers cut out was hung at one end of the hall, behind which stood twelve singers, ladies and gentlemen, who inserted their faces in the sun-flower centers and sang college songs. Sun-flowers were freely used in decorations and a musical program was rendered during the progress of supper. The society cleared $18.20, a snug little sum, considering the fact that this is a high-license town with six saloons, and a large Roman Catholic population.

VICTORIA SMALLEY,
Cor. Sec. Y. W. C. T. U.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

MONTANA has suffered an unspeakable loss in the death of Mrs. Jane Reynolds Selway, July 7, at Albion, Mich., where she had gone last August to educate her four youngest children. In 1866 she came with her husband from Kenosha, Wisconsin, across the plains to Beaverhead Valley, Montana, and through all the years she was a leader, and her home a center of Christian work. The little church which stands a monument to her self-sacrificing devotion, was beautifully decorated with white, evergreen and flowers, when she was borne back to it for the last time. Her last request was that the W. C. T. U. banner should be displayed, and its motto, "In God we trust," was comforting to the many who tearfully asked one another, "What shall we do without her?"

THE Prohibition Convention of DeKalb county, in enthusiastic session at Sycamore, Ill., Aug. 19, unanimously nominated for the office of county superintendent of schools, Miss Sarah L. West, for many years the faithful and beloved president of the Sycamore W. C. T. U. Gentlemen in the convention gave Miss West the highest words of recommendation and praise.

THE fifteenth Illinois district convention has just closed the grandest session it ever held. *One hundred and fifteen delegates* enrolled. The sessions have been harmonious and the interest wonderful. The convention was held in the Opera House which was beautifully decorated with flags, banners and flowers. The district lacks but a score or so of one thousand members, and the enthusiastic delegates declared they would bring up the full thousand before state convention, in order that they may have two delegates to the National. Mrs. Replogle, the retiring president, was the unanimous choice for first delegate. The convention elected Mrs. Kate Goldman, of Newman, for its president for the coming year, and Miss Clara Parrish to continue as organizer.

MRS. MARY M. CLARDY gave two addresses of an hour each, to the Farmers' District Encampment, at Sulphur Springs, Texas. She was invited to attend their state meeting in Dallas, Aug. 19. Mrs. Clardy hopes to be present at the St. Louis National Reform Party Convention in St. Louis, Sept. 3, 1890.

AUGUST 20, the School of W. C. T. U. Methods at Hot Springs, S. Dakota, was opened in connection with Black Hills Chautauqua, Mrs. C. M. Woodward, conductor. Two sessions of one hour each were held each day. Upon the first day the enrollment of members was thirty, increasing with each session. The attendance was mainly from the unions of the Black Hills district, though Nebraska and East Dakota had quite a representation.

AT the meeting of the Southern Illinois Medical Association, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the twentieth district, through Mrs. Hanson, presented an address calling attention to the progress made by the principles of non-alcoholic medication, and gave to each member a copy of Miss Willard's "Doctor and Druggist." On motion the paper was spread upon the records for publication, but its principles were not indorsed. However, the discussion it aroused will be productive of great good. The district W. C. T. U. had offered to the association a prize for the best paper on the effects of alcohol. Only two papers were presented, and they were of such equal value that the prize was divided between them. The writers were Dr. O. B. Ormsby, Murphysboro, and Dr. Samuel Dodds, Anna.

THE People's Mission, of Chicago, Thomas Lavery, superintendent, has just closed its first year's work, with such gratifying results that the initiative has already been taken to form a non-sectarian church as a home for those converted through its efforts. Mr. Foss conducts a Bible class every Sunday afternoon, and every Friday evening its members meet with the Sunday-school teachers for systematic study of the lesson, under leadership of Mr. Lewis, superintendent. The mission has secured employment for over an hundred men and women during the year, and found homes for two aged people and one child.

THE Mascon W. C. T. U., mourns the death of a faithful member, Mrs. Dr. Frischkarn. She tenderly remembered the union to the last, and left a request that her name be continued on the roll of membership, and her yearly dues regularly paid. No name of state is given.

THE Waterbury, Neb., W. C. T. U. passed resolutions pledging themselves to use their influence to the uttermost, personally and unitedly, to persuade men to vote for those representatives only who have publicly pledged themselves in their platform to work for temperance bills and measures in the Legislature.

ANOTHER three days' meeting in the interest of Sunday-school and other Christian work, is this week in session at North Hudson, in the Adirondacks. A large gospel tent has been secured, entertainment is furnished at low rates in neighboring farm-houses or at a hotel three miles away. Joseph Cook is expected to be there and a very rich program is provided, Dr. H. C. Farrar, president of the State Sunday School Association, giving the address the first evening. Miss H. N. Morris, well known to W. C. T. U. workers, was a prime factor in starting this movement; at this year's session she gives a paper on "Pastor Harms and his Work," and presides over the question-box.

WYANETT, Ill., has held three Demorest contests, one in each of its three churches. Beside the medals, second prizes were offered by the W. C. T. U. at the last two; one of these was Grace Strong's "The Worst Foe," and the other "Ben Hur." The second contest drew speakers from Buda, Princeton, and Wyanett. Preparations are being made for a county contest.

MAJOR GEO. A. HILTON starts with his family this week for his third trip within two years to the Pacific coast, visiting Washington, Oregon, Nevada and California, having engagements that now run into April, 1891. During the past year through Major Hilton's efforts, fifteen hundred active, and twelve hundred honorary members have been added to the W. C. T. U.

THREE new unions have just been organized in Cuyahoga county, O., by Mrs. H. E. Hammond, county president, and eighty-three new members received. The new unions are at Nottingham, Rockport, and Fairmount. The new county president has been very cordially received by the W. C. T. U. and the pastors of Cleveland and vicinity, and every Sabbath is filled with appointments in the county.

PARSONS (Kansas) W. C. T. U., passed touching resolutions of respect for the memory of Mrs. Jane Horner, one of their most efficient members, and of sympathy with her family, especially her husband left in his declining years to finish life's journey alone.

THE W. C. T. U. of North Brookfield, Mass., and the churches there responded to the appeal for Nebraska, by sending a fifty dollar check.

REV. JAMES STOUT, of Bath, Illinois, who passed from time into eternity, May 5, was an ardent friend and earnest supporter of the W. C. T. U. Our workers were ever welcome in his pulpit. He was a strong Prohibitionist, everywhere and always standing for the principles of truth. He fought the battle of life bravely, and was triumphant over every foe. Visions of rapture and glory seemed to encircle his deathbed, and he declared repeatedly, "At even-time it shall be light." His wife, Mother Stout, an old crusader in the temperance work, was by his side administering to all his wants, and now lingers only for a time on this earthly shore, treasuring up in sweetest memories the golden truths which fell from the lips of her companion. His daughter, Mrs. Best, was Illinois' first superintendent of young woman's work.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Mrs. C. M. Woodward will return to Nebraska immediately upon the close of work at Black Hills Chautauqua, and will be at Seward county convention, Seward, August 30; at third district convention, at South Omaha, September 7; at Custer county convention, at Broken Bow, closely following.

The Michigan third district W. C. T. U. convention will be held in Battle Creek, October 1–3. Please forward Temple fund pledges and district dues (ten cents *per capita*) to the treasurer, Mrs. Julia D. Wareham, Grand Ledge, Mich., *before* September 20. Will each superintendent of department prepare a summary of work done, and prepare to conduct a drill of ten or fifteen minutes in her department? Send names of delegates to Mrs. Marion W. Upton, 281 Upton Ave., Battle Creek, for cards of entertainment. NANCIE A. BROWN, *Pres.*,
MRS. D. P. SAGENDORPH, *Cor. Sec.*
Jackson, Aug. 14, 1890.

The W. C. T. U. convention for the seventh Congressional district of Wisconsin comprising the counties of Sauk, Juneau, Monroe, LaCrosse, Richland, Crawford and Vernon, will be held at Baraboo, Oct. 21 and 22, with Mrs. Louise S. Rounds in attendance. Each union is entitled to three delegates. It is hoped there will be a good attendance. MRS. L. R. GOTT,
District President.

COLORADO CONVENTION.

The eleventh annual meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Colorado will be held at the First Baptist Church, Pueblo, Sept. 23, 24, 25 and 26, commencing Tuesday at 3 o'clock p. m. Papers and discussions on pertinent subjects will be given. Superintendents of departments will present reports. Business of great importance will be transacted and a full representation is urged. Railroad rates will be granted. Delegates will correspond with Mrs. M. A. Patterson, 825 West Fourteenth street, Pueblo.

We urge each union to attend to the collection of dues. Send required quota to state treasurers and thus insure a correct membership "count." We also urge each local superintendent to send her report to the state, that every side of our glorious work may be presented.

MRS. C. D. H. THOMPSON, *Pres.*
MRS. S. J. ROBBINS, *Cor. Sec.*
Longmont, Aug. 15, 1890.

The second judicial district of Nebraska W. C. T. U. will hold its semi-annual convention, the 16th and 17th of September, closing the morning of the 18th. Mrs. Clara Hoffman, of Missouri, is expected to be present one evening. A Demorest medal contest will be held one evening. It is hoped every union in the district will be represented by its full quota of delegates.

MRS. ZARA A. WILSON, *Pres.*
MRS. M. J. WARNER, *Sec*

Official Communications.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE DEPARTMENT.

As I am all the time "on the wing" and greatly pressed for time, will all state superintendents of Sabbath observance pardon me for not writing the usual personal letter to each this month, and without waiting for that, each fill out the blank which will be sent her by my secretary, adding thereto as much as possible by letter? Please direct to me at Painesville, O., sending report *before* October 8, when I hope to reach there, and make out the annual report. If you cannot give the statistics accurately, give the best estimate you can. "Large per cent," "great numbers," "more than ever before," "a few," "several hundred," etc., can never be counted as figures in the total, but "many a mickle makes a muckle," if only the mickles are countable.

All persons having in hand our W. C. T. U. petitions for the closing of the International Exposition on the Sabbath, are hereby requested to send them in *at once* to the undersigned, care of the corresponding secretary, W. C. T. U., 161 La Salle street. No time can be lost if we would accomplish our object. Yours in service,

MRS. J. C. BATEHAM.
San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 12.

PRESS DEPARTMENT.

To Press Superintendents:

DEAR SISTERS:—Since my recent circular letter was sent to state superintendents, I have been offered and have accepted a position on the editorial staff of *The Chautauquan*. While it is with deep regret that I leave a work which has been so pleasant, I hope to be of service to our great reform in my new field of labor. I take this opportunity to thank you all most sincerely for your cordial coöperation and support, and to wish for the National press department the future success its importance deserves. It will certainly suffer no loss in the hands of Miss Alice Briggs, who has been appointed by the General Officers as National superintendent for the remainder of the year. Miss Briggs has been Miss Willard's office secretary for nearly five years, and is perfectly familiar with the press work, and the making of bulletins, having had entire editorial charge of the latter for nearly a year before my appointment. Hereafter all subscriptions to the Bulletin, and all communications in any way referring to the National press department, should be sent to Miss Briggs. Address her at Evanston, Ill.

State superintendents will please notice especially that all orders for question circulars for local superintendents should be sent hereafter to Miss Briggs; also that all annual reports should be sent in now, as soon as possible. Any state superintendent who has not preserved her list of questions for report, should send to Miss Briggs at once for a duplicate. All reports should be in by October 15 at the very latest

All local superintendents whose subscriptions are due are particularly urged to pay up promptly.

Bespeaking for my successor in office the same ready interest in new plans and the same encouragement and sympathy which have been so grateful and helpful to me, I bid you all "God-speed" to victory and sign myself now and always your comrade in the battle,

MARY HENRY.
Evanston, Ill., Aug. 21, 1890.

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT.

It will be remembered that by vote of the National W. C. T U. convention in New York, in 1888, Miss Willard's birthday, September 28, is to be observed each year by our Loyal Temperance Legion Companies. It is hoped that no company in all our vast domains will omit this celebration in the coming September. A harvest exercise, entitled "Which Road," expressly prepared for this occasion, by Miss Alice M. Guernsey, has already appeared in the *Young Crusader*, and the beautiful Willard Souvenir Cards of last year will again be published, with different quotations. In addition to this, each company may become the owner of a picture of Miss Willard to grace the celebration. The W. T. P. A. will send to each company which obtains six new subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL before Sept. 28, a *framed* picture of our National President; an unframed picture can be secured for two new subscribers at $1 each, or one new name with $1.25.

Please notice the suggestions for the birthday made by our National Organizer and Chalk-Talker, Mrs. Ellen A. Blair, in THE UNION SIGNAL of July 31.

HELEN G. RICE, *Nat. Supt.*
ANNA A. GORDON, *Associate.*

Publisher's Dep't.

WHY THESE ODD SHAPES?

OUR

GREATEST OFFER!

We cannot longer delay reaching that 100,000 mark. We propose to "get there" by October 1st, and from now till that date only will receive old subscribers' names and new ones at 75 cents each, or

✠ JUST HALF PRICE. ✠

When sent in *subject to the conditions*. Here are : : : : : : : : :

THE CONDITIONS:

1st. One old and one new name *must* always come together, that is, new names can be sent in at 75 cents each till October 1st by any one, but if you are an old subscriber and want to get the paper for a year for 75 cents you must send in at least one new name with yours.

2d. The money must be sent with the subscription. . . . . .

3d. You can send us $7.50 and your own name only as an old subscriber and we will send you coupons for nine new names which can be sent in any time up to January 1st, 1891. The same holds good for 2, 4, 6—any number of new names for which you want coupons. : : : : :

TO CATCH YOUR EYE—

SAVE YOUR MONEY AND—

CONDITIONS Continued.

You or your union can take the new names at $1.00 after October 1st, as the price will not again be reduced to 75 cents.

4th. No money will be received by us if the envelope which holds it bears the stamp of October. The offer *positively closes* Sept. 30th, that is, you can mail money on that day and it will be received, but not if you mail it October 1st.

5th. No commissions will be allowed.

6th. If you or your new subscriber want one of the lovely Prang aquarelle tint pictures of

MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD

Add 30 cents to your remittance for each picture wanted. After October 1st this rate will not be allowed.

7th. No matter when your subscription expires it will be extended a year if you will send us $1.50 with your own name and one new name.

8th. This offer holds good only for those whose subscription expires in '90 or '91. It is not meant that those who are in arrears can pay up at the rate of 75 cts. a year.

9th. Now it has all been explained—the offer is a great and generous one, *don't forget it, don't pass it by*. It ought to bring us 50,000 new names, sure.

Address **W. T. P. A., 161 La Salle St., Chicago.**

GET UP TO THE 100,000 MARK!

Dear Friends:

The above offer speaks for itself. Many have claimed it was unjust to old subscribers to take new names at a less rate than their own. Here is the opportunity to get THE UNION SIGNAL at just as low a price as to the new subscriber. If you do not accept it you cannot, again, justly criticize our system of building up the paper. Is not this true? We are trying to get the paper into homes where it would not go without these efforts to get new subscribers. A gain of 15,000 new names a year for five consecutive years, is evidence that this is being done. With one more good push from you, **NOW**, the 100,000 mark will be reached. Let every lover of the paper and its claims say, ***"It shall be so!"*** and it will be done. The offer is plain, so are the conditions; now, then?

Address WOMAN'S TEMP. PUB. ASS'N, 161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

HARVEY.

THE SOUND OF THE HAMMER

Is heard there. The artesian well is down 1,000 feet; the manufactories are being built; car loads after car loads of bricks, lumber, lime, etc., are on the ground and being unloaded; the streets are being graded, sidewalks are being laid, houses are building, and people are buying lots, lots of them! It is estimated that from six to ten thousand people will call Harvey their home within the next twelve months. Why should it grow? Why should manufactories leave present sites and go to the expense of moving here? Because the owners **must** follow the flood-tide of centralization. If they attempt to manufacture goods in places where there is but one or two railroads they find themselves handicapped by the factories who have the choice of ten or fifteen roads to ship by. Freight rates are always cheaper and transportation surer from a large place than from an inland town. Then more and more is it found that it pays in dollars and cents to have temperate, sober workmen. "Rushing the growler" never results in rushing the work. Beer-drinkers are sullen, ugly, lazy and slow workmen. That's a fact, and an employer who don't know it, or don't believe it, stands no show in competition with the wide-awake, alert Prohibitionist, who employs men just like himself as to personal habits. **So,** the lots are going, going fast, people are writing in that they will come there to open boarding-houses, stores, factories and homes. All the $180 lots are sold—the range of prices now is from $200 to $450 each lot. These prices hold good only till September 15th. You might do as a number of others are doing, write in and say, "Reserve me the best lot you have at"——naming the price you are willing to pay. I will do it. I will reserve the lot that I think is the best for the money, and send you a plat with it marked. You can then change it if you desire, for some lot not yet taken, but I think you will be well pleased with my choice for you. All of these lots face east or west. Payments are, one-fourth down, balance in 6, 12 and 18 months. A small discount will be made for spot cash. By the time you get this paper there will be only about twenty days left before the advance in price. But you can make up your mind in that time? Address

C. D. PAINE, Mgr. Adv. Dept. Union Signal,
161 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

Prices per lot, $200, $225, $250, $275, $300, $325, $350, $400, $450.

As we go to press August 28, there are only 3 of the $200 lots left.

I refer by permission to Mrs. T. B. Carse, President W. T. P. A.; Miss Mary Allen West, Editor of THE UNION SIGNAL, and to Mr. Geo. C. Hall, Publisher of THE UNION SIGNAL. Mr. Hall kindly permits me to say that, as the time named is very short, any who desire to invest can send the money to him, and he will see that the deeds, abstracts, etc., are sent promptly.

LAST OFFERING OF STOCK

IN THE

EAST TENNESSEE LAND COMPANY

TO THE READERS OF THE UNION SIGNAL.

Of the $3,000,000 Capital Stock in this Corporation it was voted to sell only $2,000,000. A small amount of this only remains unsold. Until it is all taken, any patron of this paper may order one share (of $50 par value) at par, or more shares, remitting 20 per cent. with order, full payment to be made within 30 days. Registered Certificate will be issued as soon as payment has been received in full.

This stock has been steadily increasing in actual value since the first offerings, by reason of the great

IMPROVEMENTS AT HARRIMAN,

and the rich mineral developments round about. These improvements are conceded, by men familiar with new towns, to surpass, in extent and substantiality, during less than six months' time, those of any other new city in the South.

Over 300 residences and business buildings are now erected and under contract there. The great *Lookout Rolling Mills*, one of the largest and most valuable industries at Chattanooga, have contracted for removal to HARRIMAN; a Hoe and Tool Factory is in course of erection there; a Tack Factory also; and these, with other established and assured industries, will require from three to four hundred more buildings as fast as they can possibly be had.

The mineral developments near by include

7 VEINS OF CANNEL COAL.

and indicate that this Company's Coal Fields alone will repay many times the cost of all its vast Coal, Iron, Farm, Timber and city site properties.

The increased *actual value* of the stock (shown March 31st by an actual *gain in assets* of about $900,000), and the fact that it can not legally be sold above par, formed one of the weighty reasons for declining to sell beyond the $2,000,000 limit. For safe and growing investment this stock is recommended by all familiar with the incomparable property valuations on which it is based, with the character of the Company's Management, and with the distinctive feature of

PROHIBITION IN TITLE DEEDS

which differentiates this from all the other great enterprises of the Country.

Full particulars given free, in a new edition of the *Illustrated Prospectus*, on application.

Promptness will be necessary to secure any of the stock unsold.

Send all remittances to A. W. WAGNALLS, *Treasurer*, 18 and 20 Astor Place, N. Y.

All other communications address to THOMAS L. JAMES, *Pres't.* A. A. HOPKINS, *Secretary*. Times Building, N. Y. City.

Advertisers want to know what paper pays best. Mention The Union Signal.

Publisher's Dep't.

—?—OH!—

Can any one get subscribers for THE UNION SIGNAL?

✠ ✠ ✠ ✠

Yes, any one can.

✠ ✠ ✠ ✠

✠ ✠ ✠ ✠

Do all who try get the subscribers ?

✠ ✠ ✠ ✠

✠ ✠ ✠ ✠

No, they do not.

✠ ✠ ✠ ✠

✠ ✠ ✠ ✠

Since any one can and all do not, what is the trouble?

✠ ✠ ✠ ✠

✠ ✠ ✠ ✠

The right method is not used.

✠ ✠ ✠ ✠

✠ ✠ ✠ ✠

What is the right method in conventions, summer assemblies and public gatherings?

Let this letter from Miss Willard answer:

✠ ✠ ✠ ✠

REST COTTAGE, Aug. 14, 1890.

BROTHER HALL:

I think our women would get very much better results at the summer meetings, and in the winter and summer audiences, if they had more method about it. Let me give Anna Gordon's plan. When she solicits subscribers for THE UNION SIGNAL, she prepares a sheet of paper as follows—writing in her large, fair hand, at the top, these words: "I will subscribe to THE UNION SIGNAL, the official organ of the National W. C. T. U., and literary outgrowth of the crusade movement, which can be secured in this audience at $1.00 a year, weekly. It is a family paper, with something in it for father, mother, the young folks and the children." She then gets half a dozen young ladies to copy this on as many more sheets of paper, and to go round to the people as they are coming in, or else at the close of the meeting, each young lady having in her hand a copy of THE UNION SIGNAL. Thus, without making any fuss, she brings the facts in the case before every person, which is a thousand times better than the scatteration policy of leaving papers on the seats and making an appeal from the platform, and expecting individuals to come to the front and put down their names. Where one will do this, a half dozen will subscribe by the other mode. The same method can be followed in securing trial subscribers at ten cents for five weeks, or twenty-five cents for three months. I wish our women would lay this to heart, for it afflicts me to see golden opportunities on every hand going to waste because we do not systematize our efforts to reach the audience. We simply tell them there is a paper, and ask if they do not want to take it, expecting them to subscribe without having seen a copy or having the facts in the case brought to them personally and individually. Nothing wins, in this busy age, except the law of one to one—a personal appeal of one whose heart is enlisted to another who is ignorant or apathetic. In securing subscribers for THE UNION SIGNAL the old Yorkshire motto is the only true one: "It's dogged as does it."

Ever yours, sincerely,

Frances E. Willard

Now it's our turn—Have you read Miss Willard's words, friend?

✠ ✠ ? ✠ ✠

Don't you find them full of remarkable common sense?

✠ ✠ ? ✠ ✠

Will you try the plan at the very next opportunity?

✠ ✠ ? ✠ ✠

How can you without sending in advance for sample copies of THE UNION SIGNAL?

✠ ✠ ? ✠ ✠

Isn't there a combination needed, viz.:

1st. Consideration; 2d. Decision; 3d. Promptness as to ordering supplies; 4th. Action?

Address Woman's Temp. Pub. Ass'n,
161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

No other preparation is "as good as" Pond's Extract.

Ball's Corsets in a variety of styles. Most comfortable corset ever made. Kabo Corsets of perfect fit, in various styles and lengths. Kabo never breaks. Ball's Waists are the best in the world for Ladies, Misses and Children. All with soft eyelets.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
CHICAGO CORSET CO.,
CHICAGO AND NEW YORK.

Better than Tea and Coffee for the Nerves.
VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA
Appetizing--Easily Digested.
Ask your Grocer for it, take no other. [66

FREE A valuable pamphlet on Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Nervous Prostration sent free to any address. Gluten Entire Wheat Flour Co., 135 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY
CHANCE FOR ALL TO enjoy a cup of Perfect Tea. A trial order of 3½ pounds of fine Tea, either Oolong, Japan, Imperial, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Mixed, English Breakfast or Sun Sun Chop, sent by mail on receipt of $2.00. Be particular and state what kind of Tea you want. Greatest inducements ever offered to get orders for our celebrated Teas, Coffees and Baking Powder. For full particulars address The Great American Tea Co., P.O. Box 289, 31 and 33 Vesey St., New York

MUNICIPAL BONDS AND OTHER INVESTMENTS
A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
S. A. KEAN & CO. BANKERS,
CHICAGO: 100 WASHINGTON ST. New York: 115 B'dway.

THE TOTAL ABSTINENCE
LIFE ASS'N OF AMERICA
furnishes the best and cheapest insurance for total abstainers from alcoholic liquors as a beverage.
Women insured on same terms as men. *Agents wanted.* Address W. F. Singleton, Pres., Royal Insurance Bldg., CHICAGO, Ill.

RUG & EMBROIDERY MACHINE. THE FORSYTH COMBINATION. is far superior to anything of the kind now in use. Beautiful new designs for Rug and embroidery patterns. Big inducements to agents. Catalogue and price list sent free. THE FORSYTH MFG. CO., 204 Dearborn St., Chicago.

'DELSARTE'
Corset Waists and Braces. Send for Price List.
Agents Wanted. DELSARTE CORSET CO., 142 W. 23d St., New York.

MY CATALOGUE of DRESS reform goods sent free to any address on receipt of stamp for postage. Mrs. S. W. Pike, 75 Madison St., Chicago.

YOUR CHILD must be kept healthy, or she can not be beautiful. Sensible mothers buy the "GOOD SENSE" Corset Waist for themselves and their growing daughters.

IF YOU ARE MARRIED, or contemplate taking this important step, we can send you information which you ought to know, and worth $100. Valuable 16-page circular mailed free, by J. S. OGILVIE 57 Rose Street, New York.

$50 OUTFIT ON 30 DAYS' TIME TO AGENTS Guarantee $150 profits in four weeks or no pay, to travel or work at home. No competition. C. JARVIS & CO., Racine, WIS.

DEMOREST, GEORGIA.
IN THE HEALTHY HIGHLANDS.
No Malaria, no Mosquitoes, no Saloons. Best climate in the United States for all-the-year-round residence.
SPLENDID PROGRESS.
Started late in 1889 with no population or improvements, the development already made is surprising. Five factories are building, and several companies organized to build others. No booms, but steady, substantial progress. A knitting factory company is organized, the stock to be all owned, and entire business managed by women. It will pay large profits. Those who want homes in a "clean city," where the rumshop, brothel and gambling den are perpetually excluded, should buy soon, as prices are rapidly advancing.
PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.
Stock in the Demorest Home, Mining and Improvement Company will pay large profits. There are also good opportunities to make paying investments in several manufacturing enterprises. For full information address
The Demorest Home, Mining and Improvement Co., Demorest, Ga.

HAIR ON THE FACE, NECK, ARMS OR ANY PART OF THE PERSON
QUICKLY DISSOLVED AND REMOVED WITH THE NEW SOLUTION
MODENE
AND THE GROWTH FOREVER DESTROYED WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST INJURY OR DISCOLORATION OF THE MOST DELICATE SKIN.

Discovered by Accident.—IN COMPOUNDING, an incomplete mixture was accidentally spilled on the back of the hand, and on washing afterward it was discovered that the hair was completely removed. We purchased the new discovery and named it MODENE. It is perfectly pure, free from all injurious substances, and so simple any one can use it. It acts mildly but surely, and you will be surprised and delighted with the results. Apply for a few minutes and the hair disappears as if by magic. It has no resemblance whatever to any other preparation ever used for a like purpose, and no scientific discovery ever attained such wonderful results. IT CAN NOT FAIL. If the growth be light, one application will remove it permanently; the heavy growth such as the beard or hair on moles may require two or more applications before all the roots are destroyed, although all hair will be removed at each application, and without slightest injury or unpleasant feeling when applied or ever afterward. MODENE SUPERCEDES ELECTROLYSIS.

Recommended by all who have tested its merits—Used by people of refinement.

Gentlemen who do not appreciate nature's gift of a beard, will find a priceless boon in Modene, which does away with shaving. It dissolves and destroys the life principle of the hair, thereby rendering its future growth an utter impossibility, and is guaranteed to be as harmless as water to the skin. Young persons who find an embarrassing growth of hair coming, should use Modene to destroy its growth. Modene sent by mail, in safety mailing cases, postage paid, (securely sealed from observation) on receipt of price, $1.00 per bottle. Send money by letter, with your full address written plainly. ☞Correspondence sacredly private. Postage stamps received the same as cash. (ALWAYS MENTION YOUR COUNTY AND THIS PAPER.) Cut this advertisement out.

LOCAL AND GENERAL AGENTS WANTED.

MODENE MANUFACTURING CO., CINCINNATI, O., U. S. A.
Manufacturers of the Highest Grade Hair Preparations.
You can register your letter at any Post-office to insure its safe delivery.

We Offer $1,000 FOR FAILURE OR THE SLIGHTEST INJURY. ☞EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED.

KISS ME, MAMMA, I CAN'T SLEEP! Beautiful song and chorus. 30c. Wm. A. May, Box 3442, New York N. Y.

$1.99 buys a $12.00 genuine Silverene STEM WIND Watch. Shipped C.O.D. and examination allowed before paying for same. Address The Nat'l Mfg. & Importing Co., 191 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

LADY Agents clear $5.00 daily. Goods indispensable. Sample free. G. L. Erwin, Chicago.

BABY CARRIAGES. We sell direct to customers. Delivered free to any point in U. S. Cat. free. Chas. Raiser, Mfr, 62 Clybourn av. Chicago.

WOMEN Wanted, local and traveling. Positions permanent. Salary from start. Experience unnecessary. Brown Bros., Nurserymen, Chicago

"130 ORDERS IN 3½ DAYS;" "10 Orders every 12 calls;" "47 orders in 16 hours." Terms free. JAS. H. EARLE, Pub. Boston.

UNITY. A weekly journal of a Religion that is Rational, and a Rationalism that is Religious. 10 weeks 10c. CHICAGO.

BEST PAYING THING for Agents is our PHOTOGRAPH FAMILY RECORD PICTURE. Agents wanted. Terms extra liberal. Address. C. P. CORY & CO., 325 State-st., Chicago.

HEMORRHOIDS CURED AT HOME. NEW Treatment. Never Fails to Cure. Read article in UNION SIGNAL June 5, page 13. The GLOBE MEDICINE Co., Box 711, Cincinnati, O.

"MURRAY"
$55.95 BUGGIES and $5.95 HARNESS
are the best and cheapest. Write for catalogue and prices. Wilber H. Murray M'f'g Co., Cincinnati, O.

GOOD CHEER, Good Cheer to all who use
GOOD CHEER SOAP.
It is a wonderful labor saver. Ask your grocer for it. Allen B. Wrisley, 479 5th Ave., Chicago.

DRESS SILKS The very best. Send 8c. in stamps for fine lot of samples to select from. The beautiful silks and low prices will astonish you. Chas. A. Stevens & Bros., Silk Store, Chicago, Ill.

SATIN & PLUSH SILK Pieces for Crazy Patch, large pkg. of beautiful pieces, 10c. Pkg EMBROIDERY SILK all colors 10c. 100 Best SONGS words and music complete 10c. All three articles 25c. including our story paper 3 mos. 5 lots, may be sent to 5 names $1. Adr THE LITTLE GIANT, St. Louis, Mo.

WOULD YOU?
WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE LOCAL AGENT FOR ARTICLES THAT EVERY BODY WANTS? Write for CIRCULARS to "F." CASSGREEN Mnfg. Co., 134 Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

LADIES' FINE JERSEYS pure Wool, only $1 Perfect satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Sent postpaid upon receipt of price and size. Mrs. L. Shrier, Jr., 256 Main St., Norfolk, Va.

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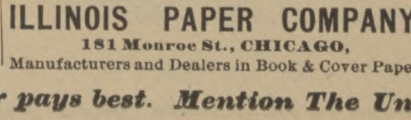

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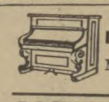

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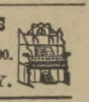

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Publisher's Notes.

Willard Souvenir Cards.

September 28 has been set apart as Harvest Home Day in honor of its being the birthday of Miss Willard. Last year we prepared a set of twelve cards with illuminated texts on one side, and witty, wise, or winning quotations of Miss Willard's on the other side. This year we have another set ready with new words of wisdom and helpfulness. The cards are put up in packages of twelve. We offer them at a low rate in packages only, viz.:

1 package,	$ .25
8 assorted p'kgs (96 cards)	1.60

We had orders for great numbers of these pretty cards last year. Send for what you will need soon. One of the sets will have Miss Willard's new poem, "Saloons, Saloons, Saloons Must Go!" printed thereon, and this will be especially useful in Nebraska. It is urged that September 28 be made a Nebraska day. See *The Young Crusader* for particulars.

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Don't forget it. Use it liberally in August, September and October. Extra good for use at all gatherings of farmers.
Do something!

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Monthly (Sunday School edition) single copy 15 cents; five to twenty-five copies, in package, each 1 cent; twenty-five copies or over, in package, at the rate of $1.00 per 100 copies, per issue.

The Oak and Ivy Leaf (monthly) organ of the Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union; single copy, 25 cents; in clubs of 10 or over, 20 cents.

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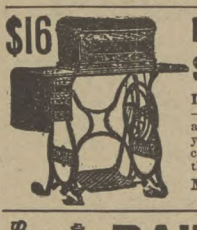

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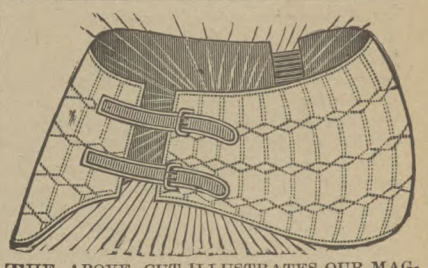

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R. S. Machett, Esq., Star, Wis., writes, July 19th:
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Signal Notes.

ONE who recently listened to an address by Mrs. Fessenden, Superintendent of Franchise for the National W. C. T. U., writes: "There were two things that especially impressed me in her speech, first, her womanly bearing and dignity; second, the delicate rhetorical turn and beauty of her sentences. Her remarks showed careful thought, preparation and mastery of her subject, while the phraseology and arrangement indicated mental discipline and culture."

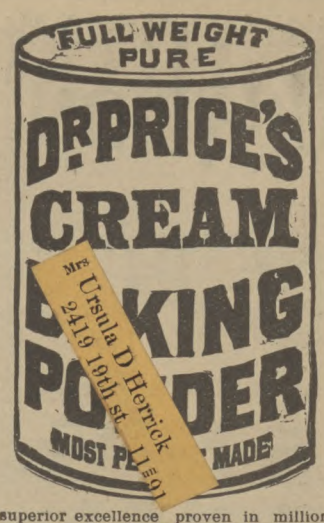
CINCINNATI is to have a new medical college, the Woman's State Hospital Medical College, incorporated by seven leading ladies of that city and with a board of trustees consisting of ladies. Its faculty consists of leading physicians of both sexes, and its course includes four years of study. It will open Wednesday, October 1. Connected with it is a strong hospital staff and a dispensary department. Its secretary, and one of its leading spirits is Dr. Juliet Monroe Thorpe, niece of Mrs. Monroe, president of Ohio W. C. T. U. She possesses much of her gifted aunt's executive ability, ranks high in her profession, and will aid greatly in making the new movement a success.

FROM Shanghai, China, comes news of W. C. T. U. meetings sustained regularly during the past year, of a gradual increase in temperance ideas, and of ground gained slowly but surely. Kindly words are spoken concerning Miss Ackerman's visit there last winter; her meetings were more largely attended than the most sanguine had dared to hope. After her visit to Japan she returned and was present at the May Missionary Conference. One evening of its session was devoted to her to present the claims of the W. C. T. U. to the missionaries gathered from all parts of the empire. This she did to a crowded house, and a most attentive audience. The Shanghai Band of Hope celebrated its first birthday, showing a membership of over fifty children. Mrs. Fryer who sends these notes, sends $12 to pay for six years' subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL.

THE National parlors in Anna Kellogg Memorial Hall, Chautauqua, are a most delightful resort. W. C. T. U. visitors take great pride and pleasure in the rooms, and as they sit down there to rest or to write, thank the noble man who provided so restful a place for them. Each day there is what is called a "greeting hour," for visitors to become acquainted; one day last week Maine, Texas, California and New York sat here side by side. Dr. Deems gave a grand rallying speech there Friday; his drink statistics were appalling, and he pressed home the sense of personal responsibility till every heart felt it.

MISS ADA C. SWEET, of Chicago, has the honor of being the first woman appointed pension agent. She fulfilled the duties of the office admirably, as all who know her efficiency prophesied she would. When a change of administration threw her out of office, she stepped down and out gracefully, and is now carrying on a very extensive business as claim agent in this city, a business for which she is admirably fitted, both by natural endowments and by experience gained while in office. Chicago people greatly honor Miss Sweet, not alone for her business ability, but for philanthropic work. She is the one who has worked so persistently to secure city ambulance service and emergency hospitals at convenient stations, where those stricken down in the street by sickness or accident can be taken.

THE quarter ending July 1 was one of the most prosperous ever known in the National Temperance Hospital. The report of Dr. Ousley, resident physician, shows forty-five cases treated within the hospital, and a number of outside patients. One case of morphine habit treated by Dr. Davis was a total wreck when she entered, but before leaving seemed thoroughly cured. A number of cases of intermittent fever—one of long standing and many relapses—were treated without alcoholics or quinine, with the best of results. One of these cases, a gentleman long addicted to the use of tobacco, determined to give it up, and writes after two or three months' abstinence from it, that he is now and always hopes to be, a *free* man. There was one death in the hospital of hypertrophy of the heart. The corps of nurses in the training school has been increased to nine, and they are making good progress in their studies, and gaining much practical knowledge from the lectures of the staff of physicians. Dr. Rachel Hickey has been added to the staff and warmly welcomed by the directors and the other physicians.



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SOLD BY DRUGGISTS OR SEND 15 CENTS TO THE GIANT CHEMICAL CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

Young ladies seeking employment cannot fail of finding the same if they will take a course of training at the Sloyd Institute in Chicago. Sloyd is manual training in wood, and just now there is a demand for teachers in this department of education, as all thinkers and educators are satisfied that some form of handcraft must be introduced in our schools if they meet the demands of the age. Dr. Alice B. Stockham, so well known to the readers of THE UNION SIGNAL, is business manager of the Institute. In her visit to Sweden and Finland last year she became convinced that American education needed sloyd, and ever since her return she has used her money and influence to this end. For circulars and further information address Meri Toppelius 190 Madison St., Chicago.

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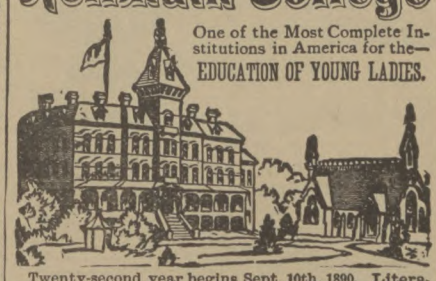

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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WORLD'S AND NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

"THOU HAST GIVEN A BANNER TO THEM THAT FEAR THEE; THAT IT MAY BE DISPLAYED BECAUSE OF THE TRUTH."

Vol. XVI.—No. 37.] CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, September 1, 1890. [Price $1.50 per Year.

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SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

The Wisconsin Training School for Nurses graduated its first class last week.

Miss Willard and Miss Gordon go to Nebraska Monday, to work for the Amendment.

Dr. Pellegrini, the newly-elected President of the Argentine Republic, is a cousin of John Bright.

The carpenters' strike in Chicago ended by an agreement to make thirty-seven and a half cents per hour the uniform rate of wages.

The Sangamon (Ill.) Circuit Court, Judge Creighton presiding, declares the morphine habit is not drunkenness within the meaning of the law.

Burnham and Root have been chosen as consulting architects of the Columbian Exposition. They are the architects of the Temperance Temple.

The total number of persons injured by railroads in Michigan for the past year is 572, eight passengers, sixty employés and one hundred and ten other persons.

Miss Nelly Kelly, of the *Ohio State Journal*, is the only "first wire" lady operator for the Associated Press. She takes 15,000 words a night, and is paid $30.50 per week, the same as a man.

A suit involving the title to several million dollars worth of real estate in the heart of San Francisco has just been decided in the United States Supreme court, in favor of Dwight K. Tripp.

A German-American Central Society has just been formed in this city, whose object is to perpetuate old country customs, oppose the abolishment of German from the public schools and to protest against the interference of the Sunday fanatics: so says the *Champion*.

The suspension of Sawyer, Wallace & Co., New York, the largest commission firm in America, has some very pathetic features. Both the leading partners are over seventy years of age, and have done business thirty-seven years. They have turned over all their assets, both partnership and individual, to their creditors.

The *Champion* takes pleasure in calling attention to the fact that the Illinois State Protective Association, through its executive board, has carried twenty-five cases of saloon-keepers convicted under the dramshop act, up to the Appellate and Supreme Courts, and has succeeded in reversing judgment in twenty-two cases.

The City Council, of Plainfield, N. J., granted a seven hundred dollar license to a saloon under the postoffice, whereupon Postmaster-General Wanamaker cancelled the lease on the present postoffice building, and leased a new one with a clause in the lease prohibiting a saloon in the building while the postoffice remained there. All honor to such a Postmaster-General:

Hon. Henry Faxon, of Massachusetts, sends Mrs. Gougar twenty-five dollars for South Dakota work and says: "Rush on the good work with vigor, for I sincerely believe that what is most needed to advance all reforms is woman's ballot." The *Daily News* generously offers its columns to Mrs. Gougar for the benefit of this fund, and gives editorial sanction to the work.

Corporations are learning lessons of their employés and are forming unions to resist strikes. The Westinghouse system, the Yale Lock Company, Colts Arms Company, and several others, in all employing 60,000 men, have formed an alliance, pledging themselves, in case a strike occurs to enforce unreasonable demands, in any of the affiliated companies, that work shall stop in all.

MR. SAM WOODS, Quincy, Ill., a most honorable honorary of the W. C. T. U., and Prohibition nominee for Representative, shows his interest in scientific temperance by offering three prizes of $15, $10 and $5 to the public school children of his county, for the best essays on the effects of alcoholics and reasons for their disuse· the prizes are to be awarded at the county fair.

MRS. LETITIA YOUMANS, Canada's honorary president, who for two years has been laid aside from active service by sickness, is now at Battle Creek Sanitarium seeking recuperation. She could not seek it in a better place; thousands of hearts unite in the prayer that she may renew her strength like the eagle's, for the world cannot afford to spare her from the fields in which she has so nobly labored.

THE California *Voice* says: "California has made provision for six asylums for the insane. Our statesmen are liberal toward saloons and their victims. The rule is more saloons, more prisons, more insane asylums! If 10,000 saloons require six insane asylums, how many will 20,000 require? In this city saloons multiply constantly. They are practically without restraint or control, and are in perfect harmony with the city government, which is a saloon dynasty."

THERE is a child in Trenton, N. J., four years of age, who has smoked tobacco since he was seven months of age. He is quoted as a remarkable instance of hereditary taint, and was weaned early by the proud mother in order that he might give full bent to his taste. A little daily counter-irritation in the shape of spanking might turn the thoughts of this youthful monster in another and better direction.—*Medical Record*.

We think it is the *parents* who deserve the spanking.

MRS. SARAH C. ACHESON, of Texas, sends out to the presidents of her local unions these practical suggestions for making Membership Crusade Day effective: "Call your union together, even if you have not had a meeting for months; have your secretary write each member to be present, and then send the women forth on this mission, 'For God and home and native land.' Let us go to the National Convention at Atlanta with *a doubled up membership*. Please report to our state secretary the result of your efforts."

THE National Reform Party was formed last week in St. Louis, at a convention called by Mr. E. Evans. Its object is an excellent one, to unify the forces of the different reforms, and has our sympathy. The birthplace of the party is unfortunate, the convention being held in the largest beer saloon hall in the city. It may be that none other was available; it certainly shows some grit, amid such surroundings, to come out in their platform, as they did, for temperance and woman's ballot. Miss Willard's name appears on the executive committee, but was placed there without her knowledge or consent.

DR. R. H. MCDONALD is hard at work for prohibition, as usual, having dirtributed a million and a half of his circulars, which will be sure to tell on the election. The old parties entirely ignored the Sunday law and temperance in their platforms; for this and other reasons the Prohibition Party is growing rapidly in California. Major Bidwell will probably poll a larger vote than has ever been polled in that state for prohibition. The Democratic candidate for Governor, though personally a temperate man, made his fortune in the wholesale liquor business, and, of course, his sympathies are all on that side. Dr. McDonald thinks the Democrats will carry California this fall.

HENRY H. FAXON gives some figures concerning Quincy, Mass., under license and under prohibition which are very significant: The cost of supporting the poor for the year ending February, 1882, the last year of license, according to the report of a special investigating committee, was $15,415.07. Four years later, under prohibition, the cost was only $5,533.50. In other words, while the population had increased fifteen per cent, the cost of caring for the poor decreased more than sixty-four per cent. The deposits in the Quincy Savings Bank in 1881 amounted to $184,143.95, while for the years 1887-8 the deposits had increased to $645,150.85.

IF any further proof were needed to show that the tariff is not a party issue it was given in the Senate Friday, when, as the *Inter Ocean* says, all sorts of surprises accompanied the debate on the tariff amendments. Democrats and Republicans changed sides with amazing facility, Quay and Cameron voting to put hides on the taxable list, Quay trying to put quinine there but securing only fifteen votes therefor, and different Democrats voting to place or retain different articles on that list. An analysis of the votes shows that Senators voted for or against tariff, not because they were Republicans or Democrats, but because the article in question did or did not come in competition with the interests of their constituents. That is to say, the tariff is not in any sense a dividing line between the two old parties.

WANTED, AN ISSUE!

JUDGE ALTGELD, of Chicago, deserves the thanks of all good people for his sensible orders concerning young boys being taken to the county jail. Eleven boys, between ten and thirteen years old, were brought out of the jail by his order and turned over to Mr. Daniels, superintendent of the Waif's Mission and Training School, to be kept till their cases came up for trial. Judge Altgeld soundly reprimanded the magistrates who sent them. "You have no right to send boys of ten and twelve years old to jail to await trial for trivial offenses," he said. "The police are to blame in this matter; they are too willing to arrest boys. In many instances the parents are to blame for not whipping or otherwise punishing these boys." In the jail awaiting trial, these boys are learning all sorts of badness from hardened criminals, and the Judge does well to save them from this contamination.

IRONA, Texas, is another town springing into vigorous life under prohibition. Our good friend, Colonel Tanner, of Alabama, who, by the way, nominated General Fisk for the presidency, gives us many interesting facts about it. It is on the Sabine river, with good water, plenty of timber, and iron ore in close juxtaposition; it possesses the advantages that have transformed the straggling village of ten years ago into the Birmingham, Ala., of to-day. But the best thing about it is that all its natural advantages are conserved by the prohibition clause in its deeds, forever precluding the saloon within its borders. Harriman has fully demonstrated that prohibition is no drawback to a town, as old croakers are fond of declaring, but that it insures the best class of citizens. The founders of Irona show not only good principle but good business sense in basing their enterprise on the bed-rock of prohibition.

BISHOP THOBURN, of India, whose bishopric includes three hundred and ten million people, is now in this country to secure workers for his vast field. He preached in Evanston Sunday, and addressed the Gospel Temperance meeting there in the afternoon. He spoke at the Methodist Ministers' meeting in Chicago Monday morning. Bishop Thoburn has been a leader in temperance work in India ever since the tidal wave from the Ohio Crusade struck that land. In his address Sunday afternoon he gave many interesting facts concerning that work. He and his sister are pioneers in the movement for establishing the order of Deaconesses in America. She has spent two years here in the interests of this work, aiding in the establishment of the Deaconesses' home in Chicago and also one in Cincinnati. These being now on a sure footing, she starts for India this week to resume her much loved missionary work. This missionary brother and sister have been closely identified in work. It is somewhat singular that the Bishop takes the more advanced position of the two in regard to woman's work; that is, in words; though Miss Thoburn's deeds keep full pace with her brother's noble words concerning women. In next week's UNION SIGNAL Miss Willard will give a sketch of Bishop Thoburn and his work.

Contributed.

THE BEARS OF BERNE, SWITZERLAND.

BY EFFIE JAY BEE.

The town of Berne, by Zähringen,
  Was early set a-brewin',
Who fountains put in every street,
  And knew what he was doin';
The grateful birds and grateful beasts
  Came down from St. Bernard to Thu-in;
And first among the biped crowd
  Was brown and humorous Bruin.

This pleased the burgemeister well,
  Said he, "If you'll be staying,
The town will build a lair and pit
  For which you'll not be paying."
Here, ever since, at public cost
  Have lineal bears been playin';
They quaff the flowing "Adam's Ale,"
  Their spirits thus maintainin'.

A lesson this for every man
  Who thinks he must be takin'
Rhine-wine or beer, or muscatelle,
  His constant thirst be slakin';
Better, like Bruin, here at Berne,
  His fame and name be makin';

And if I were a monarch great,
  Of town, or state, or nation,
When every means of *peace* had failed,
  Including arbitration,
I'd have the lion, eagle, bear,
  Fight for th' administration,

And leave the men of every trade
  At home, their strength investin',
While patient women fold their hands,
  And try a spell at restin',
The cart-dogs, too, should have a chance
  To bark without molestin'.

Then let us speed the prosperous day,
  When men and beasts cease strivin';
And like the happy bears at Berne
  Domestic games contrivin',
Shall find that heaven-brewed "Adam's Ale,"
  For health the most connivin'.

HIS WAY AND HERS.

BY HELEN CAMPBELL.

Far up in the mountains of Northern Pennsylvania, where forsaken coal shafts yawn, and mounds of slag and refuse rise at every side, there is a house so small, so weather-stained and brown, so generally forlorn of aspect, that one wonders if the dwellers therein have ever had time for anything beyond the grinding toil that is the portion of most in the little settlement. For it is a settlement, as one soon sees, though chiefly a deserted one. For some of the houses shutters are nailed on, and it is plain that decay has begun and will soon work its will. From others the smoke still curls upward languidly, and white-headed children run out at the sound of wheels and stare at the new arrival.

Into this cleft of the hills rode one evening two most weary travelers, and looked about if haply inn or lodging of any sort might disclose itself. Never had "man and beast" less chance of entertainment; yet as this conviction was reached, there appeared in the doorway a woman whose face lighted as if a long expected friend had suddenly arrived.

"'Light," she called, with instant sense of the situation. "'Light and go right in, an' I'll stir up somethin' in no time. I'm used to your kind; 'light an' go right in."

She waved her arms as she spoke, as if she would remove the entire front of the house if only our getting in could be thus made easier. A boy ran round and patted both the horses as he led them away, and we entered the little door and turned into one of the two rooms that apparently made up the dwelling.

It was plain that New England had had some share in the story of the house. It was "best room" and bedroom that we entered. There were the familiar green paper curtains, the horse-hair sofa and rigid chairs, and a bed in the corner. But there was no patchwork, no ornaments of any description, and not even a family photograph on the walls. It was bare, clean and spotless, and the tiny room opening at the back and unseen from the road was equally so.

"I'd 'a' asked you to the other if I'd knowed in time," said our hostess mysteriously, as she called us to supper. "But you shan't go away without seein' the other anyhow. I shouldn't wonder if maybe you had some pattern for it. You wouldn't be very likely, though, ridin' over the country;" and she turned away to fry great pancakes, genuine Adirondack flapjacks, murmuring at intervals as she replenished the plate: "I do hope there's a new pattern."

"I'm real pleased to think it ain't dark yet," she said, as she whisked the dishes off and called to some one outside to come in and wash them. "'Tain't but a step an' I know you'll be surprised to see the other. It even surprises me when I open the door sort of unawares. An' then it's brought on such a calmness in Lysander, that he says himself it's added years to his life. Lookin' at it that way, I don't mind a mite, though I do mean to set the table there when folks happen along, or some of the folks comes over that haven't ever heard."

Feet were making as active progress as tongue, and close against the hill, and shadowed by two great pines, a house brown and weather-beaten as the first, suddenly showed itself. But it was as gay as the first was dreary. Morning-glories grew over the door, and a mass of scarlet runners, and at the side were narrow beds of gay, old-fashioned flowers.

"You see," pursued the busy talker as she took a key from under the door mat and flung open the door, "when it come to colors and fixin's of most every kind, nothin' was too much for me, and every thing was too much for Lysander. He was born kind of mournful like, an' then when he lost all his folks in a cyclone out West, he said it wasn't right to have every place so frisky you couldn't compose your mind to mourn the way you had ought to. So I took 'em every one away, an' here they be. I just run up here when I get down a mite, an' I calkilate to be laid out here, though Lysander says he couldn't never stand it."

Was it the woman's annex of a county fair, or an altar to the goddess of crazy patchwork and cardboard mottoes? On the floor was the brightest of rag carpets, and at each end of the room hung a patchwork quilt, of rising-sun pattern. Cardboard air-castles and mottoes hung over doors and dangled from nails. Paper flowers wreathed the windows, and were in gay vases all about, and the photographs of all the corpses of a generation, six different coffins, each surrounded by a wreath of colored immortelles, were the ghastly ornaments of one corner.

"Them coffins reconciles Lysander to lettin' it alone," his wife whispered as if fearful he might appear. "He says a house ain't no place for most nonsense women folks want round, and a man can't lean up ag'in anything by way o' support, without upsettin' it or goin' off with it stickin' to his coat.

"The main p'int was, though, you couldn't think seriously on your latter end, and the latter end of folks everywheres, when all this was round, and so at last, when I found it really wore on him, I just bought this house and moved out every speck o' anything that he felt was triflin' like. He's took a new lease ever since, an' I don't never have to worry about his upsettin' or sp'ilin' anything, an' so we're both satisfied better than you'd suppose, considerin' I was born lively an' he was born tearful like. You don't happen to have extra good patterns for crochet or anything, do you?"

This was the prelude to a minute history of the tidies, covers, and each individual creation in this chamber of horrors. But the owner's delight was infectious, and it ended in promising a series of patterns, and being urged to copy anything freely and fully.

Lysander did not appear. He was having a season of meditation in the tool-house by the shaft, his wife said, and she sent after him unavailingly. With early morning we rode on, our hostess refusing pay and waving a gay bandana in farewell. At the turn, a tall man with bent shoulders, and leathery, lugubrious face, looked at us solemnly but made no sign.

"That man has solved the problem of the present day," said my companion, who looked wistfully after him. "He has abolished bric-a-brac and restored the age of simplicity and unity. My heart warms to him; I shall tell Leonard, and he can talk it over with Mary. It ought to show the way out for both of them. At least it will save his pitching tidies out of the window, or tearing off the bows from the chairs and picture frames."

That was the beginning of the "Anti-Bric-a-brac Club," sometimes known as, "Lysander's Own," since without his protest who shall say that revolt could ever have begun? Its aim is to restore simplicity, and to define the province of true ornament. Its members have agreed to banish from one room at least, all fripperies and follies of modern decoration, and to admit there only what they "know to be useful and believe to be beautiful." Already the results are surprising, and it is even asserted that in a sequestered spot on a lawn where this year there is no ribbon gardening, a solemn ceremony has been held, and every gilt rolling-pin and boot-jack and milking-stool in the colony devoted to the flames, their ashes being carefully sifted at the roots of a promising rose tree, not too exuberant as to flowers, and old-fashioned in its sweetness and dainty coloring.

THE BURDEN BEARERS.

BY REV. F. S. BRUSH.

It is not the drunkard who suffers most from his wretched habit. The long train of its resulting ills falls most heavily upon women and children who are not partners of the crime but only of its miseries. Drunkenness is brazen and barefaced robbery. Shelter, food and clothing are the necessities of life. The drunkard buys the poorest and cheapest of these things in order that he may have the money to waste on rum. As for the comforts of life—such as books, carpets, pictures, periodicals, musical instruments and the unnumbered enjoyable things that in these days can adorn the humblest home, the drunkard's family must go without.

The drunkard loses his capacity and skill for labor, he does less and of poorer quality, and thus robs those whom his vows, his social obligations, his manhood, his humanity, are pledged to support. He takes every comfort from the home, the pictures on the wall, the chairs upon which his family sit, the clothes from their back, the shoes from their feet, and the bread from their mouths. There are ten thousand thieves in this land who would not steal the last loaf from a helpless woman or from hungry children. The drunkard will take the last crust from his wife and from the children of his own flesh.

It matters not where the responsibility of intemperance rests. It is of no possible concern to our argument as to how much or how little may be the responsibility of the saloon-keeper or of the drunkard himself. Those who are enduring the agonizing results of this wide-spread and frequently repeated crime are entitled to protection. They are citizens of this land; they are more, for they are our fellow-beings.

As the case stands, drunkenness is an invasion of the rights of womankind. It destroys the peace and happiness of the home of which woman is God's sceptered queen. The home, its adornment, management, welfare, peace, prosperity and blessedness—this is her kingdom.

Let us observe that it is the opponents of the temperance cause that insist so strenuously upon this very fact. Woman's place, they say, is in the home, not in politics. Then, I say, protect her in the place you assign her, or forever hold your peace. You say the home is her kingdom and you would confine her abilities to its care and management? What, then, have you to say to the man who enters that home and with vandal hand destroys all its adornments, all its sweet and elevating amusements, who makes bare its floors and its walls, who strips its closets and clothes presses, and who makes empty its cupboard and pantry? The home *is* woman's kingdom. He is thrice a thief who mars its beauty, or pollutes its chastened pleasures.

In proportion as women are divinely anointed priests to minister at the altars of earthly love, is, also, her need of some suitable return, some adequate fruit of her labors. What success is to the business man, what renown to the statesman, what applause to the orator, what the fruit of any honest toil to any honest toiler, all this and more are affectionate protection and provision to a woman in her home. Her reward is the adornment, the prosperity, the honor, of her house; the dignity and respectability of her husband, the education and advancement of her children. Intemperance robs her of these dear and rightful rewards of her natural place in our human economy. It is pusillanimous to say "home is woman's place," and then deny her right to protection in that home. He who throws stones into the window is adjudged by the law, but he who makes her heart a stone goes scot-free. Her domain is as much entitled to the safeguard of legal restraint as is man's. If a man's business is assailed, he has redress. The whole community has a direct interest in seeing that every man's business is shielded from unjust or hurtful annoyance. The welfare of society is staked upon the home. It is the divine unit of human life. From it must emanate all that is either to bless or to curse mankind. The instinct of the very animals obeys this law, and the nest or lair is watched with jealous care, and life itself risked to insure its safety. Man can learn a lesson from the brutes. Whatever invades or threatens the home, or diminishes the usefulness and efficiency of its management, is a menace to man's highest good. Nearly all the states do furnish some redress to women for the drunkenness of their husbands, or fathers, or brothers. The one great redress of all, however, *prevention*, is their clear and inalienable right.

Intemperance strikes at the best interests of her children, and thus desecrates the sacred instincts of maternity. Love for, yearning anxiety to help and improve one's children, this is the holy law of parenthood. To be able to respond to these promptings of affection, is the duty, privilege and highest joy of a true parent.

In our land, such is the freedom accorded to all, and such are the advantages enjoyed by all, any child can receive all that is necessary to a noble and useful life.

Education, books, music, elevating associations—all are possible to the poorest. Within the reach of all lie the blessings of our nineteenth century civilization. Those who are deprived of wholesome food, comfortable clothes and fair advantages of every kind, are being robbed, some how and by some one, and it behooves every honest citizen to know the "how" and the "who."

Every right of woman is invaded by the drink habit. Her home, the dominion which the lords of creation have assigned her, is blighted, her work nullified, her mission on earth reviled. Her instincts, her yearnings, her holiest anxieties, are crushed as ruthlessly as the worm is crushed under your feet. Her love for her offspring is made inoperative. The natural longings of the social instincts are made mockery, for she neither has the clothes that are decent nor the spirit that is self-respecting, for her family shame is her own. If there was one such case in this broad land, every man in the country ought to raise his voice and his right arm to shield and protect and avenge. England, or France, or Germany would not dare to place the ignominy upon a single American woman that a hundred thousand husbands annually heap upon their wives. One such outrage in any foreign land would bring a million freemen to their feet and to their arms to avenge the wrongs with swift justice.

Women are human. They come within the operation of the blessed law of Christ whereby we are to bear one another's burdens. The burdens of this liquor traffic are upon them. Any agent, any business, any instrument, whereby so large a number of our fellow-beings are grievously tormented, should be done away with. The whole weight of this business falls upon womenkind. Whatever money is in the trade goes to the liquor dealer. Whatever of sodden pleasure there may be, the drunkard gets. Whatever is terrible, poverty, shame, bruised face and body, blighted hopes, ruined prospects, and public shame, the woman gets.

Women are nearly as much entitled to protection as are men. Not long since, a leading paper in the United States came out with burning words of condemnation because Congress had passed no salutary laws with regard to car-coupling. Twenty thousand men are thus annually crippled, and over two thousand are annually killed. This record was rightly held up as appalling, and as a reproach to our civilization. So it is. I agree most heartily with what was written. But I say the half million and more women and children who are annually crippled in body and soul, are entitled to as much more regard than the 20,000 men as they exceed them in numbers, and as their wrongs exceed in severity and cruelty. I can see no reason why a woman's, or even a child's welfare, should not be as precious as a man's. If Congress can and should use our national authority to protect the lives and limbs of brakemen, it ought to do the same for the hapless creatures to many of whom death would be a sweet and welcomed release.

That Congress has no right to interfere in behalf of so many women is based on the theory that a man can do as he pleases to his wife and family. Such, indeed, has been the relative position of man and wife in all ancient systems of social order. For many centuries our own race has been gradually outgrowing that doctrine. Anglo-Saxon legislation has gradually thrown its protective arm about wife and children and has slowly reached the position of shielding both mother and child from unjust, or cruel tyranny, on the part of husband and father. A man cannot do as he pleases to his wife and children. If he abuses or neglects them; if he violates his sacred oath to support them; if he takes from them his rightful protectorate, the law should take cognizance of his crime, which is both robbery and perjury of the very worst sort.

This is no question of mere sentiment. It is a question of eternal right, of justice, and of law. Those who are bearing the burdens of so wide-spread a crime have a right to deliverance, if there are any rights in this universe.

Las Vegas, N. M.

LOTTERY, LICENSE, LIQUOR.

BY JOEL SWARTZ, D.D.

Any one who will be at the pains of looking up the history of the lottery, and will compare the arguments and the legislation by which it was defended, will find an instructive parallel in this to the manner in which moralists and statesmen are at the present proposing to deal with the liquor license problem. The arguments now employed for the license of the saloon were, until recently, quite familiar to legislators who made laws even in our own country, for the protection of lotteries. Thus, turning to article "Lottery," in American Cyclopedia, we find this statement: "Lotteries in various European states are still maintained and defended by the argument *that as the passion for play is irrepressible among the people*, and their money would otherwise be invested in less fairly managed schemes, the state may well assume the management of lotteries," etc. Now, why is not this argument in favor of the lottery, which is so vigorously denounced by the letter of the Postmaster-General to the President, by the President's message, by the press, religious and secular, by the pulpit and Christians generally, just as good in the mouth of saloonists for their business and its protection by the state? They say, men will drink, "the passion for it is irrepressible, and the state may as well assume the management of it," etc.

The next argument I find in the same article, is, "Under the supervision of the state *the evils are diminished and their earnings are devoted to the public welfare.*" I find further on, that in 1778 the number of lotteries in England was 400, but that in consequence of a license fee of £50 which in that year was imposed upon every lottery, the number was reduced to forty-one, but it is significantly added that, "the mischievous influences of the system were admitted, but for the time, at least, all arguments yielded to that of its necessity as a source of revenue."

Precisely. How could the argument for liquor license be better put? Indeed, this is just the argument of politicians, ministers, church papers, and temperance people generally who fight political prohibition and want license for regulation and revenue. The license is to reduce the number and so diminish the evil which cannot be prohibited, and at the same time pay towards the bearing of the injuries which it inflicts. The beauty of this logic is that while it is fallacious for the lottery it is valid for the saloon.

Another argument for the lottery is, "The proceeds are employed for many beneficial purposes," etc. Thus: "Colleges have been founded, roads made, ferries improved, hospitals and even churches built by the aid of lotteries." Cannot the friends of the saloon make quite as good a showing? Nothing is more common than for public economists to parade the immense gains from the saloons for the benefit of the same or similar objects. If the saloon can be justified in this way, why not the lotteries? Gentlemen, you have the floor. The nation waits to hear your explanation. Please rise while we wait and listen.

Gettysburg, Pa.

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION FOR CITIES.

BY MISS S. J. VOSBURG.

[The subject of organization in large cities is one of so much importance that we have secured the plan of Miss Vosburg, of Rothester, who has made a great success of it there. Like the practical woman she is, she commenced without wasting time on preliminaries.—EDITOR.]

1. That all members of existing unions, in cities not yet fully organized, be arranged in committees to hold public meetings, and by visitation among the Christian women of their own wards seek to enlist those who shall be invited to join in this work, and that as soon as practicable these be brought together and organized, the original members resident in the same ward uniting with them.

2. That when three or more such ward societies are formed, they, with any other existing unions, including Y societies, appoint delegates (one for every five or more members), and that these delegates acting for the whole, proceed to form a municipal or central city union, for the special object of unifying and directing the W. C. T. U. work of the city, and members residing in unorganized wards connect themselves with societies of adjacent territory until such time as their own wards are organized.

3. That each ward union be left to work up its own territory, having when weak, the assistance of the stronger organizations, and if desired by them, of organizers appointed by the Central Union.

4. That each such society in the wards be auxiliary to county and district unions (where such exist), thus having the same standing as unions of towns (or townships).

5. That in cases where a city constitutes of itself a county the Central Union may and should have the direction of both county and municipal W. C. T. U. work, holding its meetings, composed of delegates from the auxiliaries, quarterly, or oftener, as the city and county work may require, the city executive board to be composed of the Central Union officers and presidents of the ward unions, said committee to take general direction of the business of the City or Central Union work during the intervals between its meetings.

6. That in cities which include only part of the territory of the counties in which they are located, these counties having local unions outside the city limits, the local unions of such cities whether organized by wards or otherwise be auxiliary direct to county or district union (as now), and that the organization of a municipal or central city union be recommended for the purpose of harmonious and concerted action in city work; the constitution and by-laws of such organization to be always in accord with those of county and state.

This municipal, or central city union, should have every department of work which is found in its auxiliaries, with superintendents of the same to whom the ward superintendents of these departments shall report, quarterly or oftener.

The Central W. C. T. U. of Rochester has headquarters where all its auxiliaries may, without charge, hold meetings, entertainments, etc., and which are always open to all W. C. T. U women of city and county. The expenses of maintaining these headquarters, etc., is met by an annual donation, for which and in which work all the ward societies and the Y's who are auxiliary direct to county and state, have always done good work.

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

BY CLARA C. HOFFMAN.

Within the past two weeks I have spoken on "W. C. T. U. Day" at three Methodist camp-meetings. In each case the temperance, or W. C. T. U. Day, was the *first day* of the camp-meeting, being the only one that could be secured from the management. The grove was full of activity. Big wagons loaded with furniture, trunks, stoves, barrels and bedding jolted past. Men with straw beds on their heads gave picturesque variety to the scene; while the heavy blow of the hammer, and the melodious voice of the saw aiding in the erection of tent and refreshment counters for ice cream, melons and lemonade, furnished a steady, uniform accompaniment for the speakers engaged by the W. C. T. U. Elders and preachers were moving in, and getting settled for the real and true opening of camp-meeting, when by prayer and praise and preaching the heavens should be opened and an abundant blessing descend to fill their hearts with joy, and swell their household of faith with new recruits. Of course, with this weight of preparation on their hands they could not numerously attend the temperance services. An audience of W. C. T. U. women, pledged soul and body to temperance in everything and everywhere, and a few dear, elderly brothers, equally pledged, gathered round the speakers. The reason why the W. C. T. U. must take the first day at camp—(if they get any) is because a day devoted to *temperance* later in the meeting, when hundreds or thousands are gathered, would be a serious interruption which might interfere with the highest success of the meeting! Exactly!

Now a suggestion to the W. C. T. U. about summer and grove meetings. The object of these meetings is to reach the people not yet interested—possibly not yet converted. Then, the first thing is to get the people. The next is to control the grounds and surroundings during the meetings.

On the 12th of August, Delaware county (Ohio) union held a W. C. T. U. picnic. The county president and executive offered a prize banner to the largest, finest delegation in attendance from any town in the county. The delegation from Warrensburg, who won the banner, had over a hundred wagons and carriages in its procession. With streaming flags and ribbons, with echoing song and stirring music by its brass band of young men, all total abstainers, it made a brave and inspiring show. And so they came from all parts of the country until it was estimated that at least 3,000 people were on the ground.

A spirited Demorest medal contest took place in the forenoon, the contestants coming from various towns.

Then came the picnic dinner under the trees, for every family had its generous basket. At two o'clock the sharp rattle of the drum called the great audience around the speaker's stand, and thousands listened to the *gospel* of temperance as there set forth. Will other counties follow the example of Delaware county and "do likewise"?

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Missouri has an Anti-Liquor League. It was born at Pertle Springs this month. (This gathering, though held at the same place, had no connection with the Sunday-school convention reported by Miss Guernsey.—ED.)

The call invited temperance people of all parties and societies to be present. All were invited to "come and reason together," and to this end the platform, or constitution, was all printed, and the organization virtually completed before any *reasoning* had been done in the so-called convention. A very mild resolution declared license a failure, but when a Prohibitionist moved to amend by adding, "Therefore we are unalterably opposed to license in any form," the amendment was promptly voted down. After the Prohibitionists had withdrawn from the convention, the leaders of the Anti-Liquor League seemed to realize a little that to vote down a resolution condemning license was to place themselves in an anomalous position as opponents to the liquor traffic, so they hunted up the resolution so recently voted down, and in a diluted and mutilated form, passed it.

I do not like to impugn motives, but this Anti-Liquor League looks to me very much like an ingenious covert to shield Christian men, while their votes uphold the license policy. If not, what is it?

The platform invited *all* temperance societies except the W. C. T. U. *It* was an afterthought, but no sooner had the convention adjourned, than its president began to write our unions for money, and did not hesitate to solicit liberal contributions. When I objected to this, he said, "Your organization is in the field." "So is the church," I replied; "let your Christian men who form this league apply their money here, if in their judgment this is the way to work." I trust no union will expend its hard earned funds in this way.

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I have been one week in Nebraska and find the battle between the home and saloon in full array. So far as a worker can see, no systematic efforts are pushed outside the Prohibition Party and the W. C. T. U. As usual, these organizations are doing *all* they can do.

The Republican convention was absolutely dumb concerning the amendment. The People's (Farmers' Alliance) convention ditto. The Democratic convention declared for the license amendment, with characteristic and consistent stupidity.

Many leading temperance workers are confident that the prohibition amendment will carry. God grant it.

Fremont, Neb.

World's W. C. T. U.

A CONSECRATED POSTAL SERVICE.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—The great question of the day in every land is, how to get the people into contact with the gospel. Anything that will tend to this result is sure to be welcomed by Christian workers, and in suggesting the use of the post as a means of conveying the gospel to many who may never be reached in any other way, I only propose doing in a more general and systematic way what is being done constantly and with most blessed results by individuals. To state the matter as definitely as I can, I will speak of India because of personal experience of some years as a missionary in that country; but the same is true to a greater or less extent in other lands, especially in Japan.

There are in India to-day several millions of boys and men, either at present studying in the government schools and colleges, or having graduated from them, who are now holding responsible positions in the various governmental departments, or in private schools, offices, etc. They readily read, and understand the English language, and speak it fluently. Many of these men have openly renounced their former beliefs. Many others while keeping up the practice of idol worship, for their families' sake, as they say, secretly condemn it, and inwardly long for the true light. In this fertile soil, so long broken up and ready for the planter's hand, the seeds of infidelity have been thickly strewn. All over India the works of modern skeptics have been freely circulated among the English speaking natives. In fact, but little else, except infidel books and vile novels, has been supplied them to read.

Many of these young men in copying European dress and manners have adopted also the European custom—quite unknown among them until introduced into their country by the English—of drinking wine and other liquors; so much so that it has grown to be a common saying among them, that to become a Christian means to "eat beef, drink wine, and smoke cigars."

Thus we behold the effect of education without the gospel—minds quickened into greater power, and that power now being used to advance the cause of evil. As, for instance, the Hindoo Tract Society, which has been formed evidently not so much to promulgate the Hindoo religion, as to oppose Christianity; they have tracts, which are widely circulated, being largely reprints of current English and American infidel publications. The lectures of Bradlaugh and Ingersoll are sold in the streets of Bombay for less than one cent each, and are bought and eagerly read by men who have never heard nor read anything in defense of the gospel. Since the enemy has been so busy in supplying poisonous food to these hungry minds, shall we be less ready to hold forth to them the Bread of Life? As a means of reaching hearts not only in India, but in other countries, especially persons living in places where spiritual help is not easily obtained, I suggest that small packages of gospel papers and tracts be sent at intervals by mail, addressed personally to the individuals for whom they are intended. As a systematic arrangement of this branch of work for the World's W. C. T. U., I propose that a superintendent of postal mission work be appointed in each country where there is a W. C. T. U.; that the superintendent find some one in each district to secure addresses and to get workers to mail packages. I would suggest that the publications sent be only those which have proved fruitful in good results: such tracts as Mr. H. L. Hastings' anti-infidel publications, which I regard the best adapted of anything published to meet the doubts caused in some minds by reading the blasphemous writings of infidels; "Come to Jesus," by Newman Hall; "Talk With an Inquirer," by Frances E. Willard; "A Saviour for You," by S. M. Haughton; "My Friend," by H. L. Hastings, and many others which have been known to result in the salvation of souls.

Mail can be sent from this country to India, or any other country in the Universal Postal Union, at the same rate of postage as to the nearest post-office in the United States. A two-ounce package, the filling of which may cost ten cents, is carried to India and delivered at the door of the addressee for one cent postage. Thus for eleven cents one may sit in her own room and preach the gospel to some grand official in India, China or Japan, whose personal influence when converted will be vastly greater in his native land than that of the foreigner who sent the message could possibly be were she on the spot.

Coöperating with Mr. H. L. Hastings, 47 Cornhill, Boston, Mass., I have already sent thousands of packages to India and other countries, each containing one or more of his anti-infidel tracts, with one or two others of exhortation or loving instruction in gospel truth. The students of one of the universities in India have been supplied in this manner, having the packages addressed to each by name. One of them has written asking for a Bible. Others who have received packages have been heard from, but of course for the most of the seed sowing we sow in hope, and must wait for the knowledge of results to the great harvest day. This we know, that "God's Word shall not return unto Him void," for His own promise declares it.

One young Hindoo who had been found reading a skeptical book, and whose name was sent me, after receiving one of the anti-infidel works, replied that his superstitions were all removed. He sent the names of some of his friends who had imbibed the views by which he had been troubled, asking that the same book might be sent to them, that their doubts might also be removed.

Sending Testaments and portions of Scripture by mail, presenting cards with Scripture verses, posting texts in public places, etc., etc., may be included in this department of work. Further details concerning plans of work can be given when desired.

Trusting that the wisdom of the Lord may guide you in this matter, and that His blessing may rest in abundant measure upon the work of the World's W. C. T. U., I remain yours in the Master's service,

MARY FRENCH, *a returned missionary.*

PUNDITA RAMABAI.

Miss Mary E. Burt who has lately been appointed a member of the Chicago Board of Education gives this estimate of Ramabai:

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—You are quite welcome to use anything for publication which I can say about Pundita Ramabai. What a scene it was, romantic, poetic, heroic, to see that little slip of a woman, in her white Indian dress, come so bravely before a great audience to beg and plead for the millions of miserable child-widows in her own land. Nowhere in literature, in poetry or fiction, have I met a heroine, or a hero, who so entirely represented the absolute in heroism.

I read a whole epic in her lecture as I listened to her. The epics of the past, each with its own Achilles sitting on the shore weeping over his lost captive or fighting to avenge his wounded pride, are nothing to the epic she is living. I learned in Boston that Louisa M. Alcott, just before her death, was planning a novel to be called "Little Widows"—(it was to be a companion book to "Little Women")—the royalty to go to Pundita Ramabai. I think the world would have been richer for such a book. I hope some talented writer will sometime carry out Miss Alcott's plan. The thought is worthy of the best writer living.

I think Pundita Ramabai is the greatest woman of our age; almost any motive for which any other woman lives, when put by the side of hers, dwindles. If it is not fair to compare motives, it is at least fair to compare numbers, and where numbers are concerned I cannot think of any one else who is reaching out for the uplift of so great a multitude. It is a secret regret with me all of the time, that I cannot be the help to her that my reverence and admiration for her would prompt me to be.

MARY E. BURT.

Correspondence.

THE SITUATION IN NORTH DAKOTA.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—In writing to you of the situation in North Dakota I need not recapitulate the history of our victories and failures in the cause of temperance. You are all familiar with the story of the movement that begun with the organization in Bismarck, during the session of the Territorial Legislative Assembly in 1888, of the Prohibition Alliance, which, combining with the territorial W. C. T. U., and aided by those grand organizations of grand men, the Knights of Labor, and the Farmers' Alliance, gave us a majority in the constitutional convention in July, and a victory at the polls in October, and which resulted in the insertion of a staunch Prohibition Article in the state constitution—and in the passage of the Prohibition bill by the state legislature, in December, 1889.

All this inspiring story has been told and retold rejoicingly, but here is a chapter that has not been told. As you know, the state constitution expressly prohibited the sale and traffic of liquor in the new state, and made it incumbent upon the first state legislature to pass laws providing punishment and penalties for any violations of this constitutional provision. The Republican party had, in its platform, pledged itself to carry out that requirement, and thus prevented the formation of a third party during the legislative campaign. As might have been expected, the legislature was overwhelmingly Republican, and the bill could have been passed without opposition, to take effect as originally designed, on Jan. 1, 1890. But early in the session there were rumors of trouble. It was soon known that a very large sum of money, much of it contributed by the liquor men of the state, but the greater part sent by the Protective Association of Eastern cities, was here to be used to defeat the bill. But this money was not used, it is said. It early became known to the little group of earnest workers on our side, who prayerfully, almost sleeplessly, watched the progress of the bill from the day of its introduction and swift passage through the House, to its final troubled passage through the Senate, until it received the signature of the Governor and became a law, that all the efforts of its opponents were directed, not to the defeat of the bill itself nor against any of its stringent provisions, but solely to the elimination of the emergency clause, providing for the bill to take effect January 1st, instead of July 1st, as would be the case without it.

All the opposition of the prevailing party was directed to that one clause. "Only give us time to close up our business," said the saloon-keepers, "and we will cheerfully obey the law." "Only take out the obnoxious emergency clause, and we will gladly vote for the bill, otherwise we will prevent its passage," said the republican leaders.

"We care nothing for the passage of the bill itself," said the attorney for the liquor men. "Only give us until July 1, and we'll get a decision from the Supreme Court before then, declaring the law unconstitutional." Was he not a true prophet? Before the expiration of that time the sovereign people of the free state of North Dakota heard this decision from the highest judicial power in the land: "You have no rights that the liquor dealers are bound to respect."

As to results, a state constitution prohibiting all traffic in liquor, and the most stringent prohibitory law ever passed by any state upon our statute books, our saloons have been openly running since July 1, as before. Beer bottles and whisky flasks with the corks drawn were openly handed out at the front doors of saloons; and these violators of law, and transgressors of the will of an outraged people, openly quoted the authority of the Supreme Court, as their warrant for their flagrant defiance of law and public sentiment.

True, Congress has now come to the rescue, and our good President—whom we feel sure must be one with us—has signed the Original Package Bill. But are our hearts at rest and our fears lulled into security?

No! For again we hear the murmur of the liquor dealers that all will yet be well, that the Supreme Court will not only declare the Original Package Law unconstitutional, but assert that *all* prohibition laws are unconstitutional, and that Congress cannot validate them, thus again placing our grand and noble state at the mercy of law-breakers and drunkard-makers.

It is to our representatives in Washington that we must now look for aid; and to our dear sisters in all the states we commend our cause, that they may strengthen it with their prayers. MRS. LINDA W. SLAUGHTER,

State Supt. Press Work, N. Dakota W. C. T. U. Slaughter, N. Dakota.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSEMBLY.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—For the sake of your Eastern readers who know so little about them, let me introduce through you, the warm-hearted, earnest Cumberland Presbyterians, and their Sunday-school Assembly at Pertle Springs, Missouri. Should they ask, as I did, "What is the difference between Cumberland and other Presbyterians?" let me answer in the language of my kind informant; "As regards creed, we stand between the Presbyterians and the Methodists—rejecting the doctrine of predestination; we believe in the final perseverance of the saints. As regards church polity, we are Presbyterian."

The church originated in 1810. Its greatest strength is in the southwest; its publishing house, with which our own has most pleasant connections, sending it monthly some 8,000 of our *Sunday-School Crusaders*, is located at Nashville, Tenn. Its leaders, if we may judge from those seen here, are thoughtful, scholarly, able men. But the fact that, among all others, entitles this church to mention in your columns is the utterance of its General Assembly on the temperance question. In 1888, the resolution on this subject declared,

"We . . . . hereby pledge ourselves to vote for, and to aid every enterprise that in any way looks to the overthrow of this accursed traffic." In 1889, the wording was still stronger: "*Resolved*, that nothing short of constitutional and statutory prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors as beverages, by the United States, and by the government of the several states, will be satisfactory, and to this end we will pray and work."

"*Resolved* . . . . to vote for license is sin."

"*Resolved*, that the manufacture of, and dealing in, or in any way favoring such dealing (this includes revenue officers, such as gaugers, storekeepers, etc.), is inconsistent with the Christ character, and should receive church discipline."

In both sets of resolutions cordial recognition and God-speed were given to woman's temperance work.

Pertle Springs, "beautiful for situation," is about a mile from Warrensburg, and is preëminently an assembly ground, several gatherings of this nature being held thereon during the season. Just preceding the one of which I write was a Chautauqua Assembly, thus enabling this to be more definitely devoted to Sunday-school work than is usual in these days of combination. The primary department was under the charge of a leading kindergartner from St. Louis, Miss Mabel Wilson. An enthusiast in her work, Miss Wilson understands how to make the ceaseless activity of the child-nature help the teacher's efforts; of her success in this direction the readers of the *Sunday-School Crusader* for 1891 will have the opportunity to judge, as she has promised to write for that paper notes for primary teachers. This feature alone should bring a large increase to our list of subscribers, for it will make the paper one that no primary teacher can afford to be without. The daily Christian Endeavor work was in charge of Professor Taylor, principal of the State Normal School in Emporia, Kan. In connection with this, much interest was shown in the White Cross and kindred lines of effort; several donned our White Cross pin, and the literature on that subject was eagerly taken. With the great society of Christian Endeavor helping forward the work of purity, "a white life for two," we have gained a strong ally.

Too much pains cannot be taken, it seems to me, to lead teachers to know and understand us, and to be familiar with the literature that is so well adapted to their needs. Professor Taylor said to me, "I had occasion, not long ago, to look over a long list of applicants for positions as teachers, and I was impressed with the large proportion of them who were members of evangelical churches. It was a rare thing to find one who was not a professing Christian." The state Normal school at Warrensburg is fortunate in being under earnest Christian influences. With a membership of some eight hundred, more than half of its students are actively connected with the school Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. The meetings of these societies are announced on the first day of the session as a part of the regular exercises. When first started, the board of state Regents simply failed to notice

them, thus tacitly permitting them. But as the test of experience proved their value, the Regents took action on the matter, and, though some of the number were not Christians themselves, decided that they could not afford to ignore the societies considered simply as helps to the discipline and moral tone of the school; whereupon they authorized the fitting up of their rooms and provision for their expenses. It is these Christian teachers whose help we need. Shall not our "Membership Crusade Day" do good work in this direction?

I may not take of your limited space to tell of the many and varied attractions that make this Assembly, in this picturesque spot, one to be remembered; but there are one or two points worthy of mention because of their suggestiveness; organization is carried to a good degree of perfection, each vice-president having a special assignment for work; in consequence, if chalk, or pencils, or paper are wanted for the Young Folks' Section, for instance, there is one man whose business it is to see that they are provided—and he does it.

The opening exercise strikes me as one we might adopt in our conventions, if Pertle Springs will generously pass the idea along. Each Sunday-school having fifteen or more representatives present, was called, in turn, to the platform, and presented its greetings to the Assembly. Bringing their bright and varied banners, marching to music, one school filed on as another passed off the platform, each being given exactly five minutes for speech, or exercise, or song. Why not thus call the roll of local unions at a county or a state convention, or of states at a National? Certainly the idea might be admirably carried out at a Loyal Temperance Legion convention. Who will first give us this object lesson of "an army with banners"?

We are sometimes charged with expressing the fellowship of the white ribbon to a marked degree. But if there ever was a people more glad to see each other, and, at the same time, more cordial to "the stranger within the gates," I have yet to meet them.

ALICE M. GUERNSEY.

ECHOES FROM THE BATTLE IN NEBRASKA.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—I first came into the state in Knox county, and was told by leading men that it was the worst county in the state for political corruption, being an old and a river county. I heard the question asked by one citizen of another, "How many months school will we have this year?" and answered, "It is owing to how many saloons we have," thus giving the key-note to the situation. The farmers receive no benefit from this saloon license that pays for high-salaried schools in the towns and cities; but the farmers do help pay the expenses of the criminal docket of the county. Self-sacrificing speakers are needed who are willing to do this work, not for what their services are worth, but the least possible amount they can afford to work for. In a little over four weeks I traveled 418 miles by team and 369 by rail, organized fifteen unions, two leagues, and assisted at the birth of a Farmers' Alliance, being called to the platform for a speech at midnight, and again at three o'clock in the morning, sitting down amid calls of "go on," "go on," and that in the county of corrupt politics. Spoke for a short time before an independent county convention, my talk being well received, although I told these laboring men that they did not want to stand on a whisky barrel or beer keg to reach the ballot-box. A leading saloon-keeper, who is also a leading banker, was in the room attempting to manipulate the convention.

Knox county held a W. C. T. U. convention which was one of the best, most enthusiastic and earnest I ever was in. Farmers and their wives came from different parts of the county and stayed all day, the ladies of Creighton furnishing dinner in the large tent, tendered by Colonel Holt, who is doing grand work with his chalk-talks, tent meetings, drill of the children, etc. The papers and talks on different topics given on short notice were all good, and the discussions were lively and interesting.

I am quite sure some of the doubtful ones were astonished at what they saw and heard at that convention, and I several times heard the remark, "I will never miss such an occasion." The women arose *en masse* when the vote was taken on who would go to the polls on 4th of November. Rare talent has been lying idle in Knox county, which the W. C. T. U. should have preëmpted long ago. Mrs. Katie Smith, with her warm, motherly heart and sweet, smiling face, crowned with the silver hair of a grandmother, is just the woman for county president, while her daughter, Mrs. Mollie Koncher, bids fair to rival her mother in good works when the years have rolled by; and then the good, brave men who carried us over those prairies in the long drives and thick darkness of night while the wife held the lantern, or *vice versa*, all deserve a better fate than a home in a state where license shall become a part of the constitution.

Too much praise cannot be given Mrs. Ellen Blair, of Creighton, for her wonderful work in the medal contests. Early and late that faithful woman sits at her desk sending out instructions, until Nebraska leads the world in that line, having won 4,000 medals in eighteen months. At Madison I found two brave women "holding the fort," almost entirely alone, and brave women they are, deserving of success. The county papers are bought up, and if not openly working against prohibition, are silent. I found the saloon grip on the railroads, the banks, the schools, and some of the churches. The poor crops in some parts of the state cripple the prohibition workers through lack of funds. All friends of the cause should feel the responsibility of helping this people, and send money to Mrs. Mary Hitchcox, of Lincoln, Neb., president of Nebraska W. C. T. U., who is devoting all her time, talent and energy, together with the devotion of a loyal, consecrated heart to the cause of humanity. It is hard to resist the appeals of the people to stay on until election, but I am under marching orders from Susan B. Anthony, so I don the yellow ribbon and turn my steps towards my own South Dakota, change the combination, and set the key to the tune of "equal rights for all," while the same steamer that carries me across the "Big Muddy" to South Dakota, on its return trip carries the original packages and their venders back to Nebraska, and I imagine that my face looks less glum than the latter, because my heart is singing, "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow," and my first greeting when I land on our shores, is, "We would much rather have you than those other nuisances." Yours for humanity,

NETTIE C. HALL, M. D.

SHE STILL LIVES.

From a private letter written by our cornetist of the National W. C. T. U., Mrs. Francis A. Bent, of Portland, Maine, we make these extracts, which will be relished by the throng of women to whom her figure and her golden voice are now familiar:

I did not know I could do or say anything to impress anybody. I once heard bright little Anna Gordon say she was traveling with an electric light, and consequently could shed no lustre of her own; and sharp, spicy Esther Pugh compared her own luminosity in the W. C. T. U. galaxy to that of a candle at the rear of a torch-light procession. If such minds emit no brighter rays, surely mine must be like the spark left in the candle after it has been blown out. I am not certain whether the exchequer will permit us to march from the sea to Atlanta, but our hearts will be there, and we can only trust that our Heavenly Father will open the way for us if he expects us to be there in *propria persona*.

Although my obituary appeared in THE UNION SIGNAL last December, I still live; indeed, am as chipper as a cricket. I want to tell you that somebody is very much mistaken about "little Bent," for I have been better since the last convention than in the last three years, and yet have undergone more cares and hard work than in the last five years. We set up our home this spring on Neal Street (a good name), two squares from General Dow. Indeed, our house was built by a relative of his; and I have superintended all the moving and changes and appointments; so don't you worry about me. My daily prayer is, "Give me youth and heaven," and it is coming right along. God did not raise up a Miriam for the temperance host to destroy her, but to preserve her that she might inspire the army as the waters divide, in our onward march to victory. I have been studying hard on my harp. I can play "Nearer, my God, to Thee," "Home, Sweet Home," and "America." Mr. Bent says they sound heavenly; and "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow" I can do just grand. Somehow, that seems to bring out my whole soul for the whole world. I played them for you all, after I read your dear letter, and could but hope that some of the sweet strains would pass into your hearts.

I have often said, privately and publicly, that playing the cornet in this great moral reform was preparing my fingers to play more skillfully on the golden harp in heaven, but in these later years I have learned that heaven is not so far away. It is right here and now, if we will only give ourselves up to it, and try to make the kingdom come on earth for others and ourselves. Trusting in this thought God sent me the harp, and now and then the instructor in the person of Miss Harriet Shaw, of Bar Harbor, Maine, the finest woman harpist and teacher in the world. She spent four years in Berlin, two years under Thomas, harpist to Queen Victoria, the finest pupil of the Welsh expert, Aptomas; and for two years under Loretzzie, at Florence. Was not God good to me to give me my heart's desire? And I am more happy than I can tell when playing even five finger exercises; for I know that I have been taught to do it well, and that is a good foundation for all future things. Maine sends forth sweet sounds to the world. Miss Carey is over here, you know, also Mrs. Shaw, and last and least your "little Bent," whose bugle notes, everybody says, grow sweeter as I learn better how to handle my golden trumpet. But, after all, it is my soul devoted to the cause that makes the bugle sweet.

I sometimes fancy I may live to play a cornet duet with the Czarowich, as I hear he is a great admirer of the cornet, and our Annie Louise Carey brought back jewel gifts and silverware from the Czar when she sang at St. Petersburg. I will play my bugle through the campaign of life, and when it is nearing its close I will sit by the fireside and play on the low, sweet, tuneful harp. When I can play first-rate, and have a beautiful imported harp, I will play it at the National, if you all say so.

[As we most certainly do.—ED.]

AN IMPERATIVE CALL.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—I desire to speak a word in regard to the necessity of funds for the prohibitory campaign in Nebraska. I am afraid that our friends outside the state do not fully realize the desperate character of this contest, and how sorely pressed we are for funds. I am seriously afraid that unless there is a prompt and hearty loosening of purse-strings by the friends of our cause, everywhere, the battle will be lost. The liquor crowd have unlimited funds at their back, and they are using them in every possible way that evil cunning can devise. Thousands of our people have given, when giving was a sacrifice which was keenly felt, and many of them can give no more. The crop failure in the western half of the state comes with added force in this particular year.

I write this appeal entirely on my own responsibility, because of my intense interest in the outcome of this fearful struggle, and because I see just the situation we are in. Whatever is done must be done quickly. Only two months remain until election. What a grand work *may yet* be done if every one who can do so will give, and give promptly. Small contributions should not be withheld because the donor cannot give more. If concerted action were taken by the pastors of churches all over the country, sermons preached on the subject, and contributions called for, I believe a large fund could be raised in this way. Money sent to either of our state committees, the Prohibition, or Non-Partisan, at Room 128 Burr Block, Lincoln, or to the state W. C. T. U., or the Good Templars, would be used to the best possible advantage.

Yours for the cause,

J. M. TIPTON.

TEMPERANCE TEMPLE ITEMS.

MATILDA B. CARSE.

Dear white-ribbon sister, brother, boy or girl: Have you a Temple mite-box on your table? If not, write to Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, 145 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, inclosing a two-cent stamp, and it will be promptly sent you on condition that you will drop into it a cent a day, or its equivalent, during the next twelve months. Mite-boxes in quantities will also be sent to unions for the cost of transportation.

Let no friend who reads this fail to send for a mite-box, Temple Bulletin and descriptive card, on which is the picture of the Temple. All three can be obtained by inclosing a two cent stamp addressed to Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, 145 Ashland Boulevard.

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The corner-stone of the Temple will be laid with imposing ceremonies, Saturday, Nov. 1, 1890. It has been found necessary, in order to accommodate the great crowd which will be present at the ceremony, to have the walls up to the first floor, and have the floor laid over the entire building. This will give accommodation to the thousands who will assemble. There is to be an army of several thousand Loyal Temperance Legions, boys and girls, in line, who will march through the streets with floating banners. When they arrive at the Temple they are to sing Mrs. S. M. I. Henry's beautiful song, purposely arranged for the occasion, "Rise, Temple, Rise." A most delightful and appropriate responsive Scripture reading has also been prepared for use by Miss Anna Gordon, five thousand copies of which are now being printed. The two principal addresses will be made by Miss Frances E. Willard and Senator T. W. Palmer, of Detroit, Mich., who is president of the World's Columbian Exposition. It is also expected that Senator H. W. Blair, of New Hampshire, Senator A. H. Colquit, of Georgia, and Joseph Cook, of Boston, will be among the invited guests and make short addresses.

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Another reason for postponing the laying of the corner-stone until November 1, is the hope that it may give an opportunity to many of the delegates to the National Convention of the W. C. T. U. at Atlanta, Ga., to be present, as they will be passing through the city about that time, on their way to the convention. The delay will also give still longer time to all unions who desire to secure autographs of members for the corner-stone. It must not be thought because the laying of the corner-stone is postponed that work is stopped on the building. This does not make the slightest change in regard to work upon it. There is now an army of men engaged upon the foundations, and the work is being pushed with all expedition.

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The gift for the "Mother Thompson Memorial" is coming in in a most gratifying manner from both old and young. Mrs. L. A. Baker, president seventh ward W. C. T. U., Rochester, N. Y., sends $1, and adds the following beautiful tribute: "We feel that grand as our Temple will be, it will be incomplete without the name of that consecrated, courageous mother of the Crusade inscribed in one of the marble tablets in Willard Hall." The W. C. T. U. of North Adams, Mass.; the W. C. T. U. of Mt. Sterling, Ohio; the W. C. T. U. of Galesburg, Ill.; Grant Park, Ill., W. C. T. U.; the St. Bethlehem, Tenn., W. C. T. U.; the W. C. T. U. of Rochester, Pa., each send $1 towards the Memorial.

The Marathon, Iowa, W. C. T. U., a union of twelve members, only just organized, sends through Mrs. M. L. Sanders, $5; the Loyal Temperance Legion of Hillsboro, Ohio, sends $5. Mrs. H. D. Wells, Middleburg, N. Y.; Mrs. C. Martin, Woodstock, Ohio; Mrs. I. Robins, Long Branch, N. J.; Mrs. Deborah P. Peck, Centreville, Mich.; Mrs. Helen E. Babcock, Mrs. I. M. B. Gilmore and Mrs. Gilmore's little daughter, Gladys, of Trenton, Mo., each send $1 for the Thompson Memorial. Fox River union, school district No. 9, Eureka, Wis., a little union of only six members, send the contents of their mite-box, $1 of which is to be applied to the Thompson Memorial. An ex-convict of the Auburn State Prison, in loving gratitude for what the W. C. T. U. is doing for the prisoners, gave Mrs. I. C. Crossman, president of the Auburn, N. Y., W. C. T. U., $1 for temperance work. She sends it to us for the Thompson Memorial; a most admirable use to put it to, to help honor the gentle, but brave, woman, who led the Crusade that has set so many prisoners free.

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The Y's seem to be getting a little more interested in the Temple, which is to be much more to them than to their mothers. The following Y. W. C. T. U's have lately sent gifts of money to the building fund: Carbondale, Pa., Y's; the Y's of Factoryville, Pa.; The Schoolcraft, Mich., Y's; the Y's of Easton, Cal.; the Emlenton, Pa., Y's; and the Y's of Elmore, Minn.

We wonder what is the matter with the Beech Creek, Pa., Y's. Have the girls all got married? They have disbanded and sent the balance found in their treasury, $6.77, to the building fund of the Temple. The Y's of Little Rock, Ark., send for twenty-five mite-boxes. Their secretary, Miss Mertie E. Besse, writes: "We seem to have very encouraging success with our Temple work thus far and shall continue to work for it, because we are all anxious to see the Temple finished."

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We wish we had space in this column to tell of all the gifts lately sent in by our W. C. T. U., but we have not, so we will only mention a few of the largest sums sent in. The Sacramento Union of California, through Mrs. Chas. McKelvey, sends a check for $100. The W. C. T. U. of the second district of Michigan sends, through Mrs. M. J. Warner, $100. The Decatur, Ill., W. C. T. U., through our faithful friend, Mrs. L. M. Gay, sends $35—this more than completes their pledge of $100. Mrs. Gay writes: "If I am ever permitted to behold the great Temple in all its beauty, I believe there will be a feeling of gratitude in my heart, that I was permitted to make some sacrifice to help in this good cause."

Our Children.

LOVE ONE ANOTHER.

It was Saturday night, and two children small
Sat on the stairs in a lighted hall,
Vexed and troubled and sore perplexed,
To learn the Sunday's forgotten text;
Only three words on a gilded card,
But both children declared it hard.

"'Love,' that is easy—it means, why, this"—
(A warm embrace and a loving kiss);
"But 'one another,' I don't see who
Is meant by 'another'—now, May, do you?"

Very grandly she raised her head,
Our thoughtful darling, and slowly said,
As she fondly smiled on the little brother,
"Why, I am one, and you are another,
And this is the meaning—don't you see?—
That I must love you, and you must love me."

Wise little preacher, could any sage
Interpret better the sacred page?

—*Good Cheer.*

HOW GRANDPA PLAYED TRUANT.

BY ELLA BEECHER GITTINGS.

A True Story.

"I hate going to school every single day," said Tommy, sliding from grandpa's knee; "it's always, 'Come, Tommy, get ready for school,' just when I'm having the best time; and then I have to wash off every single speck of dirt, and stand still while Maggie uses about a hundred prickly old brushes on me ——— "

"Are you sure it is a hundred, Tommy?" asked grandpa, laughing; "that is a good many brushes, I think."

"Yes, it's a hundred, anyway, and p'raps a thousand. There's a hair brush and nail brush and tooth brush, and clothes brush, and shoe brush and —— and —— "

"Five; I think Tommy needs to go to school awhile yet to learn to count—not quite a hundred, is it? "

"Well, it seems like it when they're being used on a fellow, anyway. Did you have to be brushed that way, grandpa, when you were a boy? "

"Not quite, I think; usually it was only a hair brush. I wore no shoes in summer, and in winter they were of stout calf-skin or cow-hide. A good rubbing once a week with a cloth dipped in hot tallow was all the dressing they had."

"Oh, could you really go to school barefooted, grandpa? "

"Yes, all the boys did. It was in the country. We walked a mile to school."

"And were there trees and squirrels along the road, and water to wade in, and all that? "

"Yes, so many things along the road, that sometimes we were late to school."

"But you always liked to go, grandpa, didn't you? I should, if I could walk a mile in the soft dust barefooted, and only one brush to get ready with."

"No, sometimes I hated it as badly as you do. One morning in haying time, I made up my mind that I would not go. I wanted to stay and ride to the barn on the hay. I shall never forget that day."

"Oh, tell me about it, grandpa! "

"I knew mother would not let me stay at home without a very good excuse, so I made up my mind that I would be sick."

"But how could you be, if you were not? "

"I could make believe."

"Why, grandpa!" and Tommy's blue eyes opened wide as saucers.

"Yes, Tommy, your grandpa was a very naughty boy that day. Perhaps it was the naughtiest day of all his life, and that is why it is so well remembered. I know it was a very unhappy day—naughty days usually are, eh, Tommy?"

"Yes, grandpa."

"Well, after breakfast I began to groan and try to look very sick, and I took care to say that I was afraid I should not be able to go to school, for my throat was sore, and my head ached, and I felt badly all over. I think I was not very good at making believe. It was new business to me. At any rate, mother looked at my tongue and throat, felt my pulse, laid her hand upon my temples to see if they throbbed, and on my heart to know if it was beating naturally, and then she said, with a quiet smile: 'I do not think you will need to miss your school to-day. I noticed that you ate a hearty breakfast, and I know that you slept soundly last night. Your color is natural, and you have no fever. I will get you ready for school earlier than usual, and if you are tired you can rest on the way, under the shade of a tree.'

"It was of no use to protest. Mother was firm. I remember how angry I felt inside, what wicked thoughts about my dear mother filled my heart, as I took my dinner pail and started slowly down the road. I had not gone far before I met Sam Tracy. He was the worst boy in school—full of lying and cheating, and always at the foot of his class. He was often absent from school. 'Ask Sam how he manages it,' whispered the evil spirit within me. I did so. Sam laughed.

"'Oh, I come it over mother all sorts of ways. The best way is to play sick until it is too late for school, and then get well suddenly and go fishing, or anything you want to do.'

"'Pshaw!' I said, 'that won't work with mother. I tried it this morning, and she only sent me earlier so I could rest!'

"Sam burst into a loud laugh. 'Good enough!' he said.

"We walked on the way in silence, and then Sam suddenly spoke:

"'I know a cute trick for you, only I don't reckon you'd darst to do it.'

"'See if I wouldn't,' I answered hotly; 'I'm no coward.'

"'Well, if you was really sick or hurt your mother would have to let you stay, of course. If you had a sore toe, for instance, that hurt you to walk on, of course you couldn't go to school, but that wouldn't prevent your riding on the hay, you know.'

"'No, of course not, but I haven't a sore toe, you see.'

"'Do you see that big rock there by the road?'

"'Yes.'

"'Well, just you run an' jump and stump your toe ag'in it good an' hard so's to make it bleed, and then limp home to get it fixed up. Don't forget to limp, and take on like it hurt you awful. Ye kin do it slick's a pin. Sposin' it do hurt a leetle. What's a sore toe to a whole day in the new cut hay?'

"Seeing me hesitate, Sam laughed scornfully. 'I told ye ye wouldn't do it—come, now, *I dare ye to.*'

"Maybe, you know yourself, Tommy, how a boy feels to be dared?"

Tommy nodded his head with a gleam in his eyes that made his grandfather smile roguishly as he went on:

"Well, I was angry enough anyway, so when Sam gave me the dare, I ran furiously at the stone, and struck it so hard that it threw me to the ground with a somersault that I had not intended to turn. I picked myself up, howling with rage and pain. The blood was gushing from my great toe, and the nail was half torn off. Sam stood by, shaking with laughter.

"'Jolly!' he cried as soon as he could find breath to speak; 'ye've got more grit 'n I thought ye hed; couldn't 'a' done it better myself. Now limp good an' it'll fetch 'er, sure!'

"I picked up a loose stone to hurl at him, but I could see nothing but a cloud of dust raised by his flying feet. I started for home, and there was no sham about the limping, either. Mother asked no questions until she had put the toe in hot water to stop its bleeding, and had brought bandages and liniment; then she asked how it happened.

"'I—I was running and jumping, and by *accident* I stubbed my toe on a big stone.' My eyes were cast to the ground, and I felt the blood rush to my face when I said this. I was not used to telling lies, Tommy, and it came hard, especially as the pain was making me penitent. Perhaps if I had not put emphasis on the 'accident' she might not have suspected me. As it was, she looked at me curiously a moment, and then said, 'It was a hard knock, and must have required more violent running than I should expect of a sick boy,' and then without more words she went on binding up the toe. Mother was a master hand at such work, almost as good as a surgeon.

"When it was done, she set her lips tightly with a little half nod of the head, which meant she had made up her mind to something disagreeable. Then she gave me my cap and dinner pail and said quietly, but oh, so firmly, that I remember her look and tone, 'I am very sorry, my dear, that you hurt your foot. It will make your walk harder, and I fear you will be late; but if you let your teacher know of your '*accident*,' I think she will excuse you.'

"Oh, grandpa! she didn't surely do that! Make you walk all that mile with such a toe!"

"Yes, Tommy, she did. It was a hard lesson, but I knew in my heart that I deserved it richly, and that she understood my trick and meant it as a punishment. It was two weeks before the toe was really well, and during that time I did a good deal of thinking on the subject of lying and cheating, you may be sure. Now that I am an old man I thank my mother heartily for the bitter lesson. It helped to make a man of me.

"Run now, Tommy, and dress for school, and remember if you should ever be tempted to play any tricks that your mother is said to be very much like her Grandmother Gray—she was my mother, you know."

"RELIGION is the most gentlemanly thing in the world.

The Still Hour.

FOR THE WEEK BEGINNING SEPTEMBER 21, 1890.

BY REV. C. C. HARRAH.

DAILY BIBLE READING NOTES.

(Luke 19:37–48; Ecclesiastes 7–12.)

Sunday, 21; Luke 19:37–48. Verse 37, Having seen the great works of our Lord, the disciples were ready to unite in one great volume of praise. What mighty works He has done by His gospel since that time! Should there not be more of praise in our worship? Verse 39, There will always be some who will see improprieties in our service and worship of Christ. Never mind; go on in your good work. Verse 41, Does our Lord weep over any of us because when he tries to do us good our hearts are set to go after evil?

Monday, 22; Eccles. 7. Verse 1, The "good name," is a character that will bear examination by God. We want a godly mind and life, and not mere reputation with man. Then the day of death will be better than the day of one's birth. Phil. 1:23. Verse 29, One of the things that God has arranged is that men should be free agents, and therefore they are the authors of their own wickedness. To himself alone must man look as the source of all his follies and sins.

Tuesday, 23; Eccles. 8. Verse 1, Many consider themselves wise who are only profane and vain babblers. I Tim. 6:20. If we are relying upon a spurious wisdom it will bring us into trouble at last. Verse 2, The true King of Israel was Jehovah, and His commandments we should keep. Verse 6, The wise should always have in mind the coming time of God's judgment.

Wednesday, 24; Eccles. 9. Verse 1, One who shuts out spiritual light from his soul and is in ignorance concerning the Divine government cannot see the moral meaning of events as they come to him in life. But no one, however spiritual, should go so far as to rely upon eternal things in order to determine God's love or hatred towards himself or others. Verse 10, Earthly enjoyments are to be secondary and subsidiary to the work of God, which if not done now can never be done.

Thursday, 25; Eccles. 10. Verse 1, Little faults and inconsistencies greatly injure the good influence that many might have. The sin that ultimately ruins the whole character begins with little things. Verse 8, It is an unsafe thing to do wrong to others, for the perpetrators of wrong shall at last suffer for their evil doing.

Friday, 26; Eccles. 11. Verse 1, Many deeds of charity are performed when the prospect of a permanent good thereby is as poor as that of gathering a crop by sowing seed upon water. But the seemingly hopeless character of the recipients should not keep us from doing good. Verse 9, The one who gives himself up to self-indulgence will have to suffer for it in the end. The cheerful use of God's gifts is right; but if we abuse them and abuse ourselves, we shall be called to an account in this world or the next.

Saturday, 27; Eccles. 12. Verse 1, After expressing many doubts, the conclusion is finally reached that whatever may be the mysteries about life, the highest good in it is found in serving God; and this service of God should be begun as early as possible. Verse 13, Instead of madly following after pleasure, or giving ourselves to a greedy self-seeking which ends in discontent and disappointment, we should make "duty" the law of our conduct, fear God, and keep His commandments.

THE PRAYER MEETING TOPIC.

(Enemies in the Land. Ephesians 6:12.)

If any one has neglected to send the fifteen cents to the publisher of THE UNION SIGNAL to get the twelve Bible Reading Leaflets by Mrs. Hannah Whitall Smith, referred to in the prayer meeting topics for 1890, he should do so now. No one can afford to miss the Leaflet for May, 1889, which explains the topic for this week. It ought to be circulated everywhere. Get it and read it; and induce others to read it.

1. The text shows that the great enemy is Satan; and the sad fanaticism we see so rife around us in the present day exists because he has deceived ignorant and misguided souls into the belief that he is an angel of light.

2. The Bible faithfully warns us against this deceiving enemy. Deut. 13:1–4; Rev. 13:13, 14; II Tim. 2:26; I Jno. 4:1.

3. Christians ought to have common sense, and not shipwreck their faith and usefulness by taking up with "beliefs" which can have no outcome of good, but which can only give comfort to the enemies of "God and home and native land."

TIME never works: it eats and undermines, and rots and rusts and destroys. But it never works. It only gives us an opportunity to work.—*Dr. Lyman Abbott.*

The Household.

THE HOME.

BY EVA ST. CLAIR CHAMPLIN.

Worth more to me is the home
Than all the barrels of rum
That could float on the wide, wide ocean!
  Dearer to me are its joys,
  Its merry-faced girls and boys,
Than all wealth's vain promotion.

Fleeing corrupted Rome,
Save to the sacred home,
From Cæsar and bold Mithridates;
  Here, weary one, sheltered bide,
  Here, free from the tempter, hide
Thyself near the faithful Penates.

Remember Æneas of old,
The story has oft been told,
How he left the great city fated—
  The Penates in his embrace,
  He founded a mighty race,
Though by wind and wave belated.

So we, if we let our love
For the home rise all above,
Shall find ours a mighty nation!
  For rum will be outlawed then,
  Our men will be godly men,
And our praises will ring through creation!

Alfred Center, N. Y.

WEARINESS.

BY ELLA B. CARTER.

The Complaint of the Flesh.—I am so tired to-night. Tired of work that ends in failure, and of strife that meets defeat; tired of the discord and the babble of vain voices; tired of working for reforms that bring in return the stab of a critic's pen and the laugh of a rabble multitude; tired of hearing Shemei curse and Abishai give unwise counsel; tired of striving to arouse the careless women of my day to a sense of duty; tired of my own self-love that makes me feel pain when I see their covert sneers; tired of the dreariness that makes the very sunlight pale; tired of praying for patient grace to curb a spirit of fire; tired of a heart that neither love of God nor love of man has satisfied; tired of clinging with weak, faithless hands to our "cross of hope." I have looked and seen the stupendous misery of life and the littleness of human aims, the spite of the selfish, the cruelty of the rich, the lusts of the carnal, and I never want to look again. I have listened and I have heard hearts break and earth's bitter cry of anguish, and I would hear it no more forever. I am weary of walking alone a crooked path; weary because of the heat of the day and of bearing a burden, "overmuch and overlong;" weary of wiping away hot tears, as I miss the sound of a "voice that is still," a voice that used to say brave words of hope and cheer; weary of this sick longing for the "touch of a vanished hand," my sweet child's hand that used to wander lovingly over my aching brow and ease the pain. My service for mine own is ended; I have no work but other hands can do better than I; the weapons with which I fought for truth are broken, and I lie exhausted on the field of strife. Like the dreamer who saw in vision the gates of heaven open, while two entered in, and who, hearing the bells of the city ring for joy, and catching a note of their unending song, and a glimpse of the glory of the company of shining ones, wrote afterward for us, "which when I had seen, I wished myself there;" so I turn eager heart and wistful eye toward the blessed country, and repeat, "Would God that I were there, all well with me." I am so unutterably weary to-night I can endure the hardness of the way, the desolation of heart and life, the stress and storm, no longer, and from the depth of my soul goes up a great cry, Take me home, oh, my Father, take me home!

The Consolation of the Spirit.—Are the consolations of God so small with thee, beloved? Hast thou forgotten that He loves thee with an everlasting love, and that thy strivings to win the world to righteousness are of all things most precious in His sight? Thou art not alone; He has given His angels charge concerning thee, and all along the journey, though unseen, they have ministered to thee, smoothing thy pathway and giving courage and strength to fainting heart and weary limb, and in moments of exaltation pointing thee upward and showing thy crown. Art thou childless and widowed? He maketh the children of the desolate to be more than the children of the married wife, and thy Maker is thy husband, the Lord of hosts is his name; weep not, for sometime He will bring thy lost ones from the enemy's country. Art oppressed because of the dreariness and gloom? He will lay thy stones with fair colors and lay thy foundations with sapphires, and make thy windows agates, thy gates of carbuncles and all thy borders of pleasant stones. O thou afflicted! tossed with tempest and not comforted. Doth the way seem long? Remember that even unto the end His kindness shall not depart from thee, nor the covenant of His peace be removed, and thou shalt have quiet resting places. Art thy feet bleeding because of a rough path? He will give thee shoes of brass and iron, He sees thy way, counts all thy steps, and puts all thy tears into his bottle; He hath betrothed thee unto Himself, written thy name upon the palms of His hands, counted the hairs of thy head, no evil shall come nigh thee, He will guard thee as the apple of His eye. Fear not the tongues that rise against thee in judgment, it is the heritage of the servant of the Lord to condemn such. Dread not the fiery shafts of the wicked one, for the eternal God is thy refuge, and underneath are the everlasting arms. He comforteth those that are cast down, by giving them the fellowship of kindred souls. He will comfort thee as one whom his mother comforteth, that thou mayest be able to comfort others. Have no distrust for the future, He careth for all thy bodily wants and necessities; these forty years while walking through this great wilderness, the Lord thy God hath been with thee, and thou hast lacked nothing.

Be not troubled because of thy faithlessness and weakness, He hath chosen the weak things and despised of this world for His service. What doeth thou here? Arise, eat, and in the strength of the meat serve Him a little longer, for the time is short; canst thou not watch with Him one hour? Angels covet the work to which thou hast been called, and when done there will be a long rest and an exceeding great reward, for glorious things are prepared for thee, such as eye hath not seen, neither hath entered into the heart of any since the foundation of the world, for at last He will thrust out the enemy Death from before thee, and thine eyes shall behold the land that is very far off, they shall see the white throne, the beatific vision, the King in His beauty, and thou shalt hear the words, "Well done, good and faithful servant, thou hast been faithful in a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." And then thou shalt shine as the stars, forever and ever.

The Flesh and the Spirit.—Father, low in the dust I cry; if I may, I would work for thee another day.

Newark, N. J.

NEW RULES FOR DEMOREST CONTESTS.

When no less than eight young persons, between the ages of twelve and twenty-one, shall recite before an audience selections taken from either of the two volumes of "From Contest to Conquest," the one adjudged to have made the best recitation will be awarded a silver medal in a satin lined case. When not less than eight of the silver medals are secured by as many contestants the winners will be entitled to compete for a gold medal.

When eight or more have won gold medals they may compete for a grand gold medal. When eight or more have won a grand gold medal the holders may compete for a handsome gold medal studded with diamonds. On these terms the medals will be presented by W. Jennings Demorest, free of expense.

No one having obtained a silver or gold medal will be allowed to compete again for the same kind of medal. Two trials will be allowed to each speaker for the silver medal, but only one trial for either of the gold medals or the diamond medal. No one can receive the higher prize until the lower ones are secured. In every contest a new piece must be recited. After the silver medal is won age will not be a bar to further competition.

Not less than eight will be permitted to speak for any of the medals. When there are less than eight contestants present let those who are ready recite, and a different prize may be given. Postpone the contest for the medal until the entire class shall be prepared. Contests in any church or hall must be held not less than thirty days apart. The recitations are to be taken exclusively from the books prepared for this purpose, which may be purchased at this office and of state superintendents at ten cents each, post free.

To avoid confusion and dissatisfaction our friends will please remember that these rules are imperative and must be adhered to.

The contests are designed to be educational on the Prohibition question, and it is especially requested that the prose matter contained in the books be given the preference for the competitions. All parties interested in the work are requested to read this entire circular before introducing the matter to contestants.

Circulars, recitations and medals can be obtained on application to MRS. CHARLOTTE F. WOODBURY,
General Superintendent.
No. 10 East Fourteenth street, New York City.

PHYSICAL CULTURE FOR GIRLS.

BY ELIZA PUTNAM HEATON.

"How would I bring up a girl?" I would begin when she was two years old and teach her to stand poised from the hips and slightly forward, chest up, abdomen contracted, toes turned out at an angle of sixty degrees, and neck erect, so that the collar-bone should be horizontal. You can teach a little girl to know whether she is standing properly or not by having her occasionally walk up against a door. She should touch it with lips, chin, chest and toes. A plumb-line from the shoulders should pass through the hip and ankle joints. Then I would teach her to breathe slowly, inflating the chest upward and outward, not downward, keeping the abdomen contracted. This gives a wonderful feeling of buoyancy. As she grew older she should not take above ten breaths a minute, but they should be full, vigorous ones. Good breathing and good standing are almost enough of themselves to give good health and a good figure. In walking I would show her how to keep her face and chest well over the advanced foot, and to lift the body by the muscles and the inflation of the lungs. I would see to it that she turned her toes well out. Seventy-five women out of every one hundred walk with the feet straight or toe in. This increases the tendency to an inward turn of the knees, and encourages a pelvic contraction. The weight should rest on the balls of the feet, and the ball and heel should touch the floor at the same time. In her school-days I would take pains to have her sit at her desk properly.—*Babyhood.*

WHERE SHALL SHE RECEIVE HIM?

One of my girls is busy all day long—busy in the shop, or perhaps the counting-house or studio. When evening comes she goes to what she calls home, freshens herself up a bit, eats her dinner, and then she waits for him to come. Home to her, just now, means a hall bed-room in which there is a tiny folding-bed, one or two chairs, a bureau, and a washstand.

At home she has been taught that her bedroom was a sacred place into which no man shall enter. In the same house with her are many more girls placed exactly as she is, and they laugh at her timidity about seeing a young man in her room. Sometimes the laughter has its effect and she plunges in boldly and asks him to come up to her little haven of rest. She thinks this is better than going out with him and taking a walk. But every now and then she sits down and wonders if she is doing right, and, if she isn't, what she ought to do. She is a girl, just like yours and mine, and she is a brave one because she has faced the world honorably and taken care of herself. She is a healthy girl mentally and physically, and it is right that she should wish to keep her men friends and have a pleasant time with them.

This seems the solution of the question. Let her make her little nest as pretty as possible, put the books, that she has saved money to buy, on top of the mantel that hides under it her bed. The photographs of those she loves may decorate the little table, and on the bureau all the belongings that a womanly girl collects, may be put here and there, wherever it seems best. A tiny screen may be folded closely about the washstand, and then let it not be a question of one hostess, but of two, for let her ask the girl who thinks as she does, to come down, and let her entertain her friends. It's true that this may make a bit of a crowd in the room; it's true that some of the visits may be shortened because of the crowd, but when a visitor goes away with the feeling that he regrets that the time has been so short, he is very apt to come soon again. If you like, make one or two evenings in the week when you and your friend are to be at home, in the little hall room, and you will be surprised to find, bright girls as you are, how popular you will make your little evenings, and how you will impress upon the minds of the special man what a good home-maker you are. I do not believe that the girls who see one man alone in their own rooms are anything but thoughtless, but the wise girl is the one who learns that, beside her own pure heart, the best protection she can have against disagreeable remarks about thoughtless behavior, is a woman friend who thinks like her, and who is equally anxious, while having a good time, to keep her name free from reproach.—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

WITHOUT haste, and without rest,
Bind this motto to thy breast;
Bear it with thee as a spell;
Storm or sunshine, guard it well.

Haste not, rest not, calmly wait,
Meekly bear the storm of fate,
Duty be thy polar guide;
Love shall linger at thy side.

—*Goethe.*

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His allowance was a continual allowance given him of the king, a daily rate for every day, all the days of his life.—2 Kings xxv: 30.

Bend not thine arms for to-morrow's load;
Thou may'st leave that to thy gracious God.
"Daily," only, He saith to thee,
"Take up thy cross and follow Me."

DOES NEBRASKA NEED A PROHIBITION PARTY?

This is a question of vital interest to that commonwealth in her present struggle for freedom from the saloon curse. Does the nomination of a Prohibition ticket "divide the temperance forces," or does it supply the needed backing to amendment work? Here is room for much honest difference of opinion among men all equally good friends to the cause. The majority in the state convention decided it was wise to put a Prohibition ticket in the field. It is but just that the reasons for their action should be known.

Let it be remembered that in working for the amendment, Prohibitionists and the W. C. T. U. have entered heartily into the non-partisan plan of action; indeed, they seem to be its most efficient workers and most liberal givers. We all hoped that when the Republican convention met it would take its stand fairly for prohibition, as was the case in Dakota. Had it done so, none would have been more glad than we to applaud its action, and our National convention would have had the pleasure this year of thanking the Republicans of Nebraska, as it did the Dakota Republicans last year. While the whole state is aflame with the amendment campaign, involving an issue of infinitely greater moment than any other, we did not think it possible for this party, which enrolls so many good temperance men, not to give some expression to temperance in its platform. What this expression would be was the only question, we thought, never imagining that this burning issue could be entirely ignored. But it was; the Roggen-rum-and-Rosewater ring had more influence than the home in that convention, and not even a resolution of "sympathy with all well-directed efforts" was passed.

This was a death blow to the hopes of Prohibitionists who in its earlier years had loved the Republican Party as their life and were yet anxious to believe it would show itself true to its origin in a great moral idea, by standing true to the moral idea confronting the country to-day. We had no hope of the Democratic Party, which in Nebraska, as elsewhere in the North, stands as a criminal condemned on its own plea of "Guilty." It does not even pretend to be for temperance, and never enters into our calculations, except as an adverse force.

But there was in Nebraska a People's party, including a large number of farmers whose interests are so directly antagonized by the licensed saloon that we felt sure they would stand for the amendment. Farmers bear the lion's share of the burdens of taxation imposed by the saloon, while the municipalities pocket the license fees; hence, simple business sense, entirely outside of philanthropy, dictates that they should take sides against the traffic. But they did not; their platform, like the Republican, utterly ignores the vital question, and expends itself on issues which even when we consider nothing but the financial interests involved, sink immeasurably below that of the Home vs. the Saloon.

This, then, was the situation: three political parties in the state where the prohibitory amendment was pending, neither one of which, in its platform or its nominations, made the slightest pretense to standing for prohibition. Ignoring the issue was virtually standing for the present policy of the state—high license. The Prohibitionists of Nebraska were thus disfranchised or forced to cast their votes where they would be counted for high license. The only other alternative was the nomination of a Prohibition ticket, and this they have wisely done, to avoid "throwing away their votes," by casting them where they would count against, instead of for, their principles. This is the only kind of "throwing away votes" which is reprehensible; bad as it always is, the present situation in Nebraska makes it not only disastrous, but criminal; a base betrayal of the cause by its sworn defenders.

The Prohibition State Committee, through its secretary, C. E. Bentley, has ably set forth the reasons for its action. These are, First, the specific purpose for which the Prohibition Party was organized is to secure by legislation, the overthrow of the legalized drink traffic, to plant prohibition in Federal and state constitutions, and to place in official power men who believe in prohibition and will insist on its enforcement. This purpose it must crystallize into votes to make it effective. *Sentiment* may go into the air, but *votes* never do. Whether few or many, votes influence all measures of public policy.

Second. Touching the situation in our own state. We have in round numbers, 10,000 Prohibition votes in Nebraska. They have been gathered as the result of years of agitation, sacrifice and persecution. Counted out of the ballot box, these 10,000 votes always mean, "The saloon shall not live in this state on any terms, nor at any price." It was the lever of these 10,000 votes that lifted submission into the last legislature for the suffrages of the people—and through faithful and persistent party work the past six years, by prohibition press, speakers, conventions and votes Nebraska has been made ready to achieve success now. Shall we in new and untried combinations imperil the success of this party?

Third. The uprising in the people's movement has had a tendency to confuse the issue and make it difficult for some of our workers to decide on party action. Now that the movement has crystallized into party form, its convention held, and nominations made, Prohibitionists must see that the People's party cannot be a substitute for our own organization. There is not a word of indorsement of the pending prohibitory amendment in its platform, nor is there in the make-up of its ticket assurance that this new party, if successful, would oppose license legislation. Claiming that the farmers are largely in favor of the amendment and publishing to the world that it was a farmers' convention, yet it remains silent on the most vital question in American politics. Denouncing monopolies, trusts and corporations in general, it passes without a protest the biggest monopoly in the world—the legalized drink traffic.

If the Prohibition Party failed to put a ticket in the field we would have the unique spectacle of a state prosecuting its greatest campaign and no allusion in any party platform to the issue at stake. What would be thought of a state which had successfully appealed to the entire country for help in carrying a campaign, while all its political platforms ignored the question entirely?

Fifth. Without a ticket, the party will disintegrate. The ticket and the platform constitute the cohesive and executive force of any party. A platform without a ticket is but a declaration of principles. A ticket without a platform can bring to the party only the personal worth and character of its candidates. This being true, the State Alliance has wisely moulded its material into party form. If they had done as they advise Prohibitionists to do, they would have put no ticket in the field this year, but just gone on making Alliance sentiment, conducting a moral and non-political crusade against the unholy combinations that beset the farmer.

If our ticket is the only one that excludes all license candidates, and our platform is the only one that indorses the prohibitory amendment, with what other party can a Prohibitionist consistently give his vote and influence? Logically every honest prohibition voter in the state is disfranchised, if our party has no ticket. Some say there is a deep-seated prejudice against our party, and if we make no ticket we shall soothe that prejudice. We cannot afford to dispel partisan prejudice at so great an expense. And no man of real principle will vote against prohibition because of any particular party action. The Prohibition Party has stood for years for every true National reform. You will find in every one of its platforms denunciations of trusts and monopolies. It stands for a just tariff revision and relief for the wage worker, advocates a pure ballot, favors the Australian system of voting, believes in liberal pensions to war veterans and their families, and asks for suffrage without distinction of sex. If the amendment is carried next November, we need our party organization intact to furnish the needed moral impulse of its enforcement. Without such a party, prohibition in Nebraska would be a poor, helpless orphan thrown on the cold charities of the license politicians. If the amendment is lost, then there is still greater need of our party standing in unbroken line, ready to move at bugle call for a speedy renewal of the struggle.

Michigan, Texas, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, are examples of what an orphaned prohibitory campaign means, a campaign which no political party will father; it is time that a different system be inaugurated.

POLYTECHNIC SCHOOLS.

So deeply do we feel the close connection between thorough preparation to earn an honest living and the great reforms of temperance and social purity, that we must emphasize it repeatedly, even at the risk of repetition. Many years' work with prisoners of all grades has left an indelible impression on our mind of the close connection between crime and unskilled fingers. Without training in something by which to earn an honest living, men, and women, too, strive to "live by their wits," and the result is very apt to be crime and disgrace.

The destruction of the apprentice system has many sins to answer for in this direction; without it or something in its place, how are boys to learn trades? But regret its destruction as we may, we cannot bring the system back; we can only look about for something to supply its place.

This the Polytechnic schools are designed to do. As the name indicates, they are schools where many arts are taught, with especial reference to practical application. The London Polytechnic, founded by Mr. Hogg twenty-five years ago, and of which he still remains the heart and inspiration, may be taken as a model of these schools. It provides technical and practical workshop classes in the various trades; carpentry, cabinet making, brick work, plumbing, shoe-making, engraving, printing, photography, wood carving, upholstering, tailoring, electric work, surveying, book-keeping, shorthand, dressmaking, cooking, plain and art needle-work, indeed, all the trades by which men and women live. Evening classes and lectures are provided for those who must work days, and day classes with a larger tuition fee, for boys and girls who can afford to thoroughly prepare themselves for their life work before entering upon it.

That its benefits are appreciated is shown by the attendance, being over twelve thousand annually. Up till 1888 instruction was not afforded to girls and women; then their greater need was recognized and special classes arranged for them. One thousand girls at once enrolled themselves as pupils, although there were accommodations for only eight hundred. The attendance on all departments of the Polytechnic is limited only by its power to receive and accommodate. Every class is always full, so eager are young men and maidens to prepare themselves to gain an honest livelihood.

The People's Palace is doing a somewhat similar work in East London. Set down in that darkest part of the world's metropolis, with no munificent patron like Mr. Hogg, entirely dependent upon gifts and its low tuition fees, it has from the start had phenomenal success. Its first year's enrollment was 4,200, of whom over one thousand were young women. The Trades Unions recognize the value of this work, and give it hearty support, the city of London gives it official recognition, as does Parliament, and well they may, for it is helping to a peaceful solution of the labor problem.

In America we have various Polytechnic schools, notably those at Boston and Troy. These institutions are doing untold good in their line, but are somewhat beyond the reach of the rank and file of the world's workers. They need to be supplemented in every great city and manufacturing center, by something like the London Polytechnic, where those too poor to give even the daylight time necessary for instruction can, by evening classes, gain that dexterity of hand which will enable them to earn better wages.

This is a work which the churches, the W. C. T. U., and especially the Y's have been doing in a small way by their industrial schools, which have accomplished much good. But their work must be a charity, and this, beautiful as it is, detracts something from the benefit, for it fails to cultivate independence and self-respect. What is needed is a school upon such a foundation that pupils can there have the needed instruction, paying therefor tuition fees sufficient to preserve their self-respect, yet not beyond the reach of those most needing its aid. This is secured by the London Polytechnic through its day classes whose larger tuition fees help to make up the deficit from the low fees of the evening pupils, all, of course, supplemented by the endowment which every great educational institution must have, for none of us ever paid in full the real cost of our college education.

Chicago has long needed more in the way of preparing its young people for the work their hands are to do. Its admirable Manual Training School, its Industrial Art Educational Association, and now its incorporation of manual training into the public school course, all attest appreciation of this need. Its latest development in this direction is the Chicago Polytechnic Institute, which this week opens at the corner of Madison street and Fifth avenue. It is modeled after the London Polytechnic and the

People's Palace, which is the crystallization of Walter Besant's waking dream. It makes a small beginning, for as yet no millionaire has vied with another for the honor of being its patron saint, but this small beginning gives the more room to grow. And the patron saint seems to be not very far in the distance. William Drury has long planned to endow an institution that will enable the poorer classes of our state to gain a practical education. He offered three hundred and twenty acres of improved land for this purpose provided property of equal value could be obtained for the endowment or maintenance of the institution. Out of this originated the Polytechnic; the offer was made to F. W. Harkins, Superintendent of the Institute, last December, and can be utilized as soon as its conditions are fulfilled.

Like the sensible man he is, Superintendent Harkins did not sit down and wait for some rich man to die and will him the endowment. He and his co-laborers decided to go to work and express their ideas in practical form, feeling sure that when so expressed a generous and appreciative public would recognize their value and supply the means for further development.

Accordingly the work is begun at private expense, in a rented building. The Builders' and Traders' Exchange has indorsed the technical features of the plan, as have various other organizations; the Chicago Trade Schools have been made a department of the Institute; Miss Toppelius brings into it her Slöyd Training School; competent teachers are secured in various studies and handicrafts, including cooking, dressmaking and other womanly employments, and the enterprise is fairly launched. Every philanthropist, as well as every man of business, must desire its success, for it means great things in the line of prevention.

THE WEAK LINK.

[The National officers always have the "right of way" in THE UNION SIGNAL. As this article by Miss Pugh was received too late for the "Contributors' " department, we give it space on the editorial pages.]

When the holy fire of the Crusade descended upon the women of the nation, it did not come upon one at a time, but whole communities of them were minded to be at one time in one place, to hear the word of the Lord to them, and to do according to it. The movement was thus brought into existence in organized form, of this there is no question. Those who had wept and prayed over the great sin of intemperance alone in their closets for years, suddenly gathered into bands, leaders were providentially prepared and encouraged; helped and built up by each other, and directed by the Holy Spirit, they went out together to the wonderful work appointed to them. The local organizations with just as little human effort and planning federated into state unions, and the states as naturally gathered into one National body.

Thus was the wisdom of God vindicated. Women unused to such broad plans would have been frightened at the thought of venturing into fields requiring so much of strength and wisdom, so much time and money. But just as surely as came the call to one woman to go forth in this battle, came the call for union of forces. We were to fight a National organization, it must be met by an equally broad power. As we thus see that it is a part of the divine economy of this work that we thus band, we must see to it that no part suffers in our hands. It is intrusted to us, a holy charge, we are to cherish it, labor for it and build it up. Each day shows more and more clearly that we must hope for the success for which we pray, in a strong, nation-wide, world-encircling auxiliaryship.

As I look over the ground from my especial point of vision, the financial support of the *state* is our weakest point. Local unions can reach out in various ways to find means for the outlays needed. The National ought to be able to do its work, and must plan to do so, on the dues received from the states, but the local dues to states are in every instance entirely insufficient to carry on the work demanded of the state organization. A few states have made other provision, but the wail which comes to me from all directions is, What can be done for the state treasury? Temporary expedients of all kinds have been exhausted, the same friends have come again and again to the rescue. Some permanent pecuniary basis must be found. Of course in the last analysis the burden must come upon the local unions; they are nearest the pocket. The best plans which come to me are those which involve a pledge from districts or counties (in whichever form the state may be organized) of a definite sum, apart from and independent of dues. In Illinois, which has twenty districts, each district is being brought to the point to pledge $100 to the state treasury, and fifteen have already come up to the point. The district, large or small, rich or poor, undertakes the one hundred dollars, portions it out to the unions according to their financial ability, and these are expected to raise their part by any means best adapted to their surroundings. This sum comes but lightly upon any union, and gives great strength to the state. The city of Chicago has four Congressional districts, and it would seem a hard matter to organize four district unions and expect them to pay this sum. But much can be accomplished by an intelligent presentation of the object. Very frequently the unwillingness to pay to *any* enterprise comes from lack of knowledge of the use of the money. Not long ago I accompanied the state president and Miss West to a meeting to organize one of these Chicago districts. Mrs. Rounds remarked, "I think they will scarcely be ready to come in on the hundred dollars; there are very few unions in the territory." But after full, careful presentation of the needs for money, and of the manner of its expenditure, and an informal talk in which all questions were answered, the reasonableness of the whole business asserted itself, and the requirement was fully and cordially met.

Indiana last year passed the following by-law:

A fund for general state work shall be raised by annual assessments upon local unions, each union of less than twenty members being assessed $5, and each union of twenty members or over, $10. Assessments will be collected in alphabetical order of the unions, according to schedule made by state treasurer.

This has worked admirably, furnishing an income averaging $100 per month the past year. Fifty new unions have been organized and came up to the requirement, and one hundred are expected before the close of the year. The treasurer writes that arranging the unions alphabetically, and letting them know at the beginning of the year the time at which their assessment will be due, has proven a very good feature. The plan has fully vindicated itself on the trial.

We are confronted constantly with the expression, "But we need the money at home." Yes, the local needs are manifold, but the local work will be *local* and not strong even then, if the broader organization of the state is not well supported.

There are many calls upon you, this I well appreciate, but consider religiously first your *duty* to keep the *whole* in all its parts, then exercise liberality. And in the calls be wise and discriminating; do not impoverish yourselves and your work for a *sentiment;* consider carefully before entering upon an enterprise, as to whether it *will pay.* This will be a great help. I trust that as the state meetings are held this fall, the way to bring regular, certain and liberal income to the state treasuries will receive the most liberal, careful, prayerful attention, that the clearest and wisest heads may consider it. We must provide better for state treasuries or our work will come to naught, and the rock on which we will split will be our own illiberality.

LAST week's *Independent* is a railroad number, twelve pages being given to discussion of railway themes. Cassius M. Clay answers the question, "Shall the railroads own the people?" Edward Everett Hale, "Should the state own the railroads?" Professor Ely and a railroad manager discuss the same question; Governor Larrabee writes of railroad legislation, and the editor of "Poor's Manual of Railroads," gives four pages of statistics on railroad matters. One of the most interesting things in this interesting number is the symposium on "Temperance in the Railway Service," in which seventy railroad superintendents testify that total abstinence is generally required of railroad employés. The use of intoxicants while on duty is forbidden by nearly all roads, and many of them make visiting saloons and other places of bad repute cause for dismissal. Vermont has a state law by which a railroad company that knowingly employs as conductor, engineer, brakeman, or switchman, one who uses intoxicating liquors as a beverage, shall forfeit not less than three hundred dollars nor more than three thousand dollars with cost of prosecution, and shall also be liable for damages sustained by retention of such employé. Michigan has a similar law. Several roads prohibit the use of tobacco by any employé on a passenger train. The Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City forbids smoking by any employé while on duty or about the stations, shops and warehouses. The Union Pacific makes the same provision. The good effect of this railroad prohibition which does prohibit is incalculable.

MISS WILLARD says: "The Washington (state) W. C. T. U. has issued, in a beautiful engraving, its certificate of honorary life membership. The stately pines of that favored region are here set forth as embellishments of tumbling cataracts, and our beautiful emblematic National seal figures conspicuously, while at the top a dove bearing the white ribbon recalls the bird of peace that has so often poised itself over our National conventions. It is my deliberate conviction that if every state president would secure the publication of an equally handsome and emblematic certificate and pledge each local union to get an honorary life membership once a year, at ten dollars, this method would give a notable impetus to the receipts that are our sinews of war."

The Watch-Tower.

It should be remembered in connection with the announcement of Membership Crusade Day, September 27, that a banner has been offered by the National President, to each of the six subdivisions of the United States that should show the largest per capita increase in membership for the year. These banners will not be presented to the respective claimants as their perpetual property, but will be passed from one state to another as the years go by. At the New York convention Dakota took the banner of the National W. C. T. U., having made the largest increase of all; and last year West Washington Territory.

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Rev. Dr. Villars writes of a new use to which the medal contest is used in Indiana. The managers of several county fairs have offered premiums for contestants, the contest to be given under the management of W. C. T. U. workers having the matter in hand. He attended two of these contests, and the first day hundreds stood on seemingly tireless feet to hear the class throughout. The next day drew not less than 1,500 people around the platform to hear a class of six little girls. In all these performances the most advanced prohibition doctrine is taught

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Mrs. Julia A. Baldwin, President of the W. C. T. U. of Maryland, while summering at Warren, a little country place of five hundred inhabitants, conducted a Loyal Temperance Legion of about one hundred members. Mrs. Mary A. Livermore and Mrs. Ellis, of New Jersey, are to speak at the approaching convention of the Maryland W. C. T. U. Dr. Anna Shaw is reported as having been most effective in their recent outdoor meetings.

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Miss Willard writes: "Miss Olive Schreiner, that most unique and gifted young lady who wrote the 'Story of an African Farm,' has recently contributed to the *New Review*, published by Longmans, Green & Company, London, a prose poem in two parts, entitled 'The Sunlight lay Across my Bed.' In the first, she pictures a vision of hell; in the second, one of heaven; and at last discovers that the earth is her place for work, growth and character. Her delineation of wine as the overmastering power in hell is one of the sublimest, most impressive allegories ever written. It deserves to outrank the famous vision of Mirza. If anything would sicken a wine drinker of wine, it would be to read this putting of the truth about it once every day, until a radical and permanent cure was effected. If ever words were made to convey spiritual nausea, Miss Schreiner has pressed them into the service on this occasion for that purpose. Her great heart and practical humanitarian views form the wind-up to this marvelous vision."

***

Among the temperance addresses at Piedmont Chautauqua few were more delightful than that of Mrs. Felton. She had the largest audience of the day and evening, and impressed every one with the loftiness and sincerity of her spirit. Her address was an earnest appeal to all to join in efforts to rid the land of the curse of drunkenness. There were flashes of wit, bits of sarcasm, keen as a Damascus blade, though softened by deep, loving interest in her subject.

***

Another leader among women has been promoted to higher service, Mrs. Jane C. Hoge, of Evanston, Ill. She and Mrs. Livermore were co-workers in the great sanitary and Christian commission. A devoted Presbyterian, Mrs. Hoge had that catholicity of spirit which enabled her to take all Christians into her heart, and yet find room there for a world in distress. She gravitated naturally to reform, and was always found at the head of every movement designed to benefit the race. She had wonderful executive ability, tremendous energy, and her "power of patient, persistent work seemed endless." She was president of the Woman's Educational Association of Evanston, an undenominational organization which did heroic service in securing funds for the Woman's College of Northwestern University. The fact that it was a Methodist institution, and she a "true blue Presbyterian," did not at all dampen her ardor. She projected, and carried to successful issue, a Woman's Fourth of July, away back in 1871, the first one ever heard of, so far as the record goes. Such a success it was that $30,000 were that day raised for the Woman's College. Probably her work for missions will be that for which she will be longest remembered. She was one of the founders of the Presbyterian Woman's Board of Missions for the Northwest, being president for many years, and retained as president *emeritus* when failing health and hearing prevented active service. She also left her strong imprint on the ladies' board of Home for the Friendless, in Chicago, of which she was a leading member. Indeed it is hard to find a good movement in this city which has not had her assistance. After eighty fruitful years she was garnered in as a shock of corn fully ripe.

ON DUTY.

WORLD'S W. C. T. U.

Founded 1883.

Motto.—For God and Home and Every Land. Object: To unify the methods of woman's temperance work the world over, and to circulate a petition for the prohibition of the traffic in alcoholic drinks and opium, and other social reforms.

All members wear a little knot of white ribbon, and remember the noon hour of prayer for all temperance work and workers, and for the coming of Christ's kingdom.

President—Miss Frances E. Willard, Evanston, Ill.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Date of Organizt'n.

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" *Canada*—Mrs. Fawcett, 103 Hazelton Ave., Toronto, Ont.
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1885 *New Zealand*—Mrs. Catharine Fulton, Dunedin.
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" *Victoria*—Mrs. Mary M. Love, Armadale, Melbourne.
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Dec. 1887 or Jan. 1888. *Mexico*—Mrs. Margaret Taber, Zacatecas.
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" *Denmark*—Mrs. Elisabet Selmer, St. Kongensgade 77 III, Copenhagen.
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" *Madagascar*—
1889 *Jamaica*—Miss Mary Dillon, Manchioneal.
" *Norway*—Fru Ignase Carlsen, Nordal Bruns Gade 10, Christiania.
" *Natal*—Mrs. Laura Bridgman, Umzumbi.
" *Orange Free State*—Mrs. Janet Gray, Harrismith.
" *Sierra Leone*—Mrs. Bishop Ingham, Bishop Court, Free Town.
" *Asia Minor*—Mrs. J. E. Pierce, Bardezag.
18— *Corea*—Mrs. B. S. Ohlinger, Seoul.
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NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

PLEDGE.

"I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt Liquors, including Wine and Cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union the sum of ——; and the receipt of the treasurer thereof shall be a sufficient discharge of my executors for the same.

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THIS DAY OF THINE.

Breathe Thy pure breath, watching Father,
On this marred day of Thine,
This wandering day of mine.
Be patient with this blur and blot,
Wash it white of stain and spot;
Reproachful eyes! remember not
That I have grieved Thee
On this day of Thine!

—*Elizabeth Stuart Phelps.*

News from the Field.

WESTERN WASHINGTON.

W. C. T. U. SCHOOL OF METHODS AT VASHON ISLAND.

The school of methods is another consistent evolution of the National W. C. T. U., and will keep pace with Chautauqua and other summer schools till the kingdom of National prohibition shall be ushered in. So thoroughly helpful and popular, it has come to stay. Words may not picture the grand school-house of Vashon Island, with its deep green shadows of fragrant cedars and plumy pines, wildwood tangle of flowers and ferns, and the song of the waves on the pebbly beach. The soft, cool air and restful surroundings made an ideal place for an all-the-year-round out-door school. The Chautauqua Assembly and Ministerial Congress preceded the W. C. T. U. school of methods, leaving a few of their members to help. Mrs. M. L. T. Hidden, state recording secretary, conducted the school with characteristic grace and fervor, and advanced studies and better learned practical lessons is the curriculum for the next year's work.

Nearly all the departments were represented by excellent addresses or papers, followed by interesting discussion. The paper on narcotics called out as earnest, practical, and exciting discussion as any other theme, which shows that the tobacco question, with its next largest waste of health and treasure (600,000,000 per annum), is growing in the minds of the people. The excellent sermon on "Sabbath Observance," by Rev. Mr. Joslyn, of Vancouver; the fine papers on "Health and Heredity," "Parliamentary Ways," "Sunday-School Temperance," and others, besides addresses on "Juvenile Temperance," "Franchise," "Social Purity," "Scientific Temperance," "Mothers' Meetings," "Temperance Temple," "Evangelistic Work," "Soldiers and Sailors," "Lumbermen," "Jail and Almshouse," "UNION SIGNAL," "W. T. P. A. Literature and How to Use it," with earnest and rousing discussions following, show how well Western Washington white-ribbon women have learned W. C. T. U. lessons before coming to Puget Sound Chautauqua to recite.

The Seattle Y. W. C. T. U. gave a delightful evening entertainment of music, piano, violin and vocal, with extra good recitations, coming with an excursion and treating their live honorary members and friends to a supper on the steamer "Glide." An evening of sacred song conducted by Professor Cozine, of Whitman College, Walla Walla, was another pleasing digression in the W. C. T. U. week's lessons. "Woman in Politics" and the "Church and Temperance," by Rev. Dr. Thomson, of Vancouver, showed that Western Washington men keep time and step with the progressive women, and if older states are not diligent the Pacific Northwest White Ribbon will yet lead the way into the kingdom of equal suffrage and National prohibition.

The daily devotional meetings were a good barometer of the spiritual temperature of the Western Washington W. C. T. U. The Bible studies conducted by Mrs. M. F. Beavers, formerly of the Kansas state W. C. T. U., were full of spiritual help and power, and her sermon on Sabbath, Aug. 17, fitly closed the week of song, and prayer, and study. Its instruction and inspiration should reach every local union of this northern Pacific boundary. Western Washington has all her counties wearing the white ribbon. Her beautiful twin cities on Puget Sound, Tacoma and Seattle, are at the front in W. C. T. U. work, as in almost everything else. Seattle sustains a day nursery, and has a Christmas letter and flower mission in addition to the regular W. C. T. U. departments of work. Has five local unions including a very live Y. Tacoma has elegant headquarters and helps in city government. It is a clean and beautiful city, and its future is full of possibility and promise. Prohibition clubs abound in every ward of these "cities of the Sound," and outspoken temperance papers voice the sentiment of a fearless, free people. The white ribbon is seen on the streets and at church; on the wharves, ocean and Sound steamers and palace cars. The political Prohibitionist is another product, common as he is confident and courteous. There is freshness and vigor that is like the free mountain and salt sea air all about this grand new star state that has just risen on the sunset boundary of our National horizon. May it rise higher in goodness and greatness than its own great Olympics, and its equal rights and political temperance shadow never be less than its own grand old glacier-crowned Mt. Rainier!

MRS. L. H. MILLER.

MICHIGAN.

ETCHINGS.

Midsummer days—the lull in life, the pause between the birth of Nature and her decay; a time of vacation for all, and hence my letter will be only a chirp of the cricket, and yet that is a harbinger of the fullness of the harvest days of autumn.

The president of the first district, Mrs. Voorheis, sends me the following: "Mrs. E. Norine Law has been canvassing our district to see whether the people are few or many, weak or strong, in our faith. She delivered twenty-seven addresses, held twelve afternoon meetings, attended one of the regular Sabbath services at the county almshouse, and on flower mission day, on both occasions making appropriate and touching remarks. Good reports concerning her work come to me; two new Y's organized. Our district convention is to be held September 30 to October 3. Mrs. Josephine R. Nichols will give an address. There will also be a gold medal contest."

Detroit Central Union has passed a resolution to keep fresh flowers weekly on General Fisk's grave.

From second district a letter from Dundee, a live new union, writes: "We held a union temperance meeting here Sabbath evening, July 20, a number of new members gained, also several honorary. Like many other places, we are rowing hard against a strong tide, but we hope, wrestle and expect to gain at last."

Mrs. Benjamin, of the fifth district, writes from Lake

Shore Camp, Aug. 12: "I give here a one hour drill each day; two lectures in regular assembly course. Allegan county convention will be held 21 and 22; shall be there."

My own district, the sixth, in Flint, has been doing a grand work. We own, as unions, a tent for gospel services that will hold three hundred; another that we can take up and walk with, pitch where we can, and on "big days" earn money to carry on our work. Sisters, this project was the thought of one woman, made possible by the untiring efforts of four others. We alternate in having charge of Sunday meetings. Have speeches, songs and recitations. The Y. M. C. A. have been most helpful.

Fenton union is wide awake as ever. They, in connection with the Ladies' Library Association held a business men's carnival, a great success every way. The W. C. T. U. offered a prize of $5.00 to the student of Normal school for the best essay on temperance; six young ladies and gentlemen competed. Mr. G. H. Lennon won the prize, his subject being, "The Relation of the Youth to Temperance." The others were presented by the union with bouquet and card of thanks. They have monthly union meetings. The next is to be conducted entirely by members answering this question: "What are the W. C. T. U.'s Doing?" At their weekly meetings they have roll-call upon the Chautauqua plan; have contributed $5.00 to Nebraska. This secretary in closing, says: "The people are so slow to learn the *truth*, but I suppose we must be patient and hammer away."

Now from the eleventh district, and from my old comrade in the sixth, Mrs. M. J. Johnson. The fifth annual convention of Charlevoix county was recently held. There are six unions in this county, one a young people's society. This is the only organized county in this district, and we rejoice in the fact that from the date of our organization till the present our course has been one of steady advancement. Mrs. R. A. Bailey, National lecturer, was with us all through convention, and touched the right key when she said to us, "I do not wonder you are doing so well in your county and have such splendid meetings, for you have such a good 'Stone foundation!'" (Mrs. Stone is our president.)

Mrs. Bailey gave the best of aid in her suggestions, and her helpful address in the evening. We also had a silver medal contest; prize won by Miss Gertie Woodward; her selection being, "Failures of the Past."

Our county superintendent of press work held medal contests and raised $8.00 for her department work. We send literature to lumber camps. We find the work appreciated and beneficial results following.

Our state superintendent of physical culture, Mrs. Newcomb, writes me from Wequetonsing. She speaks facetiously of her outing, which reads like all work and no play: "At Mountain Lake Park, Maryland, three days; 'so delightful a spot must be an inspiration for workers the entire year.' Of Bay View 'a greater success than last year; sixty-three Delsarte pupils, fifty-one Indian club, and forty-six vocal, besides five lectures, was my work.'"

Every mail brings me letters of work done or inquiry in regard to Demorest medal contests. Perhaps better, surer, Goethe's motto, "*Festina lente.*"

MRS. C. H. JOHNSON,
Special Correspondent.

ALLEGAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Allegan county W. C. T. U. met in Otsego, August 21 and 22, for their ninth annual convention with fifty-three voting delegates present and officers all in their places. Twelve unions were represented. During the convention several very interesting papers were presented. Our beloved district president, Mrs. Benjamin, of Portland, was present and gave two of her instructive parliamentary drills. The convention voted to send $10 of the county funds to the Temperance Temple. The old officers were reëlected on the first ballot. They are: President, Mrs. C. P. Hale, of Otsego; corresponding secretary, Maggie L. Smith, of Otsego; recording secretary, Agnes Ingerson, of Hopkins; treasurer, Mrs. A. E. Hoyt, of Wayland.

A gold medal contest was held the first evening. The medal was won by Miss Esther Orcutt, of Otsego, though all the contestants did fairly. Little Nellie Mitts, of Fennville, repeated her recitation, "The Martyred Mother," the second evening, and was presented a gold-lined silver cup. Mrs. P. B. Whitfield, of Grand Rapids, district treasurer, presented both the medal and the cup, making a telling little speech for our cause each time. The second evening Mrs. Benjamin gave one of her best addresses. We hope much will be done during the coming year.

AGNES INGERSON, *Rec. Sec.*

WORK AT DETROIT.

Willard union, of Detroit, held a very unique Fisk memorial service in Central M. E. Church, July 26. Rev. Dr. Ramsay, pastor of the church, presided. Mrs. J. Crebbin arranged the service, including a fine program of speakers. A large and appreciative audience filled the spacious church, who listened with deep interest to admirable addresses by Dr. L. P. Davis, on the Christian life of our promoted leader; "Gen. Fisk as a Soldier," by Dr. C. T. Allen; "Gen. Fisk as a Temperance and Prohibition Leader," by Samuel Plantz, Ph. D., and "His Philanthropy," by Dr. Wm Dawe.

Dr. Ramsay, in introducing the various speakers, spoke words of eulogy bearing upon the theme of each.

Beautiful flowers and palms adorned the platform and pulpit, and appropriate music was rendered by the church choir, and a solo by Rev. Mr. Hanawalt.

MRS. ANNIE ANDRUS, *Sec.*

OHIO.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Our annual convention was held August 19 and 20, in Huntsburg, in the Congregational Church. The convention met on the evening of the 19th, and was called to order by the president, Mrs. H. E. Hammond. A Scripture lesson was read by Mrs. Kurtz, of Painesville, followed by prayer by Rev. Mr. Lanphear, of Unionville. The president then gave the evening address, which was full of helpful words, vivid illustrations, and interesting experience. As a state organizer she reported seven new unions organized, with over two hundred members. The morning of the 20th was bright and cheerful after the rain of the day before. A goodly number were in their places for morning devotions at half-past nine, after which a graceful welcome was given by the M. E. pastor, the Rev. Mr. Surdefield. This was responded to by Mrs. L. E. Lanphear, president of Lake county unions. A half hour was then given to parliamentary drill, conducted by the Rev. N. D. Lanphear.

A carefully prepared paper was read on Loyal Temperance Legion work, by Mrs. McClure, of Ashtabula, followed by various experiences and reports of the work from others. In the afternoon the president introduced the Rev. Mr. McKinney, a new convert, who gave, among other things, an experience he met with in one of our conventions before his conversion, when a little lady from New York, in reply to a self-confident speech he had made, gave him light by way of an illustration, which had never left him. A paper on "The Claims of the W. C. T. U. upon Young Women," was read by Mrs. Babcox, of Geneva. A discussion, "Narcotics," was opened by Mrs. Hale, president of Geauga county unions.

A curious coincident was that all of our officers either had or were just about removing from the district, occasioning an entire change. Our president, who has served us faithfully for seven years, has removed to Cleveland, and entered upon county work there. Our secretary, Mrs. Fenton, has taken up the study of medicine, and our treasurer, Mrs. Hills, goes to California in a few days. A rising vote of thanks was given the retiring officers. The nominating committee reported the following, who were elected: President, Mrs. McClure, Ashtabula; secretary, Mrs. Babcox, Geneva; treasurer, Mrs. Kurtz, of Painesville. The following resolution was unanimously passed:

"*Resolved*, That it is with regret that we part with our president, Mrs. H. E. Hammond, who has so faithfully served us for the last seven years."

The last evening was occupied by the young ladies and one young gentleman, who competed for the Demorest medal. A young lady from Claridon was awarded the prize.

MRS. L. E. LANPHEAR.

NEBRASKA.

CAMPAIGN WORK.

The work among the Scandinavians in Nebraska is doing well. A tent with a capacity of two to three thousand has been engaged and a campaign program, covering all the larger Swedish settlements in the state, has been arranged. Prominent speakers from all over the land have been called to the work. A vigorous campaign paper, the *Temperance Bugle*, is circulated already in 5,000 copies.

The first grand mass-meeting was held at Holdrege, August 5–7. An average daily attendance of about one thousand listened eagerly to the fervent appeals of the speakers. The evenings were occupied by Hon. Rankin of Indiana, when those understanding only the official language of the land were in attendance.

Liberal collections were taken for the prosecution of the work. By far the greatest number of the Swedes will vote for the Prohibitory Amendment.

S. M. H.

WEST VIRGINIA.

GOOD WORK.

Since the annual convention of the W. C. T. U. of West Virginia, which was held June 4–6, at Wheeling, the work has been progressing, and we feel very much encouraged by the reports which are coming in from the different unions. The change from Congressional into Senatorial districts is being rapidly accomplished.

Our president, Mrs. Jennie P. Sisson, made the first of her organizing trips August 4. A good, active union was organized at Beverly, with Mrs. Butcher, the wife of the state superintendent of schools, as president. The unions at Keyser and Elk Garden were benefited by her presence there. September will be the next date for another organizing tour.

Mrs. Jackson, of Moundsville, will organize in the eleventh district the last of September. New members have been added to the ranks since the Prohibition Assembly meetings, and we hope before the year closes to *double* the membership of the state W. C. T. U.

MRS. MARY CARTWRIGHT, *Cor. Sec.*

ILLINOIS.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT CONVENTION.

After a sojourn of two years in sunny southern Kansas I am again located in this land of corn and wine, literally speaking, beer. Arrived here, at Newman, just in time to enjoy the annual convention of the fifteenth district. Those who know good Mother Jenkin, former president of this district, remember that it was a fancy of hers to call the fifteenth the "baby district," and represent it in its different stages of growth, as creeping, and taking its first steps, etc. Well, I want you all to know that this child has gotten even beyond ankle dresses, and rejoices in the flowing robes of mature womanhood. You will find her at Rockford in October with one thousand members. The convention met in the Newman Opera Hall, Aug. 20, continuing through 21 and 22. On the evening of the 20th there was held a gold medal contest, there being eight contestants. All acquitted themselves well. The medal was awarded to Miss Anna Bowls. The hall was most elaborately decorated with flags and bunting, mottoes, and pictures. The platform was transformed into a drawing room, and all attested the interest and zeal of the Newman union. Special mention should be made of Miss Clara Parrish, the district organizer, who rendered such valuable assistance in this work.

The regular work of the convention began on Thursday morning, with devotional exercises, conducted by Mrs. Lou Harlan, followed by an address of welcome by Mrs. Sue Springer, president of the Newman Y's. The address was one of much merit. Response by Miss Allie Rogers, which exactly fitted the welcome.

The committee on enrollment reported 166 delegates and visitors. There are fifty unions in the district and 967 members.

Thursday evening was given to the Y's, who, under the leadership of Miss Parrish, rendered an excellent program, including an address by Miss Mary Mahon, which was greatly appreciated by the large and attentive audience.

The election of officers was held on Friday, Mrs. Rounds, state president, in the chair; Mrs. Replogle, who had been president for the past two years, declining to serve longer, Mrs. Kate Goldman was made president; Mrs. H. L. Gillogly, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Bradbury, recording secretary; Mrs. Rose Peters, financial secretary; Mrs. Kyger, treasurer; Miss Clara Parrish, district organizer.

Several most interesting and instructive papers were read among which were, "The Present Duty of the W. C. T. U." by Mrs. Julia Galleon; "Children's Rights," by Mrs. Maggie Wyley; "Influence of Women in Local Politics," Mrs. Clara Earhart.

At the memorial hour, six of our number were reported as having been called up higher, and Mrs. Rounds' impressive words at that time made us realize that the important thing was to live up to our privileges and duties, so as to be ready for the call when it shall come to us. Friday night the house was, as it had been before, packed, aisles and all. Mrs. Rounds gave one of her very best addresses. She speaks the truth in a way to command the respect of friend and foe, and to strengthen the ties that bind her to the hearts of her constituency, of whom I am proud to be one.

H. L. GILLOGLY, *Cor. Sec.*

JOTTINGS.

EVANGELISTIC WORK AMONG FOREIGNERS.

Our experience for years has been that these strangers from other shores may be reached with the gospel as easily as our own people, and it may encourage superintendents of this branch to give two facts from experience in our cities. Seattle, Wash., has a city mission, a few white-ribboners, and the same number of Christian workers outside are holding service nightly for the salvation of souls in a building called the Tabernacle. In the six nights I preached for them, I saw English, Canadian, Irish, Swedes, Hungarians, Germans and Italians, kneeling at the altar for prayer; I heard their voice in praise and song; even strong, sturdy Americans yielded to the power of their simple testimony and asked for prayers for themselves.

Minneapolis, Minn., gave just such evidence in the work there. One evening we were privileged to hear the voice of an Armenian, Irishman, Swede and German, all testifying of God's love. There are some things that we may take lessons of in their mode of teaching temperance. Every Sabbath afternoon the Scandinavians in these large cities hold total abstinence services. We have addressed them where there were from six hundred to a thousand in attendance, among these many newcomers who could not speak at all in English were taking the pledge. I am fully satisfied that this work means thousands of votes for prohibition, for in a tabernacle that seated three thousand we put it to a vote—how many would vote for prohibition, and almost the entire audience arose.

I wish whenever I am called to cities and towns for evangelistic work where there is a foreign element, that unions will see to this important work, and arrange just as far as possible for special meetings in halls and churches. Again, I feel that we should divide our tenth in giving so that there might be more helps in way of literature disseminated among them. It is an easy matter to distribute 100,000 leaflets to such people, but another matter is, where is the money to provide them? I find the people themselves will help on the good work, but if you could see the intense anxiety of the National superintendent as she waits each coming dollar, and sees how few they are compared to the vast field, you would increase their number. We hope some one who wishes to do work for the Master, whose heart is burning with love for humanity will just send to our National superintendent, Mrs. Sophia Grubb, Lawrence, Kas., in little messages, one, two, five and ten dollars, for never in the history of our work has the field been broader, the harvest larger, the need greater.

EUGENIA F. ST. JOHN.

KANSAS

ANDERSON COUNTY CONVENTION.

A brave band of Kansas white-ribboners met in the United Presbyterian Church of Garnett in annual convention August 31, at 2:30 p. m.

Mrs. Anna Champe, county president, led in the consecration service. Papers were read upon topics, "Pray Have Me Excused," and "Who is the Drunkard Maker?" A Nebraska meeting was held in the evening, collection to be sent to Mrs. S. F. Grubb for her Nebraska work. The ministers of the city were invited to address the convention upon the present situation in our sister state. They very cheerfully responded. The old corps of officers were reëlected.

Anderson county is losing one of her grandest citizens, Rev. C. H. Strong, who has resigned his pastorate here to go to Lawrence, this state. He has been the friend and adviser of the Garnett W. C. T. U. ever since its organization, and they feel that their loss is great. He has been pastor of the United Presbyterian Church here fourteen years, and has been identified with every reform movement in the place. He is a brave champion of the right, and were there more such men a new era of purity would soon dawn upon this sin-cursed world.

We are rejoicing at the removal of the hateful package house. Our package man is with us yet, but not willingly. He is rather more anxious to leave than he was some time ago. We thank God and take courage to go on with the work for the new year.

ADA W. UNRUH, *Co. Sec.*

INDIANA.

GOOD COUNTY WORK.

St. Joseph county has seven unions and two Y's. We have a lovely consecrated woman for county president. We hold two conventions each year, which are well attended, and are an inspiration to each union. At our annual convention last spring we had Mrs. Nichols, state president, with us; she gave a grand talk on the second evening; the first evening held a gold medal contest, in which contestants from Walkerton, South Bend and Mishawaka participated, Mishawaka taking the medal. The last-named has held twelve silver and two gold medal contests. Church societies and other organizations, with the W. C. T. U., have held these contests. We have two classes, senior and junior. W. J. Demorest has given a grand opportunity to the world, created a lofty monument; nothing has furthered public sentiment for temperance so much as this medal work. We have men who could not be induced to hear a temperance lecture, but who have, time after time, listened to these grand sermons spoken by the youth.

Our union has a number of energetic, wide-awake women who are willing to do what their hands find to do. All the departments that have been taken up are well looked after. Quite a large part of our time is given to flower mission work, such as visiting the sick, carrying flowers, fruit and jellies, food and clothing to the destitute. Last winter aid was given thirty families. To do this work we ask donations from the people. At Thanksgiving time we asked a thank-offering from the schools; that each child bring something, if only one potato. The result was, six one-horse wagon loads, consisting of all kinds of vegetables, bread, cakes, fruit, and a large amount of all kinds of clothing were received, giving us more than enough for our work at this time. We sent out a number of large baskets to families on Thanksgiving day, carrying comfort and cheer. We are expecting to do the same this year. All were very enthusiastic in the work, teachers and pupils.

H. M. SIMKINS.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

A DEMOREST contest was held at Eagle Rock, Idaho, Aug. 22. The house was crowded, and recitations were all well rendered. The silver medal was awarded to Minnie Gibson. Proceeds of the evening amounted to twenty dollars for the W. C. T. U.

THE Mt. Carroll *Mirror* says of Dr. Bessie V. Cushman's lecture at that place on "Food or Poison?" "Her reasoning was so clear and plain that good results must follow. The ladies of the Y. W. C. T. U. deserve the thanks of our citizens for the profitable and intellectual treat given them by Dr. Cushman's lecture."

AT the Annual Meeting of the W. C. T. U. of Warren, Pa., an appeal was made in behalf of the amendment campaign in Nebraska. Twelve dollars were contributed; five dollars of this sum being donated by Mrs. Betsy Alden, a staunch temperance woman eighty-eight years old. Ever devoted to the temperance cause and hopeful of its success, she is always ready to help, in every battle against the saloon.

A CORRESPONDENT from Naugatuck, Conn., writes in enthusiastic terms concerning the recent work of Mr. J. G. Woolley who spoke with great power on "Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that putteth thy bottle to him." A gentleman of prominence was heard to say afterward, "No one will ever get another drink from my bottle." Many were awakened to duty by this earnest appeal.

A FRIENDLY paper thus notices a fact of interest regarding the Wyoming fair: "For many years this fair has been a reproach to the good name of our county, on account of the disgraceful and unlawful proceedings there. Various methods have been tried from time to time to prevent these things or to counteract their evil influences, but without any appreciable results. This year the W. C. T. U. have taken a bolder step and have purchased the exclusive right to sell all the refreshments on the grounds. They propose to serve a good, substantial dinner of hot roast meats and vegetables, home-made bread, pies, cakes, puddings, etc. They will refresh the thirsty with coffee, tea, lemonade, milk, buttermilk, milk shake, soda water, and have plenty of ice water, free to all. They will also serve ice cream, fruits and melons, and those who cannot find refreshments to suit them, will indeed be hard to please. All these delectables will be served by bright, attractive Y girls."

TRUMBULL County, Ohio, held its sixth gold medal contest Aug. 30th. This county has now fifty-three silver medals. The work is growing in interest. Erelong a contest will be held for a grand gold medal. Audiences are always large and interested.

MRS. RASTALL writes as follows: "Will you say in THE UNION SIGNAL that Mrs. S. A. Thurston, state corresponding secretary of Kansas, is seriously ill, and if any delay in correspondence is noted it is due to this cause."

THE evening of Aug. 28, the W. C. T. U. of New London, Ohio, held their fourth Demorest silver medal contest. Six girls took part. Juanita Lee took the medal. She recited "The Rumseller's Legal Right" with dramatic effect. The second prize given by our union was a "White Ribbon Birthday Book." Mamie Munholland recited "Moral Suasion or Prohibition," and the book was awarded to her. Bouquets of nasturtums were presented to each of the other speakers.

THE announcement of the Kansas annual convention, by some strange inadvertence, was placed under the heading of Missouri, in the last number of THE UNION SIGNAL; please note.

THE following has come to Headquarters from a lady resident in Monrovia, Africa: "Greeting from Mary Sharp. Who is she? Just one little body adrift on the great sea of earth. Several times I had it in mind to write you of a pretty incident that came to me. Three or four years ago I was trying to get a Liberian woman interested in a little temperance paper, entitled *The Crusade*, (or is it *The Crusader?*) and I told her of Miss Willard's story of the three children, and said that the younger sister died long ago, and the elder wrote a book about her, entitled 'Nineteen Beautiful Years.' 'Oh, I have it,' said she, and brought out the book to me, which I then took home and read for the first time. This woman was born in Africa, and I confess it surprised me to find that book in her possession. I thought it would be a pleasure for the folks at white ribbon headquarters to know this incident."

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The tenth annual convention of Kentucky W. C. T. U. will be held in Richmond, Oct. 1, 2, 3. Mrs. Caroline B. Buell is expected to address the convention on the evenings of 1st and 2d. A meeting of the executive committee will be held on the evening of Sept. 30.

MRS. N. A. MUNNELL, *Pres.*
MRS. M. M. GIVENS, *Cor. Sec.*

The second judicial district, Nebraska W. C. T. U., will hold its semi-annual convention at Palmyra, the 16th, 17th and 18th of September. Mrs. Clara Hoffman will deliver an address Wednesday evening, the 17th. It is hoped every union in the district will be represented by its full quota of delegates. Report number of delegates immediately to Mrs. Lena McGrew, Palmyra.

MRS. ZARA A. WILSON, *Pres.*
MRS. J. WARNER, *Sec.*

The annual convention of the seventh district Illinois W. C. T. U. will be held in Orion, September 24 and 25. Mrs. L. S. Rounds will give an address on "Social Purity," the first evening; the last evening a Demorest medal contest will take place. Each local union is entitled to three delegates. GRACE S. BURGESS, *Pres.*

The general officers of East Washington, together with the superintendent of fair work, earnestly desire that the unions will generously respond to the call for assisting in the bazar at the Exposition at Spokane Falls to be held in October. All articles for W. C. T. U. department at Exposition should be sent to Mrs. Olive H. Bowen, 841 W. Broadway St., Spokane Falls, Washington.

MRS. LUCY R. BERRY,
Supt. Fair Work, East Washington.

$25,000 FOR AFRICA.

It is desired to secure this amount for Bishop Wm. Taylor's African missions within the next six or eight months. It can be easily accomplished if a sufficient interest is aroused. Contributions can be sent to S. A. Kean, treasurer, 100 Washington street, Chicago.] In sending contributions please state whether they are to apply on above amount.

All the profits of the *Methodist Young People* will be contributed to this fund from now until January 1, 1891, which profit shall not be less than 25 cents on each cash subscription of 50 cents received for the paper. Should 40,000 subscriptions at 50 cents each be received, it will be seen that $10,000 will be realized from this source. Parties sending single subscriptions or clubs of five or more, will please state whether they intend it for the African Missions. All subscriptions to the paper must be sent to George C. Hall, Manager, 161 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

Parties contributing enough to found a new mission, have the privilege of naming it.

With Bishop Taylor's long and successful experience, and with the support of his friends, he will be able, with God's blessing, to accomplish within the next few years, a great work; possibly more than in all his previous life. He ought to have $50,000 within the next twelve months, to strengthen present missions, establish new ones, and later on build a boat for the Upper Congo. He has one already for the Lower Congo, which will be launched sometime in August or September.

The establishment of a mission will cost all the way from $500 to $2,000, according to circumstances, and also man it with a missionary and an assistant. The Bishop's plan is to locate at a strategic point, build a mission house, school-house, establish a farm, and later on build a church. In connection with his work, he establishes industrial schools. These farms and industrial schools not only teach the people how to be useful and care for themselves, but will aid in the support of the work of the church. The missionaries give the net profit of these farms to the work. This plan seems to be the most practical way of evangelizing the dark continent, and is the key to the situation. The Bishop's most successful work is in getting hold of the children. He gives us many interesting incidents of success in this direction.

Referring to the question of boats, the necessity is apparent when it is understood that the only mode of travel in Africa where Bishop Taylor's missions are, is on foot, not even horses are to be had at present, and his missions are reached in some cases by walking hundreds of miles.

Official Communications.

WILL PRESIDENTS OF LOCAL UNIONS PLEASE BEGIN THIS WORK AT ONCE?

A MEMBERSHIP CRUSADE DAY.

Dear White-Ribboners:

The general officers of the National W. C. T. U. have set apart Saturday, Sept. 27, as a "Membership Crusade Day," and most earnestly urge every member of the W. C. T. U., whether in city or town, to *prayerfully* observe it.

We have a membership to-day of at least 150,000. If every one of these members in each state and local union could bring in *one other* on the 27th of September, what a showing could be made at the various state conventions soon to be held, and at the National convention in Atlanta, November 14th.

The design of this crusade is for *every white-ribboner*, to take ON THAT DAY (27th of September), *pledge, pencil and pad*, or little book and call on her friends and acquaintances who are not members, telling them of this Crusade Day and its object, and soliciting their name to the pledge and thereby to the local union membership. It would not be amiss to have one of the "National Annual Leaflets" (send to 161 La Salle street, Chicago), or some other literature to leave with those on whom you call.

It may be well for the president of each union to divide the town into districts, or it may be that in some places it will be better to leave each free to go where she pleases, even though two or more should call on the same person.

Think what it will be for a *hundred thousand* or more women to be out on the same errand! What an inspiration to know that such an army of women is on a crusade! And how easy to invite new membership when each is a part of such a great moving whole.

When three members are secured, *let no one neglect to report to the local secretary* and *turn the dues* over to the *treasurer* that the *sum total may be correctly reported* to the *state secretary and treasurer*, for their annual reports.

In starting out do not fail to have the three P's—PLEDGE, PENCIL, PAD, for all are necessary. If you have no pledge cards and cannot secure Membership Roll (send to 161 La Salle street, Chicago), then write a total abstinence pledge on your pad or in your little book.

Do not fail to collect the dues.

Above all do not forget the day nor the fact that ours is a sacred cause, one which should fill our hearts with zeal and one upon which we may confidently ask God's blessing.

Then let us go forth prayerfully and earnestly as unto the Lord.

Yours for our blessed cause,
FRANCES E. WILLARD, *Pres.*
CAROLINE B. BUELL, *Cor. Sec.*
ESTHER PUGH, *Treas. Nat'l W. C. T. U.*

DEPARTMENT SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Again our thanks are due, as an organization, to the Hon. Eugene Hale, and Hon. E. A. Morse, members, respectively, of the two Houses of Congress, for introducing the following BILL:

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the sale or supplying of all intoxicating liquors as a beverage (including wine and beer) shall be, and hereby is, prohibited in all military and naval institutions under control of the United States, also in all branches of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

"SEC. 2. That the sale or supplying of all intoxicating liquors as a beverage (including wine and beer) to any soldier in the uniform of the United States, whether officer or enlisted man, within ten miles of any military or naval institution under control of the United States, or any branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers shall be, and hereby is, prohibited.

"SEC. 3. That paymasters shall be, and hereby are, prohibited from paying bills contracted for intoxicating liquors by soldiers or sailors in the employment of the United States, or by inmates of any branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

"SEC. 4. That every person who shall violate any provision of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not less than thirty days nor more than six months, or both."

The suggestion to banish saloons "ten miles" from all military reservations was made to the National superintendent by the late General Sheridan, who had seen the curse of placing temptation so near the fort and camp by civil authority and license. He was also opposed to the canteen system, as is every clear-headed army officer.

Now, let the states take up petition work the coming fall and winter months, appealing to their Legislatures to remove the sale of liquor within a certain distance from institutions named in the bill, nor forgetting the Soldiers' Homes in states where they exist either by state or national authority. In answer to superintendents of this department, who have requested me to furnish them a "form of heading" to such a petition, I would say, the proper thing is to consult with state president and superintendent of legislation and petitions, as there need not be uniformity.

Vigorous and determined *effort* is what we want all along the line, to protect our defenders, past and present, from their worst enemy.

Hoping every state where no superintendent of this department exists will appoint one in the coming fall convention, I am yours in this holy warfare.

SARAH A. MCCLEES, *Nat. Supt.*

INDUSTRIAL HOMES.

DEAR SISTERS OF THE W. C. T. U.:—Circumstances render it impossible for me to aid in efforts to secure "Industrial Homes" as indicated in the "Department Manual of Social Purity" published recently. To any who have written me or may be thinking of addressing me I regret to say that I am unable to give any information or suggestions on the subject. It is my earnest prayer that the right woman may soon be found to successfully push this important branch of preventive and rescue work. Earnestly yours, LYDIA R. CLARK.

19 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill., Aug. 30, 1890.

LUMBERMEN'S WORK.

Will all state superintendents of lumbermen's work please send me their reports as soon as possible, in order to get their record of good deeds in the National report at the Atlanta Convention. MRS. MARY C. UPHAM,

Marshfield, Wis. *Nat. Supt.*

Publisher's Dep't.

For three weeks the above figures have taken two columns on page 13 of THE UNION SIGNAL. Here is what they said to you:

1st. As an old subscriber you can, during September only, send in your own name at half price (75 cents), *providing* you send in one or more new names at that rate at the same time.

2d. Money must come with the subscriptions.

3d. Coupons will be issued. That is, you can send the money for any number of new names at seventy-five cents and have coupons issued good till Jan. 1st, 1891. The names should be taken at one dollar after October 1st.

4th. No money on this offer received if envelope bears stamp of October.

5th. No commissions can be allowed.

6th. If you or your new subscriber want one of the lovely Prang aquarelle tint pictures of Miss Frances E. Willard, add thirty cents to your remittance for each picture wanted. After October 1st this rate will not be allowed.

7th. Subscribers who are in arrears for a year or more cannot renew at the seventy-five cent rate.

No more generous offer could be made. Is there any necessity of a lot of explosives, exclamations and pleadings? And yet the old subscribers are paying but little attention to the matter. It is not pleasant to have to publicly state this, but we deem it better to do so than to let pass the opportunity of arousing your pure minds. Think what it means! If fifteen thousand of our friends would accept the above offer and get only one new name each we would gain that high mark we have written, planned and plead for so persistently. We are persuaded better things of you, dear friends, than that you will let this opportunity have a weakly half-way acceptance. And here comes a ringing word from Miss Willard. Read it! Are those that are against us stronger than those are for us? Surely not. For if this Crusade is undertaken in the spirit of prayer it carries with you the word of Him who says, "Be strong and of a good courage, fear not, nor be afraid of them; for the Lord thy God He it is that doth go with thee; He will not fail thee nor forsake thee."

Here is the letter:

REST COTTAGE, Sept. 3.

DEAR BROTHER HALL:—*Strike now* for a Crusade UNION SIGNAL canvass. It is your golden opportunity. Put at the top of your own column every week in black letters:

1+1=2

Saturday, Sept. 27th is the Crusade Day for Memberships.

All the locals of the nation are to meet in the morning for prayer, then district and canvass the town and report results at night. Go out two by two as in those sacred days of 1874. Secure your memberships

And get subscribers for The Union Signal,

"In the name of our God we will set up our banners."

Frances E. Willard

Does Miss Willard sit in her new workshop and put in her time telling the army what to do? Is it "go" or "come" with your commander in chief? If each state president will send in as many subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL, personally secured, as has Miss Willard this year, we would have a thousand new names in short order. If each member of the W. C. T. U. would find as many new members as Miss Willard has in the past week only there would be an enrollment of over half a million names! Here, then, is a definite plan, a division of labor, a noble cause, a country bound and suffering through the power of depraved appetite, the promises of God to lean upon, and the certainty that this battle is His. Shall not "the banners be set up?"

Do the work, though, as if it *all depended on you!* Be sure to order plenty of sample copies of the paper, and be ready to meet the objection of "so many other papers now" by ability to show wherein—why and how—THE UNION SIGNAL will never be pushed aside unread. Let one "I can" person and one who says "I'm afraid I can't" go out side by side, and remember that a member who reads THE UNION SIGNAL is sure to be one who is alive, posted and equal to the fray.

TERMS FOR 1890—THE UNION SIGNAL.

To Old Subscribers.

Single copy	$1.50
In clubs of 5 to 9 each	1.25
In clubs of 10 and over each	1.00
To ministers and reading rooms	1.00

To New Subscribers.

Only $1.00, whether in clubs or singly.

Clubs can be made up of both old and new names, but the full number of names required must be sent.

Trial Subscribers (Five Weeks) ***10 Cts.***

Other Papers Issued by the W. T. P. A.

The Young Crusader (juvenile temperance) semi-monthly edition. Single copy 50 cents; in clubs of 10 or over, 40 cents; in package of 25 or over, to one address, one issue or assorted, 1c per copy.

Monthly (Sunday School edition) single copy 15 cents; five to twenty-five copies, in package, each 1 cent; twenty-five copies or over, in package, at the rate of $1.00 per 100 copies, per issue.

The Oak and Ivy Leaf (monthly) organ of the Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union; single copy, 25 cents; in clubs of 10 or over, 20 cents.

Willard Souvenir Cards.

September 28 has been set apart as Harvest Home Day in honor of its being the birthday of Miss Willard. Last year we prepared a set of twelve cards with illuminated texts on one side, and witty, wise, or winning quotations of Miss Willard's on the other side. This year we have another set ready with new words of wisdom and helpfulness. The cards are put up in packages of twelve. We offer them at a low rate in packages only, viz.:

1 package,	$ .25
8 assorted p'kgs (96 cards)	1.60

We had orders for great numbers of these pretty cards last year. Send for what you will need soon. One of the sets will have Miss Willard's new poem, "Saloons, Saloons, Saloons Must Go!" printed thereon, and this will be especially useful in Nebraska. It is urged that September 28 be made a Nebraska day. See *The Young Crusader* for particulars.

Bargain Prices.

Books, etc., soiled by having been sent to convention, or having some slight damage in binding.

	Regular Price.	Bargain Price
Ye Hatchet Partie,	$ .15	$ .07
Helping,	.10	.05
Nineteen Beautiful Years, cloth,	.75	.35
" " " paper,	.40	.15
Romance Nineteenth Century	1.00	.35
Duties of Women,	.25	.15
Free Rum on the Congo,	.25	.10
Boys and Other Boys, paper,	.25	.12
Girls of To-Day,	.25	.12
Y Song Books,	.25	.20
Glorious Cause,	.30	.20
Birthday Books, plain,	1.00	.50
Birthday Books, gilt edge,	1.25	.60

Please name first and second choice, as we have only a few of some of the items. Secure your bargains promptly. They will not last long.

Address WOMAN'S TEMP. PUB. ASS'N,
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A Feeling of Security goes with every package of Pearline. It secures cleanliness with little labor; it secures comfort in all housework, and better work all over the house. It does away with danger as it does away with hard work. Pearline secures from harm anything that can be washed. Anything can be washed easily and safely by securing Pearline.

Beware of imitations which are being peddled from door to door First quality goods do not require such desperate methods to sell them. PEARLINE sells on its merits, and is manufactured only by
208 JAMES PYLE, New York.

New York via Washington.

One of the most delightful routes between Chicago and the East is over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to New York, by the way of Washington. The trip possesses many peculiar charms, especially to one whose journeyings have never taken him to the borders of the sunny Southland. The ride through the Monongahela valley, across the mountains of West Virginia, and then along the gently flowing Potomac, awakens a keen interest in the lover of natural scenery. Much of the ground traversed has unique historical associations. A large part of this region was debatable land at the time of the civil war. Across these fields and down along these dusty roads once marched now the Blue and now the Gray. These valleys once rang with cheers, now for the Stars and Stripes, and now for the Stars and Bars. These mountainous heights more than once echoed the sounds of deadly conflict. Here General Lee's army crossed the Potomac on that carefully planned invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania which ended so disastrously at Gettysburg. Here Stonewall Jackson directed his forces on that "grand hunting excursion," by which he corralled the Federal forces in Harper's Ferry and compelled them to surrender. And here at Harper's Ferry is still seen the old brick fort where John Brown took his stand in defiance of the slave-holding power. To one who remembers when these names were first written in blood, what an excitement of feeling the mention of them arouses; Antietam, Sharpsburg, South Mountain, Shenandoah, Harper's Ferry, Ball's Bluff. It is no ordinary experience to pass through a region fraught with such tragic memories.

The train hurries on; and soon there is seen dimly in the distance a white marble shaft, and then a great white dome, and then other pinnacles and spires, and Washington is reached.

Even the most cursory glance at the city is sure to be profoundly impressive. A half hour's drive through the streets will reveal more clearly than any detailed description possibly can, those features which have given the city its reputation and made it, in one sense, the Mecca of all patriotic citizens of this country. The capitol building, that embodiment of national majesty, the Washington monument, with its lofty reach heavenward, the White House, with its deeply interesting associations, the several department buildings in their massive statelines, the Smithsonian Institute, the Soldiers' Home, the broad avenues and beautiful parks,—it does not take long to view these, outwardly at least; and the viewing of them for the first time, by one who recalls what these public buildings stand for and the scenes which they have witnessed, is attended with emotions not easily described.

New York is about six hours' ride from Washington, and the road runs through a very interesting stretch of country, touching at Baltimore, Wilmington and Philadelphia. This is one of the finest sections of railroad in the world, the speed of the trains often reaching over sixty miles an hour.—*Northwestern Congregationalist.*

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Prices on the Harvey Lots to be advanced

SEPTEMBER 15TH.

Telegraph the price you will pay, viz.: $225, $250, $275, $300, $350, $400 or $450.

Telegraph, don't wait to write; make a remittance of from $5 upward to bind the sale.

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To whom we can give employment in a way that will be easy and pleasant. The preliminary work can be done after school hours—an hour a week after that will suffice to bring in a profit of from 20 cents to $2.00 a week.

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Platform Voices. *Price 25 cents;* compiled by Miss Julia Ames, editor UNION SIGNAL. This is a collection of unusually good temperance poems and recitations. Great care has been taken in the selections, and we cordially recommend this book to all who need "something in the line of recitations" and don't know exactly what. This book fills the vacuum completely.

Crusader Programs. *Price 25 cts.* A book of 188 pages, full of the best of Sunday-school and general temperance exercises, largely from the Sunday-school *Young Crusader*, given in its columns from time to time. All are good; none need costumes or any such outside helps. An admirable book in every way. Twenty-four numbers or exercises in all are given.

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Publisher's Notes.

For L. T. L's Thought.

Eight Responsive Readings are now reacy for you; some of the later ones are, "Pure Temples," "Books and Reading," "Eyes Open." Each one is an 8-page pamphlet, having a Scriptural responsive reading —then one on the topic and a piece of music —with the notes. They are very bright and attractive, and you will fin l they will greatly add to the interest of your meetings. Send ten cents for samples of all. *Temperance Lesson Manual, Vol. 6, No. 1,* is now ready. It is on Government, and is written by Mrs. Geo. Archibald. The lessons are just what should be carefully studied by those who wish to take up a senior grade; they are adapted to those who have been through our junior lesson manuals and are ready for something farther on. All young people should know what our government consists of—how founded on a constitution—what is the right of suffrage (and some of the wrongs), etc., etc. Teachers' notes are supplied. Follow up this hint by request for sample. Don't fold your hands and say, "Oh, we can't find anything to interest our older boys and girls!" *Loyal Leaflet, No. 14,* is an order of service for L. T. L's—cheap, but attractive. It gives a good drill-motion, prayer, order of service, etc., etc. It also has a formula for the reception of new members. Five sent for five cents, 100 for 70 cents. For these items we ask, as is done in the drill—

—"Attention!"—

Fair Time

Is here. As in past years the W. C. T. U. will make its impress on the minds of the thousands who visit these places. It is the farmer's vacation time. He is good-humored (usually), ready for a gossipy chat with neighbors, open to any influence that may come in upon him. Now do not, *do not* forget

The Fair Number!

Order your copies now that you may have them all ready. It is a paper that will be read—don't let this opportunity pass to push facts and living opinions into the hands of the men who could, if they would, so demand prohibition that every politician in the land would humbly bow his head and say, "Why, yes, certainly—I wanted it all the time, but didn't like to say so!" The prices for this invaluable paper are most reasonable, viz:

10 copies	$ .20
100 "	1.70
1000 "	14.00

Then you will have a booth or a tent, and you will want some striking placards. Don't you see that our "posters" are the very thing? That if they are pasted on pasteboard, or on a bulletin board, thousands will stop and read the statements so plainly put before their eyes? Why, you couldn't have a better way to arrest the attention of the passers-by. These posters attack high license, and they ought to. They attack the government's attitude of complicity with the liquor traffic; they point straight at the voter in *his* attitude of complicity; they give the appalling facts and figures connected with the horrible trade of ruining men, bodies and souls. One set will cost you but fifty cents postpaid. You really should have some extra sets, so that you could meet the calls of those who are sure to be interested in this way of carrying the war into saloon-dom.

And Then

You ought to have some Timely Talks and Signal Lights ready as being small paper bullets that are available for any and all who come along. It's the only way—here a little and there a little. Being faithful in our littles and after awhile the Lord of the harvest will reward the little work with a great and abounding harvest.

"Oh, yes," some one says, "it's all very easy to tell us what to do—to spend money for this and for that, but where is the money to come from?" Yes, we know it *is* hard to raise the money for such work but it's as truly missionary money as though you sent it to the Patagonians—more so, for they *couldn't* read THE UNION SIGNAL! No reform ever found a footing except at the cost of intense self-sacrifice, self-denial, self-abnegation, and never will. Heads and hearts ache—backs, too, oftentimes, over it all, but it's the only way. Possibly some extra fine doughnuts with superlatively good coffee sold to the hungry ones would bring in the wherewithal, and lots of folks would rather give a couple pounds of coffee than fifty cents! It's odd, but it's so. But in any case seize on the "Fair Time" to make an impress. We have told you what to do it with, and the cost, after all, is not *very* great.

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This Company is also doing business in Portland and Albany, and has for sale numerous other small tracts. The great advantage of this plan is that it brings together in one community the class of people who are all engaged in the same business, viz., fruit growing, consequently there springs up large Drying and Canning establishments similar to those in the city of Salem, which makes a profitable market for the fruit raised.
Consult your interests by buying of The Oregon Land Company of Salem, Portland or Albany, Oregon.

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NUMBER.

An advertisement on our last page may prove of interest to many of our readers. The photogravure "THE TEMPERANCE TEMPLE," is a beautiful likeness of the magnificent building now being erected at Chicago under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. The nominal sum of ten cents to defray postage, etc., we think none will regret.

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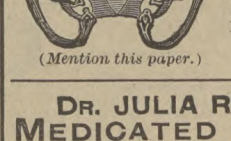

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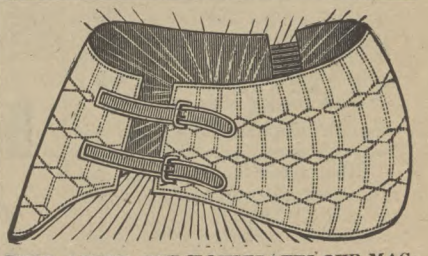

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Signal Notes.

A RECENT parliamentary return shows that in 1889 there were 168,385 liquor licenses issued in Great Britain.

A JUNIOR prohibition club with fifty members has been organized in Lima, Ill.

CALIFORNIA W. C. T. U. had, in 1889, 117 local unions; it has now increased within one year to the number of 180 unions.

MISSIONARY "bands" are being introduced in universities.

THE Portland, Ohio, Baptist Church gave $600 last year to foreign missions.

A NOBLE charity but little known is the Moravian leper home in Jerusalem, which contained, at the close of last year, fourteen male and six female patients, eleven of whom are Christians and nine Mohammedans.

THE total number of Good Templar lodges in Ireland is 112, with a membership of 5,305.

IT is stated that Mr. W. S. Caine intends to devote three months next winter to the promotion of the temperance movement in India.

AN important innovation in France is the election of Madame Wiggishoff to the bureau of the school fund in Paris. This is an important board, as it has charge of forty-five schools, with about 15,000 pupils and a revenue of almost 200,000 francs a year.

THE London *Weekly Times and Echo* says that five hundred children, under ten years of age, were taken into custody last year in London, as drunk and incapable.

IN Great Britain there are now 16,000 Bands of Hope and similar juvenile temperance societies, with nearly two million members. The Scottish union alone has 600 societies and 130,000 members.

A MISSIONARY writes: "Evangelization among the South Sea Islands has been largely carried on by native converts. It is wonderful to see their devotion to the work. Hundreds have sacrificed their lives to carry the gospel to the heathen. Sixty from one church in the Harvey group have been killed while acting as missionaries.

CARROLL D. WRIGHT, the best authority in the United States, states that 84 per cent of all criminal cases are due directly or indirectly to the influence of liquor. Seven out of ten of the convicts at the Columbus penitentiary are men of intemperate habits. Seven out of ten of the men locked up in our county jails are committed for drunkenness. Who does not believe that the open saloon is a breeder of vice and crime? Will you vote to keep the saloon open?

MESSRS. RUSSELL & Co., the large shipbuilders, Greenock, have recently adopted an excellent plan on pay-day in their yard. They have affixed a notice at the gate stating that change may be got there by the respective squads, so that they do not require to go to a public-house for it, which used to be the old way, and was a fruitful source of temptation.

AT the last Birmingham meeting of the British Medical Association, two eminent physicians called attention to alcohol as a cause of functional disorders of the heart. Dr. Thomas said: "Alcohol acts not only upon the heart, but upon the nervous system generally. It acts at first as a stimulant, and afterwards as a depressant, and ultimately by its presence in the blood it produces a disease of vessels, heart, and other organs. By inducing a state of chronic gastritis it gives rise to indigestion and its consequence, namely, pressure upwards against the heart."

A GOOD friend sends a correction of the Signal Note in regard to the Cincinnati Hospital Medical College, given in a late issue. Dr. Juliet Monroe Thorp is not, as stated, a niece of Mrs. Henrietta Monroe, but is something nearer and dearer—her own daughter. She is a bright woman, a graduate of Vassar, as well as of a medical college, and like her mother, is gifted with great executive ability. A brilliant and useful future is prophesied for her by those who know her powers.

FROM Senator Blair's book, "The Temperance Movement:" "Accursed is he who putteth the cup of intoxication to his neighbor's lip; then it becomes necessary for those engaged in the foul work to examine their occupation for their own good. . . . The subject is broad and high and deep. It is upon the American people and compels the attention of the whole world. It cannot be evaded. Postponement even is no longer possible, and, if it were, would but aggravate existing evils and multiply the difficulty of their removal. The operation must be performed."

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HONESTLY ANSWERED.

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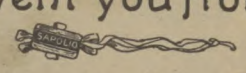
Its uses are many and so are its friends; for where once used it is always used. To clean house without it is sheer folly, since it does the work twice as fast and twice as well.

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Almost as palatable as cream. It can be taken with pleasure by delicate persons and children, who, after using it, are very fond of it. It assimilates with the food, increases the flesh and appetite, builds up the nervous system, restores energy to mind and body, creates new, rich and pure blood, in fact, rejuvenates the whole system.
FLESH, BLOOD, NERVE, BRAIN,
This preparation is far superior to all other preparations of Cod Liver Oil: It has many imitators, but no equals. The results following its use are its best recommendations. Be sure as you value your health, get the genuine. Manufactured only by DR. AEXR. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

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Three months old when cured by the use of
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Read what its mother says:
The undersigned has a child only three months old. It became sick with pains in its bowels and stomach when scarcely two months old. It cried and whined nearly all the time, and was completely run down in flesh. We gave it everything that we thought would relieve the child, but it grew worse all the time. We made twenty powders from a teaspoonful of Steketee's Worm Destroyer, gave it one powder three times daily. To our astonishment it was relieved of thousands of worms. We have given the child but twenty powders. It is entirely cured. I shall always recommend Steketee's Worm Destroyer. MRS. B. BARENDSE, Oakdale Park, Kent Co., Mich.
For Sale by all Druggists, and by mail, 25 Cents. Send U. S. Stamp. Address:
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Woman's Medical College of Baltimore, S. E. Cor. Druid Hill Av. & Hoffman St. The ninth annual session will begin on Wednesday, Oct. 1st, 1890, and will continue seven months. For further information or catalogue address **Randolph Winslow, M. D., Dean,** 1 Mt. Royal Terrace, Baltimore, Md.

MICHIGAN FEMALE SEMINARY. Kalamazoo, Mich. Opens Sept. 11, '90. College, Preparatory and advanced courses of study. Fine advantages in Music and Art. Steam Heat. Pass'r Elevator. Send for catalogue No. E. ISABELLA G. FRENCH, Prin.

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A PERFECT LIQUID DENTIFRICE DELICIOUSLY FLAVORED.
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Progress at Harvey.

"The Harvey Land Association has sold during the last week sixty business and residence lots. These, with the sales reported by L. A. Gilbert, will make an aggregate of seventy-five lots at prices ranging from $200 to $1,000 apiece. Six lots have been sold on Columbia avenue, between One Hundred and Fifty-third and One Hundred and Fifty-fourth streets, for $3,300, and the contract has been let for the building of a row of two and one-half story houses. These are to be leased when completed to the Craver, Steele & Austin Manufacturing company. This work is being done by a building company, which is making arrangements to build $100,000 worth of houses to be completed by Oct. 1. The land association has given the corner of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street and Lexington avenue, 107x175 feet, to be used as a church site. The foundations and vaults of the bank building are about completed. This building is to be two stories high and constructed of brick and stone. A hotel is to be located at the corner of One Hundred and Fify-fifth street and Columbia avenue, opposite the depot. It is reported that the Illinois Central railroad will erect a depot at Harvey to cost $6,000. A leading lawyer, versed in all the ins and outs of Chicago real estate, has been giving the Calumet River region a careful examination, and, as a result, expresses his opinion freely that it will undoubtedly be the Birmingham (manufacturing) district of the North and Northwest."—*Chicago Tribune.*

A manufacturer of core-drilling machinery has just purchased ground for a plant, and will erect buildings at once.

Write to C. D. PAINE, Advt. Manager of THE UNION SIGNAL, 161 La Salle St., Chicago, if you want lots in Harvey.

THE UNION SIGNAL

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WORLD'S AND NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

"THOU HAST GIVEN A BANNER TO THEM THAT FEAR THEE; THAT IT MAY BE DISPLAYED BECAUSE OF THE TRUTH."

Vol. XVI.—No. 36.] CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, September 4, 1890. [Price $1.50 per Year.

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SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

The Southern War Claim Bill passed the House Friday.

Oliver Wendell Holmes celebrated his eighty-first birthday Friday.

The retail liquor traffic is now prohibited in seventy-nine municipalities of Manitoba.

The damage caused by floods in St. James Parish, Louisiana, amounts to $1,200,000.

The price of lottery shares has tumbled from $1,200 to $500 and the downward slide continues.

The People's party of New York has incorporated prohibition and woman suffrage in its platform.

Dr. Charles F. Deems is reëlected president of the American Institute of Christian Philosophy.

New York City has one Protestant church to every 4,000 inhabitants and one saloon to every 125 people.

Dr. W. F. Crafts and Judge C. C. Bonney addressed a rousing Sabbath observance meeting in Chicago Sunday.

M. Jules Guyot, French Minister of Public Works, has submitted to the Cabinet a plan for a sea canal to Paris.

Minerva Parker, architect, of Philadelphia, has been selected to design the Isabella Pavilion at the Columbian Exposition.

Mrs. Louise S. Rounds, president of Illinois, will deliver the annual sermon at the next W. C. T. U. National Convention, at Atlanta.

After a hot debate in the Senate, Senator Plumb's resolution to stop the sale of liquors in the senate restaurant was referred to the committee on rules.

Mrs. Wm. H. Vanderbilt and her son Cornelius propose building a people's palace in New York, after Walter Besant's plan, at a cost of $250,000.

The Inter-State Temperance Union meets in Lincoln, Neb., September 9, to take action to further work in the prohibitory amendment campaign.

The tax on opium, levied by Chinese officials with a view to suppressing the wicked traffic, has been removed in deference to the demands of England.

The Senate has agreed to put the Election Bill over until the short session, with the distinct understanding that it shall be the order of the day early in December.

Monday was very widely observed as Labor Day by great processions of laboring men. Chicago added to its very fine celebration an extensive strike among carpenters.

The *Great Bend Tribune* declares that in its ten years of prohibition the population of Kansas has increased fifty per cent and crime has decreased more than sixty per cent.

Mrs. Helen Campbell made a profound impression at Chautauqua by her lectures on the social and economic condition of women. The facts she stated concerning child labor brought out many startled exclamations from her audience.

Dr. A. T. Pierson, of Philadelphia, gave the College Students' Bible Institute at Lake Geneva some very fine lectures, which were highly appreciated. The Institute has proved a decided success.

E. W. Lewis, first and only president of the Western Secretarial Institute, died at the Y. M. C. A. Camp, Lake Geneva. His death casts a deep shadow over the College Students' Bible School in session there.

Nebraska Prohibitionists nominated Dr. B. L. Payne for Governor, George W. Woodby for Lieutenant-Governor, and Mrs. Mary R. Morgan for superintendent of schools. The platform adopted is a very strong one.

MEMBERSHIP Crusade Day comes Saturday, Sept. 27, instead of Thursday as announced. The notice was sent in for Thursday, but later a telephone message directed its being changed to Sept. 27. In making the change of date, the name of day was inadvertently left unchanged,

"BIBLE TEMPERANCE STUDIES" is the title of a book now in the hands of our printing department, to be issued by Sept. 15. It is by M. Josephine Griffith, B. S., and contains an analytical study of every Bible reference to temperance or intemperance. It is especially for the use of Bible students, evangelists and temperance instructors, and it is understood that Dean Wright will include it in his course of study.

THE *Patrol* has this to say: "The Prohibition party will reach his majority this fall, being twenty-one years of age. He is a fine young fellow, temperate, honest, with a clean record, good nerve, the pride and protector of his mother, the W. C. T. U., and his sisters, all the Y girls. Give him your votes this fall as a birthday present. Lovable, tractable and docile to his friends, he can't be bossed by the old parties."

SUPERINTENDENT PORTER gives some interesting facts concerning the efficiency of male and female clerks in counting census returns. The average number counted by women was 47,950 persons; by men, 32,935 persons. Of the forty-three who counted more than 10,000 each, thirty-eight were women and five, men. He says the women were more exact in touch, more expeditious in handling the schedules, more at home in adjusting the delicate mechanism of the machines, and apparently more ambitious to make a good record.

THE statue of Lafayette, France's gift to the United States, has been safely landed and will be placed in Lafayette Square, Washington. It consists of a square pedestal of Italian marble, elaborately carved, with bronze figures on each of the corners; the height is fifty feet. A series of steps leads from the base half way to the top. On the top step in front is a bold reclining figure of "America." Her right arm is stretched upwards, holding a sword. Opposite is a group of children. Figures of Washington and Lafayette clasp hands on another face side, and on the fourth side are figures of Count Rochambeau and an American Admiral. All the figures are bronze. The estimated cost of the statue, with transportation and erection, is about $200,000, and is borne by the French Government.

IN no previous year have so many W. C. T. U. Schools of Methods been held; their effort for good is felt not only in increased efficiency among workers, but in overcoming prejudice and winning friends for the W. C. T. U. These schools taken into the great Chautauquas, have been the means of opening many blind eyes and making them see the W. C. T. U. in its true light rather than through the party-colored spectacles supplied by the secular press. A lady attending the Kentucky Chautauqua, came there with little knowledge of our work, and not very favorably inclined toward it. A friend brought her into the School of Methods where she was a keen-eyed observer. After its close she sent Mrs. Beauchamp five dollars, entirely unsolicited, for the work another year because she was so impressed with its value.

THE death of Rev. Charles L. Brace, of New York, takes out of American philanthropy a leading figure. He was the founder of a new school of philanthropy, the school of prevention which "set a little child in the midst," as did the Great Teacher, to teach the world a lesson. Out of this lesson grew the Children's Aid Society, of which he was the founder, and which has taken thousands of neglected children out from their terrible environments in the city, to country homes and the possibilities of growing into good manhood and womanhood. Children's Lodging Houses are another invention of Mr. Brace's, where boys and girls can, at low price, find safe, cleanly shelter from the dangers of the street. The idea of summer homes and fresh air funds seem to have been born in the same fertile brain. These ideas have so grown and extended that their fruits are seen in all large cities. In New York alone more than 200,000 children have found homes in Newsboys' Lodging Houses and similar institutions. Mr. Brace was not more distinguished for what he himself did, than for what he inspired others to do, so that now he "rests from his labors and his works do follow him."

ANOTHER beautiful soul has received her coronation. Sabbath evening Mrs. Eleanor L. Smith, mother of Mrs. Elizabeth Wheeler Andrew, closed her earthly life of sixty-six years, a life filled to the brim with loving service to the Master, joyfully responding to His call, "Daughter, arise; come up higher." Through years of sickness no less than through years of active service, she served Him perfectly, having learned the hard lesson that "They also serve who only stand and wait." Kept thus waiting through long years, her chamber was as the very gate of Heaven; at length it opened to give her most triumphant entrance. Some of the glory of Heaven seemed to stream out and illumine that death-bed; its after-glow remains to cheer the hearts of husband and children, "left sorrowing yet always rejoicing" that to them was granted, for so many years, the inspiration of such a life which at its close had such abundant entrance into the presence of her King.

IN response to the suggestion of an old soldier at the Grand Army gathering in Boston, the W. C. T. U. did a kindly and graceful act which they have been too modest to report, but which we learned from *The Woman's Voice*. At four places along the route of march were stands of lemonade supplied by the Massachusetts and the Boston W. C. T. U., bearing the placards, "Free to the G. A. R." Here, all day long the women stood preparing and dispensing cool lemonade freely to the veterans as they passed. In this work they were ably seconded by gentlemen. The fact that thirty-two boxes of lemons and three barrels of sugar were used in making the beverage so freely given away, gives some idea of the quantity dispensed. That it was thankfully received was evinced by the hearty "God bless you's" of the men, and the more formal acknowledgments of the officers. "Hurrah for the W. C. T. U." often rang out from the ranks. An officer high in rank handed the ladies a card on which he had written a high testimonial to the W. C. T. U., giving it the credit of being foremost in every good work. All agreed that much drunkenness was prevented by this generous provision of lemonade. At the stands was the picture of General Fisk; we doubt not that he, looking down on these serried ranks of his old comrades, rejoiced over what was being done for them by his comrades in the peaceful war for "God and home and native land."

THE most careful preparation should be made for Crusade Membership Day, that it may stand out always as a marked era in our history. First of all, let there be fervent prayer both in the closet and by the unions, that this day may yield large harvest and that the wisest means may be used to bring this end. Let churches be assigned to ladies who will canvass the membership, both women and men, for we want honorary members. District towns, villages and rural localities, do not let a woman in the United States have the opportunity to say, "I have never been asked to become a member of a W. C. T. U." Let every W. C. T. U. woman give that whole day, let her be equipped with pencil and enrolling tablet, let her be thoroughly informed herself, that she may not only answer every adverse argument, but give every reason why every woman in this country ought at least to sign the personal total abstinence pledge, pay her membership fee and give the influence of her name to this organization. Do not go out with any discouragement from any past failure, let no past experience induce the consideration that there is any woman whom it is not "worth while to ask." Let the evening shades close on at least a doubled white ribbon membership. Do not let any woman excuse herself with the idea that some one else will do it. Thou hast come to the kingdom for this hour thyself, its labors cannot be delegated to any one else.

Contributed.

GOD'S LOVE.

BY CHAS. BRAINARD BOTSFORD.

O Infinite Father
Of infinite love!
How great Thy compassion
Revealed from above!
Its highest expression
In Jesus appears,
Whose great condescension
Its fullness enspheres.

He, kingship resigning,
Our poverty shares,
That we of his riches
May be fellow heirs.
He honor and glory
Celestial counts loss,
And takes for our triumph
The shame of the cross!

Disciples, be joyful,
And break into song!
Ye are the Lord's purchase,
To Him ye belong.
His love is amazing!
Amazingly great,
The price paid to ransom
You from your lost state!

Boston, Mass.

ME AN' HEPSY.

BY HARRIET FRANCES CROCKER.

Last night jest as I was a-puttin' my feet into my slippers an' settlin' down for a real comfortable evenin', in come Hepsy. I see right away she was all stirred up 'bout somethin' or other, but I didn't say anything. Experience has learnt me better'n that when she has them two red spots in her cheeks an' her black eyes jest a snappin', like fire-flies in summer. I *know* better, so I jest kep' still an' looked at her. Hepsy's 'mazin' good-lookin' when she's mad.

Well, she went straight to the bureau draw an' took out a piece of narrer orange ribbin.

"Good land!" thought I, "hain't that white ribbin 'nough for her to wear, everlastin'ly a-flauntin' that in my face, without a yeller one, too?"

But I didn't *say* anything.

She tied the yeller ribbin in with the white, an' says she to me, says she—"Adoniram Peabody, do you know what that ribbin means?"

"No," says I, "onless it's to make a kind o' contrast to the other."

"Well," says she, "Adoniram, I'll tell you what it means," an' she sot down by the table an' folded her arms on it an' looked right straight at me. I let the *Weekly Star* slip down on the floor an' crossed my legs to listen, for I knew somethin' was a-comin'.

"This orange ribbin," says Hepsy, says she—("which I'm a-goin' to wear till there ain't no use o' wearin' it any longer) means that I believe in women's votin'—that it's no more'n right that women should vote, and that I, for one, want to vote, an' mean to vote, too, before I die!"

I opened my mouth, but Hepsy give me a look that shut it up again, an' went on.

"Jest as I was a-comin' home from the store I run across somethin' that made my blood *boil*, I tell you, Adoniram! There was old widow Davis, one of the strongest temperance women I *ever* see, a-beggin' an' pleadin' with her own son, her own boy—mark you—to come along home with her, an' not disgrace 'em both. He was *drunk*, Adoniram Peabody—*drunk* for the first time in his life—an' changed from a smart, manly young feller, to a silly, gibbering, grinning idiot. He was hugged up to a street lamp with his arms around it, an' told his mother he wa'n't a-comin' home till mornin'. The poor woman! my heart ached for her—an' I pitied that fool of a Frank, too, I couldn't help it. I stopped an' tried to talk some sense into him, but land! that there lamp-post knew jest about as much as he did. 'Twa'nt no use a-talkin.' His poor, old mother was cryin' fit to break her heart, an' pullin' at his arm. 'It's that new saloon, Mis' Peabody,' says she, 'that han'some, attractive one up town that's jest started. Oh, think of the injustice of it,' says she, 'how helpless us women are, we can't vote to save our own boys from ruin an' shame!'

"At that I up an' says, 'That's so, Mis' Davis, that's so, an' I'm a-goin' to help you get Frank home; I'm a-goin' to shake him up.' An' shake him up I *did* till I was tired, an' I guess he must ha' ben, too. He went along after that, lookin' so surprised an' foolish that if it hadn't ben so wicked I'd ha' laughed to see him. But I didn't; one thing, I was too awful mad, an' besides there was a crowd o' young ones gethered by that time jest waitin' for a smile from some one to set 'em into a roar.

"I've ben thinkin' 'bout women suffrage quite a spell, but to-night I settled that question with Hepsy Peabody! If it ain't women *suffrage* it's women *sufferin'*, an' I don't believe in *that* more'n they have to!

"When I see that poor drunken boy, Adoniram, I jest thanked the good Lord with all my heart, that *our* boy died when he was a baby—a little, innocent baby!"

I got out my pocket handkercher an' Hepsy she took a corner o' her apron an' we was both still a minute. We scurcely ever mention our boy, but our hearts is awful tender 'bout him yet. Well, in a minute, Hepsy up an' says, says she, "Women's goin' to vote 'fore long, Adoniram, you mark my words—they *be*, an' we'll see how long we'll let these death-traps run to catch sech boys as Frank Davis."

"Hepsy," says I, "let's argue!"

I dearly love to argue—so does she.

"Now," says I, "you know mighty well, Hepsy, that I'm opposed to women's votin'! The idee!" says I, "women want to run the universe now-days! women want to have a finger in every public pie. I own a man's fingers would be kind o' out o' place in a domestic pie," says I, (women understand sech pies better'n men do) "but they're much better 'dapted for makin' the pie o' politics. Women go to extremes in everything!"

"We *would*, thank the Lord, in the liquor business," says Hepsy, interruptin'.

"Well," says I, "as I was a-sayin', women are apt to go to extremes. They *be*, Hepsy, you can't deny it neither!"

"Adoniram," says she, "do you make any fuss when I go to extremes in gettin' up an extry nice dinner for you?"

"Now," says I, ignorin' her remark (it's a way I have with Hepsy), "now," says I, "women has a sphere to live in, their own nateral sphere—it's women's duty to stay to home an' tend the baby an' do the work. It's the mission of women to make home happy. Happy homes would make all the difference in the world, you know, Hepsy."

Hepsy flared up. "I don't know any such thing! Look at the widow Davis. She's got as pleasant a home as any one in this hull village, an' lets Frank have all the young comp'ny he wants. Look at the books in her house, an' the magazines an' papers she takes, an' the lovely organ she bought him to make home pleasant! Don't you talk to me, Adoniram Peabody! home happy, indeed! It's right to make home happy, but that ain't goin' to save the boys."

"Try moral suasion then," says I, "that's the greatest weepon 'gainst the business. Appeal to a man's higher feelin's an' try to argue him into temp'rance."

Hepsy riz right up an' looked at me; them black eyes of hern are the most speakin' eyes I ever see. "Adoniram Peabody," says she, "I'm ashamed of you! yes, actually ashamed of sech a man for a husban'! Moral suasion! moral *suasion!* O, yes, moral suasion's goin' to keep the boys safe! A boy's mother givin' him a dose o' moral suasion will have more effect than twenty-five saloon-keepers with their temptin' offers an' their gay music an' song an' all the rest o' God's blessin's that they pervert to ruin immortal souls! It is, ain't it? I tell you, Adoniram, you're way behind the times—you're Rip Van Winkle himself! It's the law we've got to have—the strong arm of the law to back us up, that's goin' to count. It's *prohibition*, an' you know it, Adoniram Peabody, an' if you wasn't sech an ignorant old Republican, you'd be a man an' vote the only Christian ticket!"

"Stop!" says I, "Hepsy, you needn't call me an ignorant Republican! Don't I read the *Weekly Star* clean through, advertisements an' all, every week, I'd like to know?"

Now I do pride myself on keepin' posted 'bout what's goin' on. I see Hepsy's nose lift itself up a little. Mebby she was thinkin' of all them papers *she* reads every week. To tell the truth Hepsy does keep posted up pretty well—for a woman. Says I, "Good land, Hepsy, the idee of women votin'! Why the women-folks is made to be took care of by the men."

"They be, be they?" says she; "you men darn your own socks, I s'pose, an' cook your own vittles, an' wash your own dishes, don't you? You always tie your own neck-tie, don't you, an' put on your own collar? Oh, yes, women are helpless, inferior, delicate little creeters, not fit to bear the hardship an' exposure of handin' in a vote at the polls! Poor creeters! It *is* too bad!"

I picked up the old cat, an' begun talkin' to her. I never say much to Hepsy when she gets on that sarcastic strain o' hern. Sarcasm ain't becomin' in a woman, 'cordin' to my notions, an' Hepsy's pretty well gifted that way. Well, we set there a spell longer, talkin' an' arguin' 'bout women's votin'. All of a sudden we heard a big racket outdoors, an' we both run out on the stoop to see what it was. 'Twas a dubious sight, sure 'nough. There was old Jim Fowler crazy drunk, an' screamin' an' cursin' an' ravin', an' the constable takin' him to the lock-up. I took Hepsy by the arm an' tried to make her go in, but she wouldn't.

"Hain't I got as much right to see the shows you 'an your party get up as you have to get 'em up?" an' she staid; course I staid too. Old Jim had got into trouble up town. Seems they wouldn't sell him anything in the new, high-toned saloon (they keep that jest for boys, Hepsy says), an' Jim got mad an' busted a hole through the big plate glass winder. When Hepsy heard that she said "Good!" an' I know she meant it! Women as a sex is gettin' more an' more ongentle now-days, seems to me.

Well, we staid there an' watched that crazy creeter out o' sight, an' when we come in Hepsy's eyes was blazin', I tell you; but she didn't say anything. Bime-by we went off to bed an' I dreamt o' women votin'—sech a ridiculous pictur' it was, too! When I told Hepsy 'bout it next mornin' she said, real solemn-like, "Adoniram Peabody, you mark my words—that dream's a-comin' true!"

But good land! I hope it won't! Where'll us men be, I should like to know, when the women get to votin'?

Allegany, N. Y.

PUBLIC SCHOOL EDUCATION.

BY REV. C. C. HARRAH.

The public schools all over the country are busy at work again; and one of the pleasant things to think about is the tens of thousands of bright and happy children and youth who these pleasant mornings hurry off to school. We cannot hope to be a prosperous and advancing nation unless the children are educated. Anybody would say that a republic is not safe, if one in five or six of the voters cannot read. Yet this is the condition in the United States. There are many evils in our country that we hope to see put down, and we are working for the day when there will be more of justice and righteousness. But can we hope for final success while the illiterate vote is so large? When we consider how much is at stake in this country, and how necessary it is that the voters should be intelligent in order to meet the issues of the times, it does seem that there should be a general movement to have public schools planted in every part of the land, and that as early as possible no one should be allowed to cast a ballot who cannot read the constitution of his state or nation.

Luther taught his countrymen that "Education is the nation's best defense;" and the power of Germany to-day is largely owing to the fact that it is the policy of the government to put into the public schools whatever they wish to appear in the life of the nation. If this is a good policy in an empire, it is much more necessary in a republic. We have much to be grateful for, that the efforts to have taught in the public schools the effects of stimulants and narcotics on the human body have been successful in so many of the states. Thousands are learning there every day, the injury that is being done by the use of alcohol and tobacco. We must not stop our efforts until this becomes a part of the course of study in every school in the land.

When we consider that the public schools are supported by the government in order to prepare its future voters to meet their responsibilities, there are some things in our system of education that appear very absurd. One is the increasingly large number of young ladies that are employed as teachers, and the relation of the government to them. We believe in these teachers; but while the government discourages them from having an active interest in its affairs, by refusing to let them have any responsible share in politics, how can they be the best qualified to educate its voters? How much help does the government give in order that they may be qualified? If these teachers voted themselves, and had this incentive to study the matters of value to the government, it does seem that the future voters now being educated in the government schools would be benefited thereby.

Another perplexing thing is that there is not the least connection between these government schools and the offices of the government. It does seem that at least a member of a school board ought to be required to show the record of a good standing or graduation in a public school before he could hold such an office; but instead, many of these officers are but the ignorant tools of a political party. Why does not the government make some account of its system of public education in choosing its public servants? Have we not reached a point in the development of our nation where it would be a great benefit to the public school system and a great gain to the country, if government officers were required to be graduates of high schools or have an education that would be deemed equivalent?

It is another strange thing, that many of the state universities are filling the professions at the bottom in-

stead of the top. Men graduate into law or medicine who never have had the preparatory study that a good high school furnishes.

Many things might be changed for the better; but, after all, our public schools never were so good as now. The country never had so good an army of teachers as that which serves it to-day. We reach out our hand to the teachers and the scholars, and wish them well in the work of the school year upon which they have now entered.

WOMAN IN JOURNALISM.

BY HON. M. B. CASTLE.

Not long since there appeared an article in an able city daily, criticising a paper on "Women Journalists," read at the Quincy meeting of the State Press Association. As this article gave voice to opinions held by many, it will serve for hooks upon which to hang the thoughts of this paper, reversing the order of presentation. The writer said, "Many women have failed where few have succeeded." If true, which we doubt, this is simply a count against human nature. In what department of work has man been an unvarying success? What trade, or profession, or calling is not shore-lined with the wrecks of men's efforts? It would be unkind to my sex to hint that a majority of women can succeed in every vocation, as we cannot. But if women can fail oftener, or more ignominiously than men, the world has yet to learn the fact.

Again the writer says, "There are few women who are competent to write on agriculture, stock-raising, science, invention, commerce, architecture, real estate, etc."

Did he not know that the most gifted and thoroughly competent writer on architecture we have is a woman, Mrs. Van Rensselaer, whose articles in a popular magazine are the delight of professionals, and the admiration of critics? It is equally true that women are fast entering the realm of invention, from four to twenty-four patents being granted them weekly, covering a large range of the useful and beautiful.

The most competent judge of stock in New York is Miss Morgan, the stock reporter of the *New York Press*, and a brilliant writer as well. The most successful stock breeder at the last National convention was Mrs. Henry C. Merideth, of Indiana. She was recognized as a most competent authority on all practical questions; and her paper was the most exhaustive of any read before that association. Mrs. Bishop H. Warren, said to be the richest woman in Colorado, made her own money by cattle raising, and is now worth $10,000,000.

Of course there are a few who succeed grandly. But the success of any one battling against prejudice, and in a new line, is the surest proof of possible success to the many, and here again it is quite as true there are few men who succeed in the same lines—nobly, grandly, unqualifiedly.

I know a section where four of the most successful farmers are women. Three are widows forced to the care, and one, a young lady, taking it rather from choice than necessity, and not one of these requires a day each week to loaf in a town saloon under the plea of urgent business.

We are told that women as reporters must visit playhouses, walking home late at night to prepare copy in the early morning. Well, what of that? I know girls employed in paper mills who commence at six o'clock in the evening, and continue at their work until seven o'clock the next morning, and that at the enormous salary of $4 a week, boarding themselves.

Do you believe those paper-mill cutter girls would consider it a hardship, instead, to attend the theater to listen to a Shakesperian play by Booth, or a lecture by Stoddard, or a drama personified by Mrs. Langtry, with one of the best seats, free, and a salary ranging from $6 to $24 per week, even though they had to get their sleep between the hours of 12, midnight, and 12, noon?

"But," says the critic, "some of the work cannot be performed by women; they must familiarize themselves with crime and criminals. They must attend sparring matches, and visit places where the foot of a modest woman should never tread."

If the making of women reporters will keep out of our daily journals the news from the slums—will put an end to the education of our young men and young women to crime through the records in the daily or weekly family paper, in the name of humanity and humanity's God, give us women for reporters. If making women reporters will keep men from visiting places "where the foot of a modest woman should never tread," in the name of home and home's God, give us women reporters. The menacing danger of the times is the debauching of the nation through familiarizing it with crime and criminals.

Again our objector says, "Few women can conduct a department, and make home pleasant for their husbands, oversee their households, and train their children."

So the ladies might say, "Few men can run any department of a paper, and oversee their homes; or train their children." And as for making home pleasant, there are men who cannot do that even if they exclude all other employments. We know men who do nothing but sit on a dry goods box, or visit in a corner grocery, or play pool in a country saloon, who are utter failures in making home happy for their families.

But let us hear from the women. Mrs. Clara B. Colby, of Beatrice, Neb., is well known as one of the leading journalists of the nation. She says: "My success came because I have been patient, persistent, and indefatigable. I have trained myself to expect the smallest returns from the most arduous efforts, content to remove prejudice, and build pure sentiments in the public. I find in my numerous exchanges the departments conducted by women are among the ablest, and most read, and those papers which, like the *Boston Traveller*, have a woman on the editorial staff, have the widest influence. There is one journalistic field I think peculiarly fitted for women, and that is country newspapers. The best thing about journalism is that it is reasonably compatible with the tastes of women for a sheltered and domestic life. For instance, all my work for the *Tribune* is done in my home library which is the rallying place of my family clans, so I am with them, and of them all the time." I doubt if a man could attend to all the business writing and editorial work of a paper with one eye on the barn, and the other on the baby; with one ear for the kitchen, and the other for the door bell, and no moment secure from interruption. But here the woman, the hereditary mistress of a hundred trades, has the advantage.

Mrs. Harbert made a delightful home while conducting a newspaper department. In Mrs. Myra Bradwell's experience as editor and housekeeper, many have been in doubt as to which department was most carefully and successfully managed. Nothing in the realms of mind and matter is more thoroughly proven by experience than that women can be successful journalists, or successful business conductors, model family trainers, and model housekeepers.

Mrs. Leslie, conducting a dozen journals, Mrs. Demorest with a large publishing business; Mary Mapes Dodge, chief inspiration of the most chaste and entrancing magazine of the world; Miss Mary Booth, editor of *Harper's Bazar;* Marion Harland in *Babyhood*, evidently know no natural law which debars them from magnificent journalistic success.

Our critic opens his meeting by remarking: "Since the recent advance of women into the domain long occupied by men, a determined attack has been made on the field of journalism with a view of capturing and holding it," and he closes with the benediction, "The average woman may be possessed of as much information as the average man, but it is not likely to be of a character that will aid her in becoming a journalist. It may be very useful in its place, but its place is outside a newspaper office."

Where has this Rip Van Winkle slumbered? Why, bless his dear soul, woman has captured and is holding the field of journalism. She has proven that her place is inside the newspaper office, and if either must leave, it will surely be my lord.

As civilization extends, so the world learns the value of women as teachers, and that periodical, journal, or magazine which proposes to eliminate the woman element, and attract general readers and a wide circulation, may well commence its duties by attaching to its salutatory the epitaph:

"One more unfortunate
Rashly importunate"—
Gone to the dogs.

Women have captured journalism, and he is rash without discretion, who courts their lances in the tournaments of mind.

Miss Jeannette Guilder, of *The Critic*, New York, writes: "My father was an amateur journalist, and I inherited the taste. At fourteen years, in 1869, I wrote 'Katie's Escapade.' I took the name 'Katie' from an intimate friend, and the word 'Escapade' struck me as appropriate. When it appeared in *The Dispatch* I was surprised that it filled only a short column, when I thought it would fill half the paper." Miss Guilder early wrote paragraphs for a daily, and also took charge of the musical criticisms of the same, and since has been doing constantly what our critic says a woman cannot do—reporting concerts, theaters, etc., until she was asked, like a certain guest in the olden time, "to come up higher." Miss Guilder was reporter for *The New York Tribune*, on *Scribner's Magazine*, literary editor of the *Herald*, writing book reviews, reporting lectures, until 1880, she started *The Critic*, which has become a permanent and paying enterprise.

Alice Stone Blackwell, junior editor of *The Woman's Journal*, Boston, says: "It is hard work, yet it has its compensations; in college phrase, it is fun. The opportunity is great, so is the responsibility. As a profession for women it has grand advantages." To the advice to cultivate veracity, courtesy, charity, and avoid that flippant cynicism which is the leprosy of modern journalism, she adds, "and keep a scrap book." Miss Blackwell did not need to "capture journalism." She was born into it. She is there by the right of heritage, for long before many of the callow males who court journalistic fame and sneer at woman, had entered their paths to glory, her mother, Lucy Stone, with a few other noble women, had given new trend to the ambitions and achievements of her sex, through journalism.

Mrs. Laura C. Holloway, formerly of the *Brooklyn Eagle*, was of an old Virginia family, but born at Nashville, Tenn. As a young lady she was intimately associated with President Johnson's family, leading to her being a welcome guest at the White House. Here she gathered the material for her famous book, "The Ladies of the White House." While still quite a young lady she was invited to a place on the *Eagle*, but previously was of the *Union* force under Henry C. Bowen, and associated with Mary Clemmer Ames. On the *Eagle* she remained thirteen years, leaving for rest and Europe. She edited Miss Cleveland's first book, George Eliot's poetry, and various other books, but is now devoting her time and talents to *The Women's World*. Mrs. Holloway commenced journalism young and frail, but not having learned that a woman's place was "outside a printing office," she has won success. She is a typical Southern woman in her tastes, and as truly a born journalist as though she wore a mustache and pompadoured her hair.

The editors of the *Boston Traveller* have not learned that Lilian Whiting's place is "outside a newspaper office." An Illinois girl, raised on a Bureau county farm, she has fought her way to fame, until cultured and exclusive Boston bows in homage to the Prairie state maiden.

Mrs. Esther T. Housh, of the *Women's Magazine*, of Brattleboro, Vt., is another lady who did not "know her place," and became a journalist. She was a clergyman's daughter, reared in an atmosphere of books. So before leaving college she became a writer for the press. About 1876 she organized this magazine at Louisville, Ky., five years later removing to Vermont, where she now resides. Any one who has seen this magazine will be assured that one woman, at least, is not out of place.

Marion A. McBride, of Boston, has been recognized, even by some men known to fame, as a newspaper success. To her, as to many another girl, Susan B. Anthony was the inspiration of her life. She desired "to do something," and as between kitchen work at $2 per week and being out of place in a newspaper office at $24 per week, she chose the latter. In 1880 she was on the *Boston Post*, and was detailed to report the Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Fair. She thought she could not, as there were fifty firms to write up, and their specialties were dynamos, motors, meters, mill gates, etc., covering many things she did not know at sight, and more she had never heard of. But she took her place and made so good use of eyes and ears and pen, as to lead to her permanent oversight of that department for four years. There she organized a department of woman's work, interesting Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Livermore, Mrs. Walcott, Lucy Stone and others, to give an immense impetus to the recognition of woman's fitness for something higher than domestic service.

She says: "Women in journalism are a necessity, for they read between the lines of daily life, and if they will go forward determined to be at all times thoroughly unselfish and true, the world will bless the feminine side of the journalistic profession."

"The sense of impartial justice is not strong in woman," says our writer. Shade of Helen Hunt Jackson, whose earnest pleadings for justice to the red men revolutionized the policy of a great nation, enlighten the understanding of this our critic! Woman is the conscience of civilization, and "impartial justice" is her pride, her defense, her life.

"Some women can write very sweet spring poetry," says our friend. "Ah!" says Mrs. Sigourney. "Indeed!" whispers Elizabeth Oakes Smith. "Can this mean us?" asks Lucretia and Martha Davidson. "And is this fame?" sighs Lydia Maria Child; while Mrs. Browning, Mrs. Hemans, Mary Howett, Mary Clemmer Ames, Julia Ward Howe, and a host of others review the immortal songs which have made them famous while touching the hearts of nations, and wonder if these are known to this age of culture and elegance, as "spring poetry."

"Woman no mission in journalism?" queries Harriet Beecher Stowe, as she looks upon a race whose enfranchisement was made possible by the pathos of little Eva, and the prayers of Uncle Tom. "Woman no mission in journalism?" asks Miss Frances E. Willard, as with pen and speech she pleads for human advancement and home purity, an organizer whose influence has developed a dormant force into an active, aggressive, herculean political power.

"Should women stay outside the printing-office?" queries all that noble, self-sacrificing band of humanity-loving women, who during the last half century have been in the advance, leading a forlorn hope against debauchery and drunkenness, until now there seems to

come the breaking dawn of a brighter day—a day when justice and purity, and a broad philanthropy shall rule the nation. In the light of history it is an error. Women have found a mission in journalism, and right plainly do they intimate an intention to occupy the field.

For one I yield to the inevitable. I even believe that the verdict of the future will sustain their right, and honor those who led the advance guard. When many of the great men of to-day shall be remembered only in family legend, when many of the nations of to-day shall be remembered only in their unread histories, when city hall and custom house and state capitol, with many other boodle efforts of the genius of our manly age shall have crumbled into dust, then will the history of woman's progress during the last forty years be written in glowing words of eulogy, an illuminated page in the history of the race, a broad development of human force, wherein woman asserted her right to share in the world's industries, a right to rise above dependency. I welcome the age. I am ready to yield the place—not because it is a woman, but for the better reason that I own her power to grasp and hold it.

Sandwich, Ill.

World's W. C. T. U.

MRS. LEAVITT IN EUROPE.

(*Concluded.*)

Mrs. Stuckenberg, the wife of the minister at the American Church, called a meeting at her house, and this was the only gathering possible in Berlin in summer. This was a most agreeable occasion to me, and I hope will be the means of opening up more work in the autumn on my return from the North.

Baron Knoblesdorp, a colonel in the army, has become a total abstainer, and has resigned his commission and given himself up to temperance work. He holds meetings once a week in different quarters of the city, but makes no effort for any but the poor. He kindly invited me to three of these meetings, and I promised to go. A German who teaches English was to be at one of them, and it was supposed he would interpret for me, but he said he did not understand English well enough. The second night, rain, considering the state of my health, prevented me from going, but the third, weather, health and an interpreter were in conjunction, and I spoke to a small chapel full of earnest-faced people, some keen, some heavy, but all intent.

In this chapel, as in all others I have entered in Germany, there is back of the pulpit, or altar, a carved figure of Christ on the cross. The first feeling was painful. "How Romish," I said to myself, but my second thought was more correct. The Romish thought is of bringing others into co-partnership with Christ, for salvation, for help, for worship, and even putting Mary above Him in fact, however it may be in theory.

I was sufficiently rested and recovered at the end of ten days to go on to Copenhagen, but Mrs. Selmer could not receive me till a week later. This delay gave me an opportunity to see something more of the city than I otherwise should. One cannot but rejoice that the present Emperor will build a new cathedral instead of another palace, as there is a plethora of the latter and very few churches, only fifty for a city larger than New York. I tried to attend service at "The Dome," but after standing fifteen minutes before service began, and half an hour after, and seeing no signs that the locked pews would be opened, I went away. I heard afterward from one who was more patient or stronger than I, that the pews are unlocked just before the beginning of the sermon. It was with real regret that I left Mrs. Willard's, and the small vacation circle I found there. The school is a blessing to all the young ladies who avail themselves of it. The number of pupils being limited, there is never crowding; the rooms are large, airy and beautiful; the situation in the healthiest and most beautiful part of this fine city.

I was very much pleased to meet Miss Ames and make the acquaintance of another of my correspondents. Long may she flourish the editorial quill and snip with the editorial scissors. The journey to Copenhagen lasted twelve hours, and is wearisome, as there are many changes, three trains and two steamboats being employed, but it is very interesting. The country rises into some gentle swells in Germany, and after entering Denmark, there is still more variety of surface. A most pleasing feature is that the villages are isolated houses, each in its own garden, and far enough from all neighbors so that a child may cry, or children may laugh or shout without fear of being hushed lest they disturb others. In England and France, the long line of houses all under one roof, with a plat of ground as big as a sheet behind the house and the pavement under the windows in front, were a painful sight. We human beings need a little more elbow room, a little more family privacy.

A recent letter from Rev. Mr. Johnstone reports that the committee of gentlemen in Free Town, Sierra Leone, which was formed at my last meeting there, has organized, with Bishop Ingham as president; Rev. Mr. Johnstone, vice-president, and Rev. J. C. May as secretary, and with the name of "Evangelical Reform Association of Sierra Leone." Its avowed objects are "to promote all Christian and moral reforms, and especially total abstinence and purity, and to seek to influence the government to prohibit the traffic in intoxicants on the west coast of Africa." At the first public meeting, May 6, 1890, forty-nine signed the total abstinence pledge, and forty-two the purity. Of these thirty-two signed both pledges. Knowing well the spirit with which this work is undertaken, the plans of work, and also the peculiar circumstances of the town, I believe this society of men, in connection with the W. C. T. U., by the blessing of God, will work a great reformation in Sierra Leone. Let it be remembered that the "mission" of Rev. Mr. Selwyn, of London, was the first means of bringing about these results. As he said, "organizations must conserve the results of your work and mine." These organizations, by the blessing of God, are thus effected. It was worth the while to suffer a little from fever, and to be, perhaps, permanently weakened, if one may be the means of securing such an end.

I cannot close this letter without a word more about our great petition. And still, I have spoken of it so many times that I fear I shall weary you. It will be the great awakener and educator of the governments. The news of the starting of the company of ladies that present it will flash around the world, reaching these eastern lands *before* you are reading the report of proceedings at Washington. And when the ladies leave Canada for the dear old mother country, we know what preparations will be made, and what reception awaits them there. If the masses of educated, influential people do not notice one American woman, going quietly from one country to another on this continent of Europe, they must, and will, notice such a company as we shall send; thus this petition will be the educator of the educated.

If we could hope that all the governments would act upon it at once, I suppose there is not a member of the W. C. T. U. who would "run her legs off" to get names. But that is too much to expect. Should no government act favorably upon it, still it would have a great influence in bringing about the time my heart is almost broken with longing for, when the natives of Madagascar and Africa, of Ceylon, Burmah and Hindostan shall no more be debauched and slain by drink, sent from *Christian* United States, *Christian* England, *Christian* Germany.

There ought to be a million, nay, five million signatures in the United States. There were, some years ago, *six millions of women* in the Christian church in the United States. Why not, then, at least five million signatures?

I know you are busy. I know what it is to snatch an hour from a day crowded full of home duties, to do a bit of temperance work. I know what it is to be obliged to neglect some things of less importance to accomplish something of greater moment. As in the sight of God, I ask you to take up this work at once, and do it thoroughly, that the result will be all that we hope. And now I shall not speak or write of it more to my American sisters, to the readers of THE UNION SIGNAL. When calls come from so many lands for me to write them tracts suited to their needs, I must not take time I might use for them to reiterate my poor, weak call to you, who have so many stronger voices at home.

I am sure I shall not be forgotten in your noontide prayers. You all know too well how I need them, need the answers that will come, for strength of body, strength of will, wisdom, purity of purpose to do all things that rest upon me. As ever your sister,

MARY CLEMENT LEAVITT.

Copenhagen, July 23, 1890.

TEMPERANCE AND THE SABBATH IN THE HAWAIIAN KINGDOM.

THE AVA; HIGH LICENSE AND LIGHT DRINKS; SABBATH LAWS.

HONOLULU, July 30, 1890.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—This gem of the ocean is full of attractions, and not least in interest is the fact that here is the vigorous first-born child of our World's W. C. T. U. It has a difficult field. The seven islands comprising the Hawaiian Kingdom have a cosmopolitan population of 80,000, one-half natives, one-fourth Chinese, and of the remainder only 1,300 are English speaking.

The W. C. T. U. has its membership exclusively among the last class, but its influence is felt beyond. It receives and disburses $600 a year, keeps a missionary at work among the natives, and watches over the entire temperance interests of the islands. Its popular and wide-awake president, Mrs. Mary Rice Whitney, in whose charming home I am entertained, is one of the loveliest "all around" women I ever knew; I have known her from her childhood, and her husband and children are worthy of her.

The native intoxicant is ava, a root which is cultivated and chewed socially, a group sitting round a central dish, each chewing his root and spitting into the common receptacle. When enough has been accumulated it is strained and drank. In its effects it resembles both opium and liquor, and one teaspoonful will produce as much effect as a glass of whisky. The King is said to have his ava chewer, and the government derives a considerable revenue from its sale and that of alcoholic liquors which are consumed at the rate of five gallons yearly for every man, woman and child.

Latterly the sales of spirituous liquors have decreased, while those of vinous and fermented liquor have largely increased, and the crimes and arrests for drunkenness have increased in the same ratio, showing that light drinks produce as bad effects as whisky.

The Sabbath question is attracting much attention. Some members of legislature were elected on the distinct pledge that if possible the Sabbath law should be greatly modified. The foreigners were more desirous of this than the natives, but the danger was so great it was thought best to forestall the effort, and my help was engaged. The W. C. T. U. petitioned the legislature to grant me a hearing; they replied courteously asking the union to name a time, which was done. Besides this address, several others were given on the temperance and Sabbath questions, both in English and Hawaiian, and the outlook is good for preservation of the Sabbath laws.

The ocean voyage of a week was delightful, and the five weeks spent in this city and touring among the islands gave me new impressions of the attractiveness and importance of these islands. The climate is perfect, the scenery beautiful, grand, unique; but all else pales before the boiling lake and fountain of fire 5,000 feet up the side of Mauna Loa, the largest active volcano in the world, and perhaps the grandest manifestation of God's power the world can show.

One week more and I shall take up the work where I left it in California, and pursue my winding way via Portland, St. Paul and Chicago to our National convention at Atlanta, Ga.

MRS. J. C. BATEHAM.

THE SALVATION ARMY IN CHICAGO.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—I recently attended a meeting of the Salvation Army in Chicago, and was profoundly impressed by their wit at getting money. They charged fifteen cents admission, and had Clark Street M. E. Church packed. Their publications were passed from pew to pew for sale, all quietly, and without interrupting the proceedings. When they came to take the collection, the charming little Buddhist priest (converted to Christianity, and only twenty-one years of age, reminding me strongly of our Pundita Ramabai) made a speech in broken English that was enough to capture every cent in the audience. Then he and others of their human menagerie went along the aisles, taking whatever people would give, and offering every one a blank to be filled out at leisure with a promise to pay any sum they might think proper. The amounts were read out when they were one dollar and over, and then Captain Booth said, "Pelt us with silver, if you like," whereupon quarters, half dollars, and dollars were flung from the galleries on the platform, and the Army people bobbed for them like boys for cherries. "You may fling gold, if you want to," said Captain Ballington Booth. All was in the best spirit, without confusion, but with ever so much most harmless fun; and the meeting had life in it without a question, and was to me a great refreshment after the exceedingly cut and dried ways and manners that I have been used to in other assemblies. When somebody made a good point, and stopped to take his breath, Captain Booth in his stentorian English voice would call out, "Fire a volley," and hundreds of "amens" in chorus would rouse up the speaker to go himself a good many better on his next point. Yet there was nothing uproarious. I do not know when I have enjoyed a meeting more. Mrs. Ballington Booth is a beauty, in spirit, mind, and body. If she had gone on the stage she would have had her picture hawked in the tobacconists' windows. As it is, that lovely face is at a premium in the homes of the purest and best. She is the daughter of a rector in the Church of England, and a woman of great accomplishments, but simple as a child, and laughingly informed the audience that she had been stoned in the streets of Chicago.

The Army was organized twenty-five years ago, and has recently celebrated its quarter-century birthday by a street procession in London, where forty-five thousand Salvationists fell into line. It is now in working order in thirty-six nations, countries and colonies. No movement in modern times has done so much for the two-fold causes of temperance and social purity. While we may not warmly approve every person and peculiarity of the Salvation Army, I believe every Christian heart must sincerely indorse its purposes and results. Mrs. Ballington Booth has the entrée of the finest drawing-rooms in New York City, and has produced such an effect, through her Bible readings there, that New York Christians among the rich are warming toward the Salvation Army. A leading stock-broker lately said, "I am converted; I'd even take off my hat to the big drum;" "And well he might," said Mrs. Booth, in her lovely, earnest way, "if he knew what it has been with its drum-beat around the world, and its loving invitation to those who thought themselves lost and forgotten." One of the East India workers said that twenty-five dollars would support a Salvation Army missionary for one year in those countries, food and clothing are so cheap, and because the Salvationists adopt the customs of the natives, wearing their simple costume, living on rice, having the primitive houses, furniture, etc., which suffice for the aborigines in that warm climate. This brings the workers from England and America very much nearer to the hearts of the population they desire to reach. I have never heard a finer motto than this, which has in it the spirit of their movement: "Bring the people to Christ."

Another feature that I admire is the new world of holy endeavor this Army opens to the comparatively illiterate. I am told that a hired girl from the home of one of our professors in the University at Evanston, was converted and joined the Army at its Evanston headquarters. She went forth with them and has become a leader, having great native ability. That is a new and wonderful thought in missions, to send to each class men and women who come from an analogous stratification of society in our own country. Send out carpenters, masons, shoemakers, and let them ply their vocation on the other side of the world, meanwhile preaching Christ to the people, by their lives as well as their lips.

The Buddhist priest from Ceylon who spoke to us with such a vim, in his own language, was publicly consecrated to the priesthood when eight years old, ordained at eighteen, whereupon he assumed the sacred garments, white and yellow, that he wore on this occasion, and had become, before he was twenty, famous among the Cingalese as a sort of Talmage, by reason of his phenomenal zeal and eloquence. He has a beautiful, kind face, bright withal, and his gestures are most expressive. At the end of every two or three sentences another convert from Ceylon, a fine fellow of the lower class, I judge, translated into English, having been longer under the influence of those who spoke that language. It was a delightful little discourse, of which this figure stays with me. He spoke about the nightingale, which does not sing when it is dark, but with the coming of the sweet light of morning sets its wonderful orchestra in motion. "So," he said, "my soul was dark, my heart could not sing when I was a Pagan; but now, when the light of Christ has shone into my soul and shown me there is one God and one mediator between God and man, I have become a hallelujah nightingale." The audience was in such sympathy with these two dark-faced brethren from far away, that we obeyed their request to sing in Cingalese the chorus, "I am clinging to the cross," and one hardly knew whether to laugh or cry at seeing twenty-five hundred Chicagoans keeping time with their hands, calling out "Kurusinga langa den mama," as the priest wished them to, and singing that sweet old tune in the guttural words of Ceylon, that country concerning which we have so often sung, "Where every prospect pleases, and only man is vile." Here we were, led by precentors from that island, whose lives and characters are such that, as I told the audience when invited to speak, if we could

import the whole island over here, and they would live as true and pure as these men, we should soon cease to sing our ancient missionary hymn.

Profiting by their example in raising money, let me warmly commend to our local unions the printing of a blank, setting forth in a few sentences, our work, and having at the bottom something like this: "Approving the above mentioned methods, I hereby agree to give ——— dollars monthly to forward this work in my own town."

I suggested that a fraternal delegate be sent by the Salvation Army to our annual meeting, as is the custom of Good Templars, Knights of Labor, etc., that we might understand each other better, and some political papers misrepresented my utterances—as their custom is!

God bless the Salvation Army, with its warm hand of welcome for "the great humanity that beats its life along the stony streets." FRANCES E. WILLARD.

Sky Parlor, Evanston, Aug. 22, 1890.

As the absurd story started by a Chicago daily concerning a union of the Salvation Army and the W. C. T. U. has spread like wildfire, as the manner of false reports is, we add to our denial of it the testimony of Mrs. Ballington Booth, contained in a personal letter to Miss Willard.—ED.:

Upon returning to New York City, I found that the New York press had made a statement that the W. C. T. U. had amalgamated with the Salvation Army; I thought I would just pen you a line to say that this statement shall be corrected by us, and that we will be careful to inform the press that you only occupied the Army platform a few minutes to show your good will toward our work, and that there has been no union of the two movements. . . . . I shall certainly try to be with you at Atlanta so that I can then publicly express the warm and sisterly relations which exist between the two movements, and also explain a little to those assembled there the real aim and object of the Salvation Army, and the work it is accomplishing in the suppression of vice and the advancement of the dear Kingdom which is, indeed, more than life to us.

Yours affectionately in the Holy war for God, the Army and America. MAUD B. BOOTH.

CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY NOTES.

The thousands of white ribbons seen at Chautauqua, through the Assembly, testify eloquently to widespread interest in W. C. T. U. work. No woman's toilet seems quite complete without the bit of ribbon which silently voices her principles. White-ribboners have cause for congratulation upon the fact that no other organization has such generous treatment from the general management at Chautauqua as theirs. The beautiful Anna M. Kellogg memorial building gives elegant headquarters where kindred spirits gather from all parts of our great land.

W. T. P. A. publications have had a remarkably large sale at the W. C. T. U. tent, and whoever has gone away from this beautiful place none the wiser or better for the W. C. T. U. privileges afforded, can have had very little interest in the work. Mrs. S. M. I. Henry has had in charge the W. C. T. U. conferences held at the 8 o'clock Woman's Club meetings, from Aug. 14 to 23. The attendance from the first has been large and not entirely made up of ladies; some gentlemen, too, made the discovery of the Woman's Club from which they were not shut out. A witty speaker put the query, "Whoever heard of a man's club meeting at 8 o'clock in the morning?" The name "club" was decided to be eminently fitting, for was not this the place we came to learn to use our weapons (clubs)? Of all the enjoyable features of Chautauqua life from day to day, this early morning meeting has been looked forward to with the most interest by many. Topics of special interest connected with almost all lines of our work were discussed, the discussion usually being opened by some able speaker. A special interest was manifested in the subject of physical training as a means of prevention of intemperance. Dr. Anderson, of Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, was present on two mornings, giving the women much valuable information. So much interest was shown that the ladies were invited to the gymnasium where they were given an illustrative lesson. Mrs. Henry enthusiastically proclaimed Dr. Anderson a "minister of the gospel." Dr. A. is devoting his life to giving "the ounce of prevention" which will obviate the necessity of "the pound of cure."

Mr. Habberton, the "Lion" of Chautauqua this year, for everybody has in hand his touching little story, "All He Knew," which every W. C. T. U. woman ought to read, was warmly received while he told the women about what he knew of slöyd, and his ideas of how it could be used in juvenile temperance work. Mrs. Henry's right hand woman has been Mrs. Hon. W. H. Palmer, whose husband stood at the head of the temperance hosts in the Pennsylvania amendment campaign. She is the mother of Mrs. Geo. Vincent. She is ever ready, very aggressive, and right to the point in her remarks. She thinks one of the problems we have to solve is the one of disorganized temperance sentiment. There are women who are sort of "still-life" landscapes, negative temperance workers who, like the negative of a photograph, must be brought out. It must be our business to bring them out, to put a soul into the landscape. This can be done by wise, womanly, patient work. Organization is to the work of individuals what a company of trained soldiers is to a mob of civilians. Many attending the meetings are not members of our organization, but it is safe to predict they will soon become such. The conferences are open, and many other distinguished ladies have taken part. Dr. Deems gave a cheery, inspiriting talk the morning after his address, which was a rare treat indeed. If the people generally knew the advantages of a season at Chautauqua the attendance already very large would be vastly increased.

Year after year a great influence for temperance (as for every other good thing) goes out from Chautauqua, for on her popular platforms appear from time to time our most eminent apostles of reform. This year the place of honor was given to Dr. Charles F. Deems who, on Friday afternoon, August 15, presented the liquor problem to an immense audience that he deeply impressed by his facts, figures and fancies. He treated the question from the standpoint of a political economist as one of the greatest importance. He touched up the political situation in these words: "I find two parties, the Republican and Democratic. The rum-sellers constitute a third party. They have bound themselves together, and they do not care for either Democrat or Republican, so he will do what the rum-sellers wish. You and I, and the rest of the citizens of this country take for Governor of any state or President of the United States any gentleman the rum-sellers will let us have." He closed by saying: "I see the difficulties of prohibition. There was once an old Roman senator, who was accustomed to conclude every speech he made in the senate with these words: '*Carthago delenda est*'—Carthage must be destroyed. He knew that as long as Carthage existed Rome would have woe. For the Prohibition Party he would have the watchword, '*Caupona delenda est*'—the saloon must be destroyed; and I would set aside every other issue until our country did see the saloon destroyed." Dr. Deems came in place of our beloved Clinton B. Fisk, deceased.

The W. C. T. U. conference this year is a new departure for Chautauqua, but it is hoped that it may be a feature hereafter that may draw together large numbers of our women. Too much praise cannot be given Mrs. Henry for the masterly way in which she has conducted this conference. There has been the greatest freedom of speech, but utmost harmony has prevailed. So-called nonpartisans and regulars have sat together and discussed plans of waging war against the saloon and for the protection of the home.

Chautauqua has been said to be "vitalized organization," and there is much that we can learn from the methods used here. To very many white-ribboners the mystic symbols C. L. S. C. are only less dear than the magic ones W. C. T. U. LUCY PAGE GASTON.

THE BATTLE OF NEBRASKA.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Seven months have come and gone since we sounded our first note for prohibition in Nebraska. We have spoken in thirty counties and their principal towns. We have followed the Big Muddy (Missouri) crossed and re-crossed the Platte, the Elkhorn, Big Blue and Little Blue rivers; touched the famous Niobrara with the rod of prohibition truth, glanced at Covington, opposite Sioux City, Iowa, known as the nearest approach to hell between the seas; lectured in Omaha, and studied it for future use, and now with only two months before the final struggle can simply say:

The amendment battle in Nebraska is fierce and furious. We expect no quarter—we give none. On one side are ample means, low devilish cunning, artifice and avarice, mendacity bordering on insanity, so glaring, so flagrant, and so shocking is it; violence manifested here and there in personal attack and destruction of property; moral cowardice most despicable, desertion and treason, this, and much more on the side of —— WRONG.

This is more than matched by honesty and fair dealing, with patience and forbearance, with prayer and Christian song, with unbounded trust and faith in God and the right; with figures, facts, statistics, logic, argument, open and full discussion, a stubborn insistence that will admit of no retreat, an invincible determination, rising to the sublimely heroic; all this, and much more on the side of——RIGHT.

When the last hour of this amendment battle shall be fought on the 4th of November, will the stars shine on a commonwealth with the black flag of the drink traffic shaking its death folds over it, or will the white banner of peace and purity be borne in triumph across this Empire state of the West—golden Nebraska? An awful responsibility rests on the church of the living God and all professing Christians, for they can answer this question and can settle it. If the church does its duty now, the death knell of the gigantic iniquity of Nebraska will be sounded.

Armed with God's eternal truth we intend to battle with this deadly and damning foe to mankind. The Master says: "He that is not for me is against me," and there can be no doubt as to which side He is on in this irrepressible conflict. Christian brother! under which banner are you fighting? Shall we battle with the Lord against this giant rock of evil, bringing against it the battering ram of truth, or shall we act the moral coward, cringing still to the rum-seller, and allow him to continue to rule us? E. T. SCOTT.

THE WORK AMONG THE COLORED PEOPLE IN KANSAS.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—This department, under the direction of its able superintendent, Miss M. J. Mitchell, is receiving just now, considerable attention. An organization called the Protective Home Association has been formed, having for its object the erection of a home for aged and orphans among the race; and while possessing its own charter and own officers, it stands as the recognized work of the W. C. T. Unions in the state. A great impetus has lately been given the project by the donation of a piece of valuable land in the city of Leavenworth, by one of its lady citizens. This gift is subject to certain conditions, and Miss Mitchell is making heroic efforts to meet the requirements and thus secure this generous donation. One thousand dollars are needed almost at once. The project ought to attract the attention of the colored race and its friends everywhere, and help should be extended at once. The need of such a Home is apparent everywhere, and nowhere more so than in Kansas, the home of so many thousands of negroes. In every town may be found aged colored people dependent entirely upon home charity, which many of them find cold indeed. In every town there are scores of orphans who are the wards of their own race. State orphan asylums are not overflowing with colored children notwithstanding the clause which declaims against condition, race or color. It is to be hoped that the colored people of every state will feel that this is their own special opportunity and lend a hand to the colored work of the Kansas W. C. T. U. S. M. HARTOUGH.

TEMPERANCE TEMPLE ITEMS.

MATILDA B. CARSE.

Dear white-ribbon sister, brother, boy or girl: Have you a Temple mite-box on your table? If not, write to Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, 145 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, inclosing a two-cent stamp, and it will be promptly sent you on condition that you will drop into it a cent a day, or its equivalent, during the next twelve months. Mite-boxes in quantities will also be sent to unions for the cost of transportation.

Temple bulletins and descriptive cards always accompany the boxes.

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Mrs. H. B. Schwomaker, Wauwatosa, Wis., is deeply interested in the erection of the Temple. She writes: "I wish there might come a Temple wave of enthusiasm over all our women." I want to say to her and others equally interested that the wave is sweeping in, and we believe before long it will become a tidal wave. The letters daily received give evidence of this, and they also evince a spirit of self-sacrifice which is most refreshing in a world where so much selfishness predominates. Mrs. Jane C. Miller, Oberlin, Ohio, writes: "I have an undying interest in the Temple, but could not get matters in shape to help you until now. By making a sacrifice I am able to do so. Inclosed find draft for $100, which it gives me great pleasure to forward. I am grateful to my Heavenly Father for the privilege; it is His cause. I am coming to the World's Fair, and hope to see the Temple with my own eyes." J. W. Allyn, Cleveland, Ohio, sends for a mite-box, and writes: "I am a hard-working compositor, but think I can at least promise you $25 per year towards the funds for that grand Temple, which will be one more tangible proof of woman's capabilities and powers." The following letter comes from an earnest soul, Mrs. S. J. Bedell, Atlanta, Ga. She sends for two mite-boxes, and says: "I am a dress-maker. I am going to keep one of the boxes in my reception room, and one in my fitting room. Maybe I can get a few mites. I preach temperance to my customers, work-hands, and everywhere I go. I am slipping my UNION SIGNAL in wherever I can get persons to read it. May God hasten the time when rum shall be no more."

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Mrs. C. A. Selden, Cooksville, Ill., writes: "Ever since the Temple has been talked of, I have hoped to be able to send a little donation. I could not bear to think that the Temple should go up with never a mite from me. I got a mite-box, and have been saving not pennies alone, but just what I could spare. I am a widow with a little boy to educate by my own hard work. I am now so thankful to add to my mites enough to make it $5, which amount please find inclosed. This with my prayers is all I have now to give." Five dollars from this widow is probably a much larger sum for her than $500 would be to many a rich woman who may read this, and who thus far has not given anything.

Mrs. Harriet Mason, of Attica, N. Y., writes: "Enclosed find $10, my first installment of a $100, which I hope to send for the Temple. I am greatly interested in the building and have been from the first. I think it the grandest undertaking of the W. C. T. U., although they have done so many grand things. I consider it a privilege to have a hand in the building." Mrs. E. H. Lord, of Arcata, Cal., writes: "The children and I have $5 in our Temple box, so will send it and not wait the year (October 16). Will try and have as much more by that time. We are very much interested in the Temple and hope one of my boys, if not more, will see it at the World's Fair." Can't we have more such united family giving as this? Mrs. C. A. Ingham, Algona, Ia., sends $5, and says: "In reading the 'Temple Items' in THE UNION SIGNAL, something seemed to say to me, 'Perhaps you can make a little offering to help in this great work.' I would not be silent when so noble an enterprise calls for help. Enclosed please find my gift." God grant that other dear white-ribboners may hear and respond to the small, still voice which calls them to give either out of their abundance or from their poverty, a suitable gift for the great building. Remember $6 from each member of the W. C. T. U. would entirely pay for the Temple.

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Mrs. S. A. Packard and Mrs. B. A. Leeds, Santa Clara, Cal., each send $1 for the Mother Thompson Tablet.

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A Temple wave of enthusiasm has touched the Loyal Temperance Legion, evidently, as their interest in the Temple seems to daily increase. Miss T. Greaves, superintendent Westfield, N. J., Loyal Temperance Legion, sends $12; she says, "A part of this money was raised from a magic lantern exhibition given by one of our boys. The children are much interested in the progress of the Temple." Table Grove, Ill., Loyal Temperance Legion sends, through its superintendent, Miss Prudence E. Berry, $5 for the autographs of fifty of its members to be placed under the corner-stone. The following Loyal Temperance Legion have lately sent money, the amounts being all under $5. Most of the money sent is for autograph lists for the corner-stone. Wallkill, N. Y., Loyal Temperance Legion; Northville, Mich., Loyal Temperance Legion; Rock Falls, Ill., Band of Hope; Yorkville, Ill., Loyal Temperance Legion; Idlewood, Pa., Loyal Temperance Legion; Williamson, N. Y., Loyal Temperance Legion. Miss Myra Plummer, secretary of the Bradford, Ill., Loyal Temperance Legion, sends for fifty mite-boxes. Miss Claire Day, superintendent of the Moweaqua, Ill., Loyal Temperance Legion, sends for one dozen mite-boxes.

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All money orders and checks for the Temple should be made out in the name of Miss Esther Pugh, 161 La Salle Street, Chicago, National treasurer, and treasurer of the Temple fund. All information in regard to the Temperance Temple should be addressed to Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, Pres. Woman's Temperance Building Association, *145 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.*

Our Children.

SAY "NO."

[This poem, which will soon appear in "Pollard's Third Reader," shows a good way of teaching temperance to school children.]

In the battle of life you have started, my boy,
And it lies with yourself to succeed;
You can be what you will if you only resolve
To ask for advice and take heed;
There are foes to resist; there are tempters to shun;
These will meet you wherever you go;
But conquests are made, and life's triumphs are won,
By boys who have strength to say, "No."

There are billows to breast, there are tempests to brave,
There are crosses and burdens to bear;
On highway and by-way the unwary feet
Are prisoned by pitfall and snare.
So many have perished who started aright,
Allured by earth's glitter and show;
But the conquering heroes who stood in their might
Were those who could firmly say "No."

Then choose at the onset, and write while you may
The record no hand can efface;
Your name may be wreathed with a garland of bay
Or blotted with shame and disgrace.
Be warned by the thousands who stumble and fall;
Be watchful, wherever you go,
And when you reply to the tempter's low call,
Have courage, my boy, to say "No."

A TWENTIETH CENTURY PATRIOT.

BY MRS. OLIVE A. CURTIS.

[A story founded on the G. A. R. Encampment, held at Boston, August, 1890.]

The police had gone through Washington street, beating the people back, back, close up against the massive buildings and into the narrow cross streets. Then the mounted horsemen had followed to complete this work, filling with terror the hearts of women and children and even stalwart men, who would gladly have made room but could find no farther inch of standing place. And now the great procession is passing, first hushing the vast crowds into silence, and then forcing them into loud huzzas, as the deep significance of the scene surges in upon them.

How like a hero every old veteran looks! and how sacred the tattered battle flags seem! No wonder they are carried proudly even by those aching, aged hands, for as they grasp the precious standard, does it not seem that they are giving themselves right over again to their country—yes, ready again "to die to make men free, while God is marching on!"

Harry Walters and his mother were sitting in an upper window on Washington street, where they could look back into the face of the procession and see it approaching before it reached them. Mrs. Walters had been explaining to her eager boy, who the mounted soldiers were, and what all the banners and various insignia meant. He had listened intently and then sat quietly for some time, with his hand clasped tightly in his mother's, and his eyes fastened on the passing ranks of men. He was thinking of his own brave brother, whom he had never seen, who had given his life for his country and died on the battle-field. He had often seen his beautiful, young face in the round gilt frame in his mother's room, with the stars and stripes always hanging over it.

And this morning just before they left home, for the first time in his life, his mother had shown him the suit of blue, and the sword, which his brother had worn on the field. How proud he felt of his brother at this moment! and how he wished he could say something to comfort his dear, gentle mother, for the tears were falling very fast from her pale cheeks.

At last he said, moving closer to her, "Mother, I wish I could do something for my country, as brother did," and then added musingly, "I'm sorry I didn't live in time to do something for my country."

The mother smiled fondly into his face, as she took it caressingly between her hands, and questioned him, "So my boy thinks there is nothing *he* can do for his country?"

"No, what is there? The slaves are free and there will never be another war, you have said," and Harry looked very sober over this condition of national affairs.

"No, I believe my boy will never be called upon to serve his country in war. But yet our country needs loyal citizens more than it ever did before, perhaps."

"What to do, mamma?"

"There is a slavery worse than the slavery of the black man, Harry. For it not only miserably destroys men, but ties up the hands of the men who are free from this slavery, so they do nothing to help the poor, poor slaves."

"I think you mean the slavery of rum, mother."

"Yes, my boy, that worst of all slavery. Oh, how I loathe and hate it!"

They were quiet for a few moments, until the mother grew calm again. Then she went on.

"I want you, Harry, to grow up to be such a patriot that you will not be afraid to risk *everything* for your country, even the good will of your friends and neighbors. It isn't always so easy to enlist in this kind of warfare, as in the battles *these* brave men fought in. Do you understand me, Harry?"

"I think I am beginning to, mamma."

"And do you think you will be brave enough to take a firm stand against this terrible slavery, and fight against it even with your *votes*, when you are older?"

"Oh, yes, mamma, I want to."

"Do you remember all I told you about that good man, Clinton B. Fisk, who died a few weeks ago? How he offered even his name to this great cause, at the risk of his reputation? and how he gave his time and work and money to every reform his country needed? So that when he died it was said, 'It is a national loss.' That is just the kind of a patriot I would like my boy to grow up to be. For it is the patriot our country needs to enlist under her banners to-day."

Half an hour later, Harry was standing on the curb-stone below, for his mother had given him permission to go where he could get "close up to those old soldiers for a little while," as he said. He attracted the attention of many a mother as he stood there so alert and manly, his face kindled with enthusiasm, and every fiber of his body aglow with life and animation, while he was wholly absorbed in watching the procession filing slowly past him.

Soon among the troops there came down the street, perched fearlessly upon the shoulder of her soldier papa, a dainty little two-year-old girl, clad all in white. How it pleased and rested every one to see her, and how proud her father looked! Harry watched her with sparkling eyes. Just then he became conscious of some one making a disturbance near him, and as the little girl's father came opposite him, the half-drunken fellow rushed out as if intending to trip him up and unseat the little maiden.

A murmur of horror came from those near by. Quicker than thought Harry rushed in between them, pushed the drunken man aside, and stretched out his arms toward the little girl whose father had well-nigh lost his footing in the suddenness of the encounter.

Heedless of the approval of the crowd about him, Harry asked breathlessly, "Is the little girl all right? She isn't hurt, is she?"

When satisfied that she was safe, he went slowly back to his mother, with a fresh wonder in his young heart as to why drink, which could make a man do a deed so base, had been allowed so long in his country! He told the story to his mother, in his frank, boyish way, little realizing his own bravery in the affair, and as he settled down in his old place by her side to watch the still oncoming ranks of men, she murmured, "Yes, thank God, he will love his country and live for her as his brother did."

"Oh, Land of lands, to thee we give
Our love, our trust, our service free;
For thee *our* sons shall nobly live,
And at thy need shall die for thee."

Boston, Mass.

STREET CAR MANNERS.

Dear mamma has been visiting me, and every time she comes I am more and more impressed with the thought that I shall not have her always. Her hair grows more and more silver, and her step a little less elastic, and my heart sinks within me at the thought of living without her. I took mamma out one pleasant afternoon to see our new boulevard and as I do not support a carriage I took the electric car, and I am ashamed to say it cost me a little bit of a pang to take mamma in a street-car, for you know she isn't used to street-cars. The first dart that entered my heart was when the conductor gave her an impatient pull because she was a little slow and hesitating as she tried to step up on the platform; then as we entered we found the car quite full of young people—a picnic party, I judge, on a real frolic. I waited a moment supposing of course some one would rise and offer mamma a seat, but as no one stirred I ventured to ask one of the young men if he would kindly give his seat to my mother, as she found it difficult to stand, the car moved so rapidly.

He rose reluctantly, and the girl by his side said to the one next her, in a loud whisper which I could perfectly well hear: "I do wish I could ever go anywhere with Jo that he didn't have to offer his seat to some old woman."

This was too much! I bit my lips and swallowed my tears, and felt for a moment as if I could annihilate the whole company. Mamma sat quietly and apparently unconscious of all that disturbed me, and when we reached our destination and she arose to alight she said, in a very dignified tone with her most gracious manner: "I thank the young gentleman very much for his courtesy to an *old woman*, and the young lady for the sacrifice she has made. If she should live to be an old woman, I trust some young man will treat her with gentle courtesy and respect."—*Mrs. Claflin's "Margaret-Patty Letters," in September Wide Awake.*

The Still Hour.

FOR THE WEEK BEGINNING SEPTEMBER 14, 1890.

BY REV. C. C. HARRAH.

DAILY BIBLE READING NOTES.

(Luke 19:11-36; Eccles. 1-6.)

Sunday, 14; Luke 19: 11-36. Verse 11, While this parable of the pounds teaches us that our Lord is to return again, we should carefully avoid any of those earthly-minded Messianic expectations which deceived the disciples, and so many since their time. Verse 13, There is no one that has not received from God gifts, which he is required to use in His service. Verse 21, It is a terrible mistake of sinners to undertake to divert from themselves the guilt of their own wickedness.

Monday, 15; Eccles. 1. Verse 2, When the worldly kingdom of Israel had reached the summit of its glory, its king declares, in this book, the vanity of all earthly objects, pursuits and designs. Verse 9, The world finds no new source of happiness, but from generation to generation goes the same round of petty pleasures, cares, business, study, wars, etc. Is it not time that men should stop looking to the world for happiness, and admit that they need a life hid with Christ in God, and should set their affections on things above? Col. 3:2.

Tuesday, 16; Eccles. 2. Verse 1, Why will not men profit by the experience of Solomon, and stop their vain efforts to obtain happiness by the pursuit of possessions and pleasures? Verse 3, Life is so short that every one should settle the question as soon as possible, What is the true end and chief good of life? Verse 17, When one finds himself weary in his course of life, if he is wise, he will repent and go to his Father. Luke 15:18. Verse 24, God alone bestows all blessings, and we should remember, when we are enjoying the fruits of our toil, that even this is from the hand of God.

Wednesday, 17; Eccles. 3. Verse 1, Like the seasons, the experiences of life come and go. In all of them we should be governed by our reason and God's Word, and keep from all excesses. Verse 17, The objections that had been raised to the existing order of things are met by the fact that there is a coming judgment in which God will vindicate His righteous ways.

Thursday, 18; Eccles. 4. Verse 1, Let us follow the example of our Saviour, and find a blessed use for life by doing all we can to help the poor and oppressed. Luke 4:18. Verse 6, The happy mean between ruinous indolence on the one hand, and the laborious, covetous acquisition of wealth on the other, is that quietness which neither overdoes nor is idle. The course of the idler is foolish; the greedy pursuit of wealth is folly also.

Friday, 19; Eccles. 5. Verse 1, We should have a considerate and reverent mind when we go to worship; and we should avoid the hasty and thoughtless utterance of words in prayer. Verse 11, The advantages of comfort and happiness are not all on the side of the rich; it is not so great a misfortune to be poor, as many in these times make it out to be.

Saturday, 20; Eccles. 6. Verse 1, Wealth, which is usually regarded as so great a good, often proves to be, both to individuals and families, a great evil. Verse 6, Many a rich man finds no good by having riches in this world; and when he dies, he has to leave all behind and go into eternity as the poorest beggar. I Tim. 6:7. Verse 12, Many doubts have been expressed thus far in this book, as to what is good for a man in this life; from this on, we will see more of faith, and truth, and reverence for God.

THE PRAYER MEETING TOPIC.

(God's chosen soldiers and their march to victory. Judges 8:4.)

1. There are only a few in each generation that God is able to use at the front in the battles of this world. It does seem that Gideon ought to have had an army of more than 300; but out of the many, that was all that God chose. God selects His chosen soldiers as He will; and no one should be discouraged because they are few in number, for the history of all reforms shows that in moral conflicts numbers never count.

2. The onward march of God's chosen soldiers may be attended with weariness. Gideon and his 300 men were faint, yet they kept on pursuing. The prophets of the Old, and the apostles of the New Testament, all had their hard times; but God expected them to go forward all the same.

3. When God calls his soldiers He calls them to final victory, and not to defeat. The Lord is their Captain, and they will come at last to victory. In due season we shall reap if we faint not. Gal. 6: 9: Rom. 14:11; Phil. 2:10.

The Household.

A WOMAN'S PRAISE.

BY SARAH K. BOLTON.

They sat upon the rocks beside the sea;
He still a youth, while gray had touched her hair;
She praised him, as a woman may, who, fair,
And strong, and kind, with gentle ministry,
Knows well how great her influence may be.
"I watched your thoughtfulness and tender care
Of a young stranger. In my heart you bear
The name of gentleman, for courtesy."

Years passed, and years divided, as they will,
The boy and woman; yet, from that glad hour,
Sweet deeds of goodness came his life to fill.
Ah, who shall estimate the wondrous power
Of woman's praise—her words for good or ill!
She sowed the seed—eternal blooms that flower.

—*Youth's Companion.*

ONE OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

BY LILY SHERMAN RICE.

The right of private judgment—I mean my right to spend my time or strength or money as I think best, Mrs. Smith's right to do the same. It seemed an obvious right enough. One would say we had it already, Mrs. Smith and I, and all the rest of us. In theory, I suppose we have. But, practically, our habit of association is continually interfering with it. Our organizations—societies, clubs, leagues, chapters, halls and what not—claim the disposal of our time so constantly as to leave us little room for voluntary action. Part of the work they impose, it is true, can be counted on, and planned for, and made to fit in among our other occupations. We could get on with that, if that were all. But the unexpected is always happening.

To me, the unexpected wears the bodily likeness of Mrs. Smith. To her, I fear, it resembles me. Mrs. Smith is president of the "Ladies' Literary League." I am chairman of the executive committee of the "Health and Hygiene Association." I belong to her organization and she to mine—I say "belong to" advisedly, for accuracy, not elegance—and, as the fates will have it, we live directly opposite each other. But I ought not to cast any reflections on the fates. One expects one's neighbor to be president or chairman of something these days. It might as well be the L. L. L. and the H. & H. A. as anything else.

But you can imagine, living opposite, and having each a society written on her heart, that we fly back and forth across the street pretty constantly. "La grippe" breaks up the performance that was to have been given at the League's annual supper, and Mrs. Smith posts over to tell me I must be a committee to "get up" a shadow pantomime instead. Then back I fly with the news that the H. & H. A. is to hold a union meeting with the children from the public schools, and that it falls to her to ask permission of the board and notify the teachers. And so it goes. I never make my plans for the day without the mental proviso, "unless Mrs. Smith should want me to do something else." I suppose she recognizes the same uncertainty about hers. It amounts to Mrs. Smith's laying out my work for me and my laying out hers for her. My soul is weary of this altruism. I should think hers must be.

I ought not to give the impression that Mrs. Smith and I live wholly at each other's beck and call. There are times when my own personal concerns seem to have claims paramount even to those of the shadow pantomime. But under such circumstances I always tell Mrs. Smith exactly what the claims are—confess and receive absolution, as it were.

"I'm *very* sorry," I say, with a timid, deprecating accent that ill becomes the free-born American; "I'm *very* sorry, but I don't see how I can. You see, I've got a dressmaker coming to-morrow, and I've put her off once already on account of the bazar, and I don't think I ought to do it again." "But you can run round to-day," says Mrs. Smith, "and get things started, and after that they'll go along of themselves." Fancy a shadow pantomime going along of itself! Then I make answer in yet deeper humility that I wish I could, but the fact is I have to rip apart my old dress to-day and wash it in soap-bark. This last excuse Mrs. Smith, being an economist herself, can't well refuse to accept. But what if I hadn't cared to give it? There are people who prefer to keep their soap-bark enterprises to themselves. Suppose I had been one of them?

Or suppose the excuse had been of a different sort—that I had planned to take an invalid friend out driving, for example, or to call on some new neighbors. Or, suppose again—if one may venture so violent a supposition—that I had confessed to wanting a quiet afternoon, the first in weeks, with my Browning? Mrs. Smith would have made short work with an excuse like that. What are one's personal pleasures, indeed, compared with the interests of a literary league!

And so, at Mrs. Smith's insistence, I spend a great deal of my time tithing mint and anise and cummin; and I neglect—I am sure I do—the weightier matters of the law. And yet I do not blame Mrs. Smith. (I should hope not, indeed! I that judge a sister, and do the same things myself!) She is only acting for her society. I blame that universal scape-goat, public sentiment. But for public sentiment I do suppose Mrs. Smith and I, and all the other women who find it easier to be "obliging" than independent, are partly responsible. We ought to make a stand. The pressure grows more intolerable every day. We can't keep up this hop-skip-and-jump much longer. We must be allowed to fall back into some sort of steady natural gait. Surely an individual has some rights that a society is bound to respect. And surely the right to plan her own work—not idly and selfishly, but conscientiously—is one of them. If our societies cannot make their claims consist with a right, so much the worse, I venture to think, for our societies.—*The Congregationalist.*

ENVIRONMENT.

BY MRS. M. A. CUMMINGS.

I remember to have read somewhere lately that "he was a weak man, who followed heredity unless he so desired;" or in other words, God has so made us the architects of our own characters, that we may sit before the image of our inner selves, and decide that with divine aid we will cultivate this trait, hold in rein, or cut off that propensity and ask the Creator to give us outright those qualities of mind and heart which are altogether lacking, that to His glory we may stand forth the perfect creatures He first planned.

We hold as a holy heritage a family escutcheon so nearly stainless it may pass for that, but whatever the rightful claims of heredity, and however perfect the descendant of four or five generations of upright men and women, for philanthropic ends, heredity must stand aside until through a right appreciation of a *good environment* future generations shall understand the meaning of a good heredity.

Many a mother has learned to her astonishment and horror that a good heredity has not been able to cope with the saloon environment of business life; and many a Christian mother, through a morbid and altogether mistaken fear of hampering individuality, has allowed her sons and daughters to form for themselves an anti-Christ social environment that has balked her later efforts to lead them heavenward. Let us by no means underestimate the power of heredity, but let us realize that in it we have but the tiny seed of a future plant, which under differing conditions holds almost infinite possibilities.

Many traits of character which we call inherited may with equal fairness be ascribed to environment. Let us suppose a case. Two babes are born on the self-same day, one in a home of honesty and Christian graces, the other in an atmosphere so foul, there must be parts of hell purer. Now imagine the two exchanged, and the one of spotless lineage must henceforth pillow her head on the dishonored bosom of one who was trained to vice before she knew the meaning of virtue, and the same unseen, unheard messenger carries back the little one who holds no right the good recognize to the breath she draws, and lays her in the loving embrace of an honored wife, who counts it her highest privilege to train an immortal being for eternal life. Ah, sisters! which babe think you will mature into a noble womanhood?

Remember, neither the world nor the parents are to know of the change, else the test is not a fair one, for often, we believe, the curse of "bad blood" might be lost, but for the taunts that are sure to meet such an one, and the "I-told-you-so's" and the "what-can-you-expects" that are to be heard on every hand at the slightest misstep.

But to go back to our illustration of the exchanged babies. Nothing can here be ascribed to heredity that does not survive their changed conditions, yet if each had remained in her natural station we doubt not the list of (supposed) hereditary traits would have been greatly augmented, for the character of the care-taker begins to stamp itself upon the child long before it can either walk or talk. The tones used in addressing an infant, the manner of handling it, that which meets its daily vision, the first toy and how it is allowed to use it, all impress its tender spirit.

If it is indisputable that we all grow toward our ideal it is also true that this ideal begins to take shape in our very earliest consciousness.

To be sure later on in life we may demolish the old ideal and set up a new—God pity us if it were not so!—but in proportion as the conditions of our lives are true either to good or evil, will our first ideal be found to be of adamant and difficult to destroy. But here lies our hope, both as mothers and reformers. As mothers let us see to it that the environment of those we love is as good as love, guided by the hand of God, can make, and then let us hold the conditions steady until the ideal hardens. Do not let us send our youth out into the world to choose for themselves in eternal interests sooner than we would send them out to choose for themselves in temporal affairs. As we would not dare to intrust millions to the spending of a child, so we dare not intrust him with the spending of himself, the loss of which would be infinitely greater. As reformers let us remember the principle laid down that *in proportion as the conditions of our lives are true either to good or evil will our first ideal be found to be of adamant and difficult to destroy.* Now if a child is reared in vice and taught nothing of goodness and purity, he will see men and women hardened and selfish, with no desire to elevate themselves or to benefit the world, and with parental love degenerated into something like, though often inferior to, a bear's affection for her cubs. *His* ideal will be built to meet the wants of self—his animal self. But let him be brought under the benign influence of unselfishness and love, if only for an hour, a week, and the building of this ideal cannot progress uninterruptedly. It may go on. It no doubt will, if this influence cannot be extended somehow into the remaining one hundred and sixty-seven hours of the week, but its demolition in later years will be made easier because of the small interruptions, and if we do not see its downfall, another may. If it is possible to retard the evil building oftener and longer at a time, in God's name do it, and in every possible way better the environment of heart and home and nation, that in future ages the race may reap the harvest of a good heredity. Our Woman's Christian Temperance Union wisely asks for a temperance environment that will make men Prohibitionists whether they will or no, and if we could but get it the great-grandson of the most inveterate sot would look back upon the liquor traffic of 1890 with horror.

We firmly believe that if nine-tenths of the money and effort spent yearly in charities were spent in bettering the conditions of life among the poor, more would be accomplished. We cannot but believe with Nicholas Minturn, that a great deal of the time the Lord expects us to be ploughing we are wantonly scattering the seed, and then we vaguely wonder at the smallness of the harvest. Lungs cannot become strong without plenty of fresh air to breathe, be their inherited capacity however large, and if there is a tendency to weakness, barrels of medicine will do no good if the patient is kept in a garbage cellar. Go down some of Chicago's worst alleys and streets and tell us, if you can, whether their condition is due to the vice of the inhabitants, or the vice to the filth reigning everywhere? This one question answer before God: Would you be what you are to-day if, heredity unchanged, you had been reared in such an atmosphere?

We have strong doubts whether there is such a thing as a pure moral atmosphere where there is a constant insufficiency of oxygen. Many an audience has sent their minister home disheartened because they did not have enough pure air to enable them to say *Amen!* The proper conditions of life, moral, mental, and physical, God supplied in the Garden of Eden. Man thought he could better them and added to his dietary. Our chief concern now, is to restore those lost conditions. Let no one mistake my meaning. A pure physical environment is not enough. A pure mental and physical environment will only help us toward our ideal, but *it will help*, and when we have a pure moral, mental, and physical environment the race will again mount to the place God intended it to occupy. Our bodies we will realize to be the temples of the Holy Ghost, the mind God so nobly planned will be able to understand Him more perfectly, and the soul will take on a new beauty, even that of the Crucified One. Ah! would such a beatific state overspread the earth now. With faith in God let us work to such an end, and in these days of woman's power, humbly accept the poet's lines:

"As woman from the Garden of the Lord,
Led fallen man in sorrow, fear, and shame,
To where, unblest, he saw the burning sword
Between lost Eden and the desert flame;
So still she leads, and though at times from good,
She now supremely holds the sacred power
To win from deserts where the exiles brood
And lead them back within their ancient dower."

"FAILURES are only the little valleys between the foothills through which we must pass in order to ascend the mountain, and every little descent, as well as every little ascent, takes us nearer the grand height."

"FEAR is the complete inversion of trust. It is a belief in the power of evil, in the supremacy of evil over good. God does not create nor perpetrate evil, for evil is but our own perversion of good."

UNION SIGNAL

ORGAN OF THE WORLD'S AND NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

EDITORS.

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Keep yourselves in the love of God.—Jude 21.
The longer we live, the less we care to speak of our love to God, and the more we dwell on God's love to us.—*F. B. Meyer.*

PROHIBITION AND PROHIBITIONISTS.

There is more force in the principle that underlies the formation of a third political party than those who have adopted this action fully apprehend. The controlling causes run deeper than the thoughts of those who announce them. This principle is that a new and difficult undertaking in the social and civil world will demand, in its execution, corresponding time, intensity of purpose and persistency of effort. As a rule, prohibitory laws have not been dishonestly passed, nor has support been designedly withheld from them by the majority of any party in any way committed to them. Their partial failure has been due to the fundamental fact in personal and social morals, that stringent resolutions cannot be carried out in a lax spirit. It is much easier to resolve on a difficult undertaking than it is to accomplish it. The accomplishment calls for a measurement of energy with obstacles, of patient pertinacity with perverse, inherent tendencies. The case in the action of men collectively in moral improvement, is not different from the same case in individual progress. Civic resolutions require the support of determined effort through long periods of time. Deep-seated evil can be overcome on no lighter conditions.

It was irrational, contrary to human experience, to expect that a vice of such long standing as the use of intoxicating drinks, appealing to so many feelings, and involving so many interests, should give way at the first or second assault. One-half of those who are ready to vote for prohibitory laws are not ready for the sacrifices involved in supporting them. A difficult law, left for execution to the usual officers of law, simply discloses the balance of moral forces in the community, the determined disposition to disregard it, and the determined disposition to sustain it. This balance is by no means the same as that indicated by the vote in its favor. This vote sweeps in many under a popular current who count for nothing in the later struggle, which is the real measure of comparative strength.

We have, more than once, had occasion to test temperance sentiment in a community, by an effort to enforce the restrictions of existing laws. When the effort is proposed, the evils of laxness being evident, and opposition to the execution of the law not as yet awakened, encouraging words and cheerful promises are abundant. All temperance men believe and affirm that something should be done, and profess themselves prepared, as they honestly think they are, to support any undertaking in this direction. Let the leadership of the league fall into the hands of a few determined men, and if it does not it comes to nothing; let these men make a vigorous and successful effort to sustain the law, and immediately public sentiment undergoes a severe trial. Deep hostility is excited, and makes itself felt in many ways. The timid reconsider the question, and are anxious to withdraw from the conflict. Purpose and passion tower up on either side. Misrepresentation and perversion are rife. The necessary methods of enforcement are sharply criticized. The real, underlying, moral state begins to declare itself; and the traffic, more deeply entrenched of the two in the interests or indolence, or timidity of men, overcomes or wears out the corrective impulse. Moreover, correction, when the evil is great, is never an unalloyed good. The person or the community subject to it is convulsed and rent by the spirit of mischief, and left half dead before it departs.

Many men, when they see these new and unexpected evils are disappointed and discouraged by them, and apprehend that the entire effort has been a mistake. Every moral battle, therefore, must be fought out twice; once in theory, and once in practice; and the last struggle discloses many difficulties, many reactions, many new make-shifts of transgression, not duly weighed in the earlier one. A person is a mere speculator in the kingdom of heaven who is ready to trace the logical results of sound action, but is not prepared for the rough and tumble of the fray in which they are achieved. Our temperance measures hitherto have partially miscarried, as was inevitable, because the second battle, always more difficult than the first, calls for another class of men, for more men and better men than have yet been enrolled.

There has probably not been a single state in the Union in which in a close grapple, the combatants rolling in the dirt, the contest to be fought out to the end, the moral impulse has had more grip, more patience, more toughness than the immoral one. Yet, many Prohibitionists, still failing to apprehend this fundamental fact, entertain the fallacy, not only that this or that state could, under certain circumstances, be successfully carried for prohibition, but that the law could be enforced in it. Hence, they experience weariness and disappointment when these hoped-for circumstances fail them. They have not measured the depth of the controversy, and the strength of the enemy. We certainly must win success as we can get it; but premature success is only a momentary breaking of clouds before the storm has passed by. Weak moral forces will betray us with just the same certainty, and in much the same way, as they have betrayed those who have gone before us. We attribute more influence in this matter to politicians than we wisely ought. Politicians are weather-cocks who show which way the wind blows; they do not create the wind. If the hidden currents had actually been with the temperance sentiment, they would have pointed in that direction. The politician, as a political register, does not record enthusiasm, moral soundness alone, he feels as well inertia, secret dislike, indirect methods, cunning, patient, persevering effort, supplied by passion, appetite and avarice, all tending to subvert law; and he measures up the entire sum of available, efficient forces on this side and on that, not without a good deal of shrewdness and correctness. To be sure, the politician is likely to have an affinity with the inferior sentiment, and so to favor it in his estimates, but he does not mean to deceive himself on the side of sin. Even if the politician were a more independent power than he really is, we shall always have him with us, and must reckon, when we in turn win success, with the careening tendencies he gives the vessel that is not weighted with moral ballast.

A moral conflict must be fought out to the bitter end. Every last unit of inertia, as well as the entire sum of momentum adverse to us must be overcome. Our duty is plain. Our battle is a fair one. We cannot shrink from it, or shorten it any otherwise than by unsparing effort and real victory. We have more occasion to fear precipitate success than anything else. This has been the danger of temperance hitherto. The fire, not quite extinguished, breaks out in a second conflagration, more fatal than the first. We must take a certain delight in the heat and ashes and turmoil, till the work is done.

Some are ready to say a little change here, a re-direction of the line of assault there, will give us the victory at once. Nothing will give us a permanent victory but profound conviction in popular thought, and wide support in popular action; nothing but a working majority, an effective balance of moral forces on our side.

We shall have time before the great struggle is over, to take in many social questions. Moral forces have their affiliations, and we do well to avail ourselves of them. Our center, our left wing and our right wing; our advance, our main body and our reserves, may be troops of different arms, drawn from different quarters. To turn aside great spiritual energies that are now working with us in this wide and deep conflict in which we are engaged, with the vain hope of thereby shortening it, is to overlook the magnitude, the composite character, the manifold resources of the evil we have to encounter. Our battle is not primarily one of strategy, but one of strength. Our leading measure is only one measure in a general reconstruction of society. While the processes which go to the making of a great edifice have a certain order of succession, they also concur with each other and overlap each other in many ways, and are forwarded by one and the same purpose. The question with us is one of the balance of moral power in the community, and we may well accept every just weight that is ready to drop into our pan of the scale. It is not cunning methods, but sound thought, supported by all the affiliations of truth, and deepening its hold in many ways on the popular mind, that is to give us the victory, since victory with us is not primarily an achievement at the polls, but social reconstruction and national training.

READ YOUR BLANKS.

The time for making reports has come. Throughout the length and the breadth of the land blanks for reports are being sent out by National and state superintendents. Upon the accuracy with which these are filled out, and the promptness with which they are returned to the proper persons, depends the value of state and National reports. On each blank are plainly printed directions for filling out and returning; if followed, everything will go well; if neglected, all things will be in a muddle.

The interests at stake are so important, involving as they do the truthful presentation of the year's work to a gainsaying world, and the capacity for making mistakes which lies in the average mind is so astonishing, that we feel moved to make a little preachment on the matter; its text is, "Read the directions on your blanks and obey them." Your National and state superintendents are clear-headed women, at least supposed to be, with sufficient command of the English language to say what they mean. They have the broad outlook over their field which you may not possess, hence, doubtless see necessities that you do not recognize, and provide for them. *Trust* them to do this, and if you do "not see any sense" in some of the directions given, believe there is sense in them beyond your seeing, and carry them out, on faith.

The regular order of procedure is for local superintendents to report to county or district superintendents; they to their state superintendent, and she to the National. Where this order is observed, and all the reports are sent in at the specified time, there is no clashing. But let one cog in this great wheel be out of place, and a great whizzing is the result, a whizzing which results in anything but a forward movement. Here is an illustration: A state superintendent who justly prides herself on her power of putting things clearly, has just come into our sanctum with a very long face.

"Do you think I know how to write plain English?" she asked in a very forlorn voice. "I always thought that your strong point," was the reply. "But just look here, and here," she said, pointing first to the headings of some blanks she had sent out to her local and district superintendents and then to some letters in her hand. At the head of the blank to local superintendents was printed in large letters: "Please fill out this blank and send immediately to your district superintendent of this department," but in spite of this, the morning mail had brought six of these blanks, filled out and sent direct to her, the state superintendent. "You see I did not put my address anywhere on the blank, on purpose to avoid this danger," she said, "but they knew it, and sent to me; now I must squander a two-cent stamp apiece, in sending them where they belong, and perhaps the delay will prevent the district superintendent's report being on time, that will make mine to the National late, and may cause our state to be left out of the National report. And some of these women have not signed their names, so I have no means of knowing who they are or where their reports belong."

The letters showed a more deplorable state of affairs, for they were from district superintendents of whom more is naturally expected. On the blanks sent them was distinctly stated the fact that the state superintendent had sent blanks to all local superintendents to be filled and sent to the district superintendents; yet one-tenth of these district superintendents wrote, by return mail, to the state superintendent for blanks to send to their local unions. "What the next mail will bring I sigh to think of," said that state superintendent. "Could I have made the directions any plainer?"

We read them carefully, and could but assure her that we knew of no words in the English language which would better express her meaning. This being so, there is but one explanation of these blunders made by intelligent women—*they had not read the directions.* It would have been just as easy to carry them out as to do what was done, but the good women, intent on their own work, and thinking they knew how to do things, went about it their own way, without a thought that they were making anybody trouble by so doing. "But evil is wrought by lack of thought;" in this case the evil is the doubling up of unnecessary work and postage bills, upon the state superintendent, and clogging the whole machinery. These things ought not so to be, and we so trust the good sense and good hearts of our women, we are sure they will not be, when once the women are brought to see the result of their thoughtless doings.

POETRY AND PATENTS.

Not a close connection between the two, you say; yet now we find them united. To tell it all would be the story of seventeen years of heroic struggle and devotion, of the outreaching of a poet soul to the downtrodden and outcast, of wondrous communings with God and guidance by Him into ways which even a poet's imagination never pictured, and their prosaic ending in—a canning

factory. All of this poetry, this pathos, this devotion is hidden away under the business looking charter of the American Woman's Canning Association which last week perfected its organization and began its work.

Its heart and inspiration is a slight, gray-haired woman, now moving about on crutches, the result of a fall on Chicago sidewalks, Miss Amanda T. Jones.

She is a poet, born, not made, some of whose poems, published in the *Atlantic* and other magazines, will live while the English language endures. And she is that higher thing, a Christian woman, with heart aflame with love to her fellow women, and a desire to seek and to save that which was lost. In ways by which God leads His own she was led to work, in quiet fashion, for fallen women; her philosophic mind could not rest in simple present relief, but reached back after the causes, and forward in search of a cure. Looking for causes led her into a study of the industrial conditions surrounding working women, and Mrs. Helen Campbell herself, does not know better than she, the terrible environments of these "prisoners of poverty." Her investigations led her into the great canning establishments of the country, and in many of them she found girls working on such mere pittances of salaries that they could scarcely keep soul and body together, honestly; the result can be imagined. All these things sank deep into the sensitive soul of our poet, and her prayer day and night was, "Lord, open the way of relief." That prayer was answered, how, is too long and too sacred a story to tell here, but to Miss Jones the answer seemed as plain and as audible as was the call to Saul on his way to Damascus. The germ thought of the inventions which led to the patents of our title was a part of that answer.

But like all germs it must grow, and it has been growing, in the brain in which it was first planted, in the laboratory of the chemist, the workshop of the mechanician, till now it has burst into full bloom. The poetry has become practical prose, and the charter which voices it creates an association for the purpose of canning all sorts of fruits, fruit juices, vegetables, etc., without cooking or the use of chemicals, also to can and preserve meats by a new process, said processes and machinery to carry them on being invented and patented by the said Amanda T. Jones.

Under this charter the stockholders met last week and organized by electing a board of eleven directors, all ladies of proved ability. This board elected as its president, Mrs. Louise Rockwood Wardner, widely known for her executive ability, as well as her philanthropy; Miss Eliza W. Bowman, of the Chicago Newsboys' Home, vice-president; Mrs. Jeannie Sanford Lewes, who in managing her own affairs and as treasurer of philanthropic boards disbursing hundreds of thousands of dollars, has proved her ability as a financier, treasurer; Miss Caroline Huling, president of the Illinois Woman's Alliance, secretary, and Miss Jones, business manager. It is a somewhat singular fact, not thought of at the time of their election, that all these officers are members of the Illinois Woman's Press Association, and that their first interest in Miss Jones was awakened by a paper read by Miss Bowman, chairman of its committee on philanthropy, before that association. As the principal canning works of the association will be in Chicago, it was necessary that the executive and business committee should be here; other members of the board are in various states from New York to Missouri.

The capital stock of the association is $100,000, in shares of $25 each. One half of the stock is, by vote of the association, held by Miss Jones; the dividends to accrue from it are by her sacredly devoted to the purpose to which she has dedicated her life, the salvation of our lost sisters; the other $50,000 is sold, or on the market for sale like any other stock, except that it can be bought and held only by women. Women will be employed in the work; for one great object is to give work with fair wages, and under healthful and pleasant surroundings, to women.

The association commences work, in a small way to make sure of every step, on Archer avenue, Chicago. For the present the work will be confined to putting up lunch tongues; very favorable figures on the "raw product" have been secured from a leading packer, and arrangements made with a wholesale grocer to take the completed product, as rapidly as it can be prepared. It was deemed best at this season of the year and in this stage of the work to confine it to one specialty, lunch tongues, but as the work progresses it is planned to keep the machinery busy all the year round, canning fruits and fruit juices in their season, then dairy products, infants' and invalids' foods, breakfast dishes, lunch tongues and other meats. Next season probably branch establishments will be opened in different fruit growing regions, that the fruit may be canned right from the trees without delay and transportation. We shall watch the growth of this enterprise with great interest.

LOVE refrains from judging.

Special Difficulties.

PLEDGE.—*"I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt liquors, including Wine and Cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same."*

Jennie L. Olmstead, Ohio's new superintendent of social purity, in a letter to Miss Willard, makes so many good points on themes which give rise to many special difficulties, that we have asked the privilege of giving her letter to our larger audience:

Are you ever asked for a prescription to rejuvenate dying unions? If so, please recommend mothers' meetings as an infallible "resurrector." When everything else fails to interest, to attract, to dispel prejudice, a skillfully conducted mothers' meeting, in most instances, will accomplish it. We must leave margin for exceptions enough to prove the rule, of course.

If we can make mothers feel that while *one* child is in danger, *all* children are in danger, and that *they* owe personal instruction to *their* little ones, the citadel is fairly won. A little mother, with her baby in her arms, said to me, "I feel wicked to think of what I have told my children, but I didn't know that mothers ever talked with their children about these things; I didn't know I ought to do it, and I didn't know how." The mothers' meeting supplies the "ought" and the "how." It is a hard-hearted woman who fails to respond to this blessed, sacred truth, for it touches the *mother* in one.

In tuning my guitar I key up the A string to the correct tone, then tune the others to chord with it. Women are something like a guitar; tune the "mother chord" carefully, skillfully, don't snap the delicate string, and when it gives the clear, correct tone, *twist the others up to it.* To be sure, this is not the easiest thing in the world to do. A successful mothers' meeting is not a "happen so." It may require personal invitations, a postal or a note. Many times this method will bring the poorer class of wemen, who sadly need this home missionary work. Possibly it will be necessary to "sugar coat" the meeting with a social or white-ribbon tea. Certain it is that the leader, topic, time and place of meeting should be announced. Our publishing house sends out a line of leaflets and helps, that make the work simple and within the reach of the most inexperienced.

I have in mind a small town where the local union was sadly in need of some sort of an "elixir." I was to speak Saturday evening on "Our Work." Before service, one of the faithful women called my attention to a lady and said, "I hope you will convert that woman." And I set about it. I enthused over the Crusade days, I waxed warm over our departments of work, I described the great convention at Chicago, and used my entire stock of adjectives—had to—in telling of the splendid women who are our leaders, I appealed to the women to do their duty. I expended all the eloquence I possessed, and some I didn't—and sat down thinking, "Well, if that doesn't convert her I'll give it up and say it's not the fault of the adjectives or the cause."

But there was no intimation that I had phased my victim a hair's breadth. The service Sabbath morning was announced as a mothers' meeting. However, husbands, fathers and children were there. Sometimes it is necessary to utilize our adaptability, if we have any. I did my best; felt what I said, said what I felt, and asked God to make *them* feel. In the evening spoke on social purity. All the time was wondering if my lady was "converted" the night before. The next day who should call on me but this woman; she walked in the hot sun, a half mile, up a sand hill at that, to talk with me, but lo, neither the cause, the eloquence, nor the adjectives did it, but the *mothers' meeting.* I learned that she was a "backslider," but she announced her intention of taking up the work again and getting the women interested in the social purity work among the children. I gave her pledge cards, leaflets, and the last I knew the union was on the verge of a revival.

No work can the W. C. T. U. take up that is more truly for "God and Home" than this work, helping mothers to help the children. God help us not to fail Him.

EMILY GILMORE ALDEN, in *Mid-Continent*, has a bright article on "Donna Quixote," as some like to call "the woman who dares." Speaking of the success of women in colleges, she says:

Donna Quixote should be christened St. Persistence, the coming saint in the twentieth century calendar. The truth is, thought is normal, even to women—the testimony of distinguished medical experts to the contrary notwithstanding. Study, *close* study, even, is healthful. Tight lacing, late hours, high heels, and the various dissipations of modern life, send a girl to school a preëstablished invalid, and she is soon removed upon the ground that her intense mental application is undermining her precious health, while the probabilities are that she hasn't entertained either an original or an acquired idea (even like an angel unaware) for months! But woman is, however Quixotic it may seem, emancipating herself.

The Watch-Tower.

A fact is something done. A truth is the working hypothesis by which it was done. A truth is a fact in the realm of mind and spirit. A fact is a truth in the realm of material things. They are two sides of the same entity. In the last analysis they are one, the two terms relating to two different realms, the visible and invisible, the ideal and the real. God is not a fact, but a factor; not a work, but the worker: not a poem, but the poet.

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Mrs. Narcissa White Kinney, of Astoria, Oregon, recently sent fifty dollars to Miss Willard, to be used as she might think best, in furthering the W. C. T. U. work. The amount was promptly forwarded to Mrs. Barker, president of South Dakota, as a gift from the National W. C. T. U., to help forward the campaign for equal suffrage in that young state. Mrs. Kinney has been elected a delegate to the Atlanta Convention, and her husband, a leading business man of Oregon, will accompany her.

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Prof. Lester F. Ward, in his plea for the thorough education of women, recently published in the *Forum*, has the following suggestive sentence: "Man has displayed more genius than women, largely because he has been in possession of a wider range of facts, a greater supply of the only material out of which genius can construct and create, namely, knowledge; and if woman is ever to display equal creative power, she, too, must be supplied with the same kind of raw material, for which no qualities of mind can ever stand as a substitute; but thus supplied, there is no reason to doubt that very high flights of genius may be made by women, and their greater familiarity with the social microcosm may give to their genius a character of its own."

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Miss Addie M. Kinnear, president of the North Dakota W. C. T. U., has taken the field as a lecturer, and leading judges declare their belief that she will become a platform speaker of first rank in the W. C. T. U. Miss Kinnear lives in Fargo, and has been known as a most enterprising business woman, associated with her father in a large boot and shoe manufactory.

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The Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle will begin its fourteenth year of reading this autumn. The course will include English language, history and literature, geology and readings from French literature. Among the writers who will contribute the required readings, are: Prof. Edward Freeman, Prof. George P. Fisher, Prof. A. S. Hill, Harriett P. Spofford, Prof. Alexander Winchell, and Bishop John F. Hurst.

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Mrs. Harley R. Walter, one of the pioneers in South Carolina, has been giving Bible readings in Rome, Ga., to some of her fellow-patients in the Sanitarium, endeavoring to awaken their interest in our cause. It shows no ordinary zeal when the Christian devotion of one who is not well leads her to gather about her the good women who, like herself, have grown weary in the race of life, and on the cool veranda on Sunday afternoons prove to them out of God's Word that the W. C. T. U. is a vine of the Lord's right hand planting.

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A well-known W. C. T. U. worker relates a recent dream of hers, so droll and "pat" in view of some panegyrics uttered by temperance women on such occasions, that it wouldn't be fair not to pass it around. She thought she was in the midst of a state convention. (Why not a National?) Introductions were the order of the day. A leading worker was brought forward, the delegates rising as the custom is on such occasions, whereupon the presiding officer thus complimented the one just introduced: "Beloved sisters of the white ribbon, this glorious worker is full of longitude, and at the same time permeated with all the latitude there is."

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A blind lady whose closed eyes seem only to make thought more active, presents a plan for a postal ballot by which the wishes of their women constituency shall be made known to legislators in national, state or municipal government. Her plan is that when any question comes up in which women are particularly interested, the women unite in sending to those who have the deciding of the matter their wishes on the subject in the form of a postal ballot, yes or no. She says: "A certain knowledge of the women's wishes would surely have some influence on their individual and collective action." Those who have been before legislatures with petitions which gave this certain knowledge of their wishes and have seen those petitions scoffed, have not much faith in the movement; others, more fortunate, to whom has been granted their request, will have greater faith. At any rate, the plan is worth trying in a village or small town; let it be tried and the result reported to THE UNION SIGNAL. ON DUTY.

News from the Field.

OREGON.

Soon after the state convention our president, Mrs. Riggs, started on an organizing and building-up tour with Mrs. Fanny Montgomery, state evangelist. Monmouth, the location of the State Normal School, was the first place visited. The date seemed unfortunate, as many ladies were on committee work preparatory to the Fourth of July celebration. Still, she says, in noticing the apparent delight at the little "school of methods" drill she introduced at the closing meeting, "I have made up my mind that success does not always depend upon numbers, for I sincerely believe that real good has been done. Mrs. Montgomery spoke beautifully at the opening of the meeting, taking the twenty-first Psalm as the subject of her talk. The audience evidently enjoyed it." An afternoon meeting had been held for the ladies, when ten members were added to the already existing organization under the leadership of Mrs. Adkins. She is a choice spirit, but in the past her material to work with has been poor enough. But with the five bright, promising young ladies who, I believe, are going to make things move, she will have a better chance. Having been over large portions of the state, Mrs. Riggs says:

"What a missionary field is Oregon! There seems so little conviction in people's minds in regard to personal responsibility. The more I see of W. C. T. U. pioneer work the more I feel it is a great work, and that it needs more patience and talent than I have." (We know of no one better fitted for it). Two curious coins were found in the collection at Monmouth. Mrs. Riggs proposes using them as a nucleus for an exhibition of curiosities at our next convention, charging a small fee of admittance, for state work. At Independence, after holding similar meetings, eleven new members were added, who we trust will infuse fresh zeal and energy into the work.

At Dallas a cloud of discouragement had hovered over the scene. It was a curious coincidence that at the time the ladies gave up their prayer meeting, first one saloon and then another crept in, so that now there are several, one a very gilded palace, in full blast. The ladies are grieved and very repentant over this failure, and in this place a new union of thirty-four members was organized. Mrs. Montgomery had preceded here, while Mrs. Riggs held Sabbath meetings at Cochraine. That place, Louisville, Airlie, Buena Vista, Dixie and Shuver are all country communities, where, with the exception of Buena Vista, it did not seem at present advisable to plant unions—the ground not being sufficiently broken up to warrant the hope of their flourishing. They are mostly off the railroad, have been visited by no temperance orators, but where the farmers and their wives seem eager for the plain "gospel of temperance." Mrs. Riggs says she believes "the W. C. T. U. does right in hunting up these farming communities where votes count up one to a voter, as they do in the towns, and where the farmer is not afraid of hurting his business by voting according to his conscience; where he is not afraid of being boycotted by the saloons, and where people are not gospel hardened." These small places are all in the same county, and it was the county president, Mrs. Whitaker, who lives herself on a farm, that made such work possible. She had herself made a journey ahead to almost every point, paving the way for our state workers. Mrs. Montgomery then appeared first in the field preparing, with gospel truth and the waterings of prayer, for the introduction of the temperance methods of the W. C. T. U. Three or four Loyal Temperance Legions were, with the help of Mrs. Whitaker, organized, and these, by and by, will grow into the mother unions.

After returning for a little rest and sight of the dear ones at home, the same "two" set out on another journey, this time into Southern Oregon, our land of the peach and the grape, and where the mountain air, on levels of over 2,000 feet, with a warm, dry climate, revives the consumptive and teaches him to breathe again aright as he can do in no other town atmosphere. From these considerations several of these southern towns are growing apace; and industries are multiplying amain.

At Oakland five new members were added. One of these, a complete novice, accepted, to the surprise of her friends, the superintendence of flower mission work. She had been much interested in the way Mrs. Riggs had spoken of that department with its incidents of souls being reached by the silent preaching of the flowers and their Scripture texts attached; she deeply felt that a man, a stranger, who had lain sick and alone at the hotel, dying without choosing to hear a word of religion, might have had his heart touched by such a messenger. She therefore gave herself to this work. The union at Medford was encouraged and good work done by Sabbath meetings on July 29.

It was a significant fact, illustrative of the country *versus* the town that at Rosebury the largest city, by far, on the route, was the only place in which no meeting could be held. The union was not prepared to make the announcements, owing to "lions in the way," and our "two" were bound to proceed in order to keep engagements according to the almanac.

Grant's Pass, one of the high, level towns of great push and enterprise, received a second visit on the return journey, where the preparatory work of the first, issued into a promising union of sixteen members. Here this aforesaid enterprise has started no less than six saloons. But much temperance interest seem to have been in abeyance. Mrs. Riggs felt amply repaid for a most fatiguing all-day journey in a freight train, by a closely packed and deeply attentive meeting. It was held in the court house, the Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian Churches having adjourned their Sabbath services in order to lend a hand. Next day Mrs. Riggs was warmly thanked for her plain speaking to church members who vote to have these saloons carried on, then pray that they may be extinguished! Energetic pioneering work was done in the country places of Phœnix, Central Point, Eagle Point, and Myrtle Creek, and Point, where we trust a good harvest may be reaped at another visit.

Yam Hill county convention should have been reported as taking place the previous month at McMinnville. Our sisters from the Friends community at Newberg, near by, are always the life and soul of their county, as they used to be of their district conventions. At the evening session a medal contest took place, the prize being carried off by Mary Cook.

A second medal contest was held about the same time at Corvallis, which brought out much interest among the young people, and their elders as well. Our state loses, for a year or two only it is hoped, one of its most active workers, Mrs. L. H. Additon, sometime secretary to the National department of the relation of temperance to capital and labor. She has gone with her family to California.

L. A. Nash, *Special Correspondent.*

MISSOURI.

PUTNAM COUNTY CONVENTION.

Our second annual convention met in Red Ribbon Hall, at Unionville, Aug. 1. After devotional exercises Mrs. Harford gave a short address on parlor work. In the afternoon a short address was given by Mrs. Hoffman, our state president. The address of welcome, by Miss Una Brasfield was responded to by Mrs. Eliza McLane. Mrs. Harford read a letter from Mrs. Dobyns, concerning parlor work. Reports were received from Unionville, Hartford, Powersville, Lucerne, Mendota, St. Johns and Central City unions. Mrs. Taylor read an interesting paper on "Scientific Temperance Instruction," followed by a discussion of the same by Prof. L. A. Olinger and Mrs. Hoffman. Mrs. Mary E. Sickles, county president, reported seven unions with 108 active members and 75 honorary members. The report of county treasurer, Mrs. Williams, followed, and a song by Mrs. Whitmer.

Remarks were made by Mrs. Harford, on "How to Conduct Local Unions," and additional remarks were given by Mrs. Hoffman. A paper was read by Mrs. Sickles, on "Alcohol in Medicine." Committee on resolutions reported the following, which were adopted:

Resolved, That we welcome to our unions all temperance women, assuring them of perfect freedom of thought and action in politics and religion. We stand upon the non-partisan, non-sectarian platform and pledge our loyalty to both state and National W. C. T. U., as they make but two constitutional requirements, viz: Signing the pledge and payment of membership dues.

Believing that prevention, through the education of the people as to the nature of alcoholic drinks and other narcotics, is the antidote for the vice, intemperance, while recognizing whatever good may have been accomplished through our present evasive statute, we, the W. C. T. U. of Putnam county, will respectfully petition our Legislature to so revise the law of Missouri relating to instruction in the nature of alcoholic drinks and other narcotics as to their effects upon the human system in connection with relative physiology and hygiene that this subject shall, as in other states, be made a regular study for all pupils in all schools, supported wholly, or in part, by public money or under state control.

Believing that all women of thoughtful minds earnestly desire a widening of the old path into a new world of progress; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we would not dictate, we would urge every union in the county to take up the subject of franchise for women as a branch of study, and give it their most careful consideration.

Whereas, It is announced that arrangements are made for a match game of base ball to be played in our city on Aug. 3, therefore be it

Resolved, That it is an insult to the moral sentiment of the town and community, and that we heartily condemn and enter a protest against it, and all such Sabbath desecration.

Resolved, That we will work for the advancement of social purity and the better protection of women and girls; that we will try to raise the standard of morality in society; will endeavor to impress upon men and women the truth that only clean lives are acceptable to God, and that the law of purity is equally binding upon men and women.

Resolved, That we will use our influence to discourage the use of fermented wine for sacramental purposes.

Resolved, That we oppose all forms of license, high or low, and favor an amendment to the National Constitution that shall forever outlaw and prohibit the liquor traffic.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to the union for their hospitality to visiting members, to the trustees of the Red Ribbon Club for use of their hall, to the committee on decoration, and to all who assisted in making the convention interesting and profitable.

Mrs. Hoffman introduced the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That in a government whose "political power inheres in the people," and is derived directly from the people it is the baldest contradiction and a continued injustice to deprive one-half of the people of all voice and power, we demand the ballot for that half—the women.

Resolved, That the tobacco habit is degrading and destroying the boyhood of our land. Therefore all Christians should use their influence against it. Ministers and teachers who use it should not be tolerated, and Christian men should not sell it, but all Christian men and women, by precept and example, should oppose it.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: Mrs. Mary E. Sickles, president; Mrs. Ella Helferstine, secretary; Miss Myra Hume, treasurer. In the evening Mrs. Hoffman gave us a very able address.

Elizabeth E. Conger.

STODDARD COUNTY CONVENTION.

This was held in the M. E. Church at Dexter, May 15, 1890. The convention was called to order by county president, and devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Broadfurer.

Reports of unions showed that earnest work is being done. Three new unions have been organized and one reorganized, all doing good work.

In the afternoon interesting papers were read, and after lively discussion, which was participated in by the men, some very *healthy* resolutions were passed. A large audience assembled at 8 p. m. and listened to addresses of welcome from Rev. Lowe and Miss Clara Carter which were responded to by Miss Nannie Harrison, of Bloomfield. Carrie Lee Carter, president of fourteenth district, then delivered an address in which she cheered us by an account of work being done in our district.

Thus ends our second annual convention, and we feel that all have been benefited by it.

County President.

TEMPERANCE AT THE COLUMBIA SUMMER ASSEMBLY.

The Boone county agricultural fair having failed to pay expenses the past year, the directors determined on a new enterprise more in keeping with the spirit of the times, and on August 1, the Rev. Sam Jones inaugurated the first "Columbia Summer Assembly." This proved to be a modernized camp-meeting, with Chautauqua features. The program was arranged by a committee of Methodist ministers who courteously granted a day, August 8, to the W. C. T. U. At the request of the local union, Rev. B. F. Boller, the eloquent pastor of the First Congregational church at Sedalia, a brother in hearty sympathy with the organization, was chosen as orator. Sickness in his family preventing his attendance, he sent as his representative, Rev. H. H. Russell, of Kansas City. The latter preached a fine sermon in the morning, which captured his entire audience, and lectured at night, taking the question, "Who is to Blame?" E. O. Excell conducted the music on both occasions. The program was pronounced a success, both the committee on program and directors of the Assembly together with many outsiders, thanking us for the part we had contributed.

On Sunday night the last day of the assembly, Rev. J. H. Jackson, the local Methodist minister, preached a powerful temperance sermon. These various influences have stirred up the officers of the town who have begun a vigorous enforcement of the local option law. This is Missouri's great educational center, the State University and two state denominational schools for the education of young ladies being located here. No saloons have been in the county for the past two years, though as elsewhere drug stores have multiplied. The assembly will be much enlarged the coming year, with new features, and we are again promised a place on the program.

E. P. Babb.

ILLINOIS.

W. C. T. U. NOTES FROM THE FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

The annual temperance camp-meeting, beginning July 31, at Decatur, had on its program two W. C. T. U. days and one for the Y's. Mrs. Sanford, president of the fourteenth district, has a happy faculty in preparing W. C. T. U. "bills of fare," and hence something good was sure. We are particularly glad that help along the line of scientific temperance instruction was secured. Mrs. Daisy Carlock had charge of that line of drill. Miss Cowen and Miss Mahan had charge of Y day, which concluded with a gold medal contest. Mrs. Hoffman and Mrs. C. H. St. John were among the popular speakers there. A number of names have been added to the white-ribbon list each year at this encampment. The Decatur union had charge of the dining-tent for the convenience of attendants and in the interest of W. C. T. U. finances.

The Normal Y celebrated its anniversary with appropriate exercises on the evening of August 2, under the canopy of a wide-spreading tent. The young people believe in utilizing anniversaries. They believe in missionary work, too, and $50 were sent by the Normal Y to the Nebraska amendment fund.

Speaking of the Y's reminds me of the white ribbons I saw at the recent Sunday-school convention at Le Roy. One might have been easily led to believe it was a Y convention so numerous were the little bows of white, adorning members of the orchestra, choir, ushers, and young folks generally. Even the presiding officer was thus ornamented, and when I shook hands with a Sunday-school superintendent who wore a white ribbon, I "thanked God and took courage." I was told that the Le Roy Y represents the best society element in the place. It has reached that point where to those who have more shall be given. It need hardly be said that "Temperance Instruction in the Sabbath-school" was on the program, with one of the radicals to deal with that topic. This theme is becoming quite popular on Sunday-school programs. The Christian Endeavor societies find that the temperance topic is not a "dry" one, as was proved July 27, although the general verdict was in favor of the "dry" side of this question. Demorest medal contests in the fourteenth district have been a specialty lately; and so the battle for the home goes forward.

Mrs. G. H. Read,
Special Correspondent.

TEXAS.

JOTTINGS.

In company with Ida C. Clothier, one of the National workers in the young women's department, I have passed the last few months, and it is of her part of the trip north I would write. Six enthusiastic meetings were held in San Antonio, Texas, letters written, literature distributed, Demorest contests planned, which were carried out all through the state by her secretary, Miss Meader, who has done grand and persistent work in Texas and Colorado; last but not least, as all workers know, ways and means devised for raising funds with which to push the work.

Leaving San Antonio in May we proceeded northward to Tyler, the floods preventing the holding of meetings at some intervening points, for which plans had been made; four days were passed here in the restful home of our noble white-ribboner, Mrs. Col. Herndon, and two meetings held, while many pleasant "talks" were enjoyed with the workers.

The rain continued to fall at intervals as we resumed our journeying. Trains were delayed, railroads submerged, or only just above the surging waters which lay upon the meadows and woodlands. Land slides and "washouts" were among the encouraging features of the trip. Meetings were held at Mineola, Sulphur Springs, Greenville and Gainesville, in northern Texas; Fort Worth and Cleburne having been visited earlier in the season. From Gainesville we took the train over the new Santa Fé route through the heart of the Oklahoma country, from which a call for help had come. We wondered but little, as our train glided into this beautiful land of promise, that there should have been the rush for each square foot of ground. The high rolling country with its bright red and rich black soil, bearing alike their brilliant covering of verdure, the sparkling streams, the translucent atmosphere, all were charming enough to make us see the home-seekers' wisdom, and to make us wish to tarry and lend a hand in the grand work before them.

We were given a warm welcome by the dear white-ribboners at Oklahoma City, where a stirring meeting was held, which told of the power and executive ability of the workers in bringing their beloved cause before the people. At Guthrie, that beautiful little city of a year's growth, the workers are also thoroughly alive, and though burdened with the world of things to be done, are standing bravely in the front. Many incidents were given us

of meetings held on the open prairie, or in partly roofed buildings which had neither windows nor doors. One dear sister walked in to our meeting from her "claim," four miles out in the country, though the day was excessively warm. The young women hope soon to organize a Y and gather the children into a Loyal Temperance Legion.

We went on our way with many loving wishes from these friends, while we prayed the Father that this country may be kept as pure and beautiful as God made it, and that the curse of rum may never blight its homes.

Up through the Indian Territory our train sped on its way into Kansas, where we were left at Arkansas City. Enthusiastic workers and a crowded house greeted us here, and we tarried three days. Sunday evening the pastors of the different churches waived their own services and joined with the ladies in making this meeting a grand success. Monday we were driven out to the Chilocco Indian school, Indian Territory—and after being shown through the building and visiting different classrooms, Miss Clothier addressed the pupils, and our hearts were touched as we watched the changing expression on the dark faces. Some were affected to tears, and gazed into the face of the speaker intently, losing no word, and when later our carriage came, watched her with loving interest as we drove away.

From Arkansas City we journeyed northwest to Sterling, Kansas, where two days more of busy, enthusiastic work were entered upon. Four meetings were held, and a band of earnest young women pledged to organize a Y the following week.

At Garden City a severe hail and rain storm prevented the meeting, and our next halt was at La Junta, Colo., where two public meetings were addressed. The Sunday evening meeting under the auspices of the Y. P. S. C. E., and on Monday afternoon the W. C. T. U., which had had no meetings for a year, was reorganized, and the Monday evening meeting held under their auspices. La Junta is a great railroad center, and its population is largely made up of railroad officers, employés and their families, and a great work can be done here.

At Rocky Ford, our next stop, the public meeting was held in a hall which was formerly occupied by a saloon, and across the street was another saloon, still running. There was no union here and only one minister, but the little city is growing, and came out *en masse* to attend the meeting, showing deep interest throughout. One earnest white-ribbon sister from the East was found, and she and other interested ladies are anxious in the near future to organize the much-needed union, and we hope soon a Y may be gathered from the members of the Y. P. S. C. E., lately organized.

From Rocky Ford we made our final trip to an altitude of nearly seven thousand feet, at Colorado Springs and Manitou, the gem of the mountains. Here we are resting in our cosy cottage, where all weary workers are welcome. But in this three weeks' resting time our indefatigable Miss Clothier has already attended the W. C. T. U. convention of the southern district of Colorado, presenting her department of work and giving help wherever and whenever needed. She has also addressed the state convention of Y. P. S. C. E. on her heartfelt topic, and has a week's work planned by the state W. C. T. U. at the Glen Park Chautauqua. Besides this she has organized a Y at Manitou Springs to take up the work for the summer, hoping thus to awaken thought and interest among some of the thousands of young women who visit this resort, an interest that shall result in Y's all over the country, as these young women carry the newly-awakened thoughts to their homes. This, with letter writing, reading and study, preparatory to the coming busy weeks, constitutes our white-ribboner's rest.

MAUDE LORENE GREEN.

MAINE.

In no state does the W. C. T. U. prosper better than in Maine. The state president is a skillful general, keeping her eyes on every town and hamlet, and letting no opportunity escape of organizing new unions.

I came to Cape Elizabeth for rest during the heated term, but the work came to me and I have given twenty-two lectures and organized two new unions. The latter at Gardiner last evening, with thirty-three members. Rev. A. S. Ladd and wife will see that this union lives and thrives. They are watchmen on the walls, and give the alarm at the approach of any enemy to the home, and have bravely borne persecution for their adherence to principle.

The temperance people are now mourning the loss of Mr. S. S. Knight, of Portland, a leading Good Templar, and an upright Christian gentleman. He will be sadly missed in all this region.

S. M. PERKINS.

IOWA.

WORK AT MOUNT VERNON.

For some time considerable friction has existed in the W. C. T. Union at Mount Vernon, between those who held to the National union and those in sympathy with the seceders. By degrees those favoring the National ceased to attend the meetings as they could not do so in peace. As they felt it not right to be taking no part in temperance work when so much needed to be done, inquiry was made and it was found that there were forty-five women who would enter into a union auxiliary to the National.

As far as was possible under the condition of affairs existing in the state, a reorganization was effected. Miss E. Hyndman was chosen president; Mrs. S. W. Heald and Mrs. Sargent, vice-presidents; Mrs. Hambleton, secretary; Mrs. Alden, treasurer. It was named the Lucy Hayes union.

No organizer has visited the town, but all has been done by the women themselves and they feel much encouraged by the success which has crowned their efforts.

W. C. T. U.

SIOUX CITY.

There are three unions in Sioux City, that are pushing the work to the best of their ability. In May the county convention was held here. Miss Willard and Miss Gordon were with us for one day and evening, Miss Gordon speaking to the children in the afternoon, Miss Willard in the evening, topic, "Social Purity."

May 25 Mrs. Annie M. Palmer, National evangelist, commenced a series of meetings under the auspices of the West Sioux City union, which were productive of great good.

The eighth annual convention of the eleventh district was held here June 3, 4 and 5 at the First M. E. Church, forty delegates in attendance. Mrs. Johanna B. Schneslan was reëlected president. On August 15 a Demorest medal contest was held under the auspices of the West Sioux City union; this, the first contest ever given in the city, was a success in every way, Miss Marian Nivling winning the medal; topic, "The Martyred Mother." The West Sioux City union have received a Temperance Temple mite-box, and with every penny thrown in a prayer ascends for the success of the Temple and the uplifting of God's people.

MRS. L. A. WELDON.

KANSAS.

CHEROKEE COUNTY CONVENTION.

The fourth annual convention of the county was held at Weir, August 6 and 7. The convention was most heartily welcomed by the ladies of the W. C. T. U., the ministers of the various churches, and the citizens of the town. Our president, Miss Rose Haworth, and our beloved state president, Mrs. Fanny H. Rastall, were with us. She gave an address on the evening of the sixth, giving "the old, old story, ever new" of the Crusade. Our district president, Mrs. M. E. Price, was also with us. Excellent music was furnished throughout the convention by the young ladies and gentlemen of Weir. Eighteen new members were gained by the Weir union, and a Y. W. C. T. U. of thirteen members was organized. Reports of superintendents showed work done along the various lines. Just before noon on the seventh, news was brought to the convention of the passage of the Wilson Bill, and the noon hour of prayer was a season of thanksgiving and praise, led by Rev. Mr. Smith, of Weir.

After dinner came election of officers, then an hour was given to the children. The question drawer, presided over by Mrs. Rastall, was instructive as well as interesting. The second evening was filled with short talks from various ministers, teachers, Sunday-school workers and others interested in temperance. The convention closed with the benediction, to meet again in November.

W. C. T. U.

ANOTHER COUNTY ORGANIZED.

For the past three years there has been a small union at Pratt, the county seat of Pratt county, and it has been believed that the county was too new to admit of more organizations. But when Mrs. Annie Holloway, of Kingman, was appointed as organizer in the seventh district, she turned her eyes in the direction of this new and unoccupied field. The officers of the Pratt union made appointments for her through the county, and she succeeded in organizing a union at every place in which she spoke, with one exception.

At last on Tuesday, August 19, a white-ribbon mass-meeting was held, which resulted in the organization of a county W. C. T. U., with nine unions belonging. Mrs. Holloway's labors have resulted in securing eighty-three white-ribboners in the county, besides honorary members, and in a general awakening of interest in the work. She has proven herself a most efficient and earnest worker, and we thank God for her labors among us.

N. M. M.

MEDICINE LODGE.

On the 12th inst., Mrs. Emma Smith, state evangelist, gave a delightful lecture, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., before the one hundred and eighty-five students of the Normal Institute. The large court room in which it was given was filled to overflowing.

A Loyal Temperance Legion has been organized under the superintendence of Mrs. Cain and Miss McNeal, and we expect great things in the future from it. We feel encouraged on all sides. Our local paper has allowed us a column for our own, and we hope to do much good through it. More anon.

M. M. NORTH.

NEW YORK.

CLINTON COUNTY CONVENTION.

This was held at Schuyler Falls, June 20. The hearty hand clasp and smiling faces of our entertainers assured us of our welcome.

The convention was called to order at 10 a. m., by our county president, Mrs. F. B. Hall, who presided with her usual grace and dignity. We, as a county organization, owe everything to her energy and devotion. Mrs. Hunt, National superintendent of scientific instruction, was with us, and in a very impressive manner led the devotional exercises of the morning. She proved a help and inspiration all through the convention. The address of welcome was gracefully and cordially given by Mrs. J. D. Everest, and was responded to by Mrs. E. A. C. Shedden. The "Review of the National Convention" by Miss Laura L. Shedden, and the paper on "Woman's Influence," by Mrs. Woodruff, were well received. At noon we were invited to the basement of the church where a bountiful dinner had been provided. Lunch was again served at six. Never has the hospitality of Schuyler Falls been exceeded.

After the devotional exercises of the afternoon Mrs. Hunt gave a very strong and forcible talk on "Scientific Instruction." Mrs. John L. Clark gave a paper entitled, "Difficulties in Enforcing the Excise Law, and Methods of Overcoming." Her explanation of difficulties and suggestions as to methods met with hearty applause. Excellent papers were read by Miss Mary Bigelow and Mrs. O. K. Smith. Clinton county is highly favored in having two such able and indefatigable workers.

Y work was presented by Miss Taylor and Miss Florence McFadden. Both ladies are anxious for the advancement of this branch, and were greatly pleased with the interest shown and with the prospect of the organization of several new societies. The reports of unions were very encouraging. Several clergymen were present and expressed interest and coöperation.

Mrs. Mary H. Hunt spoke in the evening to a full house. She afterwards spoke in Plattsburgh to a large and interested audience. Her plan of work met the approval of many who have before been indifferent.

The convention was one of the most interesting if not the best convention yet held in Clinton county.

COR. SEC.

LAKE SHORE TEMPERANCE CAMP.

The eighth season of the Lake Shore Temperance Camp, near Olcott, in Niagara county has just closed, and while for various reasons it has not been as successful financially as we had hoped, yet we all feel greatly benefited by what we have seen and heard during the ten days. Owing to the failure of crops this year, many families were unable to tent as formerly, and the farmers generally complain of hard times. The W. C. T. U. of the county came to the front, however, and again assumed the management of the board and lodging privileges. About $100 was thus added to the county treasury to carry on our work, and the ladies have returned to their homes, resolved to work with renewed energy for the upbuilding of our glorious cause.

Mrs. A. S. Benjamin, our National superintendent of parliamentary practice, conducted the School of Methods which was a source of great profit to all, and was not confined to one sex by any means. The good brothers seemed to enjoy it fully as much as we did. Mrs. Benjamin also gave two fine addresses during her stay. Among the speakers who were most enjoyed was our grand John P. St. John, who delivered the finest address of the season. True to his convictions of right and justice, he stood grandly for the *truth*, and his words of eloquence carried conviction to every heart. One man was heard to say on leaving the grounds, "Well, I'm a convert to prohibition from this day and forever, and I'm not ashamed to say so." Speeches that *convert men* are what we need.

Mrs. Helen M. Gougar gave two powerful addresses, one on the work of the W. C. T. U., the other on woman's suffrage. All who have heard Mrs. Gougar can well realize the power of her words, and all who have not heard her, should do so. At the close of her last address she made an appeal for South Dakota which resulted in a collection of $10 55. James Clement Ambrose was on the program for three lectures. He came to us a stranger, but when he left it was as a friend whom we hoped soon to meet again. His style is unique, his blows against the liquor traffic are telling, and woman's suffrage receives a great uplift in his clever address on "My Partner." Jahu De Witt Miller, of Philadelphia, addressed the people on the subject of "Love, Courtship and Marriage." This was Mr. Miller's first appearance on our Assembly grounds, but all hope it will not be the last. Dr. Mann, of Brooklyn, Grand Chief of the Good Templars of New York state, was present on Good Templar's Day and delighted large audiences with his telling words. Hon. Will Cumback, of Indiana, gave three popular lectures during the first two days, and the Ladies' Rescue Quartette, of Rochester, made sweet music during the entire session. Dr. A. M. Purdy, of Tonawanda, if named last, was not least by any means, for his three magnificent lectures were highly enjoyed, and were of great profit to all who heard them. So, for another year we have said good-bye to old Ontario Lake, and go to our homes to take up the duties lying nearest.

FRANCES W. GRAHAM.

INDIANA.

JOTTINGS.

Warren county W. C. T. U. mourns the loss of a mother in Israel, Mrs. Jane M. Swisher, who departed this life on the 15th inst. Thus we lose from our membership a faithful, helpful and sympathetic mother and sister. Mrs. Swisher bequeathed $1,000 to our Orphans' Home at West Lebanon.

The fair week has just closed, and the county union, as usual for the last six years, conducted the dining hall, thus adding to their funds for future work. Gospel meetings were held each evening, according to previous arrangement. The meetings were fairly attended and much interest manifested. Rev. J. H. Kemp spoke upon the following subjects: Monday evening, "The Devices of Satan;" Tuesday evening, "The Effects of Physical Sin and its Cure;" Wednesday evening, "The Effects of Spiritual Sin and its Cure;" Thursday evening, "The Effects of National Sin and its Cure;" Friday evening, "The Free Gift." The subjects were presented in a clear, logical, forcible manner, by our faithful and unflinching young brother.

Warren county Prohibitionists have for the first time placed a full county ticket in the field, all pure, clean men, who ought to be elected.

At the Vincennes camp-meeting ninety dollars was paid in prizes to the best glee club. We have not yet heard which club won. The prizes were awarded Aug. 23.

August 7, Mrs. Helen M. Gougar and Captain Ritter opened the campaign for the ninth Congressional district, at Frankfort, the occasion, the district Congressional convention which sends out Milton Hanson, of Hamilton county, as her standard-bearer. Mrs. Balch assisted by bringing out one of the best Demorest medal classes it has ever been my pleasure to hear contest. Miss Hala Nelson, of Boone county, won the gold medal.

Mrs. Jennie Myers, president of Adams county, W. C. T. U. has just removed to Tuscola, Ill. Our loss will be their gain, and sorry are we to lose her.

The *Organizer* of August 21 contains the call for the state convention to be held at Terre Haute, October 10 to 14.

Mrs. Balch is also out in a letter explaining Demorest's revised rules.

Mrs. Hattie Newlin, county superintendent of Scientific Temperance is doing active work in her department. She has secured the services of Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, for the County Institute, on Sept. 4.

Gibson county holds its first fair this week, and the Oakland W. C. T. U. will have a check room there.

New Albany reports a most enjoyable picnic given by the colored Loyal Temperance Legion, on Silver Heights, near that city. The superintendent, Mrs. Bassett, aided by the W. C. T. U., made this picnic almost delightful one. These colored Legioners are very loyal to their pledge and their Legion. They have secured five subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL, which entitles them to a framed picture of Miss Willard.

Columbus reports a Loyal Temperance Legion numbering two hundred members. The W. C. T. U. of that place also hopes soon to open a free reading room for the youth of the city.

Miss Frazer, state superintendent of Y work, has been very busy teaching in county institutes this summer, but also plans well for her Y work, and the Y evening of the state convention promises to be one of the best of the meetings.

Steuben county holds its convention August 27, 28, and has its full program published in the *Organizer* of last week.

Indianapolis, Meridian W. C. T. U., organized two Loyal Temperance Legions a short time ago.

Indiana is ablaze with prohibition work. Contests, school-house canvasses, which will continue through September and October.

We hope to see permanent headquarters established at our different summer resorts and assemblies, Bethany, Acton, Island Park, Maxinkuckee, Spring Fountain Park. Why not?

We note with joy the increasing donations to the Temperance Temple fund from Indiana. May they increase until Indiana shall have proportionate standing in this mighty monument to our cause.

SADIE B. WHISTLER.

ONE COUNTY FAIR.

We give this timely news withholding, by request, the locality, but vouching for the accuracy of the account:

As the time for our county fairs has come around again perhaps a short account of what happened last year, at a certain fair in our state, will be of interest to your readers and instigate them to be on the watch. As the time approached for the fair to open it was reported that there would be a saloon licensed on the grounds. The women who had the fancy departments in their care, and upon whom depended, in a great measure, the beauty and attraction of the fair, learning of this report, visited the fair directors and asked if it was true, and were assured that it was not. They went on with their work and when about half through they saw signs "of coming events casting their shadows before," and inquired again and were told most positively that no saloon should be opened on the grounds. They went back again to their work in Art Hall and finished a most beautiful display of flowers and fancy articles. When the fair was opened it was found that a saloon had been opened also, and was in full operation. The women still had a little piece of work that they held in reserve until affairs developed. They had had an old log cabin built on the grounds, for the purpose of decorating it in primitive style of a settler's home of fifty years ago, with its pumpkins and apples hung up to dry, its old-fashioned fireplace, spinning wheel, loom, tallow candles, etc , etc. An old gentleman and lady dressed in homespun garments quaint cut and make, were to be the inmates, the old lady sitting, knitting, happy in her rude home; her respected husband with horn-bowed spectacles, carefully studying the latest almanac. All was to be so peaceful, quaint and happy. The little ones of the rising generation were to see how their forefathers dwelt.

But another thought came like an inspiration to these busy women. The lesson on the life of the pioneer must give way for the present. Another lesson was to come first. The children must be taught to hate the saloon that had come among them, claiming the patronage of their husbands, sons and brothers. They had been duped; they would now be as wise as serpents. The old log cabin became the saddest of all objects—a drunkard's home. The pioneer mother came out strong in her new role of the drunkard's wife, while the old frontiersman materialized into a beastly drunken sot. Over the door was a placard bearing this legend, "This was Caused by Licensing a Saloon on our Fair Grounds." The superintendent of the women's department (who by the way is not a W. C. T. U.) was ordered to put a stop to the foolishness that was going on over there by the cabin, because "somebody's feelings would be hurt," "the fair would be ruined," but no one seemed to be responsible for the drunkard's home any more than any one seemed to be for the saloon. Like Topsy, "they just growed." We are all looking forward to their next fair to see how it will come out. Which will they do without, the women or the whisky? *

ILLINOIS PRESS DEPARTMENT.

Let me remind all W. C. T. U. workers that the time for reports is at hand. I ask every one who has received any press favors for our work to report it through the proper channels. I ask each local president to see to it that a summary of all press work done in her union during the past year is forwarded to me, if the address of county or district press superintendent is not known. Superintendents will, of course, be busy gathering up the records of the year. I will send a duplicate of questions sent out early in the year by me, if desired. Let me hear from every union. Even confession is better than silence.

MRS. G. H. READ, *Supt.*

Bloomington, Ill.

TO W. C. T. UNIONS IN MISSOURI.

Every union not having ordered state minutes of 1890 should do so at once. More than five hundred have been sent out within the past week; it is the *best report* we have ever had, and you cannot afford to be without it. Send orders at once. Price ten cents, and postage.

ELLEN D. MORRIS, *Cor. Sec.*

MISSOURI CONVENTION.

The annual meeting of the Kansas W. C. T. U. will be held in Sabetha, on September 24, 25 and 26, convening at 9 o'clock a. m., on September 24. The executive committee will meet on the evening of September 23.

It is hoped every union in the state will be represented. Let us have a grand rally of the forces which have done so much to purify our state and develop a sentiment which will not tolerate liquor shops, give thanks for what has been accomplished and pledge ourselves to continued effort.

Each union is entitled to one delegate and one additional delegate for every twenty-five paying members. State executive committee and state superintendents of departments are *ex-officio* members of the convention.

The credential cards, properly filled and signed. are to be *brought* to the convention by some member of the delegation, not sent by mail.

Representatives of the Y. W. C. T. U's will have charge of the exercises one evening, and Mrs. Clara Hoffman, Missouri's talented state president, will deliver an evening address.

The treasurer's books close September 10. No union will be allowed representation that has not met the demands of the treasury prior to that date.

Let us meet every requirement, and come together to learn what more we can do for God, Home and Humanity.

FANNY H. RASTALL, *Pres.*
S. A. THURSTON, *Cor. Sec.*

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

THE Asheville Assembly enrolled 120 leaders from eighteen states.

REV. DR. A. J. GORDON, of Boston, speaks of three steps from grace to glory. He says we are first translated, then transformed, then transferred; the change being first one of condition, second of character, third of country.

ALL SOULS' Universalist Church, Minneapolis, which lately substituted water for wine in the communion because its wine had caused the downfall of a reformed man, has lately shown its principles concerning advertising liquor in a like practical way. One Sunday the pastor, Rev. Sample, announced that *The Record*, a paper taken by many of his congregation, contained an advertisement of wines, that he had written to the editor protesting against this; the answer was that the advertisement had been paid for for a year, and the only way to get it out was to refund the money, eighteen dollars. He proposed to raise that money forthwith and send to the editor; he started the subscription with five dollars.

A NEW prohibition paper called *The Sun*, has been started at Freeport, Ill., and invites the W. C. T. U. and Y's to fill a column every week. Each society has appointed a lady to have this matter in charge.

THE People's party in Kansas follow the example of the Prohibitionists in nominating a lady as State Superintendent of schools; their choice is Miss Fannie McCormick. It is a pity the two parties could not have united on one candidate.

IN Dillsborough, N. C., a woman decreed in her own mind that there should be a W. C. T. U. They had no money whatever, and nobody cared to form a society. This woman invited sundry kindred spirits to her house, and they set in to make rag carpet for the church. While they made it, a nice young lady read aloud to them from temperance books, and they opened their eyes wider and wider. They were now more than ready to band themselves together for the protection of themselves and loved ones against the howling saloons of that town. They then set in to make another carpet for the W. C. T. U., which was sold at an entertainment given, where temperance talk was had. After this, all was comparatively easy. In Wynesbridge, same state, the license was raised to a thousand dollars. A saloon-keeper was debating whether he would take out the license or move to another town. One of our National organizers arrived on the scene, put together a W. C. T. U., and though it had not done a stroke of work, that decided him, and he moved on.

THE Chicago West Side W. C. T. U. has opened a free dispensary at 704 West Lake street, Dr. A. V. Hutchens in charge; his wife, Mrs. Hutchens, is the efficient treasurer of the union, and her husband gives his services to this work.

AT Chautauqua this year ladies took part in every department represented and many declare that the Assembly was the better for it.

AT the Prohibition camp-meeting at Charleston, Ill., Aug. 20–31, the W. C. T. U. was well represented. Mrs. Addie Northam Field conducted a "Juvenile Session" each day, Mrs. Gougar and Mrs. C. H. St. John lectured and in other ways electrified the people.

THE Demorest medal fever has reached Colorado. A contest was held at Durango under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., the contestants all being members of the Loyal Temperance Legion. It was a close one, Miss Stella Russell winning the medal by only one-tenth of one per cent in marking. Mr. Callie Copeland, who stood next her, was accorded first honors and Miss May Kisling, second honors. A second contest is on the tapis.

THE New York state W. C. T. U. is raising money for the erection of a distinctively temperance building upon the fair grounds of the New York state agricultural society. The society has offered land rent free and other privileges. An exhibition hall, reading room, literature stand, offices and large dining hall, will be features of the building.

MRS. A. E. GARRISON, of the Garrison House, Sulphur Springs, Tex., gave an elegant free trade and Australian ballot social, July 26. Mrs. Garrison presided at the organ, opening the exercises with "The wonderful words of life." Mrs. Mary M. Clardy conducted devotional exercises. She then presented free trade in the light of practicing the Golden Rule and admitting to brotherhood all the peoples of the earth, and described the Australian ballot, showing its value in purifying elections. Lively discussion followed. After singing "God be with you till we meet again," and joining in the Lord's Prayer, the guests departed, showering thanks upon Mrs. Garrison for her unique entertainment.

THE Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Singapore has organized a mission for the benefit of European sailors who visit that port.

MT. KISCO, New York, Y. W. C. T. U. has suffered a peculiar loss in the death of its corresponding secretary, Miss Maggie L. Knapp, of whom they write as "our best worker." That she was so proves how an intrepid spirit, fired with love divine, can overcome physical defects, for Maggie was literally without hands, a congenital defect. During her early infancy it was the prayer of her friends that God would take her to Himself, but He had a grand work for her to do here before calling her up higher. She was a precocious child, and early manifested those traits which later made her such a marvel. What other girls could do with hands, she determined to do without them, and she did, learning to sew, write, draw, and many other things, with wonderful dexterity. While a school-girl of twelve she was converted, and ever after lived a beautiful Christian life. When the W. C. T. U. was organized there, she with several of her classmates united; a year later, Miss Elizabeth Greenwood came and organized these girls with others into a Y. Maggie became one of the most efficient workers of this new organization, being its corresponding secretary for two years preceding her death. Her religious life was steadfast and consistent, and she was in labors abundant; member of the choir, teacher in Sunday-school, for seven years financial secretary of the church, always in her place in class, in Sabbath school, and in public worship—who can fill her place?

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The state convention of Idaho W. C. T. U., will be held at Blackfoot, Idaho, Sept. 19, 20, 21 and 22. An interesting program is being prepared and we hope the temperance cause will receive a new impetus all over the state.

MRS. S. E. HOLBROOK.

The seventeenth district, Illinois, annual convention will meet in Vandalia, Sept. 23, 24 and 25. Mrs. Grout, of Rockford, will address "our *girls*" on the first evening, a popular lecture the second, and a Demorest contest the last evening. A full delegation and a grand, good convention will be the result.

A. V. BOULTER, *Pres.*

Official Communications.

FAIR WORK IN STATE AND COUNTY UNIONS.

So many letters come to the National superintendent of this department asking for details of fair work, that it is impossible to answer them singly. I give here a few extracts from a report sent by the state superintendent of the Kansas W. C. T. U. She writes: "We have 1,200 papers ready to be given out,—UNION SIGNALS, 500, *The National Economist, Orange Judd Farmer, The Farmer's Voice, Hoard's Dairyman, Woman's Journal.* Each paper has three leaflets folded inside, one on woman suffrage, one on tobacco, and one on general temperance. Each paper is folded and tied with a white or yellow ribbon.

"We always put temperance posters on the outside of our building, as many will read them who will not come in. I have expended for literature and picture cards, forty dollars. The 700 agricultural papers cost nothing but expressage." She adds that the Fair Headquarters were appropriately decorated with banners, etc. A Demorest Medal Contest banner attracted a great deal of attention last year. Besides these she had a number of posters and other attractions from the W. T. P. A. at Chicago.

These are but a few of the details given of the work of preparation and of past work. Let me urge upon every fair committee the great necessity of a generous and careful distribution of literature this year. The people are stirred as never before upon the liquor question. There are thousands of assertions made in the secular press that are misleading because the question is not well understood. Correct ideas must be implanted in the minds of the masses before these erroneous ones take root. No money can be so well spent as in putting the truth before the world of sight-seers at our fairs. Five millions *a day* will be in attendance upon the regular annual state and county fairs alone, not to mention the millions who will crowd the grounds where other harvest gatherings are being held; and this is not for a week or a month, but from the middle of July to the first of November.

The Fair number of THE UNION SIGNAL this year has a number of articles prepared especially for enlightening the agricultural population upon matters of great interest to them. The editorial matter is full of strong argument that ought to convince the farmers that the prohibition of the liquor traffic is of the gravest importance to them. If even five hundred were given out at a fair, as will be at the Kansas fair, the large edition issued would supply but three hundred of the fifteen hundred regular fairs.

Every state W. C. T. U. ought to print an extra edition of their official organ for fairs. The Indiana state W. C. T. U., two years ago, had printed ten thousand copies of their state paper, *The Organizer*, and they were given away in three days, at the state fair, with very little effort. Since that seed sowing the union has increased and strengthened as never before. At the Paris Exposition THE UNION SIGNALS were kept put back where the crowds could not reach them, they were considered of such value, and were given out with the greatest care and discrimination; and some that were sent to other countries were hoarded up to be given out only upon great occasions, although they were more than a year old

Order from the W. T. P. A. every kind of literature that will give the facts to the people who gather at the fairs, and it will promptly respond to such calls.

JOSEPHINE R. NICHOLS, *National Supt*

Publisher's Dep't.

WHY THESE ODD SHAPES?

OUR

GREATEST OFFER!

We cannot longer delay reaching that 100,000 mark. We propose to "get there" by October 1st, and from now till that date only will receive old subscribers' names and new ones at 75 cents each, or

JUST HALF PRICE.

When sent in *subject to the conditions*. Here are : : : : : : : : :

THE CONDITIONS:

1st. One old and one new name *must* always come together, that is, new names can be sent in at 75 cents each till October 1st by any one, but if you are an old subscriber and want to get the paper for a year for 75 cents you must send in at least one new name with yours.

2d. The money must be sent with the subscription. . . . . .

3d. You can send us $7.50 and your own name only as an old subscriber and we will send you coupons for nine new names which can be sent in any time up to January 1st, 1891. The same holds good for 2, 4, 6—any number of new names for which you want coupons. : : : : :

TO CATCH YOUR EYE—

SAVE YOUR MONEY AND—

CONDITIONS Continued.

You or your union can take the new names at $1.00 after October 1st, as the price will not again be reduced to 75 cents.

4th. No money will be received by us if the envelope which holds it bears the stamp of October. The offer *positively closes* Sept. 30th, that is, you can mail money on that day and it will be received, but not if you mail it October 1st.

5th. No commissions will be allowed.

6th. If you or your new subscriber want one of the lovely Prang aquarelle tint pictures of

MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD

Add 30 cents to your remittance for each picture wanted. After October 1st this rate will not be allowed.

7th. No matter when your subscription expires it will be extended a year if you will send us $1.50 with your own name and one new name.

8th. This offer holds good only for those whose subscription expires in '90 or '91. It is not meant that those who are in arrears can pay up at the rate of 75 cts. a year.

9th. Now it has all been explained—the offer is a great and generous one, *don't forget it, don't pass it by.* It ought to bring us 50,000 new names, sure.

Address W. T. P. A., 161 La Salle St., Chicago.

GET UP TO THE 100,000 MARK!

Dear Friends:

The above offer speaks for itself. Many have claimed it was unjust to old subscribers to take new names at a less rate than their own. Here is the opportunity to get THE UNION SIGNAL at just as low a price as to the new subscriber. If you do not accept it you cannot, again, justly criticize our system of building up the paper. Is not this true? We are trying to get the paper into homes where it would not go without these efforts to get new subscribers. A gain of 15,000 new names a year for five consecutive years, is evidence that this is being done. With one more good push from you, **NOW**, the 100,000 mark will be reached. Let every lover of the paper and its claims say, ***"It shall be so!"*** and it will be done. The offer is plain, so are the conditions; now, then?

Address WOMAN'S TEMP. PUB. ASS'N, 161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

"Thrift is a good revenue."

Great Savings

results from cleanliness and SAPOLIO:

It is a solid cake of scouring soap.

Try it in your next house-cleaning and be happy.

CHEAP COMFORT

Can be secured by the small investment in one cake of SAPOLIO when you have a house or kitchen to clean. From the paint to the pots and pans, and including the windows and floors, it is the very best labor-saving soap for scouring and cleaning. All Grocers sell it.

HARVEY.

A MARVELOUS RECITAL!

Given in a few words. Less than six weeks ago I told the readers of THE UNION SIGNAL that the sale of 240 lots in Harvey, two miles south of Chicago, had been placed in my hands. I also said that an advance of prices would be made on September 15th. I considered that a sale of 50 of the lots would be all that could be expected in the short time given before September 15th.

BUT 146 LOTS HAVE BEEN SOLD,

and promises for at least 24 more! There's no reason whatever why the whole 240 cannot be disposed of before the time named.

THEY WILL BE! THEY WILL BE!

If you have been hesitating and considering, hasten to decide. Send word what priced lot or lots you will take, and do it at once. The prices are $225, $275, $300, $325, $350, $400, $450 per lot. Terms of payment one-fourth down, balance in six, twelve and eighteen months. (Each lot 25x171 feet.) A telegram will meet prompt attention; all you will have to do will be to telegraph saying what you want reserved and I will put apart the very best and choicest lot or lots left for you. But the advance is so close at hand you must decide quickly. Address

C. D. PAINE, Mgr. Adv. Dept. Union Signal,
161 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

Look up back numbers of THE UNION SIGNAL for full information as to the character of this temperance manufacturing town.

I refer by permission to Mrs. T. B. Carse, President W. T. P. A.; Miss Mary Allen West, Editor of THE UNION SIGNAL, and to Mr. Geo. C. Hall, Publisher of THE UNION SIGNAL. Mr. Hall kindly permits me to say that, as the time named is very short, any who desire to invest can send the money to him, and he will see that the deeds, abstracts, etc., are sent promptly.

P. S.—As we go to press we learn that the prices of lots in other parts of Harvey have been advanced 25%. Also that a church and a school have been located and will be built at once.

BEECHAM'S PILLS act like magic on a Weak Stomach.

BEECHAM'S PILLS
ACT LIKE MAGIC
ON A WEAK STOMACH.
25 Cents a Box.
OF ALL DRUGGISTS.

The responsible position of President of the East Tennessee Land Co., once filled by the late Gen. Fisk, is now occupied by Gen. James L. James. Both the company and the General are to be congratulated upon the new business relationship thus entered into. The company's reputation for integrity and enterprise are too well established to require eulogium, while the business ability of the General, combined with his untiring energy, will, we think, prove the wisdom of selecting him for so responsible a place.

"The greatest labor saver of the age. Practical and Simple; every lady must have it."—Bazar.

100 PERFECT EYELET END Button Holes

in ONE HOUR on any material!

With the

EYELET BUTTON-HOLE ATTACHMENT.

Sent on Receipt of Price $6.00

Is easily operated on any sewing machine. Does strong, handsome and stylish work. Send for circular. In ordering, name your machine. If your sewing machine Agent does not keep it, address

EYELET BUTTON-HOLE ATTACHMENT CO.,
Lincoln Bldg., 1 Union Square, N. Y.

SALESMEN WANTED at once. A few good men to sell our goods by sample to the wholesale & retail trade. We are the largest manufacturers in our line. Liberal salary paid. Permanent position. Money advanced for wages, advertising, etc. For terms ad. Centennial Mfg. Co., Chicago.

SENSIBLE WOMEN
all want FERRIS'
GOOD SENSE
CORSET WAISTS.
THOUSANDS NOW IN USE.
Best for Health, Economy and Beauty.
BUTTONS at front instead of CLASPS.
RING BUCKLE at hip for Hose supporters.
Tape-fastened Buttons—*won't pull off.*
Cord-Edge Button Holes—*wont wear out.*
FIT ALL AGES—Infants to Adults.
Sold by Leading
RETAILERS
everywhere.
Send for Circular,
FERRIS BROS.,
Manufacturers,
341 BROADWAY, New York.
MARSHALL FIELD & CO., CHICAGO,
WHOLESALE WESTERN AGENTS.

AGENTS Wanted. Liberal Salary Paid. At home or to travel. *Team furnished free.* P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

Publisher's Notes.

What Our Agents are Doing with "Glimpses of Fifty Years."

"I worked two afternoons the past week and sold eight books. I think I shall do nicely with 'Glimpses,' as everybody I see is interested in its author."

"I find a keen interest in my book wherever I go. Miss Willard is so extensively known that the disagreeable part of canvassing, introducing the book, is already done. My last week's work is fairly good, eleven cloth, six half and five full morocco books. I shall place one hundred copies in the territory you have assigned me."

"I have been selling a book called '——,' for the last three months, but have been told by so many people that they would take my book if it were 'Glimpses of Fifty Years,' by Miss Willard, that I have decided to order an outfit and give my whole time to the work. In fact, I already have seven orders, provided I get the agency."

"The thirty-eight copies of 'Glimpses' you shipped me on the 4th inst., came in good condition. I never had so pleasant a time delivering books. Every subscriber was as anxious to get the book as I was to get the pay for it. I wish to thank you for the lovely premium copy you sent me and shall try hard to earn another one with my next order."

"I did not expect to do much with my book when I ordered the outfit, but have been happily disappointed. I have worked only at odd hours during the last three months, but find that I have over fifty orders for delivery in September and October. If I can secure others I shall do so."

What a Reader of "Glimpses" Says.

"I have just finished reading 'Glimpses of Fifty Years.' Few books have ever touched my heart like this one, and helped me to be a better friend, wife and mother. Miss Willard cannot be other than an inspiration to every thoughtful woman, and there is one woman here in the great West that returns thanks every day to our Heavenly Father for raising up such womanhood as she represents. God bless her!"

Willard Souvenir Cards.

September 28 has been set apart as Harvest Home Day in honor of its being the birthday of Miss Willard. Last year we prepared a set of twelve cards with illuminated texts on one side, and witty, wise, or winning quotations of Miss Willard's on the other side. This year we have another set ready with new words of wisdom and helpfulness. The cards are put up in packages of twelve. We offer them at a low rate in packages only, viz.:

1 package,	$ .25
8 assorted p'kgs (96 cards)	1.60

We had orders for great numbers of these pretty cards last year. Send for what you will need soon. One of the sets will have Miss Willard's new poem, "Saloons, Saloons, Saloons Must Go!" printed thereon, and this will be especially useful in Nebraska. It is urged that September 28 be made a Nebraska day. See *The Young Crusader* for particulars.

Methods vs. Hit or Miss.

The real work of the W. C. T. U. is done, not in conventions, nor assemblies, nor popular convocations of whatever name, but in the education received in the home work, in the effort to get laws passed or laws obeyed that will help the neighborhood where you live and in preparing for local meetings where topics are discussed that widen out from neighborhood bounds to world-wide interests. The last Monthly Responsive Reading is on "Music," and is written by Mrs. Mather D. Kimball. It teems with suggestions which many people would never think of, touching music in public gatherings, at L. T. L. meetings, in local unions, etc. The music at the National W. C. T. U. Convention in Chicago last fall was under Mrs. Kimball's charge, and was exceptionally well taken care of. You will do well to use this (the July Reading) and the August one on "Fairs" by Mrs. J. R. Nichols, at your meetings. The cost? A trifle compared with value received, only

$1 for 13 Copies to One Address One Year.

Address WOMAN'S TEM. PUB. ASS'N,
161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

For insect bites use Pond's Extract.

CHICAGO SHOPPING FREE. Send for circular. **Mrs. Shergold,** 3524 Lake Ave., Chicago Ill.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.
The Chicago Polytechnic Institute is modelled after the London Polytechnic and People's Palace. It affords instruction in all practical branches, including trades of all kinds, slöjd (free) and cooking, millinery and dressmaking. Being philanthropic, its charges are merely nominal. For free illustrated catalogue, address SECRETARY LEGG, S. E. cor. Madison St. and Fifth Ave.

Ball's Corsets in a variety of styles. Most comfortable corset ever made. Kabo Corsets of perfect fit, in various styles and lengths. Kabo never breaks. Ball's Waists are the best in the world for Ladies, Misses and Children. All with soft eyelets.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
CHICAGO CORSET CO.,
CHICAGO AND NEW YORK.

LADIES! Use only Brown's French Dressing on your Boots and Shoes.

VanHouten's Cocoa
"BEST & GOES FARTHEST."
The purest, most soluble—the *original* cocoa. Invented, patented and made in Holland. Delicate, stimulating, nutritious, much better for the nerves than tea and coffee. Ask for VAN HOUTEN'S, take no other. 161

FREE A valuable pamphlet on Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Nervous Prostration sent free to any address. **Gluten Entire Wheat Flour Co., 135 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.**

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY
CHANCE FOR ALL TO enjoy a cup of Perfect Tea. A trial order of 3½ pounds of fine Tea, either Oolong, Japan, Imperial, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Mixed, English Breakfast or Sun Sun Chop, sent by mail on receipt of $2.00. Be particular and state what kind of Tea you want. Greatest inducements ever offered to get orders for our celebrated Teas, Coffees and Baking Powder. For full particulars address **The Great American Tea Co.,** P.O. Box 289, 31 and 33 Vesey St., New York

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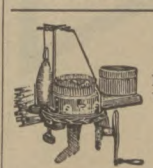

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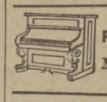
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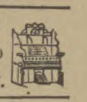

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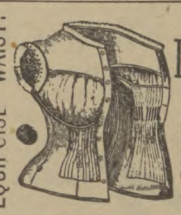

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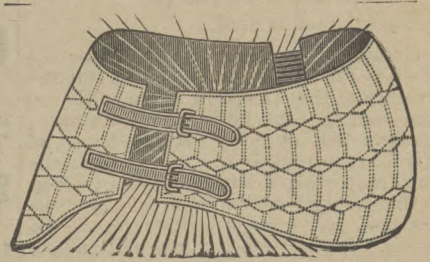

THE ABOVE CUT ILLUSTRATES OUR MAGNETIC Belt. One of the grandest appliances ever made for Lame Back, Weakness of Spine and any diseases of the Kidneys. This belt will give relief in Five Minutes, and has never failed to cure Lame Back! It has no equal for Kidney Disease. It is nature's own power concentrated and will do more good in one hour than all other remedies will do in one week. It is the crowning triumph of the nineteenth century! Whole families are often cured by wearing one Belt in turn. It gives off LIFE and WARMTH the moment it touches the body. We can refer to one thousand people now wearing this Belt. Never since Galileo has there been given to the world such a potential power for curing diseases as DR. THACHER'S MAGNETIC SHIELDS. We challenge the civilized world to produce the equal of this Magnetic Belt for curing disease. If every reader of THE UNION SIGNAL will send for our book the law of magnetic impartation will be explained to them. Every lady in the land should wear this belt, as it is a perfect protection against pain and sickness at all periods of life. Write us for information of vital interest to you.

MAGNETIC SHIELD CO.,
No. 6 Central Music Hall, Chicago, Ill.

GOLD PLATED
WARRANTED GENUINE.

$4.95

Don't buy a common looking silver watch when you can now obtain for the small sum of $4.95 a handsome genuine 14 karat gold plated hunting case, full engraved watch with a first-class full jeweled movement a perfect timekeeper, genuine lever and full plate handsomely damaskeened and ornamented, fully equal in appearance to the watches regularly sold by jewelers at from $25 to $35. In carrying this watch you have the credit of carrying a solid gold watch, as the plating process is got down so fine now-a-days that it is almost impossible to detect the difference. The engraving on the case is just the same as on the high priced watches, and is in the very loveliest and latest patterns. Some will doubt our ability to be able to supply such a watch at this price, and to convince you that we mean just what we say we make the following most extraordinary offer for the next 30 days.

READ!

Cut this out and send it with your order, and we will promptly ship the watch to you by express C. O. D. with instructions to the express agent to allow you to examine it at the express office. If on examination you are convinced that it is a bargain, pay the agent $4.95 and the express charges and it is yours, otherwise you pay nothing and it will be returned at our expense. We could not afford to make such an offer as this, unless we were confident that the watch will not only please you, but be a surprise to you. Bear in mind this price will be for 30 days from the date of this paper only.

14k 14k

THE NAT'L M'F'G AND IMPORTING CO.,
(Incorporated) **191 & 193 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.**

ILLINOIS PAPER COMPANY,

181 Monroe St., CHICAGO,
Manufacturers and Dealers in Book & Cover Paper

Patronize our Advertisers and Mention The Union Signal when Answering Advertisements.

Signal Notes.

MRS. I. J. HOWARD, superintendent of jail and prison department, New York City, found time and spirit, amid her hard, sorrowful work, to write a sprightly parody on "Who Killed Cock Robin?" upon the doom of the Endres Bill:

"Speaker Husted,
Thoroughly disgusted,"

dealt the death blow;

"A whisky bribed scout
With a 'Ring' in his snout
He laid it out."

"The votes of the brave,
They dug its grave."

Governor Hill was chief mourner.

"Great Dr. MacPharson
He acted as parson."

"The brewers with fear,
Their end being near
They carried the bier."

"The *New York World*, of course
It followed the hearse."

"But a loud song of praise
The people will raise,"

because the bill is dead.

GEORGE T. ANGELL says that nine out of every ten dollars thus far paid into the treasury of the American Humane Education Society have been paid by women; nineteen out of every twenty Bands of Mercy are presided over by women, the same proportion of letters showing interest in the work are written by women, and the best book ever written for the protection of horses, "Black Beauty," was written by a woman.

THE Annual Report of the United Kingdom Band of Hope gives a total of 16,724 societies and 1,975,696 members; an increase of 2,072 societies and 171,576 members during the year. Seven lecturers are employed to lecture in schools on the effects of liquor, hold conferences with teachers and in other ways promote the cause of scientific temperance teaching. The funds to pay them were largely raised at the annual Bazaar at Cheltenham.

PENNSYLVANIA Prohibitionists, gathered six hundred and fifty strong in state convention, adopted a strong platform and nominated Charles Miller for Governor, and Charles E. Hyatt, Lieutenant-Governor.

DR. RAZIE KOUTLOIAROFF-HANUM, a Mohammedan woman born in the Crimea, has passed a brilliant examination as physician and surgeon before the college authorities at Odessa, and is admitted to practice. Dr. Koutloiaroff-Hanum is the first Mohammedan woman physician regularly graduated. Women, too, are now being employed for the first time by the Mohammedan government as telegraphic clerks and ticket agents on the Trans-Caspian railroad.

THE graduates from the Yale divinity school have been under the instruction of a woman professor of elocution. It is said that the recent class was of remarkably good character in their bearing and the quality of their performance.

COL. WOODFORD has been doing grand work on the Pacific Coast. He gave four weeks to Port Townsend, commencing with small audiences which grew till the Opera House could not hold all who wished to hear him. Fully sixty per cent were young men, just the class he is most successful in reaching. The *Leader* of Port Townsend says in regard to his meeting: "The results of this series of temperance meetings are beyond calculation. It is probably the first time in the history of Port Townsend that the town was moved by work of this character. Even Moody failed to touch the right chord here and was compelled to leave without accomplishing much." At the close of the series, the organization employing him found that the collections had paid all expenses and left them with eighty dollars in their treasury.

GENERAL NEGRIER, of the French army, has just issued an order to the garrison at Nantes containing the following paragraph: "Officers and non-commissioned officers are reminded that in no part of the 'theory' are military commands accompanied by swearing or blasphemy; consequently the General orders that henceforth such coarse words be omitted from commands."

MR. GOSCHEN'S licensing proposal seems likely to cause a serious division in the Church of England Temperance Society. Canon Wilberforce has already left it. Other ecclesiastics are following his example; and the *Guardian* begs them to hasten their departure if they imagine that the Church of England will not accept temperance reform unless it includes the ruin of the publicans.

FULL WEIGHT PURE
DR PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE

Mrs Ursula D Herrick 2419 19th st 11 1891

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and most Healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime, or Alum. Sold only in Cans.
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.
NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

GRANULA
The most nutritious and digestible of Foods. Send for pamphlet. Trial box by mail 36c. Address Our Home Granula Co., Dansville, N. Y.

ACME CORSET & DRESS PROTECTOR
A complete garment worn under the corset or flannels, protecting the clothing from perspiration. Cheaper than dress shields, one pair doing the work of six.
Misses' bust measure, 28-33, $ .80
Ladies' " " 34-39, 1.00
M. DEWEY, Mnfr., 1397 W. Monroe St., Chicago. } AGENTS
Send Money by P. O. Order. Catalogue free. } WANTED

EDUCATIONAL.

Education in American Homes.

The famous Chautauqua Reading Circle now beginning its fourteenth year has become a power in the land. Thousands of busy people are reading in home, shop and railway car. This winter English History, Language and Literature will receive special attention. The readings are by leading authors of the day. A woman writes: "I wish I had more time for study. I am a busy mother; our family numbers eleven and we have no servants. Still, where there is a will there is a way, and I often take my sewing or knitting in hand and my daughter reads to me." Address John H. Vincent, Drawer 194, Buffalo, N. Y., for full details.

"*The Oread*" free, tells how students of small means may gain a **Normal, Collegiate, Art** or **Musical** education or a **Course** in **Stenography** and **Typewriting** at **Mt. Carroll (Ill.) Sem.**

MILWAUKEE COLLEGE. Milwaukee, Wis. For Young Women. For Catalogue address C. R. KINGSLEY, Ph. D., Pres't.

CHICAGO FEMALE COLLEGE
Morgan Park (near Chicago). Boarding School for Girls and Young Ladies. For catalogue address G. THAYER, LL. D., Morgan Park, Ill., or 77 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

MICHIGAN FEMALE SEMINARY. Kalamazoo, Mich.
Opens Sept. 11, '90. College, Preparatory and advanced courses of study. Fine advantages in Music and Art. Steam Heat. Pass'r Elevator. Send for catalogue No. E. ISABELLA G. FRENCH, Prin.

TODD SEMINARY FOR BOYS AND YOUTH
42d year commences Sept. 17, 1890. Boys from eight to eighteen years preferred—prepared for college or business. A delightful home—manners, morals and health carefully guarded. Address Rev. R. K. TODD, A. M., Prin., Woodstock, Ill.

JACKSONVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY
Preparatory and Collegiate Courses, Modern Languages, Elocution, *SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS*. 60th Year.
ILLINOIS CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
All departments of Musical Instruction. 20th Year.
E. F. BULLARD, A. M., Prin. & Supt. Jacksonville, Ill.

The St. Louis Hygienic College
OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.
Will begin its Fourth annual course of instruction Wednesday, October 1, 1890. This is the only hygienic college in the United States; it is legally chartered and officered, and has a full graded course of three years. Men and women are admitted.
Address for announcement, S. W. DODDS, M.D., 2826 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE
NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON.
A School of the highest grade on the West bank of the Hudson, 25 miles from New York. Preparatory Work for Young Men, College for Ladies, 12 teachers. Full Courses of study. Steam heat, pleasant home, and absolute health. An endowment takes ladies at $200. Next year opens Sept. 17. Send for Catalogue.
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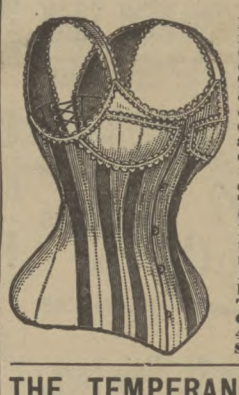
GET ORDERS
FOR TEAS, BAKING POWDER AND PURE SPICES.
We are the only Tea firm who give Premiums to Club Raisers and, at the same time, Presents to Consumers. We give Gold Watches, Silver Ware, Tea, Dinner and Toilet Sets, Hanging and Stand Lamps, and hundreds of other useful articles. 3½ lbs. any kind of Tea by mail, $2.00. Agent wanted in each town. Big Pay. For terms address YAMASHIRO TEA CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
List of 500 Presents for Consumers.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH
FOR BEAUTY OF POLISH, SAVING LABOR, CLEANLINESS, DURABILITY & CHEAPNESS. UNEQUALLED. NO ODOR WHEN HEATED.
Do not take any chances of being poisoned or burned to death with Liquid Stove Polish, paints, and enamels in bottles. The "Rising Sun Stove Polish" is safe, odorless, brilliant, the cheapest and best stove polish made, and the consumer pays for no expensive tin or glass with every purchase.

Pure Drugs at Model Pharmacy, 1542 W. Mich. St., Duluth, Minn.

GOOD HEALTH.

Lady Agents wanted, for THE THOMAS GOOD HEALTH CORSET WAIST. Thousands in use. Corded, Boned, Buttoned or clasped at front; will fit old ladies, young women and growing girls. Every lady wishing a beautiful figure and also comfort will buy The Thomas Good Health Corset Waist. HUNDREDS sent by mail to women unable to obtain them of our Agents. All mail orders promptly filled.
THE THOMAS CORSET Parlors, 405 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

THE TEMPERANCE TEMPLE.
An elegant Photogravure, size 10x13 inches, of this magnificent building now erecting under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, at Chicago, in which thousands of people throughout the country are interested, will be sent FREE to any one desiring same, with our compliments, on receipt of ten cents to cover postage and expense of mailing.
FOX, SHEPHERD & CO.,
REAL ESTATE & INVESTMENTS,
85 Dearborn St., Chicago.

CHICAGO KINDERGARTEN TRAINING SCHOOL.
ELIZABETH HARRISON, - - - Principal.
Re-opens Sept. 15, 1890. For circulars and other information apply to MISS ALICE McROY,
2323 Indiana Ave., Chicago Ill.

JAPANESE BRIC-A-BRAC
Shipped to Church Fairs on Consignment; get our circulars.
THE FORMOSA,
86 STATE ST., CHICAGO.

"UNRIVALLED" "WORLD RENOWNED"
IMPERIAL GRANUM
SAFE, NOURISHING, DELICIOUS, PURE
FOOD
THE GREAT AMERICAN DIETETIC PREPARATION FOR NURSING MOTHERS, INFANTS AND
CHILDREN
FOR
INVALIDS
CONVALESCENTS AND THE AGED.
THOUSANDS OF UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING SALES PROVE
MERITED SUCCESS.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. SHIPPING DEPOT. JOHN CARLE & SONS-NEW YORK

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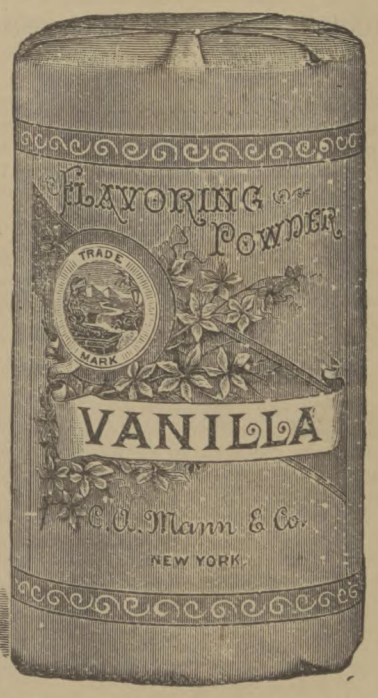
WANTED for the VAN ORDEN CORSETS. Every lady wishing *good health* and a *beautiful figure* buys them. Quick sales. Good pay. Send for terms and circular.
VAN ORDEN CORSET CO., 22 Clinton Place, N.Y.

LADIES! write for terms. $3 sample corset free to agents. Lewis Schiele & Co., 390 Broadway, N.Y.

NEW ENGLISH PERFUME,
Crab-Apple Blossoms.
(*Malus Coronaria.*)

Chief among the scents of the season is **Crab-Apple Blossoms**, a delicate perfume of highest quality and fragrance.—*London Court Journal.*
It would not be possible to conceive of a more delicate and delightful perfume than the **Crab-Apple Blossoms**, which is put up by *The Crown Perfumery Co.*, of London. It has the aroma of spring in it, and one could use it for a life time and never tire of it.—*New York Observer.*
Put up in 1, 2, 3 and 4 ounce bottles.
THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO.,
177 New Bond St., London. Sold Everywhere.
Send 12 cents in stamps to **Caswell, Massey & Co., New York**, who will mail a trial Bijou sample bottle of the above delicious **Crab-Apple Blossom Perfume** to any address.

RIDGE'S FOOD
Will be found invaluable for Cholera Infantum and all Summer Complaints, children or adults. *His note medicine* but will be retained & sustain life when everything else fails. 4 sizes 35 cts. up.

Flavoring Powders.


What's the use of Flavoring Powders? Liquid Extracts are good enough? Well, we don't think you would say that if you had tried the powders. Liquid Extracts might, perhaps, be as good if we could always be sure that the real stuff was used in their composition. But alcohol is a powerful disguise, and the temptation to adulterate is too often irresistible to manufacturers. The result is often the poorest excuse for a flavor. Mexican Vanilla costs ten times as much as Tonka Beans, and notwithstanding that the latter is as different to the real stuff as chicory is to coffee, it goes for Vanilla Extract, dependence upon the strength of the alcohol used with it being unlimited. Why not go back to first principles? In some instances it would be better, as, for instance, in grated Vanilla Beans, or nutmeg. Essential Oils of some flavors are delicious, but they take a steady and skilled hand to use them. Too large a quantity would ruin the article flavored.

Some have said to us that they had no use for Lemon, as the grated rind is preferable. Perhaps it is, but then you only use the outside of the fruit, and the pulp is apt to be wasted, unless you make lemonade of it immediately. Take off the outer rind, and the lemon dries up very quickly. Our flavorings can't be adulterated. You would detect it at once. But they contain all of the active principle necessary. Try them. Send us 50 cents, and we will mail you a 1-ounce bottle each of the Lemon and Vanilla.

(**Inducements to Agents.**)

C. A. MANN & CO., 48 Murray St., NEW YORK

Advertisers want to know what paper pays best. Mention The Union Signal.

THE UNION SIGNAL

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WORLD'S AND NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

"THOU HAST GIVEN A BANNER TO THEM THAT FEAR THEE; THAT IT MAY BE DISPLAYED BECAUSE OF THE TRUTH."

Vol. XVI.—No. 38.] CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, September 18, 1890. [Price $1.50 per Year.

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SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Kentucky's Constitutional Convention is in session at Frankfort.

Reports from the south show prospects for the cotton crop unusually good.

Thirty-eight saloons have been closed by the sheriff in Deadwood, South Dakota.

Gov. Hill, of New York, has vetoed the bill establishing the system of police matrons.

The first state election in Wyoming resulted in the election of the entire Republican ticket.

Miss Willard and Miss Gordon went to Nebraska Monday, to give two weeks' work in the campaign.

The National Prohibition committee have secured the $1,000 a month and is now working to raise it to $1,500.

The *Lever* last week printed nearly three columns of names of Nebraska business men who protest against saloons.

The Photographers' Association of America, at its late meeting in Washington, gave to the National Museum a statue of Daguerre.

Dakota Republicans showed their appreciation of good service by renominating Representative Pickler for Congress, by acclamation.

The Westinghouse-Pullman combination for manufacturing electric cars propose putting in a half million dollar plant at Pullman.

General Cailor Ezeta who has been provisional president of San Salvador is elected President, receiving thirty-six out of thirty-seven votes.

The Grant Monument Association, of New York, has adopted the plan for the memorial presented by John H. Duncan. The cost is to be $500,000.

The People's Municipal League, of New York, is promised the support of ninety per cent of the clergy of that city, in the effort to elect an honest mayor.

Ex-president White of Cornell University, late Minister to Berlin, was married last week to Helen Magill, daughter of the president of Swarthmore College.

Rev. Samuel Plantz and his wife, Myra Goodwin Plantz, a favorite contributor to W. T. P. A. publications, sailed for Europe last week, for a year's study in Berlin.

General Booth of the Salvation Army announces a gigantic scheme for the reclamation of social outcasts, including homes of refuge, industrial education and religious instruction.

Hon. Henry Wade Rogers, LL.D., the newly-elected President of the Northwestern University adds another to the list of laymen called to the presidency of great educational institutions.

The United States man-of-war Baltimore, conveying the remains of Captain Ericsson arrived in Stockholm, Friday, having made the run from New York to Gothenburg in seventeen days.

The Rock Island, Ill., Prohibitionists have nominated for county superintendent of public schools, Mrs. Mary E. Metzgar, president of the district W. C. T. U., one of the most efficient white-ribboners of the state.

The first state convention of Washington Prohibitionists met at Seattle, nominated Robert Abernathy for Congress, elected Judge Range chairman of state central committee, and raised $2,000 to prosecute the campaign.

The census returns show that Kansas has increased in population from 996,000 in 1880 to 1,680,000 in 1890. Kansas farmers have been more prompt in paying for farm implements than those of either Nebraska or Missouri. So says the record.

Emperor William recently ordered a thorough examination of all children in the manufactories and offices of the German government, and sent all the delicate ones to the seashore, at government expense, for a fortnight's enjoyment of the sea breezes.

The directors of the Columbian Exposition voted unanimously to retain the dual site for the Fair, the Lake Front and Jackson Park. The tendered resignation of Vice-president Bryan was not accepted, much to the gratification of all who know that gentleman's ability.

The Commonwealth Club of Durham, N. C., lately gave an elegant banquet to the State Press Association, and made a decided innovation by excluding wine. The Press Association so appreciated this action that it tendered its hearty thanks for this mark of Durham's regard for the cause of temperance and for the testimony such action bears to the sobriety of North Carolina editors.

Chicago was greatly shocked Saturday to find that saloon men had secured options on eight blocks just at the north entrance of Jackson Park, the site of the Columbian Fair. The park is surrounded by "prohibited districts" with the exception of these eight blocks which, for some reason, were exempt, though few knew it, until saloonkeepers discovered the fact, and pounced down upon the property. So says the *Inter Ocean*.

WYOMING W. C. T. U. holds its convention at Cheyenne, October 2 and 3. All unions in the state are urged to send delegates.

MRS. C. B. BUELL has returned from the East, and is to give the address at the eighth Illinois district convention at Wheaton, the evening of Sept. 25. This convention opens with a social on the evening of Sept. 23 and continues two days, including School of Method Drills in its program.

THE good ship Werra with Miss Ames on board arrived at New York safely early Friday morning. Miss Helen Hood, who had gone on to meet Miss Ames, was at the wharf to receive her and they came directly on to Chicago, arriving Saturday night. It goes without saying that a glad welcome awaited the home coming of our associate editor, who returns full of inspiration and health to resume her work on THE UNION SIGNAL.

WHILE making plans for the Membership Crusade, remember to plan for increased subscription lists to THE UNION SIGNAL. Seek to secure the name of each new member as a subscriber to the National organ; in no other way can you do so much to insure intelligent interest and efficiency among the new recruits as by bringing them into touch with the work being accomplished through this organization all round the world. Secure names also for the World's Petition. Send to Miss Alice Briggs, Evanston, for blanks.

A PASTOR writing from North Dakota says that their saloons went out July 1st, but business has not suffered as it was prophesied it would. On the contrary it has improved, and the change for the better in men coming there to work in the harvest fields is very noticeable. This time last year drunken men were to be met on every corner, and drunken rows among foreigners were of common occurrence. This year the "drunk and disorderlies" have vanished with the saloons, and the harvest was gathered without hindrance because of drunken workmen.

ALL will be glad to hear that our National recording secretary, Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, is recovering from her five weeks' illness which has kept her close prisoner to her bed. Her recovery is slow, as her strength was quite exhausted; the thousands who love her unite in thanksgivings to God for the present improvement, and earnest prayers for complete restoration to health. Her first returning strength was spent in work on the World's Petition. A communication concerning it is received too late for insertion this week, but will appear next. Meanwhile let the work of securing signatures to the petition be pushed.

EVERYWHERE Dr. Kelley speaks he is greeted with great audiences and produces a profound impression; Tennessee was never so stirred before. *The Issue* gives a list of nearly forty appointments for him, covering the time till Oct. 25, and says that by force of argument and appeal he is winning hundreds to prohibition. His is heroic treatment of public matters and people love to follow a brave thinker. The Southern people are a thinking people, and he appeals directly to their judgment and moral sense. The fight he is making in Tennessee is the fight that will yet deliver the South from the Bourbon rule of whisky politics. His shots are hot and heavy, and good dodgers as his political opponents are, they cannot dodge them.

THE *Congregationalist*, Boston, makes a very practical suggestion concerning work for Sunday closing of the Columbian Exposition. It says what we all know to be the fact, that if the Fair is kept open at all, it will be as a money-making arrangement. The way to close it is to show that it will *not* pay. To accomplish this it is not petitions to the commissioners that are needed, but appeals to the really Christian portion of the public which shall tell on the receipts. Let there be a great league formed all over the land, which shall pledge its members, first, to have nothing to do, as contributors of machinery, or goods, or in any other manner whatsoever, with this Chicago Exhibition, unless it be solemnly pledged beforehand that it shall be a Sabbath-keeping exposition; and second, not to visit it, or to aid others to visit it, if it shall be kept open seven days in the week.

"VAUNTING ambition doth o'erleap itself." This seems to be the fate of the cigarette picture. Every firm manufacturing cigarettes has striven to outdo every other in the number and the nastiness of the pictures with which it tries to coax custom. This has come to such a pass that every firm spends a fortune each year on its pictures. One lithographic firm in Philadelphia last year furnished one cigarette company with 15.000,000 pictures, besides 100,000 albums for prizes, as we explained a few weeks ago, for buying the greatest number of cigarettes. It did a similar amount of work for other firms. It is estimated that for the last five years the leading cigarette manufacturers have paid, in the aggregate, at least $2,000,000 annually for these pictures. Now they have gone into a "combine," whose central object is to reduce the expense of advertising cigarettes. As the pictures have been the most expensive part of this advertising, work in this direction is to be largely curtailed, if not dropped altogether. Thus a little good will come out of all this badness; there will not be quite so much impurity mingled with the fumes of the diabolical cigarette.

PROF. SWING, writing to the *Chicago Journal*, says: "'Bottled goods' are dependent for their existence upon the general ignorance of the human race as to the reason and value of water. Not all men, women and boys would ask much happiness or profit from bottled goods did they know the goodness and absolute joy of water. Even ginger ale and apollinaris are poor, false, painted creatures compared with good, pure water. When the English, German and American physical machinery has become clogged with the sediment of all kinds of alcoholic and diabolic drinks it is taken to some natural springs to be washed out. Gallons of water will sometimes wash clean all the human filters and send back the machine to new life and new happiness. When the old lady in the dimness of her eyesight oiled the kitchen clock by means of a feather dipped in the gum-arabic jug, the pendulum felt fresh for a time, but the false oil soon closed in on the wheels and the timepiece ceased to mark the hours. When the old lady's son, home from college, learned all the facts of the case he took down the machinery and soaked it for two hours in a tub of warm water. Thus men, half-dead by means of 'bottled goods,' can often have life extended by means of most copious draughts of good water. The water washes the soiled fabric of the flesh." His conclusion of the whole matter is that "Water is the best thing."

Contributed.

W. C. T. U.

BY JOHN G. WOOLLEY.

[A lady in New England asked: "What *is* the W. C. T. U?"]

You ask me who "these temperance women" are;
I speak from hearsay, partly; but I'm told
That if a man be so enslaved to drink
That his whole nature is a mass of dregs,
Infiltrated with muddy alcohol
And grosser poisons, they will lend a hand—
A woman's hand—to lead him back to life.
And that seems noble to my mind. The more,
As I was such some thirty months ago,
And might, perhaps, be in like case again.
"Might be," I say—as better men have been,
For even now the million-headed asp
Of drink coils ambushed in gray paint and lace
And evergreens and food and medicine
And back of altar rails; erect to strike,
Without a hiss or even the scant alarm
Of the swift rattle of an honest snake. . . .
But is it true they ask the right to vote?
No, surely not the "*right*" for that they have.
But I am told, that if a woman love
So well that she would fight for those she loves,
Like Fair Clorinda for the holy grave—
The peerless woman-knight of Tasso's song,—
They do demand for her, in any line
Where unsexed valor would entitle her,
A place to stand or fall. Equality,
Before, behind, under, at, in the law;
God over all, and only Jesus Christ
Between His throne and all humanity
Down to the lowest level of the state,
Without a grade or disability
But disobedience and infancy;
I call that Christian, inasmuch as love,
Atoning or defensive, knows no race,
Nor sex, nor speech, nor bond, nor free.
And if the shoulders of a woman's Son
Bear up the Government, what fitter voice
Than hers to speak with power, in His name!
But is it true that they are partisan?
Yes. When the sneering robber of their homes
Stood out before his lesser fellow fiends
All helmeted and mailed and greaved and targed
With statutes made to fit his vital parts,
And hurled defiance at the sovereign will,
And cursed them by his gods, and men who held
That will, fled terrified, and stood aghast
And mute, till from the cowering multitude
A youth stood forth, and asked to meet the foe
(Curses and jeers in front, and from behind
Commingling jeers and prayers unnatural
Might well have made him nerveless for his task,
But he stood bravely); then, I understand,
These women tied their badge of ribbon white
Upon the breast of that devoted one,
Nor tried to pin it to the milky way
Of nebulous sympathy that lay behind.
I call that simply honest. Who would choose
A champion whom she knew was false to her?
Or imbecile, or sympathetic knave in full retreat,
Or doubtful giant, when a *certain* boy
Would wear her colors in bright victory
Or gallant death beneath the open sky?

Lake City, Minn.

A BRAND FROM THE FIRE.

BY MINDAH E. MERRIFIELD.

The light streamed through the dirty broken window; a faint light it was, only the fast fading rays of the pale March sun, as it sent a parting glance before going to rest. One could hardly imagine that the same sun which threw a ruby glow over the pictures and carpets, as it shone in the plate glass windows on the avenues, could give such a feeble light in the little attic room, on the fourth floor of a wretched tenement house. But the one window was very dirty, and the glass was a mass of cracks.

There was but one bright thing in the room, which was almost destitute of furniture, and that was the golden head of a child about seven years old. She sat on the floor, her small, bare feet curled under her for warmth, and her great gray eyes fixed on the slanting sunbeam, which was fast growing dim; her arms were clasped around her knees, and she was singing in a high, childish voice, these words of the ever beautiful hymn:

"All beauty bright and vernal,
When Jesus comes;
All glory, grand, eternal,
When Jesus comes."

The air was very nearly correct, and over and over the child sang the words; her little face wore a look of delight at her own music, and she still sang on as the light faded out of the sky, and twilight fell. A quick step on the rickety stairs brought her song suddenly to a close, the door was flung open and a girl entered—and *such* a girl! She could not have been much over twenty, but the expression of a sinful woman of forty was on her face; the roses on her cheeks had not been given by nature, neither had the sparkle to her eyes.

"Well, Nell, what's the row? You seem happy all by yourself."

"I don't know, Belle; I guess I would be if I didn't want to know so many things. What makes folks call you reckless, Belle? I want to know that most of all, first."

The girl laughed uneasily: "Because I ain't afeard of the devil himself, I s'pose. Now quit your questions, and we will have a bit to eat. I have got a candle, and we'll have it afore the old man gets in, if he comes. See, Nell, bread and meat, and some dear little cakes for you."

"Oh, Belle! where did you get so much?" The little face lighted up, and the child ran for their few dishes, that she spread on an old box which served for a table. The meal was soon over, and, blowing out their candle they sat in the dark, watching through the tiny window the efforts of the moon to make its way through the dark clouds.

The child crept up in the girl's arms, and laid her head on her shoulder. "Belle," she said at last, "when will Jesus come, and *who is* Jesus?"

The girl laughed scornfully: "You won't see Him very soon, I can tell you; He don't trouble Himself about this quarter."

"Well, who is He, anyway, Belle?" persisted the child. "It will be awful nice when He does come; I heard a lady sing about Him one day; she sang a lot, but this is all I remember," and the child's voice rang out clear and full in the old refrain. "Won't you tell me?" she said, after the song was ended, as the girl gave no sign of an answer.

"You mustn't ask so many questions, Nell," she said, speaking slowly and decidedly, "for I don't know about such things; but this much I *do know*, people go and sing, and talk about what He will do, and how good *He* was, and helps *them* to be, but they wouldn't walk on the same street with me, and *you*, they wouldn't think worth notice. Jesus is for rich folks, but not for poor ones."

The clock struck nine, and the girl rose and led the little one to her dark pallet of straw, covered with a miserable apology of a blanket, and, after fixing her as best she could, with a hasty good-night she was gone.

The head of this wretched household was a man known as "Old Martin." It had been so long since he had been called anything else, I doubt if he could have told whether his first or last name was Martin. His wife had died a little more than fifteen years before, leaving behind her a five-year-old child for whom it would have been far better could she have taken it with her; but fate forbade, and little Belle was left to fight her way up through poverty, crime, and vice of every kind. Nell had been taught to call Belle, sister, though why, no one knew; it could not have been because Belle cared; even a casual observer could see they were not alike.

Was it any wonder with her surroundings she was an outcast? Five years before, when Nell was a baby, a gentle, white-faced lady had talked to her and prayed for her, and Belle's heart had been touched, and she had tried earnestly to do right, but one place after another was refused her, or if she did obtain one, some one was sure to know her story, and directly the finger of scorn was pointed at her, and she was sent away in disgrace. The gentle, pale-faced lady had gone to her long home, and though Belle made an effort for the sake of this one friend, it seemed to be of no use to try any longer. Was it any wonder that she said, "Jesus was for rich folks?" So at last she had gone back to her old ways, and had grown more reckless than ever; the only thing on earth she cared for was little Nell. And Nell, poor little waif, in some of her wanderings had heard this hymn, which had given hope and comfort to older hearts than hers.

The morning light was streaming in at the little window when she awoke, but the place by her side was vacant; Belle had not come in, but this was not unusual, so Nell scrambled up, washed her face, and with her fingers put back her hair from her eyes, and her toilet was made. The remains of their supper furnished her with breakfast, and that finished, she slipped out into the street. The first person she met was a wretched looking child some three or four years older than herself, who exclaimed as she came in sight, "Now, Miss, what will you do? Where do you s'pose Belle is? The cops got her last night, and she'll get six months, so old Moll says, then where'll you go to?"

The child looked at her informer for a moment in wonder, and then with a cry fled down the street; up one, and down another, never stopping till she reached the court room, where they told her she would find Belle. There were a dozen or more to be sent down for one offense or another, but her quick eye singled out the tall form, and pushing her way through the crowd, she sprang into Belle's arms.

It was a scene for a painter, the dingy court room, the blue-coated officers, the crowd of idlers, and the bold-faced girl, who had preserved her air of bravado through it all, now holding in her arms the little child with its tangled hair and big, wild eyes. An officer attempted to take her away but the girl fought like a tiger cat; then a woman, who had been busy in another part of the room and had not noticed the scene, stepped up to her, and held out her arms.

It was before the day of police matrons, but the lady wore a little pin with the magic letters, W. C. T. U., on it, and in whatever state you found her, she was in some such place. Those familiar with W. C. T. U. workers would not have to guess long to find out who she was, as they gazed on the pure, pale face, so like a lily, and the most hardened criminal would soften before those calm, clear, blue eyes which were like bits of summer sky. She stretched out her arms and said simply, "Won't you trust her to me? you know you *can't* care for her just now." The girl gave her one steadfast look, but the blue eyes never faltered, nor did the smile fade from her lips; and then Belle put the child in the arms ready to receive her, without a word, but the great tears gathered and rolled over her cheeks, though she made no sound.

Nell cried bitterly for awhile after Belle was finally taken away, but when her protector placed her in a cab and sat down beside her, her mind flew back to the long unanswered question, and she looked wistfully up into the face beside her. "What is it, little one?" the lady said kindly. "Please, marm, *can't you* tell me when Jesus will come?" The lady looked puzzled as she said smiling, "I don't think I understand what you mean, dear."

"Why, you see, the song said everything would be good, and we should all be so glad when Jesus comes; so I wish He would hurry; but Belle says He don't come only to rich folks, for she tried Him; say, be you rich, lady, and do you know Jesus?"

"Yes, dear, I do know Him, and any one who does *is rich;* Belle was mistaken, for He does come to every one, rich and poor, who want Him." And then came the story of the cross, told in the matchless style of the woman who held the hand of the poor, little, forsaken child beside her on that long drive, for she took her to one of the kindergarten homes for such children, which was under white ribbon management.

Only a week after Belle had been sent to the reformatory, old Martin, while drunk, fell under the wheels of a huge wagon and was killed. It did not matter? No, perhaps not; but that poor, bloated, miserable body was the home of an immortal soul. But the saloon-keeper had a license, a high one, too, framed in gilt and hung on his wall for every one to see, and his remark on the soul which his rum had sent to perdition was, "It's a good thing he is out of the way."

In the meantime the angel of the court room had not forgotten Belle. "What do you want, and why do you care," the girl had demanded angrily when questioned.

"Because you are a woman and young, with your life before you, and because God gave his only Son to die for you." And before the tender appeal, from her who never failed to bring the erring to see their faults, the girl was melted to tears, and told the story of her young, sinful life. The firm, white hands never let go their clasp as the story proceeded, and the look of tender pity in the blue eyes would have melted older criminals than Belle. The story was ended, and though the girl was evidently softened, she made no promise; but the brave heart beside her, if she *was* disappointed, gave no sign as she rose to go, promising to come again.

Meanwhile, little Nell progressed rapidly at the kindergarten home. She had learned who Jesus was and all about Him, but the idea was firmly fixed in her mind that a real Jesus was to come, whom she could see, and feel, and who would save the world from sin and vice. With the same rapidity with which Nell advanced in her lessons, the dread footsteps of death also advanced; poor food, bad air and exposure had done their work. The child never complained, but the thin little form, the racking cough, and the red spots on the poor, white cheeks, told that *consumption's seal* was upon her; and when it was plainly evident that she would never see Belle if she served a six months' sentence, steps were taken to get her out. Yards and yards of red tape were cut, but the "court room angel" proved untiring in her efforts, and at last, two months before her time was ended Belle followed her new friend to the Home.

Little Nell kept her bed now all the time, and the big, gray eyes had a far-away look in them. They had asked her what she would like *best* of anything, and her answer had been, "Belle," as she turned away her head to hide the tears. The summer was beginning to wane, already the warm sunshine was ripening the sheaves in the

wheat fields, and putting a dusky glow on the rich purple clusters of grapes, it did not seem as if only five months had passed since the pale March sunbeam had crept in at the dirty attic window the last night they had spent together.

When Belle arrived they took her to the door and left her, and she opened it very softly. The light came in at the open window, the little white draped bed, the stand filled with fruit and flowers, the golden-haired child, were all covered with its radiance; much of the hard look had faded from Belle's face, though the mouth still retained its proud, defiant curve, but at sight of the little, helpless child, all the love (which is in every woman's heart, even if the weeds do choke it out), sprang up as she threw herself on her knees by the tiny bed. For two weeks Belle never left her, and then one evening as the stars were silently lighting their tapers in the clear sky, the little face was turned toward her as she said, evidently with a great effort, "Belle, Jesus does come to poor folks; I want you to find Him; promise, Belle, don't forget." The girl by the bed could only bow her head, for the sobs prevented her utterance.

"Sing," Nell pleaded, as she fixed her great eyes on Mrs. Gray, the matron, and though *her* eyes were full of tears, she began the favorite song, "When Jesus comes." Nell lay very still after it was finished, and then she sprang from her pillow, as she said very clearly, "Jesus has come, He has comed for me Hisself; Oh, Belle, *do* find Him!" and then the little head fell back, and poor Nell's short life was over. Jesus *had* come, for who shall say that He did not come Himself to take this poor little waif who had known Him so short a time?

After Nell was laid away, Belle was employed in the Home, and it is needless to say she found Jesus, to whom her little child friend had clung so persistently. For three years she remained there, filling one position after another. The pure-faced, blue-eyed lady to whom Nell had given the name of "The angel of the court room," still kept her in view whenever she could. Belle could not be expected, with her restless nature, to live inside one house with its same routine of work, so when her friend came one day to see her, and she unfolded her plan to go out miles away from there where every one was watching for her to fall, and work for the uplifting of fallen women, she was not much surprised.

Miles and miles away from her native city Belle found her work. The hard, brazen look had vanished from her face, and the roses on her cheeks were such as nature leaves when she kisses her children. Among the lowest and most wretched she is found, and when in some *very* hardened case she tells the story of little Nell, and how reckless Belle found Jesus, the tears will always fall. But when she bends low to whisper, "I was reckless Belle, and God's grace can save you as it has me," her listener starts back and looks in utter wonder and amazement at the noble-looking woman, from whose earnest face the golden hair is rolled back like a halo.

Who can say how many redeemed souls will be counted as jewels in her crown? And are there not others such as Belle, who may be plucked as brands from the burning if our White Cross sisters but dare to reach forth the helping hand?

A CHIEF IN TENNESSEE.

BY FRANCES E. WILLARD.

The action of Rev. D. C. Kelley, D.D., of Tennessee, in deliberately giving up a desirable church appointment which Bishop Keener, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, refused him except on condition that Dr. Kelley would decline to stand as candidate for Governor on the Prohibition ticket, was an act of heroism that ought not to be overlooked by temperance people. The nomination for Governor came to Dr. Kelley like the first arrow of a whole quiver full that are now piercing him. He is simply set forth as the target that attracts these hurtling missiles, and he knows it. He was peacefully pursuing his profession as a Methodist minister, of lovely character and marked eloquence, but he was devoted to the protection of the homes of Tennessee against their most ruthless enemy—the dram-shop. By the earnest request of a splendid prohibitory convention, numbering among its delegates some of the noblest men in that great state, among them Judge East, of Nashville, than whom the South has not a more gifted and influential layman, Dr. Kelley became a sacrifice on the altar of our sacred cause. He preached a sermon full of prophetic fire, dealing kindly but most plainly with the compromising spirit of the age, that would divorce Christianity and politics, burned his bridges behind him, and is now carrying the war into the enemy's country. A cultured friend in Massachusetts, surrounded by everything that wealth can give, and breathing a most conservative atmosphere, writes me as follows concerning Dr. Kelley:

"My Dear Friend:—I have just read a sermon by Rev. Dr. Kelley, the Prohibition candidate for Governor of Tennessee, and my soul is stirred with the desire to do something about it. So I relieve my mind by some suggestions to you, which have doubtless occurred to your mind already. This man seems to me inspired of God to see and proclaim truth so clearly and so strongly that it must overrule the desires of the dissenting, and convince and vitalize the weak and time-serving. What he says is uncompromising. His words ring out like battle-cries. They are full of spiritual life and power. A man like that, it seems to me, is sent of God to lead us out of the wilderness in which the liquor curse is holding this nation. What I feel and want to say is this: Now appears to be the time, the full time, for definite and successful action. We all know about the abomination of drink in all its departments. That lesson has been thoroughly learned. What we need now is a force strong enough to drive drink out. Why will not the Third Party take this man as its leader, drop all the names by which it has been called, and which have excited so much prejudice, adopt some new name, strong and true, so that such persons as are deeply convicted on this subject, but are still under the dominion of prejudice and not strong enough to see and follow the light, trusting to God for results, can be brought to follow the new thought that is stirring within them 'For God and Home and Native Land?' The fact that this man is practically compelled to leave his church seems significant just at this time. Dr. Kelley could go through the country conquering and to conquer, for men love such courage as his. Courage is not a theory with him. He has proved that it is a fact, and proved it by the sacrifice of what he held dearest. The composition of the Republican Party is such that all intelligent persons must perceive, no matter what its record in the past, that its attitude now is one that can never unite the whole country on any moral issue, while we all know that the Democratic party has always been corrupt; therefore the only hope of the country is in the foundation of a new party, the first care of which shall be for the protection of the home, and all that is sacred to humanity. Let this new party cease denunciation of the old; there is no further need of it. Everybody knows the position of the old parties in relation to the crowning and crying evil of our time. Let this new party take the positive side, full of hope and faith in the right, and, with such a leader, it can go onward to success. The man who has thus put aside his material interests and stays his soul on God, so that he is a channel for the divine power, is what we want. From the human outlook, there is no hope, but with God all things are possible; and in all crisis times what He seems to want most is good instruments, adequate conduits of His power. I cannot tell you how deeply I am impressed in reference to this man. I feel that God has chosen him. May the Divine Spirit help and guide us."

It is not because I think the plan herein outlined the best that could be made, nor because I expect it to find a response in influential quarters, but simply as a straw on the current of the time, that I throw out the thoughts of this clear-brained and earnest-hearted Prohibitionist. Millions are thinking thus, so far as a change in the name of our party is concerned, and an acting together of the forces of reform. Whatever may be believed of the outcome of our Brother Edward Evans' plan which he has so patiently formulated, we must all admit that he is on the right track. The only difference between him and our trusted leaders of the Prohibition Party is that they do not believe the time has come. For my part, I differ from them in this particular. It seem to me the hour is ripe, and that a grand national movement, which should coalesce the forces now acting against each other, although they have similar ends in view, and which should give us, as a name, the Reform Party, the Commonwealth Party, the Home Protection Party, the Union Party,—I do not care just what it is—would vastly augment the prospects of that new movement in politics to which we are devotedly committed. I ought, perhaps, to say, in this connection, that my allegiance to the Prohibition Party was never stronger than at this hour. I have joined no other movement, but pin my faith to the sleeve of such men as Samuel Dickie, John P. St. John, George W. Bain, John Lloyd Thomas, and their faithful coadjutors.

Evanston, Sept. 12, 1890.

THE NATIONAL W. C. T. U. TRAINING SCHOOL.

BY ALFRED A. WRIGHT.

On page 18 of that excellent "W. C. T. U. School of Methods Manual," by Mary Allen West, are these words: "Our highest ideal will be reached when we have a National W. C. T. U. Training School. . . . Here could be trained and from here sent out, conductors and teachers for the thousands of Schools of Methods our country needs, thoroughly furnished unto the good work which would thus be unified and systematized. Miss Willard recommended it in her last annual address, and our earnest prayer is that this ideal may soon be realized."

The remarkable success that has attended the evangelistic department course of study work has suggested to me an advance step of the W. C. T. U. toward the realization of this "highest ideal" here named by Miss West. Over three hundred members of the W. C. T. U. are successfully pursuing the four courses of study and reading open in the evangelistic department. The grand work wrought by most of these students has been to me an astonishment and an inspiration. With the organization of the class of 1894, at the close of the next National Convention, not less than three hundred and fifty women will be pursuing this work. Of this number about one hundred and twenty-five will be candidates for the certificate of competency as accredited evangelists of the National W. C. T. U.

What hinders the immediate application of the same plan and method of instruction to the other Departments of the W. C. T. U.? Let the National W. C. T. U. appoint as Correspondence Instructor in each of its Departments, a woman, the one of all others in the world competent to do the training work peculiar to and required in that department alone. Let the work of each Department be twofold:—

(1) Biblical. The present W. C. T. U. Course of English Bible Study will furnish an ample and a necessary basis for the superstructure of technical and departmental training.

(2) Departmental. Such a course of correspondence training to be here provided as will thoroughly qualify "Conductors and teachers for the thousands of Schools of Methods our country needs."

Let the Course of Study in the principal or in all the Departments be four years in length. Let there be twelve recitations per year, six in the Bible and six in Department Methodology, with a rigid examination in the presence of a trustworthy Examiner. The recitations in the Bible may be sent to me, the others to the instructor in departmental work. Let the tuition fee be not over ten dollars, and the cost of books not over five dollars per year.

Let graduates from any department receive the National certificate of competency as teacher in that department. Let graduates from three departments be entitled to a special commemoration certificate. Let graduates from all the departments be recognized as National W. C. T. U. Training School Graduates, and let special exercises be provided for their recognition at the session of the National convention next following the completion of their studies.

Upon request of the National W. C. T. U. I am ready to give my counsel and my aid, without charge, in perfecting the organization of the National W. C. T. U. Training School upon some such plan as is here very concisely outlined. Will any person elected delegate to the approaching National convention, or interested in the matters herein set forth, address a brief note to Mary Allen West, or to Miss Willard, or to me, being careful to indorse on the outside of the envelope the words, "Concerning the National Training School." Send suggestions, opinions and your very best thoughts.

Cambridge, Mass.

We commend this plan of Dean Wright to the careful attention of all W. C. T. U. workers, and emphasize his request for "suggestions, opinions and your very best thoughts." The problem to be solved is an important and intricate one, needing the concentration upon it of mature thought. M. A. W.

EQUALITY IN CREATION.

BY REV. J. H. BYERS.

I have read with much interest the able article of Miss Laura Clay, of Lexington, Ky., on "The Bible for Equal Rights," yet I think the Scriptures to which she refers admit of a more definite and satisfactory interpretation than appears from her exegesis.

In the first order of God's creation (the lower animals), they were all of a class, that is, their rights were equal—no difference how much they might differ in physical endowment. So of the second or higher order of God's creation—mankind.

In Gen. 1:26, the Triune God says: "Let us make *man* in our image, after our likeness," and then when defining "man's dominion" he is called "them." It is evident that "man," and "them," refer to Adam and Eve as the head of the human race. Then in verse 27, where the creation is referred to as complete, it is said that "man" was "created male and female." So it were both the man and the woman that God created in the same "image and likeness," and having the same "dominion" in all time to come. The same that is said of the one is said of the other. The moral "image and likeness" of Adam, and the moral "image and likeness" of Eve, were not only alike, but both like God. And the power of Eve to subdue the earth was the same as Adam's power, that is, Adam had no more, no less, of the "image and likeness" of God, wherein the power was vested, than Eve.

Therefore, there was not then, nor since, any moral superiority of either the man or the woman over the

other. As God contemplated the "dominion of the earth" for His glory, and the good of mankind, He did not contemplate or include woman in this subjection by the man, but included her as an equal helpmeet to accomplish the subjection. So if arrogant Adam, or any of his sons, deprives Eve, or any of her daughters, from any God-given right, so far, they mar that "image and likeness" of God. And as the man and the woman were to "be fruitful and multiply," should the woman, as the opponents of equal rights contend, be inferior to the man, the unity of the human race would be destroyed. This would make Adam superior to his offspring, because they must of necessity partake of the lower order of their mother. Such reasoning shows us the glaring errors into which we fall, if we start out with the interpretation that God did not give to man and woman equal rights.

In Gen. 2:18, God says that "it is not good that man should be alone; I will make him a helpmeet for him." This passage is very significant. If it were "not good that man should be alone," it certainly would not be good for God to make him a "helpmeet" with inferior endowment. Since the "image and likeness" were identical, the "helpmeet" must be identical with the one helped. And besides this, "helpmeet" is a corruption of "helpmate," which means a compeer mated or matched to the other. A wife could not be a helpmate to a husband, if she were an inferior order of creation. And if she is not, then every participation of the husband belongs also to the wife, civil, political and religious. One way of promoting good and subduing evil is by casting a ballot with moral quality and quantity. In this, Eve is the complement of Adam. She has the same endowment, and the same interest at stake, and the same obligation to discharge.

God said, "let *them* have dominion over . . . the earth." In this each was, and is, an equal half of the whole. Deprive either of any part of their rights, or let either shirk duty, in so far will the work not be done. Since corruption, wickedness and sin are in the land, and man curtails woman's rights in helping him subdue them, he sins against God and woman. And if she fails to do her part, when left free, she sins, and is not the helpmeet God intended her to be.

Again, our argument for equal rights of woman with the man is strengthened from the fact that God made the woman out of the man. If she had been made out of the dust of the earth, as Adam was, there might be a question as to the quality of the dust. But to obviate this, and to unify the two, as one head of the race, God made the woman out of the man. So whatever the man was, the woman was also. Adam so understood it, for when God brought the woman (*ducere uxorem*, i. e., to marry) to him, Adam said, "She is now bone of my bones and flesh of my flesh; she shall be called *wo-man*," i. e., *Isha, a she-man*. Had the woman been made by the will and through the pain of the man, he might have claimed her dependence and obligation to him. But such is not the fact, nor was he consulted, for she was made while he was asleep; and when God awoke him, and he looked upon his helpmeet, he at once recognized in her his equal.

Again, it is no argument against the equal rights of woman with man, to say that Eve first sinned, and then caused Adam to sin. The record does not say she caused him to sin, for he sinned of his own accord. She did not force him or even request him to eat the fruit. Besides, had Satan attacked Adam instead of Eve, he would also have fallen; for since he did not refuse to eat the fruit from his wife's hands, he certainly could not have resisted Satan's assaults. In fact, Adam yielded much more readily than Eve, for she was the subject of the most cunning strategy and continued argument by Satan, while Adam was freed from all this, yet fell. Now let it be noted, that since they both sinned in the same way, and fell from the same high plane to the same depth, how could Adam claim any superiority over Eve after the fall? Nay, rather, there is more reason why Eve might have said to her husband, "It is true I fell, but it was not without a mighty struggle, while you were an easy prey to the tempter."

Again, the expression in Gen. 3:16, "thy desire shall be to thy husband, and he shall rule over thee," is a part of the penalty of the woman's sin; but it only refers to her subjection to the man in her unequal burdens in the propagation of the human race. It in no way refers, as is often said, to an abridgment of her civil rights, or moral or civil subjection to her husband. The very connection of this statement with that of the pain of childbearing establishes my interpretation of the passage.

It follows, therefore, from these considerations that God made man and woman equal in creation, equal in dominion, equal in marriage, equal in the church and state, and intended her in every sense to be man's compeer. And any privilege conferred upon man and denied a woman, simply because she is a woman, is unjust, unwise and unscriptural, and demands immediate correction by civil enactment. To do otherwise is a relic of barbarism.

Emporia, Kansas.

World's W. C. T. U.

THE WORK IN INDIA.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—We have lately had two encouraging meetings of the union here, the first, an extra one, the second, the annual meeting. For some time we have felt discouraged in regard to our meetings, few attending them, and as we are obliged, by the great distances in the city, to have our monthly meeting in two different localities alternate months, many of the members in one place did not know who were the members in the second place of meeting. Desiring to have all become acquainted with one another, we decided to have a social meeting to which not only all the members, but a number of friends who have not joined us but are more or less in sympathy with the work, would be invited. The writer sent invitations for such a social gathering to be held at her house, and on the afternoon of February 17, at five o'clock, sixty-five English, Eurasian and native ladies met. After a social cup of tea an hour was spent pleasantly in giving a sketch of the rise of the Crusade movement as given in some of the December numbers of THE UNION SIGNAL, the outgrowth of this movement as it resulted in the formation of the W. C. T. U., and the present variety and modes of work as carried on by our society in England, America and Canada. To most of those present the history and growth of this movement was before unknown, and several said they had now a better knowledge of the aims and extent of the society's work than formerly.

In talking over plans for our annual meeting we decided to have it also in a private house and by invitation, hoping thus to secure a larger attendance than there had been the previous year. On the invitation of Mrs. Duffield, our president, between fifty and sixty ladies met at her house March 25th, and after tea and the opening exercises the following items of business were transacted: election of officers, president, Mrs. Duffield; vice-presidents, Mrs. Drake, Mrs. Dawson, Mrs. McConaughy; secretary, Mrs. Organe; treasurer, Mrs. Garden. The following committees were appointed; on education, Mrs. Duffield, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Phillips, and Mrs. Cochrane: on the communion wine question, Mrs. Organe, Miss Hughes, and Miss Barclay; on literature, Mrs. Drake, Miss Dawson and Mrs. McConaughy.

It was decided to try the experiment, for the present at least, of holding the meetings in private houses, and of lessening the number by having them quarterly instead of monthly, as we hope thus to have a larger attendance of members and friends of temperance work, most of whom have their hands already full to overflowing of mission work. The committees appointed will, however, carry on work in the intervals and report at each quarterly meeting. I notice in a recent letter of Miss Ackerman's written from Swatow, China, that she speaks of the unsuccessfulness of "getting a hearing among the women," and that "as the missionaries are already overworked, and cannot give attention to any extra branches, it was useless to hold a woman's meeting among them and impossible to reach the other women, so I could do nothing in the way of organization." We in Madras are equally busy, but as the work is begun we hope to be able to continue it.

In reference to the work of the committees appointed: Mrs. Duffield has had for a year or more an interesting class of children whom she is instructing in the physical effects of alcohol, and she wishes to have a normal class of young girls whom she would prepare so that they might teach Bands of Hope, or other children's societies, in various parts of the city. On the communion wine question the committee will try to find the best way of bringing this matter before the churches and pastors. The committee on literature desire to spread everywhere suitable leaflets on the temperance or total abstinence question. One object is to have permission to send such reading matter to jails, hospitals, railway stations, etc., and already we have permission to send to the penitentiary.

About a fortnight ago a gentleman in the city had a good opportunity of renting, in what seems a desirable part of the city, a room, at a reasonable rate, which he thinks will answer well for a Temperance Depot, and he is desirous that the different temperance societies would unite in sustaining this depot with suitable literature. The W. C. T. U. has for some time been desiring to do this work, but owing to lack of funds has not entered upon it. We would be glad, however, to assist in sustaining the Temperance Depot.

Dare I here put in a plea for our union? I know how busy and generous all the workers are at home, but their unions are strong and wealthy compared with ours. Could any of you help us by sending a donation of suitable reading matter, especially short, easily read, interesting leaflets? We have ordered what we can, but "costly our habit as our purse can buy" must be our motto, and what we desire to do will take far more than we can at present afford. We shall be most glad of help either from sister unions or individual friends; and if any such can help us will they kindly make it known at the office of THE UNION SIGNAL?

ISABELLA A. DRAKE.

Perambore, Madras, India, May, 1890.

Correspondence.

THE MINISTRY OF MUSIC.

SICK-BED, Sept. 8, 1890.

MY DEAR WHITE-RIBBON SISTERS:—I come to-day to echo "What One Music Box Did," and to tell you what *else* it did, so that you may know how far-reaching is the ministry upon which you have sent it. Isn't it always thus with our *truly* love gifts? "Behind the gift is the giver," and behind the giver the Great Source of *all* gifts and all *love*.

One day last week I was lying here busily engaged in a letter which was writing itself to a friend who is in deep sorrow, when my attention was attracted to a young girl coming up to the door. She was carrying a heavily-framed, cheap print, and was canvassing for it. I felt reluctant to be "called aside" just then to see her, but in an instant reflected that she must be very tired and must need the rest of a little "sit-down," so I told my nurse to invite her to come in. As she walked toward us she held up her poor picture, and said, in that shy, baffled manner one recognizes in a discouraged, worn-down person, "I would like to show you a pretty picture, and I'll sell it cheap; *only* four dollars." The poor child looked so discouraged, so weary, that my heart ached for her; and I urged her to be seated and rest a little. After calling for a glass of cool water for her I began to talk with her of her work; of her unfitness for such heavy work; of her failures, etc., etc., and then of how God loves us and walks beside us wherever we go, and I tried to *soothe* her with the blest thought of the thoroughness of God's Omniscience; that He would not be the God He is if there was anything that concerns our living that He does not see and know; that if He *is* Omniscient, Omnipotent, and Omnipresent, as His Word declares He is, then we can spell all of our disappointments with an H. (How often that word has served me in my trial hours!) As I talked, I could see that she was trying to "abide in the secret place of the Most High," and to nestle her defenceless head under the shadow of His wings. Just at this moment my nurse was passing through the room, and it came to me as an inspiration to have that blessed music box play for her.

I know each one of you who has part in it, would have thanked God could you have seen the soothing and the peace which came into that sad, weary young face as she listened to the dulcet strains of its beautiful selections. You would have been impressed as I was, with the ministry of music, and would have seen *God's part* in your gift of love to me.

Soon the sweet notes began working their own miracle, and this disheartened child of God took me into her inner self and poured out her soul's secret story; and as she talked, the music lent its undertone and sent its harmonious soothing all through her. When she arose to go she said, with her eyes overflowing with tender tears, "Oh, I thank you *so much* for this, I feel so *rested;* oh! I *never* had such a *good* time in my life." Her face uplifted, and her step lightened, she took up her load and went off with it as if she was carrying a light book. She will come again some day, she promised, and I will give her some music.

And now for another tone; and this time it is to ring out the glad notes of the "Wedding March" to a joyful household. On the evening of the 2d of this month, my sister's son brought home to us his welcome bride, and as their feet stepped over the threshold, Mendelssohn's Wedding March greeted them, and seemed never so beautifully played, full of unspoken words. I believe your gift will go on blessing and being blessed for many a weary heart and many a sweet solace.

I wish I was not afraid of wearying you because I would love so much to tell you of the experiences of this golden summer in my pilgrimage: of how God's hand has been leading me, and of the paths which He has chosen for me. "Green pastures," sure enough, this summer for He gave it to me to help to provide a "Rest Cottage"—nineteen miles out on the L. & N. R. R.—where tired working girls and women could go, for a small consideration, and stay a week. I think I named it for our National "Rest Cottage," and truly it has proved its name. It has a most wonderful and beautiful record, having re-created over fifty guests besides more than twice its number who have gone picnicing for a day's pleasure.

This is why I have been doing so little during July and August for the Flower Mission, and if you could know just how much of *me* it has taken you would be able to appreciate my state of exhausted vitality, and would not write any hard things against me for my seeming idleness or neglect in answering and writing letters. It would be very pleasant to tell you of our Jersey cow which we named "Little Comfort" and of our pretty dog "Queen Faith," and how the whole work has been a work of faith and has all been guided by His own sweet spirit.

I am going "under orders" again as soon as I give up the cottage on the 1st of October, and that good, careful doctor of mine will make me take the much-needed prescription of a ten days' retirement from all business and for absolute rest. "There remaineth a rest" seems to sound in my ears with a lingering sweetness now. There "this mortal shall put on immortality," and immortal bodies never tire.

"I've heard of a beautiful land
That's above the bright blue sky,
A wonderful place it must be
Where the people never die.

"Little children never are hungry,
And mothers never are sad;
There's nothing to make one sorry,
But plenty to make all glad.

"They say the light is brighter
Than any sunshine here;
There's always a sound of singing,
And nobody sheds a tear.

"And some of the neighbors tell me
They have a Home up there,
And the thought of it makes their burdens
Not half as hard to bear."

Let's have the annual ingathering of reports, and I hope each superintendent who sends her year's record of flower mission work will try to give also some telling incident in her part of the ministry of flowers. These I want for myself; I hope some day to find time and strength to compile for a book. Miss Gertrude Ferguson, 3208 Rudd Ave., Louisville, Ky., is the address to which you are to send your reports, and we will be so much gratified if our state superintendents will be sure to have them come as early as possible. In ties of sisterly friendship,

JENNIE CASSEDAY.

OKLAHOMA'S NEEDS.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—To many readers Oklahoma Territory seems far away; indeed, beyond "beyondness," (we must coin a new word for a new territory) but to the geographical student, this spot of forty-one million acres is not the *ultima thule*, but according to the highest Indian authority, the old, old Garden of Eden; the Lord made the red man *here*, the earth having the requisite color and quality, and being abundant! Truly, this is a garden spot, and the climate all one could wish. However, we did not begin this statement of facts on the line of soil, climate, productiveness, or that this is the poor man's paradise; but to say something about the people inhabiting this favored domain. We say, then, that according to the best authority we have now in this territory two hundred thousand people; the question naturally arises, "Who are these 200,000, what is their present status, how can we approach them, and for their benefit?"

We presume that in the history of our country, no parallel exists to the mixed composition of population

now in this territory. The Indians, using the name in its general sense, are in very different stages of "*civilization*," or barbarism. A very large per cent talk English fairly well, dress as white people do, imitate the whites. Yes, imitate the white brother to perfection in all his vices, and even excel him. We have a great variety of Indians. Educated? Yes, in a certain sense; Christians? Oh, yes; they are in a sense Christianized. How about their morals? Just as the white brother; *in same proportion as they comprehend, and are brought under the influence of the Bible and its precepts*, to that extent are their morals improved. Now these "wild children" of the "desert" are coming to this point in allotment in severalty, one hundred and sixty acres of land and money $400, $300 or $200 per capita! Well, that is good, make them responsible, self-supporting, destroy the tribal relation; all good; but! a very large *but*—they become voters.

The Indian vote, embracing all shades, types, nations, parts of nations as a whole, will far outnumber the purely white vote (all Indian tribes here call themselves nations). Please bear this in mind. Now the white population! Well, representatives are here from every nook and corner of the Republic, and a very large percentage of foreigners are mixed in. Here, then, is food for the thoughtful. How shall this mass of population be reached and molded for good, for religion, temperance, morality, good, reliable citizenship? Verily, we need to be "wise as serpents, harmless as doves." What rare, consummate tact is needed here; how the Christians here in Oklahoma Territory need the "whole armor of Christ." Less than that will mean failure! WILLIAM F. WOLFE.

Oklahoma City.

COLUMBIAN FAIR PORTRAIT OF MISS ANTHONY.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—The portrait bust in marble of Susan B. Anthony will be ready for the World's Fair. Mrs. Mary E. Holmes, treasurer of the fund, Galva, Henry county, Illinois, a leader in press and suffrage work, writes that "the money, most of it, comes in one dollar gifts, with lots of love." That is the very best way in which to have it come. Two or three rich women could very readily give the amount, but that is not what we desire. Will not business women, professional women, philanthropic women send their quarter of a dollar, their fifty cents or dollar to Mrs. Holmes, just to relieve their minds by a tangible expression of their appreciation relative to the heroic work done by that great, lonely woman, whose chivalric nature has carried her through fifty years of unremitting toil for women's cause? If there is no spark of enthusiasm for her and her work in our hearts, then we have not risen to the level that entitles us to have a hand in this imperishable monument, which will, as I believe, some day find its place under the proudest dome upon the continent, namely, the capitol at Washington. FRANCES E. WILLARD.

A WORD CONCERNING THE CONVENTION.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—It is certain that the seventeenth convention of the National W. C. T. U. (Atlanta, Ga., November 14 to 18), will have some notable features. One evening is to be given to the presidents of states and territories, that each one may tell, in a two minutes' speech, the outlook of her state. These, we hope, may be without manuscript; but let each president have her speech in writing to hand to the secretary. It is confidently expected that Wm. T. Stead and his wife will be with us. No man living could be more welcome to our platform. Perhaps no one has done in this age a single stroke of work that has counted so much for the home. Physical culture for women will be represented in the most attractive manner. All will remember the helpfulness of our regretted white-ribboner, Miss Julia Thomas, of New York City, last year. There will be a more varied representation than ever before of fraternal delegates. We hope that the Catholic Total Abstinence Society, Knights of Labor, Independent Order of Good Templars, National Temperance Association, Home and Foreign Missionary Societies of the different denominations, Salvation Army, and other associations, religious and humanitarian, will be represented in Atlanta. We have urged our British sisters to send representatives in return for those so warmly welcomed by them from our own society, Mrs. Barnes and Miss Julia Ames, and we are confident that the Dominion W. C. T. U. will make its usual good showing. Will not the Home and Foreign Missionary Societies of the Methodist Church South, and other denominations there, appoint fraternal delegates?

NATIONAL OFFICERS.

OUR PRISON WORK.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Not long ago I received a letter from a young man written from one of our state prisons. He began by telling me of his mother, who died when he was a tiny boy, how she wound her loving arms around him and said, just as her lips grew white in death, "Willie, be a good boy." He wrote that at first he tried to obey his dying mother's request, for he loved her very tenderly, but as time went by, he wandered further and further from the path of duty. Temptations met him on every side. It seemed no one cared whether he did right or wrong, and as it was so easy to do wrong, and so hard to do right, he drifted downward, until the image of the pure young boy whom his mother left, was almost obscured by clouds of error. And after a few years of sin and sorrow, he found himself behind the iron bars of our state. Seemingly he was friendless, but although he knew it not, he was not alone, for "the Son of Man who came to seek and to save that which was lost," was with him, as indeed He had been during all these years, not to force him to accept redemption (God does not infringe on free agency) but to gently draw him, as far as possible, through every means within His reach, to Himself. It pleased our Heavenly Father to enable a member of the W. C. T. U., although an entire stranger, to aid him.

He did not write just how this was done. Perhaps it was through the literature sent each month, or perhaps it was through the instrumentality of a letter written to some unfortunate one within the same walls; anyway, the influence, in God's hands, whatever it was, caused him first to think of childhood's days and of his mother's dying words, and then a heaven-implanted desire, which had been struggling there all these years, arose in his heart, to turn from sin, to meet his mother in the land of rest.

We know our Father regards each honest effort to arise to a better life, for in the Bible we read, "Let the wicked forsake his way and the unrighteous man his thoughts, and let him return unto the Lord and He will have mercy upon him, and to our God, for he will abundantly pardon." Truly the angels in heaven are interested in the religious progress of this young man. He writes he cannot be all he could wish at first, for prison life is full of sorrow and temptations, but he will, by God's help, do the best he can. After receiving several messages from him, it occurred to me there were others who would feel interested and perhaps be benefited by this little leaf from the history of one, who, although in the midst of almost overwhelming temptations, and the unpleasant environments of prison camp life, to-day finds his greatest glory in overcoming the many obstacles in his pathway, and "in rising, by God's help, every time he falls."

Truly, there is within each one of us a spark of divine light, which cries aloud for the removal of its encircling veils, that it may shine more brightly even "unto the perfect day." If there are any in your midst, discouraged by past failures and present surroundings, I would like to say to them, do not be cast down, "God is a present help in time of trouble." Realize the grandeur of your immortal souls, souls our Saviour gave His life to save, and press onward like our stranger friend to victory. "God is our strength, our light, our rest." A man or woman can not be helpless or alone with such a guide.

Respectfully, MRS. LIZZIE D. JOHNSON.

A TRAVELING MAN'S TESTIMONY.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Please allow me space in your columns to rejoice with the people of Iowa and the Dakotas over the sudden exodus of the *original package* nuisance, fifteen thousand of which were opened in the state of Iowa during the past few months, but nine-tenths of them, I am pleased to say, have been closed quite recently.

It is proverbial that "God moves in a mysterious way, His wonders to perform," and I am sure the late Supreme Court decision, on the original package question, was no exception to that proverb, as that very decision, and the subsequent birth of the original package plague, have turned out to be the greatest *lift* that prohibition has received since it became a law. Of this fact I am happily convinced everywhere I go, by the clamor of all parties for prohibition, and the cry against the present condition of the liquor traffic. And, indeed, it is high time, not only for the people of these states, but the people of the entire nation, for that matter, to wake up to the fact that they are called upon to remove from the midst of their boys, the evil that robs man of his reason, darkens his understanding, drowns his memory, bewilders his imagination, and causes him to trample on all the laws of nature, as well as the precepts of God, and at the same time to forfeit even the hope of his own salvation.

Take any other sinner, though his sins may cover the whole category, he is still a rational, human being, and capable at least of asking God's clemency, as did the penitent thief on the cross. The Scriptures say, "Though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow." But it puts in the conditions upon which those sins were to be disposed of, viz.: *Provided*, they come with contrite hearts, etc. Now, if the salvation of a sinner's soul depends upon his complying with the conditions, namely, to come with a contrite heart, and *ask* for mercy, what show has the poor dying drunkard, who by reason of his deplorable condition is degraded to a state even below the beast? How is he to come with a contrite heart and ask for clemency? He whose already palsied tongue is incapable of uttering sentence or sound? These questions I shall not undertake to answer, but will submit them for reflection to the unfortunate victims of rum.

M. W. EGAN.

MEMBERSHIP CRUSADE DAY.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Letters are now coming in in reply to a question sent out from my department asking, "How does the W. C. T. U. look to an outsider?" The most startling information thus far received is to the effect that many of the persons addressed—all of them well-known people—reply, in effect, "I do not know enough in regard to the W. C. T. U. to answer your question intelligently." I submit that there is need of an Information Crusade, and that it may well be combined with the work to be done on Sept. 27.

ALICE M. GUERNSEY.

IN a pretty church on the island of Aneityum, in the New Hebrides, is a tablet erected by grateful natives to the memory of their missionary, Rev. John Geddie. On this tablet is written in their language the following:—

WHEN HE LANDED
IN 1848
THERE WERE NO CHRISTIANS HERE,
AND WHEN HE LEFT
IN 1872
THERE WERE NO HEATHEN.

JAMES CLEMENT AMBROSE has crossed the continent twice this summer, lecturing in Chautauqua Assemblies from California to Canada, and everywhere has been invited to return next season. Dean Wright says he was delighted with Mr. Ambrose's lectures on "The Sham Family" and "The Scholar in Politics." Dr. J. M. Dutton, president of the Hedding Chautauqua, N. H., declares that his lecture was a literary treat, a moral inspiration.

THE TEMPERANCE TEMPLE.

MATILDA B. CARSE.

Those who cannot afford to give a large sum to the Temple, can at least send a two-cent stamp to Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, 145 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, for which a Temple bulletin, descriptive card and mite-box will be sent. Any white-ribboner, no matter how straitened her circumstances may be, can surely, with the help of her friends, drop a penny a day or its equivalent into the mite-box for a year. And all wide-awake boys and girls of the Loyal Temperance Legion, we are sure, can do the same.

Isaac Roberts, Conshohocken, Pa., writes, suggesting "That all local unions throughout the country solicit monthly contributions for the Temple, payable quarterly, from temperance men and women, say from twenty-five cents to $5 per month." We think our brother's suggestion a good one, and hope it will be adopted by the local unions.

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The granite for the Temple is now being taken out of the Maine and New Hampshire Granite Co.'s quarries at North Conway, N. H. The great corner-stone, which is to be large enough to hold a box 5 ft. long, is now under the hand of the artisan, our architects, Burnham and Root, having sent on the design which is to be inscribed upon it. On one side is the inscription "1890"—"For God and Home and Native Land." On the reverse side is the monogram of the W. C. T. U., underneath this, "Organized 1874."

"Granite from many mountains,
Gave strength to the Temple's walls;
The heart of the oak grew stronger
As it answered the workmen's calls.

"Thus shall the story-teller,
In the years to come relate,
How the daughters of women builded—
For Heaven and Home and State."

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The following unions and individuals have each sent $1 for Mother Thompson's Memorial: The Plymouth, Mass., W. C. T. U.; the Hanson, Neb., W. C. T. U.; the W. C. T. U. of Canton, Ill., and Mrs. R. A. Angelo, Aberdeen, Washington.

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Faithful Jane Weeden, who never faints nor falters, but works untiringly without remuneration, and that voluntarily, sends $158, which she has gathered in the following places, from individuals and Baby Bands: Paxton, Ill., $22; Gibson, Ill., $26; Hoopeston, Ill., $20; Boswell, Ind., $3.50; Oxford, Ind., $4; Otterbein, Ind., $10; Marion, Ind., $21; Fremont, Ind., $20; Russiaville, Ind., $4; Greentown, Ind., $1.50; Lafayette, Ind., $23. Miss Weeden, in her letter, tells of many noble women who have driven her about in their carriages from house to house, and entertained her in their homes. May the Lord reward them for thus assisting our faithful Quaker sister, who, though plain in person and brusque of manner, has a royal heart. In her labor of love she never stops to think of self.

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Willard Hall will, indeed, be a place of sweet and sacred memory, for it will contain the names of so many that have been dear to us, who have passed into the unseen. One of our devoted workers, Mrs. Francis M. Hancock, of Forest, Ill., superintendent of Temple work for her district, in the twilight shadows of July 16th, sweetly fell asleep in Jesus, after a life devoted to His cause. Mrs. Hancock did not forget the Temple, but left a bequest of $100 which has been forwarded to us by Mrs. S. A. Hoyt, who says of her friend: "I feel that you have received no offering for the Temple from a more loving, devoted heart than this." Mrs. M. M. Hall, Springfield, Mass., sends fifty cents, a pocket piece which her departed husband carried for many years, and which she considered too sacred to be used for any other purpose than the Temple. Mr. G. M. Brooks, Lexington, Ky., sends $3.65, the contents of his wife's mite-box. She was a devoted white-ribboner, but the loving hands that dropped the daily penny into the box, turned stiff and cold in death before she had the opportunity of sending in her gift. Her devoted husband writes that he will endeavor, by God's help, to sustain the work she had undertaken. Mrs. Kate Blanchard, Cotopaxi, Col., sends $1 in memory of a beloved and noble mother, Mrs. Mary Depp, who died at the age of 84. She was the mother of fourteen children. Mrs. Hamilton, Winona, Ill., sends $3 in memory of her husband, Wm. M. Hamilton, who was a devoted Prohibitionist. He died July, 1888. Away off in the mountain fastnesses of California (at Winchester) Mrs. Maud M. Monaghan writes, sending us $3 in memory of her beloved departed sister, husband and little daughter. Mrs. C. H. Waite, of Berlinville, Ohio, and Mrs. Rachel F. Reid, Pasadena, Cal., send $5 in memory of their beloved mother, Mrs. Rachel Harris, who died July 31, aged 90 years. She was a woman of saintly character, and a member of the Berlinville union ever since its organization. The King's Daughters, of Rondell, South Dakota, send $1 in memory of one of their members, Florence Chambers, who has entered within the gates to behold the King in his beauty. Mrs. Mary E. Bennett, Clay Center, Kan., sends $1 in memory of her daughter, Cora L. Bennett, who has exchanged the white ribbon for the white robes of immortality.

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The personal gifts are so numerous we have only room to speak of a few. Mrs. E. A. Kennedy, Ionia, Mich., sends $50 on a pledge of $100; Mrs. Eliza J. Thompson, Evelyn, Mo., sends $10 on a pledge of $100; Mrs. Jennie Rollwage, Forest City, Ark., sends $50 on a pledge of $100; Mrs. A. W. Bradley, Duluth, Minn., sends $25.

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145 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Our Children.

THE TRAGEDY OF THE TAY.

BY CLARA MARCELLE GREENE.

[This touching and beautiful poem is reprinted with the author's permission, in the hope that it may be largely used as a recitation by the Loyal Temperance Legions.—Ed.]

Stormy and strong is the tide of Tay,
Rushing with furious foot away,
Sweeping its craft to the tossing sea,
Under the smiling of fair Dundee.
No bonnier basin good Scotland hath
Than where with many a slope and strath
Her sunniest uplands rise away
To the Grampian Hills from the Firth of Tay.
No goodlier region hath Saxon seen
Than the verdurous ridges that roll between
Those northern defiles and the Lammermoor,
With arrogant headlands set stern ashore.
But if loch-fed river e'er carrieth
Seaward the secret of life and death,
There never more sorrowful tale can be,
Borne to the heart of the moaning sea,
From great St. Abb to the Girdle Ness
Than the turbulent tears of the Tay confess.
They murmur that once on an elder day,
Two children there wandered a weary way
Through the bustling highways of fair Dundee,
Waiting and watching so patiently
For the looked-for father, who, day's work done,
Would meet his bairns at the set of sun.
Two Saxon children with golden hair,
In blue-eyed wonderment wandered there;
A laddie, whose footsteps had only made
On life's rough journey a half decade,
A bloom-faced weanling, who, tenderer yet,
A year behind him her feet had set.
Thus Jamie and Jeanie, close hand in hand,
Wandering weary from street to strand,—
From strand to street, till the market-place
Brought them unto him, face to face.
Sprang they both to his open arms—
Shrank they backward with quick alarms.
On the breath of his kisses, the taint of sin,
Smote fear where joy in their hearts had been;
Two pairs of widening, wistful eyes
Sought his own in a grieved surprise,
"Oh, it's the drink he has had, I know!"
Jeanie to Jamie breathed soft and low,
Nestling close to his sturdy side;
Murmured he back in his boyish pride,
"I'll tak care o' ye, dinna ye fear,
Dinna ye fear, Jeanie, brother is here!"
Again with father-love warm confessed,
Pressed he them to his maudlin breast.
"Cheer up, my bairnies, coom, let us go
An' visit the grandam, a mile below."
Brightening with childhood's quick response,
Their fears broke over in smiles at once.
His tremulous hands upon either side,
Clasped in their confident palms they hide,
Conjuring gleefully, o'er and o'er,
Grannie's delight when they reached her door.
Oh, careless passers in fair Dundee,
Saw ye, wondering, that strange three?
Two little white souls, knowing no stain
Leading between them a branded Cain?
His staggering way to the frith he took,
The children changing a frightened look;
"Nay, this was never the way," they cried,
"Grandam lives down on the other side."
"Noo, never ye mind," said the drunken wretch,
"Na brats to their grannie's to-day I'll fetch!
'Tis a darker threshold we three mun cross!
Coom, Jamie, my man!" With a reeling toss
The shuddering child he seized and flung,
Wrenching the hands that imploringly clung—
Seized and flung like a bauble away
His beautiful boy to the tide of Tay.
"Noo, Jeanie, my baby!"—she wailed and shrank,
But fiercely he held her—and leaped—and sank.
Up to the surface in hero strife,
That brave boy battled for his young life.
Up and under—now far—now near,
Saved at last on a sunken pier.
Breathless and beaten, he turned his eyes
And saw through the darkling waters rise
The white, sweet face of the little Jean,
Whiter than Jamie had ever seen.
"Jeanie, catch hold of the pile," he cried,
"Cling to the piling." Oh! when replied
In the whole of the world, in whatever tongue,
Such words as over those waters rung!
"*He—he winna let me, Jamie, dear!*"
(Oh, pitying Christ! and wert Thou near?)
"*He winna—he winna!*" Thou God of woe!
Couldst Thou, unmoved, look down below?
From Jamie's young heart that sweet, white face
Nor time nor change can e'er efface,
When the foaming tide with its roar and thunder
Swept her head like a sunbeam under.
Down, down to her innocent death,
In the clutch of a thing with a noxious breath,
And a fiendish grip and a parent's name—
A thing of frenzy and sin and shame.
What wonder the current so madly sped,
Seaward to hasten such dolorous dead?
Oh, cries that harrow the Mercy Seat!
Oh, lips that benisons aye repeat!
Why were ye vain that remorseless day
When strayed those lambs to their doom away?
Alas, for the curtain that falls between
Souls and their destinies, all unseen!
When through your highways, oh, fair Dundee,
Angels twain walked viewlessly!

TO THE BOYS.

Sitting in the gallery, and looking down upon the heads of fourteen hundred prisoners, some of them in prison for many years, and others for life, sad thoughts crowded into my head, and when a choir of eight young men arose, all in the striped dress and with the close cut hair of prison regulations, and sang

"Nothing but leaves! The spirit grieves
O'er years of wasted life,"

who could help the flow of tears for the worse than wasted lives of those bright-minded and educated young men?

There were those among the crowd of criminals who had held high places among men; there were judges, and mayors, and distinguished lawyers and financiers. There were eight hundred graduates of colleges or other educational institutions, men who ought to be serving their country, and doing good to their fellow men.

And they sat there, these men who had been trained as gentlemen, with the lowest and vilest criminals on either hand, all guarded by keepers, who stood with pistol and bludgeon ready in case of any disturbance or uprising. For it is only strong force that keeps down this constant tendency to mutiny. The chaplain told us that it was impossible to allow the prisoners to join in the singing, as they once did, for while their lips were moving, it had been ascertained that some of them were communicating with each other, and concerting plans to rise upon their keepers, and so make their escape. And when they left the chapel, they were all marched back to their dark little cells, where they spent their time in solitude till called to go out to dinner. Then in solemn file they walked with close lock-steps, each with his hand on the shoulder of the man before him.

There is no respect of persons here. This gentleman places his hand on the shoulder of the evil-faced burglar before him, while the black murderer behind presses his hands, once red with blood, upon his shoulders. And so he moves on and takes his soup and eats his black bread, in close contact with the man who in his former days he would not have employed as a servant.

What has brought these men here? Listen, boys. In most cases it is liquor. These men would tell you, as many have told the chaplain, "I did not know what I was doing when I killed that man!" "I have not the slightest recollection of burning that house, but I suppose I did so, because the testimony was so strong."

They were crazy men when they committed the crimes for which they are in prison. And what made them crazy? Liquor! And how did they get to be drunkards? By little and little. They never intended to be drunkards; they could take care of themselves; they never would go beyond the one glass. O how little did they know the power of evil habit! How little thought did they give to Satan, ever at our elbows, tempting, and tempting to sin

To show what a brave, manly man may do, may I tell you a little story of my own beloved father? Many, many years ago, before a temperance society was ever heard of, he lived in a village in New England. It was the custom then to keep all manner of liquors standing on the sideboard, and to ask every person who came in to take a drink. The minister came in between churches, and mixed his toddy and drank it; and the deacons strolled in, and took their brandy and water. And my father, a young boy then, noticed how many of these men, whom he was taught to revere as good and holy men, went down to drunkards' graves. One day he found that the sugar and brandy in the bottom of the glasses tasted very good to himself, and he got frightened; and he (a boy of fourteen years of age), without saying a word to any person on the subject, sat down and wrote out for himself a temperance pledge, to which he signed his name, and which he never broke, though he lived to be an old man. He occupied many places of trust in our own country and other countries, and was enabled to help very many young men who needed a helping hand, and one of the first lessons he gave to them was that of temperance. And how often I have heard him tell to young men and boys this story of his voluntary temperance pledge!

You boys have these pledges all ready for you. You are not obliged to come out and stand alone, and make your own temperance pledge, with the example of the world against you. Remember that if you trust to yourselves, and tempted by Satan or wicked companions venture even to take the first glass, you know not but you may end in prison or in a drunkard's grave. And the pledge alone is not enough. Pray, dear boys, "pray that ye enter not into temptation."—*Evangelist.*

The Still Hour.

FOR THE WEEK BEGINNING SEPTEMBER 28, 1890.

BY REV. C. C. HARRAH.

DAILY BIBLE READING NOTES.

(Daniel 5; Isaiah 1-6.)

Sunday, 28; Daniel 5. Verse 3, Victory over a nation was regarded as a victory over its gods, and the drinking of wine from the vessels taken from the temple of God in Jerusalem was intended as an insult to His majesty. Drunkenness was associated with these insults to God, and the same is true to this day. Verse 6, "It is an appalling scene when a sinning mortal knows that the great God has come to meet him in the very midst of his sins." How dreadful will be the day of judgment to those who have lived to get gain and curse mankind by the soul and body-destroying liquor business!

Monday, 29; Isa. 1. Verse 1, Isaiah endeavored to make plain to Judah the connection between sin and suffering. When the church is not true to God, it may expect to be visited by His judgments.

Tuesday, 30; Isa. 2. Verse 2, The temple on Mount Moriah was a type of the gospel. Its beginning was at Jerusalem, and, like an object set on the highest hill, it is made conspicuous to the nations which shall become instructed in its true religion. Verse 4, What a blessed reign Christ's will be when all the nations truly become Christian! The instruments of destruction shall be put away, and He shall reign as the Prince of Peace.

Wednesday, 1; Isa. 3. Verse 8, When the Lord forsakes a nation and gives it over to the consequences of its own sins, the glory of its men and women departs, and business and all lines of improvement pass into a state of decline.

Thursday, 2; Isa. 4. Verse 1, The special desolation prophesied against Judah was accomplished in the war by Nebuchadnezzar, and afterwards by Titus. Verse 2, The prophet again refers to the glory of the church, o which he had spoken in the second chapter. Under the reign of Messiah, God's chosen ones shall all be cared for.

Friday, 3; Isa. 5. Verse 1, This chapter begins with a parable, and is followed by a commentary on it. The prevalent iniquities of the people are described, and the Lord's judgments against them are made known. Verse 4, God has done all that could be done for the salvation of sinners, consistently with justice and goodness. Verse 8, Woes are pronounced in this chapter against avarice, intemperance, the obstinate perseverance in sin, the confounding of distinctions of right and wrong, the wise in their own eyes, and corrupt and drunken judges.

Saturday, 4; Isa. 6. Verse 5, A deep impression of our own sinfulness, and of our need of Divine help, is necessary in order that we may become messengers of salvation to others. Verse 8, When one truly believes that God does pardon his sins, the effect upon him is a readiness to do God's will.

THE PRAYER MEETING TOPIC.

(Trusts and Monopolies as Related to our Nation's Welfare. Isa. 58:10.)

1. The church member who is making money through the combinations of capital known as "trusts" or "monopolies," will search in vain to find in the Bible any sanction of his methods. Their aim is to strengthen the rich, and not to provide for the relief of the hungry and afflicted.

2. The motive for the existence of trusts and monopolies is to destroy competition in the industries and business of the country; and other motives for their existence are insignificant compared with this one. The result is injustice and injury to the small enterprises which are the life of the small towns and communities.

3. The methods of trusts and monopolies, if applied to our government, would turn it into a monarchy; and our republican liberty is not safe while the drift of the moneyed interests of the country is toward a money monarchy.

The Household.

THE TWO WORLDS.

The seas are quiet when the winds give o'er;
So calm are we when Passion is no more;
For then we see how vain it is to boast
Of fleeting things, so certain to be lost!

Clouds of affection, from our younger eyes
Conceal that emptiness which age descries;
The soul's dark cottage, battered and decayed,
Lets in new lights thro' chinks which Time has made.

Stronger by suffering, wiser we become
As we draw near to our Eternal Home;
Leaving the old, both worlds at once they view
Who stand upon the threshold of the new.

—*Waller.*

EVERY-DAY LIFE.

Bits of purple, bits of blue,
Bits of gold and of amber hue.
Bits of firelight and colorless dew,

Bits of light and bits of gray,
Bits of trouble along our way
Making earth sorrowful to-day;

Bits of care and bits of pain,
Bits of hope and faith again,
Bits of love till our day shall wane.

Just a mingling of gold and gray,
Of sadness and gladness in our to-day.
Making life glorious alway.

—*M. A. W. C.*

WORDS TO THE WISE—THE LION SHALL LIE DOWN WITH THE LAMB.

BY ABBY MORTON DIAZ.

Yes, strength and gentleness in unison. This is the true basis of discipline, in homes and elsewhere. But it is almost universally taken for granted that dealing with children demands the show of despotic authority, the dictatorial manner, the strong emphasis, the loud voice, even the angry tone. These are supposed to show strength. On the contrary they show weakness. They show ignorance and incapacity; show inability to apply the higher principle of love.

The time is coming when it will be perceived and believed, that love really *is* "the fulfilling of the law." This is preached, it is prayed, it is sung, it is poetized, it is prophesied, but it is not believed. Yet in spite of unbelief love will rule supreme. It will rule in social life, it will rule in political economy, it will rule in the school-room. What concerns us at this present writing is that it will rule in the home management of children. Does this imply a foolish indulgence? Not at all. Weakness on the part of the manager? By no means, for strength is essential as the background of love. But strength lies not in the show of authority, or in the harsh rebuke, or in the sharp criticism, or in anger; it is made up of intelligence and wisdom and dignity and love and firmness and patience and truth—all the sterling qualities, we may say, together with a general enlightenment. The aim of the manager should be to obtain an influence. Any dictator armed with authority may command an outward obedience. But this is small gain.

What we desire is a willing, cheerful obedience, the spirit of obedience, the real thing, an obedience of the heart. This cannot be forced. It will follow of itself closely upon respect and love, and these are secured only by the above-mentioned qualities innate in the managers. They, and indeed, all people, get exactly as much respect and love as their qualities will bring in the market, and no more. If, therefore, children are saucy, or disobedient, or perverse, or bad-tempered, or stubborn, the managers have only themselves to blame. They do not know how to draw forth the best of the child nature—like an ignorant gardener who brings us dwarfed plants and fruits as the best he can produce.

This lack of knowing how is what makes the care of children the irksome, unsatisfactory thing it so often becomes. For people really like to do the things they can do, and can do well. Mark how the skilled mathematician delights in solving his problems; how the poet is entranced by his theme; how the musician revels in his music. Note the enjoyment of the painter and sculptor in the expression of their ideals. The wit chuckles at his own apt rejoinder, and the story-teller finds happiness in creating men and women whom you shall number among your friends, or in rhyming them into a song which sings itself into your heart. On a lower plane we find the same thing. Plants, trees, flowers—each does what it knows how to do and does it readily, and seems to like it. We can almost feel with the apple tree its satisfaction in the full outblossoming which comes forth so easily!

Evidently, then, the irksomeness of rearing children, and the dissatisfaction of parents with their own success, together with the grounds of this dissatisfaction, as shown by the prevalence of objectionable traits in mature humanity, show that the work of training is being thoughtlessly undertaken, and is carried on without a knowing how. Children may be compared to musical instruments. Music can be drawn forth from these if the operator has given to his art time and attention sufficient for knowing how. Let us suppose a collection of musical instruments played upon by persons ignorant of the art. Imagine the jangle! But skilled performers could draw forth melodious sounds from each, and cause these to harmoniously combine. So with the human instruments known as a family of children. If played upon by one who knows how, each will yield its music, and the various notes will combine in harmony. But alas! Few understand the art. Few, indeed, recognize it as an art at all, still less as one which requires as much more preparation and study and devotion than any other, as it exceeds any other and all others in importance.

An *Atlantic Monthly* writer has given it as his opinion that "the training of their children is the last thing about which parents and communities will exert themselves to vigorous thought. . . . Substantially, we are training our children in the same old blundering way."

Belmont, Mass.

INVISIBLE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

BY ANNIE B. E. JACKSON.

There is one officer voted for at our town meetings with whose work most of us are not familiar, though much that is important to us rests upon the faithful performance of his duties. He is the sealer of weights and measures, whose seal, as to the accuracy of the scales of our grocers and butchers and the measuring rods of our drygoods merchants, has to be given that no imperfect balance or rule be used.

Weighing goes on continually in the business world, and at a glance we recognize the importance of an accurate standard. In our everyday life, in our relations with men we, too, are constantly weighing and measuring those with whom we come in contact. In learning to judge of human nature we must measure and compare in order to make correct estimates; but are we always careful as we ought to be, to see that our scales are not tipped by prejudice? If "a false balance is an abomination unto the Lord," in dealing with commercial things, why is it not equally so in dealing with what stands above mere tangible possessions, the character?

How often is our own vanity or self-conceit thrown into the other side of the scale, making light that which would be firm and enduring with these false weights removed. The balances that give false weight in sugar cannot give full measure in flour; so if we permit these evil influences to come into ever so small a sphere in our lives it will, in time, pervade the whole of our being. The woman who has one standard which she uses for her equals, socially, and another for those upon whom she looks down, will inevitably find that the falsity in the one must affect the other likewise. Her own eye in this case becomes evil, and out of the darkness in which she stands, how can she see clearly what is registered?

If "the greatest study of mankind is man," how clear and keen our perceptions need to be! In this study all men take a part, many perhaps almost unconsciously, but even though unconscious, the work goes on—without recognized effort it may be, but by face, manner, conduct and word, an impression is made upon the scales we carry about unseen, and it becomes us to see that they are properly balanced.

It is so easy in our enthusiasm to take false estimates of those not altogether in sympathy with us, to undervalue the good because the goodness does not show itself in the way that seems especially desirable to us. Groceries and silks are not gauged by the same standards, tables of various weights and measures being given us; so while our estimate of a man's views may be made by standards that seem to us absolute the man himself needs a broader measure; his environment, his early associations, his preconceived ideas go so far toward shaping his views that these things must be considered in our valuation of him. Just here seems to lie the incalculable difference between Christ and those about Him, in His and their measure of men. Paul, with his open eye, his far-seeing wisdom, does not use words of denunciation toward those disciples so blinded by their early prejudices that they were unable to look upon the Gentile world and see in it the immeasurable capacity for spiritual power, which that apostle to the Gentiles discovered. Paul's fearlessness in the presence of the Jews is as nothing compared to his intellectual fearlessness before his fellow Christians, unable with him to throw off the yoke of Judaism and come out into the broader liberty into which they had been called.

What Paul revealed to the world has always seemed to me to belong to the things of which Christ said, "ye cannot bear them now," but "when the Spirit of truth is come he will guide you into all truth . . . and he will shew you things to come." God has since then given many revelations of His truth, and this nineteenth century is reaching out for much that former ages have been powerless to grasp. The full measure of woman's power has never been known, but in our belief that a broad future is opening before her, pregnant with good, in our conviction that the world of science and religion are joining hands as never was possible before in the study of the alcohol question, we need a wisdom that shall save us from false judgments of those who have not yet taken the position which we believe time will make inevitable for them, a wisdom clear and strong as that which requires in us constant allegiance to the light as we see it, with a corresponding fearlessness in its expression.

Tarrytown, N. Y.

CONSECRATED CHRISTIANS.

BY S. ROSALIE SILL.

During the past two years the professed followers of Christ in a certain vicinity have seemed to awaken to a realizing sense that they must have no other god beside the true and living God, and scores of them have thrown up the tobacco habit. At a religious meeting, the other evening, dozens of men testified to their leaving off the habit, as they felt while using it they could not be consistent Christians.

One white-haired father said: "For sixteen years I prayed every day, and I do not believe a single prayer went higher than my vest pocket. How could they when all the while I was self-condemned?

"Every time I went to pray my pipe was between me and my God, and conscience would whisper: 'What good does it do for you to pray? There is your pipe.'

"I was a Methodist class leader and a Sunday-school superintendent, and I was so much afraid some of the scholars, or church members would meet me on the streets smoking—and yet I thought I could *not* get home from church without smoking. So I would light my pipe, give a few whiffs, see some one coming, hurry my pipe into my pocket, and the first thing I knew I would be afire. My wife said she could never keep any pockets in my clothes.

"One particular Sunday—how well I remember it—I was desired to lead the evening meeting. I could not well refuse, and yet how unworthy I felt to do it. I went home, and going to the barn knelt down and said, 'Lord, I have come to settle this thing. I'll never use the pipe again if you will give me strength to conquer.'

"I arose, went into the house, broke my pipe in two, gave it to my wife, and told her I was never going to smoke again. 'Don't tell any one,' said she, 'maybe you cannot hold out.' But I told her the Lord was plenty strong enough to keep me. Bless His name! He has been."

The Bible says: "Be ye perfect, even as your Father in Heaven is perfect." If Christ was on earth as He once was, would you not be astonished to see Him smoke a cigar, or take a chew of tobacco? Make yourselves fit temples for the indwelling of the Holy Spirit.

UNDRAWN POULTRY.

BY EMMA P. EWING.

Nearly all the chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, etc., offered for sale in the markets of our cities are undressed or have their entrails left in; and a large proportion of all the fowls sold in city markets in warm or "soft" weather, are in a state of incipient putrefaction when they reach the hands of the cook. The gases evolved from the fermentation of partly digested food in their craws and intestines have impregnated the flesh and rendered it poisonous, so that no amount of soda water or other cleansing material can make it fit for food; and to say that people grow fond of and desire such unhealthy stuff, is simply avoiding the issue. It is a well-established physiological fact that "poison hunger," or the longing for poisons, when the appetite for them has been formed, is one of the most intense and insatiable passions that can take possession of human beings. And the appetite for "gamy" meat—as partly putrid meat is politely termed—which is as depraved an appetite as the appetite for tobacco or whisky, is doubtless almost as insatiable as the appetite for those poisons. Would not the eradication of the taste for "gamy" meats do much toward eradicating the taste for tobacco, whisky, and other poisons? And would not the passage and enforcement of laws permitting only drawn and untainted poultry to be on sale in cities be a move in the right direction?

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Let the weak say I am strong.—Joel 3: 10.
And be strong, all ye people of the land, saith the Lord, and work; for I am with you.—Haggai 2: 4.
How much ought to cease among us straightway; how much ought to begin straightway, while the hours yet are.—*Carlyle.*

WHAT THE WORLD'S FAIR MEANS TO THE W. C. T. U.

Now that the site of the Columbian Exposition is definitely settled, it is well to inquire what this world-gathering means to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. First, it means wondrous opportunities for good. This gathering of the nations at the very center of our work, should mean the preaching of the gospel of temperance to every creature. The Paris Exposition accomplished great things in this direction; but taking into consideration all the difficulties confronting the work there and all the advantages here, the good done in 1889 should be but a drop in the bucket to what is done in 1893. There the work was done at arm's length, with only a few heroic women to carry it on; here it will be in the very heart of things, with an unlimited force of workers at command. There, language and customs were foreign, the very idea of such a work by women, strange and unwelcome to the powers in authority; here the speech is our own mother tongue, and we have the environment of favoring public sentiment; those high in official position have proved themselves our chivalric friends, and women are members of the Commission, a thing never known in the history of Expositions outside of America. By the way, does it not seem appropriate that the W. C. T. U., the largest organization of women ever known, should have representation on the Commission?

That the Exposition is held in an English speaking country means much for our literature department in its outreachings after the vast multitudes that hear with their eyes. In such gatherings spoken words avail little; but the printed page, given with the kindly word and smile, holds an infinity of possibilities. The majority of the people surging through the Columbian Exposition will read English, as those at the Paris Exposition read French, and it is not too early now to begin arrangements to supply the millions of leaves which shall be for the healing, not the hurt of the nations. It is a work too vast for anything but combined, continued action. These myriad leaves must be freely *given*, and funds must be provided for their preparation.

There will be plenty of money to keep Satan's presses running; infidel and impure literature will flood the place; God's presses must be equally busy.

There must be a great increase in the resources of our foreign department, especially for the preparation of literature. "Parthians, Medes and Elamites, 'dwellers in Mesopotamia,' in Pontus and Asia" must hear, every man, in the tongue wherein he was born, the gospel of Christ and its power to save unto the uttermost, and to break every yoke, even the yoke of intemperance. Leaflets must be written in all languages by those who fully understand the peculiar workings of the various nation's minds, written by natives wherever this may be, and furnished in quantities, at the Exposition.

All this seed sowing demands money, and plenty of it. The field to be sown is world-wide, but so is the field to be reaped. Let those who love this cause, the world over, commence to "lay by them in store, according as God has prospered them" for this object, and let the officers of the World's W. C. T. U. devise some plan for the ingathering of tithes willingly offered to this cause.

The coming of the Exposition means determined, persistent attacks upon the Sabbath, and should mean as determined, persistent defense of it. The air is already thick with the hurtling arrows of its assailants, and they so darken the sky that even our own women see dimly. Only last week I attended a district convention where a strong resolution in favor of Sunday closing was adopted, but a dear woman exclaimed, almost with tears in her eyes, "I want you to tell me what is to become of the great army of workingmen who, if the Fair is not open Sunday, can never see it, for it is impossible for them to go any other day?" Dear heart, did you not see the big Labor-day procession a few weeks ago? Did not that convince you that laboring men can take a day off when they choose? American workingmen are not slaves, even if it is the fashion to affirm they are; if they are working for themselves they can surely take a day for the Exposition whenever they choose, that is, whenever they think the Fair will be worth more than the money they would make that day. Going on Sunday and going on any other day is simply a question whether they will take God's time or their own for their sight-seeing. Those employed by great corporations need have no fear that time will not be allowed them to go; no corporation can *afford* not to have its employés see this exhibition of the world's work in their own department. To every world's fair have been sent operatives from the great manufacturing establishments, even when this sending involved the expenditure of thousands of dollars, and this expenditure was a good investment. It is beyond credence that when the Exposition comes to their very doors, corporations will not allow their employés to attend. Arrangements will be made for such attendance as has been the case in all other expositions.

Keep it before the people that Sunday opening is *not* a boon to the working people, for it means unremittent toil for thousands of them—seven days' work for six days' pay.

Nor does the demand for it come from them in any great measure. It comes primarily from the liquor trade, whose organs lead off in the cry against "forcing the Puritan Sabbath upon Europeans," but whose impelling force is the knowledge that an open Sunday means more whisky and beer sold on that day than on either of the other six; it comes from newspapers with Sunday editions; from stockholders in railroads and street car companies, eager for dividends increased by Sunday travel, from all those who make a gain of the vices of the populace. Another fact to keep before the people is that of all the great American Expositions the only one which was open Sundays, that at New Orleans, was a conspicuous financial failure; if we remember rightly, the only financial failure on the list. Whatever may be the case in Paris or Vienna, it is not true that in America God's law must be trampled upon to make an Exposition *pay*.

The W. C. T. U., acting in conjunction with the Sabbath Observance Associations, has a great educational work to do along this line, and now is none too soon to begin. Educate by petitions, by mass-meetings, through the press; educate and agitate, till the Sunday closing victory is won. Then plan and work for the best possible utilization of the Sabbath time during the Exposition; it will be the opportunity of the century for preaching Christ to those who know Him not. So broadly should we plan and work that at the close of 1893 we can truthfully say, "Not one soul in the Columbian Exposition did not have salvation offered; no tried, tempted one need go away in chains to drink because a way out of temptation has not been shown him."

This Exposition means fearful need of increase in the work of the social purity department. In our sheltered homes it is hard for us to realize how fearful this need is. Said a leader in this work: "I never hear of any great gathering of men; never think of a general holiday, Fourth of July, New Years, even the sacred Christmas, without a shudder, for I know it means the ruin of some girl." At such times passion is given free rein, the house of her who "hath cast down many wounded" is thronged, and new victims must be prepared for the altar of lust. If the gatherings of a few thousands, for a few days in the various "Conclaves" in this city wrought such dire disaster in this direction as our city missionaries saw, what will be the result of the months of the Exposition and their hundreds of thousands of visitors? Not only this country but other lands will be scoured to secure the tribute of maidens for this modern Minotaur.

O my sisters! do you realize what this means? Intrigue, deception, diabolism will be brought into play to secure these victims: "Watch therefore and pray, that ye enter not into temptation," the temptation to sit at your ease, lifting no finger to help while our sisters are being drawn down to destruction. If ever there was a demand for the womanhood of a nation to arouse, it is now, in America. Let not one farmhouse or one hamlet in all these surrounding states be left unguarded by wise mother-love; let there be not one village, nor town, nor city ward, over which a division of our grand army of prevention does not keep watch. And let there not be one without its rescue station, its safe harbor to which sin-tossed souls may flee. The need of work in all these directions imposed by the approaching Fair is almost infinite; the demands made for wisdom, for grace, for strength, far transcend human ability to supply; but God is our refuge and strength; His wisdom is ours for the asking; He gives grace for grace and His strength is made perfect in our weakness. Even this horrible problem which so appalls us is not beyond His solving. But we must be co-workers with Him, waiting upon Him for wisdom, then using our consecrated common sense to its best advantage. The powers of hell are leagued against us, but heaven is for us. May such an arrest of thought concerning her own responsibility in this matter come to every woman in America that she shall feel compelled to come to the help of the Lord and of her weaker sisters. And may the baptism of Christ's own chivalry be upon the men of this nation, opening their eyes to see in every defenceless woman, a sister to be sacredly protected.

The Exposition should bring the accomplishment of many enterprises allied to the W. C. T. U. It should see the W. T. P. A. established in a home of its own, commodious enough to accommodate the greatly increased business the occasion brings, and surrounded by the homes of its employés. It should see the Temperance Hospital, no longer in a hired house, but in one built for, and therefore adapted to its needs, prepared to furnish the "emergency wards" which the great gathering will demand. The Temperance Temple should stand complete, with its Willard Hall from which daily ascends prayer and praise, and crowning its sun-kissed summit, the symbolic woman at prayer. All this and much more does the Columbian Exposition mean to the W. C. T. U.

THE HINDU BARBERS.

Flippant paragraphs have been flying through the press concerning the strike of the Bombay barbers. This is only another proof of the superficial knowledge shown by the daily press upon topics touching great moral issues. This strike of the barbers certainly does touch upon a great moral issue, for it has to do with that "open sore" of India to whose healing Pundita has dedicated her life—the atrocious treatment of widows.

Harriet Brittain, Pundita Ramabai, and Bishop Thoburn have told again and again and again the terrible story of this treatment which is such a torture to 2,000,000 of women in India that we do not wonder they gladly threw themselves upon the funeral pyre of their husbands to escape it, till the British Government abolished the suttee; but the story has not penetrated sufficiently deep into American society to reach the reporter's mind. To appreciate the chivalry and heroism of the action of Bombay's barbers—for chivalric and heroic it certainly is in no common degree—we must go back to the immemorial custom of child marriage in India. According to it, little children, mere babies, are married, often when so young that in later years they have no recollection of the fact. The bridegroom may be a child, also, but is quite as likely to be a mature, sometimes an old man. The little child-wife is returned to the house of her parents till such time as her husband claims her. Sometimes he dies before that time comes, the little widow never having, consciously, seen him.

But no matter how young and innocent she may be, nor how old and ugly, the same curse of widowhood rests upon her. Instead of the tender sympathy widowhood calls out here, there it is deemed accursed; the husband's death is due to the sins of the wife, and the greatest suffering of her whole future life cannot sufficiently atone for it. Henceforth all joy must be torn out of her life, and every indignity heaped upon her. Her ornaments are taken away, she must wear no beautiful clothes, must eat only one meal a day, and for one day each week must fast entirely, not even a drop of water must pass her lips, though they be parched with thirst or burning with fever; her own family dare show her no kindness, while her husband's family and all who meet her are at liberty—nay, even think it a commendable deed—to add to her humiliation and disgrace, for thus, they think, they add to the honor and blessedness of her dead husband. And this torture can end only with life, for second marriage is forbidden the widow; though the curse come upon her in babyhood she must bear it to the grave.

Now the especial symbol of her widowhood and degradation, that which proclaimed to all the curse resting upon her, is her shaven head; just as soon as her husband dies, the widow's head must be shaved and kept shaven till she dies. Of course this is a source of revenue to the barbers, for the high caste, wealthy Hindus are most scrupulous about observing the custom.

But, wonder of wonders, the first practical organized revolt from the terrorism of this ancient custom appears not among cultured philanthropists, not even among Christian missionaries, though they have labored to ameliorate the condition of the poor widows, but among the barbers.

The Guzerati barbers started the movement, five hundred of them uniting in refusing to shave the head of a widow and thus aid in perpetuating her disgrace. To many of them this meant the loss of an hundred fifty rupees a year, but all stand firm in their refusal, and masters of families in that city are obliged to send the widows of their households long distances to be shaved.

America has witnessed all sorts of strikes to gain some real or fancied good for the strikers, but so far as we know, it is left for these barbers of India to strike to gain, at the sacrifice of their own interests, an amelioration of the condition of a most despised class who can only repay them with the wealth of womanly gratitude. If this is not chivalric and heroic, we challenge the records of history to show anything that is. As *The Woman's Cycle* says: "Let the barbers form a union, from Cape Comorin to the Himalayas. A Sir Galahad with a shaving-brush is the chivalrous barber of Bombay," and let womanhood everywhere hold them in grateful remembrance.

SEPTEMBER 27.

[We stop the press to give this bugle call, just sounded by the National Secretary.]

The above named date is that set apart for the "Membership Crusade," and should be made just what the two words signify, a *crusade* for new *members*. It was in December, 1873, that the women went out in that most wonderful of crusades against the saloon; and something of that old spirit should actuate us upon the 27th. Why not make it a veritable crusade? Why not devote the whole day to it, beginning with a prayer-meeting at nine o'clock in the morning, and at ten starting out, two by two, or each as seems to her best; coming back to the starting point at the close of the day to report success, give names secured to the secretary and dues to the treasurer, and offer a prayer of thanksgiving?

Every meeting of the local union occurring between this date and that should be improved in arranging for the success of the day. Let the secretary send a postal to every member of the union, urging her attendance. Let the officers of the union look over the books and make a list of all who have not paid their dues; also of those who at some time in the past have been members, but for some reason, or *no reason*, have allowed themselves to drop out, or, worse yet, whom inefficient officers have allowed to drop out, and call upon them. Some may say, "We cannot attend the meetings of the union," and therefore will not give their names. No matter, we want the influence of every woman recorded on the side of temperance and the prohibition of the liquor traffic, and the only way to record interest and influence is to join a temperance organization.

I desire to add two more P's to the trio given last week, and these are Pay and Prayer. Do not forget to take the Pledge, a Pencil and a Pad, and then secure the Pay. Above all, do not forget that while you go with the first four in your hands, the last should be in your *heart*.

One state, North Dakota, will be in the midst of her annual convention, but if the officers will hold a service of prayer for those of the rank and file who are at home and taking part in the Crusade, and make it an "order of the day" for nine o'clock on the morning of that day, it will stimulate the work and the workers not only there but in other states. The holding of a convention on the same day as the Crusade might at first seem a hindrance to the work, but rightly used it may be a benefit. So other seeming obstacles may present themselves, but all these may be turned to good account by active brains and willing hearts. Then let us devote this one day in the year to this Crusade, and leave no stone unturned to make it the grand success it will surely be if we go forth in faith.

Yours, for our blessed cause,

CAROLINE B. BUELL.

Miss Willard, just starting for Nebraska, sends a note emphasizing the suggestions made by Mrs. Buell. She adds:

Take temperance literature with you, especially THE UNION SIGNAL and our leaflets. I wrote our dear Mrs. Judge Thompson of Hillsboro, Ohio, "the First Crusader," asking for a message for her younger daughters on this day, and she sent me the following. May it do you good "as it doth the upright in heart":

Be instant in season, out of season.—II Tim. 4: 2. Let your moderation be known unto all men. The Lord is at hand.—Phil. 4: 5. And the God of peace be with you.—Phil. 4: 9.

E. J. THOMPSON.

Our Book Table.

Mrs. Isabella M. Alden (Pansy) has done more than almost any other author to bring the Bible into the every-day life and thought of the young. She has now crowned her work in this direction by THE PRINCE OF PEACE, OR, THE BEAUTIFUL LIFE OF JESUS. Nothing we have ever read seemed so fitted to make young people acquainted with our blessed Saviour as does this book. In it Jesus is not the far-above-us, far-away personage who lived nineteen hundred years ago, and is dead; He is the present friend of every boy and girl, and He knows just how they feel, because He was once a boy Himself. Here is one of her touches which "makes the whole world kin" to the carpenter's Son: "Can we help wishing that Mary had written a daily record of what her boy said and did, and that it had been put in the Bible? How we should love to read about His school-days, and His plays and all His brave, true, pleasant ways! What a wonderful story it would be! We shall have to imagine it. Can you think of Jesus as a cheerful, loving boy, always prompt to do as He was told, always ready to help any who needed help; never angry, never selfish, never what the boys call 'out of sorts'? Honestly, now, would you not give almost anything to know one such boy? . . . I sympathize with you in the longing to know more about the boyhood of Jesus. Often and often I wonder if it may be possible that He gathers about Him now, among the green fields of His Father's grounds, groups of eager boys who have been early called to that home, and tells them stories of His boy-life on earth." Thus she goes on through all the beautiful life, making it stand out vividly as though lived in our midst. The book is published by the John G. Huber Company, Philadelphia and St. Louis, and is a superb specimen of the book-maker's art. Its broad, clear pages of cream laid paper and perfect type are a delight to the eye even without the pictures which adorn it. These excel in number, variety and beauty any illustrations we have ever seen in a similar book. There are four colored lithographs and sixteen tinted photogravures, any one of which would have seemed a priceless treasure in my childhood, and over an hundred fine wood engravings, many of which are full paged reproductions of the famous designs of Alexander Bida.

One of the most thoughtful, valuable books that has come to our table is Judge Altgeld's LIVE QUESTIONS including OUR PENAL MACHINERY AND ITS VICTIMS, published by Donohue & Henneberry, Chicago. Some of the questions discussed are, Compulsory Arbitration of Strikes; the Administration of Justice in Chicago; the Australian Ballot; Divorce; Moral Training; The Slave-Girls of Chicago; Anonymous Journalism; The Eight Hour Movement; and the Abolition of Constables. As the author says in his preface, these are not only questions of the day—pressing for solution—but many of them vitally affect the welfare and happiness of mankind, and can only be intelligently settled by a thorough investigation and wide discussion.

The official position of Judge Altgeld, taken in connection with the admirable way in which he discharges its duties, his wide experience, and his thoroughly candid method of dealing with these problems, give weight to his words such as those of few other men would possess. In his treatment of "Our Penal Machinery and its Victims" he brings out some significant facts. In Chicago last year there were 32,800 arrests made by the police, 10,743 of those arrested were discharged by the police magistrates, to say nothing of those bound over to the grand jury and then discharged. That is to say, one-third of all the persons arrested were wrongfully arrested; they were not even offenders, but they received precisely the same treatment as hardened criminals. They were arrested, some of them were clubbed, some handcuffed, marched through the streets in charge of officers, to the police station, where the name and complete description of each was recorded, there to remain against them. Those who were not bailed out were shoved into cells and forced to spend the night, and sometimes a week, with hardened criminals before they were discharged. Could Satanic ingenuity invent a better school for training in vice? Yet all this is *justice* meted out by the courts of a Christian country. Such an exhibit makes one feel like migrating to Dahomaney.

Most of the persons thus arrested are boys and women; the instances of injustice which Judge Altgeld gives, and which are duplicated many fold by the records of the Woman's Alliance, are too horrible for belief, yet such things are going on continually in most large cities. The remedies suggested are: Abolishing the fee system so that petty officials shall have no temptation to make arrests for the sake of the money there is in it, and permitting imprisonment before conviction only when it can be shown that the offender is a dangerous person, or the crime charged against him is a heinous one. The Judge shows from the official figures that this course would greatly reduce the large number of arrests; for example, 7,566 were committed to the Chicago House of Correction in one year, only 190 were charged with any crime, and of those 113 were charged with petty theft. Under his plan only the 190, indeed, not all of them, would ever have spent a night in the police station, or in jail. But few women would be imprisoned, and as the Judge says: "The present diabolical practice of annually arresting thousands of friendless and helpless creatures for trivial offenses—in many cases for no offense at all—and locking them up like so many cattle in cells, and then fining them and sending them to the bridewell, would cease." The book is strong meat; not very pleasant reading, many of its pages are for those who prefer their ease to knowing their danger, but exactly the kind of reading needed in these days.

FIVE LITTLE PEPPERS MIDWAY, by Margaret Sidney, D. Lothrop Company. We do not need to recommend this book, for everything Margaret Sidney writes recommends itself. Besides, everybody fell in love with "FIVE LITTLE PEPPERS" and here they are half grown up, the identical, lovable people, even though transported from the "little brown house" to the elegant home of Grandpa King. Dear little Phronsie is just as sweet as ever, and does not seem much older, though of course she is, for the other children have "half grown up," why should not she? She is decidedly the center of this book, all the rest of the children, grandpa, and even her mother, obediently revolving around her. Mrs. Chatterton tries to be the villain of this play, nearly killing Phronsie in the attempt; before the book closes she gives up the role, evidently realizing the incongruity of having a villain in any of Mrs. Lathrop's books, and winds up with making Phronsie her heir. Polly has developed just as she ought to with the start she had, and the boys, severally and collectively, turn out just as they ought to with such mothers. The only fault to be found with the book is that it is a little too good; one acquainted with average boys can hardly believe it possible to put three households of them into one, without just a little bit of friction. Then, Grandpa King is "just too good for anything," in spite of his hot temper. But if such people do not live in the world they ought to.

The Watch-Tower.

Miss Casseday sends this little bit of brightness to the Watch-tower:

"A little bit of patience oft makes the sunshine come,
And a little bit of love makes a very happy home;
A little bit of hope makes a rainy day look gay,
A little bit of charity makes glad a weary way."

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The commission for the statue of the late Sunset Cox has been awarded to Miss Louise Lawson, of New York. She is now at work upon a large fountain for the city of Albany.

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In Germany women are employed in large numbers in post telegraph and telephone offices; they are now to be put into uniform consisting of a blue dress with orange collar and facings and bright buttons.

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The *Woman's Penny Paper*, London, offered as a prize to the two most popular teachers in England, a free trip of three weeks on the Continent. Names were sent in from all over the country, and the votes resulted in favor of Miss Alice Lush and Miss Julia Westcott. Neither had been outside of England, and enjoyed their outing intensely, going together in August, and returning greatly refreshed in time for the September opening of school.

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Mrs. Warner Snoad, who is a favorite contributor to THE UNION SIGNAL, suggests to the women of England, a union for the improvement of their condition. The first practical step she proposes is that women of all sorts and conditions shall combine actively to prevent the return to Parliament of men who oppose woman suffrage, by supporting only those candidates who will stand by us.

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A professor in Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., writes that when the carpenter work was started in the school last year, six girls of the Normal graduating class asked for instruction and were assigned to benches, the same as the boys. Their elementary joiner work was quite creditable; they measured as closely, and sawed and planed with as much deftness as their brothers. At the end of the year they did almost the entire work of constructing a neat glass case to hold the work of the sewing department, in which they also had a hand.

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Mrs. Mary A. Hitchcock, president of Nebraska, has received a touching contribution to the amendment fund. A school teacher in a neighboring state, being intensely interested in the success of the campaign, but having no money to contribute, sends a beautiful gold watch and chain, with the message, "Go, little watch, and do some good." That it may accomplish its mission it is proposed to sell it in shares, each share accompanied by a vote as to whose the watch shall be. This is no raffling scheme, for there is no element of chance in it. Let all who wish in this way to contribute to the fund, send one dollar to Mrs. Hitchcock, 57 Burr Block, Lincoln, Nebraska, accompanied with the name of your choice for the possession of the watch.

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Miss Frances E. Townsley is an ordained preacher in the Baptist Church of Nebraska, has been in the pulpit constantly now for sixteen years, and has worked in fifteen states. Colonel Fuller, one of the leading laymen of the Baptist Church in Vermont, says of Miss Townsley: "I first introduced her to our churches, and assisted in her support, hence feel a sort of responsibility concerning her work. She is a born leader, and not easily disconcerted. On one occasion when holding a series of meetings of remarkable power in Claremont, N. H., as she closed the sermon, and was about to extend an invitation to inquirers, a man arose and repeated a text which he supposed to be her's of that evening, denouncing in the most brutal manner any one who dared to add to or take from the Scriptures. The audience filling the large church, and extending to the street, was greatly excited at this occurrence. What would this young woman do? What would she say? Without the movement of a muscle, as calm as the moon on a mild night, and in a clear and ringing voice she repeated her text, just as it was in the Bible, closed the book, descended to the altar railing, and invited penitents forward; not a word of complaint, of notice of what had occurred escaping her lips, or being manifest in her manner. A ripple of relief ran through the audience. The man had mistaken the text. The victory was won. The woman's splendid self-control cast out all fear, and the meeting went on as usual. For some years she was a public school teacher. She once took the contract for a given sum, of grading the schools of a New England town, supplying the necessary teachers and acting as principal of the high school. She performed this difficult task to general satisfaction, and with credit to herself, showing remarkable skill in money matters as well as in giving instruction." ON DUTY.

Queen's Gardens.

THE PARTED WAYS.

In every young life there comes a time when it must choose between the right way and the wrong, between self-conquest and self-surrender. The path has been more or less shielded, until now; the youth has been led onward, hedged in by family habits, neighborhood environments, the school and the church. Within these limitations the character has expanded as best it might. It may be dwarfed, cramped, stunted, or enriched and unfolded; still its inherent characteristics cannot be wholly pruned or cultivated away. Under all conditions the native bent remains.

One day, however, the son or the daughter leaves home or assumes within it that independent position which marks the end of pupilage. The natural powers blossom and send out twigs this way and that. Then and then only, may be known what are the quality of its life forces and the energy which pushes them into activity.

In how many cases are friends and neighbors bitterly disappointed in the career of the young man and woman of exceptionally fine powers, and what is generally known as good culture! They fritter away life, scarcely knowing its real meaning. He drags away the years in a petty clerkship, or speculates and gets a living in all sorts of shady ways. She dawdles about at home in a nerveless, self-indulgent manner, until marriage gives to the world one more slatternly, unaspiring, weak wife and mother. Yet both started in their careers under the best auspices.

What is the secret of these failures?

Simply because, in both cases, parents failed to measure their responsibilities. They had no real estimate of life. Consequently their children are reared in those habits which enervate everything which gives strength, energy and self-mastery; noble possibilities are nipped in the bud. That life-blood which should flow through the veins with vigor and power, dwindles into a puny, driveling stream. If they become fathers and mothers, it is to a weak, truckling offspring.

The trouble is that parental love is unguided by wisdom. No other affection in man's bosom is so strong as that for his offspring; yet, strange to say, he takes into account more the pleasure of the child than his good. Forgetting the wondrous and awful dower of immortality, he ardently desires that sons and daughters may have a "good time" now. Never mind what is best for the adult, let "my son" and "my daughter" have their fill of to-day's evanescent pleasures. "The future will take care of itself. I want them to have a better time than I had at their age. I had to work, to obey, when I was young. I had to rise betimes and attend to certain duties; my children shall take their ease. Time enough for duties when they are grown."

And so the pendulum swings to the other extreme from that of Puritanical repression. Indulgence is the only watch-word, pleasure the only aim.

All this would cease to be passing strange were it confined to atheists or even agnostics. Were there no future life one might be pardoned in trying to make the most of this, though it is unreasonable to suppose that "the most" consists in even a high order of animal indulgence. Were this earth all we can know of the conditions of existence, let us at least know the best and the highest, and these are coincident with self-restraint. The clearest brain, the soundest body, are necessary for the purest enjoyment.

But let us reverently give thanks for the same!—the glory of life eternal, forever and ever unfolding in love, wisdom and worship, is within our reach. Shall we not start our children in such a manner that they will be fitted to enter on that pathway? And is that a path of mere self-indulgence?

That is, rather, a pathway of cruelty under the semblance of ease. No life of asceticism is here inculcated, no self-denial merely for its own sake. But in a large, noble, aspiring way, let us teach the little ones whom God has lent us, that life involves wondrous and beautiful possibilities. Let us show them that to attain the highest and best within our power it is first necessary to have self-control, self-discipline, self-reverence. That generous self-forgetfulness which merges the individual and local in the general and universal can be instilled in the home-circle as it can be nowhere else. And in so doing is the best and only safeguard against temptations, including that which leads to intemperance.

THERE are lost pieces of silver—aye, and of gold—which have long ago been missing from the Father's treasury, and are trampled under foot of man and beast alike—lives crowded so full of cruelty and penury and vice that, though they are God's children, they themselves do not even dream it. But if you can find them in the mire, if you will wash them with your tears and burnish them back to brightness and beauty by your patient and loving touch, you will find on them the image of Him who made them, and the superscription of His immortal children. Light the candle of your love, then, and sweep diligently till you find them.—*Bishop Potter.*

News from the Field.

WORLD'S W. C. T. U.

MRS. BATEHAM IN HONOLULU.

One of the pleasant experiences of our recent sojourn of several months in California was meeting the dear friend of my girlhood, Mrs. J. C. Bateham. It was in the little old Spanish town of San Miguel in Southern California, at the house of our Honolulu friend, Mrs. Mary E. Nott, the beloved and efficient president of the W. C. T. U. there. My husband and I decided at once that Mrs. Bateham was the very person we needed here to present the blessings and claims of the Christian Sabbath to this community.

It must be said that this little Hawaiian Kingdom is just now passing through a time of moral darkness and danger such as has not been felt for many years. Political power has fallen to a sad extent into the hands of the worst men of the nation; our rights are assailed, our best laws are in danger of being repealed, and bad ones substituted; and this nation, which has long stood before the world as the signal illustration of a heathen people redeemed from its baseness by the gospel of Christ, is threatened with an almost total apostacy. It will not come to that, but the efforts of these leaders are all in that direction. Our good Sabbath laws are especially in danger, and a strong attempt is being made by our legislature, which is now in session, to introduce the California Sabbath, which, as every one knows, is almost no Sabbath at all. Some of the members were elected on that very issue.

In view of these facts, and with the prospect of the partial rest of several weeks, which she very much needed, Mrs. Bateham was easily persuaded to come down with us on the steamer of June 20, and work in her department as the opportunity should open, on behalf of the W. C. T. U. We reached here Friday, June 27, and she entered immediately upon her work by addressing the Sabbath-school the next Sunday morning, and occupying the pulpit of the Central Union Church in the evening, speaking upon "Sabbath Observance" to a large and interested audience. A special meeting of the W. C. T. U. was called for the next day, when it was resolved to petition for Mrs. Bateham a hearing before the legislature upon this question. The request elicited quite a lively discussion in that august body, but was denied. A courteous answer was sent us, however, saying that while Mrs. Bateham could not be heard in the House, the members would be glad to hear her at any other place we might designate. So we invited them to listen to her address in the Y. M. C. A. Hall the following Saturday evening, and some of them were present. Mrs. Bateham spent five weeks here, one of which was occupied in visiting the volcano. During that time she gave nine public addresses, two of which were to large evening audiences in the foreign church, and two in the native Kawaiahao Church, one of these being upon temperance, both interpreted by the pastor, Rev. H. H. Parker. At several of these she had a question-box, which produced special interest. Questions of all kinds from all classes of people were read and commented upon with unfailing appropriateness and without a moment's hesitation. Mrs. Bateham has made a thorough study of the Sabbath question in all its bearings, and presents her arguments in a quiet but forcible manner, which cannot fail to bring conviction to her hearers.

Of the results of her efforts in our little community it is too early to speak, and how much good has been done can never be known. But to some of us the Blessed Day has an added sacredness, and we have received new inspiration to work in its behalf. Mrs. Bateham left us August 1, having made many personal friends who have only praise to speak of her and her work, and who will follow her with good wishes and prayers.

MARY S. WHITNEY.

MONTANA.

W. C. T. U. STATE CONVENTION.

Our seventh annual convention, but first as a state, met in the M. E. Church at Livingston, Aug. 26 to 28. The church was tastefully decorated with potted plants, some of quite rare kinds. These were arranged on the pulpit, and on small tables at a little distance on either side. Above each table of plants was a beautiful banner, and higher still, above the pulpit and its load of beauty, was the picture of our beloved world's president, Miss Willard. Over it was hung, so as to fall gracefully on either side, the beautiful native vine of Montana, the clematis. We numbered twenty-one voters; nearly every union in the state was represented, some having two or three representatives, including delegates, and one state officer. Mrs. Laura E. Howey, who has served the state convention, in the highest office it can give, for seven years, presided. The morning and afternoon sessions of Tuesday were devoted to business, all committees being appointed, and the first meeting of the executive being held; the reading of some reports, and election of several superintendents of departments.

The evening session was presided over by the president of Livingston union, Mrs. LeBarre. The meeting opened with a song of welcome by a choir of young girls. The cordial address of welcome was read by Mrs. Taft, wife of the pastor of the M. E. Church and was happily responded to by Miss Darrow, of Butte, state treasurer. The annual address to the convention was delivered by Mrs. Howey. It was full of cheer, of counsel, of earnest thought and deep feeling. Some of the points of work touched and indorsed by her were the Temperance hospital, juvenile work in Sunday-school and other places, scientific temperance instruction in public schools, enforcement of the law prohibiting the sale of tobacco to minors, unfermented wine for sacramental use, Demorest contests, equal franchise, and the dissemination of literature bearing on the several lines of work. At the close of the meeting an invitation from the Good Templars was tendered the ladies of the convention to attend their annual picnic in Yellowstone Canyon on Friday the 29th. On Wednesday reports were read from several unions, and from superintendents of Sabbath observance and juvenile work. Mrs. Parnall, of Stevensville union, urged upon the sisters the great importance of juvenile work. The invitation from the Yellowstone Park Lodge was considered, and a number of ladies signified their willingness to accept, also the little girls, Misses Dot LeBarre and Bertha Taft. A request was read from Mr. Finn, photographer, that the convention sit for a photograph on Thursday morning at 8:45. This was discussed, and the convention finally consented, as a matter of history, this being our first convention since Montana became a state. In the afternoon Mr. Fields, nominee of the labor party of Montana for Congress, was introduced and made a short address. He stated that every society of workingmen took "sobriety" for its motto, and no saloon man was admitted into their order. The question-box was opened, and, as is usually the case, some interesting discussions were held.

The executive committee met at the close of the afternoon session. In the evening an anthem was sung by the choir, a paper was read on the work of the W. C. T. U. as a National body, by Mrs. Tipton, of White Sulphur Springs, a fine bass solo was sung by Mr. Ayr, and the annual report on jail and prison work was read by Mrs. Rich, of Bozeman, superintendent of that department. The meeting closed with another selection by the choir, and benediction by Rev. Mr. Taft, Mrs. Howey presided. Thursday Mrs. Rich read a letter from Deer Lodge relating to her line of work. She urged upon local unions the desirability of having a superintendent of this department, one consecrated to the work. The report of the executive committee was received and nominees elected. Reports of the auditing and finance committees were read and accepted. It was moved and carried that a synopsis of the annual address be printed in the minutes. The convention proceeded to the election of officers. The president, who has served so faithfully for seven years, declined reëlection on account of her many local duties. Mrs. Cummins, of Helena, was elected to that office; Mrs. Alma Kirkpatrick, of Dillon, was reëlected secretary; Mrs. Wallace, of Billings, treasurer; moved and carried that the president be empowered to appoint the corresponding secretary, and that such appointment be confirmed by the executive committee.

In the afternoon the committee on resolutions reported, and report was received with one amendment. All unfinished business was handed over to the new executive committee. Invitations for the next place of meeting were tendered from Butte, Billings, Deer Lodge, Stevensville, White Sulphur Springs, Niles City, and the Frances E. Willard union of Helena. Third ballot decided in favor of Deer Lodge; moved and carried that the time of the next meeting be the third Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday in September, 1891. At the close of the afternoon session, carriages were sent to the church by Mr. Kirby and Rev. Mr. Fowler to take the ladies to drive in the canyon. Mr. Joy, attorney at law, had furnished the same means of pleasure to a number on a previous afternoon.

Thursday evening a Demorest gold medal contest was held. Judges were chosen from places not represented by any contestant. The medal was awarded to Miss Bickel, of Helena. Contestants were Misses Kate Le Barre, of Livingston, Edith Bickel, Carrie Laney and Anna Reifenrath, of Helena, and Masters Nathan Strasberger and Wilber Hall, of Bozeman. A recitation was also given by Miss Van Tassel, of Bozeman. Delightful music was rendered by young girls of Livingston, under superintendence of Mrs. Hunter. The house was crowded, and all seemed delighted with the entertainment. Too much cannot be said of the thoughtfulness of the Livingston people in caring for us. Carriages met us at the depot, and hearts and homes opened to receive us. For better acquaintance with each other, changes were made in some cases, and the result was additional pleasure. The thoughtfulness was also shown by the appointment of pages, and a large table for secretaries' use.

Next day, after the close of the convention, easy carriages were provided and we were conveyed to Yellowstone Canyon, for the picnic. The scenery around Livingston is beautiful, but that in the canyon is grand. What a delightful day it was to all! Amusements for those who desired them; rest and quiet for others. The lunch was all that could be wished, cold meat, pickles, rolls, jellies, pies, cakes, and various fruits. Short addresses were given by Mrs. Howey, Mr. Fields, Mr. Livingstone and Capt. Thomas. Late in the day fishing in the Yellowstone river was rewarded by the capture of a goodly number of mountain trout, most of which were carried home by the delegates. Friends accompanied us to the depot to say farewell, and we returned to our homes feeling that it had been good to be there.

The following are some of the resolutions adopted by the convention:

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt thanks to our beloved president for the years of untiring effort and unselfish devotion given to the interests of the W. C. T. U. in Montana. We recognize her large heart, her clear intellect and firm hand in the growth and development of the work in our state.

Resolved, That we urge our local unions to greater effort in organizing Loyal Temperance Legions and Bands of Hope, believing that from these shall come, in the future, men and women well instructed both in moral and scientific temperance principles.

Resolved, That each union make strenuous efforts to have the saloons in their community closed on Sunday, and enforce the law protecting minors.

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the position taken by the National W. C. T. U. in the following resolutions adopted at New York in 1888, viz: That we reaffirm our allegiance to that party which makes its dominant issue the suppression of the liquor traffic, declares its belief in Almighty God as the source of all power in government, defends the sanctity of the Christian Sabbath, recognizes equal suffrage and equal wages for women; demands the abolition of polygamy, and uniform laws governing marriage and divorce, and aims to remove sectional differences, promote National unity, and insure the best welfare of our land.

Resolved, That we earnestly commend the faithful labors in foreign countries of our world's missionaries, and that we continue to remember them, and all our National organizers, in our prayers, bidding them God-speed in their work.

Resolved, That we heartily approve the Temperance Temple movement, and will gladly assist in every way our limited means will allow.

M. M. R.
Sec. pro tem.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

TEMPERANCE BREEZES FROM THE PACIFIC.

A good, stiff temperance breeze blows steadily here, even in the summer months. It is not so cooling, perhaps, as our summer sea breeze, but it has invigorating qualities and will be, in time, destructive of that moral pestilence that is such a blight to our otherwise fair state.

Our kind of folks has captured the Fourth of July for temperance at Long Beach. Each succeeding year is better and more uplifting than the last; this year Colonel Copeland gave a magnificent address on the morning of the Fourth at the tabernacle, while in the evening throngs of people crowded there, many of them to hear for the first time the great Kentucky temperance orator, Colonel Bain. The following Sunday and Monday evenings he spoke to crowded houses in Los Angeles under the auspices of our organization; the latter evening two or three hundred people went away unable to secure seats. Mrs. Osborne, of Boston, who was on this coast under the Chautauqua management, came up from the Beach, and added the charm of her magnificent gift of song. I never saw an audience so *en rapport* with speaker and singer as that great audience of twelve hundred people were that night.

On the sixth and seventh of August, the W. C. T. U. held its usual two days' convocation at Long Beach. The deft and tasteful fingers of a committee of ladies from the union there converted the platform into a "thing of beauty," with bouquets, floral drapings and designs, the national colors and suitable mottoes. Looking down from the wall, amid the festooning of flags, was dear Miss Willard's face in a frame. There is a legend of a Madonna's picture hanging on the wall of an old Italian cathedral, which looks down from its canvas upon the faces upturned to it in admiration and curiosity, with a real glance of recognition. It almost seemed as if the face of our "best beloved" looked down from the red, white and blue drapery, with a sign of approval at the good work going on.

The subjects presented and discussed were prison work, juvenile instruction, heredity, social purity, young woman's work, woman suffrage, intemperance and labor, narcotics, and the needs of the Temperance Temple. The papers were exceptionally good, and the discussions, winged with the fervor of conviction, were participated in by both the white-ribboners and their faithful big brothers. A spicy part of the program on the first day was the question-box. It was conducted by Dr. Rachel Reid, of Pasadena, who, after giving her own terse answers to the questions, allowed the audience to open fire upon them, which caused some rapid and skillful skirmishing. The Rev. Chas. Winbigler, of the Baptist Church at Riverside, was the lecturer the first evening. He is a preacher of convictions, and not one whit afraid to express them in words that have no uncertain sound. With forcible thought and impassioned language, he drove the responsibility of the dreadful rum-curse home to its rightful source.

On the second evening, Colonel Bain spoke for the fifth time at Long Beach, and his great popularity was shown by the immense audience that gathered to hear him. He gave as the subject of his address, "Hash." The significant meaning of the term could be appreciated when one saw the way in which he gathered together the objections to prohibition and chopped them into mince meat. The music on both evenings was exceptionally excellent and appropriate. A duet entitled "Temperance Bells" was sung by two little folks, Master Guernsey Brown and Miss Winona Henry. They were vociferously encored for the delightful way in which they rendered it, and sang "Pretty Temperance Maid."

A very heated discussion took place the afternoon of the last day, springing from the fact that many of the ladies during their summer camping at the Beach had patronized a certain bakery, not knowing that the proprietor of it kept the saloon that had been forced upon Long Beach. In order "to boom the town," the liquor men and their allies in "ways that were dark" set aside, at the spring election, the guarantee of the title deed that liquor selling should be forever excluded from every lot, although that clause had induced hundreds of people to buy lots in Long Beach for summer homes. The discussion ended in a protest to the members of the council of Long Beach "against the saloon as being against the best interests of all the people, especially against the happiness of the women and children, whom it is the dignity and the duty of every man and the mark of a true gentleman, to defend against the saloon, as against all other ills." The protest was presented at the evening meeting just before the lecture, and on motion was unanimously passed by that vast audience with a rising vote.

The question of Sunday closing of saloons in Los Angeles has been under consideration for some months. Dr. Crafts was here for nearly a month to inaugurate the campaign, and the warm weather has not abated one whit the warmth with which it is being pushed. A petition, with the signatures of nearly seven thousand citizens, has been presented to the city council to pass an ordinance forbidding saloons to keep open or sell any liquor on Sunday. The saloon men sent in a counter petition of nearly five thousand names. The council decided to submit the question to a vote of the people, at a special election to be called for that purpose, but in stepped the mayor of the city and vetoed the call as illegal, but the council has ignored the veto and will proceed with the matter as if he had not spoken. The Christian people are thoroughly organized and are determined to push the matter to a successful issue. Both the Protestant and Catholic churches have joined hands on this measure and there will be a great deal of agitation from the pulpit until the campaign is ended.

The liquor men of this state are determined to catch the incoming legislature, and are threatening to withdraw their combined votes from that party which refuses to pledge itself to favor a uniform low license law for the entire state of California. Through their official organ, they have demanded of both political parties "the consideration to which they are justly entitled as the largest taxpayers of the commonwealth." If such a law is passed in the interests of this wicked trade, it will make it impossible for local communities, as now, to enforce local prohibition.

On August 28th and 29th, Ventura county W. C. T. U. held its semi-annual convention at Saticoy. This county has only five unions, and yet the county is well organized and has an efficient corps of officers and other workers. I was charmed with the women, the papers, the discussions, the whole *esprit de corps* of the convention. The president, Mrs. Alma K. Huffman, presided with the same ease and quiet dignity with which she would receive her friends in her own home; there was no superabundance of red tape management, and yet everything moved along without friction or delay, and each member spoke her mind as promptly and freely as if she had been trained to "speak in meeting" from her youth up. Much time was given to the presentation of department work, but very little to the customary routine of reporting.

The white ribbon worn with a bit of orange knotted in with it showed that good suffrage work had been done in the county, for almost every woman wore the two colors.

MARY E. GARBUTT,
Special Correspondent.

WISCONSIN.

REPORT OF WORK FOR LUMBERMEN.

The season of 1890 closes with the best record of Christian work yet done by our Woman's Christian Temperance Union in our Wisconsin lumber camps. Where, last year, our treasury had one hundred and sixty-five dollars, this year we raised three hundred and forty-two dollars; and reached some five thousand men with our literature work, where last year we could get access to but three thousand. Many lumber dealers have sent us letters of approbation with their check to confirm our work, and several foremen of lumber camps have written letters of their appreciation of the work done by our unions in sending good papers to the men.

Our missionary, Rev. S. E. Very, has faithfully represented us, and held services in over sixty camps—many of them twenty-five miles away from the nearest station. Two railroads, the Sioux and the Wisconsin Central, sent us, through their passenger agents, half-fare tickets for our missionary—for which we wish particularly to thank them—thus enabling him to reach more camps than it were otherwise possible to do, and to preach to some three thousand men. Several other camp services were held under local pastors; and Rev. J. M. Robinson visited many camps for us, holding services in January.

People who are familiar with camp life know the utter dearth of good reading matter incident to a lumber camp, and the welcome always given to a roll of good papers. This fact suggested to our Wisconsin workers a plan whereby they could systematize their work and do much good. Early in November over one hundred unions and seven Y's wrote to the secretary and received the post-office address of some one or two of the camps each, taking such as their especial care all winter, and sending every week as good a roll of fresh literature as they could cull from their respective churches and the community. The missionary has felt encouraged and helped by this work, as these rolls of literature have paved the way for his better reception and more assured welcome. Since the only camp missionaries in Wisconsin are sent out by our W. C. T. U. and the Y. M. C. A., our literature has proved an equal aid to their missionaries, they tell us, as well as to our own.

Honorable mention might be made of a long list of unions that have been most faithful in this line of work; but a few brief reports may give us a hint of all the rest. Mrs. Westly so aroused Rock county as to report Evansville, at one time, prepaying $1.50 for express, and Milton, Lima, Johnston and Clinton were not behind. Baraboo supplied five camps, and sent six pictures of "The Mill or Still;" Stoughton, Rock Elm, Lake Geneva, Madison, Dartford, and the Y's of both Oshkosh and Madison attended most faithfully to their charge. Mazomanie, Dartford, River Falls, Durand and Lake Mills, sent regularly, as well as many others; while Racine union, with its good record furnishes us with a bright idea that we all might imitate. They purchased a rubber stamp, with "compliments" of their union upon it, with which to stamp all papers sent out, proving that they have enlisted for the "whole war," and not merely for one winter. Many unions received letters from the foreman of the camp they were thus favoring, and cheerful words of appreciation and thankfulness proved that some of this good seed was bearing fruit. How could it help it, freighted as it was by the spirit of consecration and earnest prayer! The foreman of the Racine camp wrote to Mrs. Leet: "You are doing lots of good; we thank you for all the fresh papers you have sent us. Some of the unions sent out old papers, and we do not enjoy such. I am a temperance man and will distribute all you send gladly." One camp had no sooner got into winter quarters than a message came to me to be sure and send their names to two unions. Many copies of *Der Deutsch Amerikaner* were taken and mailed directly to some camp. A large donation of Bibles was given us by the American Bible Society, and distributed by our missionary personally among the men. He also distributed a large donation of foreign tracts and religious magazines, sent us by Mr. Geo. Reisman, Secretary of the German Prohibition League, of Madison; besides carrying a choice package selected for us by Mrs. Buell, our National corresponding secretary. Mr. Very reports the kindest of treatment in the camps where he held services, the most attentive audiences, and uniformly an urgent request to come again.

The camp missionary's life is full of hardships and privations, long cold walks, and often only the bare floor for a bed. Discouragements are not wanting to test the faith of these brave Christian men—their record we will leave to the "Recording Angel," where your self-denial and consecration also belong. Yes, we have thought what it means to our state, with its growing need of Christian principle in its national life, to send every year this vast army of 70,000 woodsmen into its Northern forests, for the six long, dreary months of our Northern winter, away from not only all the restraints of civilized life, but away from the holier restraints of home and loved ones.

The bracing air of the winter climate of Northern Wisconsin, the woodsman's hard work and plain fare, all act as so many tonics toward a perfect physical being—think what it is for man to grow thus only in his animal nature, and you will not wonder over any tide of evil that too often overshadows camp life, and leaves two-thirds of the winter's earnings in the till of the saloon-keeper.

Are we aiming too high, and attempting too much? Let us recall the grand work of the Christian commission during our late war, and that story of a miracle, the result of the work of a single little mission ship among the "North Sea Trawlers;" a story that reads more like a fairy tale than aught else, and that ought to fire with zeal and thanksgiving the heart of every Christian worker in England and America. That one little ship in the past five years has changed whole floating villages of fishermen from lives of most awful debauchery, brutality and crime, into Christian men and women with all the sanctifying barriers such gospel influences ever exert in any community.

This winter's work proves our work, our zeal, our mission. God grant it may be the earnest of better things, and a more firmly established mission that will suffer from no lack of service while the necessity exists! Let us then thank God and take courage, and do all we can, remembering ours is the present opportunity and we shall pass this way but once.

MRS. MARY C. UPHAM,
National Supt. Lumbermen's Work.

KANSAS.

FIRST DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The annual meeting of the W. C. T. U. of the first Congressional district convened at Hiawatha, the home of the president, Sept. 3 and 4, which proved to be an interesting and successful session despite the fact that the morning dawned inauspiciously as the smoke from the ruins of an entire block of business houses hung in somber clouds over that beautiful city.

The convention was called to order at 2 p. m., in the United Presbyterian Church, which was most tastefully decorated with mottoes and beautiful blooming plants. As your reporter reached the city on a late train the first part of the program must needs be omitted from this report. The presence of Mrs. Dora Evans, of Clay Center, the state organizer, was an inspiration. Her drill in parliamentary rules and usages was of practical benefit, and she proved an efficient help all through the convention.

The evening devotional exercises were led by Miss Minnie Branigan, one of Sabetha's best loved Christian workers. The addresses of welcome were hearty and loyal, the responses reciprocative, all interspersed with beautiful solos, to the delight of all.

Miss Ruth Diergan, of Atchison, presented the claims of women to enfranchisement in an able and elegant manner. Mrs. Chase then gave the annual address and summary of her work which was listened to with intense interest. From the magnitude of this report, and the overworked look of our dear president, it would seem she has done "whatsoever her hands have found to do," and has done it well.

The next morning was occupied largely by the appointments of superintendents to the departments in the plan of work adopted by the state convention. Reports of superintendents were read, after which Miss Branigan read a very spiritual production, "Power of Prayer in Temperance Work," which was fully appreciated by every one. A most happy symphony was effected when all joined in singing "Sweet Hour of Prayer" after the reading. Election of officers soon followed, which resulted in a unanimous vote for the reëlection of the present officers, namely: Mrs. Julia A. Chase, president, Hiawatha; Mrs. Mary L. Scull, secretary, Hiawatha; Mrs. M. B. White, treasurer, Sabetha.

The plan of work adopted embodied the departments named in the state convention with a clause that makes it incumbent upon every white-ribboner in the first district to support the state organ, *Our Messenger*.

Mrs. Evans presided over the question-drawer with promptness and eloquence. Arrangements were made by which all the newspapers in the district that can be reached, are to be enlisted into the cause by publishing a report of the meeting. The rapid wheels of time brought the hour for adjournment, and parting words were said with the sincere declaration that it had been a season of refreshment, and the kind hospitality extended to the visiting delegates by the people of Hiawatha was both enjoyed and appreciated.

MRS. SADIE B. SHERMAN,
Supt. of Literature.

NEW YORK.

WORK AT SILVER LAKE.

The growth of this Assembly has been phenomenal. Its location, management, improvements, freedom allowed each speaker to declare the whole truth, and Sabbath closing, are among the elements of its great success.

During this season of 1890, the School of Methods conducted by the W. C. T. U. of the Assembly has proved a great attraction. A short walk took us to the breezy heights apart, where, in the hall of philosophy, commanding a view of field, wood and lake, we discussed the best methods of working in different departments. Women who have matured wisdom in state work, and some of our western New York workers, instructed us. Mrs. H. A. Perrigo showed us how to "Save the Children To-day." Mrs. C. J. A. Jump inspired the Y's to action and endurance. Mrs. M. J. Weaver melted our hearts into obedience and faith for "evangelistic work." Miss J. E. Dailey taught us the duties of the "Scribes," and Miss M. M. Perkins, "how to carry the bag" and give due account. Mrs. L. P. Davies, president of our association, told us our legal rights and duties in enforcing scientific instruction law. Mrs. A. E. Rice showed us how to "rock the cradle" more intelligently if we would "swing the world" truer to God's will. Mrs. L. F. Adams proved the need of every local to be "correct action," for "parliamentary usage is but the etiquette of public assemblies, without knowledge of which any member is placed at greatest disadvantage." Mrs. L. K. Morse made us feel that papers or "books written to our need" are as "essential to the success of each department of work as the

stove and dishpan to housekeeping." Mrs. H. R. Williamson talked with the women upon methods of broadening our knowledge of heredity Every woman considered her work the foundation work. Dr. Holmes says: "There are people who think *everything* may be done, if the doer, be he educator or physician, be only called in season. No doubt, but *in season* would often be a hundred or two years before the child is born; people never send so early as that." Let us by knowledge of and obedience to laws of heredity insure the good of our descendants.

Mrs. Louise S. Rounds, of Chicago, president of Illinois W. C. T. U., was owned of God in her lecture on social purity on our White-ribbon Day; inspiring the thousands who listened to braver, purer action. The time has come when the ignorance or guilt which feels or assumes a hesitancy in accepting God's most sacred truths as holy and wholesome, is given its actual value, and the enlightened and obedient are sweeping on to grandest achievement, and yet in remote corners, the shame which is evidence of sin, abounds among the pseudo modest.

Those in charge were in every way courteous, giving us a place upon the program, advertising our school of methods, making us a generous appropriation for the expenses of another year, and crowning their hospitality by the gift of a beautiful lot for headquarters, which we hope to occupy in 1891. We invite all white-ribboners to our work; we invite every county to send a delegate to our association who may represent her county in the executive committee. MRS. H. R. WILLIAMSON.

ILLINOIS.

WORK IN THE SEVENTH DISTRICT.

The Whiteside county W. C. T. U. convened in Erie, August 13 and 14. In every way the convention was a success, sixteen unions reported, through thirty-one delegates, two hundred and eighty members. The county is in flourishing condition. Mrs. M. C. Talbott, on account of new home duties, retires from office, and Mrs. A. E. Abbey succeeds her as county president. Good resolutions were adopted; among them one declaring loyalty to the state and National unions, and favoring woman's franchise. No backward steps were taken.

The eighth annual gospel temperance meeting of the seventh district was opened by the district president, August 16, and continued through the day following, Mrs. Eugenia St. John and Mary T. Cowan were the speakers. "Social Purity," "Young Woman's Work," and the "Queen Esthers of To-day," were ably discussed. A large concourse of people listened attentively.

The unions of Bureau county received fresh courage and inspiration from a convention which the Dover W. C. T. U. entertained August 19th and 20th. Mrs. Grace Burgess presided. Reports were favorable. Seven new unions have been added to the county during the past year. A pleasant, harmonious feeling prevailed. Like those of the Whiteside county W. C. T. U. the resolutions declared loyalty to the state and National unions, and favored woman's franchise. A Demorest medal contest closed the convention. Jennie Snider received the prize.

This season, the W. C. T. U. will have booths on every fair ground within the seventh district.

A new union was organized by the district president Aug. 15 in Nachusa. Miss Anna Emmert is its president. A gold medal contest took place Aug. 29 in Princeton.

The seventh district convention will be held Sept. 23d and 24th, in Orion, Henry county. Mrs. Rounds will be present. GRACE S. BURGESS,
Dist. Pres.

PENNSYLVANIA.

TIOGA COUNTY CONVENTION.

The seventh annual meeting of the Tioga county W. C. T. U. was held at Blossburg, Aug. 27 and 28. Heaven's benediction seemed to have fallen upon the earth in the sunshine of a perfect day, and visitors and delegates were welcomed in the glad smile of nature as well as with the welcoming words and smiles of the Blossburg white-ribboners. The Wellsboro ladies were upon the scene first among the visitors; next, the train running south brought in its quota of women, young and older, and little children with whom also it was a gala day, and were met at the station by a deputation of Y girls, who conducted them to the Baptist church, an elegant and commodious edifice lately completed. On the noon train, running south, other delegates and visitors arrived and immediately a meeting of the executive committee was called, in the session room, by Mrs. B. N. McCoy, vice-president, Mrs. Watrous, our county president, being absent, much to our regret. All felt that this conference was fraught with importance, as the interests of our union in the naming of county officers to fill vacancies was to be considered, and when we knelt to implore God's blessing on our deliberations every heart was earnest in supplication for divine guidance. Upon entering the audience room a beautiful sight greeted us. A blue satin banner, bearing upon its folds our national flower, with the motto, "For God, and Home and Native Land," was draped against the wall, while farther back in the alcove was displayed a beautiful new banner of the Loyal Temperance Legion. Flowers were tastefully disposed about the pulpit and orchestra, trailing over the speakers' stand, lifting their beautiful, bright faces above every table and desk, and even crowding up the steps.

At 1:30 p. m. the first public session was called, with Mrs. B. N. McCoy in the chair, supported by Mrs. M. L. Bacon, an enthusiastic and loyal white-ribboner from Wellsboro. The Y choir filled the orchestra with their presence, and at a glance from the president their glad, sweet voices filled the room with beautiful strains of music. Devotional exercises were conducted by Mrs. McCoy and led by Rev. B. J. Tracey, of the M. E. Church. A Bible reading followed upon the subject, "Brotherly Love," with the initial text, "Let brotherly love continue." After this came reports of departments, all encouraging and inspiring. We had hoped to have with us Mrs. M. J. Weaver, of Batavia, evangelist and first vice-president of New York state W. C. T. U., for the evening session, but illness prevented her coming, and a program was improvised from the material at hand, which was pronounced by all to be most excellent. After the opening exercises of the evening, Mrs. I. M. Horton gracefully welcomed all to the hospitalities of Blossburg, and was responded to by Mrs. F. W. Clark, of Mansfield, in a few well-chosen remarks. Some fine recitations were given by the Loyal Temperance Legion, vocal and violin solos, short addresses and select readings, interspersed by appropriate music rendered by the Y choir, to which the well-selected and well-trained choir of the Baptist Church lent their aid.

Thursday morning reports of departments were continued, together with reports of local work of special interest. The afternoon session was taken up with reports of committees, the story of W. C. T. U. prison work in Findlay, Ohio, by Mrs. Hirsch, of that place, formerly a member of the Blossburg union, and other matters of interest, after which the convention proceeded to the election of officers for the coming year. Mrs. M. L. Bacon was chosen president; Mrs. F. W. Clark, vice-president at large, and Mrs. B. N. McCoy, first vice-president, with an able corps of assistants.

A feeling of harmony pervaded the meeting throughout all its sessions, and every heart seemed imbued with devotion to God and consecration to His work. The hospitality of the Blossburg ladies relaxed none of its warmth and generosity until the "parting guests" were well on their homeward way, carrying with them feelings of love for their kind entertainers and hearts filled with zeal to "do and dare" with our grand sisterhood of women against our terrible foe. Among the resolutions adopted was one indorsing the action and the officers of our state and National W. C. T. U., and one pledging ourselves to keep unsullied the original purity of our organization and its original purposes untrammeled.

PRESS SUPT.

INDIANA.

JOTTINGS.

September 1st our faithful state recording secretary, Alice Vining Mendenhall, was married to Dr. C. G. Hastings of Richmond. The best wishes of the Hoosier white-ribboners are theirs.

Miss Lola Moss of Centre Point "Y" has received a lucrative position in the Indian school at Sacaton, Arizona. She left Indiana on the 20th of August for her work. A brave girl, who will faithfully perform every duty, even that of converting into Y's young women the Indian girls under her charge.

Mrs. Belle Cronkhite, secretary of the Warren county union, so seriously ill for the past few weeks, is now past danger, reports her physician.

New prohibition papers are springing up all over Indiana. The *Prohibocrat* of Greensburg and the *Enterprise* of Richmond are among the latest.

A *Daily Organizer* is to be one of the features of the coming state convention. Miss Hay, our business manager, has all arrangements made, and the board of managers are heartily agreed.

The *Organizer* board held one of their most satisfactory meetings on the 3d instant, and find themselves in a fair way to enlarge and increase the business of this woman's enterprise. The annual meeting of stockholders will be held Oct. 11th, the second day of the state convention at Terre Haute.

The Warren county Prohibitionists will issue an open letter to the voters of Warren county semi-monthly during the months of September and October.

At the medal contest at Vincennes, Mary Bayless, of Richmond, won the medal. At Ekin, Myrtle Haas was the victor. Small gold contests were held at Russiaville, August 27th, Eagletown, 29th, Goodland and Jamestown the 29th. A grand gold contest was held during the state fair, and at Jasper in Dubois county, Sept. 16. A diamond medal contest certain for the state convention.

Indiana will make Sept. 18th, membership crusade day. May our numbers be largely increased!

Mrs. Mary H. Hunt spoke before the Teachers' Institute of Howard county September 4, and gladdened state headquarters by a visit on Friday, the 5th.

At Point Isabel, one day last week, the drugstore and fixtures were damaged to the extent of $150 by Mrs. Sizlove, to whose husband the proprietor, Emory Shields, had been selling whisky. Mr. Sizlove, while under the influence of whisky, fell from the roof of a tile mill, sustaining serious injuries. The wife's demand for damages were ridiculed, and the poor, outraged woman took matters into her own hands and dealt out summary justice upon the governmental agent, the druggist. Where is the latent manhood of this nation?

Immense audiences greet Mrs. Gougar at every point, where she cries aloud and spares not. Her latest addresses were delivered at Vincennes and Octogon, during the latter part of August.

Captain Ritter is speaking every day in his own county, Marion, whose vote will be largely increased this year.

We expect our state convention to be one of the largest and best ever held in the state. A brief visit to headquarters enabled us to get a glimpse of plans, etc. The pen of Miss Reed, our corresponding secretary, was continually flying, as were those of Mrs. Wooden, office clerk, and Miss Palmer, state organizer, who was at the office helping to round up at the year's close. Miss Hay, state treasurer, full of figures and brief sentences, and everybody with cheerful countenances, indicated a good closing up for the year to one well acquainted with the atmosphere of headquarters. SADIE B. WHISTLER.

MISSOURI.

NOTICE.

We confidently expect to make September 27 a "red-letter day" for the W. C. T. U. in our state. We advise each union to map out the work of visiting, so that every house in the town or neighborhood shall be visited.

Start out for the all-day canvass sunny and hopeful, armed with pencil and enrolling tablet. Be ready to answer questions intelligently. Have little leaflets with you on work of the W. C. T. U. Secure subscribers for THE UNION SIGNAL and our state paper, *The Crusader*.

Every W. C. T. U. woman can surely secure one new member for her own union, and one new subscriber for one of the papers. This little effort will double our membership, and our readers of the best papers. Is it not worth the effort? Arrange to have a children's meeting on Sunday afternoon, the 28th. Let grown-up folks and children participate. Take up a collection for your union.

Prepare for Crusade day the 27th, and children's day the 28th. *Intend* to have a glorious time, and you'll have it! The results will pay for all trouble.

Do your part, and God will not fail in His part. "Commit thy way unto the Lord; trust also in Him, and He shall bring it to pass."

Let there be no failure.

CLARA C. HOFFMAN, *Pres.*,
ELLEN D. MORRIS, *Cor. Sec.*

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The annual convention of the W. C. T. U. of the twentieth district, Illinois, will be held in Cairo, opening the evening of September 30, closing the evening of October 2. The Y's will fill the program the first evening. They hope to have a Demorest gold medal contest, also other exercises of interest. Mrs. R. A. Emmons, of Chicago, will lecture the two following evenings, and assist in convention work during the two intervening days.

Official Communications.

PARLIAMENTARY USAGE.

Will every state, district and county superintendent report *immediately* all work accomplished in this department? Also, every *local union*, else the report will not be full, as some unions never report to their working officers in time. All Schools of Methods, all conventions, and all *local work* should be reported *at once*. Do not send to Portland, but to Manistique, Schoolcraft county, Mich. Lecture engagements will hold me to the Upper Peninsula the entire month. Interest was never so general, and never so good work done as during the year just closing. Let us now *report*, and not when too late feel aggrieved because "we" were not mentioned. The "previous question" is now "moved."

A. S. BENJAMIN, *Supt. Parl. Usage.*

WOMAN'S LECTURE BUREAU.

MRS. R. A. EMMONS, SEC.

All engagements made by this Bureau are conditional upon the ability of the lecturer to fill them. In case of detention by sickness, accident, or any legitimate and unavoidable cause, another date will be given as soon as possible.

LECTURERS.

Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge.	Mrs. M. L. Wells.
Mrs. Mary T. Lathrap.	Mrs. S. M. I. Henry.
Mrs. Marion B. Baxter.	Miss I. C. DeVelling.
Miss Henrietta G. Moore.	Mrs. Caroline M. Woodward.
Rev. Eugenia F. St. John.	Mrs. Mary E. Haggart.
Mrs. Helen L. Bullock.	Rev. W. H. Boole, D.D.
Mr. A. G. Wolfenberger.	Ex-Gov. John P. St. John.
Prof. A. B. Huckins.	Rev. C. H. St. John.
Mrs. S. M. Perkins.	Miss E. Fannie Griffin.
Mrs. R. J. Trego.	Mother Stewart.
D. H. Burwell.	Dr. Kate C. Bushnell.
Mrs. Amy Kellogg Morse.	Walter Thomas Mills.

MRS. MARY T. LATHRAP

will speak for the West Side W. C. T. U., Chicago, Ill., September 30, *en route* for Nebraska, where she is engaged until November 4.

MRS. MARIAN B. BAXTER

speaks at De Kalb, Ill., September 25; Sycamore, 26; Rochester, Minn., 28; Eau Claire, Wis., 30; then in Wisconsin most of October.

MISS HENRIETTA G. MOORE

will be in McKean county, Pa., September 14 to 21, then to the Forest county convention for the 24th. She is at liberty to spend the first twenty days of October in Pennsylvania; those desiring her services should apply early, that a consecutive route may be made.

REV. EUGENIA F. ST. JOHN

goes to Nebraska September 14 for six weeks.

MRS. S. M. PERKINS

will be available for Illinois from September 25 to October 20.

MAJOR AND MRS. E. T. SCOTT, MRS. C. M. WOODWARD

will also be in Nebraska until close of amendment campaign, November 4, after which they will be available for other states.

REV. W. H. BOOLE, D. D.

speaks at Corning, N. Y., September 21, 22 and 23.

MISS E. FANNIE GRIFFIN

will be available for Illinois after National Convention.

For dates and terms of all the above apply to the
WOMAN'S LECTURE BUREAU,
161 La Salle St., Chicago.

Mrs. Fanny Leiter, Ohio's efficient superintendent of scientific temperance instruction, is to attend the Illinois state convention and probably that of Indiana, and present her favorite topic. She will take a few engagements in Illinois in connection with the convention appointment. Unions desiring her services during October should address Mrs. Emmons at National Headquarters immediately. There is no better speaker and worker in her department than Mrs. Leiter, and she advances the department wherever she goes.

Security.

It is a great thing to have a bank account, to check out when you like. If you keep adding to it to balance the drain, all right; if not you can see what will happen. It is precisely the same with your physical vigor. Suppose you have overdrawn, what then? "Collapse," you will say—not necessarily so. Observe.

Drs. Starkey & Palen:—"When I am worn out with work I use an inhalation of your Compound Oxygen Treatment, and find renewed strength and elasticity of spirits at once. ELLA R. TENNENT, Ed. "Tennent's Home Magazine," Marietta, Ga., Mar. 25, '87. *Drs. Starkey & Palen:*—"When suffering from throat trouble a few years ago, I used your Compound Oxygen Treatment with good and lasting results." M. L. MORROW, Chester, Pa., Feb. 13, 1889. *Drs. Starkey & Palen:*—"I used your Compound Oxygen Treatment, and feel justified from benefits received to recommend it highly. I would especially recommend it to those suffering from debility, lung and throat trouble." REV. JOHN B. GREGORY, *Pastor M. E. Church*, Birmingham, Alabama, March 6, 1889.

Drs. Starkey & Palen:—"I used your Compound Oxygen Treatment for an abscess of the lungs—it made me entirely well again." J. R. PENICK, Pembroke, Ky., June 25, 1889. *Drs. Starkey & Palen:*—"Your Compound Oxygen Treatment has done much for me. My lungs are sound now." Mrs. ELLA HARRINGTON, Nevada, Mo., July 23, 1889.

Drs. Starkey & Palen:—"From actual experience I can say that I regard your Compound Oxygen Treatment as a most marvelous remedy for the lungs and throat." MRS. H. M. JACONWAY, McComb City, Miss., or Dardanelle, Ark.

If you have found any encouragement in the above instances, send for our book. In it you will find page after page full of testimonials and assurance. We send it free of CHARGE. Address DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, No. 1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., or 120 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

Publisher's Dep't.

1st. As an old subscriber you can, during September only, send in your own name at half price (75 cents), *providing* you send in one or more new names at that rate at the same time.

2d. Money must come with the subscriptions.

3d. Coupons will be issued. That is, you can send the money for any number of new names at seventy-five cents and have coupons issued good till Jan. 1st, 1891. The names should be taken at one dollar after October 1st.

4th No money on this offer received if envelope bears stamp of October.

5th. No commissions can be allowed.

6th. If you or your new subscriber want one of the lovely Prang aquarelle tint pictures of Miss Frances E. Willard, add thirty cents to your remittance for each picture wanted. After October 1st this rate will not be allowed.

7th. Subscribers who are in arrears for a year or more cannot renew at the seventy-five cent rate.

Take Membership Day, Saturday, Sept. 27,

An object lesson that will never be forgotten. See Publisher's Notes, page 15. The above offer will be one way to do it. Send for the free book and sample copies of THE UNION SIGNAL.

FAIR

Don't forget it. Use it liberally in August, September and October. Extra good for use at all gatherings of farmers. *Do something!*

PRICES.

10 copies	$ .20
100 "	1.70
1,000 "	14.00

All prepaid, Address W. T. P. A. 161 LaSalle St.

NUMBER.

✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠

60 Cents Value for 25 Cents!

For the purpose of introducing some publications that are valuable and timely, we make the following offer for a short time, namely, to send for 25 cents post-paid,

	Regular Price
1 package of the new Willard cards, 12 designs, new mottoes, including the new poem by Miss Willard, "Saloons, Saloons, Saloons must go."	$ .25
1 copy Miss Gordon's new song book, Marching Songs, No. 2. Bright as a daisy..	.10
1 copy Handy Manual, with a compendium of W. C. T. U. information as invaluable as the many tables, facts, etc. of this book of over 400 pages	.25
	.60

When you remember you can get all three at the price of the cards alone, you will not hesitate very long about getting a postal note. We will have a flood of orders for the "special 25 cent offer" (call it that when you write).

✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠

New White Cross Pin.

We have been asked a great many times to provide a pin for those who take the White Cross obligations. We have made a great many experiments in the line of supplying the need, but have not been satisfied with any of the results until now. Here is a pin which is a little beauty, modest, plain, effective and very economical. We show it in the exact size. It is made of celluloid and shines out in a way that will attract more attention than if it were made of gold. Prices: Each, 10 cents; per dozen, $1.

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Single copy	$1.50
In clubs of 5 to 9 each	1.25
In clubs of 10 and over each	1.00
To ministers and reading rooms	1.00

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Only $1.00, whether in clubs or singly.

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The Young Crusader (juvenile temperance) semi-monthly edition. Single copy 50 cents; in clubs of 10 or over, 40 cents; in package of 25 or over, to one address, one issue or assorted, 1c per copy

Monthly (Sunday School edition) single copy 15 cents; five to twenty-five copies, in package, each 1 cent; twenty-five copies or over, in package, at the rate of $1.00 per 100 copies, per issue.

The Oak and Ivy Leaf (monthly) organ of the Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union; single copy, 25 cents; in clubs of 10 or over, 20 cents.

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Dost remember the plan? Thus: Eight good books, extra good books, all readable, all thought inspiring; are worth $2.05 in money—a lot more in education. We send the whole lot, viz:

Frances Raymond's Investment	**$ .50**
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Helping	**.10**
Unanswered Prayer	**.25**

for only $1.50 if—*if*—it is agreed that you will keep them moving among your friends and acquaintances. Seest? Now it means you can be preaching eight, good sermons on temperance, love, faith and purity without ever a bit of a congregation in front of you. Yea! Canst invest $1.50 in any way that will make a better impress or do more good? Nay! Have you been saying to yourself when urged to do something definitely good, "But what can I do?" Here is the answer. Try it; it's home missionary work. Over a hundred and fifty responded to the other notice of this import. Look, now! It counts up!

150x8=1.200x8=9,600!

9,600 what? Books or people? Well, you settle that. It is a straight case of the value of multiplied effort. So?

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Avoid imitations of, and substitutes for SAPOLIO. It is a solid cake of scouring soap. Try it in your next house-cleaning.

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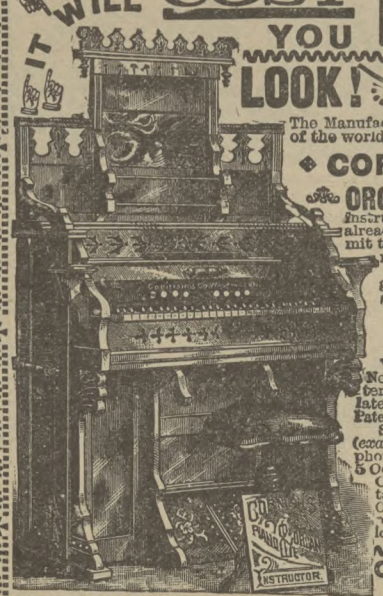

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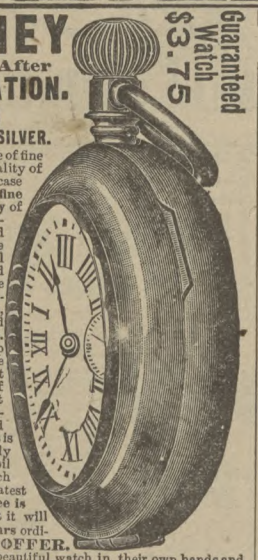

Guaranteed Watch **$3.75**

The cases are made of a plate of fine 14k gold over the finest quality of German silver, making a case composed of nothing but fine gold covering finest quality of German silver. With German silver on the inside and 14k gold on the outside, we warrant the cases to be equal in appearance to a $50 solid 14k gold watch. They are open face, smooth bazine, finished to a dazzling brightness, dust and damp proof and warranted to wear a life time. Different from the cheap brass watches offered, the case contains nothing but gold and the finest quality of German silver, and in fact it is in every way, except intrinsic value, equal to a $50 solid gold watch. The movement is a fine 3-4 plate style, finely jeweled, polished pinion, oil tempered main spring which does not break, and all the latest improvements. A guarantee is sent with each watch that it will keep accurate time for 2 years ordinary use. **OUR 90 DAY OFFER.** That all may have this beautiful watch in their own hands and fully examine and see for themselves the value and running qualities of same, we will send it C. O. D. to your express office, with the privilege to examine it. All we ask is any business man in your city as reference that you are ordering the watch in good faith, and if found satisfactory you can pay the express agent $3 75 or when full amount is sent with order we give a fine gold plated **chain and charm free.** If not satisfactory you can refuse same and you are nothing out but your time in going to the express office. Knowing the fine qualities of this watch we make the above offer, as any one wanting a good time piece will accept same at once on examination. Order at once as our price will be advanced. Address **WILLIAMS & CO., 125 S. Halstead St., Chicago, Illinois.**

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Advertisers want to know what paper pays best. Mention The Union Signal.

Publisher's Dep't.

L. T. L'S, ATTENTION!

We are now, for a short time only—till Oct. 1st—receiving new names to *The Union Signal* for half price—75 cents—per year. We also will have ready in December a beautiful picture of Miss Willard—a life size water color tint portrait of Prang's best work. You want one of these pictures for your place of meeting, it will be a source of pleasure and constant inspiration to you. We know you can easily obtain one, and if you will get us ten new subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL at 75 cents each we will send the framed picture to you as soon as it is ready. We wrote to Mrs. Rice about this and asked her permission to present the matter to the Loyal Temperance Legions of the country and here is what she says in reply:

DEAR MR. HALL: This last plan seems to me, from my standpoint of the children's interests, the best of all. I am very desirous that Miss Willard shall be a *reality* to all our boys and girls, and I am enthusiastically in favor of having each L. T. L. company immediately set about securing her picture, in accordance with your offer. Her face looking down upon them at their meetings may be made a constant object lesson to impress upon these young hearts the blessedness of right living for themselves and of service for others. I trust you will give the children the opportunity to secure the picture either framed or unframed, according to the amount of work done.

Sincerely, HELEN G. RICE.

Will you bring this matter to the attention of your officers *at once?* There is no time to lose—the offer will not be held open a day longer than the time named. How can you get the picture unframed? By sending the name of one new subscriber and 30 cts. extra—$1.05 in all. The other offer is the best, however, as we shall have orders for thousands of the framed pictures and shall send out handsome and artistic frames with special W. C. T. U. designs thereon. We will send a book worth having to any member of an L. T. L. who will get from his or her officers a letter saying that they have been persuaded by —— (naming you) to try for the picture and that the Loyal Temperance Legion of —— will go at once to work to win the lovely prize.

Hurry, Hurry, the Time is so Short!

P. S.—If you want to, your Legion can send before Oct. 1st., $7.50 and have till Jan. 1st to get the names, which can be taken at 75 cts. or $1.00 (the rate after Oct. 1st), as you please. If taken at $1.00 your Legion would clear $2.50 and get picture besides! Think of that!

Bargain Prices.

Books, etc., soiled by having been sent to convention, or having some slight damage in binding.

	Regular Price.	Bargain Price
Ye Hatchet Partie,	$ .15	$ .07
Helping,	.10	.05
Nineteen Beautiful Years, cloth,	.75	.35
" " " paper,	.40	.15
Romance Nineteenth Century	1.00	.35
Duties of Women,	.25	.15
Free Rum on the Congo,	.25	.10
Boys and Other Boys, paper,	.25	.12
Girls of To-Day,	.25	.12
Y Song Books,	.25	.20
Glorious Cause,	.30	.20
Birthday Books, plain,	1.00	.50
Birthday Books, gilt edge,	1.25	.60

Please name first and second choice, as we have only a few of some of the items. Secure your bargains promptly. They will not last long.

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Ball's Corsets in a variety of styles. Most comfortable corset ever made. Kabo Corsets of perfect fit, in various styles and lengths. Kabo never breaks. Ball's Waists are the best in the world for Ladies, Misses and Children. All with soft eyelets.

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NOTICE.

The Records of Marion County, Oregon, show the platting of many thousand acres of land in small tracts of from 5 to 10 acres.

Capital City Fruit Farm of 640 acres, Sunnyside number 1,320 acres; Sunnyside number 2,140 acres; Sunnyside number 3,500 acres, and a number of others have been placed on the records by The Oregon Land Company of Salem, Oregon.

This Company is also doing business in Portland and Albany, and has for sale numerous other small tracts. The great advantage of this plan is that it brings together in one community the class of people who are all engaged in the same business, viz., fruit growing, consequently there springs up large Drying and Canning establishments similar to those in the city of Salem, which makes a profitable market for the fruit raised.

Consult your interests by buying of The Oregon Land Company of Salem, Portland or Albany, Oregon.

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The Agents named in the following list are supposed to carry a stock of the different styles and sizes, and purchasers who patronize them will be as well served as if they ordered direct from the factory. Should they not have what you want ***insist upon their sending for it.***

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Lowell	Mrs. N. L. Wheeler.
Monson	Miss Belle Niles.
New Bedford	Geo. W. Chace.
" "	Mrs. C. T. Johnson.
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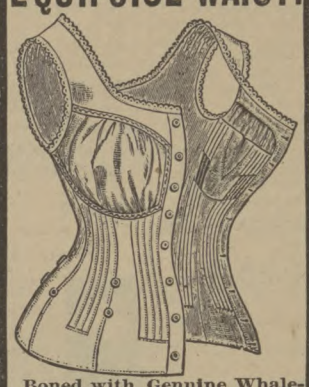

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Publisher's Notes.

1+1=2

Saturday, Sept. 27th, is the Crusade Day for Memberships.

All the locals of the nation are to meet in the morning for prayer, then district and canvass the town and report results at night. Go out two by two as in those sacred days of 1874. Secure your memberships

And get subscribers for The Union Signal.

"In the name of our God we will set up our banners."

Frances E. Willard.

Loyal Legioners!

Y. W. C. T. U.ers!

White Ribboners!

Hear! Hear! Hear!

Practically this is the last issue of THE UNION SIGNAL for announcement purposes before Sept. 27th. Membership Crusade Day is Sept. 27th, Saturday.

Miss Willard says "one plus one equals two," but if *you* say "one plus nothing equals one," you will have held back just that much of a kindly effort to help the wrongs of the world get righted. What do we want? We want you to take time enough to think over the names of your friends, decide which ones you will see, have ready sample copies of THE UNION SIGNAL and also a fund of information about the W. C. T. U., and you will be ready to win to membership and UNION SIGNAL subscriptionship three-fourths of those you see. But we have found from writing a good many people lately, that they know almost nothing of the W. C. T. U., and the little they do know is perverted truth, obtained from political journals who never open their mouths about the W. C. T. U. without putting their foot of untruth in it! What you want is something compact, decisive and with just enough statistics so that you will be fully posted. We have a 25-cent book, called "The Handy Manual," over 450 pages, full of carefully prepared valuable tables, statistics and information of all kinds, but principally valuable at this juncture, because of its 16-page preface, giving just the kind of an outline you need for the canvass. It tells all about the W. C. T. U. and was written by Miss Willard. The time is so short that we have decided to

Send This Book Free of Cost

to any one who will write in and say they will faithfully try for new subscribers and new members on Crusade Day. How can we afford to do this? We could not with an ordinary list of subscribers, but when a white-ribboner says, "I will do my best," we are sure of results. Send, then, for the book. Send at once. Ask for "The Handy Manual." One ounce of push from you this month will be worth more than a pound at any other time. Show the world that the miserable lies of the political press are flimsy bubbles. Rally around the banner that is set up for God, home and your country. Be alert. Be alive. Don't grudge giving a day to prayer and earnest effort for purity and the home. Be sure you are ready, then go ahead. Have sample copies of THE UNION SIGNAL ready for your hands, and the data from "The Handy Manual" in your head, and you can astonish the people with the earnest zeal that lives in the hearts of the women of the W. C. T. U. And—oh—

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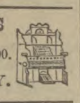

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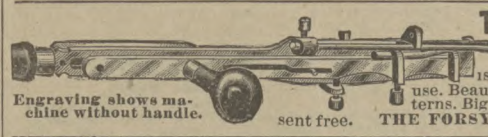

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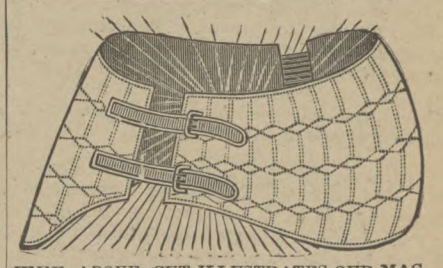

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Signal Notes.

Dr. Butcher, a South Pierre, Dakota, druggist, convicted of liquor selling, was sentenced to sixty days in jail and a fine of $2,000.

The West side Chicago W. C. T. U. is placing a drinking fountain "for man and beast" on West Madison street, between Oakley and Leavitt. Much interest has been aroused by this union, in churches and among the public generally, in the matter of supplying drinking water as a temperance measure. It is hoped that this fountain will be only the first of many opened by the W. C. T. unions of the city.

With the view of checking the habit of smoking among the members of the Salvation Army, Gen. Booth has issued an order to the effect that no smoker can become, or remain a sergeant, bandsman, sergeant-major, secretary or treasurer, or indeed hold any office in a corps. "Smoking," contends the General, "is injurious to health, uncleanly, a waste of money, a disagreeable infliction upon others, and an unnatural habit of self-indulgence for which there is no justification."

Rollo Kirk Bryan recently closed his summer series of assembly engagements at Mont Eagle, Tenn., on temperance day at the beautiful Southern Chautauqua. Prof. Tate was present, and gave a [illegible] for national legal pro- [illegible] The Southern people [illegible] ception of our master[illegible] hibition. He says: "[illegible] are very cordial in their re[illegible] political faith."

The trustees of Dickinson College have through the munificence of a number of Philadelphians, established the "chair of the English Bible," and elected Prof. A. W. Rogers, of Philadelphia, to fill it. It is to be hoped that such a chair may soon be established in every institution of learning in the country.

In 1495 it was enacted in England: "Forasmuch as the Kynge's grace most entierly desyreth among al erthly thynges the prosperitye and restfulnesse of this his land and his subjects of the same to live quietly and suerly to the pleasure of God and according to His lawes. Yt be lawful to any of the justices of the peace within theyre authority to reject and put away comon ale sellyng in townes, and places where they shall thynk convenient, and to take surety of the kepers of ale houses, of theyre good behaving by the discrecion of the sayd justices, and in the same to be advised and agreed at any time of theyre sessions."

The Central and seventh ward unions of Elmira, N. Y., send the warmest commendations of the work of D. H. Burwell in that city. About sixty members were added to the W. C. T. U., and scores of young men and others who were older signed the total abstinence pledge.

On September 29, 1892, the order of Sons of Temperance will be fifty years old. In connection with the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus an effort will be made to increase the membership of the Eastern New York division to 20,000. If this is accomplished, the order will number on this continent over one hundred thousand.

All remember the Dockers' strike, London, and how the strikers so conducted themselves as to win respect and sympathy from all. An item in the *British Woman's Temperance Journal* gives the explanation. It says that the Dockers' Union has a flourishing temperance society, and that in many branch unions every man is a total abstainer. Out of one hundred and seventy branch secretaries, one hundred and thirty are pledged abstainers. The money saved from drink by these dockers has gone to make their own homes better instead of going to the publicans. At least a score of cases are given of unskilled dockers who this summer sent their wives and children for a week's outing by the sea, who while they drank, scarcely provided bread for their families.

Several branches of the "Girls' Helpful Society" were formed about a year ago in the neighborhood of Atherton, Tyldesley, Bolton and Leigh, Scotland, through the instrumentality of the branches of the British Women's Temperance Union in that section. Lessons in sick-nursing, cooking and dress-making were given during the winter season. The girls are given a picnic in the summer and social evenings in the winter. The Atherton branch numbers over one hundred and sixty members, and the weekly meetings are much enjoyed by the girls. The first hour of the evening is devoted to sewing and conversation, and then for the space of a half-hour innocent games are indulged in and thoroughly enjoyed.

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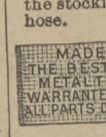

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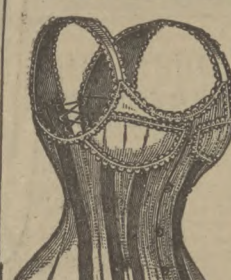

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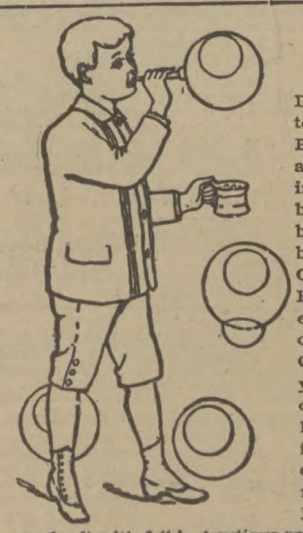

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Double bubbles, one inside of another, with that wonderful new toy, the "WIZARD BUBBLE BLOWER," Pat. June 10th, 1890. Boys or girls, men or women, can with the WIZARD, make an outside bubble larger than their heads, and another bubble inside of that which will float and be all colors of the rainbow; both bubbles will float in the air, producing effects unique, beautiful and grand; also produces twin bubbles, balloon bubbles, bubble chains a yard in length, and many other new forms. Orange Judd, the veteran editor says; "This new WIZARD BUBBLE BLOWER, excels in interest anything else I have ever found; it is a source of endless pleasure." Hundreds of other well known men say equally pleasant things about it. The Chicago Tribune says; "The WIZARD is a toy which delights youth and old age, and sets scientists thinking." Although only on the market a few weeks it is selling by the ten thousands. Furnishes a delightful new evening entertainment, and delightful amusement for Kindergartens or children in the home. One dozen, $2.75, for bubble parties. Don't use a nasty clay pipe any more. Bright boys and girls wanted for agents. Price 25 cents. If you don't find it at your store, send price to us and you will receive it with full instructions post paid. WILBUR PUB. CO., 226 & 228 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

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THE UNION SIGNAL

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WORLD'S AND NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

"THOU HAST GIVEN A BANNER TO THEM THAT FEAR THEE; THAT IT MAY BE DISPLAYED BECAUSE OF THE TRUTH."

Vol. XVI.—No. 39.] CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, September 25, 1890. [Price $1.50 per Year.

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SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Boston celebrated her 260th anniversary September 17.

The Anti-Lottery Bill passed the Senate without a word of debate.

Jeremiah Rankin Johnston, D.D., editor of the *United Presbyterian*, is dead.

Prof. W. R. Harper has been elected president of the new Chicago University.

Dueling in the German universities has been abolished by order of the Emperor.

President Harrison signed the anti-lottery bill Friday; also the river and harbor bill.

Mr. Rockafellow has given an additional million dollars to the Chicago University.

The Organizer is to have a daily edition during the Indiana W. C. T. U. convention.

Emperor William, of Germany, and Emperor Francis Joseph had a meeting at Bohnstock last week.

Miss Jane Graydon, of Indianapolis, is the newly-elected Professor of Greek in Hastings College.

"China's sorrow," the Yellow River, has again flooded the province of Chihli, leaving 4,000,000 homeless.

The Mississippi Constitutional Convention has adopted manhood suffrage with an educational qualification.

Canon Henry P. Liddon, commonly considered by the Established Church the foremost preacher in England, is dead.

Threshing is now in progress in South Dakota, and shows the yield of wheat better than expected, averaging about fifteen bushels to the acre.

Reports from Ireland show the failure of the potato crop worse than at first reported; a recurrence of the famine of forty years ago seems imminent.

Emperor Francis Joseph has bestowed on Chancellor von Caprivi the Grand Cross of St. Stephan, the highest Austrian decoration, except the Golden Fleece.

The monument over the grave of John B. Finch, at Rose Hill, near Chicago, erected by the Good Templars of the world, was unveiled at Rose Hill, Wednesday.

The Christian Herald, New York, has rented the Academy of Music for a series of Sunday evening services during the remainder of the year, Dr. Talmage to be the preacher.

Bradstreet's summary shows a constrained condition of the money market, which the relief afforded by the Federal treasury's prepayment of interest has only alleviated, not removed.

A massive bronze statue of Horace Greeley, by J. Q. A. Ward, was unveiled by Miss Gabriel Greeley; it stands under the arch of the *Tribune* building. Chauncey Depew delivered the address.

Mrs. Mary R. Morgan, nominated by Nebraska Prohibitionists as state superintendent of schools, is president of the Nebraska Woman's Relief Corps of the G. A. R., and will receive many soldier votes.

The New York clearing house received from the subtreasury, Friday, $11,500,000, balance of the regular daily accounts. This money going into general circulation will help to relieve the monetary stringency.

Col. George R. Davis is unanimously elected Director General of the Columbian Exposition. President Palmer in introducing the new Director General to the commission added, "and may God help us to hold up his hands."

Although Representative Kennedy's speech against Senator Quay was much toned down when printed in the Congressional Record, the House Judiciary Committee has ordered it omitted from the permanent copy of the Record.

Miss Willard is having rousing meetings all along the line in Nebraska. Never was the work pushed with more vigor, and prospects of success brighten every hour. Demorest medal contests are playing an important part in the campaign.

THE Prince of Wales has been solicited to allow the opening of a saloon on his estate at Sandringham, and has again refused the request. He is not a teetotaler, but he is a Prohibitionist to the extent that no drink shop is allowed at Sandringham.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, is to have a unique exposition in its great Corn Palace Fair, which is attracting attention all over the country. An excursion train from Boston leaves October 1, spends the Sabbath in Chicago, and reaches Sioux City, October 7. On returning those of the excursionists who choose can take in the meeting of the American Board at Minneapolis. In connection with the Fair there is to be a grand temperance rally at which leading temperance speakers from different parts of the country have been invited to speak. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey, whose singing so touches every heart, are to sing, and well posted persons from all over the state will tell how prohibition prohibits in Iowa.

THE old Bay State wheels into line with the grandest Prohibition convention on its record. Its platform comes out squarely against license, all sorts of "regulating statutes" and the "lobby"; in favor of civil service reform, equal suffrage, arbitration, non-sectarian schools and farmers' rights. Dr. John Blackmer was nominated for Governor, with a full ticket of state officers. Henry H. Faxon offered $500 as a campaign fund to be expended solely in towns where the Republicans nominate candidates for the legislature who are not in hearty sympathy with prohibition The offer was accepted with enthusiasm, and through the stirring appeal of Brother Hector a campaign fund of over $4,500 was raised.

SEVERAL officials are received too late for insertion in their department, so we epitomize them here. Miss Jennie Smith desires all superintendents of railroad work to send her reports of work accomplished, also interesting items or incidents connected therewith at once, to Mountain Lake Park, Maryland. Mrs. F. E. W. Harper, whose letter will appear in full next week, desires that all reports of work among colored people be sent to her immediately, at 1006 Bainbridge street, Philadelphia. It is safe to say in general, that all National superintendents now wish all reports of work done in their departments, sent them by state superintendents, that their reports to the National may be as complete as possible.

THE Interstate Temperance Union, representing five states, which met at Lincoln, Nebraska, brought out the heaviest kind of guns, whose execution was felt for prohibition throughout the state. Chief Justice Horton, of Kansas; Attorney-General Goodwin, of North Dakota; ex-Governor Larrabee, of Iowa; Chaplain McCabe, of New York; Attorney-General Bradford, of Kansas, and Chancellor Creighton, of Nebraska, were the principal speakers. Great street meetings were held in different parts of the city Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, and Governor Larrabee and Attorney-General Bradford spoke for the amendment at the state fair ground. The Personal Rights League had headquarters there, and distributed quantities of literature, but had not the courage to pit one of their speakers against those giants.

THE meeting of Columbian Exposition Commissioners which convened in this city, Sept. 9, has been a successful and harmonious one. Its session opened Tuesday morning with prayer, and its deliberations have been carried on in a dignified spirit throughout. The executive committee of twenty-six members was promptly appointed by President Palmer, and his choice is considered a very wise one; half the number are Democrats and half Republicans. The status of the lady managers was settled after some discussion; the board consists of two ladies from each state and territory, to be nominated by the state commissioners, one lady nominated by each of the commissioners at large, and nine ladies residing in Chicago. They shall be officers of the Commission, and perform such duties in connection with the woman's department as the executive committee shall prescribe. They receive six dollars for every day absent from home engaged in work of the Commission, and actual expenses of transportation.

EVIDENTLY there is not much discount on the W. C. T. U. out on the prairies of Nebraska. When the official board of the Methodist Church at Norfolk, Nebraska, heard that Miss Willard was coming there "as the guest of the W. C. T. U., of which society she is the National President," they sent her the following resolution, prefaced by "whereases" highly complimentary to "the most eminent woman in Methodism":

"*Resolved*, That we voice the sentiment of the entire church body in extending to Miss Willard a most cordial welcome to our city, and that we extend to her the freedom of all Methodist homes, and the full and free use of our church to occupy at her pleasure any part thereof during her visit among us."

The North Nebraska Conference in session at Wayne telegraphed Miss Willard to come and address them.

SAN JOAQUIN County California Prohibition Committee has a poet for chairman, A. J. Waterhouse; that he is also blessed with a level head is shown by his letterheads, which bear these sentiments:

Every new thought, every step forward that has ever blessed the world, has been thought wrong at first by a "vast majority." That proves nothing except that a vast majority is often wrong.

History demonstrates clearly that every movement of great magnitude, whether religious or political, creates its own instrument of successful operation.

No party will ever do right if you give it your vote when it does wrong; so the only way to do is to stand for the right simply because it is right, even if you stand alone.

A vote is an official record of a man's opinion on a public question. No voter ever throws his vote away. He has simply had the government record his convictions.

A WONDERFUL temperance demonstration took place recently at Eastnor Castle, the home of Lady Henry Somerset, president of the British W. T. A. It was projected and carried out by the Good Templars of the West Midland counties: Lady Henry Somerset, several months ago, kindly consented to the use of her beautiful grounds for the purpose; no one at that time imagined the demonstration would assume the proportions it did; yet the thousands were welcomed as gracefully and heartily as the expected hundreds would have been. Rev. A. Johnson and Mr. J. Poole presided at the meetings, while noted men and women occupied the platform and participated in the exercises. Many strong and eloquent speeches were made; none were more eloquent nor produced a stronger impression than that of the noble hostess. "I know no greater pleasure," she said, "than that the beauties of the home God has given me shall be shared to-day by such a goodly company. I am still more glad to welcome you in the name of our grand cause, and to feel that this is a day when we clasp each other by the hand and bid each other take courage in this great battle against evil—a day when men's and women's hearts will be strengthened by the sense of union which such gatherings bring us. As I look out on this vast assembly, I feel that hope beats high in our hearts; this gathering speaks of better things that are yet to come to this England of ours; it tells that the tide has set in which shall, before long, carry before it with irresistible force the great barriers which have so long blocked the way of temperance reform." She then passed on to the political situation in England as affecting temperance, handling it in a statesmanlike way, and closed with a glorious summons to take up this work of reform in the name and spirit of the Master. "We would gladly respond, though it be to bear something of the great suffering of humanity with which our Master was weighed down in Gethsemane's moonlit garden; our privilege it is to tread in His footsteps, who for the joy that was set before Him, endured the cross, despising the shame. Sacrifice is the great law of love."

Contributed.

SYMPATHY.

BY WARNER SNOAD.

Nothing! some raindrops pattering fall—
(Praise God for the shower that comes at length).
Nothing! the cup of an acorn small—
(In an acorn's heart lies an oak's full strength).
Nothing! a plank thrown across a stream—
(The stream rushed out to the wild, black sea).
Nothing! a Château d' Espagne, a dream—
(Ladder to Heaven where angels be).

Nothing! a letter! a look! a word!
(See, through the clouds peeps the longed-for sun).
Nothing! a whisper but faintly heard—
(Hope ends the tale by Despair begun).
Nothing! the blessing that all can give,
Yet naught in the world 'neath God's broad blue sky
Can help us to suffer—to dare—to live—
Like the subtle magic of Sympathy.

London, Eng.

ERNESTINE AND HER WAYFARERS.

BY EMILY A. KELLOGG.

"A poor wayfaring man of grief
Hath often crossed me on my way,
Who sued so humbly for relief
That I could never answer nay.
I had not power to ask his name,
Whither he went or whence he came,
Yet there was something in his eye
That won my love, I knew not why.
* * * * * *
"Of Me thou hast not been ashamed.
These deeds shall thy memorial be;
Fear not, thou didst them unto Me."

"Now, Ernestine, sing some of your own delightful songs. This is our last evening together, and I must not keep you singing my old-fashioned hymns."

"No, grandmother, because it *is* our last night let us keep to the sweet, old-fashioned hymns that we can sing together. Is it not strange that I never knew 'A Poor Wayfaring Man of Grief,' before I came to you?"

"Not so very strange, dear. Your parents both loved it, but your father, you know, is no singer, and your mother went to sing on high before your young voice was trained to song. It is a family hymn, and is yours by right of heritage."

"Yes, I am sure it is. It has entered into my very heart. Grandmother, do you not think that my father's life sings it forth, even though his lips are not tuned to melody?"

"You have sounded the keynote of your father's life. He sees in every weary one the image of the 'Man of Sorrows,' and that plea is all-sufficient to insure his tender helpfulness."

"May it hereafter be the keynote of *my* life!"

The close of the next day saw Ernestine far on her way home. A young woman of rare common sense, she made of traveling as easy and comfortable a matter as possible. Upon this night she rolled along in the luxurious Pullman, in tranquil happiness, the reflection of that last twilight hour with grandmother. It strengthened and lulled her to sleep.

She slept late in the morning, and her first waking moments were greeted by the wailing of infants. She lay still, vaguely wondering where the babies could be. She was sure that she saw none the night before. She had as quick an eye for a baby as an artist has for a sunset. None passed her unnoted. She judged that her little neighbors were both ailing and neglected! How strange that there seemed to be no comforting and soothing response to their cries. She was soon up and dressed. Passing down the aisle, she located the cries behind the curtain of section six. Mingled with the wailing of the children were the groans of a woman in distress.

"Porter," she asked, "who is in section six?"

"A sick woman and two children."

"How sick is she?"

"She seems to be pretty awful sick, miss."

"Who is taking care of her?"

"Nobody."

"Nobody! How is that? Isn't it your place to do that?"

"Oh, lady! you ought to see them, yourself; you'd see that we can't do nary thing for them."

"Well, let me see them."

"Oh, no! lady, I didn't mean that. You'd better not, lady."

"Well, *I* mean it. Come."

She resolutely led the way and he attended her. He parted the curtains and Ernestine was appalled by the repulsive exhibit of poverty and distress which greeted her. Her eyes had never beheld such a scene, her nostrils had never been so stifled with noisome odors. Upon the berth a woman in unwomanly rags and unwomanly dirt tossed in a fever. She seemed almost unconscious of the cries of the two wretched children, and paid little attention to them as they crawled over her.

"What can be done?" exclaimed Ernestine.

"You see, miss," said the porter, "that we can't do nothing. It's just as I told you."

"Indeed!" she cried. "I see nothing of the kind. Where there is such misery as this, something can always be done. Please bring me at once a towel and some water."

"What you goin' to do, lady?"

"I will at least bathe the face and hands of this poor sufferer."

"Oh, lady, don't! You'll catch the fever, and you'll git yo' pretty dress all spoilt."

"*I'll* run that risk. Bring me two towels and I'll make an apron of one. Make haste."

The porter scurried off and this young woman dropped the curtain and hastened to take from her hand-bag a wash-cloth and pins. Holding her breath as she leaned over the sick woman, she bathed face, neck and hands by a few deft, rapid movements. She then touched them lightly with fragrant and cooling bay rum. Her patient closed her wild eyes with a sigh of relief.

"Now for the babies," she said, "poor little wretches! Porter, have you plenty of towels and pillow-cases?"

"Yes, miss."

"Bring me a half-dozen each, some soap and a large pail of water. Let it be very warm, almost hot."

The once unwilling porter, now her most devoted lackey, hurried away for supplies, and Ernestine hastened to her own seat for a respite. As she leaned forward with her face at the window, breathing in the sweet air and sunshine, her happy twilight hour with grandmother came very close to her, and, with a heart-throb she said, "*These* are *my* wayfarers." Softly, under her breath, she hummed,

"I ran and raised the sufferer up,
Thrice from my hand he drained the cup,
Dipped and returned it running o'er;
I drank and never thirsted more."

Upon her return she found the sick mother sleeping, but tossing heavily, and drawing the sharp, quick breath of fever. She took the six-months-old baby in her dainty arms and carried it to the bath. The pitiful tears streamed from her eyes as she relieved the tortured child, and placed her in the warm bath. This evidently unfamiliar luxury was accepted with the utmost delight. The little one crowed and laughed in glee, splashing the water about with both hands. To this defrauded little one was restored what is every baby's rightful heritage, a lovable and kissable cleanliness. She fretted and fumed not a little at being taken out of the bath, but Ernestine only laughed and patted her into quiet, wrapping her in the big towel and giving her warm milk to sip. A decidedly unique toilet was then constructed from pillow-cases.

Absorbed though she had been, our young woman had become conscious of the sensation which she was causing. In the first heat of her indignant astonishment at finding the real condition of affairs, she had supposed that every one in the car would feel as she did, and that there must be some good, motherly soul on board, who would at least aid her by counsel and sympathy. A glance had shown her that there were only two other ladies on the car, neither of whom had come near her, and when she passed down the car, they glanced curiously at her, and then quickly and studiously looked out of the window. The porter in one of his hasty interviews had confided to Ernestine that each had a pet "pug" in the express car, for which she considered him responsible, and that they worried him,unceasingly, about them.

"They are powerfully be-twiddled about them two pups, miss. I wish to goodness they'd left 'em to home. Some women loves pups and some women loves babies, and I say give me the women what loves babies, every time."

But if Ernestine's fellow women were indifferent, her fellowmen were far from being so. They evidently sided with the porter, and the "woman what loved babies" was the object of undivided interest. The porter brought her various messages and offers of assistance. So when Miss Baby was fully robed and Ernestine was ready to bathe the two-year-old, she turned to the gentlemen for aid in the care of No. 1, for to ask a favor of "the women what loved pups" was too repugnant to her feelings. She would give her masculine sympathizers an opportunity to show their devotion to the cause.

With the clean and shining infant on her arm she passed down the aisle, saying, "Which of you gentlemen will hold this baby while I bathe the other one?"

The ardent sympathizers suddenly shrank back in dismay and laughingly hid behind their newspapers. Giving a scrutinizing look around, she marched up to a benevolent looking man and said, "Here, *you* look fatherly and kind, you may have her," and depositing the child in his reluctant arms, turned her back upon the crowd of sympathizers and betook herself to her second task.

"Well," ejaculated the "kind and fatherly" bachelor, "if I had been told that any woman living could wheedle me into playing baby-nurse, I should have been willing to bet my last dollar that it could not be done. '

"And the worst of it is that there was no wheedling about it. That girl is a born general, if she does wear silk petticoats. She has outgeneraled you, and by direct attack. Who is she, I wonder?"

"I'm sure I don't know, but I mean to find out," said a third. "I think I might be willing to train under her banner."

"Not I," said the baby-tender, "if babies are the regulation *impedimenta* in her army."

Meanwhile "the general" was again at work, and with No. 2. By dint of plenty of soap and water and much soaking and scrubbing she brought to the surface a considerable amount of human skin. The warm and gentle rubbing proved so soothing to the tired child that Ernestine had to hasten the toilet. The sturdy boy drowsily objected to being "sacked" and the style of his sister's pillow-case toilet was somewhat varied to permit greater freedom of limb. His head soon drooped and sank into

"That gracious hollow, which God made
In every human shoulder,
Wherein He meant some tired head should rest."

Ernestine laid him on the seat and sought the gentleman who held Miss Baby.

"Now I will relieve you of the care of the child," she said, "and thank you, too, for your kindness."

"You're welcome to what little help I've rendered," responded he. "I'm sure the youngster will welcome a change of nurse; but let me carry it for you," and he marched down the aisle in Ernestine's wake.

"The little general in silk petticoats takes the field every time," chuckled his next neighbor, upon his return. "You couldn't march better if you had been in training for years."

"Even raw recruits respond to the leadership of a gallant chief," was the spirited reply of the victim.

The "gallant chief" just at that moment was feeling as if all her valor had fled. She was aching in every muscle with the unusual strain. Her sympathies had been most powerfully moved and her delicacy of sense severely tried. She could not have believed beforehand that she could undertake such a task, or that she could go through it so bravely. It simply had been impossible to do otherwise, living as she was upon that spiritual upland to which her precious twilight hour had lifted her. She leaned wearily back upon her pillow, and with the tiny one upon her shoulder, sang softly,

"Who sued so humbly for relief
That I could never answer nay."

"Thou poor little wayfarer," she sighed, "thou didst well to make thy plea in the name of Him who said, 'Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me! ' Closing her eyes, she, too, fell into a doze.

"Hush, look," said the man who had so unmercifully joked his fellow-passenger, "did you ever see a prettier sight?"

"It is 'The Sleeping Madonna,' " said the one among them who was an artist. "I must secure that" He drew out tablet and pencil and while he sketched, the men gazed with tender thoughts which made them, for the time at least, more pure and manly.

But Ernestine soon roused, and laid the baby down. Two hours of quiet sleep refreshed the occupants of the pillow-cases. In the mean time the "general in silk petticoats" having removed her insignia of toil, summoned a council of war to determine her next movement. She learned from the conductor that the unfortunates had been put on the car at some way station, no one knew just where or by whom, and the woman had been too sick to tell her tale of wretchedness, or to give any account of herself. She had in her hand, when they found her, a railroad ticket and sleeping-car ticket through to the end of the line. The fatherly baby-tender and several other of the gentlemen joined the council and discussed the probabilities ahead. The matter resolved itself into sending the party to a hospital upon reaching the city.

They were now nearing the city, and the usual gathering together and bustle absorbed all. The "women what loved pups" besieged the good-natured porter, ordering him to be ready to bring their pets to them at once.

"After humans comes pups, lady," he responded. "When we've got these sick folks in a kerridge I'll see to your dorgs. They'll keep." The ladies fumed and fretted, but to no avail. Ernestine looked up from collecting her belongings to find the gentlemen who had

joined themselves to her council of war, waiting to bid her good-bye.

"We want to ask the privilege of bidding you good-bye in friendly fashion," said one. "We regret that our ways must diverge, and would thank you in the name of humanity for all you have done to-day."

Ernestine frankly gave them her hand in parting, thanking them for their sympathy and support. She gladly availed herself of their offer of service and placed the wayfarers in their charge, that the hospital application might be carried through to a successful issue.

When seated in her own carriage she was startled by the sudden re-appearance of the "fatherly" man.

"I want to give you a personal word of thanks," said he, "for the invaluable service you have rendered me to-day. You have reconstructed my ideal of womanhood, on the self-same lines where my blessed mother builded in my boyhood days. You have forced me to do some pretty serious thinking, and I thank you for it."

The happy tears sprang to Ernestine's eyes as she warmly grasped his outstretched hand, and said, "And what of your ideal of Christianity, my friend? For my service, to-day, has all been done 'in His name.'"

"I see," was the response, "that I have yet to do some more serious thinking. Good-bye."

Chicago.

BISHOP THOBURN.

BY FRANCES E. WILLARD.

"James, Bishop of India," is the title he would have were he a Roman Catholic, but a Catholic he is in the very largest sense of that great word. The whole world is his parish, and to act in the name and inspiration of Jesus Christ, is his religion. He is now about fifty years of age, right in his prime, has a somewhat slight but well-knit figure; a grave, benign, and intellectual face. He speaks in the most off-hand conversational manner without a scratch of manuscript; his brain is like a brimming cup. Seldom does one hear a more vital, thought-provoking sermon, and he is even better in a popular address. His most peculiar trait is that he talks straight to the level of everyday life—duty and opportunity. I never met a person more in touch with the world's work and workers. It was my good fortune to hear him a few Sundays ago in Evanston, where he spoke at our W. C. T. U. gospel meeting in Union Hall.

In introducing him I said: "The Baptist Church counts Judson as its most illustrious missionary name; the Presbyterians have their Coans and Jessups; the Congregationalists their Gulicks, but the brightest name in the missionary annals of the Methodist church is Thoburn. Brother and sister, they will stand there, side by side, generations after we are all gone from this world, those two earnest hearts that went out thirty years ago from Ohio to India as pioneers."

In coming forward, Bishop Thoburn in his witty way remarked that I was right in naming him as from Ohio, for he was reared in the Buckeye state, "but in reality," said he, "I am an Irishman, born of Scotch parents; though indeed and in truth I am a heathen man but not a publican, and my real country is that great empire at the antipodes, where I have joyfully invested all my active life."

Let me now try to sketch from memory some things he told us in the sermon and address to which I have referred. He talked about everyday Christianity; what a practical thing it is, and yet how theoretical we have been inclined to make it. He said (I quote only from impression): "I lately stood beside the electric dynamo of a steamer on Long Island Sound. 'Take that hammer,' said the engineer. I went back a few steps and held out the hammer toward that tremendous shaft. The attraction was so great that it drew me forward toward the center with all its mighty power. 'Take that key,' said the engineer, 'and put it on the end of the hammer.' I did so, and the key was firmly held. 'Now, move away from the dynamo,' he said; I did so and the key fell from the hammer, having in itself no magnetic attractiveness whatever. It had only borrowed from the dynamo a little portion of its mysterious force, and so when the hammer and the key were both beyond the circle of the central power they were only pieces of iron. So it is with the Christian; he must keep near that divine dynamo, Christ, so that by His heavenly power he can lead other men to a Christian life. We bewail the fact that our children go out into the world, delight themselves with dancing, cards, the theater, and wine, but this only proves that there was not the strong, centrifugal force in their homes; not enough drawing power in our lives who gave them being, and who brought them up, to overcome the drawing power of the great world, and so gravitation has set the wrong way. There is no trouble about the dynamo;—if we will keep near enough it will so permeate us with its magnetic qualities, that we cannot help drawing others to ourselves and thence to Christ. A young minister said to me, 'If I keep right on as I am now, attracting, I shall within five years gain the best church in the conference.' 'And what of that?' I asked. 'Why, is it not a laudable ambition?' he replied; 'does not God help those who help themselves?' 'No,' I answered, 'let me give you a far better motive and the true working hypothesis of a life. God helps those who help other people;—all other success is temporary and false, but a success founded on the sincere desire to help other people is as solid as granite. Nobody can upset it; nobody can steal it away, and it will be worth as much in other worlds as it is in yours.' The great question is, after all, a simple one: 'Who has seen Christ in you to-day?' You can apply it all the way along, from the greatest dignitary whom you meet, to the girl in the kitchen, and if he only had brains enough to know, the dog on your doorstep.

"'Blessed is he that considereth the poor.' A deaconess in England told me what this passage meant to her, and the exegesis of what she gave was worth a trip to London to hear. She said that it is so much easier to give to the poor than to 'consider' them. To do the latter we must get down by the side of them; we must go into their houses; we must rejoice in their joy, and sorrow in their grief. They have problems that would tax a philosopher to solve, and they bring only a moderate amount of brain power to the solution. They need the forces of the best intellect, as well as the best heart to help them out of their distresses. We have not yet made ourselves part and parcel of the great humanity that beats its life along the stony streets. We have talked at rather than to them. We have sent rather than gone to their abodes. Sometimes we serve them best by taking from, rather than adding to their means of life. The prophet of God permitted the widow to give him all that she had left, and she was more blest in giving than if he had provided for her a sumptuous meal. What is needed is that we make common cause with those that we help.

"Now about the missionary work; it is a very practical thing. It begins in the circle of one's own heart; radiates out into the society around us, the commonwealth in which we live, the nation that we love, and is only limited by the great round belt of the whole earth itself. There is no distant and no near in these days. When I went to India it took one hundred and twenty-seven days, but now I can go from New York to Calcutta in twenty-seven. Christian civilization and Christian progress have, by their inventions, blotted out the one hundred extra days. My parish includes over three hundred million men, women and children. These hands have baptized within the last year, persons representing eight nationalities, and stretching over an area so great that it is as if I should say I had, in that space of time, baptized converts in Spain, France, Italy, Austria, Holland, Germany, Scandinavia and Russia. The world will be converted out of doors and not inside the churches. One hundred millions of persons will sleep out of doors to-night unless they lie down in the shade of some hospitable tree. The glad tidings were first declared under the open sky, and we shall never get ahead of the Great Teacher's method. In the larger part of the world the climate lends itself to this proceeding. The outdoor gospel is bound to win.

"The other day as we passed along on the cars I saw a village of about fifteen hundred inhabitants, with three church spires pointing toward heaven. I had reason to believe that not more than five hundred people would attend those churches next Sunday, and I said to myself, if the young men and women will go with me to India I will give them their choice of fifteen hundred villages, in which no soul has yet heard the name of Christ, as their parish, and in five years I will promise them, judging from the past, five thousand converts for each village. It was not so at first, but there is a geometric rate of increase in our results. The Oriental people, once suspicious of us, are now our friends. In any issue between us and the government they take our side; but I am not here to complain of the British government; it has been most friendly and helpful to us missionaries, and loyal as I am to our blessed stars and stripes, it is my opinion we have much to learn of the English concerning the best methods of government. Their civil service is so well conducted that such a thing as malfeasance in office is almost unknown. The judges are above reproach, and the good common sense of that great British nation is administering affairs in India to the unspeakable advantage of the population. It is only on such questions as the legalization of the liquor traffic, and the social purity movement, that we are at odds. In these particulars there is a decided growth of Christian sentiment, and we are full of hope for future improvement along these lines. When the Salvation Army came to India it was a novelty. The police officers in my own city of Calcutta arrested its young lady captain, and put her in jail. This stirred our spirits, for if a reputable young woman could not speak on the streets, it would not be long before we missionaries would not be allowed to conduct our services. So we started our petitions against this action of the police, and among the first ones visited was the chief Church of England clergyman in Calcutta. He said, 'I do not know about this street preaching; would never dream of joining in it myself, but upon my word if anybody said I shouldn't, I think I would go out on the next corner, so here is my name to your petition; the right of free speech is sacred, whether out of doors or in.'

"We held a great meeting in which, among dignified Oriental leaders, present in large numbers, Keshub Chundersen was chief. There was no end to the amount of eloquence and zeal; so much so that we ministers had very little to say and the government gave up its opposition altogether. Whenever we circulate a temperance petition, it is signed with practical unanimity by the temperance population. The temperance movement is so great that its tidal waves beat on all shores. When the crusade started in this country in 1874 it started in Calcutta, and two good women from Ohio were its leaders. We men were afraid to have our wives go out into the worst streets of the city, but this was what they determined to do, since a thousand English sailors are there and are a prey to the men and women whose support depends upon them, but these ladies were treated with the utmost respect, and did a great work among these generous hearted, friendless men. Ten years later, at Benares, I was recognized by a railroad official who was one of the rescued at that time, and who told me with tender gratitude that it was a turning point in his life when the crusade women spoke to him of Christ's gospel. We need to guard against the use of opium as well as against the use of alcoholics. Our great curse in India is opium, and you will have it so here if you do not watch that point. In my opinion there will be a general spread of the opium habit in this country in proportion as the alcoholic habit declines, unless you temperance women educate public opinion along both lines simultaneously.

"Women are becoming a great power in missions, as well as in temperance work. More than one hundred women are in the field in Calcutta and its suburbs alone; they outnumber the men. They go forth two by two in their quiet, level-headed ministrations, and it is my belief that before many years they will outnumber men all through our foreign missions.

"A few years ago two good and capable women came from Australia; they said they were going to found a mission. 'Why, what man will be at the head of it?' was our natural question. Odd enough sounded their reply, 'We will take the leadership ourselves.' There were some misgivings, as this was a movement wholly unlooked for, but these women conducted their mission so wisely that they gained universal respect, and in a few years went back to Australia to bring out a company of women helpers, all of whom have gone forward in the most satisfactory manner with their work. There is great apathy on the part of good people concerning the reforms to which ardent hearts are so devoted, but we must work on all the same. Above everything else we must be patient. There are great numbers of people who, by the law of their minds, *must* hold to that which is ancient, just because it is ancient. There are in India good men, kind men, who absolutely believe it to be a disadvantage that the British government has abolished the suttee,—i. e., the custom by which the widow was bound to be burned on the funeral pyre of her husband. To us this seems inconceivable, but those men never have known anything else for generations, and when one considers the wretched existence that a child widow drags out in India, he is better prepared to estimate the possible advantage of the quick transit to some other, perchance, better world. More and more as the years go on women will devote themselves to these child widows. It is believed in India that these unfortunates are responsible for the fact that their boy husbands, whom, perhaps, they never saw, met with an early death. This monstrous belief has been entertained so long that it has become second nature with the Hindoos. Multitudes of earnest young men and women will gladly come from English-speaking countries to help free these pitiful little slaves, and they cannot put in their lives where they are needed more; they cannot follow Christ more closely or more truly. I believe that within a hundred years paganism is to fall, and that Christian womanhood will be a mighty power in bringing about this heavenly consummation."

I feel the utter inadequacy of this attempt to recoin a few thoughts from the teeming brain of Bishop Thoburn. He is a figure unique and great in missionary annals; a wise and fearless Radical, in spite of so many years spent in the fog of the most oppressive conservatism; a devout believer in the affirmative side of the woman question, among a people that debases womanhood below the brute; a brother-man, of strong and hearty sympathy, in spite of official dignity and pride; the common people hear him gladly,—he is the greatest street preacher in Christendom, and leads the movement for woman's complete ecclesiastical emancipation. Heaven bless the Bishop! Long may he work, and win, and walk the path of life to make it glorious!

Rest Cottage.

Correspondence.

THE HOUR AND ITS NEEDS.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—What are we as an organization and as individuals most in need of at the present time, to the end that we may be fully equipped for the conflict before us, and that our beloved union may be increased in numbers, in power, and in efficiency for the Master's work to which we are called?

First, in common with all other societies which are seeking to do His will and to hasten the coming of His kingdom in the hearts of all mankind, we need a deeper, more utter consecration of ourselves, our all, to His work and will, a giving up of self and selfish interests to the great work before us. We need the burning conviction wrought into every fibre of our being that *this* is really and truly work for *God* and *Home*, just as much as *anything that can be done*.

It is *not* a "side issue." It is *not* a comparatively unimportant matter which can be postponed indefinitely. W. C. T. U. work should not be put off until the last day, at the eleventh hour and then be met with "too tired to do it." "I forgot" is never an acceptable excuse from a white-ribboner.

We need *earnestness of purpose;* a steadfast determination that no matter what the obstacles in our way, with God's help, we will conquer or die, will conquer though we die.

We need a holy enthusiasm, an intense love for the principles that we have espoused; a deep-grounded conviction that we are surely right, and therefore must succeed. I am stirred to the very depths when I hear one say, with a woe-begone and limp expression, "I don't know that we'll ever succeed; there is so much opposition, we can't expect to do much." Why, of course we'll succeed. We're bound to win. Opposition is good discipline for us. "The blood of the martyrs was the seed of the church," and those engaged in *this* cause must expect social and political martyrdom. Can we expect to win in such a contest, yet rest on "flowery beds of ease?" Nay, nay; of those who espouse this cause some will wade through "bloody seas" ere the end comes, as some have already done. Was there ever a great reform that did not go through persecution to success?

"Thy saints in all this glorious war
Shall conquer though they die,
They see the triumph from afar,
By faith they bring it nigh."

Faith and works must go together—faith without works will never overthrow the rum power, trample out vice, and take the world for Christ.

We need to have a pride in organization, a jealous love for the standard—that feeling which impels a body of soldiers to die to the last man rather than desert their colors. The little knot of white ribbon should be as dear to our hearts as the cross of the Legion of Honor to the heroes of France, as the Grand Army badge to the remnant of our Republic's defenders; and, like that, it should be displayed upon every occasion.

We need to be fitted with grace, furnished with all the fruits of the Spirit, and girded with strength from on high, to prepare us for the bitter conflict that is before us—for such it is, and even more bitter will it become before the end is reached. We wage our warfare "against principalities and powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places;" therefore, we need the "whole armor," that we may stand fast and firm, and be not overcome by our powerful adversaries. One of our greatest needs is careful, painstaking attention to details; a realizing sense that to sustain any organization, certain business forms, and, sometimes, tiresome details, must be attended to promptly and properly. These are eminently necessary, and cannot be put off if we wish success in "the King's business" that "requireth haste." If we take care of little details the great matters will adjust themselves. Frequent mass-meetings here and there, although all right and needful, will not do our work. Local unions must follow the meetings with careful, systematic work, to gather up, crystallize, and use to the best advantage, the sentiment created, to unite the scattered influences into a powerful whole, which, through organization, can make itself felt.

We should never miss an opportunity to invite others to join our ranks; should always have the pledge card and white ribbon at hand, and secure members whenever and wherever possible, being "instant in season and out of season," zealous, earnest, enthusiastic, persistent, determined to succeed, come what will.

We need to study carefully, thoughtfully and prayerfully our marching orders, as laid down in the Word of Life; there we shall find counsel to aid us in every difficulty, and statements so clear as to dispel every doubt, and nowhere within its pages shall we find that we may compromise with evil for a price.

We need to study carefully our own literature that we may become thoroughly acquainted with the origin, object and methods of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and with the different phases of the temperance and prohibition questions. Study to be "approved workmen," and ready to give at any time an "answer for the hope that is within us" of our ultimate success. One thing, the earnest perusal of our official organ, THE UNION SIGNAL, is especially necessary to the education and inspiration of every white-ribboner. I cannot understand how any W. C. T. U. woman can hope to be successful, and not read that paper. It is like unto a local president expecting to succeed, to inspire and lead her union to noble achievements, while she absents herself from executive meetings and neglects committee work. Show me a woman, earnest, consecrated, enthusiastic, well posted concerning our different departments, and well up in all the phases of our work, one who knows what is going on in our ranks, as well as in our enemy's camps, one who is always hopeful and full of resources, inspired and inspiring—*utterly unstampedeable*—show me such a one, and we'll show you one who reads THE UNION SIGNAL, and makes strong intellectual growth thereby, and invariably the woman who is hopeless, apathetic, and listless in the work, is the one who "can't afford" to take THE UNION SIGNAL, or perhaps, taking it, "can't get time to read it."

Sisters, we have a "high calling" in this work. Let us "lay aside every weight" of needless labor and unnecessary toil, together with the sin of gossip and idle conversation which profiteth nothing, and give the time thus saved to the perusal of our Bible, our UNION SIGNAL, and such works as will best fit and prepare us for the race before us. If we must economize let us not commence by cutting off the supply of brain food found in our literature. Let us, rather, do without some article of personal or household adornment, but fail not to adorn our minds with the wisdom found in our own best paper, which grows better and better from week to week.

Let every officer, every superintendent, strive to become a specialist in her own department; and let every member study, work and pray as if success depended upon her individual efforts. Above all things, "be not afraid nor dismayed by reason of the great multitude arrayed against you; for the battle is not yours, but God's," and while we toil on in faith and hope, let us remember that

"Though Right seems ever on the scaffold
Wrong forever on the throne,
Yet that scaffold sways the future,
And behind the dim unknown
Standeth God within the shadows,
Keeping watch above His own."

MARGARET B. PLATT.

Washington, D. C

THE WORLD'S PETITION.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—To Miss Alice Briggs, Miss Willard's office secretary, whose hand touches with Christian magic so many lines of our work, has been assigned the proper arrangement of petitions for presentation to the rulers of the Nations. While mailing her a package of these to-day, I could but notice how few were the signatures attached, though the gathering of several weeks; yet a wail of sorrow because of the liquor traffic is heard the wide world over.

Prostrate before God women are crying, "*My* husband, *my* son—O God, Thou knowest. *I* cannot speak it—have mercy for thine own Son's sake!" What are the wives and mothers *doing?* Is theirs the prayer of faith? and are works (for their own, and for others) united therewith? "Faith, if it hath not works, is dead, being alone." Works are the spontaneous offerings of love, often even to sacrifice, and "Though we may have all faith so that we could remove mountains, and have not love, we are nothing." If love abounded; if sacrifice were joyous; and these were linked with faith, would we not reach to the uttermost parts of the earth for the overthrow of the home curse which presses so heavily?

Our own country is but a small portion of the domain where the sale of intoxicants and narcotics is legalized; our people but a small part of those for whom Christ died, but may not our appreciation of this sacrifice for our own salvation, and our gratitude therefor, be measured by our effort for the extension of His kingdom?

The World's petition is co-extensive with the liquor traffic and epitomizes the desire of every true Christian for its prohibition, yet some unions, both local and state, have taken no part in the work, though they have been repeatedly addressed.

Last week, leaders in mission work, fired with love to God and a dying people, assembled at Indianapolis to consider the evangelization of the world in a single generation. Our round-the-world missionaries emphasize the oft-told story that alcoholics and narcotics are almost insurmountable obstacles to the progress of the gospel in heathen lands. What complement then, what supplement to the hoped for evangelization, might the World's petition prove, if diligently circulated and conscientiously signed by every Christian woman of the Nation.

"Awake, awake, Deborah," lest the curse of Meroz be repeated "because *we* come not to the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord against the mighty." The rather let us labor until we may sing, "Praise ye the Lord, for the avenging of Israel, when the people offered themselves willingly." "So let all Thine enemies perish, O Lord; but let them that love Him be as the sun when he goeth forth in his might."

Petitions with all needed instruction can be had by application to the American secretary of the World's W. C. T. U., MRS. MARY A. WOODBRIDGE.

Ravenna, Ohio.

TEMPERANCE AT COUNTY FAIRS.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—As we can all read every day in the papers, and as I have it with very special suggestiveness instanced here around me, in a settlement of inveterate Irish Democrats, the farmers are waking up and breaking loose and taking in new light. Now, therefore, is the time to ply them with our true light on the drink and the traffic. Nowabouts, at the fairs, expositions, and palaces, the greater portion of them can be reached by lip and leaflet, by tongue and tract. Into every house should go a whole "*corpus doctrinæ*," a comprehensive, tidy and taking presentation of the case for total abstinence and prohibition. If funds will allow of only part of the case, I would recommend, as the most "fillin' at the price," TIMELY TALK, 16. But a much more thorough prescription is this: Take of the National Temperance Society's Tracts, numbers 265, 264 and 83, "Timely Talks," numbers 19, 18, 16, 4 and 17; and of the "Prohibition Bombs" now called "Reason." these: "Prohibition the Remedy for Hard Times," Colonel Bain; "Latest Evolutions of the Temperance Reform," Miss Willard; "Has High License Failed?" E. I. Wheeler. Two numbers of the "Reason" series are specially suited for Catholics, one, Bishop Ireland's great Chicago lecture, docked of its high license tail, and the other, brainy Bishop Spalding's article on Prohibition. There ought to be, but is not yet, that I know of, a special tract exposing the venality and rascality of the press at the bid of the traffic's boodle.

Would it not be a beautiful and beneficent scheme, at the county and state fairs, when curiosity is pretty well sated by having "seen about all there is," to spring on the crowd a particularly well-prepared Demorest medal contest? Of course the young elocutors should be the most attractive and capable to be found,—and who can measure the results of this condition if it is properly seen to,—and the selections should be plain, strong, eye-opening information, and appeals to sense, humanity and conscience. Dr. Johnson on "Prohibition in Politics," Miss Willard on "The Latest Evolutions," Mrs. Lathrap on "The Liquor Traffic in Politics," or Dr. Talmage on "High License," could be delivered by four of the contestants, speaking in due succession; Colonel Bain on "The Remedy for Hard Times," or W. C. Conant on "The Dramshop," by three others, and very good as an eighth recitation would be any one of these independent pieces: "Dat Bier ish not Gut," "The Sparrow Must Go," Gough on "Moral Suasion," Colonel Cheeves on "A Third Party," or J. C. Ambrose's "Deacon's Sunday-School Sermon." At the close of the contest, leaflets giving the addresses just delivered would be very eagerly accepted, and even bought at one cent each, and so the good influence might be spread indefinitely.

The easiest and surest means to gather the crowd, and very helpful to keep it, would be singing. That, by this time, anyhow, almost nobody needs to be told. But even yet quite many need to be told this: the crowd we have to gather and enlighten and convert, are still practically total strangers to our notions and aims, and repertories of hymns and songs. Therefore we need to mitigate as far as we can the too utter novelty of what we wish to do with them, going from the known to the unknown. A much larger portion of the people will hear us gladly if we sing, for a start at least, to airs they know, "The Sweet By and By," "Auld Lang Syne," "Yankee Doodle," "Kate Kearney," and so on. That word so awful with the æsthetes, "vulgar," designated at the beginning what is of the "*common people*"; small loss it is if æsthetes grin, so we save the people! There is the seed of a thousand conversions in one number of the "Friendly Talks" issued by Mrs. Grubb, of Lawrence, Kansas, at $1.25 per thousand. MARTIN MAHONY.

Marysbury, Minn.

A VETERAN MEMBER.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Connecticut, always a little proud, is holding her head up a trifle higher than usual just now, as she claims the honor of possessing the oldest member of the W. C. T. U. in the country.

A few days since I went to organize a union in New Preston, Litchfield county, that county which is celebrated for having the steepest hills, the most beautiful lakes, the best air in the state, and for giving to the world that trio of B's—Bellamy, Beecher, Bushnell, and a Harriet Beecher Stowe.

While there I called upon an old lady, a relation of one branch of our family. She seemed interested in my work, and I inquired if she would like to join the W. C. T. U. "Why, yes," she replied, "what do I have to do?" I explained. Whereupon she rose, went to the room adjoining and brought her membership fee, and I had the pleasure of tying on the white ribbon. Her name is Mrs. Betsey Averill, New Preston, Conn. Her post-office address, Washington Depot. She is only *103 years, 4 months* old, is remarkably bright and active, insists upon making her bed, caring for her room and clothes; eats anything, reads with glasses, keeps up in the news of the day; and more wonderful still, she had, the day before I called, ridden down one of the steepest hills of that hilly region, more than a mile, to the church of which she is a member, to partake of the communion. She said she frequently did that. She is really more active than her son seventy-one years old. She presented me with her photograph taken when an hundred years old. Four generations reside under the same roof. Can any state match this?

MRS. S. B. FORBES.

Hartford, Conn.

A CHEERING OUTLOOK.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—When, after a long absence, we return to the scene of former labors, we are apt to notice great changes; but it is not always one's privilege to see such desirable evolution as has greeted me in returning for the first time in eight years to my home in Iowa. We expect in eight years that boys will become men, that girls will ripen into womanhood. We expect to find a new house here and there, and to miss the face of some loved one. These changes are according to the course of nature; but to find the hills leveled, and their sites covered with streets paved, lined with handsome residences; to find cable and electric cars where one left country roads; to find water-works with abundant supply of clear, pure water, instead of cisterns and windmills; to see the plain wooden churches supplanted by handsome stone ones; to find grand opera house, immense business blocks, fine hotels lining the streets; to find one's old friends grown wealthy without losing any of their warmth of heart,—these are out of the ordinary. More still to pass down through the then principal business streets, and where in the olden time scores of low saloons and gambling hells were situated a few rods apart, to look in vain for a single saloon; to see no sign of liquor or miserable gang of loafers around the doors of a groggery,—all this is blessed. Perhaps prohibition does not altogether prevent. I am told there are "holes in the wall" here, but there is a vast change for the better over eight years ago.

Perhaps prohibition does ruin trade and cause grass to grow in the streets, but certainly the object lesson of the phenomenal prosperity before me to-day bears no evidence of such dire effect. One lot that could easily have been bought eight years ago for $1.500, sold a short time ago for $50.000; another has sold for three successive years for $5,000 advance each sale. Men who could not have commanded $200 for any kind of enterprise eight years ago, are to-day living in palatial residences, driving a span, and counting their money in hundreds of thousands.

Many who were strongly opposed to prohibition, and voted against it, are its warm advocates to-day.

I would not be understood to say that prohibition is the cause of all this prosperity, but that it has not prevented it. One section of the city formerly devoted to houses of prostitution is to-day clear and clean. These curses, together with their twin evil, the saloon, and also the gambling dens, have been removed across the river into Covington, Neb. No wonder Nebraska is roused to the need of driving these accumulated evils from her borders. God grant her success in her present struggle.

SUSAN S. FESSENDEN.

Sioux City, Ia.

INFORMATION FOR DELEGATES AND VISITORS TO THE ANNUAL CONVENTION.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—From the "Call" made in THE UNION SIGNAL of a late date, I find that I am expected to give all necessary information concerning the entertainment of delegates and the price of board at hotels and boarding-houses. I do earnestly hope that I shall be able satisfactorily to execute the commission given me, and if I do not succeed, be sure my errors will emanate from the head, not the heart. I do want the convention of 1890 to excel in interest and far-reaching results any that has ever preceded it.

To further this desirable end, I would suggest that all delegates should send their names and addresses to me as soon as possible, and, if any expect to stop with friends and relatives they will state that fact also, that the work of assignment may be commenced. As regards the boarding-houses and hotels, I desire to state that the three first mentioned are nearest to Trinity Church, where the convention will hold its sessions.

LIST OF BOARDING-HOUSES AND HOTELS.

The Grant House, Mrs. Archer, proprietress, Whitehall street, charges $1.25 for three meals and lodging per day.

Brunswick House, Miss Latimer, proprietress, Whitehall street, charges $1 per day for three meals, or 75 cents for two meals.

Mrs. Barker, 426 Whitehall street, charges $1 per day for three meals and lodging.

Mrs. A. L. Winter, 33 North Forsyth street, charges $7 (seven) per week; less time, $1.25 per day.

Talmadge House, Mrs. Talmadge, proprietress, Walton street, charges $1 to $1.50 per day for three meals and lodging.

Markham House, charges $2 per day, and the Kimball, which is under the same management, charges $2 and $2 per day.

These are only a few of the many places of public entertainment; I give those nearest the church and the street-car lines, and I hope no one will stay away, because they fear they cannot be entertained. Atlanta will give all a warm southern welcome to our sunny Southland, if, by that time "the melancholy days *are* come, the saddest of the year." We desire by any and all honorable means, to make the National Convention, which is to be held in the Gate City of Georgia, a complete success, and we earnestly pray, each day, that it may be the grandest reunion of North and South, East and West that has ever been witnessed in these United States. I shall most cheerfully respond to any and all questions that may be asked on the above subjects.

MRS. M. L. MCLENDON,
Chairman of Com. on Entertainment.
117 Washington St., Atlanta, Ga.

A NEW SOCIETY.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Wimodaughsis is the name of a society recently incorporated at Washington, D. C., the object of which is to secure National Headquarters for Women. It aims to erect a building at the capital, containing a library, reading room, parlors, gymnasium, art gallery, committee and assembly rooms, etc., which shall be worthy of the women of the Nation. To secure funds stock is issued, the shares being five dollars each. The project has the support of many members of the W. C. T. U., Miss Willard, Mrs. S. D. La Fetra and others having identified themselves with it. Temporary rooms will be taken for the winter, but their exact location has not yet been decided upon.

Rev. Anna H. Shaw, of Illinois, is president, and Miss Mary Desha, of Kentucky, is secretary. Miss Desha being from the South, many Southern women have been interested through her efforts, and the women of the North and West will have to look to their laurels or the South will take them as being most responsive to this enterprise. Wimodaughsis has members from every section working harmoniously together, and is in this respect thoroughly national.

Subscriptions for stock are invited from all; also contributions to defray incidental expenses which must be met but which the directors are unwilling to pay for from the capital stock. Remittances can be sent to Emma M. Gillett, treasurer, 802 F St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

Our Book Table.

The KINDERGARTEN commences its third year with the September number, celebrating its birthday by doubling its size and introducing new departments, notably those of the Primary Sunday-school and Our Nursery. Among the contributors this month are Baroness von Marenholtz-Bulow, Edward G. Howe, W. N. Harlman, Helen E. Starrett, Lucy Wheelock and many others. Emily A. Kellogg, who has been one of its editors from the first, severs her editorial connection with it, but still contributes to the KINDERGARTEN. Maria G. Nutting, a missionary of Marden, Turkey, expresses the feeling of many mothers and teachers when she writes to the editor: "I do not know why I am writing you, unless it is because I keep feeling grateful every time my little magazine comes, * * * and I have been increasingly glad, for it is so solid full of good, helpful things, ideas and suggestions." Alice B. Stockham Publishing Co., Chicago. $1.50 per year.

CHRISTIAN LIVING. By Rev. F. B. Meyer. Published by Fleming H. Revell, New York and Chicago. Price 50 cents.

This beautiful little book is a real, practical help in Christian living, showing how to bring Christ into our every-day life. It leads us beyond the imitation of Christ, to the appropriation of Him as our wisdom, our righteousness, our sanctification and redemption. It shows how it is a higher blessedness to be able to say, "I am His," than to say "He is mine;" that the indwelling presence of Christ comes through fellowship with His sufferings, obedience to His will, confession of Him as our Saviour, and dwelling in love. It brings out the unrecognized duty of loving people whom we cannot like, neglecting which we miss much of Divine education. The work of the will in Christian living is strongly brought out; the conditions and the certainty of God's guidance; the work of the Holy Spirit in us and in the world, and how we can be strong in the Lord and for His service. As the author says: "There is no need for us to live in a cold and Arctic zone, if only we fulfill the conditions here set down. We may not always be equally buoyant, or equally exuberant, or equally responsive, but we shall never lose the bright, glad consciousness that we are loved by the Love that spared not the only-begotten Son."

LITTLE MISS BOSTON, a Christmas story, by Mrs. Harriet A. Cheever, comes to our table from the Congregational Sunday-school and Publishing Society, Boston and New York. This is a capital story of child life under difficulties. Little Tid, its heroine, when too little to remember her own mamma, finds herself the drudge of two viragoes, Marm Hitchins and Mrs. Lunt, slave to the caprices of their two big babies. But she is far too enterprising to remain in such conditions, and when but a "little mite," five or six years old, we imagine, set up house-keeping all alone by herself in a church which she found conveniently open, when fleeing from the undeserved wrath of Marm Hitchins, took unto herself a name, Bessie Boston, "'cause everybody ought to have two names," and had many delightful adventures. She is a genuine child, though a precocious one, endowed with an uncommon amount of practical sense, and her story is told in a most winning way. We heartily commend the book to wise parents who are beginning in season to collect Christmas presents. $1.25.

PATRIOTISM. By Rev. H. W. Bolton, D. D. Published by the Patriotic Publishing Company, 108 Washington street. Chicago. $1.50.

We welcome every effort to inculcate a love of country, and that is the design of this volume. Its author is one of Chicago's best known pastors, noted for his power to kindle enthusiasm in a good cause, and to vividly set forth the great truths he loves. In this book are collected several of his most popular addresses on patriotic occasions, at the Centennial, on various Decoration Days, and in memory of many of the Nation's heroes. Besides these are admirable chapters on live themes of the day, Danger Signals, America for Americans, Education, Our Heritage of Noble Names, and many others. His pen pictures of some of the men whom the world honors are wonderfully graphic. There is Samuel Adams: "He wore no badge of honor, no insignia of rank, held no high office, nor did he seek the applause of men. He is the theme of no special epic, he towers not in sculptured bronze. And yet, Samuel Adams was so tall he could be seen across the Atlantic, and so mighty that Britain's haughty king trembled whenever he chose to speak. He was the greatest of the world's agitators. . . . He was the man of the town meeting, that Puritan ante-type and prophecy of the republic soon to be. How he wielded those gatherings! Had he been a barrister in Choate's and Webster's day, their triumphs would have been few and lonesome. He was a good man. Morally, he was a tower of strength. The radiancy of his righteousness illuminated the most distant colonies. He would rather die than be enslaved, or see his country enslaved. How he dared the red-coats to do their worst. But they would no more have touched him than Israel would have touched the ark, after Uzzah's tragic fate. . . . He was the father of the Revolution. He focused the discontent of the colonists, and drew the fire of George III. He was the greatest of pre-revolutionary heroes."

All who wish to be informed concerning the present *status* of the American Board should read Cyrus Hamlin's article in OUR DAY for September. This veteran missionary sweeps away the cobwebs so diligently spun by the new theology, and shows how, if it should gain ascendency in the Board, missionary work would soon come to an end. Joseph Cook's review of the Pan-American Congress is masterly; he calls for an International Congress during the Columbian Exposition, to supplement and carry on the work mapped out by the Pan-Americans. His "asides" concerning the location of the Columbian Exposition are funny reading at this late day. The editorial notes on the Brussels Conference on the slave trade and the rum traffic are valuable, and we hope all of our readers will read and ponder them. Miss Willard gives the latest report from Pundita Ramabai's school in Bombay, and Professor Stuckenberg contributes a timely article on "Religious Movements in Italy." OUR DAY Publishing Company, 28 Beacon Street, Boston. $2.50 per annum.

Dr. Charles M. Andrews, of Bryn Mawr College, will publish in the October number of the "Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science," an interesting article on the "Beginnings of the Connecticut Towns." The constitution of 1639 has a wider than local interest, since it was the first written constitution, the prototype of republican government on this continent. It is a question of no small importance, therefore, whether the constitution was founded by the towns as such, or by the people. This is the question discussed by Dr. Andrews. A painstaking study of the facts leads him to the conclusion, in opposition to the late Alexander Johnston and many others, that Connecticut drafted its organic law on the theory "that the sovereignty of a state is in the people of that state."

TEMPERANCE TEMPLE ITEMS.

MATILDA B. CARSE.

All white-ribboners, Prohibition brothers, and the boys and girls of the Temperance Legion, in fact, all who desire to help build our beautiful Temple, should send at once a two cent stamp to Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, 145 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, and secure a Temple bulletin, descriptive card and mite-box. They will then know how to go to work to help the building fund of the Temple.

* * *

Mother Thompson's memorial fund goes steadily on. Mrs. Philita Pierson, Lakeman, Mo., aged eighty years, mother of our eminent white-ribboner, Dr. Bessie V. Cushman, sends a gift of $5 for the Temple, $1 of which is to go to the Thompson memorial. Mrs. L. Aten, Wellsville, Ohio, and Mrs. J. M. Graham, Winnipeg, Man., each send $1 to the fund. The W. C. T. U. of Oskaloosa, Iowa, and that of Waldoboro, Me., each send $1 for the memorial.

* * *

The Loyal Temperance Legions are at work nobly for the Temple. The Dallas, Tex., Loyal Temperance Legion sends by its superintendent, Mary D. Hetherington, $16.50, and pledges $100 to the fund. The Streator, Ill., Loyal Temperance Legion sends $6 for autographs. A large number of other Loyal Temperance Legion have sent in small sums of money. We are sorry that we have not room in this column to mention them by names. Their names with amounts will be found in our treasurer's—Miss Pugh's, report.

* * *

It is exceedingly gratifying to find how much interest there is among persons outside the white ribbon ranks, in regard to the building of the Temple. Miss Thalheimer, Cincinnati, O., sends a check for $20 for the building fund, from the Wellesley College Christian Association. Lida A. Lightcap sends $5. She writes: "It is money earned by my Sunday-school class of ten boys. They want placed in the corner-stone of the Temple the following: 'Class 15, Presbyterian Sunday School, Morrisonville, Ill.'" One dollar comes from the colored Sunday-school of Waverly, N. Y. Mrs. J. W. Knapp, president of the union at Waverly, incloses the money, and says: "You have no idea of the time and sacrifice to these poor people this little gift represents." Mrs. M. A. Dorsey, of Dallas, Texas, sends for a number of mite-boxes for distribution among her own and Mrs. Orr's Sunday-school class.

* * *

Mrs. Mary C. Johnston, Warsaw, N. Y., sends $32.50 for the union. Mrs. Johnston is superintendent of Temple work and is evidently the right woman in the right place. She is hard at work to raise their pledge of $100. She sends in a Baby Band of 150 names, and writes: 'I assure you I look forward with much pleasure to seeing the Temple, in whose interest I have walked so many miles."

* * *

Maude Bowman, of Brookfield, Mo., a little girl fourteen years old, sends a full Baby Band of 105 names, accompanied by a check for $10.50. She writes she is much interested in the Temple. Surely the dear child has shown her interest by this work of love. Mrs. L. L. Hubbard, Lake City, Minn., sends $31.50 for the union, of this amount $10 is for a full Baby Band, and $8.50, for the autographs of the Loyal Temperance Legion, which numbers eighty-five. Mrs. Shiner, of N. Dakota, sends $4.30 for a Baby Band of forty-three names, gathered by Mrs. S. C. White. Before the feet that had gone about such loving service for the Master had finished their task, she was called to tread the golden streets. Mrs. N. D. Nelson, Maysville, N. Dakota, is another noble worker; she has raised a full Baby Band numbering one hundred and five. Grandma Stoner sends sixteen more names for her Baby Band.

* * *

In sending a little gift of $4 on her birthday to the Temple fund, Mrs. H. L. Reed, of Burbank, Ohio, writes: "I am delighted that our magnificent Temple is no fancy thought, but has become a beautiful reality, for as the months go by the white-ribbon army becomes more and more interested." This is, indeed, true. The gifts are coming in with such rapidity, we can only mention a few of them in the small space allotted us. Mrs. Hammond, of Wayne, Ill., called on our treasurer a few days ago and handed her $100 for the Temple. George Woodford, the eloquent defender of temperance, has been in the city for a few days, and also handed our treasurer his check for $100. Mrs. Lars Norem, Rushford, Minn., sends a check for $100, in memory of her beloved husband, who died in Europe six years ago, and also in memory of her dear and only son, aged twenty-seven, who died only three weeks ago. Mrs. Emeline Smith, West Haven, Conn., sends a check for $100. Mrs. A. V. Woodman, La Porte, Ind., sends $22; she says it is a gift from interested persons in La Porte. A generous-hearted white-ribboner in Ohio, who does not desire her name to appear, sends a check for $25, which completes her gift of $100. She writes: "I am so thankful and rejoiced to know that work is being prosecuted on the beautiful Temple. I fully believe that it will bless all nations of the earth; its influence will be unlimited for good."

* * *

All money orders and checks for the Temple should be made out in the name of Miss Esther Pugh, 161 La Salle Street, Chicago, National treasurer, and treasurer of the Temple fund. All information in regard to the Temperance Temple should be addressed to Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, Pres. Woman's Temperance Building Association.

145 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Our Children.

A SECRET.

BY LIZZIE M. HADLEY.

"I'll tell you something," says little Belle,
"If you're certain, sure, you'll never tell.

"Well, then," whispers the little maid,
"My papa, a great, big man, 's afraid."

"Oh, isn't that funny enough?" laughed Sue,
"Your papa's afraid, and mine is, too.

"Not of bears or tigers or bumble-bees;
It's something a thousand times worse than these.

"It's a terrible thing, that goes up and down
Through every city, village and town.

"And my papa says he almost knows
That things will be ruined wherever it goes.

"Yes, isn't it dreadful?" says Belle, with a sigh.
"It will swear and, papa says, steal and lie.

"I s'pect it has horns and cloven feet;
And, Sue! what do you s'pose it will eat?"

Then closer together drew each little maid,
Looking about as if half afraid

They might see this thing with cloven feet,
And find it liked little girls to eat.

And then they fancied they heard it roar,
As it gobbled them up and cried for more.

"Oh, its name," cries Belle, "is so dreadful, too;
Does your papa call it 'Republican,' Sue?"

Sue shakes her head. "Oh, it can't be that,
For my papa calls it a 'Democrat.'"

—*Boston Journal.*

OUR SUFFRAGE MEETING.

BY MRS. L. J. HORNER.

Mamma was sitting in grandpa's big arm chair, the one with the flat arms that uncle gave him Christmas. She had just finished reading an article on suffrage in THE UNION SIGNAL. Sixteen-year-old Frank was reading a poultry paper; he is greatly interested in poultry nowadays, and we sometimes call him cranky Franky, just to tease him, you know; May was reading "Arabian Nights," Lizzie was sewing, and Flo was cutting out paper dolls. The dining-room door opened and closed with a bang, and here came Alta and Hope in great glee, for "Hope is going to stay *all* night, mamma!" said Alta, and "Aunt Lucy, won't you tell us a story?" said Hope, and they climbed in mamma's lap, and from there sat down on the arms of the chair, and helped mamma rock slowly back and forth.

"What kind of a story?" said mamma, musingly, while the soft cheeks were pressed against her face.

"Oh! once upon a time—" said Alta.

"When you was a little girl like me an' Alta," said Hope.

"Well, once upon a time, when I was a little girl, like mean Alta—" began mamma.

"Now, Aunt Lucy, I meant Alta and me."

"Well, once upon a time, when I was mean like you and Alta—"

"Now, mamma, don't tease; tell us a nice little story," coaxed Alta.

"Well, when I was a little girl like sister Flo, there were five little girls in our family, and Uncle Moses had three boys, and I used to hear remarks like these: 'Poor John! whatever will he do with five girls?' 'What a pity! *five* girls, not a boy among them,' and I began to wonder what could be the matter with girls. Uncle Moses used to joke grandpa, and say, 'Three boys are equal to five girls any day,' and I would think, 'Yes, more than equal them in noise and mischief.' I worried awhile over the matter, and finally resolved to ask mamma. 'Mamma,' said I, 'why am I not as good as a boy?' 'Good as a boy?' said mamma. 'Why you are as good as any boy alive, and a great deal better than most boys I know. Why! I couldn't get along at all, if you were not so good to rock baby and run errands.' Of course I felt real good to hear that, but still I would wonder why anybody should think it a matter of regret, to have such dear little girls as my sisters were.

"Well, one day cousin Charlie and I had a violent word battle. It began over the possession of a nut cracker, and wound up this way: 'Well, I'm just as good as you, if I am a girl.' Charlie gave the parting shot as he jumped over the fence, 'Ho, ho, Miss Smarty, you can't never vote.' 'Can't vote,' thought I, 'what is it to vote? Why can't I vote? Maybe this is the key-note to the girl question,' and straightway I resolved that I *just would* vote if I ever got the chance."

Mamma paused a moment. Alta and Hope jumped down and began playing with the paper dolls.

"Well," said Flo, "I think girls ought to vote as well as boys."

"Yes," said May, "Aunt Sarah says she has to pay twice as much for taxes as Uncle Moses, and *never* a vote."

"'Women must get eddicated up to it,' as the colored whitewasher told Mrs. Gougar," laughed Lizzie.

"Well, I'll tell you what I think," said Frank, rising and tossing his paper into the paper holder; "the women have the right of suffrage granted them in Wyoming now, and vote on the school question in a great many places, and they ought to have a voice in all the laws that govern this nation. Why, taxation without representation was what brought about the Revolutionary war. You see, men won't stand such imposition, and if I was a woman I just wouldn't stand it, either," and he brought his fist down on the table with such vehemence that Alta and Hope jumped up astonished. Mamma clapped her hands softly in approbation of her youthful champion. Lizzie, May, Flo, Alta and Hope joined in, and the meeting closed with loud applause.

Monon, Ind.

OUR DAILY BREAD.

A little girl knelt down to pray
One morn. The mother said,
"My love, why do we ever say,
Give us our daily bread?
Why not ask for a week or more?"
The baby bent her head
In thoughtful mood toward the floor,
"We want it fresh," she said.

LEND A HAND.

You all know that under this motto, young men and maidens, boys and girls are marshaled into companies to do all the good they can, in every way they can, to everybody they can. I think our little people will be interested in hearing of some of their ways of working. In Kingston, Massachusetts, a Lend-a-Hand Club was started by five boys and five girls, who had grown almost too big for the Loyal Legion. The first work they did was to collect their *Youth's Companions* (you can do the same with your *Young Crusaders*) a dozen or more together and bind them between covers made from old pasteboard boxes. These were sent to the county schoolhouses where the children bring their dinner, and are glad of fresh reading for noon-time.

By May, last year, they were strong enough to hold a little festival as their first attempt toward starting a free library. Little tables were placed in the middle of the hall, at which the girls, in muslin caps and aprons, served sandwiches, coffee, ice-cream and cake. Other girls presided over a fancy table covered with dainty articles made by members of the club and their friends. Five boys of the club who had formed an amateur orchestra furnished music that was highly appreciated, and the other boys took tickets, served the ice-cream, and even washed and wiped the dishes as the girls brought them out.

This first attempt cleared seventy dollars, greatly to the delight of every member of the club. It was decided to put the money at interest until autumn, when they could earn some more money to put with it.

In November they held a fair lasting two evenings. They had all sorts of nice things there, including an apron table, contributed by the Y's, and a mound of hay in which the children were allowed to burrow for five cent treasures, also a little cook-book prepared especially for this fair, the recipes being vouched for by the club's mammas. In all, this fair netted them an hundred and twenty dollars. Then the teacher of the primary school came to their aid with a pretty little operetta, in which she had drilled the children, and this cleared forty dollars more. I do hope she did not have the little tots drilling and singing in the evening when they ought to have been in bed.

Count up and see how many dollars this club now had. It was enough to buy an hundred and fifty books; it kept the boys and girls busy for several meetings covering and numbering them. As soon as this was done the little library was well patronized, having almost as many readers as books. The club has grown to include forty boys and girls, and every one is learning to lend a hand to help others.

In May of this year the club gave a pink tea, entertaining their friends in the evening with two bright little plays. This cleared seventy dollars more for the library, which has grown now to contain three hundred and forty books, several having been given by interested friends.

The Still Hour.

FOR THE WEEK BEGINNING OCTOBER 5. 1890.

BY REV. C. C. HARRAH.

DAILY BIBLE READING NOTES.

(Luke 20; Isaiah 7–12.)

Sunday, 5; Luke 20. Verse 15, God had always been gracious in His dealings with Israel, and in return the history of the nation showed a dark record of unfaithfulness and ingratitude. How fearful is the climax of sin; the crime they proposed was the most hideous. Verse 16, A few years after this parable was spoken, the armies of the Romans came with an awful destruction to this guilty nation. Verse 18, Those who fight against God, fight to their own destruction.

Monday, 6; Isa. 7. Verse 4, The duty of God's servants in times of trial is not to be fearful and faint-hearted, but to be "quiet" and bravely face every difficulty and meet every duty. Verse 12, If men are sincere and will do what God commands, He will strengthen their faith and courage; but Ahaz was not sincere. Many profess a reverence for God, and then go on in the neglect of God's will.

Tuesday, 7; Isa. 8. Verse 7, Assyria, like an overflowing river, after it had flooded Syria and Israel with its victorious armies, proceeded onward into Judah. When God's people cease to trust Him, and lean on the world for help, their carnal policy brings its own punishment. Verse 12, The Lord our God is the object of our fear, and if we truly fear Him we need fear nothing else.

Wednesday, 8; Isa. 9. Verse 2, From the darkness that overshadowed Israel in the time of the prophet, it was a great relief to turn to the more hopeful thoughts of the future, which gathered about the coming of the divine successor to David. Verse 6, The titles by which our Lord is called, show the divinity of His nature and the glory of His kingdom. Verse 7, God will accomplish all that He has planned, and the time will come when Christ's government shall be universal.

Thursday, 9; Isa. 10. Verse 3, It is a serious question for all wrong-doers to consider, "What will ye do in the day of visitation?" Men may evade this question now, but God will not be mocked, and the day will come when it can no longer be evaded. Gal. 6:7, verse 12. Like Assyria, sinners ascribe their successes to their own skill, and have no thought of obligation or gratitude to God. At last they shall be left to themselves, and they will see the worthlessness of that in which they have trusted.

Friday, 10; Isa. 11. Verse 1, Our Lord, who was born in circumstances the most lowly, is entitled to the highest place of dominion on earth. Verse 6, The happy change in the world, if all were truly Christians, is indicated by the figure of wild and domestic animals dwelling and feeding together. Verse 9, In that blessed day of gospel triumph, the oppressed of the earth shall rejoice, and righteousness and truth shall prevail.

Saturday, 11; Isa. 12. Verse 1, Those who know God as their friend and Saviour, echo from the heart this song of thanksgiving. Verse 3, The experience of Pentecost will be repeated, and the outpouring of the Holy Spirit will be like overflowing fountains of waters, which continue forever with blessing to the world. Do we seek His comforting presence day by day?

THE PRAYER MEETING TOPIC.

(Individual Responsibility and Accountability. Rom. 14:12.)

1. The text makes our relation to God an individual matter, and shows that each one of us is put into this world to do a service of his own, and finally must give an account for himself. Not the church or the nation will appear before the judgment seat of Christ, but *you* will.

2. So much is done by "organization" in our time, that there is danger of losing sight of our individual responsibility and accountability as it is presented in the Bible. In all manner of work, God never loses sight of the individual. Every one must do service over against his own house. Neh. 3:28. "To every man his work." Mark 13:34.

3. The conviction of our personal responsibility and accountability drives away from us the fear of man, makes us feel that no good work can go forward as it should unless we do our part, and it makes us careful to use all the talents we have. Matt. 25:15, 21.

I do not ask Thee, Lord, to be explaining
The many mysteries of my life to me;
I only ask Thee, Lord, for grace sustaining
To bear the burden which seems fit to Thee.

I am content to trust Thy loving leading;
It were not trust, if I could trace the way.
No good thing shall this life of mine be needing;
Thou wilt provide the manna day by day.

—*Rev. R. M. Offord.*

The Household.

QUESTIONINGS.

BY ANNA C. READ.

[In memory of a dear one, passed on before, these lines are tenderly dedicated to hearts that are bereaved.]

We do not call thee dead, but "entered into life;"
Gone from our home, 'tis true—past all earth's storms and strife;
No voyager at sea, distressed and tempest-tossed,
But "safe in port" art thou—the billows safely crossed.
Dear one, we call thee ours, ours as of yore, the same,
Though in the mansion blest, wearing the loved "new name."
Who showed thee where to place thy feet, upon the river's brink?
Who held thy hand, assuringly, and said—"Fear not, nor shrink"?
Who led the way to pearly gates, and through the streets of gold?
Who welcomed thee to joys supreme, thy Savior to behold?
Of all the dear ones gone before, amid the happy band,
Who first did greet thee, timid one, in that fair, heavenly land?
Is Paradise so far away that never a vision blest
Can come to us, who linger here, till we enter into rest?
And is earth so far from the city bright—from the glorious home above,
That thou canst follow us, day by day, with a tender look of love?
Our tearful eyes would lift the veil—peer through the mists and see;
Our longing hearts would follow thee, and solve the mystery.
Our ears would catch the heavenly strains that fall from harps of gold:
Would listen to the glad "new song," so long ago foretold.
We wonder oft if spirits bright look down on our pathway here;
They surely love us none the less because in the heavenly sphere.
Oh, tell us, is the bliss of heaven so filled with rapture sweet,
That never a sob from earth-land disturbs the joy complete?
It cannot be that change of place has changed the dear, old love,
So we know that thou wilt watch for us, in the happy home above,
And Heaven grows near, as we journey on to the loved ones bright and fair;
Heart-aches will be gone when we join the glad throng, and *know what it is "to be there."*

Bloomington, Ill.

MY OUTING.

BY "ALICE."

Robert and I have been married eleven years, and in all that time have never taken a vacation together away from home. For the first years of our married life, Robert was closely confined to the store, and my time was occupied in keeping our home tidy, and caring for little Robert and Nellie; so a flying visit to my people, who lived in an adjoining town, was all we indulged in by way of pleasure trips. Then Robert bought our home. Of course we were saving every cent we could, until that was our very own. Then he went into business for himself, and this meant hard work and close planning for both of us.

Robert is strong and seems to feel refreshed each night, and ready every morning for the day's duties, but I seemed to grow weak and tired in body, nervous and irritable in spirit. I awoke some mornings feeling that life was so wearisome, and it would be a relief if I were downright ill, that I might lie in bed and rest. I did not often complain before Robert, but struggled on, taking pride in doing all my own work, even to the large washings.

I did not realize what I was doing, or know what my poor nerves needed. Finally, last summer when the hot weather came on, and baby Freddie was teething, and *so* cross, I became so irritable with lack of sleep and the round of must-be-dones, through the long days, that I was fast growing to be a chronic faultfinder. I resolved over and over again to be more cheerful, prayed earnestly for grace and strength to enable me to be again a pleasant, active, home-mother. My prayers were answered in a way I had not expected.

One sultry morning we received a letter from Robert's sister, an elderly maiden lady whom I had never seen, announcing a long visit from her. I am ashamed to say that I sat right down and cried, so inhospitable did I feel. "It was just too provoking," I said to myself. "Just when I have so much to do and so little strength to work with, that I shall have a fussy old maid here to wait on, and be criticised by her, for as she is in quite comfortable circumstances herself, she will not be likely to understand my little household economies, and will think them stinginess." Robert once told me that his sister Jane was a perfect housekeeper and cook, and I think perhaps a little current of jealousy ran through my foolish thoughts.

With sinking heart I made ready for our expected guest; when she arrived I was very agreeably disappointed in her appearance. Instead of a prim, self-sufficient old maid, too neat to be comfortable, as I imagined her to be, she was comely, rosy-cheeked, cheery and jolly; Robert said a "red-headed ray of sunshine." She won my love straightway by her hearty good-nature and affectionate ways. I soon found that she did not expect to be waited upon, but rather to assist me. Still my nerves were so shattered that I was in a miserable state of mind nearly all the time.

One day I was tired with doing a large ironing, and Nellie, poor child, was trying to help mamma, when she fell, and let fall a handsome tureen, one of my highly-prized set of China—my wedding present. I sat down in the kitchen and had one of those oft-recurring crying spells; to my great mortification, sister Jane found me there, and between laughter and tears, as I realized how ludicrous it must seem to her, I confessed that I was crying over a broken dish.

She looked very grave as she said, "My poor sister, something of infinite more value than your nice dish is breaking, and it must not be. Something must be done to lift the strain or you will have reason to be sorry all your life." "What do you mean?" I cried out, alarmed at her words.

"I mean that your health is being ruined by this never-ending round of your work, and you must stop right away and take a long rest."

"Oh, no," I made haste to answer, "that is impossible; I know I do not feel very well, but when it grows cooler weather I shall feel better. I cannot afford to go, besides I would feel ashamed to go away to rest, and leave Robert at home toiling away so hard for his family."

"You might rather be pitying Robert left a widower, with three little children dependent upon him. I'm going to have a talk with him this very day, and you may prepare for a pleasure trip next week."

It all turned out as she planned. Robert insisted upon my taking baby to the country, and Jane insisted upon keeping house in my absence. "You'll see how nicely I shall keep everything, what a quantity of fruit I shall have canned before you come home; and the children will be happy and hearty, for I mean to take them on little jaunts to the beach or country every week while you are gone and Robert shall go out with us, too, sometimes, so you need not fear we are not enjoying ourselves." With such cheerful, loving farewells I started on my trip.

What a blessed change, indeed! Instead of the dusty, noisy city, to breathe the pure, bracing air, and see the green meadows stretching away to the bright, sparkling river on one side, and on the other to see the mountains in the distance, their peaks reflecting the rays of the setting sun, or clothed in wreaths of ever-changing mist in the morning. I was never tired of gazing upon this beautiful landscape. And the home was so different from the farm-houses which I had seen; this was truly a home.

Body and soul grew strong those blissful days. When I wanted to be alone entirely, I went to a piece of woodland—"Nature's unimproved," our host called it, which he was inspired to leave untouched by the ruthless ax. A little stream trickled down the slope, gently murmuring as it went. It was happiness to me to sit on a mossy bank and look up through the great branches of mighty trees to the blue sky overhead. I seemed to come nearer to Nature and Nature's God than I had done for years.

At the end of the month I returned home, well and happy, while little Freddie was rosy and plump as a dumpling.

I found the family well and delighted to have mamma home again. The children could hardly wait till we had eaten supper to take me to the "farm," as they called it, an adjoining lot Robert had long coveted, which his sister had bought for him, "to keep his wife's Jersey in," Jane said. Yes, there stood the meek little cow which that good sister had sent for in my absence. Nor were the children forgotten, as Nellie gleefully proved by showing a dozen chickens Aunt Jane had "imported" with the cow from her own farm for them.

How we all enjoy our little "farm" this year. Robert finds it a pleasant pastime working in the garden a few minutes each day, the children vie with each other in caring for their little vegetable and flower beds, and even baby Freddie has a corner of white sand in which he digs to his heart's content. I know that I enjoy our gifts perhaps more than the rest do, for my housework is lightened so much by the appetizing additions to our table-fare, the breakfast is quickly prepared by having our fresh eggs, plenty of oatmeal and rich cream, fresh fruits or vegetables. Other meals also are made less elaborate than I used to think necessary; the children's health is improved by the simple diet, my work is lessened and I have time to practice my long neglected music, to play with the children, and chat with my husband when he comes home. I wish from the bottom of my heart that every such foolish, overburdened mother as I was, had such a good sister Jane to lead her into the better way of living, and teach her the duty of rest.

Saginaw, Mich.

AIR, PURE OR PUTRID, WHICH?

BY ANNA M. SKEER.

Oxygen and nitrogen or carbonic acid gas, catarrh, alcohol, nicotine and sulphur, which? Except in such cities as Pittsburg and Chicago, and in the crowded tenements of the poorest people, we take our choice of the air we breathe, or are compelled to take the choice or the ignorance of other people.

Because air is a colorless, odorless thing, it seems to some minds not to have any use, or not to exist. As long as it does not show enough enmity to rise up and knock a man down, as it does sometimes in mines and wells and sewers, it is left undisturbed until it becomes putrid. When Nature does take up the office of avenger, and sweeps it from hill to valley, and through every unguarded door and crevice, it is regarded as a deadly enemy, and is schemed against with a resistance worthy of a besieged fort.

A popular notion prevails that warm air is good air, even if it has been heated over several times, and that it is a matter of economy to save all the air that has ever had any heat applied to it. It seems a pity to cool off the bed clothes in the morning, and chill the room, so the covers are carefully replaced while they are warm and tainted with the exhalations of the night.

Carbonic acid gas is well known by chemists to be a deadly poison. It exists free in pure air in the proportion of one part to twenty-five hundred, but is the chief element in all air that has been breathed once by any pair of lungs, whether of beast or human being. In its unmixed state it extinguishes fire and life. In its mixed state, as found in unventilated rooms and churches, it clogs the lungs and poisons the blood. The lights are in full blaze, the furnace in full blast, the organ in full breeze (organs are not subjects for poison), the preacher in full zeal; but the people! What is the matter with the dear people? They keep examining the stained glass memorial windows as though they were looking for something not inscribed there, though each one says, "To the glory of God," etc. Then they yawn, or fidget or sleep, and the preacher gets the headache. There may be nothing wrong but bad air, which saves a dollar's worth of coal and costs a priceless amount of health and spirituality, not to say bad temper and loss of average attendance.

In the homes parents wonder why the children are restless all night, and pale and fretful all the time. Very often the secret is that they breathe rum and tobacco in their father's breath, and the accumulated carbonic acid gas, from all sources, for many days.

Whether or not the science of ventilation is one of the lost arts we do not know, but are sure it is well worthy the study of our rising architects, how to keep the air of buildings pure without incurring the danger that exists in drafts. It is well worth the attention of our political economists to consume the smoke and refuse of our houses and manufactories, in order that the atmosphere may not be black and rank with poisonous elements. In the meantime there is wanted information and agitation, common sense and courage. Many people do not know that consumption and general enervation are often due to bad air, and that fevers are due to decaying matter in cellars and ash piles, or that three-fourths of the work of the teacher and preacher are lost because hearers cannot concentrate attention. The subject of ventilation, like all the rest of the health questions, and other reforms, needs constant stirring up; here a little, and there a little. Almost every sexton needs to be lectured or replaced, and public service halted till windows are opened. The common sense wanted is not to kill people with drafts, and not to suppose we are going to be killed every time we see a window open. The imagination and habit play a large part here. It takes courage to let sunlight in on carpets, and breezes in on lace curtains, and to say, "Please don't smoke my rooms and my carriage full of nicotine."

All our work of keeping people from killing themselves and us is an ungrateful service, but is greatly needed. If our work brings success as well as reproach, we can afford to take for our encouragement, the assurance lately expressed in new shape by a writer, that those who are cannonaded now will be canonized by and by.

East Mauch Chunk, Pa.

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Give her of the fruit of her hands and let her own works praise her in the gates.—Prov. 31:31.
So He bringeth them into their desired haven.—Ps. 107:30.

OUR SISTERS AT THE ANTIPODES.

The report of the first annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of South Australia, held at Adelaide, is just received, and makes us feel of a truth that all the world are kin. This report has been long delayed by the sickness of the secretary, but it comes to us, fresh as if the convention had been held yesterday, and inspiring as sea breezes. Here is its introduction:

"The Adelaide union, organized in April, 1886, by Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt, first W. C. T. U. world missionary from America, had been slowly but surely taking root in South Australian soil, until our second world missionary, Miss Jessie A. Ackerman, set foot upon our territory in June, 1889. Under her genial nourishing influence the little plant at once began to put forth branches so rapidly that when two months later we assembled on August 13, for our first convention, we numbered no less than 23 local unions, with a membership of 1,112, being an increase of 1,047. Besides the delegates, a large number of visitors came and went during the day in spite of the pouring rain, and the whole proceedings were most enthusiastic. The day was full of blessing, which was acknowledged as a direct answer to prayer. On the day of Miss Ackerman's arrival in Adelaide her mission was inaugurated by a prayer-meeting of remarkable spiritual power. On August 10, the Saturday prior to the convention, we again met for prayer, and our risen Lord drew near, as to the two disciples on their way to Emmaus, causing our hearts also to 'burn within us.' And as He revealed Himself to those sad and weary-hearted men, so, though ascended and glorified, He gave to us a vision of His face." Then follows stirring addresses of welcome and responses, all illustrating the solidarity of our work, by bringing in the thought of what women are doing among us, at their antipodes. The greetings from other lands emphasized this thought, as when Elizabeth Brentnall, writing in the name of the Queensland W. C. T. U. said:

"We join hands with you in this great work, and earnestly desire to emulate the zeal of our sisters of the grand National union of America. We are only another division of the same army. Our aims are one. Let us gird on our armor, stand true to our colors, and go forth 'as an army with banners,' for the battle is the Lord's.

"Let the unexampled successes of our American sisters inspire us to 'do and dare' in His name; and, Oh! join us in a confederation of prayer that the women of this fair Island Continent may be led to give themselves in personal service to this important work. We must look forward to a grand National Australian Union in the near future, and work faithfully on our own lines, so that with our sisters of all climes we may fall into line and form a solid phalanx against our universal foe!"

Reports show good work done, especially along the lines of social purity, peace and arbitration, evangelistic, juvenile, Y, and Sunday-school work, unfermented wine, work for prisoners, policemen, cabmen and sailors. We were particularly gratified by the prominence given THE UNION SIGNAL, a very efficient superintendent, Miss Julia Grafe, of Gladstone, being appointed for this department, and a resolution unanimously adopted urging hearty support for THE UNION SIGNAL and *Alliance News*, our "official organs." It also devotes a page to an extract from Miss Willard's annual address, showing that this paper "is the chief visible cord binding us together throughout the wide domain of the World's Union from Tasmania to Christiana, this whispering gallery keyed to finest uses, with its cosmopolitan circulation and Golden Rule purposes."

Striking and beautiful testimony was borne to the efficiency of the work done by our Round-the-world Missionaries. Mr. H. Wood Green testified that he had traveled through some of the districts visited by Miss Ackerman, and could bear testimony to the great value of her work. Mrs. A. R. Nicholls said that Miss Ackerman had done more than they had dreamed of. They had hoped to keep her one month only, and to their joy she had stayed two, and while China and India were holding out their hands to welcome her, she had undertaken long journeys throughout the length and breadth of the land. She had given herself no time for rest or recreation; her motto had been "This one thing I do." She had devoted herself wholly to the work for which she had come, and a glorious success had been the result. The praise they gave to God. In His name Miss Ackerman had come, in His name she had labored, in His name she was going on her way to other nations. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered her by the convention.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

Resolved, That each union hold frequent gospel meetings, a part of whose exercises shall always be conducted by women.

Resolved, That we vigorously discountenance the use of tobacco in public places, and urge our right to pure air and exemption from all the filth which accompanies the habit of smoking.

Resolved, That we express our entire disapproval of the exhibit of liquors at our shows, and their connection with any other organization to which the public are expected to contribute.

Res lved, That as franchise is the symbol of freedom, and half the members of our nation are deprived of that right, we petition our Legislature to enfranchise the women of South Australia.

FROM NEBRASKA.

A gentleman called on us the other day, and introduced himself by saying, "I am from Nebraska, and called to tell you not to be discouraged about us there; we have great hopes of carrying the amendment." You may be sure the bearer of such a message was warmly welcomed and questioned regarding the foundations of his hopes. They are certainly strong; among them we note these points. Friends of the amendment are working more efficiently and hopefully with every passing week, while the forces of the enemy seem disorganized. The liquor men may be, and probably are, carrying on a still hunt, and it may prove more dangerous than their open war, but so far as appears on the surface, they are not accomplishing as much as they were earlier in the campaign.

The attitude of the press is a favorable factor; while in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, scarcely any papers stood for the amendment, in Nebraska the majority of newspapers favor it. This is accounted for by the fact that there is no overshadowing city press to be bought up by the liquor power and overawe the country papers, or encourage them to sell out to the enemy. Of course the *Omaha Bee* has done its worst, but somehow it has overdone the matter and largely lost its prestige. It is literally true that

"The *Omaha Bee* has lost its sting,
And don't know where to find it.
It buzzes around with an angry sound,
But nobody now will mind it."

The expose of *The Voice* did very much to prevent the selling of newspaper influence to the liquor dealers. The Roggen-Rum-and-Rosewater ring came to grief in its attempts to "organize" bankers and other business men in favor of the saloon; it only suggested a way of working to the Prohibitionists who found no difficulty to "go it one better" along the same line, securing two business men opposed to the saloon to every one the ring marshaled in favor of it.

"Kansas has done us an immense amount of good," said our informant, "in furnishing solid facts and figures, showing that prohibition does prohibit. These facts coming from official sources have had immense influence in rebutting the assertions of the enemy."

Hon. S. B. Bradford, for two terms Attorney General of Kansas, has done yeoman service in Nebraska in nailing liquor lies. He met in debate Rosewater and Webster at the Corn Palace, and demolished their pettifogging in fine style. He demonstrated from official figures that Kansas had outstripped every state west of the Mississippi river during the past ten years. He left no vestige of the false charges trumped up and circulated by the Rosewater-Roggen-Rum combination. He showed that the liquor traffic is not only a cancer eating out the very heart of business, but that it breeds a horde of outlaws, assassins and criminals. He turned the points of his adversaries on them and carried the people with him in his masterly plea for the home.

How do you account for the failure of the Republican platform to take any stand for the amendment? We felt sure, from our knowledge of the good stuff many Nebraska Republicans are made of, that they would do so. The reply was that while it is undoubtedly true that many of the rank and file are in favor of the amendment, the leaders, who had the framing of the platform, were deterred by Iowa politicians from taking any stand for it. Great pressure was brought to bear on Nebraska Republicans by their brethren in Iowa who charge all Republican losses in that state to prohibition, and implore Nebraska not to jeopardize the success of the party by making temperance a party issue. On the other hand, the platform makers dared not take any stand against prohibition for fear of alienating the great body of temperance men within their ranks. This seems a reasonable explanation of the action which so puzzled us; but how are we to account for the failure of the People's party along the same line? That can hardly be laid at the door of Iowa Republicans.

How do your churches and ministers stand? was our next question, and his answer showed that in general the churches stand for the amendment. "The Methodist church," he said, "stands solid and is doing grand work; the same is true in great measure of the Congregationalist, Baptist, indeed all the churches; here and there are marked exceptions, as in the case of Dr. Duryea, the Dr. Crosby of Omaha," but in general, our informant thinks the church can be counted in favor of the amendment. Certainly this ought to be so, and if it is, success is assured, for church members hold the balance of power in Nebraska. If every church member votes for and works for the amendment, it will carry; if it is lost it will be lost through their apathy or opposition, and they must meet the result before the bar of God in that great day when, confronted by the souls that went down to destruction through the saloons their votes opened, all masks will be torn off and all party ties so strong here as to hold men from doing what they know is their duty, will be burnt up in the white heat of God's indignation. If ever Christians had a call to stand fast and solid for their principles, those of Nebraska have such a call to-day.

LAST CALL FOR MEMBERSHIP CRUSADE DAY.

We seldom use editorial space to speak of matters of business, but feel constrained now to urge our readers to carefully consider the propositions made by Mr. Hall on pages 13, 14 and 15 of last issue. We greatly desire to have "Membership Crusade Day" a great success, in conjunction with a canvass for subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL. We hope to add many names to our list, on Sept. 27. The new members who subscribe to the paper will surely become intelligent and active workers. One plus one equals two; ten thousand plus ten thousand equals twenty thousand. The conditions for a successful canvass are all given—principally in that, during this month only, both new and old subscribers can have the paper sent them a year for half price, namely, seventy-five cents. There is a condition to this statement, however. In order that any present subscriber can avail herself of this exceedingly low rate it will be necessary for her to send at least one new name with her own. For full particulars see the publisher's notes. No one ever saw one man, unaided, pull up a great anchor from the ocean's bed, but when a company of strong, determined ones march around their small circle with a "Ya, heave ho," the anchor *must* come! Please make your own application.

RUKHMABHAI, the Hindu lady who so bravely defied law, insult, persecution, for what is every woman's birthright, the disposal of her own person, when claimed by the man to whom she had been betrothed in infancy, in speaking to an English audience concerning child-marriage in India, said that it is not a Hindu institution, but one forced on them by the Mahomedan conquest of India; Mahomedans being in the habit of carrying away Hindu girls before marriage, the Hindus took to marrying them in infancy, for self-protection. After vividly picturing the troubles of the child-wife, she made a pathetic appeal to English womanhood to rise in a body and demand redress for the wrongs of ages done their Indian sisters. In conclusion she said: "To me it is an agony to hear a woman attack Christ's name, or try to weaken the grandeur of the Christian faith. If it were injured, woman would be the first to suffer. All she has and enjoys is to be ascribed to God, to the advent of Christ, and the presence of Christianity. Let them count no sacrifice too great to pass it on, whether it be self-consecration or gift of means. Only Christianity can solve the problem."

MRS. GOUGAR writes that she is authorized by Prohibition Headquarters of Nebraska to correct the statement that Daisy Stoddard, of the diamond medal contest, has contributed $2,000 to the amendment fund. She has given but $25. A remarkable instance of three-black-crowism.

ELIZABETH WHEELER ANDREW.

For seven years our sanctum has known the benediction of her sweet and gracious presence. Now, in response to what she feels sure is the call of God, she leaves us with only the briefest warning, and in her place is only loving recollection.

Mrs. Andrew is of English and Scotch-Irish parentage; her father was a Methodist minister of great strength of character, rare social powers and natural eloquence; her mother, who has just passed through the gates into the city, was a woman beautiful in appearance and character, unselfish and consecrated. Elizabeth was born in Richmond, Ind., where the Friends largely predominate, and educated at Thorntown, near a large Friends' settlement; the influence of these quiet, orderly, conscientious people, who believe so deeply in the moving and guidance of the Holy Spirit, has been very marked in her life.

Her father died when she was only fourteen, and as the eldest of six children, she helped her mother bring up the other five, which perhaps accounts for the sweet motherliness of her ways.

Thorntown Academy, where she was educated, was a "feeder" to what is now De Pauw University, which was not then open to girls, to her intense grief. Among her teachers were Chancellor Sims, now of the Syracuse University, Dr. John Clark Ridpath and Henry G. Jackson. Her school days, however, were a small part of her education, for she was ever a student, not only of books, but of everything relating to humanity.

With her husband, Rev. Edwin A. Andrew, she experienced the vicissitudes of a Methodist itinerant's life for more than ten years, and thus learned to sympathize fully with those who toil amid obscure and difficult surroundings to keep "true to the dreams of their youth," and to make the world better. As a minister's wife she was the recipient of hundreds of sacred confidences from women of all ages and conditions and became, more and more, as the years rolled on, a lover of women and devoted to their interests.

The years from 1875 to 1877 were spent at Evanston, and were full of hard work and of inspiration. Here lasting friendships were formed; here she attended lectures which fed her intellectual hunger; all this, while she cared for husband and little boy, doing her own housework while delving into study. In 1881 came the joint call to husband and wife to Willamette University, Salem, Oregon, he as Professor of Latin, she as Dean of the Woman's College and Professor of Literature and History. A busy year was spent in this work, and she was unanimously reëlected. But her husband's failing health caused their resignation and return East, and May 1, 1883, by request of Mrs. Mary B. Willard, then editor of this journal, Mrs. Andrew was elected its first associate editor. When she first entered this office Mr. Andrew was an invalid; gradually he grew weaker, till he needed all the time and care of his devoted wife. We may not speak of those months of watching by his bedside, when with him she went

"close down
To the river-side
And stood in the heavy shadows,
By the black, wild tide.
But when the feet of the Lord
Were come to the waters dim,
They rose to stand, on either hand,
And left a path for Him.
So they two passed over swiftly
Toward the Goal,
But the wistful, longing gaze
Of the passing soul
Grew only more rapt and joyful
As he clasped the Master's hand;
I think, or ever he was aware
They were come to the Holy Land."

With the chrism of that great sorrow still shining on her brow she returned to her place on the paper, better fitted for service, doubtless, because of the ways in which she had been led. Her departments were those of News from the Field, which brought her into close connection with the great rank and file, Signal Notes, News in a Nutshell, and Our Children, whose well-beloved "Captain Deborah" she was till the establishment of *The Young Crusader* absorbed the department, "Around the Camp-Fire." Each of these pages showed the touch of her sympathetic heart and her clear brain.

As the business of the W. T. P. A. grew, and its publications increased, the work of examining offered manuscript and editing its various publications which had fallen to my lot, became too great to be done in connection with my other duties, and in 1885 the office of editor of publications was created, and Mrs. Andrew elected to fill it. This took her off the paper, but not out from our office, where she occupied her old seat, so that none of the closely-knit cords binding us together were broken. Her work in this wider field was most admirably done, giving play as it did to her fine literary taste and her scholarly training. She laid deep and broad the foundation of this department, and with such rare skill and judgment that not one manuscript published under her supervision was ever felt to be a failure.

A slight, dainty woman, whose slender shoulders bore many and heavy burdens, she yet ever had

"A heart at leisure from itself
To soothe and sympathize,"

and this made her comforter-in-general to all around. Did sorrow come to any of our force, hers were the first tears to mingle with ours; did doubts or temptations assail, her quick eye was the first to discern the hidden conflict; did any go astray, she seemed ever to be given just the right word to say that should convince of sin and lead to repentance.

And so the busy years passed on, each one intertwining Mrs. Andrew more closely with our work and with our lives. But others appreciated her worth and many were the calls to take her from us. Two years ago there came one which, added to the conviction that a change of climate was imperatively necessary for her health, proved irresistible. Mrs. Somers, a long-time friend, principal of Mount Vernon Seminary, Washington, D. C., made Mrs. Andrew a very flattering offer to become her assistant. Her work there was to be primarily that for which she is so eminently fitted, spiritual "mothering;" after that a few hours daily of teaching in just the branches she delighted in. How well she performed her work there is forcibly set forth in the remark of one of the pupils to a young girl in the first homesick weeks of her stay at the school: "Whenever you feel so bad you can't stand it and must tell somebody all about it, just go to Mrs. Andrew and she will comfort you."

Part of her duty there was the Sabbath evening service with the girls; there was no formal "preachment," but most delightfully informal conferences on the ways in which souls grow. With Bible in hand this "little mother" sat among her girls, some clustering on the floor at her feet, some leaning over her chair, all eager, intent on the words which fell from her lips. "When He cometh to make up His jewels" we are sure that He will find among these young hearts diamonds for the crown of rejoicing He is preparing for Mrs. Andrew.

But the hoped for benefit to health did not follow the change, the malaria of Washington proving more trying than the cold winds of Lake Michigan, and Mrs. Andrew felt that she must resign the work of the school. As soon as this was known at Headquarters, the directors of the W. T. P. A. gladly invited her to return to her old place on the paper. I had asked leave of absence for a year, and our search for some one to be associated with Miss Ames during my absence had proved unavailing. With the hope before me of having her back I postponed my vacation six months, and she was to return to us July 1, 1889. Before this date arrived she received and accepted the invitation of relatives to accompany them to Europe. After a tour of nearly four months there, realizing the dreams of a lifetime, she returned to her place on THE UNION SIGNAL, September, 1889.

Just before leaving England she met Mr. William T. Stead, whom God used in a remarkable talk, under the shadow of Westminster Abbey, to open a door of deliverance to a soul that had always thirsted after the things of the Spirit, and was at this time possessed of an unutterable hunger after righteousness. She says: "A great light began to dawn. I saw what God could do in a soul all given up to Him. On shipboard in reading the 'Life of Mrs. Josephine Butler,' written by Mr. Stead during his unjust imprisonment, the Holy Spirit searched my heart with wondrous power; partition walls of prejudice and timidity were broken down, and I was filled with an overwhelming love for humanity. In the light of Mrs. Butler's self-sacrificing toil and Christ-like devotion to the suffering, sinful, degraded ones of earth, I was searched as with a lighted candle. So the work has gone on with an ever-deepening sense of the reality of spiritual things and a growing apprehension of the needs of the world, and of my part in giving help, until in the month of May there came the distinct call of the spirit of truth to my heart calling me forth to break the Bread of Life to the hungry and perishing. No other call could have taken me from this desk from which extend lines of communication with nearly all lands, and from these sacred companionships with the W. C. T. U. comrades with whom I have shared the toils, the obloquy and the honor of a seven years' march and campaign against a common foe."

How can cold type tell of these wonderful, spiritual experiences? It is impossible to bring the deep things of God hidden in human souls to the surface and pinion them on a piece of paper. It is enough to know she heard God's call, "Daughter, *come*." Like the disciples of old she left all and followed Him. The work in which she took such delight and in which she was proving such a blessing, was laid down, most flattering offers of other positions, where to human sight she might do great service for the Master, were refused without a moment's hesitation; when I urged that such openings for service might be God's call, she answered, "But He said, 'Daughter, *come*,' not stay," and there was nothing more to be said.

And so she went; while you are reading these lines she is on the ocean, going to work under Methodist and Wesleyan auspices, among the poor of London; leaving all the dear delights of her Evanston life, the close clinging ties that bound her to our hearts, and to the great, wide circle of the W. C. T. U., giving up a good salary, and like the saints of old, depending directly upon her Heavenly Father for sustenance. Can any doubt the reality of God's call to her, or say that the day of heroism is past?

Mrs. Andrew has promised to act as our London correspondent, so our readers will still keep in communication with her. Pleasant as this is, we feel it is not needed to keep her in your memory, for she holds a place in all hearts from which distance nor time will dislodge her.

As we go to press comes the announcement, which will appear officially next week, that Mrs. Andrew has been appointed evangelist of the World's W. C. T. U.

The Watch-Tower.

Thus it is all over the earth,
That which we call the fairest,
And prize for its surpassing worth
Is always rarest.

—*J. G. Holland.*

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That American women are appreciated abroad is again demonstrated by the appointment of Miss Frances A. Caldwell, of Hartford, Conn., as superintendent of colleges in New Granada. She has taught for many years in Connecticut, is a thorough English and Latin scholar, and speaks both French and Spanish like a native. Her future home is Bogota.

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At a London Flower Show, two prizes each were awarded for any poor widows with children who were bravely earning their living, without parish relief, and for "young daughters of poor widowers who have striven successfully to keep their fathers' houses clean and comfortable." These prizes are appropriately offered at a flower show, for where grows there any flower sweeter or more beautiful than brave mother-love and daughterly devotion?

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A lady from New York in sending a remittance for the Temple to Miss Pugh, writes: "It (the Temple) is one of the grandest, as well as one of the most stupendous undertakings of any age, and all the working of one woman's brain. And still this woman doesn't know enough to vote, because, as Senator Ingalls puts it, 'She can't fight.' Aren't we fighting every day? Those of us who are single are fighting for the boys and girls of careless, ignorant, and indifferent parents. But it is a glorious warfare we are waging for 'God and Home and Native Land.'"

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Rev. C. C. Harrah, so well known as the author of "Christ the Emancipator of Woman," and by his Bible notes in this and other papers, did a beautiful thing which he was too modest to have known. He went to Peoria to take charge of a mission in the hope of having it develop into a self-supporting church. This hope has been fully realized, and Plymouth Church, Peoria, will ever stand a memorial to his faithfulness and untiring energy. Now that it is strong enough to stand alone, he returns to his boyhood's home, in fulfillment of long cherished plans, and takes charge of the Congregational Church at Newton, Ia. It now transpires that every cent of his salary while in Peoria was devoted to Christian work, he and his family living on the proceeds of a farm he owns in Iowa.

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The Mississippi *White Ribbon*, under the efficient management of Mrs. Kells, has reached its third birthday, and celebrates it by a double number containing charming reports of the Asheville and Mont Eagle assemblies. These reports show that the Southland is wide awake, and warn the North to look out for its laurels. An incident reported from Mont Eagle demonstrates the fact that W. C. T. U. women are coming up to possess the summer assemblies. At a conference concerning Christian work a count was called of the different orders represented. The King's Daughters stood up first—a goodly rank; then Woman's Christian Association representatives in about equal numbers; but when the W. C. T. U. was called, more than half the company came promptly to their feet, and stood regarding each other with mutual and glad surprise. These woods are full of them, it seems. The *White Ribbon* removes to Jackson the middle of this month.

ON DUTY.

Queen's Gardens.

BRUSH.

I have learned a beautiful lesson,
  Taught by the sweet peas standing there,
Those little clouds of sunset glory
  Caught out of time in morning air.
You see their fragrant blossoms nodding,
  Purple, crimson, and pale rose blush,
On slender stems too slight to bear them
  Without the helping, hidden brush.

To its brown arms, so strong and trusty,
  The little tendrils cleave and cling.
The vine, upheld, in dust was lying,
  A fallen, bruised, and flowerless thing.
And yet the brush itself was barren,
  Unquickened at the summer's kiss,
It bore no scent or sign of blossom,
  But now it blooms again like this.

I think it must forget the sadness
  Of its own broken life, and glow
With love for all the warmth and sunshine
  That makes the sweet-peas bud and blow.
It may seem but a dreamy failure,
  Deadened and storm-tossed, dulled with strife,
But it has helped to bear the blossoms
  That crown another, fairer life.

—*Bessie Chandler, in Harper's Bazar.*

VESPERS AT CHAUTAUQUA.

Surely Chautauqua is a good place in which to grow queens. Nothing connected with it contributes more to queenly and kingly growth than its vesper service. Nothing in all Chautauqua so impressed me as this gathering in the "Hall in the Grove" on a Sabbath evening. Helen P. Strong, in her exquisite brochure, CHAUTAUQUA IMPRESSIONS, thus beautifully writes of the Vesper Service:

What is the charm that makes its influence measureless? Is it the stillness of the hour?

"Day is dying in the west
Heaven is touching Earth with rest."

This is the opening hymn, and the touch of Heaven seems to be upon the assembly, to the very outermost rim of worshipers, standing unwearied outside the crowded Hall of Philosophy beneath the trees, flecked by changing lights and shadows; and there is a tenderness, a closeness of sympathy (born of that common sense of need which puts human nature at its humblest and its best) in the swelling notes,

"Lord of life, beneath the dome
Of the Universe, Thy home,
Gather us who seek Thy face
To the fold of Thy embrace,
For Thou art nigh."

Then like the sound of many waters is the voice of the multitude, as leader and people climb together the beautiful rounds of that ladder of aspiration and adoration, the prayer of Thomas á Kempis, while they read responsively:

Above all things, and in all things, O my soul, thou shalt rest in the Lord alway, for He Himself is the everlasting rest of the saints.

Grant us, O God, to rest in Thee above all creatures,
Above all health and beauty,
Above all glory and honor,
Above all power and dignity,
Above all knowledge and subtility,
Above all riches and art,
Above all joy and gladness,
Above all fame and praise,
Above all sweetness and comfort,
Above all hope and promise,
Above all desert and desire,

Above all gifts and benefits that Thou canst give and impart to us:

Finally, above all angels and archangels, and above all the heavenly host,

Above all things visible and invisible,

And above all that Thou art, O our God,

Because Thou, O Lord, our God, art supremely good above all;

Thou alone art most high,
Thou alone most powerful,
Thou alone most full and sufficient,
Thou alone most sweet and most full of consolation,
Thou alone art most lovely and loving,
Thou alone most noble and glorious above all things,

In whom all good things together most perfectly are, and ever have been, and shall be.

Then the Gloria, after which words of encouragement, of promise, of prayer, read responsively, are interspersed with another of Miss Lathbury's tender hymns, and the night song, with its uplifting sentiment:

"All the earth is wrapped in shadow,
  Steep and rugged climbs our way;
Dare we hope to look enraptured
  From the mountain top some day?
O press onward still! forever
  Turns the Earth to meet the light,
Cometh swift and sure the morning
  When our feet shall tread the light."

And then—the animating spirit of the whole—the helpful, earnest, tender words of the Chancellor, who knows, as few men know, how to improve without dispelling the influence of such an hour; how to be in full sympathy with the sentiment of the place without a touch of sentimentality; how to be practical without being commonplace. "Temptation is opportunity." How the phrase glows with meaning under his graphic description—nay, under his very impersonation—of the soul struggling with evil, and either sinking to a lower plane of living, as a consequence of defeat, or rising to a higher, with victory.

Keble's familiar hymn, "Sun of my soul," follows the closing prayer, and at last, after the benediction, the desire of all is fitly expressed in the one stanza of Woodstock, which closes this impressive service:

"Thus, when life's toilsome day is o'er,
  May its departing ray
Be calm as this impressive hour,
  And lead to endless day."

News from the Field.

RHODE ISLAND.

June, July and August! How fast the months go by, bringing with them so many opportunities of service, leaving behind them their record of good or ill. The summer season is one of rest, but our faithful ones have shown that with them,

"Rest is not quitting this busy career,"

but that "change is rest."

The regular routine of winter gave place to a varied program suited to the time. Open air meetings have been many. In fact, June was the busiest month for our speakers of any in the year. There seemed to be a general arousing among our local unions, and the interest continued so that our state officers responded to several calls during the time of their short and well-earned vacations. And these calls were not confined to the state. June saw our president, Mrs. Burlingame, as delegate at the National Temperance Congress. In July she went to give an address at the Free Baptist encampment at Ocean Park, Me., and in August, she, with fifty other white-ribboners of Rhode Island, accepted the invitation so kindly extended by the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. to unite with them and the Connecticut sisters in a School of Methods at Cottage City. The inspiration of those meetings for prayer and praise, for instruction and awakening, together with the physical inspiration of salt breezes and ocean dips, will carry new strength and earnestness to many corners of our little state.

Another call to one of our earnest workers was extended to Mrs. E. J. Smith, superintendent of juvenile work, by the Rhode Island Sunday-school Union to represent the Methodists of this state at the National Sunday-school Association held at Pittsburgh, Pa.

But there are places unfanned by refreshing breezes and unhallowed by prayer. Here, too, the work has been carried on. In one of the crowded sections of Providence, in the midst of a community of Portuguese, a mission was formed last April, the outgrowth of out-of-door meetings, which have been held three years during the spring, summer and fall months. It is under the charge of Mrs. I. C. Manchester, superintendent of work among foreigners, assisted by her husband and a member of the Providence union. They began the meetings in a back room, up a long and narrow flight of stairs. After holding services for several Sabbaths, they were convinced that the quarters were altogether too small, and began to seek for more commodious ones. An old room that had been used for a rum shop was found and put in comfortable repairs. A gentleman gave some chairs and settees; lithographic pictures illustrating the Sunday-school lessons were put on the walls, and it looked quite like a little chapel. They have an organ and sometimes a cornet to lead the singing in which they take a great interest, and join in the songs as soon as they learn them. All repeat the Lord's prayer and the twenty-third Psalm. They have learned these by repeating them after Mrs. Manchester, line by line or word by word.

The Portuguese are generally Catholics, but take great interest in the story of salvation that is told to them, and many have profited by it. The room is now getting too small. There have been over a hundred present at one time, and many have experienced a desire to become Christians and have given good testimonies. They are very confidential and seem willing to tell their prevailing sins. That their good resolutions are genuine is shown by improved habits of cleanliness and the abandonment, by some, of evil practices, such as smoking, drinking and other vices, while one who employs many of them upon the wharves, says that as day laborers, they do better work. They have formed a little society, paying in fifty cents a week for future needs. If any one of this number is sick, he draws four dollars a week. Previous to this their money was squandered in different ways.

Out-of-door meetings are also held near by at the same hours. Some weeks as many as five meetings have been held with good results. Saturday afternoons are now devoted to the children.

Another mission on the same street deserves mention here, for, though not under our auspices, it is gospel temperance work, and ladies from the Providence union take charge of one of its meetings each week. Mr. Bassett, who has accomplished so much good in Newport, felt called of God to begin a similar work in Providence. He knows whereof he speaks when he depicts the woes of a drunkard's life and also when he tells the grandly simple gospel story, and his earnest pleading to turn from evil to Him who loves them and gave Himself for them, has found a glad response in many hearts. Over four hundred have asked for prayer, and many have been led to join different churches, according to their preferences. Flower mission day saw several of our unions wending their ways to the nearest almshouse, carrying with them flowers and fruits and simple gifts with kindly greetings and earnest words.

Two county conventions were called in just the places where one would like to spend a pleasant summer's day. Providence county met among the green fields and flowery meadows of Cumberland, in the pleasant church at Arnold's Mills. Fourteen unions were represented by delegates, and eight by letter. Among the reports it was noted that Ashton has formed a Loyal Temperance Legion of seventy-five members, and that one member of the Slatersville union has organized thirty boys in a White Cross Society. The second convention was held in Bristol, a delightful summer resort. Both were helpful and pleasant.

One of the bright days looked forward to each summer, is that on which the state union makes its annual excursion to some place of interest. This year Newport was chosen, and over two hundred and fifty white-ribboners and their friends embarked on the Day Star on a cloudless morning in June. A pleasant sail to Newport by way of Bristol, a drive to "see the sights," then a longer sail around Beaver Tail, and home, with a delicious clam chowder and other refreshments on "ship board," is an outline of the day that utterly fails to give an idea of the good time enjoyed. So many "school-marms" and children wanted to go and couldn't, it is thought that another year the committee will have pity upon them and wait until the schools close, for it is a day that should not be missed.

Providence and Westerly unions made moonlight excursions, which not only gave them pleasant trips, but added a goodly sum to their treasuries. Some smaller unions have had picnics, which tend to bring in and interest those who have not yet donned the white ribbon.

Rest Cottage, at Buttonwoods, where the Y's of Providence entertain at low rates girls who could not otherwise afford an outing by the salt sea wave, has been full all summer. On July 29 a *fête* was held, which netted them $268, a substantial help towards carrying on the work.

Green camp-meeting, the only one within our borders, held its session the first week in September, giving one whole day to temperance. Our W. C. T. U. was ably represented by our corresponding secretary, Miss E. P. Nichols. And now we are looking forward to our annual convention, which meets this year at Central Falls, and opens its session October 14. That it may be a success depends, with God's blessing, upon each one of us. May no one come empty-handed.

"Not unto all the tuneful lips are given,
  The ready tongue, the words so strong and sweet;
Yet all may turn with humble, willing feet,
And bear to darkened souls the light from heaven."

If each is bearing her light, and keeping it trimmed and burning, we shall surely have a grand spiritual illumination.

MIRIAM EARLE.

MARYLAND.

Between the Interstate Conference, at Mountain Lake Park, and the Prohibition Camp, at Glyndon, Maryland was kept wide awake on temperance matters during the sultry summer days. Reports from Mountain Lake evidenced the increasing attractions of this always bright, breezy and attractive conference, and with Mrs. Buell and Miss Pugh to lead, and such names as Gov. St. John, Mrs. Eugenia St. John, Mrs. Helen Gougar, Prof. B. P. Reynolds, Walter Thomas Mills and Miss Lydia Newcomb on the program, success was inevitable. The Chautauqua Assembly that followed was of the finest character.

Glyndon records the most successful meetings yet held, and prophesies greater achievements for the future. Mrs. Gougar, Gov. St. John and Walter Thomas Mills were on the program here also, while Rev. W. H. Boole, of New York, Rev. Anna Shaw, Miss Runals, of New York, Rollo Kirk Bryan, and the Silver Lake and Walter Harman Quartettes were among the additional attractions. The children's meetings, conducted by Miss Laura Beatty, one of the most successful teachers and kindergartners of Baltimore, were admirable in every respect.

The annual convention of the Prohibition Party was held towards the close of the camp. Four candidates for Congress were nominated, two from Baltimore, one each from Cecil and Kent counties. The *Baltimore Sun* said of this meeting: "Never was a Maryland Prohibition convention held under more favorable auspices, or in a pleasanter spot, and never was one more harmonious in its work." The delegates, one hundred and eighty-five in number, represented Baltimore City, and sixteen of the counties. They were received by Governor St. John and Mr. William Daniel.

A new plank offered at this meeting, namely: "That no citizen should be deprived of the right of suffrage on account of sex," aroused more interest and enthusiasm than was thought to exist in the state, outside of the W. C. T. U., on the subject of woman's ballot. Governor St. John had suggested, at the close of a most forcible speech on the tariff, that the ballot be placed in the hand of woman, as one of the remedies for some of the evils of the day. This was received with such hearty favor that the Governor supplemented his suggestion with several remarks on the subject, each of which met with warm applause. Mr. Wm. M. Daniel then offered the above resolution, which brought an immediate cheer. There were some on the other side, of course, and objec-

tions were made on the ground that "the Prohibition Party is not to be run on sentiment and Sunday-school ideas, that woman suffrage is largely a matter of sentiment, and is impracticable, and so on," the threadbare arguments, in fact, that the old political parties bring against the Prohibition Party itself. Ardent defenders of the resolution were numerous, and particularly noticeable among them was the Rev. E. . Eldridge, a young Methodist minister of Baltimore. The sentiment of the meeting being so clearly in the affirmative, the discussion was wisely brought to a speedy close, and terminated in an almost unanimous vote for the resolution. A Baltimore daily reported only one "no." The press reports of these meetings, given by the Baltimore dailies, were unusually full and interesting—a valuable straw.

Arrangements for the annual meeting of the State W. C. T. U., to be held in Immanuel Baptist Tabernacle, Baltimore, Oct. 16th and 17th, are actively progressing. Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, of Massachusetts, will be one of the chief attractions of the meeting. The union has been fortunate in securing Mrs. Livermore's attendance, not only at this meeting, but also at a conference of representatives of various charities and organizations of Baltimore conducted by women, to be held in Baltimore directly previous to the state convention. Mrs. J. T. Ellis, corresponding secretary of New Jersey W. C. T. U., who is becoming known in Maryland as an able and effective speaker and worker, has also been secured for the state convention.

County and local annuals give promise of unusual interest. Kent county convention held August 28th at Fairlee, a small village in Kent, brought out an afternoon audience of about two hundred, and a Demorest gold medal contest in the evening, an audience of between six and seven hundred. Kent county union, it had been stated, was "almost dead." Fortunate for the county people that day, that the union was not fully alive, as standing room only was the announcement long before the time for opening the meeting.

Kent, be it remembered, gave a large majority for local option in a recent contest between local option and license, and a meeting apparently more in sympathy with prohibition sentiment could scarcely be held. The medal contest was the eleventh held by this moribund union!

Willard union, Baltimore, one of the numerous city locals, reports a union for men and a young people's union as auxiliaries, efficient work through its evangelistic superintendent, and five wall-pockets, in various places, kept filled constantly.

The passing on of one of the most gifted and earnest workers in the state union has been noted in your columns. The following resolutions adopted at the Interstate Conference express the opinions of those who knew her well:

Whereas, In the providence of God there has been removed from our midst one of our most beloved and faithful workers, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Mrs. Georgia Hulse McLeod, the first secretary of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Maryland, and the Southern correspondent of the National W. C. T. U. organ, we have sustained an incalculable loss. With a highly poetic nature, she dedicated her pen to the cause she held most dear. While bowing in submission to our Heavenly Father's will, we will not forget to thank Him for the influence of her beautiful life.

M. A. L., *Cor. Sec.*

NEW YORK.

WAYNE COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Wayne county convention met at Rose Valley, and truly we thought the place rightly named, when we saw the profuse decorations in the church; many exclaimed, "Where did they get so many and such handsome flowers?" A fine program was presented, in which each of the twenty-one unions in the county took part. Our president, Miss Elthia Clark, was reëlected; Mrs. Severill, of Newark, was elected first vice-president, and Mrs. M. Post, of East Palmyra, treasurer. Mrs. Davies, of Lima, was with us during the convention, and spoke in the evening to a crowded house, many being unable to get in. Strong resolutions of loyalty were unanimously indorsed. A pleasant feature was the presentation of Miss Willard's "Glimpses of Fifty Years" (presentation volume), to Miss Downing, of Macedon Centre, for her excellent report of National Convention at Chicago. The most impressive part was the marching in of the bands of Juvenile Templars from Rose and North Rose; as we listened to their singing and speaking, we felt that the army to help carry prohibition was before us.

Dinner and tea were served at the church. At night we were hospitably entertained at the homes. In the morning a great deal of business and fine essays formed part of the program. Several invitations were given for our next meeting, the one from Newark being accepted.

A. K. I.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY CONVENTION.

This opened Thursday morning, Sept. 4th, with Mrs. Martha Clowe, president, in the chair. Address of welcome by Miss Nettie Cessford, response by Mrs. E. J. Robinson. Devotional services preceded each of the three sessions. Abundance of dinner and supper was served from the neatly set tables spread beneath the grand old trees in front of the venerable church.

The county has as yet but four unions, having been organized within a year. There are four Loyal Legions doing noble work, all bent on this one object, the erection of a temperance hotel for the accommodation of farmers, their families and their teams in the city of Schenectady.

Two executive committee meetings were held during the day. Nine lines of work in their various departments were reported, and three more taken up.

The evening meeting was a grand success as to music and addresses. At the close of the usual vote of thanks for entertainment, church choir, speakers, etc., the Rev. J. B. Crawford, pastor of the church, secured a unanimous vote of thanks to the delegates for coming to the people of Duanesburgh, partaking of their hospitality and diffusing their geniality, temperance principles, etc., etc. A new departure, entirely.

All officers were reëlected excepting the recording secretary. In the evening we listened to excellent addresses by Revs. Henning and Flower, and remarks by Mrs. J. Veeder, county superintendent of narcotics, and Rev. Crawford. Next session is to be held at Schenectady, March, 1891.

LIBBIE CLOWE, *Secretary*.

ULSTER COUNTY CONVENTION.

This was held at New Paltz, August 20 and 21, Mrs. E. A. Burgess, county president, presiding with her usual grace and dignity. The address of welcome was given by Mrs. Abram Deyo, president of the New Paltz union, and the response by Mrs. Mackey, of Ellenville.

Mrs. J. K. Barney, National superintendent of prison and jail work, was with us and proved an inspiration to the convention. After the devotional meeting of the afternoon and reports from superintendents, she addressed a children's meeting; her address proved very instructive to the grown people as well as to the little ones, who, in return for their enjoyable talk, entertained us with some very sweet temperance songs and recitations. Mrs. Barney addressed a very large house in the evening, taking as a subject, "Fact and Fancy." The audience was intensely interested in her accounts of the many sad cases of sin and misery (nearly all the results of strong drink), that she daily meets with in her work. At the annual election our president was reëlected unanimously, and led back to the chair amid great applause.

The reports show advancement in the work. Several clergymen were present and manifested interest and coöperation with us.

The church was beautifully decorated with flowers and banners. The hospitality of the New Paltz people was abundantly shown. We all took home new inspiration for future and better work.

COR. SEC.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY CONVENTION.

The St. Lawrence county convention of the W. C. T. U. held its annual session at Gouverneur, in the Baptist Church, June 5 and 6.

The convention was called to order Thursday afternoon by the president, and the business before it was well dispatched. A parliamentary drill was given by Mrs. C. P. Gaines, of Canton.

Reports of local unions were encouraging. All seemed hopeful. The young people are becoming much interested, nearly all have held parlor or mothers' meetings, and there has been an increase of membership. The old officers were reëlected for the ensuing year; Mrs. C. W. Leete, Potsdam, president; Mrs. H. S. Randall, Gouverneur, vice-president; Mrs. C. P. Gaines, Canton, secretary; Mrs. C. E. Bascom, Potsdam, treasurer.

A welcome was extended by Rev. Mr. Marsh, pastor of the Baptist Church, and fittingly responded to in behalf of the convention by our president. Twelve departments are taken up, and some are doing most excellent work.

A resolution was passed extending thanks to Sheriff Backus, of the jail, and superintendent Fields, of the county house, for their hearty coöperation with the ladies in their work among the inmates of these institutions. Services are held regularly Sabbath afternoons in both these institutions, with a very encouraging interest among the inmates. At the close of the afternoon session a telegram of greeting from the Jefferson county union, then in session at Watertown, was read. A responding telegram was forthwith returned.

The evening was occupied by the usual public meeting, which was well attended.

We are not able to give a report of the closing session held Friday forenoon, which is said to have been very interesting.

Convention adjourned subject to call of president.

SUPT. PRESS WORK.

NEBRASKA.

A WIDE AWAKE CONVENTION.

The annual convention of district number four, of Nebraska, was held in the beautiful Temperance Temple at Fremont, August 27–29, under the direct supervision of Mrs. C. H. Walker, district president. The first afternoon was occupied with an interesting Bible reading on "Consecration," conducted by Rev. Frances Townsley. In the evening, after the welcome, by Mrs. G. A. Blue, response, by Miss Mary Watson, a beautiful solo, by Miss Eva Denny, and a finely rendered recitation by Mrs. Srack, came the president's address, which was full of good things. Thursday morning, after devotional exercises, by Rev. Townsley, reports of officers were given, interesting papers were read by Mrs. H. E. Allen and Mrs. J. T. Smith. Then came reports of superintendents, followed by a fine paper by Mrs. Lucia McCullough, which brought the morning session to noontide hour of prayer. The afternoon session included papers by Mrs. McIntyre, Mrs. Russel Briggs and Miss Eleanor Agnew. Each of these papers contained suggestions of interest pertaining to our work. The remainder of the afternoon was given Rev. Townsley, to show "How not to Conduct a Devotional Meeting," which was listened to with marked interest. Thursday evening was devoted to a grand gold medal contest in which all the contestants did admirably, but little Miss Lura Bressler carried off the beautiful medal. The recitations were interspersed with fine music by the choir and a recitation by Miss Nellie McPherson, which captured the large audience.

Among the occupants of the platform was our pleasant-faced, much loved state president, Mrs. M. A. Hitchcock. Friday morning the devotional exercises were again led by Rev. Townsley. The different committees reported. The election of officers with Mrs. Hitchcock in the chair resulted as follows: Mrs. C. H. Walker unanimously re-elected president; Mrs. Russel Briggs, corresponding secretary; Miss Fanny Osborn, recording secretary; Miss Ella Watson, treasurer; Miss Minnie Manners, vice-president. Mrs. C. H. Walker was elected delegate to National Convention. The hours of the afternoon were filled with papers by Mrs. H. S. Doan. Mrs. L. M. Guttery, Mrs. S. Dudley, and Miss Clara Weaver, each full of thoughtful, earnest words for all who desire the victory for righteousness at our coming election. A question-box conducted by Mrs. Hitchcock called out much animated discussion. Friday evening Mrs. Clara Hoffman delivered an excellent address to a large, appreciative audience.

Thus closed one of the best conventions ever held in this district. Much credit is due the ladies of the Fremont union for the cordial reception and hospitality extended to delegates and visitors. They served delicious noon lunches in the Temperance Temple, Thursday and Friday, of which visitors as well as delegates were invited to partake.

MRS. N. E. CARLISLE.

INDIANA.

DEMOREST CONTESTS AT COUNTY FAIRS.

Cora Caster, superintendent of fair work for Park county, Indiana, has very successfully introduced Demorest medal contests into county fairs. At Brighton, her first experience, she went to the Fair Board, asking that time be given for the contest on the fair program and the contestants admitted free. This was granted, and the class of young ladies and gentlemen appeared upon the platform. It was feared that such young speakers could not hold the crowd, but this proved to be an unfounded fear. A vast crowd pressed around the platform and stood quiet and attentive till the close, while such strong meat as, "What should the Christian voters do with the Saloon?" "Alcoholic Slavery," and "Prohibition the hope of our Country," was given them. That it was enjoyed the quiet, as perfect at the outskirts of the crowd as right in front of the stand, testified; the most radical party men in the audience were heard to say: "That is the best thing here." "Come again next year."

At the Rockville fair a class of boys, from ten to twelve years of age, representing five neighborhoods, contested on Thursday afternoon, drawing a large audience; Friday afternoon came a class of little girls; the audience was even greater and the interest deepened with each speaker. Men who would not listen to a prohibition speaker, stood for hours and let those children pour hot shot into them, not even flinching; indeed, some of the most radical of them said it was the grandest thing they ever listened to. "A little child shall lead them."

ILLINOIS.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY CONVENTION.

The third annual convention of the W. C. T. U. of Cumberland county, convened at the Presbyterian Church in Greenup, August 19, 20. Our worthy county president, Mrs. Musselman, had spared no effort to make it a success, and we do not hesitate to pronounce it the best convention ever held in our county; many have been aroused to the necessity of work who heretofore have seemed indifferent to its interests.

In the forenoon of the first day, after organization, the appointment of committees, reports of township presidents, etc., a very interesting address was given by Rev. J. Scott Davis, of the Presbyterian Church, on "The Object and Benefit of Conventions." He, together with his excellent wife, are heartily in the work of the W. C. T. U., and throughout the convention rendered valuable assistance. Rev. Mr. Dillon, of the Universalist Church, who is, also, ever ready to lend a helping hand, spoke on "The Needs of the Hour," which was followed by a discussion of the subject participated in by many present.

In the afternoon our district president, Mrs. Sheplor, was with us, and addressed the convention on the subject, "How to Overcome Discouragements." A paper answering objections to the W. C. T. U. work was read, after which the convention engaged in a spirited discussion of the subject, "How the Saloons Pay the Taxes."

In the evening an address of welcome was given by Mrs. Sandafer, of Greenup, and response by Mrs. M. A. Dryden, of Woods' Chapel union. We were favored at this session by the presence of our state worker, Mrs. Ada H. Kepley, of Effingham, who gave us a highly interesting and instructive lecture which was listened to by a full house with marked interest.

At the Wednesday morning session a very interesting paper was given by Mrs. Sandafer stating "how little things help on the work." An able discussion of the topic following, participated in by our district president and others, bringing out many helpful suggestions.

An excellent paper was read by Mrs. Dryden, entitled, "Let Your Women Keep Silence in the Churches." The election of officers resulted in the unanimous reëlection of Mrs. Musselman as president; Miss Emma Button, of Toledo, secretary; Mrs. Sandafer, of Greenup, treasurer.

The interest of the afternoon meeting was greatly enhanced by an able address from Mrs. J. S. Davis, on "Mothers' Meetings." This was followed by a spirited discussion of "The Relation of Temperance to the Sunday-school," led by Mrs. Carrie Fancher, of Greenup, and F. M. Swingle, of Neoga. Mrs. Jennine of Greenup, read a very interesting and encouraging paper on the subject, "Whither Do We Tend?" after which Mrs. Davis conducted a children's meeting. A series of practical and helpful resolutions were adopted.

In the evening Professor Cooley, of Westfield, addressed the convention, stating the grand work the W. C. T. U. women had accomplished and for which they were still striving, and urging that the credit and assistance due from men for their untiring labor in their behalf be not withheld.

A recitation entitled, "Poorhouse Nan," was rendered by Mrs. Hattie Boots with marked effect. Excellent ones were also given by Miss McCartney, of Toledo, Lulu Musselman, of Greenup, and Little Birdie Crane who recited very prettily "The Meanest Man in Town."

A paper presenting the "Aims of the W. C. T. U.," was given by Mrs. Dryden. Altogether we feel that the work in our county has been greatly benefited by the convention just closed, and look hopefully forward to future results.

EMMA BUTTON, *Sec.*

SALINE COUNTY CONVENTION.

This was held in the M. E. Church at Harrisburg, Aug. 28, 1890. The convention was called to order by county president. After devotional exercises and organization, reports of unions and superintendents were in order, which showed good work done. One new union has been organized. Some went into a state of lethargy during the Presidential campaign and have not been resuscitated.

Notwithstanding, our W. C. T. U. has great cause for encouragement. We had some very interesting talks and discussions on the different phases of our work. The most of our officers were reëlected. We have taken up eight lines of work.

Two of our resolutions read thus:

Resolved, That we rejoice in the early fruition of our hopes in the erection of the Temperance Temple, and we pledge our co-operation in gifts, prayers and efforts.

Resolved, That we reaffirm with emphasis our loyalty to the principles and policy of our state and National W. C. T. U., and its present officers.

Our district president was with us all the time, giving us words of encouragement. Addresses from two ministers in the evening. After singing, "God be with you till we meet again," we departed to our homes, feeling He will be with us if we follow where He leads.

H. A. Banks, *Co, Pres.*
Jane Gillett, *Rec. Sec. pro tem.*

NORTH CAROLINA.

The state convention of the W. C. T. U. of North Carolina, held July 17, 18 and 19, was decidedly the most successful ever held in this state. There were forty-eight delegates present, more than ever assembled before; many of the heads of departments were there and presented reports full of interest. Miss Willard and Miss Gordon were present, and of course added much both to the pleasure and profit of the occasion. The unions extend from our sea-coast to the mountains, and the reports show that many new unions have been formed since the meeting last year. An organizer, Mrs. Sue V. Tomlinson, has been actively engaged in this work, and was appointed for further service in the same direction. Mary C. Woody was unanimously reëlected as president. Mrs. C. C. Gerrell, the efficient treasurer, resigned, a step made necessary by ill health. Mrs. Weatherly was elected in her place. The convention decided to press the work of scientific temperance instruction by again petitioning the legislature to make temperance instruction in public schools compulsory; also to press the necessity of industrial and reform schools in this state.

The report of juvenile work showed that this important branch is receiving attention. Bands of Mercy have been formed and the superintendent strongly urged that many more be formed.

The Y. W. C. T. U. has grown in numbers and power during the past year. Miss Acton, the superintendent, is endearing herself to the young women of the state, and great things are expected in the near future.

While all these circumstances united to make a strong and interesting convention, much was due to the place of meeting. Concord is a prohibition town. The leading business men of the place are strong temperance men, and many of them third party men. Although it is the seat of the largest cotton factory in the south, there is not a saloon in the place, and industry and order reign supreme. Twelve hundred hands are employed who have comfortable, cleanly homes, a beautiful church with their own pastor (Methodist), a good school, but no strong drink. Captain Odell, the president, and his son, Mr. William Odell, secretary and treasurer, are as stanch friends of the W. C. T. U. as are to be found in any quarter, and so are the generality of the Concord men, ministers and laymen. They attended the convention almost *en masse*, and never have the women known such support from the public as was there received. Woman's work was as fully indorsed and truly recognized as was possible. Both of the Methodist churches opened wide their doors, and the hour for service on Sabbath morning in each was filled by a woman. Of the kindly service of the ministers in and about Concord too much can not be said. At every point they upheld the work, and encouraged the workers.

The union in North Carolina is, without one dissenting voice, perfectly loyal to the National W. C. T. U.

Reporter.

PENNSYLVANIA.

BEAVER COUNTY CONVENTION.

This county has just held its annual convention. We have a paying membership of five hundred, and about twenty-five of the departments represented, all doing more or less work. A few of the departments have done great good in the past year, as foreign, Sabbath observance, social purity, prison and railroad. Miss Jennie Smith, who was with us, told us our superintendent of railroad work had accomplished more than any other in our state. Miss Smith gave us four lectures, a talk at each session, and held a number of private consecration meetings. Her visit to our valley was a blessing to all. In the past year we have had three of our National workers, Miss Willard, Mrs. Barnes and Miss Jennie Smith; our county has, from each of these grand women, received new courage, earnestness and a more abiding trust in our Heavenly Father.

Sue G. Blythe.

MAINE.

This has been by far the best year the Maine W. C. T. U. has ever known. Thirty-seven new unions have been organized. This means more than the same number would in any other state, for it is "old soil" with many old temperance societies and many who depend upon the prohibitory law to do all the work.

One of the last organized and most promising unions is at Lebanon, where is the summer home of Mrs. Thorp, president of Cambridge (Mass.) W. C. T. U., well known to white-ribboners by her interest in improving Miss Willard's "den." Mrs. Bardwell, president of Cambridgeport union, helped to work up the meeting at Lebanon, as did also Mrs. Shapleigh. Mrs. Thorp presided and spoke like one inspired, moving the hearts of her hearers in a marvelous way. Her daughter, Mrs. Ole Bull, and Miss Olea Bull, were a great attraction and a great help. The charming way in which Miss Olea led the young people of the place to be as they were, an important factor in the meeting, will be a blessing always in the community.

I spoke the best that I could, and one ought to have done their best with such surroundings, and a large union was organized at the close of the meeting.

The next morning, as I came to the railroad station behind the beautiful Norwegian horses, which are, as they well may be, a joy to their owners, although the woods where the dreadful murder was committed, recently, was plainly in view, we did not speak of that, but rather of those things which make for peace and righteousness and purity as wrought out, in and through the W. C. T. U. I wish all white-ribboners would be like minded and interested as are our Cambridge and Cambridgeport friends, and let no opportunity pass to extend the blessed work.

L. M. N. S.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Mrs. W. L. Wells, National organizer, is in Virginia from Sept. 16 until after the state convention at Norfolk, October 21 to 24.

The eighth annual convention of the twentieth district W. C. T. U. will be held in the Ideal League Hall, Cairo, Ill., Sept. 30, Oct. 1 and 2, 1890. The Y's will have charge the first evening. One feature of the evening will be a gold medal contest.

Reduced rates will be given.

Mrs. Rose Spilman, *Sec.*

The fourth annual convention of the twelfth district (Michigan) W. C. T. U. will be held in St. Ignace, October 8, 9 and 10. Mrs. A. S. Benjamin, president of the fifth district, will give an address the evening of the 9th. A Demorest medal contest will be given the last evening. Every union is entitled to three delegates. A large attendance is hoped for both delegates and visitors.

Mrs. R. A. Campbell, *Pres.*,
Mrs. A. M. Tuten, *Cor. Sec.*

The Illinois W. C. T. U. convention will be held in the Court Street M. E. Church of Rockford, October 7-10. The state executive will hold an all-day session October 7; a prayer meeting will also be held that day, under the direction of Mrs. F. C. Hathaway, superintendent of evangelistic work. The Y's will also have a conference the afternoon of the same day. The regular sessions of the convention will commence Wednesday morning the 8th. Miss Frances E. Willard will address the convention Thursday evening; Mrs. L. S. Rounds on Wednesday evening; Miss Ida Clothier at the Y evening of Tuesday. Delegates please send names for entertainment to Mrs. S. B. Wilkins, Rockford, before October 1.

Helen L. Hood, *Sec.*

The seventeenth annual convention of the New Hampshire W. C. T. U. will be held in the Methodist Church, St. John street, Dover, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, September 30, October 1 and 2, 1890, commencing in the afternoon of September 30. It is earnestly desired that every local union in the state shall be represented at this convention. Each auxiliary union is entitled to one or more delegates, according to membership, who are requested to wear the white-ribbon badge. Gentlemen and friends are cordially invited to attend all the sessions. Entertainment will be provided for the state officers, superintendents and delegates, if they will send their addresses as soon as possible to Mrs. Wm. A. Morrill, Dover, N. H. Visitors can obtain board at reasonable rates. Reduced fare will be secured from principal points on the different railroads, from September 29 to October 4.

Mrs. N. H. Knox, *Pres.*,
Miss C. R. Wendell, *Cor. Sec.*

Official Communications.

OUR BILL FOR A COMMISSION ON THE SOCIAL VICE.

Thousands of petitions containing many signatures, or representing many persons, asking for the passage of our bill entitled "A bill providing for a commission on the subject of the social vice," ought to be ready for presenting on convening of Congress in December.

This, then, is asked: That the local Woman's Christian Temperance Unions of the United States circulate petitions, using the subjoined forms, during October and November, and send them on the first Monday of December to Mrs. Ada M. Bittenbender, Washington, D. C. Mrs. Bittenbender will have them properly indorsed and then handed to the Senators or members of the House of Representatives of the respective states from which the petitions come.

Please circulate two petitions—one for the Senate, the other for the House of Representatives. One will not do for both bodies, as petitions are permanently retained when presented in either body. *Do not copy names.* It is against the rules of Congress to receive memorials or petitions containing copied names. Secure the adoption of the resolution embraced in the "form of representative petitions" by every society for promotion of social purity, every temperance society, every association, or convention, of clergymen, teachers, physicians, labor organizations, Sabbath-schools, Christian Endeavor Societies, the Y. M. C. A., W. C. A., Grand Army Posts, etc., which shall meet in your respective localities during October and November. *Be sure to fill all blank places in the forms.*

(Form of Popular Petitions.)

PETITION FOR A COMMISSION ON THE SUBJECT OF THE SOCIAL VICE.

(*Circulated by the W. C. T. U. of*————.)

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

We, the undersigned, citizens of————, county of————, State (or Territory) of————, respectfully petition for the passage of the bill providing for the appointment of a commission, composed of both men and women, "to investigate the social vice in all its phases, its relations to labor and wages, to marriage and divorce, its effects on individuals, unborn children, and the general welfare of the people, and its economic, criminal, physical, and moral aspects in connection with pauperism, crime, the public health, and morals; and also to inquire into the practical results of legislation and the various methods relied upon for the repression of the evil in the several States and Territories of the United States and in the district of Columbia."

(Form of Representative Petitions.)

PETITION FOR A COMMISSION ON THE SUBJECT OF THE SOCIAL VICE.

(*Circulated by the W. C. T. U. of*————.)

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

The.....in.....assembled, held in....., on the.....day of.....1890, numbering (or representing).....members, adopted the following resolution and directed the presiding officer and secretary to sign and transmit it to Congress, viz.:

Resolved, That we respectfully petition Congress to pass the bill providing for the appointment of a commission, etc. (Copy "form of popular petition" from here on, and have the resolution signed by the presiding officer and secretary.)

The above suggestions carried out, we may reasonably expect either this or the next Congress to respond favorably to the petitions.

Ada M. Bittenbender,
Legal Adviser of Dept. for Promotion of Social Purity. Washington, D. C.

RECEIPTS FOR TEMPERANCE TEMPLE.

Arkansas—Forrest City: Mrs. Jennie E. Rollwage, $50; Morrelton: W. C. T. U. and Loyal Temperance Legion, $3.90.

California—Santa Barbara: W. C. T. U., $50; Mrs. Josiah Bates, $5; Berkeley: W. C. T. U., $11.75; Sacramento: W. C. T. U., $100; Cucumongo: Mrs. Henderson, 25 cts.; Linden: W. C. T. U., $7.35; Arcata: Mrs. E. H. Lord, $4.98; Winchester: M. M. Monahan, $3.

Colorado—Silverton: Mrs. Emma Brown, $3.65; Denver: W. C. T. U., $5.50; Cotopaxi: Mrs. Kate Blanchard, $2.

Connecticut—New Haven: W. C. T. U., No. 1, Loyal Temperance Legion and Baby Band, $18.40.

Dakota, North—Durbin: Willard W. C. T. U., $4.52; Casselton: Baby Band, $4.30; Mayville: Baby Band, $10.50.

Dakota, South—Rondell: King's Daughters, $1; Salem: W. C. T. U. Cherub and Baby Band, $4.25; Yankton: Veterans and W. C. T. U., $18.50.

Flor da—DeLand: W. C. T. U., $1.

Georgia—Toccoa: Mrs. C. T. Blackmer, $2.35.

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(To be Continued.)

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DRS. STARKEY & PALEN —"My wife thinks that your Compound Oxygen Treatment saved her life." REV. H. W. JONES, Monroe City, Mo., Oct. 21, 1889.

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN:—"I cannot express the benefit I have received from your Compound Oxygen Treatment in one of the most severe cases of chronic bronchitis." P. J. MCGOWAN, Penn Yan, Yates Co., N. Y., May 13, 1889.

Send for the 200 page book. It is free to you and filled with testimonials from men and women who have been cured by the Compound Oxygen Treatment. All you have to do is to address DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., or 120 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Cal.

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Half rates, Chicago to the South; tickets on sale Oct. 14th. Call at City Ticket Office, 65 Clark St.

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Beecham's Pills cure Sick Headache.

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Publisher's Dep't.

The Convention Daily.

We have not made the usual announcements regarding the Convention Daily because of the difficulty experienced in getting the proper facilities away from our own plant to print so large a paper in so short a time. We have decided, however, on the following plan: A daily will be issued at Atlanta (five issues) subscription, fifteen cents, or five cents per copy. It will be entirely a written-up report and not, as heretofore, a stenographic one. The place, the people, the convention, church, the programs, personnel of the speakers, etc., etc., will make up the paper. There will be no premium, and we will not attempt to mail each day's paper by itself, but all mail orders will be sent after the convention has closed, and as soon as possible after the fifth session is over. In addition to this paper we will print an exact stenographic report of all the proceedings within a week or ten days after the close of the convention (providing we get 1,000 orders for the same) at 25 cents each. We prefer that orders be sent for the stenographic report rather than for the dailies, but if any wish to order both you can remit 40 cents, and if the 1,000 orders are not reached for the stenographic report we will return the 25 cents. After four years' hilly experience in running a daily at the conventions we have evolved the above plan as being the most satisfactory to all concerned. This announcement is to appear in each issue of THE UNION SIGNAL until November 6. We recapitulate the offers to make them as plain as possible.

The Convention Daily.

Five issues to be mailed in one package on November 18 or 19, $ .15.

The Stenographic Report

to be issued, if 1,000 copies are ordered, as soon as possible after the convention, $ .25.

No premiums or commissions can be allowed at these prices, except that in clubs of five or more the cost of sending the money can be deducted. The regular convention number of THE UNION SIGNAL will be dated November 27.

October Offers.

We want 5,000 *new* subscribers during October, and if you want what we offer as returns for your work they will come, and that without any particular "fuss or feathers." How would you like to have Henry Drummond's wonderfully popular books, "The Greatest Thing in the World" and "The Greatest Need of the World"? Send one *new* name with $1 and you can have either one of the two that you name. Lovely books both in binding and contents. Deep thoughts dressed in simplicity's garb.

—*Or*—

Miss Willard's picture, which will be ready in November. Why not get a *new* subscriber, add 25 cents ($1.25 in all), and get this beautiful aquarelle-tint life-size picture of your leader?

—*Or*—

If you send five new names, with $5, you can have the new and enlarged edition of Senator Blair's great book, "The Temperance Movement." Concerning it Miss Willard says:

"If I were president of a local union I would see that this book was read chapter by chapter at the monthly meetings. Our women, by this time, should be well furnished for the fray. They need to have the arguments at their tongue's end. Especially is this true of National Prohibition, which now looms above the horizon, the coming tornado in politics. On this theme Senator Blair is the expert among our sixty millions of people. To it he has devoted fifteen years of thought and honest hard work. Let us know what there is to be said on this question. Let us copy out paragraphs from this book of admirable temper for the local press in our own towns and villages. Let us make efforts for National Prohibition."

Why couldn't yours be one of a thousand unions to follow out Miss Willard's suggestion? By sending five new names you get the book and the education it will bring, free. Will you read this and forget it, or try to remember and then forget, or give a noble-hearted *push* in the matter?

Something New, Instructive and Interesting for the Long Evenings!

As the days grow shorter, and all classes are looking forward to the long evenings, why should not those who have the good of young people at heart provide for them means of recreation which will furnish instruction and tend to their benefit as well as mere amusement? When tired of the more violent exercises, wearied with solid reading, and even the lighter grades of study, the temptation comes to indulge in amusements which not only do no *good*, but which too often have a positive immoral tendency. At such a time, if their older friends could bring forth an exercise combining amusement and instruction, like the EXERCISE OF THE BOOK OF BOOKS they could be prevailed upon to spend the hour in a way the results of which only eternity can tell, for "It will inspire study into the *Book*, as persons enjoy the EXERCISE." Older people, too, enter heartily into the exercise.

Rev. Ira M. Price, Ph. D., Professor of Hebrew and Old Testament Literature, in the Chicago Baptist Union Theological Seminary: "I am greatly pleased with the Exercise. It is a simple, an easy and an admirable method of learning some of the most common external facts about the Bible."

Mrs. Goodwin, wife of Rev. E. P. Goodwin, D. D., Pastor of the First Cong'l Ch., Chicago: "Our children find it very interesting and entertaining."

The Editor of the "National Presbyterian": "It affords entertainment and at the same time instruction in regard to the Book that it is of great importance to the young to secure."

What better gift, then, can you make to a young friend? Price, 50 cents post-paid.

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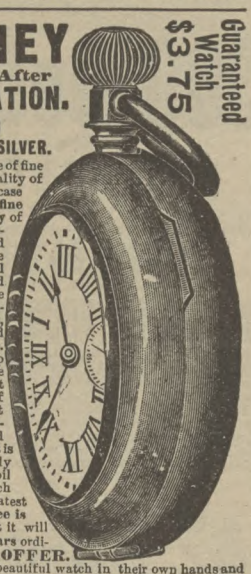

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$1.99 buys a $12.00 genuine Silverene STEM WIND Watch. Shipped C.O.D. and examination allowed before paying for same. Address **The Nat'l Mfg. & Importing Co., 191 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.**

Sioux City Corn Palace.

Sept. 25 to Oct. 11, 1890.

What is a Corn Palace?

The Sioux City Corn Palace—and there never was a corn palace outside of Sioux City—is a palace covered and embellished, as with tapestry, outside and inside, with products of the field, corn predominating, ingeniously and fancifully arranged. In building the palace a large structure is first erected of lumber, of a shape that will carry and show to advantage the multiform decorations with which it is to be adorned. It is in form lofty, with broken lines, pinnacles, buttresses, bridges, gables, ornamental windows, etc.

Over every inch of this wooden surface are laid corn, and kindred plants, in architectural harmony, in a multiplicity of designs. The corn is employed in the stalk, the ear, the kernel, and even the husk has its decorative uses. All the grains and grasses of the field lend themselves to the beautifying of the palace. The walls are covered on the outside with ears of corn, cut lengthwise or crosswise, and nailed on in geometrical figures or other designs. The various colors of the cereal permit of a wide range of shading and coloring, while its artistic possibilities, developed from year to year in building the palace, admit of the production of effects that are as startling as pleasurable.

High over the entrance of the palace of 1889 was King Corn's crown as the nucleus of a sunburst, while below was the national flag in graceful folds—all wrought in vari-colored corn as true and as beautiful as if painted by an artist-brush. The roof is overlaid with corn-leaves. Pinnacles and columns are capped with the sorghum plant, or with grains and grasses. The iridescent walls, seen from a near distance, seem to be a rich mosaic of polished woods, while with the

"Banners, yellow, glorious, golden,"

that

"From its roof-tree float and flow,"

the palace enraptures the beholder as one who looks upon a cloud-painted mansion that may dissolve before his eyes.

The interior work is finer and more elaborate. Here the kernel of the corn is largely employed, producing amazing and lovely effects. On the walls are wrought pictures, illustrating farm scenes, legendary and nursery tales, etc., with a fidelity that is calculated to raise a doubt that the material employed is the homely utilitarian growth of Western farms. Frescoes and flowers, figures of persons and animals, draperies, and thousands of surprising and beautiful things are made of field plants, for the delight of the visitors to the palace, whose astonishment is succeeded by admiration of the genius that conceived and developed so much of art and beauty from such homely fabrics as are employed.

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Advertisers want to know what paper pays best. Mention The Union Signal.

Publisher's Notes.

Is Temperance Work Missionary Work?

We give here a few extracts from a little pamphlet recently published by us. It is entitled "The Liquor Traffic in Western Africa," and is written by Mary Clement Leavitt. After you have read these extracts you will want to read it all. When you are sending for your copy send for nine more, then you will have ten copies, and if you don't know nine people who ought to know the depths of misery the liquor traffic is placing the country that should be protected by our own, it will be an oddity. Start out with the ministers, deacons, elders, and church committee men. Show the book to the ladies who are deeply interested in foreign missions, but not a bit interested in temperance (there is a lot of them!) and bring the matter up in missionary prayer meeting:

A slight idea of the amount of drink sent to Africa may be gathered from the following facts:

At Madeira, where many, but by no means all, of the ships going to Africa touch, the following amounts were declared in *one week:* 960,000 cases of gin, 24,000 butts of rum, 30,000 cases of brandy, 28,000 cases of Irish whisky, 800,000 demijohns of rum, 36,000 barrels of rum, 30,000 cases of "Old Tom," 15,000 cases of *absinthe*, 40,000 cases of *vermouth*, all costing $5,230,000.

It has been the custom at some of the mission stations on the Lower Congo to send preachers out, generally some of the educated colored helpers from Jamaica, or the United States, to preach to the natives in the employ of the traders. Three or four years ago congregations of fifty to one hundred and fifty could be gathered where now it is impossible to hold service, as every man, woman and child is drunk. At Banana, I was ill at the hotel over two Sundays. The afternoon and evening of both these days was a howling pandemonium from drink. At Tunkerly, South Africa, there is an average of one native found dead every morning from excessive drinking.

European traders force drink upon natives and native traders, contrary to their will. One European trader said to another in my hearing, "Down my way the 'niggers' are getting so impudent they don't want to take what you offer them in trade, they want to choose." Said another trader, "What do they want?" "Oh, cloth, salt and money. Think of that! They want *money* and they don't want rum!"

"That will never do," said number two; "there is nothing we can make so much on as rum." "They get these notions from the ——— missionaries," said number one.

"Yes," said number two, "the missionaries spoil the country for trade." All this, being interpreted, meant that the missionaries are imparting instruction, are elevating the natives, and fitting them to look after their true interests, and unfitting them to be the unthinking, unresisting prey of the traders.

We have space for the above extracts only. What to do about it all is the summary and you ought to read it. You *are* your brother's keeper.

Willard Souvenir Cards.

September 28 has been set apart as Harvest Home Day in honor of its being the birthday of Miss Willard. Last year we prepared a set of twelve cards with illuminated texts on one side, and witty, wise, or winning quotations of Miss Willard's on the other side. This year we have another set ready with new words of wisdom and helpfulness. The cards are put up in packages of twelve. We offer them at a low rate in packages only, viz.:

1 package,	$ .25
8 assorted p'kgs (96 cards)	1.60

We had orders for great numbers of these pretty cards last year. Send for what you will need soon. One of the sets will have Miss Willard's new poem, "Saloons, Saloons, Saloons Must Go!" printed thereon, and this will be especially useful in Nebraska. It is urged that September 28 be made a Nebraska day. See *The Young Crusader* for particulars.

What Can I do for Temperance?

Secure a local agency for "Glimpses of Fifty Years," or for "The Conflict Between Man and Alcohol," and place a few copies in your town. Write us for terms.

Address WOMAN'S TEMP. PUB. ASS'N,
161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Bathe sore eyes
with Pond's Extract.

Ball's Corsets in a variety of styles. Most comfortable corset ever made. Kabo Corsets of perfect fit, in various styles and lengths. Kabo never breaks. Ball's Waists are the best in the world for Ladies, Misses and Children. All with soft eyelets.

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NOTICE.
The Records of Marion County, Oregon, show the platting of many thousand acres of land in small tracts of from 5 to 10 acres.
Capital City Fruit Farm of 640 acres, Sunnyside number 1,320 acres; Sunnyside number 2,140 acres; Sunnyside number 3,500 acres, and a number of others have been placed on the records by The Oregon Land Company of Salem, Oregon.
This Company is also doing business in Portland and Albany, and has for sale numerous other small tracts. The great advantage of this plan is that it brings together in one community the class of people who are all engaged in the same business, viz., fruit growing, consequently there springs up large Drying and Canning establishments similar to those in the city of Salem, which **makes a profitable market for the fruit raised.**
Consult your interests by buying of **The Oregon** Land Company of Salem, Portland or Albany, Oregon.

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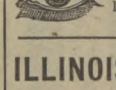

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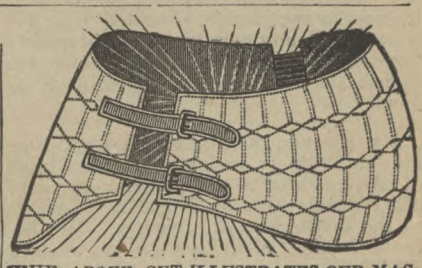

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Signal Notes.

THE difficulties between England and Portugal, over which they have been quarreling for three years, have now been amicably settled; a noteworthy and encouraging feature of the settlement is the insertion of a clause providing that all differences that may arise between these two governments in the future, are to be settled by arbitration.

WOMEN had the start in America, and they seem inclined to keep it. Not to mention Isabella's share in its discovery, the truth of the proposition is shown by the fact that the first white children born, both in Virginia and Massachusetts, were girls; Virginia Dare, named from her birthplace, was the first white child born within the limits of the Thirteen Colonies. Mary Chilton was the first Pilgrim to step foot on Plymouth Rock, and it is just as worthy of record that this privilege was hers through the chivalry of John Alden.

Two hundred Hindu young ladies are studying medicine in the medical schools of India.

LASELL SEMINARY, Auburndale, Mass., has this summer turned away, for want of room, as many as she has been able to take. The demand on her rooms seems to be greater than ever. One new teacher takes her place, Miss M. E. Tappan, in the department of English. Principal Bragdon's private rooms have been filled with pupils, and many are on the waiting list. The principal's party, for a trip round the world in eight months, starts October 1. In his absence Miss C. J. Chamberlayne has charge He will be accompanied by his brother, Dr. Bragdon, of Evanston, and his wife, and ladies from California, Ohio, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. Special effort will be made to visit the mission work.

GLADSTONE has published 229 books and pamphlets, not to mention innumerable newspaper and magazine articles; considering his work as a statesman, this record shows that he can hardly be classed as a man of leisure.

FATHER ZIEGLER, of St. Malachy's Church, St. Louis, has instituted an effective temperance campaign by boycotting the drinkers. He has obtained the names of the men of his parish who drink, and placed this list in the hands of a committee of sixty women, many of them wives of the men on the list. These bibulous husbands were informed by trembling wives that unless they straightway reformed their names would be read by Father Ziegler from the altar. Great as was the consternation among these married sinners, it was as nothing compared with that among the bachelors on the list. The young ladies have entered with spirit into the plan, and the least suspicion of a young man's faithlessness to the pledge, is visited with the boycott. Young men vie with old ones in "swearing off," and the crusade which was at first laughed at, is accomplishing great good.

MR. KELTIE, of the English Royal Geographical Society, reckons the entire trade of Africa exports and imports at about £90,000,000. Of this £40,000,000 belongs to the Mediterranean countries. The exports of Cape Colony for the last year are £9,405,955, an increase of over half a million pounds during the year.

THE cost of alcoholics prescribed in infirmaries promises to prove an element for good in the non-alcoholic medication problem. Some thrifty Britons have been feeling that the liquor bills for these institutions were a heavy burden upon tax-payers, and, to test the matter, Alderman Stephens, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, has collected statistics upon this point from sixty-seven hospitals and infirmaries in the United Kingdom. The average cost per patient for liquors varies from 7s. 10¼d. in a small infirmary at Elgin, to NIL, as given in the records for the London Temperance Hospital, where, with 753 patients, not a farthing is expended for alcoholics. Next to it stands the great Swansea hospital, with 3,952 patients, where the average expenditure per patient per year is only one and three-fourths pence. Had it prescribed the same amount of alcoholics for each of its patients that Elgin did, its liquor bill would have been over £1,500, instead of £27. It is well that tax-payers are beginning to ponder these figures; when they go a step further and learn the fact that the death rate in the hospital which uses no liquor is from four to twelve per cent less than in those which do use it, the day of medical drunkard-making in hospitals is past.

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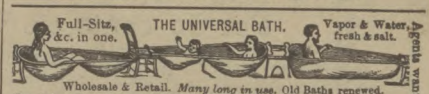

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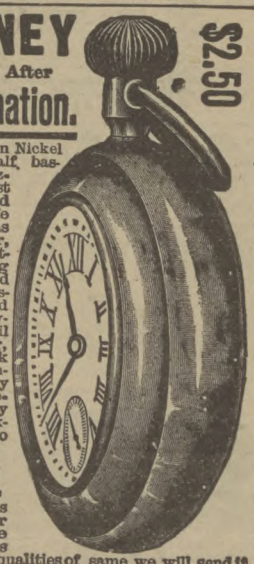
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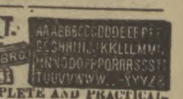

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THE UNION SIGNAL

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WORLD'S AND NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

"THOU HAST GIVEN A BANNER TO THEM THAT FEAR THEE; THAT IT MAY BE DISPLAYED BECAUSE OF THE TRUTH."

Vol. XVI.—No. 40.] CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, October 2, 1890. [Price $1.50 per Year.

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NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Woman's Temperance Publishing Association for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of the Association, 161 La Salle street, Chicago, Ill., Wednesday, Oct. 15, 1890, commencing at ten o'clock a. m. As it is very important that all the stock be represented, each stockholder is urged to be present, or to send her proxy.

MARY ALLEN WEST, *Sec.*

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

The McKinley Bill has weathered all storms, and passed the House by a vote of 152 to 81.

San Francisco has declared quarantine against Yokohama on account of cholera there.

Dr. W. W. Evarts, for twenty years pastor of the First Baptist Church, Chicago, died Friday.

The London edition of *The New York Herald* has proved a failure and been discontinued.

Mrs. S. F. Grubb has published forty-eight different temperance tracts in ten different languages during the year.

The National Prison Congress convened in Cincinnati, Thursday evening, President Rutherford B. Hayes presiding.

The immense packing house of Fowler Brothers, Chicago, just sold to an English syndicate, was burned Sunday night. Loss $1,500,000.

Rev. Frank Gunsaulus, Chicago, is to give up his evening service in the Plymouth Church, and preach in a down-town theater every Sunday evening.

Postmaster Eaton, of New Orleans, has begun enforcing the anti-lottery law, though, as he says, he has received no official notification of its passage.

Charles Miller, Prohibition candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, having declined the nomination, John D. Gill, of Westmoreland, is nominated to take his place.

The Attorney-General of Kentucky has decided that the licenses under which the Frankfort and Henry county lotteries are operating are void, and the lotteries illegal.

The Maritime Prohibition Party, the Dominion Alliance, and Canada's new party, have joined forces, thus uniting the entire temperance element of Canada for political action.

Temperance Sunday was very generally observed in Chicago, all Headquarters people being in demand for addresses. Mrs. T. B. Carse spoke in seven Sabbath schools that day.

The Illinois School of Agriculture and Manual Training for Boys, located on the three-hundred-acre farm given it by Mr. and Mrs. Milton George, of *The Western Rural*, was dedicated Saturday.

The Farmers' Alliance and the Prohibitionists of North Dakota have united on a ticket nominating Walter Muir for Governor, and endorsing some of the nominees of the Republicans, and some of the Democrats for other state offices.

The efforts of the United States Treasury to relieve the stringency of the money market have resulted in New York banks on Saturday holding $1,900,000 over the reserve required. The average cash holdings showed a gain of $6,890,000.

The question of co-education in the public schools of Boston was submitted to vote of 856 supervisors, masters, teachers, etc.; 565 voted in favor of co-education, and 291 against. Orders have been issued allowing young men to enter the Normal School, and establishing co-education in the Grammar and High Schools.

The Illinois Liquor Dealers' Association in its annual meeting last week passed strong resolutions against the state dramshop act, especially its prohibition of the sale of liquor to minors and to drunkards, declaring it "a stain upon the fair name and an insult to the intelligence of the people of the state." Paul Schuester, of the *Champion*, made an eloquent appeal for the formation of a liquor dealers' insurance association. The matter was laid over till the next annual meeting.

WE were mistaken in announcing that blank petitions for World's Petition could be obtained from Alice Briggs, Evanston. They can be obtained only of Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, Ravenna, Ohio.

THE women of Chicago are moving in earnest to have the reading of the Bible restored to the public schools. An efficient organization has been formed, with Mrs. E. A. Cook, as president, and petitions are being vigorously circulated.

W. T. P. A. PEOPLE are not the only cranks in this building; an office on the third floor not occupied by any of our "kith or kin" places this sign very conspicuously on its door: "Cigarette smokers will confer a favor on this office by leaving their vile, ill-smelling favorites outside."

LADY HENRY SOMERSET, the new President of the British Women's Temperance Association, is already engaged until the close of December, with meetings throughout England. She is in great demand. In 1891 Lady Henry Somerset expects to be a fraternal delegate to the annual meeting of our National W. C. T. U.

PHILANTHROPY lost a strong tower when Mary Elizabeth Cooley, wife of Judge Cooley, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, passed over the dark river. She was sixty years of age, but had lost none of the enthusiasm of younger days. For over thirty years she had been a resident of Ann Arbor, Michigan, where she died. She was a noted philanthropist, especially interested in work for women. Some years ago Ex-Governor Jerome appointed her president of the Board of Managers of the State Industrial School for Girls, a position which she ably filled until her death.

THE Association for the Advancement of Women holds its eighteenth annual congress in Toronto, commencing October 18. The citizens of Toronto are making every preparation to welcome its members, and make the meeting a success. Mrs. McDonell, chairman of railroad committee, wishes us to make it emphatic that every one attending, either as delegate or visitor, can secure reduced railroad rates, but only by procuring a certificate from the agent of whom the ticket to Toronto is purchased. This ticket will be sold at regular rates, and the certificate will entitle the holder to reduced rates on return.

A CLEVER Chinaman has outwitted Brother Jonathan by declaring his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States. No Chinaman can become a citizen of this country, but there is nothing in the law to prevent his *declaring his intention* of becoming a citizen; any alien so declaring and forswearing his allegiance to his former sovereign, becomes, in law, a ward of the Republic, can own property where an alien cannot, and in sixteen states can vote. If many of his countrymen follow this cute Chinaman's example, and "live up to their privileges," it will not be long before anti-Chinese laws will be repealed.

THE columns of the *Omaha Bee* of the 19th inst. contained a virulent attack upon the personal character of J. R. Dill, of Kansas, who is working in the interests of the pending prohibitory amendment. The slander was immediately refuted by the citizens of the town where the attack originated, and Mr. Dill stands before the public vindicated in character and unscathed by the efforts of the rum power to villify him and injure his work. It is always an indication of good work, when the Devil is attacking our workers. Tent cutting, egg throwing, slander and personal violence only hasten the final crash of the traffic into the depths of infamy whence it sprung.

GREAT interest centered round the state convention of South Dakota because of the equal suffrage campaign in that state. Mrs. Fessenden, National superintendent, was in attendance, and other leading workers. Mrs. Kline, so long treasurer of Dakota W. C. T. U., has removed to Chicago, but returned to attend this convention and will work in Dakota till after election. Miss Anthony and Dr. Anna Shaw are doing wonders there in creating public sentiment, sparing neither their strength nor their pocket-books in this fight, working as they do gratuitously. So do the "home women" of Dakota, led by Mrs. P. E. Johnson, president of the State Equal Suffrage Association; no campaign has witnessed more heroic work than these women are doing.

CINCINNATI has on hand the exposé of scandalous municipal corruption, coming out in a very peculiar way. Ex-Councilman Moonert brings suit against W. H. Forbis, ex-president of the council, to recover $1,000 as his share of boodle for helping pass an ordinance giving especial privileges to the Houston-Thomson Electric Light Company. This brings the whole transaction to light, and a dirty mess it is. The boodlers are impartially divided between the two political parties, have their headquarters in a saloon, and in other ways follow the prevailing fashions of boodlerism, including the stereotype statement, "The exposure, unless hushed up by a liberal expenditure of money, will involve many prominent men of both parties." So says the Chicago *Tribune*.

WE call especial attention to the article of Dr. Crothers on Marriage with Inebriates. No one can speak with more authority on this subject than he who devotes his life to the study of inebriety; having had years of experience in the Binghampton Home for Inebriates, and in Walnut Lodge, Hartford, of which he is superintendent. The caution he gives is a needed one, and the reasons presented are conclusive. So firmly do we believe in the position here taken that we invariably refuse stories offered for THE UNION SIGNAL in which the heroine married a reformed drunkard, or one who needs reforming, to save him, believing that such stories do an infinitude of mischief, by cultivating wrong public sentiment. Dr. Henry N. Hurd, now superintendent of Johns Hopkins Hospital, for many years in charge of one of Michigan's Insane Asylums, long ago recommended the passage of a law prohibiting the marriage of drunkards, on the ground that children of such marriages run great risks of becoming insane. It is time that public sentiment, especially among women, be aroused along this line, and the awful risks girls run in marrying fast young men or blasé old ones, be clearly set before them.

"EVERY great reform, every foremost cause of God and right has had its heroes. Every reformation has been, at first, an opinion, and that the private opinion of the one man. Here, beneath this consecrated turf, sleeps the hero of a nation's emancipation,—boon not yet realized, vision not yet fulfilled, but a hope and a promise baptized in tears and consecrated by millions of eager prayers." Such was the eloquent tribute spoken at the grave of the Prohibition hero, John B. Finch, Sept. 23, by the Rev. Henry A. Delano, of Evanston, upon the occasion of the unveiling of the monument erected at Rosehill to his memory, by the Independent Order of Good Templars. It is an imposing structure, a handsome granite pedestal, bearing an appropriate inscription, surmounted by a life-size bronze statue of Mr. Finch standing in his favorite attitude, his right hand upon his hip, his left supporting his chin. The ceremony was attended by delegations of Good Templars from many states, prominent Prohibitionists and many other friends. Mr. B. F. Parker, of Milwaukee, secretary of the Grand Lodge of the World, Hon. E. R. Hutchins, of Iowa, Mr. S. B. Chase, of Pennsylvania, delivered addresses. Standing immovable in sight of the hurrying millions that daily pass that beautiful "city of the dead" on their way to and from Chicago, that monument must ever preach of virtue, nobleness and truth. Surely "Being dead he yet speaketh."

Contributed.

THE AUTUMN HOME GATHERING.

BY J. E. RANKIN, D. D., LL.D.

The frost has touched the golden-rod,
And dimmed its yellow luster;
The vine has shed its foliage broad,
And yielded up its cluster.

The leaves are falling from the trees,
And nestling in the hollows;
Buzz lonely by the honey-bees,
And gone are all the swallows.

The hills are clad in green and gold,
The autumn's grand regalia;
The earlier flowers their tale have told,
And lonely stands the dahlia.

We gather round our own bright hearth;
For blazing is the ingle;
In words of joy and peace and mirth,
Harmonious voices mingle.

For home is home, and home alone,
Go east or west asunder;
And why we leave the ingle-stone,
When safely back, we wonder.

Orange, N. J.

JOAB ROBINSON'S CONVICTION.

BY LAURA J. RITTENHOUSE.

Joab Robinson sat on the front porch all alone, with a somewhat troubled look clouding his sunburned face. The children were out picking blackberries, and his wife had gone over to the village to buy a calico dress, and some thread and a new strainer.

He had just finished digging his early potatoes. They were already sold to a dealer in the city at an unusually good price, and he ought to have felt cheerful and thankful, but somehow he did not. He sat looking down the sunny, dusty lane, bordered with iron-weeds and daisy-like dogfennel, with its pungent odor. The crickets chirped lonesomely, the air was full of the hum of insects and twitter of birds, and the red hollyhocks and yellow marigolds stood up stiff and inflexible, as if making up in sentinel-like bearing, for their lack of beauty.

"It's all pure nonsense," he muttered. "People are getting their heads too full of new-fangled ideas. It's mighty strange that folks have gone on making and drinking cider all these years, and that it took a lot of women, with their physiologies and other nonsense to find out that Satan himself lurks in the cider-press, ready to take possession of every one that comes near it. It's pure ignorance; they don't know what they're talking about. Don't any body with sense know that cider is only apple-juice, so if there's danger from drinking it, we'll have to stop eating apples." Here he smiled defiantly, as if feeling he had the best of the argument with his absent opponents.

"I haven't been a strict church member all these years, and prayed in public and talked in love-feast, without having some idea of what the good Lord wants me to do with the substance he gives me. If the juice of apples had been dangerous, he'd have made them without juice, I reckon—dried them in slices on the trees, perhaps." Here he laughed grimly at his own sarcasm.

"Next thing they'll be telling us that ham and eggs are intoxicating, and that bean soup produces delirium tremens. I'm just not going to listen to any such foolishness. I don't see what makes me think about it the second time, any how." And he stooped down and dusted his shoes with his bandana handkerchief.

"I've half a notion to not allow the children to go to those temperance meetings any more. I want to raise them to be good men and women, of course, but I don't want them to be fanatics. *I'm* not, and my father wasn't, nor his father before him, and if there are soberer, more industrious men anywhere than we have been, I'd like to see them."

Then, having straightened up again, with quite an air of pride in his bearing, he looked out over the orchard where the trees were hanging full of apples, some of the early varieties already ripened.

"The crop's so big this year none of us will get much of a price for them, and it's against my principles to let things go to waste. Of course I could make vinegar, but I'd have to wait so long before I could sell it and get my money, and as to dried apples, there's no demand for them in these days of canned goods, so I'm just compelled to make the cider. Why shouldn't I, anyhow, I'd like to know? Who's ever been hurt by my cider? I've never heard of any one, yet, that's certain. Of course I'll make it!" with emphasis and decision, yet with a queer little thrill of weakness running down his back-bone.

"It's come to a pretty pass, when a man has to be dictated to by women and children. I'm not in my dotage yet, and I guess I can manage my own business, and *I'm going to*, that's all there is about it."

Then, after a moment's silent reflection: "Alice will nearly cry her eyes out, I reckon, if I make the cider. She thinks it 'most as bad as the saloon business. I believe the child will be ashamed of me if I do it, too,—yes, sir, actually *ashamed* of her own father; a man that no one can accuse of dishonesty or double dealing. That's what too much education does. But the little thing is so in earnest about it, it kind o' makes me uncomfortable to think of grieving her so.

"If I could afford to lose the apples, I'd do it, just to please her—bless her heart, she's so much like my dear old mother was, that it brings the tears to my eyes many and many a time when I look at her.

"But there's no use thinking about it; I'm not rich enough to throw away what the Lord of the harvest has given me. There comes mother, now, I'm glad of it; it's awfully lonesome when she is out of the house. Why, she wipes her eyes as if she were crying! What can be the matter, I wonder?" And out Joab bustled, beset by sympathy and devouring curiosity.

His wife looked at him solemnly, a fresh rush of tears filling her eyes. "I've bad news, father. Here's a letter from your sister Nancy. She's lost her oldest boy, Ned, the one they were all so fond of. He's the one, you know, that got the valedictory when he graduated, and won the fifty dollar prize for an essay; the brightest, smartest one of the whole family. But here, take the letter and read it yourself. I can't talk about it," and weeping bitterly, Mrs. Robinson got out of the buggy, carrying her small parcels, and proceeded to the house while Joab sat down on the horse block by the hitching-post, and read the letter.

It was full of the pitiful yearnings of the heart-broken mother; of the blackness of sorrow that dimmed the home horizon. Joab read on slowly, tears blinding him so that he had often to stop and wipe the mist from his spectacles.

Suddenly his heart seemed almost to stand still, as he came to the last page of her letter.

"And, oh! Sarah, all this pain and suffering, and disgrace, were brought into our home by cider. Ned would be alive to-day, I have no doubt, the pride and glory and joy of our household, were it not for that deceitful, accursed stuff. I never thought of danger in it. We always drank it at home. Joab can tell you we were never without it in our cellar, so when husband found a bargain and bought three barrels of it at once, I was glad of it, it seemed so like old times again. Of course neither of us dreamed that it was bringing death and disgrace to our fireside.

"I can't bear to write much about it, yet, but anyhow our brave, manly, sunny, loving boy began drinking it when it was new and sweet, and we thought of no danger as it grew older, till it was too late, and the appetite for alcohol had hold of him. We did all we could then, reasoned, implored and prayed with him, but it did no good. The poor boy must have been born with a natural love for it, for, although he, too, fought and struggled and prayed to resist temptation, he was too weak to defend himself, and so he is gone, and we are left with our guilty consciences, our bleeding hearts, and the terrible thought always before us that we caused our dear one's ruin through our ignorance of the fact now so plain to us, that for many a poor soul, cider is the stepping-stone to destruction and the drunkard's grave.

"Your broken-hearted sister, NANCY."

For a long time Joab sat still facing the fearful truth so rudely thrust upon him. The locusts set up their noisy evening whir—the four o'clocks opened and bathed themselves in the soft breeze; the cows came up to the meadow bars and lowed, to remind him of the milking, but he heard none of these things. Above all else rose the thought of the pitfall he had been determined to dig for *his* children, and HE was not altogether ignorant. He had been warned and had scorned the warning. It was as if God had first persuaded, then had laid a heavy restraining hand upon him. By and by the children came home with their baskets full of berries. The sound of Alice's voice was the first thing to arouse him. He called her to him.

"Come here, Alice, to father! Now put your arms around my neck and kiss me, honey."

The child obeyed gleefully, but something in her father's face sobered her.

"Does anything worry you, father?"

"Yes, dear, your cousin Ned is dead, and—and I've been as blind and as bigoted as a heathen, but I think I have my eyesight at last, and, little daughter, you need shed no more tears about it, for I swear I'll never again make or taste a drop of cider."

Cairo, Ill.

MARRIAGE WITH INEBRIATES.

BY T. D. CROTHERS, M. D.
[Editor of the *Journal of Inebriety.*]

To the specialist who makes a study of inebriety, nothing can be more unpleasant than to advise in relation to marriage with these drink victims. Very often the advice of the physician is final, both parties agreeing to abide by his decision, and in most cases both parties blame him, either openly or in secret, and suppose a different result would have followed from different advice. Two parents of much wealth and good position in society consulted me as to the marriage of an only son, to an only daughter. The son being a genteel, periodical drinker the parents of the daughter hesitated. A family physician urged the marriage as a means of saving the young man Both parties appealed to me, and my decision was adverse The young lady married a poor clergyman, and was early left a widow in feeble health. The young man drank to great excess and died by his own hands. Both parents are firm in the conviction that my counsel was in error.

Appeals are constantly coming to me from ladies who are engaged to drinking men; from mothers and fathers of such daughters, asking advice, giving histories of talented, brilliant inebriates, who have every qualification to make a home, except this tendency to use spirits to excess. Not unfrequently clergymen and physicians urge such marriages, and my opinions are condemned as unreasonable, but most unfortunately for the parties, the result of the experiment is a sad confirmation of what should have been realized at first. I do not hesitate to advise most emphatically against all marriages with inebriates, or even moderate, or occasional excessive users of spirits. The reasons for this position may be grouped as follows·

1. A moderate and an occasional excessive user of spirits is like a person who has a hacking cough and occasional night sweats, or a slight hemorrhage. He may recover and never have consumption, yet there can be no doubt that he has a strong tendency, and is threatened with consumption. There is every reason to believe that sometime in the future he will die of this disease. In the same way the moderate user of spirits may never be any worse, but there is a strong tendency, and stronger probability that in certain conditions and surroundings (that cannot be foreseen), he will become an inebriate. All experience proves that the persons who use spirits in so-called moderation, and do not become inebriates, are so from accidental circumstances and conditions, beyond any will power to shape or determine. The reason is beyond their control or knowledge, and they are the few exceptions that only prove the rule. All such cases have the early symptoms of a grave and fatal disease, and no human foresight can determine what the future will be. It is certain that no marriage association, no sentiment of love or duty, can be depended upon as a remedy.

2. Persons who have been or are periodical drinkers, and who promise to reform or stop drinking at marriage. Such persons are always defective, especially in the higher brain centers. The highest faculties of the brain, conscientiousness, sense of duty, and right and wrong, and moral obligations, are dulled and more or less palsied. Alcohol of all other drugs attacks the highest and last formed powers of the brain, breaking down and dissolving from the very pinnacle of life. This failure of the higher brain powers is apparent when the man is under the influence of spirits, but is covered up when sober, and concealed, but exists just the same. The brute when drunk, may seem like an angel when sober, yet the brute qualities are all there, and may come out any time from the application of the proper forces. The angel nature is only the shadow of what he could or should be, and every drink excess develops the brute and destroys the angel. The man who has been intoxicated has more or less permanently injured the best powers of his brain, and his future is unknown to himself, and cannot be determined by others. To marry such a man, and expect him to be cured by this means, is as irrational as to hope that a broken bone or diseased lung can be healed by this method. Confirmed inebriates have married, and continued temperate ever after, but there are no reasons for supposing that marriage was the cause or means of determining who, and what conditions of life would end in this way. While the inebriate may never drink from the time of marriage, he will always be a weak, broken-down man. His brain and nervous system can never act along healthy ranges of life.

3. There is no fact more certain than that the weakness and disease of the parents will go down to the next generation. The sin of bringing into the world diseased and defective children is almost unpardonable, and the sin of marrying an inebriate and having descendants tainted, and switched off on to the side track of ruin and dissolution, is literally a crime that can never be atoned for. My advice is always, never marry an inebriate or moderate drinker of spirits. If the man is anxious to

show his strength, let him remain six or eight years temperate, before he is encouraged to enter upon such a state. Let him prove with all reasonable certainty that he is restored and will not again suffer from drink excess. A most excellent temperance reformer, who prays and works for the coming of a better, purer age, celebrated with great joy the marriage of his daughter to a periodical inebriate whose history and heredity showed that the race he sprang from was nearly extinct. The man still drinks, and three little children have come into the world to swell the ranks of defects and incapables, to add to the misery and sorrow the grandfather so earnestly prays to have diminished.

The regulation of marriage between inebriates and insane is of far more practical value to the world than all the legislation on divorces. If temperance people would exercise common sense here, many a dark fireside would be prevented and many a tide of misery would be checked. The noble army of women that endure the tortures of martyrdom in their vain efforts to help the inebriate, would be halted, and the "golden age" appear nearer to us, as the march of humanity goes on higher.

INTERNATIONAL TEMPERANCE STUDIES.

BY FELIX L. OSWALD, M. D.

Author of "Physical Education," "The Poison Problem," etc.

VIII. SPAIN.

A British commissioner of charities recently called attention to the curious fact that in the city of London hundreds of families subsist on the labor of their young children. "Children of ten and twelve years," he says, "are sent to factories or kept peddling from morning till night, to earn a few shillings which their parents spend for gin. By the time those wage-earners have learned to shift for themselves altogether they generally run away from home and their parents then go to the poorhouse."

A similar fate may be in store for the Spanish monarchy. For the last two hundred years the Kingdom of Spain has been supported by the labor of its temperate peasants and the valor of its temperate mountaineers, and the time may be near when the removal of those props will lead to a general collapse of the alcohol-rotten structure. The Spanish nobility, the Spanish artisans, and the Spanish shop-keepers spend every spare penny for wine, and without their countless tippling-shops would be unable to while away the tenth part of their leisure. Industry, in the New England sense of the word, is almost unknown; education is grossly and, indeed, purposely neglected, for the chance of supplying the needs of idle millions depends upon the hope of wringing the requisite amount of taxes from the ignorant and overworked peasants. Those bread-winners are too poor to maintain schools of their own, but luckily they are likewise too poor to support dram-shops, so they keep starving and toiling till over-taxation at last relegates them to the pauper-class. Those of tougher back-bone toil on to the last; those that break down rely on charity. Hence, the otherwise inexplicable toleration of mendicancy, the chief disgrace of the Spanish cities and highways. The upper classes are at heart hardly more charitable than the aristocrats of Northern Europe, but they dread the risk of insulting poverty, knowing its origin too well to suppress its consequences.

Hence, also, the remarkable fact that of all the highlanders in Europe, the highlanders of Spain have alone been chronic rebels, ever ready to join an insurrection against the established government, and unwearied in the attempts to set up a better government of their own. The secret of that disloyalty is the fact that the temperance vigor and valor of the North-Spanish mountaineers has been for generations abused to support the weakness of the besotted South-Spanish aristocrats, and shield them from the consequences of their sloth and vices. Without the phalanx of the iron-fisted Catalans the Spanish Government would never have been able to maintain its foothold in Cuba, in Porto Rico, nor, indeed, in the mutinous cities of Cadiz and Barcelona, and only by constant intrigues those highlanders can be prevented from making common cause with the Basques or with the mountaineers of Aragon.

"*Los Catalanes de piedras hacen panes,*"—"The Catalans know the art of turning stones into bread," says a Spanish proverb, and the industry of those hardy highlanders is, indeed, as remarkable as their valor. They build long rock-walls to form an artificial terrace, capable of yielding a few bushels of grain, they carry up water from distant springs or construct miles of irrigation-dikes; they lead their cattle to the highest summit-pastures of the Pyrenees, but they cannot force their cold uplands to ripen grapes, and thus have escaped the temptations of intemperance, and preserved the vigor of their early ancestors. That hard work in a frosty climate can be performed successfully without the aid of alcoholic stimulants is conclusively proved by the habits of the North-Spanish mountaineers. They raise barley, oats and buckwheat; in hard years fall back on beechnuts, in lucky years now and then raise grain enough to have a small surplus for export, but they do not abuse the hundredth part of their harvest for the manufacture of alcoholic poisons. Drunkenness is almost as unknown in the upper Pyrenees as among the Mahomedan natives of the upper Caucasus, and the explanation of their wine-tippling neighbors is not very far from the mark of fact: The Catalans are too busy to drink; they work so hard that they need every hour of their scant leisure for food or sleep.

That idleness is a chief cause of intemperance in Southern Spain is strikingly confirmed by the verdict of an intelligent French merchant who passed many years in the old, wine-cursed city of Seville. "It may appear a gross paradox," he says, "to assert that the institution of the bull-ring is a blessing for the ignorant lower classes of this country, but such, observation has, nevertheless, taught me to be a fact. I do not attempt to deny that there are more refining spectacles than beast-fights, but with all its barbarities the pastime of the circus is a lesser evil; it keeps thousands of idlers away from the much more degrading man-traps of the wine-shops. Inside of the amphitheatre the sale of intoxicating liquors is strictly prohibited, and the exciting character of the spectacle occupies the assembly in a way that makes even confirmed topers forget their craving for stimulants. On Sunday, if the weather is pleasant, one half of the idlers of the town assemble in the neighborhood of the circus an hour before the opening of the gates, to secure good seats, or witness the parade of the *chulos*. The show itself lasts from three to four hours; an additional hour is subsequently whiled away in discussing the merits of the performance, and all that time is won from the much more ruinous work of the *fonda*—the quarrel-breeding and health-destroying poisons of the wine-shops. It is not an ideal remedy, I admit, but under the circumstances, it is the only practical alternative. Where else should the masses go on their leisure day? To libraries and reading-rooms, you may say, but they cannot read. Seek recreation in out-town rambles, physicians might advise, but the fields are dusty and bare; game has been entirely exhausted centuries ago. Go to church? Well, they do, in the morning, but during the long, tedious afternoon, the absence of exciting spectacles would drive thousands to drown their *ennui* in wine."

The shiftlessness of the South Spanish population might be attributed to that convenient excuse: The influence of climate. Italy pleads the same excuse, and points to the chaos of the Middle Ages, and the vices and brutalities of Pagan antiquity. But in the case of Spain there happens to be abundant historical evidence in support of the fact that a warm climate is not incompatible with the industry and intelligence of a *temperate* population. Only six hundred years ago Southern Spain was a hive of commercial and agricultural activity. The valley of the Guadalquiver boasted twenty-three thousand prosperous villages, the now dreary coast from Cadiz to Malaga was tilled like a garden. Toledo, under the reign of the temperate Moriscoes, had 500,000 inhabitants; Cordoba had 850,000, and attracted visitors from all parts of Europe by the excellence of its high schools, by the skill of its physicians, by the magnificence of its palaces, and bazars. It is now a poor town of less than 50,000 inhabitants; its palaces are dilapidated, its great warehouses are gone, it has but few schools of any kind, but it has two hundred and fifty wine shops.

(To be Continued.)

TRUE EDUCATION.

BY HESTER POOLE.

No word in common use has been so misunderstood as "Education." It has been accepted as meaning a thorough knowledge of books technically employed in schools and colleges, including those dealing with language, literature, art and science. An "educated" young man or woman was one who had passed through the usual curriculum of institutions of learning.

That this meaning of the word is both inadequate and superficial, it will take but a moment's thought to show. Every school-girl understands that the root of the word educate means to "draw out," to educe. According to this, and it is the real meaning, there must be a process of development or unfolding from within in order to satisfy the requirements of language.

What is there within the individual "to draw out"? What wonderful storehouse of intelligence exists like an unwrought mine in each youthful breast? Is it true that human beings are not like this blank white paper before it is stamped with the mighty printing-press with those characters that are the symbols of thoughts? Are the fountains of intelligence within ourselves, and not without?

Of tremendous import to all are the answers to these queries. Men and women are not empty reservoirs to be filled from without, but exhaustless fountains to be unsealed. Children of one common Father, made in His image; our heritage of love and wisdom is as limitless as the ether in which the universe is bathed. Just as with earthly inheritances the heirs to these endless domains may reject and deny this heirship, or use it for base purposes; but there it is, an eternal, undeniable fact.

Nor is it dead, inert material waiting for vivification through some external method; it is life and love, wonderful, sublime, measureless! A hidden, exhaustless fountain, connected interiorly with the source and parent of all that is, this inheritance of love and life opens out into the external universe through many avenues. It is the business of the educator to keep these channels of communication pure and free, to prevent pollution and corruption from mingling with the flow of the Infinite Spirit which is the life of all lives, and to help it to make of this world a Garden of Eden instead of a Desert of Sahara.

Is this an easy thing to do? "All have sinned! all, like sheep, have gone astray." The channel through which this river of life makes its way is more or less corrupt. But proper methods of education will do more to keep it unstained than the world at large supposes. And the secret of it all is to keep that inner flow of the Divine Spirit unhindered and undeflected, to set worthy objects as the end of the mind's activity, to cultivate kindly, unselfish affection, and, above all, to keep constantly before the youth a sense of relationship with our Heavenly Father. In other words, true education means the harmonious calling forth of all the powers of the individual, the moral, mental and physical.

To do this the youth should be taught from the cradle "the beauty of holiness," or wholeness, completeness. Not through classical studies concerning the amours and crimes of heathen gods, or in learning those roots or branches of language which embody so much literary wealth, in sciences which teach how the Almighty works through law, or in arts which have shed their ineffable beauty over the crudity and asperity of life—not in acquaintance with one or all these domains is one truly educated. They are well in their way, but there is something more important than in any or all such branches of learning. That something is pure, unadulterated love of goodness, and a will strong enough to keep it firm and undisturbed even in the presence of the greatest temptations. Let the love and the will be exercised aright, and there can be no intemperance or other vices. To love the best and the noblest, and cling to those things through allurement and trial, is to have the best education it is possible to attain. That is soul education, the last and highest which the world can understand and foster.

It is Ruskin who said, "What we like determines what we are, and to teach taste is inevitably to form character. Taste is a part and index of morality. The first, last and closest trial to any living creature is, 'What do you like?' Tell me what you like and I'll tell you what you are."

Consequently, it is of the utmost importance that parent and friend, sister, mother and wife, make goodness lovable. For all are educators in one way or another. Each one calls out some element of character in those near her, and that helps educate. Shall not those elements be sweetness, gentleness, affection, moral purpose and firm religious character?

In our country, where intellectual activity and ambition are so prevalent, its corrective is needed in educated affections and disciplined wills. Women of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, let us ponder upon the subject of True Education and determine to raise its standard.

SANCTIFICATION AND THE HIGHER CHRISTIAN LIFE.

BY ELLA B. CARTER.

I meet more people who are puzzled by the terms "sanctification" and the "higher life," than by any other doctrines of our most holy faith.

To sanctify, is to consecrate, to make holy, to set apart for God. The Sabbath day was set apart and made holy. Before any especial manifestation of God's goodness, the people of Israel were enjoined to sanctify themselves; as before they were given quails for food in the wilderness journey; before the ark was brought up to Hebron; before the law was given at Sinai, when even the mountain was sanctified and "bounds set," and before the entrance into Canaan. The tithes were called sanctified because they were set aside for a holy purpose. There was a ceremony connected with the "setting apart" as when a "sweet anointing oil of sweet spices and olive oil" was used in sanctifying the tabernacle, and there was the washing of the body and the washing of the clothes, and the blessing by the priest. So much for the Old Testament type of consecration.

In the New Testament I gather that sanctification is a progressive work of divine grace upon the soul justified

by the love of Christ, by means of which we grow to know the joys of holiness. We are told that we are sanctified by the Word of Truth, by the Spirit and by prayer. The old Westminster catechism says: "Sanctification is the work of God's free grace, whereby we are renewed in the whole man after the image of God, and are enabled more and more to die unto sin, and live unto righteousness." A lovely Christian woman once gave me this definition of sanctification: "If we consecrate ourselves, then God by His Spirit and the Word of His Truth, comes in to sanctify us wholly and thus we are brought to heavenly places in Christ Jesus. In a word, consecration is our part, sanctification is God's part." A noted evangelist thus explains it, "All who truly and earnestly desire and seek it, may love God with all their heart and soul and mind and their neighbor as themselves, which is sanctification." If I were to give a definition of my own, I should say, that sanctification is an entire surrender of the will to God, for service.

The experience of a friend will best illustrate the work of sanctification. For years she had been a nominal Christian living at a "poor dying rate;" loyal after a fashion to the Master, but feeling always that she was an unprofitable servant. She knew no joy, the Bible was to her a sealed book, and she longed for the rest of those who were living the higher Christian life, and she desired the preparation and fitness that would qualify her for work. Then there came a time when God put her into His crucible to distill the elixir of patience. One by one, the props, the idols, the pleasant things of her life, were taken from her, and she "walked in darkness and had no light," the heavens seemed as brass over her head and it was impossible to pray, for her rebellious will rose up between her and God After weeks of agony there came a surrender, when her stubborn heart of stone was broken, and she knelt and prayed, "Oh, Father, if it be Thy will to make of me a vessel, emptied of every idol, and so made sanctified and meet for Thy use, then take me, purge me, fill me and let Thy good and perfect will be done in me." It was a moment of entire consecration and sanctification, and peace came to her soul, and a strong desire to work for souls. She opened her Bible, never again to be to her a closed book, but to be read daily for "food and for antidotes against her faintings," and she read therein, "He hath perfected forever them that are sanctified" She was perfect in God's sight then, although she still stumbled in the way, because of humanity. Again she read in the Word, "I passed by thee and looked upon thee and thou becamest mine. . . . Then washed I thee with water, and anointed thee with oil, I decked thee also with ornaments, with gold and silver, and thy raiment was of fine linen and silk and broidered work, thou didst eat fine flour and honey and oil, and thou wast exceeding beautiful. . . . and thy renown went forth among the heathen for thy beauty, for it was perfect through my comeliness, which I had put upon thee, saith the Lord." Ah, He had put His beauty upon her, the beauty of holiness. Then the Spirit taught her that she must be wholly sanctified, that the body as well as the spirit and soul, must be made "a vessel unto honor," that the body the temple of the Holy Ghost must be reverenced, and she saw with new horror, the wickedness of the use of narcotics and alcoholics, and the dreadful defilement of unchaste thoughts and deeds, and that a sin against the body is a sin against God. And with the anointing oil of her God upon her she went forth to teach temperance and purity.

One step more and she knew the rest of faith. She had reached the land of promise, and a voice whispered, "Go in and possess the land; every place whereon the soles of your feet shall tread shall be yours." All the promises were hers if she would claim them and she did, and feeling the joy of possession, she knew that no pain she had ever suffered had been a wasted thing, no discipline had been too costly a price for the reward of entering upon a life of *absolute trust*, which is the higher Christian life of God's sanctified children.

Newark, N. J.

Correspondence.

NOTES FROM THE BATTLEFIELD.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—The campaign in Nebraska grows more and more encouraging. Never was the work pushed with greater assiduity. Sept. 19th Anna Gordon and I were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Blair, at Creighton, a thriving town. Mrs. Blair is well known as our National W. C. T. U. "Chalk Talker." Her husband is a merchant and devoted to our cause. Every morning they rise before five o'clock that Mrs. Blair may get off her letters in the 6:30 mail. She is planning for the Demorest prize medal contests in Nebraska, and daily receives from thirty to forty letters on that subject. Ten elocutionists are kept busy in the drill; 4,150 of the Books of Selections have been sold; Loyal Temperance Legions, Sunday-schools, Epworth Leagues and district schools are all at work. In the campaign Mrs. Blair has already sent out 1,496 silver medals, 171 small gold and sixteen grand gold medals. Mr. Demorest paid out $600 in August alone for these medals and the work grows every day. Nebraska leads the world in this work, and will have had over 2,000 contests previous to May 4, at all of which crowds of men and women will hear sound doctrine on the temperance question. Mr. Demorest is indeed a public benefactor—one of the strongest forces in our movement and one of constantly multiplying power. He has wisely restricted the ages between which young people may compete from twelve to twenty-one, but will not apply this rule to Nebraska until after the campaign. I am told that hardly any papers outside Omaha are outspoken against the amendment. The people's heart is right—a full vote and a fair count means success in November. O that those who have money would give it as freely for this cause as Mrs. Blair gives her time from morning to midnight every day! God grant that the sinews of war may be supplied to the president of Nebraska W. C. T. U., Mrs. Mary A. Hitchcock, of Fremont, and that the progress of united hearts may hallow all our work "begun, continued, ended" in God.

It has seemed to me that our white-ribboners could no further go in the inventiveness that beautifies with such variety of object lessons and emblems the churches and halls in which their talking sisters meet the public. Columbus, Nebraska, has, however, added a new example to the list. This town is popularly declared to be in the middle of the continent, hence its name, and perhaps, hence, also, its tendency to be made up of every creature's best, for we were entertained by cosmopolitans, a Swiss gentleman (a banker) and his Alsatian wife, both from homes of opportunity and culture. The Opera House was a most pleasant place, and among the decorations was a huge night-blooming cereus, which timed itself so well as to unfold its spotless robes at nine o'clock, p. m., while I was in the midst of my plea for prohibition. I have often called the brain, forever enclosed in the skull's dark crypt, and gleaming with the white radiance of its perpetually-expanded petals and filaments, "the night-blooming cereus of God," the most mystical, majestic blossom on the globe, that nothing wilts and withers like alcohol. This exquisite flower seems to me also like a fit emblem of the amendment for which the home-folks of this great state are now contending. May the warm south wind of Truth melt away the ice of prejudice from every heart, and this bright, consummate flower of a Christian civilization bloom full and fair upon these gracious prairies on November 4.

* * *

While I was away up here near the Dakota line, a telegram came to me from my cousin, Edward Brower, of Churchville, N. Y., announcing that my father's only brother, my beloved and honored uncle, Zophar Willard, had just passed away at the ripe age of eighty years. He was a devoted friend to us all and always, My dear father went home to him to die in 1868. The qualities of manly kindness and integrity were so conspicuous in him that he has been for fifty years a leader in the village where I was born. He has drawn up more wills, settled more estates, and been the friend and guardian of more bereft women and children than any one I know. He was one of the founders of the Congregational Church there, and was sent as a delegate to the great National Council of that denomination at its Chicago session in 1888. "Uncle Zophar" has been a central figure in my home picture all my life long, and I have often stopped over to see him in his loneliness. Thirty years ago or more his wife, who was my mother's sister, died, after which he and my dear widowed Aunt Caroline Town, had their home together until her death in 1883. He has had a housekeeper since then, and led a lonely life, as he tells me in his last letter of August 25, but he writes gratefully of his grand nephews and nieces, who have so loyally cared for him in the illness of last spring, when La Grippe nearly overcame his failing strength. At that time I went to see him, and he said, "I thought I'd like to see you, Frances, and talk with you while I could. If I should pass away it would mean so little for you to come to my funeral, but it is good to have you with me when I can know it."

So we talked of all our loved and lost, of the on-coming young folks, of the swift-dawning life immortal, and I knelt at his bedside in prayer. He recovered so as to resume his usual mode of life, but has now, by a sudden relapse, made the transit to a better world. I know his wish would be that, instead of breaking my engagements in these Nebraska towns and at the state convention, I should go on with the heavy yet blessed duties of middle life, rather than to leave them that I might have the sorrowful pleasure of being present at his funeral.

Farewell, my faithful, loyal uncle, brother and friend. I shall meet you ere long by the River of Life, through the riches of grace in Christ Jesus.

FRANCES E. WILLARD.

RAYS FROM THE FARTHER EAST.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Judging from the distant glimpses we have been catching of this "land of the sun's origin," I was prepared to find the state of morals exceedingly bad; but I am glad to be able to report progress even here. It would be difficult to conceive how matters could be worse than they are when fathers unblushingly sell their daughters to the keeper of a den of infamy for a term of years; when, as one writer affirms, it is rare to find a novel that does not discourse of harlots, or to hear a play that does not introduce one, and when physicians aver that one-half the diseases of both men and women are caused by immoral lives; and yet there is hope, for when evils reach their worst there must be a change for the better. Though there is a reaction against Christianity for the present, yet it is only temporary, and even non-Christians have to acknowledge what the gospel is doing, and they themselves are catching the spirit of moral and social reform.

Some of these reformers are very radical, and insist that it is the duty of the government to suppress immorality altogether; but others, like Professor Togama, quoted above, not deeming such extreme action feasible, yet advocate the prohibiting of everything of an immoral tendency in any way public, such as photographs of indecent characters, plays in which they figure, places of resort for such, advertisements of their houses, government officials attending the opening of such houses, the public exhibition of offerings made by the keepers of such houses, the frequenting of the streets by such characters, and the opening of houses for such in any street.

The Professor goes on in his address to say, "Gentlemen, our lot is cast in a dangerous time, when the rise or fall of the country hangs in a balance. We have enemies on every hand—enemies without and enemies within—enemies that may be met with sword and spear, but enemies, too, that cannot be so overcome—intellectual enemies, moral enemies, sanitary enemies. These must all be encountered and conquered one by one It is to the younger generation I appeal."

I find this desire for reform especially among the students. While our vessel lay in the beautiful harbor at Nagasaki, I had the pleasure of addressing the young men of the Deshima, or Cobleigh Seminary, about half of whom are Christians converted last year, and was gratified to see how all of them were interested in the subject, and especially how they were stirred at the fact of so many of their countrywomen being found abroad in the seaport towns bringing disgrace on their nation. My time at Kobe was just sufficient to allow of a hurried run out forty-seven miles to Kyoto, the old capital of Japan. Attending the missionary prayer-meeting in the evening, I was asked to make some remarks concerning my mission to China and Japan. Also the next morning at the opening exercises of the Doshisha, or college, instituted by the American Board, over which the celebrated Japanese evangelist, the late Dr. Neesima had presided, I had the privilege of addressing, briefly, the 700 students. I found that the subject had been so exercising them that all were ready to sign a strong memorial to the government, which was being drawn up by one of the Professors, Dr. Berry, who showed me the draft and asked for suggestions. Much depends on the influence of the young men.

Yokohama is supposed to be one of the most immoral places anywhere to be found. A visit to Dr. Worden's dispensary proved that the physician's estimate of the proportion of diseases due to immoral practices was scarcely exaggerated. I had pointed out to me the quarters set apart by the authorities for such characters, and would have been glad to know that they were confined to—or confined in—such quarters; but alas, they are not! Still there are at this vicious port earnest people, Christians and others, who are lifting their voices against the vice, and pleading for reform; and no doubt it will come ere long; though where vice is so strongly intrenched, it will not surrender without a great struggle. How much other people besides the Japanese may be responsible for the state of affairs here, I cannot say, but they, too, will be compelled to acknowledge their sins and reform their ways.

Hastening on to Tokyo, I was in time for the Social Purity convention which had been called to concert measures for future action. About forty delegates were present, representing all parts of the country, as also the various faiths, Buddhists vying with Christians. It was agreed that a memorial to the general government should be widely circulated and signed before the meeting of the first Parliament in November, asking them to abolish their system of licensing and regulating vice, as has already been done, in a measure, by the local authorities in some places. As leaders of the movement I was directed to Mr. Iwamoto, principal of a girl's school and editor of the *Woman's Magazine*, and to Mr. Yemeda Takeo, editor of an out-and-out prohibition magazine.

On the evening of the first day there was a public meeting addressed by Dr. Eby of the Canada Methodist Mission, while that of the second day was appointed for a general mass-meeting for ladies and gentlemen. Notwithstanding the rain the large hall calculated to seat a thousand was nearly filled, even to the gallery. The first speaker was ex-Governor O-we of the Kanagawa Ken, that is, the province in which Yokohama is situated, who spoke for an hour on the political aspect of the question. He was followed by Mr. Nimoto, a gentleman who has spent some time in America, and by Mr. Make, the editor of an influential paper in the capital. Then followed Pastor Yokoi, whose father, a daimio so said, was put to death years ago for reading his Bible in the palace. Having just returned from a tour round the world, he spoke of the greatness and influence of the Anglo-Saxon race as he had observed in America, England, Gibraltar, Malta, India, etc., attributing it largely to the elevated position given to woman

I was to follow with a few remarks, but the meeting being technically a political one, and my name not having been handed in in time, the police officers on duty decided that that meeting must first be dissolved, when we could assemble for another one. Though it was then ten o'clock, and much time was occupied in getting sandals and clogs and clearing out of the compound, yet a large number returned and listened most attentively and patiently, as they had done previously, to a short address on the progress of moral reform in other lands, especially in th British Empire, the interpreter being Pastor Ogata, whom I found to be academically related to myself, though a much younger son of *alma mater*. I was sorry that my time did not allow me to accept the invitation to address the students of the Ei wa Gakko and Philander Smith Biblical Institute, but I had the pleasure of seeing their beautiful premises.

On leaving Shanghai for Japan I was told that there was smuggling of opium into this country by Chinese residents; but I have been pleased to find by observation and inquiry that if such is the case it must be on a very small scale, since the customs authorities are very vigilant, examining every particle of luggage of Chinese passengers entering her ports, with the utmost scrutiny. Would that the day might speedily come when a similar state of affairs may be seen in China, to which let all the people say amen. W. E. ROBBINS.

Yokohama, Japan.

VACATION WORK.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—I saw, not long since, in THE UNION SIGNAL, a notice of a vacation meeting held by a member of the W. C. T. U., and it suggested that I ought, perhaps, to have reported one held by myself in August in the Catskills.

A notice pinned up in the morning, that the deeds of women would be considered in the evening, sufficed to gather the guests in the large parlors, and they proved an attentive audience. There was not another white-ribboner in the house, but they listened to the history of the white-ribbon host, and heard something of its past achievements, its present activities, and its future hopes.

At the close some warm words of interest and appreciation were addressed to me, which were very welcome, surely. The most gratifying expression came, however, a week or more later, when, as I was riding to the train on my departure, the father of our host, who was driving, turned round and said: "I was very much interested in your temperance lecture the other night." "Ah! did you hear it?" I replied. "Yes, and I agreed with every word

of it." I expressed my pleasure, and he went on to tell me that in his youth there were tippling resorts everywhere in that neighborhood, but now there were none at all. Furthermore, he said, that for about half a century he had used neither liquor nor tobacco, and then proceeded to relate how runaway horses had thrown him from his carriage years since, and he was picked up with a terribly injured leg, whose rapid healing amazed the doctors, and forced them to confess it due to blood unpoisoned by alcohol and narcotics. I was very glad to know that I was leaving behind me so stanch an advocate of our principles.

A few weeks earlier than this, I had united with Mrs. A. M Hammer, and a few other white-ribboners, some our own and one from Canada, to hold a meeting for our cause in Intervale Park, N. H. I opened with a Bible reading, Mrs. Hammer followed with an interesting sketch of the work, and our Canadian sister made a brief speech, Miss Flood being the presiding officer.

MRS. SAMUEL CLEMENTS,
Supt. Bible Reading, Penn. W. C. T. U

THE BRITISH, CONTINENTAL AND GENERAL FEDERATION.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—This society, extending into nearly every European country, has just closed its Annual Conference, at Stockholm. It was formed and has been largely carried forward by that heroic woman, Mrs. Josephine Butler. The sessions continued three days, and though the meeting was in the extreme north, there were delegates from most of the European countries, and one American was caught on the wing.

The reports showed a general advance all along the line, and the repeal of the unjust and odious acts it labors against in many municipalities. More educational work was reported than last year at Geneva. Great stress was laid upon the point that even if these acts preserved the health of sinners, they were of no avail, and rather the contrary, as they would the more encourage sin. But it was clearly shown in an exhaustive paper prepared and presented by Dr. Nevins, of England, that health is not improved by these laws, notwithstanding many reports to the contrary. Professor Stewart, M P., of England, who presided in the absence of Professor Lavalyé, was the most prominent figure. Ladies were freely welcomed to a part, not only on the various programs, but in the discussions. Miss Willard's name was added to Mr. Aaron Powell's upon the Executive Committee for next year. Special reports were heard from various countries, and a very clear and correct statement of the position of affairs in India given.

A parting word of advice from Mr. Bunting should be repeated and heeded by all. "Examine your own code of laws; if they cannot be strengthened, or improved, watch over the enforcement; if the laws are not what they should be, do not rest till they are changed." One member emphasized the necessity, already mentioned by Mr. Bunting, of changing the laws so that a girl's virtue shall be protected as long as her property; so that a man cannot, without crime, make her his mistress at an earlier age than he can obtain her hand in honorable marriage.

The same member also emphasized the necessity of a change of law about procuresses, namely that when arrested they ought not to be admitted to bail, and that fines should never be allowed in place of imprisonment. The necessity for this change had been gradually brought home to the speaker by seeing how often this abominable class of women escape punishment altogether, even when convicted or pleading guilty. The fines are at once paid by the patrons, who are generally wealthy men. If admitted to bail, they disappear, and the bail is paid. All this is done to prevent notoriety to these proceedings, and to screen wealthy and often highborn villains.

The most hopeful feature of the reform reported, was the great increase of interest among the people generally.

It is likely that the next congress will be held in England, and the second, in Holland.

Mr. Tam, a member of the Swedish Parliament presided at the elegant dinner given the Conference, and very gracefully asked that the first toast might be drank in cold water, "out of regard to our abstaining friends." The American member was called on to reply to the toast, and thanked Mr. Tam most warmly for his gracious action.

MARY CLEMENT LEAVITT.

MRS. WILLARD'S BERLIN SCHOOL.

[Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, writing to the *Inter Ocean* of her trip abroad, gives the following sketch of an institution presided over by our Mary B. Willard.—ED]

In my recent visit to Berlin nothing proved quite so satisfactory as the time I spent in the home of Mrs. Mary B. Willard. I wish I had language to express adequately all that is in my mind in regard to her and her school. In the first place, it is a liberal education for a girl to be associated with such a woman—a woman who has the highest possible ideals of life and its responsibilities, and who makes a conscientious study of the character of each girl placed under her charge

I once heard a gentleman say of his wife, "She keeps me up to my best," and so Mary B Willard appeals to the very best that is in one. And this is a precious possession in one who has the care of growing minds and hearts. Such a teacher is precious and priceless everywhere, but especially and emphatically so in a foreign land.

The American mother who takes her daughter abroad and leaves her in a "pension" to learn a foreign tongue, has no conception of the price she is paying for that bit of French or German. Cheap it may be in dollars and cents, but costly to the last degree in mind and morals.

Aside from the educational advantages offered by this school, every effort is taken to protect the health of the pupils. The location, Nettelbeck Strasse 21, is a most healthful part of the city. Daily exercise is a part of the curriculum, and the best physicians are in attendance to ward off possible disease. Altogether the management seemed to me most admirable. Then, too, Mrs. Willard is not forgetful that school-girls are social beings, and so she has reception days, when people who are really worth knowing may be found in her pretty parlors. Few women at home or abroad enjoy a better social position than that which is accorded Mrs Willard in Berlin, and as for the student population, her name is with them a household word, and representatives from many, if not every nation of the earth, are carrying home with them some good thought or influence from that cultivated Christian home. If any American mother is pondering where to send her daughter, in my judgment she can find no better place than with Mary B. Willard.

The Still Hour.

FOR THE WEEK BEGINNING OCTOBER 12, 1890.

BY REV. C. C. HARRAH.

DAILY BIBLE READING NOTES.

(Luke 22: 1–23; Isaiah 13–18.)

Sunday, 12; Luke 22: 1–23. Verse 5, What a fearful might has money, when love for it prepared the way for Satan to possess Judas, and he became willing to betray the gentle and loving Saviour. If enough is offered you, are you willing to give up Jesus? Verse 13, The more we know of the world, the more we find that everything among men answers the description of God's Word, and that it must be an inspired book by what it reveals. Verse 19, The fact that in the supper our Lord binds the disciples to remember His death, shows what a high significance He put upon that event.

Monday, 13; Isa. 13. Verse 5, When God determines to destroy a nation on account of its sins, He is at no loss for instruments. It seemed very improbable when this prophecy against Babylon was made, that the fall of the great empire, and the complete destruction of the city, could be accomplished. Verse 19, The downfall of Babylon is a type or emblem of the doom that awaits the wicked and all the powers of this world that are opposed to God. Rev. 18: 10, 21.

Tuesday, 14; Isa. 14. Verse 5, The destruction of Babylon is foretold and connected with the deliverance of Israel from bondage. All this is remarkable, since the prophecy was made about two hundred years before the overthrow of the city. God knows the end from the beginning, and will take care of His people through all the changes of time.

Wednesday, 15, Isa. 15. Verse 1, Moab was the old-time enemy of Judah. Deut 23: 3 The day was near at hand now, when it would be brought to silence. That doom awaits all the enemies of God's kingdom. Verse 5, We can take no pleasure in announcing the destruction that awaits impenitent sinners, but rather weep over their infatuation while they go on destroying themselves.

Thursday, 16; Isa. 16. Verse 1, The Moabites once paid tribute to Israel (II Sam. 8: 2), and now in their distress they exhort one another to do so again. We ought to submit ourselves to Christ now, and continue to meet every religious obligation, so that when the time of distress comes we will not be left in our wretchedness to weep over past neglect. Verse 9, God's true prophets continue to warn men with tears, and men still despise the message and go on in their sins.

Friday, 17; Isa. 17. Verse 1, This chapter is chiefly occupied with a prophecy of desolation to the kingdoms of Syria and Ephraim. It was meant as a picture of the doom which awaited the enemies of Judah, against whom Damascus and Israel had formed a league. Glory and prosperity are of short duration when they are arrayed against the will of God. Verse 7, Many care nothing for God in prosperity, but when trouble comes they cry to Him for help. Verse 10, The root of Israel's sin and trouble was that they forgot God; we will make a dreadful mistake if we follow in the same evil way, which always leads to grief and sorrow.

Saturday, 18; Isa. 18. Verse 1, This chapter is an announcement to Ethiopia (Egypt) that the enemies of Judah (Assyria) were to be overthrown without its aid. The prophecy would be welcomed by Egypt's embassadors, for Assyria was their enemy also Verse 7, Israel has long been "a nation scattered and peeled." All nations will at last come to acknowledge our Lord, and bring tribute to Him as the King of Kings.

THE PRAYER MEETING TOPIC.

(The Preaching that the Times Demand. II Tim. 2: 15.)

1. In the more important matters, the times are not different now from what they have formerly been; and to meet the demand, the best preaching is that which most clearly brings home to the consciences of sinful men the essential truths of the gospel. It is poor, shallow work that any preacher does, if men as sinners are not brought to their Savior.

2. Everything that leads men into sin ought to be uprooted by the preaching of the times The principles of self-control and self-denial, taught in the gospel, ought to be applied so as to lead men to be pure, and to be consecrated to the work of uplifting and saving the world.

3. Preaching does not meet the demand of the times, when bad men are at ease in their practices, and good men are becoming carnal and worldly-minded. Preachers who have no reproof for the dreadful liquor business, who are gluttonous and tobacco users themselves, and who seek their popularity with men by being tied up with them in oath-bound, secret societies, and who are always on the lookout for large salaries and worldly honors, cannot preach so as to meet the need of the times.

IF you ask the way to the crown—'tis by the cross! To the mountain—'tis by the valley! To exaltation—'tis "he that humbleth himself!"—*J. Harington Evans.*

TEMPERANCE TEMPLE ITEMS

MATILDA B. CARSE.

Don't fail to send for a Temple mite-box, Bulletin and descriptive card. You can secure them by sending a two-cent stamp to Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, 145 Ashland Boulevard Chicago.

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All persons sending money to the Temple are warned not to send it in currency, as it is liable to be stolen. Send by bank check, post-office or postal order, and registered letter. A large number of letters containing money have lately been lost; all the money has been received except in cases where currency was sent.

***

Our National President, Miss Willard, is desirous that a very fine street display should be made on November 1 at the laying of the corner-stone of the Temple. She wishes that all state and local W. C. T. Unions who own banners would kindly forward them to National Headquarters, 161 La Salle street, Chicago, at once, care of Miss Esther Pugh. The banners are to be carried by the members of the Loyal Temperance Legion (we hope to have two or three thousand children in line) as they go through the streets to the place of the ceremony. They are to sing as they march Miss Willard's Marching Song:

List to the tread of many feet,
From home and playground, farm and street;
They talk like tongues, their words we know:—
Saloons, saloons, saloons must go!

For God they lift their flag of white,
His name is on their banners bright,
His law of purity doth show
Saloons, saloons, saloons must go!

We will see that all banners are returned safely, or sent to the National Convention at Atlanta, Ga., if persons sending so desire. Let all who have banners please communicate with us, also all superintendents of Loyal Temperance Legions who desire to have their children take part in the exercises of laying the corner-stone. We expect to secure reduced railroad rates for the occasion. Loyal Temperance Legions and W. C. T. Unions should send at once for linen lists for autographs of members, if they wish to have them go in the corner-stone, as there is only a month left in which to secure names.

***

The great piers on which the Temple is to rest are being put in; we stood upon one of them yesterday. They are built of white limestone on a foundation of iron. The piers are of great thickness and strength. The foundation iron comes from the Illinois Steel Co., Chicago. The iron beams that are to span the piers are being made by Carnegie, Phipps & Co , Pittsburg, Pa., and the great iron columns that are to support the building are now being manufactured by the Keystone Bridge Co , Pittsburg. The foundations rest upon a cement bottom, or flooring, two feet two inches thick. To say that no other building in Chicago has any such magnificent foundations is but stating a fact that there is no disputing. Even the Rookery, considered the finest building in the city, has piers of brick, and its cement floor is but 18 inches thick.

***

The Thompson Memorial Fund is rapidly increasing. The following unions have each sent $1 to the fund: The W. C. T. U. of Jamaica, Vt.; Racine, Wis.; Napoli, N. Y.; Dorchester, Mass.; Camden, Del., and the Y. W. C. T. U., of Fall River, Mass. The following individuals have each sent $1 to the fund, many of them accompanied by words of appreciation of the dear mother of the Crusade: Mrs. L. R. Kellogg, Jamaica, Vt.; Mrs. E A. Mickle, Millville, N. J.; Miriam Wetmore, Hillsboro, O.; Mrs. L. A. Stevenson, E. Buffalo, N. Y.; Rebecca E. Angelo, Aberdeen, Washington; Mrs. J. E. McDowell, Portland, Me.

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Ethel Stout, the eight-year-old editor of the *Delaware Midget*, writes that her bright little paper, which is only ten cents a year, is getting on famously. It has become a National organ, as every state and Territory except four subscribe to it. She has now 500 subscribers, and she gives one-tenth of her subscription to the building fund. She sends $3 in addition to $2 she has already sent

An enthusiastic friend of the Temple, we know not whether man or woman, as the initials only are given, writing from Louisville, Ky., says: "It is nearly 10 p. m After working all day I got home from the store where I clerk, in time to look over the 'Temple Items' in THE UNION SIGNAL. Now I am so enthused over one sentence therein, that I wish you would write it in capitals across the entire page (so as to attract attention and gain the end in view); the words are these: 'Remember, that $6 from each member of the W. C. T. U. for one year, would entirely pay for the Temple.' I will make a great sacrifice, giving more than my entire salary for one week, if all will promise the same. Persons who are poor and desire to give $6 could work for it, or beg it from rich relations in the name of humanity."

We entirely agree with our earnest friend. "Where there is a will there is a way." If every white-ribboner determined, in a spirit of self-sacrifice and dependence upon God, to raise $6, the entire building would be paid for by the time it is finished and dedicated. Shall we not do it?

***

It is with moist eyes we read many letters which are received in regard to the Temple. Such a letter is before us. It comes from an aged saint in Iowa, L. L C.; she does not want her full name given. A little while ago she pledged $100 to be paid in 1891, when she attained her seventieth year, and sent $25. Now she sends the balance, $75. Her reason for doing so so soon, is failing health; she tells how she economized, as she is a poor woman, to get the $100 paid before she died. She says: "It is my prayer that the hearts of those that have means may be opened to give so liberally that the W. C. T. U. may own the Temple when completed."

145 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill

Our Children.

IN A GARDEN.

BY ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE.

Baby, see the flowers!
—Baby sees
Fairer things than these,
Fairer though they be than dreams of ours.

Baby, hear the birds!
—Baby knows
Better songs than those,
Sweeter though they sound than sweetest words.

Baby, see the moon!
—Baby's eyes
Laugh to watch it rise,
Answering light with love and night with noon.

Baby, hear the sea!
Baby's face
Takes a graver grace
Touched with wonder what the sound may be.

Baby, see the star!
—Baby's hand
Opens, warm and bland,
Calm in claim of all things fair that are.

Baby, hear the bells!
—Baby's head
Bows, as ripe for bed,
Now the flowers curl round and close their cells.

Baby, flower of light,
Sleep, and see
Brighter dreams than we
Till good-day shall smile away good-night.

—*Selected.*

A YOUNG HERO.

BY JULIA H. THAYER.

"What is that, doctor?"

The words came almost in a whisper from the bed where the sick boy lay, so weak and helpless that only a single rude breath seemed wanting to bear him away from earth.

The doctor started at the sound, and the glass shook in his hand, for he had thought his patient would never speak again.

"What is the doctor pouring into that glass, auntie?" This time the words were addressed to a sweet-faced woman, clad in deep mourning, who watched beside the little sufferer with an expression of the keenest anxiety.

"Just a few drops of brandy, Arthur, darling, to brighten you up a little," and a tender, soothing hand rested upon the golden head.

"I shall not touch it!" The words were scarcely audible still, but there was an unmistakable ring to them, like the strokes of a distant bell.

"Come, my boy, take a good swallow of this, like a little man, and it will help you to get strong and well again," and the doctor bent over him and held the glass to his lips, but only for a moment, for the child seemed fairly to writhe away from it as he gasped:

"Take it away; I will never drink a drop of it as long as I live."

The doctor drew back, alarmed at the excitement he had produced. It would never do to tax the child's meager strength in this way; something else must be thought of, and beckoning to the lady to follow him, he stepped into the adjoining room.

"I am at a loss to know exactly how to manage him, Mrs. Conrad. It is absolutely necessary for him to take that brandy; he has not the strength to rally without it, and yet I am convinced that he would not take it without a struggle, and anything of that kind might prove serious indeed."

"Is there nothing else that you can give him? I suppose you know why he does not wish to take it," and the lady's eyes fell while her face flushed painfully.

"Yes, a promise given to his dying mother, your sister, I believe. Such promises ought never to be exacted." He spoke impatiently.

"But his father died such a terrible death, and my sister had suffered so much, that—"

"Pardon me, I was hasty, but I must speak frankly and tell you what I have not said before: his life hangs on a breath, and this is the only thing that *can* save him. There, there, my dear madam, try to bear up. I know he is all you have, but I shall need your help now, and you must forget yourself for the moment. I see that his is no ordinary child's will, to be overcome by threats or commands. I shall have to tell him the truth—it will not frighten him—and nothing else will induce him to submit. Really, there is no other way. Come."

"Arthur," the boy appeared to be in a sort of stupor—"Arthur, dear, the doctor wishes to speak to you."

She had indeed mastered herself, and the tones were perfectly calm. The sleeper's pale face quivered, and the blue eyes unclosed as the doctor approached with the glass once more, and said in a low, kind voice:

"You know I would not tell you an untruth, my boy, and you will be willing to do what we both wish when I tell you that it is positively necessary for you to drink this."

There was an unmistakable meaning in the tone and manner with which these words were uttered, but they only elicited a faint smile, while the large eyes looked steadily in the doctor's face, with a brighter light in their depths.

"It is all I can do for you—you will die if you do not take it," came from the doctor's lips with an impulsive desperation.

"*Then I will die,*" was the measured answer, given with what seemed to be a dying energy, "*but I will not drink it!* Oh, don't worry me any more, but let me go in peace."

"It is of no use," whispered the doctor. "To persist might hasten the event. There is nothing to do now but to wait. I will send my wife up to stay with you, and I will call again at six o'clock this evening—unless you should need me before that time"—and his nervous glance plainly told how grave were his fears. "I have a very urgent case waiting for me or I should not leave you at this time," and bowing gravely, he left the room.

"Still living!" was his mental ejaculation, as his carriage drew up before Mrs. Conrad's door promptly at the appointed moment, for his glance involuntarily sought the usual outward sign of mourning. The hopeful face that met him at the threshold of the sick room was still more encouraging, and stepping softly to the bedside of his patient, his quick eye told him that a decided change had taken place.

"Better!" rose involuntarily to his lips.

"Oh, doctor! do you mean that there is hope?" The anxious face was pallid with the awful suspense of the moment. "Do you mean that he may recover?"

"I mean that he will, madam."

"Thank God!" was all that the happy woman could say, as she sank into the nearest chair.

"It is a miracle," said the doctor. Mrs. Conrad smiled incredulously, but refrained from saying what flashed through her mind at the moment, viz: that the change was more likely to be merely a proof of the utter ignorance of the professional gentleman regarding his case.

Five years later Arthur Hadley, now grown to be a tall, manly fellow of nineteen, sat in his aunt's pleasant sitting-room, on the evening previous to his departure for college.

"This has been such a happy day, auntie," the young man suddenly exclaimed, breaking the long and painful silence, for the near parting was to be the first one they had known for years.

"Why, dear?" The tones were sad and regretful. It was hard to give up the noble boy who had been such a comfort to her through her long period of bereavement.

"I wonder if you have forgotten what day it is, auntie?" and the bright young face softened with a depth of sacred meaning. "Don't you know it is the anniversary of that time when I 'passed from death unto life?' It is one of my holy days." His manner was full of reverence.

"No, dear, I had not forgotten," and the bowed head sank lower, as if burdened with its weight of memories.

Arthur changed his tone and words to those of a lighter mood. The sight of her sadness would be more than he could bear at this time.

"How little these doctors know, anyway! I verily believe that old fellow wanted me to die just to prove his words true."

"Arthur!"

"Well, not exactly that, but if I hadn't got well, he would never have stopped telling about that stupid little fellow who died just because he wouldn't swallow his brandy, and that would have been a big argument to prove the 'fanaticism' of the temperance cause, wouldn't it? But as it turned out, I think he has kept pretty silent on the subject, and his conceit has never quite recovered from its tumble."

Mrs. Conrad raised her head and smiled indulgently.

"But seriously, auntie, that day, five years ago, was the turning point of my life, in more ways than one. Boy as I was then, and sick as I was, I remembered that a drunkard's blood was in my veins, and I knew that if I broke that vow, given to my mother in her last moments, I should never have any more faith in myself, in my strength of character, or my ability to overcome temptation. The stronghold of my nature would be taken, and all the rest would be an easy conquest. I seemed to see my future all in a moment, as the drowning man sees his past, and when the doctor said, 'You will die if you do not take it,' the glass held to my lips seemed filled with my father's, yes, and my mother's blood, for his life and death killed her—and do you think I could drink from such a glass? Do you think I could accept life at such a price? I know you did not feel as I did at the time."

"Your existence was very precious to me, and I thought your mother would understand."

"But, oh, you did not understand," the words came almost vehemently; "I have felt so strong ever since, 'strong in the Lord.' I feel as if I had 'fought the good fight' and 'kept the faith,' and as if nothing could harm me any more. You need have no fears concerning my future. I am sure nothing can dethrone this sense of perfect security which I have."

There was almost a look of inspiration in the radiant face.

"But suppose I had died, auntie? death isn't the worst thing that can happen to a mortal, is it?"

"No, darling, nor a separation like ours that is to be," was the smiling reply, as every trace of selfish grief vanished out of her face, exorcised by the holy magic of his words.

ON TALKING SLANG.

This "sermonette" is especially for you, dear girls. The advice could be put in three words: Don't do it. Possibly there might come an occasion—say once in a lifetime—when a good sound bit of the genuine article "slang" would prove funny. But to hear vulgar words used by a gentle girl is almost invariably shocking. I remember passing two girls in the street, and hearing one of them say, "I'll bet you a quarter." It gave me a shiver. And when a group of school-girls fill their conversation—as, alas! they often do—with one slang phrase after another, the effect on an outsider is painfully disagreeable. The habit of talking slang grows rapidly. It is like reporting a bit of scandal. Have you never noticed if you say an unkind word against a neighbor, how quickly a chance comes to say another? And with just that same appalling ease a habit of using careless, coarse words increases. Weeds grow rapidly. There is plenty of good, strong English to give expression to wit, drollery, indignation or sympathy, without recourse to the phrases which belong to horse-jockeys, gamblers, tipplers and vagabonds.—*Harper's Young People.*

EYES AND NO EYES.

I hope all of OUR CHILDREN have good eyes; now I wish to find out whether you make good use of them. Do you really *see* things or do you merely glance at them? Let us test it: How many of you city children who see hundreds of saucy English sparrows every day, can tell whether these obstreperous little birds hop or walk? You all know the difference between your going along with a "hop, skip and jump," and walking demurely on the sidewalk. Now there is just as much difference in the bird's ways of getting over the ground, as there is in your hopping and running, and naturalists base a classification of birds on this fact. How many of you country children can tell the names of half a dozen birds that fly round your yards or hedgerows, and can tell which of them hop and which run? Shut your eyes and think hard; if you cannot tell, open your eyes and find out quickly before the birds are gone on their winter pilgrimage.

By the way, there is another thing for Bright Eyes to discover; do all the birds go South in the winter or are some of them unfashionably healthy enough to stay at home all the year round? If so, what birds stay with you all winter? Do any stay with you in the winter that are not there in the summer? I think it would be a nice thing for you in every school to have a quizzing class, where you asked each other just such questions. It would make a first rate game for stormy noons and recesses when you cannot play out of doors. Be sure, though, never to stay indoors at recess time when you can go out, for playing in the open air, remembering to keep your eyes open, not only to see what the birds are about, but what you can do to help each other, is the very best thing for recess time.

But stormy days will come in the winter, so it is well for you to plan what you can do then to keep you from fretting and fuming because you cannot go out. Here are some more questions for your bird quiz: What bird is a mason, and where does it like best to build its house? What one is a tailor, and what does it sew? Is there a weaver among the birds, if so, what is its name? Did you ever hear the hammer of a carpenter among birds, and what is his name?

If you read the rest of the paper you know that your Captain Deborah, Mrs. Andrew, has gone across the ocean to London. Captain Mary comes in her place, and hopes you will soon learn to love her as you do dear Captain Deborah.

The Household.

GOD'S SINGERS.

BY MRS. R. C. WAY.

What infinite joy is awaiting us
Beyond, in the sweet unknown,
Where the Savior's "many mansions" are
So near to God's beautiful throne;
Where the weary ones, gone home to their King,
Refreshed from their toil and pain,
With those who are singing the new, new song,
Have joined in the glad refrain!

In those "mansions" fair, what joy it will bring,
As the melodies reach the ear,
To hear 'mong the ransomed the voices sweet
Which so enraptured us here!
Surely the singers who sing for God,
Who sing, with the hope, to bless
The aching hearts that grieve for their dead,
And comfort the comfortless;

Who breathe their lives, as a symphony
Away, in the songs they sing,
Will stand in the heavenly orchestra
Thrice crowned, beside their King.
And I sometimes think that the grandest notes
Will be praise to God, in part,
For the sweet, sweet singers He sent to earth
To comfort the breaking heart.

Charlestown, N. H.

MOTHERING.

Garth, in the Chicago *Daily News*, in speaking of the change which comes over the theoretical maiden when she becomes a mother, and "as her boys grow up and become her knights and lovers, the old 'maiden need of chivalry' weakens in her heart and becomes transmitted into the divine tenderness of proud and happy motherhood" and asks: Did you ever own a boy of your own?

Did you ever watch him from his cradle to see "how men grow"?

Did you ever see him in his varying moods of knight-errantry and pure savagery?

Did you ever look into his eyes and give him a thought with which to conquer a feeling that you did not want him to have?

Did you ever tell him your griefs and let him understand your perplexities and ask his advice about your plans?

Did you ever sit entranced to find how quick to see, how strong to bear, and how tender to sympathize with your burden he could be?

And did you ever think it is not then a question of sex, but a question of soul, and a man may have a soul as well as a woman if only his mother had a soul?

Again, did you ever see this same boy come rushing into the house, hungry, tired, yet desperately hurried, because "the boys are waiting outside" for him to get his dinner and "come on"? If perchance dinner happened to be late, or the "things he couldn't bear" made up the larger part of the meal, did you ever see that boy rage? Did you ever notice how one irritating word from the cook or from anybody could reveal to your astonished vision a boy so different from the boy of higher moods that his own mother would not know him?

Perhaps you have been weak enough to try to punish him for his wild efforts at retaliation; perhaps you have sent his "boys" away, and robbed him of his fishing pole, and given him some task to do in his own room "to teach him self-control;" perhaps you have meant it all for the best, but have been cut to the quick by his contemptuous acquiescence in your requirements; his muttered "opinions" of "anybody who would always have old custard pie when no decent person could eat such baby food as custard"; perhaps you remember all the details of your efforts to "discipline that boy" and conquer him and make him ashamed of himself, and how he resisted all your efforts and thwarted all your plans and let you know that he could understand "why boys run off," until your heart seemed broken and you could only look at him helplessly, and say: "Well, I've done the best I could, but they say no woman knows how to bring up a boy, and I suppose I don't know, but my conscience is clear. I've never spared myself any pain that seemed to give you any happiness. For a whole year after you were born I never knew what one good night's sleep meant. When you have been sick I have never thought of going to bed at night for fear you might need something. I've tried to talk to you and tell you everything I knew, but it hasn't done any good, and I suppose it's true that a woman doesn't know how to bring up a boy."

Perhaps you remember how he listened, first defiant, then triumphant, at your defeat, and then how he broke down all at once and said: "I know I'm wrong, and I won't ask any woman to bring me up. I'll bring myself up. I won't worry you any more if we have custard pie every day. The reason women can't bring up boys is because women are so good and boys are so bad; but I'm going to turn over a new leaf. You needn't look out for me any more; I'll look out for you."

Did you ever own such a boy?

Then you understand that love conquered him, and that your "coddling" and not your "discipline" made him "turn over a new leaf."

Somehow you don't feel afraid that he will ever be "a robber" and make any woman "a slave"; and when you plunge into metaphysics to find an explanation of "how men grow," you find that "love is the great moral agent," and that love develops the higher nature, that tenderness purifies and uplifts and strengthens the character; until boys will eat what they don't want, and men will grant women the "elective franchise," perhaps they may have to be "disciplined" a very little, but, it is a risk, a very great risk; the maternal instinct may be "sheer sentimentality gone to seed," but it suggests the reply of the old minister who, when asked what rational mind approved the theory of the cross, said: "Somehow, it saves men."

And I think of this same "slavish devotion" and silly mothering, etc., etc.,—"somehow it saves."

TEACHING CHILDREN BADNESS.

BY A MOTHER.

Did you ever see a child who was cruel who did not have a mother who was given to cruelty? If you have, that is, if you think now that you have, I can tell you how to "stand corrected" on the subject. Make thorough acquaintance with that mother, or whoever has the care of the child. If parents strike, baby will strike, too, or do what it sees done or is done to it. The same of scolding. Teach little ones that "little hands were never made to strike;" teach them by practice, and if you can find such a child cruel, you have met an uncommon child. I have seen children who had nobody to strike them; I have seen teachers who did not strike their pupils; I have seen mothers who would never do it. It is my opinion that the shortest way to bring civilization is to stop striking; stop cultivating combat, resents, and destructiveness; never strike nor scold a child. A child that cannot be governed by reason; that cannot be dealt by with a steady hand, and spoken to in a natural tone of voice, can scarcely be found.

If a child is lied to, it will learn to lie. A threatened child will not obey. I take the side of the child, and tell the parents to use self-control, and that will control the child. Genuine kindergarten teachers never strike a child. There is no need of it What can there be in any child that a strong woman or man should strike it? The elders have all the power to break and bruise the young and tender child, and in all discretion should use that power for protection and not brute force, toward dependent and helpless little people. Many a mother is daily damaging and ruining for life her child whom she should guard and guide with more care and culture than her garden rose-trees and violets and lilies. She never strikes them, she with only gentleness inclines them.

Malice is not an attribute of children, neither is cruelty. I have often known adults who, on seeing a babe, wanted to pinch it, and that they called playing with the baby It cried—it had to cry; it had no other mode of self-defense; it could make no other effort toward self-preservation, which is "the first law of nature." That child is taught to pinch, and it will do it as soon as it knows enough. And its mother will try to show the little thing how it feels to be pinched, by pinching back. The same may be said of striking, scolding, etc. When adults put this and that together in a rational manner, and are civil, then children will be civil, too.

Are these small matters? Consider the consequences, and in that sense they are great matters; that is, if the good of the universe is of any importance. Infants are temples of whole-souled powers, if kept by paternal and maternal care from being damaged and perverted and turned into monsters before they know truth from error. Essential goodness is worth cultivating, and it is wrong to destrov it, either in the young or old.

CHILDREN'S SCHOOL DRESSES.

Thousands of little girls are now starting off to school; so lovely and precious are they that we do not wonder their mothers think there can be nothing too dainty and pretty for their darlings to wear. Yet for the future character of their children as well as for the sake of their teachers, we think that these words from *Good Housekeeping* deserve attention. Back of the two considerations named lies a third, no less important; do not these same white aprons and other dainty superfluities of children's dress make many fond mothers "slaves to the wheel" of the sewing-machine?

"Will you please tie my sashes, Miss M.?" The blonde-haired little girl of eight years stopped before my teacher's desk, holding in her hands the trailing, lace-trimmed ends of her white apron strings. The ties on the shoulders were loose, also, and slipping down over the small arms. One small miss goes by with a half yard of blue and white sash trailing behind. Another closes the door quickly, and steps briskly forward, to be brought up very suddenly, with her apron strings caught in the closed door, and a large triangular hole under her arm as the result. Half the pretty costumes which are ornamented with sashes need readjusting by the time school is called, and several wide collars are turned up behind the ears of their wearers in a manner comical to behold. I proceeded to "straighten" a few. This office was performed for others by those who sat nearest, with a great deal of giggling and not a few frowns and pettish jerks. By noon most of the aprons are soiled and untidy, shoulder-knots slipping down and the sashes at the back rumpled into mere strings. I ask myself, "Why do children's aprons have strings? and why do mothers, whose work for their children keeps them busy almost all day long, put white aprons on little girls?" They are pretty only when fresh. They are of very little use; none for warmth, since the neck, arms and shoulders are more exposed than the body; little for dress protection, since the sleeves, as a general thing, soil sooner in the school-room than the front of the dress. If an apron is not worthy of the name, covering shoulders, arms and dress alike, why should it be worn to school, where garments should come for use only?

I remember, as I write, of two little girls, sisters, who came to school to me. Although the oldest of five children, they were always neat, their clothes very seldom out of order. Their dresses were of soft flannel, one a dark gray, neatly trimmed in braid, with waist rather long and skirt sewed on full; the other, snuff-colored, made with a full skirt, and a close jacket for a waist. This pretty jacket had a vest, collar and cuffs of red velvet. They wore no aprons at school, but immediately on reaching home the dresses were covered with long dark aprons, covering arms and shoulders, and reaching below their hems; these were also worn next morning until after their hair had been combed, and all the little household tasks finished.

You will ask, "Were they not soon very badly soiled?" They did not look so, and were worn constantly until mid-winter, when the jacket of the snuff-colored dress was transformed into a waist by simply sewing the skirt to it. Then two sacques, knit of wool, were added, gray and brown, with scarlet trimmings. These afforded warmth, besides hiding sundry little spots and worn places at back and elbows. Also those dress skirts, with hems let down and new waists and sleeves, were worn far into the next autumn. And the mother saved the time it would have taken to make, wash, iron and keep in order the "school aprons."

FAMILY WORSHIP.

The New York *Christian Advocate* says editorially, that one of its correspondents has made inquiries in five different pastoral churches, and out of twenty-three class leaders only nine observe family worship in any form. Of fifteen Sunday-school superintendents, only four had worship in their homes. Of forty-seven stewards, only sixteen pretended to attend to this duty. In another church there were forty-two families in which both husband and wife were members of the church, and only nine of them conducted worship in their homes. Of twenty-two wives whose husbands were not members, only one held worship in the family; and of twelve widows, only four had family prayers. In another church, four families out of thirty-five were found where domestic worship was maintained; and of twenty-one women whose husbands were not Christians, only one observed religious worship in her family. This state of things is in the Methodist Church, be it noted; and it is certainly deplorable.

If these things are done in a green tree, what shall be done in a dry? We cannot think such a state of things would be revealed in the average white-ribbon home. As to the passivity of the women in relation to home worship, we can only account for it by the fact that if other pastors are like those excellent men to whom we have listened during our lifetime, in the hundreds of different churches where we have worshiped, they address themselves with practical unanimity to the brethren, and by the laws of mind women are not impressed with their duties as they would be were they more frequently included in the public exhortation. We trust there may be a change in this particular; else within a few generations its outcome may recall to our ministerial friends the Scripture exclamation, "Behold, your house is left unto you desolate."

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Woe to him that buildeth a town with blood, and establisheth a city by iniquity.—Hab. 2:12.

Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it; except the Lord keep the city, the watchman watcheth but in vain.—Ps. 127: 1.

A MUNICIPAL MISGOVERNMENT.

A great menace to good government and the safety of the nation lies in the misgovernment of great cities. This is patent to every student of sociology. Many of the more thoughtful ones feel that unless better methods of governing cities are evolved, the Republic must be pronounced a failure. For such misgovernment nowhere else exists, they tell us, as in America. Certain it is that when we search for well-governed cities, we must go across the water for them. Berlin and Paris secure to every dweller therein personal safety and public service such as no American city can boast, and Glasgow is probably the best governed city in the world. What, then, is the trouble here? Is it something which inheres in republican institutions? The question is too deep for me. I have therefore called in the assistance of experts to answer it.

The following question was sent to prominent gentlemen in various parts of the country: What, in your opinion, are the causes, and what the remedies, for the prevalent misgovernment of great cities? The answers received constitute the following symposium:

The first received is from Rev. William H. Ward, superintending editor of *The Independent*, New York:

I know of but one cause for the prevalent misgovernment of cities, and that is that those who are chosen to govern them prefer to misgovern them. The electors are willing the city should be misgoverned, and the persons elected are at one with them in this purpose. They are in the alderman business, or the mayor business, or the comptroller business, or in the department of public buildings or parks, for the sake of the business that can be made out of it for themselves or their friends. When a thing is done we may assume that it is desired that it should be done. The misgovernment of a city is not an accident, it is an intention.

What, then, are the remedies? There are no remedies so long as the bulk of the voters prefer to have the cities misgoverned. So long as that is the case the only thing to be done is to apply the slow and tedious process of moral education, the same process that we are applying to the ignorant black voters of the South. We must not be impatient or despondent. The result will come. But when it may be assumed or hoped that the majority of the voters do not desire to have the cities misgoverned, then the only thing is to have such arrangements made, if possible, that they can express their will at the ballot box, and can elect men who desire the cities honestly governed. This is to be done more effectively, as a general thing, by indirect than by direct means.

The reform, or Australian method of ballot is an example of indirect methods of effecting a purpose. The purpose is to stop corruption. It does not directly attack corruption by forbidding or punishing bribery, it only indirectly accomplishes the end by making bribery difficult or ineffective. So if we wish to secure honest government of cities, the best thing to do is to attack the problem and the difficulty in the rear. The most important provision I know of is to separate municipal elections from state and National elections. If they are on the same day and on the same ticket it is impossible not to have the partisanship of general politics affecting the entirely distinct interests of municipal government. So I think the best thing to do is to have a separate election for city officials. That would make it easy for citizens' tickets, and will, more than anything else, break up the "trades" and "dickers" by which the district leaders control the vote. This divorce of municipal politics from state and National politics is an absolutely necessary thing, and must somehow be accomplished, or purification of municipal politics will be long delayed.

Dr. George P. Hays, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Kansas City, sends the next response. He spends no time on the "causes" further than to sum them up in the significant phrase, "Total depravity." Concerning the remedies, he says:

There is no patent, self-enforcing, universally adapted remedy for municipal mismanagement. Whatever new charters and city laws are adopted, the same old crowd work them, and it is not the laws which need reforming, but the officers. Municipal mismanagement is only a sophistical name for the efficient management of official position for private profit. The big word fools us as to the location of the sinner. Nothing is more comfortable to the scoundrel in office, than for the public to waste its time in devising plans to keep him straight and keep him in office. So long as the Cincinnati Committee of One Hundred devoted its attention to punishing rascals found in office, it was highly commended by everybody; but the moment it talked of trying to secure the nomination and election of honest men, it was warned not to meddle with politics.

Something would be done to remedy the evil, if the evil would get a great deal worse than it generally is. When Tweed stole the whole city of New York, good people got together and turned him and his crowd out. There are always plenty of good citizens in any city to keep matters right, if they would give their attention to public affairs. It takes a Johnstown flood of general crookedness and cussedness, however, to get these people to go to work and rectify the corruptions. When the Blood-Tubs and Plug-Uglies turned hell loose in Baltimore, it only took six months for decent people to make that as orderly a city as existed anywhere. At present mismanaged cities are afflicted with a large number of people who are too rich and busy and self-righteous to defile themselves with politics. When things get so bad they have to get dirty anyhow, they will take hold and clean things up. Whenever a city's population gets so bad that the law-abiding people are in such a minority that they cannot elect law-enforcing officers, then comes the uncivilized government of an absolute monarchy by whatever name it may be called.

Something would be done if all the people, or a majority of them, would turn Prohibitionists of the modern type. Prohibitionists are such for the public good, and not for the offices. They never elect any one, and men do not join them or stand as candidates in order to be elected. Whether the scabs will not come to them, or to any other party which may begin to elect some of its candidates, is another thing. It is a good sign, however, that parties are getting slack control of the workingmen and the farmers. All of these parties may not be absolutely unselfish, but they cannot be worse than the old parties, and their employments tend to make them see their own need of attending to public affairs.

It would not do any great harm to let women vote. Of course there are some very bad women, who would be sure to go to the polls, but my observation leads me to think that women average better than men in unselfishness. Of course women would then have to go amid the temptations of politics and elections, but most of them have to live with men who have to go through such things, and these women stand temptation about as well as their husbands and brothers. Indeed, the men generally behave worse when the women are away from home than when they are there. Municipal management is now entirely in the hands of the men, and it does not seem to be such a region of snow white purity that improvement would be impossible. But no method will work, unless the people will see to it that it is worked for the public good. Unfortunately, what most of us are looking for is some self-regulating municipal machine, which, like an automatic railroad switch, will keep the public locomotive on the right track, while we dismiss the watchman and all go to bed in the Pullman.

James H. Beauchamp, one of the leading lawyers of Kentucky, sends the following answer:

As to cause:

1. Avarice; "the love of money is the root of all evil," and, instead of being restrained within the limits of wise municipal regulations, it is rather encouraged by greedy capitalists and "ward politicians" who obtain control of the city government for selfish purposes.

2. An inordinate desire for official position and prominence. This might be termed a corollary to the first, as the example of corrupt officials using their positions to enhance their personal interests and entrench themselves in favor and power, encourages and incites others to the same line of conduct.

3. Party politics, by which the lines of the two dominant parties of the country at large are strictly drawn in municipal contests without regard to the quality or fitness of the aspirants, thereby sacrificing the welfare of the city to party ambition.

These three general causes are supplemented and made effective by the organized liquor dealers—their patrons and servants—and the adoption of the modern appliances of machine politics, resulting in the discouragement of many good citizens, and in practically relegating them to retirement from public affairs.

As to the remedy:

1. The suppression of the liquor traffic in order to procure a clear brain and a pure, free manhood, as the only reliable foundation for permanent reform.

2. The divorcement of municipal government from party politics, so as to bring it within the dominion of home and home-rule.

3. A more active and determined effort on the part of the better class of citizens to control and manage the affairs of the city.

4. Such systematic teaching by literature and lectures as will quicken the thought and consciences of men to the great duty of giving their best influence and efforts to secure and enforce a clean, honest and economical government for the city of their business life, their homes and their families; regular instructions in all city schools as to the sacredness of franchise and all public trusts and duties, and the adoption of the Australian system of voting.

Henry H. Faxon, of Quincy, Mass., sends the next answer:

MISS MARY ALLEN WEST, Chicago, Ill.,

Dear Friend:—Yours at hand asking me to write an article for THE UNION SIGNAL relative to the cause of the misgovernment of cities and the remedies therefor. It would afford me much satisfaction to carefully prepare a letter, were it not that my eyes trouble me very much, and that the illness of my secretary makes me unusually busy.

I can, however, in a few lines, state the principal reason for the existing condition—it is the tremendous influx of foreigners. The Irish, in particular, seem to take to politics instinctively, and almost without exception ally themselves to the Democratic party, which upholds rumselling and its attendant evils. The fact is that nearly all our large cities are governed by the saloon vote, catered to at times, I am sorry to say, by politicians, not only from the Democratic but also from the Republican ranks, who love office only for the plunder it affords.

It is a serious matter for every good citizen to contemplate; and unless stringent immigration and naturalization laws are speedily enacted and vigorously enforced, the political outlaws, who already have too much power, will obtain full control and ruin the nation.

Walter Thomas Mills, editor of *The Statesman:*

In my opinion misrule does not obtain in city affairs because municipal voters deliberately vote for wrong measures or bad candidates. State and National party politics are dominant. While the political fortunes of the parties, men or measures, at Washington, divide in local elections, a division of the voters on questions of local importance will be found impossible. The most fruitful cause of municipal misrule is this squabble over other things, at the place and time where local matters must be attended to, if at all. The most potent remedy will be found in any means whereby state and National policies and politics can be excluded from the local election. The local election is of importance, in a general way, in the state and National contests, because the same party names and party advocates being in use in both, a local victory has an important bearing on a succeeding general election. Hence, in the local election, entirely different party names and organizations, in which men of all parties shall work together on local matters, must make it a matter of no concern in general politics which side, in a local fight, may be the winners. Again, the local official, through the power of his public patronage, is able to greatly affect the general election; and hence local civil service reform must be complete. A permanent public corps of workmen must be established to do the public work. In this organization of the public servants, entry should depend on some test of ability, promotion on efficiency, and removals made possible only for cause, with a full hearing. Thus, the power of the local officials to control other men in general elections through official patronage, will cease, and it will become a further matter of indifference to the general election what the result may be in a local election. Municipal association should multiply everywhere to hasten the coming of such reforms.

I do not think the men who cannot read are mainly responsible for city misrule; on the contrary I think it is the men who can read. I do not think it is because the city population is less moral than the country population. For every hundred disorderly persons in Chicago, there are ten thousand reputable people. For every single short, narrow street in our city where there are scenes of

midnight brawling, there are a hundred miles of silent and unguarded public ways lined on either side by peaceful and virtuous firesides. I am persuaded that the saloon, that ignorance, that the disfranchisement of women, and that public indifference are all powerful factors in this municipal problem, but that more fruitful of evil than any lack of reinforcements from any quarter is our inability to use the virtuous forces already in existence, but practically disarmed through the causes named.

Dr. John Bascom, Williamstown, Mass., ex-president of Wisconsin University:

The corruption, so chronic in our large cities, has little to do with either of the great political parties. It affects them both alike under similar circumstances. It is not a local ill, but a constitutional disease. It is the result of institutions in advance of the moral temper of our citizens. In large cities, this unfavorable balance of social forces shows itself by virtue of the greater concentration and activity of evil influences.

There are too many good citizens who seek their own with intense effort overlooking the public weal; there are too many bad citizens who seek their own through and by the public service; and there are too few citizens who find the larger share of individual well-being bound up in the general prosperity. The only sufficient remedy of this failure in government is a widened and deepened moral life.

The most constant and immediate instrument of this corruption is the saloon. High license serves only to consolidate and discipline this malign agent. What Mr. Chubb, of Sugar Loaf, said concerning the Sproxton election, the keeper of every saloon says everywhere, of every election: "In the way of hacting for any man, them are fools that don't employ me."

The great city, instead of possessing a special right to the saloon, suffers under a special inability in reference to it. Until we have the courage and strength to repress this most obvious, most constant, most successful instrument of political corruption, we shall not remove the corruption itself. The most instant and urgent point of assault is the saloon, through which, as a natural sewer, this political dishonesty flows. There is no affiliation more complete, more spontaneous, more inevitable than that of the saloon—selfish and immoral in every impulse, —with political methods that pervert justice and set the public prosperity at naught.

Rev. J. H. Byers, Emporia, Kansas:

According to the present régime of politics, very few men aspire to office, except with the view of personal profit. It is not the salary that is so much sought as the official position, which affords so many avenues for dishonest grabs into the public treasury. But no single municipal officer can swindle a city, or degrade its people. This is usually done by a mutual understanding all around, especially among the ward politicians and the police force. Given, a corrupt mayor, policemen and police judge, composed of foreigners, aldermen and councilmen from the ranks of the liquor dealers, together with a regnant saloon, and you have all the factors of municipal corruption.

What is the cause of such a state of affairs? I give two reasons. The first is chargeable to the two great political parties and their prejudices. A city ought not to be governed by politicians nor political parties. A city is such a compact, and so identified in moral and financial interests, that what is good for a Republican is good for a Democrat. Hence, when political parties, which includes the good as well as the bad men, array themselves against each other in municipal strife, each calling to its assistance the saloon and other rabble of the city, there can be no result but misrule and the worst feature of corruption.

My second reason follows from the first: this is the saloon. When the inhabitants of a city with exactly the same interests in morals and finances array themselves against each other at the ballot box, the saloon appears there also, and votes for that party which has pledged itself to favor the liquor traffic.

Not long ago I saw a minister of the gospel, pastor of a city church, vote side by side the same ticket with a noted brewer, and every name on that ticket was made up in a saloon; it was composed of only such men as were acceptable to the saloon. The minister was ignorant of the make-up of the ticket, but he was voting for his party. The saloon is the greatest living autocrat.

These are, therefore, the causes of misrule in the large cities: first, political prejudice, as it exists between the Republican and Democratic parties, and second, the saloon taking advantage of this prejudice, forces itself into city government as a balance of power, and then by a mutual understanding the city authorities, by various schemes, grow rich, while the saloon, according to previous contract, has its own way.

REMEDIES.—Abolish partyism in municipal elections. Let every Christian put as much religion in his ballot as he puts in his church, his Sabbath-school, his prayer-meeting and his family altar. There is nothing outside of the church of God, that should be used so sacredly, so conscientiously and prayerfully as the ballot. Every ballot should express the heartfelt desire of an enlightened Christian conscience. I hold that the church is responsible, both before God and man, for the great municipal corruption in our large cities. The ballot of one church-member neutralizes the ballot of another, while the corrupt politician and the saloon take advantage of this division and carry off the spoils. This makes the church a shop for receiving stolen goods. The city, by the help of the church, licenses the saloon—and that means to debauch, degrade and kill. License is a sin that yields more than revenue to build sidewalks—it yields misery, woe, corruption, death and hell. The church, by its ballot, aids the saloon; but the saloon would annihilate the church to-day if it could. Does municipal corruption retreat from the church? Does the saloon feel the influence of the church—the religious conscience—does it feel the religious press? Not much. True, the church through its courts, resolves and re-resolves against the saloon, and these resolutions hold good for 364 days in the year, but on the 365th day (election day) they are a failure. Resolutions do not hurt saloons, but ballots do.

This argument, as to the causes and remedies for municipal corruption, is abundantly sustained in the state of Kansas. Why? Because here politics is mainly barred in city elections, and both women and men go to the polls and vote for the best measures as represented by the best candidates. I feel that I can safely say that there is no place on earth with less misrule and municipal corruption than in Kansas, but it was not so *till we got prohibition*, AND THE WOMEN GOT THE BALLOT.

Judge McCulloch, of Peoria:

The immediate cause of much of the mismanagement so prevalent in our municipal governments, may be safely attributed to the presence, in official positions, of three characters, the ward politician, the boodler and the saloon man; all of which may sometimes be united in the same individual. The more remote cause is the political machine, which places them in official position. It may be conceded that our National and state politics have not become so thoroughly corrupted as to permit gross immorality to occupy the White House, or other high official stations. There is a moral sense among the people that will, at proper times, assert itself, in keeping the upper strata of our political life measurably respectable. But the rank and file are taught to believe that the salvation of the country depends upon the success of that party to which they respectively belong.

Success depends upon the marshalling of as many votes as possible on their respective sides. This part of the work devolves upon the ward politician. The good people who stand behind the counters of our banks and stores, and who have the business interests of the city in their keeping, have neither the time nor the inclination to enter this field of work. They are content to let the politician manage the affairs of their ward, confident, from past experience, that he will be able to keep the voters in line with their party. As to the methods he will make use of, they are not very particular to inquire, knowing as they do that he is engaged in a good cause, and that the end may justify the means. They know, too, that his shoulders are broad, and that he is not only able, but willing to bear all the reproach that may be heaped upon the party, and so he becomes the scape-goat for all who have been instrumental in bringing about political results of a questionable character.

For all this the ward politician claims compensation, which comes in the way of preferment to office in the municipality. In the turning of the political machine he has received valuable assistance from the boodler, who now comes in to claim his reward in the shape of fat contracts for his friends. The saloon man must also be remembered, for the valuable assistance rendered by him in keeping the liquor vote straight in line with the rest of the party. A ring is, therefore, formed to appropriate to themselves the municipal offices, with all which that implies. While the good people aforesaid, the merchants, the bankers, the manufacturers, and the elders and deacons of our churches are comfortably reading their papers at home, in the bosoms of their families, or may be attending prayer-meeting, the lodge or a temperance association, these fellows get together in a primary political meeting and have themselves or their friends nominated for the several offices. The party lash is then applied to the stay-at-homes, and the prospective candidates for Congress, for state Senator, for Representative in the Legislature, as well as all others who may have political aspirations are notified to come cheerfully up to the support of the party nominees, upon pain of being "knifed" in the next campaign.

Blinded in this manner to their own best interests, the people are led captive to the cupidity of a ring of corruptionists, who consider the public treasury their legitimate prey Fat contracts are let, in the profits of which they are allowed to participate; property of their friends is either undervalued for taxation, or omitted altogether from the assessment; unnecessary public improvements are projected in order to keep an army of street laborers in employment, in view of approaching elections; gamblers and prostitutes are allowed to follow their nefarious callings in open violation of law; saloons are allowed to run wide open on the day of rest; every kind of public vice is winked at, and only a sufficient show of executing the laws is kept up to make the good people believe that something, if but little, is being done in that direction. For these and other like services they think themselves entitled to compensation of some kind, pecuniary or otherwise. The only remedy I can see is to raise a non-partisan crusade against corruption, and in favor of clean city governments. I have no doubt whatever that there is such an element in all our cities, sufficiently powerful to take the absolute control of all our city affairs into their own hands, and to administer them for the best interests of all the people. The greatest difficulties in the way are, first, their apathy as to the public interests; second, their political environments. Arouse the people to an active discharge of this important public duty, irrespective of party affiliations, and the desired reform would speedily follow.

We close this symposium with the clear-cut utterances of Judge C. C. Bonney, President of the International Law and Order League:

In my opinion the chief causes of the prevalent misgovernment of cities, are:

1. The liquor saloon in politics, acting as an entirely unscrupulous balance of political power, and giving its aid to whatever party will best protect it and promote its interests.

2. The insane "spirit of party" against which Washington warned the American people, by which they are led to work with and support the worst interests and classes of the community, for the sake of expected party success.

3. The persistent sacrifice of municipal interests to support the organizations of state and national politics, by giving municipal positions of responsibility and power, not to those who will best serve the people, but to those who will best serve the party.

4. The apathy of the law-abiding, and their gross neglect of the duties of good citizenship, under which apathy and neglect the vast and sacred interests of municipal government are largely surrendered to the control of unworthy hands.

In my opinion the chief remedies for these great evils, are:

1. The expulsion of party politics from municipal affairs, that those who think alike on matters of HOME RULE, may act together to secure good government.

2. The expulsion from the minds of good citizens, of the satanic idea that in politics it is allowable to do evil that a supposed good may come; or, in other words, the idea that a bad man can make a good public officer; or, in still other words, that it is permissible to put a bad man in a public place which he is certain to abuse, because party success may thereby be promoted.

3. A powerful awakening of conscience, honor and reason, till good citizens can see and feel that the highest welfare of state and nation largely depends on the purity and efficiency of municipal government. The towns and cities of the country are its centers of civilization and power, and if they can be made and kept pure and strong, state and National politics will be correspondingly improved, and the public welfare accordingly advanced.

Here, then, is the summing up of this consensus: almost without exception these gentlemen consider the union of National and municipal politics an element of danger. Next in point of unanimity is the opinion that the saloon, by holding the balance of power, and controlling parties for its own benefit, is a potent cause of corruption. Indifference of good citizens and their lack of moral backbone joined to the activity and push of the bad element ready to seize the advantages the better element so carelessly let slip into their grasp, are potent factors. The alignment of good men against good men under party banners while the liquor power makes cat's paws of the whole of them; avarice, desire for office for the sake of the spoils; the influx of foreigners; the failure of Christians on election day to make good their profession for the three hundred and sixty-four other days of the year, and the disfranchisement of women, all, in the opinion of some or all of these gentlemen, are causes for the prevalent mismanagement of great cities.

These causes suggest the remedies: divorce of National from municipal elections; banishing politics from the latter; adopt the Australian ballot; abolishing the saloon; giving the ballot to women; educating public sentiment and public conscience to know what are a citizen's duties and to appreciate their sacredness, strengthening the moral backbone of all voters, especially Christian voters; making every one feel that as of old Christ sat over against the treasury, noting what was cast therein; so now He sits over against the ballot-box judging men by what they deposit there.

News from the Field.

CONNECTICUT.

STATE CAMP GROUNDS.

Within our borders have been assembled two notable state gatherings. One was encamped by the sea, and on a beautiful wide plain hundreds of white tents were pitched in long, regular rows. At early morning the shrill blast of the bugle awoke the echoes, and all day long could be seen the sentinels pacing to and fro as they guarded the grounds; the musketry gleamed in the sun when the soldiers marched out for parade; the cannon hoarsely boomed as the "orb of day" slipped behind the western horizon, and bursts of martial music were borne away on the breeze. All was animation as our state militia were drilled and trained in the arts of warfare.

The other gathering was inland among the hills, where, shaded by forest trees, the cottages nestled quaintly; here was heard ascending the voice of prayer and the harmony of praise, whispers of melody that were lifted heavenward on the soft zephyrs; here met the state W. C. T. U. to gain knowledge of the best methods of conducting their "peaceful war."

Both gatherings were influenced by the same motive, the instinctive idea of protection; both were composed of representatives from all parts of the state and both were well disciplined; in these points they were similar, but in many others they differed widely. The militia are training to protect the state against a foreign or domestic enemy that may come against us in the future; the W. C. T. U. are *now* engaged in a warfare against a foe that threatens every home and every person in the home. The militia in camp at Niantic presented a fine appearance of strength with its soldierly arms and fine uniforms; the W. C. T. U. gathering at Willimantic bore no visible arms and no sign of uniform except a bit of white ribbon knotted in the button-hole of the ordinary dress, for in the moral warfare in which it is engaged no carnal weapons are used.

Many of those who wished to attend the exercises of the Temperance Day at Willimantic, August 26, went to the camp ground the previous day, and thus made sure of being there in time for the opening exercises. There was much bustle at the station, and outgoing trains were crowded with campers who were leaving at the close of the camp-meeting, not caring to remain for the Temperance Day, while the incoming trains brought crowds of visitors. It was worthy of note that amid all the incident confusion the railroad officials were untiringly patient and courteous, not only politely answering the thousand and one questions propounded to them by thoughtless or bewildered travelers, but putting themselves at some inconvenience to assist in finding right trains, restoring lost baggage, and in many other ways showing good will; even the much-abused baggage agents were pleasant and obliging, and deserved the gratitude of owners of boxes, bags or trunks.

On the camp ground white-ribboners were being assigned rooms in the cosy cottages, friends were greeting each other, and the very air seemed loaded with welcomes. The evening service was an extremely interesting one, and a fitting prelude to the exercises of the following day. After a night of rest (more or less, according to the surroundings), the camp was again a scene of activity. The first service was one of praise and promise, conducted by Mrs S. B. Forbes, state president of the W. C. T. U., and a most beautiful service it was; after this came a Bible Reading, given by Mrs. Barney, of Rhode Island. By many this was conceded to be the finest exercise of the day. The large congregation listened with almost breathless attention, and many wet eyes showed the power of the speaker as she urged that Christianity meant work, and that lovers of the lowly Jesus would be workers with Him in saving the lost for whom He died. From the wealth of her own experience she gave treasures of thought to all, the influence of which will long linger with her hearers.

Mrs. Barney was followed by Beselow, a converted African prince, who gave a thrilling account of the relation of the liquor traffic to his country, vividly portraying the result of sending rum to the heathen and showing the almost impotency of the missionaries to cope with the evils induced by its use. At the close of Beselow's remarks, Miss Rose Williams, one of Bishop Taylor's South American missionaries, sang a solo very sweetly. Then Mrs. C. B. Buell was introduced, "our own Mrs. Buell," as she is wont to be called by the white-ribboners of Connecticut, who conducted a parliamentary drill, which was of inestimable value to the workers who asked questions freely, and were helped thereby.

At the close of the morning, packed full of good things as it was, the audience scattered for dinner, but were soon ready to gather again for the children's meeting, which was conducted by Mrs. C. H. Fitz Gerald. The children crowded to the front seats, but many *older* children had been attracted and filled the back seats. After singing, the audience were invited to join in repeating the Lord's Prayer, which they did heartily, another hymn was sung, and then Mrs. H. B. Brown, the president of Middlesex county, was introduced and gave a series of experiments showing the nature of alcohol, giving many facts which she illustrated by the chemical processes going on. This was of much interest and profit to the little ones, who regretted that the meeting could not be prolonged. So crowded had this service been that it was arranged to hold a second one later in the afternoon, and the bright faces attested the satisfaction felt at the determination.

Mrs. Barney again took the platform and gave her new lecture, "Facts and Fancies." The morning Bible Reading had prepared us to appreciate the afternoon address, and we were not at all disappointed. The clear voice and sweet face that had moved the hearts of the people a few hours before, again brought to them rich thoughts and fine sentiments, and she carried all with her, as she related fact after fact concerning the cruelty of the liquor traffic to the helpless women and children of our land.

After a solo by Mrs. Randall, and a collection had been taken, a question-box was conducted by Mrs. Buell, and this proved to be just the thing of which the white-ribbon women were in need, and in the asking and answering of questions relating to the work of the union many knotty matters were smoothed out to the satisfaction of the workers.

While this exercise was held at the stand, the children had gathered at the Niantic House, where Mrs. Fitz Gerald was waiting for them, the fresh young voices joined gayly in singing, and then they listened to a recitation given by Miss Percie J. Smith, and one by Miss Etta Aston, both young ladies members of Loyal Legion, Company Q, at Rockfall, then Mrs. Fitz Gerald gave one of her attractive talks, which held the attention of the children closely to the end; after a short prayer the meeting was closed and the supper bell sounding, they quickly dispersed.

Many left the camp ground before the evening praise service at seven o'clock, which was followed by five minute speeches by prominent workers, but even those who were obliged to lose the closing meetings felt that they had had a rich feast of good things, the memory of which they will carry with them for many days.

There were several short speeches and incidents that it is impossible to put into this report and keep it within the limit of space. Among the prominent workers in the state were noticed Mrs. Forbes, president of the state W. C. T. U.; Mrs. M. M. Andrews, corresponding secretary; Mrs. F. P. Partridge, recording secretary; Mrs. S. K. Luce, treasurer; Mrs. H. B. Brown, president of Middlesex county; Mrs. C. H. Fitz Gerald, superintendent of juvenile work; Miss Jane Sharpe, superintendent of state and county fairs; Mrs. M. L. Bogue, superintendent of social purity work; Mrs. R. N. Stanley, editor of the *White Ribbon Banner*, and superintendent of colored work, also Mrs. Searles, of New York; Mrs. Buell, of Chicago; the Revs. Newell, Sheffield, Fiske and others.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY W. C. T. U.

The annual Temperance Day at Tylerville, August 20, was not as largely attended as usual, owing to the unpleasant weather of the morning, but the rain and clouds did not frighten everybody, therefore a moderate sized audience gathered. In the morning Mr. Wallace, of Springfield, Mass., gave a fine address, and in the afternoon Mrs. S. S. Fessenden, well known in New England, delighted all with her matchless words; her dignified bearing and finely chosen sentences gain a hearing whenever she rises to speak.

A children's meeting was held at noon, and was conducted by Mrs. H B Brown, who made a pleasing address illustrated by chemical experiments. The speaker's stand was artistically decorated, and the motto of the W. C. T U. occupied a prominent place. The dainty contribution baskets were well filled, and the W C T U. literature found a ready sale. Tylerville is one of the most beautiful places on the Connecticut River, and the Temperance Day exercises are well attended as a general thing.

DOINGS OF THE HELPERS.

Company Q of the Middlesex division of the Loyal Temperance Legion has for its special motto, "Help each other," and a more helpful band of young people it would be hard to find. Perhaps it is the influence of the motto that makes them work so harmoniously together.

August 2d and 3d they had Mrs Fitz Gerald, state superintendent of juvenile work, with them, and held two meetings, besides arranging to have her speak at the Sunday-school service. She gave three fine talks, the Legion bearing all the expense and arranging all the details.

August 16th the Legion had a successful lawn party to which they invited friends, and a very social afternoon was thus spent. Rev. W. W. Dowd, of Westchester, gave a short address, and remarks were made by several others present.

Sunday evening, August 31st, the Legion united with the Sunday-school in a Gospel Temperance service at which the leader and assistant leader, both under sixteen years of age, presided. The influence of the juvenile societies is being felt and appreciated; they are of incalculable benefit in fitting the young people to take the lead in temperance work in the years to come.

September 4th this same indefatigable band gave "Ye Hatchet Partie" to a good sized house, and it was a success. The bright young Georgiana Washington Hatchet, known in real life as Miss Etta Aston, did finely. Miss Aston is quite an elocutionist, and her clear voice added much to the attractiveness of the entertainment. All the participants acquitted themselves well, and the treasury indicates that their work was not in vain financially.

On the evening of Sept. 10th a Y was formed in Rockfall, "under a cloud," as regarded the weather, but with a bright prospect so far as interest was concerned. May the Y's be wise indeed.

M. Belle Smith,
Supt. Press Work.

EAST WASHINGTON.

W. C. T. U. ITEMS.

The long, bright summer days of this latitude, not cooled by rain or dew, are not conducive to work of any description. Many go to the mountains or the sea-shore, and public work must often be neglected or deferred in consequence.

In Walla Walla our union has held its regular sessions and met several times for sewing. Preparations are now being made for the county convention, and also for the Demorest contest.

Two weeks ago we were favored with a talk by Mrs. Lizzie H. Miller, of Arkansas City, Kansas. Mrs. Miller's topic was, "What I know about Prohibition in Kansas," and her eloquent presentation of facts and figures must have convinced the most skeptical among her hearers that "*prohibition does prohibit.*" The M. E. Church was crowded with an attentive audience who appeared to appreciate all that was said, and the W. C. T. U. were delighted with their sister white-ribboner from the prairie state. Mrs. Miller is expected to address the county convention next week.

Eastern Washington has some faithful workers, who, in spite of the summer heat, have added to the list of new unions since the close of the state convention. In addition to those already reported in The Union Signal new unions have been organized at Voorhees, Tekoa and Conlee City, and at five places in Lincoln county: Egypt, Wilbur, Harrington, Larene and also at Almira, where our faithful temperance apostle, Rev. E. B. Sutton, was assaulted and nearly killed by a saloon keeper, in June. A fine of *twenty-five dollars* was levied on the saloonkeeper in the justice's court, instead of turning the criminal over to the grand jury. Verily, women are needed in our courts of law, as well as by the hearthstones of the Nation.

The local unions are preparing to take part in the Northwest Exposition to be held in Spokane during October. A handsome quilt is to be among the nice things. Each local union is expected to contribute a block, and the whole quilt, after exhibition, is to be sold for the benefit of the state union.

A W. C. T. U. column is filled each week in several of our Washington papers, and the public kept informed of the progress of the work. The Walla Walla union supplies wall-pockets in the depot waiting room, and distributes in this way, many pages of temperance literature, tracts, and papers. The state penitentiary is located here, its massive walls and strong towers commanding a sightly position above the city. Our superintendent of jail and prison work secures hundreds of newspapers and tracts, and sends or takes them in for distribution among the unfortunate inmates, many of whom owe their present fate to the passion for strong drink.

Oh! how long will a Christian nation uphold this traffic in human souls, while hearts break and earth's bitter cry of anguish ascends to heaven? Somewhere and sometime must retribution swift and sure be meted out to every transgressor of God's righteous law.

Susie E. Foster,
Union Signal Reporter.

KANSAS.

A PROFITABLE CONVENTION.

The second district held its annual convention in Olathe, September 2 and 3, Mrs. L. B. Smith, president, presiding. We were favored with the presence of our state president, which was not only a help, but a joy to all. The convention was harmonious in every respect; much good counsel was given, resolutions adopted, and plans of work resolved upon, which, if carried out, will not only redound to our own good, but will make ours the "banner district."

The first evening was occupied with a lecture by Mrs. Rastall; it was replete with good, sound reasoning, and listened to by a large audience. The Demorest contest for the gold medal, which took place the last evening, was well attended, though the evening was dark and rainy.

And, now, last but not least, we must record our pleasant reception at the home of ex-Governor John P. St. John. Though it was raining very hard, nearly every delegate went to the noted home where they were cordially received by Mrs. and Miss St. John and were presented with a souvenir of the occasion in the form of a small photograph of Governor St. John tied with white and yellow ribbons. The Governor being away working for the cause which we all love, a telegram of cheer was sent him from the convention, by the hand of the tried and true Amanda Way, who had been in attendance at the convention and had helped us by many a helpful word.

If any other district can hold a pleasanter or more profitable convention than the second did, may our state president be there and tell us all through The Union Signal how it is done.

W. F. Bradford.

WISCONSIN.

State motto:—*What ought to be done, can be done.*

I wish to tell something of one of our noble W. C. T U women, the president of the sixth district, Mrs. Ella M. Phelps. She and her good husband keep a model hotel at Berlin. As a matter of course, no liquor or cigars are sold in the building. A friend who has visited there writes me as follows: "The cook in that hotel is a lady, refined and pretty, and you will find no better supply of all good things to eat in any home in the land than you will find there. Mr. Phelps is quite as noble and pleasant as his wife, and upholds her in all her good deeds. At eight o'clock, the family, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Phelps, all the hired help, whom Mrs. Phelps introduces as 'our helpers,' and any guests who wish to be present, gather in the private parlor where Mr. Phelps conducts family prayers." Who can measure the influence of such a home for the public as this?

The sixth district has just held a very interesting and helpful convention at Berlin, and Mrs. Phelps was elected president for the coming year.

We are very glad of the work recently done by the union at West Superior. They have been organized but a short time, but are doing grand service under the leadership of their brave president, Mrs. Maude Barkey. Soon after their organization they began to plan for a series of lectures by P. A. Burdick. They were offered the use of the state Y. M. C. A. tent on terms that were satisfactory, and accepted the offer.

Mrs. Barkey writes: "Sunday evening, August 3, Mr. Burdick began his work. The tent would seat seven hundred. We soon had to put a shed addition on each side, rolling the sides of the tent clear up, so that we could seat five hundred more. We hired Mr. Burdick in the first place for two weeks, but at the end of ten days we saw that it would be really wrong for us to let him go at the end of that time. It took so long to get the people warmed up. We kept him four weeks. Sunday nights every available bit of space would be full, giving him an audience of 1,300 or more. Mr. Burdick is most successful in this work. A lawyer by profession, before he gave his life to this work, an earnest Christian, a marvelous reader of human nature. He first got the people on his side, and then how he did lay down the law to them! A wonderful work has been done; 500 people signed the pledge; public sentiment is wondrously aroused. We have had some seventy names given

us as new members, active and honorary. Last evening a joint meeting was held to devise plans for carrying on this work so well begun. A committee was appointed to look up a location for a coffee house as near 3d street (which is nothing but saloons) as possible. Another committee was appointed to wait upon the mayor and ask why our laws regarding the closing of saloons on Sunday, and at eleven o'clock at night, are not enforced. Pray for us, that we may be given grace and courage. If it is possible, we mean to force the present administration to enforce the laws. If that cannot be done, we shall do our best to see that other men are put into office next spring, who will enforce the laws. We have engaged Mr. Burdick for the two last weeks in next March. Our city election is the first of April."

The union opened this campaign with $15 in their treasury. The campaign cost them $900, and they will have, when all their bills are paid, three or four times as much in the treasury as when they began. Thus their faith and courage have been rewarded.

EMMA J. CURTIS,
Special Correspondent.

IOWA.

GUTHRIE COUNTY CONVENTION.

The first quarterly convention of the W. C. T. U. met in the Presbyterian Church, at Casey, Sept. 10 and 11. The meeting was called to order by the president, Mrs. E. C. Pugh. Devotional exercises were conducted by Mrs. Hubbard, of Stuart, who read and talked very earnestly on the seventy-eighth Psalm.

After prayer and singing, Mrs. Treat, from Stuart, and Mrs. Grinnell, from Casey, were appointed a committee on credentials. Mrs. Treat then gave a very interesting talk on the Temperance Temple.

Wednesday evening we had a good meeting, which was opened with a praise service conducted by Rev. Mr. Deitrich, pastor of the M. E. Church, who also gave an earnest temperance talk, urging us to be more zealous in this great work. A paper was then read by Mrs. Boggs, of Guthrie Center, on "Scientific Temperance."

Mrs. Boggs is a devoted Christian worker, and presented a most excellent paper. A solo, by Mrs. Shotts, of Stuart, was sung. Mrs. Shotts is a fine singer, and her beautiful solos were appreciated by all. The president's address was listened to very attentively, and if her suggestions could be carried out, much more good might be accomplished

The morning session was called to order at nine o'clock, and devotional exercises led in an able manner by Miss Kate Hench, of Stuart. The report of the different unions was then in order. Stuart has the largest membership in the county; it is also the largest town. Mrs Chantry, of Casey, read a paper on, "Practical Temperance Work," which was good and showed how earnestly she is interested in the cause. It was decided that we have W. C. T. U. headquarters at the county fair and distribute temperance literature. The committee on resolutions then submitted the following:

1st. That our plans of work for the coming quarter be fully carried out, and that our temperance work be pushed with greater effort for "God and Home and Native Land."

2d. *Resolved*, That we return our thanks and appreciation for the kindness and hospitality of the Casey people toward us; to the Presbyterians for the use of their church; to the choir for their music, and to Mrs. Shotts, who has favored us with her beautiful solos.

3d. That we extend our sympathies to those of our W. C. T. U. sisters who are detained at home watching by their loved ones; and that we remember them in our prayers, that they may be able to say, "Not my will, but thine."

The convention accepted the invitation of the Guthrie Center union, to hold the next convention there in December.

HATTIE A. GENUNG,
County Sec.

OHIO.

CUYAHOGA COUNTY CONVENTION.

A Demorest silver medal contest opened the convention at Bedford, September 2. May Early, a colored girl, won the medal.

Wednesday, September 3, was a glorious day in every way. Mrs. Hammond had cause to congratulate the convention on the addition of five new unions, and over eighty members, mostly through her own efforts, too. The reports were all very favorable, especially the financial one, showing no lack, but something still left in our treasury.

Mrs. Rev. Brown, wife of the Baptist minister, and president of the Bedford union, welcomed the convention in a good discourse; Mrs. Purdy responded in her own peculiar manner, witty and wise. After a statement in regard to, and a discussion of Schools of Methods, it was voted to hold one at the next quarterly convention.

As Mrs. Terrell was absent, her report on the action of the International Sunday School convention on temperance lessons, was read by the secretary. Mrs. Millie A. Bell read a paper on "Unfermented Wine at the Sacrament," which was widely discussed, Mrs. Monroe making some pathetic points, telling her own wonderful experience. This brought out the fact that the Ladies Society of the Disciple Church where the convention met, meets yearly and makes their own "fruit of the vine."

A bountiful dinner refreshed the workers after the noon prayer. The afternoon session was called to order by Mrs. T. K. Doty. District work consumed some time, resulting in the election of Mrs. Hammond as district president, Mrs. Doty, treasurer, and Mrs. Bell as corresponding secretary.

A misunderstanding regarding district dues was settled satisfactorily, all funds remaining in the county treasury were equally divided between county and district. Mrs. Monroe's address made a deep impression. A vote of thanks was tendered Mrs. Foote for her fidelity both as county and district president.

The meeting adjourned to convene next time at the East End. A gold medal Demorest contest ended the convention in the evening, Miss Belle Henderson, of Newburg, bearing off the honors. Mrs. Gray presented the medal.

M. A. B.

BELMONT COUNTY ITEMS.

I have been doing press work for years for the W. C. T. U., and this is my first effort to speak through the National organ. Belmont county is one of the best counties in the state, and as beautiful as its name indicates. The La Belle river ripples softly along the feet of its eastern hills, and its western boundary nestles snugly against rugged Guernsey. It ships immense quantities of strawberries and small fruits, is noted for its fine nurseries, leads in the production of tobacco—"oh, the pity of it"!—and is famous for glassware. Mr. Thornton Rodefer, of Bellaire, the husband of our W. C. T. U. recording secretary, is one of our leading glass men, and a strong Prohibitionist.

This district, consisting of Belmont, Washington, Monroe and Guernsey counties, held its third annual convention at Bridgeport. We were glad to become acquainted with such women as Mrs. C. E. Walter, of Marietta, and her townswoman, Mrs. Addy. The New Matamoras women are as bright as new pins, too. They were not afraid to mingle the yellow ribbon with the white above their hearts.

Our own Belmont county has taken up only such departments as could be efficiently worked. Scientific temperance instruction, under the superintendency of Mrs. Anna E. Albert, has been faithfully attended to. More money was expended in this than in all others, consequently the work was better done. At an expense of $25 the Temperance Bulletin, prepared by Francis Leiter, has been distributed to all teachers in the county, and it is said that this instruction is more thoroughly given in this than in any other county in Ohio.

To-day my eight-year-old daughter, on her return from school, gave me the following account of her lesson in physiology: "The teacher told us our hearts were working all the time, and if we should take alcohol into our stomachs it would be just like whipping a trotting horse: it would break into a run and smash things. She told us to put our hands over our hearts and count how many times they beat in a minute; while we were all busy counting, Homer Brant, the funny black boy in the B class rolled up his eyes like he was awfully scared, and called out, 'Te-e-tcher! I hain't got any!' "

Next to scientific instruction, press work has been successfully carried on. I have been superintendent of this department, and therefore speak from knowledge There are eight papers published in the county A year ago no use had been made of them toward forwarding the interests of our organization. The columns of all are now open for our work, and our articles are gladly received. So far as I know, Mrs Hamilton, of Bellaire, is the only one who has assisted in press work, but another year I hope for better things. Press work has cost the county only one dollar and thirty cents for the year. All conventions have been promptly reported, each time in seven or eight papers, and many columns of original matter, editorials, squibs, etc., have appeared. Jail and prison work, under Mrs. Dr Alexander, of St. Clairsville, and social purity under Miss Belle Brown, of Mt. Pleasant, have received conscientious attention. A medal contest at the county seat closed the year's work, and won converts.

MARY TRUEMAN SPRINGER, *Press Supt.*

WASHINGTON

CONVENTION OF A NEW COUNTY.

The Pierce county W. C. T. U., organized in June through the efforts of our state organizer, Mrs. E. S. Moffat, held its second convention at Sumner, September 4 and 5. The nine unions of the county were represented by twenty-five delegates, to whom the ladies of the Sumner union gave most cordial greeting, and an earnest invitation to "come again."

The decision reached at the first convention to meet together quarterly, was strengthened by a unanimous vote; it being the prevailing sentiment that personal convenience must be sacrificed, if need be, in order to become more thoroughly acquainted with the W. C. T. U. work throughout the country, and to devise "ways and means" for prosecuting the work in our own county.

The fact that our county union has taken up a new line of work, was made prominent when the superintendent of evangelistic work among the hop-pickers made her report. The report from the White Shield Home, now doing its second year of saving work, was most encouraging. The duty of woman to lend a strong, helping hand to her tempted and erring sisters was emphasized. The address of Mrs. Moffat on Thursday evening was the means of strengthening the determination of the Sumner people to banish an original package saloon recently opened against the wishes of the citizens.

"God be with you till we meet again," was sung in parting; and some at least of those who had met together returned to their homes strengthened for more earnest work.

A DELEGATE.

MISSOURI.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY GATHERING.

During the last week of August a county convention of W. C. T. U. workers was held in Appleton City. Mrs. Lucy Wisker, of Osceola, county president, presided. The ladies were assisted by the following named ministers: Rev. Mr. Jones, of the M. E. Church, of Appleton City; Rev Mr. Mayon, of the Presbyterian Church, of the same place; Rev. Mr. Campbel, of Nevada, and Rev. Mr. Stevens, of Osceola. Mrs. Alice Williams, of Cameron, was with us and gave three addresses, which were highly appreciated by large audiences, as Mrs. Williams is much esteemed by Appleton people

Reports from the three unions of the county were read by the presidents, and proved that much energetic work had been done during the year. Papers on some of the different departments of our work were read by Mrs. Warden, of Osceola, and by Mrs. Gilson, Mrs. Sturtevant and Mrs. E. P. Williams, of Appleton City. The address of welcome was gracefully given by Mrs. Rev. Jones, and responded to by Mrs. Warden. The president's annual address was characterized by hopefulness and encouragement. Mrs. Wisker is a faithful worker and a good presiding officer, and has the efficient coöperation of her husband, who is an honorary member of our union.

Memorial services in honor of the late General Clinton B. Fisk, were observed on the last evening of the convention. Mrs. Alice Williams paid a thrilling tribute to his life and character, and was followed by Rev. Mr. Stevens who spoke with the feeling of a personal friend of General Fisk, as a citizen, soldier, philanthropist, and Prohibitionist.

The music furnished by the choir was of a superior character. A hymn composed by Mrs. Williams, and set to music by her daughter, was also sung at the convention. Resolutions indorsing the National union and all its principles and lines of work, were passed unanimously. Mrs. Wisker was reëlected county president; Mrs. Gilson, treasurer, and Miss Baker, of Lowrey City, corresponding secretary.

LOCAL PRESS SUPERINTENDENT.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY CONVENTION.

The fourth annual convention of San Luis Obispo county, met at Arroyo Grande, July 25, 1890, in the M. E. Church, Mrs. Runnels presiding. Devotional exercises were led by Mrs. Nelson, after which social interchange of thought was called for by the president, and was responded to by one or more members of each union present, and was profitable to all, as they spoke of their discouragements and hopes, and expressed firm faith in God as the great source from whence all our strength comes.

Each union in the county was represented except San Miguel and Oak Flat, and reports were received from each union except San Miguel.

Mrs. R. S. Brown, superintendent of prison and jail work, read a very interesting paper on that department. The noon hour of prayer was observed, after which the convention adjourned to partake of the bountiful lunch prepared by the ladies of the Arroyo Grande W. C. T. U.

The afternoon session brought the address of welcome, and responses by the presidents of the various unions represented, and the annual address of the county president. The following officers for the ensuing year were then elected: President, Mrs. Runnels; vice-president, Mrs. Nott; recording secretary, Mrs. Cook; treasurer, Mrs. Noys; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Hugh. Last year's superintendents of departments were retained, and the departments of evangelistic work and literature were added. Prohibition literature was freely distributed.

The evening brought several valuable papers, by Mrs. Barry on "Juvenile Work," Mrs. Carmikle on "Hygiene and Heredity," Mrs. Mansfield on "Scientific Temperance Instruction," and by Mrs. Rigdon on "The Present Outlook of Our Work." Rev. Mr. Holloway gave a short talk, and recitations by Miss Carrie Coleman and Gracie Nelson enlivened the evening The acquisition of eight active and five honorary members was one result of the convention.

MRS. R. M. COOK, *Rec. Sec.*

ILLINOIS.

COLES COUNTY.

In the Third Annual Prohibition Camp-meeting of Coles county, held at Charleston, Ill , Aug. 20th to 31st, the W. C. T. U. was given a day, Friday, Aug. 29th.

Mrs. Addie Northam Fields had the hour between nine and ten (as she had every day during the meeting) for her work of getting the children started right.

Devotional exercises at ten o'clock were followed by reports from each union in the county, and a paper by Miss Clara Parrish, district organizer, on "Y" work Miss Parrish always presents her work in such an enthusiastic way that only those who have un"wise"ly determined to have nothing to do with it can fail to respond.

The program for afternoon was as follows: Roll-call and response, "Why I am a W. C. T. U. Woman." Parliamentary drill; Question-box, conducted by Mrs. Helen M. Gougar. It was thought best to reverse the program, and there was such a thirst for knowledge of the "Aims and Objects," "Manners and Methods" of the W. C. T. U. that the entire afternoon was given up to that part of the program.

At close of the exercises by request Mrs. Gougar presented the "Temperance Temple" and took up a collection for it, amounting to $7.25.

Mrs. Harlan certainly has much to hope for from this day's gathering of her forces. Friday evening, Mrs. Gougar gave an address on "Municipal Suffrage for Illinois Women."

MARY ALLEN MCLAIN, *Co. Sec.*

ANOTHER COUNTY FAIR.

This week Hancock county held her annual agricultural fair, and amid the rush and business, the work of the W. C. T. U took a prominent part. Headquarters were secured in Art Hall, which was made beautiful by taste and ingenuity. A large supply of our temperance literature was given away by our county union through Mrs. Strader and her helpers. Flowers, banners, pictures and mottoes hung over the literature table; a jug decorated, "*A la Kentucky at the New Orleans Exposition*," stood upon a bracket near, and attracted a great deal of notice. In addition, we had a tent for W. C. T. U. lunch, where the most toothsome lunch was set, and coffee that seemed to be known of throughout the grounds, judging from the demand. The county W. C. T. U. gave premiums, one of $7 and the other of $3, for the best and second best essays on effects of alcoholics and tobacco on the human system. The first was won by Miss De Groot, of Augusta, the second by Miss Freeland, of Elvaton. The display of work done by public school teachers was very fine, and was one of the great attractions of the fair. After all our expenses were paid we realized a very nice sum of money, which will lift us out of debt and enable us to send a good check for "district special fund." We were treated with kindness and courtesy by every one. Friends assisted us who do not belong to the union. Two sent large baskets of grapes, and one arranged our tables

beautifully for us on Thursday. Good order reigned supreme. No drinking nor gambling places were allowed in the grounds. La Harpe, in this county, had temporary headquarters, which you will no doubt hear from. *

NINTH DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The W. C. T. U. of the ninth Congressional district held their annual convention at El Paso, September 15, 16 and 17. The conditions being favorable, a large attendance of accredited delegates was reported and the convention was one of unusual enthusiasm and profit. It was pronounced a miniature state convention in business done and interest awakened, and it is safe to say that W. C. T. U's in the district received a great impetus for the coming year. Reports given show a condition of general prosperity, and plans made for work give promise of greater activity in W. C. T. U. circles in the year to come.

A feeling of regret was occasioned by the removal of Mrs. Barbara Replogle Atkinson from the district which she has so acceptably served as president for three years. She came into the work a stranger but leaves it with many friends. During the three years of her presidency the ninth district came up to a much higher mark in W. C. T. U. matters than before. Mrs. Atkinson's mantle falls upon the shoulders of Mrs. Helen E. Wright, of Watseka, who comes into the work highly recommended by Mrs. Rounds, our state president.

Mrs Helen Rice, of Boston, National superintendent of juvenile work, was present on the last evening of the convention and gave an address of great sweetness and power on "Our Responsibility to the Child in the Midst." Mrs. Rounds was also present and gave one of her characteristic addresses.

A parliamentary drill, conducted by Miss Emily Shedd, of Forest, was a feature of the program much enjoyed by the convention, the members of which entered heartily into the fine play afforded by the motion that a Temperance Temple be built in the ninth district. After a vain struggle to choose the site (second only to the World's Fair difficulty) the matter was left unsettled by a call for the order of the day.

Narcotics, Mrs. Sarah E. Wood, Odell; Scientific Temperance Instruction, Mrs. M. L. Brumback, Odell; Women on School Boards, Mrs. Blanche Vivian, Grant Park; Doing Good, Mrs. Lillie Martin, Sparland; Barriers to Success, Mrs. Deams, Sheldon; Our Girls and their Mothers, Mrs. Anna Vail, Momence, and Physical Culture and Dress Reform, Mrs. Ella Van Buskirk, Odell; were a few of the choice papers on an exceptionally good program.

Special interest rests in the appointed Membership Crusade Day, Saturday, September 27, when every woman in the land is to be invited to join the ranks of the "Home Protectionists." Through the heroic efforts of that day the membership of the organization must surely be doubled the country over.

LUCY PAGE GASTON.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The annual convention of the nineteenth district was held at Mt. Vernon (of cyclone fame) September 1, 2, and 3. The opening session Monday, at 7:30 p. m., was under the direction of the Y girls of the district. Miss Lucy Johnson, district superintendent, presided with ease. Rev. Thiele gave the address of welcome. The address of the evening was given by our able state superintendent of Y work, Miss Mary Cowen. She completely captured the audience. Rev. C. H. Fields paid a glowing tribute to consecrated young womanhood in his collection speech. A male quartette of unusual ability furnished excellent music.

The program as published was carried out on time, and nearly all the speakers reported a great advance in work done in the different lines, especially scientific temperance, county fairs, and finance. The district is out of debt, has met the full $100 for state work, and has some money left to begin the work for the coming year. The convention decided to ask each union in the district to raise for state and district work a sum equal to $1 per member, and send out their president for constant work in the field.

Mrs. M. C. Board was unanimously reëlected district president; Mrs. F. M. Hibbits, corresponding secretary; Miss E. D. Martin, recording secretary; Mrs. E. J. Hall, treasurer. Superintendents were appointed for thirteen lines of work. Never were prospects brighter for this district. With fifteen women writing to the unions, Mrs. Board traveling most of the time, and the help we hope for from Mrs. Rounds, Miss Cowen and others, we'll not need much longer to be called the "Poor old Nineteenth."

Mrs. L. S. Rounds was present two days, and with her wise and earnest words of instruction to the women, and her stirring and logical public addresses, did very much to make this the best convention the district has ever held.

We feel sure the influence of the brave, strong words of these consecrated women will live on forever.

SECRETARY.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Delaware W. C. T. U. will hold its annual convention at Dover, Del., October 15, 16 and 17. An interesting program has been arranged. Mrs. Woodbridge will address the mass-meeting on Thursday evening, the 16th.

MRS. MARY L. COX, *Cor. Sec.*

STATE CONVENTIONS.

Illinois, Rockford,	October	7- 9
New York, Elmira,	"	7- 9
Indiana, Terre Haute,	"	10-14
Iowa, Des Moines,	"	14-17
Massachusetts, Worcester,	"	15-17
Delaware, Dover,	"	15-17
Rhode Island, Central Falls,	"	16——
Virginia, Norfolk,	"	21-22
Ohio, Chillicothe,	"	21-24
South Carolina,	"	23——
Connecticut, New Haven,	"	28-30
Maine, Portland,	"	——

Official Communications.

DAY OF PRAYER.

October 29th has been set apart by the general officers as a Day of Prayer for the National Convention, and a program promised for the day's exercises.

A request has come to us from the Nebraska W. C. T. U., that the struggle in that state for the prohibitory amendment be also remembered upon that day.

Next week there will appear in THE UNION SIGNAL a full program for the day, part of which will be especially given to the Nebraska campaign.

It is our hope that all over our land our unions will observe the day, and so far as possible, secure the coöperation of all pastors and churches. Certainly that part of the program relating to the work in hand in Nebraska must appeal to the Christian people, and they should be invited to take part.

See to it that notices are given in all churches, and inserted in all the papers, and be ready to use the program in the same way when it shall appear in THE UNION SIGNAL. Extra copies of the program will be struck off and can be obtained by sending a two cent stamp to National Headquarters, 161 La Salle street, Chicago.

Chicago, Sept. 26th. CAROLINE B. BUELL.

RAILROAD RATES.

The usual one and one-third railroad rates will be granted to delegates and visitors attending the National Convention at Atlanta. Special excursions are being arranged for at different points, at which special rates will be given. The following ladies have kindly consented to act as my aids in arranging for such excursions:

Mrs. Ellen M Everett, 36 Bromfield street, Boston; Mrs. Caroline Woodward, Seward, Nebraska.

I shall personally conduct an excursion from Chicago, in which I hope delegates and visitors from the Northwest will join. Fuller particulars as to the roads giving reductions, and time granted, will be given in THE UNION SIGNAL as soon as complete arrangements are made.

Chicago, Sept. 27 HELEN L. HOOD, *Supt.*

WORK AMONG COLORED PEOPLE.

As the time is now approaching for our annual reports, will you please furnish me with any items of information from the department of colored work, North and South? I have spent several months South since our annual meeting, although I did not know, till near the close of my southern tour, that the South had been included in my work. I found in the South a field of interest and encouragement, open doors, hospitable homes, and receptive hearers. A field which if cultivated in the spirit of the all-inclusive Christ, may yet yield the nation a harvest of good fruit Perhaps it is rather early to expect very much in the way of permanent unions either North or South among the colored women. The masses of the colored women have not had a generation since slavery to straighten their hands from the hoe, and grasp the pen, and to have purchased leisure from the cares of maternity and bread-winning, to have accomplished very much purely benevolent work outside the pressure of their own home and church work, or to have developed a perseverance of character, and persistence of effort which may characterize others whose lines have fallen in more pleasant places. The failure of unions once formed to exhibit healthy growth, may have been discouraging to some who have worked in this department, but if we look beyond the facts of the present to the antecedents of the race, the ignorance, poverty, and social contempt which has fallen to our lot, we need not be surprised if there is a failure of enthusiastic uprising to carry on any reform outside of distinctive church and home work. Perhaps this department is among the hardest to fill in some parts of the country, with earnest, consecrated, capable women, either white or colored, and yet might not a good work be effected by forming Loyal Temperance Legions among the children, or inviting them into Legions already formed, and organizing mothers' and social purity meetings among the women, and using the home as a moral lever in uplifting the race, and striving to have it one of the "provinces of God's kingdom" where they may plant their strongest batteries against the crime and curse of the liquor traffic? Please do not fail to let me hear from all parts of the country of the progress of the work, and if any unions desire my services, write to 1006 Bainbridge street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Yours in the work, F. E. W. HARPER, *Supt.*

A WORLD'S W. C. T. U. EVANGELIST.

Mrs. Elizabeth Wheeler Andrew, long associated with the editorial corps of THE UNION SIGNAL, has been appointed an evangelist of the World's W. C. T. U., and has gone to England in this capacity. It is hoped that Mrs. Andrew may make the tour of the world under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., and she is warmly commended to white-ribboners in all lands as a woman of rare gifts and culture, a fervent Christian, and a zealous worker for God, Home and Humanity.

FRANCES E. WILLARD,
Pres. World's W. C. T. U.

En route in Nebraska, Sept. 18, 1890.

RECEIPTS FOR TEMPERANCE TEMPLE.

Indiana—Marion: W. L. Leufestey, Mrs. M. C. Mead, Mrs. C. W. Neal, Mrs. P. Hall, Mrs. H. Thomburg, Mrs. E. Wright, Mrs. J. L. Thompson, Nathan Cogshell, J. and A. Teale, Mrs. P. Motter, Baby Band, Loyal Temperance Legion, $1 each; Deer Creek: Mrs. E. Cogshall, B. L. Shugart, M. R. Elliott, $1 each; others, Marion and Deer Creek, $6; Fairmount: Mrs. L. Rush, $5; Lena Crilley, C. R. Small, 50 cents each; Oak Ridge: Mary Rich, 50 cents; Mary Bond, 75 cents; Bethel: Jennie Neal, $1; Lucina Steres, 50 cents; Mary Mart, 25 cents; others, $11; La-Porte: Baby Band, $2.50; per Mrs. A. V. Woodward, $22.

Iowa—Monona, Mrs. A. A. Young, $1; Spencer: W. C. T. U., $5; Albion: W. C. T. U. and Baby Band, $5,-05; Marathon: W. C. T. U., $5; Danville: Ida Mix, $5; North Liberty: Mrs. Eliza Ault, $3; Oskaloosa: per Mrs. M. S. Dickson, $5.80.

Indian Territory—Eufaula: Mrs. Sarah Coodey, $1.50.

Kansas—Baldwin; W. C. T. U.; $5; Chanute: Julia and Ruth Alexander, $4; Carlton: W. C. T. U., $1; Coolidge: Mrs. Dockstader and Miss Roberts, $2; Clay Center: Mrs. M. E. Bennett, $2.

Kentucky—Millersburg: Graham and Mary Smedley, $1; Louisville: Mrs. S. M. Barr, $1; Grant's Lick: Mrs. J. E. Darlington, $2; Lexington: G. M. Brooks, $3.65.

Maine—Presque Isle: W. C. T. U., $6; Thomaston: Mrs. S. Whitcomb, $4; Portland: Mrs. J. E. McDowell, $1; Waldsboro: W. C. T. U., $1.

Massachusetts—North Adams: W. C. T. U., $2; Falmouth: per Mrs H. C. Davis, $6.50; West Newton: Ellen I. Waite, $6; Adams: W. C. T U., $3; Holyoke: W. C. T. U., $25; Brocton: Mrs M. L. Reed, $5; Springfield: Mrs. M. M. Hall, 50 cents; Lawrence: W. C. T. U., $5; Dorchester: W. C. T U., $1; E. G. Ives, $1.50; Plymouth: W. C. T. U., $1; Wellesley College: Christian Association, $20.

Michigan—Centreville: D. P. Peeke, $1; Schoolcraft: Y. W. C. T. U., $2; Decatur: W. C. T. U., $1; Second District W. C. T. U., $100; Albion: Mrs. L. L Ostrom, $5; Kalamazoo: W. C. T. U., $10; Ionia: Mrs E A. Kennedy, $50; Pittsford: Carrie Tolford, $3.75; Mrs M F. Cutler, $4; Ballards: Baby Band, $2 20; W. C T U, $4.20; Epsilon: W. C. T. U., $2; Hudson: W. C. T. U., $5; West Le Roy: W. C. T. U., $3.25.

Minnesota—Ellsworth: W. C. T. U., $4.05; Minneapolis: Lucy Hayes W. C. T. U, $6; Mrs. E. A. Russell, $5; Oxford: W. C. T. U., $2.25; Elmore: Y. W. C. T. U., $10; Wasioja: Loyal Temperance Legion, $3.30; Rushford: W. C. T. U., $11.35; Duluth: Mrs. A. W. Bradley, $25; Leavenworth: Hobart W C. T. U, $1.75; Rushford: Mrs. Lars Norem, $100; Lake Crystal: W. C. T. U., $5.50; Lake City: W C. T. U., Loyal Temperance Legion and Baby Band, $31 50; St. Charles: W. C. T. U. and Band of Hope, $5.63.

Missouri—Lone Cedar: W. C T. U. and Loyal Temperance Legion, $3.50; Maryville: W. C. T. U., $13; Truxton: Mrs. J. M B. Gilmore, Gladys Gilmore, Helen E. Babcock, $1 each; Kansas City: Anna M. Jones, $1 25; Rochester: Amelia F. Ruby, $1; St. Louis: Clara Holliday, $4; Evelyn: Mrs. E. J. Thomas, $10.50; Brookfield: Baby Band, $10.50; Mt. Vernon. W C T. U., $1; Kansas City: W C T U, East Side, $2.32; Burlington Junction: W. C. T U., $4.08.

Mississippi—Edwards: W. C. T. U , $1.75.

Nebraska—Inland: Ada Helen Smith, $1; Lincoln: Baby Band, $1.60; Omaha: Mrs. J. B. Nelson, $5.50; Hansen: W. C. T. U., $3.25; Rulo: W C T U., $1.17; Plainview: Baby Band, $5.

New Hampshire—Tamworth: Mrs. E. S. Jackson, $1; Lake Village: Mrs. H. Tucker, $1; Concord: Irving Gray, $1.

New Jersey—Long Branch City: I. Robins, $1; Merchantville: Mrs. J. T. Brien, $3.50; Rosenhayn: Cherub Band, $2; W. C. T. U., 50 cts; Loyal Temperance Legion, 50 cts; Baby Band, 30 cts.

New York—Millville: 33 cts; Waverly: Colored Sunday-school, $1; Central Park: Z. E. and Amy Gray, $3 75; Middleburg: Mrs. H. D. Wells, $4.65; Burke: Miss F. I. Looker, 50 cts; Holley: per Mrs. Jas. Mallory, $3.50; Rossville: Gustave Rose, $5; Auburn: per Mrs. S. C. Crosman, $1; Elmira: W. C. T. U., seventh ward, $1; Wellsville: Mrs. Mary F Macken, $12; Mt. Vernon: W. C. T. U , $3; Waverly: Miss Rita Lowman, $1; Livonia Station: R. R. Barber, 10 cts; Canton: W. C. T. U., and Baby Band, $11.05; East Buffalo: Mrs L. A. Stevenson, $5; Lockport: Baby Band, $5.40; Warsaw: Baby Band and W. C. T. U., $32.50; Batavia: W. C. T. U., No. 2, $5; Webster: W. C. T. U., $4.50.

Ohio—Sardis: Baby Band, $2 20; Woodstock: Mrs. C. Martin, $1; Berea: W. C. T. U., $4.48; Mrs. J. F. Smith, $1; Martin's Ferry: Mrs. A. M. Wood, 50 cts; Berlinville: in memoriam, Mrs. Rachel Harris, $5; ——: Cash, $25; Gano: Mrs. S. Shepherd, $3.12; Hillsboro: Loyal Temperance Legion, $5; Highland Co.: W. C. T. U., $25; Mt. Sterling: W. C. T. U., $1; Canton: Loyal Temperance Legion, $10; Stryker: Mrs. P. A. Gaines, $2.35; Cadiz: Mrs. D. Cunningham, $1; Texas: Mrs. M. M. Durbin, 25 cts.; Wayne Co.: W. C. T. U., $4; Oak Shade: W. C. T. U., $5; Swanton Tp.: W. C. T. U., $5.25; Wellsville: Mrs. Lide Aten, $1; Athens: W. C. T. U., $6; Morning Sun: W. C. T. U., $2.50.

Oregon—Helix: W. C. T. U., $1.75; Ashland: Loyal Temperance Legion, $3.95.

Pennsylvania—Sewickley: E. H. Wilkins, 25 cts; Elderton: Mrs. C. M. Jackson, $1.25; Mercersburg: W. C. T. U., $1.20; Brownsville: W. C. T. U., $2.25; Philadelphia, A friend, $5; Berch Creek: W. C. T. U., $6.77; West Philadelphia: W. C. T. U., $5; Lonestown: Mary McClain, $1; Factoryville: Y W. C. T. U., $2; Rochester: W. C. T. U., $1; Darby; W. C. T. U., $3.61; Miles Grove: Mrs. M. Spangler, $1; Idlewood: Loyal Temperance Legion, $2.17; Indiana: W. C. T. U. and Loyal Temperance Legion, $10.60; Millville: W. C. T. U. and Loyal Temperance Legion, $1.64; Avoca: W. C. T. U., $5.50.

Tennessee — St. Bethlehem: W. C. T. U., $1; McKenzie: W. C. T. U., $11.40; Dayton: S. A. Chace, $1.

Texas—Kerrville; Mrs. Clara Candlin, $5.

Vermont—W. Wardsboro: W. C. T. U., $1.75; St. Johnsbury: R. Ward, 10 cts; Weston: W. C. T. U., $1; N. Springfield: Mrs. A. C. James, $5; So. Ryegate: Mrs. Canfield, $1.50; Mrs. Bone, $1.50; Mrs. Doe, $3.65.

Washington—Aberdeen: Mrs. R. Angelo, $1.

Wisconsin — New London: W. C. T. U., $1.50; Mukwonago: per A. C. Hollister, 60 cts.; Fox River: W. C. T. U., School Dist. No. 9, $2.60; Rib Lake: W. C. T. U., $3; Lodi: W. C. T. U., $10.25; Spencer: Mrs. G. I. Follett, $1; Sharon: Baby Band, $4.80; Lucy Miller; Massagawega, 20 cts.

Mrs. Evelyn Graham, Winnipeg, Manitoba, $1. A well-wisher, $6.

One hundred dollars, credited to Mrs. Phebe Avery, Galesburg, Ill., should have been credited to W. C. T. U., Galesburg. ESTHER PUGH.

Compound Oxygen has been before the public for twenty years. It has passed its period of probation, been "tried, and not found wanting." We have treated over 50,000 patients in various parts of the world. An International Congress of our patients, each speaking in his own tongue, would rival the scene at the Tower of Babel. All this, we are proud to say, has been accomplished not by any species of charlatanry. We never have professed to cure all cases of disease, nor to warrant a cure in any case. We simply present the testimony of those who have tried it. We have their permission to refer you to them, if you desire further information

Send for our brochure of 200 pages, a treatise on Compound Oxygen, its discovery, mode of action, and results, and you will find a record of cures in many chronic cases, with well attested testimonials. Sent free. Address DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., or 120 Sutter Street, San Francisco, California.

Publisher's Notes.

A Lithograph Worth Having.

We will have ready in the latter part of October a lithograph of the Temple in the exact colors as it will appear, together with a handsome portrait of Mrs. Carse. The effect of the picture is most excellent. Every one wants to know how the Temple will appear, and will appreciate the portrait of Mrs. Carse, the one who has planned so grandly and executed her plans so bravely. There will be a great demand for these pictures. We will send one postpaid for 25 cents, or five in one package, $1.

To Get One Free.

Send us one new subscription for THE UNION SIGNAL with $1, or,

Four three months subscriptions at 25 cents each, ($1 in all) or,

Ten five week trial subscriptions at 10 cents each ($1 in all).

The corner-stone of the building will be laid Saturday, Nov. 1st, and the next issue of THE UNION SIGNAL, Nov. 6, will be known as the Temple number. Send for extra numbers of that issue. All your friends will be interested in the account of the laying of the corner-stone, and it will be a good time to get the trial subscriptions.

More Vigorous!

Can we have it? A more vigorous policy as regards subscriptions for *The Young Crusader?* The Sunday-school edition is doing well, but the semi-monthly edition is not. Suppose you think of six children who get little or no reading of this kind; suppose you send 25 cents for six months subscription for each of the six—$1.50; suppose you could follow those papers into those families? Keep this matter in mind. Why isn't such a gift far better than a Christmas card or booklet that is merely pretty? Remember we have had to make one change in publishing this paper; don't force us to another!

FAIR

Don't forget it. Use it liberally in August, September and October. Extra good for use at all gatherings of farmers.
Do something!

PRICES.

10 copies .....$ .20
100 " 1.70
1,000 " 14.00
All prepaid, Address
W. T. P. A. 161 LaSalle St.

NUMBER.

"Why One Woman

Wants to Vote," by Ella G. Ives, is the title of National Leaflets No. 43. Here are some of the reasons:

1st. Because I am a human being.
2d. Because I am a woman.
3d. Because I am a Christian.

But we cannot here give the cogency of the reasoning deducted from the above. National Leaflet No. 42 is on the same subject and gives "Twelve Reasons why Women want to Vote," by Alice Stone Blackwell, and still another (No. 44) is by Mrs. S. S. Fessenden, Superintendent of the Department of Franchise, "The Letter Killeth, the Spirit Maketh Free," and is a plea against the literalism in enforcing Paul's command, "Let your women keep silence in the churches," where his other commands, "Use a little wine," "Greet one another with a holy kiss," are not so enforced. But here are three bright, short and very much to the point suffrage leaflets. For 10 cents you can have 10 sent you assorted, for 90 cents, 100. "Seem 's if" it would pay to start these pages out? Some need, at least?

A Kindly Word from a Minister.

MR. GEO. C. HALL, *Dear Sir:*—Your very courteous letter of inquiry concerning my purpose with reference to THE UNION SIGNAL for 1891 is at hand, and is so kindly put that it seems to me to deserve more than the mere *yes* or *no* on the card address. Your valuable paper has become a helpful and welcome guest, and I do not want to lose its visits. It was sent me by some member of my church without my knowledge of the donor, and should the gift be renewed during the coming year, I shall be saved the necessity of subscribing for it myself, which I assuredly will, yes, MUST, if no other does it for me, for a *necessity* the paper has become to me. Hold me responsible, therefore, should my unknown friend not renew for me, and believe me in complete and hearty sympathy with you in your fight against the Goliath of the age. Yours truly,

REV. J. E. W.

It costs nothing. Would readers of this paper like a copy of one of the most complete cook books ever published? 536 pages, 2,000 recipes, in flexible waterproof cover—one of the very best works on cookery. More than half a million copies now in use. It costs $1.75 at bookstores. Send a 2-cent stamp and your address to the Buckeye Publishing Co., Minneapolis, Minn., and they will tell you how to get it free.

Beecham's Pills cure Sick Headache.

Van Houten's Cocoa. Delicious, made instantly.

Harvest Excursions—Pennsylvania Lines.

Half rates, Chicago to the South; tickets on sale Oct. 14th. Call at City Ticket Office, 65 Clark St

Happy indeed are the homes which contain "Garland" Stoves and Ranges.

MR. ALFRED ROBINSON, Wilson, N. C., says: "I have used Bradycrotine since I first heard of it, and it has always given instant relief from Headache."

MR. J. C. WEAVER, Macon, Ga., says: "I have given Bradycrotine to other persons, and have never yet seen a case of Headache it would not cure promptly."

Sioux City Corn Palace.

Sept. 25 to Oct. 11, 1890.

What is a Corn Palace?

The Sioux City Corn Palace—and there never was a corn palace outside of Sioux City—is a palace covered and embellished, as with tapestry, outside and inside, with products of the field, corn predominating, ingeniously and fancifully arranged. In building the palace a large structure is first erected of lumber, of a shape that will carry and show to advantage the multiform decorations with which it is to be adorned. It is in form lofty, with broken lines, pinnacles, buttresses, bridges, gables, ornamental windows, etc.

Over every inch of this wooden surface are laid corn, and kindred plants, in architectural harmony, in a multiplicity of designs. The corn is employed in the stalk, the ear, the kernel, and even the husk has its decorative uses. All the grains and grasses of the field lend themselves to the beautifying of the palace. The walls are covered on the outside with ears of corn, cut lengthwise or crosswise, and nailed on in geometrical figures or other designs. The various colors of the cereal permit of a wide range of shading and coloring, while its artistic possibilities, developed from year to year in building the palace, admit of the production of effects that are as startling as pleasurable.

High over the entrance of the palace of 1889 was King Corn's crown as the nucleus of a sunburst, while below was the national flag in graceful folds—all wrought in vari-colored corn as true and as beautiful as if painted by an artist-brush. The roof is overlaid with corn-leaves. Pinnacles and columns are capped with the sorghum plant, or with grains and grasses. The iridescent walls, seen from a near distance, seem to be a rich mosaic of polished woods, while with the

"Banners, yellow, glorious, golden,"

that

"From its roof-tree float and flow,"

the palace enraptures the beholder as one who looks upon a cloud-painted mansion that may dissolve before his eyes.

The interior work is finer and more elaborate. Here the kernel of the corn is largely employed, producing amazing and lovely effects. On the walls are wrought pictures, illustrating farm scenes, legendary and nursery tales, etc., with a fidelity that is calculated to raise a doubt that the material employed is the homely utilitarian growth of Western farms. Frescoes and flowers, figures of persons and animals, draperies, and thousands of surprising and beautiful things are made of field plants, for the delight of the visitors to the palace, whose astonishment is succeeded by admiration of the genius that conceived and developed so much of art and beauty from such homely fabrics as are employed.

For full particulars of lowest excursion rates and most scenic route, call on or write to

W. A. Thrall,
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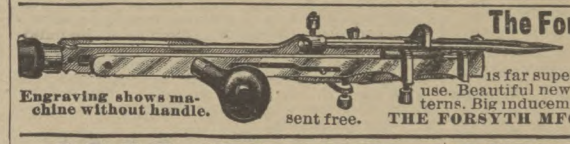

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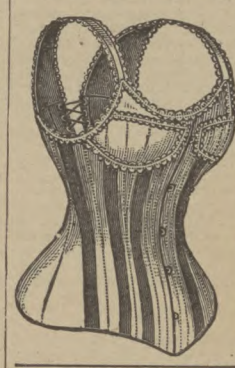

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Publisher's Dep't.

The Convention Daily.

We have not made the usual announcements regarding the Convention Daily because of the difficulty experienced in getting the proper facilities away from our own plant to print so large a paper in so short a time. We have decided, however, on the following plan: A daily will be issued at Atlanta (five issues) subscription, fifteen cents, or five cents per copy It will be entirely a written-up report and not, as heretofore, a stenographic one. The place, the people, the convention, church, the programs, personnel of the speakers, etc , etc., will make up the paper There will be no premium, and we will not attempt to mail each day's paper by itself, but all mail orders will be sent after the convention has closed, and as soon as possible after the fifth session is over. In addition to this paper we will print an exact stenographic report of all the proceedings within a week or ten days after the close of the convention (providing we get 1,000 orders for the same) at 25 cents each We prefer that orders be sent for the stenographic report rather than for the dailies, but if any wish to order both they can remit 40 cents, and if the 1,000 orders are not reached for the stenographic report we will return the 25 cents. After four years' hilly experience in running a daily at the conventions we have evolved the above plan as being the most satisfactory to all concerned. This announcement is to appear in each issue of THE UNION SIGNAL until November 6. We recapitulate the offers to make them as plain as possible.

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Five issues to be mailed in one package on November 18 or 19, $ .15.

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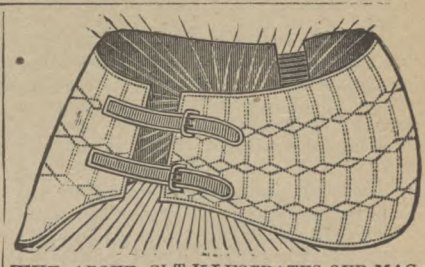

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Signal Notes.

THE Woman's Industrial Union, of Vienna, supports sixteen schools, attended by 1,666 pupils; the union has about eight hundred members and is worth $70,000.

IF Brother Paul were preaching now, he would give Sister Willard half his time whenever he spoke, even if it were on Mars Hill. Paul was too smart a man to reject the help of the women of our day from the pulpit. The only trouble with Paul was that Gamaliel did not keep a "mixed" school. With such a job of work to do as to convert 1,500,000,000 people—more than half of them men, too—Paul would take all the help he could get.—*Senator Blair.*

THE *Golden Rule* gives this receipt for a minister. It is as good in the pews as in the pulpit.

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PRESIDENT CARTER, of Williams College, is a very practical Prohibitionist. The town authorized the granting of two liquor licenses, but time passed on and no places for the sale of liquor were opened. Investigation showed that President Carter had quietly bought the two licenses and thus prevented the legal sale of liquor in the town.

THE Empress of Germany, like other European ladies of position, dresses with extreme plainness for church. She wears, usually, a wool walking dress, wool jacket or ulster, a simple round hat and dark gloves, and is so inconspicuous a person that but for her place in the royal pew of the great Domkirche she would be supposed to be some young country matron on a visit to the city, rather than the wife of the Emperor.

MRS. THEODORE IRVING, the founder of the original "Order of the King's Daughters," is the widow of a nephew of Washington Irving. The order was instituted seventeen years ago in Dr. Irving's school in Canada, the badge being a little silver cross, and the motto "In His Name." The present membership is reckoned by hundreds of thousands.

THE Chinese government has recently indemnified the Presbyterian Board of Missions to the extent of over $1.000 for property destroyed by a mob in 1885, in the Province of Kwong Sai, China.

A FEW days before his assassination, Abraham Lincoln, in a letter to a friend, said: "It has indeed been a trying hour for the republic, but I see in the near future a crisis arising which unnerves me, and causes me to tremble for the future of my country. As the result of the war, corporations have been enthroned, and an era of corruption in high place will follow, and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands, and the republic is destroyed. I feel at this time more anxiety for the safety of my country than ever before—even in the midst of the war. God grant that my fears may prove groundless."

MISS SARAH AMELIA SCULL, who went to Greece to study archeology, made her own photographs and is going out to lecture on classical subjects, was so successful in her photograph work that all her Delphi views and the Apollo sets have been purchased by Professor Charles Eliot Norton for the art department of Harvard University.

THE *True Light*, a paper published at Lahore, India, says: "A remarkable woman is Miss Joanna Baker, who has just succeeded her father in the chair of the Greek language and literature at Simpson College, Iowa. We are informed that she was only four years old when she began the study of Greek, and that at eight she could read Xenophon with great ease, while at fourteen she compiled a lexicon of the *Œdipus Tyrannus*, and at sixteen was a college tutor of Greek. Add to this the facts that Mrs. Butler, who is so widely known throughout England as Miss Agneta Ramsay, is editing *Herodotus*, and Miss J. Harrison is preparing annotations upon *Pausanias*, and it would seem as if women have a peculiar aptitude in the acquisition of language. It is generally admitted that women are quick in picking up a foreign tongue when urged by the necessity of foreign travel, but the facts cited would seem to prove that they have powers second to none in mastering all the niceties of a dead language as well."

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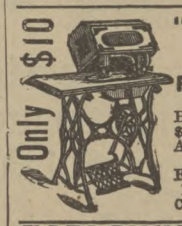

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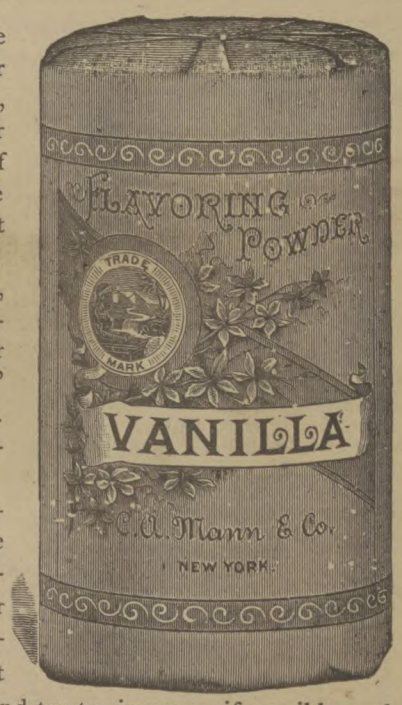

This month we're going to write about Constancy or Faithfulness. Queer subject for Flavoring Powders, you say, but keep right on reading, and find our meaning. We're forcibly reminded of our subject every time we take up the SIGNAL and see "Mention this paper" at the bottom of the page.

Day after day, week succeeding week, and month following month, with the orders for our Powders, we read, "Saw your advertisement in THE UNION SIGNAL."

Hardly ever an order without it. Here's faithfulness which is very gratifying to an advertiser.

It shows a solid, careful class of readers, who don't go blundering through the world as too many do. But the faithfulness don t end here. It extends to our laboratory. We're just as particular today in making our Powders as when first made,—look out for every little detail, and try to improve, if possible, and we are being rewarded. Now, reader, you can't appreciate what we're writing about if you've never seen the article, and if such is the case, don't wait any longer, but buy a bottle from your grocer. If he can't supply you, send us 50 cents, and receive by mail a 1-ounce bottle each of Lemon and Vanilla to try. The Holidays are swiftly coming. Some gifts for the dear ones are already in your mind. A little extra money is never unwelcome; send for our circular. "Attention, Workers," and learn how a tidy sum can easily be made.

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THE UNION SIGNAL

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WORLD'S AND NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

"THOU HAST GIVEN A BANNER TO THEM THAT FEAR THEE; THAT IT MAY BE DISPLAYED BECAUSE OF THE TRUTH."

Vol. XVI.—No. 41.] CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, October 9, 1890. [Price $1.50 per Year.

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SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Dr. George B. Cheever died Wednesday at Englewood, N. J.

George Bancroft, the historian, celebrated his ninetieth birthday last Friday.

The first Episcopal Training School for Deaconesses was opened in New York last week.

A $5,000,000 tin plate factory is to be built in Baltimore and one almost as large in Chicago.

Miss Mildred Lee, appointed one of the lady managers of the Columbian Exposition, from Virginia, has declined.

The decrease in the bonded debt of the government for September was $43,316,240, said to be the greatest monthly decrease ever made.

Nearly $8,000,000 in duties were paid at the New York custom house last week, on goods rushed in to escape the higher duties of the new tariff.

Joseph Cook and Mrs. Cook visited this office on their way to the meeting of the American Board at Minneapolis, whence they go to Oregon.

More than $60,000 of the $100,000 needed to establish a Woman's Medical College in connection with Johns Hopkins University has been raised

October 2 a fire broke out at Sydney, New South Wales, and spread so rapidly that over $6,000,000 damage was done before the flames were subdued.

A memorial bust of Alexander Lyman Holly, the distinguished metallurgist was unveiled at the British Iron and Steel Institute, New York, last week.

President Harrison attended the reunion of his old brigade at Galesburg, Ill., Wednesday, and while there laid the corner-stone of Alumni Hall, Knox College.

The Manitou cog railway to the top of Pike's Peak is completed; its length is nine miles, with a total ascent of 7,500 feet, the height reached is 14,200 feet above sea level.

In recognition of her work for social purity, the International Purity Conference, held at Stockholm, Sweden, last month, appointed Miss Willard a member of its executive committee.

Leading colleges and universities have opened unusually full; Harvard and Yale each welcomed a freshman class of four hundred, and Michigan University received the largest freshman class in its history.

The Wisconsin Grand Lodge of Good Templars, in session at Madison last week, showed an increase of 2,188 members in subordinate lodges, and 5,008 more members in juvenile societies during the last four years.

Hon. Frederick Billings, of Woodstock, Vt., died Wednesday. During the past summer he has given $50,000 to Amherst, and the same amount to the University of Vermont and to Mr. Moody's Northfield school. He also built the library of Vermont University at a cost of $200,000.

Lorado Taft, the sculptor who has been chosen to make the bust of Susan B. Anthony for the Exposition, was married October 4, to Miss Carrie La Scales, of Evanson. Mr. Taft is the sculptor of the Grant statue at Fort Leavenworth, the Colfax statue at Indianapolis, and the La Fayette statue at La Fayette, Indiana.

A SUBSCRIBER writes approving the suggestion made of securing pledges from persons not to send exhibits or attend the Columbian Exposition if it be kept open on the Sabbath, and suggests that a similar course be pursued to secure the prohibition of liquor selling on the grounds. An excellent suggestion.

THE Indiana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in session on Monday September 29, passed the following resolution, unanimously:

Resolved, That we indorse and congratulate the Woman's Christian Temperance Union on its Christian character, its arduous labors, its marvelous success in manufacturing temperance sentiment, and in the crowning blessing of the Lord that rests upon it.

ELZABETH COMSTOCK, the Quaker preacher, now in old age, living at Union Springs, N. Y., has in her lifetime visited 122,000 prisoners, 195,000 sick and wounded soldiers, 85,000 inmates of poor-houses and almshouses, on both sides of the water. For thirty years she toiled in this field, and during the last years has been one of the most beloved members of the W. C. T. U. She was in attendance at the Friends' Yearly Meeting at Richmond, Ind., last week, and spoke repeatedly with her old-time vigor and wisdom.

THE W. C. T. U. of East Washington, always alive to the best interests of the work, is utilizing the Northwestern Industrial Exposition being held this month in Spokane Falls. The ladies have secured space there and ordered from this office fifty dollars' worth of temperance literature, which is being distributed continually. We are sure that a rich harvest will result from this generous seed-sowing. No better soil can be found than that of this vigorous young state; our friends do well to thus preëmpt it for "God and Home and Humanity."

A TRUSTWORTHY correspondent in Ogden, Utah, writes thus of the situation, and it is disgraceful if these words are true: "Ogden has passed from under Mormon rule. Whatever may be our gain from the change to Gentile government, temperance and morality seem to be of the least consideration in the opinion of our city fathers. Saloons and houses of infamy are multiplied on every hand. Burglars and footpads work industriously. Our prominent citizens are absorbed in money making." This last sentence tells the whole story, and will be the historian's explanation should the republic prove a failure.

MRS. J. C. BATEHAM desires especial attention called to the petitions being circulated through her department, for the closing of the Columbian Exposition on the Sabbath. This work was commenced a year ago and has been vigorously prosecuted. In a late issue of THE UNION SIGNAL Mrs. Bateham called in these petitions, and will be in this city soon to present them. All petitions should be sent at once to National Headquarters, care of Esther Pugh, 161 La Salle street, Chicago, Ill. Any who have not received the form of petition, but wish to sign it, can send their names direct to Miss Pugh.

JUDGE H. B. MOULTON is a candidate for Congress on the Prohibition ticket in the sixth district, Maryland, with a good fighting chance for success. He is a firm friend of the W C. T. U., giving legal advice gratuitously to the Washington unions whenever desired, and in other practical ways showing his friendship. He is the author of the famous Platt bill for the District of Columbia, and single-handed and alone has fought many temperance battles in the courts. He is president of the Prohibition union, of the Guardian League, and of the Washington Grove camp-meeting near his Maryland home. He is also at the head of another organization whose object is to secure temperance legislation in Congress. Prohibitionists of Maryland will do well to concentrate effort on Mr. Moulton and elect him. Such a man in Congress will be a power.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL, Rev. Olympia Brown, Rev. Anna Shaw, Mrs. Laura Johns, Mrs. Alice Pickler, Dr. Nettie Hall, and others are hard at work in South Dakota in the campaign whose only issue is the ballot for women. The brave Dakotans certainly believe in the do-everything policy. A single envelope contains directions for press work through the newly formed press department; equal suffrage; oratorical contests; mottoes for banners; sending out of German and Scandinavian literature; appointments of speakers; a call for women to be at the polls election day; children's parades on that day; house to house visitations; singing suffrage; suffrage lunches; suffrage Bible readings, and prayer meetings.

ALL remember how unmercifully Miss Willard was criticized for alluding to the taking out of a bar-room license for the Shoreham by Vice-President Morton, and the loud denials made by leading newspapers, that he had ever done any such thing. A leading Republican daily which was most loud in its denunciations of the W. C. T. U. for mentioning this well-known fact, lately had this paragraph: "Vice-President Morton visiting Washington last week, and stopping at his hotel, the Shoreham, resolved that there should be no more retail liquor selling in that house. Nothing less than a bottle can now be served there." If there never had been any retail liquor selling there, how could he resolve that there should be no more of it? Evidently, either General Nettleton's telegram to the National W. C. T. U. was a mistake, or the Shoreham has been selling liquor without a license.

THE Nebraska fight waxes hot and hopeful. Every report from the state expresses growing conviction that the amendment will carry, unless there shall be some scandalous "counting out" at the close, as was the case in Ohio. An urgent appeal is made to all white-ribboners and other temperance women to be at the polls November 4, as their presence and influence there will greatly increase the amendment vote. Great care must be taken to have the ballot accurate in form, as the situation is a peculiar one. This form has been adopted by the campaign committee, and should be printed at the foot of the regular ticket, as only one ballot box is used. Note that you need to vote both *for* the prohibitory amendment and *against* the license amendment. Do not let one vote be lost through carelessness in printing the ticket.

FOR proposed Amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting the manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

AGAINST said proposed Amendment to the Constitution that the manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage shall be licensed and regulated by law.

FOR the proposed Amendment to the Constitution relating to the number of supreme judges.

FOR the proposed Amendment to the Constitution relating to the salary of judges of the Supreme and district courts.

MR. H. C. BITTENBENDER writes from Lincoln that the work of Miss Willard in Nebraska has helped forward the amendment battle immensely. Crowded houses met her at every point. She made votes as no other could. It was a labor of love, for the effort to reach so many points on time, traveling so many miles was very trying. He adds: "Nebraska is very proud of Miss Willard and will do its level best to win the fight for "God and Home and Native Land. The outlook is bright for us, but the opposition is fighting as never before." An editorial in the *Lincoln Daily Call* emphasizes the last statement; Ex-Governor Larrabee, who has worked so nobly and effectively in the Nebraska campaign, was egged by whisky cranks while delivering a prohibition speech at Columbus. Such treatment of such a grand man will prove the worst boomerang the whiskyites ever used; every egg thrown at him will hatch out a hundred prohibition votes. At another place Rev. Jordan was attacked with a club and Rev. Power was sandbagged while working for the amendment. Mrs. Mary T. Lathrap made us a call on her way to Nebraska for a month's work in the campaign, to deal the liquor traffic there some of her sledgehammer blows. While in Chicago she addressed a large audience in the Eighth Presbyterian Church and spoke for a few moments in the monthly meeting of the Central union, where she received most hearty greeting. That union, as well as those all over the country, will observe October 27 as a day of prayer for Nebraska, and asks all pastors to make it the subject of that Wednesday night prayer meeting.

Contributed.

"THE BEST-LAID SCHEMES—GANG AFT AGLEY."

BY REV. J. W. GUERNSEY.

[After Lord Byron.]

[*At the Supreme Court "Original Package" Decision.*]

The rumsellers rushed like a wolf on the fold,
And their wagons were loaded with barrels untold;
And their "packages" glistened like stars on the sea,
And thus they invaded the land of the free.

[*On the passage of the Relief Act by Congress.*]

Like the trees of the forest when summer is green,
The sellers and drinkers at sunrise were seen;
Like the trees of the forest when autumn has blown,
The rumshops at sunset were empty and lone.

For the voice of the freeman had spoken the word,
So loud that the members of Congress had heard,
Declaring the rumseller never should come
To beggar his children and ruin his home.

And there lay the barrels, their bungs opened wide,
And the grass was all dead where their contents had dried;
And there lay the "packages," broken, alas!
And shattered and shivered were bottle and glass.

There were tippler and toper, with lips thin and pale,
And sadly they sighed for their whisky and ale;
No popping of corks and no whizzing of beer,
No rum and no brandy their spirits to cheer.

And the streets are all quiet—the rum-rabble's gone,
And brawling and fighting no longer are known;
And the rumsellers join in a common lament
For the time and the money they vainly have spent.

Distillers and brewers and grogsellers, all
See a hand that is writing their doom on the wall.
'Tis the hand of the freemen uplifted ; might
To crush out the wrong and establish the right.

And the tipplers and topers are loud in their wail,
As they see, one by one, their devices all fail.
For the might of the rum-power shall all be o'erthrown,
The people have spoken, the thing shall be done.

HEPSY AT THE STATE CONVENTION.

BY HARRIET FRANCENE CROCKER.

Hepsy has just come back from the state convention of that there white ribbin s'ciety she belongs to. I was dretful put out about her goin', but she was firm, an', as she usually doos, she carried the day. Not that Hepsy ever reely neglecks her housework on 'count o' sech things—no, I'll say that much in Hepsy's favor—she don't. But a host o' fried cakes, 'n' pies, 'n' bread, 'n' baked beans, 'n' sech like can't quite come up to Hepsy herself, a-settin' here darnin' my socks while I read the paper.

I says to Hepsy, says I, before she went off to Serrycuse to that convention—"Hepsy," says I—"how do you know but what I'll take to drinkin', with my pardner goin' off 'n' leavin' me alone exposed to temptation 'n' what not?" Hepsy she laughed 'n' put her two hands onto my shoulders, "Pshaw, Adoniram," says she, "how everlastin' silly you *kin* be when you set out!" An' then she up 'n' give me a sassy kiss right on the tip end o' my nose, 'n' that made me grin so after that they wa'n't no use o' sayin' anything more. So Hepsy she packed her portmanty 'n' put on her new brown alpacky dress 'n' her new bunnit, 'n' I hitched up the old mare 'n' druv her to the depot, meek's a lamb.

Jest as the train for Serrycuse hove in sight I says to Hepsy, says I—"Now, Hepsy, for pity sake do keep your place to that there convention! Don't forgit you're a woman 'n' disgrace me by airin' none o' your strong-minded notions before strangers. For the love o' heaven, Hepsy," says I eloquently—"don't—don't make a speech!"

Hepsy's cheeks got red 'n' her black eyes looked dangerous, but the train came puffin' in 'n' she didn't say nothin' except "Good-bye, Adoniram, 'n' don't forgit to wind the clock!" 'n' then she was gone. I had a sort o' oneasy feelin' that mebby Hepsy would git kind o' excited 'n' forgit that it wa'n't a Methodis' class-meetin' 'n' speak her sentiments right out.

I was a-joggin' along towards home when all to once I riz right up off'n the seat 'n' hollered. The old mare pricked up her ears 'n' give a jump 'n' I sot down ag'in purty onexpectedly. Mebby 'twas an inspiration I had come to me, but 'tany rate something seemed to say, "Adoniram Peabody, you go to that there convention yourself, an' see what the women *do* do!"

I might 'a' been knocked down with a feather, I was that took back, but the more I thought of it the more I made up my mind to go to Serrycuse,—go in disguise so Hepsy wouldn't know me if she happened to see me. I was allus o' ruther a romantic turn o' mind 'n' that plan jest tickled my fancy. Thinks's I, "I'll do it—I will; I'll see for myself what kind o' meetin's Hepsy takes sech pains to go to."

So home I hurried 'n' put on my b'iled shirt, 'n' spruced up consid'able, 'n' raked up an old pair o' green goggles 'n' a cane o' gran'f'r's, 'n' took out my false teeth. I declare I didn't hardly know myself in the lookin'-glass when I was all fixed. I had spoke to Dave Skillings on the way home to kind o' look after the house a few days 'n' see't the mare didn't git out o' the pastur' 'cause I'd got business that called me away sudden, 'n' then I was ready to go.

I didn't put on my disguise till I got on the afternoon train to go to Serrycuse. They was consid'able many women aboard with white ribbins on like Hepsy's, 'n' I made up my mind to foller 'em, 'n' find out where the meetin' was to be. I done so, 'n' found out the place—one o' the biggest meetin' houses in the hull town—'n' then I went to a hotel 'n' registered as Samuel Ellis from Smithville Switch.

In the evenin' I took gran'f'r's cane 'n' hobbled over to the meetin'-house, 'n' sot down back by the door. Purty soon in come Hepsy with a big crowd o' women 'n' went up in front. They was good-lookin' women, most of 'em, but to my eyes Hepsy was the best lookin' of 'em all. Mebby I'm partial to Hepsy—guess I be.

Wal, a woman-lecturer lectured that night, 'n' I'm bound to confess I never heerd nothin' like it in my life. There I sot with my red bandanner a-wipin' away the tears from behind my green goggles 'n' sayin' "amen" more'n once. Sech arguments! sech good, sound reasonin'! sech pathetick stories—I never heerd patheticker! I was dumbfounded. I hadn't never seen a woman like her! It was wonderful how convincin' she did talk. I found out afterwards that it was Miss Willard, 'n' I vow I don't wonder Hepsy's in earnest 'bout this temp-'rance business, with such a leader as that woman!

Next mornin' I was on hand early. I wan't a-goin' to miss none o' the doin's. They was quite a lot o' other men for which I was thankful. Mostly ministers, I guess. Mebby they thought I was a superannuated one myself. 'Tany rate, Hepsy didn't know me though she see me herself. She jest glanced at me as she went by, but I was foolin' with my bandanner around my blue goggles an' bent over like an old man, which to tell the truth, I ain't.

They called on Hepsy for the openin' prayer, 'n' Hepsy prayed. Good land! what a eloquent prayer that was! I never heerd one in class-meetin' like it, not even in old Uncle Peter White's day, 'n' he was a master hand at prayin'. I begun to feel proud o' Hepsy. Then there was business, 'n' receivin,' 'n' readin,' 'n' answerin' telegrams, 'n' so forth, 'n' then they was a question-box, 'n' all sorts o' things that I'll own was reely interestin'. Hepsy was active 'nough, but as lady-like as anybody need to be.

In the afternoon amongst others, Hepsy made a speech. Hepsy—my wife—the companion of my bosom in the pulpit of the meetin' house! The cold sweat come out on my brow when I see her go up the steps 'n' lay her handkercher on the pulpit desk. "Good land 'o Goshen!" I thought, "why was I let to live to see this day!"

But the cold sweat evaporated in a hurry when I begun to warm up under Hepsy's solid common sense 'n' earnestness. I declare for't it seemed jest as if she was dischargin' her volley full at me settin' there in disguise on the back seat. I see some o' the men kind o' wince when she p'inted out some o' the failin's and inconsistencies o' Christians in regard to the temp'rance cause. Mebby I done a little wincin' myself, for I've ben a perfesser for more'n thirty year. I wonder if Hepsy took me for her text? I 'spose I'll never know. But I felt proud o' Hepsy. I jest wanted to raise right up, put in my false teeth, take off my goggles, wave gran'f'r's cane an' holler, "That's my wife, gentlemen, that's Hepsy up there, a-layin' down the law to us in that convincin' way!" But I didn't. Good land—what if I had! Why, I wouldn't have Hepsy know I was to that convention, for the world!

Next day I come home 'n' wound the clock, 'n' et up what vittals I could so's Hepsy wouldn't suspect nothin'—'n' druv to the depot to meet her when she come from Serrycuse. I declare for't, she looked a good ten year younger, 'n' was han'somer than ever.

"Wal, Hepsy," says I, innocent as a lamb, "what fer time did you have to the convention?"

"O, Adoniram," says she, " 'twas jest splendid! O, I do feel so roused up sence I heerd Miss Willard speak," says she—" 'n' I'm a-goin' to put my shoulder to the wheel 'n' help more'n ever!"

"Did you make a speech, Hepsy?" says I, innocenter than ever.

"Yes, I did, Adoniram," says she—"the Lord put some words into my mouth, 'n' I said 'em!" says she. " 'Twan't much of a speech—nothin' to speak of, mebby, but like's not it done a little mite o' good to somebody."

"Like enough it did, Hepsy," says I—"I wouldn't be a mite surprised if it did."

She looked kind o' 'stonished at that, but I only said 'giddap' to the mare 'n' held my peace. An' I guess I'll continue to hold it, for as I said before, I wouldn't have Hepsy know about my bein' to that convention for the world.

Allegany, N. Y.

SOME HEATHEN TESTIMONY CONCERNING INTEMPERANCE.

BY REV. GEORGE H. SMITH.

Living as we do in an age of characteristic progress, we are slow to recognize that any good act or sentiment can proceed from remote and heathen nations. Very much are we like the Greeks of old, self-opinionated and self-satisfied, who called all others but themselves, barbarians, although many of these so-called barbaric peoples could have taught the proud Greek lessons in art, morals and culture. It was only a characteristic prayer of the man who said: "I thank God I was born a man and not a brute, a Greek and not a barbarian," as if "brute" and "barbarian" were synonomous terms; so are we astonished sometimes to hear of morals and manners from any age but our own. What a surprise of late years to realize that heathen China had known the use of steam ages before George Stephenson was born; that the art of printing was practiced in that country centuries before Guttenburg or Faust discovered it to us, and that years ago the Chinese had established astronomical facts new to a Galileo or a Newton.

The modern theory of temperance and the principle of prohibition was taught and even legislated upon long before the dawn of Christianity. Anacharsis, the Scythian, said: "Wine bringeth forth three grapes, the first of pleasure, the second of drunkenness, and the third of sorrow." Demosthenes, the renowned Greek orator, declared that: "To drink well is a property meet for a sponge, but not for a man." Seneca, the Roman moralist and philosopher, who lived about the time of Christ, taught that to suppose it possible for a man to take much wine and retain a right frame of mind is as bad as to argue that he may take poison and not die, or the juice of the poppy and not sleep. Pliny, the younger, who lived during the apostolic period, and who bore such powerful testimony for Christianity, though unintentionally, in his letters to the Emperor Trajan, tells of King Antiochus, who forced his minions to drink wine, and they killed him. From this he draws the lesson that if we tempt others into error, the consequences will fall upon ourselves. This tenet is paralleled by that teaching of Socrates in his last defense when accused of corrupting the Athenian youth.

It was the custom in early times for the cup-bearer, before presenting wine to the king and in the royal presence, first to pour a few drops of wine into the left hand and drink it in attestation of the fact that no poison had been put in the drink. History tells of young Cyrus, the cup-bearer of his grandfather, King Astyages, who upon one occasion approached the royal personage; his athletic form pleased the king as Cyrus presented the golden cup poised on three fingers as he well knew how. The king commended the act, "but," said he, "you have forgotten to taste the wine yourself." "No," replied Cyrus, "it was not through forgetfulness that I omitted that ceremony." "Why, then," said Astyages, "for what reason did you not do it?" "Because I apprehended there was poison in the liquor." "Poison, child! how could you think so?" "Yes, poison, father, for not long ago at an entertainment you gave to the lords of your court, after the guests had drank a little of that liquor, I perceived all their heads were turned; they sang, made a noise, and talked, they did not know what; you, yourself seemed to have forgotten that you were king, and they, that they were subjects; and when you would have danced, you could not stand upon your legs." "Why," said Astyages, "have you never seen the same thing happen to your father?" "No, never," said Cyrus. "What, then? How is it with him when he drinks?" "Why, when he has drunk his thirst is quenched, and that is all."

Lycurgus, the Spartan law-giver, who did so much to make the Spartans stalwart men and brave and daring soldiers, strictly prohibited the use of strong drink, and drunkenness was unknown to that nation. So with the early Romans and Britons, when wine was taken at all it was greatly reduced by water; and where have we a record of a healthier, or sturdier race than our early ancestors? Augustine, that wild and vicious young pagan, who was converted to Christianity through the prayers of a pious mother, and who afterwards became Bishop of Hippo, and one of the soundest theologians of the early church, speaking of wine, says: "It is the mother of all mischief, the root of all crimes, the spring of vices, the whirlwind of the brain, the overthrow of the sense, the tempest of the tongue, the ruin of the body, the wreck

of chastity, a loss of time, the stain of honesty and the plague and corruption of the soul." As early as 959 A. D., when but a nominal Christianity was feebly felt in England, King Edgar ordered a row of pins to be attached to the mouth of the drinking cup, that only the merest quantity of wine might be taken at one draught.

And yet when we look back into the darkness of paganism to be confronted by such witnesses should we not cry, "Shame! thrice shame upon us," who boast of our modern culture and civilization and at the same time tolerate the manufacture and sale of strong drink. How can we attempt to convert the heathen in obedience to Christ's command? "Preach the gospel to every creature," and in the face of such gross inconsistencies at home? The Chinese government, perceiving the terrible result of the opium habit, took measures to prohibit the importation of that drug. English merchants who were reaping immense gain from this pernicious traffic persisted even at the cost of the souls and bodies of their fellow-men. England waged war with China, and in 1842 the Chinese were defeated and forced to open their markets to the opium trade. And yet England is a professedly Christian nation. As long as the English language lasts, as long as history has an utterance, there will be a stain on the escutcheon of England which no words can obliterate, no time efface. The greatest hindrances to the Christian missions of to-day are the inconsistencies of professedly Christian people. Traders in the Northwest territories have told us that so long as an Indian cannot speak English you may place in him the most implicit trust, but as soon as he has come in contact with civilized people and learned the English language, he has learned also the vices and deceits of those people. It was the inconsistencies of professedly Christian people that caused the death of the heroic and zealous Bishop Pattison. As he was nearing the savage shores in an open boat, the poisoned dart accomplished its deadly work, and Bishop Pattison died, a martyr of the nineteenth century. On being asked the cause, the savages replied that they had mistaken his ship for a slaving ship, and seeing that he was a white man, they had mistaken him for a slave dealer, but when told of the noble mission he had purposed, of preaching a gospel of peace and love, they expressed the greatest sorrow.

Let us be consistent. If we preach a gospel of love, let us love. If we preach temperance, let us be temperate. And if we preach truth, let us be truthful.

"Thou must be true thyself
If thou the truth wouldst teach;
Thy soul must overflow, if thou
Another's soul wouldst reach;
It needs the overflow of soul
To give the lips full speech."

Danville, Quebec.

THE IDEAL CHURCH.

BY W. HOWATT GARDNER.

It is the church that seeks to apply the principles of Christian truth to the practical questions of the day, that our political, industrial, social and spiritual life may be elevated. There is considerable of the belief that the church life should be carefully kept from contact with politics, or any of the great movements in the direction of temperance, labor and social reform, lest it should become smirched thereby. This comes through the prevalent idea that the work of the church, and even of Christianity, must be carried on in an individual line, and if wrong institutions are changed, it must be by an indirect, passive attitude, rather than by an aggressive, direct attack. How unlike is this to the example of the Lord Jesus who was crucified, not so much because He taught certain truths, as that He opposed the wrong institutions of His day. He proposed a change to the people of that time, and they did not like it.

This one-sided idea of the work of the church has come through the pressure upon the "rank and file" exerted by ecclesiastical opinions, decrees, councils. What this class has held during former centuries regarding the proper attitude of the church has to a great degree been jealously guarded and rigidly maintained. But, however, the church exists for humanity, and not for the perpetuation of the decrees of ecclesiasticism. As an organization the church has been solely intent upon the reclamation of the individual, the subjective side of gospel work providing, as it were, a sort of golden ladder for him, by which to climb into heaven, regardless of institutions, the heritage of pagan days, which are constantly modifying, and tending to counteract the inward, spiritual life of the individual.

In view of the great truth which is rapidly forcing itself upon the minds and hearts of humanity, "the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of man," the church is beginning to consider the long neglected objective side of gospel work. Sociology is being placed beside theology. The relation of men to men, that "we are members one of another," is to be more practically regarded, as well as the relation of the individual to God. In this transitional period, men outside, as well as in the church, are beginning to see the absurdity of settling moral questions according to the pagan rule that "might makes right." In the proposed substitution of arbitration for war, it is seen how silly it is to attempt to adjust national rights by blowing out one another's brains. An effort is being made to establish the relations of the human family upon an ethical basis instead of upon the barbarous idea of physical superiority.

The ideal church, while pursuing its primary work of changing the individual heart, and building character, will recognize the trend of civilization, and will also seek to change the institutions which repress and oppress man in the highest development of his individuality. It will be foremost in every humanitarian movement, by embracing them all in the line of Christian work. It would be absurd to tell the house-wife, who has become sick because of neglect to keep her sink-drain clean, that her essential need is a change of heart. The practical thing to do is obvious. Henceforth, she should have a care that the sink-drain does not become a breeder of disease. So, in this great house in which humanity lives, political, social and industrial sink-drains need renovating; corruption must be removed in order to make this earth a healthful habitation. The churches of New York City are, therefore, to be commended, not condemned, for their determination to enter the field of politics and rid the city of corruption.

Has the church, as a united organization, nothing to say concerning the liquor, social purity, and labor questions? Will it not say whether the license principle is right or wrong? One denomination, the largest, has in strongest terms denounced the traffic, but where are the others? Will the church not further say whether the brothel has a right to exist as a necessity to civilization, or whether it is right to "oppress the hireling in his wages"? The church teaches as a cardinal fact that humanity is exceedingly precious. If so, can it refrain from calling loudly for the prohibition of a traffic that is destroying so many members of humanity? Can it then shut its eyes to the degradation of the brothel, or look squarely at it, and yet fail to denounce it? Can it ignore the cry of the laborer for his right to the product of his labor? Can it aid in keeping woman from her rightful place as co-equal with man, and participator in human privileges? No. The ideal church will be the friend of every oppressed class, practically perpetuating the work of our Master, who came "to heal the broken-hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised."

The individual Christian, if he thoroughly believes that humanity is so precious as to require the sacrifice of the Son of God, to be consistent, must employ every means, prayer, influence, money, and the ballot to save his fellowmen. The Christian sentiment of this land is sufficient to do this, if true to the spirit of Christ, and organized as an objective social factor working in and through humanity for its elevation. The nearest approach to the ideal church, though not a church organization, is the W. C. T. U. Its departments of humanitarian work are varied and far reaching, yet it is in no wise partisan, sectarian, or bound by any spirit of ecclesiasticism, but is influenced by Christian motives and a love for humanity. But this is a woman's organization! With some people to say this is to condemn it. No good thing can come out of Nazareth, of course. Yet, is it not true that woman, who has been so long remanded to silence, and taught that her "proper sphere" is to passively acquiesce in all that man may dictate, and even to call him lord, because Sarah thus addressed Abraham—is it not true that she has some truth to bring before this age, which is her age? To show to us the proper scope of Christian work? One great denomination of the Christian church will soon express itself on the right of woman to participate equally with man in religious privileges and work, or, if not equally, approximately. Reference is made to the M. E. Church in regard to its proposed settlement of the question of the admission of women delegates to the General Conference. That woman has the right to such participation is a self-evident truth, if we admit that every human being has the right to exercise and develop to the fullest every God-given faculty, and to enter any line of work for which there is ability. These premises are rational, and Christian, for Christ spoke nothing that would repress the development and exercise of the faculties of any human being. Yet already the ecclesiastical press is issuing its periodical number of articles, based on a few misunderstood passages relating to the conditions of civilization eighteen hundred years ago, with the purpose of showing that woman is not eligible to any higher privileges in the nineteenth century than her sisters of the first century were forced to, or at least any higher than men deem it fitting and wise to give to her. This is the trend of the argument.

"It was involved in the divine idea," says a noted church historian, that the new kingdom should not extirpate, but ennoble the normal activities of human nature." This, indeed, portrays what Christianity is doing for humanity, but not necessarily ecclesiasticism which often acts as a clog to the wheels of progress. Christianity runs far ahead of "Churchianity," and by its predominance, the right and duty of woman, as well as other reforms prominent in the land, will be reached notwithstanding the opposition, or indifference, of ecclesiastical systems.

The times demand that the pulpit deal less in "glittering generalities" and more in particulars; that every preacher plant himself squarely on the side of right and justice, and against wrong and oppression; that the church battle against the evil in our institutions and customs, as well as against original sin; that it expose and brand the Pilates of the nineteenth century, as well as the Pilate of the first; that it seek to protect the homes of our land above all things, by calling for legislation in their interest, instead of allowing it all to be in the interest of corporations. The great truth of the "Progressive Perfectibility of the Race" is becoming more and more apparent. In the order of human development, the liquor traffic will be abolished, woman enthroned as co-equal with man, arbitration substituted for war, labor accorded the product of its toil, and even the earth will have removed from it the blight placed upon it by sin, and "instead of the thorn shall come up the fir tree, and instead of the brier shall come up the myrtle tree: the wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them: and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as a rose; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more. But they shall sit every man under his vine and under his fig-tree."

SHOULD WOMEN SPEAK IN MIXED PUBLIC ASSEMBLIES?

BY REV. GEO. P. HAYS, D. D.

Under the above title the Baptist Book Concern, of Louisville, Ky., publish a tract written by Dr. John A. Broadus, D. D., LL.D., of the Baptist Theological Seminary, in Louisville. It is presumably as good an argument as can be made against women addressing public assemblies. The author, Dr. Broadus, is a well-known scholar of decided ability, and enjoys the reputation of being a very liberal Baptist minister. Those who desire to see his side of the question re-stated will do well to purchase the tract. Those who read this, and the tract published by the Woman's Temperance Publishing Association on "May Women Speak?" will have both sides of the question fairly before them.

Remembering Dr. Broadus' reputation for a charitable spirit, one would scarcely expect to find him endeavoring to prejudice his Baptist readers by pleading that the habit of allowing women to speak in public belongs to disbelievers in the inspiration of the Bible, such as Universalists, Quakers and the Methodists of the Northwest (page 13). Elsewhere (page 15) he appeals to prejudice by attacking those who believe in infant baptism, and invokes the discussion of the controversies between Calvinism and Armenianism. Surely such questions have no bearing on the particular topic in hand, and even partisans must be hard pressed when resort is had to such arguments.

The tract, however, omits some points heretofore presented by those taking his side of the question, and their absence is quite noticeable. Being a scholar, Dr. Broadus is compelled to abandon every assertion that the women of Corinth and elsewhere in Greece were not exceptionally and conspicuously bad. It is noticeable, also, that he makes no effort to show that under the former dispensation women did not take active part. I was disappointed, also, in finding that it did not undertake to show why the regulation with reference to women speaking was different from the regulation with reference to washing the feet and kissing as a method of salutation. On the last page, his courage of consistency seems to recover itself, when he intimates that the habit of women teaching mature Bible classes ought hereafter, in Baptist churches, to be discontinued.

The only point in his tract which seems to need reply, is his effort to evade the arguments about "prophesying" in the New Testament by maintaining that "prophesy" in the New Testament refers exclusively to divinely inspired utterances. He concedes that I Corinthians, 11:5, authorizes women to "prophesy"; but that they were only to speak when they were divinely inspired. It would seem difficult to maintain this interpretation of that word "prophesy." How would the people learn to prophesy if they were to be divinely inspired? And what would be the meaning of the "sons of the Prophets"? (See II Kings 2:3, 5, 15, 16; 4:1; 9:1.) These have always been supposed to be disciples or pupils, but were they learning to be inspired? It is precisely this same interpretation of prophesying that led to the disorders mentioned in the church of Corinth. If they

were inspired by divine power, how could the "spirit of the prophets be subject to the prophets"? The spirit of Balaam was not subject to Balaam, nor that of Jonah to Jonah. Jonah objected to saving Nineveh.

But conceding that New Testament "prophecy" is this speaking under immediate divine inspiration, we at once meet another difficulty. It is admitted that in New Testament times women so prophesied, and that special directions were given to instruct them as to proper behavior. Was the proper behavior which they were exhorted to maintain when thus inspired a sin when they were not thus inspired? Prophecy, under divine inspiration, is a higher office under God than to speak without such special message. Did God then direct women by His divine spirit to do that which was a crime otherwise? Would He send them forth under His immediate divine inspiration so to behave as would be a crime under any other circumstance? That is precisely the defense made by the Mohammedans and the Mormons for the crimes they commit. They plead that they act under divine inspiration. Moreover, this application of I Cor. 11:5, is distinctively negatived by the connection in which the word prophesy occurs. It there occurs in connection with praying. Will it be argued that praying is only to be performed when under divine inspiration? The instructions for modest demeanor apply to both. This shows that the direction was a universal one, and not limited merely to the duty of prophesying.

The author indicates that the grounding of the Apostle's argument on the subsequent creation of woman, and her tempting of man in the fall, is conclusive that she ought not to "teach man." She may teach her own sex, but she must not teach the men. If the author has here proved his point, he has not only proved that, but far more than that point. In modern times more "teaching" is done from the printing press than by the platform. If a woman may not speak to instruct where men are present, surely she may not print and publish where men are liable to read. A very considerable portion of the excellent Sunday-School Helps of the Baptist Church are prepared by a woman. We shall now expect to see the Baptist Church make an arrangement by which those Lesson Helps may be so published that no man may have access to them to read them.

Correspondence.

MISS WILLARD IN NEBRASKA.

DEAR EDITOR:—Among all the states in which Anna Gordon and I have been campaigning for constitutional prohibition, none has revealed a more complex situation than Nebraska. Friends are here where one might not have looked for them and the foes are oftentimes of one's own household. For instance: In a German home a noble young man said to us: "I am amazed by the apathy of the Americans. Here I have come to this new land where the Christian people have always been leaders of reform; where Anglo-Saxons, mellowed by the gospel, are working out on the great blackboard of this continent, the problems of free government and human happiness. But are we who come here seeking a better country, to have the sorrow of beholding this country Europeanized? I tell you the Germans mean to rule; American men are in such a scramble after the almighty dollar that they do not even notice this and they are so afraid of losing custom that they, would not antagonize if they did. But these same men are for prohibition away down in their hearts, and but for business would be staunch and true. It is my deliberate conviction that American women must save this country from the saloon if it is saved at all. The men are willing to let them do it, and that's a great comfort. Otherwise we are to see Europe triumph once more with its outworn social theories, and strong drink drown the rising civilization that some of us Germans had sought with so much hope."

Not after this fashion spoke a Lutheran minister who was reported to me. He does not think so highly of the W. C. T. U. This was his comment on the woman question: "Look at Africa; there the female is at the foot; look at Europe; there she is in her proper place of subjection; look at America—here in this hot-bed of isms you have inverted nature's order and your woman question is at the top of everything, an excrescence and a laughing stock."

The liquor men have better hopes here, because of the large foreign element, but the German Methodists are solidly with us, and the Scandinavians have tent workers in the field for prohibition. It is the Lutherans who solidly oppose. Who had ever supposed that the great name of the reformer would be applied to a movement for the dethronement of the Bible from our public schools, and the enthronement of the beer mug in our homes! At Creighton we found that a saloon-keeper had been made president of the county fair whereupon the W. C. T. U. declined to exhibit or attend, and I was glad to learn that a majority of the church people took a similar position.

The liquor forces have formed a so-called "League of Bankers and Business Men" which has terrorized Americans in the towns largely inhabited by Germans. But in spite of this, sixty-four per cent of the bankers of Nebraska have come out openly for prohibition. One thousand business men have put their names to a petition against prohibition, and three thousand to one in its favor.

J. A. Buckstaff, one of the heaviest contractors in Lincoln, stated to a correspondent of the Amendment News Bureau, that his pay roll amounted to about $30,000 a month. "I pay by checks every week," said Mr. Buckstaff, "and from thirty to forty per cent of the checks come back to me every month having been deposited by saloon-keepers in the various banks." This is a declaration worth passing along. The fact is that the business man who thinks saloons help him to make money is about as wise in his generation as the man who sat on the branch of a tree and sawed it off between himself and the trunk.

An editor named Rosewater—of all names the most uproariously misplaced—and whose paper, the *Omaha Bee* is the chief Republican organ of the state, has associated with himself a Mr. Webster (who is an Omaha lawyer), and the two go about in a so-called "debate," in which good ex-Governor Larrabee, of Iowa, and Attorney-General Bradford of Kansas, take the other side. Then the liquor champions make the pyramid of temperance to stand upon its apex and spin like a top, as the whole issue is removed from the plane of ethics to one of dollars and cents. They show by "figgers" (equal to Artemus Ward's great show of "moral wax-works") that Kansas towns are not "on a boom," and they skip mentioning Kansas City just across the river, beer-bloated and whisky-wallowing which, notwithstanding its great alcoholic advantages, is minus a boom these days at a most dreadful rate. They say that "prohibition don't prohibit," and yet point to the Germans leaving Kansas in droves because they can get no beer; they hold up Omaha—a city that fairly rivals Chicago in wickedness—as the Arcadia of civilization with its high license paying all the school expenses, and try by every sort of verbal necromancy to get the people's eyes off the moral and religious aspects of the question. As I heard a Republican anti-amendment man say, "The temperance folks go in for 'God and humanity,' but Rosewater, *he gives us the facts!*" There lies in a nutshell the fallacy that is blinding the business men of Nebraska. "God and Humanity" become of small account when fancied business interests or political preferment stand in the way; high license thus blinds men to the everlasting fact that in the long run God and Humanity always come out ahead, and the Devil, with his running mate, the dollar, fetch up the rear. I was never in my life more impressed than by this utterance, with the truth that only on the firm, broad basis of Christ and brotherhood can the pyramid of temperance be surely built.

One significant peculiarity of these debates is that they are a Republican family difficulty, the four men being all of that political faith. There is great ill-nature in some quarters because the Prohibition (would it were called the Reform) party, put a ticket in the field. But the Republican Convention was "whist as a mouse" on the constitutional amendment issue, and "our folks" felt that some party must speak out. At the debate in Grand Island, September 19, Hon. S. B. Bradford, ex-Attorney General of Kansas, closed with these words: "The only salvation of the Republican party lies in its adoption of prohibition. The Republican party, in national convention assembled in 1892, will declare unequivocally in favor of prohibition, or failing to do so, will write its own death warrant." Alas! the party faces both ways, as the debate illustrates, and this will prove its ruin.

That was a touching little episode at Central City where white-ribboners' and children of the Loyal Temperance Legion gathered on the platform of the railway station to wave their welcome, hand us pretty posies and sing, "God be with you till we meet again." As I read the card on my bouquet, these words deeply touched my heart: "From a mother to a friend of boys." Our audiences are full of mothers with their little ones, and as we go out when the meeting is over some sweet-faced woman will point to the baby asleep upon her arm and gently whisper, looking down into the dear little face, "We named baby for you." The pathos of these women, working so hard but held back from the authoritative expression of opinion; so eager to help but weaponless; praying for the protection of the homes for which they have given "the last full measure of devotion," yet powerless to work out their salvation, is something that can but give to any who perceive the situation, "thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears." Yet in the churches good men who pray for everything besides forget to pray for temperance, and nice, homelike husbands and fathers smile at "the enthusiasm of the women" and freely own that they dare not vote for the amendment. But the Irish expressman who carried our trunks in one of these towns, when Anna asked how he should vote said, "*For prohibition, Miss, and I think y're goin' to carry it.*"

The audiences are immense, patient and liberal in the "vote by dimes" (our services being gratuitous in this campaign, I generally ask for the collection, calling it "a vote.") The general opinion is one of good cheer, the farmers are almost solidly with us, but Omaha with its beer, its padded census and its recent declination to admit any Prohibitionists at the registry, looms like a cloud of bellowing buffaloes on the banks of the "Big Muddy."

The president of the W. C. T. U. at Grand Island made a good point that I wish our locals would notice. She said, "Some say the W. C. T. U. is not doing much in this headquarters of beer, but I would remind them that no fort is thought to have surrendered *so long as its colors are flying*, and ours were never brighter. Don't stand off and criticise, but *come and help us.*"

I have just been out visiting the wonderful machinery by which beets are made into sugar here—six hundred thousand dollars invested and mechanical and chemical power utilized to the utmost. I could but think as the ungainly beets are washed, bruised, pulverized, chemicalized, sifted and shaken up until they emerge in as fine white sugar as was ever seen, so God deals with our souls; He is after their best; He would have us yield up all our sweetness, and His intricate machinery of life is all to this purpose and end.

No mortal can tell how this great fight will go, but white-ribbon women of Nebraska, whether you win or not you will deserve success, and that is, after all, the main point.

I tell the voters that if we fail we shall not know it, but shall begin right over again next day. Paul Jones, when the British ships had riddled his own with bullets, and his leg was shot away, heard the British captain calling, "Are you not now ready to surrender?" "No," cried Paul Jones in his cheery bass, "we've only just begun to fight!" This splendid courage of their leader called out the last, decisive ounce of power in his men, and fifteen minutes later the red, white and blue floated at the mast-head of the enemy's ships, and the plucky young Yankee had won.

Yours for courage born of God,

FRANCES E. WILLARD.

En route on railroad train, Sept. 28.

THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS AGAINST THE ABUSE OF ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Without any doubt this is one of a series of most important meetings. Two hundred and six names were entered as delegates, beforehand, but many of these failed to appear. The countries represented were, America, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, England, Finland, France, Germany, Holland, Norway, Russia, Switzerland and Sweden. The United States were represented by Prof. Wilhelm Petterson, of Augsburg Seminary, Minneapolis, and Mr. James Henry Kellogg, of Rochester, N. Y. The latter was not present, or if he was, he was a silent member of the Congress. Thus the representative of the W. C. T. U. was the only native born American present. Professor Petterson was, however, an excellent exponent of our sentiments. Mrs. Selmer, of Copenhagen, and I were the only ladies on the the program, but the Countess Ida Wedel-Jarlsberg, Miss Welhanen, Mrs. Andersson-Meijerhelm and Miss Dixon also took part in the discussions.

All arrangements were excellent. One large room served as bureau or office, a second as book room and for the display of temperance drinks. English books, charts, pictures, etc., were there in large display, while we had only catalogues, our newspapers, a few leaflets and tracts. All the tracts were taken, most of the catalogues, and about sixty of each of the papers.

The sessions of the Congress were attended by members only; I should have been very glad to have seen the gallery filled by students of the University within whose walls we met. The auditorium is semi-circular and arranged like an amphitheater, has a high, narrow pulpit on the straight side, several high windows above the gallery, heavily draped by handsome red curtains. This hall was beautifully decorated with growing shrubs and plants, including many from the tropics. It may not be out of the way to say here, that I saw our Indian corn in Christiania growing in foliage clumps in gardens and on lawns, and most effectively. A large, handsome leather-covered table stood in front of the pulpit. The central chair was occupied by the president, at his right sat Miss Gray, at his left, Dr. Bentzen, the circle being completed by about eight or ten reporters, among whom Mrs. Selmer and Miss Trygg had places. To Dr. Bentzen and Miss Gray belong chiefly the credit of the excellent arrangements.

All the proceedings were in German, consequently I could not understand unless I asked some lady near me for a translation. I did, however, learn that Dr. Ford, a staunch, but recent, convert to prohibition, is doubtful if it continues in the United States, and that another gentleman reading in the German, though I think French his native tongue, had some very curious "statistics," showing that prohibition has wrought much harm in Maine and Vermont. I tried to make the points clear.

At the close of the first session a member said to me, "This ought to be called, 'A Congress to devise means to continue the use of alcoholic drinks.'" The remark was just at that moment, but afterwards from English and Americans, Dr. Ford and others, strong, fundamental utterances upon total abstinence and prohibition were made, and always warmly applauded, much more so than others. At one time Mr. Gustafson said, "I am willing to speak in a Congress bearing the title this does, but I must define one word for myself. It is an *abuse* of alcohol whenever it is taken into the human system." Mr. Gustafson told me that when this journey is completed, he returns to America to live, to work and to die there. The more I study temperance affairs all over the world, the more I am convinced that the *greatest* help we can give the nations upon this question, not *all* the help by any means, is to concentrate effort and carry prohibition in our own country so as to afford a great object lesson to all others.

But the sessions of the Congress went on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday morning, embracing about forty speeches and papers, covering many phases of work in many countries. I gave two addresses upon "Drink and the Native Races," and "The Woman's Christian Temperance Union." In one discussion I refuted the errors about prohibition that had been brought forward, and in another told them about our educational work in its threefold aspect, social, intellectual and religious, grouping under these heads Kindergartens, Kitchengardens, Bands of Hope, Common Schools, Higher Schools and Colleges, Sunday Schools and Sermons as *direct* education, and *Young Crusader*, illuminated cards, books, etc., and instructed parents, as *indirect*.

I heard some sharp criticism upon the rule that forbids passing resolutions, or making a final utterance, or indeed voting at all. Before the Congress I thought this a great mistake, now I think it wise. With this arrangement people come and listen, who would not be seen again, were such measures taken, and as *all* are absolutely free to express their utmost thought, these persons hear all; and at every Congress influential persons are converted. I hope more of our leading gentlemen and ladies will be present at the next Congress, to be held in 1892, probably in Holland. It is invited to Amsterdam, but if it can be received in a German city, it is thought more good will be done.

I am not discouraged about the final triumph of the temperance cause on the continent of Europe, but I have been grieved to find that much that has been supposed to be total abstinence is not quite that. The Good Templars in Denmark take the Danish weak beer, which, though weak, has enough alcohol in it to awaken an old appetite, and to form one. Many of the leaders are total abstainers, and among them Dr. and Mrs. Selmer. It is expected the question may come up in Grand Lodge in Scotland next year, and if the Danish Good Templars are forbidden to drink the weak beer, it is supposed three-quarters of them will leave the order.

The Blue Cross Society started some twelve or thirteen years ago in Switzerland, and which has several thousand adherents in several countries, exacts total abstinence of all its members, declares in its constitution that it is not necessary for *all* to become total abstainers; also that they are not trying to hinder the manufacture and sale of pure wine and beer. Almost everybody believes the re-

form necessary for the lower classes only, and pass it by with quiet contempt. There are a few however, earnest, brave, and consecrated souls who are on the full, broad platform upon which we stand, and since they and we are in the right we must succeed, but the end will be farther off than I thought before these few months here on the continent. MARY CLEMENT LEAVITT.

Christiania, Norway.

WOMEN IN THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST CHURCH.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Mrs. La Fetra, the popular president of the District of Columbia's W. C. T. U., is enthusiastic on more subjects than temperance. Just at present her interest is greatest in the question which comes up before the Methodist church this fall, of the admission of women, by popular vote, to the General Conference. Her enthusiasm in the subject brought about a most delightful, as well as unique entertainment the other evening in the parlors of her pleasant hotel, The Fredonia. There were present, by card invitation, representative Methodists from each of the churches of Washington.

The following program shows the character of this rare entertainment: Discussion, "Shall Women be Admitted to the General Conference?" Affirmative, Rev. Dr. Henry Baker, pastor Twelfth Street Methodist Church; Major J. A. Pickler, of South Dakota; Mrs. Mary E. Griffith, National organizer of the Woman's Home Missionary Society; Miss Ruth Marie Sites, Appointee Missionary to China. Negative, Dr. C. H. Stowell, of the Foundry Church; Judge H. B. Moulton, of the Hamlin Church; A. B. Duvall, Esq., of the Metropolitan Church; Mr. F. D. Fletcher, of the Epworth League. Refreshments. Music.

The parlors were filled with bright, intelligent people heartily in sympathy with any progressive move in Methodism; yet constantly on the alert, fearing such moves may detract from the strength of the church. Dr. La Fetra, who is well known to be thoroughly interested in all progressive work, especially the advance of women in the church, presided. The speeches were unusually able and interesting, Mrs. Griffith's being well worth publishing in full. It was historic, beginning with the garden of Eden. "God's ideal home," she said, "was planned in Eden. One man, one woman—co-equal sovereigns there. God blessed *them*, not Adam alone, but He gave *them* blessings and dominions. . . . What reform was ever carried to completion without woman's words and work. The abolition movement had its Harriet Beecher Stowe—the temperance its Frances Willard. Back of John Wesley and of Methodism was Barbara Heck, else it might not have reached America.

"It seems to me," she said, "a fact patent to all that God's way is to have the mother principle, the mother love running through all the relations of life. In home and church and state. In Methodism, as in sister churches, the women form the great majority, two-thirds of all the membership. Is there any law of justice which gives minorities the right to rule?"

The hit of the evening, however, was on the negative side of the question. The first two speakers presented the subject in such a ridiculous light as to keep the audience convulsed with laughter. They attempted to argue in all soberness, that women knew too much to go to General Conference; that the men could not afford to divide the honors with them, that the men went to General Conference to have a good time, and finally that the men did not want the women there.

The discussion, together with the refreshments and the social time following, lasted till the wee small hours of the morning.

This meeting has been followed by some happy results, for each of the churches are thoroughly aroused, and already there is planned a public discussion of the question in the Metropolitan church. LOUISE REED STOWELL.

Washington, D. C.

Our Book Table.

In a thoughtful article on "Women as Literary Workers," in the LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, Edward Bok, the editor, says: "It is an indisputable truth that the best literary work to-day is being done by women, and the most conclusive evidence of this lies in the fact that of the fifteen most successful books published within the past two years, eleven were written by women. And I believe that this percentage, high as it is already, will be still greater at the end of the next two years. To find the reason for this, one need not search very far. It is a trite, but very truthful saying, that women are advancing, and outside the domestic and social circles, this is nowhere so apparent as in literature. For woman is peculiarly adapted for the pen. The life of every woman is in itself a story bright or sad, and with many it is a romance of reality stranger, indeed, than any tale of fiction. She writes, therefore, from experience, from what she sees and feels in her own life and nature. True, all women do not by far possess this gift; and it is, perhaps, fortunate for us men that this is so. Women, therefore, I believe, have a natural advantage over men, as authors." He proves his faith in woman by having so large a proportion of women writers on the HOME JOURNAL, whose phenomenal success is the wonder of journalism.

The CHAUTAUQUAN for October contains in full the address of Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer delivered at Chautauqua on recognition day.

Among periodicals coming for the first time to our desk, is To-DAY, published by J. Morrison Fuller, 3 Beacon street, Boston. Its principal work seems to be promulgating the principles of Herbert Spencer, and combating the Nationalist idea. It carries a free lance, and slashes into friend and foe alike. In speaking of the article in Wyoming's Declaration of Rights, which forbids the employment of any boy under fourteen and any girl or woman, in coal, iron or other dangerous mines, it says: "It would be difficult to exaggerate the stupidity of the writers and signers of this document"; then for a page or two expresses its astonishment at the curtailment of "personal rights." It then goes on to show that this "absurdity," as well as laws restraining gambling, prostitution and Sabbath-breaking are the result of woman's ballot, and closes in this fashion:

"This being the state of the case, the presumption is that women are themselves the authors of the restrictions on their liberty in the new constitution. Persons so careless of their own rights and liberty will not make good custodians of the rights and liberties of others. The case of these Wyoming women takes much of the wind out of the sails of the woman suffrage movement. No sooner have they a chance than they impose those very restrictions on their own liberty which men have been so justly abused for imposing in the past. The concurrence of the women is far from justifying the imposition; but it takes the edge off many of the criticisms of the action of the men of past generations."

Such being its principles, this journal should have been named YESTERDAY, rather than To-DAY, for it certainly is behind the times.

THE CANADIAN METHODIST QUARTERLY, of Toronto, Ontario, also comes to us for the first time. It contains ten able, thoughtful papers. From one of them, "The Power of Cultured Minds," by Rev. J. S. Ross, we give this quotation:

"Philosophy, though it bakes no bread, is yet the balm of earth. It saves this world from becoming a gigantic workshop; it rescues man from the groveling grasp of the almighty dollar, and saves mankind from becoming mere beasts of burden. As knowledge is power, an increase of knowledge consequently means an increase of power. A little knowledge gives the Indian his paddle, but more knowledge gives the white man his steamboat; a little knowledge gives the navvy his pickaxe, but an increase gives the machinist his steam-drill. Thus the calculations of the mathematician, the researches of the physiologist, the discoveries of the chemist, all tend to alleviate the ills of life and advance the onward march of civilization. The university educates masses to whom it gives no diploma, and what strikes a blow at the university would in course of time blow up the school-house, and doom us all to semi-barbarism."

DEMOREST'S FAMILY MAGAZINE, New York, continues its Washington sketches by an illustrated paper on "The Residence of Senator Hearst, of California." Mrs. Burlingame, of Rhode Island, represents the W. C. T. U. in the portrait gallery.

The October COSMOPOLITAN is distinguished by its large number of illustrations; one for nearly every page. These include portraits of Secretaries Blaine, Windom and Proctor in their offices, with views in the National treasury, views illustrating Miss Bisland's flying trip round the world; glimpses of Gautamala, and the twin cities of the Northwest, which, we presume, stopped fighting long enough to have their pictures taken.

VICK'S Magazine, Rochester, N. Y., gives good suggestions for winter gardening. A pot of daisies will keep a window bright all winter; it does not mind a nip from Jack Frost, for seemingly it has all seasons for its own and all temperatures; it will flower freely with little sunshine, and the lasting qualities of its blossoms and their long and graceful stems render it one of the best of flowers for cutting. Jasminum grandiflora and the abutilon, or flowering maple, are also highly recommended, as is amaryllis Johnsonii.

THE BIBLE STANDARD and GOSPEL RECORD, Wesleyan Methodist Publishing House, Syracuse, N. Y,, is devoted to missionary intelligence, especially news from Africa, and applied Christianity everywhere.

THE HOME MAGAZINE, Brodix Publishing Company, 705 Eighth street, Washington, D. C., price fifty cents a year, is a continued marvel—how the publishers can afford so much for the money would be beyond comprehension were it not for the advertising pages sandwiched in all through. Two of our contributors, Mrs. Hester M. Poole, of New York, and Margaret Spencer, of Washington, conduct departments in it. Mrs. Poole's is the House Beautiful; in its September number she treats of "My Lady's Chamber." Here are some of the good things she says: "Every woman who has the means to gratify her taste, and possesses ever so little refinement, ought to have a withdrawing room as her own seclusive property. Here she treasures her secret hopes and wishes. Here she examines her compass, and determines whether she is drifting or sailing. Here she brings all that is dearest and most sacred, and gathers strength for those emergencies which, at one time or another, all must meet. Here she reads her favorite volumes and writes her letters, and prepares mementoes for the absent and the loved. Yes! I would have a den of my own—a spot which none could enter without my bidding—if it were no more than an attic closet with only one window, and that looking skyward." The first chapter of Mrs. John A. Logan's "Reminiscences," appears in the October number.

We miss the WOMAN'S CYCLE this month and are sorry to have it merged into the HOME MAKER, even though Jenny June does edit the united journals. The CYCLE had a field distinctively its own, which will be difficult to fill by any other paper.

Among other magazines received are THE HOMILETIC REVIEW from Funk & Wagnalls, New York City. CURRENT COMMENT and LEGAL MISCELLANY, published by the D. B. Canfield Company, Limited, Philadelphia; THE AMERICAN GARDEN, New York and London; HOME, SCHOOL and NATION, edited by Bishop Fallows and Rev. M. L. Williston, published by the Clarenden Publishing Company, 93 Adams street, Chicago. THE JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION, Chicago; THE PUBLIC SCHOOL, Bloomington, Ill. THE HOME MAKER, 44 East 14th street, Union Square, New York; THE NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE, Boston, in which every one will read the articles, "Mark Hopkins," "Some Canadian Writers of To-day," and "Moses in Massachusetts," a better "looking backward" than Bellamy's, for it doesn't indorse his tobacco and wine; THE QUERIES MAGAZINE, and the bright bevy of children's magazines which Lothrop sends out each month.

TEMPERANCE TEMPLE ITEMS.

MATILDA B. CARSE.

Let all friends of the Temple send at once a two cent stamp for a mite-box, Temple bulletin and descriptive card. Address Mrs. Carse, 145 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago. All unions and Loyal Temperance Legions that have not yet been supplied with autograph lists to place under the corner-stone should secure them at once, as there are but three weeks left in which to gather in names. *Remember* November 1st is the day on which the corner-stone is to be laid. Let all superintendents also send to Mrs. Carse, at National Headquarters, 161 La Salle street, any documents pertaining to their department which they would like to have placed in the corner-stone.

* * *

We are sorry that our able, eloquent and staunch friend of the W. C. T. U., Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston, cannot be among the honored guests at the laying of the corner-stone. He writes: "I very keenly regret I must be in Oregon on a long lecture tour in November, and so can not possibly accept your kind invitation to speak at the laying of the corner-stone of the Temple, November 1. My whole heart is with your enterprise. The building will be a lighthouse for many generations on the coast of a stormy sea, over which no doubt, Christ yet will walk, and to whose waves He can effectively say, 'Peace, be still.' I have written Miss Willard a public letter which you can use on the occasion."

* * *

Hon. Thomas W. Palmer, of Detroit, Mich., the president of the Columbian Exposition, has accepted the invitation tendered him to be present and make an address at the laying of the corner-stone. He is an ardent suffragist, and believes that the only sure method to secure prohibition is through woman's ballot. It is therefore eminently fitting that at the laying of the corner-stone of the Temple which means more to women than any building that has ever yet been erected, such a man should stand side by side with our peerless Frances Willard as one of the principal orators on the occasion.

Mr. Palmer is a stockholder in the Temple, and has recently been elected a member of the board of directors.

* * *

The following persons have sent $1 each toward the Thompson Memorial during the past week: Mrs. I. C. M. Rogers, Central Village, Conn.; Mrs. C. Throckmorton, Long Branch, N. J.; Miss Louise E. Hollister, Duluth, Minn.; Miss Hattie Murphy, Chicago, Ill. The following unions have each sent $1: Sioux Falls, S. Dakota, W. C. T. U.; the W. C. T. U. of Danby, N. Y.; the Frances E. Willard W. C. T. U. of Helena, Montana; Battle Creek, Michigan, W. C. T. U., and the W. C. T. U. of Lakeport, California, send $2. Little Ethel Stout, of the *Midget*, Delaware, Ohio, desires that the $5 sent by the *Midget* go towards a tablet for Mother Stewart in Willard Hall. She writes, "The *Midget* hopes to raise $100 for a Memorial for Mother Stewart." We trust she may. Mother Stewart richly deserves to have her name engraved in Willard Hall.

* * *

The unions are responding bravely to the call for money for the building fund. Mrs. A. S. Benjamin, president of the fifth district of Michigan, who has been successful in raising so much money for the Temple, and who has sent $100, to have a tablet for her district engraved in Willard Hall, now sends another $100 for Allegan county, and pledges $100 for each county in the fifth district. We wish more district presidents would follow this noble example. Mrs. Buckthorpe, Jacksonville, Ill., sends $40 on a pledge of $100 for the union; Delavan, Ill., W. C. T. U. by Mrs. Culver, sends $30 on their $100 pledge; Mrs. M. L. Almouth for the Brookfield, Mo., union, sends $19.12; several payments have already been made on their pledge of $100. Our space now will not allow us to give the names of the three persons in a union who have the largest amount in their mite-boxes at the mite-box social. We hope our friends will excuse us for breaking our promise in regard to this matter, but it is simply impossible, as we have to pass over hundreds of letters each week that we would like to mention but have not the space.

* * *

The W. C. T. U. of Union, Maine, sends a second installment of $25, on a pledge of $100. The W. C. T. U. of St. Augustine, Fla., sends $14.75; they are trying, although a very small union, to send $100. Mrs. Rainey writes that they feel they must have the oldest city in the country represented at the dedication. The W. C. T. U. of Dowagiac, Mich., sends $25, with a pledge to make it $100. The Santa Barbara, Cal., W. C. T. U. send $14 more on their pledge of $100. They have sent in all $70; $10 of this was raised by the Loyal Temperance Legion. The London, Ohio, W. C. T. U., send a check for $27.93, their first installment on a pledge of $100. The Uniontown, Pa., W. C. T. U. send $34.24, their first payment on a pledge of $100. This money was the result of their first six months of mite-boxes. The Seattle, Wash., W. C. T. U. send $10, their first payment on a pledge of $100.

* * *

How we wish we had room to te.. of the many loving devices the children resort to to raise money for the Temple. Little Gracie English, of Pittsfield, Ill., could not get enough money to put in her mite-box, so she planted some radish seed; when they were ready for market she sold them and sent the proceeds to the Temple fund. Mrs. Chapin, president of the Euclid, Minn., W. C. T. U., tells of two little girls ten years old belonging to the Loyal Temperance Legion, who are raising money for the Temple in the following manner: "They live on the prairie, and gather beautiful wild flowers in abundance and make them into bouquets. They give them to the train men once a week; after they are supplied, they distribute them to the passengers and then pass their mite-boxes around, receiving what persons choose to give." They have kept this up faithfully all summer.

145 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago.

Our Children.

THE BROKEN BOTTLE.

A Kindergarten Prohibition Story.

BY LU SEMANS HADLEY.

In a town of Colorado, famed for Prohibition rule,
Played a group of tiny prattlers, from a kindergarten school.
Dancing in the morning sunshine, blithe as birds upon the wing,
Flitting here and there in gladness, like the harbingers of spring.

Locks of brown and black and golden, floating on the summer breeze,
Fairy forms, with airy footsteps, flitting neath the waving trees.
Voices full of joyous laughter, ringing gaily through the air,
Tell of hearts unknown to sorrow, faces all unmasked by care.

But, what means this sudden stillness! What hath checked their joyous mirth,
Planting there, like tiny statues, forms which seemed too bright for earth?
And whence comes that look of horror, creeping o'er each baby face?
As they stand with hands uplifted, each seems rooted to his place.

As I gazed in silent wonder, viewing anxiously my flock,
Seeking hidden wolf or demon, which hath caused this sudden shock;
Lo! I spied upon the side-walk, that which filled their hearts with fear,
Lying there—a broken bottle—which had once been filled with beer.

Only this—but little Nena entertained my baby band,
With the tale of wondrous horror which is floating o'er our land!
Learned from lips of aged grand-sire, who for Prohibition strives,
Tale of homeless, wretched children; tale of wrecked and ruined lives.

Tenderly I clasp my darlings, as they question, "*Is it so?*"
Silently I pray the Father, "*More than this, ne'er let them know!*

Greeley, Col.

A QUEER KIND OF TEMPERANCE.

BY MABEL GIFFORD.

CHAPTER I.

Between the two imposing rows of granite blocks on H—— street, in the city of N——, a stout-bodied little fellow with his hands in his pockets, was striding with a very manly and important air towards the lower part of the city, where he evidently belonged. His clothes were tattered, and he had grown well out of them. His face and feet were weather-browned. The crownless hat suggested a sun-proof pate; the rim tipped at just the approved angle, and a carefully-adjusted necktie, were two hopeful indications of the boy's character—observation and imitation. Besides, he was clean, and the thick, brown hair exposed by the crownless hat was smooth and orderly. A month ago this could not have been said, and the shrewd, blue eyes and over-bold face would have presented a reckless, don't-care assertiveness so painful to behold in these prematurely old and hardened faces of "street Arabs."

A wholesome influence had been at work in this darkened quarter of the city, and like a star in a murky sky, a neat, cheery spot glowed brightly from this darkness, and loving, tender hearts ministered there, caring for the Master's children.

Pepper might be conceited and over-bold, but he had a good-natured mouth, and the shrewd blue eyes were fun-loving.

"Halloa!" There was a sudden halt squarely in front of a tall, bright-faced youth who was thus brought to a stand-still, unless he chose to step off the narrow side-walk of the dark alley-way into the black mud, or over the stout-bodied figure disputing the right of way.

"Oh, yer skin! I know yer! I heerd all 'bout w'at yer said, how I wa'n't no kind uv a temp'rance feller.

"Now jus' look a-here, yer never was so mistook in yer life. I signed th' pledge fair an' square, and look er this," turning back a flapping tatter and showing a bright, new badge, "I'm a Crusader snug an' tight, an' yer jes' bet yer boots I'm a-goin' ter stay one. Now w'at yer got ter say?"

The outraged urchin looked threateningly into the handsome face of the tall youth, whose noble bearing and fine appearance were a marked contrast to the tattered figure beside him.

"Just what I said before," was the calm answer.

For a few seconds the bold, blue eyes stared into the serious gray ones, then the blue eyes waxed wrathful and the brown face turned a dull red. Out of the pockets came two hard fists. "By jimminey!"

Then followed heated, angry words. "I know yer; yer Chaplin Noble, one uv them Hatton College swells. I know th' whole lot uv yer. Yer thinks 'cause yer can dress fine an' study big books up there on th' hill that yer made uv better stuff than th' rest uv th' world, an' fellers like us hain't half good 'nough fer yer ter walk over." Pepper paused, breathless with his vehemence.

"You are very much mistaken," said Chaplin Noble as calmly as before, though his mouth twitched as he repressed the smile called out by the little fellow's fury.

"Great guns! W'at's the row, then?"

"I saw your badge. I knew you professed to be a temperance fellow, and you were in a violent passion because Sam Bates would not give up your marbles."

"W'at's that got ter do with it?"

"You have an intemperate temper. I never saw a person so intoxicated with temper as you were yesterday. You are raging now, and would be pounding me with those hard fists of yours if you were my size. A temperate man does not fly into a passion and call folks vile names every time he is displeased."

There was blank amazement on Pepper's face as he listened; this was followed by a puzzled, incredulous look that merged into a broad smile as the fists relaxed, and a good-humored voice exclaimed, "Get out!" Pepper at the same time turning on his heel, and striding away with more than his usual bravado.

"He thinks I was chaffing," said Noble, watching the ludicrous little figure disappear down the alley. He would have been greatly surprised could he have been a listener a few moments later near a group of boys in that same alley, who were as rough and as ragged, but not as clean as Pepper.

Their day's work was done. One had a basket on his shoulder, one, a few papers under his arm, another a boot-black's kit. Several stood with hands in their pockets jingling their day's earnings. Pepper stood in the center of the group, his head thrown back, and looking as important as possible.

"I say, fellers, we hain't got th' whole uv th' pledge yet; we must have a codicil or somethin' or nuther put to it. We hain't a-goin' ter let them Hatton chaps git ahead uv us nohow."

"They tole us that pledge was jus' like w'at everybody had," said one little Crusader, standing on his toes to look over Pepper's arm at the precious paper which the latter had produced from somewhere beneath his tatters.

"Well, they cheated, then," answered Pepper, darkly. "There hain't nothin' 'bout swearin' in it. It's got ter be put in, or I hain't a Crusader no more."

"No, sir-r-*e!*" seconded Pepper's right-hand man, who was as tall and thin as the other was short and stout. "We'll have th' whole, or we won't have nothin.' "

There was surprise, amazement and thanksgiving at the headquarters of the Crusaders when the next meeting was held, and the petition laboriously scrawled by Pepper, handed to Mrs. Leon, the superintendent of the rooms.

"Ples ter put in that 'bout Swearin', it hain't on the Pledge. PEPPER, *President.*"

How they thanked the unknown friend who was forwarding their work, those brave women who labored to make a little clean, bright spot in this dark place!

(To be Continued.)

A FAITHFUL DOG.

A touching incident which happened not long ago in a Maine village, illustrates once more the fidelity of a good dog. A workingman had a handsome Newfoundland which he had reared from a puppy, and to which he was much attached. The dog returned his owner's affection, and was extremely fond of following him to his day's work. The master did not encourage this, but sometimes the Newfoundland would creep along stealthily in the rear until he was too far from home to be sent back, and then would come to the front with every sign of delight in his own cleverness.

One morning he had followed in this way to a house where his master was at work upon the roof. To keep the dog from straying away, the man put down his coat and his dinner-pail and said:

"There, old fellow, you followed me without leave, and now you may stay and watch my things."

The dog lay down as he was directed, and the master went to his work. In the course of the forenoon the man fell from a scaffold and was killed. His body was carried to his home, where his wife was lying ill, but no one could induce the dog to leave his post beside the coat and dinner-pail. For two days he remained, refusing to eat, and showing his teeth whenever any attempt was made to remove the things of which he had been left in charge.

At the end of that time, the wife of the dead man, herself too ill to leave her bed, suggested that the dog would perhaps obey her little son, a boy of two years and a half, just old enough to talk plainly.

The boy was taken to the place, and moved by the loss of his father and the excitement of the moment, ran to the dog, put his arms about his shaggy neck, and burst into tears.

The dog seemed to understand that this was no ordinary fit of weeping. He licked the child's hair soothingly, and when the boy took up his father's coat and pail, the faithful creature followed submissively at his heels as if he recognized the little one now as his master.

—*Youth's Companion.*

TRUTH.

Truth is beautiful as well as safe and mighty. In the incident related below a boy twelve years old, with only truth as a weapon, conquered a smart and shrewd lawyer who was fighting for a bad cause.

"Truth is the highest thing that man may keep," and the noblest child or man is he who keeps the truth ever between his lips.

Walter was the important witness in a lawsuit. One of the lawyers, after cross-questioning him severely, said:

"Your father has been talking to you and telling you how to testify, hasn't he?"

"Yes," said the boy.

"Now," said the lawyer, "just tell us how your father told you to testify."

"Well," said the boy, modestly, "father told me that the lawyers would try and tangle me in my testimony; but, if I would just be careful and tell the truth, I could tell the same thing every time."

The lawyer didn't try to tangle up that boy any more.

THE FLAG ON THE SCHOOL-HOUSE.

"A school-house on every hill-top, and no saloon in the valley," was the glad song to which the children of Iowa and Kansas kept step as they marched to the victory which drove old King Alcohol out of their states. A grand song it is, too, barring the fact that we like better to have the school-house nestling in the valley where the brook sings and the violets grow, than to have it perched up on the hill-top where the sun can beat down upon it in summer and the wind can shake it in winter; but the sentiment is such a good one we wish all the little feet in the country were keeping step to it.

Now we have schools because we have a country to support them for us. The state in which I live takes a round million of dollars out of its treasury every year and gives to its schools, and each district gives its own school ever so much more money. Besides this, the great Nation, the mother of all the states, has given to the schools more land than would make countries as big as all of France, Belgium, Holland, and a good part of Germany.

So, ought not our schools, and that means every scholar in them, to love the Mother-Nation? One good way to make you remember this is to have a flag on every school-house, for the flag talks to us all the time of the Nation, and how we should love it. Now this flag has often been put to a bad use; saloon-keepers, who are doing all they can to destroy the nation, would put it over their doors; tobacconists painted the advertisement of their vile cigarettes on it, and other wicked people did the same, till there was great danger that children could not know what the flag really meant, so the women of the W. C. T. U. determined to rescue the dear flag and to teach the children what it really does mean. One of them, Mrs. Moffatt, devised a way of doing this, and it was to put a flag on every school-house and have your teachers tell you what it means, and teach you, through it, to love your country. She was a good friend of the Grand Army men, and interested them in the matter, and men and women worked so well together, that thousands of flags have been put on thousands of school-houses, making an hundred thousand children love the dear old flag as they never did before.

It is called the "flag of the free," and that it may be this really and truly, every body over whom it floats must be free from King Alcohol and Prince Nicotine. Remember this every time you look at the flag. Now I wonder how many of you know just exactly how to make an American flag? Of course you know that it is made of stars and stripes, and that it is red, white and blue; but how many stripes, and why? Does it commence with a red stripe or a white one? How many stripes wide is the blue field, how many stars are on it, and why just that number? Will it have any more next Fourth of July if there are no more states admitted before that day comes? These are good questions for your Quiz. Sometime we will have a little talk about how the flag came to be made just as it is.

CAPTAIN MARY.

The Household.

CONTENT.

BY GUY E. ETHERTON.

I read of kings and queens; their glitt'ring splendor,
I walk through palaces, sublime and grand.
I wonder at the homage mortals render,
To those who wield the scepter of a land.

'Tis theirs to guide the footsteps of a nation;
To keep the people in the bonds of law.
'Tis theirs to know a world-wide reputation,
And move the simple to the sense of awe.

And what am I? How lowly is my cottage
Beside this grandeur and magnificence!
And what my meager fare of simple pottage,
To that maintained by royal opulence?

My lot I feel is scarcely worth the living;
Dame Providence to me has been unkind,
'Tis mine to live by hardy daily striving
Within the limits Fortune has assigned.

I read again of men defiled by pleasure;
Of human hearts through plenitude grown cold;
Of souls dishonored by the crown and treasure,
And stained with crimson in their greed for gold.

And knowing this I kneel in meek submission,
And to my gracious Father and the Lamb,
I send the heart-felt words with deep contrition;
"*I thank Thee, Lord, that I am what I am.*"

WORDS TO THE WISE.—WHY NOT THE FATHERS?

BY ABBY MORTON DIAZ.

"Why not the fathers, Aunt Phemie?" asked young [illegible]r Marion, gazing thoughtfully at her one-year-old boy. "Much is said about the duties of mothers and the responsibilities of mothers; why so little about the duties and responsibilities of fathers?"

"A reason can be found, no doubt," said Aunt Phemie. "Humanity, you know, is made up of two parts; this (woman) half and the other half. Now, in viewing the past, we see that the other half has always done the talking so far as marking out lines of duty is concerned. Very likely in times past there have been women sharp-sighted enough to discern fatherly duties but they had no chance to proclaim them, for the other half held all the pulpits and lecture platforms, and carried on all the newspapers, and entertained the idea that they ought to see that our half did as it should do. I think the reason so little has been said of the duties of fathers is because that half has done all the saying."

"Suppose this half were to talk, Aunt Phemie; suppose you yourself were, what would you say are the duties of fathers?"

"Well, Marion, let me think. The sins of the fathers are visited upon the children. Why, then, it follows that a father's duty is to be an upright, true-hearted, pure-minded man. If he is not all that, then he has no right to marry. But I doubt if this question of fitness often comes up. Then in the family the father is a kind of head-center. He is deferred to and referred to. On this account a great deal depends upon the kind of man he is; on his disposition, his conversation, his plane of thought, his habits, his manner and his manners."

"But would you not lay down some direct duties for a father as well as for a mother?"

"Certainly, why not? His duty as well as hers is to feel responsible for the kind of men and women their children will become. If he does not know how to train them, how to influence them for good, it is his duty to be conscious of his ignorance and make the matter a subject of serious thought, and to seek light, and get it, and use it. Would he not do this if he were to take charge of poultry, or sheep, or of any kinds of young animals? or even of young plants? Then, as to manner, it has often seemed to me that fathers do not keep close enough to their children, or interest themselves in their occupations; keep up a companionship. Some even show harshness and ill temper. Of course a father must help rule the child, but he need not rule by brute force. He ought to know how to gain an influence, how to draw forth the good and suppress the bad. It is his business to know how to rule by a look or a quiet word, spoken kindly. A child, or anybody, ruled by force, is not really ruled."

"While you are talking, Aunt Phemie, I wish you would speak of a way some fathers have of setting their own dictum, or opinion, over the mother's, as to what a child should or should not do, the child being present."

"Yes, Marion, I have often noticed that, and have silently wondered. It is their duty to refrain, for it weakens the mother's authority, and often thwarts her painstaken plans for the children's advantage. I should say that a father and mother ought never to disagree on such matters in the presence of their children. They should hold council by themselves and each learn the other's views and plans and reasons, and thus come to some kind of an agreement. There is another matter altogether too little considered—the effect on the child of pre-natal influences. Of these it is well known that whatever affects the mother affects the child. It would be well if fathers could be awakened to a sense of their responsibility in this direction."

"Aunt Phemie, I think that to be just the right kind of father requires just the right kind of qualities. A man might be very learned, or highly cultured, a profound scholar, very smart, elegant, well-mannered and good, and still not know how to be the right kind of father."

"True, Marion. For with all these advantages he might not know how to touch the springs of character, and might not feel the responsibility he assumed in becoming a father. Fatherly duties are special duties, and need special preparation—need what we spoke of just now, fitness; fitness in the way of character, of morals, of manners, of habits. But as things are now this question of fatherly fitness is not always considered even by women who enter into marriage relations. As things are now women are too ready and willing. As things are now they are almost compelled to be ready and willing. Suppose we talk this over another time."

LOVERS IN THE FAMILY.

BY MARGARET SPENCER.

"'He is lover and friend and son all in one,' said a friend the other day, telling me of her boy," writes Helen Hunt to mothers in the long ago. "And a wise, sweet mother that boy had!"

This same wise mother was once asked by Charles Sumner in Washington, to write a book on boys and their mothers, "How to teach women the way to make manly, honest boys like your own four." The little woman flushed away down to her white throat and answered, "Mr. Sumner, you are flattering me; for really my boys bring themselves up!" Mr. Sumner laughed, but said, "You can never make an old bachelor like me believe that."

One of her first principles, even in their childish days, was to require nothing of her children *because* she was their mother. Not the principle of helplessness in the hands of power! "How rare and tender all her methods were," says "H. H." as for twenty years she labored alone for these four sons, of whom the world said, "They are lovers and friends and sons, all in one."

Every father and mother has it within reach to become the intimate friend of the child, "closest, sweetest, holiest tie of blood to underlie the bond of the soul." Such comradeship, the blessedness of which no words can measure. We win love by loving, we win respect by being honorable; and gratitude is earned by our willing helpfulness. Our children are trustworthy, as we trust them; capable as we believe in their capacities; honest as we are honest to them. I've seen little ones tease for pennies, and tired mothers climb up stairs to find them, "because children cannot be trusted with the pocket-book."

Oh, what a pitiful thing! If my boy or yours couldn't go to his mother's portemonnaie for one or one hundred cents, and tell her the simple truth about it, why, I should wish that boy had never been given to me! Let them be free agents; intelligent, trustworthy agents, and at ten years old they may be so sensible, so gentle and considerate, as to make the common, hateful "must not," or "must" unnecessary and absurd!

Our children must be obedient, but pounding, yelling, getting in a rage with them for all their little failures, will bring about only obedience through fear, and not love. The heavy, impatient hand on the little child! Oh, that a miracle might give the baby equal chance and power! A mother writes: "We owe to them; not the obligation is on their side. All we can do to make them wise and good and sweet, to spare them pain and evil, is all too little! The joys of parenthood are ours, the sacred, holy, blessed joy of these little souls; the greatness of calling them *ours*." How immeasurably dear and close is the child to us!

One of the White House family told me during the Hayes administration, that nothing could be more beautiful than the peculiar intimacy that existed between Mrs. Hayes and her children. Up and down the corridors, or the big East room, with their arms around their mother's waist, the two boys would walk beside her chatting, laughing like school children together; sometimes they had games in the Red room, and the handsome mother would be "caught" by the boys, who hugged and kissed her by way of the forfeit.

"Lovers in the family" there will be when mothers and fathers are reasonable and wise. *Do* as we would be done by? Yes, as near as possible. "Now Jack, be generous; give Joe half of that cake," papa says. If Jack refuses, he (says Gail Hamilton) is buried under a ton of Sunday-school literature and punishments. Very well! Now when Jack's papa's uncle dies and leaves Jack's papa ten thousand dollars, does he turn about and *instantly* give *his* brother half?

Let us "make out" in the little children as little sin as possible; assume all the good we can. Instead of commands let us have reason and "love, love, love, it makes the world go round."

The Still Hour.

FOR THE WEEK BEGINNING OCTOBER 19, 1890.

BY REV. C. C. HARRAH.

DAILY BIBLE READING NOTES.

(Luke 22: 24-38; Isaiah 19-24.)

Sunday, 19; Luke 22: 24-38. Verse 24, Worldliness does not show itself most in the church by the practice of great and disgraceful sins; but by that self-seeking, which kills the spirit of true service in any soul. Verse 26, No one can be a Christian without humility; and humility is the opposite of pride and self-seeking, and is that grace which leads one to feel that everything in him and about him is to be used to bless and help others. Beware lest you are deceived into a false idea of the nature of humility. Verse 31, A chief way by which Satan gets hold of professedly religious people, is by leading them, by their mean feelings, to think that they have humility; when they do not have it, because they have not the spirit of true service.

Monday, 20; Isa. 19. Verse 1, When Assyria threatened the Jews, it was common to plan an alliance with Egypt against Assyria. Now the prophet announces the decline of that great heathen power, in which Israel was so disposed to trust. We shall be disappointed if we trust in men, where we ought to trust in God. Verse 18, The judgments of God sometimes do, and always should lead men to repentance.

Tuesday, 21; Isa. 20. Verse 1, This was a later prophecy than that in chap. xix, against Egypt and Ethiopia. Verse 3, The minister's conduct and habits ought to be a living commentary and exemplification of that which he preaches. He ought not to be afraid to be singular, and should cultivate simplicity of manners as well as true humility of heart.

Wednesday, 22; Isa. 21. Verse 1, This chapter was an alarming presentation of troubles that would come to neighboring nations, as well as to the Jews. Verse 9, The sudden capture of Babylon, on the night of a feast, and when everybody thought the city to be perfectly safe, represents the utter want of preparation which many shall have at the time when our Lord shall come.

Thursday, 23; Isa. 22. Verse 1, Jerusalem was the "valley of vision," or the seat of divine revelations. In this chapter is described the conduct of her people in a siege. The people are warned as to the outcome of their infidelity. Verse 15, Shebna is singled out and spoken against, because he was the leader of those that set at naught the prophet's warnings. Verse 25, Shebna and all his dependents were cut down. The doom of Jerusalem describes what shall befall those who talk about their spiritual privileges and yet go on sinning against God.

Friday, 24; Isa. 23. Verse 1, Tyre was the great commercial city of the prophet's time. Commerce is a basis of prosperity: but when the people become wicked and the Lord is against a nation, the revenue of commerce is no safeguard against national ruin. Verse 18, The true and only safe use of wealth consists in the dedication of it to the glory of God, in advancing the kingdom of Christ and giving temporal and spiritual relief to our fellow men.

Saturday, 25; Isa. 24. Verse 1, The prophecies of this chapter relate to Judah in particular and to the world in general. Verse 2, Judgments hang over the professedly Christian world on account of its unfaithfulness to God.

THE PRAYER MEETING TOPIC.

(How to study the Bible. II Tim. 3: 16, 17.)

1. It is not enough to *read* the Bible; it must be *studied*. It is impossible for the Scriptures to be useful for all the ends indicated in the text unless their teaching is well understood and sincerely received. Many people make it their business to keep posted in the newspapers, but they *know* little of the Bible.

2. The aimless way that many read the Bible makes it uninteresting to them, and they receive but little profit.

3. The Bible will not fail to interest and profit one, if he will take a topic, on which he desires light, and by the help of a Concordance gather the passages of Scripture that relate to that topic. We cannot really *know* God's truth, unless we have a sincere purpose to be guided by it as fast as it comes to us. We should pray to God for light and guidance in our study. Read Mrs. Smith's "Bible Reading Leaflet" for June, 1889.

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Blessed is every one that feareth the Lord: that walketh in his ways. For thou shalt eat the labor of thy hands, and it shall be well with thee.—Ps. 128: 1, 2.

It is always safe to do right; truest expediency is simple justice.—*Whittier*

THE TARIFF BILL.

After weeks of wrangling and debate the McKinley Tariff Bill is passed, and Congress has adjourned. From conflicting accounts, or rather guesses, given by different partisan papers, it is hard to arrive at any reliable opinion concerning its effects. As it is distinctively a Republican measure, Republican papers stand by it, and prophesy only good from its workings; most of them score the three Republicans who had the courage of their conviction sufficiently to vote against it. On the other hand, Democratic journals find nothing good in it, and look for financial ruin from its workings.

The best that can be said of it is, that it is a compromise measure from beginning to end, and, to a woman outside of politics, it seems like a compromise which will bear very heavily upon the poor. It increases the duties on woolen goods, tin ware, hardware and other necessities of life, gives the farmers only half what they asked in the way of free binding twine, and makes up for "free sugar" (only that below No. 16 Dutch standards being free) by giving a bounty of one and three-fourths cents per pound on all sugars produced in the United States, so that consumers will probably pay no less than formerly for this commodity. The duty on imported tobacco and tobacco products is much increased, as is that on "special wines." Already a conflict between the Treasury Department and the New York Custom House has arisen concerning the Spaardam's cargo of tobacco, as to whether it should pay the new two dollar a pound duty, or be admitted under the old lower rate.

The increase of tariff on tin plate roofing to two dollars and fifty cents a box will advance the cost of the roof over many heads, but the manufacturers of Wales will make a good thing out of it. All sorts of glass ware will go up with a bound, on many kinds in common use, the duty having been increased from forty-five per cent to over two hundred per cent, and on common student lamp chimneys to four hundred and fifty per cent; dishes, also, from white English earthenware to decorated Bohemian china are made to cost more by increased duties.

The item which most vexes me, is the comparatively small one of sugar of milk, which is used in the preparation of the various kinds of food for infants, and for this purpose there is no substitute so wholesome. Not a pound of sugar of milk is manufactured in this country, yet so heavily is it taxed by the McKinley bill that a leading pharmacist of this city says the cost of the amount that he uses yearly, in the preparation of infants' food, will be increased six hundred dollars by the new tariff. Something cheaper will have to be substituted or the price of the food increased, thus all babies are to be taxed heavily or must run the risk of adulterations in their food. But —diamonds are placed on the free list, and they are "articles of necessity"—to millionaire Congressmen.

Ex-President Hayes is reported as saying: "I cannot find words to express my regret at the passage of this measure. It is ruinous to all our best interests, and it will do an infinite amount of harm." He was asked:

"What do you think of the letters written against it by Mr. Blaine?"

"I second every word Mr. Blaine wrote in the matter. I cannot understand how public men can be so blind to the interests of the country at large as to pass such a bill. It is annihilating to the Republican party. It is the most terrible blow that has been struck at that party during its existence. I can only say that I hope such a policy will die out, surely and soon; but I cannot shut my eyes to the evil that will be done before such protection as this finds a grave."

The measure can scarcely fail to have an injurious effect upon the Columbian Exposition, as foreign manufacturers will not be very anxious to bring exhibits into a country which seeks to exclude the products of their factories by high tariff.

To us the most important question is, What effect will this "tariff reform" have upon wages? The great plea for high tariff is that it tends to increase them, but we cannot forget the instances in which increase of tariff on certain manufactures has been almost immediately followed by a cut in the wages of female operatives employed in making them, sometimes to the extent of fifty per cent. Whether this result will follow the present movement, or whether the "advance in wages," which played such a prominent part in campaign speeches, will result from the passage of the law, remains to be seen.

But, "passing this bill keeps the party pledge." Yes, but what about the party's sympathy with all well directed temperance efforts? How has that been crystallized by the late Congress?

Now that this Congress has gone into history, we are willing to give it credit for all the good things it has done. Prominent among them is the passage of the Anti-lottery Bill, whose good results are already felt. Then comes the Wilson Original Package Bill, though the test case just decided in the Kansas courts seems to indicate that this work was not very thoroughly done. The Columbian Exposition legislation has been wise, and appointments under it judicious. The new code of rules does away with an absurdity and helps to expedite legislation. Among the minor bills passed by the House, was one to prevent the desecration of the American flag by printing advertisements thereon. This failed in the Senate, and ill-natured gossip says that the reason is that the National Republican Committee had tons of literature all ready to send out, which, as it made free with the stars and stripes, could not have gone out if this bill had become a law. A grand thing done by this Congress is the admission of Wyoming with its really universal suffrage. For this we thank Congress and forgive many of its shortcomings.

It is also to be thanked for the many bills it did not pass. The number offered to it was about seventeen thousand, only about a thousand of which became laws; let us be thankful that we are spared the burden of the sixteen thousand.

INTERNATIONAL TEMPERANCE CONGRESS.

This gathering, held in Christiania, Sweden, was attended by two hundred and twelve delegates, about half of whom were from countries outside of Sweden. Dr. Dahl, of Christiania, presided. Like other Continental Temperance Congresses, this was attended by both total abstainers and those who drink wine but abstain from distilled liquor. Mr. Williams, representing the National Temperance League, and Mr. Wakely, representing the United Kingdom Band of Hope, read strong papers on the physiological aspects of the temperance question.

Rev. J. Grant Mills aroused much interest by his paper on "The Demoralization of Native Races by the Liquor Traffic."

Speaking of the work of the United Committee in regard to liquor in Africa he said of the committee's proposal that it was drawn up after careful deliberation and consultation with gentlemen who know Africa well, and that it considers the three kinds of territory for which legislation is desired:

1. Those territories into which the European liquor traffic had not yet penetrated. These territories were fitly, but with unconscious irony, designated, "uncontaminated areas."

2. Those territories in which the traffic had existed, but in which, at the earnest request of the chiefs themselves, it had subsequently been prohibited.

3. Those coast territories in which the European liquor traffic does exist.

The committee's proposal was contained in one word—*prohibition*—prohibition, not only of the importation into Africa, but also of the manufacture there, as an article of sale or barter to natives, of intoxicating liquors. They called attention to the fact that the natives of a vast portion of the continent are at present practically without European drinks; that over a large area it is one of the tenets of their religion to abstain from intoxicating liquors; and that, in other cases, African native chiefs and tribes, although living outside the pale of Mohammedanism, are equally earnest in their opposition to the importation. The proposal was expressed in the following terms: The committee express their earnest hope that the Conference will agree to the following suggestion, viz: that, with reference to all native territories, the laws and customs of which prohibit the manufacture and importation of intoxicating liquors, any European government, which assumes the administration or protectorate of the territory, shall take all due steps to maintain and strengthen laws so beneficial, and that in native countries where such laws have not obtained, prohibition should be introduced as speedily as possible. The committee quoted, as a precedent, the international action successfully taken a few years ago by the Powers, for putting a stop to the liquor traffic amongst the fishermen in the North Sea.

The grounds upon which their proposal was made were stated in the memorial to the Conference to be "in the interests of humanity, of the progress of religion, and of legitimate commerce."

Mrs. Leavitt was present at the Congress and spoke from personal experience concerning the evils of the drink traffic in Africa.

Another discussion arousing much interest was the Gothenburg system of licensing. The fact that it did so, proves how much continental ideas of temperance differ from ours. That it is a *license* system shows its fatal defeat. One feature of the system is that licenses are granted to a company formed for the purpose of conducting the sale of liquors "in the public interest." The shareholders are not allowed any profit beyond five per cent on the paid up capital, the surplus profit going into the municipal treasury, thus becoming a bribe, as is the case with license money in this country.

The Scottish *League Journal* in speaking of the apparent decrease of drunkenness under the Gothenburg system says that it is largely due to the prohibition of the sale of liquor on Saturdays, and on the eve of feast days after five o'clock, whilst on Sundays and festivals it is entirely prohibited. It stands to reason, however, that there is a temptation to the ratepayers to favor the sale of spirits when their own personal taxation is lessened thereby. Professed desire to diminish drunkenness by this method is open to suspicion, and the Norwegians indeed looked upon this as a blot on the Gothenburg system of their neighbors, the Swedes. They therefore devised a system which, while retaining the main features of the Gothenburg system, devoted the surplus, not to the reduction of the public burdens, but as grants to deserving charities and philanthropic institutions, or other objects of public utility and benefit which are dependent for their existence on the voluntary support of the public. But this amendment is not much of an improvement. Fancy temperance associations being supported by profits from the liquor trade, and, worse still, private acts of beneficence supplanted by grants extracted from a system of social demoralization! When the Gothenburg system was discussed at the International Congress, even the Swedish delegates were divided in opinion as to its usefulness. The German delegates spoke in favor, but the English in condemnation of it. The latter declared that they would strongly oppose it if ever it should be brought forward in the British Parliament. In Sweden, too, more especially among the rural population, the demand for entire prohibition is gaining strength. In some districts even a bottle of whisky cannot be procured within fifty miles, and the people desire that wine and beer be also prohibited in their neighborhood. The temperance movement is thus gradually, though it may be slowly, advancing.

TRAINING GAMBLERS.

No other term so well describes the result of many popular practices, such as progressive euchre, and the thousand and one similar devices for social amusement among people who possess not enough resources within themselves to spend an evening pleasantly, and at the same time sensibly together. Just now there is a great rage for guessing contests; your grocer offers a big pumpkin to the one who comes nearest guessing the number of seeds it contains; your tailor offers a prize for guessing the number of buttons in a box, and so on, *ad infinitum ad nauseam*.

The most extensive, and therefore, most pernicious practice of this kind is carried on by newspapers; you can scarcely pick up a big daily that does not offer some scheme of this sort.

Proprietors of many papers issue advertisements announcing that the one who guesses most correctly the winning base ball team, or race horse, the number of beans in a bottle, or some other thing of just about as much importance, shall receive a prize, ranging in value from five to five hundred dollars, *provided* his name and his guess be written out on a coupon cut from the paper and returned to the publisher by a certain date. Of course a paper must be purchased for each guess, and the primary object of the scheme is to increase the sale of the paper. In this object there is nothing wrong, provided it is attained by legitimate means; for example; the circulation of the *Woman's Penny Paper* was, we trust,

largely increased by voting for the two most popular school-teachers; and further good resulted from the successful candidates being given a trip on the Continent. This was legitimate, and in no wise objectionable. There was no element of chance in the voting as there is in the guessing; it was simply the statement of an opinion supposably based upon knowledge.

These guessing schemes are in sharp contrast to this; they are "games of chance" pure and simple; newspaper lotteries, nothing more nor less. They contain exactly the elements which make the Louisiana lottery so dangerous, and are its most prolific feeders, training people up, or down, to gambling in lotteries through the easy process of gambling through newspaper guessing. The young man who has won ten dollars on a fortunate newspaper guess, thereby has his ambition fired to win a thousand dollars in a lottery. Yet so little do some newspapers realize this connection, that the same paper will contain strong editorials condemning the Louisiana lottery and advertisments of some guessing scheme, involving the same principle. If this sort of education by the newspapers continues, the Louisiana lottery will not long remain "dead"; it or its like will spring into vigorous life all over the country.

Our good friend, Josiah M. Leeds, of Philadelphia, always on the alert in service for purity and morality, is a most practical man, who puts into action what exists only as conviction in other people's minds. All our readers remember the valiant service he and his wife have rendered the cause of purity in literature and art; he now takes up the gauntlet against this newspaper gambling. Last month he addressed a letter to George S. Graham, district attorney of the city of Philadelphia, in which he described these various gambling devices, and asked a decision as to whether they did or did not come under the meaning of the law against gambling. He also included the following statement of action taken by the English government:

"A very important step in the direction of putting down gambling has been taken by the government. For some time the newspapers in their advertising columns have offered prizes for competitions. These competitions, in which the public has been invited to take part, have not been literary, or in any way educational. They have been of the nature of lotteries; they have not depended on the skill of the competitors, but on sheer chance; and they have undoubtedly fostered the spirit of gambling, which has been rapidly spreading among all classes. Such competitions are now declared to be illegal, and a strong blow has been struck at what threatened to be a very grave evil."

In reply he received the following communication:

MR. JOSIAH W. LEEDS, *Dear Sir:*—Your communication received. Section 52, of the Criminal Code, provides that "all lotteries," whether public or private, for moneys, goods, wares or merchandise, chattels, lands, tenements, hereditaments, or other matters or things whatsoever, are hereby declared to be common nuisances." Do the facts stated by you come within this prohibition? Judge Paxson said, in Commonwealth *vs.* Manderfield, "That the term lottery must be understood to be used in the Act in its general and known signification. Webster defines it to be a 'scheme for the distribution of prizes by chance, or the distribution thereof.' Johnson speaks of a lottery as 'a distribution of prizes by chance.' . . . 'the drawing of prizes by chance is the very life and soul of a lottery.'"

Also, in Commonwealth *vs.* Flint Peaslee, the same Judge said, "Briefly stated, it may be said to be the distribution of prizes by chance. Whatever amounts to this, no matter how ingeniously the object of it may be concealed, is a lottery." In this case the sale of candy which contained prizes in some of the packages was held to be a lottery.

You can thus see how broad this definition is, and how comprehensive. The facts which you state, in my opinion, come within this definition.

But, in view of the character of the parties involved, and, also, in view of that which I am sure every one will concede, the absence of any intention to violate the law on their part, I would advise that you call their attention to the law before doing anything of an overt nature. I am sure that they will abate the wrong. You are at liberty to use this opinion as you please.

Yours very truly,

GEO. S. GRAHAM, *District Attorney.*

We are glad to believe, with the district attorney, that this violation of law has been unintentional on the part of newspapers, and that all that is needed to prevent its repetition is knowledge of the facts in the case.

THE National Prison Association, in discussing Police Reform, brought out the leading thought of our last week's symposium. One of the strongest papers presented was that entitled, "A Protest against political intermeddling with the police force, and a plea for greater efforts for the prevention of crime." Speaking of the Chief of Police, it says: "He should be head of the department in fact, needing neither direction nor orders from the man who, or the board which, appointed him. Nor should he neglect his duty because the appointing power desires him to do so." Commenting on this the *Inter Ocean* remarks: "This is self-evident. But it follows that in order to get a chief capable and resolute to act thus his appointment must not be for political effect, and his removal must be for causes upon which politics do not act. He should be appointed because he has gained experience in the lower grades of the service, and has won promotion by his zeal, integrity and prudence. He must be removable solely because of incompetency, negligence, insubordination or corruption."

Special Difficulties.

PLEDGE.—*"I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt liquors, including Wine and Cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same."*

QUERIES.

"Please tell us what are the W. C. T. U. days, the different ones, I mean, and also on what days they occur, for instance, Membership Crusade Day, Miss Cassedy's birthday, prayer and thanksgiving days, etc?" Most W. C. T. U. days are movable feasts, that is to say, there is no fixed order for their recurrence. Those fixed are, Flower Mission Day, June 9, Miss Cassedy's birthday; the Loyal Temperance Legions observe Miss Willard's birthday, September 28, as Harvest Home; the anniversary of the beginning of the Crusade, December 23, is Crusade day. Somebody writes asking if we cannot change this date, as it comes too near Christmas, but *as yet*, we have found no way of moving the date of an anniversary round to suit convenience.

Each year, before the National Convention, a day of prayer is appointed for the outpouring of God's Spirit upon that and the various State conventions. This year, this day is October 29. Other days of prayer and thanksgiving are appointed by the general officers when occasion demands them, as, a day of prayer for success of amendment campaign in Nebraska, and we hope to have the privilege of a day of thanksgiving for its success. Superintendents of departments sometimes call for especial days of prayer for success in specific lines of work, as, for example, for Sabbath Observance.

QUERY.—Should W. C. T. U. women wear mourning?

ANSWER.—This is a question which each must settle for herself. I have always worn it when dear friends went before, but have decided never to put it on again. The reasons for wearing it are that it is a protection; tear-dimmed eyes are hid by a crape vail, and often this is a great relief. It excuses us from going to places where it is very hard to go with a heavy heart, and saves us the pain of refusing kindly invitations which will not be extended to those in mourning. On the other hand, and it is the realization of this which decided me never again to wear it, it seems like a denial of our faith in a blessed immortality. We say that our friends who die in the Lord are infinitely better off in the many mansions He has prepared for them, that soon we are to be reunited with them to enjoy a blissful eternity together, that the sorrow of parting is immeasurably outweighed by the "far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory" wrought out by these afflictions. Above all, we profess that our friends who are gone, and we also are the Lord's, and in His keeping whether in life or death. He is love, and His wisdom never mistakes. If He sees best to separate us from our friends for a little time, it seems like questioning both His wisdom and His love to shroud ourselves in black, as though there were no resurrection.

QUERY.—Why do you place Bellamy's "Looking Backward" in list of Recommended Readings when he advocates the use of wine and cigars?

ANSWER.—It should not have been so included, for that reason, and I have stricken it off all the lists sent out since the receipt of this query.

QUERY.—I have been taking a certain magazine, and like it fairly well, excepting that in the cooking department the recipes contain cider, wine, brandy, etc. The August number contained three such recipes. Now I have written this magazine a kind protest in the name of our temperance club for the magazine, and, being ignored, I write to ask our National organ. Should a band of white-ribboners, unitedly or severally, support a periodical advocating the use of intoxicating liquors?

ANSWER.—No. I have written to the editor of that magazine, protesting against the practice complained of, but to no effect, and so feel that it ought not to be patronized by temperance people.

The Watch-Tower.

It gives one a sense of the all round-ness of the W. C. T. U. to take up *The Woman's Journal*, of Ottawa, Canada, and find it filled to the brim with items that show the whole world is akin in this work. Names known and loved each side the border, and on both sides the sea, mingle in pleasant companionship. Grand Mrs. Gordon, of Winnipeg, and Mary Woodbridge stand side by side in the Manitoba convention. Jessie B. Archibald, of Nova Scotia, writes appreciatively of Mrs. Leavitt's work at the antipodes; an item concerning the Tokio union stands in pleasing juxtaposition with one concerning Pansy's Sunday-school temperance teaching, and so on through all the round world. The *Journal* makes many extracts from THE UNION SIGNAL, and never forgets to credit them. With September it entered on its seventh year, and stands a pleasing proof of the energy and talent of its publisher, Miss Mary Scott.

* * *

The sympathies of all true-hearted women are with Jessie Benton Fremont, in her bereavement, and this sympathy brings a warm welcome to her last book, "Far West Sketches." Bright and cheery as these sketches are, there sounds through them at times echoes of sadness like this: "Deep down in the silent depths of the heart of most women who have had the life of uprooting and transplanting that goes to make the new life of far countries, must lie the Scotch wail:

"'Oh, it's hame! hame! I fain would be,
Hame again to my ain countree.'

"Often and often have I met this. Though it was but a passing phase with me, yet the chances of separation add to its pain."

* * *

The Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association has established a reputation for getting up unique and charming entertainments. This year, Oct. 28, it is to present ten scenes forming "The History of Marriage." The first is "Primitive Marriage by Capture," then follows "Marriage by Purchase," illustrated by a marriage market in Babylon, where once each year, every marriageable girl must be sold at auction. A Roman, a Hebrew, a Russian, a Dutch and a Japanese marriage bring out, with brilliant effect, the wedding customs of these various peoples. Then Pocahontas is duly wedded to John Rolfe, and a Gretna Green marriage comes in as a bit of comedy. A Christian marriage in Westminster completes the beautiful series. Mrs. Mary A. Livermore is to be the historian of the occasion.

* * *

The Countess of Tolstoi is a tall, beautiful woman, and very fond of society. She was in London lately as a delegate to the Liberal Woman's Federation.

* * *

A distinguished woman, Miss Sarah Amelia Scull, author of "Greek Mythology and Literature on Greek Art," writes thus of another distinguished woman: "Alice Freeman Palmer, at Chautauqua, was great in purity, in majesty and tenderness. These are the powers that draw all the world in reverence toward salvation. As we listened to her presentation of the glorious principle of all true living as being, first, *Love*, then LOVE, the eager listeners understood better than ever before how it was that He, who was one with the Father, could come to the earth to seek us lost ones; how He, to whom legions of angels hasten in joyous ministration, could gird Himself with a towel and wash the feet of His disciples; how the Conqueror of Satan could take little children in His arms and bless them; it was *Love*, then *Love*. So we came away with a new belief that no love need be commonplace or barren, for to us the "rod of God" in the hand of Moses was made a scepter of love; in the hand of the humblest it works out miracles of helpfulness and healing under all varieties of human circumstance. God's blessing will surely attend the ministrations of that grand woman, whether made on the rostrum, or in the home; in the school-room or in the social world."

* * *

"I would like your autograph." So wrote a young man to James Russell Lowell, receiving an answer after this manner: "Dear Sir, I should like it if you would not say 'would,' but 'should.' If you would, why don't you go along and do it; but if you should, then say so.

"Yours sincerely, JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL."

* * *

That other printing offices as well as that of the W. T. P. A. are blessed with nice lady compositors is shown by the fact that the wife of Governor Miller, of North Dakota, was a compositor in a newspapar office at Dryden, N. Y. Here her husband met, courted and married her. While on a late visit East she dropped into that office and set up a couple of "stickfuls" to show she had not forgotten her old trade. ON DUTY.

WORLD'S W. C. T. U.

Founded 1883.

Motto.—For God and Home and Every Land. Object: To unify the methods of woman's temperance work the world over, and to circulate a petition for the prohibition of the traffic in alcoholic drinks and opium, and other social reforms.

All members wear a little knot of white ribbon, and remember the noon hour of prayer for all temperance work and workers, and for the coming of Christ's kingdom.

President—Miss Frances E. Willard, Evanston, Ill.

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" *New South Wales*—Mrs. E. Bowes, Stanmore, Sydney.
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" *China*—Mrs. M. J. Farnham, 18 Peking Road, Shanghai.
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" *Cape Colony*—Miss Virginia C. Pride, Huguenot Seminary, Wellington.
Dec. 1887 or Jan. 1888. *Mexico*—Mrs. Margaret Taber, Zacatecas.
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" *Madagascar*—
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" *Norway*—Fru Ignase Carlsen, Nordal Bruns Gade 10, Christiania.
" *Natal*—Mrs. Laura Bridgman, Umzumbi.
" *Orange Free State*—Mrs. Janet Gray, Harrismith.
Sierra Leone—Mrs. Bishop Ingham, Bishop Court, Free Town.
" *Asia Minor*—Mrs. J. E. Pierce, Bardezag.
18— *Corea*—Mrs. B. S. Ohlinger, Seoul.
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NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

PLEDGE.

"I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt Liquors, including Wine and Cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union the sum of ———; and the receipt of the treasurer thereof shall be a sufficient discharge of my executors for the same.

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Work among the Colored People—Mrs. Frances E. Harper, 1009 Bainbridge St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Associate, Mrs. S. J. H. Early, 260 S. Cherry St., Nashville, Tenn.

Young Women's Work—Mrs. Frances J. Barnes, 146 W. 103rd St., New York City. Department Secretary—Mrs. F. S. Evans, 155 West 48th St., New York City; Organizers, Miss Ida Clothier, 36 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.; Miss Jessica Morgan, Oberlin, Ohio; Miss Mary McDowell, Evanston, Ill.

Juvenile Work—Mrs. Helen G. Rice, 1597 Washington St., Boston; Associate, Miss Anna A. Gordon, Evanston, Ill.; Organizer and Chalk-Talker, Mrs. Ellen A. Blair, Creighton, Neb.; Kindergarten Mrs. E. L. Hailmann, La Porte, Ind.

II. PREVENTIVE.

Health and Heredity—Dr. Orpha A. Baldwin, 216 J St., East Portland, Oregon. Associates—Health—Dr. Mary Allen, Ithaca, N. Y.; Heredity—Mrs. R. A. Armstrong, Woodland, Cal.

III. EDUCATIONAL.

Scientific Instruction—Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, Hyde Park, Mass.; Literary Assistant, Miss Emma L. Benedict; Associate, Mrs. Geo. S. Hunt, 165 State St., Portland Me.

Sunday School Work—Miss Lucia E. F. Kimball, 644 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill., or Woodfords, Me.; Secretary, Miss Julia A. Bidwell, Hartford, N. Y.

Temperance Literature—Miss Julia Colman, 47 Bible House, New York City; Advisory Committee, Mrs. Helen E. Brown, Mrs. E. W. Ruliffson, Mrs. E. M. Wymond, Mrs. Dr. A. Buchanan, Mrs. W. Vigelius, Mrs. J. C. Craw, Mrs. M. E. Morgan, Mrs. Dr. H. McLean, Treasurer, 205 Mason St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Woman's Temperance Publishing Association—Miss Alice M. Guernsey, Editor Department Books and Leaflets, 161 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. T. B. Carse, Publisher; Advisory Committee, the National President and Corresponding Secretary.

Editors of The Union Signal—Miss Mary Allen West, Miss Julia A. Ames, Mrs. Elizabeth Wheeler Andrew, 161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Editor of the Oak and Ivy Leaf—Miss Margaret A. Sudduth, 161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Editor of The Young Crusader—Miss Alice M. Guernsey, 161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Presenting our Cause to Influential Bodies—General Officers.

The Press—Miss Alice Briggs, Evanston, Ill.

Relation of Temperance to Labor—Mrs. Anna Sneed Cairns, Kirkwood, Mo.

W. C. T. U. School of Methods—Miss Mary Allen West, 161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.; Parliamentary Usage—Mrs. Anna S. Benjamin, Portland, Mich.; For Practical Training fo Public Speakers, Mrs. Anna B. Curry, Boston School of Expression.

Department of Narcotics—Mrs. E. B. Ingalls, 4119 Westminster Pl. St. Louis, Mo.; Lecturer, Mrs. James Havens, 673 Broadway, Denver, Col.; Mrs. Helen L. Bullock, Elmira, N. Y.

Non Alcoholics in Medicine—Mrs. Caroline A. Leech, 1733 First St., Louisville, Ky.

IV. EVANGELISTIC.

Evangelistic—Miss Elizabeth W. Greenwood, 151 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; National Evangelists—Mrs. S. M. I. Henry, Evanston, Ill.; Mrs. Annie M. Palmer, Boone, Iowa; Mrs. Mary Sparkes Wheeler, Phœnixville, Pa.; Work among Miners, Mrs. D. W. English, Rushville, Ill.; Bible Study, Rev. A. A. Wright, Cambridge, Mass.

Unfermented Sacramental Wine—Mrs. R. A. Esmond, Syracuse, N. Y

Flower Mission—Miss Jennie Casseday, 216 E. Chestnut St., Louisville, Ky.; Department Secretary, Miss Gertrude Ferguson, 2633 Bank St., Louisville, Ky.

Work in Prisons, Jails, Police Stations, Almshouses and Asylums—Mrs. J. K. Barney, Providence, R. I.; Department Secretary, Mrs. H. D. Walker, Providence, R. I.

Work among Railroad Employes—Miss Jennie Smith, Mountain Lake Park, Md.

Work among Soldiers and Sailors—Mrs. S. A. McClees, 24 Hawthorne Ave., East Orange, N. J.; Secretary, Miss Anna L. Davidson; Associate, Veterans' Branch, Mrs. E. S. Moffat, Tacoma, Wash.; Petition Work, Mrs. Lavinia H. Chace, 1310 I St. N. W. Washington, D. C. Evangelist, Mrs. Mary Grant Cramer, 40 Prospect St., Orange, N. J.

Work among Lumbermen—Mrs. Mary C. Upham, Marshfield, Wis. Associate, Mrs. Emma Obenauer, East Saginaw, Mich.

Sabbath Observance—Mrs. J. C. Bateham, Painesville, O.

Promotion of Social Purity—Miss Frances E. Willard; Associates, Mothers' Meetings, Mrs. Dr. J. H. Kellogg, Battle Creek, Mich.; Dr. Julia Plummer, Boston, Mass.; Department Evangelist, Dr. Kate C. Bushnell, Evanston, Ill.; Legal Adviser, Mrs. Ada M. Bittenbender, Washington, D. C.; Industrial Homes, Mrs. Lydia R. Clark, Northfield, Minn. Work among Mormon Women, Mrs. Angie F. Newman, Lincoln, Neb.; Lecturer, Mrs. Frances McCready Harris, 218 DeGraw St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Purity in Literature, Mrs. Ada H. Kepley, Effingham, Ill.; Travelers' Aid, Miss Maud Remington, Baraboo, Wis.

V. SOCIAL.

Parlor Meetings—Mrs. Anna M. Hammer, Seminary, 43d and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.; Associate, Madame Demorest, 15 East 14th St., New York City.

State and County Fairs—Mrs. Josephine R. Nichols, 673 N. Meridian St., Indianapolis, Ind.; Associate, Mrs. Marion McBride, 179 Fremont St., Boston, Mass.; Secretary, Miss Mary I. Stille, Westchester, Pa.

VI. LEGAL.

Legislation and Petitions—Mrs. Ada M. Bittenbender, Washington, D. C.

Franchise—Mrs. S. S. Fessenden, Malden, Mass.; Lecturer, Mrs. Zerelda G. Wallace, Cataract, Ind.

Peace and International Arbitration.—Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey, Winthrop Center, Maine; Lecturer, Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, Ravenna, Ohio.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Railroad Rates—Miss Helen L. Hood, 161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

On Appropriations—Chairman, Miss Esther Pugh, 161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Mary T. Burt, 202 W. 133rd St., New York City. Mrs. Louise S. Rounds, 161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Fannie H. Rastall, Topeka, Kan.

Advisory Committee—Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Louise S. Rounds, 161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Mary T. Lathrap, Jackson, Mich.

National Temperance Hospital and Training School for Nurses—Chairman of Committee, Mrs. J. B. Hobbs, 343 La Salle Ave., Chicago, Ill. Treasurer, Mrs. L. H. Plumb, Streator, Ill.

MRS. MARY H. HUNT, whom Joseph Cook calls the female Stanley of the Dark Continent of Intemperance, because of her achievements in securing scientific temperance instruction for the pupils of the public schools, is again in the lecture field, from which she has been kept for two years or more by her gratuitous work on the revision of temperance text-books, and by other demands in the interests of her great work which could best be met by pen and press. Mrs. Hunt is now accepting some of the numerous calls to give instruction at Teachers' Institutes which are continually coming to her, but which she has heretofore been obliged to refuse.

News from the Field.

MINNESOTA.

STATE CONVENTION.

"I would like to know what is going on in that church," said a man whose place of business is opposite the Hennepin Avenue M. E. Church of Minneapolis. "The women have just poured in and out there for the last three days. I didn't know there were so many women in North America."

No wonder he was curious; 510 delegates to the state convention, besides a host of interested visitors, were certainly enough to attract the attention of even the least observant. Last year our basis of representation was one for every twenty-five paying members, and we rejoiced in a delegation of between 200 and 300, saying, "It is the largest we have ever had," and raised the basis of representation to one for every fifty paying members; but lo! this year we had over 500 delegates.

The convention opened on the afternoon of Tuesday, September 16, with the president, Mrs. Hobart, in the chair. Mrs. Ruth M. Rowell, of Winona, led the devotional half hour. The delegation was then seated by districts, committees appointed, credentials given in and badges distributed. The badges were of white ribbon, bearing the printed inscription "W. C. T. U. Delegate," so that the delegates were easily discerned from all parts of the house. Reports of several districts were given by the presidents. The superintendents of the departments of peace and arbitration and narcotics reviewed the work of the year along those lines.

Tuesday evening the address of welcome by Mrs. O. C. Gregg, and response by Miss Carrie Holbrook, of St. Paul, were given, after which the Y's occupied the evening with reports and recitations, interspersed with music by the choir, led by Prof. T. T. Drill, of this city, who also favored the audience with a fine solo. Miss Carrie Estey, our popular young organizer, made a short, stirring address, which was greeted with applause.

Wednesday morning was occupied chiefly with reports of the districts, all of which showed much practical work done, as well as a general increase of membership. District Number 2 had more than doubled its membership during the year, while Number 6 had increased eighty-nine per cent, and was awarded the district banner at the distribution of banners.

Mrs. C. R. Newcomb, state organizer, presented her report. She had organized twenty-five unions during the year, also ten Loyal Temperance Legions, and had made 115 addresses. She related an instance of a "faith convention" in Freeborn county: When asked to call a county convention there was but one union in the county, "but we will have more by that time," they assured her. Admiring their faith she issued the call, and when convention time came *nine* unions were represented. The second night the skating rink of Albert Lea, where the convention was held, was crowded.

The superintendent of franchise made a good report. This department had offered a prize of $5 for the best essay on "Why Women Should Vote," which was awarded to Mrs. Ellen M. Winship, of Winnebago City. Mrs. Winship was called to the platform and given the Chautauqua salute.

The superintendent of the work among lumbermen reported no camp preachers sent out for want of funds, but Princeton union had succeeded in holding many brief prayer meetings in one lumber camp led by three of the lumbermen themselves. Much literature had been distributed, the Adams Express Company forwarding all packages of reading matter to the pineries free of charge. Many signed pledges had been received from the men in the woods. One man wrote, "I thank you for the papers sent. It is the first time any one has manifested any interest in my welfare since I left home many years ago. I am trying to live better."

Mrs. E. S. Wright, state corresponding secretary reported the membership of the juvenile bands in the state as 6,000. There were 294 medal contests held during the year; 565 gospel temperance meetings, and 736 addresses delivered, or more than two a day. This bountiful sowing of seed, under our Father's blessing, cannot fail to bear a rich harvest.

Mrs. M. A. Warner reported on prison and jail work, speaking more especially on the work in St. Paul, where a matron has been appointed for the jail. Non-alcoholics in medicine was presented by Mrs. C. W. Lovell, and Miss Anna Long gave a talk upon the Delsarte system of physical culture. Mrs. C. B. Sheldon spoke on child training. A memorial meeting for our sisters and friends gone before was conducted by Mrs. J. A. Clifford, of Northfield. The first name read was General Clinton B. Fisk, to which Mrs. Hobart made an eloquent response.

The event of the convention was Dr. Kate Bushnell's address on Wednesday evening. The size of the audience was limited only by the capacity of the church, which was crowded beyond comfort. Dr. Bushnell has spent some time in Minnesota, and was well known to many of those present, while the rest took her "on trust" the moment they looked into her kindly, earnest face. Her talk on social purity was very searching; no womanly woman there but must have gone home feeling "*I am* my sister's keeper," and many resolving to strive more earnestly in the future for the elevation of repentant fallen humanity.

Thursday was the only day of unpleasant weather during the convention; but the lowering clouds and swift-falling rain could not dampen the earnestness or enthusiasm of the delegates, although it somewhat lessened the attendance of visitors. Mrs. H. A. Terwilliger, superintendent of the department of social purity, gave a comprehensive report of the work done in that department, and of that needing to be done in the future.

The Temperance Temple next received attention, a large picture of the building, as it will look when completed, being displayed, and the object of the work fully explained. Mrs. Hoover, of Duluth, reported the work of

Sabbath observance, and Mrs. Thompson, of Winona, gave a short address on the education of girls.

Mrs. Hobart then delivered her annual address, an earnest, thoughtful, comprehensive message to her white-ribboners, and touching briefly but sharply upon the liquor traffic and those who uphold it. Frequent applause interrupted her remarks, and at the close she was given the Chautauqua salute.

The election of officers followed, and resulted in the reëlection of all the state officers, as follows: President, Mrs. H. A. Hobart, Red Wing; corresponding secretary, Mrs. E. S. Wright, Red Wing; recording secretary, Mrs. E. L. Condit, St. Paul; treasurer, Miss A. M. Henderson, Minneapolis. Mrs. S. P. Bradish, of Minneapolis, was elected vice-president.

Thursday afternoon was devoted to the reports of the superintendents of press work, evangelistic department, scientific temperance instruction, Scandinavian work, and health and hygiene. Miss A. M. Choate, of Minneapolis, read a paper on "Certain Improvements Needed," and Mrs. W. M. Roberts, of Duluth, one on "Unrest." Delegates to the National Convention were elected, eight in number, including some of our best and brightest women.

There was to have been a gold medal contest on Thursday evening, but only five of the necessary eight contestants were present, owing, no doubt, to the rain; so there were speeches by the delegates, and the presentation of the prize banners. The Rochester union, having an increase in membership of 316⅔ per cent, took the banner offered the unions. The Dover Y's increase 283 per cent, carried off the handsome Y banner. The district banner went to District Number 6, increase eighty-nine per cent, and the Scandinavian union at Herman took the banner offered for the union of that nationality which should show the largest increase.

Friday morning came the closing session. Mrs. McCurdy, of Minneapolis, read a paper on jail work, dwelling particularly upon the need of a matron for the jail in this city, to attend to the female prisoners, and the condition of the room where the insane are confined, which has only a skylight about one foot square to admit light and air.

The resolutions were next read, and adopted with comparatively little change or discussion. These embraced nearly every department of our work, urging their importance; denounced the practice of our state in furnishing tobacco to state's prisoners, and the managers of the recent state fair for allowing an exhibit by liquor dealers of their wares; pledged our loyalty to the National union; endorsed our own state paper, the *White Ribboner*, and THE UNION SIGNAL; reiterated the resolutions of past years by endorsing and pledging our influence for that political party by whatever name called, that is to us the best embodiment of prohibition principles, and that favors the enfranchisement of women.

A few moments were given to announcements and last words, and then, the delegates standing, Mrs. Hobart offered a brief, earnest prayer, we sang "God be with you till we meet again," after which Rev. Geo. F. Wells pronounced the benediction, and Minnesota's fourth annual convention of the W. C. T. U. was a thing of the past.

CONVENTION NOTES.

Lunch was served in the basement of Centenary M. E. Church, five blocks from Hennepin Ave. Church, giving the delegates a short walk in the fresh September air.

The city press gave full and excellent reports of the convention. The Minneapolis *Tribune* had not a word to say editorially, although it had full reports, but the *Evening Journal*, of Friday, contained the following editorial: "These noble women (of the W. C. T. U.) not only talk, they act. And they are fortunate in the possession of the courage of deep convictions. Their movement throughout the country is a powerful enginery for good. He who would disparage such work has little appreciation of the true object of life. To the purely selfish, the work of the union is incomprehensible." And Saturday's *Journal* had also an editorial in the same kindly spirit. The Minneapolis *Times*, of Saturday morning, also had a half column editorial, which I would like to copy in full, were that possible, but must be content with the following: "No thoughtful person who noticed the proceedings of the convention can fail to be impressed with the zeal and courage and aggressive spirit of this noble band of workers. They were not out on dress parade, but were met for earnest consideration of practical ways and means for promoting temperance and social purity." "The organization has become a brave, ennobling and wholesome force in the state and a power in social progress." The *Pioneer Press*, of St. Paul, also gives appreciative words.

The literature table in the hall was loaded with books and pamphlets bearing upon the work of the W. C. T. U., and was well patronized. Our women evidently desire to be intelligent workers, with a knowledge of, as well as a zeal for the work. Dr. Kate Bushnell held a mothers' meeting in Hennepin Avenue Church on Friday afternoon, which was well attended.

The managers of the Minneapolis Industrial Exposition extended a cordial invitation to the convention to visit the exposition in a body on Friday afternoon, which many of the delegates accepted, but some were obliged to leave for home, and others staid to hear Dr. Bushnell.

Mrs. Hobart's patience, attention to details, and readiness to listen to every one, were matters of kindly comment among the delegates.

AMY A. GREEN,
State Press Supt

MICHIGAN.

ETCHINGS.

I am going to begin to-day with the twelfth district, whose very full call to annual convention is before me; Mrs. A. S. Benjamin is to be the speaker; county presidents and district superintendents are to report and give suggestions for the coming year. A banner is to be given the county having the largest per cent of increase in membership. This district holds the state Y banner. The closing word of Mrs. Campbell, the president, is: "Pray for the success of the convention in all your meetings and when alone with God."

In Mrs. Loveless' report of the Muskegon monthly gospel temperance meeting, August 31, is a memorial service for General Fisk. Medal contests and Loyal Temperance Legions are doing good work. If any body wants to know how to make Loyal Temperance Legions self-supporting, buy our "State Minutes" and read the article by this gifted, successful woman.

From Kalamazoo, Mrs. Pittee writes: "A large public meeting, fine collection for Temperance Temple, a splendid Y organized."

Girard, in the third district, is also working for the Temperance Temple, and just sent $9.50; has organized a Loyal Temperance Legion, and is now preparing for a medal contest, in which only *members* can take part. The W. C. T. U., wide awake, as usual, has succeeded in closing up a drinking place in this vicinity. A number of copies of THE UNION SIGNAL are taken.

California, in the same district, tells of a prosperous union of forty paying members. "We have duplicated fourteen of the departments of work. In November of last year we took up medal contest work; since then have won twelve silver and one gold medal. What local union of our numbers has a better medal record? At our last contest the decorations were very fine, consisting largely of evergreen and golden rod, and the class motto in gold and silver letters. We have found the speaking of these pieces an excellent way to bring prohibition before the people, and adding to our treasury for more work, this one alone bringing in $32."

The sixth and eighth districts are, I know, putting much energy these days into local fairs. I have asked for a "Fair Letter," and hope to report later.

The district W. C. T. Unions are a host. The Central union had a tent at the Exposition, and on their president's birthday gave her an elegantly-framed picture of the National President.

Lastly, I must speak of our president, Mrs. Lathrap, who has been giving thirty days to Michigan, in conjunction with Governor St. John, preceding sometimes, again following, and the people said, "Just as logical, just as brainy, if she *is* a woman."

Our September Leaflet, edited by Mrs. Wheeler, is out, with reports from district presidents and superintendents. From the former I will quote from Mrs. Benjamin, because her words are helpful "all over": "The regular meeting of the local union is shorn of half its strength because there is too little method. First of all *promptitude*. The meeting should begin on the moment. Then sing with the spirit and the understanding. Read the Bible as though the members enjoyed searching after the truth, as they do. Every union should take the Monthly Readings. These should be read, then the leader go over the topic catechism fashion. The members will be astonished to see how carefully they read. After the questions and answers, discuss the subject, say fifteen or twenty minutes. This for one meeting of the month; for the remaining meetings, THE UNION SIGNAL, the state and district reports furnish enough desirable matter for twelve times twelve meetings, all of which every white-ribboner should be familiar with, and with these helps alone—UNION SIGNAL, State and District Reports each year, a woman may acquire a *liberal education*."

In her opening letter under the head of "Be Faithful," our leader, Mary T. Lathrap, says (and with her words I close this letter): "We have reason to be thankful for our unity and success, and our watchword should be 'Forward.' Let not the W. C. T. U. lose its prophetic vision, its Christly courage, or its spiritual power. Our mission is not yet accomplished, and our place is still at the front. Some behind us cry 'Return, you are too far out.' Some before cry, 'Come on, you are too far to the rear.' We like the voice that is farthest up the heights—the whole army will come on in time. Let us trust God, take courage and dare the bravest position for the right."

MRS. C. H. JOHNSON,
Special Correspondent.

COLORADO.

FORT COLLINS NEWS.

We have had a pleasant visit from Miss Ida Clothier, recently. On Sunday morning she spoke in the Methodist Church to a large audience. The subject was "Complicity," and the speaker was able to show conclusively that all who are not protesting are in complicity with the rum traffic either through silence, indifference, or a desire not to work.

In the evening Miss Clothier spoke in the Presbyterian Church, making many good suggestions as to the best ways of carrying on the various lines of work in the Society of Christian Endeavor. Of course she recommended a committee upon temperance topics, and also asked for a "book and paper" committee among the many others. Their duty should be to collect from the various members suitable books and papers, and keep them upon a convenient table in the church, where those persons unable to subscribe for themselves might carry them home, read, and return. Also that they should send papers to outlying districts and states unable to procure them in any other way.

CARRIE LEACH, *Supt. of Press.*

PENNSYLVANIA.

MC KEAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

Port Allegany entertained the fifteenth semi-annual gathering of this county, September 18, 19.

The sessions were held in the Presbyterian Church and were all largely attended. This county has had a large increase of membership during the year; is well organized, having twenty-four live unions, and still calls are coming to our organizer, Mrs. D. R. Stewart, from other parts, to which this earnest woman will not be slow in responding.

Miss Henrietta Moore, one of the brilliant stars in the galaxy of National lecturers, shed her luster upon us, making us all exclaim, "I'm glad I'm in this army," honored with following the white banner, borne aloft by such leaders. A parliamentary drill was conducted by Miss Moore, which bore fruit in all the after work of the convention.

"Busy women of the W. C. T. U.!" Yes, truly, one must so exclaim who looks in upon a convention of earnest women, where the time is all too short for the amount of work to be done. Our conventions are growing so large they are becoming almost unwieldy; yet, the "great hearts" in our little oil towns always have for them a royal welcome.

Mrs. Harriet E. Chambers was the unanimous choice for president of the loyal women who prize and devotedly follow her wise leading. She now enters upon her sixth presidential term, and all hearts fervently pray, "Long live our beloved president."

P. L. W.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY CONVENTION.

This gathering was held in the Grand Ave. M. E. Church, September 4, and was the best ever known in the district. After the usual devotional half hour, the president, Mrs. Herr, made a few remarks, and the business of the afternoon was taken up. Interesting reports were given by the superintendents of departments: Juvenile work, Mrs. Bradbury; foreign work, Mrs. Millard; Sunday-schools, Mrs. Gilbert; evangelistic, Mrs. Russell. An excellent paper, "The Temperance Temple," by Mrs. Schoonmaker, and a few incidents relating to "Rescue Work" in Milwaukee, by Mrs. Hibbard, completed the afternoon program.

In the evening the convention listened to an able address on "Social Purity," given by Mrs. Davis, of Milwaukee. A resolution was passed in the afternoon session indorsing compulsory education, and it was also recommended that special effort be made to organize a W. C. T. U. among the Germans.

CORA BARNES, *Rec. Sec.*

NEW YORK.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY CONVENTION.

A church full of smiling faces greeted the seventh annual convention of Livingston county, at York, September 3 and 4. Nearly every name responded to roll-call, there being the largest delegation yet known in our convention annals.

As we entered the audience room our eyes rested on the handsome new county banner, its pure white center bearing the name of the union, while on the old gold panels we read strength and utility in the grasses, "I surmount all difficulties" in the mistletoe; these being the county emblems.

It is not well to be always pulling ourselves up by the roots to see how much we have grown, but a knowledge of the progress we have made, learned from comparison, is not only pleasant but aids in future growth. Thus the reports of work done in our different departments were listened to with much interest and showed our union's strength and zeal unabating. Three new Y's have been organized during the year, each with a good membership. Much literature has been distributed at jails and other places, and much was planned for county fairs.

In the evening the Y's very creditably conducted a "Willard Hour," after which Mrs. Ella A. Boole, state corresponding secretary, held the large audience intensely interested for over an hour by her able and animated address on "Woman's Mission, and God's Commission." Her arguments were conclusive and would certainly "strike home" to every one.

The election of officers the following day resulted in Mrs. H. M. Freeman, of Lima, president; Miss Minerva Davis, of Livonia, corresponding secretary, and an able corps of supporters. Mrs. Boole was present during the entire session, and gave much aid with parliamentary drill and timely talks, while a pleasing feature was a fine chapter of "Mosaics," into which were woven the bright and the helpful sayings of the convention.

One shadow hung over our pleasant meeting, and that was parting with our efficient president, Mrs. L. P. Davies. While we shall greatly miss her smiling face, which for six years has brooded over our deliberations, we remember her words of cheer, "Grand as has been the past there are brighter days yet to come." The people of York were hearty and generous in their entertainment. The Rev. Mr. Divoll, pastor of the Baptist Church, in which the convention was held, in his welcome on behalf of the clergy of the place, said he found no conflict in the temperance work and that of Christ's cause, and believed all churches should feel themselves highly honored by welcoming such an organization to its sacred precincts.

ELISABETH E. FREEMAN,
Supt. Young Woman's Work.

REPORT OF ERIE COUNTY.

On the morning of September 3, the fifth annual convention of this county was called to order by its president, Mrs. Caroline Morse Hawthorne. We had a large, enthusiastic gathering from all parts of the county.

The opening session was full of interest, reports of several superintendents of departments being added to the usual exercises. A talk was called out from the corresponding secretary of scenes and experiences she passed through during the exciting times of the "Original Package" reign in Kansas, and something of what she had seen in Nebraska, for whose aid she made an urgent appeal. She also spoke of her recent visit to the Chicago Headquarters, of its unique and marvelous growth, and exhibited chips of granite she had brought from the massive foundations of our grand National Temperance Temple, whose corner-stone is to be laid November 1.

In the afternoon, Miss Mary F. Baker, president of the local union, gave us a cordial, genial welcome, and was followed by Rev. Mr. Williamson, of Evans, and Rev. Mr. Robinson, of Orchard Park. Mrs. Dr. Purdy, of Tonawanda, made response for the convention most gracefully and fittingly. A paper on "Social Purity," by Mrs. R. D. Miller, was listened to with marked attention and interest. Mrs. A. B. Wilson followed with a paper taking up an entirely different line of the same topic. The remaining time was filled with reports of departments.

Fine music by the young people opened the evening meeting. Devotional service, led by Mrs. R. D. Miller, in her earnest, impressive way, lifted all hearts and brought calm to all troubled spirits.

Mrs. R. A. Emmons, secretary of the Woman's Lecture

Bureau, in Chicago, came to fill the place of Miss Henrietta G. Moore. Mrs. Emmons' gentle, womanly, yet logical and entertaining address was listened to with quiet, earnest attention, and frequently applauded.

Thursday morning came the annual report of corresponding secretary, and a paper on "Heredity and Narcotics," by Mrs. Palmer. Election of officers gave unanimous choice to Mrs. Hawthorne for president, Mrs. Otis was reëlected first vice-president, but positively declined a third term, and Mrs. A. A. Shaw was elected in her stead. The corresponding secretary was reëlected for a sixth year, Miss Flora M. Harris was made recording secretary, Mrs. Mary Umpleby, treasurer. Mrs. Dr. Morris gave an interesting, instructive talk on "Health, Hygiene and Food." Mr. Frank Addison Abbott, a recent graduate of Cornell, favored us with his oration, "The Quaker as a Reformer," that had won him the $100 prize at Cornell. Of course it was excellent and greatly enjoyed.

The resolutions were adopted as a whole. Most hearty thanks were given the citizens of Orchard Park for their courtesy, hospitality and thoughtful consideration, providing conveyances to and from trains, furnishing warm dinners and excellent teas to throngs of guests, and beautifully decorating their church to receive us. To the young people for their aid in various matters, as well as their music; to the orators, for their grand words; to the pastor for his untiring efforts and interest, helping in all ways the success of the work.

Charming solos were given by Mrs. Dr. Purdy, Miss Edith Hazen and Miss Sprague. Other excellent music was interspersed through the exercises. The whole convention was enthusiastic and most encouraging, although some of our *best* things had to be left out of the program for lack of time. Superintendents were appointed for twenty departments—two new ones, "Work among the Indians," and "W. C. T. U. Rallies."

We adjourned to meet in Buffalo in December.

W. E. Yurann, *Cor. Sec.*

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

The last convention of the Western Washington W. C. T. U. was held June 3-6, in Tacoma. The next will be held in June, 1891, in Centralia.

Mrs. Annie M. Palmer has recently made a temporary stay in Oberlin, Ohio, to place in the university a niece. She will, after a few days of needed rest, go on with evangelistic temperance work in Ohio, for a season. Her permanent address is Boone, Iowa.

There have been four Demorest medal contests held in Hillsdale county, Mich., within a month. The successful contestants are Dora Duyer, Bankers; Minnie Finch and Lena Brush, Hillsdale, and Ralph Warrick, Mosherville, a gold medal.

In Springfield, Colorado, Mrs. R. B. Johnston organized a Loyal Temperance Legion and inaugurated the Demorest contest work some time since. Nine silver medals have been secured. The Union Signal and *Challenge* are being taken. The union has an excellent corps of officers, and has held numerous public meetings. A good temperance library is started, and thousands of leaflets have been distributed.

The first Demorest medal contest was held in Woodhull, Ill., on September 2. The M. E. Church was crowded, and the entertainment proved to be one of the most interesting ever given in the town. Everybody was delighted, and called for another one soon. Miss Myrtle Cook carried off the medal on reciting "Two Fires."

At a public meeting of the W. C. T. U. of South Albany, Vt., on August 22d, Mrs. M. E. Bell, state superintendent of prison, jail and almshouse work, gave a very interesting address, in relation to her work, to an appreciative audience. Although Mrs. Bell does not profess to be a public speaker, yet for nearly an hour she so presented the claims of the tempted and fallen as to greatly interest and instruct her listeners.

Miss M. E. Craise, a Loyal Temperance Legion worker and teacher of Denver, Col., paid a pleasant visit to Headquarters last week. Miss Craise, for many years a teacher and Y. worker in Kansas, has long looked forward to a call at 161 La Salle street, and her visit, although occasioned by ill health, has more than fulfilled all her expectations. Renewed health will be even more earnestly used for the great temperance cause.

The Prohibitionists of St. Clair county, Ill., in their convention in Belleville, on the 5th ult., nominated Miss Hattie Mills, president of the Lebanon Y's, for Superintendent of Public Instruction. She will receive a large vote, say those who know.

Mrs. Jane A. Johnson, ex-president of the W. C. T. U. of West Virginia, is just home from the Black Hills of Dakota, where she went last June. She is much improved in health. We trust that while West Virginia could not hold her longer as president, the W. C. T. U. of that state is not to lose her, although it would be a gain to Dakota.

New Mexico W. C. T. U. has lately made a change in its territorial officers; the roster now stands: President, Mrs. M. J. Borden, Las Vegas; corresponding secretary, Mrs. L. N. Higgins, East Las Vegas; recording secretary, Mrs. M. M. Watson, Socorro; treasurer, Mrs. Ella Lucas, Silver City.

One of our earnest women in Connecticut urges all of the leaders as well as the soldiers of the rank and file to wear the white ribbon at all times. She speaks of a famous speaker who does not wear the badge, and says, "I wear one in my kitchen, afternoon and Sunday dresses, respectfully and respectively."

Mrs. Helen L. Bullock, of Elmira, N. Y., has recently closed a week of successful service for the W. C. T. U. in York county. She visited and lectured in seven towns, adding everywhere to the membership, and gaining friends for the cause. On Sept. 22 she spoke in one of the largest churches in the city to an immense and enthusiastic audience. Her treatment of the subject, "Our Dangerous Inheritance," is earnest, forcible, convincing; her manner persuasive, gentle and womanly; her spirit sincere and kind. On that evening, twenty-seven active, and seven honorary members were enrolled, and the collection was the largest one taken by her in the state. The afternoon meeting for women only was well attended, and the heart-to-heart service there held will be long remembered by the York W. C. T. U.

At the conclusion of an address at Enon, Ohio, by Joe Hess, the noted prohibition speaker of Clarendon, N. Y., a score of boys and girls, members of the Band of Hope, surrounded him, presenting beautiful bouquets as a tribute of their love and appreciation for the grand work he is doing. One of Jennie Casseday's text cards and a tiny Band of Hope badge were attached to each cluster of flowers. This floral ovation was so unexpected, and, withal, so touching, that while attempting to express his thanks, the strong man broke down and wept like a child. Many other eyes were wet as the audience rose and joined in singing "God be with you till we meet again."

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The seventeenth annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Connecticut will be held in Calvary Baptist Church, New Haven, October 28, 29, and 30. Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, of Boston, and Geo. W. Bain, of Kentucky, will give the evening addresses.

Mrs. S. B. Forbes, *Pres.*
Mrs. M. M. Andrews, *Cor. Sec.*

W. C. T. U. STATE CONVENTION.

The seventeenth annual meeting of the Iowa Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held in Wesley Church, East Eleventh and Des Moines streets, Des Moines, October 14 to 17. The usual rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip has been granted by the railroads to delegates and visitors upon the certificate plan.

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, *Pres.*
Mrs. Mary J. Aldrich, *Cor. Sec.*

The annual meeting of the W. C. T. U. of New Jersey will be held in the Baptist Church, Atlantic City, October 21–24. Anniversary of the Y's, Tuesday evening, October 21. Miss Mattie O. Waters, of New York, will be the principal speaker, subject, "Physical Culture." Wednesday and Thursday evening meetings will be held in the opera house; speakers, Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman and Col. Geo. W. Bain. Chairman of entertainment committee, Mrs. L. Gleason, 148 Kentucky avenue, Atlantic City.

Sarah J. C. Downs, *Pres.*
M. B. Ellis, *Cor. Sec.*

The eleventh annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the state of Delaware will be held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Dover, Del., October 15, 16, 17, 1890. On the evening of the 15th, Margaret S. Hilles, president of the union, will deliver her annual address. Other addresses will be delivered by the several pastors of Dover. On the evening of the 16th Miss Elizabeth W. Greenwood, of Brooklyn, N. Y., will address the mass-meeting. The Y's anniversary will be held on the evening of the 17th. Mrs. J. T. Ellis, of New Jersey, will make the address.

Margaret S. Hilles, *Pres.*
Mrs. Mary L. Cox, *Cor. Sec.*

The *Southern Star*, of Atlanta, Ga., a strong prohibition paper, and sympathizer with the W. C. T. U., has kindly promised to donate the money to be obtained from 500 subscriptions, or $500, towards defraying the expenses of the National Convention. The same paper proposes to give the delegates and their friends a complimentary excursion to the Indian Springs, a noted Southern watering place and health resort, sixty-five miles from Augusta, at which place it is proposed to establish an Inebriate Asylum, and place it under the charge of the W. C. T. U., of Georgia. So good a friend of the W. C. T. U. and so brave an advocate of prohibition should meet with liberal patronage, and we trust that friends will subscribe to this paper.

Mrs. W. C. Sibley,
President W. C. T. U., Ga.

Official Communications.

PARLOR WORK.

The state superintendents of this department, who have not yet reported their year's work, will please do so as soon as possible, to Mrs. Anna M. Hammer, National superintendent, whose new address is, Seminary, 43d and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

HYGIENE AND HEREDITY.

Will all local superintendents of the Department of Hygiene and Heredity who have not reported to their state, district or county superintendent, please do so without delay? State superintendents must mail their report to me not later than Oct. 14th, if they wish to have it included in my report to the National.

Orpha D. Baldwin, M. D.,
Supt. Hygiene and Heredity.

LOYAL TEMPERANCE LEGIONS, ATTENTION!

Saturday, November 1, has been set apart for the laying of the corner-stone of the great Temperance Temple in Chicago, and we desire to make it a Temple day for our children all over the land. Send at once to Mrs. T. B. Carse, 161 La Salle street, Chicago, for mite-boxes, unless you already have these in circulation, and for the Loyal Temperance Legion Temple Exercise. On November 1 let this exercise be given as a whole or in part, with brief addresses in regard to the Temple and its relation to the work of our W. C. T. U.; also let the mite-boxes be opened, or a special offering be made in some other way. Let all our boys and girls have the joy of an ownership in this grand structure.

The children of Chicago and vicinity are to have a part in the ceremonies of the eventful day. They will meet at Battery D and march through the streets to the Temple, headed by the Ravenswood Prohibition Drum Corps. There they will sing Miss Willard's new song, "Saloons, Saloons, Saloons must go," and Mrs. Henry's song, "Rise, Temple, Rise;" both of these selections are from Miss Gordon's new book, "Marching Songs No. 2." All leaders of Legions within a reasonable distance of Chicago are earnestly requested to arrange for their children to participate in these ceremonies. Mrs. Carse will supply those who notify her of their intention to do this with copies of the songs for rehearsals, and with all needed information.

Let us unite to make this a memorable day.

Helen G. Rice, *Nat. Supt.*
Anna Gordon. *Asst. Supt.*

"HANG OUT YOUR BANNERS ON THE OUTER WALL."

To the White-Ribboners:—The corner-stone laying of the Temperance Temple is fixed for November 1st. There will be a procession carrying banners. It will be an occasion of historic interest, and any department of the W. C. T. U., state or local union, will be glad to remember that its banner was borne aloft in the long line that moved through the streets when this corner-stone was set. Let those who wish to have their banners thus employed send them at once to Miss Esther Pugh, Treasurer National W. C. T. U., 161 La Salle street, Chicago, who will see that they are sent on to the National W. C. T. U. in Atlanta, Nov. 14–18, if desired. National superintendents of departments of work are hereby notified that their reports for 1890 will be deposited in the corner-stone if received in time.

Yours for the Jubilee,

Frances E. Willard.

Rest Cottage, Oct. 1, 1890.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL.

The annual meeting of the National Temperance Hospital Association will be held at the Hospital, 3411 Cottage Grove avenue, Chicago, Monday, Oct. 27, 1890, commencing promptly at 11 o'clock a. m. Fifteen directors are to be elected and such other business transacted as may come before the association. All members are urged to attend; if this is impossible, send your proxies to the secretary at the Hospital by Oct. 20.

Hulda E. Loveless, *Sec.*

THE CALL TO PRAYER.

The annual meeting of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held in Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, from Friday, November 14 to 18 inclusive. In view of the custom to hold a day of consecration and prayer, previous to the Convention, the superintendent of the evangelistic department would summon all unions to set apart Wednesday, October 29, the day designated by our National President and secretary for this purpose.

The continued blessings of the past year; the extension of our borders, and the increase of our activities, may well lead us to tune our voices to thanksgiving, while our profound sense of weakness and dependence should lead us to bow low in concession and earnest prayer for the fresh anointing of the Spirit.

Believing that the multiplication of hours and subjects, and the frequent change of leaders wearies the audience and lessens the power for good in such a day, the following program provides for but three divisions and leaders. If, by careful advertising, each local union gathers strength and numbers about these three services, the day will leave a sense of helpfulness and joy, impossible where meetings are more prolonged and varied.

PROGRAM.

Wednesday, October 29, 1890.

1st Hour—11 A. M. to 12:30 P. M.

SUBJECT.—Thanksgiving and Praise.

Scripture Lesson, Psalm 116, Read by the Leader.

Outline.—Need of the Spirit of Praise. Praise, highest form of worship. Duty of Praise taught in Bible. Causes for Praise in Psalm 116. Deliverance from Sin—Trouble—Sorrow—Tears—Soul Death—Falling. Hence the Psalmist *rests*—Lovingly—Obediently—Adoringly—Thankfully—Believingly. Gospel Hymns, Numbers 24, 19, 280, 250.

2d Hour—1:30 to 3 P. M.

SUBJECT.—The Holy Spirit.

Scripture Selections. Read from Audience.

Outline.—Waiting for the Spirit, Acts 1:4; The Spirit of Power, Acts 1:5-8; Outpouring of the Spirit, Acts 2: 1–4; The Indwelling Spirit, John 14:16, 17; The Spirit given to the Obedient, John 14: 15, 16; The Liberty of the Spirit, Rom. 8:2, 13; Spiritual or Carnal, which? I Cor. 3:1, 3; Filled with the Spirit, Eph. 5:18.

After reading and comments by the leader, let testimonies follow upon these topics, and earnest prayers ascend for a fresh anointing of the Spirit, *now*. Hymns, Numbers 40, 48, 138, 93, 26.

3d Hour—3 to 4:30 P. M.

SUBJECT.—Service, Especially in Temperance Fields.

Scripture Lessons, Matt. 4:18 to 22, and Luke 5:1 to 11.

Outline.—Fishers of Men—The Scene—The Call—The Occupation—Self-sacrifice, leaving *full* nets. Call to a higher service—To catch Men.

Our Calls.—The varied departments of our work. Gospel Hymns, Numbers 285, 166, 122, 259.

As Wednesday evening is so generally prayer-meeting evening, we prepare no program, but recommend unions to consult with the pastors, and arrange for a special Temperance Service in the churches, rather than an independent meeting.

Elizabeth W. Greenwood,
National Evangelistic Superintendent.
Brooklyn, N. Y., September, 1890.

Medicine not an Exact Science.

"This alone is certain: there is nothing certain." This is especially true in medicine. There is no honest physician who will warrant a cure, or say with certainty, "I can heal you." All that he can do is to use the means in his power and "spare no pains." Still, if any remedy has proved efficacious in many cases, curing obstinate and chronic ailments, one is justified in giving encouragement and recommending its use. Such a remedy is Compound Oxygen. The result of years of labor and study, it has proved eminently successful, and is recommended, not only by patients, but by many physicians who use it in their practice, and also in their own families. One of our patients writes: "I need not attempt to describe the state of one who suffers from insomnia. It is enough to say, I know by experience. For many months I did not sleep more than three or four hours out of the twenty-four, could not work, and lost forty pounds in weight. Now I no longer lose flesh, can work, and best of all, can sleep. I not only say, "Blessed is the man that invented sleep, but blest be the man that invented Compound Oxygen." DRS. STARKEY & PALEN:—"I used your Compound Oxygen Treatment for very serious trouble with my throat and lungs. At the end of five months I found myself a well man." WILLIAM PENN NIXON.

Mr. Nixon is widely known as the editor of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*. We can furnish you with hundreds of testimonials. Write us and we will send, free, our brochure of 200 pages, containing abundant evidence, a history of Compound Oxygen, records of cases, and a great deal of valuable and interesting reading. Address DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., or 120 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

Publisher's Dep't.

Here Is Something

For you to consider. It's a new idea. A new channel for temperance endeavor. Some folks don't care to hear about new ways to work—the old ways are good enough for them, for they have learned well how not to do anything in the old ways! Not so the W. C. T. U! Here then is the idea. The great system of public schools—why not attempt to utilize their power to crystallize the present teachings of temperance? It can be done, but not by gazing at the suggestion.

Somebody must take an interest in the matter. Are you somebody? Yes? Well, then, dear Somebody, know that *The Young Crusader*, has exceptionally good Grammar Grade Readings, Christmas, Fourth of July, Harvest Home, etc., exercises, Lessons on Government, and teachings on Loyalty, Kindness, Courage and Temperance. The regular price is 50 cents per year, but for this educational purpose

We Cut that in two!

That is

The special price for public schools only, in quantities of five or more to one address, each 26 cents per annum! To secure this special reduction, you must state when ordering the papers, that they are for use in school, and give the name of the teacher. This offer holds good to January 1, 1891.

Be not weary in well doing. It's easy to go down hill, but a climb up means growth, health, and exercise. Let's climb the hill to the schoolhouse! Come, what does Somebody say? To accomplish this, send for sample copies of *The Young Crusader* of October 3. Show them to the public school teachers (of grades where ages run from nine to sixteen) gently but firmly insist on their sympathy and attention till you get a promise to present the whole matter before the school. The subscription can be taken for six months, if desired, at the 13 cent rate for each subscription, a marvel of cheapness and goodness combined? The idea *is* a new one, but it calls for the same generous self-denying-ness you have shown before—and will again?

A Nice, Brotherly Letter.

I feel moved to tell you how much I like THE UNION SIGNAL. It comes Saturday evening, and I read the first and last pages, keeping the rest for Sunday afternoon. I desire to testify that it does me much good, makes me more in love with my fellowmen, and brings me nearer to God. I am trying to increase its list of readers by speaking a good word for it on every occasion. When reading Miss Willard's article, "A Chief in Tennessee," I thought, what if God wills the mantle of our beloved Fisk to fall on the shoulders of this noble brother, could it fall on braver shoulders? Wishing you much success in your grand undertakings, I remain, yours truly,

W. L. O.

"The Coming Brotherhood"

Is an address to the Knights of Labor in Miss Willard's own town of Evanston, stenographically reported by Jerome H. Raymond. It is in an off-hand, conversational style, and we believe it would be an excellent thing for each local W. C. T. U. to order a hundred copies and distribute them among the workingmen's societies of their own town or village. This would help to show the points of mutual interest between the labor and the temperance movements. If there is a live question in our country, this is the one, especially just now; and we hope to see large orders. Price, per hundred, 90 cents

From a Letter to Miss Willard.

"I have sent in twenty names for THE UNION SIGNAL, all outside our union. My mark is set for twenty more before Oct. 1st. May God bless the reading of it to the making of votes for the protection of home."

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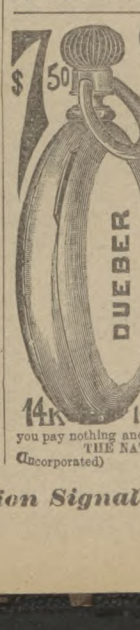

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READ! Cut this out and send it with your order, and we will promptly ship the watch to you by express C.O.D. with instructions to the express agent to allow you to examine it at the express office. If on examination you are convinced that it is a bargain, pay the agent $7.50 and the express charges and it is yours, otherwise you pay nothing and it will be returned at our expense. Address
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Publisher's Notes.

A Lithograph Worth Having.

We will have ready in the latter part of October a lithograph of the Temple in the exact colors as it will appear, together with a handsome portrait of Mrs. Carse. The effect of the picture is most excellent. Every one wants to know how the Temple will appear, and will appreciate the portrait of Mrs. Carse, the one who has planned so grandly and executed her plans so bravely. There will be a great demand for these pictures. We will send one postpaid for 25 cents, or five in one package, $1.

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Four three months subscriptions at 25 cents each, ($1 in all) or,

Ten five week trial subscriptions at 10 cents each ($1 in all).

The corner-stone of the building will be laid Saturday, Nov. 1st, and the next issue of THE UNION SIGNAL, Nov. 6, will be known as the Temple number. Send for extra numbers of that issue. All your friends will be interested in the account of the laying of the corner-stone, and it will be a good time to get the trial subscriptions.

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Send us cash for 10 copies and we will send you 15 copies, or cash for 100 copies and get 150 copies, or cash for 1,000 copies and get 1,500 copies.

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NUMBER.

How it Passes On.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Although I have been one of your subscribers but a few months, I feel that you are one of the *necessities* of my life; and my husband thinks nearly as much of you as I do.

Please send me some specimen copies.

I send mine every week to a sister who lives on the Iowa prairie, and she in turn passes them on to a neighbor.

Hoping that a *full measure* of success will reward you,

I am with respect, MRS. J. R. D.

An Ennobling Paper.

THE UNION SIGNAL is by far the best and most wholesome family paper I have ever known. Its scope is far reaching, as a paper for the public needs. Its versatility of thought and purity of expression, its "malice toward none, charity for all," is unequaled; and as one who has been a reader of its columns ever since its incipiency, I can say, it grows better and more ennobling every year. Its Bible Reading given each week, is worth the price of the paper to the true Christian. The correspondence from "Our Round-the-World Missionaries," is of great valuable power to our cause. A constant reader,

A. E. H.

HINTS

FOR

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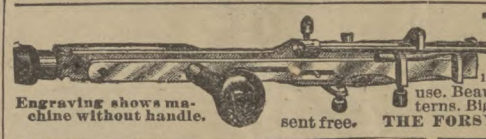

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Publisher's Dep't.

The Convention Daily.

We have not made the usual announcements regarding the Convention Daily because of the difficulty experienced in getting the proper facilities away from our own plant to print so large a paper in so short a time. We have decided, however, on the following plan: A daily will be issued at Atlanta (five issues) subscription, fifteen cents, or five cents per copy. It will be entirely a written-up report and not, as heretofore, a stenographic one. The place, the people, the convention, church, the programs, personnel of the speakers, etc., etc., will make up the paper. There will be no premium, and we will not attempt to mail each day's paper by itself, but all mail orders will be sent after the convention has closed, and as soon as possible after the fifth session is over. In addition to this paper we will print an exact stenographic report of all the proceedings within a week or ten days after the close of the convention (providing we get 1,000 orders for the same) at 25 cents each. We prefer that orders be sent for the stenographic report rather than for the dailies, but if any wish to order both they can remit 40 cents, and if the 1,000 orders are not reached for the stenographic report we will return the 25 cents. After four years' hilly experience in running a daily at the conventions we have evolved the above plan as being the most satisfactory to all concerned. This announcement is to appear in each issue of THE UNION SIGNAL until November 6. We recapitulate the offers to make them as plain as possible.

The Convention Daily.

Five issues to be mailed in one package on November 18 or 19, $ .15.

The Stenographic Report to be issued, if 1,000 copies are ordered, as soon as possible after the convention, $ .25.

No premiums or commissions can be allowed at these prices, except that in clubs of five or more the cost of sending the money can be deducted. The regular convention number of THE UNION SIGNAL will be dated November 27.

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Publications at Half Price.

We have the below named goods slightly damaged. Have been sent out to Conventions, assemblies, etc., but are well worth more than we ask for them. We will mail any of the below named goods at one-half the regular price if you ask for Bargain Publications. We also have some 1,500 Loyal Temperance Legion Lesson Manuals on hand that have been damaged a very little. If you order $1.00 worth of Bargain Publications, you can have from 10 to 50 of them *free of cost*. All we ask is that you use them to help on juvenile temperance instruction. They are identical with the regular numbers of these admirable manuals of which we have sold over half a million copies.

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Contains a hint to intending brides for a home-wedding or reception.

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The above are some of the Special Features in the OCTOBER NUMBER OF

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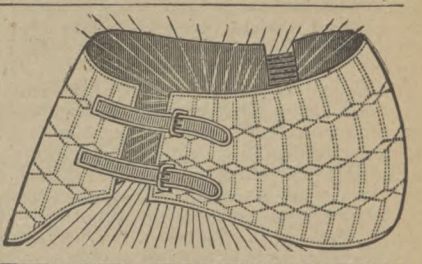

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Signal Notes.

LORD SHAFTESBURY states in reference to the male criminals of London, that nearly all had fallen into a course of crime between the ages of eight and sixteen years, and that if a young man lived an honest life up to the time he was twenty years of age, there were forty-nine chances in his favor, and only one against him, of living an honorable life thereafter.

THE official returns of liquor consumed in the seven Canadian Provinces, furnish a good illustration of the result of prohibition by the Scott Act. In Prince Edward Island, entirely under the act, the *per capita* consumption of liquor is three-fourths of a gallon. In New Brunswick, where nine out of fifteen counties are prohibition, it is one and a half gallons; in Nova Scotia with eleven out of eighteen counties, the *per capita* is one and three-fourths gallons; and so the ratio goes on increasing in inverse ratio to the number of counties under prohibition, till in British Columbia, which is entirely under license, the consumption is ten gallons *per capita*.

THE Flag Festival, by Mary B. Ingham, of Cleveland, has had a rapid sale. She has just issued the third edition, as a four hundredth anniversary program and writes that she believes it equal to the occasion. W. T. Harris, commissioner of education, and other noted men and women agree with her in this opinion.

UNDER the last census Boston is entitled to 113 additional liquor licenses, and although they were charged for the full year, of which but seven months remain, takers were quickly found for them all! Wonder if the commissioners would have been as prompt in canceling existing licenses if the population had been found less than they estimated it when the licenses were granted!

THREE locomotives were recently shipped from this country to Jaffa, the ancient Joppa, to be used on the railroad now under construction from that city to Jerusalem. This road is the first one ever constructed in Palestine, and is being built by a French company for the Ottoman government. It is the first of a series to be built through Palestine and Asia Minor. The engines are of the largest size, to meet the demands that will be made by the heavy grades, and are named Jerusalem, Jaffa and Ramleh.

A COLORED preacher of Kentucky has suggested a solution of the race problem. He says that the only things necessary are three books—the spelling book, to banish ignorance, the Bible, to make known the way of salvation, and the pocket-book, to furnish means to break through southern prejudices.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES has been said to have "an entire want of reverence for everything which is not naturally and rationally worthy of reverence." And it has been added, "This tendency sometimes makes him strike too-heavy blows at the narrow creeds of men." His exact position is best defined by words from his own lips: "I may speak slightingly of creeds, but no one ever heard me speak lightly of the Master."

FIFTY thousand dollars were contributed in England last year to sustain missionary operations on the North Sea among English deep-sea fishermen. Ten fully-equipped evangelizing vessels, three of which are hospital ships, are employed in the work.

GENERAL VON MOLTKE is credited with these sentiments: "I, myself abstain altogether from alcohol. I do not consider it necessary or helpful, except, perhaps, after fatiguing work, when the principal thing is to revive one's strength at once. Certainly one of the greatest enemies of Germany is the misuse of alcohol. A healthy man needs no such stimulant, and to give it to children, which is often done, is absolutely wicked."

THE *Southern Star* of Atlanta invites the National W. C. T. U. Convention to an excursion to Indian Springs, Ga. The *Constitution* says there is a project on foot to establish a great Inebriate Asylum at those springs whose waters are said to possess the peculiar property of making it impossible to drink them and whisky at the same time. A writer in the *Constitution* says: "No matter how strong a hold the whisky habit has on a man, let him but commence to drink this Indian Springs water, and the desire for whisky is gone. And so, I say, this is pre-eminently the place for a great home for inebriates, and the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union is, of course, the one body that can make such an institution a success."

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Education in American Homes.

The famous Chautauqua Reading Circle now beginning its fourteenth year has become a power in the land. Thousands of busy people are reading in home, shop and railway car. This winter English History, Language and Literature will receive special attention. The readings are by leading authors of the day. A woman writes: "I wish I had more time for study. I am a busy mother; our family numbers eleven and we have no servants. Still, where there is a will there is a way, and I often take my sewing or knitting in hand and my daughter reads to me." Address John H. Vincent, Drawer 194, Buffalo, N. Y., for full details.

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Woman's Medical College of Baltimore, S. E. Cor. Druid Hill Av. & Hoffman St. The ninth annual session will begin on Wednesday, Oct. 1st, 1890, and will continue seven months. For further information or catalogue address Randolph Winslow, M. D., Dean, 1 Mt. Royal Terrace, Baltimore, Md.

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THE UNION SIGNAL

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WORLD'S AND NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

"THOU HAST GIVEN A BANNER TO THEM THAT FEAR THEE; THAT IT MAY BE DISPLAYED BECAUSE OF THE TRUTH."

Vol. XVI.—No. 42.] CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, October 16, 1890. [Price $1.50 per Year.

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SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

At Topeka 80,000 people welcomed President Harrison.

The *Tribune* estimates that there are 5,600 saloons in Chicago.

The British iron and steel men were received in Chicago Tuesday.

The Mississippi Constitutional convention has rejected the temperance section.

All special laws for the suppression of socialists in Germany were abrogated the first of this month.

Dillon and O'Brien escaped from Tipperary jail, and it is believed they are on their way to America.

The report of the Committee on Classification for the Columbian Exposition provides for twelve departments.

Mr. Trow Ahok, a prosperous merchant of Foo Chow, has just given $10,000 to found an Anglo-Chinese college in that city.

President Palmer refuses to take the $12,000 salary voted him by the Columbian Commission, and will accept only his expenses.

President Green's report shows that the profits of the Western Union Telegraph Company for the year ending June 30, are $7,312,725.

Engineer Murphy—frightfully injured by the explosion of his locomotive—crawled back with his lantern in his hand, to flag an approaching passenger train.

Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular lately published a six-column list of saloon mortgages, held in New York state, mostly by millionaire brewers and distillers.

The committee to revise the Westminster Confession of Faith, appointed by the last General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, is now in session at the Theological Seminary, Allegheny, Pa.

A meteorological observatory has just been established at Tanamarivo, Madagascar, and a large number of branches to it are to be opened, which will form an important meteorological system.

Dr. John Bascom is nominated for Congress in the twelfth district of Massachusetts. No better man could be sent there, and all foes of the saloon and friends of good government should unite to send him.

An original package house has been opened in Waterloo, Iowa, the proprietors claiming that to be effective, the prohibitory law must be reënacted. Similar claims have been made in Dakota. A test case will be brought before the courts.

A very large delegation of the International Iron and Steel Institute, including Sir Lowthian Bell, president of the British Institute, Arthur Keen, the greatest bolt and nut manufacturer in England, and many others are visiting this country to ascertain its material resources, especially those of the South, and whether it offers a good field for investing money.

MRS. CAROLINE B. BUELL makes this request: Will all newly elected state presidents send their full name and post office address to me that they may appear correctly on the program of the National Convention?

WE call special attention of all state secretaries to the notice of Miss Stokes on page twelve concerning delegates expecting to attend the Atlanta convention. It will greatly facilitate the work of the local committee to have the names sent in immediately.

MISS ANNIE HOWARD, of New Orleans, in planning a a memorial to her father, Charles S. Howard, has chosen to build a library and dedicate it to the women of New Orleans. It is a beautiful building, in Roman style, costing $100,000, contains 12,000 volumes, and has an endowment fund of $200,000; its librarians are women.

MRS. MARY E. BEEDY is repeating her lectures given at Chautauqua, New York, on "England of To-day" in Chicago, on successive Mondays at three o'clock, at Unity Church parlors, corner Dearborn avenue and Walton Place. Last Monday her topics were, House of Commons, Gladstone, Chamberlain, The Blind Postmaster General. All who heard her desire to hear her again, so vivid are her portraitures and so deep the interest she arouses.

A PROVIDENCE, R. I., jury brought in a verdict which virtually declares that it is no crime to steal rum in a prohibition state. The decision is based on the fact that the prohibitory law being in force in the state at the time the rum was kept in violation of law; it is an old aw that no one can have legal protection for any act done, or property used in violation of law, hence it was not a crime to take and carry away this rum which the man had no right to hold, as he did hold it, for sale.

THE Postmaster-General's report for the year ending June 30, 1889, shows that the quantity of newspapers mailed at Chicago exceeds by 139,379 pounds, the combined amounts mailed at St. Louis, San Francisco, Louisville, Baltimore, Nashville, New Orleans, Indianapolis, Brooklyn, Albany, Buffalo, Savannah, Wheeling, Wilmington, Del., and Mobile, Ala., and 210,746 pounds more than was mailed at Boston, St. Louis, Brooklyn, Mobile, Wilmington, Del., Savannah and Wheeling combined.

THIS from the Chicago *Champion*, shows what the liquor men think of the importance of the fight in Nebraska: "No matter how many men it takes, no matter how much it will cost. If it costs the liquor trade one hundred thousand, nay, two hundred thousand dollars to fight this battle successfully, the victory will be worth to Nebraska, it will be worth to the United States ten times more than it will cost, and the National Protective Association should come forward liberally and magnanimously."

THE National Reform Association has started a "Citizens' and Business Men's Protest," and requests all citizens, especially those engaged in active business, to write to the Columbian Exposition Committee, Chicago, using preferably their own printed letter heads, and saying simply, "I join," or "This firm joins, in the protest against the proposed opening of the World's Columbian Exposition on the Sabbath." There are few towns where judicious effort will not secure such brief letters of concurrence from a great majority of the citizens.

THE *Chicago Tribune* propounded this question:

The north wind doth blow,
And we shall have snow,
And what will the lottery do then, poor thing?

It drew out the following reply from the New Orleans *New Delta:*

It will breathe a deep sigh,
And crawl off and die,
And that's what the lottery'll do then, poor thing.

THE Illinois Universalist Convention, in session last week at Englewood, passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we as Universalists recognize that the day for platitudes on the temperance question is past, and we declare ourselves as in favor of total abstinence for the individual, and prohibition for the state and Nation.

Resolved, That we view with indignation all acts in opposition to our system of popular education, and that we hold all those engaged in such acts as the enemies of liberty and the friends of despotism, insisting now and always that our common schools shall be preserved from all sectarian influence; that no church, sect, or denomination should be allowed to use any part of the money set apart for school purposes; and that compulsory education is one of the best means and methods for the growth of our moral and religious institutions.

Resolved, That we stand for the integrity of American ideas, customs and institutions, and for the preservation of them—that all branches should be taught in the English language.

CHICAGO air is humming with preparations for laying the corner stone of the Temple, November 1. The sound of the workman's hammer and pick comes to us unceasingly, and the foundation walls rise apace. "The children are afield," and are being trained to sing by Professor Tomlins, while banners and flags are coming in from all quarters. We venture to predict that the marching of these thousands of children through Chicago streets will be such a beautiful sight as the city never saw before. THE UNION SIGNAL of November 6 will be a Temple number, giving a full account of the ceremonies. *The Young Crusader* will also write it up for the boys and girls.

ILLINOIS made temperance teaching the prominent topic in her state convention. Beside the report of the state superintendent, and that of her gifted associate, Mrs. Clara Combs, who makes a specialty of introducing this teaching into primary grades, Mrs. Leiter, of Ohio, was present and gave a stirring address. At its conclusion she was surrounded by a bevy of bright women desirous of securing her services for their unions. She spoke at Ashton Sabbath evening and has a number of other engagements in the state. By the way a dainty little brochure has come to our table bearing the name Majoritié, being Mrs. Leiter's tribute to her daughter's eighteenth birthday.

LAST week there was picked up on the streets of Chicago, and brought to this office, an old, torn leaf out of a grocer's account book. On one side the entries run, coffee, sugar, "cabadge," potatoes, soap, lard, butter, and the like, and at the end of each of the two months it represented was the entry, "Paid in full." On the other side the account was with another man and runs in this fashion: "Drinks, $2.50 (lent him a dollar); loaf of bread, .07; crackers, .17; drinks, .35; drinks .20; 1 gal. beer, .30; drinks, $1.00; crackers and cheese, .20; and so on in about that proportion, there being twenty entries of "drinks" and "beer" and eight of family necessities. The result is that twice during the two months the buyer borrowed money and at the end came out in debt to the seller.

A GENTLEMAN in Nebraska suggests as a potent campaign document, an appeal to voters from widows, wives and children of drunkards, also from drunkards themselves, to have the saloons closed. A good suggestion; for no stronger, more pathetic appeal could be made than would come from these whose very heart's blood is being sucked up by the vampire liquor traffic. Let a canvass be made of every town in Nebraska, and these, the greatest sufferers, be allowed to make their protest against the curse of their lives. We feel sure many would gladly do this. When the prohibition conflict was on in Dakota, the scale was turned in many precincts by the vote of drunkards who realized that in prohibition was their only safety. Let a special effort to rally such men at the polls be made in Nebraska, and let the appeal of wives and children of drunkards be presented at every polling place. Here is good work for women at the polls.

OCTOBER 10, was the centenary of the death of Father Matthew, the temperance apostle, and as such was celebrated throughout the world. His crusade against strong drink commenced in 1838, and ended only with his life. It is said he revolutionized Ireland; in a single year he administered 200,000 total abstinence pledges to people kneeling in their churches; a pledge card and medal was given to each signer, and Father Matthew always added, "May God sustain you in keeping this pledge." He came to America and here enrolled 600,000. A loyal Catholic always, he was slighted by the Pope; when the Bishop of Cork died, the Catholic clergy of the diocese presented Father Matthew's name as the one most worthy to succeed him, but it was summarily set aside, for "diplomatic reasons." Patrick was canonized for freeing Ireland from snakes, Father Matthew certainly deserves equal honor for his services against a worse foe. But he needs not empty honor from man; his reward is on high and his memory will live in a million grateful hearts.

Contributed.

A HARVEST ANNIVERSARY HYMN.

BY HELEN G. RICE.

When, a year ago, we brought
From the fields our offerings,
Earnestly God's grace we sought,
That these fair but fading things

Might the type and promise be
Of another harvest-home,
When our longing eyes should see
Willing hearts to Jesus come;

And our prayers were not in vain,
For God touched our earth-dimmed sight
To behold the bending grain,
And the fields for harvest white.

Not to us alone the toil
Garnered in these human flowers;
Seeds of truth were in the soil,
Sown by other hands than ours.

One shall sow, another reap,
Both together shall rejoice;
Both the harvest-home shall keep,
And shall hear the Master's voice,

"Well done, blessed of the Lord!
To my kingdom enter in;
Full and sure is your reward;
Faithful has your toiling been."

Hearing thus the Lord's "Well done,"
Small shall seem all toil and loss;
Conflict ended, Heaven begun,
Perfect joy shall crown the cross.

Boston, Mass.

CANADIAN SILHOUETTES.

BY FRANCES E. WILLARD.

A trip to the Maritime Provinces had long been in the plans of Anna Gordon and myself. In the early days we had visited the provinces of Ontario and Quebec; later on we were the pioneers in British Columbia, forming the first union ever organized there, in the charming English city of Victoria, on Puget Sound, in 1883; and in 1888 we went to Manitoba, holding the first convention of that province in the go-ahead city of Winnepeg. After much preliminary arrangement, dating from the Dominion W. C. T. U. convention in Toronto, 1889, we crossed the border, May, 24, 1890, and held meetings in Hamilton on Sunday and Monday. In some respects, this is perhaps the banner W. C. T. U. of Canada.

Kingston was next on our program, a stony old town, remarkable for its solidity, reminding one of a European, rather than an American city. Montreal came next; that stately and almost regal city, a most surprising product of our side of the sea. Here the Dominion W. C. T. U. held its second annual convention, and the most stately and beautiful churches were open for us, night after night. Women were gathered from almost all the provinces, and went on with their work like veterans. Mrs. Judge Foster, of Knowlton, Quebec, is a remarkable woman. She has the accurate mind that comes of having been a teacher. She has exceptional elocutionary abilities, and is well heard in the largest auditorium, her voice being round and musical. She is an excellent parliamentarian, and has that kind, considerate spirit that makes the wheels go round with the least friction. Mrs. Foster is a member of the Episcopal Church. Her nature, nurture and environments have been of the best, and she had much riches to lay upon the altar of our great cause; riches in character and in conduct, no less than of the motherly kind, concerning which we hear so much in these days. It is a thing to be regretted that she could not keep the presidency of the Dominion W. C. T. U., because with the experience gained in this first year, she would have had momentum for the next; but loyalty to home, its cares and duties, was the explanation given, and is certainly the best that any woman could offer for being mustered out. We earnestly hope, however, this will be only a furlough. Mrs. Fawcett, who seemed a favorite with her sisters, and was elected in Mrs. Foster's place, is the wife of a leading Methodist minister, an earnest-hearted and most kindly woman, of motherly presence, who will undoubtedly conduct affairs so as to carry the Dominion union far on in the years to come. Canadian women are so cordial that we felt just as much at home among them as we would have done in the Illinois convention. They were sisters, indeed, and my sense of their generous consideration, and of the unparalleled magnanimity of Mrs. Foster, who, by rights, would have been president of the World's W. C. T. U. from 1890 to 1892, I have not attempted to express, because it seemed to me I had already upon other subjects exhausted all the choice words befitting such an act as hers. It has shed a lustre on their movement even beyond what the honor could have given, and will never be forgotten, I am sure, by their American sisters, whose grateful recognition will be felt all along the years. If statesmen and politicians could show the spirit in bringing about closer relations between Canada and the United States, that these women have manifested, what a blessing would come upon the people in the interchange of the brotherly good-will which so ennobles nations sitting side by side. I am proud for womanhood that this example has been given of the heights to which the grace of God can conduct us in the practical application of that golden rule, talked about so much, practiced so little.

Our dear friends, Mr. and Mrs. John Finley and family, entertained us in their stately home, and we had good talk of English friends in reformatory and religious work.

Our next meetings were in Quebec, a city which for beauty of situation is the glory of this continent. A more refreshing experience than one has who mounts its characteristic cabriolet, and jaunts up and down its narrow streets, with their serrated skyline, can not be enjoyed this side the water. I remember that one of the first songs I ever heard was from my mother, about

"Brave Wolfe drew out his men in a line most pretty,
On the Plains of Abraham before the city,
While Montcalm and brave Wolfe, like brothers talking,
So lovingly between their armies walking."

I cannot speak with enthusiasm of the poetic merits of this old snatch of song, but its rendition sufficed to put up "brave Wolfe" as a first-class hero in my childhood thoughts; and standing on the place where he by giving up his life, purchased this continent for the Anglo-Saxon rather than the Gaul, nd reading his epitaph, "Here Wolfe victorious fell," I realized that of which I had so often dreamed, the power of a great life to hold its spell over us through all the years from earliest childhood to serenest prime.

Nearly one in every five persons in Quebec is a Protestant, and the fight between the two religions, Protestant and Catholic, is a perpetual one. "Our folks" could not think of having the temperance meeting on Sunday evening. Good people over there have not yet learned that to do so is, in no wise, profane, but they gathered into the large opera house after their evening meetings in their respective churches, and it was good to see their honest and sturdy faces, reminding one of earnest Christians in more sanguinary fights. However, I felt it was for me to speak to them as one equally friendly to both divisions of the great army, and I dwelt upon the Catholic total abstinence society of the United States, its noble work, and the unmatched advantage of fraternity. I could not tell what they thought about it; perhaps they did not like it, but it was what I had to say.

We now entered on territory hitherto unknown to us, coming directly to Moncton; the fields cultivated by French Canadians, where the fences were so close, and wood so abundant that as one looked across the country, the different fences of the farms seemed like rows of shingles on a barn roof, and it was quite possible to fix one's eye at such an angle as not to see the ground at all. I thought about the pity of it, the needlessness of it, and the symbol that I feared it was of the separated condition of the people. Give me a wide-open landscape without fences and a wide-open humanity without mystery. This town of Moncton is modern, in all respects a thriving, commercial place, with a surprisingly fine church seated on the amphitheater plan, and the good people had gathered in to hear, so that there was no empty space. A sturdy, square-headed race is this; an idea once got is firmly held, so one enjoys speaking one's mind within ear-shot of theirs.

Amherst was the first town we reached in Nova Scotia, and here we passed a delightful Sabbath day in the home of Mr. McKeen, president of the Bank of Nova Scotia and of the Y. M. C. A. There was something poetic to us in breathing the air of Nova Scotia, interfused as it is with the genius of our own poet laureate, Longfellow. I have referred elsewhere to our visit to Grand Pré, which was, in one sense, the culmination of our trip to the beautiful Maritime Provinces; a country that makes up in the freshness and charm of its brief summer season, the hearty character and courage of its people, and the heroism of its historic annals, for some disadvantages in geographic location, though Nova Scotia, that lovely peninsula stretching out into the sea, has a notable mildness of climate, and a high social charm, at least, in its large cities. Taken for all in all, our visit was one of the most delightful we have ever made, and we felt grateful to God and the people that the hopes and expectations we had cherished so long, were realized at last.

Truro, a misty, moisty sort of town, reminded me of Holland, by its long stretches of level meadows, long, level lines of green trees, and any amount of level headedness in the people to match. We were entertained in the home of a thorough-going evangelist, whose vocation it is to stir about among the people in church, school-houses, or wherever it may be. As I noted his fine physique and great earnestness I could but recall the words of Peter Cartwright, who said to a certain recalcitrant sinner: "I will pound the gospel into your unbelieving soul if I cannot get it there any other way." Truro is a famous name in geography, and this town is called after one in the county of Cornwall, England, the early inhabitants, or some of them, having migrated from that more favored locality. The church in which I spoke, was built in 1768. Women helped to build it. After the deportation of the Acadians, devout English families came in and lived on the lands once belonging to this banished people. They went into the woods, hewed down the giants of the forest, and prepared to build a Protestant church, the women saying: "We cannot live here without the public worship of God." When they came to rear the edifice, the men were not strong enough to lift the timbers, so the women turned out *en masse*, and their power, added to that of their husbands and sons, sufficed to put the beams in place. This is to my mind a figure of the fashion in which the final temple of liberty and government is to be completed.

In due course of time we went to Halifax, laughingly thinking that this is just where the liquor dealers would like to have us stay, and have sent us many a time. The best thing we heard about this city is that the ministers change works; I say this inasmuch as ministers are the most oppressed laboring people of whom I have any knowledge, being obliged to grind out two sermons a week the year around. I was delighted to learn that here they have had enough of the spirit of co-operation to exchange pulpits on Sunday evening, by which very simple method they avoid the preparation of the second sermon. There are several other good objects subserved by this invaluable method. The people of the different churches become more united. The auditors get a greater variety of pulpit oratory and information, and perhaps a better opportunity for spiritual uplifting, as not only the wisdom of the many, but the Christian experience of the many is better than that of the one. It seems to me they ought to take out a patent on this method, and I greatly wondered that the inventive Yankee had been behind them in a consummation so devoutly to be wished. The word, "Halifax" means "holy hair," and relates to a young woman martyred long ago.

Mrs. McClelland, wife of the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, attended our meetings there, and is greatly honored by the W. C. T. U., for she will not have wine dispensed at any of her entertainments. In this she is strongly seconded by her husband.

The W. C. T. U. of Halifax is one ot the most earnest that I have seen. It has a notice like this in the paper: "We are prepared to receive girls from the country desiring employment. All such will be cared for at the W. C. T. U. building until suitable places are obtained. There have been not a few sad instances of the downfall of girls here, through ignorance of the nature of the houses to which they have been directed by supposed friends. It is, therefore, respectfully urged that all good people will send girls coming to Halifax to the W. C. T. U. building." "Mother's Meetings are held on alternate Fridays; Loyal Temperance Legion, fortnightly. The coffee room is open from 7:30 a. m. to 10 p. m., Sundays excepted."

The women of this city have the courage of their convictions. A Mr. Macasy was the license inspector. He did precisely as he should not have done. The W. C. T. U. bravely took up the case. They were determined his malfeasance should be a matter of public record, "but," said the lawyer to them, "you must personally prefer charges, and you must prove them." Whereupon they secured fourteen witnesses, and Mrs. Bell, one of the loveliest women possible to imagine, spoke for three hours before the court, and seventy of our women supported her by their presence, each of them wearing a white ribbon conspicuously. They handled the rum power without gloves, and were hissed and groaned at, but did not mind it. The conncil balloted as to whether they would dismiss him, and then "inflooence" came in for its share. The vote was a tie, and, naturally enough, the mayor stood by the "inflooence," but all the same the women fought for their altars and their fires, God and their native land. We doubt if anything in the crusaders' records exceeds this episode.

Windsor is an aristocratic and beautiful old town, where the Church of England has its most noted Canadian college. What interested me most was a fountain for man and beast, erected by the W. C. T. U. in the Jubilee year, 1888. In every town of the Dominion and the Republic, there ought to be such a fountain erected by our society. I am confident the people would warmly appreciate such an endeavor, and help us to the necessary funds. It is a prime consideration, perhaps too little heeded by us, that whatever we do in our own home locality, to better and brighten, is appreciated and helps the general

cause to which, alas! the average man and woman is not so much attached, because its benefits are perhaps not so keenly appreciated, now, as they will be twenty years hence.

The only reversible river that I have ever seen is at Windsor. There the tide flows in one direction a part of the day, and turns itself about in due course, but the worst of it is that during many hours the channel is left utterly dry and looks like a vast red mud heap. At St. John a cataract is reversible so that one has to reconsider his ideas of geography or else he would feel, indeed the error of imagining that under no circumstances will water run up hill.

Mrs. Trenholm, of Handsport, Nova Scotia, is a character. She is at the head of the work for sailors, and says that when she is obliged to be out at her evangelistic meetings at night, if she needs anybody to stand by her, she looks for sailors, not landsmen, when she needs to ask for a direction. They are reckless, to be sure, living on the sea eleven out of every twelve months in the year, badly fed and lodged and treated, aud they are led off when they land by traps laid for them by their brother men. They are lawless in their talk and actions, but they are men of noble and chivalric hearts, far less selfish than the average landsman. By the efforts of this lady and her white ribboners, a home, called "The Rest" has been established in St. John. It seems to me we should separate our National department of sailors' work from that of the soldiers. The two are entirely different in method and spirit; at least, so think our Canadian sisters.

In Fredericton we were invited to speak before a conference of Methodist ministers, Rev. Dr. Carmon presiding. He has been general superintendent for twelve years. He is a mild old gentleman, greatly beloved, strong of spirit and a stalwart on the temperance and woman's questions. When he introduced me, it was in words indicating the most progressive spirit, and as all those dignified brethren arose *en masse*, I said to them: "You cannot understand the significance that I see in your attitude in view of what you are. It is but lately that a conference of clergymen would welcome a woman to their platform and rise in token of respect at her presence. It means the better time when the daughters of God are perceived to be first of all and above all, individuals, and are honored as such." These men cheered when I spoke about the action of our general conference in 1876, in taking the word "obey" out of the marriage service, because our Methodist ministers had too much respect to ask any woman to obey any being except God, so greatly had Christianity constrained their sense of force, and enriched their sense of justice. I told them, also, that our church had admitted women to every position within its gift, except to be ordained as preachers, and to be delegates to the general conference. We felt confident that the latter would soon be open to us, and the former is only a question of time. I asked them, as they are now arranging to have John Wesley's birthday celebrated by the young people's societies, to make a point of observing Lady Huntingdon's birthday, or Susannah Wesley's. They seemed to think that this was a good plan, inasmuch as we desire to put noble and helpful examples before the young women as well as the young men. There is great power in these observances.

Mrs. Edith Archibald, of the Island of Cape Breton, is one of the salient characters in the Dominion work. She is the daughter of Sir Edward Archibald, who was knighted and had conferred on him the Order of the Bath in 1881, and was a British consul in New York City through the war. He was the friend of Lincoln and Grant, and sent telegrams to his government urging them to favor the Union cause. He had a letter from the Queen asking him to remain as long as possible in the office to which she had appointed him, and which he wished to leave after some years had passed. He went to Washington after the Geneva Arbitration, carrying nineteen millions of dollars in his pocket. At a dinner at Delmonico's, William M. Evarts spoke in the highest terms of Sir Edward. His daughter was reared in New York City, and was a society woman there, but she married a noble young man, whose work it is to superintend the immense mines on the Island of Cape Breton. Living there in comparative solitude, she has had years in which to think and study and grow mellow-hearted toward God and humanity. She has worked with a will for the miners, and is greatly beloved by them. Her children are leaders in the Loyal Temperance Legion, and the white ribbon spirit is perhaps as well known in that distant locality as in the headquarters of Chicago or London.

Perhaps the greatest wonder in the Maritime Provinces is the work of the Chignecto Marine Transport Railway Company, crossing the isthmus of that name in a straight line seventeen miles in length, by means of which ships are to be trundled overland, thus avoiding five hundred miles of sea, and greatly forwarding the commerce of that region. If it succeeds, and there seems to be no doubt upon that point, this will set the example for ship railways to cross isthmuses everywhere. Upwards of ten millions of tonnage entered and cleared at the ports of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the Bay of Fundy in 1888. It is believed this enterprise will have immediate effect in stimulating and developing commerce between Canada and the United States.

The back-door step of the North American continent is Prince Edward Island. Beyond it icebergs have it all their own way. It is named in compliment to the Duke of Kent, the father of Queen Victoria, who was at one time commander of the British forces in Halifax, and was then called Prince Edward. The Island is one hundred and fifty miles long, and varies from four to thirty miles in width. It has a population of something over one hundred thousand. The people can not get out save in the brief warm season, except by means of an ice boat. As one trundles along over the bright country to Charlottetown, the capital, the question is, why they should ever wish to get away from such a quiet pleasant place, and when one views the handsome portico of the judicial building, and other imposing structures that surround the public square, it is impressed upon him once again that civilization has got around to all. We were entertained in the home of Judge Hensley, a cultivated gentleman of the old school, who has been the judge in these parts, time out of mind. His father was an officer in the British army and belonged to the company that guarded the emperor Napoleon on the Island of St. Helena. Mrs. Hensley is one of the leaders in our movement, and it was refreshing to talk with this most interesting pair, concerning the history of the island, its products, its politics, and general outlook. I do not know that I have found a local union whose spirit pleased me better. We had a rousing meeting in the largest church on the Island, the chair being taken by the Methodist minister, the mayor occupying the platform with Judge Hensley, and, on my instance, a group of ladies sitting with me. Anna had her usual meeting with the Loyal Temperance Legion. The only reason why a person is provincial is because he remains in the province all his days. No one can possibly travel about without learning that the tides of civilization seek an equilibrium with as much persistency as do the tides of the sea. Brain finds its level, invention speeds on the wings of the morning to work its beneficences in the uttermost parts of the earth. "At a certain depth all hearts communicate" and the reason has been best declared in those sweet words of Holy Writ: "He fashioneth their hearts alike."

THE NEEDS OF SELF-SUPPORTING WOMEN.

BY MISS CLARE DE GRAFFENRIED.

(*Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.*)

Within a generation the heroic working girl has been transformed in character. Emerging from a simple life with few wants, to a complex and artificial existence, the burden of social disadvantage weighs upon her, and she becomes more alive to her importance as a social power. She refuses to starve; she will strike, she will sin. As Gunton points out in *Wealth and Progress*, wider opportunities for the masses must precede the formation of higher social desires and character. Shorter hours of labor, signifying more leisure and less exhaustion of the faculties, would soon create new wants, establish better habits, incite to friendly intercourse, to reading, travel, all those intellectual enjoyments which are the measure of civilization. Wherever man's social opportunities have been most limited, industrial and political progress has been slowest. Wherever women and children are condemned to excessive toil, wherever "the fatal industrial policy prevails of sacrificing human lives to produce and accumulate wealth, instead of the broad and humane policy of using wealth to save and improve human lives," there the homes are always most miserable, there reign illiteracy, pauperism and vice. Each reduction in the hours of work, from sixteen to fourteen, from fourteen to twelve, from twelve to ten, has occasioned immediate and enormous improvement in the condition of the laboring classes. Shorter hours tend not only to provide occupation for millions of unemployed, but they will stimulate production and widen our markets by multiplying wants; they will make education possible, and conduce to a higher social and moral development in the home.

To all earnest minds interested in economic and ethical problems, the absorbing question is how to give our toiling sisters wider opportunities for self-development? Why, despite the good which the Women's Christian Associations and kindred societies accomplish, do they often fail to benefit the most needy and meritorious? Evidently one stumbling block in the way of usefulness is the *de haut en bas* tone which pervades all efforts at conciliation and help. We meet our industrial friends in a false spirit. The "lady," however conscientious and charitable, who at the working-girl's club scorns to treat shop women and seamstresses as equals, proclaims by her manner as well as by her words: "God made the lower classes different and they are different; why tell them otherwise?" Until these flaunting airs of superiority, this latent phariseeism and aggressive patronage are exterminated, the trials and sufferings of our self-supporting women will never be laid bare, and practical relief will never be administered.

The wants of the ordinary female worker must be comprehended within the narrow average of $5 a week for food, raiment, and the satisfaction of the intellectual and spiritual nature. To some of us who know the personal sacrifices and resolute self-denials of these noble, humble lives, it seems almost mockery to preach from the stand-point of our ampler incomes and habitual self-indulgence, the wisdom of small economies and more ideal desires. Yet nobler wants may be created in the breast of the roughest, most untaught creature, and along with these wants, greater efficiency may be gained for the first essential with every toiler—self-maintenance. For, until she is equipped with self-supporting arts, the higher nature is in abeyance. Until her home is neat, wholesome and well-ordered, it is useless to expect any lasting elevation of character or morals. The best stitcher, the best type-writer ought also to be shown how to become the thriftiest housekeeper, most helpful wife and wisest mother.

Patient observers who have watched the life of the laboring classes, and studied their needs, emphatically urge industrial training in schools, clubs, guilds and societies, as one remedy nearest at hand for social ills.

Encourage the working-girl to cut and make her own dresses and relieve her over-burdened parent. By practical examples, teach upholstery, bed-making, laundrying, house-cleaning, nursing the sick, the care of sleeping apartments. Fit up lecture and class-rooms as a model tenement, and give amusing, instructive demonstrations in economizing space, utilizing window-seats and lounges for clothes-presses, ventilating rooms, setting tables and turning simple decorations to effective account. Adopt a baby—nothing would delight young girls so much. Show them how to sew its little garment, to arrange its cradle, to feed and tend it, above all, how to leave it sometimes in repose. Thus would be saved the precious lives of thousands of the future offspring of our industrial community. Instruct the novices in housekeeping, how to buy and to market. Make them understand that wastefulness in the home is as reprehensible as drunkenness, and that to throw away money on bad material and short weight is as sinful as to burn greenbacks in the stove. Let a new gospel obtain. Instead of loving their neighbors as themselves and gadding too much, they must love the family as themselves, and help father, sister and brother. Aid self-supporting women to re-create their households, to do away with the filth and misery which beget those morbid physical conditions that only alcoholic poisons can appease. Induce the mothers to choose poor living with longer schooling for the girls and boys, instead of comforts bought with the unhallowed earnings of over-worked and ruined little ones, and thus abate the parent's sinful share in the fearful abuse of child labor. In fact, all educational effort for workers should aim at practical training and enlarged opportunities, social, intellectual and moral.

The minutest instruction, the personal example of wiser women alone can bring about radical change in the methods of untaught girls or mothers. Not many members of charitable associations, however, with absorbing home duties, committees and visiting list, can cope with the tremendous crises occuring in the every day industrial life of the subjects of their care. Their wealth nevertheless will command the services and enlist for the cause the heart, soul and brain of clear-headed, earnest officials. With a tact which is nothing more than common sense sanctified, such appointees would devote all their energies to the needs of workers. Not amateurs any longer, but professionals are reqired to take these important interests out of the realm of mere sentiment and philanthropy into that of the economic and practical. The magnificent executive corps whom the "silent partners" have placed at the head of these great benevolent enterprises in the largest cities, deal with the tragedies, with the inexperienced, the disappointed, the imperiled, better than any mere periodical visitor, however willing, however kind. Particularly in outlying districts where modern scientific methods of managing charities and reforms have not penetrated, specialists are indispensable. One does not call in a plumber to tie up an artery, or a butcher to model a bust.

Immediate improvement and extension of the homes supported by the Christian Associations, must answer the objection of gratuitous critics, that superior accommodations at cheap rates encourage low wages, entice young women from the country and react for evil on the large body of toilers unable to share such bounty. The charges of opponents hold good wherever sympathy and generosity surround these boarding homes with comforts which the hard cash of the inmates could not buy. False standards are thus created and the beneficiaries are so demor-

alized that in every relation of life they expect to get more than they give. To abolish the useful homes, however, while inflicting hardship on the deserving woman who seeks their roof less for cheap board than for respectability, would neither raise wages nor tie the country girl to the worn-out farm. Retain the boarding homes, but make them go to the root of the worker's need. They must be multiplied, cheapened, located in quarters teeming with homeless girls. Have them plain enough and big enough and cordial enough for the tobacco stripper, the lint-covered cotton operative, the under-paid sewing drudge starving in a garret, while the slop-shops fatten on her life blood.

Some self-supporting girls have inaugurated a great reform which it would be possible to operate for the benefit of thousands. Five newly landed Irish flax mill operatives club together, hire a tenement, furnish it plainly in common, and, while one keeps house, four work in the factory. They share all expenses, plan, economize, save, and in their warm bed-rooms and humble little parlor, get not only real domestic life unshadowed by the eclipsing "institution," but a splendid education in adaptiveness, versatility and self-control.

Scores of young women are already solving thus the domestic problem, which for them is also complicated by sharpest want. Might not Associations besides multiplying, cheapening and brightening the boarding homes, engage in the noble enterprise in every industrial center of helping mill employés, cigar-makers, clerks, teachers, all the friendless and solitary, to found small coöperative households? The inmates would group according to convenience, occupation or congeniality, one of the participants being maintained as supervisor, or some suitable head being found among the hundreds of genteel unemployed everywhere clamoring for work. Colonize thus in the lowliest tenement ten girls who can pay but two dollars a week, yet would like to "have a say" about their food and the outlay of their funds. They would feel that what physical comfort they could get by good judgment and close management out of twenty dollars a week would be theirs, and not an iota more. By a sense of responsibility the young housekeepers would be stimulated to realize that the abode is their own, their castle, their haven, where they are not fleeced by a landlady, nor disciplined by a committee, but are themselves the architects of its well-being. The attributes of domesticity and the highest elements of independence and moral accountability would thus be developed.

Grade such co-operative colonies by the resources of the projectors. Let the inmates vote who shall be received and how their home-life shall be conducted. The great benevolent organizations should bestow upon these undertakings the benefit of their superior opportunities with landlords for securing cheap and sanitary quarters. Each little settlement might be kept under the oversight of one member of the Associations or official staff, to whom the occupants could appeal when in trouble. With the countenance of such advisers the girls should see their young men friends on Sunday. If denied this privilege on their only leisure day, how tempting and how perilously easy it is for them to go to the rooms of their male acquaintances under disreputable auspices. Sympathy with youth and youth's indiscretions and yearnings would naturally avoid hide-bound regulations and foster individuality, while broad catholicity respects religious prejudices and shelters the worthy, however diverse their creeds.

Not alone the poorest demand help and a broader field. Well-to-do working women with good homes, of whom all our large cities boast an increasingly numerous and prosperous element, need uplifting from the deadening automatic routine or the depressing influences of sordid authority, frivolous companionship, inane gossip and jests and petty jealousies. The utter poverty of resources, the shy, awkward unresponsiveness of the home-staying must be combated by wisely selected recreations and healthful activities. Around the hearthstone the best girls are often the dullest and saddest, burdens to themselves, useless to the family, incapable of interesting the children, or brightening the home-coming of the father, their ideas petrified at the source. To these, priceless would be the increased social opportunities that guilds, societies and clubs can afford—change of scene, wider acquaintance, lectures, games, question clubs, collections of flowers, insects and stones, wonders of natural life—all the pretty information which filters through the fortunate high school student to the uneducated parents and juveniles, but which the fireside of the worker never enjoys.

The rough, the ignorant, the unhappy and lonely, who under genial influences would flower into gentle and beautiful womanhood, too often elude the present methods of Christian Associations. There is in science no classification of man into lower and higher orders. Without meaning to be autocratic or carping, it behooves me to say as as the messenger of nearly 12,000 self-supporting girls whom I have personally interviewed, that the most deserving are barred out by the class distinctions which mark almost every phase of philanthrophy. In shops and factories the needy cases are well known. The forewomen reach them, the companions in toil know the dilapidated dwelling to which little comforts often find their way, and even money, saved from the meagre earnings of unselfish friendship. Were prominent young women in the tobacco, underwear, and box factories, the mills and rope walks of great cities, members of charitable associations, entitled to dispense their privileges, not mere subjects for experiment, they could point out many a lonely sufferer, bring many outcasts into the fold, besides greatly enlarging their own sphere of usefulness. But we are wont to seek even the stoically reticent, the heroic, the martyred as patron to beneficiary, as proud to the humble, as rich to the lowly, not as friend to friend. So long as Christian work keeps up the hollow mockery of the "lady" succoring the working woman, so long will the working woman resent or hold aloof from such beneficence, so long will reforms languish.

In the industrial centres as well as in the handsome streets, rooms should be open for the social intercourse and physical and mental refreshment of the laborer's household. If first made comfortable, then one is more easily made good. Beguile there the children, the girls, above all, the overburdened mothers. Work upon the family as a unit, instead of alienating the daughter from her home. Strengthen domestic ties, weld natural relationship. Talk more about ethics sometimes, even if less about religion. To interest mothers and daughters concerning the care of infancy, the discipline of children, would check the reprehensible indulgence that often riots in the homes of the poor. Around many firesides, it is true, hover marvelous patience, almost angelic self-forgetfulness, shaming the best tempered women of leisure whose petty annoyances dwindle beside the wearing trials of the house-mother who is drudge, seamstress, nurse, pack-horse, from 5 a. m. till 11 p. m., yet kisses her fifteenth baby with all the passion of first maternity. Often, however, the gravest offenses go unpunished, or trifling faults incur a volley of vituperation. The object most commonly seen in my rounds was a heavy leathern strap, three inches broad, cut at one end into ribbons, the more effectually to sting. Children, big and little, are beaten by their parents with this unholy implement, and wee sisters of ten and eleven left in charge of infants and toddlers ply it vigorously on each offender. This is a type of the low civilization with which modern philanthropy must deal.

In every manufacturing town, North, West and South, thoughtful and educated women, as missionaries and practical teachers, have a more useful field than the valley of the Ganges or the Yang-tse-Kiang. The neglected cotton operatives of my own state, Georgia, the tobacco workers, shirt and overall makers, and mill employés of many magnificent cities need deliverance from ignorance and preventable misery no more imperiously than the unhappy dwellers in the numerous wretched tenements, which in the most flourishing New England towns flank the public libraries and the grand and spacious schools.

The sin of leaving our fellow beings in unsanitary, fever-breeding homes, huddling in degrading crowds, in mental darkness and moral irresponsibility and vice, is one which each intelligent, earnest woman must bring home to herself and answer for to her own conscience. Rescue the children, at least; ward off from future generations an inherited curse. Clear our cities and manufacturing towns of the tenement plague spots, by a personal crusade against their hideous influences. Elevate their inmates by personal visits, personal help, the ministry of the hand, palm to palm, as woman to woman, not as patron to beneficiary. Prove the truth of Tolstoi's words, that in order to do a man good, one must be on friendly terms with him.

Nor must effort cease when through religious conviction or fellowship in high ideals our working sisters are first uplifted. The real needs just formulate themselves as the new life begins. The girl who could not read does not by a change of heart learn all the mysteries of erudition. As a Christian woman with a future before her, more than ever does she require to spell or write or cipher better, to be taught the amenities of a politer sphere. The work she could do as a worldling may be now forbidden by her conscience, and she must be helped to a higher individuality. When she turns from the worn and easy path of ignorance, frivolty and self-indulgence to the discipline of new purposes, this is her hour of greatest peril—the hour in which she pleads, inarticulately but earnestly and eloquently, not to be set adrift in the frail strength of untried resolutions, but to be given the higher education, the better industrial, social and moral opportunities that alone can meet all the needs of self-supporting women.

Correspondence.

KENTUCKY CONVENTION.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—I am writing in the Kentucky convention which is in session at Richmond. The committee on credentials reported forty-six delegates present, representing twenty-six local unions. I arrived from Chicago Tuesday evening. All along the way from Covington, ladies wearing the white ribbon, boarded the train, till on arrival at our destination there was quite a company of enthusiastic white-ribboners, ready for the work of the convention. I was assigned to a lovely home with Mr. and Mrs. Barnham.

Mrs. Somers, the mother of my hostess, is president of the local union here. I have seen little of the city, but enough to know that Richmond is a beautiful city in the very midst of the "Blue Grass" region.

The convention opened on Wednesday, October 1, with Mrs. Munnell, of Louisville, president of the state, in the chair. Mrs. Munnell is a very graceful presiding officer, and shows a familiarity with parliamentary rules, preserving excellent order, and carrying the business forward with despatch.

The recording secretary not being present, Mrs. Clayton, of Georgetown, was elected secretary *pro tem*, and fills the office admirably. The reports have been of great interest, and show faithful and efficient work, The corresponding secretary read a well prepared report giving an excellent showing of the work done by the local unions and not reported by the several superintendents. The treasurer's report given by Mrs. Bryan, the state treasurer, showed $767.22 received; $509.47 expended, with a balance in the treasury of $257.75.

The first and second evenings I occupied the platform and I never spoke to more attentive audiences. Both evenings the house was filled with most intelligent audiences showing the interest of the people in the temperance reform.

In my experience in different state conventions I have never seen a proportionately larger number of gifted women. The election of officers is to take place this afternoon, and probably the old officers will be elected. Mrs. Munnell, while not calling herself a speaker, is a leader of the women. I have never heard a better treasurer's report, and Mrs. Bryan is evidently the right woman in the right place. This is true regarding the corresponding secretary, and if the convention should put Mrs. Clayton, the secretary pro tem. into the recording secretary's office, it would be a good thing for the work, I feel sure, and Kentucky would have a list of general officers second to none.

The president's address, given yesterday, was finely written and intensely interesting. I am obliged to leave early in the afternoon, but I do so reluctantly, desiring very much to remain to the close, for the committee on resolutions will not report till about the last thing before final adjournment. This evening Mrs. Moore, of Owensboro, Ky., is to address the convention, and it would be a pleasure to listen to her.

Mrs. Moore has been for three years working for the Good Templars but has also done good work for the W. C. T. U., and will continue to do so. She goes to the far west this fall on account of the health of her only daughter, and this will be her field for the coming winter.

The Kentucky W. C. T. U. is in a prosperous condition. The secretary's report gave 1,448 as the total membership, but I think this did not include the new members secured on membership crusade day.

With so good a convention as a close for the present year's work and a "send off" for that just beginning we may expect to hear of a great increase of membership next year and a corresponding increase of work accomplished.

The people of the city have been most cordial, and altogether this is one of the pleasantest conventions I have ever attended. Sincerely, CAROLINE B. BUELL.

LATER—The old officers, with the exception of recording secretary, were all reëlected on the informal ballot, as was Mrs. Hubbell, of Lancaster, who fills the office of recording secretary. Mrs. Clayton was made vice-president-at-large.

Richmond, Ky., Oct. 3.

TO THE WOMEN OF NEBRASKA.

Valiant Comrades in the Fight:

We know "your work of faith, and labor of love, and patience of hope." Soon you will come even unto the last, when the ounce of power will tell beyond tons of power that have been expended hitherto. The *Brewers' Journal* commenting upon the great decision just before you, says: "If the second amendment is carried, local option will be wiped out for it will make prohibition in the state unconstitutional." Nothing we are sure has spurred you onward like this consideration. No canvass has ever been made under such pressure, for in none has the alternative been so distressing. But on the other hand, if you succeed, you will have such promise of enforcement as has never been enjoyed, for your state will be practically surrounded by prohibition territory. To our minds the crucial question of this campaign is, "Will the women go to the polls?" Good and true men from all parts of the country are urging us to urge you to take upon you this final, and as you think, heaviest cross. Go with prayer and song, with pledge and temperance literature, with coffee and sandwiches and ballots. Establish yourselves as near the polls as practicable. Embellish your headquarters with whatever can suggest the appearance of a Christian home. Furnish, when you can, a buttonhole bouquet to each of those who vote for "God and Home and Native Land." Bring out the children in battle-array with songs and banners. Sometimes they have been conveyed in wagons from one polling place to another, singing such songs as,

"Dare to do right, dare to be true;
You have a work that no other can do."

Two or three days before the voting, fit out every child in Sunday-school and public school with an amendment ballot, asking them to see that somebody votes it for their sake. This has been a method of great value in past campaigns. The young ladies have helped us greatly in arranging for the crusade by the children. Let the older women assemble for prayer in the church, on the principle of old women for council, young women for war, and let the bells be rung every hour when the leaders are changed in the prayer-meeting. Sometimes the bells have been rung every seven minutes, as this is the interval of the passing knell of ruined lives because of drink. Let us encourage you by the statement, that having been at the polls many times, we never found any such lions in the way as the imagination had previously contrived. Men in America, in masses at least, always treat women with courtesy. Their *morale* is excellent in this regard. A dignified and womanly bearing furnishes the best credentials. Read the accounts in "Woman and Temperance" of how women went to the polls in different states, and see what a high day it was in Zion by reason of their presence. Even the conservative women of the South, now, in several of the states, are habitually present when the local option fight is on. The ministers are there illustrating applied Christianity all day long in their efforts to win votes for the home as against the saloon, and many a time when victory turned on Zion's side, the good pastor has led the victorious group of work-a-day Christians in singing the doxology, and lifted up his faithful hands in blessing as the day's work ended. So may it be in many a hamlet, village and town throughout the great young commonwealth, whose destiny is to be decided on next November 4th, and whether you win or lose, God will defend the right.

FRANCES E. WILLARD.
CAROLINE B. BUELL.

NATIONAL INTERSTATE PROHIBITION.

To the Local W. C. T. Unions of the United States:

On the 12th of September, the Hon. Henry W. Blair introduced in the Senate, and the Hon. J. D. Taylor, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, a bill "to prohibit the importation, exportation and interstate transportation of alcoholic beverages." In the Senate the bill was referred to the committee on education and labor, of which Senator Blair is chairman; and in the House, to the committee on the alcoholic liquor traffic, of which the Hon. Mr. Taylor is chairman. The bill was prepared for the National W. C. T. U. by its attorney and superintendent of legislation and petitions, Mrs. Bittenbender. In drafting the bill, the law, prohibiting the importation of obscene literature, certain drugs, and other articles for immoral use, was followed. The bill reads:

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all persons are prohibited from transporting from one state or territory of the United States, or the district of Columbia, to any other state or territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia, or from any place in the United States to any foreign country, any alcoholic liquors as a beverage. All alcoholic liquors as a beverage, in the course of importation, exportation, or interstate transportation, shall be detained by the officer of customs, or other proper officer, and proceedings taken against the same as prescribed in the following section: *Provided*, That any alcoholic liquor, when not put up as a beverage, is excepted from the operation of this section.

SEC. 2. That whoever, being an officer, agent, or employee of the government of the United States, or a resident in the United States, shall violate, or knowingly aid or abet any person to violate any of the provisions of law prohibiting importing, exporting or interstate transporting of alcoholic liquors as a beverage, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall for every offense be punishable by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars, nor less than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment at hard labor for not more than ten years nor less than ninety days, or both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

"SEC. 3. That any judge of any district or circuit court of the United States, within the proper district, before whom complaint in writing of any violation of the two preceding sections is made, to the satisfaction of such judge, and founded on knowledge or belief, and, if upon belief, setting forth the grounds of such belief, and supported by oath or affirmation of the complainant, may issue, conformably to the Constitution, a warrant directed to the marshal, or any deputy marshal, in the proper district, directing him to search for, seize, and take possession of any such alcoholic liquors, and to make due and immediate return thereof to the end that the same may be condemned and destroyed by proceedings, which shall be conducted in the same manner as other proceedings in the case of municipal seizure, and with the same right of appeal or writ of error."

HOW AND WHEN TO PETITION FOR ITS PASSAGE.

Thousands of petitions, asking for passage of the bill, ought to be ready for presenting on convening of Congress in December. This petition work can well go hand in hand with that for passage of our bill "providing for a commission on the subject of the social vice."

It is likewise asked, then, as in that case: That the local Woman's Christian Temperance Unions of the United States, circulate petitions, in the subjoined forms, during October and November, and send them on the first Monday in December to Mrs. Ada M. Bittenbender, Washington, D. C. Mrs. Bittenbender will have them properly indorsed and then handed to the senators or members of the House of Representatives from the respective states from which the petitions came.

All signatures are desired on two petitions—one for the Senate, the other for the House of Representatives. One will not do for both bodies, as petitions are permanently retained when presented in either body. *Do not copy names.* It is against the rules of Congress to receive memorials or petitions containing copied names. Secure the adoption of the resolution embraced in the "form of representative petitions" by every temperance society; also, when possible, by every association, or convention, of clergymen, teachers, physicians, labor organizations, Sabbath-schools, Christian Endeavor societies, etc., which shall meet during these months. *Be sure to properly fill all blank places in the forms.*

(Form of Popular Petitions.)

PETITION FOR PROHIBITION OF THE IMPORTATION, EXPORTATION AND INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES.

(*Circulated by the W. C. T. U. of———.*)

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

We, the undersigned, citizens of———, county of———, State (or Territory) of———, respectfully petition for the passage of the bill providing that "all persons are prohibited from transporting from one state or territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia, to any other state or territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia, or from any foreign country to any place in the United States, or from any place in the United States to any foreign country, any alcoholic liquors as a beverage.

VOTERS.	ADULT NON-VOTERS.

(Form of Representative Petitions.)

PETITION FOR PROHIBITION OF THE IMPORTATION, EXPORTATION AND INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES.

(*Procured by the W. C. T. U. of———.*

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

The.....in..... assembled, held in....., on the .....day of....., 1890, numbering (or representing).....members, adopted the following resolution and directed the presiding officer and secretary to sign and transmit it to Congress, viz.:

Resolved, That we respectfully petition Congress to pass the bill providing that "all persons are prohibited, etc." (Follow "form of popular petitions" from here on, and have the two copies signed by the presiding officer and secretary.)

The enactment of such a law would enclose the traffic in alcoholic beverages within the respective states and territories where it still is permitted to be carried on. Each state, or territory, favoring the infamous business, would be forced to manufacture the poisonous drinks for consumption within her borders. But she could import, export and transport alcoholic liquors for all other uses, as now.

The pending Amendment to the Constitution of the United States includes also the *manufacture and sale* in its prohibition. The state traffic can be reached only through an amendment of the Federal Constitution. Let us, then, work with all our might for both of these measures. If the bill should be enacted first, great, indeed, would be the relief. If the Constitution should be amended first, it would do away with the necessity for the other measure by bringing entire relief through absolute prohibition.

The reduction in the revenue for support of the General Government, which either measure, if enacted, would cause, may be replaced in several ways. One way, which is being largely advocated, is a tax upon wealthy people, called an "income tax." Such a tax was levied and collected during the civil war, and for several years afterwards. Senator Gibson, of Louisiana, introduced in the Senate, September 1, a bill to provide for an "income tax." Is it not better to tax wealth rather than the vices of men?

ADA M. BITTENBENDER.

Washington, D. C.

BOSTON BARS.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—There is a certain rum humor in the looks of a Boston saloon under the new "restriction" which forbids an "open bar."

Little tables are placed about the room, with chairs, tipplers and other furniture. On one side is a lunch counter, and on the other the bar, not open, but shut in by iron or steel rods fixed in the counter and extending up variously—according to "public sentiment"—from three feet to six in height. Back of this grating are the "members of the bar." It looks like a rehearsal by a party getting ready to go to jail, and trying to get used to it. To see a jolly bartender mixing drinks behind an iron grating would be grotesque if it were not so natural, and looking at a Boston saloon for the first time a stranger feels confused for an instant, as to whether it is a penitentiary or a "protected industry."

Orders are taken by waiters who go sadly, like the supernumeraries in a theater, and cry through the grate "Two whiskies"! or whatever the "long felt want" is—and presently receive and serve it. "The man in the iron mask" hardly looks up but doggedly works on like a man with a life sentence trying to close it out like a commodity at ten cents a breath under the name of "personal liberty,"

And the consumers?
Oh! they are the same everywhere,
The drunkard, a tippler italicized.
The sot, a gay youth brutalized.
A wink, a swagger,
A leer, a stagger,
A crime, a dagger,
A fall, a pall.
That's all,
And for all,
Some woman will wear——
—— That is another affair.

JNO. G. WOOLLEY.

Boston, Oct. 8.

A CALL FROM SOUTH DAKOTA.

WOMEN OF SOUTH DAKOTA:—The men who were "on the Heights" during our fight for home protection last year, sent word all along the line,—"Have the women at the polls and we will carry the day." The result proved the wisdom of that rallying cry,

The battle to-day, my sisters, means more to us than that of last October. It means that our girls shall stand an equal chance with our boys in life's battles. It means that the mother love of South Dakota shall breathe upon the laws of our state. It means that 70,000 women shall have a fair swing at life as well as on the scaffold. While our brothers have not been unmindful of the political needs and demands of all other classes and conditions of the people of our state, even to the dusky inhabitants of the wigwam who were lately voted the courtesy of the floor in one of our political conventions, they have left us outside the fold as political orphans. With these facts staring us in the face, we fully realize that we women, and we alone, must fight it out on this line, and everything hinges on the work of the women on election day.

In every voting precinct, appoint a committee to make a house to house canvass, and get the women out to a meeting. At this meeting appoint a number to look after refreshments. The young women can make this a success. Detail others to solicit votes, and arrange to hold a prayer meeting before the polls open. Have the bells rung every hour to encourage those at the front.

Where possible, have the children out on parade three times during the day, out of school hours, with their flags, banners, mottoes and suffrage songs. If there are only a few children in the precinct, let them use the button-hole bouquets, as last year. Send to Will F. Bailey, Huron, S. D., for song books; also for copies of mottoes which you can get your local talent to print, paint, or draw on muslin, and place on the walls of every polling place.

In the country places, have a picnic at or near the polling places, with your basket dinners and suffrage songs making it a general jubilee. Everywhere serve lunch to all, if nothing more than hot coffee and sandwiches. But first of all, before election day, secure tickets of all the different parties, and see that they are printed according to the legal form, and then as far as possible, hold the judges of election to the count of the tickets according to the law on this form.

For an account of an old time women's rights rally, and for your own encouragement, I refer you to the first seven verses of the twenty-seventh chapter of Numbers. Read it, and then with a heart trusting in the same God, and with all womanly modesty and dignity, go up before the congregation of the Princes of South Dakota and present your just cause, and that same God will give us the victory.

NETTIE C. HALL, M. D.

TEMPERANCE TEMPLE ITEMS.

MATILDA B. CARSE.

Let no friends of the Temple, old or young, be without a mite-box in which to gather their own pennies and those of their friends. Remember every two cents you send pays for a brick in the great structure. A two-cent stamp sent to Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, 145 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, will secure a mite-box, Temple bulletin, and descriptive card. There are only two weeks more in which to secure names for the corner-stone; let the unions be actively at work obtaining autographs of members. We again urge all unions and Loyal Temperance Legions who have handsome silk banners to loan them to us to be used during the ceremony of laying the corner-stone. Please forward them at once to Miss Esther Pugh, 161 La Salle street, Chicago. She will see that they are safely returned. All express companies will carry them free of charge. Please write on the outside of the package, "For the corner-stone ceremony of the Temple."

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Mrs. Mary T. Lathrap, is not only one of the most eloquent and logical speakers of this or any country, but she is also a poetess of very high order. She is to be present at the laying of the cornerstone and will read a poem, she has written for the occasion.

A letter has also been received from dear mother Thompson. She is much better and gives us hope that she will be present at the great ceremony. We have put her down on the program for the reading of the Crusade Psalm. Mrs. Thompson writes: "I do wish I could say just what I think and feel about this wonderful Temple; but I can say—that I believe it is of the Lord, and that you have been marvellously helped, and my earnest prayer to Almighty God, is, that "engines may be invented by cunning men (and women) to be on the towers and on the bulwarks, to shoot arrows and great stones" (of truth) at the monster evil, to humanity, against which we battle, in the name of the God of Jacob."

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The following railroads will carry all persons who desire to attend the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the Temple at one and one-third railroad rates: Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé railroad; Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern railroad; Burlington & Missouri River railroad; Chicago & Alton railroad; Chicago & Northwestern railroad; Chicago, Burlington & Northern railroad; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad; Chicago, St. Paul, Minnesota & Omaha railroad; Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City railroad; Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad; Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs railroad; Illinois Central railroad; Iowa Central railroad; Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western railroad; Milwaukee & Northern railroad; Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad; Missouri Pacific railroad; Rock Island & Peoria railroad; Sioux City & Pacific railroad; St. Joseph & Grand Island railroad; St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern railroad; Union Pacific railroad; Wabash railroad and Wisconsin central lines. Miss Helen L. Hood, 161 La Salle street has charge of railroad rates for the corner stone ceremony. Let all who desire any further information on this point address her

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The Hillsboro, Ohio W. C. T. U. sends $5 to the Thompson Memorial fund. Mrs. Gregg, the secretary, writes: "Although somewhat tardy about it, Hillsboro W. C. T. U. is none the less anxious to pay honor to the noble woman whom to know is to love." One dollar comes from "a friend" Winneconne, Wis. The Moscow, Pa. W. C. T. U., the Leominster, Mass. W. C. T. U., Chester, Ill. W. C. T. U., each send $1 to the fund.

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Mrs. A. J. Gordon, of Boston, Mass. (wife of Boston's eminent divine, Dr. A. J. Gordon), sends a check for $66, her first instalment on a pledge of $100. She writes: "I congratulate you on the growing prosperity of your enterprise on behalf of the National W. C. T. U." Mrs. John Drake, Corning, N. Y., sends a check for $50 as her first instalment on a pledge of $100. Her little orphan niece who lives with her, and is eleven years old, writes a nice letter and sends $2.50 from her mite-box. Mrs. Harriet Mason, of Attica, New York, sends $10, her second instalment on a pledge of $100. All cannot send large gifts like our three sisters already mentioned, but small gifts of which we receive so many, sent amidst self-denial and poverty, for His beautiful Temple, will be written in letters of gold in His book of remembrance. A dear sister from Idana, Kan., writes: "The inclosed $3 is the contents of John Cook's mite-box, I had hoped we could have done a little in our union, but the drought has so destroyed our crops that we can hardly live comfortably." Mrs. W. Ellsworth, Mazo Manie, Wis., sends $1 she earned for the Temple by quilting.

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There are no gifts received for the Temple which come with more touching pathos than those given *in memoriam*. Some of the following are, indeed, very sacred gifts. Our own dear editor, Miss Mary Allen West, gives $100, in memory of her mother, Mrs. Catherine Neely West, Galesburg, Ill. A loving sister, Mrs. M. M. Robertson, East Jordan, Mich., sends $3 in memory of her brother, Edward J Kerhn, a noble Prohibitionist; the money was found in his pocket-book after his death. Mrs. A. S. D. Bates, Fabius, N. Y., sends $1; the money is very precious, having belonged to a sister who died forty years ago, two of the silver pieces having closed the eyes of her sister and also her mother, after death. Mrs. C. A. Van Warmer, Grand Forks, N. Dakota, sends $5 in memory of her uncle, Mr. B. R. Lyons, Montrose, Pa., a devoted Prohibitionist; he died August 19, aged eighty-eight years. Minnie E. Kenyon, Maitland, Mo., sends $2 in memory of her grandfather and grandmother, who died respectively at the age of eighty-six and eighty-four years; both were devoted to temperance.

Our Children.

THE LITTLE OLD WOMAN.

BY A. J. WATERHOUSE.

There's a little old woman lives down the street,
Old and wrinkled and worn is she;
The shoes are shabby upon her feet,
And her clothes are worn—though mended and neat,
And I used to smile when I chanced to meet
This little old woman, you see.

And I said, "What a homely old woman is this!
Shabby and wrinkled and worn and gray;
With clothes very plain and a comical phiz,
What a homely old woman it certainly is,
Were there ever a plainer my guess I shall miss."
And I smiled as I went on my way.

But one day I saw, as I passed down the street,
A wee, little waif, all alone;
Her way she had lost 'mid the hurrying feet,
Where the tides of humanity gather and meet;
'Though wet with great tears was the little face sweet,
None heeded her pitiful moan.

But the little old woman had noted her woe,
And she gathered the child to her there,
While her face was alight with a wonderful glow,
And I said to myself, "There was never, I know,
A more beautiful face, I am sure it is so;
Than this little old woman does bear."

I have written this story, dear children, for you,
And I think that you all will agree
A beautiful face must be loving and true,
And the eyes speak the heart—I am sure that they do—
No face can be plain with love shining through,
Like the little old woman's, you see.

Stockton, Cal.

A QUEER KIND OF TEMPERANCE.

BY MABEL GIFFORD.

CHAPTER II.

The next week an exultant voice shouted after Chaplin Noble as he crossed the upper end of H street, "Say you, look ahere, we're temp'rance fellows out 'n' out now. We've got an annex ter our pledge. We're all straight on swearin'."

Noble gave Pepper a hearty greeting. "Glad to hear it. All stopped swearing for good, right off, did you?"

"Jimminey crackey! I guess not; but we've got it in th' pledge, an' Pounce, that's the tall feller w'at shadders me, we 'pointed him cop, an' he 'rests every chap that's caught swearin' or that owns up ter it. Every feller w'ats 'rested 's shut up one night no matter w'ats in th' wind. Pretty tough sometimes when we're off fer larks or goin' ter th' theater."

Noble listened much amused, and he was a great deal more than amused.

"I don't suppose you were arrested," he remarked, immediately noting the dull red color burn through Pepper's tanned cheeks.

"I was th' first one," he confessed with a lugubrious smile, "an' I'm president."

"President?"

"Yes sir-r-*ee!* Didn't know that, did yer? I ben president ever sence th' Crusaders started. Them chaps couldn't git along 'thout me."

"What were you doing yesterday on the corner of A street, about five o'clock p. m.?"

Pepper threw up his head. "Peltin' Case Atkins. He's a reg'lar sneak thief. He insulted Pounce, 'n I owed him a thrashin' on my own account. He'll keep mum fer a spell."

"Temperance men don't fight," said Noble impressively.

"Bet yer life they do! That book w'at tells 'bout th' tribes an' gen'rations, the—w'at yer call it?—th' Bible; well that's full uv yarns 'bout fightin! It's a bang up book, jolliest book out, 'n all th' best fellers fight. I s'pose th' best fellers was temp'rance men, 'n th' Lord tole 'em ter fight 'n they always come out top uv th' heap."

"Did th' Lord tell you to beat Case?"

Pepper began to shift from one foot to the other, uneasily. "N-n-n-no, not zactly, but I had a ichin' ter git hole uv him, an' I knowed he needed it."

"Well, if you will notice when you read those stories, the Israelites conquered only when they fought under and according to the Lord's commands. They were so wicked and cruel they could not understand much except fighting. If the Lord had commanded them to stop fighting they could not have done it or understood it, but they could understand that they must fight in a different way, and as the Lord directed them. That was the beginning. In the Gospels we find them fighting not men, but sins. Sins are the real enemies. That is the kind of fighting you and I have to do."

"Well, I'll be snagged!" exclaimed Pepper, then, still ruminating over Noble's words, "I thought I was all solid on fightin'."

"This temperance business," said Pepper at the next meeting of the Crusaders, "This temperance business is blamed queer. I thought when we signed off on alcohol an' terbaccer we was all right; but there's a good deal more to it. I s'pose them temp'rance folks jus' started us on alcohol, like th' Lord did th' Israelites on fightin'.

"Now, fellers, I'd a blamed sight rather fight a boy than a sin. Yer can't cuff a sin when it comes interferin' aroun'. But them Hatton cranks haint a goin' ter beat us in this 'ere business."

A few days later Pepper halted in his usual abrupt way before Chaplin Noble.

"I say, you; fightin' sins takes a heap more pluck than fightin' chaps."

"You're right there," replied Noble earnestly, "It takes a smart man and a good soldier to fight sin."

Pepper strode on with his head high in air. "I'm president, I won't cave. I guess we can stan' it as long as th' other chaps. He's a brick; he knows how 'tis hisself."

The next greeting from Pepper was—"We fellers gives yer an invite ter our meetin'. Will yer come?"

Noble answered with a hearty affirmative, and there was considerable excitement at the next gathering of the Crusaders, but the expected guest failed to make his appearance. The second and third club night passed and still no visitor.

"Ho!" exclaimed Pounce, the tall shadow, "them fellers is all talk. Wa't do they care 'bout us chaps? It's easy 'nough ter preach; they wouldn't turn their hands ter give us a lift."

"Shet up!" commanded the president in a dangerous voice. "Don't you 'spose he has nothin' ter do but run after street gamin?"

But it was very evident from Pepper's voice and temper that he was greatly disappointed, though determined not to acknowledge it. Chaplin Noble had sown good seed, but the tender plants springing from it were nearly blasted by his neglect. The ladies in charge of the rooms where the boys met, overheard most of the conversation among the members of the Crusaders, and after that third night of disappointment, a note was sent to Chaplin Noble that resulted in his prompt appearance at the next meeting.

Some practical advice, and a fine speech, added to apologies, completely restored him to favor, and the respect of the Crusaders for the "Hatton chap" was rather increased when he pleaded "important business" as an excuse for his absence. He set the seal to their good opinion of him by concluding with an invitation to the president to meet with the Hatton club.

Noble was really an earnest, Christian worker, and he learned a lesson that night, that he never forgot. He was careful thereafter not to permit "important business" to interfere with the keeping of his promises, and heeded well the warning that a grain of thoughtlessness would undo a great deal of good work.

"He hain't a swell," said Pounce decidedly, "but blest ef he don't look like one."

Pepper was present at the next meeting of the Hatton's and his ambitious heart was filled with pride at the honor conferred. His keen eyes and ears took in everything, and he made practical application of his observations among his own subjects. And as Chaplin Noble came to realize his power for good or ill over Pepper and his followers, so the Hatton Club learned through Pepper's unflagging efforts to model the Crusaders after them, what an influence they were and what a power they might become.

There were more interchanges, and at last not only one or two members but the entire clubs united. The ladies declared that the "Noble Crusaders"—as they called themselves—did more missionary work than all the ministers and teachers combined. But the ministers and teachers and the Hattons were the big wheels of the engine of reform, that set the little wheels in motion, and they were also the faithful hands that guided the work so well begun. Pepper is still president; the Crusaders will have no other. He is still short and stout, not so bold of face, more dignified and manly and has taken to studying books. He often remarks, "Boys, there's a good deal to this temp'rance business. It's a responserble position we're in. It takes a plucky man an' a good soldier ter fight sin."

There is no honor esteemed greater among the boys, than membership in the "Noble Crusader's Club."

WHAT DO YOU DO WITH YOUR SENSES?

Not your "common sense," though it has much to do with what I wish to find out about, but your five senses that dwell in the tips of your fingers, and the tip of your tongue, in your nose, your ears and your eyes. God gave them to you so that you might learn about the world around you; and how much you know, and how well you know it, depends upon how well you use your senses. Each one of your senses can be cultivated so as to give you an immense amount of knowledge, or if you are a heedless chap, you can go through life gaining very little knowledge through your senses. Now is the time to cultivate them; let us see whether or not you have done so.

Can you calculate the weight of a book or a ball, by holding it in your hand, by "hefting it," as the old folks say?

Can you "measure by your eye" and tell within two inches the length of your school desk or of the bureau in your bedroom? Try it, and if you cannot, keep on looking and measuring until you can. When you can tell the length of horizontal measurements, try those that are perpendicular, like the length of a door, or the height of a room. Are you good at "matching colors"? Ever so many pretty plays can be devised, which cultivate the power to distinguish colors, and this power is a very useful one, whether you wish to become dressmakers, or artists, salesmen, or trainmen. Some people are color-blind, that is, they cannot tell one color from another. Many railroad accidents have occurred through color-blindness in the trainmen; they could not tell the difference between the red signal light and the green one. Because of this, most railroads now examine applicants, and if they are color blind, will not employ them. Very many more men than women are color blind, and I have heard wise men say it was because of their using tobacco and liquor. This certainly has much to do with it, for the perfection of our senses depends upon the healthfulness of our nerves, and tobacco and liquor are the worst enemies the nerves have. Yet I think that much depends upon the cultivation of the senses, when we are little.

When you have learned to match colors accurately when they are side by side, practice "carrying colors and shades in your eye," so that you can go to a store without the sample and match a color from memory. I remember that when I was a child there was a story in our Third Reader about a Scotch tailor who was blind, yet could match the colors in the tartan plaids by the sense of touch. I did not quite believe the story then, for I could not understand how any one could see with his fingers; but now I do believe it, for I have seen blind children do just as wonderful things. We do not wish to become blind to learn to educate our sense of touch, but from the blind we can learn what this sense can do. Test your own touch and find out how much it can tell you. Does it tell you which material is silk, which linen, which cotton or which woolen?

Then how delicate is your sense of taste! Can you tell whether it is beef or veal or mutton in the nice roast you eat for dinner? Can you decide what flavor is used in your ice cream or soda water? Let me tell you a secret; people who smoke cigarettes or use tobacco in any form, drink liquor or eat much pepper or mustard never have such a delicate sense of taste as those who do not, and so cannot enjoy the delicate flavoring of their food as well as those who do not; I think this is one reason why many men think their mother's cooking was better than their wives' is; when they ate their mother's cooking their sense of taste had not been spoiled by all sorts of stuff.

Right above your mouth is your nose; taste and smell are near neighbors so they can help each other. How keen is your sense of smell? Can you tell by smelling with your eyes shut, the difference between a rose leaf and one from the maple tree? Can you distinguish the different flowers in a bouquet in the same way? Or tell whether a piece of paper is blank, or has printing on it?

Now, what about your ears? Can you tell by the sound whether the carriage coming is drawn by one horse or two? Or whether a single horse is trotting, cantering or galloping? By the way, do you know how the horse's feet come down in trotting and in galloping? If you live in the city near a double track street railroad, can you tell by the sound which direction the cars are going? If near a river, can you tell by its whistle where the steamboat is? There are ever so many more tests for your sense of hearing you can think up for yourselves; try them, they will cultivate your hearing.

Here are some tests for a variety of senses, some of them include the test for two or three senses at the same time: Can you walk among trees in the dark without hitting them, or can you keep to the path in the dark? What sense or senses will enable you to do this? Can you go to your room in the dark and walk straight to your match safe without stumbling over the furniture, or can you go out of the room and take hold of the knob of the door without fumbling? If you are in a strange forest, can you tell which way is north and which is south by examining the bark on the tree trunks? Here are ever so many more questions for your Quizz classes.

CAPTAIN MARY.

"TOBACCO is the favorite filth of every savage tribe." A missionary's testimony.

The Household.

BIRTHDAY SONNET TO FRANCES E. WILLARD.

BY MARY A. RIPLEY.

Ah, dear and mild Madonna! Calm and pure
Thou shinest down from that serener height
Whereon thou standest in thy royal right,
To watch the field and make the triumph sure.
Thy simple speech shall be the charm to lure
The captive from the dragon-dens of night,
And bring to thy fair realm of morning-light,
And be a grace divine for perfect cure.
I see the glory gather while I look;
It grows and glows about the chastened brow;
I seek the babe upon the mother heart,
And, lo! I find a *Cause*, forlorn, forsook;
Erstwhile in bands of death, but conquering now;
And my grand picture shames all Raphael' art.

Kearney, Neb.

ON THE BRIDGE OF SIGHS.

BY ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS.

It chanceth once to every soul,
Within a narrow hour of doubt and dole,

Upon life's bridge of sighs to stand,
A palace and a prison on each hand.

O, palace of the rose heart's hue!
How like a flower the warm light falls from you!

O, prison with the hollow eyes!
Beneath your stony stare no flowers arise!

O, palace of the rose-sweet sin!
How safe the heart that does not enter in!

O, blessed prison walls! how true
The freedom of the soul that chooseth you!

—*Selected.*

SELF HELP FOR YOUNG MEN.

BY EVA KINNEY GRIFFITH.

I do not believe in entertaining young men to make them good, any more than I believe in giving children candy to induce them to mind. Nor am I in full accord with the many preachers and writers, who are always pitying young men, and in reality excusing them for not being good, because their homes are unpleasant, or boarding houses dreary.

Granted that these latter things make one liable to temptation, yet do we ever hear these same preachers and writers excusing women for being bad, or expecting them to go to saloons because their abiding places happen to be unattractive? Oh, no, young women are expected to be good any how, whether their surroundings are pleasant or not. And if young men were held to the same high standard, many of them would set their wits to working to improve their surroundings, rather than to rush out upon the street in search of a pleasant place some one else had fixed up for them. As antidotes to saloons, reading-rooms, coffee-houses and parlor entertainments have not proved to be successful in proportion to the effort and money expended in keeping them up.

There are four things which the young man who has been at work at some steady employment during the day, is in search of when evening and release from work come to him; these are physical relaxation, unrestrained social intercourse, noise and something exciting.

The healthy young man is overflowing with physical vitality. After a day's work in which he has used but one set of muscles, the rest of the muscles are just aching to be used. The reading room furnishes no opportunity for physical exercise, while in the saloon, out of sight of people of propriety, he can run, jump, laugh or shout as much as he pleases. He longs for social intercourse, but he does not want to sit up in a parlor and be decorously entertained by people who keep him at such a distance. He wants to laugh, chat, change his position, stretch out his limbs, throw off his coat, dance a jig, and a hundred other things, innocent in themselves, which would not be proper in a lady's parlor. All of these things he is at perfect liberty to do in the house of "the strange woman," or in the saloon. His favorite noise is music; not classic music—he may learn to like that after a while—but in his unformed years, he is attracted by quick music, comic songs, love ballads and the like, in which he, himself can take a part.

No young man of pride cares to sing "Down went McGinty" or "Johnny, get your gun," in a lady's parlor before company. No, he must get off with the boys to sing such songs as those, and yet he wants to sing them. The young man, in common with all the rest of humanity, loves excitement, and after a day of quiet in the workshop or office, he feels that he must have it. He goes out in search of it, and the theaters or the gambling hall takes him in.

Now if we would save young men from these temptations, one of two things must be done. Either the young man's nature must be changed, or some method of enjoying these things innocently must be found. I believe something can be done along both lines. Education and circumstances do tone the young man down until his muscles, accustomed to regular work, do not require so much exercise; a home of his own, and business friendships, furnish the unrestrained social intercourse; his taste for music is educated until he prefers the classic to the comic; and his love of excitement finds its legitimate channel in ambitious business enterprises and great philanthropic schemes.

But all this takes time, and meanwhile many a young man is caught in the tangle of conflicting temptations and ensnared to his ruin. What shall we do about it?

First of all, every mother who has boys growing up, should seek to teach them that they have a responsibility in making home pleasant. It should not be mother and sisters making home pleasant for father and the boys, but father, mother, boys and girls, all uniting to make home pleasant for each other. Boys as well as girls should be taught to select pictures, carpets and decorations for their own rooms, and consulted as to the rest of the house. In a hundred different ways, boys can be taught to make their own rooms homelike; then, when they go out in the world and find themselves abiding in a bare room at some hotel or boarding house, they will have the taste and skill to fix up their rooms until they shall seem homelike, instead of being driven out upon the street by the bareness inside.

Every home should have a time and place in which the young men of the family can invite in their acquaintances, and laugh, sing songs, dance jigs and even wrestle if so disposed. The parlor should have its unconventional home manners, and all stiffness and undue formality should be banished. It is not necessary that unlicensed rudeness should be tolerated, but laughter, muscular exercise and easy familiarity should have a place in every home.

Next, let us turn our attention to the boarding house. There is no question but that boarding in professional boarding houses is one of the evils of American life. Cannot this evil be softened by philanthropists giving some attention to this institution? No boarding house should be tolerated that does not have a common parlor, free to all boarders, where music and games of an innocent character are allowed. Large boarding houses should have a gymnasium attached, open to all at certain hours, where young men and women, who are engaged in sedentary employment during the day, can have an opportunity for needed exercise in a legitimate way.

But most of all, encourage young men to help themselves. In Minneapolis, four young men became tired of boarding house life, rented a furnished flat of five rooms and set up housekeeping, hiring a woman in the same building to cook for them. The experiment was a success. At the end of the month they found that their expenses had been hardly as large as their combined board bill would have been, and they had had the comfort of having their own parlor where they could do as they pleased.

These four young men happened to be musicians, and they sawed their fiddles, twanged the piano and played the banjo to their hearts' content, without disturbing any one. Other young men might do the same if they only thought of it.

Young men everywhere should be encouraged to invent harmless amusements for themselves, and ways to get the exercise and excitement they crave without going to the saloon, the gambling hall, or the low theater. If one-half the money some young men spend on cigars and drink, were spent in hiring rooms, in groups of fours and sixes, and furnishing them to their own tastes, they would have places to spend their evenings where they could have just as much fun as in the saloon, and that, too, in a perfectly harmless way.

I do not encourage the club, because the club is a crowd, and the club room loses its home feeling. Four young men of congenial tastes can have a better time together than twenty-five young men, a part of whom are uncongenial, possibly can.

Last, not least, appeal to the heroic in young men. Do not for a moment insinuate that they are so weak that they cannot help going to saloons simply because they have no pleasant place to spend their evenings. Every young man is capable of moral heroism, and that heroism once aroused will carry him through the most scorching temptations, no matter how unpleasant his surroundings may be.

Self-trust is the essence of heroism.—*Emerson.*

The Still Hour.

FOR THE WEEK BEGINNING OCTOBER 26. 1890.

BY REV. C. C. HARRAH.

DAILY BIBLE READING NOTES.

(Luke 22: 39-53; Isaiah 25-30.)

Sunday, 26; Luke 22: 39-53. Verse 39, The example of Jesus shows us that we should have a place and times for meditation and prayer; and that we should resort to prayer at every important turn and crisis in life. Verse 40, The sore trials and prayers of our Lord did not hinder Him from showing interest in His disciples. We should look to Him for strength in every time of temptation. Verse 53, There are times when Satan seems to have everything his own way; but dreadful as our experiences at these times may be, we should imitate the calmness of our Lord, when now the powers of darkness seemed to triumph over Him. God will deliver us from our great adversary.

Monday, 27; Isa. 25. Verse 1, This chapter opens with thanksgiving to God for the destruction of Babylon and the deliverance of the Jews. Verse 6, The church of Christ, or Mt. Zion, which is for all the people of God, both Jews and Gentiles, was opened up at Jerusalem. Its work is to go on, and Christ will dispel from the world the darkness of ignorance and sorrow. Verse 10, Moab was an inveterate enemy of Israel, and is used here to represent the enemies of the church in general, all of whom shall be destroyed.

Tuesday, 28; Isa. 26. Verse 1, After the deliverance, foretold in former chapters, Israel is to sing this song of praise and thanksgiving. We are safe if we have the presence of God with us. Verse 3, Though storms of trial rage without, the mind that is stayed on Christ may have perfect peace. Verse 21, Christians should not become impatient at the slow progress of the kingdom, and complain; but they should calmly and confidently await the issue of things.

Wednesday, 29; Isa. 27. Verse 1, This chapter continues the account of Israel's chastisements, and God's judgments on all the enemies of Himself and the church. Verse 7, The wicked are destroyed by God's judgments; but his people are punished that they may be purified and saved from destruction.

Thursday, 30; Isa. 28. Verse 1, "The crown of pride" was the city of Samaria, which was the capital of Ephraim, by which we are to understand the kingdom of the ten tribes of Israel. Samaria had a vicious, drunken population. The moral and spiritual consequences of drunkenness are such that it always brings the wrath of God down on a people. Verse 16, Christ is the precious corner-stone upon which we can all safely build. I Pet. 2: 6.

Friday, 31; Isa. 29. Verse 1, "Ariel" means "lion of God," and stands for the city of Jerusalem. Verse 6, By the wars waged by Sennacherib, king of Assyria, and afterwards by Rome, the ancient church would seemingly be destroyed. Verse 10, God only shuts the eyes of those who *will not* see. Verse 17, The reproduction of the old church in a new and far more glorious form, will reclaim those whose hearts have been like a moral desert, and lead them to bear the fruits of righteousness.

Saturday, 1; Isa. 30. Verse 1, It was the sin and folly of Israel to seek foreign aid against their enemies, and neglect God and the help He alone could give. There is too much trust now in money, talents, position, and worldly favor. Verse 10, The truth of God's word should be our creed, and our practice should be molded by that. Woe is to those who *preach soft* to the people.

THE PRAYER MEETING TOPIC.

(The Bible our Rule of Faith and Practice. Isa. 8: 19: 20.)

1. Some have tried to find a rule in human reason, unaided by the Bible; but their unhappy drifting from one opinion to another, and the darkness that settled over their last days, in nearly all the cases we have known of this class, convince us that we want a better rule as our guide.

2. The text refers to the strange delusion of those who have tried to find a rule in spiritism. There are hearts that have been doomed to sadness to the day of their death, by the errors and sins into which they were led while they looked to this demoniacal influence as a guide.

3. Those who have honestly, and sincerely, and fully taken God's Word as a rule of faith and practice, have never been disappointed in the outcome. In their case it is not true that there is "no light in them;" for with advancing years their lives become more and more profitable to the world, and hope for the future world grows brighter and brighter. Practical experience positively demonstrates that the effect of the Bible, truly received as a guide in life, is always good. II. Tim. 3: 16.

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Behold, God is my salvation; I will trust and not be afraid; for the Lord Jehovah is my strength and my song; he also is become my salvation. Therefore with joy shall ye draw water out of the wells of salvation.—Isa. 12: 2 3.

SOME ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Its immense cost is a powerful argument against it; though by no means the strongest. The annual drink bill, enormous as it is, is a trivial consideration compared with the souls destroyed, the homes wrecked, the hearts broken by the liquor traffic. The misery and moral ruin involved seem to be quite forgotten by that class of careless and indifferent thinkers who say that we should "tax our vices," and since manufacturers and vendors make large profits, they should pay a high license fee for the privilege. But it is not merely the privilege to make exceptional gains that the license gives; it is to ply a trade that debauches citizens, unfits them for the proper performance of their duties as such, and so, threatens the stability of government. The legitimate objections of political economy to this traffic apply to the whole cost, and not merely to that part of it which is represented by dollars and cents. Ignorance, misery, pauperism and crime are economic evils, and the most amazing fact of the times is that there are men who claim to have some knowledge of ethics and respect for its requiremunts, but insist that it is right to license a business which produces such horrible results.

The truth is that the men who advocate license are influenced only by selfishness, which in this as in other cases is always shortsighted. They talk about making the traffic pay what it costs, but forget that they themselves are compelled to foot a very large part of that bill. Indeed they do not seem to have anything like an adequate conception of how great those costs are to the nation and to themselves.

The liquor traffic withdraws from useful production and commerce, a vast army of men;—millions who for a considerable part of the time are incapacitated for work by drink, and millions who are engaged in the business. It is said that every twentieth man in the country is a producer or vendor of drink. As to the producers or manufacturers, their product is useless (and worse) and all the labor entering into it is taken away from useful production. If fifty more men could be added to every 950 making cloth, the effect would be to cheapen cloth in proportion. We all pay more for cloth, and have less of it, because the fifty men are making whisky and beer.

In the 300,000 or more wholesale and retail liquor establishments of the country there are probably twice as many men employed. We all pay more for cloth, grain, and other necessaries of life, and have less of them, because these five or six hundred thousand men are withdrawn from this production to sell drink. Add to the millions who are employed in making drunkards, the much larger army of their victims who produce little or nothing and we may have some idea of the enormous cost to the people of this first item. An immensely larger matter is the fact that money paid by drinkers for whisky and beer cannot be paid by them for the necessaries of life. The rags on the backs of drunkards and their families advertise the fact that the cotton and woolen mills of the country have been cheated out of custom by producers and vendors of drink.

Then comes the cost to the people at large of supporting the drunkards, paupers, insane and criminals made by drink. Every one of the army of policemen, magistrates, physicians, wardens and nurses in asylums and prisons and out of them who are employed in caring for the victims of drink or in protecting society from their depradations, are engaged in non-productive work and withdrawn from the productive industries of the country. Everything we eat, drink and wear or use in any way costs more on this account. Besides, these men have to be paid for their services. Who pays them? Not the liquor dealers and drinkers. They pay only about one thirtieth of this bill of costs; and the temperance men who vote for license in order to "make the traffic pay its costs, "pay the other twenty-nine thirtieths.

It is time that men who can be reached only by arguments which appeal to their selfishness, who vote to license the saloon on the corner which destroys their children, in order to lessen their taxes for schools, streets, sidewalks or the like, whose hearts are so hard that they cannot be touched with pity or moved to indignation by the sufferings of the drunkard's wife and children,—time that their eyes were opened and they were made to see what fools they are in a strictly business point of view.

They should see that it is a general law of economic society as well as a fundamental truth of Christianity, that "an injury to one is the concern of all," for selfish as well as for humanitarian reasons; because if one suffer all must suffer. The bleeding of the poor by the drink traffic, bleeds also the rich and temperate. The high-license temperance man contributes to the drink bill every time he buys a loaf of bread or a suit of clothes. Everybody of whom they buy has to charge a little more because the drink business has reduced his custom or increased the cost of his goods. We are all paying the vast liquor bill of the nation, and we ought to, so long as we tolerate the business. The only persons who should be exempt from these taxes are those who are fighting the traffic to the death, and have no faith in any proposed remedy except prohibition. They are mulcted enough in the thousand and one ways which the majority have of punishing "fanatics." Z.

THE NECESSITY FOR CONSCIENTIOUS RULERS.

[As this valuable contribution to the Symposium of Oct. 2, was received too late for mention then, we give it place now.]

W. Jennings Demorest:

The multifarious character and magnitude of the interests that grow out of the demands of a large community for protection from appointed guardians, make the obligations and selection of these guardians a matter of the greatest possible importance.

As the highest good and welfare of the people can only be secured when the wisest, best, and most conscientious men are selected to guard and direct the affairs of a large community, to put the lives and properties of the people in the hands of unscrupulous men, especially men whose education, instincts and interests are associated with the vilest dens in the community, is to invite crime, jeopardize every home, and degrade every department of the people's interests.

Thie is too evident to need any argument; yet we find our country is, in all its political aspects, now under the dominion and control of the liquor dealers, a class of men whose very business has become a synonym for the most abject degradation, a business that not only demoralizes the whole people, but has not one redeeming feature of a moral character; a business that blights and blasts the whole community with the mildew of crime, pauperism and debauchery.

What wonder that we have vice and corruption pervading the whole field of politics, that chicanery and plunder in public office is the rule, and not the exception?

What wonder that 8,000 dens of vice and crime are legalized in the city of New York, and in like proportion in other cities all over the land? What wonder that labor elements are everywhere disturbed, that anarchy, distrust, trainwrecking, murders, and other high crimes are so prevalent all over the world?

But why these terrible scenes in so-called civilized communities? The answer comes back with fearful truth: Alcoholic poisoning, justified by law, is responsible. The whole country is in a state of unrest, property is jeopardized, lives endangered, communities flooded with crime, misery, and pauperism, and all to gratify a vicious, degraded appetite, and in subserviency to the most dastardly and wicked selfishness.

There is but one remedy: ABSOLUTE PROHIBITION.

BRAVE DR. CHEEVER.

This was the title given to the author of "Deacon Giles' Distillery" by his classmate, Longfellow. The death of Dr. Cheever brings out many reminiscences of him. Horace Greeley was wont to call him "the man that made sinners miserable." A very Boanerges he was when attacking sin; rose-water methods of reform were too slow for him, and impersonal dealing with iniquity was a thing to make him frantic. Yet this son of thunder was the lovingest of men, tender and pitiful when dealing with the penitent sinner, as he was firm in denunciation of organized sin. He was a pioneer temperance worker, his vision of "Deacon Giles' Distillery" having been one of the first bombshells dropped into the enemies' camp. An old gentleman lately gave me a copy of this book, one of the first edition, with its quaint pictures. showing the deacon's distillery with the casks labelled, not "Rum," "Brandy," "Gin," but "Destruction," "Poverty," "Ruin," "Death." It is hard for us to realize the great commotion this harmless-looking pamphlet caused. Its immediate result was a riot and mobbing of Dr. Cheever in the streets of Salem, and his arrest for "libelling one of his church members," for Deacon Giles was a deacon in his own church. He was prosecuted, convicted and imprisoned for thirty days in Salem jail; that imprisonment made his Dream immortal. It had an immense circulation in this country and in Great Britain, was translated and largely circulated in the language of France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, Norway and Sweden.

Not long before his death Dr. Cheever related an instance of strange fruitage from this early seed-sowing. He had preached in Boston, and as he came down the aisle from the pulpit was accosted by a middle-aged, well-dressed stranger who introduced himself as Mr. Giles, the son of Deacon Giles, owner of the famous Salem distillery. "I stopped you, Dr. Cheever," he said, "to thank you for writing that Dream. It was the means of making me think of the evil effects of distilling intoxicating liquors, and determined me to give up distilling; further reflection under the influence of the Holy Spirit, led me to see that I was a lost and guilty sinner, and brought me to confess and renounce my sins and accept the offer of salvation through Jesus Christ." Dr. Cheever was very much touched by the incident.

Slavery as well as intemperance felt the weight of his blows; there was no evil which he did not denounce fearlessly. Nor was his work altogether polemic, he was a poet and philosopher as well as a brave fighter, and as the smoke of battle drifts away, posterity will love him for his poetry as we now venerate him for his fearless denunciation of wrong.

FORM OF RESOLUTION.

The autumn conventions are being held, and often letters come to us for counsel as to the best form of resolution on political questions. Perhaps nothing better can be suggested than the one adopted at our last National Convention in Chicago, 1889, which reads as follows:

"*Resolved*, That while we decline to go back on our record, and place tests of membership in our Constitution that might cause some of our members to feel as unwelcome as Prohibition party women now know themselves to be under the "non-partisan" clause introduced into the Constitution of Iowa W. C. T. U., we still declare that we are not now, and never have been, either sectarian or a partisan body, inasmuch as our organic law touches neither of these questions; but that this does not prevent us from expressing through our resolutions in the annual Convention, our approval of any and all national parties that shall incorporate prohibition into their platforms, embody the principles of prohibition in their candidates, and enforce prohibition with all their executive power."

As the political press has not ceased trying to make out that the National W. C. T. U. is self-contradictory concerning the words "partisan" and "non-partisan," we quote what was said at Chicago on that subject in the last annual address of the President of the union:

"We object to the misleading prefix or affix "non-partisan" by means of which the dissenting minority seeks to attach to us the stigma of "partisan." We have always been willing to call ourselves "partisan" until that term has been construed to mean that we were shut up to the recognition of a single political organization, and such a definition we will not accept. We have the partisanship that in Illinois makes us lend our influence to the Prohibition party; in South Dakota to the Republican and nationally to the Prohibition party. But so far as being pledged, everlastingly, to any one political organization is concerned, we are "strictly non-partisan." As has been said a thousand times, we have never added to the tests of membership in the National W. C. T. U., which were, at the beginning, total abstinence and the payment of constitutional dues. Nor has any state added to these tests save Iowa, which has so narrowed the broad basis of the National W. C. T. U., that a woman who sympathizes with the Prohibition party is practically disfellowshiped, while in this convention are Republicans and Democrats, Prohibitionists and Union Labor party members, united in our departments of work, and only disagreeing as to the political method by which the liquor system shall be outlawed. For several years it has been our custom to adopt a resolution in the National W. C. T. U. convention and in most of the states, to the effect that our good word, good-will, and prayers (inasmuch as we have neither money nor votes to give) shall be with the

party that puts forward prohibition as its primary issue; and since the Prohibition party is, in most of the states, and nationally, the only one that does this, we have for five years included its name in our resolutions. But we would just as readily include that of the Republican, Democratic, or any other party that would make a declaration similar to this, which all our acts and words as a society have for so many years declared, namely, that the saloon must go.

THE FIRST NATIONAL CONVENTION.

As the meeting of the National W. C. T. U. approaches, everything connected with its history is of interest. In looking over some treasured clippings we found the report made in a Chicago daily of the first meeting of the National W. C. T. U., the meeting at which the body was organized, held in Cleveland sixteen years ago. The report says that the convention was in session three days and transacted a large amount of business; it expresses great faith in the movement, because it says, "we have great faith both in woman and in God." It gives the constitution and the resolutions adopted; we quote the latter in full, because of their historic interest and because they foreshadow many of our present lines of work. In the last resolution we recognize a sentiment that has now gained a hearing all round the globe.

WHEREAS, Much of the evil by which this country is cursed comes from the fact that the men in power whose duty it is to make and administer the laws are either themselves intemperate men or controlled largely by the liquor power; therefore

Resolved, That the women of the United States, in this convention represented, do hereby express their unqualified disapprobation of the custom so prevalent in political parties of placing intemperate men in office.

Resolved, That we respectfully ask the President of the United States, senators, representatives in Congress, governors of states, and all public men, with their wives and daughters, to give the temperance cause the strength of their conspicuous example by banishing all wines and other intoxicating liquors from their banquets and their private tables.

Resolved, That we will appeal to the House of Representatives, by petition, for their concurrence with the Senate bill providing a commission of inquiry into the effects and results of the liquor-traffic in this country.

Resolved, That all good temperance women, without regard to sect or nationality, are cordially invited to unite with us in our great battle against the wrong and for the right.

Resolved, That in the conflict of moral ideas we look to the pulpit and the press as our strongest earthly allies, and that we will by our influence as Christian women, and by our prayers strive to increase the interest in our cause already manifested by their powerful instrumentalities, gratefully recognized by us.

Resolved, That we will pray and labor for a general revival of religion throughout our land, knowing that only through the action of the Holy Spirit on the hearts of the church and the world will they be warmed to a vital interest in the temperance cause.

Resolved, That we endeavor to secure the co-operation of great manufacturing firms in our effort to pledge their employees to total abstinence, and that we ask these firms to consider the advantages to sobriety of paying their men on Monday rather than on Saturday evening.

Resolved, That we respectfully request the physicians to exercise extreme and conscientious care in administering intoxicating liquors as a medicine.

Resolved, That recognizing the fact that our cause is and will be combated by mighty, determined, and relentless forces, we will, trusting in Him who is the Prince of Peace, meet argument with argument, misjudgment with patience, denunciation with kindness, and all our difficulties and dangers with prayer.

Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, of Philadelphia, Pa., was elected president of the society; Miss Frances E. Willard, of Chicago, Ill., corresponding secretary; Mrs. Mary E. Johnson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., recording secretary; and Mrs. W. A. Ingham, of Cleveland, Ohio, treasurer.

THE YEAR'S FEASTS OF INGATHERINGS.

Within the past two weeks several state conventions have been held, and the record of the year's work has been closed. Great advance all along the line is noticeable, especially the line of thorough, systematic work in the departments. As yet we have only telegraphic reports from New York, but those indicate a grand convention. New Hampshire gathered her forces at Dover, September 30, and marshalled in line her twenty-four departments which have done solid work during the year; she enters upon the new year joyous and hopeful, under the leadership of her tried commanders.

Illinois was one of the states which the seceders notified us were to be their principal points of attack. It has been so, but this attack has only served to draw the Old Guard nearer to each other, and to bring an unprecedentedly great increase in membership. The report of the state secretary, Helen L. Hood, was a masterly showing of grand work accomplished, and the reports of superintendents of departments emphasize the fact that never in its history had the state made such a year's progress. In membership the increase is nearly one thousand, counting up to 14,500; the evangelistic department reports at least fifty per cent more work done than in any previous year; approved text-books for temperance teaching have been introduced into over a thousand schools, through the work of the W. C. T. U.; these are but samples of reports in all departments. The greatest harmony pervaded the convention, and Mrs. Rounds was reëlected president, with practical unanimity. Thursday night Miss Willard spoke to an audience of two thousand people, and nearly as many listened to Mrs. Rounds' annual address the night before. Not one discordant note broke the grand harmony which swelled from thousands of hearts as the year's work stood out before us, and our deepest feelings found voice in "What hath God wrought."

SUNDAY CLOSING.

THE combat deepens over opening the Columbian Exposition on Sunday. The Chicago *Evening Post* opens its columns to the discussion, pro and con, and is receiving votes on the question. Thus far the "Yes" votes are in advance of the "No's," though each day the "No's" seem to gain a little. Friends of the Sabbath will do well to wake up and send in their votes, that they may count on the right side when the result is reported to the commission. With the votes many send in reasons for or against Sunday closing. One gentleman impartially gives both sides thus: Pro—Because we do not recognize a divine law; we are too selfish to sacrifice a little worldly pleasure for the soul's good; we never carry our belief to that degree which necessitates any material sacrifice; we either cannot distinguish between right and wrong or are purposely blind to a distinction. Con—For the moral effect it will have upon the community; the credit it will bear our people; the good it will do our city by setting an example; the love and respect we bear our Creator. Professor Swing thinks that the horticultural exhibits, the art department and such exhibits as relate to the progress of education should be kept open, but would have no roar of machinery; there should be devotional music and addresses in the morning, and other music in the afternoon. He recommends having a great tabernacle on the grounds where non-sectarian religious services can be held. Victor Lawson, of the *Daily News* votes and argues for Sabbath closing; he takes the ground that while the Sunday question is, in some of its aspects, one for the individual conscience, in others it becomes a matter of national conscience, crystalized into a national institution, and protected by law. The Exposition being held in America should be controlled by the American idea rather than by an alien idea. Wherever the English language dominates a certain type of Sabbath observance prevails, varying in minor aspects, but alike in general character; that kind of Sabbath observance should govern the Exposition.

THE National Civil Service Reform League, at its late meeting in Boston, reëlected George William Curtis, president, and passed some sensible resolutions. It congratulated the country that the efforts to nullify the reform law during the late session of Congress were defeated in the House, being defended by leading members of both political parties; recognized the fact that 32,000 places in the public service are now filled up on fair and free competition by merit alone, while Commissioner Roosevelt gives assurances that ninety-two per cent of the clerks so appointed under the late administration have been retained. It recalls with satisfaction the action of the attorney-general sustaining the civil-service commission; the revocation of appointments made in defiance of reform law, and the indictment of persons for receiving political contributions. It commends the explanation of the civil-service commission before the House investigating committee, and congratulates the country upon the choice of civil-service commissioners of the present administration. Nevertheless it finds it necessary to remind the country that all the civil-service reform pledges made by the dominant party before election, have not been redeemed. These pledges were: First, that reform of the civil-service already auspiciously begun should be completed by the further extension of the reform system to all grades of the service. Second, that the spirit and purpose of reform should be observed in all executive departments. Third, that all laws at variance with the subject of existing reform legislation should be repealed. These pledges have been disregarded. The reform system has not been extended. Not only have not the spirit and purpose of reform been observed in all executive departments, but they have been often violated. The laws at variance with reform legislation have not been repealed, nor has there been any proposition for repeal. Against this practical contempt of pledges the league records its unqualified protest.

AMONG the many books issued from our printing press for outside parties, few have so soon found their place in popular favor as BIBLE TEMPERANCE STUDIES, by M. Josephine Griffiths, Professor of Bible and Ethics in Cook Academy, New York. The book is what its name indicates, *studies* in Bible temperance. Its matter is well selected and well put, with no packing, but in the condensed form workers must have. Dean Wright is already using it in his correspondence classes, and Bishop Vincent, after examining it, recommends it to be put into the Temperance Seal Course of Chautauqua readings. We have but one fault to find with it, and that is the calling of alcoholics, stimulants, as is done in the preface. However, this is but a small fly in the ointment. Copies may be ordered of the author, Fairport, New York; paper bound, forty cents apiece; cloth, sixty cents.

'The Watch-Tower.

Ella F. Gibson, of Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, county superintendent of literature, reported this novel way of distributing it. One lady reaches the extremely poor through the ash barrel; into a discarded pair of boots are stuffed UNION SIGNALS, *Message*, *Safeguard*, or some other gospel reading and temperance tracts, or anti-tobacco leaflet. Tied in a strong paper they are sure to find their way into some poor child's basket. Big rolls of paper rags are treated in the same way; literally casting bread on the city's dump-heap instead of on the water. No city ordinance forbids, as yet, the dump carts distributing the gospel.

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The W. C. T. U. of Michigan has been honored in having a member of its executive committee, Mrs. Jane M. Kinney, appointed president of the State Industrial School for Girls, at Adrian. The W. C. T. U. planned and worked for the establishment of this institution, and it is fitting that one of its prominent members should be called to this responsible position. Mrs. Kinney is eminently qualified to fill the office, and we are confident that the interests of the young girls who are there will be carefully looked after.

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Mrs. General Booth, after years of excruciating suffering from cancer, has found rest in one of the many mansions prepared by her Father. The end came suddenly. Her husband writes: "Perhaps the dear Lord saw that we had already had so long and ample notice that we needed no further warning, and it was quite true, for did we not sit for hours, hand in hand, talking over this sad parting and every detail in connection with it in those wonderful Christmas days, and did we not embrace each other and then say farewell in the most deliberate manner? So, perhaps, it may be the Master thought He would spare my beloved the pain of another good-by and take her away, as it were, by stealth. As well as she was able she joined us in singing the old song, 'I Will Love Thee in Life, I Will Love Thee in Death,' and then she kissed me and slipped away."

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Miss Ann Frances Piercy, who has won triple first-class honors—in anatomy, in materia medica and pharmaceutical chemistry, and in physiology and histology—with two gold medals and an exhibition, at the London Intermediate Medicine Examination, is the daughter of Rev. George Piercy, of the London Chinese Mission, and is training for Wesleyan medical mission work in China.

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Mrs. Thompson, Colorado's president, has been called to go through very deep waters during the past few months; three members of her family have died. The sudden death of a brother just before the state convention so prostrated her that she was not able to attend, and she did not feel well enough to accept the presidency another year. The recording secretary of that state is also "passing under the rod," and both have the loving sympathy of their white ribbon sisters.

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Miss Ida Clothier attended the Illinois and the Indiana state conventions, and won golden opinions. At Rockford in her address to the Y's she gave very practical directions for temperance work among young people, especially societies of Christian Endeavor. Her bright presentation of the subject charmed all her hearers.

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Mrs. Judge Merrick, of New Orleans, writes in a private letter: Margaret Haughrey, the bread woman of New Orleans fame, otherwise known as Margaret the Good, was loved by everybody for her noble, disinterested, lavish benevolence, which was poured forth like the sunshine regardless of country, race or religion. She could not write her name, but put the sign of the cross on all her documents. "By this sign conquer" might well be said of her, for if ever there was a Christian she was one. She never owned a silk dress or wore a glove but went about in her calico gown and old fashioned sun-bonnet, when we had the awful overflows of our great river, and gave loaves of bread to the hungry. I cannot tell how much money she made or how much she gave away; but she worked hard, and was prosperous, all the time giving unceasingly, so that she did not leave a very large fortune—I should think about $160,000. Doubtless she gave away over half a million in her lifetime, as has been somewhere stated. Margaret was first a milk-woman and afterward a bread-woman. She had a large steam manufactory of bread, crackers, etc. She was a Catholic, but at her funeral the leading Presbyterian minister of the city officiated, as well as the priest, something unparalleled in the annals of Protestant and Catholic.

ON DUTY.

News from the Field.

NEBRASKA.

WOMEN IN COUNCIL.

The date of this meeting was September 23 to 25. The place, Seward, a beautiful city some twenty-five miles northwest of Lincoln. The mayor in his address of welcome interpreted the name, "Sleeping Beauty on the Blue."

To say there never was an annual gathering of the Nebraska division of the white ribbon army that bore any comparison to this convocation, for deep intensity, is but to voice the sentiment of every heart present.

The convention was formally opened by the president on the evening of the 23. Greetings were extended to us on the part of the citizens by the mayor and were responded to by Rev. C. H. Bentley, chairman of the Non-partisan Amendment League of the state; Mrs. Woodward welcomed us in the name of the Seward union, and Mrs. C. H. Walker, of Surprise, responded, the annual address of the president, occupying the remainder of the evening.

The first day was spent in a general review of our work with Mrs. M. A. Hitchcock in the chair. The district presidents from twelve districts reported *advance*. All report active campaign work. Amendment meetings have been held in school-houses, groves, tents, tabernacles, churches and in the streets. Mrs. C. M. Woodward, general organizer, has held steadily to her work, and has "cried aloud and spared not," through summer heat or winter blasts, that victory may be ours.

Mrs. M. M. Lantry, our treasurer, reported generous contributions of platform help, money and literature from abroad to aid us during this *our*, aye! the *Nation's supreme* moment, for which the convention, as well as all those interested in this desperate struggle are returning thanks to the God of battles. For ourselves we are not sufficient for this unequal conflict, but are trusting that our friends *will not withhold* from us any *needed help* until the victory is ours.

Mrs. Jennie F. Holmes has prepared a history of the W. C. T. U. in Nebraska, showing that in this state as in others, the W. C. T. U. is the outgrowth of the Crusade. The first union was organized by Mrs. Angie F. Newman in June, 1874, in Plattsmouth. The first annual meeting was held in Lincoln, in the autumn of 1875, there being *three* delegates from abroad present, viz: Mrs. Hitchcock and Mrs. Crowel from Blair, and the writer, from Plattsmouth, who was also Nebraska's first delegate to the National executive meeting held in Cincinnati in 1875, while to-day we have in convention assembled, over 153 delegates, and as many more visitors coming from the uttermost parts of the state.

Mrs. Alma Fitch, corresponding secretary, reported 165 unions and 3,886 paying members. Nearly all the unions have headquarters. Scientific instruction is taught in the schools of the state; 1,300 public lectures have been given and all unions have been active in the amendment campaign.

Mrs. Blair, National superintendent of juvenile work, who has charge of the Demorest medal contests in Nebraska, reported nearly 2.000 contests; one diamond medal, thirteen grand gold, 178 gold and 728 silver medals have been taken in the state, with two contests planned for the diamond in October. Indeed the Demorest contests are growing into a children's crusade against the saloon, and to Mr. Demorest we owe more than to any other man, this hour's enthusiasm.

Nearly all the state superintendents were present and reported progress.

The work of the "Open Door" in Omaha, under the supervision of Mrs. Clark, enlisted the sympathy of many. We had with us Mrs. Clara B. Hoffman, the stalwart of stalwarts. She gave us a drill in hot shot and shell, which, if rightly aimed, will be telling on the barricade of the enemy. Also, Mrs. Scott of Kansas, who proved herself an able defender of the truth; an ally to be sought after when a battle like this is on.

How the Spirit of the living God has turned the hearts of the Nation's "good and true," toward us in this struggle for deliverance! Miss Willard and Miss Gordon reached us on Thursday. Truly their coming, in an hour like this, was as a "Rock in a weary land." And as Napoleon's soldier said to a surgeon when he was probing near the heart for a bullet, "Take care there, surgeon, you will hurt the Emperor," so Nebraska's temperance daughters would cry out if one touched with the steel of unkind criticism this our princess of reform.

The memorial service occupied one half hour of our allotted time. This was a moment of "sacred hush"—for during the year thirteen of our truest and best have left our ranks below, to join the blood-washed throng, that link us to the throne.

Nor would I omit in this brief report the uplift given to our battle-worn veterans, by the Rev. Mrs. Townsley, who preached the annual sermon from the words, "The sword of the Lord and of Gideon."

These three days and nights of earnest work discovered to us many new lines of approach upon the enemy of our home, the American saloon. As in other days, all roads led to Rome, so in Nebraska, all lines of W. C. T. U. work lead to the polls on November 4, 1890. And we are working, trusting and believing, that that day will be our Gettysburg.

The old corps of officers was reëlected with the exception of recording secretary; Miss Ella Watson, of Bellwood, being elected for this place.

We chose our full quota of delegates to the National Convention, and may Heaven grant that this delegation may go into that far-away southern port with its banner of victory streaming to her balmy breezes.

ISABELLA S. SPURLOCK.

PERSONNEL OF THE CONVENTION.

Nebraska W. C. T. U. has added one-fourth to its membership, and one-third to its financial receipts in 1890. In round numbers she has 4,000 women and has expended $3,000. She is the banner state in Demorest medal contests, thanks to the indefatigable energy of Mrs. E. A. Blair, of Creighton, our National chalk talker.

Mrs. E. T. Scott, National organizer, made an admirable address September 26. Mrs. Hoffman carried all before her. Miss Mary A. Ripley was twenty-five years principal of the Boys' High School at Buffalo. She is cultured and kind, an effective speaker and a decided acquisition to Nebraska, whither she has gone to live at Kearney. Miss Ripley is a strong addition to the working force of our white-ribboners upon the prairies. Mrs. Stone, of Milford, Neb., is another rising speaker and worker on all phases of the movement.

I must make brief mention of the M. E. Church in which the convention was held. The inspiration following the meetings conducted one year ago by Rev. C. H. and Eugenie St. John was the source of the building. Mrs. C. M. Woodward spoke at the laying of the corner stone, and the W. C. T. U. has placed a beautiful memorial window, and by the board of trustees is given the use of this church for all its meetings, upon the ground that it is a religious organization.

Rev. Frances E. Townsley's sermon on "The Sword of the Lord and of Gideon" was an inspiration. She is state evangelist and in her circular has this sensible hint: "Do not use abbreviations in prayer. God has time to hear the full names of organizations. Do not ask Him to bless the W. C. T. U. but the Woman's Christian Temperance Union."

Mrs. A. F. Newman has been a great sufferer for months by reason of a sprained ankle. She is indeed a "Shut-in" and should have the prayers of all our women. Recently she fell in her own room and hurt her diseased ankle worse than ever. Her annual report was read by Mrs. H. W. Hardy, of Lincoln, and was full of meat. She endorsed the admirable plans of Miss Frances E. Kingman, of Falls City, that the W. C. T. U. in each town should know the name of each penitentiary convict from their locality, send him literature and religious letters and take his name into their prayers. What a different view of the convict is this from any ever before had and how much more in line with His who said, "*Inasmuch.*"

Miss Rebecca J. Watson, of Bellwood, Nebraska, a gracious, dignified young lady (returned missionary from Japan) made a most pleasant impression on the convention. She said: "In Tokio is a local W. C. T. U. of over 300 members. On the morning I left for this country many accompanied me to the station, sending this message to the W. C. T. U. of America: 'Tell our sisters we are at our work and intend to keep at it until all the evils connected with this evil be banished from our land.'"

Mrs. Hitchcock, state president, is a strong, vigorous personality, trusty and true. Her annual address commanded attention and was full of common sense and Christian hope. Out of 156 delegates she had all but thirty-one votes. The bright and versatile Mrs. C. M. Woodward was the other candidate, and was made vice-president. Mrs. Fitch and Mrs. Lantry were retained as corresponding secretary and treasurer. Miss Ella Watson, of Bellwood, a very promising young lady, was made recording secretary.

Mrs. George Clark's social purity report roused more enthusiasm than any other. She said the average age of Omaha's fallen women is *seventeen*. The great majority are native born, several are daughters of ministers, deacons, etc. Beautiful Omaha! Its system illustrates Herrick Johnson's words: "Low license asks your son, high license demands your daughter also." A VISITOR.

NEW JERSEY.

The W. C. T. U. of Rahway have recently held a series of gospel temperance meetings, in several churches of our city, conducted by Mrs. J. T. Ellis, state secretary. They were a success financially and otherwise, good audiences greeting her each evening, and intense interest being manifested. About fifteen new names were added to the membership. Parlor meetings, and lecture room talks occupied the afternoons of the week, between fifty and sixty ladies attending. Children's meeting was appreciated by the little folks, of which they have borne testimony since.

Saturday afternoon's parlor meeting, held at the residence of Mrs. D. Kinyon, drew together about fifty young ladies, notwithstanding very threatening weather; they were much interested and it is hoped that at no distant day Mrs. Ellis may return and form a Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

The general feeling of the city and W. C. T. U. is one of appreciation of the work done by Mrs. Ellis; and we would recommend unions who desire to create an interest in their city and build up the local organization, to engage the services of this earnest worker for God, home and humanity, for a week. Her lectures are instructive, elevating, and interesting—a rare combination. Her parlor meetings are especially helpful. You can do nothing better for the cause of the Master, along this line.

M. J. WILSON, *Sec.*

CONNECTICUT.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY CONVENTION.

Fairfield county W. C. T. U. held its autumnal meeting in the Methodist Church, Greenwich, September 24. Sunshine, a hearty welcome, and a good convention rendered our day in this beautiful town memorable.

At nine o'clock a devotional service was conducted by Mrs. C. H. Fitz Gerald. It was a helpful meeting and its influence was felt during the remainder of the day. At 10:15 the convention was called to order by Mrs. Palmer. Thirteen unions were represented by delegates and two by reports.

A hearty welcome was extended to the convention by Mrs. Lockwood in behalf of the Greenwich union.

Reports from local unions were most encouraging, showing increased membership, and renewed activity in the working force. Greeting from the state union was presented by Mrs. Andrews. Dr. Wills, of the Presbyterian Church, was called to the platform, and gave a short address, full of practical temperance. After the noontide prayer, the morning session adjourned, and a bountiful collation was served to delegates and visitors at the pleasant headquarters of the Greenwich union.

At 1:30 the convention resumed its session. Devotional exercises were conducted by Mrs. Barnum, of Danbury. Reports were given from several unions and Loyal Temperance Legions. Special mention should be made of Company E. of Danbury. It is, we think, the banner company of the county; indeed, we doubt if many in the state excel it in organization and effective work. An interesting and helpful paper, entitled "Work for the Children," was read by C. F. Olin, of Stamford. Juvenile work was reported by our state leader, Mrs. Fitz Gerald. At three o'clock, Mrs. J. K. Barney, of Rhode Island, gave a Bible reading. Rev. Mr. Choate, of the Congregational Church, was introduced and spoke briefly.

A pleasant feature of this convention was the presence of the pastors during a large portion of the day. Our sisters of the Greenwich union are highly favored in receiving the support of their pastors. The workers' conference was conducted by Mrs. Andrews. An invitation was extended to the convention to meet with the South Norwalk union in April, and was unanimously accepted.

At five o'clock the convention adjourned with the doxology and the Christian Endeavor benediction. The evening lecture was delivered by Mrs. J. K. Barney.

GRACE I. CURTISS.

ILLINOIS.

WORK IN ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

The annual meeting of the W. C. T. U. of the eleventh Congressional district was held in Roseville, September 17-19, with ninety one delegates in attendance.

The convention was a grand success, with work well done, well reported, and hopeful plans for the future, from the district superintendents of the various lines of work. Twelve hundred and fifty-three members were reported through the treasurer.

Mrs. M. E. Metzgar, on account of family duties, retires from office, and Miss Mary Mahon succeeds her as district president, uniting her previous office as district organizer with the presidency. All other old officers were reëlected.

Mrs. L. S. Rounds gave two evening addresses and inspired part of one day's session with her earnest talk, holding a Bible-reading, and taking for her text, Rev. iii: 8: "I know thy works; behold I have set before thee an open door, and no man can shut it; for thou hast a little strength, and hast kept my word and hast not denied my name." "And thou shalt know that I am the Lord."

Miss Helen Walker, state superintendent of W. T. P. A. literature, was in attendance through two days of the convention.

At the gold medal contest Miss Nellie Johnson, of Rushville, won the medal.

All our local unions observed Crusade Day, going into the work heartily. ANNA R. MCGLYNN.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

The twelfth annual convention of this district, was held at Roodhouse, September 9-10, Mrs. W. P. Kuhl, president, in the chair. There were fifty delegates present. To the untiring efforts of the members of the Roodhouse union, the success of the convention may be attributed.

The address of welcome was given by Mrs. E. E. Williams, the response by Mrs. Sutton, of Ashland. The reports from the unions of the district were generally encouraging and showed that women all about us are waking up to the fact that there is work for them to do in this onward march against intemperance.

The financial secretary reported that the twelfth district was the banner district in payment of the first $100 to the state. The report of the president showed that she had labored faithfully and with untiring zeal during the year and was successful in organizing eleven new unions, making a total of thirty-seven in the district.

The resolutions on evangelistic work, loyalty to the state and woman's suffrage were unanimously adopted. Superintendents for fifteen departments of work were appointed.

Mrs. L. S. Rounds was with us and gave out of her abundance, to our discussions on all questions of importance, and rendered the convention very interesting. She also gave two excellent addresses to large and appreciative audiences. Hearts were warmed by the interchange of friendly sympathies during the convention, zeal quickened and new thoughts acquired for the home work. M. G. NEELEY, *Sec.*

KANSAS.

THE SEVENTH DISTRICT.

The semi-annual convention of the seventh district W. C. T. U. met at Kinsley, September 10-12.

Mrs. Woodrow, the district president, Mrs. Holloway, the district organizer, and Mrs. Grubb, the National superintendent of foreign work, were with us, and the uplift of thought and knowledge gained by these days of work together was of great benefit.

The Kinsley union feel it a great privilege that they were allowed to entertain the convention. We feel that our towns-people see clearer what we are trying to do, as well as what we *are* doing.

The president, Mrs. Holloway, says, "Don't forget to tell THE UNION SIGNAL what excellent music we had, and of the beautiful decorations."

The old corps of officers was elected. It was decided to hold but one convention during the coming year.

If any of the unions of the seventh district need inspiration we recommend Mrs. Grubb and Mrs. Holloway.

Messrs. Roberts and Minich, of Hutchinson, made addresses, and were well received. A DELEGATE.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

GRAFTON COUNTY CONVENTION.

The second annual convention of this county was held at Haverhill, September 11. Seven unions were represented, viz: Bath, Bristol, Haverhill, North Haverhill, Littleton, Lisbon and Woodsville. The old officers were reëlected: President, Mrs. G. W. Richardson, of East Haverhill; secretary, Mrs. Bittinger, of Haverhill; treasurer, Mrs. B. Dow, of Woodsville. A graceful welcome

was given by Mrs. Squires, of Haverhill, in which our organization was likened to the palm tree, with its fruit growing as near heaven, and as far from the earth as possible, its branches emblems of victory, etc. Mrs. S. C. Sawyer, of Littleton, responded.

During the convention several interesting papers were presented, animated discussions following, especially on work among lumbermen, and Demorest contest work. To the surprise and pleasure of all present, Mrs. Hatch, matron of the W. C. T. U. Mercy Home, was with us and gave a very interesting account of the work of the Home. Twenty-seven dollars were pledged by different individuals in aid of the Home. The address by Blind Ann of the county farm, was one of the interesting features of the program, and elicited the close attention of the audience which filled the chapel, many of the students from the academy adjoining, standing in the entry. It had been thirty-two years since Blind Ann had been in a church, and her expressive countenance showed her interest as she listened eagerly to all the exercises, particularly the music. Through our visits to the county farm, Ann became interested in the work of the W. C. T. U., and gave a pair of ear ornaments she had had for years to be sold and the amount given to the Home. We thought them too precious to be disposed of in that way, and at the state convention last year, raised twelve dollars for the Home, and the jewels are framed and hung up in the sitting room. Ann wears the white ribbon as she was made a life member of the State W. C. T. U. by the unions of Grafton county.

At the close of the afternoon meeting several of the delegates visited the jail distributing flowers, also copies of "Our Gospel Letter," to the inmates. The evening exercises were held in the church, which was filled with an attentive audience, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. The devotional exercises were conducted by the pastors, Rev. E. W. Stoddard and Rev. G. W. Buzzell; appropriate music was furnished by the choir, and the young people who participated in the Demorest contest did credit to themselves. Ally Deane, aged thirteen, recited "Patriotic Prohibition" and received the medal. Each of the other contestants received a bouquet of flowers. This contest closed one of the most successful conventions ever held in Grafton county.

W. C. T. U.

WESTERN WASHINGTON.

SEATTLE WORK.

In the far northwest, W. C. T. U. work is progressing, and occasionally we have the privilege of hearing a National lecturer. It does us great good, for we do not get them as often as our Eastern unions. Colonel Geo. Woodford has just closed an eleven days' meeting, which was a grand success. He made many friends among the drinking men, who parted with him as they would from a dear friend. Hundreds signed the pledge and started a new life. The meetings, with one exception, were held in the City Mission. On Sunday night we felt that the Mission would not accommodate the people, so went to the Armory, an immense hall belonging to the National Guards. This was filled, every available seat being occupied, and many were compelled to stand. His subject at this time was "*Purpose*," and was particularly interesting and instructive to the young. He is a powerful and impressive orator, and can't help but carry conviction with him. The meetings at the Mission were composed chiefly of men, and just the class we desired most to reach.

Mrs. Franc Lee.

OHIO.

HURON COUNTY CONVENTION.

The W. C. T. U. held its annual meeting at Wakeman, September 20. An unusual interest pervaded the meeting throughout, and the time would have been most joyous, had it not been for the recent death of Mrs. Cole, one of our county superintendents.

"What can the girls do?", a report of the recent Y conference at Toledo, Ohio, a history of Townsend Y's, and some excellent music, were contributions from our younger sisters. The department of mercy was presented. "Woman's Mission," "Healthful Dress," "Food," "Religious Training of Children," and a "Practical Talk on Tobacco," were subjects well treated and worthy of more extended mention. Miss Lee, who recently won a Demorest silver medal at New London, recited again "The Rumseller's Legal Rights." Mrs. Hammond, of Cleveland, conducted a question-box in the afternoon and made an address in the evening.

Emma J. Carl, *Supt. Press Work.*

SOUTH DAKOTA.

STATE CONVENTION. SUFFRAGE NOTES.

The beautiful town of Madison, situated near the lovely lake of Herman in Lake county was the place of the first annual meeting of the South Dakota W. C. T. U. For eight years previous, the territorial union met in annual convention, but the state union was organized one year ago.

The meetings were held in the Baptist Church which had been handsomely decorated for the occasion. The county delegations were designated by bannerets in the same manner as the state delegations are at the National Conventions. They were elegantly hand painted by Mr. Lang of Yankton, and were the gift of the state corresponding secretary, Mrs. Flora M. Swift.

There were present 150 delegates and visitors, and 125 voting members. Among the visitors were Rev. Anna H. Shaw, lecturer for the National American W. S. A.; Mrs. S. S. Fessenden, superintendent of Franchise for the N. W. C. T. U. and Miss Matilda Hindman, of Pennsylvania, who has been speaking in the interest of the suffrage amendment in South Dakota, since the first of April.

The first session—Thursday afternoon—was given to devotional exercises, reports of secretaries, treasurer, organizer, and district presidents. The corresponding secretary's report showed an active membership of 1,779, with 129 unions. Brown county leads in the number of organizations, having seven W. C. T. U's, two Y's, and seven Loyal Temperance Legions. Twenty-one new local unions were reported. Yankton W's lead in money raised during the year, $343.80; Lead City second, with $287.50. Of the Y's, Madison stands first with $60. In amount of money paid the state, Yankton comes first with $67.10, and of the Y's Highmore is first with $18.30.

Mrs. Barker, state president, presented a handsome, hand-painted banner to the state, to be given each year into the custody of the district having made the largest increase in membership during the year, the district giving it to the county, and the county giving it to the local union having the largest increase in membership. On one side of the banner which is of crimson satin, is painted a bunch of golden-rod and wild roses. On the other side which is of old gold satin, is the motto: "Enlisted for life." The prize was carried off by the first district, Turner county, and Parker local.

In the evening a large audience gathered in the Opera House, and hearty addresses of welcome were given by Mrs. A. M. McCallister in behalf of the Madison W's., Mrs. J. L. Jones for the Y's and Miss Hattie Whalen for the normal faculty, public schools and Chautauqua Assembly.

Mrs. D. W. Myers made an excellent response, after which Mrs. Fessenden gave a most able and convincing address on "Equal Suffrage," holding her immense audience to the close.

Friday morning after devotional exercises, routine business was transacted, and five-minute reports were heard from thirty counties.

The afternoon was given to the president's address and ten-minute summaries of reports of superintendents, which filled the time until 4 o'clock, when the convention adjourned, to visit, by invitation, the new Chautauqua Assembly grounds on Lake Madison. The Madison Chautauqua is now a formally organized corporation and many of the leading women of the convention showed their appreciation of, and confidence in, this noble undertaking by the enterprising citizens of Madison, by taking stock, the shares having been placed at $100 each.

Friday evening was given to a Demorest gold medal contest in the Opera House under the direction of Mrs. Minnie Barker Horning, state superintendent of medal contests. The medal was awarded to Miss Hannah McDonald, of Highmore. The entertainment was highly enjoyed by the large audience. Each of the nine contestants, who were from different counties in the state, acquitted herself with great credit, but Miss McDonald's effort was a master-piece, and the award gave great satisfaction.

The election of officers, Saturday morning, resulted as follows: President, Mrs. H. M. Barker, Huron; vice-president, Mrs. Emma A. Cranmer, Aberdeen; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Flora M. Swift, Yankton; recording secretary, Mrs. D. W. Myers, Vermillion; treasurer, Mrs. Eugene Steere, Pierre. Dr. Nettie C. Hall, of Wessington Springs was elected organizer. Delegates to the National Convention were chosen as follows: Mrs. R. J. Smart, delegate at large; Mrs. O. J. Ward, Mrs. Irene G. Adams and Mrs. P. E. Johnson.

It was voted to hold the next meeting at Watertown.

Saturday afternoon was mostly devoted to reports of superintendents, all of which, as well as district and county reports, showed that the resolution last year to make franchise a special line of work, had been faithfully carried out.

Resolutions were again adopted, making franchise a special line of work, and pledging coöperation with the state E. S. A. to secure the ballot for women, and expressing gratitude to Susan B. Anthony and the speakers of the National American W. S. A., as well as all others who have assisted or are assisting in suffrage work in South Dakota.

Rev. Anna Shaw, by invitation of the convention, addressed the women on "Bible Grounds for Suffrage," from 1:30 to 2 p. m. on Friday and Saturday. Every woman felt fortified and strengthened for campaign work after these wonderful addresses. Rev. Anna Shaw also spoke in the Opera House on Saturday and Sunday evenings to packed houses, and scores were converted to suffrage. Mrs. Fessenden spoke with great power in the Presbyterian pulpit Sunday morning, and in the afternoon to an immense audience in the Opera House.

The white-ribboners of both North and South Dakota will learn with grief that Mrs. M. E. Kline, who was the able and efficient treasurer of Dakota Territorial W. C. T. U. for four years, and of the South Dakota W. C. T. U. for the past year, has moved to Chicago. Mrs. Kline resided in Mitchell, and was, with Miss Hesse, engaged in the business of millinery and ladies' furnishing goods. She is a first-class business woman, and it is through her financial ability and integrity that the Dakota and South Dakota W. C. T. U. attained, and has retained a financial standing second to no business firm in the West. She is also a devoted Christian, and her sterling qualities of head and heart have already been recognized by the National W. C. T. U., in making her president of the Board of Directors of the National Temperance Hospital. No better choice could have been made. All friends of the hospital may rest assured of an able, wise and economical management while she stands at the head. Mrs. Kline is still in the millinery and ladies' furnishing business with Miss Hesse, and they have located at 62 Forty-third street, Chicago. Miss Hesse is also a fine business woman, and was a pioneer W. C. T. U. woman of Dakota, having been the first superintendent of foreign work in the Territory. The love and prayers of the W. C. T. U. of both Dakotas go with them to their new home, and many hopes are expressed that when the women of South Dakota are enfranchised next November they may be persuaded to return and enjoy their freedom with their hosts of friends in the new republic.

The second (Black Hills) district W. C. T. U. convention was held in July, at Deadwood, but as no report is at hand further than the receipt of a splendid program, it cannot be reported in this article. This district is one of the best in that state, and under the able leadership of Miss Grace French, has done a brave, grand work in whisky's strongest hold in the state—the Black Hills.

The state W. C. T. U. was formally tendered two acres for Headquarters, from the Lake Madison Chautauqua Association, which generous gift was accepted with a resolution of thanks by the convention. The executive committee will at once begin to solicit funds for the erection of a building which they hope will be begun next spring. An individual subscription of $10 will entitle the giver to room in the building for two seasons, by furnishing a cot. The executive committee was permitted to choose the location for Headquarters, and selected a place near the lake in a beautiful grove.

Philena Everett Johnson.

NEW YORK.

TRIBUTE TO A WORKER.

Through a correspondent I learn that Mrs. I. J. Howard, who has held the office of county superintendent of the prison and jail department of the W. C. T. U., in New York City, during the past two years, has recently resigned that position, and is now superintendent only of the Gospel Mission, held in the Harlem prison—from which post she has not been absent one Sunday since March, 1888, except when detained by sickness. The results of the labors of the few consecrated Christians who have held that fort, eternity alone can reveal.

I wish to add my tribute to Mrs. Howard's half-century of faithful work in the temperance cause, and also her mission work as a pioneer in California and Arizona. Her labors have been most earnest and self-sacrificing, without expectation of reward. Feeling most strongly the necessity of temperance reform, she has given freely of her time, strength and means, often to the deprivation of needed comforts for herself. Physically feeble, she has many times risen from a sick bed to minister to those in prison. Now that her working days are drawing to a close, as she, herself, is deeply impressed is the fact, it seems to me some recognition of her long-continued services should be shown, for the word of sympathy and gratitude can never come amiss. S. M.

LEWIS COUNTY.

The third annual convention of this county was held in the Methodist Church, in Port Leyden, September 3.

The young ladies of the Epworth League had kindly decorated the church with ferns, potted plants and a profusion of cut flowers. Mrs. M. B. O'Donnell presided. The opening devotional exercises led by Mrs. Sacket were earnest and impressive.

The morning and part of the afternoon were given to reports of officers, local unions, and superintendents. Much practical work has been done in the departments of narcotics, scientific temperance instruction, fair work, literature and prison and jail. Services have been held regularly in the county jail and poor house with good results.

Interesting papers were read on "Our Boys," by Mrs. Merrill; "Scientific Temperance Instruction," by Mrs. Clara Bacon; "The Master's Claim on Christian Women in Temperance Work," and "Young Women's Work," by Miss Cora Keener. The members of the Loyal Temperance Legion gave, besides a song and responsive exercise, five brief recitations, and won much praise.

The question-box contained several questions of deep interest in our work. Mrs. O'Donnell's ready, clear and concise answers enlightened us on more than one puzzling subject. Her address closed a day of much interest and profit. It was earnest and forcible. The appeal to work for the amendment was especially impressive. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. M. B. O'Donnell; vice-president, Mrs. Edmond Thompson; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Mary L. Johnston; recording secretary, Miss Sarah Thompson; treasurer, Mrs. Susan Sacket. Two little girls, after a collection speech from one of them, gathered the offerings of the audience.

Mary L. Johnston.

FULTON COUNTY.

The W. C. T. U. of this county held its annual convention August 28, in Gloversville. There are four unions in the county and each was well represented. The meeting was called to order by the president, Mrs. Frances Bently, of Gloversville.

Mrs E. D. Corrie, of Gloversville, gave the address of welcome, which was responded to by Mrs. Jennie Heath, of Northville. The presentation of the county banner by Mrs. William Place, was a pleasant feature of the forenoon meeting.

In the afternoon the election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mrs. Frances Bently, of Gloversville; vice-president at large, Mrs. R. P. Anibal, of Johnstown; corresponding secretary, Mrs. E. D. Corrie, Gloversville; recording secretary, Mrs. Libbie V. McDermid, Vail's Mills; treasurer, Mrs. E. C. Bedford, Johnstown.

The president's address was one of special merit. Several very interesting and instructive papers were read, all deserving mention. One by Mrs. Van Valkenburg on "Were Man and Woman Created Equal?" and one by Miss Helen M. Culling, M. D., on "Is Alcohol a Poison?" were very able articles.

A parliamentary drill conducted by Mrs. Helen M. Bullock, of Elmira, who was present and also gave an address in the evening, was very instructive and entertaining. We find those who take The Union Signal and our state paper are the most interested and efficient workers.

Libbie V. McDermid, *Rec. Sec.*

CORTLAND COUNTY.

The fifth annual convention of this county was held in the M. E. Church of McGrawville, September 3 and 4.

Excellent reports of county and local work were given, showing an advancement all along the line. Two new unions have been organized since the last annual meeting

The address of welcome by Mrs. Hoag, and the response by Mrs. Blanchard were both excellent. One of the interesting features of the convention was a parliamentary drill, conducted by Miss Libbie Robertson, which we found to be very profitable.

The reports of the superintendents showed much earnest and active work done during the past year; twenty-four departments of work are carried on in the county.

The pastors of the different churches in the place gave earnest and encouraging words of greeting, which were beautifully responded to by Mrs. Hattie J. Smith. The address of the president, Miss Sara Collins, was earnest and helpful, containing many practical suggestions in the various branches of work.

A very interesting paper on the work of the Y. W. C. T. U. was given by Mrs. Jennie June, also one by Mrs. Mott on "Narcotics." The question box, conducted by Mrs. A. A. Rathbun, was an interesting feature of the occasion. Each session was opened by devotional exercises, and the noon-tide hour of prayer was observed.

The officers were reëlected with the exception of the recording secretary, who declined to serve another year. They now are as follows: President, Miss Sara Collins, Cortland; vice-president, Mrs. Jennie June, Blodgett Mills; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Minnie P. Starr, Homer; recording secretary, Mrs. Julia L. Tanner, Blodgett Mills; treasurer, Mrs. Jennie Boynton, McGrawville.

Among the resolutions were these:

Resolved, That we as Christian women and members of the W. C. T. U, do all in our power, by prayers, by influence and money to aid in the work of the Constitutional Prohibitory Amendment.

Resolved, That we watch with great interest and solicitude the contest now on hand in Nebraska, and that our prayers now ascend daily for the success of the homes against the saloons in that state.

Resolved, That as money as well as prayers are needed we as a county union will send from our treasury the sum of $5 to aid the work in Nebraska.

Resolved, That this county W. C. T. U. are thankful to President Harrison for signing and to the Senate and House of Representatives for passing a law which prevents the framers and originators of the "Original Package Bill" from over-riding the laws of prohibitory states.

J. L. TANNER, *Rec. Sec.*

DELAWARE.

BITS OF STATE NEWS.

During the warm months of less general activity in W. C. T. U. work, the temperance question was brought before the people at nearly all the camp meetings held in our little state. Brandywine Summit gave an entire day to temperance. In Sussex county, the subject was also made quite prominent. Tyndal's Camp, near Georgetown, having a prohibition day, with a sermon by Rev. R. Coursey, in the morning, and several addresses interspersed with music in the afternoon. Following prohibition day at this camp, a W. C. T. U. afternoon meeting was held, over which Mrs. Rebecca Jefferson, president of Sussex county, presided, and at which two presidents of local unions, Mrs. Luhaduay, and Mrs. Morgan, made addresses; and an interesting talk was given by Mrs. Frank Jones, superintendent of the Georgetown Loyal Temperence Legion, upon "Practical W. C. T. U. Work."

Passing from Sussex to New Castle, the unions in the small villages of this upper county, notwithstanding city visitors and the busy time known to rural housekeepers, have done excellent work the past few months. The union of the little village of Marshallton held four public meetings during the summer, and the first week of September gave a supper and entertainment which added $50 to their treasury. On September 24, they held another public meeting which was addressed by Rev. Alfred Smith, of Middletown, and the Rev. F. T. Benson, of Wilmington. The neighboring Newport union gave a delightful "Harvest Home" in Lyman's Woods, August 24, in which more than five hundred people participated. The Y's sold ice cream and cake, and made, as they usually do, the music of the occasion. Nearly all the provisions were kindly donated, the farmers having been among the most liberal, and tickets for the dinner were sold at twenty-five cents. The day was a perfect one. The platform decorated with flowers and flags, the gypsy fire over which a part of the dinner was cooked, and the people seated upon benches and in carriages around the stand, formed a pretty and picturesque scene easy to imagine. The Newport ladies worked hard in their preparations for the event, and were rewarded by a gain of $100. Mrs. J. T. Ellis, of New Jersey, Rev. L. White, and Rev. Mr. Hubbard were the speakers of the day. The Nassau union which will be recorded upon the minutes this year for the first time, gave a "Harvest Home," September 27, which, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, was quite a success. Mrs. Julia Tomkinson, who is most earnest in her work of associate superintendent of social purity. Rev. L. McSorley, of Lewes, and Rev. J. T. Prouse, of Nassau, made the addresses. Of the Crusade membership which the large gathering of people made possible, and of the results of the day elsewhere, I hope to tell you soon in my report of our eleventh annual convention.

ANNIE W. SUTTON.

NORTH CAROLINA.

One week after the state convention, held in Asheville July 17, 18 and 19, the same women met with representatives from fourteen other states, to organize the Asheville W. C. T. U. assembly. We listened together with ever increasing delight to Miss Willard, Dean Wright, Miss Gordon, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Hunt, Miss Griffin and others. The assembly was more than a success, and the reception which these good people gave to the white-ribbon women cannot better be shown than by the fact that we have *four* gratuitous offers of as many different sites for the permanent assembly which we propose to establish. Which one of these four we will accept, our committee has not yet decided.

Our semi-annual executive business meeting, held on the tenth of September, had a long and busy session. Mrs. Cortland, of High Point, resigned her position as superintendent of the Loyal Temperance Legions, and Mrs. Annie Snow, of Durham, was chosen to fill her place. Miss Reynolds, our former corresponding secretary, having resigned, Miss Bettie D. Caldwell, of Greensboro, was elected to that position.

Much sympathy was expressed for the sorely bereaved family of our dear sister, recently called home, Mrs. Broadway, of Winston. The vacant office was voted to Mrs. Mamie Shaw, of Durham, and a committee appointed to draw up resolutions expressive, as far as words can be, of our heartfelt appreciation of Mrs. Broadway's loving service in our common work for the Master.

Mrs. P. J. Ector (our superintendent of evangelistic work) promised the meeting a two weeks' tour, for active evangelistic work, in early October.

Calls come to our president almost every week from temperance women in towns without unions. "Come over and help us," is their cry, and we, faithful and true, try to respond to every demand. Mrs. Tomlinson is soon to go out on her work as state organizer again. Work is being planned for Mrs. Winston in Eastern Carolina. Besides our own state workers, our president hopes to secure Mrs. Barney's invaluable help in the early spring.

From the prohibition town of Concord comes a delightful report of work in their county fair. The county of Cabarrus offers a prize in the first place for the best temperance essay; then the ladies establish a temperance booth on the grounds where the weary may rest and have both literature and lemonade free. The ladies also have cake and cream for sale there, by which profits they hope to cover expenses.

More and more we hope our women are beginning to understand the Lord's command; "To every man his work," and as the field broadens before us, may strength be given to do all work "heartily as unto the Lord."

B. D. CALDWELL, *State Cor. Sec.*

MISSOURI.

WORKERS AFIELD.

Mrs. Zerelda G. Wallace, of Indiana, is making many converts in Missouri. She spoke two nights in Jefferson City to fine audiences, among which were the Governor and other officials.

Mrs. J. H. Battles, of Nebraska, is giving general satisfaction, with her special theme Heredity and Health.

Mrs. Mary Read Goodale of Louisiana, is making a tour of the western part of the state, and Col. Geo. Woodford is in the eastern part. From many unions, word comes that "our membership was doubled on Crusade Day." Children's day was generally observed by Loyal Temperance Legions.

Missouri is not often reported in your valuable paper, but she is doing grand work all along the line.

Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman gave five weeks of earnest work to Nebraska, returning to her home in Kansas City, September 30, she remained there for the state Prohibition Convention, October 2.

October 3 was spent in Convention of 14th district at West Plains. Mrs. Hoffman will give addresses in Illinois, Michigan, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Toronto, Canada, between this and the National Convention.

ELLEN D. MORRIS, *Cor. Sec.*

MARYLAND.

CECIL COUNTY.

The fifth annual convention of Cecil county was held at Port Deposit, September 19. Fourteen unions were represented, including three Y's and one colored union.

After the devotional exercises, the address of welcome and response, the usual order of business was taken up. The president, Mrs. J. R. Milligan, gave a stirring address. A bountiful lunch was provided by the Port Deposit and Woodlawn unions to all delegates and visitors.

After the devotional exercises of the afternoon session, reports were read by officers and superintendents of about twenty departments of work, from which we cull a few important items. One new union was reported organized at Ellston by Mrs. Ellis, of New Jersey, with eighteen members, the old union having seceded and joined the "non-partisan" movement. Two new unions among colored people have also been recently organized by Mrs. Martin, of Bath. Mrs. Mary Woodbridge, Rev. Anna Shaw, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens and Mrs. Ellis have lectured in the county during the year. The treasurer reported dues collected from 217 members. Total receipts for all purposes $242.98. Fifty dollars contributed toward the expense of Woodlawn Camp-meeting; fifty UNION SIGNALS taken; seventy-four *White Ribbon Heralds* to which fourteen new subscriptions were added; six juvenile organizations giving a membership of 342; five Y's with a membership of seventy active members. It was decided to have a banner with clover blossoms and hay as the county emblem.

The program was interspersed with excellent music. Mrs. Ellis, of New Jersey, addressed a large audience in the evening. Thus closed one of the best conventions ever held in Cecil, Pa.

A. C. J.
State Supt. Press Work.

THE DAKOTAS.

One year ago, the territory of Dakota was divided into two states, and as a consequence the W. C. T. U. was divided into two state unions. Recently each state has held its convention, South Dakota at Madison, and North Dakota at Jamestown. To our surprise and delight, we found each child almost as large and vigorous as its territorial mother. At Madison a large delegation gathered, and notwithstanding our special campaign for suffrage, reported good work done on nearly all lines. The old officers were all reëlected, except Mrs. Kline, our efficient treasurer for the past five years, she having removed from the state to Chicago.

North Dakota's convention had nearly as large an attendance as South Dakota. One hundred delegates responded to roll call. They have increased the number of unions from seventy-four to 102 and they have nearly one thousand members. My mind runs back six years, when they had but three locals and only forty members. Miss Addie M. Kinnear, their president, has been untiring in her efforts to further the work. She has made for herself an enviable reputation as a speaker, has won the love and confidence of her sisters and has shown herself thoroughly competent for the great responsibility thrown upon her. Her annual address was a fine production, clear in statement, graceful in diction and inspiring in its sentiment.

The opera house was filled each evening to listen to the lectures given by Miss Anthony and the president of South Dakota W. C. T. U. The people were all glad to see and hear the honored pioneer of the suffrage cause, and at her Sabbath evening meeting, a gentleman was present who was one of the jurors before whom Miss Anthony was tried for illegal voting years ago. The old officers were all reëlected, save the vice president; Mrs. Ida G. Fox being elected to that position. The delegates to the convention at Atlanta from South Dakota are Mrs. O. J. Ward, Mrs. P. E. Johnson, Mrs. R. J. Smart and Mrs. Irene Adams. From North Dakota Miss Kinnear will go and probably one or two other ladies.

Truly the two new Dakotas are stronger and will do more work than the old territorial union could. While by constitutional law they were put asunder, the two are one in spirit and aim.

H. M. BARKER.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

A new union is reported at Eaton, Delaware county.

SAN FRANCISCO has a saloon for every ten men over 21 years of age.

THE most recent statistics of arrests for drunkenness in Maine, in any one year, show but four arrests to every 1,000 of the population.

OWING to the removal of Mrs. M. C. Raynolds from the territory, Mrs. M. J. Borden has been appointed president of New Mexico W. C. T. U.

MRS. MAJOR SCOTT, of Ocean Grove, N. J., was one of the principal lecturers at the Nebraska state convention of the W. C. T. U., she delivering the closing address. Mrs. Scott recently organized a local union at Rogers, Neb. Mrs. John Samis is president; Mrs. C. Biggs, corresponding secretary.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The eighth annual convention of the Virginia W. C. T. U. will be held in Norfolk, October 21. 22 and 23. Mrs. Buell, Mrs. Fessenden, Mrs. Wells and Mrs. Rice will give addresses. Delegates will please notify Miss Mary Reid, 288 Main street.

MISS ELLEN D. MORRIS, corresponding secretary of the Missouri W. C. T. U., is arranging an excursion from Kansas City, Mo., to the National Convention at Atlanta, Ga., by way of St. Louis. Miss Morris' address is 510 Rialto Building, Kansas City, Mo., and she will be pleased to hear from all delegates and visitors who contemplate going that way.

Official Communications.

THE NATIONAL W. C. T. U. EVANGELISTIC DEPARTMENT.

The following statement exhibits the number of students this day enrolled in the various courses:

	Course i. Evangelistic	Course ii. Eng. Bible	Course iii. N. T. Greek	Course iv. Bible *Reading*
Class 1892	32.	2.	None.	None.
Class 1893	61.	38.	5.	120.
Class 1894	11.	22.	2.	19.

ALFRED A. WRIGHT.
9 Clinton St., Cambridge. Mass.

SPECIAL NOTICE CONCERNING DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION AT ATLANTA.

The local unions at Atlanta ask me to make the following request: All state W. C. T. U. presidents, (or corresponding secretaries) *are urged* to forward, *at once*, the *names* and *postoffice addresses* of their accredited state delegates to the National Convention, to Mrs. M. L. Mc Lendon, 117 Washington street, Atlanta, Ga.; that she may know the exact number of delegates to be provided for, and begin at once the work of assignment to the homes.

MISSOURI STOKES.
Cor. Sec. Ga. Union.

WOMAN'S LECTURE BUREAU.

MRS. R. A. EMMONS, SEC.

All engagements made by this Bureau are conditional upon the ability of the lecturer to fill them. In case of detention by sickness, accident, or any legitimate and unavoidable cause, another date will be given as soon as possible.

LECTURERS.

Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge.	Mrs. M. L. Wells.
Mrs. Mary T. Lathrap.	Mrs. S. M. I. Henry.
Mrs. Marion B. Baxter.	Miss I. C. DeVelling.
Miss Henrietta G. Moore.	Mrs. Caroline M. Woodward.
Rev. Eugenia F. St. John.	Mrs. Mary E. Haggart.
Mrs. Helen L. Bullock.	Rev. W. H. Boole, D.D.
Mr. A. G. Wolfenberger	Ex-Gov. John P. St. John.
Prof. A. B. Huckins.	Rev. C. H. St. John.
Mrs. S. M. Perkins.	Miss E. Fannie Griffin.
Mrs. R. J. Trego.	Mother Stewart.
D. H. Burwell.	Dr. Kate C. Bushnell.
Mrs. Amy Kellogg Morse.	Walter Thomas Mills.
Major E. T. Scott.	Mrs. E. T. Scott.

MRS. MARY T. LATHRAP

speaks at Kearney, Neb., October 14; Hastings, 15; Fairbury, 16; Beatrice, 17; Humboldt, 18 and 19; Lincoln, 20.

MRS. MARION B. BAXTER

speaks at Waukegan, Ill., October 19; Libertyville, 20; Elgin, 21; Genoa, 23.

HENRIETTA G. MOORE

is in Butler county, Ohio, October 12 to 18; Springfield, 28; a few dates are open still for Ohio.

MRS. C. M. WOODWARD

speaks at Keya, Neb., October 17, 18 and 19; Wood Lake, 20; Valentine, 21.

For dates and terms of all the above apply to the

WOMAN'S LECTURE BUREAU,
161 La Salle St., Chicago.

The Shortest Way.

"Ever go the shortest way to work: Now the shortest is according to nature." It is self evident that the shortest and most natural way to reach the sources of disease is by inhaling some vitalizing agent or remedy, which, breathed into the lungs in the same manner as the air, but richer in ozone, is absorbed into the blood and distributed over the whole body. Our experience of over 20 years, having treated 55,000 patients with the Compuond Oxygen, has convinced us that this wonderful vitalizing agent meets all requirements. The medical faculty are generally averse to the use of advertised remedies. This adds still greater importance to the fact that over one thousand physicians are using it in their practice.

We are permitted to refer to numerous patients, whose names and testimonials are to be found in our brochure of 200 pages, giving a history of the discovery, natare and results of Compound Oxygen. Numerous records of cures in all chronic diseases. Brochure sent free. Address DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., or 120 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Publisher's Notes.

Here's Your Nice, Fresh

Literature, right from the presses! *National Leaflet, No. 45*, "The Home and its Needs" is small but "werry convincin." It is a clarion call to W. C. T. U. women, by Margaret B. Platt, to work, and among the methods given is that of subscribing for THE UNION SIGNAL. Consequently, we think it a *remarkably* good leaflet, and so much so that we offer to send you, free, enough to place one apiece for all your membership! So, there, we'll see how many want to be aroused. Gospel Lights Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8. The first two are, "A Saloon Keeper's Temperance Lecture." The next, "A Weather Parable," by Mark Guy Peae, and the last, a quaint and winning talk on "The Will of God," by Prof. Henry F. Drummond, showing how to build up one's entire life in doing the will of God. The leaflets are only $1. per 1,000, postage 30 cents extra. Samples of above sent for a one cent stamp.

Temperance Lesson Manual vol. 5, No. 1, on "Our Country," by Mrs. Geo. Archibald. Patriotic recitations and songs, with an historical responsive exercise and new music (notes printed). Sample sent for two cent stamp.

Manual of Juvenile Work, by Helen G. Rice. Price 5 cents. It goes without saying that anything Mrs. Rice writes in this line is sure to be helpful, bright and inspiring. How could it be otherwise, when Mrs. Rice is continually doing the work she tells about, and in a way that uniformly *wins?* Here are plain, easily followed directions for organizing and carrying on a Loyal Temperance Legion.

Christmas Councils is the title of a first-rate exercise in the November *Sunday School Crusader*. It is worth a dozen of the usual namby pamby chimney descending exercises so common in late years, for the recitations have a meaning in them—an evident purpose to teach cheerfulness, kindness, and temperance. Now all these newly-printed pages are in expensive but thoroughly good. Five cents would bring you samples of all. Publications don't push themselves—wish they did. There, that's a mistake. Bad publications do, somehow, push themselves. Like weeds, you know—miserable things—where *does* all the plaintain come from? and the thistles and fennel? But who ever heard of a crop of good solid wheat coming up with somebody's tending and watching, tramping and harvesting?

Aressdd WOMAN'S TEMP. PUB. ASS'N,
161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Men, women and children—all ages alike, find endless Pleasure with the New Parlor Game. The Elastic Tip Co., of Boston, Mass., are mailing this ntensely amusing novelty for 75 cts.

WE WANT AN AGENT, Lady or Gentleman, in every township to sell our fine HOLIDAY BOOKS & GAMES Nothing like them in the market. Instructive, Attractive, Salable. You can make money WANTED Now is the time to do it. Terms to Agents the best. Transportation charges prepaid, so distance is no hinderance. Send at once for circulars. AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., Hartford, Ct. Boston, Cincinnati, or St. Louis. *Mention paper.*

UNITY. A weekly journal of a **Religion** that is **Rational**, and a **Rationalism** that is **Religious**. 10 weeks 10c. CHICAGO

PAPA'S BOY CUTEST THING OUT, Send 25c for 6 fine folding photos from life showing moods and striking facial expressions of a 4-year-old boy full of animal spirits. Agts. wanted. ROBERTS PUB. CO. Chicago

P. T. BARNUM'S NEW BOOK "Dollars and Sense" or How to Get On, is now ready. This is the chance of your life. Agents report 5 to 20 sales per day. Retail price $2.50. Agents outfit 50 cts. Exclusive territory given. We also have the finest line of Holiday and Juvenile books in market. Send for circulars. PEOPLE'S PUB. CO., Lakeside Bldg. Chicago.

PATENT BOOK FREE. N. W. FITZGERALD, Washington, D.C.

For Sacramental and Medicinal Purposes. PURE UNFERMENTED GRAPE JUICE. Mrs. Sarah C. Sampson & Co., Bedford, Mass. HIGHEST TESTIMONIALS. *Send for Circulars.*

The Buckeye Publishing Company, of Minneapolis, Minn., will send a large, well and serviceably bound cook book of 536 pages, containing over 2,000 recipes, free to any reader of this paper in acknowledgment of a trifling service. Send them a 2-cent stamp for particulars.

The Stanberry, Mo., Normal is very prosperous. Second term opens Nov. 18, 1890. Board, Tuition and Room-rent only $3 per week. School Books at cost or rented. No saloon *in the county*. The President is a strong Prohibitionist, and does not care who knows it. Send for a large free catalogue to JNO. E FESLER, President.

MR. JERE HOLLIS, Macon, Ga., after suffering twenty-one years with excruciating Headache, tried Bradycrotine four times, and was cured each time, and is now loud in its praises.

MR. LEVI FELTON, Wilson, N. C., says: I cheerfully recommend Bradycrotine as a positive cure for Headache.

For a disordered liver try Beecham's Pills.

Van Houten's Cocoa. Once tried, always used.

Try Cumberland plateau, for health, climate, water, fruit & cheap homes. Jos. N. Ely, Deer Lodge, Tenn

"What force cannot do, ingenuity can." COPYRIGHT Weak women can PERFORM MIRACLES with the aid of SAPOLIO Try it in your next house-cleaning and see.

A STRUGGLE WITH DIRT

Goes on in civilized society from the cradle to the grave. Dirt is degradation—and degradation is destruction. Women, especially, are judged by their habits of household cleanliness, and no stronger condemnation can be expressed than "she keeps a dirty house and a filthy kitchen." But the struggle with dirt is often unequal. The woman's weakness or the worthlessness of the soaps she uses make it impossible to overcome the demon of dirt. By the use of SAPOLIO she wins easily.

BABY CARRIAGES. We sell **direct to customers.** Delivered free to any point in U. S. Cat. free. Chas. Raiser, Mfr, 62 Clybourn av. Chicago.

SAVE MONEY. Our 486-page Catalogue gives Wholesale Prices on all kinds of Merchandise in any quanity. Anti-trust and Co-operative. Write for particulars. Cash Buyers' Mer. Union, Chicago, Ill.

270 MORE RESIDENCE LOTS AT

HARVEY, ILLS.

THE NEW MANUFACTURING AND TEMPERANCE TOWN.

A GOOD INVESTMENT, ONLY TWO MILES SOUTH OF CHICAGO.

The 240 lots at Harvey, which I offered for sale to the readers of THE UNION SIGNAL, met with such ready sale, all being sold in about 60 days, that I have had 270 more lots placed in my hands. My duties as Advertising Manager of THE UNION SIGNAL prevent my giving my whole time to this work, and I have associated with me the Hon. Walter Thomas Mills, so well known to the readers of THE UNION SIGNAL, and from this date the address will be Walter Thomas Mills & Co., as below. C. D. PAINE, Advertising Manager UNION SIGNAL, 161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Its Origin. Some nine months ago the daily papers told of the purchase of a large tract of land two miles south of Chicago and eighteen miles south of the city hall. The land was described as lying at the junction of the Grand Trunk, Illinois Central and Big Four Railroads. It was then announced that Mr. T. W. Harvey, a gentleman well known in Chicago for his wealth and philanthropy in connection with Mr. Moody's Bible Institute and Evangelization Society had made plans to build here a city which should be both a successful manufacturing place and a strictly temperance town. Every deed says if the purchaser puts up a building that shall be used for a saloon or immoral purpose, or permits any intoxicating drinks to be manutactured, sold, or given away on the premises, o permits any gambling house, or house of prostitution, the property is to revert to original owners, as fully and completely as if the deed had never been made, and this without any compensation or forfeiture to the offending purchaser of the lot. This agreement is made a part of each deed and must be signed by both parties.

The Plans. It was considered that the temperance people of the land would be glad to invest in an enterprise that promises so well as this one does. You may have the utmost confidence in the enterprise, in the men who are behind it, and in the opportunity that is now given **you to double your money!**

First, last, and always, this is to be a strictly temperance town; every deed says so, insists on it, and already a number of applications for manufacturing sites have been refused by the Land Company, because they felt that it would be difficult to maintain their high temperance ideas and admit the firms that applied.

Second. It is to be a manufacturing city. It is true that the World's Fair is coming to Chicago, and that this property lies within fifteen or twenty minutes' ride of its location, and that the Fair will undoubtedly bring thousands to Chicago who will contentedly settle down and live in this great City of Cities, the marvel of the 19th Century, and that all this will conspire to increase greatly the value of real estate in Harvey; but even without the boom that the great Exposition will bring, Harvey is

BOUND TO BE AN ASSURED SUCCESS AS A MANUFACTURING SUBURB.

Because of its unrivalled location. **Because of the millions already invested.**

Because of the manufactories already there. **Because of many more that are coming.**

There is no doubt whatever that Harvey will soon be a rival of its successful neighbor, Pullman, and the most conservative estimate is a

Population of Ten Thousand in One Year, Instead of Three Years as We First Thought.

Reasonably so, for here are some of the plans of the Company which are now being carried out.

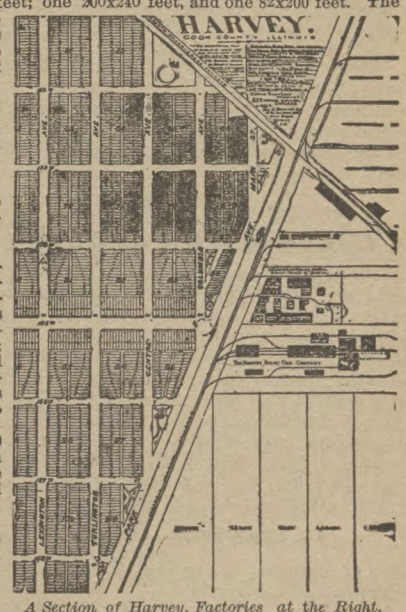
MACADAMIZED STREETS, AN ARTESIAN WELL OF ABSOLUTELY PURE WATER, SEWERAGE IN EVERY LOT, BEAUTIFUL PARKS, ELECTRIC LIGHT ALL OVER THE CITY AND IN EACH HOUSE, HOMELIKE HOUSES. WIDE STREETS, OVER 2,000 SHADE TREES TO BE SET OUT THIS FALL, PURE WATER IN EVERY HOUSE.

Do you want one or more lots? Make your home in Harvey if you want steady work. Invest in a lot if you want to make money.

What About the Manufactories? Harvey is already a busy place. Long train loads of brick, stone, lumber, etc., are unloaded; hundreds of men are busy on new buildings. The facilities for shipping are unexcelled. The rates of freight are guaranteed to manufacturers to be the same as at Chicago. Three roads now there, two more being built. The manufactories already there are the Automatic Mower and Mfg. Co., employing about 125 men, the Grinnell Wagon Works, from Grinnell, Iowa, manufacturers of steel headers, steel hay rakes, buggies, carriages, etc., employing about 250 men. Their buildings are of the following dimensions. One of 160x200 feet; one 200x240 feet, and one 82x200 feet. The Harvey Steel Car Company, formed under the patents of Mr. George L. Harvey, to manufacture steel passenger and sleeping coaches and freight cars. The buildings when completed will be as follows; One 80x200 feet, and two each 100x300 feet. Five tons of sheet steel will be used daily at the least by this immense company, which will probably employ a thousand men to begin with. The Car Company has a capital of $1,000,000 fully subscribed.

The Buda Mfg. Co. are about to move their plant to Harvey from Buda, Ill. They will employ at least 300 men. The Connor Core Drill Company are under contract to put up a factory. An extensive Windmill Company will also locate there. Two companies **Employing 600 Women and Children** are ready to come as soon as they are sure of finding that many employees to put at work. A grain elevaator is already built. What else?

A BANK, CHURCH, PUBLIC SCHOOL, NUMEROUS STORES, Grocery, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, etc., etc. By referring to the reduced plat you will see that all the manufactories are to be one side of the railroads, and all the residences on the other.



A Section of Harvey, Factories at the Right.

What Does it Mean to You? Here is a temperance town for temperance people; a place where Sunday will be kept and not made hideous by beer worshippers; a place owned and controlled by a company of Christian men; with numerous manufactories on the ground and more coming; with all the advantages of the big city right at hand—**thirty-eight trains daily;** soon will be more—and with none of its disadvantages; with pure water; pure air, and steady work for the steady home-maker; with the certainty of rapid increase of value for all who purchase now. The ma agement want people to buy who will come and go to work in the manufactories. Does that mean anything to you? They want temperance people. They want Bankers, Merchants and skilled labor of all kinds—carpenters, machinists, foremen, and artisans. Does this mean anything to you?

Do you want one of these 270 lots? The prices range from $200 to $900 per lot. Those from $750 to $900 are very choice Business lots, according to location. Size of lots 25x170 feet. Terms of payment, one-fourth down, balance in six, twelve and eighteen months. These prices are subject to change without notice; one party who purchased for $400 August 15, and paid $100 down, could have $1,000 for his lot, but refuses to sell for less than $1,500.

Send for Plats at Once. The Company prefers that only actual settlers should be the purchasers of lots, and if desired they will advance money for home building, but if you wish to buy on account of the profitable investment it cannot be denied you. There is good reason to believe that you can.

DOUBLE YOUR MONEY IN A YEAR!

We refer by permission to Mrs. T. B. Carse, President W. T. P. A.; Miss Mary Allen West, Editor of THE UNION SIGNAL; and to Mr. Geo. C. Hall, Publisher of THE UNION SIGNAL. A warranty deed will be issued each purchaser after the first payment is made. Untold millions of money are pressing toward Chicago for investment, and it is scarcely to be wondered at when property sells as did two pieces on State Street recently for $10,000 and $11,000 per front foot respectively. Chicago is the Future Great City, and with all the advantages we have named, you cannot make a mistake if you invest your money here in real estate at a trifle over $7 a front foot. It is a place where the world must learn that

TEMPERANCE PAYS, BUT SALOONS ARE A CURSE.

We have procured situations for every one who has applied for work and has said they would buy a lot in Harvey. Come to Chicago and look the ground over; this is no wildcat speculation. We have never failed to make sales to parties who have carefully investigated the statements above made. Come to our office and we will see that you have every facility to do this. The World's Fair location is definitely settled now, and cannot help but add value to this property. **Address,**

WALTER THOMAS MILLS & CO.,

Building, Land & Investment Commissioners, - - - 161 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

Publisher's Notes.

October Offers.

We want 5,000 *new* subscribers during October, and if you want what we offer as returns for your work they will come, and that without any particular "fuss or feathers." How would you like to have Henry Drummond's wonderfully popular books, "The Greatest Thing in the World" and "The Greatest Need of the World"? Send one *new* name with $1 and you can have either one of the two that you name. Lovely books both in binding and contents. Deep thoughts dressed in simplicity's garb.

—Or—

Miss Willard's picture, which will be ready in November. Why not get a *new* subscriber, add 25 cents ($1.25 in all), and get this beautiful aquarelle-tint life-size picture of your leader?

—Or—

If you send five new names, with $5, you can have the new and enlarged edition of Senator Blair's great book, "The Temperance Movement." Concerning it Miss Willard says:

"If I were president of a local union I would see that this book was read chapter by chapter at the monthly meetings. Our women, by this time, should be well furnished for the fray. They need to have the arguments at their tongue's end. Especially is this true of National Prohibition, which now looms above the horizon, the coming tornado in politics. On this theme Senator Blair is the expert among our sixty millions of people. To it he has devoted fifteen years of thought and honest hard work. Let us know what there is to be said on this question. Let us copy out paragraphs from this book of admirable temper for the local press in our own towns and villages. Let us make efforts for National Prohibition."

Why couldn't yours be one of a thousand unions to follow out Miss Willard's suggestion? By sending five new names you get the book and the education it will bring, free. Will you read this and forget it, or try to remember and then forget, or give a noble-hearted *push* in the matter?

✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠

60 Cents Value for 25 Cents!

For the purpose of introducing some publications that are valuable and timely, we make the following offer for a short time, namely, to send for 25 cents post-paid,

	Regular Price
1 package of the new Willard cards, 12 designs, new mottoes, including the new poem by Miss Willard, "Saloons, Saloons, Saloons must go."	$ .25
1 copy Miss Gordon's new song book, Marching Songs, No. 2. Bright as a daisy..	.10
1 copy Handy Manual, with a compendium of W. C. T. U. information as invaluable as the many tables, facts, etc. of this book of over 400 pages	.25
	.60

When you remember you can get all three at the price of the cards alone, you will not hesitate very long about getting a postal note. We will have a flood of orders for the "special 25 cent offer" (call it that when you write).

✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠

A Lithograph Worth Having.

We will have ready in the latter part of October a lithograph of the Temple in the exact colors as it will appear, together with a handsome portrait of Mrs. Carse. The effect of the picture is most excellent. Every one wants to know how the Temple will appear, and will appreciate the portrait of Mrs. Carse, the one who has planned so grandly and executed her plans so bravely. There will be a great demand for these pictures. We will send one postpaid for 25 cents, or five in one package, $1.

To Get One Free.

Send us one new subscription for THE UNION SIGNAL with $1, or,

Four three months subscriptions at 25 cents each, ($1 in all) or,

Ten five week trial subscriptions at 10 cents each ($1 in all).

The corner-stone of the building will be laid Saturday, Nov. 1st, and the next issue of THE UNION SIGNAL, Nov. 6, will be known as the Temple number. Send for extra numbers of that issue. All your friends will be interested in the account of the laying of the corner-stone, and it will be a good time to get the trial subscriptions.

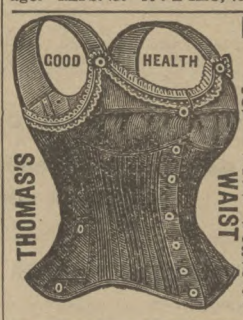
Address WOMAN'S TEMP. PUB. ASS'N,
161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

ELASTIC TIP COMPANY,
Cor. Cornhill and Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
Also Patentees of Rubber Elastic Furniture Tips.

Ball's Corsets in a variety of styles. Most comfortable corset ever made. Kabo Corsets of perfect fit, in various styles and lengths. Kabo never breaks. Ball's Waists are the best in the world for Ladies, Misses and Children. All with soft eyelets.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
CHICAGO CORSET CO.,
CHICAGO AND NEW YORK.

MY CATALOGUE of DRESS reform goods sent free to any address on receipt of stamp for postage. **Mrs. S. W. Pike,** 75 Madison St., Chicago.



Do you value Health and comfort?
Then don't wear stiff corsets. Wear Thomas' Good Health Corset Waist. Perfect fitting.
TRY ONE.
If not Satisfactory money returned. Thousands of Ladies now wearing them. Best material throughout.
Mailed free to Ladies unable to obtain them of our agents, for $1.50, $1.75, $2.00. Lady Agents wanted. Write for terms. Thomas Corset Parlors, 465 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

LADIES SHOULD WRITE FOR OUR FALL AND WINTER **CATALOGUE** SENT FREE
Containing 1,000 illustrations of the latest and most stylish Costumes, Cloaks, Underwear, Shoes, Furnishing Goods, Art Goods, etc., with the lowest New York Cash Prices attached. Catalogue mailed FREE by addressing MAHLER BROS., 504 and 509 6th Avenue, New York.

VanHouten's Cocoa
"BEST & GOES FARTHEST."
The purest, most soluble—the *original* cocoa. Invented, patented and made in Holland. Delicate, stimulating, nutritious, much better for the nerves than tea and coffee. Ask for VAN HOUTEN'S, take no other. [61

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY

GOOD NEWS TO LADIES.
Greatest offer. Now's your time to get orders for our celebrated **Teas, Coffees** and **Baking Powder,** and secure a beautiful Gold Band or Moss Rose China Tea Set, Dinner Set, Gold Band Moss Rose Toilet Set, Watch, Brass Lamp, Caster, or Webster's Dictionary. 3½ lbs. Fine Tea by Mail on receipt of $2.
THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,
P.O. Box 289. 31 and 33 Vesey St., New York.

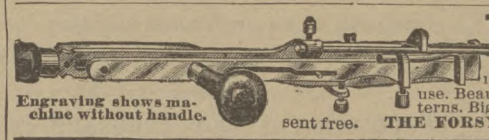
MEDICATED THROAT BANDAGE.
Positively cures QUINSY and all diseases of the Throat, no matter how severe or of what nature. It is worn at night and performs its work while the patient sleeps. For acute throat troubles its action is marvelous, and if worn a few nights, the most chronic case will yield to its curative power. Sent by mail on receipt of $1. Particulars and testimonials sent on application.
THE PHYSICIANS' REMEDY CO.
Box 23, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

THE DR. OWEN
Electric Belt
AND APPLIANCES
Cure acute, chronic and nervous diseases without medicine. It is a stimulant and tonic, and while curing one disease does not produce another. Send 6c. for sealed illustrated catalogue with full list of diseases and valuable information and sworn statements in English, German, Swedish and Norwegian.
(TRADE MARK.)
THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT AND APPLIANCE CO., 191 & 193 State Street, Chicago, Ill.

The Model Bodice is manufactured with every possible care, in three qualities, in White and Black material, and is boned with **Genuine Whalebone.** The yokes are trimmed on neck and arm-scye with torchon lace on the white goods, and black silk trimming on the black goods. A ribbon is run through the trimming, and gives a dainty finish, besides providing a means of making the yoke set neatly around the neck. In the body the bones are judiciously arranged to make it fit smoothly.
Sizes kept in stock are [20 waist, 30 bust] to and including [32 waist, 42 bust.]

Style 701	Regular Length	[8 in. U. A.]	White American Coutil,	Bone Buttons,		$1.75
" 701	Long Waist	[9 in. U. A.]	" " "	" "		2.00
" 710	Regular Length	[8 in. U. A.]	" Fine Jean,	Pearl	"	2.25
" 710	Long Waist	[9 in. U. A.]	" " "	" "		2.50
" 710B	Regular Length	[8 in. U. A.]	Black, " "	Ivory	"	2.75
" 710B	Long Waist	[9 in. U. A.]	" " "	" "		3.00

Send snug waist measure taken over dress, and we will send the proper size.
Bodices will be sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of price, and money refunded if they are not satisfactory. They are probably sold in your town, but to save trouble of inquiring, send us your address, and our catalogue will tell you who has them. Illustrated catalogue mailed free to any address.
GEO. FROST & CO., 31 BEDFORD ST., BOSTON, MASS.



Engraving shows machine without handle.

The Forsyth Combination Rug & Embroidery Machine
is far superior to anything of the kind now in use. Beautiful new designs for Rug and embroidery patterns. Big inducements to agents. Catalog and price list sent free. THE FORSYTH MFG. CO., 204 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

THE TOTAL ABSTINENCE LIFE ASS'N OF AMERICA
furnishes the best and cheapest insurance for total abstainers from alcoholic liquors as a beverage.
Women insured on same terms as men. *Agents wanted.* Address W. F. Singleton, Pres., Royal Insurance Bldg., CHICAGO, Ill.

FREE A valuable pamphlet on Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Nervous Prostration sent free to any address. Gluten Entire Wheat Flour Co., 135 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE.
Its merits as a Wash Blue have been fully tested and indorsed by thousands of housekeepers. Your Grocer ought to have it on sale. Ask for it.
D. S. WILTBERGER, Prop.
233 North Second St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WOMEN Wanted, local and traveling. Positions permanent. Salary from start. Experience unnecessary. Brown Bros., Nurserymen, Chicago

"130 ORDERS IN 3½ DAYS;" "10 Orders every 12 calls;" "47 orders in 16 hours." Terms free. JAS. H. EARLE, Pub. Boston.

400 RECITATIONS and Readings, Bound in Handsome Lithograph Cover, mailed to any address for 30 cents. Stamps taken. Address J. S. Ogilvie, Publisher, 57 Rose Street, New York.

BEST PAYING THING for Agents is our PHOTOGRAPH FAMILY RECORD PICTURE. Agents wanted. Terms extra liberal. Address. C. P. CORY & CO., 325 State-st., Chicago.

SILK-SONGS SATIN & PLUSH pieces for Crazy Patch large, beautiful pkg. 10c. Pkg. BEST EMBROIDERY SILK, all colors, 10c. 100 Best SONGS words & music complete 10c. Any three articles 25c including our story paper 3 mos. 5 lots, $1. Adr. THE LITTLE GIANT, St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS Wanted. Liberal Salary Paid. At home or to travel. *Team furnished free.* P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

WOULD YOU?
WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE LOCAL AGENT FOR ARTICLES THAT EVERY BODY WANTS? Write for CIRCULARS to "F," CASSGREEN Mnfg. Co., 134 Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

LADY Agents $10 a day *sure;* new rubber undergarment. Mrs. N. B. Little, Chicago, Ill.

LADY Agents clear $5.00 daily. Goods indispensable. Sample free. G. L. Erwin, Chicago.

THE EDISON MIMEOGRAPH
duplicating apparatus. Send postal card to A. B. Dick Company, Chicago, for descriptive circulars and samples of work.

SALESMEN WANTED at once. A few good men to sell our goods by sample to the wholesale & retail trade. We are the largest manufacturers in our line. Liberal salary paid. Permanent position. Money advanced for wages, advertising, etc. For terms ad. Centennial Mfg. Co., Chicago.

WANTED ACTIVE PARTY—SALARY $100—to represent ASSOCIATION incorporated to supply, at co-operative prices, general merchandise and articles for home and family use, in each small city, town and place. Paid up Certificates $100.00 CASH. 80,000 members. *CREDIT WELL RATED.* References Exchanged. Empire Co-operative Association (P. O. Box 1610) N.Y.

ASK your dealer for Water Pails Dairy Pails, Wash Basins, Cuspidors, Slop Jars, Table Mats, Slop Jar Mats, Etc. made from FLAX FIBER. Practically indestructible. Manufact'd by the STANDARD FIBER-WARE CO. Nothing will please you like this Plain and Decorated Ware. In use everywhere. None genuine without "STANDARD" Trade Mark on bottom. If your dealer does not keep it, send his address and we will mail you picture cards.

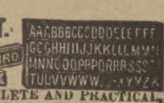
AGENTS MEN OR WOMEN To sell Teas, Spices, etc., to families in towns and cities. NO CAPITAL REQUIRED. Also Salesmen to Wholesale Groceries to Farmers, Hotels, etc. No License to Pay. Good pay. Steady work. Janes Bros. & Co. Wholesale Grocers, 263 & 265 Wabash Av. Chicago.

AN OWL MAID!
We will send you a Fringed LINEN TIDY of "*An Owl Maid,*" Floss to work it—INGALL'S BOOK OF STITCHES, and INGALLS' 32-*page* ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of STAMPING OUTFITS, FANCY WORK MATERIALS, STAMPED GOODS, ART BOOKS, etc., *all for six 2-cent stamps* (12 cents).
Address J. F. INGALLS, Lynn, Mass.

$75 to $250 A MONTH can be made working for us. Persons preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities B.F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St. Richmond, Va.

CARDS LATEST STYLES, BEST PREMIUMS, COSTLY OUTFIT. **FREE** YALE CARD CO., NEW HAVEN, CONN.

25c PRINTING OUTFIT.



A WHOLE PRINTING OUTFIT, COMPLETE AND PRACTICAL. Just as shown in cut. 3 Alphabets of neat Type, Bottle of Indelible Ink, Pad, Tweezers, in neat case with catalogue and directions "HOW TO BE A PRINTER." Sets up any name, prints cards, paper, envelopes, etc., marks linen. Worth 50c. The best gift for young people. Postpaid only 25c., 3 for 60c., 6 for $1. Ag'ts wanted. Ingersoll & Bro., 65 Cortlandt St. N. Y. City.

Publisher's Dep't.

The Convention Daily.

We have not made the usual announcements regarding the Convention Daily because of the difficulty experienced in getting the proper facilities away from our own plant to print so large a paper in so short a time. We have decided, however, on the following plan: A daily will be issued at Atlanta (five issues) subscription, fifteen cents, or five cents per copy. It will be entirely a written-up report and not, as heretofore, a stenographic one. The place, the people, the convention, church, the programs, personnel of the speakers, etc., etc., will make up the paper. There will be no premium, and we will not attempt to mail each day's paper by itself, but all mail orders will be sent after the convention has closed, and as soon as possible after the fifth session is over. In addition to this paper we will print an exact stenographic report of all the proceedings within a week or ten days after the close of the convention (providing we get 1,000 orders for the same) at 25 cents each. We prefer that orders be sent for the stenographic report rather than for the dailies, but if any wish to order both they can remit 40 cents, and if the 1,000 orders are not reached for the stenographic report we will return the 25 cents. After four years' hilly experience in running a daily at the conventions we have evolved the above plan as being the most satisfactory to all concerned. This announcement is to appear in each issue of THE UNION SIGNAL until November 6. We recapitulate the offers to make them as plain as possible.

The Convention Daily.

Five issues to be mailed in one package on November 18 or 19, $ .15.

The Stenographic Report

to be issued, if 1,000 copies are ordered, as soon as possible after the convention, $ .25.

No premiums or commissions can be allowed at these prices, except that in clubs of five or more the cost of sending the money can be deducted. The regular convention number of THE UNION SIGNAL will be dated November 27

All who believe in Prohibition as an economic as well as a moral principle, will rejoice in the remarkable success of the East Tennessee Land Company, which forever forbids the liquor traffic on its immense territory, by provision of title deeds. This company has sold, at par, $2.000,000 of its capital stock, and is now selling the small amount of Treasury stock in its possession at twenty per cent above par. In place of issuing the third million of its capital stock it is selling Debenture Bonds, drawing six per cent a year, payable semi-annually, and these are being rapidly taken. No other enterprise in the whole South has become so widely known in one year as this, and THE UNION SIGNAL congratulates all who are connected with its management, on the courage they have shown, and the success they have achieved. Their new city of Harriman is said to be building more rapidly and more substantially than any other of the new Southern towns. The successor of Gen. Fisk, as President of the East Tennessee Land Company, is ex-Postmaster-General Thomas L. James, whose reputation as an executive officer is not second even to our lamented leader's.

TOKOLOGY, a complete Ladies' Guide in thousands of families, has become a household word. Mrs. N. R. McC. writes: "Dear Dr. Stockham: I shall not attempt to express how thankful I am that you wrote TOKOLOGY. I cannot tell you how much it has done for me. Our son came almost without warning. I most heartily rejoice when I hear of the advent of a '*Tokology baby.*'" Bought of agents or direct from us, Prepaid $2.75. Sample pages free.
ALICE B. STOCKHAM & Co.,
161 La Salle St., Chicago.

The King's Daughters

WRITTEN AND EDITED BY
MRS. MARGARET BOTTOME,
President of the Order.

A NEW DEPARTMENT IN
THE
LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

Entirely devoted to the best interests of the order of the "King's Daughters," and of striking interest to every "King's Daughter" in the land. It will be written and edited by Mrs. Margaret Bottome, the founder and President of the Order, who in this department, will give each month "talks" similar to those which she made famous last winter in the drawing-rooms of the best New York houses.

Is a department which is read every month by thousands of girls who buy the JOURNAL for this feature alone. Every point in a girl's life is here treated: what is best for her to wear; most becoming manners in society; behavior; all told in a chatty manner by one of the brightest writers in the land.

CONTENTS FOR THIS DEPARTMENT IN THE OCTOBER ISSUE:

HOW TO LEARN TO TALK WELL;
HOW TO BE PRETTY THIS FALL:
MANNERS WHEN AT CHURCH;
A MISTAKE YOU MAKE;
SAYING "GOOD MORNING;"
MY GIRLS' MOTHERS.

For One Dollar We will mail the Journal from now to January 1, 1892—that is, the balance of this year FREE, and a FULL YEAR from January 1st, 1891, to January 1st, 1892. Also, our handsome 40-page Premium Catalogue, illustrating a thousand articles, and including "Art Needlework Instructions," by Mrs. A. R. RAMSEY; also Kensington Art Designs, by JANE S. CLARK, of London.

N. B.—This offer must **positively** be mentioned when sending your subscription, or one year only will be given.

CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

FACTS FOR THE SICK.

Dr. King's Royal Germetuer builds up and cures when all else fails. Send stamp for full particulars.
Atlantic Germetuer Co., Atlanta, Ga.

ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL.

THIS NEW **ELASTIC TRUSS** Has a Pad different from all others, is cup shape, with Self-adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the ball in the cup **presses back the intestines just as a person does with the finger.** With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free. **EGGLESTON TRUSS CO., Chicago, Ill.**

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Cancer PRIVATE HOSPITAL FOR THE CURE OF & Tumors Without Book free. L. D. 180 WABASH AVE.,

Signal Notes.

THE temperance movement makes satisfactory progress in Madagascar.

REV. DR. VILLARO, author of *The Problem* is now putting the finishing touch upon a book manuscript to be called *The Gatling Gun*. Like the Gatling Gun of six barrels firing hundreds of shot in a minute the rapid movement being created by a crank, so the doctor's book has six chapters that fire at us hundreds of pungent thoughts turned over by his crank, the pen and ink. It will go to press some time this autumn.

A BAVARIAN-born cook, who began life at fourteen in a New York kitchen, owns a tenement in West Forty-ninth street, that she paid for out of her wages, $80 a month. In Buffalo, N. Y., a girl employed as a maid of all work, with wages averaging less than fourteen dollars a month, has already paid for one house and lot out of her earnings, and has made a payment of $500 down on another, the remainder of the purchase money to be paid in monthly instalments.

THE British Medical Temperance Association numbers over 500 members.

DR. B. W. RICHARDSON says we can form no idea what the history of civilized man would be if the effects of alcohol were altogether out of the field. Hitherto we have only heard of a world in which these effects have been present, but with perfect purity all this might in a few generations be changed by education and precept, founded on the treatment of the young who have undergone no aberration from nature.

SIXTY per cent of the students attending the Toronto Medical College are pledged total abstainers.

AN ocean of beer flows from the three fountains of England, Germany and America. England sends forth a stream of 900,000,000 gallons, Germany 900,000,000, and the United States 700,000,000 gallons. The Atlantic and Pacific are never drained, but this ocean of 2,500,000,000 gallons of beer is annually drained into human stomachs, crazing the brains, corrupting the hearts and damning the souls of millions, all by the consent and under the endorsement of Christian governments.

LORD CHIEF-JUSTICE COLERIDGE is of the opinion that two-thirds of the jails could be shut up if the country could be kept sober. We are working for this.

THE Montreal Presbytery urges the members of all its congregations to unite in electing only men of known sympathy with prohibitory legislation.

A GLASS of wine changed the history of France for nearly twenty years. Louis Philippe, King of the French, had a son, the Duke of Orleans, and heir to the throne, who always drank only a certain number of glasses of wine, because even one more made him tipsy. On a memorable morning he forgot to count the number of his glasses, and took one more than usual. When entering his carriage he stumbled, frightened the horses and caused them to run. In attempting to leap from the carriage his head struck the pavement and he soon died. That glass of wine overthrew the Orleans rule, confiscated their property of £20,000,000, and sent the whole family into exile.

MRS. MARY CLEARY DUNCREUX is not only president of the New York Screw Manufactory, but a practical working mechanic, who inspects all the output of her establishment, and who can turn out first-class cabinet screws, gun screws, watch screws and machine screws. She has been in the business for seventeen years, and maintains, as the result of her own experience, that girls have quite as much ingenuity and manual dexterity as boys, and lack training only, and not capacity, to become as good mechanics.

IT is proposed that army pensioners in England shall be paid monthly instead of quarterly, in order to reduce the amount spent on drink.

HERE is a clipping from an ancient newspaper: "On the morning of September 28, 1736, all the tavern-signs in London were in deep mourning; and no wonder, their dearly beloved patron and friend Gin was defunct,—killed by the new Act against spirituous liquors! But they soon dropped their mourning, for Gin had only been in a lethargic fit, and woke up much refreshed by his sleep. Fifteen years after, when Hogarth painted his 'Gin Lane,' royal gin was to be had cheap enough, if we may believe the sign-board in that picture, which informs us that 'gentlemen and others' could get 'drunk for a penny,' and 'dead drunk for twopence,' in which last emergency, 'clean straw for nothing' was provided.

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THE UNION SIGNAL

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WORLD'S AND NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

"THOU HAST GIVEN A BANNER TO THEM THAT FEAR THEE; THAT IT MAY BE DISPLAYED BECAUSE OF THE TRUTH."

Vol. XVI.—No. 43.] CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, October 23, 1890. [Price $1.50 per Year.

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The Woman's Temperance Publishing Association promise to pay to the legal holder hereof, the aggregate sum of Five Dollars ($5) legal money of the United States of America at its office in the city of Chicago in installments of One Dollar ($1) each on the ..... day of ....., 189 , and of each and every year thereafter until fully paid, on presentation and surrender of annexed coupons and on presentation and surrender of this bond at the time of the payment of the last installment of One Dollar and six cents ($1.06) due thereon on the ..... day of ....., 189 , with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable annually. This bond, constituting the last coupon, will be received at any time during the year preceding its maturity for W. T. P. A. Literature, or for an annual subscription to The Union Signal.

This bond is secured by a deposit or an equivalent amount of the capital stock of said Association with Esther Pugh, trustee; such deposit at all times being equal in amount to the aggregate sum of all bonds issued by said Association.

In witness whereof the said Association has caused its corporate seal to be affixed and this bond to be signed by its President and Secretary this ..... day of ....., 189

[SEAL.] ..... President.

..... Secretary.

A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

By referring to report of stockholders' meeting on page 8 you will find the outlines of a plan adopted by the W. T. P. A. at that meeting. On this page, by means of these forms, I hope to make it so plain as to answer all your questions. The capital stock of the association having been increased $50,000, the following plan was unanimously adopted: The stock is to be placed in the hands of a faithful trustee, Miss Esther Pugh being elected to this position, and on it shall be issued to the W. C. T. U. women of the land, up to Jan. 1, 1891, six per cent bonds of five dollars each, secured by stock in hands of said trustee. The *fac simile* of the bond given here will aid you in understanding the plan. As you see, each bond has coupons attached, each coupon represents the annual payment of one dollar with the accruing interest added. That is, the bonds run five years, and each year you cut off and send us its coupon which we pay. The conditions are that bonds can be sold only to W. C. T. U. women, and that no woman can purchase more than two. We wish them as largely distributed as possible, especially among those who do not now take THE UNION SIGNAL, and are not acquainted with our literature.

All coupons can be used either for literature, or in payment of subscription to our paper at any time during the year; if you prefer the cash you can have it at the expiration of each of the five years. No bonds will be registered, as the coupons can be used as here indicated, and it is taken for granted that each purchaser will take care of her own bond, and send in the coupons when due.

Why has this plan been presented? Because we wish the Woman's Temperance Publishing Association to be entirely in the hands of its friends; if all the bonds are called for by January 1st, as, judging by last spring's experience with stock, they will be, at that date the association will not owe a dollar to outside parties, and will have more than enough money to pay cash down for the immense Webb press that is now building for us, thus securing the benefit of the cash discount.

What will be the result from your standpoint and from ours?

1. You can invest five or ten dollars in a way that will bring you a good interest, if you wish the coupons paid in cash. If you take your pay-in subscriptions or in literature, the interest will be still greater, for you will thus be extending the power of our printed pages in your own home and in the homes of others whom you wish to influence.

2. You will have invested a small sum where it will do good and good only, and yet be as safe as if it were in a bank, safer than it would be in some banks.

3. You will take a deeper interest in the Woman's Temperance Publishing Association because you are a part of it. You "belong" and therefore will be more interested in helping on its plans whenever you can.

4. You will have your share in demonstrating to the world your faith in this great work of women for humanity. Is not that worth having?

The W. T. P. A. on its part will gain from five to ten thousand most loyal, true and helpful allies. We will be clear of debt to outside parties. We will be able to repay the bonds in such a way that we shall not feel it, and yet will gain that splendid constituency of noble women, who will intelligently coöperate in all our plans for extending the blessed work the Woman's Temperance Publishing Association is doing.

Who ought to be interested? All who stand for the Home in its deadly conflict with the saloon. Every woman engaged in this peaceful war "For God and Home and Humanity" should thus invest. Each local union should own one or more shares, that by means of the coupons, it could order supplies at any time. I have asked the privilege of having the first bond issued and presume that all of the general officers will show their interest in a similar way, and that such employés of the Association as are eligible will be glad to thus prove their faith in the W. T. P. A. The bonds will be offered at the Atlanta Convention, and doubtless several hundred will be sold there.

Remember, that after January 1, 1891, there will probably be no more bonds for sale. We feel sure these bonds will be popular, and so be called for at once. If any wish them who have not the money now, but will have it January 1st, if you write us so requesting, we will reserve bonds for you till that date. We prefer to put the greater part of the $50.000 in bonds, so as to have the financial interest in the Woman's Temperance Publishing Association as wide-spread as possible.

Remember that this business must be attended to at once, if you wish to secure the bonds. Address,

MARY ALLEN WEST, *Secretary W. T. P. A.*
161 La Salle St., Chicago.

THE attacks upon the public school system, cloaked under opposition to compulsory education in Wisconsin and Illinois, is arousing the friends of the "little red schoolhouse," and will thus result in great good.

As President of the World's W. C. T. U. Miss Willard receives so many cablegrams that she has been requested to select a cablegram address. She chooses "Humanity" for this purpose and has had the word duly registered; her foreign correspondents will please take notice.

THE murder of Chief of Police Hennessy by Sicilians in New Orleans, has created a profound sensation all over the land The excitement is deepened by news that these assassins have selected Mayor Shakespeare as their next victim and have so notified him. He is not at all terrified by their threats but declares that having been elected by thousands of people to enforce the laws, nothing shall deter him from doing his full duty by any band of assassins. The Committee of Fifty, composed of leading citizens, are working hard to bring the villains to justice. Notice having been received that the ship Elysia is approaching New Orleans with 700 Italian emigrants on board, the custom house officers are instructed to go down and meet the ship, and unless the emigrants can satisfy the officers concerning their financial and moral standing, they will not be allowed to land. If Louisiana has any more timber for making Governors and Mayors like Governor Nichols and Mayor Shakespeare, some other states and cities would do well to import it.

Contributed.

JACOB AND THE ANGEL.

BY J. E. RANKIN, LL.D.

Wrestling Jacob, let me go,
In the East, see morning glow;
On the glad wings of the light,
Let me take to Heav'n my flight.
Angel Stranger, first to me,
Tell my being's mystery;
What the great Creator's plan,
What is God and what is man.

Wrestling Jacob, breathing clod,
Secret things belong to God;
Why shouldst thou aspire to know?
Do thy duty here below.
Angel Stranger, tell thy name;
Did Thy word Creation frame?
Ere the morning stars began,
Did Thou love Thy creature man?

Wrestling Jacob, by this touch,
Thou hast pressed me here too much;
Know what is love's mystery;
Israel henceforth thou shalt be.
Angel Stranger, lo Thee now,
Marks I see upon Thy brow,
Nail-prints in Thy hands and feet;
Thee my Lord and God I greet.

Wrestling Jacob, take this grace,
Thou hast seen God face to face;
Prince thou art with Him in prayer,
Take the first-born's lot and share.
Angel Stranger, on my way,
Halt I Heav'nward from this day;
He can never be unblest,
Who has entertained such Guest.

"BEN, THE FOREMAN."

BY RAY RICHMOND.

The decision was made; a decision which John Wallace arrived at, after much deliberate thought and great anxiety; a decision which raised a conflict between the delicate voice of conscience, and the stern tones of duty. His foreman in the wagon factory, of which he was the wealthy proprietor, although an upright, honest man, a good "boss," and a conscientious worker, had, of late, been addicted to drink, and only this morning as John was making his way to his office, he met the foreman, Ben Heffner, reeling out of a saloon, his face flushed and his eyes bleary. As John gravely and sternly saluted him, a gleam of recognition flashed over Ben's face, only to disappear the next instant.

All the morning John Wallace sat at his desk, pondering over the situation. To allow one of his men to appear before the younger workers (many of whom were boys) intoxicated, not once, but many times, placed before them a bad example. To him his workmen were as a large school of children, over whom he watched, and whom he carefully trained. Duty demanded that Ben Heffner should be discharged. But—then! To discharge Ben meant to take from him his good name, as well as his good salary. Visions of a weak wife and half a dozen small children came before John's eyes, as he pictured Ben, falling lower and lower, until he lay grovelling in the gutter. Conscience shrunk from such a picture, and from being the cause of it, and whispered softly, "Keep him, help him."

"I have given him three chances; I have talked, I have remonstrated," John argued back. "If I let him go, will he go straight to the dogs? He is doing it now, as rapidly as any strongly-constituted man can. Or will the man within him rise to the surface, on finding himself discharged, and shake off the fatal coil which is enwrapping him?" And thus John Wallace soliloquized, until at last, after the subject had been fully canvassed, he decided that Ben should go. "If he proves himself the man I think he is, I will take him back to his old place at the end of two weeks. Neither he nor his family will suffer in that time. And if he succumbs, well, *then* I have done my duty by the boys, and will think that Ben's *is* a hopeless case."

At the end of the week, Ben was paid off and discharged. He came into the office with a silly smirk on his face, and his breath strong with whisky. He went out with a scared look in his eyes, and a far soberer demeanor than he had on entering. It wrung John's kindly heart to see the poor fellow's expression of grief and dismay. Ben had asked no questions, had made no effort to keep his place, but accepted his fate without a murmur. He knew, only too well, that he deserved it, and he also knew that his uncontrollable appetite had cost him a good situation. His first inclination on leaving the office was to go into the nearest saloon and squander every cent of his week's wages, and he no doubt would have done so but for a tube-rose blooming in a window, the perfume of which floated out to him. Jennie, his little wife, had worn tube-roses in her bonny hair that September evening long ago when he had stood at her side and promised to cherish and protect her.

"Confound the sickening smell," he ejaculated, for Ben was not a man to listen kindly to conscience's voice. Yet he did not go into the saloon near by, but reached home, quiet and decidedly sober. Jennie was too pleased with the turn of affairs to question him, and as the evening passed and he played with the children, instead of going "down to see the boys," she was very happy, although full of wonder.

The long, dark night hours were filled with torturing thoughts for poor, sleepless Ben. He saw his own conduct as he had never seen it before. A shiver of apprehension passed over him, as he realized where he might have been had his eyes never been opened. And then, he silently thanked John Wallace for discharging him, as he had done. Moreover, Ben, with sternest determination, set his teeth and vowed to never touch another drop of liquor. The next day he told his wife of the loss of his situation, of his determination to live a better life, and of his gratefulness to John Wallace. And, although a long, cold winter, without work, perhaps, stared them in the face, Jennie could not feel exactly unhappy, when she saw the old spirit in Ben's eye, and heard his voice resume its once determined ring.

The following day Ben started out to find work. He never once thought of going back to his old employer, but steadily, and sometimes hopelessly, tramped the streets day in and day out. Two weeks had gone, and Ben was without a position and almost without money, but no spirits had passed his lips since the day of his discharge. He passed the saloons and his old companions without one regret. At the end of that time, John, who had kept a sharp watch on all Ben's movements, took him back to his place. They had a long, serious talk together, after which Ben settled down to steady, hard labor. He kept his resolution manfully. He not only did this, but kept a sharp lookout on those under him, and many a young erring boy was brought back to an honest life by Ben's influence.

Dubuque, Iowa.

THE MEANING OF CHAUTAUQUA.

BY HELEN CAMPBELL.

I am so often asked, by letter and otherwise, my view of the work done at Chautauqua, that it seems worth while to formulate, in a degree, at least, such conviction as has come to me. The readers of THE UNION SIGNAL hardly need this, since its story is often referred to there, yet even for them there are some who are more or less uncertain as to the real nature of the movement.

I think that for many of us there has been thorough distrust of the sort of education to be acquired by Chautauqua methods. For my own part I confess in the beginning, to not only distrust, but dislike, which endured for a long time. Beginning as a mammoth camp-meeting, with some forms of culture thrown in, it seemed to me to carry with it many of the weakest elements in our American life: content with inadequate knowledge; the lack of thoroughness that is our bane, and great cackling over the very small egg represented by the Chautauqua diploma. *The Chautauquan*, a magazine which became at once its organ, did somewhat toward modifying this conviction. Its limitations were plain, but its work showed earnest purpose, and its scope constantly enlarged. Back of any incongruities and inadequacies, a large and generous mind was at work. No man, save he who had once been a circuit preacher, and had thus known the barrenness of the shut-in lives he encountered as he rode, could so well gauge the needs and the longings of women and girls cut off from intercourse with the world and ignorant of how to bring the world to their own doors. It is Bishop Vincent who is the heart and soul of the movement, and its largeness is of the same nature as his own.

Philanthropy has no right to the name unless its work is constructive. Its one aim, aside from the inevitable phase of temporary shelter or succor for the helpless, should be to develop the individual from the mass. Enlightenment, education, a better chance; these are bound up in any philanthropy that belongs to real progress, and all these are the watchwords of the Chautauqua movement. Fourteen years of steady advance finds the word to-day a synonym for many things impossible to realize or even fully credit till one's own eyes have seen, and one's own ears heard on the spot. With enlarging means and phenomenal growth, the settlement which began in tents is now a town, still in the grove on the shore of the quiet lake, but a city in its crowded, busy life. The great school of languages has men like Harper, of Yale, for the classical side, supported by others of equal reputation in their own states, and men of large gifts and culture represent modern languages. There is not a phase of work from history and literature to cooking, or general industrial education, that is not represented there. College students come to work up some neglected point. Ministers refresh themselves with study to which every light of modern criticism is brought. Oxford has sent for the last year or two, Principal Fairbarn, of Mansfield College, a profound thinker in the field of Biblical criticism, and a fascinating speaker on literary topics. Music, and art in general, is in the hands of experts, and the standard has not only risen steadily but is now of the highest. For three years, Dr. Richard T. Ely, of Johns Hopkins University, one of our leading authorities in political economy, has given courses of lectures there, and has now a great class managed by correspondence, and every department of science is equally well represented.

It is at this point that my own conversion, long a partial one, fulfilled itself. When, after that first course, a prominent lecturer there came to see me, I said to him, with the memory of his thorough German training in my mind: "I want you to tell me squarely just how you felt about going to Chautauqua, and how much in reality it represents to you."

It is violating no confidence to give his reply, since he has many times found occasion to repeat it to others. "I didn't want to," he said with a laugh. "Really I hesitated because I was not sure of the worth of anything to be done in such time and under such conditions. I am sure now. It is very American, but it is genuine work, and I shall always be glad to be part of it."

That is the summary of many an one who goes to scoff and remains to enjoy. John Habberton, for instance, best known to us through "Helen's Babies," went this year to study the comic side. He found it, but he found also something else; what it was he will presently tell for himself. It is sufficient to say that on the third day he was seen engaging a cottage for 1891, and planning to bring his family there for the season. More than this; having beamed generally upon every class-room then open, he proceeded to join the class of 1894, was promptly made its president, and went about triumphant with the class ribbon in his buttonhole. He laughed and we all laughed at a good many bits of by-play, but tears were often quite as near the surface.

One sees there hundreds upon hundreds, yes, thousands of women, and a liberal sprinkling of men, farmers and farmers' wives, whose lives had been unending toil till they found there their first outlook into something larger. Old women took courage, and began one and another course; anything they had desired and never found till now. On Recognition Day, the Chautauqua Commencement, four hundred and more of the class of 1890 marched through the Golden Gate, and up to the Hall of Philosophy where diplomas are given:—at their head a white-headed but bright-eyed woman of eighty-two years, who had just finished the four years' course, with the granddaughter on whose arm she leaned. There were other heads as white, if not as old, and one and all as they passed between the long lines of white-frocked children, strewing flowers before them, joined in the song the trained chorus led for them:

"Farewell, farewell to the old,
We bury the dead years joyfully
To find them again in eternity.
Farewell, farewell to the old."

Smile as you like at the big key and the solemn verger unlocking the gate; at the rows of many-colored seals that testify to work done; at all the small "pomp and circumstance" that makes up these final days; it is still all good; all a part of the new life, itself but a hint of more and better to come.

All over the United States circles have formed and are forming. The remotest village feels the stir, and its people learn how to work together on a broader basis than they have ever known. It is an enlarging and deepening of lives for all, and each year will lessen the sectarian element, already far in the background, and make of it, what its founder hardly dared to hope it might one day be,—a university for the people.

Chautauqua is a vital part of the many-sided work that more and more marks our passage from a century of material growth and thought into the nobler one so near at hand. Let me then end this most imperfect word with better ones from a master. It is Victor Hugo who shall tell you as hardly another man of the nineteenth century could, what is to be, and in this is-to-be, Chautauqua will own a share, larger than any of us have ever dreamed might be possible:

"For four hundred years the human race has not made a step but what has left its plain vestige behind. We enter now upon great centuries. The sixteenth century will be known as the age of painters; the seventeenth will be termed the age of writers, the eighteenth the age of philosophers; the nineteenth the age of apostles and prophets. To satisfy the nineteenth century, it is necessary to be the painter of the sixteenth, the writer of the

seventeenth, the philosopher of the eighteenth, and it is also necessary like Louis Blanc, to have the innate and holy love of humanity, which constitutes an apostolate, and opens up a prophetic vista into the future. In the twentieth, war will be dead, the scaffold will be dead, animosity will be dead, royalty will be dead, dogmas will be dead, but man will live. For all there will be but one country,—that country the whole earth,—for all there will be but one hope—that hope the whole heaven. All hail, then, to that noble twentieth century, which shall be our children's, and which our children shall inherit."

THE OLD, OLD STORY.

BY HON. A. B. RICHMOND.

Ten thousand casks,
Forever dribbling out their base contents,
Touch'd by the Midas finger of the state,
Bleed gold for ministers to sport with.
Drink, then, and be mad. *'Tis your country bids!*
—Cowper.

Yes, to the shame of our Christian country be it said, it bids the citizens drink and become mad, paupers and criminals. It is true the command is not direct—only by implication—and therein is the hypocrisy and sin. When a great and enlightened government, "a government of the people, by the people, and for the people," sanctions a law or a judicial act, with a full knowledge of the consequences incident thereto, and inseparable therefrom, it tacitly approves of all that is likely to occur by the operation thereof. To say that a law does not sanction all of the well-known consequences of its enactment, is logic run mad, and falsehood in masquerade.

When a chemist places the ingredients of a well-known compound in his alembic or retort, it is evident that he contemplates the result. When our law-makers combine in an enactment certain privileges and franchises, whose well-known results are pauperism, disease and crime, they cannot but contemplate those results, and impliedly sanction them. The logic of this proposition is axiomatic. The supercilious smiles of politicians, and the dangerous sophistry and theories of men prominent in church and state, are rebuked and confounded by facts and statistics that publish to the world the inevitable consequences of licensed rum. Our law-makers cannot plead ignorance of these results; neither can they truthfully say that they do not know that the ripened ear comes from the planted seed. To enact a law that licenses places for temperate drinking, is to legalize the sowing of the seed with a full knowledge of what the harvest will be. Neither statesmanship, nor exalted position in churches or institutions of learning, can shield men from the just odium that should attach to those who would legalize temptations in the daily path of their fellow-men.

In all the thousands I have defended and prosecuted for crimes committed under the influence of rum, there was not one who had not commenced the downward course from that exalted eminence where the fashionable wine cup and beer mug were the privileged companions of the young and inexperienced. Temptations sanctioned by the so-called great and good have a most dangerous effect on the rising generation of men. The plastic mind of youth is most forcibly influenced by example and precept. How careful, then, should they be to whom is intrusted the education of those on the threshold of life, lest they mingle the poisonous example of their mature self-indulgence in the lessons they teach to those under their care; a D.D. or an LL.D. affixed to the name of an eminent instructor has a powerful reflex action on his favorite glass or goblet, and tends to conceal the deadly germ to which his system has become indurated. The mature oak bows only to the force of a tornado, yet, is the sapling bent by a summer zephyr.

"The pebble in the streamlet scant
Has changed the course of many a river
The dew-drop on the baby plant
Has warped the giant oak forever."

Men are not born drunkards, they are made so by surrounding circumstances. First comes the wine cup and beer mug, sanctioned by the approval of men in exalted positions. Next an appetite, ill-begotten by these germs of future dissipation, demands a stronger support to the diseased organism and additional fuel to keep alive the raging fires kindled by temperate indulgence. Then, from an inflamed stomach comes a demand for alcohol in any and every form that it can be obtained. Then, the sequel: Disease, pauperism, death and a drunkard's grave. Verily, nowhere in nature's broad domain are the laws of cause and effect more fully verified than in licensed rum and its certain consequences. Of the hundreds of thousands of drunkards of our land, all have commenced their careers from the respectable eminence of temperate indulgence, and ended them in pauperism, in prison, or on the gallows. Hundreds of them "built up the wasted tissues of their bodies" with alcohol until an insulted and diseased organism, unable any longer to withstand the logic of effects, laid down and died a miserable death; a positive demonstration of the falsity of a theory that has worked incalculable mischief to mankind. Let us remember that a sophism is not made logical by a D. D. affixed to the name of the logician who utters it.

From the pages of my morning paper I extract the following significant article:

"YOUNGSTOWN, O., Feb. 22.—Superintendent Templin, of the county infirmary, who is not a member of the Prohibition party, was asked yesterday how many of the inmates in the institution were sent there through the influence of liquor and said, 'Aside from those in the insane department fully ninety per cent have been sent there through whisky. The evils of liquor are nowhere more apparent than among the inmates of a poor-house.'"

A prominent statistician states that eighty per cent of the prisoners in our penitentiaries are serving sentences for crimes, whose primordial or direct cause was rum; ninety per cent of those who have died on the scaffold committed the murders of which they were convicted while under its demoniacal influence. In 320 railroad accidents that occurred in 1889, only thirteen were unavoidable, or from causes beyond the control of man; while the remainder were from carelessness begotten by the various degrees of intoxication of those to whom were entrusted the moving trains with their freight of human life.

The statistics of the United States census for the year 1880 show that our people expended during that year, $800,000,000 for intoxicating liquors, while they paid for bread only $505,000,000; for meats of all kinds, $303,000,000; for woolen goods, $237,000; for cotton goods, $210,000,000, and for boots and shoes, $196,000,000. These are the calculations of the *New York Tribune*, and they show that a people that boast of their Christian enlightenment, pay annually more than one-half as much more for intoxicating liquors than they do for food and clothing. Verily will the future reader of our history wonder why our missionary societies were so anxious for the temporal and spiritual welfare of the far-off heathen, while they were so indifferent to the need of missionary efforts at home.

With these startling statistics before us, is it not evident that the most important question of the nineteenth century to a Christian people is, What shall we do to redeem our country from the curse of licensed rum? To my mind there is but one answer: Place the ballot in the hands of the women as well as the men, with equal freedom in the exercise of their right to vote on all questions before the people. And why not? In all ages of the world women have ruled the most powerful and enlightened nations of the earth with acknowledged ability. As queens, the periods of their government have been noted epochs in the advancement of their nations towards the civilization and enlightenment of to-day. Even as warriors they have led steel-clad armies to victories where the courage of men failed in the conflict. As authors they have filled the world with the purest and best of modern literature; as scientists they have solved many of the mysteries hidden in the arena of nature; as musicians, artists and sculptors, they have challenged the best ability of man; as inventors their devices have enriched the world of human industry, while as mothers their teachings have molded for good the advancing thoughts and aspirations of our race. The hands that rock the cradle are even more powerful for good than those that hold the plow or guide the engine. The prayer taught at the mother's knee has often been a protecting shield against the temptations incident to the battle of life. The thought of a mother has often stayed the hand of the criminal at the very moment of the execution of a contemplated crime, and when a father's admonitions were forgotten.

To deny the right of woman to vote, or her ability to intelligently exercise the elective franchise is the crystallization of ignorance or prejudice. To doubt her moral influence at the ballot box is a relic of the ancient bigotry and barbarism that once recognized her only as a soulless chattel, while to concede to her equal rights and privileges under the law, is but in accordance with the principles of the advancing enlightenment of the nineteenth century. As certainly as that the light of the sun shall dawn upon a future day of election, will the women of all civilized countries eventually exercise the right of voting on all questions before the people. And when that time comes there will be no more licensed sin, no privileged temptations to vice and crime; pot-house politicians and ward statesmen will be "shorn of their locks," and the saloon and bar-room will no longer exert their influence for evil. Then, and not until then, will the day of our redemption come.

CHRISTIAN EDUCATION.

BY REV. E. P. MARVIN.

The education of the rising generation is a matter of vital importance to both church and state.

An intellectual and secular education is not sufficient to secure welfare or safety. Rome had more intelligence and culture when she fell than when she was in her prime. The "shaggy demons of the wilderness" who trampled out her civilization were more moral than her citizens. The golden age of Grecian and Roman culture and civilization was that of foulest corruption and impending destruction. The fine sense of beauty has no necessary connection with duty, and the grammatical declensions of virtue have no connection with its practice. Education may create most accomplished rogues and dangerous neighbors. It is said that after Russia had tried secular education for a while, her Prime Minister said to the Czar, "We are raising a race of demons." The tree of the knowledge of good and evil in Paradise brought in the devil's millennium.

Knowledge of good and evil affords no assurance of a greater love of the one or of a greater hatred of the other than would exist in ignorance. Our first parents no doubt found the devil well enough informed. The archangel Michael and the arch-devil Lucifer may have the same intellectual ability and the same intellectual attainments but the fidelity of the one and the disobedience of the other make heaven and hell. Unless knowledge ripens into moral force it becomes the tool of selfishness and sin. Corrupted intelligence is worse than misled ignorance. Knowledge perverted is misused power. Give the printing-press to vicious men and they will only do harm with it.

There is to-day a superstitious faith in spelling-books. Men who ought to know better will tell you with census tables and statistics of all kinds in hand that ignorance is the cause of crime. But, if statistics are to be our guide, it is no more a cause than dirtiness of skin or a want of change of clothing. Ignorance is only one of many concomitants of crime. Intelligence is another. And knowledge is a third. It is a purely random inference of careless writers that, because ignorance and crime are often found together, therefore ignorance is the cause of crime. We must educate the moral and religious nature by the Word of God. We cannot make children honest by teaching them the multiplication table, nor virtuous by teaching them grammar, nor benevolent by teaching them geography. There is no logical connection whatever between a secular education and a good character. To make men moral we must educate the moral nature on the basis of revealed religion.

Washington said "Religion and morality are the essential pillars of civil society." And again, "Virtue or morality is the necessary spring of popular government. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education upon minds of a peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle."

The Word of God furnishes the only valid sanctions of sound morality. If we reject or neglect this and rely on "the unperverted instincts of human nature," as well shut up our schools and wait for some Cæsar with his drawn sword for a scepter. Great populations, especially when congested in cities, must either be trained to the liberty of the gospel or be ruled by a tyrant. Where God and His will are not known and acknowledged, no imperative motives can be found to make men noble and good. The mass of men who believe they are to die like dogs, will live like dogs. Says Mill: "If a man prefers to be a contented pig, we should have no positive reason for thinking him wrong; even did we think him so, we should have no positive reason for telling him so, and even if we told him, we should have no means of convincing him." And can such persons be qualified to maintain civil order and free institutions? "Unless morality is rooted in a reverent love of God it will be driven before the sudden gusts of temptation like 'rattling autumn leaves' before the winter's winds. If it looks upon religion as the best 'Chief of Police' merely, and not as the interpreter of everlasting verities, it must of necessity be destitute of force. Short of the willing sacrifice of self to the righteous claims of God, and the cheerful movement of the mind within the limits of a supreme law, there is no pure or durable morality. Religion is the root of which the purest morality is the flower. The flower cannot exist without the root; and the root cannot exist and have vitality without the inflorescence in morality."

Our Christian education and evangelism to be most effective must begin with the young. Statesmen tell us that we must stop raising rogues if we would get rid of the race. Christian instruction should begin with the dawn of existence, and predominate through the whole course of education. "First, midst and last," we should teach "what man is to believe concerning God and what duty God requires of man." As eternity surpasses time in importance so does this surpass all other knowledge. If our children are trained in secular schools and grow up Godless, our boasted science will soon shine like an electric light over a moral graveyard. We must begin from the first to train the heart and conscience along with the intellect.

Lockport, N. Y.

Correspondence.

A NOTABLE MEETING.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—The third International Congress Against the Abuse of Alcoholic Liquors, the preparation for which has occupied so much of my time and thought during the last two years, was held in Christiania, Norway, during the first week in September. The meetings began by a social gathering of the members on Tuesday evening, September 2, in the large hall of the Y. M. C. A., which was beautifully decorated with flags of all nations, the national emblems of Norway, and choice plants lent for the occasion. Tea and refreshments were served by the white-ribbon women. Dr. Bentzen, the secretary, in a few happy words, delivered in English, German and French, bade the visitors welcome, and responses were made by representatives from each nation.

At ten o'clock the following morning the Congress was formally opened in the lecture hall of the University by the president of the organizing committee, Dr. Dahl, Director of the State Board of Health. The ministers of state attended in a body and listened to the address, after which they retired, and business commenced by electing Dr. Dahl president of the Congress, and Dr. Bentzen, secretary, also one of the representatives from each country as honorary presidents. Dr. Forel, president of the permanent committee elected at the close of the previous Congress, then gave a *résumé* of what had been done by various countries in the promotion of temperance since the last meeting in Zurich, three years ago. It was really a report showing the growth of the various societies and the spread of the cause, and gave much encouragement as regards the different countries of Europe, though regret was expressed at the difficulty or impossibility of obtaining any statistics from the United States of America. This, we hope, will be remedied before the next Congress, especially as Miss Willard, as President of the National W. C. T. U., has been added to the list of names for the International Commission. The rest of the day was occupied by papers and discussions on the various methods that had been employed in Norway to bring about the happy results obtained in that country, and also a description of and discussion on the methods and merits of the Gothemborg system, one or other form of which largely prevails in Sweden and Norway. After a warm and interesting discussion, the general opinion of the Congress was decidedly in opposition to the system being introduced into other countries, considering it as a hindrance to the work of the temperance reformers, although some few members from Germany and Switzerland were still in favor of it.

The second day's papers and discussions were very practical, and, as Dr. Dahl expressed it in his opening speech, "the most important questions brought forward at the Congress." These were "The Relation of Education to Alcoholism," and "The Native Races and the Liquor Traffic." Said Dr. Dahl, "These two questions are closely related to each other, for the native races are like weak and untutored children whom it is our duty to guard against temptation." The first paper was read by Mr. Charles Wakely, secretary of the United Kingdom Band of Hope union. Several others followed from various countries, including a very valuable paper contributed by Professor Demme and read by Dr. Forel, showing the wisdom and necessity of absolute prohibition of all alcoholic liquors in regard to children. Some of the speakers opposed the formation of children's societies or administering the pledge to young people, but all were agreed as to the advisability of instructing the children as to the nature of alcohol and its effect on the physical system, either in schools or separate societies. Then came the point—the necessity of having teachers intelligently interested in the subject. Dr. Bergmann, from Sweden, told about the Total Abstinence Society formed among the students in Upsala University, and of the Temperance Home provided for them, where everything is done to supply a home and social comforts and companionship without the temptation to drink.

Throughout the entire discussion one could not but remark how very much public opinion, in regard to this matter of temperance among the young, has advanced in Continental Europe since the last Congress three years ago. Mrs. Leavitt reported the work done in America largely by the W. C. T. U., and in reply to some remarks of Pastor Bovet, Switzerland, I told of the work and result of the Y. W. C. T. U.

Then came the Rev. J. Grant Mills, of London, telling what has been done by the Native Races and Liquor Traffic Committee since the meeting in Zurich, and urging the formation of a National Committee in each country to work in harmony and bring influence to bear upon the legislation of each separate country in relation to this subject. Mrs. Leavitt followed, telling of what she had herself seen and learned of this drink traffic in Africa, etc. No discussion resulted, owing, probably, to the thrill of horror that followed Mrs. Leavitt's speech, and the undeniable truth of her statements.

An interesting discussion followed on the place occupied by Temperance Coffee Houses in the movement. A practical illustration of the kind of articles provided by the temperance people in Christiania was afforded to the members of the Congress in rooms behind the assembly hall in the shape of a variety of non-alcoholic drinks, sandwiches, tea, coffee, and milk, as well as cake and fruit, which were all furnished gratis during the whole of the Congress, and which were greatly appreciated by the members. Time did not permit the reading of all the papers sent in, but an interesting account was given by Pastor Bovet of the growth of the Blue Cross movement in Switzerland, while others told of work done in Holland, Germany, Finland, etc. Mrs. Leavitt represented the W. W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Selmer (Denmark) spoke on "Woman and Temperance." At the close, a permanent committee was appointed to act for the next two years, or until the next Congress should be organized. This consisted of the members of the organizing committee in Christiania, together with Dr. Forel, of Zurich, and myself, who were reëlected. It was decided to hold the fourth Congress in 1892, either in Germany or Holland.

During the week several meetings were held in connection with the Congress which deepened or added to the impressions received at the sittings, as well as reaching a wider public. Wednesday evening Mr. Wakely gave a lecture, describing the method of instruction pursued in Bands of Hope. To this meeting the male and female teachers of Christiania public schools were invited, and so much was the lecture appreciated that Mr. Wakely was requested to repeat it the next evening, which he did to a crowded audience. After the close of the Congress on Friday, the members were taken in two specially chartered steamboats up the beautiful Christiania fiord, round and among several of the islands to a pretty place called Sandviken where dinner was partaken of. Although all the guests were not teetotalers, and each one was at liberty to take what he pleased, yet the wine bottles were conspicuous by their rarity, and at some tables by their absence. The following Sunday Dr. Forel addressed the students in the University on "Total Abstinence." An interesting and useful feature of the Congress was the exhibition connected with it in which were collected various non-alcoholic drinks, temperance literature in several languages, charts, diagrams, etc., used in instructing the young. Pauses of half an hour or so were allowed during the sittings when the members had the opportunity of inspecting these objects or of partaking of some refreshment served, as indicated before, by the members of the W. C. T. U. in Christiania.

Everybody attending the Congress seemed to be pleased, not only with the arrangements, but with the result as a whole. The general impression was that these international gatherings of those working against intemperance, though not all teetotalers, are doing much to promote harmony of working and more united action. Dr. Granfelt, from Finland, proposed a scheme for the formation of a European Temperance Union, but the time did not seem to be quite ripe for that. A committee was, however, formed from different countries, in order to help forward the work, especially in Germany, and report at the next meeting. This did not form a part of the Congress, but was in connection with it. The International Commission, which was appointed at Zurich in order to aid the permanent committee in preparing the work for the next Congress, was re-appointed with a few alterations, owing to death, etc., and a few additions, one of which was, as I said, Miss Frances Willard for the U. S. A. in conjunction with Dr. Judge Black, Pennsylvania, and Mr. Stearns, New York.

CHARLOTTE A. GRAY.

September, 1890.

BITS OF TRAVEL.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—It has been my good fortune, recently, to make the acquaintance of a number of our temperance workers in the western part of the Keystone state. A very gratifying experience indeed, it was, to find such hosts of true and loyal women in our W. C. T. U. organization, especially in the counties of Lawrence and Crawford, whose conventions I attended. But few state meetings could surpass these in the intelligence, skill in debate, business promptitude and earnestness of purpose, of delegates. Mrs. Ross, president of Crawford county, exhibited rare tact and knowledge in the discussions following papers on various topics of our great reform; such broad titles as the following claiming attention: "What Does the State do for Our Children?" "The Bible and the Liquor Traffic," "Our National Curse."

I noticed that the good women seemed much concerned to fulfill their obligations as mothers, and how to conduct mothers' meetings with interest and profit was a fruitful theme for consideration. To occupy three evenings, and hold large audiences, attentive and interested, in a village of a few hundred people, was surely a test of the strength of our principles upon the awakened heart and conscience of good people in the nation.

Mrs. A. M. B. McCleary conducted the three-days meeting of Lawrence county with much ability. She had the strong support of all the pastors of New Castle, than whom an abler body of men, devoted to prohibition and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, cannot be found. They are stanch, true, earnest, "men with iron in their blood;" serious-minded from the study of National evils, and realizing the necessity for National reform. The reports from twenty departments of work exhibited wide-awake diligence on the part of our indefatigable sisters. Mrs. McCleary, state superintendent of the department for soldiers and sailors, arranged a special program for one evening, when the National superintendent was called upon to deliver an address. The old soldiers attended in a body; many of them had voted for the amendment, some "cared for none of these things," but it is hoped such received an arrest of thought that will produce fruit in the future.

In Mahoningtown, a railroad center, the Holy Spirit's presence has been felt, in the awakening and conversion of several employés, in answer to the efforts and prayers of the local superintendent. I was glad to see an outfit for a caboose, consisting of a handsome Bible, a hymn and tune book, temperance and religious newspapers and tracts. The need for furnishing passenger cars, as well as cabooses, with good reading matter was quite forcibly impressed upon my mind in the journey to and from Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. Meeting with almost a car full of young men—commercial travelers—who amused themselves by the perusal of the lightest literature, I could not but wish our sister, Jennie Smith, might find the way to somebody's heart and purse and supply this need.

"A Demorest elocutionary contest for gold medal" was a feature of both conventions. Nothing more educational has enlisted the young people of the country than this popular method. The next generation will not lack temperance orators on the rostrum.

A visit to the oil region is, to a novice, a unique experience. Oil City lies in a deep, narrow valley, the hills on either side rising precipitously to the height of several hundred feet—the sides terraced and thickly studded with houses—and everywhere the unsightly derricks, black with baths of crude petroleum, which bursts over and around them, after the drill of nearly a thousand feet down through soil, sand and rock, and the final shot from a blast of glycerine. I saw two of these wells, one being pumped and yielding twenty barrels a day (a very moderate amount) of black, nasty smelling stuff, so different from the clear, refined, beautiful oil we burn in our lamps; the other in process of drilling. I found a very polite and obliging employé who explained the method of refining; so it was my duty to return the favor by enlightening him regarding temperance politics.

The immense wealth to the country which has come through the discovery of oil, coal and natural gas in this valley of the Alleghanies can scarcely be computed—nor the impetus given to every branch of industry, by the development of such resources. Whether the monopoly of the Standard Oil Company, which has apparently the power to absorb all that Mother Earth has in storage of this valuable product, and which is now seeking to possess the newly-discovered petroleum in Ohio and West Virginia, is a blessing or a curse, seems difficult to decide—one thing the most obtuse cannot fail to discern—that large corporations have almost unlimited power of control in the political world as elsewhere, and that the *poor* patriot has but a small chance of success in these days when riches have increased so amazingly.

The necessity for education in our institutes and schools of methods was shown me quite forcibly by a conversation with a young man of more than ordinary intelligence, who drove me over the fine roads of Crawford county. His inquiry, which I considered the healthiest drink in our large cities, beer or water? presented a grand opportunity for me to explain the difference between a pure beverage and the unwholesome, deceptive and poisonous *beer*. A strange idea the country farmer boy has of city life. It is a healthful sign of progress that the farmers are forming leagues and alliances for "protection" of their interests—but, after all the combinations and trusts which bind men together for mutual benefit and material gain, what comparison will they bear to the far higher aims that unite the Christian temperance women of America?

Our watchword is and ever must be, protection for our children, our homes and our country.

SARAH A. MCCLEES.

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE, THEN ON THAT.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Two temperance workers that I wot of went to Victoria, B. C., spoke to the great public in the evening, met the ladies in the afternoon, and organized a W. C. T. U.; met the children and organized a Band of Hope, then went their way in peace. Within a week they did the very same thing over again in ——, Montana, and went their way in peace. Three months after the Victoria union had bought headquarters, had established a weekly gospel temperance meeting, and had gathered in, through their signatures, the people whose personal attitude toward total abstinence set the key-note socially in that aristocratic little capital. Later on they presented prohibition petitions to the local legislature, and from that day to this have gone steadily forward with their work. Six months later there was not a voice to call out of ———, Montana, though it was a city from which perhaps most might have been expected of any within the borders of that territory. What made the difference? It was not that the work was well done in the first case, and ill done in the second. It was the material on which the speakers and organizers expended their energies. In the one case the people rallied to the call, they had that dogged persistence that characterizes the Britisher, and they were a settled population. In the other case they had the happy-go-lucky spirit and method of the frontier American. They did not continue in one place either as to locality or purpose. The seed of temperance reform had no deepness of earth. The work was voted transient.

Reader, to which kind of a local union do you belong, and what are you going to do about it?

FRANCES E. WILLARD.

Our Book Table.

Six books on varied themes, each of unusual interest in its line, come from Lee & Shepard, Boston, most of them through A. C. McClurg & Company, Chicago. The first deals with spiritual themes.

A LOOK UPWARD, by Susie C. Clark. It is a common sense, Scriptural study of so-called Christian science, bringing out alike the fallacies of its leaders and the truths embodied in it. Though we cannot accept all of its propositions we are glad to have read it and have gained good thereby. Price $1.25.

HEROES AND MARTYRS OF INVENTION, by George Makepeace Towle. Archimedes, as of right, heads the list; his was the romance of invention, discovering and applying principles of science so long before they were believed by the rest of the world that his achievements were considered but romantic tales by those coming after, till later ages proved their reality. The lives of John Gutenberg, the inventor of the printing press, of Palissy, the potter, of James Watt; the Montgolfiers with their balloons, Humphrey Davy and his safety lamp, which he justly considers the crowning invention of his life; the builders of the Eddystone lighthouse; the inventors of cotton machinery, and of the steam hammer; the Stephensons, Robert Fulton, Elias Howe, all these are told in such pleasant fashion we feel acquainted with the men and women they portray. We all think more of George Stephenson when we learn that when he was a poor shoemaker, love for pretty Fanny Henderson led him to carry her shoe he had mended in his pocket several days, every little while taking it out to gaze fondly on it. Such touches "of nature make the whole world kin." Price $1.25.

A SUMMER HOLIDAY IN EUROPE, by Mary Elizabeth Blake.

The book opens with pleasant moralizing, not at all tiresome as the manner of moralizing usually is, and carries us pleasantly along through Ireland, where it lingers lovingly, France and Switzerland, showing us not only mountains, lakes and waterfalls, but men and women whom it is a pleasure to know, and their works in literature, art and architecture. The author evidently has eyes quick to see, a heart quick to respond to the beautiful, and, withal, a fine sense of humor which seizes and appreciates all the bright, funny bits which so many travelers let slip from their note books. She pinions on her pen point the practical jokes in architecture perpetrated by the jolly old fathers of Berne; rolls the mists from the Jungfrau till we stand awed by its splendor, and personifies the cities so that we never forget their personality. For example: "Lucerne is almost too well-bred. Both the place and the people have an air of being always in full dress." Taken altogether the book is welcome for its unhackneyed handling of a very hackneyed theme. Price $1.25.

The next two books bring us back across the water and must make young folks more interested in American history, and more patriotic. STUDIES OF THE CIVIL WAR is by our old friend, Albert F. Blaisdell, who has so well learned the knack of making literature and history charming to young people that he should keep at the business. The book is made up largely of selections, and they are skillfully chosen so as to be interesting, graphic and to arouse greater love for our country and reverence for those who died to save it. This, from "A Pen Picture of Abraham Lincoln," is worth framing in memory: "He had come into his wife's room, his step slow and heavy, his face sad, a complete picture of dejection. Observing his troubled look his wife said:

"'Where have you been, father?'

"'To the War Department,' was the brief answer.

"'Any news?'

"'Yes, plenty of news, but no good news. It is dark, dark everywhere.' He reached forth one of his long arms and took a small Bible from a stand near the head of the sofa upon which he had thrown himself, opened the holy book, and was soon absorbed in reading it.

"A quarter of an hour passed, and, on glancing at the sofa, I saw the face of the President seemed more cheerful. The dejected expression was gone, and the countenance was lighted up with new resolution and hope. The change was so marked that I could not but wonder at it, and desire to know what book of the Bible afforded so much comfort to the reader.

"Making the search for a missing article an excuse, I walked gently around the sofa, and looking into the open book, saw that Mr. Lincoln was reading that divine comforter, Job. He read with Christian eagerness, and the courage and hope he derived from the inspired pages made him a new man."

A chapter on "Boys in the Late War," makes the book all the more heartily welcomed by our boys. Price $1.25.

The next is for older folks, though boys and girls will also enjoy it. It is one of the series of "Decisive Events in American History," THE TAKING OF LOUISBURG, 1745, by Samuel Adams Drake. The graphic telling of this decisive siege impresses very strongly two thoughts: how God's providence aided brave men, and the fearful cost in more than money, of war. The taking of Louisburg, coming though it did thirty years before the Declaration of Independence, was as much a factor in gaining our independence as was the surrender at Yorktown. One thing in the book particularly pleases me, the vindication of Pepperell, by showing the nobleness of his character and his modesty, in beautiful contrast to the arrogance of some of his associates. Price, 50 cents.

The last book of the six bears the home-like title, NEW ENGLAND BREAKFAST BREADS, by Lucia Gray Swett. Surely, never was cook-book seen in such dainty binding, or containing so many toothsome recipes for the staff of life. Dinner, luncheon and tea are not forgotten in it, as its brown breads—half a dozen varieties, sweet rusks, strawberry short-cakes, tea and lunch rolls testify. We hail with joy a cook-book which gives not even a suggestion of indigestible cakes, "pies-an' things." Price, $1.00.

Six books also come from D. Lothrop Company, Boston. The first, like the last in the other list, has to do with housekeeping, better still, with preparation for housekeeping by girls. It is Sallie Joy White's COOKING IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS. All will welcome, in permanent form, the articles which aroused so much interest when published in the *Wide Awake*. Mrs. Joy here gives an outline history of the origin and growth of the movement for the industrial education of girls; an argument for the usefulness of public cooking schools, pointed by many unimpeachable instances of the good they have done in Boston; an appeal for the adoption of the school-kitchen by every city and town in the country, and a course of cooking lessons based upon those given in the Boston schools, the next best thing to a cooking-school itself for girls who live in towns where one is not yet established. Those lessons include not only the how but the why of a great many things, thus inciting not only to skill but intelligence. They inculcate the necessity of personal cleanliness, economy and attractive service. Price 75 cents.

STARTING POINTS, compiled by Abbie H. Fairfield. It is a book of selections for boys just growing into manhood, and tells them how to make a good beginning. Here are a few of the "Points": From Thomas Hughes: "Quit yourselves like men; speak up, and strike out, if necessary, for whatever is true and manly and lovely, and of good report; never try to be popular, but only to do your duty and help others to do theirs." John Gough: "If the pledge had been offered to me when I was a boy in Sunday-school, I should have been spared those seven dreadful years." "A boy without ambitions rarely comes to true greatness." Sarah K. Bolton. "Read your Bibles! Fill your whole souls with the thought of Christ; make of Him not only a Redeemer, but a Brother; not only a Savior, but a Friend." Canon Farrar. These specimens give an idea of the good things with which the book is packed. Price $1.25.

A volume of the "Spare Minute Series" which will be welcome, is THE CROWN OF LIFE, selected from the writings of Henry Ward Beecher. The selections cover a wide range, and are so felicitously made that we know Mary Storrs Haynes, who culled them, took great delight in her work, because of loving appreciation of the author. They bring out all the salient qualities of his style, thought and feeling; the pictorial beauty, the luminous view, the wide-reaching sympathy that characterize these respectively have here a palpable and very lovely presentment. The Introduction, by Rossiter W. Raymond, add greatly to the value of the book. Price $1.00.

One can scarcely imagine a greater contrast than the last book presents to its successor—WEDNESDAY, THE TENTH, by Grant Allen. This is a story of the South Seas, with enough daring, adventure, and hair-breadth escapes to fire the heart of any live boy, while the filial devotion shining through it, and the apparently unintentional temperance lesson it teaches, distinguish it from the usual common story of adventure. As its characters are all men and boys, Grant Allen has no chance to air his peculiar views concerning womenkind. Price 75 cts.

The Still Hour.

FOR THE WEEK BEGINNING NOVEMBER 2. 1890.

BY REV. C. C. HARRAH.

DAILY BIBLE READING NOTES.

(Luke 22: 54-71; Isaiah 31-36.)

Sunday, 2; Luke 22: 54-71. Verse 62, Peter's fall, his deep repentance, and the heroic devotion of his after life to the service of his Master, show us how little we can trust our own deceitful hearts, and also what great things for the good of the world one may accomplish, if he will truly yield his nature, however variable it is, to God. Peter was very weak, and became very strong. His example is a warning and encouragement to every one of us. Verse 63, Shame on men, that they have always mocked and crucified the saviors of the world, from our dear Lord and Redeemer down to the humblest reformer.

Monday, 3; Isa. 31. Verse 1, Reliance upon Egypt is distrust of God, who will avenge Himself by destroying both the helper and the helped. Our Egypt to-day is fine preaching and services, money and rich things, worldly culture and social influence, and *we* distrust God. Verse 7, Cast away your idols, and then God will give His people victory over the world.

Tuesday, 4; Isa. 32. Verse 2, As rivers of waters in a dry place, or the shadow of a rock to a heated traveler, so is Christ to the penitent soul that flees to Him, faint, weary and thirsting for salvation. Verse 3, What a great thing is that spiritual illumination, which enables one to have a sound judgment, so that he will not confound moral distinctions. Verse 5, We need spiritual noble-mindedness, in order that we may distinguish villainy and iniquity when they are covered up by some well-sounding names.

Wednesday, 5; Isa. 33. Verse 1, This chapter is the last of the prophecies against Sennacherib and the Assyrian power. It is true still, that the spoiler shall be spoiled in due time. Verse 24, Until our sins are pardoned, there is no real and permanent deliverance from suffering.

Thursday, 6; Isa. 34. Verse 1, This chapter abounds with threatenings against the enemies of the church. The "nations" should hear, for they will destroy themselves by destroying the church. Verse 16, God's Word is the truth that stands through all generations, and it shall never fail. It is the fullest exposition of God's will, and those only will come out right in the end, who apply the principles of the Bible to their lives and conversation.

Friday, 7; Isa. 35. Verse 1, Let us pray, and hope, and work for the glorious change in this sinful world, when the presence of Christ will change the moral wilderness into the garden of the Lord. Verse 4, "The realization by faith, of the glorious future, is what is best calculated to strengthen the weak hands and the feeble knees of the dispirited believer."

Saturday, 8; Isa. 36. Verse 1, The history in chapters 36–39 is given to explain and verify the previous prophecies. The same is found in II Kings, 18–20. Verse 15, The only way that the foes of God's people can succeed against them, is by deceiving them to let go their trust in God. In all our work, and in all our troubles, we should lean heavily upon the arm of the Almighty.

THE PRAYER MEETING TOPIC.

(Temperance Work by Legislation. Hab. 2:12-15.)

1. No one should in the least degree cease his work by education and moral suasion, because of his interest in temperance work by legislation.

2. The liquor business is already in the laws, and it is there to stay. The efforts of legislation have been to *regulate* the traffic. If law can regulate, it can also *prohibit* the liquor traffic. The curse of the text is against license.

3. A liquor license is simply an "indulgence" granted by the state to do a harmful thing. The state has no more right to license anything injurious or dangerous, than the church of the 16th century had to grant indulgences to sin. The state has a right only "to promote the public welfare;" and that right forbids the other one of licensing dram-shops, or any other evil.

4. Wherever prohibition laws have been enacted there has been a great falling off of crime, and in many cases the prisons are emptied. Every cause of crime is a proper object for legislation; and prohibitory legislation is the only kind the liquor traffic should have.

TEMPERANCE TEMPLE ITEMS.

BY MATILDA B. CARSE.

Let no friend of temperance, old or young, who reads this column fail to send a two cent stamp for a mite-box, Temple Bulletin, and descriptive card to Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, 145 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago.

If you cannot give largely towards the building of our beautiful Temple of temperance, you can give your mite, and get your friends to do the same.

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The Loyal Temperance Legion of the land has been called upon for an offering for the Temple on the day on which the corner-stone is laid. The call was issued by Mrs. H. G. Rice, and Miss Anna Gordon, National superintendents of Loyal Temperance Legion work, in THE UNION SIGNAL of October 9. We trust our brave Legions, like true soldiers, will hear the command but to obey. We want to tell the Loyal Temperance Legion what two members of their organization accomplished in a single afternoon in Odessa, Texas. Mrs. A. G. Otterman, the wide-awake superintendent, writes: "At the last meeting of our Loyal Temperance Legion they decided to send $2 to the Temple; the sum looked so small that it was suggested that some of the boys and girls go out and take up a nickel subscription to swell the amount. This suggestion met with enthusiastic favor, and Edith Calloway and Jesse Otterman started out next day, and in a short time raised $3, making $5, which I enclose you." If two can accomplish such a result in a hamlet of a dozen families, what may not be accomplished by scores of children in our large towns? Now that Temperance Temple day has been officially set apart for Saturday, November 1, why not follow the plan suggested in THE UNION SIGNAL, just a year ago, by Rev. Ada C. Bowles, Abington, Mass.?

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Mrs. Bowles writes: "Considerable study of the ways of raising money convinces me that the sum needed for the Temple can be raised readily by the following use of the mite-boxes. There are thousands willing to give a trifle if the opportunity met them face to face. Let a day be named by the National Union as children's Temple Day (a Saturday probably). Let the Loyal Temperance Legion be on hand, and from them a certain number be selected and distributed through every street and district in pairs, each bearing a mite-box and calling at every dwelling and work-shop. Who would refuse to drop the cent, the nickel or the dime into the boxes, when presented by these bright-faced girls and boys with the simple request, 'A few cents, please, to help the temperance boys and girls in a gift for the Temperance Temple.' They should be instructed, of course before, and at the time appointed assemble in the lecture room of a church, whence started with prayer and song in the strength of united action, they could go to a great success. On their return a lunch and counting jubilee could follow." It seems to us no plan could be more admirable than this. Let the work be done Saturday afternoon while the corner-stone of the great Temple is being laid. It would be an inspiration for the children to know this and also to know that 200,000 temperance boys and girls from the Atlantic to the Pacific were engaged in a like work. If superintendents of Loyal Temperance Legions will send to us we will forward mite-boxes and descriptive cards with picture of Temple on for the children to use.

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The following gifts have come in during the past week for the Thompson Memorial fund: Ripley, Ohio, and Cadiz, Ohio, W. C. T. U. each send $1; Miss Katie W. Curtiss, Flint, Mich.; Mrs. J. M. Abrams, Brownsville, Pa.; Mrs. E. Teal, Starke, Florida; Mrs. Addie B. Yore, Rushsylvania, Ohio; Mrs. Geo. Briggs, Delavan, Ill.; Mrs. John Rowe, Ennis, Texas, each send $1 to the fund; Miss Margaret Craise, Denver, Col., sends $3.50 for the same purpose. She writes that the money came from the family mite-box, each member of which dropped a penny in it when they were caught using a slang phrase.

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Our faithful friend, Jane E. Weeden, has been picking up some more money for the Temple. She sends $12 from the W. C. T. U., of Bluffton, Ind.; $6.75 from the W. C. T. U., of Warren, Ind.; $50 from the W. C. T. U. of Fort Wayne, Ind.; $25 from the W. C. T. U., of Decatur, Ind.; $1—individual collection.

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The following four heroic women have the honor of raising full Baby Bands: Mrs. H. M. Morgan, Viroqua, Wis., $10 for 100 names; Mrs. C. J. Kimball, Murphysborough, Ill., $10 for 100 names; Mrs. R. A. Phillips, Springfield, Ill., $11.80 for 118 names; Mrs. A. E. Lyster, Mendon, Ill., $10 and 100 names.

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Mrs. Mary A. Livermore sends a gift of $100 for the Temple. It is indeed a source of deep regret that this gifted woman, who has been such a factor in placing woman where she rightly belongs, cannot be present at the laying of the corner-stone of the building which means more for woman's elevation than any building which ever yet was erected. Mrs. Livermore deeply regrets that she cannot be present to speak on the occasion, as lecture engagements prevent. She writes: "I shall be with you in sympathy, for I am deeply interested in your grand project. If the Temple, when completed, accomplishes as much good year by year as it has in the two or three years since it was projected, it will be a remarkably paying investment, for the W. C. T. U. women all over the land have been quickened into a white heat of house building by the influence of the unseen and unbuilt Temple. Women must always have homes and so must their institutions. I expect the next decade will see the W. C. T. U. as well housed in homes of their own as the Woman's Christian Association now is, and your Temple will be their great creator, which called them into being."

Our Children.

[Every little while somebody asks Captain Mary to put in here some "good pieces to speak." This week she leaves out her talk with you to make room for this capital exercise that comes from over the water, in the *Temperance Record*.]

SHOULDER ARMS.

Recitation for Seven Children.

First Boy:

Shoulder arms, together!
Marching on we go,
Ready for the battle,
Fearless 'gainst the foe;
Sin, and vice, and evil,
Darkness, dread, and wrong—
We must boldly fight them,
We must march along!
Boys, be brave and dauntless
At your Captain's call;
Shoulder arms, together!
Ready, one and all!

Second Boy:

Fight the foe of *Passion*,
Mighty though he be;
Though he rise in terror,
Make him swiftly flee!
Gentleness will slay him,
Love will overthrow—
Try the tender answer
That shall lay him low.
Conquer, conquer Passion!
Make the giant fall;
Shoulder arms, together!
Ready, one and all!

Third Boy:

Fight the foe of *Falsehood*,
Lurking ever near;
Truth shall win the battle,
Strike, and never fear;
All deceit and cunning
We proclaim our foe;
Falsehood is an evil
All must overthrow.
True and brave and honest,
Boys, we'll march along;
Shoulder arms, together!
Boyhood's happy throng!

Fourth Boy:

Envy, strife, and malice
All our life oppose;
We must rise and conquer
These, our cruel foes;
Take the heav'nly weapons,
For, though young we be,
All things dark and evil
Faith shall cause to flee;
Faith and prayer are weapons
Mighty all our life;
Shoulder arms, together!
Win the Christian's strife.

Fifth Boy:

There's another foeman
That we all must face,
Working dark destruction
Over every place;
Alcohol is deadly—
Cruel, wicked, strong—
Up, and slay the tyrant,
All ye temperance throng.
Lift ye up your banner,
Spread its folds of light;
Shoulder arms, together!
Win the temperance fight.

Sixth Boy:

We will use the weapon
Of our pledge-book here;
Those who keep to water
Little have to fear;
Touch not, taste not, ever;
Handle not the wine—
We are pledged abstainers,
Let us all combine—
Marching, fighting, battling,
Till the foe shall fall;
Shoulder arms, together!
Ready, one and all!

Seventh Boy:

Not in strength that's human
Can we win the day;
Mortal power can never
Win the temperance fray;
Ask the Lord to help us,
And His succor crave,
As we seek to rescue
Souls He died to save.
Struggle for our brothers
At our Captain's call;
Shoulder arms, together!
Ready, one and all!

All Together:

Shoulder arms, together!
Temperance boys we stand,
Pledged to win the triumph
All across the land:
And strong drink we'll vanquish,
Fighting side by side,
While beneath our banner
Steadfast we'll abide;
Drink is harming thousands,
We must lay him low;
Shoulder arms, together!
Up, and face the foe!

CHRISTABEL'S TRUNK.

The clock struck four, the children came trooping and shouting home from school, and the winter's day turned towards its yellow twilight.

"About this time in the afternoon," said Christabel, "I begin to pack up my box of worries to send away."

"Now what in the world do you mean, dear Christabel?" said I.

"Well, it helps me to imagine that I pack up my worries, of all sorts, in bundles to get rid of, and all the things that have gone wrong in the day. Then I tumble them all together into a big box, and think of them as carried off, clear out of sight, and then when they are fairly gone I am all ready for the new things."

"And what are the new things, you queer Christabel?" I asked.

"Why, you see that when these others, all the worries and disappointments and so on, are actually gone and far away, I take much comfort in thinking that a great big box of joys and new hopes comes in by some mysterious express, and I have a beautiful time unpacking them. I cannot enjoy them unless the old ones are really away altogether, but when they are quite out of my mind I feel ready to take out and unfold the new ones."

"And how do they look?" said I. "Like chocolate bonbons, or what kind of pretty things?"

"Just like the most delightful Christmas box you ever saw," exclaimed Christabel. "In the first place they are wrapped in fresh, clean white paper (some of it is tissue), and the parcels are of all shapes and kinds. There is a good deal of Contentment, and that is often in the most beautiful blue jars, and is so fragrant besides. The Joys and Hopes come in different shapes, but they are all tied with ribbon of a lovely pink color, and among them are delicate little parcels, like square envelopes, of fancy paper with gilt, and faint, soft coloring, and those, as far as I can make out, are happy Memories and Thoughts."

"I should need a good deal of Courage, too, I think," said I.

"I have plenty of that," said Christabel promptly, "all packed in rich red boxes that are very nice and handy to take about with one. Patience, which I use a great deal of, and always want, is tied up with those beautiful neutral grays and browns that are so exquisite in effect, you can hardly tell why. They have a wide range, through all the old gold and dead leaf colors.

"And then," Christabel suddenly exclaimed with animation, "I must not forget that they sometimes send me a little gold box of some curious shape or other, with letters like this"—and she took a pencil and drew on the edge of a postal card the letters, *Αγάπη*—"I suppose it is the most valuable of all. Perhaps they would send me more if I knew better how to use it, for I find that what I use the most of is what comes the oftenest.

"A great comfort, too, is to find the old and spoiled things I have sent away come home fresh and fit to be used again. It may be a Friendship that had got quite worn and common, and seemed to have thin places in it, where it would give way. You can't think how good it seems to have it all fresh and beautiful again, with the new folds in it, and not a stitch to show where it has been mended—even stronger than it was, I believe. Sometimes, too, there is a Duty I am so tired of and when I have sent off all the old puzzles and vexatious thoughts about it, and open it again in its new package in the box, it always has a fresh, clean look that makes me like it better, and understand easier what to do with it."

"It makes me think of the old story," I said. "Pandora's box always had a pleasant sound, but the trouble with that was that she let all the blessings inside fly away."

"Pandora's box was nothing to mine," Christabel declared. "There are much nicer things in the way of joys and hopes nowadays than were thought of when that strange old trunk was packed, and more radiant than Jupiter or Vulcan or dark Hecate knew, or the bright young goddesses, even. And what do you suppose the gods could have been thinking of, to want these happy gifts kept shut up for mankind? That is the charm of my box of blessings, I can have all I want, just as fast as I can use it, only not any faster, and everybody else can have the same."

I sat and thought, while the twilight deepened, of Christabel's box of Joys, and her sweet-smelling jars of Contentment and the little gold box that was so precious with its Greek lettering, and the splendid gifts of Courage and Hope that seemed to come to her from invisible hands. "O, Christabel," I said at last, "I'm afraid you are a dreadful story teller!"

But Christabel looked at me with clear eyes, earnestly. "I believe there is nothing on earth so real," she said.—*Ellen S. Bulfinch, in October Wide-Awake.*

NOAH WEBSTER.

BY MARGARET W. SNODGRASS.

There was nothing very wonderful in the circumstances of Noah Webster when a boy, nor in his early life. He was the son of a farmer, was well educated, being ready to enter Yale at the age of sixteen. In his junior year he was interrupted by the excitement of the Revolution, and joined his father, who was already serving in the war. A few years later, however, he finished his course.

When he had been graduated, and had reached home after commencement, his father presented him with a small sum of money, about equal in value to four dollars, and told him that for the future he must take care of himself.

In those days the most common means of gaining a living by young men of fair education were school-teaching and the practice of law. Webster chose the first of these, while he should prepare himself for the second. In the moments of time he could snatch, after his school duties were done, he studied alone, until a few years later he was admitted to the bar. Had he been idle, careless of time, or fond of self-indulgence, this end would never have been reached.

While teaching, he also prepared several school-books—a reader, a grammar, and also a spelling-book which became very famous.

This spelling-book was bountifully illustrated by rude wood-cuts. These must have greatly charmed the boys and girls who read of "The Country Maid and her Milk Pail," and "The Boy who Stole Apples," and many a lad felt that the story grew too personal when he saw the account of the boy who went to the woods to look for birds' nests when he should have been at school.

This spelling-book reached such an immense sale that it alone supported his family during the many years in which he was engaged on his dictionary.

We cannot follow him through his long life, but in his seventy-ninth year he wrote a letter which gives us glimpses of his life and habits. Of these he says: "I have never been a hard student, unless a few years may be excepted, but I have been a steady, persevering student." It is not the sudden strokes of labor which come in fits and starts, it is not this which accomplishes great things, but the slow, steady work, day after day.

He tells us that he was in the habit of rising half an hour before the sun, and making use of all the daylight, so that he rarely used lamp-light at all. Apart from saving his eyes, this must have been a great means of preserving his health. With daylight his work ended, and his body and mind were alike ready for rest.

Again he says, "I was never, or rarely, in a hurry." Girls and boys, mark this well!—you who are hunting up hats and books, and hurrying to school at the last minute, leaving everything behind you in confusion. Is anything gained by it? Does it bring any ease or comfort to yourselves? Surely not. And the worst of it is that the habit of leaving everything to the last, and then rushing through in a hurry, will gain such a firm hold on you, as the years go by, that it will vex and worry half the sweetness out of your lives. Let us read and remember the words of Noah Webster: "I was never, or rarely, in a hurry."

Again he tells us how in Amherst, he cultivated a little land, made hay, and worked in his garden. And until late in life, he was in the habit of rising in the morning and making his fires through the house. Such exercise as he gained by these simple duties must have been a great gain to him in health and strength as he advanced in years. Such was his simple life while he performed a work which has made him famous.

At the ripe age of eighty-four, Noah Webster's life closed, blessed by the peace and comfort of the Christian hope. Let us remember the life and lessons of this great man as we open so frequently the book which cost him such patient toil.—*Young Folks' Friend.*

"Uncle John," said little Emily, "do you know that a baby that was fed on elephant's milk gained twenty pounds in a week?" "Nonsense! Impossible!" exclaimed Uncle John, and then asked: "Whose baby was it?" "It was the elephant's baby," replied little Emily.—*Toronto Empire.*

The Household.

"AS A MUSTARD SEED."

BY ADALINE HOHF BEERY.

From a gray clod a tiny shoot upsprings,
Stretches its limbs, and blinks in the broad sun;
As cheerfully abroad its branches run,
I ask, "What dost thou 'mid these weedy things?"
"My Master me divine provision brings,
And bids me grow and bless; how can I shun
His will? If I but woo and shelter one
Stray bird, I'm recompensed whene'er it sings."

O faithless! must your hearts be taught so oft
By things inglorious to proclaim the light
Of prodigal beneficence to men.
The laboring hands, and eyes that look aloft,
The sacrifice in deserts wide and white
Of life itself, expecting not again?

Huntingdon, Pa.

TWO WAYS.

BY EARNEST.

Among my friends are two mothers, each of whom may be taken as a type of a large class. Each is alike earnest and conscientious in the training of her only son, though differing widely in methods. One guards her treasure with jealous care, allowing him a knowledge of but few of the games and diversions common to most boys. All games of cards are forbidden, even those usually considered harmless, and he is closely held within the circle of mother-love. She says: "I hope to keep him by me, choosing his pleasures for him, until he is old enough to choose wisely for himself, and his principles have become so firmly grounded that the evil will have no temptations for him, no power over him, and so I will give the world a pure, true man."

The other gives her son a liberty which is almost license. He "runs at large" about the town in which he lives, knowing all that is going on among "the boys," taking part freely in all their games and pastimes, and this is the mother's theory in regard to it: "Let him know of all these things; let him see just how little there is of them that really satisfies any part of his nature, and when he is older he will turn from them all and seek for better things, and I, too, shall give the world a man."

Now which is right—which wisest in her treatment and method. I know there can be few general rules in these matters; that the temperament and disposition of each boy must be considered, and the training adapted to suit the case, but with the average boy, would either of these two ways be quite safe or successful? The one is innocent, but ignorant. Will he grow strong to resist evil, knowing nothing of it? Will he, so closely guarded, have the strength of will and purpose to say "no" when at last, the tempter meets him—as sooner or later it meets us all—or will he, because he knows not of these things, be taken unaware and fall before he realizes the meaning and the danger of that which menaces him? Will he not, boy-like, want some time to taste the forbidden fruits, and be charmed, perhaps held by their very novelty, and so fail of true manhood, though all unwittingly? Would it not be better for him to be told of both the good and the evil while yet he is within the "safe, sweet shelter of the household band," and taught to choose the good, not because he knows no other, but because he sees and feels for himself that it is the only right and manly way, and thus learn to know the *use* and shun the *abuse* of all things within and around him? Will he not be more helpful to his fellow-men, more charitable in his judgment of them if he knows something of what they have to cope with?

"Who has felt its strength will know
What strength to set against a sin;
And how temptation is overcome he knows
Who has felt its power within."

"To him that overcometh" the promise is given, and with it the knowledge and power to help others along the way he himself has walked; for how shall a man trust in his strength if he knows not of it? How shall he be sure he is strong while yet he is wholly untried?

And the other boy—is it sure that he will turn from the pursuits of his youth and seek for better things when he comes to man's estate? May he not be weakened and vitiated by too great liberty, and his strength of will be insufficient to lift him out and above the old pleasures, even though they no longer satisfy him? Can he pass through the fire and have no smell of smoke upon his garments? Will he be untainted? fit to take up the colors of true manhood and bear them on to victory? Is there not great danger that he will aim too low for himself, and be skeptical of high aims and holy purposes in others? Society, as the term is commonly used, sneers at the idea of virtue and holiness among men—is it not somewhat due to the attitude certain men take in regard to it? Is not this second method with boys most likely to produce a class of men who will not stand for or expect truth and virtue in all people and in all things?

It is hard to keep a high ideal if there is in one's self no conscious working up to it—hard to believe in higher things in the lives of men than one feels a proximate approach to in himself. If his daily life be not attuned to heavenly strains, he will not easily believe the lives of others around him are, and his atmosphere will be low and morbid, unfit for the growth of that which is good—it is a law of nature that where good does not grow, evil surely will.

Between these two ways is there not a "golden mean," where the average mother may stand with her average boy, and hope to make a true man of him?

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.

BY PROF. DAVID SWING.

All reforms must advance along the one road of information and appeal. The children must early know of the higher life. It must be set forth daily, as being the only life worth living. As the hands and face of a child are to be kept clean, so the words, and even the thoughts must be as clean as the face.

As to the "paganism of the playground," when that playground is at the school-house some kind-hearted teacher should be out on the grounds with the children. Such a presence would keep language purer, and any one acting or speaking coarsely could be removed from the grounds and perhaps from the school. But this teacher should be capable of playing with the young so as not to be a millstone on the neck of youth.

At Ames, Iowa, I once spent a delightful Saturday. While the boys were playing different games out on the campus, nearly all the teachers, men and women, were sitting around, the women with woman's work in hand. The teachers seemed a part of the game. No wall in that college building contained any of the pencilings which are wont to deface the surfaces where vulgarity reigns.

It seems to me that there is no one way for reformers to pursue. They must impress heaven and earth into their service. Taste, reason, religion, are all upon the side of purity. It is necessary for the young person to be led by the older mind. The reflection of later life must be poured out lavishly upon the younger life, and when it is poured out sweetly it will all be drunk in, for all the young do is to drink the cup offered them, be it poison or nectar.

I wish I knew of some great secret of success, but there is no method except that of varied and life-long work.

WORDS TO THE WISE—FIXING THE STANDARD.

BY ABBY MORTON DIAZ.

Woman should fix the general standard for man in the community and fix it high and insist that it be reached and maintained. She can do this in two ways. First, as has already been shown, in the capacity of mother of boys and home-maker. She can, if she will, place herself on a high plane as to character, as to intelligence, as to habitual course of thought, as to aims and life purposes, and by thus giving a high tone to the home life, the home thought and the general conduct of the household, she can cause them to set their mark high. Yes, by all wise means she can so accustom them to loftiness that they will abhor every kind of lowness; can make them to live in the upper stories of themselves, so to speak, rather than in the basement—in the upper stories, in the bracing air, with light and warmth and broad expanse of view, rather than in the dimness and foulness and within the narrow confines of the cellar; in the upper stories, manifesting love and truth and intelligence and mental activity, striving for the good of all, rather than in the lower regions of ignorance and sensuality, and jealousy and rivalry and unworthy aims, walled in by the narrow confines of selfhood. Boys thus reared to manhood would help to fix the manhood standard high. "On that imperishable tablet where Fame inscribes the names of the good and the true and the brave the highest and fairest among them is only mother, written large."

But aside from these home considerations, the standard of manhood in the community will be as high as woman demands, and no higher. Man is her suppliant for home comforts and wifely companionship. Generally speaking, woman lets herself go too cheaply. Lets herself go, as the case may be, for board and clothes; for an establishment; for carriages and a retinue of servants; for a bare maintenance, confined all day at hard labor; or often to avoid remaining single, she is pleased and flattered by the attentions of a man, we might almost say by any man; caught by a smile, captivated by a fine appearance, lured by honeyed words. And think how cheaply she rates herself when, as does sometimes happen, the offers of a man whom she cannot respect meet her acceptance, when even libertinism is considered no objection, and she knowingly receives damaged goods.

Woman should rate herself high and make herself worth the rating, and then demand of man the highest qualifications, demand honor, demand truth, kindliness, intelligence, demand freedom from sensuality, demand the same standard for man as for woman; and all this not only in regard to marriage, but to his general standing in society. Let woman make these high demands and man will rise to meet them—*must* rise to meet them. And they will be made. For opportunities heretofore unknown are now open to woman and her uplifting is sure. And when woman shall stand on the high plane just mentioned she will never be content with inferiority in man as man has been content—and pleased—with inferiority in woman.

A point to be considered is the present condition of things as causing woman in many instances to dispose of herself so cheaply in marriage.

COMMEMORATION OF BIRTHDAYS.

BY EMMA CHURCHMAN HEWITT.

The constantly recurring anniversaries of the year are a possible source of good of which few people compute the importance. It has long ago been conceded that a common interest does much toward not only fostering but engendering good feeling between different members of the human race, as may be proved whenever we wish to prove it, by assisting some one whom we really and heartily dislike. By the time the work is accomplished, a certain measure of good feeling is established, which, perhaps, will never again be broken down, and not only do we feel pleasanter towards our ancient enemy, but the said enemy probably does not in future display in such a marked and glaring manner the disagreeable characteristics that have been so unpleasant to us. The common interest has produced a certain amount of good fellowship. Napoleon fully recognized the value of this principle when he directed that the dome should be gilded in order that the common eye of Paris should be turned towards an object of interest instead of insurrection.

In the preparation for the various anniversaries of the seasons, the different members of the family are brought together in closer communion. Little animosities are forgotten, and pleasant thoughts are stitched into the little pincushion for brother Ned's pocket, or into the hair-pin case for sister Sue.

But of all the anniversaries which return to us season after season, none are so cherished as the birthdays. A birthday is the peculiar property, owned in common with no other, of the child itself, and to have it remembered and observed, even in the slightest way, gives pleasure incomparable. It seems to the child as if the parents were so glad, in the possession of the little daughter or son, that they never forgot when time brought round the anniversary of thanksgiving for his or her birth. Remember the birthdays, oh, father and mother, if only with the tiniest gift—if only a bunch of flowers laid on the little one's plate, with a loving word and a kiss. And teach the children to remember each other's birthdays. They, in turn, will want to remember yours, and you will find their remembrance and thought very precious. On a recent birthday, a mother received from her son a cake of fine soap and from her daughter a lead pencil with a rubber on the end. Nothing very elaborate, you may well say, but bought with their own little savings, and given with the heartiest good will and love, and received by the mother with quite as much pleasure as if they had been a diamond ring and a seal-skin coat. In another family where birthdays have always been remembered, when the day arrives, the distant children remember and are remembered exactly the same as when they were little. Only a box of candy for mother, perhaps, or a loaf or two of "mother's gingerbread," for the absent son; but the day is not forgotten, and each feels that the others are glad in their mutual possession of each other.

And as to the parents and children, in their mutual relations, birthdays are the pleasantest anniversaries, so to the wife, all others fade into insignificance when compared to the wedding day. To the husband, even, engrossed as he is by things of grave importance, the coveted book, the new handkerchief, or even the single flower laid at his plate, "in remembrance," fills his heart with a glow, and floods his mind with a host of tender memories, and he sees his wife anew in the light of youth, and he thanks God that she is left to him still to be partner in his joys and ills.

Oh, let us always "remember" the birthdays and the wedding-days, let what other anniversaries that may, be forgotten.

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Behold, all ye that kindle a fire, that compass yourselves about with sparks; walk in the light of your fire, and in the sparks that ye have kindled.—Isa. 50: 11.

"Reformers had first need to practice on their own hearts that which they propose to try on others."

ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

In accordance with the new by-laws of the Woman's Temperance Publishing Association the annual meeting was held last Wednesday. The change from January to October was made so that the report given at the National Convention could be an accurate one, instead of being what it always must be when the year closes in December, just after the National, an approximate one. This time, being only a fractional part of the year, with the three harvest months left out, its report must be such as a farmer would give if called upon to take account of stock after the sowing and before his harvest was gathered. Since the last annual meeting the W. T. P. A. has sown largely, and is just beginning to reap the harvest. If the rest of the year does as well as the last three months of 1889, January will show material for the usual dividend. The stockholders therefore decided not to make a statistical report of this fractional year, but to incorporate it with that of the following year to be given at the next annual meeting. After that time the report will be given regularly in October.

Meanwhile, a full business statement will be sent to all stockholders in January, and the stockholders empowered the directors at their January meeting to declare such a dividend as the profits of the year's business shall warrant.

The stock of this association is in such demand that the increase voted at the last annual meeting was all bought immediately and about $1,500 more applied for. This being the case, and more capital being needed in the business, another increase of capital stock seemed imperative. It was therefore increased $50,000. Just here it may be well to state for the benefit of some who have asked if this increase of stock is not "watering stock," that it is not, for the very good reason that for every share, twenty-five dollars in cash is paid and goes right into the working power of the association helping to earn dividends. Our by-laws forbid the sale of any stock for less than its par value.

It has always been the policy of the W. T. P. A. to have its benefits as widely distributed as possible; for this reason no one is allowed to own more than $6,000 worth of its stock. It now proposes to further extend the participation of the white-ribboners in its affairs, so that those who cannot invest twenty-five dollars may still have a part with us. This was accomplished during the first years of the association's existence by selling stock to be paid for in installments of five dollars. This necessitated a complex system of book-keeping, and has been discontinued for some time. At this meeting a plan was adopted which it is hoped will accomplish all the good resulting from our former method, and also broaden our constituency and increase the circulation of our periodicals. The plan is this: upon the new stock, as collateral, to issue five dollar bonds, to be taken only by W. C. T. U. women, and no woman to be allowed to take more than two; these bonds to bear six per cent interest and run five years. On each are coupons for the yearly payments, the one dollar and accruing interest. The first coupon will amount to $1.30, the second, to $1.24, and so on till at the end of the fifth year the bond is canceled. At the close of each year the holder of the bond cuts off the coupon and sends it to us; in return she gets its face in cash, or what is better, it will be received as payment for a year's subscription to THE UNION SIGNAL, or for such literature in our list as the sender chooses. This, in brief, is the plan which is elaborated further on page 1. It is now optional with buyers whether they purchase stock or bonds. Probably those wishing to invest twenty-five dollars, or multiples of that sum, will choose the stock, and those who wish to invest smaller sums, or those who will not miss five dollars and prefer to pay their subscriptions five years in advance, so having no bother about renewing every year, will choose the bonds. Whichever you wish to do it is wise to do quickly, as our experience last spring indicates that the stock will go off like "hot cakes."

Various propositions were made to the stockholders in regard to moving our plant to quarters where rents are cheaper; after full discussion it was decided that as our present lease does not expire till May 1, 1893, the matter be laid on the table for the present.

The election of directors resulted as follows: Mrs. Carse, Mrs. Hagans, Miss Pugh, Mrs. Plumb, Miss West, Miss Willard, Mrs. Rounds, Miss Tobey, Mrs. Hoffman, Mrs. Christensen and Mrs. Carhart. Miss Willard protested so vigorously against being an active director, on account of her promise to her mother, and to the world through "Glimpses," to withdraw from all positions involving the necessity of financial acumen for the proper discharge of their duties, that the stockholders consented to let her rank as advisory member, giving us her counsel in literary matters, and other things which she understands better than the rest of us; we can the better afford to do this, because the other representative of the National officers on the board, Miss Pugh, has financial wisdom enough for two.

At each annual meeting an increasing embarrassment has manifested itself in the sending of so many proxies to me. This virtually contravenes our policy of not allowing any one to purchase more than $6,000 worth of stock, for it places in my hands proxies enough to give me the controlling vote. This I do not wish; I have no ambition to control affairs, and the responsibility of voting for so many women, most of whom leave the decision of how to vote, entirely with me, is more than I like to carry. I do cast the votes conscientiously, and so far have heard no word of complaint, but the principle of the thing is wrong and we must devise some way out of the difficulty. I called attention to this matter after the last annual meeting, and hoped that the proxies would be more evenly distributed; but they came in worse than ever this time. This results in large measure from the fact that as secretary, my name is signed to notice of meetings. Hereafter I am instructed to append to the notice, names of women likely to be present, to whom proxies can be made out; please do not forget next time to distribute your proxies.

On the other hand, trouble was experienced this year by having proxies made out to ladies not in attendance, several hundred votes being lost in this manner. It did not interfere with the transaction of business, as more than two-thirds of the shares were represented without these proxies; but it might easily have blocked business. We will prevent this hereafter by adding, "with power of substitution" to our form of proxy. When we have worked as long with bonds, stock, and proxies as our brothers, we shall be as waywise in the business as they; meanwhile they will probably laugh at our blunders. But we are improving rapidly; at first, it often happened that not enough women would send proxies to give the necessary working force, and that many who sent forgot to sign their name; now we have proxies from nearly all, and this year only one woman sent hers unsigned.

The directors' meeting convened immediately on adjournment of the stockholders' meeting, and discussed many plans which we trust will eventuate in the betterment of THE UNION SIGNAL, and other departments of the work. As Mrs. Andrew has left us, the directors decided to divide her work for the present between Miss Margaret Sudduth and myself, she taking the News From the Field and Signal Notes, and I the Children's page, as we have been doing since Mrs. Andrew went away.

MARY ALLEN WEST, *Secretary*.

DR. BUCKLEY VERSUS THE W. C. T. U.

The *Christian Advocate* of New York (Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley, editor) has an editorial entitled, "Letting in the Light," which for a windmill skirmish outdoes Don Quixote with Sancho Panza thrown in. He claims that the W. C. T. U. has set out first, to found a church of its own, and second, to capture the M. E. Church in the bargain. He quotes our National W. C. T. U. president's annual address in New York City, 1888, to prove his first position, and by a garbled extract may make out a partial case with those who have not seen all of that document. But he distinctly omits her express statement that the "church union," of which she has sometimes thought, was not intended in any instance to disturb any present *existing church relations;* Methodists would still be Methodists and Baptists, Baptists, but, while holding the same relations to their own respective denominations, they would, in this *church union* of coöperative Christian work, furnish a practical and persuasive object lesson of the great advantage resulting from woman's equal participation in all that pertains to "the household of faith" ordained by Christ.

Why did not Dr. Buckley quote this utterance of Miss Willard's along with the other sentences connected with it? He also makes much in another editorial of her statement that "Christ, not the pseudo Paul of theology, is the source of all churchly authority and power," wherein she does but distinguish between the Paul of the Epistles and the exegetical caricature of the great apostle, drawn by certain old-time theologians.

Now, we have been in the counsels of the W. C. T. U., local, state and National, from the beginning, and we hereby declare that never in any state, or in the National Union, has there been any action looking to the formation of a church or a church union. Not the first line can Dr. Buckley find to justify a statement so pernicious and surprising. As our leader has said a hundred times, she "speaks for herself," and does not desire or purpose that the W. C. T. U. shall be held responsible for her words or her positions. She is very much an individual, and has a life-long habit of declaring her mind freely, but has been most considerate in declaring also that she spoke *as* an individual and not officially. It is well known that this paper is out and out for the emancipation of women in church and state; it believes that delegates duly elected by the conferences at home were entitled to seats in the General Conference, and that to rule women out where women had for years been members of electoral conferences at home that send men as delegates, was an act of injustice. We would like Dr. Buckley to tell us when and where any W. C. T. U., referring to this act of the General Conference, "classed it in a paragraph of condemnation with certain liquor dealers."

We believe the time will not be long before the church shall accord simple justice to Methodist women by admitting them to the full powers of the church in whose development their zeal has been the largest human factor and their faith the highest force this side the throne of God.

The doctor also sets forth that of fifty names attached to "an open letter" relating to women's church work and recently published in the Methodist papers, several signatures have been disavowed, even quoting notes written him (always in reply to notes of his own) by the ladies involved.

We happen to know that those who were most active in securing these names are not W. C. T. U. women, and so mention the fact for what it may be worth; also we are informed on good authority that four ladies who had forgotten having signed—over a year having elapsed since most of them did so—have since recollected that they did sign, and some, at least, have so informed Dr. Buckley. It is not by thus seeking to divert attention from the real issue that he will make votes against the admission of women to the General Conference. *Is it right?* is the final question, and upon that basis alone will come the ultimate decision.

In this connection we will answer some questions propounded by a Philadelphia subscriber:

"What were the facts in regard to the selection by the local conference, of Mrs. Newman, Mrs. Ninde and Miss Willard as delegates to the New York General Conference? Was it not the voluntary act of the ministers composing the conferences so electing them? Was not Miss Willard a lay delegate? Did the Woman's Christian Temperance Union urge or demand that any of its members be appointed to that position? Have those members of the W. C. T. U. consulted together as to their plan of procedure in using the church for universal suffrage, or is it their first duty to advance the interest of the church by removing the political methods which have crept into its management, and which have been the subject of very scathing articles in *Zion's Herald* during the past summer?"

1. The lady lay delegates to the General Conference *were* elected by the local conference without any solicitation on their part; in Miss Willard's case we know, and presume the same was true in case of the others, the election was entirely unexpected, she being in New York lecturing at the time, and knowing nothing of the matter till the receipt of a telegram announcing her election.

2. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union did *not* urge or demand the appointment of any of its members to that position. It could not have done so if it would, for the majority of us do not belong to the Methodist Church, and understand so little of its complicated machinery we should never know how to go to work to accomplish such a purpose.

3. The ladies elected delegates have not "consulted together as to their plan of procedure in using the church for general suffrage."

As THE UNION SIGNAL is not the organ of any church we have carefully refrained from taking sides in any church controversy. But in this case the principle involved is one of such deep interest to all Christian womanhood, and the quotations made by Dr. Buckley from THE UNION SIGNAL are so misleading because of their incompleteness, that after long and importunate solicitation we have decided to make this answer to his article.

THE NEW WEST EDUCATION COMMISSION.

Few other organizations do as much work along lines parallel with our own as does the New West, whose distinctive work is planting Christian schools in Utah and New Mexico. It is, par excellence, the work of bringing the idea of the Christian home, with its purity and peace, into the heart of Mormondom; and wherever it has a school there temperance as well as purity is taught. The best Band of Hope I ever saw, best in respect to actual results attained in the face of great difficulties, was in the New West school at Albuquerque.

This society held its tenth anniversary in Chicago last week, and the showing of its work accomplished was very encouraging, while the view it opened up of work needing to be done was so vast that it ought to incite every Christian patriot to greater endeavor. Each speaker emphasized the fact that the Mormon question is *not* settled; as Dr. Gunsaulus said, no pronunciamento of President Woodruff has taken lust out of the heart; it must be touched by something besides politics; we cannot trust even to intelligence; there must be a work of uprooting evil in the heart and enthroning God there. Mormons disfranchised in Utah are pouring over into Arizona and Idaho; they have no respect for the Christian religion nor for the American home; beside every Christian in those territories stand two Mormons, with hearts full of lust and disloyalty. To them the commands of the church are paramount to those of the state; and oaths taken are lightly broken. Throughout Idaho a system of "forgiveness" prevails which out-Jesuits Jesuitism.

In New Mexico and Arizona we stand confronted with the catholicism of Old Mexico, its bitter antagonism to the public school and its domination of politics. Here, then, are these two classes, ignorant, further from Christianity in life and doctrine than many heathen to whom we send missionaries, but they are American citizens, with the ballot in their hands, the ballot which a professedly Christian nation gives them, ignorant, un-American as they are, but denies to its Christian women. This ballot in their hands is a menace which may well make us shudder. Christian education, developing conscience in these soon-to-be-voters, is the only salvation, and this is the work of the New West Commission and the missionaries sent out to this New Southwest by other boards.

Among the speakers was Prof. Henry Gordon, brother of Anna Gordon, who for ten years has had charge of the New West Academy, at Trinidad, Colorado, and President Slocum, of Colorado College. Coming directly from their work there each spoke out of a full heart, of the field and its needs. No more heroic work is being done on any mission field than is done by young ladies, teachers in lonely villages where each may be the only Christian for miles, and must be not only teacher but sometimes preacher and counselor in general to her flock. A church planted in such places would provoke such antagonism that it could not live; but this teacher, with her kindly, motherly ways, wins the hearts of the children, and through them of their parents. She lays solid foundations, on which sometime, perhaps after she is dead, a church can be reared around which Christian homes shall cluster. Is not this work for God, and home and humanity?

FULL GROWN NON-PARTISANSHIP.

Iowa is the self-elected representative of non-partisanship, and considers Illinois the extreme type of a partisan state. Their late state conventions show the outworkings of the two policies; Illinois convention brought together a body of Christian women representing a membership of 14,500, united, earnest, active in all departments of Christian temperance work. Politics were not mentioned during the convention; perfect harmony and a sweet devotional spirit marked every session. In Iowa's non-partisan convention scarcely anything but politics received attention. The prominence given this theme verified the words of Neal Dow, in the Portland *Journal:* "I was at Chicago, and saw Mrs. Foster walk out with twelve others from Iowa, and that small company took away with them more intense partisanship than remained in the W. C. T. U. from the Gulf to the St. Lawrence, from the Atlantic to the Pacific." Political chicanery of the most marked kind was brought into play to unseat delegates elected by honest votes. After this Cromwellian "purging of the House," the order of secession was passed. "By their fruits ye shall know them." The seceders from the National elected Mrs. Mattie Bailey, president; Mrs. M. J. Aldrich, secretary.

As sixty-three regularly accepted delegates opposed this secession, they with twenty others who had complied with every constitutional requirement, but who had been rejected by the committee on credentials, proceeded to elect the following officers of the Iowa Woman's Christian Temperance Union: Mrs. M. H. Dunham, of Burlington, president; Mrs. William Blair, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Mary E. McMillan, recording secretary, and Mrs. Carhart, treasurer.

In perfect keeping with their course hitherto, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster and the officers *of the seceding union* are announced as intending to go to Atlanta as delegates! Comment is unnecessary, but THE UNION SIGNAL predicts that no voice or seat will be granted to women who have seceded from the National W. C. T. U., organized themselves and their sister seceders into societies, state and National, and by heralding themselves as "non-sectarian have sought to give the impression that the National W. C. T. U. and its auxiliaries are sectarian, while by announcing themselves as "non-partisan," they have sought to fasten upon loyal white-ribboners the designation of partisans. That the utmost patience will be exercised toward the authors of this last audacious proceeding we know, but that they will ever be recognized as in any wise related to the National W. C. T. U. we do not for a moment believe. Wishing them well in their chosen field, we must emphatically decline all further "entangling alliances" with their strange movements.

THE Columbian Commission includes at least four names of W. C. T. U. women: Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, of Maine; Mrs. Helen M. Barker, of South Dakota; Mrs. M. B. Carse, of Chicago, and Miss Frances E. Willard, of Evanston, as her alternate. Each of these ladies has shown remarkable executive ability, and will justify the wisdom shown in their appointment.

THE test case brought to the United States District Court, Kansas, in the Rahrer *habeas corpus* case has resulted in a decision declaring the prohibitory law of Kansas inoperative so far as original packages are concerned; many houses for sale of liquor were immediately opened in Topeka. Judge John T. Stoneman, of the Superior Court of Iowa, rendered a decision in three cases brought under the Iowa prohibitory statute, which amounts to a declaration of the unconstitutionality of that law. This opens up the entire question again. In view of this fact we shall commence next week a valuable series of articles by Judge McCullock on "What the Original Package Decision did not Decide."

FRIDAY morning Mr. Hall, our business manager, was summoned to Columbus, Ohio, by news of a serious accident from a fall suffered by his mother. Sunday night this aged saint passed over the river, leaving on earth the record of a long and useful life. Every good cause found in her a stanch friend. She was a stockholder in the W. T. P. A,, at its late annual meeting sending her proxy to Mrs. Carse who voted her shares, little thinking that so soon she would exchange them for the incorruptible riches of heaven. Mr. Hall has the sympathy of thousands in this sudden bereavement; especially that of the employés of this office, who sent by Miss West a floral offering to lay upon her coffin.

CONCERNING the New York and the Pennsylvania conventions Mrs. Frances Barnes writes: "Each of these two great state conventions numbered as many delegates as attended the National Convention in Chicago last year, and the verdict of both the older and the younger women was that never had there been so much harmony and enthusiasm, or more of blessing from the presence of the Holy Spirit." Miss Schoch, the brave Pennsylvania Y, writes that this state comes out of the storm which has raged so fiercely during the past year, stronger than ever and purified. Her membership has not decreased, and the spirit is admirable. From Vermont comes news of fifty-eight per cent increase of the Y's during the year, and other grand things to make the heart of Queen Esther rejoice.

THE New York Liquor Dealers' Association in appointing a committee of forty-four members, appointed twenty-four Catholics, not, probably, with any regard to their religion, but because they were prominent members. The fact was too significant to be passed by, and the *Catholic Review* has these admirable words in regard to it:

"One would imagine, to hear these dealers resolve and declare in convention, that the Council of Baltimore had never put the seal of shame upon their trade; that the public sentiment of the nation had never expressed disgust at their methods and wares; that they were not in so many cases the puppets of the brewers and distillers; that they were all honorable men, virtuous and high principled, but wronged by their neighbors; and that the trade is to go on in increasing honor and esteem until the end of time. Eager as we might be to defend our Catholic brethren against the charge of intemperate habits and prominence in the saloon business, a fact like this disarms us. Twenty-four Catholics, and perhaps more, on this committee, are to do their best during the coming year to shame their brethren publicly; to degrade their neighbors and defraud them, and to nullify, if possible, the effect of the Plenary Council of Baltimore! This is, indeed, our shame!"

The Watch-Tower.

Georgia W. C. T. U. is working vigorously preparing for the National Convention. Mrs. William C. Sibley, president of the state W. C. T. U., visited Atlanta, and addressed a grand rally in Trinity Church, with such power that great enthusiasm was aroused. All the ministers in the city were enlisted, eight of them with four prominent business men being appointed vice-presidents, and Hon. N. W. Hemphill, president of the reception committee. The editors also are awake, and contributions to defray expenses are pouring in. Sam W. Small came down from Philadelphia to help in arousing the people to make good their promises in the invitation extended to the National by the state and city officials. Mrs. Sibley and her committee of arrangements have chosen Mrs. Sallie F. Chapin to deliver the address of welcome, and have entrusted to the hands of her artistic daughter, Mrs. Lizzie Chapin, the painting of Georgia's elaborate banner.

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Dr. Agnes Kemp and her daughter, who have been abroad for three years, have returned to their old home, Harrisburg, Pa., and received most cordial welcome from crowds of friends. Their W. C. T. U. home, the Prohibition Union, gave a delightful reception in their honor, at which welcoming addresses were made by Mrs. J. K. Garver, and Mrs. Phœbe Vaughn. Dr. Kemp and her daughter spent much time in Paris and Switzerland, where they did grand service for temperance and social purity.

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The following cablegram was sent us by Mrs. Ward Poole, Press Superintendent of the British Women's Temperance Association: "The National Conference of the British Women's Temperance Association has been held in Sunderland. Deputations from the North of England Temperance League, the Independent Order of Rechabites and the Sons of Temperance, who each presented an address of welcome, were present, besides two archdeacons of the diocese and representatives of all denominations, including the Jewish Rabbi. The conference has received the warmest appreciation, and among many enthusiastic meetings, one for young ladies was held with great success; twenty-four signed and adopted the Y badge."

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Maine's convention was a glorious success; Mrs. Thorp, Mrs. Shapleigh and Mrs. Ole Bull were in attendance, and declared it almost equal to a National. The largest church in the city was packed all the time. Miss Phelps, Canada's eloquent young orator, won golden opinions; Mrs. Barney, Miss Kimball and Mrs. Harper, National superintendents, were also in attendance, and all did grand work. All of these ladies remained over the Sabbath, and spoke in various churches. The resolutions, passed with great enthusiasm, had the clear ring, and the work reported in all departments showed a grand year's advance. Mrs. Stevens was unanimously reëlected president.

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California's convention is in session this week at Stockton. Mrs. Johnston, the president, wrote last week that she felt sure returns will show a paid-up membership of six thousand. Miss Lathrop has been working hard sowing non-partisan seed, but thus far one small union is her only harvest. She proposes opening headquarters at Stockton during the state convention, but will be rather lonesome. General and Mrs. Bidwell are in attendance on the convention, Mrs. Bidwell being a very active W. C. T. U. woman. She expects to attend the National Convention. Ohio convention is also in session this week at Chillicothe. Miss West is in attendance. Mrs. Buell is attending the Virginia convention at Norfolk.

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Miss Elizabeth Gordon, secretary of Massachusetts, writes that they have had a successful and harmonious convention, but that just before the election of officers a bomb shell dropped into their midst. It was a note read by Miss Tobey, announcing that feeling a special call to give her entire time to evangelistic work she declined to be a candidate for reëlection to the presidency. This being her unalterable decision, Miss Gordon nominated Mrs. Susan S. Fessenden for the position, and she was unanimously and enthusiastically elected. A telegram was sent her at Norfolk, Virginia, and the following answer received: "Am overwhelmed with surprise and gratitude. Accept only as a call from above, with entire reliance upon Divine guidance and under conditions to be adjusted later." On motion of Mrs. Thorp, of Cambridge, a resolution expressing pleasure at Mrs. Fessenden's acceptance, and pledging her the loyal, loving support of the organization was passed. Miss Tobey was presented with a beautiful bouquet as a token of love to be expressed in more substantial form later; a resolution expressing heartfelt appreciation of her services for the past six years was unanimously passed. ON DUTY.

News from the Field.

VERMONT.

THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE VERMONT W. C. T. U.

A growing interest in the work and harmony of spirit mark each succeeding convention. Wednesday the 24th of September dawned in cloudless beauty, and at ten o'clock some of the ladies gathered at Middlebury and spent the first half hour in prayer for the convention; the remainder of the day was occupied with the necessary business of the state officers and superintendents. The large-heartedness of the ladies of Middlebury was manifest and all felt they were welcome. Bountiful dinners and suppers were provided in the hall by the Addison county ladies. A large number of delegates were present throughout.

The prize speaking in the evening drew a full house. Each of the four contestants did credit to herself. Prof. T. E. Boyce, of Middlebury, chairman of the committee, announced the first prize awarded to Miss Bertha Phillips, of Townsend, and the second to Miss Ida White, of Felchville. Mrs. E. A. Kenyon, of Townsend, gave one of her best "chalk talks," choosing as her subject, "Which Shall it be, the Mill or the Still?" interesting both young and old. At its close some of the boys in the audience set up a howl of "high license" continuing it some moments. To all appearance the thought had been suggested to them, but by whom?

Thursday morning the convention was formally opened, the president, Mrs. E. T. Housh, of Brattleboro, in the chair. The 46th Psalm was read in concert, the hymn "Guide me, O thou great Jehovah" sung, and prayer offered by Miss Terrill, of Rutland.

Mrs. W. H. Button, of Middlebury, very pleasantly welcomed the delegates, and briefly indicated what she deemed necessary to be done in the future. Mrs. N. L. Franklin, of Rutland, responded very touchingly, and showed the work needed to sustain the prohibitory law. "No intelligent woman," she said, "wants license, high or low." Most of the officers answered to their names at the roll-call.

The president's annual address was an able and finely written paper; statistics and facts in regard to the liquor traffic were given and the original package question discussed. She was surprised, shamed and grieved at the number of votes cast favoring license at our late state election. At the close the convention arose and gave the Chautauqua salute.

The report of the secretary, Mrs. G. E. Davidson, of Newfane, showed that the work of the year had been encouraging; many churches have commenced the use of unfermented wine; ten counties have held conventions; letters have been written to Vermont congressmen concerning the prohibition of impure literature; also the letter to the candidate (since elected) for governor of Vermont, asking his position on the prohibition question, was warmly responded to in favor of our state law and its enforcement. There are auxiliary to the state, 110 unions with a membership of 1,917, including 373 Y's. The Loyal Temperance Legions number 1,505 and have about three hundred and forty-six honorary members.

In the afternoon Mrs. M. E. Bell, of Craftsbury, superintendent of prison, jail and almshouse work, advocated the establishment of a home for friendless girls and women, giving many good reasons why such an institution is needed.

Baby Neal Willard Richmond, of Northfield, was carried on the platform and introduced as a Christmas present and made an honorary member of the convention. Some one started "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow," others taking it up, and all arose and gave him a hearty salute.

Several of the superintendents read very interesting reports showing good work done in their departments. Mr. J. E. Crane, of Middlebury, made a telling plea for prohibition by the use of the blackboard. The White Ribbon Quartette furnished excellent music.

The Y's furnished the evening program, and a very interesting one it was. The address by Miss Jessica Morgan, of Ohio, was listened to with breathless attention. The Middlebury college quartette was encored time after time; the soloist, Miss Simpson, of Burlington, was also called back.

Friday morning the departmental reports were concluded. The treasurer reported all debts paid and $204.57 in the treasury. Election of officers came next. All save two of the votes cast for president were for Mrs. Housh. The ladies all arose and greeted her with waving of handkerchiefs. She accepted with a few beautiful words of thanks.

In the afternoon a "mothers' meeting" was led by Mrs. Reed, of Shelburne. Mrs. Amy B. Fisk, of Montpelier, read an excellent paper on "How to keep our Children Pure," giving many practical suggestions. Mrs. L. F. W. Wilbur, of Burlington, presented Mrs. Housh "a little love token from the white-ribboners of Vermont to 'Our Queen Esther.'" The token was a purse of $50, the purse the gift of Mr. George Marshall, of Middlebury.

"Memorial hour" was crowded with interesting speeches, for a number of excellent workers had died during the year.

The resolutions adopted favor the maintenance and strengthening of our present prohibitory law; pledge the state union not to give its support to any party that does not put National prohibition in its platform; and thank those newspapers of the state which had worked so nobly for the retention of prohibitory law during the past few months against the assaults of its enemies. Miss Morgan, of Ohio, gave a brief but charming address on "Physical Culture and Dress Reform."

The delegates to the National Convention are Mrs. N. L. Franklin, Rutland, Mrs. H. H. R. Reed, Shelburne, Mrs. E. J. Nelson, St. Johnsbury, Miss Ada Hall, Chelsea, alternates, Mrs. C. E. Atwater, Burlington, Mrs. J. E. Wiswell, Cabot, Miss France Colvin, North Bennington, Mrs. E. M. Denny, Montpelier.

Each session was preceded by a half hour's devotional service, all of which were most helpful.

The address Friday evening, by Mrs. L. Washington, of Port Jervis, N. Y., was very entertaining; she spoke against high license, and related some of her experience in the West.

MARTHA P. DUNTON,
Supt. Press Work.

EAST WASHINGTON.

ITEMS OF TEMPERANCE INTEREST.

East Washington W. C. T. U. has had the services of Dr. Orpha D. Baldwin, Miss Henrietta G. Moore and Miss I. C. DeVelling for several weeks each during the past year. Recently Mrs. Harriet L. Adams, of Ohio, has been sojourning with us and has organized unions at Wilbur, Harrington, Egypt, Larene, Almira, Fairfield, Tekoa and St. John.

Mrs. Claudia E. Penn, 312 North Monroe street, Spokane Falls, has been elected corresponding secretary in place of Mrs. Graves, removed to Sehome. Mrs. Esther A. Jobes, associate superintendent of literature, was recently elected superintendent of the department in place of Mrs. A. P. Crystal, resigned. Mrs. Minnie B. O'Neill, reporter for the *Leader*, has left us for a year's course of study in Chicago Training School for deaconesses. Mrs. Susie E. Foster, press superintendent and reporter for THE UNION SIGNAL, has left the state to be absent for several months.

Mrs. Switzer recently organized a union at Ross Park, a beautiful suburb of Spokane Falls. The officers are: President, Mrs. H. N. Belt; corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. S. Parker; recording secretary, Mrs. E. L. Powell; treasurer, Mrs. Frank Johnson; vice-president, Mrs. C. J. Moore. Four subscribers for THE UNION SIGNAL were taken.

The state union is arranging for an exhibit of banners and literature at the Northwest Industrial Exposition at Spokane Falls, during the present month. A very eligible location on the third floor has been assigned us. Mrs. Jobes, who has for some time been working the literature department in earnest, has a fine line of W. T. P. A. publications on sale, and quantities of temperance papers and leaflets for gratuitous distribution during the Exposition. The ladies all over East Washington are sending in fancy and home-made articles for the bazaar. Mrs. Lucy R. Berry, superintendent of fair work, and Mrs. Jennie L. Green, superintendent of juvenile work, have been hard at work for several weeks interesting the unions and Loyal Temperance Legions in our exhibit for the Exposition. Mrs. C. S. Wilson, chairman of the business committee, was one of the first to have up counters, etc., in our space. The Leavitt and Crystal unions are nobly assisting the state by loaning furniture, paintings, etc., for the bazaar, and in entertaining the president, and Mrs. Amanda Strong, of Walla Walla, associate superintendent of fair work, who will be in attendance during the Exposition. Among the attractions in one booth are the beautiful state shield that has hung in the New Orleans Exposition, and represented us in two National Conventions, a "W. C. T. U. ice water" barrel, and a two gallon jug bronzed and inscribed with temperance mottoes, from the Cheney union. It is inverted, is ornamented with white ribbons and informs the passers by that "wine is a mocker."

Many of our unions are taking up the Demorest prize medal contests. East Washington will be represented at Atlanta by Mrs. Mary Beach, of Colfax.

L. A. S.

WALLA WALLA COUNTY CONVENTION.

The W. C. T. U. of this county held its annual convention at the First M. E. Church, commencing on the evening of the 25th of September, and closing on the evening of the 26th. The convention was opened with devotional exercises, led by Rev. W. W. Van Dusen, after which Mrs. Miller, of Arkansas City, Kansas, delivered a very interesting temperance address. On Friday morning the meeting was opened by the president, Mrs. Amanda Strong. This was followed by the annual election of officers and other business transactions. The convention closed with a very interesting Demorest medal contest, which was under the direct superintendence of Mrs. Miller, who has been in our city for a short time visiting friends, and has kindly assisted in this good work. We feel that the work has been very beneficial and inspiring, and anticipate good results for the future.

SUPT. PRESS WORK.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

STATE CONVENTION.

The seventeenth annual gathering of our W. C. T. U. opened at St. John's M. E. Church, in Dover, at two o'clock, September 30, Mrs. Knox in the chair. In the absence of Mrs. E. H. Pearson, of Epping, Mrs. Talpey, of Farmington, conducted devotional exercises, after which our president opened the regular business of the convention by remarks in her own most pleasing words. The weather was perfect, and with sunshine without and the loving, charitable spirit within, what could give a more auspicious promise of a successful session to its close? The work promised in the beginning to be a comprehensive one, and so it proved.

With the regular sessions, added to by trustee, executive and lesser committee meetings, all were "busy as bees." The twenty-four different departments were represented by their several superintendents, each full of interest. The several departments are as follows: Sacramental wine, evangelistic, Sabbath observance, peace and arbitration, temperance literature, young woman's work, hygiene, heredity, suppression of impure literature, non-alcoholics in medicine, juvenile work, work among railroad men, work among soldiers and sailors, work among lumbermen, White Cross and Shield, parlor meetings, state and county fairs, franchise, legislation, department of higher education, narcotics, Sunday-school work, jail and almshouse work, press, and mothers' meetings. Reports of these departments, and of THE UNION SIGNAL, *Young Crusader*, *Oak and Ivy Leaf*, scientific temperance instruction, and committee on resolutions, together with miscellaneous business, election of officers for another year and delegates to the National Convention, and the exchange of greetings with other bodies in convention assembled, combined to make a very busy three days' session.

Dover is one of the oldest towns in our state. The most cordial and hearty extension of the right hand of fellowship was given us by Mrs. Dr. Fenner, president of Dover's local union, and I am sure the entire city, with her several religious societies, was attuned to her spirit, and gave us royal entertainment. Mrs. Fenner was at the helm of the early Crusade in Dover in 1869, earlier than the Ohio uprising. The response was given by Mrs. Waldron, of Farmington.

Mrs. Knox, in her annual address, was loving, just and true, encouraging and inspiring us to greater zeal in the work of uplifting the fallen. Miss McIntire, the ever faithful treasurer, gave an interesting digest of the moneys she has received. Large amounts have been received and disbursed since the establishment of our "Mercy Home," and the care and responsibility of all to make it sheltering and reformatory, is not a small one. May God give it His blessing. It is only nine months since it was purchased and made ready for occupancy. Mrs. Hatch, the matron, reports many who have gone out with penitent hearts, and with resolutions—God helping them—to live better lives in all their future.

We were favored with talented addresses each evening. Mrs. Gleason, of Roslindale, Mass., spoke upon narcotics. Over $600,000,000 is spent in this land in this poisonous and filthy habit. Her address was fine, and closely listened to. Mrs. S. B. Fessenden, of Malden, Mass., a very refined and cultured woman, addressed a large audience the second evening. Miss Minnie Phelps, of Ontario, Can., gave us the closing address. She is a bright young woman. She was wonderfully helped in powerfully expressing the brain and heart sentiment, so brightly combined. Her subject (if she had one) was the "Liquor Traffic." She was bold in the assertion that this traffic *can* and *will* be destroyed as slavery was, though not in precisely the same way by "Civil War."

The beautiful flag bought by our state W. C. T. U. (one of the elegant draperies over the pulpit during the session), and whose value was enhanced somewhat by its voyage to and from the Paris Exposition, was given to the care of the East Andover union for the coming year, as it has had the largest per cent of gain to its list of membership during the year. (Fifty per cent.)

Another beautiful incident was the presentation of an India silk scarf, made at Antioch, and sent to Mrs. Albee, of Claremont. This was sent for the benefit of our "Mercy Home" in Manchester. It was voted to sell the scarf at ten cents a share, the scarf to be presented to Mrs. Albee in appreciation of her untiring interest in the collecting of contributions for the building and sustaining this charitable and humane institution.

It is not surprising that these last years of our successes under the efficient administration should result in the re-seating of Mrs. Knox as president; Miss Wendell, corresponding secretary; Miss Rowell, recording secretary, and Miss McIntire, treasurer. The machinery seems to be in fine order, and the National W. C. T. U. can rely upon New Hampshire as being true to every vital interest.

Let me again emphasize the union of the ladies of Dover, who were so cheerful, and expended so much labor and money for our entertainment, the harmonious spirit, the talent of the lecturers, and our love for "God and Home and Native Land," as characterizing the seventeenth anniversary of the New Hampshire W. C. T. U. We were most cordially invited to meet in Nashua next year.

PRESS REPORTER.

NEBRASKA.

CONVENTION OF SECOND DISTRICT.

The semi-annual convention of the second district convened at Palmyra, Otoe county, September 16 and 17, under the direct supervision of Mrs. Zara A. Willson, district president. The first afternoon was occupied by an interesting consecration meeting led by Mrs. Utley and Spurlock; the address of welcome by Miss Rena More, the response by Mrs. Isabella Spurlock, and the president's address, which was full of good things.

In the evening we had a paper on the prohibitory amendment by Mrs. S. C. O. Upton, and a silver medal contest in which all the contestants did admirably, also a song by "Samantha" asking Josiah to vote as he had been praying, which captured the large audience. We were favored with very excellent music by a quartette of boys.

Reports of unions were given Wednesday morning, showing marked progress, zealous work for the amendment, and five new unions organized. A paper by Mrs. M. E. Bowers narrated why she was not interested in temperance work in the past, and why she was interested at present. Wednesday afternoon was covered by reports of committees, a recitation by Mrs. Miller, and select reading on "Franchise" by Mrs. M. A. Clark.

Wednesday evening we were favored by an address by Mrs. Clara Hoffman, which was very entertaining and explanatory in regard to the issue before us, and was listened to with marked interest by a large audience.

MRS. M. J. WARNER, *Sec.*

CALIFORNIA.

THE "BEAR" STATE WILL BEAR HARD UPON THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Temperance is in the atmosphere in California, and the discussion is to go on until the thought of prohibition of the saloon shall so thoroughly saturate the souls of all, that "mind cure" will relieve our diseased municipal body of the ulcer of the liquor traffic.

All white-ribboners are on the *qui vive* for the state convention to be held October 20-24 at Stockton. One of the insane asylums is located there, which is surely a good object lesson for a temperance convention. Mrs. R. R. Johnston has made a tour of San Joaquin county, and with Mrs. McMasters, the county president, and the good ladies of Stockton, arrangements are perfected for a grand reunion. The program is full of good things, the one specially literary production being a poem by one of our honorary members, Mr. A. J. Waterhouse, the James Whitcomb Riley of the Pacific coast.

The railways, Southern Pacific and San Francisco and North Pacific, the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, and the stage lines of Mendocino, Lake, and Sierra counties

generously grant reduced fares to those attending the convention.

Memorial services of Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, our fallen —no, our promoted—leader, were held throughout the length and breadth of California. Col. George W. Bain did valiant service for temperance in the Golden State, causing great enthusiasm and filling empty W. C. T. U. treasuries. Mrs. R. R. Johnston announces that Mrs. Clara Hoffman will begin a campaign on the Pacific coast February 1. She will receive a royal welcome. Our own state workers are doing splendid work in this state of "magnificent distances" and mountain staging. Mrs. Henrietta Skelton has made a tour in "The Kingdom of Humboldt"—a county as large as an Eastern state—and not a railroad in it, adding ninety-two members to our ranks. She assisted the ladies at the third county convention at Eureka, which showed good results. Mrs. Skelton will organize Calaveras county. Her work for the year is twenty-six unions organized, six resurrected, besides all sorts of temperance work including special efforts to increase the circulation of THE UNION SIGNAL and *Pharos*. She is the "general utility" woman of the temperance cause. Mrs. Emma Pow Smith sends most cheering news of work in Plumas, Placer and Sierra counties, all reached by staging, having organized fifteen new unions and aided them each in their county conventions. God bless these brave pioneers!

Mrs. Emily Pitt Stevens is working up Tulare county most successfully under the supervision of its energetic president, Mrs. Hawkins. Mrs. R. R. Johnston seems to be ubiquitous—all over the state at once, always an inspiration. Since relieved of the presidency of the Oakland local, she will devote her whole time to state work. Mrs. Ada Van Pelt, formerly G. W. C. T. of the Good Templars of Nebraska, has succeeded her as president of the Oakland union, and will bring her well-known executive ability to temperance work in California. Mrs. Dr. Carrie F. Young, a veteran abolition speaker, Mrs. M. E. Congdon, Dr. Van Kirk and Miss S. M. Severance have lectured in several localities with success. Miss Severance is pushing the petitions for woman suffrage vigorously, having offered $40 in prizes to unions getting largest number of signatures *pro rata*. Mrs. S. A. Huston gave an able lecture on the Sunday Rest bill before the Woodland convention.

San Francisco county held a delightful quarterly county convention, August 13, 14. Excellent papers were read by Mesdames Johnston, Gray, Ruthrauff, Cook, Hallowell, Werth, Eden, Knoderer, Keeney, Goddard, Booth, Templeton, Carver, French, Cummings, Rowell, Selfridge and Buck, and Mrs. J. C. Bateham lectured on Sabbath Observance. Mrs. L. P. Williams is county president.

Sacramento county held its first convention with great *éclat*. Mrs. Charles McKelvey is president. Ringing speeches were made by Mesdames Hart, Ritter, Everett, Mayhew, Carley, Smith, Mrs. R. R. Johnston and Mr. Wadsworth, secretary of the Y. M. C. A., and Mayor Comstock. The Sacramento union are about to erect a temperance temple costing $12,000, the lot being already secured; Mrs. E. B. Crocker has generously donated $1,500, and Mrs. E. B. Peckham $500 towards the building. The zeal of Mrs. M. B. Carse seems contagious.

Mrs. Joel Russell, state superintendent of fair work, secured space for a W. C. T. U. booth in the state fair at Sacramento, September 11–20, dispensing ice-water and literature, and exerting the powerful social influence for temperance which always follows these white-ribboners. The beautiful booth always has a bevy of admirers about it. Sonoma county had a most successful booth at their county fair. The "saloonatic" who paid $1,200 for license to sell drinks, could not make back even his license money because of the free ice-water of the temperance women.

The annual meeting of the Santa Clara W. C. T. U. showed energetic work. Free reading-room supported at cost of $180; watering-trough, $24; Temperance Temple, Chicago, $200; local work, $250.

Crusade membership day excited much enthusiasm, and the membership of California is greatly increased. Rev. S. Goodenough was the orator of the evening in the Oakland celebration, and made a most excellent address. Rev. H. H. Rice and Mrs. Van Pelt also made rousing speeches. It was resolved to call a state convention of all the pastors and one layman from each church in California, to meet soon in Oakland to push united effort against the saloon. There is no doubt about it, as all the speakers insisted, that if the church people were united, *Christian men could settle the saloon question in one election.*

Mrs. S. C. Borland, the energetic superintendent of temperance cadets and juvenile work of Alameda county, celebrated Miss Willard's day by a delightful picnic in Alameda with her young folks.

September 27 was a "red-letter day" for women journalists of this sunset land, for by the persistent efforts of Mrs. Emelie Tracy Y. Parkhurst, of San Francisco, who has worked most nobly for her own sex, the Pacific Coast Woman's Press Association was organized with a charter membership of 132 literary women. "Our own" Mrs. Nellie Blessing Eyster, a loyal white-ribboner, is president.

Judge Sawyer, of San Francisco, has rendered a decision which is a blow to local option, declaring it to be in conflict with the constitution of the United States to allow a license to be refused a saloon keeper because of the protests of residents in the vicinity, by which many saloons have been closed.

Now when saloons are planted alongside the most fashionable residences and the costliest churches and Y. M. C. A. buildings, it may prove an "eye-opener" to apathetic voters to vote for prohibition. By and by men will learn that all forms of local option are "too local and too optional."

The saloon keepers of the state have organized to defeat our local option law in the next Legislature and carry the state for a uniform license of $84 per year. They are seeking to subsidize the press by offering to pay liberally that their prepared matter may be placed in prominent dailies as editorial, *a la* Pennsylvania and Nebraska. The Oakland *Enquirer* bravely exposed the scheme.

Mrs. R. R. Johnston has had compiled by Mr. R. E. Bush, a most valuable little pamphlet, "Legislation in California Concerning Intoxicants," being a hand-book of all the laws relating in any way to the saloon. All temperance people are grateful.

The Alameda Protective Association is stirring up temperance sentiment by enforcing existing laws against the saloon. Dr. Robinson, Mr. Bronson, Mr. Hierlihy and Col. George Babcock, all stanch Prohibitionists, are foremost spirits.

The Prohibition Party is making grand progress. General Bidwell, governor "to be," Judge L. W. Elliott, H. H. Matlock, A. J. Waterhouse, M. C. Winchester, Rev. C. E. Rich, C. H. Dunn, Rev. T. B. Stewart, George T. Elliott and many others, under the able direction of Secretary Sheehan, are "keeping it before the people" and as the New York *Voice* says, "making things hum." The Anti-Saloon Alliance is educating more conservative public sentiment which the Prohibitionists will crystallize into paper ballots that shall be more effective in this temperance warfare than leaden bullets. The Good Templars and the Sons of Temperance—the last greatly strengthened by Rev. Mr. Osborn Coughton's campaign through the state—are very popular with the young people, and many young men from their ranks will cast their first vote November 4, for General Bidwell and Prohibition.

The rest of the news, which this lengthening letter cannot be extended to tell, we will carry to the National Convention, at Atlanta, Georgia, for California W. C. T. U. will run another excursion this year as it did last, to the Chicago convention. A delightful time is assured.

M. G. C. EDHOLM,
Official Reporter.

PLUMAS COUNTY.

The first annual convention of this county W. C. T. U. was held in Quincy, September 16 and 17 with nineteen delegates present. The season was most enjoyable, both to the citizens and the various unions present, for never before have the women of Plumas county been assembled together in so noble a cause as this, for the children and the home.

The consecration meeting of the first evening, in which nearly all took part, was a soul-refreshing season, and one long to be remembered by those who pledged their fidelity to God and the temperance cause. Mrs. Emma Pow Smith, evangelist at large for the state W. C. T. U., was with us, and very ably presided over the entire session. Her face fairly beamed with joy as she looked down upon the convention, for were these not all her very own unions, grown into maturity in a month?

A fine program was prepared, which was well carried out, and gave good cheer to the hearts of the womanly host present. Many excellent addresses were delivered, and several fine papers read, chief among which was one on "Evangelistic Work," from the pen of Mrs. S. J. Churchill, of San Jose, and one upon "Social Purity," by Mrs. Rose French, of San Francisco; also a very helpful and instructive paper on the "Relation of Temperance to Labor," by Mrs. C. G. Rodgers, Crescent Mills.

When Mrs. Smith delivered her masterly address upon the "White Cross and Shield" before an attentive audience, many felt that what the world needs most are mothers and teachers who will, through precept and example, teach a better code of morals to the rising generations about us.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year, and the convention adjourned to meet next year in Taylorville: President, Mrs. Mary Drew, Quincy; recording secretary, Miss Sara Hardgrave, Taylorville; corresponding secretary, Miss Mattie Goodwin, Quincy; treasurer, Mrs. Kate Standart, Greenville.

MRS. MARY COOK.

TENNESSEE.

MEMBERSHIP CRUSADE DAY IN EAST NASHVILLE.

The morning of September 27th dawned gloomy and cheerless, and before nine o'clock, the hour appointed for our prayer-meeting, a drizzling rain began, which continued at intervals throughout the day. Despite this, however, and the fact that Saturday is a most inconvenient day for housekeepers to lay aside home duties, sixteen devoted members of our band met in the basement of the C. P. Church. Our leader chose a beautiful and inspiring Psalm for the opening, and after an earnest prayer for grace and guidance for what was before us for the day, a sister was asked to give an additional Scripture reading. Carefully selected portions of the second chapter of Acts were read, and our hearts burned within us as we listened, for we felt that God was with us, pouring out His Holy Spirit upon us, His handmaidens. We had a blessed meeting and went forth, in His name, to do what we could for our glorious cause. We met at four p. m. to report, held devotional exercises, and found that about fifty names had been added to our roll, and quite a number of subscriptions to our beloved UNION SIGNAL had been obtained. Altogether, it was a day long to be remembered, and we are glad and thankful that the thought of observing it ever entered that heart of that grandest of leaders, Miss Willard.

MARY P. BANC

NEW YORK.

CAYUGA COUNTY CONVENTION.

The fifth annual convention of the W. C. T. U. of Cayuga county was held at Cato, September 10 and 11, the county president, Mrs. Mary L. Boyce, presiding. Representatives were present from fifteen unions, notwithstanding the rainy weather, which continued until the close of the convention.

Words of welcome to the county union were most beautifully expressed in a poem, written for the occasion, by Miss Wood, of Cato. Reports were given by superintendents of departments, by the corresponding secretary, treasurer and delegate to the National Temperance Congress; also interesting reports of newly organized Y unions, by Miss Florence Dangerfield, of Auburn, and Miss Laura Post, of Fleming.

The president's annual address was listened to with interest; it contained a review of the year's work, with plans and suggestions for the near future; at the close of the address the appreciation of the convention was expressed by a rising vote of thanks. Miss Celia Hutton, president of Yates county union, conducted a parliamentary drill, and was also called to preside during the opening of the query-box when interesting and helpful information was given. In the evening, Miss Hutton addressed the "Christian Voters," making an eloquent and forcible plea in behalf of the temperance cause.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. Mary L. Boyce; vice-president, Miss M. Gilmore; corresponding secretary, Mrs. S. M. Searing; recording secretary, Mrs. Lillian Osborn; treasurer, Mrs. E. Lytle. Mrs. E. Moshier was chosen delegate to the National Convention; the honor of becoming a *life member* of the New York state union was conferred upon Mrs. S. C. Crossman.

During the convention seven subscriptions were received for THE UNION SIGNAL, and among the resolutions adopted was one urging upon *all* members the necessity of subscribing for THE UNION SIGNAL and the state paper.

The convention adjourned to meet with Sennett union for the semi-annual meeting.

LILLIAN OSBORN, *Rec. Sec.*

COLUMBIA COUNTY W. C. T. U.

The sixth annual meeting of the Columbia county W. C. T. U. was held at Chatham Center, September 17 and 18.

A day of incessant rain diminished the usual attendance, but not the earnest spirit of welcome and coöperation that belongs to our meetings. Miss Celia Hutton, the speaker of the evening, in the handling of the question-box, greatly enriched the session, and gave many helpful hints.

The president, Mrs. Marcia C. Powell, of Ghent, was reëlected with all the other officers. The devotional meetings were most earnest, all of them converging along different lines to this thought: "For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strongholds."

The department work with its gathering in of the "here a little and there a little" into golden sheaves, was of deep interest, though perhaps no single achievement deserves place in this brief notice. That of mothers' meetings and social purity, under our faithful superintendent, has been, perhaps, the most hopeful.

The resolutions touched that work, the suffrage question, especially as related to school elections, work for scientific instruction, and several local interests.

These gatherings are marvelous object lessons, and are training the women of our nation, who will avail themselves of this force, into a larger, deeper womanhood.

A. C. P.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY CONVENTION.

This convention was held at Yorkshire Center, in the First Baptist Church, September 10 and 11.

The voice of our beloved president, Mrs. L. E. Adams, was heard at precisely 1:30 p. m., as she called the convention to order. The devotional exercises were in charge of Mrs. A. R. Arnold, of Elton. The address of welcome was extended by the president of the Yorkshire Center union, and the response came from Mrs. E. L. Johnson, of Cattaraugus.

The report of the corresponding secretary was given and accepted. Mrs. Boole presided at the round table, and brought out many good ideas for our consideration. Following this, came an hour with the Loyal Temperance Legion. The children were marshalled from the schoolroom by Mrs. Eva M. Howe, the local juvenile superintendent, and Mrs. Hopkins, county superintendent, gave them a very interesting talk, with chemical illustrations.

The Wednesday evening exercises opened with praise service, conducted by Miss Maggie J. Griffiths, of Elton. A touching address of welcome in behalf of the clergy was given by Rev. J. W. Archibald. This was responded to by Mrs. M. G. Peckham, of Leon, in a few well-chosen words, after which, Mrs. F. M. Congdon, of Randolph, presented the prize banner to the Franklinville Y's, this organization having increased in membership the greatest per cent during the year.

Then came the best of all, an address by Mrs. Ella A. Boole, our state corresponding secretary, taking from the Word of God her subject, "Deborah in the Battle," which was listened to by a large audience. We cannot praise her too highly.

On Thursday occurred a very impressive memorial service, conducted by Mrs. Ella A. Gurney, of Little Valley.

Mrs. L. E. Adams was made delegate to the National Convention, Mrs. A. C. Burnham, alternate. Reports from superintendents of departments were all good, showing that these ladies have been busy and untiring in their efforts. Credential committee reported forty-six delegates. Treasurer's report was very satisfactory. Money received during year, $192.81; paid out during year, $145.94; balance in treasury, $46 87. Miss Varnum also gave a very instructive talk to treasurers. Mrs. Adams was quickly chosen president, but on account of ill health we were obliged to accept her resignation. This was done with expressions of grateful recognition of seven years of faithful, loving service rendered. When the ballots were all in, we arose and gladly greeted our new commander, Mrs. M. G. Peckham, of Leon, whose hands we will try to support. Mrs. F. M. Congdon was lovingly welcomed back as vice-president, the secretaries were reëlected, also the treasurer.

E. S. T. DARTE, *Cor. Sec.*

SOUTH DAKOTA.

MRS. GOUGAR'S WORK.

In behalf of the Equal Suffrage Association of South Dakota, I wish to publicly acknowledge the work Helen M. Gougar has done for us in the pending campaign. She has raised nearly $900 for our suffrage work, and still sends words of hope and cheer from afar. She delivered twenty-one lectures in our state early in the summer. She had crowded houses everywhere, and won golden opinions from friend and foe. Her unanswerable arguments, her wit and eloquence will be long remembered by South Dakotians.

W. F. BAILEY,
Sec. S. Dakota E. S. A.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

THE First Presbyterian Church of St. Louis, Mo., has sent fifty dollars to the Prohibitory Amendment League of Nebraska. The churches are coming to the rescue!

EIGHT contestants from as many townships assembled in Kennett Square, Pa., September 19, and tested their elocutionary skill before a large audience, for the Demorest Gold Medal. The prize was awarded to Miss Florence H. Strickland, of Kemblesville. Her subject, "Home *versus* Saloon," was ingeniously handled. The young lady was sent to Scranton, Pa., on October 15, to compete for the grand gold medal at the W. C. T. U. state convention.

MISS M. R. YOUNG, who has so long been the efficient secretary of the Philadelphia county W. C. T. U., is soon to remove with her mother to St. Joseph, Mo. The best wishes of all white-ribboners will go with her.

MEMBERS of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, of which Mrs. Elizabeth Boynton Harbert is president, will convene in annual executive session at Moline, November 5th and 6th. The significant and unparalleled victories of the past year, notably that in connection with the admission of Wyoming and the majority report of the woman suffrage committee in the Senate of the United States, render this a reunion of unusual interest and importance, and a special jubilee session will be one of the features of the convention. All patriots and advocates of an equality of rights, duties and responsibilities are earnestly invited to give their presence, their suggestions and coöperation.

A RECENT letter from Iowa has the following: "One dear white-ribboner, who does much towards the support of her family, and who sends her washing out usually, has been her own laundress for the past two weeks in order to secure the money to make her husband an honorary member of the W. C. T. U. Such is the material we have to work with."

"COLONEL WOODFORD has succeeded in reaching the hearts of the people, in arousing interest in the churches, in building up the W. C. T. U. and uniting the workers as no other worker has for years," writes the president of the Spokane Falls, Eastern Washington, union. This earnest worker has returned from the West, but his efforts there will continue to bless those with whom he came in contact.

THE Lincoln (Neb.) *Daily Call*, of September 27, thus pleasantly alludes to one of the bright social incidents of the convention of Nebraska W. C. T. U. recently held at Seward: "One feature of the convention must not be passed by, and that is the reception Mrs. C. M. Woodward gave the delegates at her home Wednesday evening, September 24. As many as two hundred delegates and visitors were received and entertained in a way that none but a good, noble and grand hostess could do. Luncheon was given to all. It was found necessary for some to be entertained in the yard. Long will this white-ribbon sister be remembered by the members of the sixteenth annual convention of Nebraska's Woman's Christian Temperance Union."

THE Muscogee, I. T., W. C. T. U. have a lot upon which they hope to erect a free reading room and public library in the spring of 1891. The union is poor but the members feel that this is a work which they must accomplish, with God's help.

THE annual conference of the Free Methodist Church of Ohio granted time to Mrs. J. L. Olmstead, of New Albany, Ohio, to present the social purity work, and passed a strong resolution indorsing it. Mrs. Clara Wetherald, of Holly, Mich., was elected a lay delegate to the General Conference of this church, which met in Chicago, October 8.

MISSES WILLARD and Gordon attend eleven conventions this year, including the National in Atlanta, viz.: Missouri, Michigan, Dominion W. C. T. U., at Montreal, International Sunday-school convention, National Educational convention, and the State W. C. T. Unions of Nebraska, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and North Carolina.

THE second annual meeting of the W. C. T. U. of County Line, N. Y., was held September 10. Mrs. Tripp was reëlected president. A Loyal Temperance Legion of thirty-five members is sustained by this union. Ten lectures, four entertainments and one festival have been given during the year.

PARLOR meetings have been the special work of the Lansingburgh, N. Y., union for the past year. Five have already been held with good results. The meetings are opened with prayer, followed by social converse. Baskets containing clippings, cut from the papers on the leading topics of the day, are passed, and each guest takes one or more selection to read aloud, time being given between each reading to discuss the topic. Five Demorest medal contests have been held under the direction of this union.

A MISTAKE occurred in the report made by Mrs. Johnson, of the South Dakota convention, which causes great annoyance to Mrs. Kline. In that report Mrs. Johnson spoke of Mrs. Kline as president of the Hospital board, which is not the case. The facts are these: Mrs. Baker, the president of that board, expecting to remove to Missouri, tendered her resignation to the board and Mrs. Kline was suggested as her successor. Later the board succeeded in persuading Mrs. Baker to retain the position. As the treasurership will be vacant at the approaching annual meeting, members of the board are anxious to have Mrs. Kline in that position, which all agree with Mrs. Johnson in believing she would admirably fill.

JEROME RAYMOND, a bright young student of the Northwestern University, Evanston, has become private secretary to Bishop Thoburn, and with him will make the tour of the world in 1891. Mr. Raymond carries letters of introduction from Miss Willard to leading philanthropists in all the countries he will visit, and is especially commended to white-ribboners. He has been Miss Willard's stenographer for a year or more, and is a young man in warm sympathy with all progressive Christian movements, and worthy the confidence and good-will of the best people everywhere.

SAN JACINTO, Cal., W. C. T. U., a small union in a small town, canvassed the entire village on September 27, Crusade Membership Day, securing more than one hundred members. The president writes: "We feel like saying 'Hallelujah!' "

MISS LIZZIE M. BOYD, of Wheeling, W. Virginia, began her winter's evangelistic work in October, in Syracuse, N. Y. Miss Boyd is a white-ribboner of the most typical sort, and a gospel evangelist whose works have made her dear to a large circle in many states.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE annual convention of Tennessee W. C. T. U. will be held at McMinnville, October 29 and 30, having been unavoidably postponed one week. We anticipate a fine convention. LIDE MERIWETHER.

Official Communications.

THE Day of Prayer for the National W. C. T. U. convention, October 27, is also set especially apart as the National day of prayer for Nebraska and the success of its prohibitory amendment.

FRANCES E. WILLARD, *Pres.*
CAROLINE B. BUELL, *Cor. Sec.*

NOTICE.

Dr. Kate Bushnell has been appointed an evangelist in the World's W. C. T. U., and should have been announced when Mrs. Andrew's appointment was published. It is expected and hoped that these two elect ladies may make the tour of the world in company, and our auxiliaries everywhere will please take notice.

FRANCES E. WILLARD,
Evanston, Oct. 1, 1890. Pres. World's W. C. T. U.

RAILROAD RATES TO ATLANTA FROM CHICAGO.

A special excursion will leave Chicago Wednesday morning, November 12, for the Atlanta convention.

Round trip tickets good until December 1st, $20.10.

A berth in the Pullman sleeping car will be $4.50, two sharing it, will cost each $2.25. On arrival at Chattanooga, Thursday morning, a few hours will be given to an excursion to Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, historic scenes of interest, the party arriving in Atlanta Thursday afternoon. Delegates and visitors desiring to go will please send word to me at Headquarters, 161 La Salle street, Chicago, and say whether they desire a berth in the car.

The following railroads have granted one and one-third reductions to delegates and visitors attending the National Convention at Atlanta. These embrace roads in the Trunk, New York, Boston and Southern lines. Lines granting the reductions for western states will be given in THE UNION SIGNAL of next week's issue:

Baltimore & Ohio (Parkersburg, Bellaire and Wheeling and east thereof); Baltimore & Potomac; Bennington & Rutland; Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg; Camden & Atlantic; Central of New Jersey; Central Vermont; Chesapeake & Ohio (East of Charleston, W. Va.); Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western; Elmira, Cortland & Northern; Fall Brook Coal Co.; Fitchburg; Grand Trunk; Lehigh Valley; New York Central & Hudson River; New York, Lake Erie & Western (East of Salamanca and Buffalo); New York, Ontario & Western; Northern Central; Pennsylvania (except locally between Philadelphia and New York); Philadelphia & Erie; Philadelphia & Reading (except locally between Philadelphia and New York); Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore; Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg (except on Phœnix Line—stations between Syracuse and Oswego); Shenandoah Valley; Western New York & Pennsylvania; West Jersey; West Shore.

The Southern Passenger Association grant reductions over the following roads:

Alabama Great Southern Railroad; Atlantic Coast Line; Atlanta & West Point Railroad; Brunswick & Western Railroad; Charleston & Savannah Railway; Central Railroad of Georgia; Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway; East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railway: Georgia Railroad; Georgia Pacific Railway; Jacksonville, Tampa & Key West Railway; Louisville & Nashville Railroad.

Lines south of the Ohio river:

Memphis & Charleston Railroad; Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway; New Orleans & Northeastern Railroad; Norfolk & Western Railroad; Pennsylvania Railroad.

Lines south of Washington:

Port Royal & Augusta Railway; Raleigh & Gaston Railroad; Richmond & Alleghany Railroad; Richmond & Danville Railroad; Richmond, Fredericks & Potomac Railroad; Rome Railroad; Savannah, Florida & Western Railway; Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad; Shenandoah Valley Railroad.

Lines south of Potomac river:

South Carolina Railway; Vicksburg & Meridian Railroad; Western & Atlantic Railroad; Western Railway of Alabama.

The Central Traffic Association grant reductions on the certificate plan, from all points in Southern Michigan, Ohio and Indiana, and from all points in the state of Illinois, except the territory north of the Illinois River, and a straight line from Peoria to Keokuk—which includes the following railroads:

Baltimore & Ohio R. R; Cairo, Vincennes & Chicago Line; Chicago & Grand Trunk R'y; Chicago & West Michigan R'y; Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh R. R; Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley R'y; Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago R'y; Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw R. R; Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan R'y; Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore R. R; Cleveland, Akron & Columbus R'y; Cleveland & Marietta R'y; Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis R'y; Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling R'y; Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo R'y; Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee R'y; Detroit, Lansing & Northern R. R; Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R; Grand Trunk R'y. (West of Toronto); Canadian Pacific R'y. (West of Toronto); Chautauqua Lake R'y; Chesapeake & Ohio R'y; Chicago & Atlantic R'y; Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R; Chicago, Detroit & Niagara Falls Short Line; Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis R'y; Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton R. R; Cincinnati, Lebanon & Northern R'y; Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific R'y; Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland R. R; Cleveland & Canton R. R; Cleveland & Western R. R; Columbus & Cincinnati Midland R. R; Columbus & Eastern R. R; Dayton & Union R. R; Dayton, Fort Wayne & Chicago R'y; Detroit & Cleveland Steam Navigation Co; Evansville & Terre Haute R. R; Flint & Pere Marquette R. R; Fort Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville R. R; Indiana, Illinois & Iowa R. R; Indianapolis, Decatur & Western R'y; Jacksonville Southeastern R'y; Indianapolis & St. Louis R'y; Indianapolis & Vincennes R. R; Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis R. R; Kanawha & Ohio R. R; Lake Erie & Western R. R; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R'y; Marietta, Columbus & Northern R. R; Michigan Central R. R; Pittsburgh & Lake Erie R. R; Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis R'y; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago R'y; Saginaw Valley & St. Louis R. R; Scioto Valley R'y; Toledo & Ohio Central R. R; Toledo, Columbus & Southern R'y; Valley R'y; Vandalia Line (T. H. & I. R. R.); Wabash R'y; Western New York & Pennsylvania; Kentucky Central R'y; Lake Erie, Alliance & Southern R'y; Litchfield, Carrollton & Western R. R.; Louisville & Nashville R. R.; Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis R. R.; Louisville, New Albany & Chicago R. R.; Midland R'y; New York, Chicago & St. Louis R. R., New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio R. R.; Ohio & Mississippi R'y; Ohio & Northwestern R. R.; Ohio, Indiana & Western R'y; Ohio River R. R.; Ohio Southern R. R.; Peoria, Decatur & Evansville R'y; Pittsburgh & Western R. R.; Pittsburgh, Marion & Chicago R'y; Shenango & Alleghany Valley R. R.; Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan R'y; Toledo, Peoria & Western R'y; Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City R. R.; Wabash Western R'y; Wheeling & Lake Erie R'y.

The reductions granted are on the certificate plan, all persons paying full fare receiving from the ticket agent, when they purchase, a certificate. All such certificates must be brought to the convention. I will sign them, and the one-third reduction will be granted on the return trip. *No stop-overs will be allowed*, and persons must *return* the same route that they went over. The certificates can be obtained two days before the convention opens, November 14, and will be good until November 24.

HELEN L. HOOD,
Nat. Supt. Railroad Rates.

WOMAN'S LECTURE BUREAU.

MRS. R. A. EMMONS, SEC.

All engagements made by this Bureau are conditional upon the ability of the lecturer to fill them. In case of detention by sickness, accident, or any legitimate and unavoidable cause, another date will be given as soon as possible.

LECTURERS.

Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge.	Mrs. M. L. Wells.
Mrs. Mary T. Lathrap.	Mrs. S. M. I. Henry.
Mrs. Marion B. Baxter.	Miss I. C. DeVelling.
Miss Henrietta G. Moore.	Mrs. Caroline M. Woodward.
Rev. Eugenia F. St. John.	Mrs. Mary E. Haggart.
Mrs. Helen L. Bullock.	Rev. W. H. Boole, D.D.
Mr. A. G. Wolfenberger.	Ex-Gov. John P. St. John.
Prof. A. B. Huckins.	Rev. C. H. St. John.
Mrs. S. M. Perkins.	Miss Frances E. Griffin.
Mrs. R. J. Trego.	Mother Stewart.
D. H. Burwell.	Dr. Kate C. Bushnell.
Mrs. Amy Kellogg Morse.	Walter Thomas Mills.
Major E. T. Scott.	Mrs. E. T. Scott.

MRS. MARY T. LATHRAP

speaks at DeWitt, Neb., October 21, Crete, 22, Seward, 23, David City, 24, Wahoo, 25 and 26, Ashland, 27, Plattsmouth, 28.

MRS. MARION B. BAXTER

speaks at Kirkland, Ill., October 26, Verona, 27, 28 and 29, Gardner, 30 and 31.

MISS HENRIETTA G. MOORE

will be in Ohio from November 25 to December 31. Unions desiring her please send application early that a continuous route may be made.

REV. W. H. BOOLE, D. D.,

speaks at Bath, N. Y., October 24, Penn Yan, 28, Bellona, 29, Dundee, 30, Watkins, 31.

MRS. C. M. WOODWARD

speaks at Crawford, Neb., October 22, Box, 23 to 26, Brewster, 28 and 29, and in Custer county October 30 to November 2.

REV. EUGENIA F. ST. JOHN

speaks at Fairmount, Neb., October, 22 and 23, Geneva, 24 to 26, Hebron, 27 and 28, Fairbury, 29 to 31.

MISS LILY RUNALS,

Wisconsin's famous singer, may be engaged between November 8 and 14, en route to Atlanta. Special rates are made for this trip.

WOLFENBERGER AND HUCKINS

are open for engagements in Illinois and Indiana after November 15.

For dates and terms of all the above apply to the
WOMAN'S LECTURE BUREAU,
161 La Salle St., Chicago.

Publisher's Dep't.

Corporation Notice.

Public notice is hereby given that the capital stock of the Woman's Temperance Publishing Association has been duly increased according to the statute in such case made and provided, from seventy-five thousand dollars ($75,000) to one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars ($125,000); and that certificates of such increase have been duly filed in the office of the secretary of the state of Illinois and in the office of the recorder of deeds of Cook county in said state of Illinois, as provided by law.

October 15, 1890.

[SEAL]

MATILDA B. CARSE, *Pres.*
MARY ALLEN WEST, *Sec.*

Special Notice.

After November 15 we will withdraw the subscription offer concerning THE UNION SIGNAL and

Miss Willard's Picture!

The picture will be ready in November, when we will fill all orders received, and will then be ready to give out agencies to sell the picture by itself. The moment it is seen it will create a great demand, and we will have orders without doubt for

Fully 50,000 Copies

before the close of the next six months. Therefore we want agents everywhere who will agree to show the picture, and offer it for sale at the regular price, $1. We will give a large commission and appoint only one agent to a place. We want only those to apply who really mean to act in good faith as agents. We made the low offers in connection with THE UNION SIGNAL to be sure and get enough orders for the original contract with Prang & Co. The picture is wonderfully cheap at $1. You can make all your Christmas money as agent for it if you wish to. Apply at once for the territory which you know you can give the proper attention to. We will then let you know what you can do to get a framed picture *free* with which to make the canvass a successful one. This is your opportunity. You need not fear lest the orders given through the subscription offers will interfere with a canvass by you. Not more than 2,500 will go out thus. Besides, "seeing is believing," and in this case, captivating also. Moreover there are thousands of people who admire Miss Willard, and yet have naught to do with THE UNION SIGNAL. The very sight of this lovely aquarelle tint picture will everywhere and always be a temperance object lesson and sermon. Send in your applications promptly.

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A special offer to readers of this paper: We will send a handsomely bound 536 page complete cook book to you free if you will do a slight service for us in your locality. Send a 2-cent stamp and your address to the Buckeye Publishing Co., Minneapolis, Minn., for full information.

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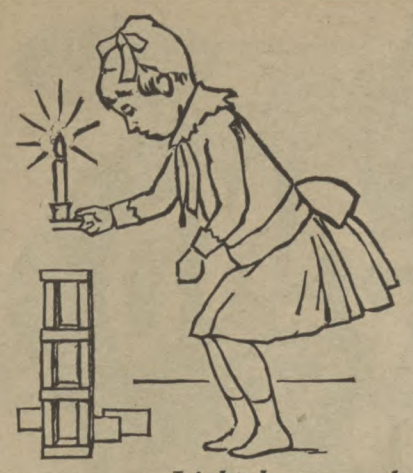

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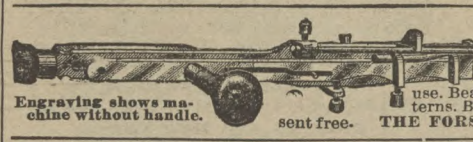

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Publisher's Dep't.

The Convention Daily.

We have not made the usual announcements regarding the Convention Daily because of the difficulty experienced in getting the proper facilities away from our own plant to print so large a paper in so short a time. We have decided, however, on the following plan: A daily will be issued at Atlanta (five issues) subscription, fifteen cents, or five cents per copy. It will be entirely a written-up report and not, as heretofore, a stenographic one. The place, the people, the convention, church, the programs, personnel of the speakers, etc., etc., will make up the paper. There will be no premium, and we will not attempt to mail each day's paper by itself, but all mail orders will be sent after the convention has closed, and as soon as possible after the fifth session is over. In addition to this paper we will print an exact stenographic report of all the proceedings within a week or ten days after the close of the convention (providing we get 1,000 orders for the same) at 25 cents each. We prefer that orders be sent for the stenographic report rather than for the dailies, but if any wish to order both they can remit 40 cents, and if the 1,000 orders are not reached for the stenographic report we will return the 25 cents. After four years' hilly experience in running a daily at the conventions we have evolved the above plan as being the most satisfactory to all concerned. This announcement is to appear in each issue of THE UNION SIGNAL until November 6. We recapitulate the offers to make them as plain as possible.

The Convention Daily.

Five issues to be mailed in one package on November 18 or 19, $ .15.

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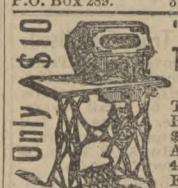

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THE T. Swoger & Son Pianos & Organs
BEAVER FALLS, PENNSYLVANIA.

AGENTS Wanted. **Liberal Salary Paid.** At home or to travel. *Team furnished free.* P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$13 LADIES GOLD Filled.

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Until After Full Examination.

Now is the time to buy; while the watch war rages. Cut this ad. out and send to us, and we will send the watch to you C.O.D. You can examine the watch at the express office and if not perfectly satisfactory, don't pay a cent; otherwise pay the agent our introductory price $13.00, or 2 for $25.00. This watch is known as the Dueber, Hampden Gladiator, a beautiful **Gold Filled Case** warranted to wear for 20 years fitted with a high grade, jeweled, Hampden, stem wind and stem set, movement. Guaranteed to keep accurate time for two years. A handsome 14k gold plated ladies' chain and charm **FREE** to those sending cash with order. Address
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Miss Willard's picture, which will be ready in November. Why not get a *new* subscriber, add 25 cents ($1.25 in all), and get this beautiful aquarelle-tint life-size picture of your leader?

—*Or*—

If you send five new names, with $5, you can have the new and enlarged edition of Senator Blair's great book, "The Temperance Movement." Concerning it Miss Willard says:

"If I were president of a local union I would see that this book was read chapter by chapter at the monthly meetings. Our women, by this time, should be well furnished for the fray. They need to have the arguments at their tongue's end. Especially is this true of National Prohibition, which now looms above the horizon, the coming tornado in politics. On this theme Senator Blair is the expert among our sixty millions of people. To it he has devoted fifteen years of thought and honest hard work. Let us know what there is to be said on this question. Let us copy out paragraphs from this book of admirable temper for the local press in our own towns and villages. Let us make efforts for National Prohibition."

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✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠

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✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠

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The corner-stone of the building will be laid Saturday, Nov. 1st, and the next issue of THE UNION SIGNAL, Nov. 6, will be known as the Temple number. Send for extra numbers of that issue. All your friends will be interested in the account of the laying of the corner-stone, and it will be a good time to get the trial subscriptions.

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A few of the special features to be found in the Autumn numbers embrace

Pretty Things for Christmas Gifts

From the minds of such versatile decorative writers as EMMA MOFFETT TYNG, MARY C. HUNGERFORD, LINA BEARD, and EMMA M. HOOPER, who will give a score of hints to women for making simple but pretty holiday gifts.

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Signal Notes.

DR. JOSEPH PARKER, of London, recently preached on communion wine, expressing himself very strongly against the use of fermented wine at the sacrament.

A FOREIGN exchange states that the next official bulletin of the Congo Free State will contain a decree prohibiting the importation or sale of distilled alcoholic liquors in that region where the use of these liquors has not been established.

THE New York Clearing House recently indorsed two checks to the value of $3,168,432. They did not represent the outlay of a foreign missionary board, or even the output of a great mercantile house; *they were the price of a single purchase of beer!*

A SPANISH temperance newspaper is published at Valparaiso, Chili. Recent numbers contain articles on "Alcohol and Disease" and "Why Does Drink Cause Death?" Record is given of the organization of the third Spanish speaking lodge of Good Templars, formed in that city.

AN old colored man who addressed a temperance meeting at Welden, N. C., said: "When I sees a man going home wid a gallon of whisky and a half-pound of meat, dat's temp'rance lecture nuff for me, and I sees it ebery day; I knows dat ebery ting in his house is on de same scale —gallon of misery to ebery half-pound of comfort."

THE Princess of Wales is president of a society called the Pension Fund for Nurses. Lately 750 nurses received their certificates from her hands, and it is worthy of note that many of them brought purses of money to establish a fund to help poorer nurses acquire their training; this fund is a memorial to Mr. Junius Morgan, one of the gentlemen who endowed the society.

SIR CHARLES MITCHELL says that no one who has carefully studied the various social problems in South Africa can fail to be struck with the absence of drunkenness among the natives of Natal, compared with the prevalence of it amongst the natives of the surrounding states, and that this result is due to the anxious care with which the government and legislature of Natal have endeavored to safeguard the native interests in this respect.

A REMARKABLE tribute to the effectiveness of zenena mission work has lately come from an unexpected source. A manifesto has been issued by a number of leading Maalvis in India, which accuses Mohammedans of being asleep, while the Christian missionary women, under pretense of teaching handiwork, are going about as spies and beguilers, leading native women away from their ancient faith and inducing them to become Christians. It solemnly warns all Mohammedans to use all their power to protect their homes against this danger.

THE following testimony from General Von Moltke, the great military hero of Germany, is remarkable, coming from a land flowing with beer, which is commonly considered as harmless as milk. Verily, the day of enlightenment is at hand! He says: "I, myself, abstain altogether from alcohol. I do not consider it necessary or helpful, except, perhaps, after fatiguing work, when the principal thing is to revive one's strength at once. Certainly, one of the greatest enemies of Germany is the misuse of alcohol. A healthy man needs no such stimulant, and to give it to children, which is often done, is absolutely wicked."

SINCE the first of last April, in obedience to a decision of the committee on diet, no intoxicating drink as a daily ration has been served to any patient in any asylum under the London county council. Instead of the pint in the day and half pint at night, milk has been provided, so that it can not be said that nourishment has been reduced. The attendants and nurses were offered, in lieu of beer, sixty and fifty shillings per year, and in nearly every case, the liquor has been relinquished and the money accepted. The medical officers are unanimous in favoring the new departure. "The patients are quieter," "They don't quarrel nearly so much," "They are less excitable," "I am sure the patients are much less trouble now," "It is better for everybody," "It was strange at first, but now we like it, and should not wish to change back again," were the substance of the majority of their testimonies. Not only does the abstinence from liquors improve the health and morals of the patients while in these asylums, but it teaches them that beer is not that necessity to life which is inferred when it is made a part of their daily rations. Hospitals in this country might well take pattern from this successful London experiment.

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"THOU HAST GIVEN A BANNER TO THEM THAT FEAR THEE; THAT IT MAY BE DISPLAYED BECAUSE OF THE TRUTH."

Vol. XVI.—No. 44.] CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, October 30, 1890. [Price $1.50 per Year.

Mrs Ursula D Herrick 2419 19th st 11 91

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SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Von Moltke's ninetieth birthday was celebrated with great honor at Berlin, Sunday.

The Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior (Congregational) is in session in Chicago.

Hon. Walter J. Lamb, one of the best constitutional lawyers in Nebraska, has come out publicly for the amendment.

Dr. Storrs was unanimously reëlected president of the American Board, and the report of the Committee of Nine was adopted.

The Board of Overseers of Harvard University have decided with emphasis against President Elliot's proposed three years' course.

Germany's new military law has gone into operation, bringing the total number of officers and men in its standing army up to 516,000 *on a peace* footing.

Mobile has suffered the most disastrous fire of its history; it raged for five hours, destroying warehouses, steamboats, wharves, factories and freight cars.

Mrs. Stephen V. White, of Brooklyn, has given $5,000 toward endowing a professorship in Monticello Seminary, to be named in honor of her husband, "Deacon" White.

The American Missionary Association which held its anniversary in Northampton, Mass., last week, shows receipts for the year to be $406,038, exclusive of the Hand fund, $47,482.

Over 1,500 prominent women of New York City have pledged themselves to use their influence to make their voter friends work for and vote the People's Municipal League ticket.

The *Voice* has succeeded in raising its $15,000 Nebraska fund, and sends $1,000 to Miss Willard to be employed in the amendment campaign under direction of the National W. C. T. U.

Governor Humphrey, of Kansas, has removed the police commissioners of Leavenworth, for failure to enforce the prohibitory law, and appointed others whom he thinks will do so.

The Lever is continuing its *exposé* of census stuffing in Omaha, giving some startling facts; 5,000 Italians and paupers have taken out naturalization papers, paid for out of whisky boodle.

Mrs. Frank Snoad, one of our contributors, has received a letter from the Queen of Roumania expressing her Majesty's warm admiration for Mrs. Snoad's poems, and the "high literary pleasure they afford her."

Attorney-General Kellogg, of Kansas, is in Washington trying to secure a speedy decision in the Rahrer case, appealed to the Supreme Court. In the natural order this case would not be reached under a year or two, but he hopes to bring it on within thirty days.

The Cincinnati *Times-Star*, as quoted in the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, comes bravely to the defense of Miss Willard against the attacks of Dr. Buckley whose bitterness and incoherency, it says, "is only equaled sometimes on the stump in the midst of the hottest political campaigns."

A VILLAINOUS scheme is reported to us by a reliable person lately in Salt Lake City, names being given to substantiate the report. It is that a movement has been inaugurated there to send a large number of former residents of Nebraska, now voters in Salt Lake, back to Nebraska to vote against the amendment. Our informant adds that a noted gambler is the agent of the whisky ring in this scheme, and that twenty-five men had already signed the contract to go, the consideration being passage paid each way.

THE following resolution was unanimously passed by the Ohio W. C. T. U.:

Resolved, That we appreciate the grand work for women and for temperance and education done by Henry W. Blair, United States Senator, for many years our champion in the highest legislative assembly of the nation, and we earnestly hope for his reëlection, and are confident that our white-ribbon sisters in New Hampshire will try to help bring this about.

THE Massachusetts Convention of Universalists in its last session, by a large majority passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the exclusion of women from direct representation in the government of our state, while taxed for its support, is unjust in principle, and therefore unwise in policy.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the incoming legislature to grant to all women full municipal suffrage, upon the same terms as to men, as a further step in this much-needed reform.

THIS is the program for laying the corner-stone of the Temple: Song, America, children's chorus; Crusade Psalm, Rev. Florence Kollock; Invocation, Rev. E. P. Goodwin, D. D.; Responsive Scriptural Reading, led by Bishop Samuel Fallows, D. D.; Song, "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," Mr. Whitney Mockridge, chorus of children and audience; Address, Hon. Thomas W. Palmer, president of the World's Columbian Exposition; Address, Hon. Neal Dow; Poem (written for the occasion), Mrs. Mary T. Lathrap; Address, Rev. A. H. Delano, D. D.; Address, Miss Frances E. Willard, President of the National W. C. T. U.; Inception of Plan and Present Status of "The Temple," Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, President of the Woman's Temperance Building Association; Song, "Saloons Must Go," children's chorus; Dedicatory Prayer, Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D. Laying of the corner-stone. Song, "Rise, Temple, Rise," children's chorus. Doxology. Benediction, Rev. Frank Bristol, D. D.

A FRIEND writes requesting that in justice to loyal and temperance Lutherans in Nebraska, and to the progressive branch of Lutheranism known as the "General Synod of the United States," we correct the statement made in Miss Willard's Nebraska letter in our issue of Oct. 9, that the Lutherans are solidly opposed to the amendment. More than one-third the members of the Stella W. C. T. U. are members of the Lutheran church; at a meeting of the Nebraska Synod of the Lutheran church held a month before the date of Miss Willard's letter the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That as an ecclesiastical body, boldly we reaffirm our former position, and place ourselves again on record in favor of the prohibitory amendment.

Resolved, That we regard this as the most efficient, feasible and safe method of dealing with this monster evil, and that we hereby recommend our people to use their influence in favor of, and vote for the prohibitory amendment on the fourth day of next November.

We are very glad to make this correction, and feel sure Miss Willard will be equally glad to have it made, for she never knowingly does injustice to any one. She was evidently misinformed.

A CIRCULAR comes to our desk, apparently well authenticated, but of such a nature that we cannot help believing it a forgery. It is apparently a type-written letter, on a sheet bearing the letter-head of the "Board of Education, Omaha, Neb., C. F. Goodman, president; Charles Conoyer, secretary," and signed in autograph by Charles Conoyer. It is addressed to the school-teachers and those interested in the public schools of Nebraska, and is an appeal to vote against the amendment, because prohibition will decrease the wages of teachers, for the reason that the license money in that state goes into the school fund. It sets forth that the cities of Nebraska would lose $750,000 annual revenue by the adoption of the prohibitory amendment, and "the natural result would be that the salaries of teachers in our cities and towns would be reduced, and many of the best teachers would have to be dropped altogether." This is the legitimate outworking of turning license money into the school fund. As we showed, when the plan of applying receipts from internal revenue to education was proposed by General Logan, it would bulwark the liquor power with the public school, and so make it impregnable.

CHAIRMAN BENTLY, of the Nebraska Prohibition Committee, sends out a few last words of warning and encouragement before the decisive day, November 4. He emphasizes the fact that the liquor men have conducted the campaign with unparalleled falsehood and slander; that all the forces of the National Liquor League, the Milwaukee brewers, the Peoria distillers, every saloon-keeper, and the saloon's retinue of thieves and thugs are united in this struggle against the amendment. He gives these directions for work on election day: "Organize an amendment committee in every voting precinct. Pledge from five to fifty workers to give the entire day, November 4, to this all important work. See that plenty of tickets are sent to every precinct in good time for use, and keep close watch for fraudulent and defective ballots, which will be circulated by the enemy. Spot every hired poll worker of the saloon side, and detail shrewd men to head off their tricks and break down their influence. Be on your guard against all manner of fraud, deception and illegal voting, and stay to witness the count. The law provides that the canvass of ballots shall be public. Have at least two witnesses to the canvass of ballots at every polling place, and report the result to headquarters at Lincoln, as soon as it is known. Do not get tired in the afternoon of election day. Fight every inch, every hour, every minute, till the last vote is cast. It requires a majority of all votes cast to carry the Amendment. That majority is in sight; but negligence or over-confidence will bring defeat. Remember that a ballot cast blank operates the same as though cast against the amendment. See that your ballots contain these words: 'For proposed Amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting the manufacture, sale, and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.' See also that these words appear on your ballot as a vote: 'Against the License Amendment.' Be sure and cast this also: 'Against said proposed Amendment to the Constitution that the manufacture, sale, and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage shall be licensed and regulated by law.'"

IT is the boast of this century that persecution for conscience sake is at an end; the case of Dr. Kelley proves the contrary. As all our readers know, Dr. Kelley, a leading pastor of Nashville, Tenn., resigned his pastorate to accept nomination as Governor on the Prohibition ticket. He has made a magnificent canvass, but the hounds have been continually on his track. Bishop Hargrave, his superior officer, presented charges against him to the Tennessee Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which resulted in his conviction and sentence to suspension for six months. Dr. Kelley immediately filed an appeal to the next General Conference. Over eighty members of the Conference presented a protest against this decision, making seven points proving the action of the Bishop to have been contrary to the law of their church. Some of these points are that he raised the committee of investigation on his own motion, gave no previous notice to the accused of the charges against him, appointed on this committee men who had formed and expressed an opinion before their appointment; that after said committee's report against the accused had been voted down in the conference by a vote of 116 for non-concurrence to 25 against, he appointed another committee of three, without the concurrence of Conference, and on this committee placed a majority of known enemies of the accused; that the Bishop held that Dr. Kelley had not the option of trial by this committee or by the Conference, and that he, the Bishop, by virtue of his office alone, had the power to appoint the committee to try the accused without the concurrence of the Conference of which he is a member. The appeal concludes with this summing up: "The action of the presiding Bishop, in the appointment of said committee in manner, etc., as stated in the foregoing captions and protests, clearly deprive this Conference of its power over D. C. Kelley, one of its members, as conferred on it by paragraph 250, page 146, and paragraph 263, page 154, of the discipline—in no sense has the trial been by this Conference." One thing is clear, either the Bishop has transcended his powers, or the laws governing such ecclesiastical action are fit to emanate from the Vatican.

Contributed.

LOVE AND SERVE.

BY ELLA DARE.

I sent my soul afar into the spaces
To search for Truth in Truth's eternal places.

I said to self, forgetful be and lowly
As soul sails into the silence holy.

And let, I said, no thought of earth ambition
Go forth to soil or stain this sacred mission.

Out, out upon life's upper waters sailing,
Borne on by prayer-waves mighty and unfailing,

Soul went with all the powers and forces lent her
To seek the one, the universal center;

And as the earth lines melted into dimness
Closer came the real, closer came the sinless,

Until my soul kept time in rhythmic motion
Unto the currents of life's mighty ocean.

Out into God's great everlasting nearness,
Out into the deeps of purpose, in its clearness

My soul went with its prayer and its petition
For strength to fill the highest human mission.

For wisdom, too, to walk in ways the purest,
To sow the seeds where harvests follow surest;

To part life's tangled skeins all intertwining,
And choose from out the shadowed, but the shining.

With grand orchestral tones that swept the spaces,
And set the spheres to singing in their places,

An answer came—an answer to petition—
Behold, O soul, the highest human mission.

Gird on this truth in all its royal meaning,
Hold fast the real, let go the shallow seeming.

The central force of all eternal forces
That rules the stars and systems in their courses,

That holds the atom in the place assigned it,
And plans the weight of varied laws that bind it,

That thrills the heart of man with joy unbroken,
That fills his spirit with a peace unspoken

Is love—the mighty and all-inspiring
Is love, the conqueror, the all-untiring!

As daylight follows after early dawning,
So *serving* follows fleetly love's bright morning.

As souls are served by love and its divining,
Who serves the most will wear the crown most shining.

THE NEW CLERK.

BY JENNIE FOWLER WILLING.

"I see you concluded to take my man Morris," said Mr. Drive, as he seated himself in the office of Jackson & Co. "He's a bright fellow," he added, putting his hat on the table with the air of a man who knows his own business, and who means to attend to it fairly and properly, doing the right thing, and not going an inch further.

"I hope he's all right," and Mr. Jackson looked over his spectacles at Mr. Drive. "I took him on your recommendation."

"Yes, for aught I know; but you can see yourself from his face that he's a little fast. You never can tell how such fellows'll turn out. I can't afford to carry that sort of goods, so I shipped him. I didn't want to damage him; so I gave him a recommend that you'll see is carefully enough worded. He shows his worst fault in his face, and nobody worth minding is going to be taken in by him."

Mr. Jackson took up a package of papers, and gave a low, half whistle. Drive and he were the diameter of the universe apart on the question of an employer's duty. There was no use in talking, he would look after that Morris. If the fellow was "a little fast"—a little help—a boy of his—the Golden Rule, etc. These fragments of suggestions from a sense of duty hummed through his head, while he figured over a bargain with the thoroughgoing Mr. Drive.

That evening Mr. Jackson sent for Morris to come to the office about some affair; and after a few minutes "business" talk, he asked him to go with him to his Bible-class next Sunday. The young man "declined with thanks," under cover of an engagement, and bowed himself out. "None of that Pecksniff stuff in mine," he growled mentally, his mustache hiding the curl of his lip. An old newspaper sarcasm had been buzzing about all day, and he let it race through his head for the fiftieth time. "Put beans in the coffee, water in the vinegar, dried leaves in the tea, and come to prayers." He had a good enough place with Jackson & Co., wholesale grocers. It was a world jollier than old Drive's establishment, but somehow, the atmosphere was even less to his taste. Ah, there was the rub. He had been getting used to loud, rough, rattling laughter, out of craterous hearts. There was something in this place through all the hum of business that brought up his past like a dead, upbraiding face that would come to the surface. He had caught himself wondering again and again what his mother would say to the gay fellows into whose company he had drifted since she left him—only two years before. Perhaps if he had brought his church letter—nonsense! A man wants to see a little something of the world before he settles down to humdrum church life—if he ever does again. Out of those leading strings—and his heels struck the pavement in masterful style, as he strode off to his boarding-house.

The next morning his head ached "confoundedly," as he phrased it, while he dashed cold water over his flushed face. "I declare I don't know but I ought to hold up. The fellows did— Well, never mind! I'll show that I hold the lines," nodding belligerently at himself in the glass, while he brushed his hair. What would his mother —Pshaw! No more babyishness! with a jerk at his cravat.

He gulped down his breakfast, for his heavy sleep had made him late, and Mr. Jackson had asked him to stop at the house for an order on his way down town. He ran back up-stairs and threw up the window, giving his coat a good shake outside. Cigar smoke does stick so!

The Jacksons were at "prayers" when Morris rang the side door bell. "It's the new clerk that I told you about last night, Mary," said Mr. Jackson, looking up from the Book, and speaking to his wife. "You go, please, dear," turning to his daughter. "Invite him in to our worship."

It was a dainty little body who opened the door for him. "Mr. Morris, I believe. The order is not quite ready. Papa is just reading for prayers. Will you kindly step into the breakfast room?"

"No, thanks, I would rather not intrude. With your permission I will wait here."

"O certainly; though it would be no intrusion. Please be seated," placing him a chair. A perverse corner of the *portiere* swung itself into the hinge, holding slightly ajar the door that she closed softly when she went back into the breakfast room. So, in spite of the magazine that he took up, he was an unintentional eavesdropper.

The steady strength of the familiar words of Scripture put to flight the sarcastic refrain that had begun again to hum through his head, "Beans in the coffee, water in the vinegar, etc." "It's your turn to pray, Mary," said Mr. Jackson to his wife. The gentle, even tones that came through the crack of the door sounded so like his mother's voice that the poor fellow in the reception room had to swallow hard. She mentioned "the men at the store," especially the one who was working so bravely to support his invalid father, and the new clerk—she must have known all about his mother, and the little country church. Morris felt that though her words were few and simple, they seized him with tremendous force. They were "as nails fastened by the masters of assemblies."

When Mr. Jackson came into the room with his hearty "Good-morning, Mr. Morris. If you'll wait a minute or so, I'll go down town with you," the young man's eyes were red with something more wholesome than last night's jollity.

You can easily guess the rest. When Christians are so at leisure from "haste to be rich," that they care for the spiritual welfare of their employés, multitudes will be brought to Christ.

New York City.

WHAT THE "ORIGINAL PACKAGE" DECISION DID NOT DECIDE.

BY JUDGE DAVID M'CULLOCK.

I.

Soon after the announcement of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Leisy et al. *vs.* Hardin, now known as the "Original Package" decision, the question was put to the writer, whether or not that decision was good law. As thus stated the question does not admit of a categorical answer. If it means, "Will the decision be for the good of the people?" the answer must be, "Wait and see." A tree is known by its fruits. The liquor traffic will doubtless push its apparent advantage to its utmost limits. Some judges will be apt to give it a very wide latitude of construction, while those of a different mind will possibly, for the time being, be forced to yield to the pressure. But a reaction is not at all improbable, which may prove more disastrous to the traffic than if this decision had never been rendered.

If the question means, "Is the decision based upon sound legal principles?" a sufficient answer would be, "Inasmuch as six of the judges who rendered it say it is good law, while the other three say it is not, it might seem presumptuous for any one else to express a very decided opinion on either side."

But, whatever our individual opinions may be, this decision will certainly be taken as a precedent, in the decision of all other cases wherein the same point or points of law may arise. But it may not be equally clear to all minds just what points have been definitely determined, and therefore it cannot be expected that every judge will give it the same interpretation.

It must be remembered that not everything said in the opinions of the judges who render a decision is to be taken as undoubted law. They often make use of expressions which upon further reflection are found to require reconsideration and material modification. Seldom does a case arise, wherein the warning words of Chief Justice Marshall, quoted by the minority in their dissenting opinion, are more applicable than in this same original package case: "It is a maxim," says that great jurist, "not to be disregarded, that general expressions, in every opinion, are to be taken in connection with the case in which those expressions are used. If they go beyond the case they may be respected, but ought not to control the judgment in a subsequent suit, when the very point is presented for decision. The reason for this is obvious. The question actually before the court is investigated with care and considered in its full extent. Other principles which may serve to illustrate it are considered in their relation to the case decided, but their possible bearing upon all other cases is seldom investigated."

It is wise, therefore, not to yield too much to this decision until it shall have passed through the fires of judicial criticism, in other cases that must necessarily follow in its wake. In weighing its force as a precedent, it must be remembered that it is the judgment of the court upon the facts of the case actually presented, rather than the individual opinions of the judges, that furnishes the precedent for the guidance of other courts in rendering their decisions. It is of the utmost importance that, when a case has once been decided by a court of last resort, especially if it involves a question of constitutional law, all other cases involving the same question should be decided the same way. Otherwise there could be no fixed rules by which the rights of person or property could be regulated. This is the reason for that great rule of *stare decisis*, which gives to the decisions of courts of last resort almost the force and effect of legislative enactments.

Therefore, it is that, although the judges may differ in the reasons assigned by them respectively why any case pending before them should be decided in a particular way, yet, if they reach the same conclusion, their decision ought to be accepted by all other courts as conclusive, whenever a similar state of facts is presented. But when the same court finds occasion to reëxamine its own judgment, it is proper for it to look into the reasons upon which it was made to rest, and if these are found to be unsound, it may well overrule its former decision and place itself upon more solid ground.

In applying any judicial decision to the determination of any subsequent case, the first thing to be done is to ascertain the exact point of controversy between the parties litigant in the former, and then to see how closely it runs parallel with the case in hand. In every judicial decision there are two main elements to be considered, the law and the fact. The judgment of the court is the proper application of the law to the facts of the particular case. The effect of one decision upon any other case will, therefore, depend very much upon whether the facts in the two cases run so closely parallel as to depend for their decision upon the same principle of law.

It does not appear from the report of this case, as it comes to us from the Supreme Court of the United States, nor from that of the Supreme Court of Iowa, what method was pursued by the trial court in ascertaining the facts. It sometimes happens that, in making up a test case, the parties will agree upon so many of the facts as they may deem sufficient to bring the disputed question of law fairly before the court. This may have been done in the present instance. Such cases are not always the most reliable as precedents. They are liable to be one-sided, and for that reason are not favored by the courts. In making one of them up, some things of importance are liable to be overlooked, which, if brought to the attention of the court, might lead to a different judgment. Such a case simply presents a conundrum to the court, of this nature: "What is the law upon this supposed state of facts?" The vice attending such a case is, that the whole force of the argument is expended upon the discussion of the question of law, admitted by both parties to govern the case, whereas, if the attention of the court had been directed to a close analysis of the facts themselves, it might have been found that a wholly different case was presented. In this way it is possible for parties

who are disputing about the right of one of them to seize and confiscate a keg of beer belonging to another, to draw from the Supreme Court of the United States a decision that, for all time, will affect the commercial relations of the people of this entire country.

This being so, it will be in order for all other courts, in all future cases, to look into the real state of this case, to see if there may not be left some unexplored ground, which, if it had been thoroughly investigated, might have led to different results.

The facts in the case known as the "Original Package Case," at first sight appear to be very simple and easily understood. Gus. Leisy & Co., of Peoria in the state of Illinois, carried on a brewery at the latter city, where the beer in question was manufactured. They had an agent named John Leisy, residing at Keokuk in the state of Iowa. Gus. Leisy & Co. shipped by rail from Peoria, Illinois, to themselves, in care of their said agent, at Keokuk in the state of Iowa, certain beer in half and quarter barrels, and certain other beer in sealed packages, each of which packages contained twenty-four quart bottles of beer, upon all of which the government tax had been duly paid. Upon arrival at their destination all of the said half and quarter barrels, and all of said packages, were stored in a place occupied by Gus. Leisy & Co., in the said city of Keokuk, for the purpose of being there sold in violation of the laws of Iowa, and while yet in the hands of their said agent, were there offered for sale in the packages, in which they had entered the state. While so in the possession of the manufacturers, residents of Illinois as aforesaid, they were seized by a constable of the state of Iowa, for a violation of the prohibitory laws of that state. A writ, known as a writ of replevin, was then sued out by Gus. Leisy & Co., of Illinois, to recover their property. A trial ensued in which the constable undertook to justify his action in seizing the beer, by showing that he was authorized to do so by the prohibitory law of the state of Iowa. He was defeated in the trial court on the ground that the said law interfered with the rights of Gus. Leisy & Co. under the Constitution of the United States. He thereupon carried the case to the Supreme Court of the state of Iowa, where the decision of the trial court was reversed, and the law sustained. Gus. Leisy & Co. then took the case to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the decision of the Supreme Court of Iowa was reversed, and that of the trial court sustained. This is all there is of the case. The point decided is that, while the said beer remained in the hands of Gus. Leisy & Co. for sale in the packages in which they had brought it into the state, the authorities of the state of Iowa had no right to seize it under the prohibitory law of that state.

This decision does not profess to determine that the legislature of the state of Iowa had no power to pass the prohibition law, for the same court had, in other cases, expressly decided that it had that power. It simply gives the force of a judicial determination to that which had, many years before, been intimated by the same tribunal, that, while the imported article remained for sale in the hands of the importer, in the packages in which it had been imported, it remained subject to the jurisdiction of the federal government, in the exercise of its constitutional power to regulate commerce between the states.

In coming to this conclusion, a great deal of learning is expended by the justices in the discussion of certain principles of constitutional law, supposed to be involved in the decision of the case, and in regard to which there seems to have hitherto been some doubt. To give their decision all the force of a syllogism and thus render it unassailable, it seemed necessary to show that Gus. Leisy & Co. had the consent of the Congress of the United States to transport their beer from Illinois into Iowa for sale. It is true, it was conceded that Congress had not passed any law to that effect. The question, therefore, was whether or not silence, in such a case, gave consent. In some former decisions of the same court, it had been very pointedly intimated, if not actually decided, that so long as Congress remained silent, the states were not inhibited from passing laws forbidding the importation into such states, of intoxicating liquors, from other states. In other cases it seems the court had decided that the power granted to Congress to regulate commerce between the states was so exclusive in its nature and scope, that although it had remained silent, yet the states had no power to legislate upon that subject. This last position is the one now definitely adopted by the court. If, therefore, the prohibitory law of the state of Iowa is to be regarded as a regulation of commerce between the states, it is, in so far as it affects interstate commerce, void and of no effect.

Another point, therefore, to be determined was whether or not the prohibition law of Iowa was to be regarded as a police regulation, pure and simple, or whether it partook in some degree of the nature of a regulation of commerce between the states. All the judges agreed that, in so far as that law operated only upon the internal affairs of the state, it was purely a police regulation, and therefore, within the power of the state legislature to enact. But the majority hold that, in so far as it operates upon an important article, while yet in the hands of the importer, for sale in the packages in which it was imported, the law operates as a regulation touching the commerce between states, and, to that extent, it is beyond the power of the state legislature to enact.

In this last position they are stoutly antagonized by the minority, who quote largely from the opinions of the judges of the same court, in former cases, wherein they had decided similar statutes to infringe upon no rights secured by the constitution of the United States.

THE DOMINATION OF THE "FRENCH NOVEL," AND THE STRUGGLE AGAINST IT.

BY JOSIAH W. LEEDS.

In the *Monthly Register*, the organ of the Philadelphia Society for Organizing Charity, is an article on "Immorality and Crime," being a notice of a letter to a London newspaper by Dr. Edmond de Pressensé, author, publicist and senator of France. Pressensé's letter makes special reference to a lately published book on the prisons of Paris, of which he says that it deals with the most serious problems of our modern state of society, and that "the analysis given of the fearful statistics of crime, makes one realize what a seething pit of corruption lies close to our brilliant centers of civilization, and is day by day devouring multitudes of souls, even the very flower of our youth in its impure fires of Gehenna."

M. Guillot, quoted by Pressensé, continues in searching for the causes of the moral leprosy: "I denounce as fruitful sources of moral pollution, those books, the very titles of which indicate the obscenity of their contents, and which are not dealt with by the law simply because their name is legion; the impure advertisements which defile our walls, and the exhibition of photographs and engravings fit only to serve as sign-boards to houses of ill-fame. The cry of alarm has long been raised by voices that will deserve a hearing. At every criminal trial, the injury done to public morality in this way is pointed out, but the impression is only momentary. What are our legislators doing to turn back this deadly tide of moral turpitude? When will they boldly probe and cauterize these plague spots in our social system? Will they wait till mortification has set in and remedies are unavailing?"

Taking up the refrain, Pressensé then goes on to say: "For myself, I should rather say, 'What are our magistrates doing?' for the Legislature *has* spoken and voted, but its vote is nullified by the weakness of the judicial bench. It is idle for the magistrates to point to isolated instances in which convictions have been given, for the innumerable cases in which they have failed to prosecute create a precedent of impurity for the very worst outrages on public morality committed by the press." Pressensé next considers the prolific creations of a notorious novelist, whose baneful productions are commonly spoken of by his apologists as merely "realistic," but which the moral sense of any self-respecting community must unhesitatingly reject as the embodiment of nastiness. Yet, back of the French tolerance shown thereto, our essayist recognizes as a radical source of the general moral laxity, the enmity shown to revelation and to God. He instances this in the incident of an admiral, who, on taking charge of a vessel, had referred to his dependence for forty years upon God. Upon which *La Lanterne* thus severely comments:

"What can we think of a man who to-day, in the full blaze of the light of science, still believes in God, except that he is in a state of mental atrophy? Have we not ground for the most serious apprehensions, when we see that to a man of this stamp is intrusted an important commission, like the command of a fleet, a commission which requires the man holding it to be in full possession of his faculties?"

The historical researches of the talented author of the "Early Years of Christianity," have made very clear to his mind that a condition of moral rottenness in a state, such as is revealed in his righteous animadversions, means a condition that is surely tending, if it be not arrested, to dissipation and desolation. Such is both a natural sequence—if *La Lanterne's* "light of science" need be appealed to—and it is also God's mark and visitation upon unforsaken sin. Alas! that here in the "City of Brotherly Love" which William Penn founded, the infamous works of the French novelist which have been alluded to, works which have been justly placed under the ban in Leipsic, in London, in Toronto, and in other cities, should be published and offered for sale upon our most prominent thoroughfare. Can it be that those publishers are members of a Christian church, "in good standing"? And if that be so, do they ever face the question of the responsibility that they assume in launching such noisome productions upon their neighbors, and the unescapable decree that man's every act must be brought to judgment to receive its righteous recompense? What, also, have the overseers of the congregation to say touching *their* responsibility? for the publications of these purveyors of literature are "known of all men."

That was a beneficent requirement of the late John Crerar, of Chicago, in making provision by will for the establishment of a great, free library for the city, to wit, that its shelves should be kept clean and unburdened by any "skeptical trash" or "nasty French novels." He has told his wish plainly, and with vigorous Scotch directness. May the religiously concerned men and women of the lakeside city, together with the trustees charged with the carrying out of the will, be ever on their guard lest the importunities of enterprising, but heedless or unscrupulous publishers, and the clamors of a class among the users of the (prospective) library—morbid devourers of sensational fiction—operate to break down the wise and savory stipulation of the benevolent testator.

Philadelphia.

THE ANIMUS OF THE RUM POWER.

BY REV. B. W. WILLIAMS.

Contempt for Law.

I.

The advocates of a good cause are usually content to rely for its promotion upon fair discussion and open and honorable action. The patrons and promoters of evil frequently resort to unwarranted methods in defense of their conduct or opinions. The history of the temperance reform furnishes many striking illustrations of this truth. While temperance and prohibition workers have waged a legitimate warfare against the saloon, liquor men have too often been guilty of fraud and violence in their efforts to sustain their cause, and to oppose and withstand the truth.

The liquor interest in many cases has openly defied, and willfully violated the laws enacted for the promotion of the general welfare. Every good citizen should respect the laws of his country. Without this, there can be no security for life, property or reputation. He who repudiates rightful authority, and deliberately violates a wholesome and necessary law, may justly be regarded as an enemy to the public good. Persons engaged in virtuous employments are, generally, peaceable and law-abiding; it is the evil-doers who violate and resist the law. Tried by this standard, the venders of alcoholic liquors appear in an unenviable light. They have a proverbial reputation for lawlessness and crime.

I cannot forbear quoting, on this point, an extract from a recent speech of Hon. E. C. Heath, prohibition candidate for Governor of Texas. Hear him:

"The traffic is itself a violator of law. The producer of crime in its patrons, it heads the criminal catalogue as the most flagrant, shameless, universal transgressor on the soil of America. Is it forbidden to sell without a license? It sells without license or the payment of tax. Forbidden to sell to minors and drunkards, it sells to minors and drunkards. Required to heed the request of the wife of the drunkard, it heeds her not. Forbidden to sell on election days, it violates the whole spirit of this law, and the letter, too. Forbidden to sell on Sunday, it sells on Sunday—fights the enactment of Sunday laws, fights their enforcement, fights the day itself. Forbidden to sell in the local district where by vote it is prohibited, they openly or secretly press illicit sales to the highest possible mark. Where a sovereign state writes prohibition in its constitution and in its statute book, the traffic in and out of the state conspires at once to evade and violate such law at every possible point. It is the open boast of the traffic that it will not obey prohibitory laws, and that such laws cannot be enforced against it. Every possible effort is made to make good this boast. With superlative cheek they claim to have so violated every prohibitory law as to render it virtually null and void. Their paid advocates parade such treason against the state as a valid reason why the state should recede from its efforts to preserve the lives, property, health and morals of the people."

Not only do liquor men violate the law, but they stubbornly resist every effort to enforce it. When brought to account for their crimes, they have resorted to any duplicity, falsehood, or violence by which to escape justice. I will here give an account of a few instances in which the lawlessness of rum has been strikingly exhibited.

S. B. Bradford, ex-attorney general of Kansas, has had a large experience in the enforcement of prohibitory liquor laws, and has several times come near losing his life at the hands of liquor men. One night during the summer of 1882, three shots were fired through his office window, evidently with murderous intent; but fortunately he was absent at the time, having gone to a lecture and left his lamp burning. During his four years' term of office as attorney-general of the state, he traveled about 32,000 miles, enforcing the law in the various counties. He received scores of threatening letters, and was frequently in great personal danger. At Leavenworth, on one occasion, a man was selected to assault him, and followed him to

his hotel for that purpose, but was made to hold up his hands and back out of the house. On another occasion, when Mr. Bradford was making a speech and organizing a law and order league at Argentine, in 1887, a clan of twelve or fourteen roughs and hoodlums made it up to kidnap him and put him in the river; but fortunately the plan was found out in time to defeat it.

Even a slight remark or hint in favor of the law against liquor sellers has sometimes incurred their hatred and prompted them to violence. Rev. D. C. Milner, an active Prohibitionist, was assaulted at Atchison, Kan., March 27, 1885, by a saloon keeper, by the name of Jesse C. Crall. The latter had been selling a vile compound known as "West India Herb Bitters," and had heard that Dr. Milner had said that this was a violation of the liquor law and ought to be punished. Upon this trivial provocation, a brutal and cowardly attack was made upon the venerable clergyman; and although he could use but one arm—the other having been disabled by a wound received in the war—he defended himself with good effect. After a number of blows had been dealt, both combatants clinched and went to the pavement. They were soon separated, however, and each went his way.

On the night of August 14, 1886, an attempt was made to blow up the residence of J. F. Tufts, at Atchison, Kan., while he and his household of five or six persons were peacefully sleeping. The cause of this atrocious crime was found in the fact that Mr. Tufts had been employed as assistant attorney-general of the state, and in that capacity was engaged in prosecuting violators of the prohibitory liquor law. Thus, in attempting vengeance on him, the lives of several others were endangered. No doubt murder was intended; but fortunately none of the inmates of the building were killed or seriously injured by the explosion. On Monday morning after this dynamite affair, Mr. Tufts went about his duties as usual. On returning to his dinner at noon he found that his wife had received the following notice:

"AUGUST 14, 1886—*Mrs. James Tufts, Atchison, Kansas:*—Mrs. Tufts, Please for yourself and Children's safety go to some Friends or some place outside of Atchison. Yourself and children are inosent but your Husband has tried to ruin our business hoping that you will take warning. CLUB ROOM."

Mr. Tufts had previously received anonymous letters threatening his life and warning him to desist from his course, but was not intimidated by them.

Other examples similar in character might be given, but these will be sufficient for the present article. In contemplation of such outrages, it is safe to arrive at the conclusion that the liquor traffic is essentially lawless and diabolic in its character, aims and methods. It is a selfish, heartless, infamous business, which produces sneaks, cowards and murderers. Let good men and women everywhere labor aggressively for the overthrow of that mighty agency for evil. Let there be vigilance to detect, and courage to expose and prosecute all violators of temperance and prohibitory laws.

Weatherford, Texas.

Correspondence.

THE VICTORY OF TRUTH.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—When the clamor of opposition is ringing in our ears we are often tempted to cry, "Wrong is forever on the throne;" but as time goes by we find that Truth, even when "on the scaffold" "sways the future" that she at last controls. Every great reform has turned on some pivotal question, and when the right answer to that question has been accepted by the consciences of men, victory has followed.

When the thought of the equal rights of men, independent of complexion, became universal conviction, the fate of human slavery for the entire civilized world was sealed. The fate of the temperance reform with the ruin and wretchedness it seeks to prevent turns on the question, What is alcohol? If by nature it is an outlaw, as soon as the people come to believe it they will outlaw it, is the logic of the past and present. Wily opposers often befog the popular mind and cause delay by evading the main question of a reform; but the day is over when that can be done in this case.

Twelve million children in our Republic are under laws requiring them to be taught what alcohol is and what it will do to them if they drink it. The question, with all it involves, is before us and cannot be badgered or browbeaten out of sight. It must be answered, and to the children of our nation and age. Modern science has answered it and declares "Alcohol is a poison," specially dangerous in small quantities because "It is the nature of a little to create an uncontrollable appetite for more."

It will probably not seem strange to the future historian that it should have been very difficult to get these and kindred truths fully stated in the school text-books offered on this topic. Truth that opposes popular notions and appetites has always had a hard time in the world. But truth, as we have seen, has in itself the elements of ultimate success, and, as the theologians would say, "It is in the nature of things that these deficient temperance school text-books should be revised," as the readers of this article probably know they have been, to a large extent.

It has been a great joy to welcome these books as they have come to my desk, one after another, fresh from the hands of the printer. First the Primary books, beautifully illustrated and as attractive as the best modern picture or story books; the Intermediate; and then the Advanced Grammar grade books, and the High School editions, all carefully graded and representing the latest and best educational methods of presenting truth.

There are great names as authors on the title pages of these books: Dr. H. Newell Martin, an F. R. S., and professor of Biology in Johns Hopkins University, a physiologist honored on two continents; Dr. Roger S. Tracy, of the New York board of health; Dr. A. B. Palmer, and Professor Stowell, both of the Michigan State University, and others.

This galaxy of authority settles the question of scientific accuracy. There is not a false note on the vital question in one of these books. They all declare in unqualified and *understandable* terms, that alcohol is a poison, and trace the story of its poisonous action through the threefold human system, the mental, the moral and the physical. And better still they are being put into the hands of the school children of the country just as fast as they can be printed.

Our joy over the large number of publishers of our indorsed books was somewhat shaded in May last by the consolidation of the houses issuing our four leading series, viz.: A. S. Barnes & Co., Ivison, Blakeman & Co., Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co., and D. Appleton & Co., to make only one company called the American Book Company, of New York City.

The effect this consolidation might have on our cause created much anxiety, and led to many pilgrimages to New York to see if the dangers reported to me really existed. Fears were whispered in my ears to the effect that "the price of our books would be raised out of all practical sight," and that "the revised and indorsed books would be hopelessly shelved," and "the unrevised and unindorsed books only would be pushed upon the market." Happily all these fears have proved groundless. The following letter settles the first question; the prices of our books are not to be raised:

CENTRAL OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN BOOK CO.,
806 and 808 Broadway, New York.
Sept. 16, 1890.

Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, Supt., Hyde Park, Mass.:

DEAR MADAM:—We hasten to assure you in reply to your inquiry. Your informant is entirely misinformed as to any raising of prices of temperance text-books published by us. On the other hand, they have already been slightly reduced, and are to-day cheaper than any other books in this branch published in America, or, so far as we know, elsewhere. It will be impossible for any state by public enactment, contract, or otherwise, to obtain good books as low as we now furnish them to the general public. Furthermore, we are looking forward to further reduction as soon as the economies which we contemplate can be put into force, which will be when interested rivals cease to misrepresent us, making it necessary for us to keep a large force in the field to refute slanderous charges brought against us. Please examine our inclosed list of introductory and exchange prices, which are in no case higher than those charged before the organization of this company, and, as you know, an important reduction was made in the Union Series by your personal solicitation.

Very truly yours, AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY.
[Signed] A. C. BARNES, *Vice-Pres.*

Another letter assures us that our indorsed books, instead of being "retired," are to be vigorously pushed into the market.

CENTRAL OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN BOOK CO.,
806 and 808 Broadway, New York.
Sept. 11, 1890.

Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, Hyde Park, Mass.:

DEAR MADAM:—It gives us much pleasure to inform you that the four great series of Temperance Physiologies which have been prepared under your supervision are now completed by the publication of "Health for Little Folks" in the Appleton series. The series are known respectively as the "Authorized" (formerly published by Appletons), the "Eclectic" (formerly published in Cincinnati), the "Pathfinder" (from the Barnes press) and the "Union" (from Ivison, Blakeman & Co.) These will be placed in competition before the public solely upon their respective merits.

We will earnestly and cordially coöperate with the members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union to place one or the other of these series in the schools, and we shall be pleased to transmit to our agents such instructions as will lead to perfect harmony in agency work among those engaged.

Permit us to add that the interests of older publications which do not contain satisfactory temperance matter will not be permitted to stand in the way of any changes to later books which may be desired by our patrons. Your suggestions for the general good will always be gratefully received, and we beg to remain, Very truly yours,

AMERICAN BOOK CO.,
By BIRDSEYE BLAKEMAN.

It now seems that what we feared in the consolidation of these companies might be a disaster to our cause, is proving a help.

Wendell Phillips once said, "If you can permeate your school books and school-houses with the truth that is the basis of your reform, the victory is a question of only a short time." We now have the "permeated school books," and the law has given us the larger share of the "school-houses," and the question, therefore, of how soon alcohol will be abolished from the habits and traffics of the American people depends upon the faithfulness of the present temperance workers in securing the enforcement of the spirit and letter of these temperance education laws. MARY H. HUNT.

A GLIMPSE OF WHITE-RIBBONERS IN "THE CITY BY THE SEA."

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—During a recent unexpected and hurried visit to Charleston, I heard and saw things concerning the W. C. T. U. there, which I believe will be of interest to all the white-ribbon sisterhood. I was the guest of Mrs. Jessie E. McCown, with whom I had for some time corresponded, but whom I had never before seen. I went unannounced, but found a sister's greeting, and hearty sympathy in the object of my visit.

On my way I had learned through the papers of Mrs. Chapin's recent lecture at Allendale, and feared I should miss seeing her; but fortunately she had returned, and soon came to bid me welcome.

It was a time of deep sadness and gloom, for one whom the Charleston W. C. T. U. had adopted as a son lay languishing his young life away, and Georgia mingled her tears with theirs. The tender ministry of these faithful women, and their devotion to the cause the young lecturer had represented, reminded me of the godly women of early New Testament times.

There were intervals brightened by the hope that the sufferer might yet recover, and during one of these Mrs. Chapin and Mrs. Terry spirited me away for a drive to Magnolia cemetery, which is even more beautiful than far-famed Bonaventure. It has the same grand, old live oaks, festooned with long gray moss; but the river and sea view is far more extensive, and from one point there is a charming sight of the city and its gleaming spires.

Of course I went to see Mrs. Chapin, and not only is her home delightful, but the way leading to it. I went by the way of South Battery, which faces the Bay, and gives a view of Sullivan's Island, and the harbor guarded by far-famed Fort Sumter. The sun shone brightly on the rippling waves; the soft sea-breezes gently swayed the long moss on the oaks in the little park; in the background were the lovely mansions, with their Grecian columns; and over all bent the sapphire sky.

From Mrs. Chapin's charming home on East Bay street, there are lovely views of the river and sea. Within, all is bright and cheery, for she is a model hostess. The artist daughter was away for the day at Sullivan's Island; but I saw many of her beautiful paintings and sketches.

The Charleston W. C. T. U. is doing a good work. The ladies make a weekly visit to the almshouse, holding a prayer service; nor do they go empty-handed, but carry with them not only necessities, but luxuries. They also visit the hospital and the jail, and hold devotional services with the sick and the prisoners. In all these places and to the poor and sick elsewhere, they have given many flowers, and papers and leaflets; and homeless ones have been cared for until able to care for themselves. During the summer months eighty adults and one hundred and twenty children were furnished with tickets for a sail around the harbor. Under the auspices of the union a gospel temperance meeting is held every Sunday evening, conducted by an earnest Christian young man. Plans are now in progress to extend the work. The young ladies have a union of their own, and are doing a good work among the children.

I found Mrs. Chapin quite busy, as she always is, between the local work, her frequent lectures, and her preparations for the South Carolina convention, soon to be held at Newberry.

Since my return the dreaded blow has fallen upon the Charleston W. C. T. U., and not upon it alone, for all South Carolina and Georgia and Florida mourn the untimely death of Henry D. Howren, "the reformed journalist," cut down in the morning of his brilliant career as a temperance lecturer. Born in Georgia, reared in Florida, graduated at Emory College, engaged for six years in journalism in Charleston, and for the last seventeen months lecturing in the three states,—how closely does his death draw together those who knew and loved him in all these sections. But it was to Charleston he "went home to die," in the house of his faithful friend, Mrs. McCown, and in that same little upper room, often mentioned in his lectures as the hallowed spot of his conversion. There for seven weeks this faithful friend, tenderly assisted by Mrs. Chapin, sought all in vain to restore to health one whose arduous labors had made him so valuable to the cause.

The W. C. T. U., the members of the Charleston press, and other friends, laid him away, in hope of a blessed resurrection, in the churchyard of Old Trinity, near the grave of his uncle, Rev. H. W. Durant.

Sweetly mournful as the chimes of old Saint Michael's will ever be the memory of Henry Howren, so young, so bright, so lovable, whose earthly sun went down at noon. But, with him, we can only trust "his work was done," and that he has "gone home to rest and peace."

MISSOURI STOKES.

Decatur, Ga.

TEMPERANCE CONGRESSIONAL LEGISLATION.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Never in the entire history of the country was the question of prohibition so fully discussed in Congress as during the session just closed, and this in itself is a matter of great encouragement. But it did something besides talk. The passage of the Original Package Bill evinced a healthy desire to do right. Then it gave Oklahoma prohibitory laws until the adjournment of its first legislature. It also prohibited the sale of intoxicants in army canteens in prohibitory states. This we have to accept as the half a loaf, which is better than none. The temperance people tried hard to secure a law prohibiting the sale in all army canteens, but failed. It also extended the Sunday law of Washington, prohibiting the sale of intoxicants on Sunday to the rest of the District.

While the past session of Congress did not do what it ought to have done for prohibition, it advanced several steps farther than any previous Congress had ever done, and there is a fair prospect that the bill for a Commission of Inquiry into the effect of the Alcoholic Liquor Traffic will be passed at the next session. It has been reported favorably by the House Committee on the Alcoholic Liquor Traffic, and Senate Committee on Education and Labor, and is on the calendar of both the House and Senate. I am informed that Speaker Reed has expressed his willingness to give recognition to have this bill called up at the next session, and it will probably be passed. Senator Blair told me that the Senate was waiting for the bill to be sent over from the House. It is expected that there will be no difficulty in the Senate, as that body has passed this measure a number of times. President Harrison will willingly sign the bill, as he voted on it when in the Senate, and has since expressed himself as favorable to it.

An official investigation of the effects of the liquor traffic will be a good preparation for the consideration of a National constitutional prohibitory amendment. This resolution advanced farther in the Senate at the last session than it has ever done before. It was reported favorably by the committee on Education and Labor, and was brought up for consideration in the Senate shortly before adjournment. Senator Blair stated that a number of senators desired to speak on the resolution, and by request it went over without prejudice. So it can be called up at the next session at any time. This resolution has not been acted upon by the House Committee on the Alcoholic Liquor Traffic to which it was submitted. It is likely that four or five members of this committee will oppose it, while six will favor it.

Late in the session, by request of the W. C. T. U., a

bill was introduced into both the Senate and the House to prohibit the importation, exportation and interstate transportation of alcoholic beverages. It was referred to the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, and to the House Committee of the Alcoholic Liquor Traffic. Congressman Joseph D. Taylor, of Ohio, said he thought the House Committee, of which he is chairman, would report it at the next session.

Quite a number of measures touching various phases of the temperance question were introduced, but most of them are still in the committees, and it is probable that but few of them will be reported and acted upon by Congress at the next short session.

A bill to prohibit the granting of liquor licenses within one mile of the Soldiers' Home, is on the House calendar, having been reported favorably by the committee of the District of Columbia. Congressman Grout, the chairman, expects to bring it up at the next session.

The Alcoholic Liquor Traffic committee did not report the bill to prohibit the exportation of liquors to Africa and the Islands of the Pacific, or the resolution to authorize the President of the United States to form an alliance with foreign countries for the suppression of the liquor traffic with the native races of the Islands of the Pacific and Africa; nor have similar measures to these, which were introduced into the Senate, been reported by the Senate committees.

Another measure which the Alcoholic Liquor Traffic committee has not acted upon is the bill to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors on the grounds of all exhibitions and expositions, for which appropriation is made by Congress. Yet it is very important that this should be passed before the date of the World's Fair at Chicago. It is very apparent that unless the Christian people of this nation demand that this or a similar measure be passed by Congress that liquors will be sold on the Fair grounds.

Senator Blair's resolution requesting the President to invite an International Congress to meet in Washington with a view to the suppression of the slave trade and of the traffic in intoxicating liquors and fire-arms with uncivilized peoples, and also to secure the disarmament of nations and the organizations of International Courts has not made much progress in the Senate, and it is very doubtful if it will be acted upon at the next session. Senator Blair, at the request of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, introduced a bill to prohibit the sale and manufacture of alcoholic liquors in the territories as a beverage. The Committee on Territories to which it was referred has not reported it. This is another measure that there is little probability will be acted upon at the short session.

The bills for prohibition in the District which were introduced into the Senate and referred to the District committee early in the session, still slumber in that committee and there is little prospect that any prohibition bill will be reported next winter. The District prohibition bill introduced into the House was referred to the Alcoholic Liquor Traffic committee which also has not acted upon it. And while a favorable report might be expected from this committee, the probability is that it will not take time to make a report on it at the short session. The House District committee has decided to report favorably, with some amendments, the high license bill prepared by Commissioner Douglass. The bill fixes the barroom license at $600, and the committee, I understand, propose to recommend that this be increased. However high they make the license, the results of the traffic will be the same, and true Prohibitionists will oppose licensing the nefarious business.

IDA HINMAN.

AN INTERESTING RECORD.

EDITOR UNION SIGNAL:—The non-partisan record of the Iowa W. C. T. U. is a subject of interest in view of the recent withdrawal of a portion of that body from the National W. C. T. U., on the plea that the partisanship of the latter cannot be tolerated by Mrs. Foster and her adherents. In 1883, at the annual convention, the Iowa W. C. T. U. adopted the following:

Resolved, That we recognize an overruling Providence in the circumstances which lead to the advocacy of prohibition by the Republican party, and that we pledge our earnest and faithful coöperation with that political party which shall give the needed prohibitory legislation to best protect our homes from the liquor traffic.

Iowa W. C. T. U. state convention, 1884:

Resolved, That we remember with gratitude the party that kept faith with the people with reference to prohibition, and the brave members of the twentieth General Assembly who stood by principle, and by their votes placed prohibition in our statute books, and afforded protection to our homes. (This reference is to a Republican legislature.)

Iowa, again in 1885, from the official circular issued by the Iowa W. C. T. U.:

Resolved, That without committing our organization to the support of a political party in its party measures or in its nominees, aside from its prohibition measures, we have, as a state union, coöperated with an existing political party in procuring prohibition measures with gratifying success; and as we desire in the future to ask additional temperance legislation, we deem it unwise and inexpedient, by the adoption of any resolution, to antagonize a party that can and has most surely protected our homes by prohibitory legislation, even before public sentiment compelled it to furnish us the best embodiment of prohibition principles.

From stenographic report of Mrs. Foster's address in Portland, Maine, October 2, 1890:

"The state of Iowa has always been non-partisan. I might talk till the morning light illustrating the acts by which partisanship has been carried on in every state of the Union, except the one of which I have the honor to be president. . . . . I will take care of my influence; I will put it where I want it to go."

A "NON-PARTISAN."

DON'T be discouraged because you are misunderstood as to your actions and motives. It is a part of the price of living to be misjudged.—*W. S. Studley.*

Our Book Table.

THE GOSPEL OF COMMON SENSE, by Charles F. Deems, D. D., published by Wilbur B. Ketcham, 13 Cooper Union, New York. Price $1.50.

This gospel is contained in the epistle of James, which never before seemed to have half the meaning which Dr. Deems shows us in it. In his introductory chapter he presents strong evidence that the author of this epistle was James, the brother of Christ, and in succeeding chapters brings out the wonderfully practical character of his directions. For example, in speaking of the partiality shown the rich in their assemblies, James uses a word, translated "wearing a gold ring." Dr. Deems translates it "A man be-gold-ringed," and shows how James' language seems to have been intended to throw contempt upon the "dude" of his time. The verse, "To him that knoweth to do good, and doeth it not, to him it is sin," is made the text for a capital chapter on "The Sin of Uselessness," and so on; each verse and phrase is found to be replete with meaning, a meaning which applies directly to the conduct of life. While reading the book of James in the light of Dr. Deems' commentaries we agree with Dr. Roswell D. Hitchcock in the opinion that the application of this epistle in the region of economics is that which alone can save our civilization.

The NEW YORK LEDGER for October 4, contains a fine portrait of Henry W. Grady, with a character sketch by Oliver Dyer.

RHYMES FOR LITTLE READERS is a lovely baby book in colors, its cute pictures lithographed from original water colors by Miss A. W. Adams. The rhymes are the favorite jingles of so many generations of babies that they have become classic, but the pictures are new and full of life and spirit. Price $1.00. D. Lothrop Co., Boston.

SKETCHES IN THE FAR WEST, by Jessie Benton Fremont, has before been mentioned in THE UNION SIGNAL, but it deserves special notice in this connection as a thoroughly enjoyable book. Price $1.00. D. Lothrop Co., Boston.

HOW THE WAY WAS PREPARED, by Calvin Fairbanks, is a story of quite as thrilling adventure, and of treatment more barbarous than South Sea islanders visited upon their captives, but it is every word true, as many living witnesses can testify, and came to pass in these United States along in the forties. It is hard to realize that such things did occur here half a century ago; harder to understand than is the Salem mob that greeted Dr. Cheever's Dream of Deacon Giles' distillery; that it is so, proves that the world does move. Calvin Fairbanks is enshrined as a saint in the hearts of many men and women of to-day who owe their free birth to his heroic help to their parents in the old slavery days. The story of those days, and of his life are here graphically told, yet without any bitterness. The old hero still lives at an advanced age, and his only support comes from the sale of this book. Chaplain McCabe personally bore the expense of its electrotype plates, and it is published by the Patriotic Publishing Company, 334 Dearborn street, Chicago, in cloth, at $1.25. There is also a paper edition.

REFORMATION PRINCIPLES, by our good friend, J. M. Foster, 620 Freeman Avenue, Cincinnati, published by Revell & Co., Chicago, discusses, from the standpoint of consecrated common sense, civil government, God's moral ordinance; the responsibility of Nations; Sabbath reform; temperance; divorce laws; the labor question; the race problem; the relations of church and state; the Bible God's letter to His people, and other live questions. That its themes are well treated, the author's name is sufficient guarantee. The book can be ordered of him.

Joint authorship of books seems to be quite the rage now; the latest example is WARP AND WOOF, by Frances Hartson Wood and Eva Paine Kitchel, published by F. H. Wood, Boonton, New Jersey. Unlike most books, its introductory chapters are the most charming part of it; taking us as they do, into a New England garret and into the old New England life. Aunt Kate, the heroine, is finely drawn, and naturally blossoms out into a strong advocate of freedom, temperance, the equality of the sexes, "a white life for two," and all other good things. As is the custom with joint authorship books, there is much inequality in it, some chapters being much better than others; to find out "which is which," you must read it. Price $1.50.

From the Open Court Publishing Company come THE ETHICAL PROBLEM,—three lectures by Dr. Paul Carus, on Ethics, a Science; The Data of Ethics and The Theory of Ethics—and an EPITOME OF THREE SCIENCES, Comparative Philosophy, Comparative Psychology, and Old Testament History. The first is by Prof. H. Oldenberg, the second by Professor J. Jastrow, and the third by Professor C. H. Cornill, each introduced as a specialist in his line. The first essay is really a study of Sanskrit, presenting in condensed, popular form, an outline of the efforts of Europeans to master Vedic literature as well as the contents of the Vedas themselves. It differs from some authorities concerning the great antiquity of these writings and in other particulars; yet gives a very interesting and comprehensive view of this wide field. The last essay is not Old Testament history in its widest sense, but a study of the rise of the people of Israel, written, not by a skeptic, as we might expect from the publishing house which issues it, but by an orthodox Christian, we are told in the introduction. He takes the view that there is a generic difference between the Old Testament and the New, and that the attempt to ignore this difference has resulted either in artificially forcing the Old up to the height occupied by the New, or worse still, forcing the New down to the moral plane of the Old. Undoubtedly there is a sense in which this is true, yet we cannot forget that when "All Scripture is given by inspiration of God" was written, the Old Testament was the only Scripture extant.

TEMPERANCE TEMPLE ITEMS.

BY MATILDA B. CARSE.

Let all friends who desire to see the W. C. T. U. come speedily into entire ownership of the Temple, send at once a two-cent stamp to Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, 145 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, for a Temple mite-box, Bulletin and descriptive card.

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It is with deep regret that we have to announce that the Western Passenger Agents, who promised two or three weeks ago (as recorded in this column October 16) to give a reduction of one and one-third fare to all persons attending the laying of the corner-stone, at their meeting yesterday rescinded this decision, because there were no accredited delegates that we could pledge to attend. We hope the difference in fare will, however, not hinder our friends from being present November 1, on this most historic and memorable occasion, even if they have to pay full fare

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Preparations for the corner-stone ceremony go on apace. Members of the Loyal Temperance Legion in our suburban towns are practicing the music which is to be sung on the occasion; so, also, are hundreds of children in the Sunday-schools of the city. Rehearsals are taking place twice a week on the three sides of the city. It is expected that two or three thousand children will take part in the chorus. A large part of the ceremony will take place in the second regiment Armory, on Michigan avenue. It will accommodate 6,000 persons. The building will be handsomely draped and decorated with the National flag. Almost every state is sending silk banners in abundance, which will be carried by the children in their march from the Armory to the place of laying the corner-stone; those who have not a banner will carry a small flag. The children will be accompanied by marshals wearing white satin badges, headed by a band of music. They will be preceded and followed by a platoon of police. Visitors will follow in carriages.

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The following letter, which we most heartily indorse, has been received from our National President, Miss Frances E. Willard: "I will give $10 towards $100 to secure a tablet for our blessed and beloved Deborah (Mrs. Zerelda Wallace), who, at seventy-one years old, goes forth alone to speak 'For God and Home and Native Land.' No purer, nobler name will gleam in our great hall. Yours for a wee bit of gratitude to live folks as well as to departed worthies. N. B.—I think this is my first outburst of praise in 1890, and for it I expect to be forgiven."

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We wish we had more room to speak of the personal gifts sent in; we make mention of a few in this paragraph. On her way to Europe in search of health, a staunch white-ribboner, Mrs. Mary E. McChesney, of Chicago, sends a gift of $100 for the Temple. Mrs. S. P. T. Bryan, Ellsworth, Minnesota, sends a second installment of $25 on her pledge of $100. Mrs. Ellen Dowling, Pana, Ill., on a pledge of $100, sends $40 as a second installment. We are in doubt whether this is a personal gift or one from the union. We wish when persons send money for unions they would specify it plainly.

Mrs. Jane Beatsom, Rockford, Ill., pledges $100 and sends $5 as first payment; she also pledges $100 for the Social Temple of Rockford, and sends an installment of $25. Forty dollars has been received by express in gold coin from a lady who does not want her name known. She writes that she sends the money for the benefit of Vermont. Mrs. Eunice Thompson, Conn., aged ninety-five years, sends $1. Mrs. B. Harrington, Greensburg, Ohio, aged ninety years, also sends $1. A beautiful child (little Mary Ireland) accompanied by her mother, came bounding into the Temple office the other morning, her face beaming with pleasure, in her hand was a big silver dollar, which she handed us, saying, "I saved this in my mite-box to help build the Temple."

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Mrs. M. E. Nourse, Northfield, Minn., sends $100 in memory of her husband, Allen N. Nourse, who died March 29, 1889, aged seventy-eight years. A mother sends $1.70; she says it is the savings of her baby boy now in heaven, David W. Barnes, Saticoy, Cal. Mrs. C. A. Butler, Griggsville, Ill., sends $5 in memory of her husband, E. W. Butler, who was over eighty-five years old when he died. Mrs. S. A. Stout sends $2 in memory of her husband, Rev. James Stout, who died May 5, 1890; in the midst of active work, the Master called him home. The Loyal Temperance Legion of Sparta, Ohio, sends $1 in memory of Bryant Bocoven, their organist, who died September 20, aged twenty-one years; he was a loyal Prohibitionist. The W. C. T. U. of Blanchard, Iowa, sends $5 in memory of their beloved president, Mrs. J. E. Winney, who died May 26.

Mrs. G. W. Clark, president third district W. C. T. U., Omaha, Neb., writes as follows in regard to a pledge made at their late district meeting. "It is safe to declare that no part of the meeting afforded the delegates more satisfaction than did that of the pledge there made of $100 to secure, in Willard Hall, a tablet commemorative of our own heroic martyr, Watson B. Smith, whose devotion to the cause in which we labor, was, on the night of November 4, 1881, at the hands of our vindictive foe, sealed with his life blood; though dead his life is a benediction and an inspiration to our workers in their impending conflict with the powers of darkness in our state."

All money orders and checks for the Temple should be made out in the name of Miss Esther Pugh, 161 La Salle Street, Chicago, National treasurer, and treasurer of the Temple fund. All information in regard to the Temperance Temple should be addressed to Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, Pres. Woman's Temperance Building Association.

145 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Our Children.

QUIET WAYS ARE BEST.

What's the use of worrying,
Of hurrying,
And scurrying,
Everybody flurrying,
And breaking up their rest?
When every one is teaching us,
Preaching and beseeching us,
To settle down and end the fuss,
For quiet ways are best?
The rain that trickles down in showers
A blessing brings to thirsty flowers;
Sweet fragrance from each brimming cup,
The gentle zephyrs gather up.
There's ruin in the tempest's path;
There's ruin in the voice of wrath;
And they alone are blessed
Who early learn to dominate
Themselves, their violence abate,
And prove by their serene estate,
That quiet ways are best.

Nothing's gained by worrying,
By hurrying,
And scurrying,
With fretting and with flurrying
The temper's often lost;
And in pursuit of some small prize
We rush ahead and are not wise,
And find the unwonted exercise
A fearful price has cost.
'Tis better far to join the throng
That do their duty right along;
Reluctant they to make a fuss,
Or make themselves ridiculous.
Calm and serene in heart and nerve,
Their strength is always in reserve,
And nobly stands each test;
And every day and all about,
By scenes within and scenes without,
We can discern with ne'er a doubt,
That quiet ways are best.

—*New York Evangelist.*

PEGGY'S FORTUNE.

BY MARGARET SPENCER.

That Peggy Ward should have one thousand dollars sent to her in a letter, "every mite her own," Aunt Joanna said, was amazing! But everybody was glad, for they loved Peggy well. This is the way it came about.

At sunset in February, 1880, a strong gale was blowing, a heavy sea running, and the keeper of station No. 4 had kept close watch all day of the vessels on the treacherous Jersey coast. To his practiced eye storms were gathering from the northeast and southwest, boding ill and not good.

A little girl, not more than ten years old, stood in the open doorway of her home, talking to a big, bronzed man, cheery looking and strong; dressed in a great-coat and thick Scotch cap.

The surf came tumbling in and roaring on the wide beach. The sky was thickening, and the wildness of the gale would have soon housed another girl than Peggy.

"Do let me go, father, just for one minute. It looks grand out there; but do you think the vessels will all get in?"

"Run, run, then, for your sea rig, and come along for a short walk; you'll be needed indoors to-night, Peg, I'm afraid; looks like a tussel out there—it's coming fast; strange they didn't anchor sooner. Tell mother to keep plenty of her good coffee hot, and make the old stove snap; plenty of wood piled up, and plenty of dry, warm clothes."

Keeper West was a hardy beachman, who for forty years had lived within sound of the sea. His especial fitness for the work, his efficient management of his crew of six surfmen, gave him only a good record of brave deeds.

From May till September the keepers on the Atlantic coast are in active service as captains of their crews, having entire control of all station property, and direct all operations of the life-saving service. Many of them live in the neat station-houses all the year.

Hand in hand Peggy and her father tramped along the beach, the wind almost lifting the small figure off the sand; but Peggy was used to sand and wind, and used to looking for sails at dusk, and used to climbing to the lookout, holding fast to her father's hand in November or February gales. The patrol met and changed at sunset for the evening watch; exchanged checks, and marched on and on, keeping sharp eyes seaward.

A three-masted schooner had anchored a mile out; another and another, like specks in the distance. It grew dark. Peggy ran inside the snug little house where the mother was fastening the storm shutters, lighting the big lamps, putting one in its place in the upper window. Peggy hung her wet jacket and cap by the fire, while the kettle sung, just as though there was no storm, and the coffee boiled, and the supper table was laid. A little anxious looking mother, thin and brown, but kindly and efficient in this busy home. It began to rain, then snow; and the chill wind turned them into sleet.

"Won't father come in for his coffee, Peggy?"

"Not yet," replied the little girl; "he and patrolman Dick have gone down half a mile; they saw signals of distress; the schooner looked like a wreck!"

"Let me take a look, child," and the mother climbed the narrow stairway to the roof, where the big glass always lay, but it was too dark to see. The keeper and his men ran to the boat-house. The signal guns came faintly through the storm. They made a fire on the beach, but it burned fitfully in the rain. The red lights flashed scarlet through the sleet, and one after another was rapidly sent up. They saw them from the nearest vessel and fired a gun in response.

The beach apparatus was placed in position; the line shot too far and failed to touch the rocking, tossing schooner. Another and another line, but with sleet and wind they had parted. At last, the little piece of iron carried its life-saving line to the vessel. The sailors drew it on board. The "hawser" was sent next, and then the breeches buoy was put into communication with the brave men on the shore. The first person to land was the captain. He sprang out and exclaimed, "Thank God for these men! I came first to see if I can bring my wife and baby safely over, or will the life-boat stand this sea?"

"No, Captain, no! we'll land you safe and sound, every one, with the breeches buoy," answered Keeper West. "How many of your crew?"

"Nine in all."

Faster than I can tell it, the line swung across the sea and back. This time the pale, shivering wife came in her husband's arms. She was so silent and cold, one strong surfman wrapped her in a blanket and ran with her to the warm house.

It seemed an endless time, but minutes were precious and few when back bounded the buoy with the mate holding close to his breast the little baby, tucked warmly in rugs and wraps. He crowed under the blankets, as they put him in Peggy's lap.

It was now two o'clock in the morning. The sea thundered and roared, but the wind had lulled. Out into all these hours had flashed and shone the light from the station, seeming to draw the half-frozen, worn-out men by its very shining, into safety and deliverance! The apparatus was housed in the boat-house. The men had eaten breakfast and crawled into their warm beds for a nap. Comfort and shelter were always awaiting the wrecked.

But the pretty, pale wife of the captain saw nothing of the brightness, nor of the anguish; she lay on her cot tossing and moaning with fever and delirium. Peggy fed the baby warm milk and held him in her small arms all night; and they both slept, as only children can.

"Don't fret, sir, the fever will be gone soon; it's only the chill and the wet." But vainly the cheery mother talked to the captain; with the mocking sunlight over the treacherous sea in the morning, delirium increased. A surfman brought the Long Branch doctor, who shook his head and came again that night.

In a low chair, close to the stove, almost behind the woodbox, sat Peggy, flushed and radiant, with Jamie's fat fingers clutching familiarly at her hair and eyes.

The young captain, sick at heart, with his head on the pillow beside his unconscious wife, looked across the room at the picture, and said low, "Mary, Mary, if you could see them now! The little brown mother and our boy—Dear Lord, save her! Oh, save her life for us!"

Two long, watching, anxious weeks. The doctor said, "Take her away from the sound of the sea; go to the mountains a month, then take her home. Leave the baby with Peggy."

Earthly blessedness had come to the little mother! She jumped up and down in ecstacy.

There, by the winter sea, Peggy's story began. No dearer one will ever be told to the captain of "The Pearl," and his beautiful wife Mary, than was told them in the little station on the beach.

"Oh! I've seen you, child, in my sleep and dreams, and in all my pain; I've seen you with my baby in your little arms. Come here!"

Jamie's mother sobbed, and clasped Peggy to her heart. The captain held his boy without a word, and kissed Peggy tremendously, the easy carriage from Long Branch rolled away, amid good-byes and blessings from the sturdy beachmen and the faithful family.

NEW YORK, April 10, 1880.

DEAR FRIENDS:—Make ready to give up the baby, and the baby's little mother. I will be down to-morrow. My wife's father has taken her home to Maine. We will follow them. *Don't say no.*

Faithfully and gratefully, JOHN SOMERS.

This letter was read aloud by Keeper West to "his folks."

"But, mother! how can I go? and they such fine folks, and I've got only one good dress—and—"

"Peggy, wait and see," replied the patient mother, so used to watching and waiting.

Father gave Peggy and the crowing, laughing baby one good look, "hemmed" a good deal, and went to the beach (he seemed to have a cold).

It would all make a big, beautiful book, to tell how the captain captured Peggy with her baby; how she was fitted to the "loveliest clothes!" in New York; how she stayed at the great house in Portland where Jamie's rich grandfather lived, and his pale mamma lived there, too, while the captain went to see about his schooners.

In June, Peggy sailed home with Captain Somers. They landed close by the little sea home, and the big, strong father in his sea boat met them with open arms.

And that is how Peggy came by her fortune, for Grandfather Saybrook put one thousand dollars in the bank "for the little Mother Peggy, in the name of James Somers."

GIRLS AND THEIR PHOTOGRAPHS.

Learn to say no when asked for your photograph by one not especially dear to you. There is in that little word much that will protect you from evil tongues. Learn to think that your face is too sacred to decorate the apartment of Tom, Dick or Harry, no matter if each one of the three is one of the pleasantest fellows in the world. When the sun imprinted in black and white just how sweet and how dainty you look, it did not mean that the picture should have incense in the shape of tobacco smoke, or dubious praise in the form of a discussion of your points rendered to it. Give away your picture with discretion. Remember that some day will come along Prince Charming, who will have a right, the right owned by the master of the heart, to ask for the counterfeit presentment of yourself after he knows that he is going to have the real girl for his own. Think how mortified you would be if he should discover that the giving away of your photograph has been almost as general as the invitations to your New Year's party. Think how he will feel if he sees your face looking over the mantel-shelf in Dick's room—Dick whom he knows to be a braggart, and a man for whom he has the utmost contempt! Then just learn to say no. Don't display your photographs to your men friends, and you will not have this unpleasant task; but if you should do it, and have not the courage to say the little monosyllable, be wise and refer them to papa.—*Exchange*

NEVER SORRY.

Not long ago the writer asked a class of small boys in Sunday-school what was their idea of heaven. It was curious to note how their replies were influenced by their own circumstances in this life. A ragged little urchin, who had been born and brought up in a squalid city street, said it was "all grass and green trees." One from the richer quarter of Boston said it was like a big, broad avenue, with tall houses each side. A sweet-voiced Episcopal choir-boy was of the opinion that people would sing a good deal in heaven. The last member of the class, a quiet, thoughtful boy, though one of the smallest in the class, answered, just as the bell was ringing for the close of school hours, "A place where—where—*you're never sorry.*"—*Our Sunday Afternoon.*

SOMETHING TO DO.

Which of you can straighten out these crooked sentences, re-writing and punctuating them so that they shall say what their author really meant to say?

"A man was killed by a railroad car running into Boston, supposed to be deaf?" A man writes: "We have decided to erect a school-house large enough to accommodate five hundred scholars five stories high." On a certain railway the following direction was printed: "Hereafter, when trains in an opposite direction are approaching each other on separate lines, conductors and engineers will be requested to bring their respective trains to a dead halt before the point of meeting and be careful not to proceed till each train has passed the other." A steamboat captain, advertising an excursion, says: "Tickets, twenty-five cents; children half-price to be had at the office." A hotel was thus advertised: "This hotel will be kept by the widow of the former landlord, Mr. Brown, who died last summer on a new and improved plan." "Wanted, a saddle horse for a lady weighing about nine hundred and fifty pounds."

Honor to those whose words or deeds
Thus help us in our daily needs.

—*Longfellow.*

The Household.

HE WEARIES NOT.

Ofttimes I grow impatient with the day
  Which brings new worries and the weight of fears;
Ofttimes my soul repines; I chiding say,
  "Who shall atone for sadness and for tears?"
Ofttimes my heart grows weary, and in pain
  I see the ones who falter, or who fall;
Ofttimes my tears fall down like winter rain,
  We are tired, doubting, anxious children all;
    He wearies not.

I see the little ones whose forms are clad
  In garments thin through cold and dreary days;
I see a world where brothers, selfish, mad,
  War with each other down life's weary ways;
I hear the voices and the cries of pain;
  I see men tempting other men to fall,
And doubting, wondering, fearing, sick at heart and brain,
  I scarce dare trust the Father—knowing, guiding all,
    He wearies not.

He wearies not. Mine eyes are blurred with tears,
  And in life's misty dimness, I am blind;
He wearies not; but all my doubts and fears
  He yet will answer with a purpose kind.
My hands are tired; *He* will give me rest.
  My heart is heavy; *He* will comfort give.
The ones who sorrow shall be joyous, blessed;
  Who sadly die shall glad, eternal live,—
    He wearies not.

LITTLE JANE.

BY EMMA F. SEARLES.

You catch a glimpse of it as you wind down the stony country road, past the cool stretch of woodland, this queer old brown farm-house. If you should chance to come suddenly upon it in the dusk of a summer evening, it would remind you of a great silent bat, with its wide-spread wings. But in the glow of a summer noontide, you would find shelter and most grateful shade within its wide, vine-covered porches and sheltering eaves.

There is the gnarled old orchard, sloping away on the southern hillside, with its dark umber trunks clearly marked by the soft canopy of leaf above and the velvet carpet of green below, dotted here and there by the white clover faces, and the sun-kissed buttercups. How blue is the sky above; how brightly the robins sing; but their song is not sweeter than that of the little willow-shaded brook below, as it glides over its pebbly bed, away and away to the sea.

There is a garden paling at the back, and you can see, in fancy, as you sit in the shadows of the great maple tree at its entrance, the piles upon piles of nut-brown potatoes, the juicy lettuce, the scarlet radishes, and the luscious currants, that have found their life and sweetness in this bit of mother earth in the years that are gone. But it is all uncared-for now, and the strong, rank weeds grow thick over all.

There are spacious barns and outhouses, telling of stores of ripened grain and yellow corn, of health, plenty, and contentment. But the great bins and mows are vacant to-day; the stalls are empty; the huge doors swing on time-worn hinges, and their dreary moan makes you shudder and start, though the clear, summer sunshine flecks the brown floor at your feet.

You seem to hear for a moment, wafted from the silence of this yesterday, the merry, girlish laugh, the manly voice, the song, the story, that made these old walls bright in the dear old times, as the country lads and lasses gathered from their peaceful homes, and husked the yellow corn or pared the rosy-cheeked apples, by the light of the high-hung torch and the pale-faced harvest moon. Where are they all now? And where to-day is the youth and hope and love of this yesterday?

The wide paths are grass-grown, and grass-grown, too, are the narrow beds of box and mignonette that used to lie beside them. The front door stands ajar, but you find it warped and hard to open. The huge black knocker with its serpent's eyes looks coldly at you, and again you start and tremble, as with wanton fingers you let it fall, and send the dreary echoes reverberating through empty hall and garret.

As you enter with hushed breath, you see beneath your feet a gray, worn mat, keeping still its lonely guard before the great front door. A flood of memory rushes o'er you, as your weary feet, worn with life's hard journey, press once more its smooth, brown surface, and you sit down upon the broad, winding stairway, and, burying your face in your hands, you ponder and weep. How the shadows shift and change; how the faces come and go—go, alas, so many, to return no more. The strong face of the father browned by the harvest sun, with hands large-veined by toil; the gentle, calm-faced mother, with smooth, white brow and silvered hair, silvered, alas, so early, for the little fingers clung so closely, and there were so many errands for those busy, loving feet. The jovial face of brother Tom, full of fun and frolic and life; the faces of friends and neighbors that came and went when the great door swung wide on hospitable hinges; and then, ah, then, the face of little Jane. The face of little Jane, how shall it be described? You have seen no other like it, though you have looked and looked in the busy marts of the great city, and in the quiet by-ways of your life. The face of your little playmate, your companion, your special charge in those dear old days so long gone by. You always called her "little Jane," though you scarcely knew why, and after that dark, dark day, when you looked for the last time upon the peaceful face and the lightly-folded hands, you always called her "poor little Jane," though she had only slipped out from the love and sunlight and warmth of the old brown farm-house, into the eternal summer and brightness, where they need not the light of the sun, "For the Lord God giveth them light, and where they reign forever and ever."

The bright bit of a parlor was darkened that sad day, and the soft curtains at the windows were carefully knotted back with ribbons of creamy white. The big family Bible that held the record of your lives, and the short and inexpressibly sweet life of poor little Jane, was lying upon the table. Beside it lay a great cluster of white lilies; white lilies upon the mantel where the little clock ticked, ticked, ticked, with mournful monotony; white lilies on the plain little casket, and one great creamy chalice resting lovingly upon the snowy pillow beside the whiter face of poor little Jane, seemed to say, "Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God."

White and still she lay that day, with the deep violet eyes closely shaded by the soft lids and the long curling lashes. The rings of loose, tawny hair lay damp above the blue-veined temples. There was no touch of suffering left upon the tender lines of the little face; only an unearthly radiance that had brightened every feature, as with soft strains of music the heavenly convoy had borne her swiftly home. Her tiny hands had been outstretched in glad welcome and surprise, and the sweet light lingered until the little face was shut forever from your view. Ah, even that day, the blue eyes of little Jane, closed to your tears, the whiteness of the fragrant lilies, and the fleecy sky that hung over the old brown farm-house, beheld with open gaze "the King in His beauty, and the land that is afar off."

You bore her away from the dainty bit of a parlor with its spotless curtains and white walls, through the wide old hall with its oaken floor, over the brown door mat, which softly hushed the bearers' feet, across the shady portico where the swallows glinted in and out to the tiny nests she had watched them build in the springtime, through the green, smooth lawn where you had played all the long bright summer, and you laid her away in the shadow of the great orchard, where the birds sang and the bees hummed, and the smell of the clover was heavy and sweet.

There she rests to-day, though again and again the little mound has been covered with the white mantle of winter, or the emerald mantle of summer, and though the small white stone at the head, bearing only the simple inscription, "Little Jane," has grown mouldy and dim from the storms of the years. The storms of the years that have swept away every inmate of the old brown farm-house and left it silent and alone, but guarded maybe by the sweet spirit of little Jane, which in the dusk of the summer twilight hovers about its dear familiar rooms, or in the heat of life's hard battle may guard with tender care, the little boy who wept so bitterly that day she went away—who knows?

In a letter to the son-in-law of Dr. Livingstone, Henry M. Stanley bears testimony to the effect of the gospel on converts in the heart of Africa, at once a testimony to the success of missionary operations in the Dark Continent, and the genuineness of the faith of the native converts:

"I take this powerful body of native Christians in the heart of Africa—who prefer exile for the sake of their faith to serving a monarch indifferent or hostile to their faith—as more substantial evidence of the work than any number of imposing structures clustered together and called a mission station would be. These native Africans have endured the most deadly persecutions—the stake and the fire, the cord and the club, the sharp knife and the rifle bullet, have been tried, to cause them to reject the teachings they have absorbed. Staunch in their beliefs, firm in their convictions, they have held together stoutly and resolutely."

The attempt
Is all the wedge that splits its knotty way
Betwixt the possible and the impossible.
—*Alice Cary.*

The Still Hour.

FOR THE WEEK BEGINNING NOVEMBER 9, 1890.

BY REV. C. C. HARRAH.

DAILY BIBLE READING NOTES.

(Luke 23: 1-12; Isaiah 37-42.)

Sunday, 9; Luke 23: 1-12. Verse 2, In many cases besides this one of our Lord, the most terrible forms of injustice have been practiced under the forms of law. Verse 5, The history of Christ shows us that there is no course of life so righteous and innocent that it cannot be accused and persecuted. Verse 9, Sometimes it is best to give no answer to our adversaries. Herod looked upon Jesus as a mighty magician, and hoped to be amused and entertained. There are many now who seem to regard the church and religious services, as a social club, and an entertainment. The earnestness of Christians should put to shame such people, as the earnestness of Christ must have shamed the shallow Herod.

Monday, 10; Isaiah 37. Verse 1, In times of trouble, God's people will always find help by going to the house of the Lord. It is a strange and worldly way, to absent one's self from the church services in times of trial and bereavement. Verse 15, When we are in the midst of trouble, we should never forget to lay the matter fully before the Lord; His gracious help may then deliver us, as Hezekiah was delivered.

Tuesday, 11; Isa. 38. Verse 1, Our lives are so uncertain, that we ought always to keep our affairs in shape so that if we die suddenly, our benevolent plans may be carried out, and our business may give as little trouble to our friends as possible. Verse 3, One should aim to live such a life of truth and uprightness in the sight of God, that it may be a source of comfort to him when he is upon his deathbed.

Wednesday, 12; Isa. 39. Verse 2, God is opposed to vain ostentation and alliances with the world. We may be foolishly flattered by the attentions which the world gives to us; and we should know that its smiles are more to be dreaded than its frowns. Verse 8, True repentance humbly acquiesces in all of God's ways.

Thursday, 13; Isa. 40. Verse 2, It was a sore chastisement to Israel to be carried away from their native land to Babylon; but God would still be their God, and that would guarantee their restoration. Verse 4, This chapter is full of consolation to those who are faint-hearted because of the slowness in the progress of the gospel kingdom. It is made up of promises of consolation, protection and change for the better.

Friday, 14; Isa. 41. Verse 10, However dark the prospect of the world may seem, God never wants His people to give way to fear. The Lord God Omnipotent reigneth, and in the end the truth and the right will prevail. Verse 17, However feeble God's people may seem in themselves, the Lord will protect them, and will raise up the necessary instruments for their deliverance and triumph.

Saturday, 15; Isa. 42. Verse 1, The reference is to Christ, whose coming was to be characterized by meekness and gentleness, but who was the elect Redeemer appointed by God, to give help and life to this sin-cursed world. Verse 10, Pray that God may help us all to live and work, so that we may have a part in that glorious song-service, which shall celebrate the victory of our Lord over the whole earth, and the complete overthrow of sin and Satan.

THE PRAYER MEETING TOPIC.

(Home Recreations and Education for the Young. Prov. 2: 10, 11.)

1. The best recreation and the best education is afforded by having for the children a bright, happy home. Every one who has a home, however poor, can make it this kind of a home.

2. It is not a help to the children to have everything done for them. Every little and big hand should be engaged to contribute something toward the brightness and cheer of the home; then all will enjoy it, will not have to go somewhere else to hunt pleasure, and will be benefited by it.

3. Teach the children in the home life that it means nothing less than their ruin to want to be everlastingly amused. Even a little boy or girl will amount to nothing until that foolish and wrong notion is put out of the mind.

4. In looking for amusements for the home, no place should be given to those that tend to enfeeble the body, weaken the mind, or corrupt the heart. Home recreations and education will fail of their true end if noble, Christian, useful characters are not the result, such as the text describes.

UNION SIGNAL

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Tell ye your children of it, and let your children tell their children, and their children another generation.—Joel 1: 3.

They enslave their children's children
Who make compromise with sin.

THE SCIENCE OF MOTHERHOOD.

"Mothers are born, not made," you say, and therefore to talk of a science of motherhood is absurd. But what is a science? Webster says it is "Knowledge duly arranged and referred to general facts and principles upon which it is founded." If there is no science of motherhood in this sense, it is high time that there was. Nothing promises more for the improvement of the next generation through better methods of training children, than the fact that all over the land, the science of motherhood is being studied as never before. Mothers' meetings, in connection with local unions, are doing much in this direction, while the kindergarten and the kindergarten idea brought into the home are blessing thousands of young lives, and making thousands of women more worthy of the crown of motherhood.

In Chicago this work is being carried on in a unique manner and a large scale, under the supervision of Miss Elizabeth Harrison. As a kindergartner she is well known in this country and in Europe; out of her kindergarten work has grown, so to speak, her mother-garten. For some years she has conducted mothers' classes; this year her work is thoroughly systematized and so arranged as to reach out to a large number. The headquarters of this work are at the Art Institute, where the Woman's Club has its rooms. Here she conducts the central class of mothers, for whom she has a carefully prepared course of instruction running through three years, forty lessons a year.

These lessons include the philosophy of child development, occupying the first hour, and practical lessons in stories and how to tell them, singing lessons, as much of the kindergarten gifts and occupations as mothers can use with children, experiences, which all who have conducted mothers' meetings know to be among their most valuable features, and other things of vital importance for mothers to know.

Branch classes are conducted in various parts of the city. Miss Harrison has the supervision of these; lays out their course of study, gives the opening lecture, and supplies them with teachers trained by herself. Thus, the work reaches many more than she could personally instruct. Women of all ranks eagerly avail themselves of these classes; here, side by side sit the wives of millionaires, and women who must sacrifice something to pay the annual tuition of ten dollars, yet who feel that it is worth a sacrifice to be better fitted to rightly train the souls God has entrusted to their keeping.

At the opening of her classes a few weeks ago, Miss Harrison delivered a lecture which embodies so much that will do mothers everywhere good, we make large extracts from it for the benefit of out of town readers:

"There are physical mothers and there are spiritual mothers, and there are those who combine the two. It is a mistaken, a very wrong idea which hinders the work very much, that the fact that a woman has given birth to a child makes her a mother in the highest sense of the word. If any of you would go with me just two or three blocks over here on South Clark street I can show you women who have given birth to five, six, sometimes eight children without apparently a vestige or spark of real motherhood in them. If you will listen to the workers in the dark districts of our city, they will have told you such tales of brutality of some mother, such as one's kicking a three-year-old child, with a curse, across the room, while straightening out the dead body of its baby sister; of another mother letting her child, who scalded his arm until the flesh had dropped off, go twenty-four hours before the arm was cared for, and then bringing it to the free dispensary to be treated because *she* could not sleep, the child cried so. Such things are common things among that class of mothers. Yet they are physical mothers; they have given birth to children. It is the higher element of motherhood about which I wish to talk with you.

"If, again, you would go with me some morning, or with our missionary workers, and visit some of our charity kindergartens and see those young girls' faces light up with joy as they seize a dirty little hand, and see the loving tenderness with which these little street arabs are taken by them, and washed and dressed and sometimes kissed, and see the quiet firmness with which those little, weak, marred wills, born of an inheritance of crime, are patiently dealt with, you would realize that *spiritual* motherhood can sometimes be developed even without physical motherhood. It is that element, spiritual motherhood, of which I would speak to you to-day. It is that element to which Froebel appealed, and, thank God, it is common to all, spiritual motherhood. Of course the ideal state of affairs is where the physical mother is the spiritual mother also. . . . .

"Your child has a body; that body can be developed into more beautiful and symmetrical proportions, and by means of its development can aid the intellectual life and increase the spiritual growth, or the reverse. The body is trained, so far as all training after birth can come, by means of exercising the muscles and the senses. Froebel gives the mother many hints as to how to do this; of course he cannot pretend to lay down for you or me, or anybody else, every detail, or tell any mother exactly what she must do with her child. Your own mother instinct, your own native good sense, your own ingenuity must aid you, but he can give you the general rules which govern all growth.

"The muscles of the child may be trained in two ways. They may be trained so that the child becomes very conscious of its body, and the body, simply alone, is developed; I mean made strong, the mind and intellect being secondary to it. The true training of the child's muscles should be an unconscious training by means of play in order that while the body is being trained, those muscles are being made the willing servants of the spirit, and are aiding the child in its intellectual life. Consequently a mother's first duty is to learn how to play aright with her child. That sounds absurd. 'What, systematize my play? Teach me how to play with my child? I love to do that any way.' Yet there is a best way. Be careful how you play with the child. Each time you fondle and handle him, each time you dance him up and down, each time the little tossing, kicking limbs are stretched by your hands, they are trained and exercised. There is nothing in the world more painful to a true lover of children, to one with insight, than the child conscious of its own body. That is abnormal and wrong. . . . .

"Again, another important thing to be considered in the training of the child in play is that it develops the social, moral and spiritual side of its nature. I want you to see that you cannot develop the child's body without touching its soul and its intellect.

"Many a mother has the feeling that if she washes, dresses and feeds the child, teaches him the catechism and sends him to school her duty is done; but far from it. The mother, whether she knows it or not, is a teacher, the greatest, strongest and most lasting teacher that her child has. The mother has not only the physical care of the child in her hands, but she has the source, the fountain head of his intellectual life, because true psychology teaches that all true doing is the result of willing, that all true willing is the result of thinking, that all true thinking is the result of feeling.

"The Bible says, and, by the way, it is the best book on pedagogy that I can recommend to you, 'As a man thinketh in his heart so is he,' and so does he, and so do we all, according to our thoughts. Feeling may be compared to mist or smoke, dim and almost impossible to define. The mother in the home life, far more than she realizes, has it in her power to create the right feelings in her child. It seems to me that if I could impress this one point upon you I should be satisfied. Teach your child to love the right things, to abhor the wrong things, in the simple, childish, playful way, not by your maxims and dogmas, but through the feelings; then all will be accomplished. The rest will follow just as the seed, planted in the ground, will grow, and the plant will fructify. If you want the right kind of fruit you must plant the right kind of seed.

"Thought is father to the will. 'As a man thinketh so is he,' and as he is so does he. Remember the source of that statement. Compulsion is the attempt to get a deed done without the desire which should go before the action of the will. Voluntary obedience is a deed which is performed after the right stages of growth have been gone through. First, the individual desires it; second, he thinks about it; third, he wills to do it, and fourth, he voluntarily does it. Compulsion is just the opposite. It is an attempt to force the fruit without planting the seed. This makes the difference between *voluntary* and *forced* obedience. Now, please do not misunderstand me. I would have a child obedient, obedient by forced obedience if absolutely necessary. It is the surgeon's knife, only to be used on the rarest occasions. A child rightly treated and rightly handled, will not need forced obedience in the large majority of cases. But the poor little creature who is brought up without obedience is indeed an unfortunate child. Therefore, do not misunderstand me, and wait until you get voluntary obedience, but plant your seeds, make your child want to do the thing by your own conduct and by his environment.

"Perhaps the least understood, and the most important part of the work is the child's spiritual nature; the child's relationship to God. It is not enough, I say it with all reverence; I say it with all love for our churches and our Sunday-schools and all the grand Christian workers and their self-sacrifice, their years of labor—it is not enough to have your child sent to Sunday-school. It is not enough to teach a certain amount of Bible texts, such as the International Lessons very wisely have laid out. Nor, on the other hand, is it enough to give your child certain ethical laws and rules, certain codes and duties which he must follow. Those are husks. True religion, the religion that Froebel would have the child taught, the religion for which every soul is hungering, is a consciousness of a oneness with God, that feeling of a nearness to God at every moment of the child's life, that feeling of a constant communion and companionship with the Divine Being. As an illustration, I remember that I was at a friend's house in the country one summer. A little fellow three years old, and I, were gathering currants from the bushes. I said: 'How good these currants are?' He said: 'Yes, I tell you I love currants; thank you, God, for giving us these currants.'

"What I mean by true religion must be taught in more ways than one. Froebel has laid it out and defined it in the four-fold way. First, he shows how the mother should guide her child into a sense of the divine, of God, through *nature;* the very wind as it whistles past is a strange, mysterious, invisible thing. The child says: 'Mamma, what makes the leaves grow? Mamma, what makes the smoke go up?' Froebel tells you, 'Now is the time for you to begin to teach your child the great invisible through these great forces of nature as revealer of God.' Therefore I would say to you, if possible take your child at some time during the year into the country. In this respect town-prisoned children are debarred from their natural rights to know and love Dame Nature. If necessary, economize in every way that you can to take your children to the country, that they may see the flowers spring up, hear the birds sing, may breathe the fresh air, rejoice in the glad sunshine, grow quiet under the light of the stars, and look through nature up to nature's God. Again, if it is impossible, if reasons beyond your will and control debar you from this, you *can* take your children to the parks. You should have some stated time for such excursions, just as much as you have for taking them to church. Let them see the glories of nature.

"In the third place, we do not make half use enough of our back yards. I have come fresh from Germany, where even the little square court, not twenty feet wide, oftentimes is made to blossom like the rose. It is an evidence of German love of plant life and German love of child life. The average back yard of our city is a sad commentary upon the average misunderstanding of a child's needs. No matter how small your little yard, it can be made a spot where your child will feel the growth of nature; will feel that there is something beyond his ken which is causing the grass and plants to grow.

"Another means by which Froebel would have the child brought near to God, and that is the meaning of the development of the spiritual life, is by means of the church. Please remember that the church should be to the child the house of God, the house of his father, the place where he is to learn to love and to reverence, not where he is to hear creeds and dogmas, religious arguments and wrangles about my church and your church. These should be kept banished from the child as you would banish poison. If your husband will argue with your clergyman about foreordination and baptism tell your husband to stop, and if you can't make him stop send the child to the nursery; do not let him hear the discussion. Remember that he must be so trained that he will be able to answer, 'Why I am a Christian,' before he can tell, 'Why I am a Methodist, a Presbyterian or an Episcopalian.' That is the kind of training Froebel wants the church to bring to the

child. The ringing of the church bell should represent to him the voice of the church saying, 'Come to church, dear people; come to church, dear people.'

"A third means for developing religion, this is a point so much neglected in our city life, the inner intuition of the child, the life of the soul in the human being which seeks something greater than itself, something outside and all around and about itself; the sublime, eternal, whatever you may call it, the father I would call it to the child. That faint spark or germ of the divine within the child reaches out hungrily for the divine without the child. If it be among the possibilities every growing boy and growing girl should have some place where he or she can be alone at times; alone with his own soul. If it cannot be so appointed that he can have a room to himself there should be a time at least when the child could be alone. There should be opportunities for the child to view the sublime; the sublime in mountains, if possible, if not, our lake in a storm, the glorious sunset, view them in silence. You mothers meddle with your children's spiritual life too much. This silent drinking in of the sublime is one of the greatest aids in helping the child to realize that there is a God.

"Again, this spiritual life can be developed by means of deeds, by the child's own doing. A child should be so trained that every characteristic of deity has become somewhat of a reality to him through his own deeds before he is talked to very much about it being the attribute of God. The Bible says, 'Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God.' They are so pure themselves that they can comprehend God.

"Let me illustrate. We always in the kindergarten take Christmas time for growing the true Christmas spirit; for developing the spirit of loving and giving, rather than that of the usual idea of what ought to be done for children at Christmas time; which latter process, makes them selfish and greedy. All the children in our kindergartens are trained to do something at Christmas time for somebody else; to make toys to give to others, and this in turn causes them to be radiantly happy. For two weeks one holiday time we had been at work busily trimming the large Christmas tree for the Third Avenue Industrial School connected with one of the missionary training schools. At last I told my little workers before the close of school, 'Children, what do you think? I am going to let you do something else. I am going to let each one of you bring a toy here, one of your nicest, the one you like best, and let you give it to one of those other dear little children for Christmas. Will not that be fine?' Every little heart responded with joy. The next morning the toys were brought; the nicest toys, no broken ones, but the firstlings of the flock, and brought in with all the holy joy of self-sacrifice, One little bright three-year-old child brought her knitted doll. She was an affectionate child. She held it up and kissed it and said, 'Good-bye, Jack, good-bye, Jack,' with such emphasis that I weakened, like a coward, and said, 'Constance, darling, you need not give Jack away if you love him so much.' Instantly the blue eyes looked up at me in amazement, and she replied, 'Why, I have my mamma and my papa and my other dolly at home! Good-bye, Jack; you must make that other little girl love you.' With that she deliberately walked up to the Christmas tree and hung it upon a low branch. As she came back to her chair her face shone with a light as if she, like Stephen of old, had looked up into heaven, and had seen the glory of God. After we had finished our work and sung and danced around our tree and had thrown kisses at it, and talked about how happy the little children would be on Christmas morning, I said, 'Now you may sit down here in a circle on the floor, and I will tell you the true Christmas story.' So down we sat, happy all of us in this Christmas spirit, and I began and told them the old, old story, how in a far-off land the shepherds watched their flocks by night, how the strange and mysterious light came, the singing of the angels, and the announcement of the birth of the Christ child. They listened with almost breathless attention. Finally, when I had finished the story, I said, 'Would you like to know why our Heavenly Father sent his only Son to the world?' There was not a word spoken. I continued, 'The Bible teaches us that God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son.' One little five-year-old child exclaimed, 'Why, he was just like us!' That is what I mean by finding God through deeds; finding God through their own lives and conduct. An unselfish soul will understand unselfish love. Thus in this four-fold way we would have you train the child into a constant companionship and communion with the Divine, so that his whole life becomes spiritual, so that all his tendencies, all his purposes, all his motives, all his views of life are spiritual."

THE OHIO STATE CONVENTION.

Since coming to this office I have seldom been privileged to attend a state convention, and so look into the faces of the good women for whom, all the year we work. Feeling the need of the inspiration such a meeting affords, I accepted the invitation of the president, Mrs. Monroe, to participate in the Ohio convention held last week at Chillicothe. The regular reporter will set in order, for our readers, the work of that convention; it is in my heart to give something of the impressions it made upon me.

The very air was instinct with Crusade memories; there were its mothers. Mother Thompson, with her spiritual face, and Mother Stewart, whose eye is not dimmed, nor her natural force abated, though the snow lies thick and white upon her venerated head; among the delegates was a larger number of "good gray heads" than we often see at a convention, around each of which clusters blessed memories. Mrs. Monroe, the president, herself a Crusade leader, presided with the quiet efficiency of one whose mind is stayed on God, even in the midst of what to others would be distracting cares.

The devotional services, in charge of Mrs. Annie Palmer, National Evangelist, Mrs. Romick, sister of our Esther Pritchard, and Mrs. Trego, state evangelists, brought and kept a delightful spirit in the convention. Nearly three hundred delegates were in attendance, representing a paid up membership of ten thousand, an increase of a thousand during the year. Reports of superintendents showed encouraging advance along many lines of work, especially the evangelistic, the juvenile, social purity and temperance instruction. The young women are rallying as never before under the Y banner, six hundred new recruits having come into this branch of the army during the past year. The convention recognized their presence and efficiency by electing their state superintendent, Jessica Morgan, recording secretary. The platform was graced by an easel bearing a portrait of Mrs. Frances Barnes, and when the lady herself appeared, as she did Thursday afternoon, she received a very warm welcome. The Y's had conferences each day, and closed the convention with a grand mass-meeting in the rink, Mrs. Barnes being the speaker.

The meetings were held in the largest church in the city which was so crowded that it was seen to be necessary to secure a larger audience room when Miss Willard was to speak; the skating rink was engaged and seated for the occasion, with fifteen hundred sittings. Every one was taken and every inch of standing room occupied by the "standing committee," as Miss Willard called them, when complimenting them, in her happy way, on their patience under difficulties. She evidently felt the inspiration of such an audience, and fairly outdid herself, capturing not only her audience, but that entire conservative town. Her presence, and that of Anna Gordon, were very helpful throughout the convention. Ohio congratulated herself upon the presence of so many National officers at her convention, while they were equally happy to meet the grand women of the Crusade state.

A pretty episode broke up the routine of business Friday morning. It having been noised abroad that Mrs. Clevenger, the well beloved state secretary, had brought her baby girl to Chillicothe, she was requested to bring it to the convention, that all might see the little maiden. Mrs. Monroe took the little one in her motherly arms and said: "One year ago our dear secretary came to us under the shadow of a great affliction; for God had taken back to heaven her little boy, her only child. To-day she comes in joy because of this new treasure lent her. This little one, as you see, is healthy and well-behaved as W. C. T. U. babies should be, has staid at home behaving herself while her mother has been working here, and now comes to receive her name and her badge from our National President." Miss Willard stepped forward and tying the white ribbon around the little arm, pronounced the name which had been chosen by the mother in loving recognition of her associate—"Henrietta Monroe," and most beautifully expressed the wish that the child might grow to emulate all the gifts and graces of her whose name she bears, that this little arm may grow strong for service for God, and home, and native land, and that when she attains her majority, this hand may drop the ballot for the right.

Mrs. Clevenger responded most feelingly for baby and herself; confessing that one of her first thoughts after baby came was of thankfulness that Wyoming had come into the union a free state, expressing the desire that she might grow into the possession of the grand qualities of those who now surrounded her; above all, that she might from her very babyhood be consecrated to the service of Him who took little children in His arms and blessed them. Tears stood in many eyes, and from all hearts arose prayers for blessings on the child.

Mrs. Monroe and Mrs. Clevenger were reëlected president and secretary with practical unanimity. Mrs. Hussey, for so many years the faithful treasurer, has removed to Richmond, Ind., and Miss Emma Goodwill, of Canton, succeeds her.

The convention presented many interesting features, and many grand words were spoken; its culmination was reached, it seemed to me, at its central hour Thursday noon, when kneeling on that platform, Miss Willard voiced our devotions in a prayer so comprehensive, so full of loving faith, that it seemed to bear us to the very gate of heaven.

The Watch-Tower.

Of the graduates of Vassar College three hundred and five are now engaged in teaching, and many of them have attained high rank in this profession. Thirty-nine of the Alumnæ are classed as literary workers, of whom Mrs. Lizzie Williams Champney is probably best known. Twenty-two physicians come next in order, of whom eleven have married since receiving their degree. Mrs. Christine Ladd Franklin has won a fellowship in Johns Hopkins University, and the degree of LL.D. by her scientific papers, yet no one would suspect it from her quiet, retiring manners. Miss L. Martin, class of '80, is Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Mrs. Ellen Swallow Richards, one of the three chemists, is instructor in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and has been the recipient of many scientific honors, both at home and abroad. Miss S. L. Day is water analyst for the Massachusetts State Board of Health. Five of Vassar's graduates record themselves as farmers or raisers of stock; two are making dictionaries; two are missionaries in Japan.

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Miss S. A. Scull, of Philadelphia, for thirty years a teacher in schools of higher instruction, and more recently connected with the faculty of Ogontz, has long made the study of Greek mythology and art her specialty. She spent a long time in Greece, and as the result of infinite pains has prepared and classified a collection of views showing the noted development of the religious art of Greece. Being unable to obtain in the market views suited to her purpose, embodying artistic selection and technical excellence, Miss Scull mastered the details of the photographic science, in order to enable her to bring the work up to her own high ideal. Professor Mahaffey, of Dublin, a distinguished specialist, said that her views from Mycenæ and Tiryns are the only correct ones he had ever seen, while her photographs of Hellenic architecture are admirable. These views were on exhibition at the recent National Educational Association in St. Paul, and won high praise from specialists. Miss Scull has resigned her position at Ogontz, and will devote her time to giving illustrated lectures on these subjects.

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This message comes from Miss Mary Morris, to whom on her departure for Japan, Miss Willard gave a letter of introduction to the workers there: "I visited most of the principal cities of Japan and found a well-organized W. C. T. U. in all of them composed of what seemed to me the most earnest Christians. As soon as the ladies knew of my arrival in the different cities they called upon me and at once made arrangements for a meeting. Most of these meetings were attended by gentlemen as well as ladies. There was no difficulty in having large and interesting gatherings, one at Osaka numbering three or four hundred. In Tokio the temperance ladies entertained me very handsomely by giving me a dinner at one of the Japanese hotels; it was served in foreign style, and twenty of us sat down at the table. I was very much struck with the deep sense of responsibility these ladies feel, not only in temperance, but in reform generally. I cannot but be thankful that we, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of America, have extended a loving hand to the Japanese women by sending our representatives, Mrs. Leavitt and Miss Ackerman, who by the blessing of God, have done such good, effective work there."

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The London *Christian* gives the portrait and a very interesting sketch of Mrs. Ahok, the wife of a mandarin of Foo Chow, who has lately visited England to plead for missionaries to tell her people the way of salvation. She came at her own expense, and most pathetic was her reiteration of the only English words she knew, "Come over and help us, and come quick." She spoke to large audiences throughout England, a returned missionary interpreting for her. It is only eight years since her own and her husband's conversion, but it was thorough work with them. Mr. Ahok sent his wife on this mission, when she felt called to go, saying, "Surely Christian women will come when they know how great is our need." She returned home via Canada. Arriving at Montreal she was informed through her servant that they could not land without paying the tax of $50 apiece imposed on all Chinese. She could not understand it. She has always used her influence for the perfect freedom of the English in her own country, and could not believe that a Christian nation would lay such an obstacle in the way of one working as she was for her people. The delay thus occasioned was all the more to be regretted as Mrs. Ahok was hurrying home because of her husband's illness, and when she arrived, he was dead. He it is who has given so liberally to Christian work in Foo Chow, and in charity to his own people.

ON DUTY.

Queen's Gardens.

A LIFE LESSON.

I have read a legend, I know not where—
The tale alone can I now recount—
That away in the East, so famed and fair,
In ages past was a marvelous fount.

Where'er a drop from this fountain fell,
No matter how arid or hard the land,
That drop would into a streamlet swell,
With emerald banks on either hand.

And so the desert, long, brown and bare,
Where this wondrous water was scattered round,
Was soon transformed to a landscape rare,
And the sterile sands into fertile ground.

'Tis naught but a legend, strange and old,
Yet if on the mythic tale you dwell,
A lesson of value will it unfold,
A priceless message of truth will tell.

We can make like this fountain our daily life,
And the words we utter, the deeds we do,
Shall be springs of good with the power rife
To turn worthless lives into grand and true.

Thus round us ever, in blessing thrown,
Our influence gracious shall God-like make
The lives that only before have known
The way which the weak and wandering take.

—*Philip Burroughs Strong.*

"MY OUTDOOR STUDY."

BY MARGARET SPENCER.

Wonderful and fascinating was an article, written long ago by Thomas Wentworth Higginson, upon this subject. I wish our girls would read it. I can never forget the joy it gave me, away back in the "war times." Perhaps your gardens, like mine, have fainted and suffered from this long summer's drought. Our best and dearest blossoms have died, but the more sturdy and enduring have gathered strength for early frosts, and will die in glorious colors. Our beds are banked with gold and scarlet. The tall asters, the salvias, the most glorious chrysanthemums, are in their "prime." The wide plumes of crimson coxcomb, and the silvery pampas grass divide the summer annuals from the winter ivies, and nasturtiums fill the low bed with radiance.

The only real life for our girls is out of doors; I mean all they can possibly get. To some, summer has brought rest, vigor and health, by an outing in salt waves, or by the purple mountains; to others, work, poverty, and ill health, but in some measure our great Master offers to all sunshine and blue sky. Henry Ward Beecher used to say: "Money buys books and houses and food and raiment, but 'out of doors' is like salvation, 'without money, and without price.'"

"Oh, I am so tired!" sighs Mary in office, store, or sewing room, nursery or hot kitchen. All day, work, work, work, till the sun goes down behind the city spires. They go on crowded cars, and the busy school-girl spends the best hours of each day in the school room. This is necessary, but there is a midday blessedness of sky, of sun and cloud, a peep at the trees, if one looks for it, a little walk in the sweet air, and a good drink for the thirsty ones. We exhaust all our mental power; use, till threadbare, the nervous force of brain and hand, but one little hour or less of outdoor food will build us up quicker than bottles of tonic!

I know a large room in Washington full of girls from sixteen to twenty years old, perhaps older. They "feed" oily plates for printers, and sew books and cut and fold, from eight to five! Their long row of windows looking toward the east and south keeps them alive! I see them at the short noontime, water and tend the window boxes of scarlet geraniums, and white alyssums, and with bits of twine train the little vines to creep upward! *Very little things?* but these girls are stronger, better, purer in character for the peep of blue sky, and the still, grateful voice of the cheery friend in the window! Across the city street into a court, or just a wall between them and the clouds, but God's face is always in the sky!

Grammars and histories are important, but not half so necessary to a perfect soul and body as an intimate knowledge of nature. We begin with our babies in their pretty carriages—standing deep in the grass under the shady trees; and let them sleep to the sweet lullabies of the rustling leaves. They begin life out of doors! and "Starry Eyes" in the nursery, "sweetest saint in all the calendar," kicks and cries until the door opens, and she goes outside nursery walls! Our girls may have to do without costly sashes and dainty boots, "yellow dog carts," and "lovely hats!" but an outdoor study is a child's inheritance!

Mrs. Hayes, while in the White House, asked the gardener to make her small bouquets every morning, and send to the family reception room (the red room). She arranged them herself on a large table, and gave them to callers as they said good-bye. A member of her household told me that she said one day: "You see, dear —— I have a great many working girls and women come to see me, who have no flowers; and live in close rooms. I love to walk with them through the conservatory, across the flower garden, and give them a little fragrant bunch of pinks or roses; *It makes them grow.* I grow myself in doing it!"

We have a little man of nine, who leads his college-bred father many a brisk walk through shut-away places in wood and field, to tell him the name of trees which his older eyes have never seen!

"What makes Susie so pale?" "Oh, she hates to walk, and climb, and run. She always reads." Poor child! "Booky folks" are very nice, and smart, and all that, but give me the fresh-air child, who springs to the first crack in the door, summer or winter, to chase butterflies, or throw snowballs at the unsuspecting father—may be!

The baby cried; the bread burned. Mother was worn out; Mary's head throbbed with the household friction. She did all she could, then slipped into the small yard or garden, or down the street a minute. The "outdoor study" was open! "Its roof and floor was ever-changing blue and verdure,"—perhaps only a tree, or a spray of vine tangled over her neighbor's fence. The picture was artistic and restful, the air fresh, and the sunshine glorious! When our hearts are heavy with longings for some unattainable thing, duties drag like a run-down clock. Oh, let us fly to our outdoor study, reach up to the topmost shelf for the dear books, "done in blue and gold," pray a little prayer, quietly, by ourselves, to the blessed Father of our outdoor household, whose splendid library is never closed, whose sweetest stories and most perfect pictures are our own!

Oliver Wendell Holmes measured every tree on his place with a tape line, and knew each one personally. Walter Scott wrote his best books out of doors, under the trees, and his neighbors used to ridicule the man "who wrote whole days under an umbrella." We grow rich, for our possessions can never be valued. Fresh every hour, new with every sunrise and sunset.

Dear girls, make your "study" everywhere; make it airy and spacious; *claim* the best and biggest, and sunniest spot near you! If you would have beauty, and grace, and spirits, and love, you must go up and down among the flowers, however few, or common, or poor. It inspires you with new life, and glorifies most common things. In this study you are never disappointed, but always surprised. Suddenly, out of a weedy corner, peeps up a golden-faced pansy, blown by some summer wind, and last November's blasts hid away this year's harvest of bloom! Not all the finery of riches can make you gladder. How confidential you grow with the "first families;" they bow and smile, and invite you to come again, and you go again and again, and dream of the roses and pinks and fragrance, of the waving plumes, the sheeny gowns, dotted with blossoms which no human hand could paint or weave.

The boundless freedom of this out of doors! Unrest flies away; and you wonder how you lived through the confinement of the working hours! It is greater freedom than one comprehends. The friction of small duties, the caprices of uncertain tempered households, step off like a soiled garment. The kind whisperings of these companions are so restful, dignified, and silent, and respectful. Mother Nature comes to us from God. She widens all our theories, and narrow, hateful, selfish views. A little pink and white blossom grows down in the cabbage patch, a thousand morning-glories spring up and climb over the oldest, most tumble-down barn or fence. The yellow of the soft-petaled flower, or the pale blue of the forget-me-not of the woods teach us lessons of dearest, fullest love "*toward all.*" In this study we learn priceless lessons. Money cannot buy them, nor brains alone teach them. We may go the world over in search of knowledge and wisdom and power, and come back to some lowly home to be taught God's great lessons beside this "homestead door of bird, or bee, or flower." "A new heaven above and a new earth beneath."

TRUST God to shape your life for you, and do not rashly thwart the wise Power, who knows our wants and gives us the help we need, if we will only accept it, who makes it possible for a human soul to bring gain out of seeming loss, and strength from sacrifice when we learn that this life is but a page of the Divine Book, and remember that immortality waits for us when this lesson is rightly comprehended.—*Louisa M. Alcott.*

THE very first step toward action is the death-warrant of doubt.—*George Macdonald.*

News from the Field.

WYOMING.

STATE CONVENTION.

Wyoming held its eighth annual convention at Cheyenne, October 2d and 3d: officers present being corresponding secretary and treasurer, and delegates from four unions. We had a very enjoyable and profitable time, and found from reports that, though our unions are few, much good work has been done during the year, most noticeably in jails and prisons, social purity and franchise.

Only one Loyal Temperance Legion was reported, and that is in a ranching country with headquarters at a small town consisting of little beside a postoffice. Their leader comes seven miles to meet with them. Yet it is an active little band, and has held four medal contests this year. They challenge the other juveniles in the state to a contest for a gold medal at the next state convention.

In the absence of Mrs. Fisher, president, removed to Denver, Mrs. Jones, corresponding secretary, presided. There was a cordial address of welcome delivered by Mrs. Cory, of the local union, which was ably responded to by Mrs. Boyd, of Laramie, state treasurer.

A very excellent address on "Physical Culture" was given by Miss Crouch, one of the teachers in the city schools. Her perfect pronunciation, clear, sweet, cultivated voice, and graceful gestures, all showed that she practiced her theory.

Miss Northup, of Cheyenne, presented the cause of the "White Shield Cottage" which the Cheyenne union has established as a home for friendless women.

Friday morning session was devoted to business, including reports from department superintendents, and reports of corresponding secretary and treasurer. An interesting paper on "The Instruction of Children," by Miss Emma Page, of Manville, superintendent of juvenile work, was read. Master Earl Jones, of Green River, was made an honorary member, and as he had always been a teetotaler, he "qualified."

At the afternoon session a memorial service for Mrs. Sonnesberg, of Sheridan, was conducted by Miss Northup. Cheyenne union was granted the custody of the state flag, having made the greatest increase in membership during the year. Officers elected for ensuing year were as follows: President, Miss L. A. Northup, Cheyenne; corresponding secretary, Mrs. F. A. Jones, Green River; recording secretary, Miss Lou Ege, Rawlins; treasurer, Mrs. E. S. Boyd, Laramie; vice-presidents, Mrs. Belle Spure, Sheridan, and Miss Nettie Gregory, Manville.

The first part of the evening session was devoted to business and the presentation of resolutions. Mrs. Therese Jenkins addressed the convention on "Temperance, Physiology and Franchise." The subjects were eloquently and gracefully handled. Her clear, strong voice, her earnestness and her evident belief in the cause, carried her listeners with her resistlessly. And then "they say" women should have no rights! Mrs. Jenkins is our superintendent of franchise and understands her department thoroughly, besides being a loving mother, and conscientious homekeeper.

Rev. L. D. Lambkin, of Greeley, followed Mrs. Jenkins in an eloquent and powerful address on temperance. It has rarely been our privilege to hear so grand a speech, and we doubt if there is a minister in the state who would so fearlessly attack the "Whisky Ring," or the "Two Old Parties."

MRS. F. A. JONES,
Union Signal Reporter.

INDIANA.

STATE CONVENTION.

The Indiana W. C. T. U. held their seventeenth annual convention in the First Baptist Church in Terre Haute, October 12 to 14.

The secretary's report shows 284 local unions and a membership of 5,079. The treasurer reported total receipts for the year to be $3,639.27.

Mrs. Nichol's annual address was strong and helpful, but it contained the sad news that she could no longer serve us as our state president. After all Mrs. Nichols has been to us this was hard to accept, but, as on more than one occasion before, the Indiana W. C. T. U. gave up their best for higher duties. Mrs. Nichols, with her usual munificence, gave fifty dollars to meet the last payment on our State Fair Cottage, and the convention as a small token of their appreciation, presented her with a beautiful silver water set. Two hundred delegates, the general officers, twenty county presidents and eighteen superintendents of departments made up the convention—one of the largest and most satisfactory ever held.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mrs. Mary E. Haggart, of Indianapolis; vice-president, Mrs. Lena M. Beck, of Bloomington; corresponding secretary, Miss L. E. Reed, of Indianapolis; recording secretary, Mrs. A. V. Hastings, of Richmond; treasurer, Miss M. G. Hay, of Indianapolis.

The *Organizer* Publishing Company held their annual meeting of stockholders in the Congregational Church on Saturday morning. Their term of incorporation was lengthened from seven to nineteen years. The capital stock was raised from $5,000 to $10,000, and a dividend of three per cent on all paid up stock by the 1st of January, 1891, was declared. The following directors were chosen for the ensuing year: Caroline Edgerton, of Dunreith; Mrs. K. Loftin, of Indianapolis; Mrs. M. R. Dennis, of Richmond; Miss Reed and Miss Hay, of Indianapolis, and Miss Whistler, of Marshfield.

The following are superintendents nominated and confirmed:

Organization and lecturer, Mrs. Mary E. Haggart and Miss L. E. Reed; young women's work, Mary Frazer; juvenile work, Mrs. K. T. A. Straw; assistant, Mrs. Jennie Miller; organizer, Mrs. Addie Northam Fields; heredity, Anna R. Bryson, M. D.; health, Laura B. Jennings, M. D.; Sunday-school work, Mrs. Nellie Dungan; scientific temperance, Mrs. Lena M. Beck; temperance literature, Caroline Edgerton; press, Sarah B. Whistler; purity in literature and art, Mrs. Naomi Tomlinson; nar-

cotics, Mrs. K. Loftin; orphans' homes, Mrs. I. R. Benham; peace and arbitration, Mrs. A. V. Hastings; jail, prison and almshouse work, Mrs. M. E. Cadwalladar; evangelistic, Mrs. L. M. Thompson; soldiers and sailors, Mrs. Agnes J. Perry; communion wine, Mrs. R. T. Brown; Sabbath observance, Mrs. M. R. Dennis; promotion of social purity, Mrs. J. R. Nichols; assistant, Mrs. Ellen Baxter; mothers' meetings, Mrs. L. B. D. Cowan; medal contests, Mary E. Balch; flower mission, Miss Josephine Graves; state and county fairs, Mrs. Gertrude Fulton; franchise, Mrs. Haggart. Mrs. Lewis Trist, of Warsaw, was made German evangelist for that department.

The work among miners which comes under evangelistic work is also to be provided with an evangelist.

Among the reports your correspondent noted the following: Joint county conventions held, 18; number of counties represented, 55; number of local unions represented, 125; number of members attending, 630; number of members added to local unions, 133; number of subscriptions to *Organizer*, 567; number of shares stock sold, 151; UNION SIGNAL subscriptions, 45; *Oak and Ivy Leaf*, 10; *Young Crusader*, 10; cost of each, $25; number of miles traveled, 5,720. Mrs. Benham reported for the Orphans' Home department, 2,426 children cared for in the different homes. The evangelistic report showed eight women doing special evangelistic work.

The state organizer's (Miss Palmer's) report showed 3,000 miles traveled; 144 towns visited and forty-four unions organized. Mrs. Loftin, treasurer of the *Organizer* Publishing Company, sold 100 shares of stock during the convention.

A subscription of more than sixty dollars was raised to erect the Willard Fountain, already projected by Mrs. Straw and the Loyal Temperance Legion.

Among our visitors were Miss Willard, Anna Gordon, Ida C. Clothier, Mrs. Helen G. Rice, Mrs. Esther T. Pritchard, Addie Northam Fields, now our very own, and Addison and Martha J. Hadley.

Miss Willard presented the convention with 200 copies of her annual address of 1889. Mrs. Rice with Mrs. Straw held several conferences with the juvenile workers present, and on Sabbath afternoon she and Miss Gordon addressed a packed house of children in the Congregational Church.

Esther Pritchard's Bible Readings were full of spiritual power and blessing to all who were privileged to hear them. "The W. C. T. U. is God's Prophet to the People," "Building for God," "Systematic Giving," "The necessity of a clean heart as the condition of a Christ-like life," were her subjects. A messenger of the Most High Mrs. Pritchard seemed to us.

Miss Willard addressed an overflowing house on Sabbath afternoon upon "A White Life for Two." Not less than 3,000 persons were present.

The churches were occupied during Sabbath by the W. C. T. U. Collections were unusually generous this convention.

One hundred dollars were subscribed to place a memorial tablet in the Temperance Temple for Mother Wallace. The Richmond union are to place therein a similar tablet in memory of Dr. Mary F. Thomas.

"OUR FARM."

Addison and Martha J. Hadley, "Friends" and *friends* of all that is good, out of the bounty of their hearts, presented the Indiana W. C. T. U. 110 acres of land upon which to erect an industrial school for girls. The farm lies twenty-four miles from Indianapolis, and one-fourth mile from the town of Hadley. Ten thousand dollars are to be raised for the erection of the home, six thousand dollars of which were raised in less than one hour's time. These two friends of ours, as humble as they are generous, desire no notice, because of this, and were happier in the giving than we in receiving (if that could be) judging by their tearful, happy countenances. May God bless them more and more every day of their lives, and enable us to faithfully perform every duty growing out of this new trust.

EVENING MEETINGS.

Friday evening Mrs. Beck, vice-president, conducted the devotional exercises. Rev. J. H. Crum, pastor of the Congregational Church, welcomed us on behalf of the churches. President Duncan, of Coates College, on behalf of the schools, and Mrs. Edith Gillette on behalf of the W. C. T. U., to all of which Mrs. Haggart responded in her clear, characteristic manner.

Saturday evening, Y evening, is always one of the most pleasant of our state convention, and this one was no exception to the general rule. Miss Frazer, state superintendent, also a student of the State Normal, presided. Devotional exercises were conducted by Misses Jordan and Claybaugh. Miss Hay made her farewell address, and was presented with a beautiful bouquet of roses, with the gratitude of the Indiana Y's. Ralph C. Norton, an honorary member, told why young men should "join the Y." Miss Clothier made the principal address, charming her audience as she always does in Indiana. By the way, we almost claim Miss Clothier, at least she is always welcome to Hoosierdom. The prize Y banner passed from the custody of the Richmond Y to that of New Castle Y.

Monday evening, the First Baptist Church was packed hours before the hour of assembling to hear Miss Willard. Words fail us. "Our seer," Hannah Whitall Smith, says, "Yes, and a safe leader, for she will have naught but an intelligent following."

Tuesday evening, a grand gold medal contest was conducted by Miss Mary Hadley. Four young ladies and four young gentlemen competed for the prize. The medal was won by Frank Hill, of Parke county.

NOTES.

The convention was most harmonious. The *Daily Organizer* a success.

Greetings were received from and sent to the Illinois state convention. Greetings were telegraphed to Mrs. Balch in Nebraska.

Alice R. Palmer preached in the First Baptist Church Sunday a. m.

Quaker faces and bonnets were numerous. God bless them. The Y's presented Miss Hay with a gold ring and Y pin. While this was a loving, beautiful token, your correspondent could have whispered in their ear that nothing on earth could persuade or force Mollie to leave them. The Loyal Temperance Legion workers presented Mrs. Straw, our faithful, efficient superintendent, with a beautiful Bible.

Many new faces greeted us at the convention. Among them Mrs. Cooper, president of Dubois county, with her baby in her arms. Our convention baby last year was Master James Beck.

Young ladies, and visiting boys and girls made excellent pages.

The daily papers accorded us much space and courteous treatment, but we did not reach their editorial columns.

Among the older workers, Mrs. M. R. Dennis, Mrs. Edgerton, Mrs. J. R. Wood, Mary Hadley, Mrs. Cadwalladar and others greeted us.

Miss Reed, our editor and corresponding secretary, quietly took care of everything.

The board of superintendents chose for their chairman, Mrs. M. R. Dennis, and for their secretary, Mrs. Nellie Dungan.

In their resolutions the Indiana W. C. T. U. took no backward steps. "We have crossed the Rubicon."

October 28th was appointed as a day for holding a picnic upon the farm given us by Mr. and Mrs. Hadley.

The Loyal Temperance Legion, of Terre Haute, presented Mrs. Rice with a beautiful bouquet before she went home.

So many pleasant occurrences did not crowd out business. Indeed this was the busiest convention I ever attended. Almost too busy to utter usual compliments, we could only *look* and *feel* our gratitude, and hope to prove it by future deeds.

Our hostess, Terre Haute union, and Vigo county certainly deserve much credit for their excellent planning for us.

Mrs. Tremaine and Mrs. Gillette and their co-workers were untiring, loving and patient. God grant that our stay among them may work them greater good than any of us dream.

Our new president, Mrs. Haggart, needs no introduction to the public by our pen. A native of Pennsylvania, and a graduate of the Normal college of that state, she is a trained woman in thought and speech. Twenty years ago she made her first public speech, in Danville, Ind., upon "The Higher Education of Women." This lecture called her to all parts of the state to address teachers' conventions. Her first suffrage address was made in Indianapolis, in 1874. Since then Mrs. Haggart has spoken in every state in the union.

Humanity's suffering from the rum curse caused her first to demand the ballot for woman. A prohibitionist from the beginning, Mrs. Haggart is loyal to the principles of the organization. She is also ready to devote her entire time and talent to the Indiana W. C. T. U., and her 5,000 women pledge faithful coöperation.

Yours for the best year in our history,

SADIE B. WHISTLER.

ILLINOIS.

FIFTH DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The fifth district annual convention convened at the Congregational Church, Sycamore, Ill., September 24-26. It was thought by those present that it had been one of the best conventions held in this district. The president's address and report showed an increase over the previous year's work accomplished, and the superintendents of departments had not lost their courage, but were anxious to perform the work laid upon their shoulders, trusting God to care for the increase. Mrs. M. C. Holmes, a noble hearted women, whom we all love, presented the district with a beautiful banner.

Our beloved, true, and ever courageous president, Miss Emma S. Norton, who then occupied the chair, was without a dissenting vote unanimously elected our leader for the ensuing year, and the fervent prayer of our hearts is that with her as our captain, inspired with the spirit of God, the greatest of all leaders, we press on toward victory.

Having faith in God we with visionary eye see this victory, and November 1 intend to lay the corner-stone of a monument that shall stand for ages, even though some unforeseen power may crumble it to the earth, the memory and influence of those so faithful to the cause of temperance would live *forever*. God is truly blessing women's work.

MRS. C. E. HUNT, *Dist. Sec.*

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The eighth annual convention of the sixteenth district was held at Flora, August 27-29. The opening session, Wednesday evening, consisted of a grand address by the state president, Mrs. Rounds, on the "Worth of a Man to the State." This was excelled, if that were possible, by her address the next evening on "Social Purity." The third evening was occupied by Miss Mary Cowen, state superintendent of Y work, in an admirable address. The choir, which by the way, is an unusually fine one, furnished excellent music for the occasion. Reports from the unions were most encouraging, showing earnest, active work all along the line. Superintendents were appointed in six different lines of work. The convention decided to pay the district president a salary the coming year. The unions were asked for pledges of money to help do this, and responded generously. The officers are Mrs. Nellie Sheplor, president; Mrs. Dryden, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Laura Martin, recording secretary; Mrs. Severton, financial secretary; Miss Hattie Moore, treasurer.

LAURA MARTIN, *Sec.*

OHIO.

CRUSADE GROUND.

The Highland county convention met in Belfast, twelve miles by carriage from Hillsboro. It proved a rainy morning, yet the earnest women were there, and we all received a cordial welcome. The church was a perfect bower of beauty, made so by the profusion of flowers, these flowers tied by white and yellow ribbons. The address of welcome was given by Rev. Mr. Hartley, and wit, wisdom and pathos were combined in his well chosen words; response, by Mrs. S. M. Perkins, of Cleveland, who briefly reviewed the work of the Crusaders, a work which is now girdling the globe, and dotting the whole earth with unions. Able papers were read and ringing resolutions adopted. One resolution pledged the women to work for suffrage.

The question-box was well filled, and replies were given by Mrs. Perkins, assisted by Rev. Mrs. Murrey. The latter was temporary chairman, and presided during the day.

In the absence of the president, Mrs. Arthur was elected president *pro tem.* The Belfast union has many earnest, faithful workers, who entertained most handsomely the delegates and visitors from other unions.

In the evening we all convened in another church, which was also decorated with an abundance of flowers. A band of music, some of whose members came ten miles, assisted in the opening entertainment. This band, besides rendering sweet music, contributed five dollars to help the ladies in meeting their expenses.

Mrs. Perkins gave her lecture, "The Needs of the Hour," to a crowded house. She also gave three lectures in Hillsboro, and was the guest of our "Saint Eliza," in her historic and most hospitable home. The noble woman, Mrs. Thompson, who started this stupendous movement, upon which the sun never sets, is most gentle and refined, yet is as bright and cheery as a June morning. "Her children rise up and call her blessed, her husband, he also praiseth her. Give her of the fruit of her hands, and let her own works praise her in the gates."

One feels that Hillsboro is a sacred place, the Mecca of the temperance women, and it is truly an inspiration and a benediction to sit at the same table, and be sheltered by the same roof with our heroic Crusade leader.

Her gifted daughter has charge of the juvenile temperance work, and is revered and loved by all the children. One son, a physician, is at home, and is the staff and the joy of the mother's heart. Judge Thompson, the husband, is a courteous, intelligent man, an earnest advocate of woman suffrage. The servants are well cared for, have been in the family for years, and are happy and contented. The servant girl question would be speedily solved were all mistresses as tender and as thoughtful as is our gentle "Saint Eliza."

S. M. P.

MAINE.

STATE CONVENTION.

The sixteenth annual convention of the Maine Woman's Christian Temperance Union was held October 7 to 9 in Payson Memorial Church (Congregational), Portland. This church edifice is the largest, and one of the finest in the city, and the Y's had made the place beautiful with cut flowers, potted plants and the National colors, while conspicuous among the decorations was our state banner and that of the National department of peace and arbitration, of which our own Mrs. H. J. Bailey is superintendent. This banner, it will be remembered, was sent by Mrs. Bailey to the Paris Exposition.

The hospitality of the Portland union and of the citizens was unbounded. Large audiences were constantly in attendance, and at some sessions the seating capacity of the church proved insufficient. Two hundred and twenty-seven delegates and ex-officio members, beside many visitors, were present, making this by far the largest W. C. T. U. convention ever held in the state. Mrs. Thorp, president of Cambridge, Mass., union, Mrs. Shapleigh, of Cambridgeport, and Mrs. Sarah Bull, daughter of Mrs. Thorp, and widow of Ole Bull, were the guests of the convention, each contributing much to the pleasure and profit of the meetings. Mrs. Bull, on being introduced, responded by playing a National air of Norway, and favored us with several other fine selections. Inspiring vocal music was furnished by a quartette composed of prominent Methodist ministers, one a presiding elder.

The business sessions were preceded by devotional hours which revealed the secret of our power as an organization and verified the words of one sister who said she enjoyed the W. C. T. U. because there she met the most *spiritual* women from all the churches.

The address of welcome on behalf of the union was given by Miss Cornelia Dow, General Neal Dow's daughter. Mrs. Geo. S. Hunt, president of Portland union, was prevented by illness from being present, but a kind letter from her and a beautiful basket of flowers from Mr. Hunt showed that their hearts were with us. Nearly all the clergymen of the city and many from other parts of the state were in attendance and spoke words of commendation and encouragement. Short addresses were made by Neal Dow, Mr. Taggart, National secretary of the Y. M. C. A., and by the local secretary, Mr. McDonald.

The reports of the corresponding secretary and treasurer indicated a year of remarkable prosperity. Forty new unions have been organized and there has been a net gain of nearly seven hundred members. Thus in two years our membership has almost doubled. Reports were read from twenty-seven departments, each showing a clear conception of the work in hand.

Mrs. J. K. Barney, of Providence, National superintendent of prison work, and the superintendent of Sunday-school work, Miss Lucia Kimball, of Chicago, spoke in connection with the reports of their departments.

At the first evening session Rev. Dr. Merrill, the genial pastor, welcomed us in a manner so cordial that we felt as if we belonged to his parish. Mrs. Stevens' annual address, though very brief, was as able as ever.

The speakers from abroad were Mrs. Barney, Mrs. Frances Harper, Mrs. Thorp, and Miss Lillian Phelps, beside Miss E. U. Yates, of our own state. That all of them were appreciated by the citizens of Portland, as well as by the convention, was evident from the close attention accorded them, and from the contents of the collection baskets.

The same general officers who have so faithfully served the interests of the work were reëlected. When the tellers announced that Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens had received every vote cast for president, the enthusiasm reached its height, and as she was conducted back to her place upon the platform, moved by a common impulse the convention rose and gave her a prolonged Chautauqua salute, while the happy faces told, as a whole series of resolutions could not have done, in what love and honor this noble woman is held by her co-workers after a service of fifteen years in our state union.

The report of the resolutions committee was very comprehensive and was unanimously adopted. The scene which was witnessed, when after the adoption of the following, the quartette arose and sang a temperance song with the refrain, "Yes, the saloon must go," will not soon be forgotten.

"*Resolved*, That we reiterate our intention to be as we have always been, neither a partisan nor a sectarian organization, but this shall not prevent us from the frank declaration that we will lend our influence, express our gratitude and good will, and offer our prayers for any society, association or movement in church or state, that has for its watchword, 'The saloon must go.'"

From the opening of the first session to the closing hour when with joined hands we united with the quartette in singing "God be with you till we meet again," the most perfect harmony pervaded the gathering, and as we separated to return to our homes, it was with the desire to do more in the coming year than ever before for "God and Home and Native Land." M. L. F.

KANSAS.

PROGRESS IN THE FIFTH DISTRICT.

The W. C. T. U. of the first district has been much strengthened during the past month by the presence of Mrs. Dora Evans, formerly state organizer. Her ability as a singer, lecturer, evangelist and organizer makes her services in temperance work desirable and valuable.

We held a joint meeting recently at Horton, Mrs. Evans speaking on W. C. T. U. work in general, and I, by request, on temperance work in the military prison, Ft. Leavenworth. We then attended the Jackson county convention, held at Hoyt, Kan. Mrs. Pettijohn, the county president, has the happy faculty of inspiring her co-workers with the resolve to do their best, and a good program and much interest in the convention was the result.

The membership in the first district was nearly doubled in the last year, and we are aiming to duplicate the report for the next convention. JULIA A. CHASE,
First Dist. Pres.

MASSACHUSETTS.

[In lieu of other news from this state, we are glad to give the following letter from Henry H. Faxon, one of the truest friends of the W. C. T. U.—ED.]

QUINCY, Oct. 13, 1890.

Miss Elisabeth S. Tobey, President of the Mass. W. C. T. Union:

DEAR FRIEND:—Wishing to inspire the union with renewed activity at your seventeenth annual convention, to be held at Worcester, I enclose my check for $500, for use in times of emergency.

The Christian women of this commonwealth need neither fear the threats of politicians, nor be discouraged by their refusal to contribute to your treasury because your organization declares for prohibition. A menace cannot put down a righteous cause championed by God-fearing women. When money is wanted it will be forthcoming from those whose zeal for the good of humanity towers above party policy or official greed.

Use all your influence individually and collectively in defeating, for the Legislature, criminal lawyers, as they are more dangerous than the law-breaker, and will always be found advocating measures for the protection of their clients. Attorneys who defend rumsellers and their lying patrons are not selected for office because of their virtues.

Our country is in extreme peril from the vicious and pauper hordes pouring in upon us from all the nations of the globe, and this will soon become the thieves' paradise. The depredations of these classes are doubly dangerous, because they instinctively turn to politics, and all their power is exerted in bringing about the selection, by corrupt means, of judges, district attorneys, clerks of courts, and every other official who will shield them in their rascalities.

If the courts are defiled, cases against a high order of scoundrels whose political and social influence is stronger than law, will be *nol prossed*, placed on file, or disposed of by other methods known to those who connive with crime. I regard district attorneys as the most important officials in the state. Judges have to rely in the disposition of cases mostly upon information imparted by these attorneys. It is therefore the duty of all law abiding citizens to do their utmost to secure honest men whose whole time will be devoted to investigating cases which are to come before them for trial. There are many well-disposed persons who overlook the fact that a rascal alone will make greater exertions to save his neck from the halter than a dozen revivalists together will to save his soul from perdition. There is not a noted villain in this country who does not know the tremendous value of political influence. This is why large cities have become the harbor of refuge for those who seek to gain a sumptuous living at the expense of others.

In conclusion let me say that healthy reforms will be made possible, only when women have the same right as men to cast their ballots upon election days and have them honestly counted. Yours truly,
HENRY H. FAXON.

CONNECTICUT.

NEW LONDON COUNTY W. C. T. U.

The autumn convention of New London county W. C. T. U. was held in Jewett City, October 2d. The day was one of those beautiful ones, when the earth is decked in brilliant robes, the skies were bright above and it seemed that nature was trying to do her part for the success of the convention.

Mrs. Denison presided throughout the day and evening with grace and dignity. After a devotional meeting the convention was formally called to order, the president read the "Crusade Psalm," and the convention joined in singing "Stand up, stand up for Jesus." Mrs. Partridge, in behalf of the Jewett City union, welcomed the "daughters of the county to the hearth-stone of the mother union." The response was interesting and appropriate.

The unions were well represented, and the reports of work done were most encouraging. The report from Voluntown was particularly interesting. Jewett City reported the largest increase in numbers, their membership having increased to nearly one hundred fifty since Crusade Membership Day.

Mesdames Forbes, Andrus and Fitz Gerald were present throughout the day, and by their suggestions and presence helped to make the meeting a success.

Miss Ferguson's paper, "A Thought," was helpful. Miss Culver, state superintendent of scientific instruction, gave a talk on that department, and also some facts relating to the text book furnished by the state. Miss Haskell told what the Y's are doing, and gave a bright description of "Holiday House," where working girls could spend their summer vacation, enjoying rest, recreation and good board for a moderate price. This was an enterprise of the Norwich Y's and was so successful this summer that it will be continued next year.

Among other items of business it was voted to send $10 to Nebraska to help on the amendment campaign. In the afternoon Mrs. Barney gave a Bible reading from Mark II. the subject was "Work." The four men who carried the paralytic, represented organized, persistent effort. In the evening Mrs. Barney delivered her lecture, "Facts and Fancies," which was enjoyed by all who listened to it.

A NEW LONDON LOYAL LEGION.

Sunday, October 12, Company A, of Niantic, which has been having a long vacation, met and re-organized. Forty-five were present, and all seemed interested. The Legion has a banner and a library of forty volumes.

RESULT OF MEMBERSHIP CRUSADE DAY.

Connecticut rejoices in three hundred new members as the ingathering. M. BELLE SMITH.

MISSOURI.

AN HONORARY MEMBER'S TESTIMONY.

A word of good cheer is never unwelcome. This time it comes from St. Clair county, Mo. Preachers, W. C. T. U. workers, and the prohibition "*vieux garde*" are all in line, doing effective work. Union gospel temperance meetings are being held all over the county. A central executive committee furnishes speakers when necessary. The township committees arrange for the meetings, time and place, etc. Good local speakers are thus interchanged between townships where their style and address would be most acceptable. The W. C. T. U. of Osceola edit and control one column in the three papers published at the county seat. Their judicious selections and writings thus reach Republicans and Democrats alike. No distinction is made. The saloon must go, and with it the saloon drug-store and all attendant evils. Such is the cry, and it is being heard and heeded. All honor to every department of the noble W. C. T. U. They may make a mistake or two occasionally, but by God's help they come out right in the end. The clouds clear away just as soon as they sink "self," which sometimes will be prominent, and continue to work "for God and for Humanity."

As an honorary member I can subscribe myself,
Yours, VAN B. WISKER.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

MRS. EMMA A. WHEELER, corresponding secretary of Michigan W. C. T. U., has been appointed to make the kindergarten report for the National Convention. All states should send their reports to her at once to 56 Bostwick street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

MRS. S. A. MCCLEES, National superintendent of soldiers and sailors, spent a large portion of the month of September in Pennsylvania, giving evening addresses at the conventions of Lawrence and Crawford counties, and filling engagements for various local unions in the western part of the state.

THE *Boston Transcript* says of John G. Woolley's work under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. at Boston, lately, "He is a powerful man—quiet, concentrated, logical and immensely in earnest." The strongest testimonials come from places where Mr. Woolley has spoken. At Delaware, Ohio, a large, sympathetic audience greeted this true orator—"The Gough of to-day," as his admirers delight to call him, and it was noticeably there as everywhere that his great power lies in his "Word of Testimony" to the power of the grace of the Lord Jesus Christ to lift from the lowest depths to which the rum fiend can drag the soul, up to where the man may be clean, and this fearful appetite no longer have any power.

THE W. C. T. U. of St. Clair county, Mo., has engaged from one-half to one column of space in each paper published in the county. By securing this space for one year from the editors, and taking, in each case, a receipt from them, there is no uncertainty about the tenure of the privilege. Largely through the personal influence of the temperance women, the ministers of this county give their hearty indorsement to the cause, and once each month take turns in conducting the Gospel temperance meetings.

MRS. G. H. READ, of Bloomington, Ill., than whom there is no sweeter-spirited, "stronger-couraged" woman in W. C. T. U. ranks, thus describes, in a private letter, the manner in which a six hours' wait was spent, upon her return from the state convention. "Poor accommodations, little old depot without sufficient number of seats, but we had a re-arrangement of things and held a meeting most of the time. There were a lot of young men and boys, railroad bridge builders, that hovered on the edge of our meeting and expressed regret when we left. Some earnest words were spoken to them, and we showed them Miss Willard's photograph. Some of them had heard of her and some had not. All of them had used tobacco; one had taken the temperance pledge for six months, another for a year, because they found 'they were drinking too much.' Their comrades certified to the fact that they had kept it. I personally talked to them and urged them to give themselves to Christ, just as they were, for His cleansing. I told them of my boy in heaven, and showed them his picture in which they seemed interested and with real hearty hand-shakes and prayers for them and vote of thanks for us, we bade them good-by."

MAJOR AND MRS. E. T. SCOTT have been working for nine months in Nebraska, all through the campaign, and no voices have been more powerful for our cause. The reports that come to us from private and public sources are among the most satisfactory that we have from any of our workers in the great harvest. Let local unions take notice that wherever they go numbers are added to our W. C. T. U.

THE W. C. T. U. of Racine, Wis., unanimously indorsed the following resolution at a recent three o'clock meeting Many of our W. C. T. U. women throughout the Eastern states, have from time to time denounced all forms of cruelty to the dumb animals, but this is the first body of temperance women in Wisconsin to come to the front on the humane question. May the time soon come when all our unions and all organizations for the promotion of justice will declare against every form of cruelty common to this age, and coöperate with our humane societies in the enforcement of our humane laws. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That as the practice of vivisection seems to us cruel, unnecessary, and directly opposed to the spirit of Christianity, we will do all in our power to create sentiment against it, with a view to legislation for its total prohibition.

THE National superintendent of work among foreigners, Mrs. S. F. Grubb, has raised the money for, and distributed nearly seven hundred thousand pages of foreign tracts in Nebraska, during the campaign. Pennsylvania donated nearly one-third of this amount. The tracts were sent by the superintendent directly to forty towns, cities and hamlets, and great good is expected from them.

THE first silver medal contest of Walla Walla, Washington, was held September 26, closing the fifth W. C. T. U. county convention. Mrs. L. H. Miller, of Arkansas City, Kan., conducted the contest, making a brief address about the contest, from the first in New York City, May 9, 1886, to London and Glasgow, round the world via San Francisco, Shanghai, Honolulu, and back to the diamond medal contest at the last National Convention, with number of contests held, and medals awarded up to latest date attainable. Fifty children sang from Marching Songs, "Temperance Boys and Girls," "The Coming Strike," and the Temperance Doxology. Ten contestants from the graded schools and Whitman College, met a crowded house, and for one hour and a half temperance elocution rung from floor to vaulted roof. A brilliant thirteen year old girl, the youngest contestant, bore off the medal on "Prohibition, the True Anti-Poverty Party." Every selection was excellently rendered. Much credit is due the gifted elocution teacher of Whitman College, whose fine temperance recitation in connection with an address on the "Work of the W. C. T. U.," by Mrs. Miller, opened the convention the evening before. Walla Walla has an entire block called "Saloon Row," and two breweries. The military post of Fort Walla Walla is located there, also the state penitentiary of Washington, and a large hospital and Catholic school. The city population, 7,000. An address on "Prohibition in Kansas," by Mrs. Miller, on Sunday evening, September 14, before a crowded house, was listened to with closest attention and interest.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

All friends who have subscribed to the Amendment Fund for Nebraska, are requested to send in the money immediately, as it is needed to settle pressing bills. Coin collectors will be pleased to know that a very old coin, a silver dollar bearing date of 1795, has been sent for amendment work. It will be sold to the one offering the highest sum before November 4, the money to go into the W. C. T. U. treasury for the amendment.

MRS. MARY A. HITCHCOCK,
Pres. Neb. W. C. T. U.
56 Burr Block, Lincoln, Neb.

Official Communications.

THE LAST OUNCE OF POWER.

To My Comrades of the White Ribbon in South Dakota:

Your state is to-day home's sacred battle ground. There is not a population on the globe sifted cleaner than yours from the elements that are not civilized and Christianized enough to perceive what woman is to temperance. With a prohibitory law so excellent and the ballot in woman's hand, you can elect such officers as will *put* out the saloon already *voted* out. Heroic work has been done; every indication is encouraging; enthusiasm (that "God in us") begins to stir the people's heart; "Let the home have two votes instead of one," is the glorious rallying cry; but "who would be free himself, must strike the blow."

Now is needed the last ounce of power; the one final effort that shall reap the fruits of this long, laborious seed-sowing. *Women must go to the polls;* according to immemorial usage they must "have the last word"; after the conflicts of candidates let the gentle voice be heard, "*Won't you please vote for our side?*" or failing here, "*Won't you please not vote against us?*"

The women of Wyoming "behaved themselves valiantly for their people;" they wrought with full purpose of heart even "unto this last." May divine strength be given you for this day of days, November 4, 1890, and for the protection of your little ones may you win.

"The weapon firmer set
And surer than the bayonet;
A weapon that comes down as still
As snowflakes fall upon the sod,
But executes a freeman's will
As lightnings do the will of God."

Yours for Dakota's homes,
FRANCES E. WILLARD.
Evanston, Oct. 23, 1890.

American "Nosology."

There can be no doubt as to the almost universal prevalence of Catarrh in this country. Even our speech has acquired a nasal twang. And this is not, as might be supposed, "The twang that spoiled the hymns, when Cromwell's army sang," but it is undoubtedly a catarrhal symptom. In most medical works at the present day the nose is very "prominent." The "fierce Catarrhs" continue their ravages. But, is nothing to be done? Is there no remedy? Let us see.

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN:—"After suffering many years with Catarrh, and trying many remedies, I found greatest relief in the use of your Compound Oxygen Treatment, and I highly recommend it to others." MRS. J. C. ARRINGTON, Livingstone, Ala., March 1, 1889. DRS. STARKEY & PALEN:—"Your Compound Oxygen cured me of chronic Catarrh. I have great faith in it for the throat and lungs." T. P. DICKERMAN, New Haven, Conn., March 25, 1889.

You will find a great number of testimonials from patients who have been cured of Catarrh and other diseases, in our treatise on Compound Oxygen, a book of 200 pages, giving full account of the discovery, nature and results of Compound Oxygen. It is a book well worth reading. The only genuine Compound Oxygen. Address DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., or 120 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

Men, women and children—all ages alike, find endless Pleasure with the New Parlor Game. The Elastic Tip Co., of Boston, Mass., are mailing this ntensely amusing novelty for 75 cts.

It costs nothing. Would readers of this paper like a copy of one of the most complete cook books ever published? 536 pages, 2,000 recipes, in flexible waterproof cover—one of the very best works on cookery. More than half a million copies now in use. It costs $1.75 at bookstores. Send a 2-cent stamp and your address to the Buckeye Publishing Co., Minneapolis, Minn., and they will tell you how to get it free.

From Miss Willard.

CHILLICOTHE, O., Oct. 24.

DEAR BROTHER HALL:—The literature table of Ohio W. C. T. U. under the care of Mrs. Gray, of Medina, was the best I have seen this year. It was ten feet long, I judge, by three feet wide, was just at the foot of the stairs as one entered the church. *Nobody could miss it!* Everything we have at W. T. P. A. Headquarters was attractively displayed, and two or three pleasant and practical ladies in constant attendance. What could have been better? But I have seen conventions where our literature was nowhere visible and hardly a word said about it from beginning to end. Do speak of Mrs. Gray's exhibit, for it is entitled to special mention. Crusaders still ahead! FRANCES E. WILLARD.

A Personal Notice.

We regret being obliged to say that Mrs. Laura A. Berry, who has had charge of THE UNION SIGNAL mailing list, has left us to make her home in Denver. She leaves the list in better condition than it has ever been, and it is due her to thus publicly acknowledge her efficiency, faithfulness and keen appreciation of all the responsibilities that have been hers. It has been a verdict unanimous that there have been fewer mistakes in her department than ever before, and the few that have been made could always be rapidly and unerringly traced. So we accord this "well done" with the utmost heartiness, and with the best of wishes for Mrs. Berry's future success.

Special Temple Number.

Remember it, Nov. 6th, 100,000 copies, with cover of four extra pages. It will have a large picture of the Temple, all the speeches and a full description of the ceremony, which promises to be unusually novel and interesting. Use this number to distribute freely. All your friends will be interested in this great undertaking. The special prices will be as follows:

10 copies	$ .20
100 "	1.70
1.000 "	14.00

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SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE BULLETIN
REVISED EDITION.

One-half the size of the original, with more than twice the number of pages.

Proof sheets read critically by Dr. Nathan S. Davis, of Chicago.

Ohio teachers declare it to be "just the help needed" to gain a comprehensive idea of the teachings of science on the question of narcotics.

It contains full information regarding all the indorsed text-books, and some desirable charts.

It suggests books for reference, of great value to those desiring to study the question exhaustively.

It contains a series of "Question Lessons," and some experiments particularly helpful to teachers in the lower grades.

In the W. C. T. U. meeting it can become an *educator* on one of the most important phases of temperance work.

In the Teachers' Reading Circles it prepares the way for an intelligent consideration of this new branch of study added to the curriculum by legislation.

In the home it creates sentiment that will aid materially in making these compulsory temperance education laws successful in their enforcement.

Furnished at the following rates:

Single copy by mail,	$ .15
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50 " "	$4.50
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Express charges *not* prepaid. Send 15 cts for sample copy. Address **Mrs. Frances W. Lieter, Mansfield, Ohio.**

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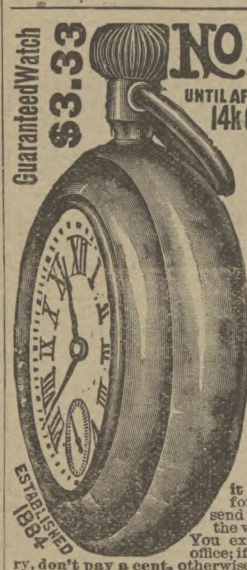

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COMPANION WANTED.

A member of the W. C. T. U., who is an aged widow of small means and residing alone, wishes the companionship of a good woman, not under 55 years of age. All necessaries furnished, excepting clothes and food. Address, **THE WASCO SUN, The Dalles, Oregon.**

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The Best Cosmetic in the World.

Pure Grape Juice is the best remedy for the inexorable craving for alcoholic stimulants. Its free use for a few weeks will so far change the appetite as to enable the person to control the desire.

COMMUNION WINE.

The "Fruit of the Vine" without mixture and without adulteration of any kind, is hereby provided for those who desire a pure article. Write for prices, and mention this journal.

Preserved by
E. R. Tuller, M. D., Vineland, N. J.

Chicago Lots.

ON THE INSTALMENT PLAN.

I suppose everybody knows that the enormous expenditures of money to complete the arrangements for the World's Fair will increase the value of lots in Chicago very materially, for all will be needed for building purposes in time.

Just think of it, a nice lot on the West Side for $150, $25 down and the balance $5 per month until paid. Ninety feet above the water in the Lake; the highest spot in all Chicago. Title perfect. Abstract furnished with every lot.

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Room 55, 162 Washington Street,
Chicago, Ill.

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A Book for Evangelists, Bible Students and Temperance Instructors, containing

A Lesson on Every Reference to Temperance or Intemperance in the Bible.

By M. Josephine Griffith, B. S., Professor of Bible and Ethics, Cook's Academy, Havana, N. Y.

Used by Dean Wright in his correspondence classes, and recommended by Bishop Vincent for the Temperance Seal Course of Chautauqua Readings.

Miss Willard says of this Book: "Miss Josephine Griffith, B. S., Professor of Bible and Ethics in Cook Academy, Havana, N. Y., has just brought out a promising volume of Bible Temperance Studies. They are intended for evangelists, Bible students and temperance instructors, and contain a lesson on every reference to temperance or intemperance in the Bible. We have had many handbooks of similar intent, but I have seen none that illustrates the boiling-down process so desirable in this busy age. The specialty pursued by the author has given her a comprehensive view of her subject. She has known how to select the best from a mass of material, and an endless variety of illustration. The hurried pastor, Sunday-school teacher, and white-ribbon speaker will find here an arsenal of weapons for the ever-deepening warfare. May they wield them well."

Rev. James F. Dickinson, of Orange, N. J., writes: "I am really astonished at the evidence of research, painstaking and ability. May it have a large circulation, and do much good."

Price, postpaid, cloth-lined paper cover, 40 cents; muslin, 60 cents. Send orders to **C. E. Griffith,** Fairport, N. Y., to the W. T. P. A., or to Rev. A. A. Wright, D.D., 9 Clinton St., Cambridge, Mass.

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Mothers, read "In Potiphar's House: or the Young Man in Peril," and place it in the hands of your children. "We indorse it heartily."—Christian Advocate. "I wish it could be every where circulated."—Frances E. Willard. Send 75 cents for copy by mail prepaid. Agents Wanted. Address
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Why was it that 240 lots in the new temperance suburb of Chicago—Harvey—were sold by us in 60 days? Hear, now, some of the reasons. People all over the country have

CONFIDENCE IN CHICAGO,

and so when this opportunity came, they showed it by investing their money in the future great city. But why have confidence in Chicago in general and Harvey in particular?

Because every one concedes that the growth of Chicago is a genuine one, and that the plans for Harvey are well laid and already sure of success. For instance, the *Tribune* said the other day: "Forty-two car loads of machinery are on their way from Grinnell, Ia., to Harvey, from the former shops of Craver, Steele & Austin." In order that the men who will handle these forty-two cars of machinery may have homes for themselves, one firm alone is under contract to put up one hundred houses before January, 1891, in Harvey. But to go back a little. Pullman is a great success as a manufacturing city. Why? Because the heavy capitalists said it should be so. So now, in Harvey, the same decree has gone forth and events are rapidly shaping themselves to the upbuilding of a manufacturing city that shall be

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Where the streets will be macadamized and lighted by electric lights. Where good sewerage will be provided and where the residences will all be on one side of the railroad tracks and the manufactories on the other. Where pure, soft water will be piped to each house, and where any faithful working man can own his own home in a place where he can enjoy all the advantages of the great city, with none of its disadvantages. Why, of course, if the place has a population soon of 10,000 people—as it assuredly will—who wouldn't want to invest when they can get their money placed before the big boom starts?

If you want to know about the manufactories that are coming, whereby 2,000 men will get employment, write for a plat and prices of lots. And don't be too long about it. 240 lots were sold in 60 days. It's not at all improbable that the 270 lots we now have the sale of, will go in less time.

The prices range from $200 to $900 for lots 25x170 ft. The latter named price is on lots for business purposes.

You can get work in Harvey, if you want it, and own a lot there, or you can make money by buying a lot and holding it, say a year, when the improvements will add their own value to your investment.

We refer by permission to the Metropolitan National Bank and The American Trust and Savings Bank. You cannot make a mistake in following up a success like this, which has been partly described to you. Write for fuller information. Send on $10 or more, to secure best lot unsold between prices named. You will be treated fairly and honorably.

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Advertisers want to know what paper pays best. Mention The Union Signal.

Publisher's Dep't.

The Convention Daily.

We have not made the usual announcements regarding the Convention Daily because of the difficulty experienced in getting the proper facilities away from our own plant to print so large a paper in so short a time. We have decided, however, on the following plan: A daily will be issued at Atlanta (five issues) subscription, fifteen cents, or five cents per copy. It will be entirely a written-up report and not, as heretofore, a stenographic one. The place, the people, the convention, church, the programs, personnel of the speakers, etc., etc., will make up the paper. There will be no premium, and we will not attempt to mail each day's paper by itself, but all mail orders will be sent after the convention has closed, and as soon as possible after the fifth session is over. In addition to this paper we will print an exact stenographic report of all the proceedings within a week or ten days after the close of the convention (providing we get 1,000 orders for the same) at 25 cents each. We prefer that orders be sent for the stenographic report rather than for the dailies, but if any wish to order both they can remit 40 cents, and if the 1,000 orders are not reached for the stenographic report we will return the 25 cents. After four years' hilly experience in running a daily at the conventions we have evolved the above plan as being the most satisfactory to all concerned. This announcement is to appear in each issue of THE UNION SIGNAL until November 6. We recapitulate the offers to make them as plain as possible.

The Convention Daily.

Five issues to be mailed in one package on November 18 or 19, $ .15.

The Stenographic Report

to be issued, if 1,000 copies are ordered, as soon as possible after the convention, $ .25.

No premiums or commissions can be allowed at these prices, except that in clubs of five or more the cost of sending the money can be deducted. The regular convention number of THE UNION SIGNAL will be dated November 27.

Special October Offer.

Send us cash for 10 copies and we will send you 15 copies, or cash for 100 copies and get 150 copies, or cash for 1,000 copies and get 1,500 copies.

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furnishes the best and cheapest insurance for total abstainers from alcoholic liquors as a beverage. Women insured on same terms as men. *Agents wanted.* Address **W. F. Singleton, Pres., Royal Insurance Bldg., CHICAGO, Ill.**

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grants $8 a month to **all self-dependent widows** of soldiers who served 90 days or more in the War of Rebellion, and to **children under 16,** and **Dependent Parents** of Deceased Soldiers. All **disabled soldiers** of the Rebellion also entitled to pension. Apply to **ADA C. SWEET, Pension Claim Agent**
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Positively cures QUINSY and all diseases of the Throat, no matter how severe or of what nature. It is worn at night and performs its work while the patient sleeps. For acute throat troubles its action is marvelous, and if worn a few nights, the most chronic case will yield to its curative power. Sent by mail on receipt of $1. Particulars and testimonials sent on application. THE PHYSICIANS' REMEDY CO. Box 23, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

HARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING SHADE ROLLERS
Beware of imitations. Notice autograph of **STEWART HARTSHORN** on label and get the genuine Hartshorn.

WE are the **original** inventors and manufacturers of **JERSEY-FITTING Union Undergarments,** and hold Letters Patent for the same. Each garment is marked Pat. Feb. 7, '85, and all garments not thus marked are *infringements.* We make in High Grade, Silk, Silk and Wool, Silk and Merino, Natural Wool, Merino, Wool or Cotton in Fast Black, and Balbriggan, Winter and Summer weight. These garments are **SUPERIOR** in **FIT,** and in workmanship **EQUAL** to any and **SECOND** to none. They have received the indorsement of the **Leading Dress Reformers** in the country, and thousands of ladies have expressed their unasked for satisfaction, as to fit, quality and workmanship.

We do a large business through the mail, and when **OUR** garments are not found with your best dealers, send stamp for circulars, price list, rules for self-measuring and "swatches," as we send them to all parts of the United States and warrant satisfaction.

Ball's Corsets in a variety of styles. Most comfortable corset ever made. Kabo Corsets of perfect fit, in various styles and lengths. Kabo never breaks. Ball's Waists are the best in the world for Ladies, Misses and Children. All with soft eyelets.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
CHICAGO CORSET CO.,
CHICAGO AND NEW YORK.

Better than Tea and Coffee for the Nerves.
VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA
"Best & Goes Farthest."
Ask your Grocer for it, take no other. [63

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October 15, 1890.

[SEAL]

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Signal Notes.

Father Mathew's immortal pledge was, "For my own sake, for the sake of others, and for the glory of God, I abstain."

THE Blue Cross Total Abstinence Society, Switzerland, originated twelve years ago, now numbers several thousand members, and has branches in Belgium, France and Germany.

THE Russian Duchy of Finland, has a Temperance League. a Blue Ribbon movement, a form of Good Templary moulded by government orders, and a coffee-house movement.

THE French temperance society, Paris, has offered a prize of two hundred dollars for the best original work on alcoholism and its cure.

FATHER ZIEGER, of St. Louis, Missouri, on a recent Sunday, announced from the altar that he had prepared a list of the habitual drunkards in the parish, and handed it to a committee of sixty ladies of the congregation. The ladies were to keep a watch on the drinkers, who were to be socially ostracised

WHILE Edward T. Taylor, "the seamen's friend," was delivering one of his temperance lectures, a well-known drunkard present, disliking some of his remarks, commenced hissing. Father Taylor turned the attention of the audience to him, and then said in his own peculiar way, as he pointed to him: "There's a red nose got into cold water. Don't you hear it hiss?"

THERE is a singular unanimity of opinion among physicians with regard to the destructive power of alcohol upon the human brain. Dr. Kate Mitchell says, "the brain, the most important organ of the body, the passions, the intelligence, of all human desires and feelings, of the highest as well as of the basest of our propensities, is the organ the earliest and the most profoundly attacked by alcohol."

A VIENNA scientist has invented a fluid for use in war which is intended to put a stop to the carnage of battles. The bursting of a shell charged with this compound instead of killing those in the neighborhood, renders them unconscious for two or three hours. Thus troops could be disarmed and battles won without bloodshed or even injury to health. The idea seems Utopian, but such suggestions point to the time when war shall no longer disgrace Christian countries and mar God's World.

A RECENT estimate places the annual consumption of tobacco in the United States at 310,000,000 pounds. This makes an average annual consumption of five pounds for every person in the country. But as not more than one-fifth of the population use tobacco (and that is an appaling average) those who do use it must consume twenty-five pounds per annum. If the price of these three hundred and ten million pounds of tobacco for three years, were placed in the public treasury, it would more than wipe out the entire national debt.

A FOREIGN exchange gives the following statistics in regard to the vast army of temperance children in England. It is estimated that there are 10,073 local Bands of Hope, with a total membership of 1,361,150. The Church of England Juvenile Temperance Societies number 327,000 members, in 3.000 societies; the Wesleyan Bands of Hope are 3,436 with 358.150 members; the United Methodist Free Church Bands of Hope are 656 in number, and have 70,036 members; there are 46 branches of the League of the Cross, with a membership of 20.000; the Young Abstainers' Union has 81 branches and 7,899 members; the two Phœnix Orders have 178 juvenile divisions, and 10,322 members; the Cadets of Temperance contain 8.071 members in 196 divisions; the Juvenile Rechabites—the Order which had done the pioneer work in this matter—has 900 "tents" and 40,000 members. Another great contingent is furnished by the Independent Order of Good Templars, which has 1,180 juvenile temples, with a membership of 86.138. There is, no doubt, some overlapping, but after ample deductions have been made on this account there remains a cold-water army of young abstainers at least 2,000,000 strong, and in their 17,000 societies receiving systematic training. Whilst the chief object of the Band of Hope is to guard the young from intemperance, incidentally it is a school of music—it encourages good reading and promotes the study of elocution, and sometimes lends itself to various other efforts for social welfare. One band of Hope at least has a swimming class in connection with it and another has a rambling club. No one can doubt that the juvenile temperance movement is an important element in the social welfare of the nation. or that its advance will contribute to the prosperity and happiness of the people.

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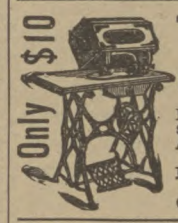

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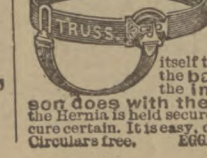

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"Thou hast given a banner to them that fear Thee; that it may be displayed because of the Truth."

Vol. XVI.—No. 45.] CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, November 6, 1890. [Price $1.50 per Year.

THE TEMPLE

What Means This Stone?

Nov. 1st 1890.

Mary T. Lathrop.

I.

Long the misty stretch of time
A million bells peal out their chime,
A million bells of every clime,
And silver tongue;
They ring from steeples tall and fair,
They sound from turrets carved and rare,
And over altars steeped with prayer
For ages long;
Till at this shrine a vanished time
Thrills into song.

II.

The world has reared its temples old,
In ages dim and days of gold,
And evermore in reverence wrought
Its highest faith, its deepest thought,
Its strongest love and sacred pain,
In marble white of holy fane.
Then ring, sweet bells of olden years!
With joyous tone;
A morning breaks, a promise cheers,
A newer temple Woman rears
For God and Home,
And, as the world's slow vision clears,
Comes to her own.

III.

Upon the years that are to be,
There glows a radiance fair to see;
There dawns the coming century
of truth and right;
The clouds are lifting from the skies,
From valleys dim the mists arise,
Before the morn the midnight flies,
And all is light.
The gate of hope now softly swings,
Above its arch a great bird sings,
The shackles fall, of might and wrong,
And all the world breaks into song.
Ring, temple bells, from steeples gray!
In gladness ring!
Love's golden day is on the way,
And Christ is King!

IV.

Between the darkness and the dawn,
The days to come, the cycles gone,
The age of love and age of brawn,
Is laid this stone;
On which shall rise a temple set
Like jewel in a coronet,
In purpose high unrivalled yet
By shrine or throne.
Its walls rebuke the blighting shame
That, sheltered by a legal name,
Now dims a nation's fair renown
And tears her holiest altars down.
Our ensign here in faith we rear —
Henceforth this place is battle ground.

V.

From fair foundations wide as love,
To slender turret far above,
Shall into stone and arch be wrought
The glory of prophetic thought;
And throned upon the graceful height,
Its emblem true shall stand in light
Serene and fine —
A woman's figure, calm and fair,
Outlined against the upper air,
With hands uplifted as in prayer.
Who builds this shrine
Saw age divine
Come swiftly on to human kind.

VI.

Beyond the shadows long and dim,
Upon the future's golden rim,
We lay the stone and raise the hymn
Prophetic, grand
Abide in strength, O jewelled stone!
For thou art set for God and Home,
For feet that stumble, hearts that moan,
In all the land.
Abide in strength before the gates
Where God's eternal promise waits.
We give thee to thy mission sweet,
With lavish wealth of love complete,
Nor count the sum.
Who knows but on this altar-place
May shine the glory of His face,
When Jesus comes!

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"THOU HAST GIVEN A BANNER TO THEM THAT FEAR THEE; THAT IT MAY BE DISPLAYED BECAUSE OF THE TRUTH."

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SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

New York employed 648 extra policemen election day.

The decrease of the public debt for October was $3,600,000.

Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien landed in New York Sunday morning.

The latest census bulletin gives 62,480,540 as the population of the United States.

The United States mints made 112,698,071 coins last year, the largest number on record.

The jubilee of Archbishop Feehan, of Chicago, was celebrated Wednesday with great splendor.

The Angelus has been purchased by some one in France, for 750,000 francs, and will return to Paris.

The *Lever* comes out in a new dress and a new head, which, we trust, will always as of yore, keep level.

Minister Robert Lincoln sailed for New York Saturday, on leave of absence; he will return to London in January.

The $100,000 proposed to be raised to establish a medical school in connection with Johns Hopkins University, admitting women, is secured.

A sale involving the transference of $4,000,000 interest in the iron manufactories of Youngstown, Ohio, to an English syndicate, has been made.

Funk & Wagnalls have sent Miss Willard $700 more for the Nebraska fund, making $5,700 in all contributed by them to be expended under direction of the W. C. T. U.

The Temple corner-stone is the largest ever put in place in this city; so heavy is it that no derrick in Chicago was strong enough to handle it and one had to be imported for the purpose.

La Salle A. Maynard, formerly of the New York *Observer*, and more lately of the New York *Mail and Express*, has been added to the editorial staff of the *Christian at Work*.

A monument erected through the efforts of naval officers to the memory of the members of the Jeannette exploring expedition was unveiled at the Annapolis Naval Academy Cemetery last week.

As we go to press the snow of ballots is falling in Nebraska which is to decide the hardest fought battle of the century between the home and the saloon. God give victory to the right there and wherever this November snow is falling.

Judge Caldwell, of the United States Circuit Court for the eighth circuit, rendered an opinion Friday, declaring the Original Package Law constitutional, and also sustaining the constitutionality of the Iowa Prohibitory Law. In consequence saloons are again closed in Topeka.

The will of Franklin B. Jagger, of Burlington, Iowa, gives $5,000 each, to the American Home Missionary Society, the Iowa Congregational Home Missionary Society and Iowa College, also $2,000 to the Burlington city library.

The Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior, in session at Chicago last week, reported $57,585 receipts for the past year, fifteen new missionaries sent out, and 1,143,000 leaflets distributed. Eighty lady missionaries are supported by this Board.

Mrs. M. L. Mc Lendon, chairman Committee on Entertainment, 117 Washington street, Atlanta, sends a most urgent request that all state corresponding secretaries send her, *at once*, accredited lists of their delegations to the National Convention.

The Prohibitionists of Rhode Island applied to the United States Circuit Court for the appointment of Prohibition supervisors at all polling places during the election. The state ballot law provides for Republican and Democratic supervisors, but makes no provision for those of other parties.

A wide-spread organizing in favor of Sabbath rest is developing in the three closely united cities of Davenport, Rock Island and Moline; it started among clerks; the Knights of Labor, Labor Congress and Farmers' Alliance are joining in the movement, and Christians of all denominations are backing it.

Postmaster Van Cott, of New York, in order to guard against unintentional violations of the law excluding lottery matter from the mails, announces that it applies not only to lottery tickets, circulars, etc., but to newspapers and other publications containing any advertisement of any lottery or gift enterprise offering prizes dependent upon lot or chance, also that as advertisements of "European Government pension bonds" are held to come within the provisions of the law, no publication containing such advertisements can be received at or mailed from that office.

THE National Temperance Hospital held its annual meeting last week, closing its first year without debt, and with brighter prospects for the future than it has ever before known. A full report of its work is crowded out this week, but will appear shortly.

WE have just received the first number of the *Temperance Teacher*, edited by Miss Julia Coleman, published monthly by Frances Richardson, 47 Bible House, New York City, which promises to be very helpful to all teachers of temperance, either in Sunday or public school

CREDENTIALS for delegates to the National Convention will *not* be sent out before the delegates leave home; but each state president will be *furnished a blank at the opening of the Convention* which she will fill and to which she will certify, so says Mrs. Buell, National secretary, and all delegates will please take notice.

ALL of our regular "Contributions," and much other interesting matter has given place to the Temple this week. As this corner-stone laying is an event of a century we can afford to give it the right of way. The second paper of Judge McCulloch, on "What the Original Package Decision did not Decide," and other delayed matter, will appear next week.

SIX months ago Miss Juniata Breckenridge, of Oberlin Theological Seminary, applied to the Cleveland Congregational Conference for ordination; the only question which arose as to granting her request was based on her being a woman. The matter was referred to a committee of five to report at the next meeting. This committee has just reported in favor of her ordination, and their report has been adopted by a vote of thirty-three to fifteen. A minority report was submitted by Dr. Leavitt.

MRS. ELLIOTT, late president of the Illinois Non-Partisan Alliance, declined reëlection because she could not subscribe to Article 6 of their constitution which forbids any officer of the organization making speeches for any political party. She said she proposed to stump the county for the Republican Party nominees, and has kept her word by speaking at a Republican rally in Chicago last Friday night. A notice was immediately given that next year an effort would be made to strike out this obstructing article from the constitution.

THIS month the Methodist Churches are voting on the admission of women to the General Conference, all men and women of age, in full connection with the church, having the right to vote upon it. According to the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, very little interest is developing in the matter, the vote thus far being much lighter than was expected. Doubtless interest will increase as the voting progresses. The Methodist press, with the exception of the *New York*, *Northern* and *Southwestern Advocates*, are in favor of women in the Conference.

THE fact that the dense crowds of Saturday, with the thousands of children massed on one of Chicago's busiest corners round which the cable cars spin every few minutes, were handled so admirably that not the slightest accident occurred, reflects great credit on the policemen in charge, commanded by Lieutenants Shepherd, Backus and Arens. Fifty patrolmen, dressed in their best, escorted the children and watched over their interests unflaggingly. "It's an easy crowd to handle," responded one to our remark of how admirably it had been managed. "Not much like a whisky crowd."

A CALL is out for a grand mass-meeting of the friends of the American Sabbath in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin, at the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Chicago, November 11 and 12, 1890. Leading ministers and laymen have been engaged to discuss the issues involved, especially Sunday closing of the Columbian Exposition. It will probably be the most notable Sabbath observance meeting ever held in this country. All persons attending from a distance should secure certificates of the agent of whom they purchase railroad tickets, so as to obtain reduced fare in returning.

OUR office was thronged Friday and Saturday with friends coming from a distance to witness the ceremony of laying the corner-stone. Mrs. J. M. Graham and Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Dexter came from far-away Winnipeg, Manitoba; Mrs. F. H. Ingalls, National superintendent of narcotics, with her husband, from St. Louis; Mrs. Helen B. Harford, of the Missouri W. C. T. U.; Rev. J. E. Rutledge, of Browning, Mo., who carried the beautiful banner of that state; Mrs. Mary T. Lathrap, president of Michigan, poet of the day; Mrs. Burroughs, of Cleveland; dear Mother Argo, of Clinton, Ill.; Mrs. Harrison, of North Carolina, are a few of those who thus honored us. Neighboring towns sent large delegations, notably Aurora, which sent nearly its entire union.

THE diabolism of saloon influence was never more apparent than in Omaha during the closing days of the campaign. Mob law reigned; the lives of leading temperance men have been threatened, and all forms of intimidation, as well as of boycotting, bulldozing and corruption, have run riot. Schemes for "doctoring" poll books, withholding Omaha's returns until those from the rest of the state are in, and then "stuffing" them as needed to carry the state for whisky, are among the "arguments" used by the opposition. The same spirit is at work in other parts of the state; Red Ribbon Hall in Lincoln has been repeatedly set on fire, the last time much damage was done, the fine pictures of John B. Finch and President Skinner being destroyed. The circular to teachers and friends of the public school mentioned last week, and which Conoyer, the clerk, owns to writing, has been sent broadcast over the state, with its lying statements concerning the pay of teachers in prohibition states on which it based a plea for license. All these frantic efforts prove how desperate is the case for the liquor men and how high the stakes for which they are playing.

THE Permanent Committee on Temperance of the General Assembly (Presbyterian) having received earnest appeals from Nebraska for aid in the prohibitory campaign, sent out a statement of Nebraska's need, through its sub-committee, Rev. J. B. Turner and Dr. I. N. Hays. Its object was to lay upon the hearts and consciences of Christians their duty to respond to these appeals. This was enforced by quotations from the repeated exhortations of Assemblies, Synods and Presbyteries upon the subject, for example, the utterance of the Assembly of 1890: "The peril of the public sale of intoxicants is too great for any valid excuse of its existence. We commend to our ministers and people, as Christian citizens, vigorous, persevering efforts towards the enactment, in every state, of statutes which shall hopefully secure the entire prohibition of a traffic largely responsible for the bulk of the drunkenness, crime, pauperism, and social miseries which afflict our land." A strong appeal for money followed in which it was declared that opposition to the saloon, the brewery, the distillery, is a most practical application of Christ's teachings. It is Christianity applied. "For this purpose was the Son of God manifested, that he might destroy the works of the devil."

Contributed.

LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE.

BY REV. J. E. RANKIN, D. D.

Where once 'mid Nature's trackless wild,
The wigwam's smoke was rising,
Where roamed, untutored, Nature's child,
Nor knew God's grace surprising:
Beneath yon temple, arched with blue,
Above the clouds extending,
To God we build this Temple new,
Our gifts and praises blending.

How changed, indeed, the outward scene!
Still downward glides the river;
The sun proclaims, with course serene,
The great, unchanging Giver.
But teeming towns around us throng,
Vast trains go by with thunder,
Labor lifts up her ceaseless song,
Awakens ceaseless wonder!

With prayer to God, this stone we place;
With cheerful songs, adore Him.
These walls, may they go up with grace,
With honor, rise before Him:
These gates, long may they open stand,
And children's children gather,
The Word of God, within their hand,
To learn of Him, their Father!

How soon will all our work be done,
How transient gifts and graces,
Our names no more beneath the sun
Be heard in sacred places!
God grant they may be written where
Unfold unfading pages;
Our souls as temples builded fair
Upon the Rock of Ages!

THE WOMAN'S TEMPERANCE TEMPLE.

Address at Laying of Corner-stone, Nov. 1, 1890.

BY FRANCES E. WILLARD.

It was a legend of the Greeks that Atlas carried the round world upon his shoulders. It is a truth of science that man's head may mass within itself "the long result of time," "all that art yields or nature can decree," so that, having involuted here whatever has been elsewhere evoluted, that head becomes the globe's epitome. And thus each man may be himself the famous Atlas, carrying upon his shoulders his own world. What an illuminated globe is the great brain of Gladstone, of Tennyson, of Tyndall! What resplendent hieroglyphs of God, of man, of nature, gleamed from the mystic scroll of Shakespeare's brain, and Humboldt's and Spinoza's! And doubtless as God sees, to whom there is no little and no great, the rare and radiant sphere of each man's brain is a million times more marvelous than any globe that glitters in the midnight sky. The limitless outreach of thought that leaves the lightning far behind; the sweet reasonableness of reason; the brilliant play of wit; the white wing of imagination, that angel of the mind; the magic wand of memory; the splendid enginery of will; the witchery of love; the pure, bright flame of God's spirit gleaming at the center of all other powers and lighting up the mighty galleries of mind—all these are royal gifts that all were meant to share. But out yonder on Chicago streets well nigh five thousand shops are licensed to sell the poisons that darken every window of this temple built by God and lighted by the Holy Ghost. And the Woman's Temple, whose corner-stone we are so soon to lay, is reared because the noblest temple in God's universe is marred and blackened, shaken and shattered by the saloon poison that sickens every sense along the streets of all the world. From the heights that lift him nearest heaven, a few glasses of what they sell by government permission behind the screens that cannot screen their shame, will dash a man down to the dog's, the donkey's and the devil's plane.

Nay, I beg pardon of that trio, for each member of it strictly fulfills his destiny; but what shall be said of that Chicago father who, when drunk, beat his dying wife with the dead body of their infant child? Yet he was but the supreme consummation of what that man begins to be who desecrates with alcohol this temple of the body, this palace of God we call the brain. There is not a crime so impious, so unnatural and so loathsome as temple-desecration. In many lands it is punished by death. But what are senseless stone and mortar to this temple of an exquisite symmetry, with its holy of holies—the heart; its gleaming shekinah—the eyes; and its epitome of worlds—the dome that covers in a brain that can think God's thoughts after him! The Bible says: "Know ye not that ye are the temple of God, and that the spirit of God dwelleth in you? If any man defile the temple of God, him shall God destroy; for the temple of God is holy, which temple ye are."

The man who drinks desecrates the holiest temple in the universe; the man who sells intoxicating drinks is a temple desecrator by profession, and the Woman's Temperance Temple carries these supreme lessons to every thoughtful eye by its presence, by its name, by its uses, by its corner-stone bearing the sacred words, "For God and Home and Native Land."

The word temple means "palace of God." In the world's childhood men meant by this not merely a place of worship but the very dwelling place of Deity.

"The groves were God's first temples, ere man learned
To hew the shaft and lay the architrave,
And spread the roof above them."

The temples of Egypt are of immeasurable antiquity; they culminate at Karnak, where more than four hundred and twenty thousand feet are covered by a single one of them, five times as much space as is required by St. Paul's cathedral, London. Baalbec has three great temples, the largest two hundred and sixty feet in length and containing a single stone sixty-four feet long, thirteen wide, and lifted twenty feet above the ground.

The classic Temple of Vesta, most sacred of all Roman shrines, is said to have contained the sacred fire and relics upon which depended the existence, not to say the welfare of the Eternal City.

But the Bible has brought nearer to us than any other (except our own!) the Temple of Solomon, built about three thousand years ago, to contain the ark that held the Tables of the Law. But antiquarians tell us that this most famous of all buildings was not so large as the average English parish church of the last century. Herod's Temple, where our Lord once taught, was well nigh a hundred years in building, but was but little larger or more magnificent than that of Solomon.

The Temple of Juggernaut, in India, was built twelve hundred years ago, and is a huge pagoda, square in plan and finished with profuse ornamentation, and a tub-shaped dome. The whole Christian world regards it as the concentration of basest idolatry, and its profuse ornamentation reminds us temperance women of the high license grog-shop, as its tub-like dome recalls the "sour mash" tub of breweries, while its cruel worship well may typify the subservience of parties to the remorseless liquor power.

All of these temples I have visited except the last, and studied their ruins with intense interest, but the Parthenon, the classic Temple of Minerva, gleaming on the hills of Greece, with the resplendent statue of the Divine Maid, in fancy restored to its pristine glory, when her brilliant helmet and burnished shield flashed far out over the blue hills and bluer sea,—this sanctuary is the only one that the Woman's Temple in Chicago calls to mind. And the bewildering beatitudes of history have their climax in the thought that when Cadmus brought letters into Greece Chicago gleamed in God's great purpose already an accomplished fact; its solid streets and sky-climbing masses of stone and iron stood forth to Him as they do to us to-day, only a thousand times more wonderful, for God alone knows to what glory and greatness this city of material miracles shall grow.

The Temple of Minerva dominated the Acropolis at Athens beside the Mediterranean Sea; the Temperance Temple at Chicago will stand beside Lake Michigan; the first was dedicated to Wisdom's goddess, the emblem of man's reason; the last to Christianity, the fulfillment of man's faith; the woman's statue that crowned the one wore a helmet and grasped a shield; that which will crown the other has hands outstretched in blessing and face upturned in prayer. Athens marked with classic temple the loftiest height that man has reached alone; Chicago's temple soon shall hold aloft on Gothic spire that blessed cross which is the only lever that raises woman up, and with her lifts toward Heaven the world. Here may the fire of God's spirit ever burn, and the holy vestals of the Christian home keep bright its altars for wayward, wandering eyes to see, as the "light in the window" that recalls the fireside's cheerful glow of their childhood's happier years.

It is said that into the very fabric of some sacred shrines the rich and reverent have cast treasures of gold and jewels; but what temple ever had so much tenderness mixed in its mortar as this one that mothers love, and whose records hallow the names of little children here and in heaven?

The temples of Egypt were without windows; the woman's temple in Chicago will be flooded with light. The temple of Janus, at Rome, was closed in time of peace; but our peaceful temple of temperance and trade will be most open in most peaceful times, standing in mountainous majesty upon our chief commercial highways.

It is now almost seventeen years since the woman's temperance crusade began. That pentecostal movement lasted fifty days; drew not less than fifty thousand women out of their homes and into the saloons with Bible, prayer and song; and banished the grog-shops from two hundred and fifty towns and villages, beginning at Hillsboro, Ohio,—the Jerusalem of gospel temperance work. Mrs. Eliza Trimble Thompson, the woman who led the first among those peaceful praying bands, is here to-day, in the serene after-glow of seventy-five motherly years.

General Neal Dow, the man whose name will shine in history as the Father of Prohibition, is beside her, straight and sturdy as his native pines, and his good, gray head gleams with the gathered snow of eighty-seven soldierly years. Body, soul and spirit make the trinity of all effective forces, whether associated or individual. The spirit of the temperance movement is Christianity, typified in this saintly leader of the Crusade; its soul is righteous law, for which Neal Dow has stood so long; its body is that local habitation, stately and grand, whose corner-stone we put in place to-day. Chicago, cursed with five thousand saloons, is its natural location. Second only in population, it is America's first city in enterprise, first in fertility of invention, business resources, and that greatest of all qualities, faith. It is the world's chief market and railway center. While its shadows are dark, its lights are correspondingly brilliant. It gave to the world a Moody, greatest of evangelists; a Philip Bliss, to whom we owe the world-wide gospel songs; a B. F. Jacobs, inventor of the International Lesson series; it is the center of temperance work for Christendom. This Temple means the temperance question; it means the woman question; it means the labor question; for in the Temple that shall be reared on these foundations all great ideas embodying the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man shall have a home.

"*Rise, Temple, rise,*" is the prayer of all our hearts. And not of ours only, but of that great company in the World's W. C. T. U. whose eyes converge upon Chicago, knowing of this hour. For the card of invitation bearing a picture of the Temple has gone to three thousand names among our local unions in Africa, Asia, Australia, Scandinavia and the Islands of the Sea. Lady Henry Somerset, of England, is thinking of us; so is Pundita Ramabai in her Bombay school; so is the Queen of Madagascar; so is Mary Clement Leavitt, now at work in Finland, Mary B. Willard, in Berlin, Hannah Whitall Smith in London, Jessie Ackerman in Australia, Mrs. Youmans in Canada, and Mrs. Whitney in Honolulu. There is not another building in Chicago so widely known, so widely loved, so cursed by bad, so blessed by good people. There is not a building in Chicago that has been the mother of so many lesser ones, for in all lands the W. C. T. U. is going into permanent headquarters of its own. Joint stock companies are being organized, stock taken, and the twofold plan of accommodations for our work and rentals to furnish funds for its prosecution is being generally followed. The Woman's Temple at Chicago means a new era in woman's work. Why should it not, for never before since the world began, was the inspiration given to any woman to arise and build on a scale so vast and for a purpose so progressive. Other women have indeed combined to erect orphanages, hospitals and prisons, in which to house the products of the liquor traffic; this woman plans for nothing less than to cut off the traffic itself. She is a type of the W. C. T. U., which expects by God's blessing to banish the use of alcoholic drinks from the customs of society, and the license to sell alcoholic drinks from the laws of the land.

Memorial Hall, the central attraction of the Woman's Temple, is some day to become the Westminster Abbey of the temperance reform. Here will be cherished its precious names and faces; here its brilliant banners will be hung; here its watchwords emblazoned; perchance its martyr's names inscribed. For this majestic movement has its romance and history; its literature and art; its discoverers and soldiers; its statesmen and saints. Seeking to overcome the greatest curse, it has enlisted the grandest constituency the world has known, except Christianity itself, of whose vast army the temperance movement is to-day the most aggressive and victorious battalion. And in this Memorial Hall there shall be a tablet for Mary Clement Leavitt, our temperance Stanley, who carried the war into Africa not only, but every country of the globe; one for Gen. Neal Dow, the Father of Prohibition; one for Eliza Thompson, leader of the Crusade, and for Mother Stewart, its Richard Cœur de Lion; one for Mary A. Livermore, our Great-heart among women, and one for Sallie F. Chapin, who has "fired the southern heart;" one for John B. Gough, our "Nonesuch" of the North, and one for George W. Bain, the South's chief orator; one for the mighty Finch that we have lost; one for St. John, the leader of Prohibition's steadfast army; one for Senator Blair, the famous champion of the National Constitutional Amendment; one for Margaret Bright Lucas, first president of the World's W. C. T. U., who left us but a year ago, and one for Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, of whom our hearts are sorrowfully saying:

"Green be the turf above thee
Friend of these better days;
None knew thee but to love thee,
None named thee but to praise."

But, best of all, this homelike amphitheatre, with a fountain in the midst, is to be open at all hours, like gates of gospel grace, that the health and healing of our Lord may be offered to the sick ones who come to us from the saloon. There will be one place in the city's center where the desolate and outcast, whether men or women, will always hear the song,

"Jesus the water of life will give,"

and

"In thy cleft, O Rock of Ages,
Hide thou me."

There will be one Pharos lighted by a woman's hand, shining out fair and true over the billows of time and the breakers of temptation.

Over the entrance to this hall the words, "*Not willing that any should perish*," are to concentrate into a single sentence the spirit of the Crusade and purpose of the W. C. T. U. In our days of small beginnings, when our gospel meeting was held each afternoon in Lower Farwell Hall, how little did we dream of the mighty shelter that was coming in these better years. But all the while God's stone and iron were prepared, and His trees were in the forest for us.

"His purposes have ripened fast,
Unfolding every hour,"

and here we are to lay the corner-stone and build what each woman's heart desires and needs, "a home of our own."

The mite-box is the best basis of this great undertaking; if each friend of temperance would send for one and put in the littles for a year, there would be enough to build the whole great structure. Fifteen hundred of these boxes are now in temperance homes, but there ought to be ten thousand. That number would mean success organized, preëmpted, captured by consecrated common sense.

Pray for the temple, then, every true heart;
Give to the temple, then, ye toilers of the mart;
"Granite from many mountains
Give strength to the Temple's walls,
And heart of oak grow stronger
As you answer the workmen's calls;
Thus, shall the lost ones rescued
In the years to come relate
How the daughters of women builded
For Heaven and Home and State."

Every enterprise originates from the inspiration of a single soul. The biographies of a dozen men contain the history of the world. They are the stepping-stones across the rushing stream of time; they are the sign-posts of the centuries. Life is the only real romance. God's picture book and fairy story are the only ones worth while. He works out each figure by itself; develops each character alone, then sets them in groups according to His heavenly plan. What a group is here from God's panorama of the greatest reform: The Methodist sister, Mrs. Judge Thompson; the fighting Quaker, General Neal Dow; the Scotch-Irish Presbyterian, transformed by thirty-five years of Chicago into the chief business woman on this continent, Mrs. Matilda B. Carse.

Some of us have hindered, and many have helped her but little. Business projects so colossal are certainly beyond my ken, but they are the basis of Chicago's greatness, and who of us is not willing (when she only asks permission to work for us, no legal responsibility whatever resting on the W. C. T. U.) to bid her God-speed, and to give her what we can?

A building thirteen stories high, nearly two hundred feet in length by one hundred in depth, and two hundred and sixty feet in extreme height, enclosing two million five hundred thousand feet of space, and costing eleven hundred thousand dollars, standing within stone's throw of the Board of Trade, and yielding two hundred and fifty thousand dollars annual rental, is such a body for the prohibition soul and Crusade spirit as bows me to the dust. Like Sheba's Queen before the Temple of Solomon, I "have no more spirit in me." But Mrs. Carse has enough for two—nay, for a regiment!

"Your courage rise with danger,
And strength to strength oppose"

has been her motto from the beginning.

Two women have been the Aaron and Hur of a prophetic trio—Esther Pugh, our National W. C. T. U. treasurer, who is custodian of the building fund, and Helen L. Hood, secretary of the Building Association. And there are two young Chicagoans—stalwart as athletes and as clean in their lives as women—David and John Carse—the loyal sons of a generous sire, long since departed, and of a regal mother, crowned this day by our love and admiration, who have stood by her like knights of the new chivalry. The woman who has come into the kingdom for such a time as this is no tyro in associated work for Christ. She is a Chicagoan of the Chicagoans, having lived here almost constantly since 1856 and seen the city grow from fifty thousand to one million one hundred thousand inhabitants.

Take this list of the institutions carried on by the Chicago W. C. T. U., of which Mrs. Carse has been president since I resigned that honorable position in 1879:

CHARITIES CARRIED ON BY THE CHICAGO CENTRAL W. C. T. U.

Bethesda Day Nursery and Kindergarten.
Talcott Day Nursery and Kindergarten.
These nurseries and kindergartens have cared for 15,929 children during the past year.
The Anchorage Mission for Women.
This Home has sheltered during the year, 4,000 girls—500 having found homes.
Hope Mission and Reading Room (for Scandinavians).
Bethesda Mission.
Gospel temperance meetings are held nightly at these missions. The attendance at the two during the past year has been 37,000.
The Bethesda Inn.
The inn is a lodging house for men, where beds can be procured at ten to fifteen cents a night—free baths and a reading-room are provided for all lodgers. The inn accommodated 52,540 men during the past year.
The Bethesda Free Medical Dispensary.
The Hope Free Medical Dispensary.
The Bethesda Dispensary has treated 1,651 persons during the year—physicians have made 206 visits. The Hope Dispensary has just started.
The Bethesda Sunday-school.
The Hope Sunday-school.
The attendance for the year at these two Sunday-schools has been 8,000.
Central W. C. T. U. restaurant, than which there is not a finer in the city. Here over a thousand are fed daily, and any profits made are to help carry on the local work of the W. C. T. U.

Take the Woman's Temperance Publishing House, founded by Mrs. Carse in 1880, with its $125,000 of capital stock, 150 employés, five editors, one hundred and twenty-five million pages sent out last year, and declared dividend of seven per cent to stockholders.

Take the Foundlings' Home with its $125,000 worth of property, of whose Ladies' Aid Society Mrs. Carse has been president twenty years, and which has placed thousands of friendless little ones in Christian families.

Take the Chicago Free Kindergarten Association, the Anchorage for outcast women; the Home for discharged prisoners; the Martha Washington Home for inebriate women—to all of which she has lent her firm, kind hand when they most needed help.

All these I mention as simple facts, not to praise one whose own works "praise her in the gates," but to illustrate the years and variety of experience through which she has passed in preparation for this culminating work of her beneficent life. She was made by the mayor a member of the county school board, and by Honorable Thomas W. Palmer, president of the World's Exposition, she was appointed a commissioner for Chicago. It should be mentioned that President Palmer, well known as a champion of woman's work, has become a member of the board of directors of the Temple. Mrs. Carse belongs to the Union Park Congregational Church, and for years conducted the sailors' gospel temperance meeting of the W. C. T. U. at the Bethel Home.

It was the sorrow in a woman's home and her heart-broken appeal that nerved the arm of prohibition's greatest champion; it was home sorrow that prepared the gentle heart of the Crusade's heroic leader, and it was a piteous hurt at home that dedicated to our sacred cause the founder of the Woman's Temperance Temple. Sixteen years ago she was living quietly among us, the wealthy widow of a leading railroad official, who died in Paris, in 1870, whither he had gone with her, seeking to restore his wasting health. She had three sons then, of whom the youngest, little Tommy, was lame, and went about on crutches. He was a beautiful child, of great intelligence and the heart of his mother's heart. One afternoon while she was absent visiting his father's grave at Rosehill Cemetery, this little one ventured beyond the sidewalk in his play; a huge brewery wagon, heavily loaded, and whose driver was stupid with beer, ran over the helpless little fellow, and when his mother came home she found him dead. Then and there, not out of personal animosity (for she never knew who crushed the life out of her happy boy), but because of the mother-love of that great, grieved heart, she took a solemn vow to dedicate her life to the cause of temperance, to the safety of our streets and homes; so the work of these sixteen years has been made solemnly significant by her pathetic motherliness of mood and purpose, even as the perfume of the sandal tree comes forth most sweet when the axe has laid it low.

"To love is to go out of self," and so that motherly heart in its wealth of womanhood has poured forth its love like a libation on the altar of home's holy cause. Forever let them stand there, side by side, in all our memories; this household queen, tender as she is brave, and the loving little lame boy by her side, soon to be prostrate at her feet.

"How long, how long, O cruel Nation,
Will you stand to move the world on a child's heart?
Crush beneath your heel its palpitation
And stride onward to your throne amid the mart;
But that blood plasheth upward, O gold-heaper,
And its purple shows your path;
While a child's sob in the silence curses deeper,
Than a strong man in his wrath."

Thank God, the gentle little fellow did not die in vain! His small, white hand shall help us build the temple whose real corner-stone is his heroic mother's heart; his pitiful and helpless gesture as he fell under the beer wagon said, long since silently, what thousands of temperance children will shout in chorus on Chicago's streets to-day, "*Saloons must go*," and from the heavenly city his sweet voice will join, perchance, with theirs to sing,

"Little eyes have watched you grow,
Rise, Temple, Rise!
You are built for us you know,
Rise, Temple, rise!"

INCEPTION OF PLAN AND PRESENT STATUS OF "THE TEMPLE."

BY MATILDA B. CARSE.

President Woman's Temperance Building Association.

I trust I may be pardoned if I seem egotistical in what I may say in regard to the inception and plan of the Temperance Temple. Its history cannot be truthfully told without the use of the personal pronoun.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized in Chicago in 1874. Soon thereafter they commenced holding a daily three o'clock prayer-meeting in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, then known as Lower Farwell Hall. For almost nine years these meetings were kept up by the W. C. T. U., and through their influence thousands of intemperate men were saved and started in the Christian life.

The policy in carrying on the work of the Young Men's Christian Association was changed about 1883, and they would not allow us longer to hold our temperance gatherings in their rooms. We tried to find other quarters centrally located for our meetings, but failed to secure any. This was a great grief to us, for it closed one of our most effectual branches of work. It was borne in upon me that the Lord meant we should have our own building and hall. At my request the Central W. C. T. U., of Chicago, of which I was president, became incorporated so they could hold property. An architect was engaged, who drew up a plan for a building which would cost $350,000. Stagnation in the business world just then caused us to defer, for a time, any further plans for a building. The plan grew upon me, however, but it had changed; instead of its being a local building, I was impressed that it must be a National one, and as the National headquarters had been removed from New York to the more central city of the nation, Chicago, I felt that here was the place for a beautiful Temple, different from any the world had ever seen, fitted for the needs of the age, uniting beauty and utility; a great building, within whose ample walls a quiet, retired, holy place could be found where devout souls who mourn over the immorality and intemperance of the world could meet and supplicate God daily to save the nation's homes. It would also be the headquarters of the largest organization of women the world has ever seen. Besides all this it must be a humming hive of business; from its rentals would be realized a princely income—not to go into the pockets of the rich to make them richer, but to be expended in educating the land in temperance and righteousness. Moreover, this beautiful Temple should be the gift largely of women and little children—a gift which they would lovingly lay at the feet of Him who is woman's great emancipator, the Lord Jesus Christ, He who said, "The seed of the woman shall bruise the serpent's head."

Daily the plan unfolded and grew; it became my thought by day and my dream by night. I became conscious, as conscious as if a voice from the heavens had announced it, that I was to undertake the erection of such a building. A wonderful baptism of faith seemed granted me. I became possessed with the thought that death could not overtake me until the building was erected, until the work my Father had given me to do was accomplished. So strong was I in this belief that if all the world had said it could not be done, I would have gone on just the same. I went before the board of directors of the Central W. C. T. U. of Chicago and told them I desired to be released from undertaking a merely local building, that it had been made plain to me that the building we were contemplating must be made a National one. They kindly released me, and gave up the plan of a city headquarters.

I went to our National President, Miss Frances E. Willard, who is always ready for the next thing. A woman whose vision is so keen, so intuitive, so spiritual, that she sees with prophetic eye what the coming century will bring, almost with as much clearness as she knows what the past one has unfolded. I told her of the pattern the Lord had given me of a new Temple for the twentieth century. That I had heard His voice saying to the temperance women of the nation, "The set time has come, 'arise and build.'" She entered heartily into the plan, and the first article on the Temple ever written for publication was written by her in THE UNION SIGNAL of July 22, 1887, and about ten days after the Woman's Temperance Building Association had become incorporated, the purpose being the erection of a national building for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Do not let those who hear me to-day imagine that I merely sat down and dreamed over the erection of such a building. Nothing of the kind. I consulted with architects, real estate dealers, and well-known, reliable business men, who had made a success of erecting large office buildings. I unfolded to them my plan of raising money for the building. They assured me it would be a success if I could raise the money as I proposed. It was five years from the time the plan was first given me until it crystallized into an incorporated company, July 13, 1887.

At the National Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, held at Nashville, Tennessee, November, 1887, the plan was presented to that body for its acceptance. It caused great enthusiasm and was heartily indorsed.

The financial plan of the building is as follows: The Temple will cost $1,100,000. Of this amount $600,000 has been raised in stock. It is to be bonded for $600,000 more, allowing a surplus of $100,000 for necessary expenses which will accrue before rentals are due. The stock has been subscribed by those favorable to the cause of temperance who are willing to accept five per cent for the use of their money, allowing the W. C. T. U. the privilege of buying back the stock at par in five years or within twelve years.

The lot on which the Temple is built has a frontage of 190 feet on La Salle street by 96 feet on Monroe. It is owned by Marshall Field, and is worth at a low estimate $1,000,000. We have leased it from him for two hundred years, without revaluation, at a rental of $40,000 a year. Mr. Field charges no rent for the first year and a half, viz., from the time our option on the lot commenced.

Burnham and Root are the architects of the building, and from the picture before you, you will see they have designed a most superb structure; the style, as you will notice, is French gothic. It is to be thirteen stories high, and will be used as an office building, with the exception of the rooms set apart as headquarters of the National, state, and city organizations, and a hall on the first floor to be called "Willard Hall" in honor of our beloved leader and president, Miss Willard. The Hall will seat about seven hundred. It will have a separate entrance on Monroe street, and is to be memorial in its character, being lined with marble. Upon the walls will be inscribed the names of noble women and men, as well as societies, who have given $100 or over to the building fund. It will have memorial windows, and pedestals will support busts of illustrious persons who have lived and died for the cause of temperance. Memorial tablets will tell of the great and noble departed. From Willard Hall the incense of prayer will ascend every day in the year for the suppression of the liquor traffic and the salvation of the drunkard.

You will observe in the picture before you that the building line at the tenth story retreats and the immense roof which contains three stories commences breaking, as it ascends, into gothic turrets, from the center of which springs a flèche of gold bronze seventy feet high, surmounted by the beautiful form of a woman, with face upturned and hands outstretched to heaven in prayer, symbolical of the attitude of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union as she protests against the laws and customs of the nation in regard to the liquor traffic and appeals unto God for help to save her home, children and land from its destroying power.

The Geo. A. Fuller company has the contract for putting up the building, and they have signed a contract to have it completed for occupancy by May, 1892. Mr. Henry Dibblee has the agency for renting it. He reports many banks and offices already rented and a steady demand for more. It looks now as if the entire building would be rented by the time it is completed. The rental of the building is estimated at $250,000 per annum.

It is to be hoped that in five years the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will come into full possession of their building. They have already given, and pledged in gifts to the building fund, about $200,000, and money and pledges are coming in daily with increased rapidity. The National W. C. T. U. already own a large block of the stock; with a membership of 200,000 among its women, and 200,000 children in its Loyal Temperance Legions, the entire amount which the building costs might soon be raised.

The temperance children of the land are greatly interested in building the Temple; a constant stream of small gifts is being received from them daily. Women of means are sending in gifts of $100, but the rank and file are only able to give small sums, and their efforts to raise even a small amount of money for the building are truly pathetic.

Who can doubt, however, that He who inspired the plan will carry it on to a glorious fulfillment? We hear His voice sounding out above the doubts of friends and foes, alike: "Be strong and of good courage, and do it; fear not nor be dismayed; for the Lord God will be with thee; he will not fail thee nor forsake thee until thou hast finished all the work for the service of the house of the Lord."

ADDRESS BY REV. HENRY A. DELANO.

President Chicago Baptist Ministers' Association.

Prouder than Roman arch, loftier than Egyptian obelisk, fairer than Grecian temple, that structure, whose corner-stone takes its silent place upon the witness stand to-day. Fixed, unalterable, beneficent shall be its testimony to the consecrated hearts where this great enterprise first had conception, and the clear brains that gave it birth.

The tears of the Crusade falling in atmosphere so cold, have at length, unheeded, and too long unpitied, congealed, and the same old deathless purpose is wrought at last in stone. But living stones they are, "set at nought of you builders," and now to become chief, foremost and glorious in the great plans and purposes of philanthropic souls.

Woman was defeated there in that Crusade, her heel only lightly bruised the serpent's head, but her language was, "Rejoice not against me, O mine enemy: when I fall I shall arise."

The world's least observant eye has seen that a new and heaven-born purpose took root in the soil of her heart, cloven by the rumseller's spade, and o'ershadowed by the cypress of her graves, and the past years have been but the gathering of cedar, and marble, and gold, and precious stones for the building of the House of the Lord.

Meekly she bowed, but she rises to conquer, and if not to conquer to stay, and evermore go in unto the King echoing the old cry back, to all protestants, "I will go in unto the King and if I perish I perish."

Possibly Longfellow sung her song, building better than he knew, when he wrote The Ladder of St. Augustine:

"We have not wings, we cannot soar,
But we have feet to scale and climb
By slow degrees, by more and more,
The cloudy summits of our time.

"Some evils must be trampled down
Beneath our feet if we would gain,
In the bright fields of fair renown,
The right of eminent domain.

"The mighty pyramids of stone,
That wedge-like cleave the desert airs,
When nearer seen and better known
Are but gigantic flights of stairs.

"Standing on what too long we bore,
With shoulders bent and downcast eyes,
We may discern—unseen before,
A path to higher destinies."

A silent witness, I said, should take its place to-day. There is a silent grandeur of nature, of art, of life. Nature, after all, is vocal; the cold marble is articulate and stone walls can prophesy. "*What mean you by these stones?*" is answered by mute monument, pathetic, silent statue, and towering cathedral around the globe.

True history is but the survival of the fittest. Somebody has called history "only a revelation of what God cares for." "The hope and future of the races shine and shoot forth from the low, bad customs they have outlived and left behind." Idolatry, witchcraft, feudalism, slavery and polygamy in old forms, are left behind. Yes, the fittest survives. Thousands came out of Egypt, yea, millions, but who knows any of them to-day other than Moses.

Hundreds of Jews had their day wherein to throw a stone at Paul, or cry out, "Away with such a fellow from the earth," but I know Paul better than I know any of these men, and a word from those lips of dust, or a gesture from those fettered hands stirs the world more mightily to-day than all the cries of the Jewish mob.

"Baseness," says a modern sage, "is dissolution, nobility is resurrection." Religion, Buckle tells us, is stationary, only knowledge survives.

Only that lives and flourishes that is trying to find out what God wants, and interprets God to man and man to self. When religion, or institution, or man, proclaim themselves *done, finished;* then *Ichabod* is written upon them and they are forgotten forever. Hence the survival of that which has somehow fitted itself to God, and so become immortal.

Oh, yes, we all admit it,—poverty and war, and social feud, drunkenness and crime must die, ere ever the golden morning of Christ's coronation dawns,—then why not welcome the brave hearts and ready hands that come to do His will?

Creation is graduation, and the foot of beast, the song of seraph, the corner-stone or the turret height, are only degrees in God's universal plan. And who knoweth but that the particles of dust, earth, rock, marble and granite lying there, are on their way to intellect and feeling?

What God means shall come will come. Look, away there in the thirteenth century, that mighty, imposing Niagara of Gothic beauty, that poem in stone, the cathedral of Cologne, was begun. The architect is unknown. His name is perished. In 1322 it was halted and the waters of the Rhine laughed at ambition's folly. Began again, and in 1509 halted. Tradition says that a symbolic iron arm was reared over it, and gave silent mandate that it was done. In 1830 work was resumed, the decree was smashed, and onward, upward, higher and still higher rose the pile, until in 1842 Frederick William laid the first stone of the transept, and now its solid buttresses, its intervening piers, its vast forest of lofty sky-piercing pinnacles, stand in perfect beauty and triumphant glory.

The temple which enshrines the hopes and purposes of this grand sisterhood of the world will rise and find no interdict of emperor or king staying it, and yet, in this selfish world, many a malign influence may oppose its aims, and the haughty despotism of narrow minds become its foe.

While it shall have utility and take its quiet place in the inland metropolis of the world it shall have higher functions. Woe be the day when Chicago shall scout the things made for her peace. There is a sign here that with woman's kingdom is the hope of that kingdom of righteousness and peace for which groaning empires wait, and the faithful of the earth pray day and night.

Moral enterprises in this republic have, and must needs more and more, come from the moral affections, the philanthropic and unselfish love of woman.

Remind me of what men have done? I know that a bird will build a nest better than Plato or Shakespeare; that woman is for home and man for war. But what of the day when "nations shall learn war no more"? What of the republic whose mother birds shall supinely consent to build the offsprings' nest by the door of the gin palace or beer hovel?

Ah! men have fought and died valiantly for honor and truth's sake, but not until stern necessity was at their throats, evil became intolerable, and crime unbearable. Self-protection will spur the man—but justice, philanthropy, and holy impulse rule the woman.

Corn laws were abolished in England, but not until the very throne and the throats of royalty were in danger. Disestablishment was brought about, but not until the horrors of revolution froze the vitals of lords and commoners. Slavery was destroyed, and freedom made a truth, but not until the lagging feet of self-aggrandizement and lust were steadying themselves in the streams of a nation's atoning blood, and war did what simple justice in men's bosoms refused to do.

Never until something higher than finance, national banks, bridge building and railroad projects engrossed the legislative mind, did woman ask for place; but with the birth of a moral issue, a question that touches home and childhood, and mother life, that touched vitally th eternal and supreme law of right, she came to the front. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Lucretia Mott, Susan B. Anthony, and hosts of others were heard of then.

And she has come to stay. She is but laying her corner-stone to-day. She has only begun to build.

If the world is to have moral issues, if society has divine relations and obligations as well as human, then she is needed, and her work is but commenced.

If this mad old world, this sensuous world, is ever to surrender to His precepts, His teaching who lay upon Mary's lap, if prison houses are to be transformed into schools of opportunity and hope, if the enslaved inebriate is to stand forth free and erect again, fit companion of the woman who gave him birth, and the lost Magdalenes, sisters of weaker men, rise to the angelic plane of Saviour instead of Seducer, woman must have large field and wider opportunity.

Give her this leavening opportunity. She will recast, she will influence, she will, under God, regenerate; *go to the bottom*, elevate society, reform its laws, and change the howling, discordant mob into an orchestra of reason and sympathy, where each shall try some noble part and all keep time.

All hail, fair temple, for thou art coming to the kingdom for a time like this! There is vast evidence, I know, that Satan struggles for final ascendency, but the spiritual nature, illustrated more completely in woman, is gathering the strength of heaven for a last and final contest with the prince of the power of the air, and the fair, true womanhood of to-day gives prophecy of the spiritual development to be, and *the glory of the latter house shall exceed that of the former, abundantly.*

REGRETS FROM DISTINGUISHED PEOPLE.

WHITE HOUSE.

President and Mrs. Harrison regret that they are unable to accept the kind invitation of the Woman's Temperance Building Association to be present at the laying of the corner-stone of the Temple on the 1st of November.

Oct. 20, 1890.

ELLERSLIE, RHINECLIFF-ON-HUDSON.

Mr. Morton regrets that he is unable to accept the kind invitation of the Woman's Temperance Building Asso-

ciation to be present at the laying of the corner-stone of the Temple on the 1st of November next.

Oct. 18, 1890.

MRS. MATILDA B. CARSE:—A connection missed defeats my purpose to be present when the corner-stone is laid. May the cap-stone soon come to its place. Accept congratulations. SAMUEL DICKEY.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY, Oct. 23, 1890.

Mrs. M. B. Carse:

DEAR MADAM:—Please accept my sincere thanks for your kind invitation to be present at the corner-stone laying of your Temple. I regret that my engagements will not permit me to accept. The faith and courage evinced by your undertaking are simply amazing. In carrying it forward to completion I am sure you will have the sympathy of all good souls. Faithfully yours,

W. F. WARREN.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

DEAR MADAM:—I beg to thank you for your cordial invitation to be present at the laying of the corner-stone of the Temple at Chicago on November 1st, and to express my regret that my official engagements must deprive me of the pleasure of accepting. Yours truly,

JAMES B. ANGELL, *Pres.*

EARNSCLIFFE, OTTAWA, CAN.

Lady Macdonald regrets that distance and her many engagements prevent her from having the honor of accepting the invitation of the Woman's Temperance Building Association to the laying of the corner-stone of the Temple in Chicago, on the 1st *proximo*. Lady Macdonald takes advantage of this opportunity to express her cordial sympathy with the objects of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Oct. 28, 1890.

CHRISTIANIA, November 1, 1890.

Greeting from Norway.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

DEAR MADAM:—I regret exceedingly that I cannot be with you at the laying of the corner-stone of your wonderful Temple on Saturday, November 1. Your inspiring circular has aroused my heart's enthusiasm for your exalted work, and I know I speak for the Brooklyn Woman's Club, when I say, this conservative city of the East sends cordial greeting to her brilliant sister of the West, and while she renders such noble service, cheerfully resigns to her the third place in the galaxy of cities. God prosper you, and speed the ultimate fulfillment of your purpose. Thanking you for your gracious invitation, I am sincerely yours, AMELIA K. WING.

104 Columbian Heights.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 28, 1890.

MY DEAR MRS. CARSE:—I greatly regret my inability to be present at the laying of the corner-stone of the Temple—the only real Temple ever reared by women, for women and for the world, since the dawning of time. On such an occasion the morning stars might sing once more together, and all the sons of God shout for joy. The exigencies of the political campaign in my state compel me to remain here, and I can, therefore, in response to your kind invitation, only congratulate you upon the sure progress of your noble work, and, anticipating its completion, bid you and the great organization whose home you are building, Godspeed now and forever.

Truly and respectfully yours,

HENRY W. BLAIR.

SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEAR MADAM:—I shall undoubtedly be in Atlanta Nov. 14-18. I cannot promise to go to Chicago Nov. 1. This session has been very long and tiresome, and I feel that I must devote as much time as possible, during the short recess, to my private business.

Very truly yours, A. H. COLQUIT.

Sept. 30, 1890.

PORTLAND, ME., October 28, 1890.

MY DEAR MRS. CARSE:—I should need no urging to be present at the laying of the corner-stone of the Temperance Temple if it were prudent in me to undertake the journey. I have a bad cold (now better) of several days' standing, which may easily run into pneumonia. It is important to avoid that, especially for one of my age. It would be a great satisfaction to me to officiate at that ceremony. Very truly yours,

NEAL DOW.

DEAR MRS. CARSE:—It is not probable I can be with you and your Temple, November 1st. My health is so poor that I can with difficulty manage my church work. You cannot count on my presence, although the day will be a great day for all who wish well to the nation.

With love, yours, DAVID SWING.

66 Lake Shore Drive, Oct. 7, 1890.

OTTAWA, CANADA, Oct. 28, 1890.

DEAR MRS. CARSE:—Allow me in this informal way to acknowledge the invitation for Mrs. Foster and myself to be present at the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of Temple on November 1 next. Public business which detains me at the capital is the only reason that precludes us from being present. How grandly you and your colaborers have wrought to consummate this great undertaking I well know. The building itself will be the outward evidence—the inward consciousness of having been instrumental in making permanent so great a means of doing good is, however, the great reward. Allow me to wish you a most crowded and successful day.

Yours, etc., S. E. FOSTER.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

President Eliot acknowledges with thanks the receipt of an invitation to attend the laying of the corner-stone of the Temple, and regrets that he is unable to accept it.

October 24, 1890.

Correspondence.

TIIE KING'S BUSINESS.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—A special feature of religious and philanthropic effort in England is that made by individuals of wealth and influence in a purely independent fashion. They build their own halls, project their plans, and promulgate their beliefs, "without let or hindrance" from the organized bodies all about them, and often receiving the most hearty sympathy from the churches and associations in their neighborhood. The Star Hall work, planted in Ancoats, one of the worst districts in the great manufacturing city of Manchester, is an instance of this. A gentleman of great wealth, seeing the bitter need of help for these people, has come from his beautiful suburban home, and with his refined and lovely wife and family, has taken up his residence in the very center of the Ancoats district, building commodious quarters for all the work, evangelistic, sewing school, coffee tavern, library, etc; a large hall for the Sunday meetings, a smaller one for evening prayers and the other services of the week, with his own home joined as to walls, the whole group of buildings surrounding a little court.

The Star Hall occupies the site of a once popular dance house which bore the same name, and was torn away to make room for the new order of things. The architecture is beautiful; harmonious draperies shut off certain portions of the great hall, as needed, a grand piano and rich-toned organ are placed on the platform, a well-trained band of music has its own room for practice and heads the enthusiastic company that goes out for open-air services at stated times; the young daughter of the house has charge of the sewing-school and of the girls' class on Sunday; the wife holds mothers' meetings every Monday afternoon, when the smaller hall, seating two hundred, is crowded with women of every grade of poverty up to genteel respectability; mothers with shawls over their heads, carrying the baby in arms, and often leading another little one by the hand press in, eager for the word of life. Conversions take place every day in the services held here, and never have I heard more wonderful testimonies, thrilled with holy joy and power, than from these men and women who have been literally digged out of the lowest pit of degradation and wickedness.

A week spent in London recently, made me acquainted with other independent enterprises of a similar character, notably that of Speke Hall, in the southwestern part of the city, where a great barn-like structure, formerly used in the service of sin, has been transformed into a temple for the worship of the living God. This, too, is headed by a devoted layman and his gifted wife, and the same thorough consecration pervades their whole lives as in the first instance of which I have written, their very home being held only for God, their manner of daily living, food, dress, furnishing, training of the children, *all for Jesus*. One cannot doubt the reality of such things, and it is not surprising that the Speke Hall work has already widened into several flourishing auxiliaries in other parts of the great, hungry metropolis.

Another glimpse of Christian effort which made a peculiarly deep and delightful impression upon me was that of the Shaftesbury Institute, established in the very heart of the slums of West London, and conducted by Miss Meredith Brown, a delicate, quiet woman, who knows no fear in working for her Master, or she would surely have been driven away long ago from the dreadful sights and sounds that envelop her. Even during the meeting in which I was privileged to take part there were frequent interruptions at the very door; but peace ruled all hearts within, and it was an unmixed joy to look at the transformed faces of the band of girls whom Miss Brown and her associates had gathered in from the streets to train for useful lives, "and above all to be *Christians*," as one of the helpers whispered to me. The work of the Institute is as follows: Factory girls' classes and clubs, sewing classes, children's classes, mothers' meetings, working lads' clubs, Bible classes on Sunday for men, factory girls and house girls at their respective hours, open-air meetings, lodging-house, factory, workhouse and infirmary visitation, and very many individual cases. It has been carried on as faith work from the beginning, and God has signally honored every branch of the undertaking. Miss Brown's little book, "Dark Scenes in Factory Life," fully sets forth the lights and shadows of these wonderful years of labor, and it would intensify the zeal of our own workers, I am sure, if they would send for it, addressing Miss Brown at the Shaftesbury Institute, Harrow street, Lisson Grove, N. W. London. Ten cents will cover the cost, postage and all.

Of course the readers of THE UNION SIGNAL have not failed to breathe sympathy across the sea in behalf of the mourners gathered on English soil in memory of Mrs. General Booth, the Mother of the Salvation Army. Over forty-eight thousand people stood beside that honored bier during the three days that it remained in Congress Hall. As I looked on her features, so wasted by years of suffering, yet still under the dominion of that "informing spirit" of intelligence, eager purpose, and limitless consecration to God and humanity, I seemed to be almost permitted to hear the eloquent voice that was wont in former years to sway the great throngs of London that pressed to listen to her unsparing denunciation of evil, and burning appeals for righteousness. In shining letters at her head we read her last words: "LOVE ONE ANOTHER, AND MEET ME IN THE MORNING." At her feet lay the plain bonnet and cloak which she wore in her Army work. Over her floated the Army flag, with its vivid motto: "Blood and Fire."

The funeral services at Olympia with its vast throng of twenty-five thousand people were indescribably impressive, especially the consecration prayer, and the singing by the family of the last words which they had sung about Mrs. Booth's bed in her dying moments:

"We shall walk through the valley and the shadow of death,
We shall walk through the valley in peace;
For Jesus Himself, will be our leader,
When we walk through the valley in peace."

The leading voice, that of Emma Booth Tucker, rose clear and soft, mingled with the tones of the General, the little grandchildren, and the other members of the family, while hushed sobs throughout the great assembly formed an accompaniment to the pathetic chorus. Oh, may we live, serve, and conquer as did this great-souled woman!

The annual public meeting of the United Kingdom Alliance occurred in the Free Trade Hall of Manchester, on the evening of October 21, and was a notable occasion, in point of members, eloquence and enthusiasm. Sir George Trevelyan, M. P., presided, and made a fine opening speech. The immense hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, even of standing room, over five thousand people having come together in the midst of a driving rain. The leading speakers were, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M. P., M. W. S. Caine, Mr. David Lloyd George, M. P., and Mr. Samuel Pope. It seemed like a dream that I should be sitting there listening to Mr. Caine and Sir Wilfrid Lawson, concerning whom I had so often, within the last seven years, written "Signal Notes," and had tried to picture them to my own imagination. The reality was much better than my fancy, and they deserved all the applause they received, which was a great deal from first to last. A note of joyous victory ran through all the proceedings, over the defeat of the Compensation measure. Many allusions were made to the advance of temperance sentiment and legislation in America, and utterances of cordial sympathy in regard to the struggle in Nebraska. Sir Wilfrid Lawson described a touching scene which occurred during the recent Irish celebration in memory of Father Mathew, when a great number of persons took the pledge on their knees as it was repeated to them by Father Nugent, after the same manner in which Father Mathew was accustomed to minister in this holy thing. After all, is there any other way in which people can hope to keep it?

David Lloyd George, a young member of Parliament from Wales, took the hearts of his audience by storm. He poured out such a plea for temperance and righteousness as it has rarely been my privilege to hear. Once, in touching on a difficult, affiliated theme, involving the labor interests, he suddenly said: "I'm not a man of the world; I do not know its ways. I'm a simple Welsh lad"—here his voice was completely drowned by thunders of applause—"but since I first learned in my wild native tongue, 'Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap,' I have *believed* that a traffic which has sown in untold misery and ruin, *must* reap a dreadful harvest." He spoke in the most unaffected manner, and looked the ideal Sir Galahad as he uttered his honest, earnest principles. My heart was greatly cheered, as I trust many others may be, to know that the cause we love so deeply has its devoted leaders and united forces here, as well as in our own land, and that God is recognized as their strength and inspiration.

ELIZABETH WHEELER ANDREW.

Star Hall, Ancoats, Manchester, England.

Our Children.

SALOONS MUST GO.

BY FRANCES E. WILLARD.

Songs sung by the children at the laying of the Temple corner-stone:

List to the tread of many feet,
From home and playground, farm and street;
They talk like tongues, their words we know:
"Saloons, saloons, saloons must go!"

For God they lift their flag of white,
His name is on their banners bright;
His law of purity doth show,
"Saloons, saloons; saloons must go!"

For Home's sweet sake they move in line,
With mother love their faces shine;
Their loyal hearts will have it so,
"Saloons, saloons, saloons must go!"

For Native Land their drums they beat;
Quick time they keep with marching feet;
America, for thee they know,
"Saloons, saloons, saloons must go!"

Thy kingdom come, O Savior, great,
In hearts and homes, in church and state;
But ere it comes, full well we know,
"Saloons, saloons, saloons must go!"

RISE, TEMPLE, RISE!

BY MRS. S. M. I. HENRY.

Upward thro' the sunny air,
Rise, Temple, Rise!
Brick and stone and timber fair,
Rise, Temple, rise!

CHORUS—Rise, Temple, rise;
Temple rise, rise, rise!
Rise, Temple, rise,
Temple, rise, rise, rise!

Walls so grand and doors so wide,
Rise, Temple, rise!
We are coming side by side,
Rise, Temple, rise!

Little eyes will watch you grow,
Rise, Temple, rise!
You'll be built for us, you know,
Rise, Temple, rise!

You will grow for temp'rance, too,
Rise, Temple, rise!
Grow for all things pure and true,
Rise, Temple, rise!

THE TEMPERANCE TEMPLE.

Last Saturday there was laid the corner-stone of this beautiful building in which so many children all over the country are interested. I wish every one of you could have been here to march in the procession with your banners flying, your feet keeping step to Miss Willard's song, "Saloons, Saloons, Saloons Must go," and your hands pointing heavenward as you sing Mrs. Henry's Hymn, "Rise, Temple, Rise." Chicago never saw a more beautiful sight than that procession of children. I know that old King Alcohol, lurking behind saloon doors, and peeping out of beer barrels *did* tremble when he thought how soon they would "grow up."

As you could not all be here, I wish you would all learn the songs which were sung—that is what we print them for on this page—and sing them in your Loyal Temperance Legion meetings. "Saloons must go," is a capital marching song to sing at school and on your playground as you "march, march away."

Here is the responsive reading arranged by *your* Anna Gordon. Just try to imagine as you read it how grandly the responses made the arches ring when they were given by thousands of men, women and children.

Leader.—Fear not, O land; be glad and rejoice, for the Lord will do great things.

Audience.—The Lord gave the word: the women that publish the tidings are a great host.

L.—Thus saith the Lord thy Redeemer, . . . I am the Lord that maketh all things . . . that confirmeth the word of his servant . . . that saith to the temple, Thy foundation shall be laid.

A.—Blessed is she that believed, for there shall be a performance of those things which were told her from the Lord.

L.—Be strong and of good courage, and do it; fear not nor be dismayed; for the Lord God will be with thee; he will not fail thee nor forsake thee, until thou hast finished all the work for the service of the house of the Lord.

A.—The house that is to be builded for the Lord must be exceeding magnifical, of fame and of glory throughout all countries.

L.—Thou shalt make a plate of pure gold and grave upon it like the engraving of a signet, Holiness to the Lord.

A.—Thou shalt call thy walls salvation and thy gates praise.

L.—Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it; except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain.

A.—Lord, lift Thou up the light of Thy countenance upon us.

L.—And they with whom precious stones were found gave them to the treasure of the House of the Lord.

A.—O Lord our God, all this store that we have prepared to build Thee an house for Thine holy name cometh of Thine hand and is Thine own.

L.—All things come of Thee, and of Thine own have we given Thee.

A.—Now, therefore, O God, we thank Thee, and praise Thy glorious name.

L.—Let the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us; and establish Thou the work of our hands upon us; yea, the work of our hands establish Thou it.

All.—Now unto Him that is able to do exceeding abundantly above all that we ask or think, according to the power that worketh in us, unto Him be glory in the church by Christ Jesus, world without end, Amen.

In the great corner-stone were placed the names of thousands of boys and girls who have contributed to this noble building. By the time you come to Chicago to attend the Columbian Exposition, as I hope you all will, the Temple will probably be finished. It will be the most beautiful building in Chicago, we all think, and on its very highest point will stand the figure of a woman with her hands clasped in prayer. Is not that beautiful for the crowning point of a building in which so many children are interested? You can each one of you think of it as the image of your own mother praying that you may grow into the very best kind of a man or a woman. For this is one thing which this Temple stands for—the making of all paths leading to the Grown-up-land, safe for little feet to tread.

Last week I went to the convention of the Crusade state. Do you know its name? There I saw the dear mothers of the Crusade, those who started the work which grew into the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and so made the building of this beautiful Temple possible. Mother Thompson, one of the loveliest old ladies I ever saw, was there—you would all want her for your grandma if you saw her—and Mother Stewart, who has written a big book about the Crusade. You know that in the Temple are to be marble slabs bearing the names of temperance workers; these slabs cost one hundred dollars each; the grown up folks are raising the money to put one in for Mother Thompson, and what do you think! one little girl only twelve years old, is raising the hundred dollars to put in the memorial to Mother Stewart. And the way she is raising it is the funniest part of it—she is publishing a paper, and giving ten per cent of all the money it brings in. It is not a big paper like the great "blanket" dailies, but just the daintiest, cutest paper you ever saw, about as big as your pocket handkerchief, and its name is *The Midget*. She is the youngest editor in the world, I presume, and her paper is very bright and interesting. Now I know you all wish to know her name, and where she lives, and how much her paper is a year. It is only twenty-five cents, and her name is Ethel Stout, of Delaware, Ohio.

This page of THE UNION SIGNAL goes on the "first form," that is, the half of the paper which goes to press first, and it must go to press before the great Saturday celebration, so I cannot tell you any more about it here, but you look sharp through the other pages, and you will see where I tell all about what the children did that day.

CAPTAIN MARY.

A BOY'S PARADISE.

The father mentioned in the following incident belongs to the large class of people who believe that "boys can be poked away anywhere," and in planning his new house no provision was made for the room which his young sons were to occupy. Fortunately, the lads had a grandmother who knew that an attractive room, all their own, has wonderful power to keep boys indoors in the eveuing; and the way in which she converted the father to her belief is thus described:

"David," she said to her son, "who is that large chamber for with the bay-window and two mantel-pieces?"

"For company, mother," was the reply.

"What company? I didn't know you expected any," said the shrewd old lady.

"O, for any one who happens along! By and by Emma will leave school, and have company, you know. James's wife and Cousin Hepsy come down twice a year to shop, and always stop here a night or two."

"But your own boys come here to sleep three hundred and sixty-five nights in a year, and have a thousand times the claim on you that any 'company' have."

"Yes."

"What arrangements have you made for them?"

And the father repeated the remark that he had made to his easy wife so often, that "boys didn't care, and that they could cuddle down and sleep anywhere."

"But these boys must not sleep anywhere after the new house is done. Unless you divide that long spare chamber into moderate-sized ones, and give one of them to the lads, I shall settle them in the room you have planned for me and make my home with Catherine. She has plenty of room, and is always urging me to come to her. I will not crowd your sons out of a room."

David Lane loved his mother, so the result was that the long "spare chamber" was finished so as to meet the wants of the boys.

Two happier boys never lived than these two when the time came for furnishing and ornamenting that room. Grandma took the matter into her own hands, and said they should have everything to their mind, so long as they kept within bounds.

"Now, what do you want in your room, boys?" she asked, when the house was nearly done.

"In the first place, we don't want any carpet, because somebody would be always telling us not to kick holes in it. We don't want black walnut furniture, nor a big looking-glass, nor china vases, nor anything grand that scratches or tears or breaks," Morton said.

"Well, say, what do you want, then?" said their grandmother.

"Well, grandma, we want an oiled floor, and two of your great braided mats; and an open fire-place, with your brass andirons from the garret; and a big hearth, where we can pop corn and roast nuts; and we want bright wall-paper, with pictures of the country; and two little iron bedsteads with blue spreads; four chairs, painted blue; a glass case for our stuffed birds; shelves for our books, and lots of hooks to hang our bows and arrows, violin, French horn, boxing-gloves, bats, and Indian clubs on. These, with the old sitting-room lounge and the old easy-chairs, will make us the most comfortable boys in the world."

Before the month closed, the "Boys' Paradise" was complete, and a score of wise fathers and mothers, with several scores of less wise boys and girls, had been invited to see it. No one now complains of the Lane boys for hooting from the top of the stone walls or howling about the streets by nights; and their mother says their music and their company do not disturb her half as much as the anxiety as to where they were by night used to do.—*Exchange.*

BETTER EMPTY THAN FILLED.

At a dinner in London lately Mr. Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, related some experiences of his latest journey, one of which was decidedly interesting. Several men of the expedition, he said, received upon starting out a bottle of brandy each. The liquor was French, and the bottles were ornamental.

The first two months of the long journey were the easiest of all, and did not tax severely the endurance of the men, who nevertheless found it convenient, having the brandy at hand, to consume it little by little, so that at the end of those two months their supply of the stimulant was exhausted.

After that the hard work of the journey began. The men were none the worse for the lack of brandy. Mr. Stanley, after his many African journeys, knew this perfectly well. On a long and hard march in any country, stimulants are worse than useless. In an African journey, where everything depends upon a cool head, a steady will power which is subject to no fluctuations and a state of bodily endurance without reactions, alcohol is particularly injurious.

But Mr. Stanley had cautioned his men, after they had exhausted their brandy, to keep the bottles. They did so, and by and by they found some natives who were highly desirous of possessing those articles. Being in need of provisions, Stanley exchanged the empty bottles for supplies to the value of twenty-five pounds sterling, which sum was very much more than the brandy was ever worth at the highest valuation. This experience seems to suggest that while it may be wise to take bottles into Central Africa, it is rather better, on the whole, to take them empty than filled.—*Youth's Companion.*

A PROMINENT New York physician told me a few days ago that the constant chewing of gum has produced weak minds in fourteen cases of young girls now under treatment, the constant movement of the mouth causing too great a strain on the head.—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

The Household.

WILT THOU ME GUIDE?

BY MABELLE B. BIGGART.

Wilt Thou me guide? Swift comes the twilight hour,
And to its rest flew bird o'er perfumed flower,—
A trembling, weary soul, wilt Thou me guide?
It seeks its sorrows safe in Thee to hide.

Oh, could it lay its burden at Thy feet!
Oh, could it offer myrrh and ointment sweet!
It brings one little mite of rosy hue,
And holds it fast from eve till morning dew.

It fears to offer now this priceless gift,
Oh, grim and dark the shadows round me lift;
My faint and hungry soul before *Thee* stands,
And pleads for hope with weakened, lifted hands.

'Tis only Thou a broken heart can heal,
Though foot-sore now I'll trust, for joy I feel,
Can'st turn the night to endless, blessed day,
Wilt Thou me guide o'er hard and rugged way?

When eyes are dim, and foot-steps ever slow,
When others sink beneath their burdens low,
May they still seek and love Thee through the whole,
Give praise to Thee and trust with all their soul.

O Holy One, may each be glad to lend
His sweetest song forever to the end.
O lift my soul! In tender mercy hide,
Still Thou me guide. Through life and death abide.

Thy loving kindness I still need,
Thou art the Only One, and I will heed.
Swift close the day, while falls the evening dew,
My heart's best gift—it is of perfect hue.

WORDS TO THE WISE—WHY IS IT SO?

BY ABBY MORTON DIAZ.

We have said that woman lets herself go (in marriage) too cheaply, accepting, it may be, wealth, or a comfortable home, or her board and clothes with hard labor conditions attached, or, as sometimes happens, the mere privilege of calling herself *Mrs.*, whereas she ought to demand of the man nobility of character, together with respect and affection; demand, indeed, all qualities which draw forth her own love and respect. For the only true basis of marriage, the only basis of a true marriage, is a mutual attraction of mind and heart. One reason why a woman is ready to marry on a much inferior basis is the low estimation in which single women are held as compared with the married. That they are thus held is but a moderate statement of the case: is drawing it exceedingly mild. In the ordinary family we hear old maidism derided and spoken of as something to be avoided at almost any sacrifice. The habits, the occupations, the preferences and peculiarities of "old maid" acquaintances are lightly, we may say cruelly, commented upon. The little girl of the family hears all this, gathers and applies the moral, and, coming into young womanhood with this bugbear in mind, is hardly prepared to make high demands upon the man who proposes marriage. Often in children's nursery classics, as well as in more recent productions, a husband is the heroine's reward of merit, this reward being often set in a framework of wealth and grand position, and in some of our most popular modern juveniles the interest is made to depend largely on a boy and girl companionship quite different from a mere girl and girl companionship, the boy's presence and admiration adding zest to the story. In household legendary lore the young "Cœlebs" offers a tangled skein of silk, selecting for a wife the patient young woman who by long effort untangles the snarl, and rejecting every one who sighs over the task, or gives it up, or hastily cuts the knot. Another watches young girls at their bread-making, graciously selecting the thrifty one who scrapes every speck of dough from the trough. The woman's *role* is acceptance, the man's choice, and it is not generally considered so very much out of the way if the choice is made from motives of sensual gratification. The tendency of all this is harmful, because it takes marriage off that only true basis just now mentioned: mutual love and respect. While the well-to-do woman may marry, we will say from ambition, or on account of the greater respect and consideration accorded to the wifely relation, her poorer sister in the workroom, the salesroom, the factory, the various underground places of traffic, seems almost forced into marriage by a kind of necessity, a necessity of the present state of things. Her wages do but scantily furnish her a bare maintenance, often are not sufficient for even this. Her toil is oppressive; its weary hours stretch through the weary day; its fines and penalties hedge her about. Events show her that after a considerable lapse of years her services will be held in less account, and that her place will be given to some one whose more youthful attractions will more surely draw custom. Moreover, her across-the-counter acquaintance with women gives her a continuous consciousness that she is held in low estimation for the reason that she works for pay, in other words, she learns from them that idleness, rather than industry, is worthy of respect. Moreover, again, the average shop girl or factory girl cannot look forward to a time when she can secure even a comfortable livelihood, still less any amount of intellectual growth, or of what comes under the general name of culture.

Now from this irksome bondage, this despised and poverty stricken condition, this nightmare of toil and struggle, the one escape, as seen by her, is marriage. Thus the very force of the situation may compel her to feel flattered by and to readily accept the attentions of the first man who offers them, and to prevent her from making the high demands which should be made of any man who would assume the respousibilities of a husband and father.

We have glanced at some of the reasons why woman rates herself so cheaply and why so many marriages lack the only true basis; let us briefly consider the results of all this as affecting the community.

Perhaps it should be stated that the foregoing is said in a general way, and is to be taken only as it applies, and where it applies, and that the existence of true marriages is by no means denied.

THE POST OF DUTY IS THE PLACE OF BLESSING.

Although there were very few in all the vast crowd at Bethlehem who were interested in the wonderful advent of Christ, there were hosts of unseen friends on high to join the lowly shepherds in their glorious acclaim of joy. Even so is it now. The great whirling world may care very little for the unseen realities, but there is, nevertheless, a great multitude of the heavenly host who are at work with the saints below, in bringing forward the things that pertain to the Kingdom of God. It is so in all great movements. The total abstinence cause will certainly be victorious over all enemies of our Lord and of His Christ. The unseen helpers are at work with the lowly shepherd worshipers of earth.

These shepherds were at their post of duty when the heavenly helpers were revealed. And whoever would catch the blessing from on high, must be at the post of duty. A truly religious person is never so religious as when in the very thick of work. A religion that does not exalt and ennoble life, in every attitude and aspect, is a dead religion, and the sooner it is relinquished, the better. Our religion must glorify our work. We do not need to go apart from our work to get at our religion. Wherever the post of duty is, there should our religion keep us company; showing itself in fidelity, trustworthiness, courage, patience, and generous kindness. And there will it find all true Christian soldiers, fighting a good fight

"Content, like men at arms, to fight
Each with fronting foe."

Religion is soul-health. It is the very climate of the soul. It is the atmosphere in which the soul lives. And the humblest ones of earth may forever rejoice in the fact, that the first homage paid to the Incarnate Son of God came from the humble watchers on Bethlehem's plains. And whoever makes it the supreme business of life to help the poor and the needy in the destitute places—the mangers of this world—will surely find Christ in the manger, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

A STORY OF MT. BLANC.

BY A. J.

I am very impulsive and need to be led. I specially needed it when young.

I learned a lesson, in a short sentence, a few years ago, I have never forgotten.

We were at the foot of Mt. Blanc, in the village of Chamouni. A sad thing had happened the day before we reached the village. A young physician, of Boston, had determined to reach the heights of Mt. Blanc. He accomplished the feat, and the little village was illuminated in his honor; the flag was flying from the little hut on the mountain side—which all who have visited Chamouni well remember—that told of his victory. But after he had ascended and descended in safety as far as the hut, he wanted then to be relieved from his guide; he wanted to be free from the rope, and he insisted that he could go alone. The guide remonstrated with him, told him it was not safe, but he was tired of the rope and declared he would be free of it. The guide had to yield. The young man had gone only a short distance when his foot slipped on the ice, and he could not stop himself from sliding down the inclined icy steeps. The rope was gone so the guide could not hold him or pull him back. And out on a shelving piece of ice lay the dead body of the young physician as it was pointed out to me. The bells had been rung, the village illuminated in honor of his success, but, alas, in a fatal moment, he refused to be guided; he was tired of the rope.

Do we not get tired of the rope? God's providences hold us, restrain us, and we get tired sometimes. We need a guide, and shall till the dangerous paths are over. Never get disengaged from your Guide; let your prayer be "Lead Thou me on," and sometime the bells of heaven will ring that you are safe at home!

The Still Hour.

FOR THE WEEK BEGINNING NOVEMBER 16, 1890.

BY REV. C. C. HARRAH.

DAILY BIBLE READING NOTES.

(Luke 23:13–32; Isaiah 43–48.)

Sunday, 16; Luke 23:13–32. Verse 14, Sometimes the disciples of Jesus and the church are justly found fault with, but there is no fault to be found in Him. It is remarkable that the infidel world has been able to find so little fault either with Jesus or His Gospel. His words have given to the world the highest knowledge of God, of man and his relations, and of human destiny. Verse 23, How dreadful are hatred and malice, when they could lead the people on against the meek, and innocent, and righteous Jesus, to make for themselves the most awful record of wickedness that the world has ever known.

Monday, 17; Isai. 43. Verse 2. How remarkably beautiful is this verse of Scripture, which gives to all who are passing through trials and affliction such comforting assurance that they shall not be injured. Verse 18, We should always keep in mind the care God had over our fathers, and the many times He has cared for and delivered us. This should mightily encourage and strengthen us to put our trust in Him for all the future.

Tuesday, 18; Isa. 44. Verse 3, What a source of unending comfort it is, that God has not only chosen us, but our children as well. As families we should feel a united interest in Christ, because each one of us is equally an object of His care and interest. He came to bless *families*. Gen. 12:3. Verse 6, As there is but one God, we are safe by putting our trust entirely in Him; for there is no other God to withstand His purposes or that can destroy His work. He is a stronghold to take refuge in, and a solid foundation to build on.

Wednesday, 19; Isa. 45. Verse 1, The naming of Cyrus nearly 200 years before he was born, is a proof of Isaiah's inspiration that cannot be set aside. Verse 5, God has a life plan for every man, and if we do not follow the plan He has for us we cannot be blessed.

Thursday. 20; Isa. 46. Verse 1, Babylon's idols could not save either themselves or the people. Verse 4, Idols must be carried from place to place by their worshipers; but our God carries us from infancy to old age. Verse 10, Only God's plans will stand, therefore nothing is settled until it is settled right.

Fviday, 21; Isa. 47. Verse 10, The doom of a Nation is written, when it begins to trust in its wickedness. When our Nation relies for its revenue upon things that debauch the people, like whisky and tobacco, by all the teaching from God's dealings with other nations, shall we not perish if we do not hasten to repent? Verse 14, When God's work of vengence begins, it is always worse than the people expected. When the civil war broke out, which was God's vengeance on this country for the wickedness of slavery, it was thought that it would end in about sixty days.

Saturday 22; Isa. 48. Verse 5, God sent his prophets to Israel and events were announced, so that when they took place they might not foolishly ascribe them to other gods. Fulfilled prophecy is proof of the truth of revelation. Verse 18, There is no safety for us unless we sincerely keep the commandments of God. We will find no peace by following the evil example of Israel into disobedience and worldliness.

THE PRAYER MEETING TOPIC.

(Soul Food—"Bible Reading Leaflet," July, 1889—Isa. 55:1, 2.)

1. Our souls need food just as much as our bodies. We must have good mental food in order to spiritual health, as we must have good physical food in order to bodily health. Novels, gossip, and the sensational matter served up in daily papers as a rule, is poor food. Leanness of soul follows the use of this bad food, and it brings upon us the wrath of God or the inevitable results of our own bad actions.

2. God has for us food sufficient, and we all may feed upon it and be satisfied. The text shows that it is satisfying and it is freely provided for all.

3. We find the real bread of life for our souls, by practically feeding on Christ. John 6:48-58. We do know in our experience, that in some sense we live on Him by filling our souls with believing thoughts about Him.

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Behold I lay in Zion for a foundation, a stone, a tried stone, a precious corner-stone; a sure foundation; he that believeth shall not make haste.—Isaiah 28: 16.

And the Word of the Lord came to Solomon, saying, Concerning this house which thou art in building, if thou wilt walk in my statutes and execute my judgments, and keep all my commandments to walk in them; then will I perform my word with thee, and I will dwell among the children of Israel, and will not forsake my people Israel.—I Kings 6: 11-13.

LAYING OF THE TEMPLE CORNER-STONE.

The great stone is in its place, grace, grace unto it. Never did Chicago witness such a scene, nor has its like been seen in any city nor in any land. The date, November 1, was fixed for a Saturday, that the children might participate, and most grandly did they come up to their privilege. At one o'clock they commenced gathering, marshalled in bands and battalions, several thousand strong, and were seated in the galleries surrounding the four sides of the great Second Regiment Armory. There their bright faces shone, tier on tier; almost every child carried a small flag, while the army of banners was thickly interspersed in the shining ranks. Time and again the children joined in the applause of their elders with voice and waving flags,—a billowy sea of red, white and blue.

Meanwhile the main floor was fast filling up. And fill it did; every seat, every inch of standing room was taken; a dense mass of humanity, through which it was impossible to wedge one's way. The stage too was crowded, and bright not only with grand faces, but with flowers and banners.

Mrs. Carse introduced Miss Willard, who, she said, would at her request preside. Miss Willard remarked that she was so accustomed to preside with gavel in hand that she did not know how to do it without. None being within reach, a workman's battered hammer was given her and, decorated with white ribbon, did service as a gavel very appropriately in view of all the service that workmen's hammers must do in rearing the Temple whose corner-stone we laid that day.

The exercises opened with "America," a children's chorus, and how those children *did* sing! A slight, "gracious girl," as Miss Willard called her, Miss Mary Hofer, acted as precentor, and never did any pompous musical conductor so well do the part. Every movement was grace and her face was an inspiration to others than the thousands of children who so faithfully followed her leading. The Crusade Psalm was then read by Rev. Florence Kollock, pastor of Englewood Universalist Church. We had hoped to have Mother Thompson stand by her side, but affliction in her family kept the dear leader at home. Many loving thoughts went out to her, and many prayers implored God's blessing on that good gray head.

Rev. E. P. Goodwin, D.D., pastor of the First Congregational Church, Chicago, led in prayer, closing with the Lord's Prayer in which the vast audience joined. Bishop Samuel Fallows, D. D., of the Reformed Episcopal Church, then led in the responsive Scripture reading given on page six, thousands of voices joining in the response, as the audience, standing, read the alternate verses. We doubt if ever before that Armory resounded to the voice of prayer and Scripture as it did that day.

Miss Willard now introduced in her happy fashion, Mrs. Katherine Fisk, who sang Julia Ward Howe's "Battle Hymn of the Republic," as one can hear it sung only once in a lifetime, the children in the galleries and the audience below joining in the chorus. I wish I could make each one of you feel the inspiration of that moment, when from thousands of throats rolled out the refrain, "For God is Marching on." How wonderful His marching seemed, as we looked back over the quarter of a century since those words were written, and remembered that then the organization which has made the erection of this Temple possible, and which now encircles the globe, did not exist, even in the imaginations of those who now are its leaders.

So high was the pitch of enthusiasm that it seemed nothing could follow which would not produce a disastrous tumble; but when Miss Ames, "our Yolande," stepped to the front and commenced in her clear, mellow voice the reading of Mrs. Lathrap's poem, all felt that there was no fear of such a catastrophe; she took the audience up, right on the plane where the song had left them, carried them still higher, and then gently brought them down to rest at Jesus' feet. The culmination of the exercises at the Armory seemed to me to be reached with her utterance of the closing lines,

"Who knows but on this altar place
May shine the glory of His face
When Jesus comes."

Our artist has given a lovely setting to this poem on our second page; but nothing can bring out its beauties more grandly than did the cadences of that well-trained, sympathetic voice.

Miss Willard now introduced Rev. A. H. Delano, D. D., president of the Baptist Ministers' Union of this city, who gave the polished address reported on page three. At its conclusion she introduced Mr. Whitney Mockridge, who, Mrs. Carse says, has the finest tenor voice in the country; he sang, "Be Thou Faithful Unto Death," in a manner to make all believe her words, and very obligingly responded to an *encore*, with a selection from "Rigoletto."

Miss Esther Pugh read a number of letters and telegrams expressing regret at not being able to be present, and good wishes for the success of the enterprise. Among these expressions of interest were those from President Harrison, vice-President Morton, President Palmer, of the Columbian Exposition, who had expected to be here and address the audience, but was detained; General Neal Dow, Samuel Dickey, and Lady Macdonald, wife of the Premier of Canada, who not only expressed lively interest in the Temple, but strong approval of the W. C. T. U. A cablegram from Norway was also read.

Miss Willard now resigned the chair and gave her address, making many happy hits in her appeal to the children, which cold type fail to give you. Mrs. Carse followed with her historical paper, giving the "Inception of Plan and Present Status of the Temple," and this closed the exercises at the Armory.

Now came the most impressive part of the ceremony, those thousands of children with their banners, marching through the streets of Chicago, keeping step to the music of "Saloons, Saloons, Saloons must go." Before them marched four sturdy policemen, clearing the way, then came the band, and after that the tramp, tramp, tramp of those feet, whose march makes King Alcohol tremble. At the head of the children's procession walked two young girls, in white, carrying the beautiful Temple banner; their names are Hannah Grimn and Tillie Hendrecksen; glad and proud were they to represent their native Norseland—the land of Jenny Lind and John Ericsson, in this procession which means so much for the land of their adoption. Behind them came, in close marching ranks, band after band of Loyal Temperance Legions, each bearing its banner, as well as some one of the many others which were sent from all over the land. "Tremble, King Alcohol, we shall grow up," "We'll stand for the Right," "Prohibition is Home Protection," "God bless our Homes," "We'll Work for Temperance," "God is Helping," "Make Your Record Clean," were some of the significant mottoes those banners bore. Just before the procession turned into La Salle street a patrol wagon dashed through the crowd gathered there, and my heart stood still for a moment lest it should dash in among those children. It passed on safely, yet to many it brought the thought of the more terrible danger which the saloon brings to all those brave young soldiers, for in it, guarded by policemen, was a woman, *drunk*.

Meanwhile dense crowds, largely composed of men, had gathered at the corner of Monroe and La Salle streets, where the great foundations rest. The north half had been floored over, and this was guarded by policemen to reserve it for the children; a raised platform gave space for the officers and speakers, while still above it on another platform, rested the huge corner-stone, with tackle attached, ready to be lowered into place. This stone is of granite, finely polished on its sides to receive the inscriptions; it measures seven feet, nine inches on each face, and weighs over ten tons.

Standing on this upper platform, a never-to-be-forgotten scene lay spread out before us—the great masses of people filling the streets below, crowding every window of the great buildings surrounding us, even perched on the roofs of those tall structures; on the upper platform, stalwart workmen, with their hands upon the capstan ready at word of command from their leader to lower the great stone into place; just below, those leaders among men and women, Mrs. Carse, whose sublime faith, removing mountains of difficulties, has brought all this to pass, Miss Willard, Mrs. Lathrap, of Michigan, Mrs. Nichols, of Indiana, Esther Pugh, the stalwart, Helen Hood, the unstampedable, Father Hastings, Dr. Herrick Johnson, Dr. Goodwin, Bishop Fallows, Dr. Bristol, Mr. A. S. Packard, and other noble men and women; then that lower floor, filled with the children, and as many of our rank and file as could find standing room there; flags flying, banners waving; Oh, it was a sight to rejoice men and angels.

And when those clear young voices, led by their incomparable precentor, Miss Hofer, and Miss Nash who had so patiently drilled them, sung Miss Willard's song,

"List to the tread of many feet,
From home and playground, farm and street,
They talk like tongues, their words we know,
Saloons, saloons, saloons must go,"

every heart responded "Saloons *will* go" when this army grows up.

Dr. Herrick Johnson, President McCormick Presbyterian Theological Seminary, now offered the dedicatory prayer: "O Lord God Almighty, maker of heaven and earth, there is no God beside Thee. Thou dwellest in the high and holy places and inhabitest eternity. Heaven and the Heaven of heavens cannot contain Thee, how much less any house that Thy creatures can build! Yet, Thou condescendest to dwell in the heart of the lowly and the contrite. Of old Thou didst accept the temple Thy servants dedicated to Thee. And Thou hast kept covenant with Thy people from generation to generation. . . . Here we have laid the foundations of another temple, and as we this day lay its corner-stone we would set apart the structure by solemn act of dedication to the service of Almighty God. We pray that from foundation to top-stone it may be reared in Thy name and for Thy sake.

"We gratefully recognize the hand of our God upon us in the vast movement of which this Temperance Temple is to be the material embodiment and expression. Thou hast indeed made the weak things to confound the mighty, and Thy ways, Oh, Thou blessed and glorious Lord God Almighty, are not our ways, nor Thy thoughts our thought. We thank Thee that Thou didst put it into the heart of woman to organize the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, now covering the continent with its multiplied auxiliary and beneficent influence. We thank Thee that it was begun in prayer, that it was given a Christian name, that it was inscribed "For God and Home and Native Land," and that it has been kept true to its first consecration made by godly women on their knees as they baptized it with their hearts' tears, and implored Thee to put Thy seal upon it We thank Thee for its trials and its triumphs. We thank Thee for its crosses and its crowns. We thank Thee that it has passed from the day of small things to this day of mighty things. Thine is the glory and the power and the victory. Blessed be Thy name for the loving Marys and Marthas and Phœbes and Dorcases and Tryphenas and Tryphosas who, through this Woman's Christian Temperance Union, have brought their alabaster boxes of precious ointment and broken them for the bruised and heavy-hearted.

"And now, O Lord, as the corner-stone of this Temple building is laid in Thy name, we invoke upon the work of our hands Thy heavenly benediction. Speed Thou the house to its completion. May it stand perpetually for purity and sobriety, for truth and righteousness. Amid the hum of traffic about and within its walls may the voice of daily prayer forever be heard. Write Thine own name upon its room of assembly. Give Thine own wisdom to those who shall here counsel and plan for temperance and godliness and chaste lives. May the solid front of this Temple be lifted high to the sight and heart of this city in token that woman is here seeking, by earnest prayer and loving ministry, to put a bulwark of defense about the tempted and the fallen. Let it stand as the enduring granite protest of womanly hearts against the traffic that curses the home and degrades womanhood. May many a slave of the drink habit here be broken of his fetters. Give the poor outcast that passes this way, however lost to virtue, a sense of possible deliverance as she looks up at this house, and thinks of the Christ-like compassion that is here seeking to save the ruined and the lost; and may the memories thus stirred, and the hope thus kindled, lure the wayward, soiled prodigal back to virtue.

"To this end make this Temple, we beseech Thee, a fountain, a refuge, a sun, a battlement, a proclamation. May influences go out from it of every high and beneficent sort, fit for woman's heart and hands. Deepen and

widen the waters that may flow from this temple door until they are "waters to swim in"—a river that cannot be passed over. Keep them pure and sweet by Thine Almighty grace, so that many a miry place, and many a thick-mantling pool of lust shall grow clean from their coming.

"And the praise of this and all other redeeming work we will give to Thee, Father, and to the Son and to the Holy Ghost, world without end. Amen."

Now all who could gathered round the great stone in whose recesses rested the two copper boxes, so soon to be covered from human sight by the ponderous mass of granite suspended above. In one box were thousands of names of contributors of the "mites" to the building of this Temple; baby bands, gathered by brave Jane Weeden and other mother-hearted women, Loyal Temperance Legion boys and girls who, in their glad spring-time have dedicated its gladness to God and temperance, men and women, bravely fighting in the thickest of life's battle; all these names rest there, and perhaps will rest, till the sea gives up its dead, for these foundations seem made to last as long as the great globe itself. In the other box was the Bible, whose spirit inspired the work, records of the Temple from the time it existed only in the brain and heart of Mrs. Carse till this day, records of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, National and state, which made the realization of this grand conception possible, Miss Willard's published books, and many other publications of the Woman's Temperance Publishing Association, copies of temperance papers, and of other papers in this city, portraits of leading temperance men and women, records of various other temperance organizations, coins, medals and other characteristic things for thirtieth century people to wonder over.

All was ready, and at the signal given by L. J. Wells to John Riley, the mason in charge, the men at the capstan carefully lowered the huge corner-stone till it dropped into its place, where Mrs. Carse, with a trowel which had been presented for the occasion, had placed the first mortar, and more skilled hands quickly finished the operation. Miss Willard struck the great stone three times with her hammer, one for God, one for Home and one for every land. Waving handkerchiefs gave the signal of completion and the sweet young voices at once struck up Mrs. Henry's hymn:

Upward through the sunny air,
Rise, temple, rise.

At the refrain thousands of arms were lifted with graceful, rhythmic motion, and many eyes grew dim looking at the beautiful, swaying mass of children, thinking of what this Temple meant to God's little ones. Many hearts were filled with tender, loving thoughts of the noble man and woman who built the first Temperance Temple for whose dedication this hymn was written, and prayers went up that through the dark cloud now overshadowing them God's love may so shine as to make their way light.

So inspiriting was the children's singing that Dr. Johnson proposed "three cheers for the children" and led off the "Hip, hip, hurrah" in a way which would have done credit to a college student, the audience joining with a will. "Now three cheers for Mrs. Carse," and they were given with like vigor, as were three cheers for Miss Willard and the W. C. T. U.

All then joined in singing the doxology, Rev. Frank Bristol, D. D., pronounced the benediction, the people slowly separated, and the grand occasion was over.

Not so its influence, for never was a more impressive object lesson witnessed. Not the most hardened in that great throng could have been untouched by it; to weak, tempted ones, it spoke of a future when the prophecy of the children's song shall be fulfilled and saloons, with all their horrible influences, shall have gone; to fathers and mothers it spoke of something better in life than money, fame or power— of the great "to be" in the future, when statesmen shall recognize the great truth that the protection of home is the chief concern of government. To the young men and maidens it voiced the call to the New Chivalry of Temperance, Purity and Truth; it spoke of the noble manhood and womanhood opening before them, wooing them to do exploits for God and Humanity. And those children—not one can ever forget this day with its lesson of song and story, of Scripture and prayer, all focused round the idea of temperance.

AN ARMY WITH BANNERS.

Nothing was more impressive than the wonderful display of banners. In response to Mrs. Carse's request these were sent from all over the land, each with an individuality and history of its own, and each rich in clustering associations. Their elegance and beauty of workmanship prove that the hard work our women are doing in the grand reform has not in the slightest degree dulled their æsthetic taste, nor detracted from the womanly skill of their fingers. Most of them were of white silk or satin, beautifully embroidered or painted with the emblems as sacred to the W. C. T. U. as were ever the eagles to the legions of Rome.

Missouri's standard showed a golden eagle on its staff; the banner beneath bore the state seal, with its legend, "*Salus populi suprema lex esto.*" Above it, on a scroll, encircling a sword, was "The sword of the Lord and of Gideon;" and beneath, "VOX POPULI, VOX DEI." This was the largest, most imposing banner in the procession. Next it in size and very similar in texture and trimming was the banner of Maine, its staff also supporting a golden eagle. On it were pictured the pine trees of Maine and the trailing arbutus of the National Union, and its legend is, "In the name of our God we will set up our banners." Missouri's state banner bears, on a rich plush shield, the motto, "What ought to be done can be done."

From Xenia, in the Crusade state, came a beautiful banner with the same motto; its emblems were exquisitely wrought—an angel bearing the Crusade torch; a pillar sustaining the foundation stones of the W. C. T. U., the cross and the shield, and beautifully intertwined with all were oak leaves and ivy vine.

Hannon, Mississippi, Band of Hope, sent an elaborate banner of dark velvet on which was pictured the American eagle throttling the serpent and showing the motto, "The Saloon Must Go." Lanark, Ill., Band of Hope, sends a banner of blue with white lettering and a bunch of wild roses and wheat painted on it; Belmont, Iowa, Loyal Temperance Legion also sends one of blue, with a beautiful tracery of morning-glories. One of the Chicago Bands has one of plush, on which stands the boy leaning against the cross draped with the flag, and the motto,

MRS. MATILDA B. CARSE.

"Tremble, King Alcohol, we shall grow up." "Company A, 76th Regiment, Loyal Temperance Legion, Ohio," takes as its motto, "Make your record clean." Another bears the words, "God is Helping," and many others, beautiful and inspiring, are borne by the hands of the children. *The Young Crusader* banner bears the pictured semblance of its brave young namesake beautifully painted on satin. We are very proud of this picture, as it is the work of our own presses.

The Y's of Delaware send their beautiful banner, bearing upon a white satin ground, boughs covered with peach blossoms, and beneath the text, "Herein is your Father glorified that ye bear much fruit." The banner of the Findlay, Ohio, Y's is very lovely with its pictured nasturtiums. South Dakota Y's send their banner with its text, "Whatsoever God saith unto thee, do it." The Willard W. C. T. U., Detroit, Michigan, shows on its escutcheon the pictured face of our National President, and a bunch of trailing arbutus. Iowa's banner bears the state motto, "This is the victory, even our faith." Miss Willard's beautiful banner bears her well-known words, "We wage our peaceful war for God and Home and Every Land," and the water lily, emblem of the World's Union. The same flower and the same motto, with the exception of one word, adorn the beautiful banner presented to the National Union by Mrs. Carse for competition in membership. A crimson satin banner bears a cluster of white roses and the truth, "Prohibition is Home Protection."

Findlay, Ohio, must possess many artistic white-ribboners, as a second banner comes from there, with most exquisitely painted white roses. San Antonio, Texas, sends a very beautiful emblematic banner, as does Flushing; thus literally do these banners come from the Atlantic to the Gulf, showing the wide-spread and deep interest in the Temple whose corner-stone was laid with rejoicing. Several National departments are represented by banners, among them none more artistic than that of the department of non-alcoholic medication, with its legend, "For the healing of the nations."

One banner in that procession never saw the light before, this is the one of the Temple itself. On a groundwork of white is painted the Temple as we hope to see it stand before many years have flown; above it is the legend "For God and Home and Humanity;" it is suspended on a staff on which sits with outspread wings a white dove, emblem of the peace the world will know when "each man's weal is all men's care."

About an hundred banners in all were borne in the procession, of which we have described only a few; enough, perhaps, to give some idea of the beauty and significance of this army of banners. There were also ten elegant silk flags, of regulation stars and stripes, from North Carolina, Texas, Washington, North Dakota, Arkansas, Oregon, Indian Territory, New Hampshire and Wyoming. Patriotism was very prominent in all the decorations, as well as in the exercises.

The Watch-Tower.

There comes this pleasant item from across the water, through Mrs. S. F. Grubb, National superintendent of foreign work: "In an illustrated paper, which reached me this morning from Rotterdam, Netherlands, *Geillustreerd Volksblad*, I find 'Melinda Allen's Letter to her Aunt Samantha,' which came out last summer in THE UNION SIGNAL. It is translated into Dutch. Enclosed in the paper on a separate sheet is a description of the Temple and its history with some history of the rise of the W. C. T. U. '*Christen, Vrouen-Onthonders-Vereeniging.*'" They give up the whole first page and part of the second to this description of the Temple, and have put out in form of a tract, the article on this subject translated from THE UNION SIGNAL of August 28, 1890.

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An associated press dispatch having been sent all over the country declaring that the California W. C. T. U. at its late annual meeting declined to pass a resolution endorsing Miss Willard, Mrs. Johnston, state president, telegraphs us: "Associated Press incorrect. California is loyal. New state officers elected by a large majority are all loyal."

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Among the many missionaries in attendance on the meeting of the Woman's Board of Missions for the Interior is Mrs. Alice Gordon Gulick, of the mission in Spain. On the closing evening she gave a very interesting account of the work there, and closed with a strong plea that American women celebrate the approaching Columbian anniversary by endowing in Spain a Christian college for Spanish young women. There can certainly be no more fitting memorial of gratitude to Queen Isabella and of honor to her without whose aid America would not have been discovered by Columbus.

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Mrs. Henry writes, "I believe the Temple to be the *clasp to the volume* of our history up to date; not binding us into a narrow space between inflexible limits, but like an album that I once saw, capable of the addition of pages. It must surely draw our states nearer, cementing interests, radiating influences, multiplying powers, so that we shall reach a degree of effectiveness in our work beyond any thing yet attained by us.

"And you, dear Mrs. Carse, what a monument it will be to your own generous love of the cause! I cannot help saying that. Of course this has been utterly beyond your own thought, but it must be, that as long as that building stands, the name of Matilda B. Carse will live. It is right that it should be so; for in this work you have been gathering up the prayers, the tears, the love, the faith, the hopes and fears of the women, the motherhood of Christendom, and molding them into brick, cutting them into stone, have piled them story upon story, where even the most careless and unfeeling must recognize them.

"I can see the throngs from all the nations of the earth going about Chicago in '93 and saying in all tongues:

"'What is *that* storied pile?'

"'*That?* It is the Temperance Temple.'

"'The women built it.' 'The women prayed in the saloons.' 'The women were heart-broken because of drink—this is the result.' 'The women had faith in God, and His Christ, the King of nations—this came of it.' 'They had Baby Bands—my baby's name is there—that helped a little.' 'The women wanted the laws made right—so they did this.' 'The women are educating the world—this is the center of it all.' 'The women had an eye to business; the rental must be immense!' 'That's where a fellow can find help to be good—come!'

"'There must have been a level head and integrity under all of *that*.'

"'That was Mrs. Matilda B. Carse.'

"'Who's she?'

"'Oh, a W. C. T. U. woman.'" ON DUTY.

News from the Field.

MASSACHUSETTS.

ANNUAL STATE CONVENTION IN WORCESTER.

We were welcomed to the largest city in the United States which has no license government. There were no saloons in Worcester to mock us as we walked the streets, No drunkenness to sadden our hearts, everywhere we were welcome. The homes opened to us were the best in the city, and our hostesses were delightfully cordial, so that we forgot that we were strangers. The committees having the arrangements in charge planned the details so systematically that there was no confusion. Everything seemed to work automatically.

The convention was remarkably harmonious, not a ripple disturbed the unanimity. The spirit of obedience to God's will was evident, and we felt that this was one of the most delightful, and yet one of the saddest conventions in the history of our Massachusetts W. C. T. U.

The pleasure felt on welcoming Miss Gordon, after her long absence, was manifested in a tangible manner by the presentation of a beautiful basket of roses, by Mrs. E. M. Everett, in behalf of the delegates. The many warm words of welcome also showed that Miss Gordon holds an enviable place in the hearts of the W. C. T. U. women, who realize also her remarkable executive ability.

Miss Tobey's refusal to stand as a candidate for re-election was a great susprise to every one. We expected to reëlect her unanimously but just before the election of officers took place, Miss Tobey, with deep emotion, read a letter in which she stated that this determination was as sudden to her as to us, adding, "The call of God, which from time to time has been distinctly given to me, yet not so *near* as to make me sure it was to be immediately followed, has now come to me anew, and with such a *power* of the Holy Spirit filling all my being that I *know* it must be heeded. The call is not to leave the sisterhood and work so dear to me, but to devote myself to the evangelistic part, to lay down the official duties which of necessity divide and my time. It is not true, nor has it ever been, that any other organization claims my service. I have no future plan, no salaried position, nothing before me but to follow where the blessed Saviour leads me to labor. I trust it may be often under the auspices of our local unions, seeking to strengthen the workers and reach the women of our churches, so that they shall say to the Lord, 'Here am I, send me anywhere in the vineyard.'"

It was a solemn moment when Miss Tobey finished, many were in tears and all were deeply moved by the sudden announcement. The feeling of bewilderment which followed was marked. One and another rose asking if she would not reconsider her decision. To all of whom Miss Tobey replied that the Lord had talked with her and made His will so clear that she had no question but to follow where He led. Finding that all attempts were futile, the unanimous vote was given to Mrs. Susan S. Fessenden, who was in Virginia giving a series of lectures. Miss Elizabeth M. Fessenden, daughter of Mrs. Fessenden was called to the platform to receive the Chautauqua salute as her mother's representative. A telegram was immediately sent to Mrs. Fessenden, to which she responded as follows:

NORFOLK, VA., 10, 16, 1890.

ELISABETH P. GORDON, W. C. T. U.:—Am overwhelmed with surprise and gratitude, but accept only as a call from above with entire reliance upon Divine guidance, and under conditions to be adjusted later.

SUSAN S. FESSENDEN.

Before the convention closed, a beautiful bouquet of roses was presented to Miss Tobey by Mrs. Lane, of Worcester, as an expression from the delegates present of a larger gift which they hope to make at a later date, in which each member of the organization can be represented.

The following resolution, which was unanimously passed, was only a faint expression of the tender love and fellowship manifested for Miss Tobey:

WHEREAS, Our faithful and honored president, Elisabeth S. Tobey, who for six years has led the women of Massachusetts in aggressive temperance work, has heard the call of God to her soul to engage in other service in His name; therefore

Resolved, That we, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Massachusetts, in convention assembled, recognize that the Divine hand is guiding her, and though our hearts are heavy with the sense of the loss of her invaluable labors, we submit to the will of the Lord. We record our conviction that a great spiritual uplift has come to us as she has directed our vision to the supernatural agencies that are to be appropriated by faith, and that her skillful and systematic plans in directing our forces, have made us a more powerful factor for good. We express our heartfelt appreciation of her untiring efforts to strengthen every department of work for the elevation and Christianizing of humanity, and assure her of our sympathetic coöperation in all future labors, and our prayer shall ever be, "The Lord bless thee and keep thee; the Lord make His face shine upon thee, and be gracious unto thee; the Lord lift up His countenance upon thee and give thee peace." For the convention,

MRS. P. S. AYDELOTT,
MRS. MIAL DAVIS,
MRS. C. M. BACON,
MRS. M. G. WESTON,
MRS. A. L. ROLFE,
MRS. GFORGE F. EATON,
Committee.

The following resolution also was offered by Mrs. A. C. Thorp, of Cambridge:

Resolved, That we are deeply grateful, in receiving the telegram of acceptance of the office of state president from Mrs. Fesenden. We believe her mental endowments specially fit her for the place of leader, while her earnest purpose and spirit of consecration make her an example whom we can delight to follow. We believe that if we give her our loyal, loving support, we shall, in the year to come see greater results than ever before in our work. This one thing let us do, forgetting those things which are behind, reach forth unto those things which are before.

The guidance of the Holy Spirit was also seen in the unanimous reëlection of the faithful officers who have served us in the past. Miss Elisabeth P. Gordon, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Helen G. Rice, recording secretary; Mrs. M. E. A. Cheney, assistant recording secretary; Mrs Amelia H. Wood, treasurer.

Among the pleasing features of our program were the solos by Mrs. Alice J. Osborne, Mrs. Ada B. Frisbee, both of Boston, Mrs. L. H. Olmsted, of South Hanson, and Mrs. May Sleeper Ruggles, of Worcester. These gifted singers have consecrated their talents to the service of the Lord, and are with us not only in their interest manifested in the program, but in the fellowship of the white ribbon.

A special practical feature was the workers' conferences held between the sessions. In one corner of the church could be seen a group of women eagerly listening to Mrs. Rice as she gave suggestions to Loyal Legion workers; in another corner could be heard Mrs. Gleason's voice in earnest discussion on tobacco, opium and other narcotics; in the rear gallery Miss Gordon was busy giving plans for the National constitutional amendment petition, while the ante-rooms were occupied by the various committees. Here also the Y's held their morning conferences. A new feature was the Y. W. C. T. U. organization conference where plans for the organization of new unions were discussed.

Miss Gordon's annual report was full of interest, as the following extract shows:

We are entitled to represent to-day at our seventeenth annual convention three hundred local unions organized in nearly as many cities and towns, with a paid membership of 10,000 and a following of 11,000.

In 1875 when Mrs. Livermore was elected president, only ten unions were reqresented at the annual meeting.

Then there were no young ladies' unions; now there are 47 and many young men have joined them as honorary members, Then, the work with the children was unorganized; now under the skillful leadership of Mrs. Helen G. Rice, nearly 14,000 of our boys and girls are a pledged and drilled army, and are only one division of the National Loyal Temperance Legion of over 200,000 members. Their little feet keep step to the prophetic words of Miss Willard, "Saloons, saloons, saloons must go." Hundreds of children in the Sunday-school also belong to this pledged army.

In the first years of our work the counties were unorganized, and individual workers were not developed. Our ranks were largely composed of Christian women who had learned to keep silence in the conservative churches. A leading minister says that the crusade opened the mouths of women, and then "How to keep those women still was the question." It had that effect sooner in the free West, we grieve to say, than it possibly could with those living under the shadow of Harvard college and the Old South; but the appointment of state superintendents and the organization of county unions, with their officers and superintendents, has wonderfully developed the members of the local unions, and has caused our women to think for themselves, and not believe that a certain order of things is right simply because it exists. As our National President says: "Many a W. C. T. U. woman now ends her sentences with an interrogation point where she used to end them with a period." Our fathers, husbands, brothers and the General Court have been much disturbed by many of these questions, and have found them difficult to answer, but they have answered some as we desired, and this shows another grand advance since 1875. We now have four laws which were not on the statute books then.

1. The scientific temperance law.
2. The law forbidding the sale or gift of tobacco to minors.
3. The law for the protection of girls.
4. The law placing police matrons in charge of women, detained or arrested in large cities.

The treasurer's report showed the receipts for the year to be $9,266.15; he expenditures $7,791.63; leaving a balance of $1,285.12. The state also holds seven shares of W. T. P. A. stock. Mr. Henry H. Faxon again generously presented us with $500, not included in the above report, making $1,000 which he has contributed to our work this year. We have sent donations to Nebraska and South Dakota, and $1,061.41 to the Temperance Temple.

Mrs Cheney devised new plans for advertising THE UNION SIGNAL and other papers, one of which was by means of placards with striking mottoes, such as,

"Help! Help! Help!
To pulverize the saloon.
How?
By putting THE UNION SIGNAL into the homes."

Her methods worked admirably, many new subscribers giving their names, so that our subscription list records 3,351 subscribers for THE UNION SIGNAL, 2,277 for the *Young Crusader*, monthly edition, 378 semi monthly edition, 158 for the *Oak and Ivy Leaf* and 1,100 for the state paper, *Our Message*.

The literature table was in charge of Mrs. Ellen M. Everett, who was very pleasantly remembered by the "Lemonade committee," in the gift of $25.00 as a slight token of appreciation of her wise and efficient arrangements for the distribution of lemonade during the G. A. R. parade in Boston, August 12.

A beautiful banner was presented to the Bondsville W. C. T. U. as a gift from Miss Tobey and Miss Gordon, that union having gained the largest increase in membership. The banner was white silk with a bunch of May flowers, and the words, "We wage our peaceful war for God, and Home, and Native Land."

Representatives from the nine companies of the Loyal Legion of Worcester took possession of the church on Wednesday afternoon, and gave us a model lesson as they conducted a children's convention. Master Frank Hall presided with a dignity and composure which might be envied by older presiding officers. The apparently impromptu speeches were animated and to the point, and called forth applause from the audience. Miss Flora Whittemore was introduced as the "noted violinist who would now favor us." Whereupon a little girl gave us a selection with variations. Her talent manifested at this early age may prove the announcement a prophesy. Representatives from the Temperance Army entered and presented fraternal greetings. This pleasure was planned by Mrs. Mary D. Ware, who, until quite recently, has had superintendence of the Worcester Legions.

Our special speakers, Mrs. Clara Hoffman, Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, Miss Lillian M. Phelps, Dr. Julia M. Plummer, Dr. Thomas and Dr. Mears, all spoke grand, earnest words and did us good service. The Y's also were well represented in Miss Effie M. Houghton and Miss Elizabeth M. Fessenden, who have been working together as superintendent and assistant superintendent of Y work. We are sorry to note another change in this department, as we trusted last year when we appointed Miss Houghton superintendent that she would be able to continue in the work, but circumstances made it necessary for her to resign in favor of Miss Fessenden, who succeeds her in office, and who bids fair to follow in her mother's footsteps as a public speaker.

The resolutions protested against license, high or low, and resolved to press forward towards constitutional prohibition and to coöperate with Mrs. Bittenbender for securing a National prohibitory amendment. A protest was entered against the opening of the Columbian Exposition on Sunday. Our belief in the ecclesiastical and political emancipation of women was reaffirmed and it was resolved to continue to work for the full franchise. It was also voted to petition the Legislature for our amendment with penalty attached to the law forbidding the gift or sale of tobacco to minors.

The press of Worcester gave remarkably full reports of the sessions, while the *Weekly Times* issued a special edition which contained the reports and addresses in full.

We feel that we have given but a bare outline of the feast of good things, the practical help, the renewed zeal, the uplift of soul and the spirit of obedience to God's will.

EMMA WARD BUMSTEAD.

CALIFORNIA.

BUTTE COUNTY'S FIRST CONVENTION.

The W. C. T. U. of this county held its first annual convention in the M. E. Church at Oroville, October 3 and 4, the state organizers, Mrs. Henrietta Skelton and Mrs. Emma Pow Smith conducting the same. These ladies are doing a good work in our state. The convention was a success in every way, and has done much to interest the public in our cause, as well as to encourage and strengthen those already engaged in it. California is slowly and surely progressing in temperance principles. We hope and believe that the time is not far distant when we shall see a radical change in our liquor laws, and that the wine industry, which is such a curse to our state shall be swept from our land. Our next annual convention will be held at Chico.

MRS. DORCAS W. GRAY, *Co. Pres.*

OHIO.

NORWALK NOTES.

The Norwalk W. C. T. U., dating its beginning back among Crusade days, has still a name to live, and at [illegible] time in its existence, perhaps, has it seen mor[illegible] ous times, or been more active and full of good [illegible] than now. The membership and interest are increasing each month. Thirty or more copies of THE UNION SIGNAL are taken, beside several copies of the *Messenger*.

At the county fair, recently held, a W. C. T. U. booth was fitted up tastefully, from which some five hundred copies of the Fair number of THE UNION SIGNAL were distributed, besides a quantity of other literature—the union appropriating five dollars from its treasury for the purchase.

A Demorest medal contest was most succes[illegible] out a large audience and adding some thirty [illegible] treasury. It is proposed to hold another [illegible] future. The union purposes offering two [illegible] testants from the High and Grammar scho[illegible] essays on Scientific Temperance—this cont[illegible] within the holiday season.

The non-partisan union, recently organiz[illegible] our own work together harmoniously and with[illegible] each striving to emulate the other in good w[illegible] white ribbon tea was held at the spacious home o[illegible] the members to which the non-partisan union was in[illegible] also teachers, clergymen's wives, former members had dropped out of the ranks, and others—nearly one [illegible] dred ladies responding to the invitation. After ref[illegible] ments, a program of brief addresses, music, reading[illegible] recitations was enjoyed.

The union is now planning a campaign to bring a[illegible] a better observance of the Sabbath, by closing up [illegible] numerous places of business in our midst, open on Sun[illegible] day in defiance of law and morality. It realizes that this will be no child's play, but it seems the duty nearest at hand, and will be entered upon in the spirit that animated the crusaders of old.

No gift from the union, as a whole, has yet been forwarded to the Temple, but individual members have sent in their mites to aid on this grand work.

Through the printed page and tbe spoken word we are keeping in touch with the temperance movement and its host of workers everywhere, and with little Tim we say, "God bless us every one."

EFFIE DANFORTH.

TEXAS.

A SUGGESTION FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF "COW-BOYS."

As I have no National superintendent to write to before the convention in Atlanta, I must write to THE UNION SIGNAL. I feel constrained by the love of Christ to say something in behalf of the ranchmen and cowboys, for they seem to me as sheep without a shepherd. I long to do something for them more than I have done, but I am compassed about with difficulties, lack of funds, lack of time on account of household cares and lack of sympathy from some who should give it to me; but blessed be the name of our God, He does not let me become disheartened. This morning I praise him for the privilege of being a co-worker with Him, and I am borne above

discouragements by His "exceeding great and precious promises." "All things are possible to him that believeth," stands over against my difficulties; and in my lack, "My God will supply all your need" relieves my sense of poverty; and in the absence of sympathy and support from friends, the voice of Jesus sweetly says, "Lo, I am with you alway." I am not afraid to go forward in the work, for if the Red Sea is there, its waters shall be parted, and I shall sing a song of deliverance as only such a test of faith can inspire.

The work is steadily growing in interest. I am continually finding new helpers, and new thoughts are given me by the blessed Holy Spirit. Some time ago while trying to form some plan for adding to our treasury, this thought came as a ray of light. Why not ask each ranchman, and the boys who own cattle, to brand a calf "W. C. T. U." and present it to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union? Are not "the cattle on a thonsand hills" the Lord's? and should we not have some of them for His work? At that time a ranchman and his wife were in our home; immediately I told him of the happy thought which had just come to me. He smilingly replied, "Well, they'll do it," assuring me that he would be one of the number. I have spoken to several, and they almost to a man say "I'll do it." Now, what think you of this? Wouldn't it be a fine advertisement for both the ranchmen and the W. C. T. U.? As the cattle grow and increase year by year what a help this would be to our glorious cause! Now if this department was a National one how this fund might be increased, for everywhere this class of men is noted for their generosity.

ELIZABETH M. HAUGHTON.

KANSAS.

KINGMAN COUNTY RESOLUTIONS.

At the county convention of the W. C. T. U. neld at Cunningham October 9 and 10, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, First, That we acknowledge ourselves instruments in the hands of God for the accomplishment of every good work, and that to Him we return thanks for the interest manifested in the cause of temperance and the uplifting of humanity.

Second, That we will most faithfully and conscientiously do all we can to arouse, warn, and instruct the people of Kingman county to defend and retain the present constitution, which prohibits the traffic in intoxicating beverages.

Third, That we use our utmost endeavors to secure the nomination of only such men for political positions in county and city as we can conscientiously sustain by our influence,

Fourth, That we use every endeavor, and call upon all Christian people to co-operate with us in securing a better Sabbath observance.

Fifth, That we discourage the opening of post-offices or any other public houses of business where employees are paid for Sunday labor.

Sixth, That we condemn the notice and publication in our county papers of circumstances and events that are too obscene to be read or discussed by ladies, youth and children.

Seventh, That the juvenile department of the W. C. T. U. is one of the most important and powerful elements for the prosecution and success of temperance work.

Eighth, That local unions demand and secure, in all our public schools the teaching of scientific temperance in conformity to state laws, and that superintendents be appointed for this work.

Ninth, That the W. C. T. U. women, through that organization, and in every possible way, work to secure equal franchise for women with men, believing that only through the ballot will we be able to cope with the giant, intemperance.

Tenth, That in our county president, Mrs. A. P. Holloway, we have had a most faithful, energetic and efficient officer and co-laborer, and it is with unfeigned regret we accept her resignation of this position for a wider field of labor, that of district organizer. Our prayers and sympathy go with her.

Eleventh, That a copy of these resolutions be printed in the official papers of our union, namely: THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Messenger*.

Twelfth, That a unanimous vote of thanks be tendered the citizens of Cunningham, for the warm welcome and generous entertainment extended to the members of this convention.

MARY M. CONKLING,
Chairman of Committee

PENNSYLVANIA.

LOYAL AND TRUE, SHE BRINGS HER BANNERS TO THE FRONT.

"Electric City" of the Key Stone state, Scranton, its gates, its hearts, and its homes to receive the ibboners of the commonwealth, on the 15th of The first executive meeting was held in the C. A. parlor, Tuesday afternoon. The delegates' meeting was held in the Adams Avenue M. E. h, Tuesday evening, the church being well filled. spirit of devotion and consecration which prevaded meeting, shed its sweet influence upon all the deliberions and decisions throughout the entire convention.

The first public session was opened Wednesday morning at 9:30 in the Academy of Music, the president, Mrs. Mary H. Jones, in the chair, supported by Mrs. Henrietta Forrest, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Olive Pond Amies, recording secretary, Mrs. Woods, Treasurer, and an able corps of vice-presidents and superintendents of departments.

The platform "was made to bloom like a garden," with tropical plants and bouquets of cut roses, smilax and festoons of white ribbon. A handsome portrait of our National President, wreathed in smilax and white ribbon, occupied a place of honor; the stars and stripes hung in graceful festoons from balcony and galleries, interspersed with the beautifully decorated banners of the different unions throughout the state; these were the brave, bright gladiolus, the oak and ivy, the brilliant, graceful golden-rod, the white dove of peace, birds, and apple blossoms, the bright boy soldier's face, and so many sweet and beautiful designs that it would be impossible to describe them. Bannerets bearing the names of counties were reared upon standards throughout the body of the hall, thus assigning all delegates their seats without any confusion. When the gavel struck the desk for the opening exercises, almost every chair was filled, and a sea of bright intelligent faces, smiled love and encouragement upon their worthy state officials.

A short devotional service led by Mrs. Dankel opened the exercises. The convention rose and sang, "Give to the winds thy fears." An hour was spent in routine business, when Mrs. Oberhollzer read an original poem, "A Blossom of Mother Love."

The feature of the morning was the reading of the president's first annual report. This was a masterly effort in all the best sense of the word; taking up each department she gave a most glowing account of the work done by the white-ribboners of Pennsylvania. The union has never been in such perfect working order; there is unity and unswerving loyalty throughout the state. One hundred and twenty-eight new unions have been organized during the year, and weak ones strengthened. The delegates in convention represent a constituency of over fifteen thousand paying members. I wish I had time and space to report this address with its many encouraging features and bright inspiring thoughts, but I can only say that at its close the convention gave a rising vote of thanks and the white-ribbon salute to the brave little woman who has so successfully guided our barque through the stormy sea that at the beginning of the year threatened to engulf it, but which, now, through the wise and efficient management of its officers, proudly rides the waves, with colors flying, and every worker at her post.

The afternoon session was opened with the usual devotional exercises, led by Mrs. O. B. Gause. Mrs. Forrest, corresponding secretary, then read her annual report. She gave some startling figures in her comparison of our standing and numbers ten years ago and now. She said that during the last decade we have increased at the rate of ninety-six unions per year, until now we have 1,030 organized unions, *officered and in working order*. In 1880 the state raised $143.24 for its work; in 1890 the state has raised $45,855.26. She gave a glowing tribute to our beloved state president, who, having refused the $1,000 accorded her predecessor, and which was also voted to her, has given her time and labor and has also donated $1,939.20 towards the funds of the union. A rising vote of thanks was given Mrs. Forrest for her indefatigable efforts in bringing the year's work to such a successful termination.

Mrs. W. H. Woods read the treasurer's report which was accepted with the thanks of the convention. After the noon-tide prayer the meeting adjourned for lunch, which was served every day in the Assembly Hall, and was a most delightful feature of the occasion.

The afternoon session was opened with the usual devotional exercises, after which Mrs. F. P. Nicolson read her report of jail and prison work, which was replete with items of interest. Next in order was the report of work among foreigners, by Miss Puella Domblazer. Great good is being accomplished throngh the untiring effort of this young woman, especially is this the case in the assistance rendered Nebraska during its amendment campaign. Mrs. J. M. Paul sends an excellent report of work among miners. New county presidents were presented and received the W. C. T. U. salute.

The evening session opened with the usual devotional exercises and a Bible reading, subject, "Christian Liberty," by Mrs. Clements. The Rockwell quartette delighted the audience with a song, "Among the Lilies" which was encored and called forth another sweet selection. A letter was read from Mayor Fellows, regretting his inability to be present in person to welcome the mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of the state to Scranton, he nevertheless wished to extend to them in the name of the city, a most cordial greeting; he said he knew "the work of the W. C. T. U. must be a good work for there were so many mothers engaged in it."

Mrs. Olive Pond Amies then extended a most eloquent and cordial welcome to the delegates and visitors; her address was sparkling with bright points and pleasant humor. The response was given in an equally elegant manner, by Mrs. Alfred P. Reid.

One of the brightest efforts of the evening was the collection address by Miss Rebecca Boyle; her bright humor extracted $80 from the audience. Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, National superintendent of scientific temperance instruction, was then introduced, and delivered one of her earnest and logical addresses, which was listened to with wrapt attention for an hour.

Thursday morning opened with devotional exercises led by Mrs. C. H. Cool, then an hour of routine business, sending and receiving telegrams of greeting, Mrs. A. C. Law read her report of mothers' meetings. Mr. Tallie Morgan, editor of *The People*, was called to the stage and made a ringing address for our cause, and paid the highest tributes of honor to our work. Mrs. Mary F. Lovell, superintendent of scientific instruction, read an excellent paper, showing that strenuous efforts are being made to have the law—which Mrs. Hunt says is among the best of the states—rigidly enforced. Mrs. Hunt and Mrs. Lovell then conducted a school of methods. Mrs. Helen L. Bullock, of Elmira, N. Y., who had just been in attendance at the New York state convention, was introduced and extended greeting.

The afternoon session was principally devoted to the election of officers which resulted in the unanimous re-election of all the state officers. As they were escorted to the platform the entire convention rose and sang "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," with eyes and hearts overflowing with love and gratitude. During the balloting the Prohibition quartette, of Scranton, led by Mr. Tallie Morgan, sang several stirring temperance hymns.

The evening session was devoted to the Y's, and they, with their efficient leader, made a most pleasing program, Mrs. W. W. Rhoades, state superintendent, was presented with a handsome oxydized silver writing set, by the members of the Y. W. C. T. U. Miss Ida M. Schoch, the retiring state organizer, was introduced by Mrs. Rhoades, who presented her with a substantial testimony of appreciation of the Y's. The National President, Mrs. F. J. Barnes, was introduced and gave a most entertaining account of her visit abroad in relation to her temperance work. The Y banner was presented to Fayette county. Miss Schock introduced her successor, Miss Frances McKendrick.

By Friday morning many of the delegates in the western part of the state had been obliged to leave, in order to reach home before Sunday, but their seats were soon filled with visitors, the number of whom had increased with every session. Mrs. Conell, a returned missionary, who had spent seventeen years in Japan, was introduced, and entertained the audience with many items from that most interesting field of labor; by request she sang a sweet little ballad in the Japanese language. The election of delegates to the National Convention was then in order, and occupied the remainder of the morning session.

After the usual devotional services the afternoon session was opened by the presentation of distinguished visitors and clergymen, who responded with words of commendation and encouragement. One hundred dollars was appropriated to the Woman's Temperance Temple, in order to have the Key Stone state represented on the memorial tablet. The plan of work and resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted. They endorse and commend all the branches of work previously undertaken by the union, and recommend greater energy and activity with relation to the enforcement of the laws for scientific temperance instruction, and in order that our schools may have the benefit of the mother's voice in school laws and their enforcement, a resolution was adopted to petition the next Legislature to grant to all women of legal age the school franchise. This resolution called forth the most enthusiastic applause; a rising vote was called for, and the entire convention rose as if by magic. The visitors were then allowed to give expression to their sentiments on this question, and every one in the house arose. Mrs. Jones then said that if any one doubted the wisdom of this act he might remain standing and be counted, and by the way that body of people dropped into their seats, one might have imagined they were moved by electricity; this may have been the case, as they were largely Scrantonians.

Before six o'clock, all the business of the convention was completed, which is the first time in the history of the conventions of this state when all reports have been read and all business transacted as per program. This must be credited to the business-like methods of the presiding officers, which were the subject of complimentary remarks by every man who visited the convention. The leading papers of the city, the *Republican*, *Truth* and *Times* gave full and fair reports of all the proceedings, with notes and personals of general interest. The *Evening Gazette*, of Pittston, nine miles from Scranton, also gave daily reports. The tenor of all published reports was decidedly complimentary.

The convention closed with a grand gold medal contest, under the supervision of Miss Frances H. Jones. There were eleven counties represented by contestants, and all acquitted themselves most creditably. The medal was awarded to Miss Margaret Fitz Simmons Badger, of Philadelphia, with honorable mention of Master Willie Morris, of Luzerne county, which called forth the most enthusiastic applause.

The Saturday morning out-going trains were filled with happy, bright faced women, who were unanimous in the declaration that they had never attended such a harmonious and in every way delightful convention.

ANNABEL MORRIS HOLVEY,
State Sup. Press Work,

SUCCESSFUL "LEGAL SKIRMISH" AT FOSTER BROOK.

Our county organizer is fond of quoting this maxim of the W. C. T. U. "Moral suasion where we can, legal suasion where we must." Suffice it to say that in the case I am about to recount to you, all peaceable means had been employed in vain to stop what had become a most flagrant breach of our laws.

The town of Gillmor has had no license for the past ten years, but when our remonstrances were sent to Smethport in the spring the judge made the pointed remark that unless fewer complaints reached his ears of illegal selling in the valley, he might regret having refused a license. Although proceedings had already been begun against the law-breakers, this news served to strengthen the ladies in their determination to bring them to justice.

It was pretty well known that at least two men in the town were selling liquor and that two more were keeping a notorious gambling-place where whisky and beer were freely given away, and that another who had a billiard license, was habitually allowing minors to play in his billiard room. Several of the law-and-order-loving men of the valley promised us money and evidence if we would prosecute. And so, at one memorable meeting of our little band, nine women pledged themselves, the most of them with fear and trembling, to appear the next day at the office of the district attorney in Bradford to sign an information against the men.

And here let me mention a fact that contradicts most of our accepted ideas of woman's character, namely that from the time of the meeting of the union, when this courageous course was decided upon, until the men were arrested by the constable two days later, not a word of the matter got abroad. The children, and in some instances, even the husbands of the women were not informed. Could any body of nine men have done better?

The constable took the early morning for making his raid, and arrested some of the men before they were out of bed, and succeeded in capturing the entire five. The news was all over the valley in less than half an hour, and more than one man (suspects merely) proved himself guilty by running to the woods. One of these men was testified against later by some of the witnesses we had subpœnaed, and was indicted without his ever being arrested, and has since left the state. Two of the men were tried before a justice and bound over to appear at court. All five gave bail. They were very brave at first, and boasted that they "would give them women until the 15th of May to settle, and after that they'd have to take the consequences." Some of the patrons of the dens agreed to furnish bail for the good behavior of the arrested men, failing to see that in case the law was again broken, that the money and influence of these citizens would be arrayed against the side of law and order, and that it would be doubly hard to prosecute under such circumstances. Again, the case was in the hands of the commonwealth, and for the women to abandon the suit, would be putting themselves in the *role* of *particeps criminis*. Some twenty-five different men from the whisky side visited the district attorney, asking for a settlement. The defendants themselves, however, expressed no penitence, but indulged their spite by calling the white-ribboners vile names, and even flinging taunting remarks after them on the street. I am glad to say that this had not the effect of angering the women, but only of teaching them that it would be folly to show leniency toward such men.

If my space were not limited, I could recount many ludicrous stories of the attempts to subpœna witnesses, but will only say that we finally secured all we wanted. We employed one of the best criminal lawyers in the county to conduct the prosecution, and paid him a good

round fee. Our cases came up early in the June term of court, and we sat in the court room the greater part of three days, waiting for them, and of some dozen cases which came up for trial in that time, all but one were the result of whisky drinking.

One of the defendants was a cripple, and the grand jury would not find an indictment. Our best witness on that case had been made drunk by the whisky men, and had to be sent home. Under those circumstances we could easily have had the bill sent back to be passed upon again, but the poor fellow was so penitent, and so badly scared that it was concluded best to let him go. True bills were found in all the other cases, and the men were found guilty in every instance. The man who had allowed minors in his billiard-room was fined $125 and costs. One man for selling whisky was given a jail sentence of three months and $500 fine. Another for keeping a gambling house and selling liquor was given a sentence of six months and $600 fine. The fourth who had been in town but a few weeks and plead guilty, had his sentence suspended.

Public opinion has been strongly against us and sometimes it seemed as if the Lord and those nine women were facing the whole world, but it has transpired that even at that time we had many friends we knew not of, and we all feel that the chaff has been blown from the wheat and our real, true friends stand revealed.

BERTHA W. HOWE.

ILLINOIS.

"All Illinois for God and Temperance" is veritably the genuine watchword of this grand state, for progress has marked every movement this past year, as it has in all the sixteen years of the history of her Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Of the 102 counties in the state, seventy-two are organized under county organizations with a full corps of officers; fourteen have presidents only and but sixteen are unorganized.

One hundred and forty-four new unions have been organized, which, after deducting eighteen that have fallen by the way, made a grand total of 728, with a membership of 14,673. The central and southeastern parts of the state have been the most active during the year, although all parts have done well. Bloomington has the largest union—250 members.

Over sixty-seven thousand dollars has been raised for local work, $4,000 for the Temperance Temple, and $350 for the Temperance Hospital; in all $71,350, a gain of $16,000 over last year.

Four unions are conducting successful restaurants, Chicago, Bloomington, Peoria and Rockford.

Fifteen thousand children have been provided for by the Chicago Central union in its day nurseries and kindergartens. Four thousand homeless women, many of them the despised of the earth, have found refuge in the "Anchorage Mission" and five hundred of them have secured good homes through its influence.

The excellent report of the corresponding secretary, Miss Helen L. Hood, well says on this point: "Gathering up what has been accomplished by our membership in the farm-house and in the city home, we can truly say, 'God has indeed fulfilled the promises because of our faithfulness.' When there has come the thought of the unjust criticism which has been so often passed upon us, that the W. C. T. U. is doing a *political* work, only, I have said: 'If the caring for helpless childhood, the opening of homes of refuge where tempted man and womanhood may come, the healing of sick bodies, and the spreading of the gospel as preached by the Master is "political work" then may the Lord give us ability, power, and strength *to do ten times more such work.*'"

The work of the state president, Mrs. Louise S. Rounds, has been most faithfully performed. She has visited fifteen districts, and thirty-three counties, and delivered 131 addresses. Aside from the work in her own state, Mrs. Rounds has visited four other states, *to wit:* Indiana, Wisconsin, Missouri and New York, in which she has given fifty-eight addresses.

The convention opened auspiciously on the evening of October 7, in the beautiful Court street Methodist Church, of Rockford, a city far-famed for its charming homes and natural scenery. The young women, to whom the opening session was entrusted, entertained their audience in a most acceptable manner, Miss Ida C. Clothier being the chief speaker. Besides the usual music and addresses of welcome and response, all of which were good, a pleasing number was the presentation of the handsome state banner to the Paris Y, the largest in the state, having a membership of 110.

On the morning of the 8th the business sessions opened, and continued for three days with unabated interest and attendance, a ponderous amount of work being despatched.

The white chrysanthemum, whose symbol is FAITH, was adopted as the state emblem.

It was decided to publish a state paper, to be called *The Illinois Watch Tower*, and to be issued twice a month.

The departments of scientific temperance instruction and evangelistic work received prominence in the discussions and plans of work. Mrs. Clara Combs, of Kemper, was appointed assistant superintendent of the former department, with the understanding that she give six months of the year to work among the unions and teachers of the state to secure better enforcement of the Instruction law. Mrs. Frances W. Leiter, of Ohio, rendered valuable assistance to this department, in a half hour's graphic description of the necessity of such a law and the manner in which it was secured in her state.

The resolutions on temperance in public schools and compulsory education, two of the most important passed by the convention, were as follows:

TEMPERANCE TEACHING IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Thankful to God for the great advance made in this department during the past year, we pledge increased exertion along these lines:

1. Using our influence with school officers and teachers to secure thorough and systematic teaching of temperance from approved text-books, to all pupils in public and Normal schools; visiting schools to ascertain if such teaching is done, and encourage those doing it.

2. Securing efficient local, county and district superintendents who will do their work thoroughly and report it promptly to the proper officials.

3. Preparing the way for workers in this department among teachers and unions.

4. Working for the election of temperance women as school directors.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

WHEREAS, The future welfare and perpetuity of the state depends upon the intelligence of the citizens of the state, and whereas this intelligence is provided for and best secured by the free public schools of the state, therefore,

Resolved, That we put ourselves squarely on record in favor of compulsory education, and that we will do all in our power to enforce the laws of the state in this matter, and further

Resolved, That we favor and insist that the Bible be read without comment by the teachers at the opening of each day's session.

Exceedingly interesting and profitable discussions were heard on the topics: "How to Win Members," "How to Make Money," and "How to Conduct Meetings." These were introduced by appointed leaders, who were heartily and ably assisted by a large number of delegates.

Telegrams were sent to New York, Indiana and California state conventions and to a number of absent members, and similar attentions were received from a large number of conventions, local unions and good friends.

Aside from a large number of local visitors, there were present Miss Frances E. Willard and Miss Anna Gordon, Mrs. Clara Holbrook Smith, Mrs. Frances Leiter and Miss Ida C. Clothier.

The addresses by Mrs. Rounds and Miss Willard, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings were, naturally, the two grand feasts of the convention, and were listened to with the most marked attention and satisfaction, by the large audience.

The "Memorial Service for our Promoted Soldiers" was tender and uplifting, each delegation rising as the names from their district were called, and responding in brief but touching tributes. More than one hundred of Illinois' temperance soldiers have left us during the year.

Illinois' standard-bearers for the coming year will be the same as in the year past: Mrs. Louise S. Rounds, president; Miss Mary Allen West, vice-president; Miss Helen L. Hood, corresponding secretary; Miss Ruby I. Gilbert, recording secretary; Mrs. A. E. Sanford, treasurer.

Mrs. Wilkins, Mrs. Grout, Mrs. Southgate, and other well-known ladies of the Rockford union were untiring in their efforts to facilitate the business of the convention and add to the pleasure of the visitors. The best homes were hospitably opened to the 313 delegates, who left the city Saturday morning, impressed alike with the cordiality of her people and the wide scope of temperance work which the Illinois W. C. T. U. is compassing.

S. A. M.

LIST OF HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES IN ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

I receive letters every day asking for information concerning the price of board at the different hotels and boarding houses in Atlanta. Any delegates who *prefer* to pay their own board, can also profit by this communication:

Kimball House, Chas. Beerman & Co., proprietors, Pryor street.

Markham House, George Scoville, manager, 26 to 30 Loyd street.

Bell House, Mrs. Emma Bell, 67 N. Pryor street.

Ballard House, 143 Peachtree street.

Folsom's European Hotel, L. B. Folsom, 14 to 20 Marietta street.

Florida House, N. Forsyth street.

Howell House, 16 N. Forsyth street.

Purtett House, Mrs. S. J. Purtett, 34 N. Forsyth street.

Mrs. Stewart, N. Forsyth street.

Brunswick House, Miss Latimer, 150 and 152 Whitehall street.

Grant House, Mrs. N. N. Archer, 80 to 90 Whitehall street.

Sharman House, Marietta street.

O'Conner House, Mrs. E. P. O'Conner, 61 Marietta st.

Johnson House, Marietta street.

Gebert House, Walton street.

Fort House, Peachtree street.

Metropolitan Hotel, Mrs. R. P. Keith, 30½ Alabama street.

Mrs. Watts, Mrs. Mary A. Watts, 53 Luckie street.

Mrs. Tripp, Mrs. Pauline Tripp, 280 Peachtree street.

Talmage House, Mrs. A. P. Talmage, 37 and 39 Walton street.

Dunwoody House, Mrs. John Dunwoody, 92 Ivy street.

Mrs. Drummond's, Houston street.

Curtis House, Mrs. E. A. Curtis, 24 Houston street.

Mrs. Bowies, Pryor street.

Cannon House, 12 Loyd street.

Mrs. S. E. Fuller, 43 and 45 E. Mitchell street.

Leyden House, 124 Peachtree street.

Mrs. H. A. McLellan, 8 and 10 W. Ellis street.

Mrs. C. C. Merrall, 89 E. Mitchell street.

Thomas W. Tucker, 42 E. Mitchell street.

Miss J. Villard, 31 N. Forsyth street.

J. W. Granade, 1 Washington street.

MRS. M. L. MC LENDON,
Chairman Committee on Entertainment.
117 Washington street, Atlanta, Ga.

TWO POPULAR JOURNALS, THE

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For Only $1.10,

And a Large and Strictly Temperance

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Every one sending $1.10 will receive both journals one year, and the Cook Book actually free, thus securing all for about the regular price of one paper. The Cook Book has

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At a great expense the publishers of this book procured a vast number of recipes from practical housewives living in every part of the United States, and out of **20,000 Recipes** the best were selected by competent ladies, and **over 300,000 copies of this cook book were sold.** The edition for 1891 has been greatly improved by adding the newest, best and most practical recipes of progressive cooking schools. Several hundred illustrations have also been added, at great expense, making it the most complete and best illustrated cook book ever published. The result is an admirably condensed volume of recipes for every day, arranged for practical use.

None of the recipes include liquors, such as wines, brandies, etc., among the ingredients, and it is recommended as a

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Among its Points of Excellence are the Following Topics:

Practical Suggestions to Young Housekeepers, Necessary Kitchen Utensils, Suggestions and Recipes for Soups, Fish, Poultry, Game, Meats, Salads, Sauces, Catsups and Relishes, Breakfast and Tea Dishes, Vegetables, Bread, Biscuit, Pies, Puddings, Cakes, Custards, Desserts, Cookies, Fritters, etc. Also for Preserves, Beverages and Candies; Cookery for the Sick, Bills of Fare for Family Dinners, Holiday Dinners, Parties, Picnics, Teas, Luncheons, etc. A Table of Weights and Measures; chapters on Various Departments of Household Management and Work.

It is the Latest, Best and Most Practical Cook Book Published, more nearly meeting the wants of American Homes than any other, and would be cheap at $1.00.

THE LADIES HOME COMPANION is a large and popular 16-page journal, published **twice a month,** and gives information about those things which ladies particularly wish to know, and is mostly written by ladies. **Original or Selected Stories** by eminent authors are found in each issue. A special feature is the variety of departments, each of which is conducted by a special editor. It gives the latest **Fashions,** arranged for practical use; timely hints to **Housekeepers;** cheering and helpful talks with **Mothers;** valuable information for lovers of **Flowers;** a pretty and pleasant page for pretty and pleasant children. All handsomely illustrated. It is not an ultra fashion paper, but a journal for the home circle, full of common-sense ideas and suggestions for home happiness and comfort.

The Cook Book is Mailed Free To every one sending only $1.10 for the UNION SIGNAL and the Ladies Home Companion, both journals one year.

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The Salvation Army.

"Think of the doctors, now dead and gone, who have knit their brows over the sick." Yes, and think, too, of the patients, the Chronic cases, the "given over" ones, those over whom the brows were knit in vain. The chronic diseases exhaust the resources of the physician, and the strength of the sufferer, who, given over as a hopeless case, has only to wait for death, the physician being able only to palliate his sufferings, or give temporary relief. The impression is becoming general, however, that there is a remedy for many of these chronic and "hopeless" cases, and that it is the Compound Oxygen Treatment of DRS. STARKEY & PALEN. But read for yourself what the Compound Oxygen Treatment has accomplished in chronic cases and the testimonials from patients given over by physicians. Read what Judge Kelley, Mrs. Livermore, and numerous others, have said about it. You will find it in our brochure, sent free, 200 pages, a Treatise on Compound Oxygen. It will give you records of many, very many cases and cures, with testimonials. Of course, there are worthless imitations, either under the same or different names, but all alike claiming to possess the properties of Compound Oxygen. None genuine but that manufactured by DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., or 120 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

The corner-stone of the "Temperance Temple" was laid Nov. 1st. The corner-stone of Reed's Temple of Music, 182 and 184 Wabash Ave., Chicago, dealers in Pianos and Organs, was laid in 1842.

We call the attention of every white-ribboner to an advertisement appearing on the last page of this issue. The Easton Mfg. Co. purpose to place within the reach of every union a means of very considerably increasing their income. We are personally acquainted with the firm, know it to be perfectly responsible, and the article advertised we consider one of the best washing preparations for laundry and kitchen on the market. They refer by permission to Miss Mary Allen West, editor, and Mr. Geo. C. Hall, publisher of this paper.

MR. LEVI FELTON, Wilson, N. C., says My wife has suffered for over twenty years with periodical Headaches, and could never obtain relief except through Opiates, until she used Bradycrotine.

TO THE EDITOR: Please tell your readers that I received a well and serviceably bound 536 page complete cook book from the Buckeye Publishing Co., Minneapolis, Minn., in accordance with their offer, free of charge. I advise all your readers to send to them for particulars. The service they required was no trouble at all.

Yours, MRS. HELEN HENDERSON.

The Elastic Tip Co., of Boston, Mass., will until Christmas, mail you their New Parlor Game for 75 cents. Nothing so pleases everybody.

Publisher's Dep't.

Here's Your Chance.

Elegant Christmas Presents Free.

Every new agent ordering 25 copies of "Glimpses of Fifty Years," by Miss Willard, or "The Temperance Movement" by Senator Blair, before December 1st will receive an elegant $6 present free, and a different present with every 25 books.

Our agents furnished any book published at *big discounts*. It will pay you to write us whether you want one book, want to scatter temperance literature, or want to *earn money. Now is the time. Don't delay* but write quick for full particulars to H. J. Smith & Co., 340 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

Corporation Notice.

Public notice is hereby given that the capital stock of the Woman's Temperance Publishing Association has been duly increased according to the statute in such case made and provided, from seventy-five thousand dollars ($75,000) to one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars ($125,000); and that certificates of such increase have been duly filed in the office of the secretary of the state of Illinois and in the office of the recorder of deeds of Cook county in said state of Illinois, as provided by law.

October 15, 1890.

[SEAL]

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See what you buy is stamped Warren.
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Pass them by and insist
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Every imitation has the fatal defect of
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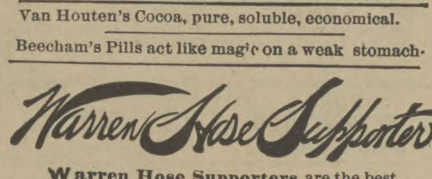

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Woman's Medical College of Baltimore, S. E. Cor. Druid Hill Av. & Hoffman St. The ninth annual session will begin on Wednesday, Oct. 1st, 1890, and will continue seven months. For further information or catalogue address **Randolph Winslow, M. D., Dean,** 1 Mt. Royal Terrace, Baltimore, Md

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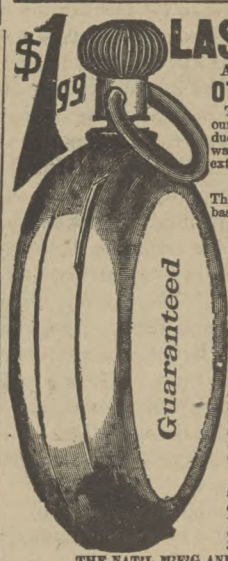

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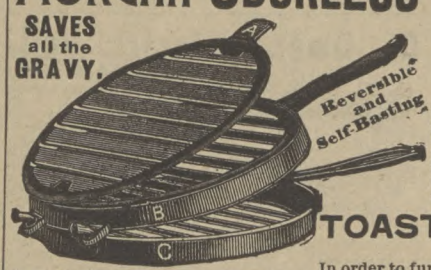

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Publisher's Notes.

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to notice elsewhere how you can get a framed picture of Miss Willard, free, by getting us short time subscribers. The frame has been selected for the picture. It fits it admirably; it is silver and white, contrasting, or rather harmonizing, perrably with the delicate water-color tints of the likeness. It is a true likeness, and one that will doubtless be found in twenty thousand American homes inside the next year. We offer agents an exceptional opportunity to make money in selling it. The outfit will consist of a picture inside a very heavy tube, together with a six-inch piece of the frame. It would be better to carry a framed picture whenever it is possible, as more orders will come for the frame in that case. We make special offers to all who really mean to thoroughly work their desired territory. It will not be like selling a book, the picture does the talking. You will have scarcely any of that to do. Ten thousand can easily be sold in December and we are only waiting to hear from you to assign you territory, etc. Miss Willard has hosts of friends and admirers among those who care nothing for the W. C. T. U. To have her picture in such homes, however, would be a constant reminder of the battle the W. C. T. U. so valiantly and unceasingly wage against home's arch enemy and destroyer.

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10	copies - -	$ .20
100	" - - -	1.70
1000	" - -	14.00

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1st stage: - Complete indifference.

2d stage:—"Had to go to bring my wife home!"

3d stage:—"Hum! good talkers, those women!"

4th stage:—"Well, well! Bright? I should say so!"

5th stage:—"Say, what time does Miss W. or Mrs. L. speak? Any way to get a reserved seat?"

6th stage:—"Here, here, wife, hurry up; we'll be late; wouldn't miss that meeting for $5."

7th stage:—"I tell you, sir, if those women could be sent to Washington they'd knock those debaters silly. They know more parliamentary usage in a minute than any congressman in the country knows all day."

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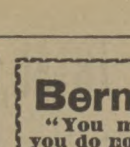

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Pure Grape Juice is the best remedy for the inexorable craving for alcoholic stimulants. Its free use for a few weeks will so far change the appetite as to enable the person to control the desire.

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The "Fruit of the Vine" without mixture and without adulteration of any kind, is hereby provided for those who desire a pure article Write for prices, and mention this journal.
Preserved by
E. R. Tuller, M. D., Vineland, N. J.

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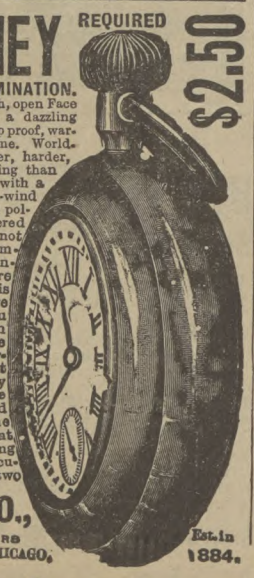
UNTIL AFTER EXAMINATION.



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Solid Coin Nickel Watch, open Face half basine, finished to a dazzling brightness, dust and damp proof, warranted to wear a life time. World-famed as being brighter, harder, smoother and more lasting than solid Coin Silver. Fitted with a high grade adjusted stem-wind movement, finely jeweled polished pinion, oil tempered main spring, which does not break and all the latest improvements; thoroughly inspected and timed before leaving the factory. Cut this ad. out, send to us and we will send the watch to you by express C. O. D., you can examine the watch at the express office and if not perfectly satisfactorily, Don't Pay a Cent, otherwise pay the agent our special price of $2.50 or 2 for $4.00 and express charges and take the watches. A guarantee is sent with each watch, warranting the movement to keep accurate and perfect time for two years.

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111 Madison St., CHICAGO. Est. in 1884.

Strange indeed that A PLAIN THING like SAPOLIO should make everything so bright, but "A needle clothes others, and is itself naked." Try it in your next house-cleaning

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What folly it would be to cut grass with a pair of scissors! Yet people do equally silly things every day. Modern progress has grown up from the hooked sickle to the swinging scythe and thence to the lawn mower. So don't use scissors!

But do you use SAPOLIO? If you don't you are as much behind the age as if you cut grass with a dinner knife. Once there were no soaps. Then one soap served all purposes. Now the sensible folks use one soap in the toilet, another in the tub, one soap in the stables and SAPOLIO for all scouring and house-cleaning.

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Started late in 1889 with no population or improvements, the development already made is surprising. Five factories are building, and several companies organized to build others. No booms, but steady, substantial progress. A knitting factory company is organized, the stock to be all owned, and entire business managed by women. It will pay large profits. Those who want homes in a "clean city," where the rumshop, brothel and gambling den are perpetually excluded, should buy soon, as prices are rapidly advancing.

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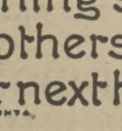

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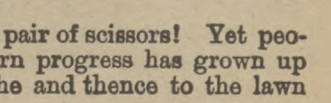

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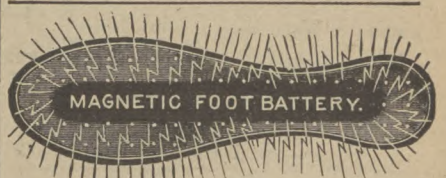
Full instructions for self-treatment go with every order. Nothing like it in the world for Piles. Large package, $2, enough to cure any case. Trial size, $1. Scientific treatise on Piles sent free. Address the GLOBE MEDICINE CO., Box 711, CINCINNATI, O.
Read Big ad. UNION SIGNAL, Aug. 14, Page 15.



OUR MAGNETIC FOOT BATTERIES challenge the world for any potency which will equal them for keeping your feet warm. These FOOT BATTERIES remove all aches and pains from feet and limbs, cause a feeling of new life and vigor equal to the days of youth. Think of the luxury of warm feet all winter in all weather! These MAGNETIC BATTERIES increase the flow of blood, vitalize it and cause a most delightful feeling the moment your feet rest upon these powerful MAGNETIC INSOLES. Every pair gives comfort and satisfaction. If you keep your feet warm you cannot catch cold. What's the use of suffering from those tired, all-gone, worn-out feelings? A pair of our MAGNETIC FOOT BATTERIES will act like a charm on your blood, and give you a sensation of warmth and vigor at once. Try a pair of them quick. $1.00, or three pairs for $2.00, any size, by mail. Send for our book, "A Plain Road to Health," free.
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No. 6 Central Music Hall, Chicago, Ill.

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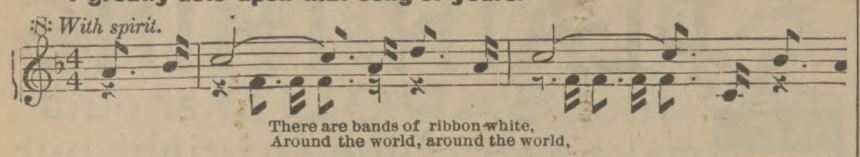
Manufacturers and Dealers in Book & Cover Paper

Advertisers want to know what paper pays best. Mention The Union Signal.

MISS WILLARD SAYS:

"I greatly dote upon that song of yours."



This beautiful song which Miss Willard so much admires, may be found in the new W. C. T. U. song book,

WHITE RIBBON VIBRATIONS,

This book, written and published by white-ribboners this last summer, has already passed through its third edition, with a steadily increasing demand. It is adapted to every department of W. C. T. U. work. Get it for your union, and so fulfil the wish of THE UNION SIGNAL, when it said, "We wish every union in the land had it and used it."

Send in your orders at once to

FLORA H. CASSEL,
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Per copy, by dozen or hundred, not prepaid ..... 30 cents.

The 270 lots offered for sale by Walter Thomas Mills & Co., right in the heart of the New Temperance town of Harvey at prices from $200 upwards, are selling fast, there are not more than 10 of the $200 lots left. If you want to secure one don't fail to write at once to Walter Thomas Mills & Co., 161 La Salle St., Chicago.

Try Cumberland plateau, for health, climate, water, fruit & cheap homes. Jos. N. Ely, Deer Lodge, Tenn.

Cheap excursion to Atlanta, Ga., via the Pennsylvania lines, account meeting National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, held at Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 14th to 21st, 1890. See notice elsewhere in this paper.

Excursion to Atlanta, Ga., via Pennsylvania Lines.

For the meeting of National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, held at Atlanta, Ga., November 14th to 21st, 1890, the Pennsylvania lines will sell excursion tickets on the certificate plan at rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale three days in advance of meeting, good for return three days after adjournment. Tickets can be had at the office of the W. T. P. A. if desired.

NEW AND CHEAPER LOTS
AT HARVEY.

In M. M. Brown's addition to Harvey, lying a little more than a quarter of a mile south of the present shops, with other factories and business going straight in that direction, having no other suitable space to occupy, as will be seen by reference to the town plat, mailed free on application.

The main business street of Harvey runs through the middle of this addition, which is situated about four short blocks south of the new bank, and within one block of where lots are selling on the same street for $800, and only four blocks from where they have sold for $1,500, and only across the street from the best of the 240 lots sold in the last 60 days, principally to the subscribers of THE UNION SIGNAL.

A person needs only to examine the plat to see the many advantages that these lots have, at an average price of about $350, which includes sidewalks, graded streets, water supply and excellent drainage, some lots being as low as $250.

Terms made to suit purchaser, with abstract and guarantee of title exactly the same as is given by the Harvey Company.

I own a lumber yard in Harvey, and will supply lumber on monthly payments, at cash prices to parties desiring to build, or will build and sell on payments.

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I have no connection with the Harvey Co., and until a few weeks ago was a stranger to the place and all connected with it, but have recently made large investments there, believing it to be the most promising site about Chicago.

I have refused $5,000 for the best business corner in my addition for a saloon, but will accept $700 for it, to be used for any mercantile business; no saloons in this subdivision for any price.

Write for a plat of the whole town and all information.

I refer to any of your friends in Harvey, the Atlas National Bank of Chicago, or to THE UNION SIGNAL.

M. M. BROWN,
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STANDARD FIBER-WARE
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MY WIFE SAYS SHE CANNOT SEE HOW YOU DO IT FOR THE MONEY. **$12** Buys a $65.00 Improved Oxford Singer Sewing Machine; a perfect working, reliable, finely finished Sewing Machine, adapted for light or heavy work, with all latest improvements and complete set of attachments. A written guarantee for 5 years with each machine. Buy direct from manufacturers and save Dealers and Agents profits. Catalogue free.

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A Ladies' Magazine and terms to agents, 5cts. THE WITNESS, Frankfort, Ky.

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French Art for decorating silk, satin, plaques, china, wood, etc., cannot be distinguished from hand-painting. Easily done. Directions, designs and materials for transferring sent postpaid for $1.
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TO INTRODUCE our fine Jewelry to New Customers we will send the following Rings at the special prices quoted, which are about one-fourth the regular price charged in jewelry stores.

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Life Association of America

PAYS ALL HONEST CLAIMS

Promptly and in Full.

CUT THIS ADVERTISEMENT OUT and PUT IT IN YOUR LETTER.

We furnish to total abstainers the cheapest reliable insurance obtainable anywhere.

The following is a list of losses paid in FULL by this association since July, 1889, with post-office address of each beneficiary to whom the money was paid:

July 26th, by death claim, Jacob Beyer, paid to beneficiary, Mrs. Frances J. Beyer, Plumville, Pa.	$2,000
Aug. 20, by death claim, Edw. M. Newman, paid to beneficiary. Mrs. Ella M. Newman, Trapp, Md.	1,000
Sept. 30, by death claim, Ruel L. Smith, paid to beneficiaries, Mrs. Nettie G. Smith & Sons, Tyre, N.Y.	3,000
Sept. 30, by death claim, Mrs. R. A. Vick, paid to beneficiary, J. C. Vick. Olmstead, Ky.	3,000
Aug. 16, by death claim, Orenzo Rice, paid to beneficiary, Mrs. Lucy M. Rice, Trappe, Md.	1,000
Dec. 3d, by death claim, Aug. Pigalowski, paid to beneficiary, Mrs. Wilhelmina Pigalowski, Montague, Mich.	1,000
Dec. 11th, by death claim, Mrs. H. Burtis, paid to beneficiary, Geo. W. Burtis, Lincoln, Neb.	3,000
Dec. 30th, by death claim. Mrs. Ida L. Gunston, paid to beneficiary, Stephen Gunston, Ilion, N. Y.	1,000
Feb. 10th, by death claim, Alex Wallace, paid to beneficiary, Mrs. Harriet Wallace, Chicago, Ill.	2,000
Feb. 15th, by death claim, Mrs. Julia A. Palmer, paid to beneficiary, Roland Palmer and Children, Marshfield, Oregon	1,000
Feb. 15th, by death claims, Rev. Edmund Probert, paid to beneficiary, John F. Probert, Olyphant, Pa	2,000
Feb. 28th, by accrued interest on bonds	4
April 28th, by death claim, Mrs. Jennie M. Pedlar, paid to beneficiary, C. W. Pedlar, Gilroy. Cal.	3,000
April 30th, by death claim. Mrs. Mary A. Langmade, paid to beneficiary, A. J. Langmade, Yorkshire Centre, N. Y.	1,000
April 30th, by death claim, Mrs. F. E. Johnson, paid to beneficiary, G. H. Johnson, Marengo, Ill.	3,000
June 30th, by death claim, Edw. B. Warren, paid to beneficiaries, Mrs. Hannah G. Warren and Children, W. Buxton, Me.	2,000
June 30th, by death claim, Mrs. Sarah I. Wright, paid to beneficiary, J. H. Bittick, brother and children, Kenton, Tenn.	3,000
June 30th, by death claim, A. A. Bonham, paid to beneficiary, J. S. Bonham, Taylor, Idaho.	3,000
Juiy 24th, by death claim, Frank R. Keys, paid to beneficiary, Mrs. Lovica C. Keys, Burnett Junction, Wis.	3,000
Aug. 28th, by death claim, John Fenny, paid to beneficiary, Mrs. Sarah J. Fenny, Leadville, Col.	2,000
Sept. 13th, by death claim, Mrs. Mary A. Price, paid to beneficiary, Jas. R. Price, Orlando, Fla.	3,000
Sept. 20th, by death claim, T. C. Deringer, paid to beneficiary, O. S. Deringer, St. Paul, Minn.	1,000
Sept. 25th, by death claim, John A. Sanders, paid to beneficiaries, H. R. and W. J. Sanders, Fort Bragg, Cal.	2,000
Oct. 3d, by death claim, W. H. Ried. paid to beneficiary, Mrs. Mary A. Reid, Hillsboro, N. B., Canada	3,000
Oct. 7th, by death claim, E. S. Fugate, paid to beneficiary, Mrs. Eliza Fugate, Viola, Ill.	1,000
Oct. 11th, by death claim, Rev. John B. Knott. paid to beneficiary, Mrs. Elizabeth E. Knott, Berlin, Mich.	1,500
Oct. 20th, by death claim, Gen. C. B. Fisk, paid to beneficiary, Mrs. Janette C. Fisk, New York City,	3,000

We have paid these losses in full with a total cost of less than $6.50 per $1,000 of insurance per annum, at the age of 21 years.

Join Our Association and Cease to Pay Whisky Losses.

WM. F. SINGLETON,
President,
Royal Insurance Building, **CHICAGO, ILL.**

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We will guarantee the "LOVELL" WASHER to do better work and do it easier and in less time than any other machine in the world. Warranted five years, and if it don't wash the clothes clean without rubbing, we will refund the money.

AGENTS WANTED in every county. We can show proof that agents are making from $75 to $150 per month. Farmers make $200 to $500 during the winter. Ladies have great success selling this Washer. Retail price, only $5. Sample to those desiring an agency $2. Also the Celebrated KEYSTONE WRINGERS at manufacturers' lowest prices. We invite the strictest investigation. Send your address on a postal card for further particulars.

LOVELL WASHER CO., Erie, Pa.

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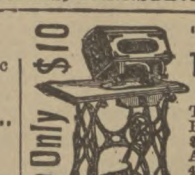
☞ Send only one-half price for ONE copy of any of the above for examination with a view to adoption. No FREE copies.

S. W. STRAUB & Co., PUB., 243 STATE ST., CHICAGO.



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Top Buggies, $55.00 Harness $7.50
Road Carts....10.00 Wagons, 30.00
$5.00 Family or Store Scale, 1.00
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4000 lb. Hay or Stock Scale...40.00
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1000 other Articles at Half Price.
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Rare Palms! Orchids! Air Plants!

and thousands of new and rare plants of every description.

OUR CHRISTMAS COLLECTION
consists of nine choice and rare plants that will make a splendid addition to any window garden. They will make an elegant and acceptable Holiday gift. Sent postpaid on receipt of only One Dollar.
Address **R. D. HOYT,**
"Seven Oaks," Bay View, Florida.

Advertisers want to know what paper pays best. Mention The Union Signal.

Publisher's Dep't.

Special Notice.

After November 15 we will withdraw the subscription offer concerning THE UNION SIGNAL and

Miss Willard's Picture!

The picture will be ready in November, when we will fill all orders received, and will then be ready to give out agencies to sell the picture by itself. The moment it is seen it will create a great demand, and we will have orders without doubt for

Fully 50,000 Copies

before the close of the next six months. Therefore we want agents everywhere who will agree to show the picture, and offer it for sale at the regular price, $1. We will give a large commission and appoint only one agent to a place. We want only those to apply who really mean to act in good faith as agents. We made the low offers in connection with THE UNION SIGNAL to be sure and get enough orders for the original contract with Prang & Co. The picture is wonderfully cheap at $1. You can make all your Christmas money as agent for it if you wish to. Apply at once for the territory which you know you can give the proper attention to. We will then let you know what you can do to get a framed picture *free* with which to make the canvass a successful one. This is your opportunity. You need not fear lest the orders given through the subscription offers will interfere with a canvass by you. Not more than 2,500 will go out thus. Besides, "seeing is believing," and in this case, captivating also. Moreover there are thousands of people who admire Miss Willard, and yet have naught to do with THE UNION SIGNAL. The very sight of this lovely aquarelle tint picture will everywhere and always be a temperance object lesson and sermon. Send in your applications promptly.

Address WOMAN'S TEMP. PUB. ASS'N,
161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Mary A. Livermore's Great Book

A Bonanza for Book Agents.

Mrs. Livermore's famous volume, "My Story of the War," is growing in favor every day, and it is believed that its sale will reach 100,000 copies this fall. Men and women agents are unusually successful with it. Rev. A. W. Collins, Cameron, Mo., says:

"*I have never shed so many tears over one book as I have over this one.* I have given several readings from it to personal friends who have called upon me. All were delighted, and we read and laughed and wept together, for the humorous as well as the pathetic in it. I have read a few chapters to old soldiers who happened into my study, and, without exception they sat and listened as if enchanted, while tears ran thick and fast down their cheeks, and when I concluded they exclaimed, 'Where can I get a copy of that book?'

"I have often asked myself, What is the real secret of this great book? The only answer I can frame that is at all satisfactory to me is that *it is full of 'heart power.' It comes from the heart. The subject is great, the author is great, and of course the book could not but be great.* Many times while reading this thrilling story I have said audibly, '*God bless Mrs. Livermore for writing it,' It is my heart-felt wish that a million copies of it may be sent out through this broad land. It will do good whenever and wherever read.*"

Book Agents are coining money with it, and lady agents are enthusiastic in their praise of it. The publishers are A. D. Worthington & Co., Hartford, Conn., and they will be pleased to send our friends full information. They pay the freight charges on all their shipments, no matter how far away their agents are.

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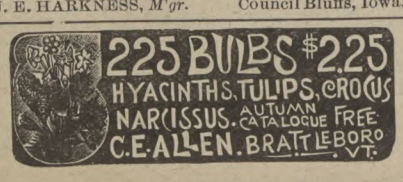

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The Century Magazine in 1891.

The recent remarkable serial successes of this magazine,—the famous War Papers, Kennan's Siberian Articles, and the Life of Lincoln,—will be continued in the coming volume (the forty-first) by "The Gold Hunters of California," a series of separate illustrated papers on the gold fever of '49, telling of the discovery of gold, the movement to California (by survivors of various expeditions), life in the mines, the Vigilance Committees (by the chairman of both committees), and many other incidents of that exciting period, including a paper by General Frémont.

Another notable feature will be the publication of extracts from advance sheets of the Talleyrand Memoirs soon to be issued in book-form in Paris, the manuscript of which has been secretly preserved for more than half a century,—to be printed first in an American magazine.

Other interesting serials include "An American in Tibet," papers describing a remarkable journey, 700 miles of which was over ground never before traveled by a white man; "Personal Traits of Lincoln," by his private secretaries, Messrs. Nicolay and Hay; "Adventures of War Prisoners," experiences of Union and Confederate soldiers during the civil war; "American Newspapers," described by noted journalists; "American and English Frigates in the War of 1812"; "Indian Fights and Fighters," by officers who served with Custer, Mackenzie, Crook and Miles; "The Court of the Czar Nicholas," by an ex-minister to Russia; suggestive papers on the Government of Cities; a series of engravings of noted pictures by American Artists; the "Present-Day Papers," by Bishop Potter, Seth Low, and others. Fiction includes "The Faith Doctor," a serial novel of New-York life by Edward Eggleston; "The Squirrel Inn" by Frank R. Stockton, and novelettes and short stories by nearly all the leading writers, Joel Chandler Harris, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Brander Matthews and many others.

The November Number,

which begins the new volume, contains opening chapters of several important serials, including General John Bidwell's account of "The First Emigrant Train to California" (1841), "An American in Tibet," "Early Victories of the American Navy," and "Colonel Carter of Cartersville," a delightful illustrated novelette by F. Hopkinson Smith. Also "Life in the White House in the Time of Lincoln" by Col. John Hay, "On the Andersonville Circuit" by an ex-Union prisoner, "How London is Governed," "The Printing of THE CENTURY," two complete stories, etc. Nearly one hundred illustrations. Ready everywhere Nov. 1st. Begin subscriptions with November; $4.00 a year, single numbers 35 cents. Subscribe through dealers and postmasters, or send remittance directly to the publishers.

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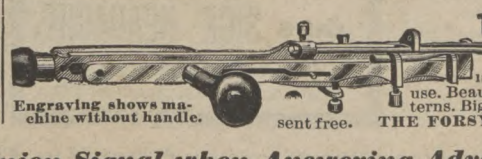

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Signal Notes.

No political party can be permanently preserved in whisky.—*Joseph Cook.*

I BELIEVE that she who, in the Bethlehem manger, gave Jesus to the world, will yet be the foremost agent in carrying Jesus to all the nations.—*Talmage.*

"WHAT is to be done in Ireland's great distress?" is a question constantly recurring at these times. Were the government to stop the distilleries and the breweries, the whole famine threatened people in Ireland would have enough and to spare of the staff of life. When her distilleries were stopped in 1809-10 and 1813-14—years of famine—the change for the better was so great that if these liquor factories had stopped and never again gone on, the state of Ireland at this hour would have left no room for complaint.

AT a temperance meeting where several related their experiences, a humorous Irishman was acknowledged to be the chief speaker. He had on a pair of fine new boots. He said: "A week after I signed the pledge I met an old friend, and he says: 'Them's a fine pair of boots you have on.' 'They are,' says I, 'and by the same token 'twas the saloon-keeper who gave them to me.' 'That was generous of him,' said he. 'It was,' says I, 'but I made a bargain with him. He was to keep his drink, and I was to keep my money. My money bought me these fine boots. I got the best of the bargain, and I'm going to stick to it.'"

AT the City Temple in London, England, the famous pastor, Dr. Joseph Parker, recently said: "It is high time that intoxicating wine was banished from the sacramental service. It has done incalculable mischief. I am also opposed to the use of the vile concoctions by which, in some instances, intoxicating wine has been displaced. For my own part I never touch them; I simply put the cup to my lips. Plain water is the right thing to take in this sacred service. To my mind one thing is certain, and that is that at the Lord's Table men should not be tempted to the cultivation or the renewal of impious and destructive habits."

IN an English exchange, a temperance worker thus describes a novel method for arousing the attention of idle people: "I have a notice board in front of my house—a private one—on which I tack posters of important meetings, diagrams, drink maps, pictures, sayings of eminent men, scraps of poetry, etc., etc. Some are exhibited one week, some for two, and it is astonishing the numbers of passers who stop and look. They closely inspect and read what is on the board. All classes are attracted, gentry, traders, mechanics, farm laborers, and even sots, so that a good diagram or a striking picture is as useful as an ordinary lecture, and really more so, because it catches the attention of so many who never attend our meetings."

FROM the very beginning of her ministry, Mrs. General Booth, lately deceased, was an unflinching advocate of teetotalism, and to her influence is due the acceptance of the rule absolutely excluding from membership in the Salvation Army any one who partakes of intoxicating liquors. Each man and woman, boy and girl of the entire force is a pledged hater of alcohol in every form. This pledge has been the means of cutting off the new recruits from old companions who loved the strong drink, and keeping them loyal to the Army of their adoption. "Mind, Herbert," Mrs. Booth said to one of her sons, "let my coffin be a plain one, for I want it to preach the same sermon as my bonnet." The unspoken sermon has been reverently listened to by hundreds of thousands of all sorts and conditions of men and women in all parts of the world.

BY degrees, Europeans are being convinced of the injurious consequences of wine-drinking upon the young. A certain number of children in Berne, Switzerland, were forbidden the use of alcohol in any shape or form, during eight months of the year, but during the remaining four months they were supplied with the usual quantity of wine diluted with water. The parents carefully watched the children throughout the year, and found that they slept better and longer, and appeared decidedly brighter during the eight months of abstinence than during the period of wine-drinking. In the recent International Alcohol Congress, held in Christiania, Norway, great prominence was given to the baneful effects of alcoholic liquors upon children, even the most persistent moderate drinker admitting that education and legislation are necessary on this point. It was resolved to watch the methods employed in the United States for teaching children the scientific effects of alcohol, and if possible, to secure the introduction of the same text books.

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The manufacturers of this article not only redeem all wrappers sent them by temperance organizations at the rate of 50c per 100, but are making very liberal terms direct with unions, the particulars of which will be furnished on application.

Every local union should appoint a committee on this work. With very little effort it can be made to pay handsomely.

SEE OUR ENDORSEMENTS:

EASTON MANUFACTURING CO., EASTON, MD.: EVANSTON, ILL., Apr. 2, 1890.

GENTLEMEN:—Please accept thanks for the case of W. C. T. U. Cleansing Powder recently received. I will give sample packages of it to the members of our local W. C. T. U. at their meeting this afternoon, and request them to write you after using it.

We have found it most helpful in the laundry and kitchen, and shall want to use it constantly.

The per cent you offer our society, as well as the merit of the article, ought to introduce it to the White-Ribboners' homes everywhere. Yours sincerely,

Frances E. Willard.

The following resolutions were passed at a special meeting of the W. C. T. U. of Easton, Md.:

WHEREAS, We believe the "W. C. T. U. Cleansing Powder," manufactured by the Easton Manufacturing Co., of Talbot Co., Md., to be an article of high merit, and knowing the said company to be composed of reliable, enterprising, law-abiding and representative citizens of this place; and, whereas, the said Company has placed within the reach of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, a means by which a much-needed and a most substantial aid can be secured, now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the W. C. T. U. of Easton, Md., will use our influence to promote the introduction of the said powder, and that we urge all other unions to do the same.

Resolved, That we do hereby recommend these goods to the public generally as a useful and valuable article and that our friends be requested to save the wrappers and forward them to be redeemed through our secretary.

Resolved, That we consider the collection of the wrappers of the "W. C. T. U. Cleansing Powder" a suitable means of interesting our children in the temperance cause, and that they be encouraged to undertake and prosecute the work.

Resolved, That these resolutions be recorded upon our minutes, and that a copy of the same be presented to the President of the Easton Manufacturing Company. E. E. MULLIKIN, Secretary.

MRS. A. T. BUSH, President.
September 23, 1890.

The Easton W. C. T. U. is a Union of good standing, and we are sure they would not endorse any article unless it had merit. Not having tried the powder ourselves, we are unable at this time to give it our personal recommendation.

MRS. S. H. MARTIN, Md. State Organizer, 26 South St, Baltimore.
F. A. CATHCART, Md. State Treasurer, 131 S. Broadway, Baltimore.

September 24, 1890.

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This preparation is far superior to all other preparations of Cod Liver Oil: It has many imitators, but no equals. The results following its use are its best recommendations. Be sure as you value your health, get the genuine. Manufactured only by DR. AEXR. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

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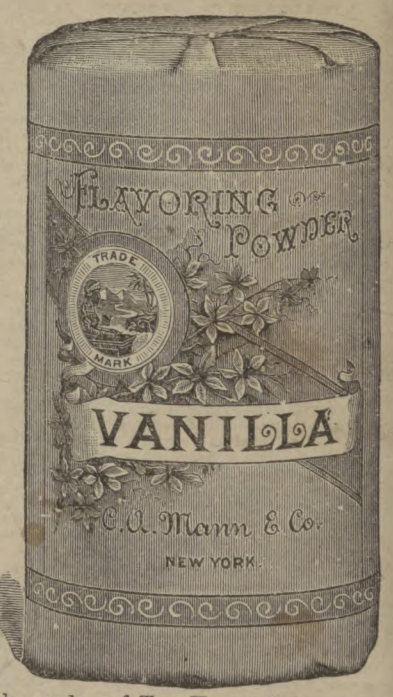

But then, this way of buying narrows the housekeeper down to one or two flavors unless her family is pretty large, for she naturally does not care to put all her capital into a variety of Extracts. How, then, can flavorings be put up in small quantities, to be as good as the best in large bottles? Our customers among the readers of THE UNION SIGNAL can tell you that we have answered the question satisfactorily with our Flavoring Powders. In fact, the Powders are better than the best liquid Flavorings, because more concentrated, and not dissolved in 90 per cent of its value in alcohol. We put up all flavors, in sizes ranging from one to sixteen ounces, and if you have not already done so, should be pleased to have you try them.

If your grocer does not keep them, send us 50 cents, and we will mail you an ounce bottle of our Lemon and Vanilla Powders to try.

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"THOU HAST GIVEN A BANNER TO THEM THAT FEAR THEE; THAT IT MAY BE DISPLAYED BECAUSE OF THE TRUTH."

Vol. XVI.—No. 46.] CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, November 13, 1890. [Price $1.50 per Year.

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SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

James Russell Lowell is slowly recovering his health.

The father of Peck's Bad Boy is now Governor of Wisconsin.

The Duke of Nassau took the oath as Regent of Holland, Friday.

The latest estimates give the majority against Prohibition in Nebraska as 38,602.

President Harrison's proclamation is out appointing November 27 as Thanksgiving day.

The complexion of the Kansas legislature makes the reëlection of Senator Ingalls impossible.

McKinley is defeated, and is receiving the "credit" of the Republican defeats all over the country.

Henry M. Stanley with his wife and her mother, Mrs. Tennant, landed in New York, Friday morning.

One thing to be thankful for—nobody charges this year's Republican defeat on the Prohibitionists.

According to the Chicago *Tribune* count, the next Congress will consist of 95 Republicans, 221 Democrats.

The annual session of the Society of Christian Workers was held in Hartford last week, Rev. A. R. Torrey presiding.

The Illinois Legislature stands 101 Republicans, 100 Democrats, and 3 Farmers' Alliance men, these three men, of course, holding the balance of power.

A subscription for relief of suffering in Ireland, taken at the meeting in Philadelphia, addressed by Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon, footed up $12,885.

Dr. Kelley polled a large vote in Tennessee, carrying three wards in Nashville, and throughout the state more than doubling the Prohibition vote of 1888.

In Nebraska, Boyd, Democratic, is elected Governor; the legislature is strongly Farmers' Alliance; Democrats come next in number, and Republicans third.

Lord Chief Justice Colcridge was stricken down in court, just after giving a decision; the attack was thought to be paralytic, but proves something less serious.

AN edition of the *Atlanta Constitution* has been seized for containing the announcement of one of its own gift enterprises.

MR. J. G. WOOLLEY is now in Boston, where he is engaged to work until March 1. His address is 38 West Newton street.

THE Louisiana Lottery is feeling so severely the effect of the new law in shutting its advertisement out of the mails, that it is trying to get round its provisions by advertising in Canadian papers. This device will probably fail as it has been tried on Mexican papers and they have been excluded from the mail.

INVITATIONS are received from Mr. and Mrs. John P. St. John to attend the marriage of their daughter, Lula, to Mr. Henry Louis Page, Wednesday afternoon, November 19, at Olathe, Kansas. Good wishes for the future of these young people are in the hearts of thousands of not only their own friends but the friends of the noble parents of the bride.

ACCORDING to the Pittsburgh papers the closing work of the Woman's Temperance Alliance (Non-partisan) was to vote down, after thorough discussion, a resolution in favor of Sunday closing of the Columbian Exposition, upon the ground that it had nothing to do with temperance. The W. C. T. U. differs with the Alliance in believing that the opening of the Exposition on Sunday is directly in the interest of the saloon; if it is thus opened it will be against the protest of every white-ribboner in the land.

MR. MOODY will open a series of meetings in Chicago, in connection with his Bible Institute work, November 23, continuing several weeks. He will be followed by Dr. A. J. Gordon, of Boston, who is to remain through January, and possibly longer. All interested in Bible study and Christian work are cordially invited to attend the Institute for as long a time as suits their convenience. As far as possible they will be accommodated in the Institute Buildings. Those who desire accommodations or further information should write *at once* to R. A. Torrey, superintendent, 80 W. Pearson street, Chicago, or to Mrs. S. B. Capron, superintendent of the Ladies' department, 232 La Salle Avenue, Chicago.

MANY callers favor us with their presence these days returning from campaign work, going to convention or drawn hither by mutual attraction. Miss Vandalia Yarnum, of Pennsylvania, has been in the city a week, studying up its philanthropic work. She spoke in Moody's Church, Tuesday evening. Mrs. Barker, of South Dakota, spoke in Englewood Sunday evening and called on us Monday morning, as did Mrs. Beach, of West Washington, Mrs. Northrup, of Wyoming, Mrs. Blair, of Nebraska, and Mrs. Hoffman of Missouri. Mrs. Helen M. Gougar called on her return from Michigan, where she has made a splendid campaign; its result is seen in the doubling of Fisk's vote in that state. Most of these ladies are on their way to the National Convention.

MRS. C. M. WOODWARD, of Nebraska, writes November 7: "We now start in with clear sight and level heads, for National prohibition with a party behind, in front and *all round it*. No more evasion or equivocation permitted; every bridge is now burned. If you of the East do not know what to do with the 'non-partisan' nonsense at the National, just turn its representatives over to the Nebraska delegation. * * * I was in Lincoln yesterday, and cannot tell you how terribly in earnest our people are. Many who have never spoken before are discussing in good shape the whole situation, so confused and complicated, how much so very few good Republicans realized before the events of the last three days. Their overwhelming defeat will teach many men a new lesson."

WE call especial attention to the request of Miss Sudduth, editor of the department News from the Field, on page 10. A little reflection will convince all that the plan we have so earnestly advocated for several years is *the* one to secure interesting representative reports from the states, and give to each its proper share of space. This is impossible in any hap-hazard method of reporting; when each county reports its own work without any reference to the work of the state, there must be endless repetition of detail, and no broad outlook. If these reports were sent to a competent woman in the state, one thoroughly conversant with its work and workers, she could group the salient features of all into one harmonious whole, and thus present an impressive picture. This is what we wish to do, and two years' experience demonstrates that our plan will accomplish it. It has done so in the states which have tried it, and would do the same in all, if it were only given a chance.

THE issue of THE UNION SIGNAL for November 27 will exceed 210,000 copies, and all go to fill actual orders. It will contain a full report of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union Convention, which is to be held at Atlanta, Ga., November 14 to 18, in which more than a national interest is being taken. THE UNION SIGNAL goes almost entirely to ladies—heads of families—and advertisers who wish to reach this wealthy buying class, and can secure space, will reap rich returns, as there will be no increase of the advertising rates for this large issue. As there will be no time for advertisers to write to Mr. C. D. Paine, our advertising manager, for terms, we give them here, that all, especially those who were disappointed in securing space in our Temple issue, can have an opportunity to take advantage of this exceptional facility for reaching a large constituency. Application for space must be made immediately to Mr. Paine at this office. Our regular advertising rates, which hold for this special issue, are seventy-five cents per line, ten per cent discount for four weeks; twenty per cent discount for thirteen weeks; fifty per cent for fifty-two weeks, making a five line advertisement for one year cost only $97.50 net.

A FRIEND from California thinks we give the W. C. T. U. too much credit in the matter of placing flags upon the school-houses. He says: "I may be mistaken, but I think that the first act of the kind dates nine years back, and that the actor was a woman prominent in the work of the Relief Corps. How it may have been in Kansas and Iowa I do not know, but there have been many cases of flag-raising over school-houses which cannot be accredited to the W. C. T. U. in other places. The Woman's Relief Corps may justly be counted as a great factor in the work of inculcating principles of loyalty and patriotism in the hearts of the school children of to-day." All of which we cheerfully concede and rejoice in the good work the Relief Corps is doing in this direction, and which we have never thought of discounting. As by our motto, "For God and Home and Native Land," the inculcation of patriotism is made a prominent feature of our work. We naturally referred to it when speaking to our children. Even if they would, the W. C. T. U. and the Relief Corps could not quarrel over instituting flag-raising on school-houses, for it antedates both organizations. I well remember such an occasion in connection with the High School in which I was teaching twenty-five years ago.

FROM far-away New Zealand comes a letter in which C. A. Baker, Esq., says that he sent to Sir John Hall copies of THE UNION SIGNAL, containing articles on woman's ballot. Sir John replied: "I am much obliged for the loan of the two copies of THE UNION SIGNAL. I have read the articles on female suffrage. They contain some useful hints, but do not show that the cause in America is in a hopeful condition. I trust we can do better in New Zealand, if we can only get a favorable opportunity for bringing the subject under the consideration of Parliament." A few days later Sir John in Parliament moved that the right of voting for members of the House be extended to women. After a discussion participated in by many leading members, the proposition was carried on division, by a vote of thirty-five to eleven. Thus New Zealand has outstripped America a long distance. Mr. Baker adds, that while Parliament was discussing this question, two women were conducting gospel meetings with glorious results, Mrs. Scott in the little town of Blenheim, where one hundred and forty-eight souls were led to Christ, and Mrs. Baeyertz, who was conducting meetings in both islands on her way to America. In Wellington, the capital, the churches were so crowded people could not obtain seats.

AT the October meeting of the business committee of the W. T. P. A., Mr. Hall, for five years our efficient business manager, tendered his resignation. This was unexpected and the committee, in several meetings held since that date, found no one to take his place, and so felt that a change would be unadvisable. They also felt that the matter should have the wisdom of the directors for its decision, and therefore called a special meeting of the board Saturday morning, when several out of town members could be present on their way to Atlanta. At this meeting the whole subject was thoroughly canvassed and the result is a contract between the board and Mr. Hall by which he is to remain with us as business manager and in charge of the advertising, for three years, devoting his whole time to this work and receiving therefor, in lieu of salary, twenty-five per cent of the net receipts of the advertising department. He has received very flattering offers to other fields, which would pay him better financially, but his interest in this work, with which he has so closely identified himself, decided him to remain here, a decision which we are sure will be gladly received by thousands of white-ribboners all over the land. The board also voted to open a subscription book department which will enable us to handle that class of books directly instead of through an outside agency, as at present.

Contributed.

STONE OF THE MOUNTAIN.

BY DWIGHT WILLIAMS.

Cut from the mountain fastness
A stone resistless rolls,
Down from the ether vastness
A hand its course controls;
No wail of sorrow breaketh
Along its path sublime,
And when the morn awaketh
It hath the joy of time.

The wrong it only smiteth
Yet not with noise and glare;
The evil it affrighteth
With love, and song, and prayer;
Oppressions fall before it,
Behind are vales of peace,
God's beauty shineth o'er it
With promise of increase.

The stone of olden story
Grows as a mountain wall,
The summit crowned with glory
Shines on the kingdoms all;
Look up, and see the banners
By countless hands swung out!
And hear the glad hosannas
Beyond the mists of doubt.

Cazenovia, N. Y.

HEPSY AND THE MEDAL CONTESTS.

BY HARRIET FRANCENE CROCKER.

Hepsy's ben an' gone an' took a new departure. She's ben readin' up about these here Demorest medal contests an' got it into her head that that's what Puddledock's a-pinin' for. I ain't a-goin' to say that that ain't so, but I declare I wish Hepsy'd stop mixin' her fingers up in every kind o' pie. If she'd jest stick to mince or punkin' like she did when we begun housekeepin', before these new-fangled notions come around, I'd be a leetle better pleased. But I've never ben onjust to Hepsy. I'm bound to own she never meddled much with my opinions an' I'm one o' the kind o' men that believes in woman's rights as fur as that's concerned. I generally give her the freedom an' liberty o' thought an' conscience I want she should give me. I've always ben a good husban' to Hepsy, an' there never was an amiabler couple than we be, an' I know it.

But as I was sayin' 'bout that there contest business—I wa'n't jest in favor o' Hepsy's takin' all that extry burden onto her shoulders, but take it onto 'em she did an' I didn't say much. Says she, "Adoniram Peabody, you jest listen to me. These here contests we're a-gettin' up," says she, "is worth a great sight more to many an' many a place than all the lectures an' pledge-signin's that can be got up. *Lots* o' temp'rance lectures ain't much more'n a string o' interestin' stories an' anecdotes an' so forth, that makes the people laugh one minute an' blubber the next. All the blubberin' that ever wet a gross o' pocket-handkerchiefs ain't no real practical good when 'lection day comes round. All the sentimental nonsense these here moral suasion temp'rance lecturers can stuff into the emotional part o' a man's natur' ain't very apt to make him vote right, now is it?"

I believe in moral suasion, but I didn't say a word. I wa'n't prepared to argue it out with Hepsy jest then.

Hepsy went on: "Now then, these contests, Adoniram, is what takes hold o' people,—there's a novelty about 'em that there ain't about a temp'rance lecture. Everyone's crazy to see who gets the medal, an' of course everybody'll go. There is that oncertainty about it that makes it interestin', you see. It stands to reason, don't it, that the pa's an' ma's of all the contestants want to go an' *will* go to see an' hear their children speak their pieces? All the brothers an' sisters an' uncles an' aunts an' cousins want to go too an' will go. So there's the first point, you see. Men'll turn out to sech a meetin' when they wouldn't kick off their slippers an' pull on their boots to go to a regular temp'rance lecture. An' Adoniram,"—(here Hepsy straightened up an' shook her finger in a mighty impressive way she's got) "jest you mark my words," says she, "when they once get there they get their money's worth o' good, hard, common sense prohibition! Not cry-baby stories an' experiences o' reformed drunkards, which I ain't sayin' is altogether out o' place, but I *do* say, husban'," says she, "that the plain, honest, straightforward truth o' prohibition comin' from them innocent boys an' girls in their clear young voices, is most mightily convincin'. A man's more apt to see the truth of a thing when his own boy that he loves better'n life almost, goes at it in such an honest, manly way an' speaks it off as if he believed every word of it, than he is when he hears the same doctrine preached by a stranger.

"I tell you, Adoniram," Hepsy wound up, "there's a powerful sight o' good in 'em, an' I'll bet before we're done with 'em, you'll wish you'd never seen twenty-one yourself, so's you could take part. Good land, *I* do!" says she, "but sech things wan't even dreamt of in our young days, though the need of 'em was plain enough."

So Hepsy went on with the contest business. We hadn't ever had none in Puddledock, an' there was consid'able interest showed concernin' it. Hepsy an' two or three other women had the young folks train an' practice in their houses. We had 'em to our house one night, an' I declare I couldn't concentrate my mind onto the *Weekly Star* worth a cent, though I sot out in the kitchen an' they was 'way in the settin'-room. To hear that leetle girl o' Jim Price's spin off a hull page o' prohibition in that earnest, honest way o' her'n, an' Sol Davis' boy get all roused up over his piece, was enough to distract any man's mind from readin' the paper.

Somehow, when the time come I had to go over to the hall, though I'd up and told Hepsy I guess I shouldn't waste no dime on hearin' a passel o' boys an' girls speak pieces, besides, I'd heard 'em anyway when they was practicin'. But Hepsy went on, cool as a cucumber, a-tyin' a new piece o' white ribbin in her button-hole an' said, "All right, Adoniram, don't let the fire go out," an' put on her bunnit.

I got ready an' went along over with her. I own I was a leetle cur'ous to see who else'd be there. Wal, the hall was full. There was, jest as Hepsy'd said there'd be, all the relaytives of the speakers. Even Jim Price, the saloon-keeper, was there to listen to his girl speak her piece. Old Deacon Jarvis, who everybody knows is in for high license, was there, 'cause his grandson, Archie Smith, was on the list; an' Horace Waters, one o' the excise board, was there, too, for to hear his boy speak.

The three ministers sot on the stage an' officiated about the prayer an' Scripture readin' an' sech. Strange how them white-ribbin women do make even the high-license preachers toe the mark an' come to their prohibition meetin's. I see Elder Stearns tryin' hard to look as if he wan't never a Republican an' never meant to be, when one o' them young ones was a-speakin' off a rousin' prohibition speech. I ain't never been ashamed o' my party *yet* an' it made me kind o' mad to see the Elder look so kind o' guilty. Hepsy says he's open to conviction an' mebby'll get *under* it if he comes to the rest o' them contests.

Wal, I was teetotally astonished at the way them young folks spoke their pieces. Sech fire! Sech life! Sech enthusiasm! Sech clear, plain speakin' of every word! *I was surprised.* But land! I wouldn't have Hepsy know I'd praised 'em up like that for nothin', for I ain't a Prohibitionist, as the hull town o' Puddledock knows, an' I ain't a-goin' to publicly uphold boys *an'* girls in speakin' sech strong Third-party pieces, but I was secretly tickled, I will own up, to see Jim Price set there with his hat on an' his mouth open when that smart leetle girl o' his'n went for license hot blocks.

I'm free to admit that there wa'n't a thing bold about any of 'em,—they jest went at it in a sort o' onconscious way that was mighty takin', an' the girls was as modest as they need to be.

It was a purty sight to see 'em all settin' there on the stage, eight of 'em, every last one of 'em with a white ribbin an' a pink rose-bud on (though I wouldn't have Hepsy know I thought so!)

Wal, the first contest was a success as fur as money went, at any rate. The young folks, it seems, are goin' to start a free readin'-room, an' they got sixteen dollars that night.

Jim Price's girl got the silver medal, an' Jim was tickled to death over it. Hepsy says with sech a girl as that, he won't ruin many more souls with that saloon o' his'n. She says it's got to go. Wal, if it *does* go, mebby I'll give that there medal business the credit, an' if it does, I'll write an' tell you all about it.

Allegany, N. Y.

INVITED DANGER.

BY MRS. LOUISE S. ROUNDS.

It is said that Lord Macaulay prophesied that the United States would never live to celebrate their second centennial, the reason assigned being that no nation can long survive when the vicious classes are permitted to make its laws. There is much truth in this statement whether we accord to it the dignity of a propheey or credit it to so eminent a man. We have been told that our cities are fast becoming centers of dangerous, political power, in proof of which we have but to study the political trickery of Chicago, New York, St. Louis and other large cities in order to become convinced that the half has not been told us. It is an easy matter to trace political action from its source to its final result; law and common sense should invite the attention of our statesmen, if we have any, to the source of our troubles. It is hardly possible to bring forward a question of more vital interest to this government than that of our invited danger in the form of *foreign immigration.*

The drink problem, as also the question of capital and labor, is involved in this question of foreign born citizenship. There is a strong feeling, daily growing stronger, that we have reached, if we have not already passed, the point where promiscuous immigration is no longer safe or desirable. A great tidal wave seems to be bringing the world's humanity to our shores, until we stand somewhat appalled at the vision which greets our eyes at Castle Garden.

Of late an inadequately considered factor has entered into this transportation of "human ballast" which, as Mr. Powderly says, "loads and unloads itself," and that factor is the money there is in the business. At so much per head this "ballast" walks into and out of the great steamships, and is landed in New York to fall at once into the hands of vile politicians, who, understanding how to manipulate the laws of naturalization, proceed in hot haste to array these ignorant people, to say nothing of their moral degradation, in the garments of citizenship, and so with the privilege of making our laws. Mr. Powderly affirms that the Inman steamship company alone have 3,500 agents in Europe gathering up this human scum to be spread over this country. One agent said that he made it a point to seek out every man who had committed an offense and who might be easily persuaded to "leave his country for his country's good," and placed them on ship-board, bound for the United States, taking good care to pocket the not inconsiderable fee.

In spite of these facts and the threatened danger, many men are saying: "It is a good thing to have these men come here; they mine our coal and do our rough, hard work; they develop the soil and bring to light our hidden gold and silver."

Yes, the better class of immigrants do help solve the problem of our national resources of wealth, but what of that class who stay behind in our large cities to become irritant factors in social life, and who put blasts, not of powder, into coal and gold mines, but of social and anarchistic dynamite under the very foundations of our government?

We can better afford to wait a century for further development of wealth, than to have our national treasury run over with heaped-up gold secured at the expense of ruined American citizenship! The storm signal has been run up: if we do not heed the alarm we shall behold this fair land, with her dearly-bought institutions, civil and religious, sacrificed to foreign ignorance and Popish supremacy!

Some cry, "No danger," and laugh at the bare mention of the need of restrictive immigration laws, or compulsory educational laws. They say, with a proud, boastful air, "America can take care of all who come here." Most marvelous have been the powers of assimilation shown thus far by this country, thanks to the heroic efforts of good, true men to counteract the awful influence of this imported ignorance and viciousness, by increasing the means of religious instruction and privileges. The sums of money given each year by the Christian business men of Chicago for moral and religious work are simply enormous, but in spite of all their generosity the social ulcer enlarges, the dangerous element increases. What is to be done? The strain this country has endured for the last decade cannot with safety be kept up.

How long shall our shores be used as the "dumping ground" for the paupers and criminals of Europe? How long shall these creatures be permitted to make our laws, and how long shall the liquor traffic use this ballast to steady their *pirate vessels* through the sea of state and national politics, until they drop anchor in the ports of state Legislatures and the United States Congress! There is but one remedy: Either *prohibit such immigration, or refuse it citizenship!*

It is safe to say that the only reason why the "opium joints" of the Chinese are not legalized to-day, is because our Celestial visitors are not clothed with citizenship. Put the ballot into the hands of the Chinese, and their political market value can be easily determined.

With over two million voters in this country who cannot read their ballots, it would be a suggestive and profitable study to learn what per cent of these are of foreign birth, and compare them with the millions of Christian women, intelligent and native born, who are deprived of the rights of franchise, but are not debarred from paying taxes, nor sharing in the punishment which follows committed crime.

The thousands of wives and mothers who are neither ignorant, vicious nor paupers—no, nor foreign born—do solemnly enter their protest against this idiotic state of things, and demand better laws and a better adjustment of political forces. "We, the people," under the pressure of a cleaner civilization, must come to mean women as well as men, and the prophecy of Lord Macaulay will

be proven false, when intelligent and good men and women shall walk hand in hand, natural and mutual lovers that they are, to the ballot box, and beyond, even to legislative halls! High church councils, also, will hear the rustle of their garments, and their soft footfalls take the place of the squeaky tread of some men whose "displacement" and retirement may work a blessed and befitting change! Money, not Christ, is king to-day in this nation, policy and not principle the watchword of our politicians.

No wonder the fears of the thoughtful are aroused, the efforts of good people redoubled with almost frantic zeal. Unless a change soon comes, we shall awake too late, to find our enemies have bound us hand and foot and are laughing with demoniac glee over our humbled, helpless condition.

When the day of national retrospection and remorse shall come, as come it will, we shall say as did one of keen perception long ago:

"Of all our woes, those most do we deplore,
Which our own sins have brought within our door."

WHAT THE "ORIGINAL PACKAGE" DECISION DID NOT DECIDE.

BY JUDGE DAVID M'CULLOCH.

II.

In a former article an attempt was made to analyze the decision of the Supreme Court in the "Original Package" case, and to follow the course of reasoning employed by the justices in arriving at their conclusion. Having, in the manner therein stated, cleared away every doubt, and strained out every gnat that seemed to disturb the clearness of the judicial waters, the only thing left was to apply the law, as thus determined by them, to the facts of the case as certified to them by the trial court. If in doing so they should seem to have swallowed not only one but a whole caravan of camels, the fault could not be laid at their doors, but properly at the doors of those who had made up the statement of facts.

To illustrate this point, let it be noted that upon the question of the relations existing between intoxicating liquors and other articles of commerce, there is a sharp conflict of opinion among the judges. This is a question of fact, upon which the report of the case as sent up from the State Court is wholly silent. How can it be settled should it become material to the decision of the case?

In the more recent case of Minnesota vs. Barber, relative to the dressed beef controversy, the court says, "If a fact alleged to exist, and upon which the rights of the parties depend, is one within common experience and knowledge, it is one of which the courts will take judicial notice." In the present case both the majority and the minority appeal to this class of evidence, in support of their respective positions.

The majority say: "That ardent spirits, distilled liquors, ale and beer, are subject to exchange, barter and traffic, like any other commodity, in which the right of traffic exists, and are so recognized by the usages of the commercial world, the laws of Congress and the decisions of the courts, is not denied."

From this concession, or possibly assumption of fact, the conclusion is arrived at, that they are likewise the subjects of legitimate commerce between the states. The question is then put, as the main point in the case, "Can a state, in the absence of legislation on the part of Congress, prohibit their importation from abroad or from a sister state?"

Before this question could be answered in the negative, in the case in hand, it must have been made to appear, first: that the beer in question was a subject of legitimate commerce between the states; and secondly: that, at the time of its seizure, it was the subject of a then pending interstate commercial transaction. The first point was disposed of by the majority, in the manner already indicated. It is evident, therefore, that the argument of the majority in support of their opinion rests wholly upon this assumption of fact, that ardent spirits, distilled liquors, ale and beer occupy a place in the commercial world, of equal dignity, before the law, with wheat, corn, beef, clothing and other necessaries of life. If this assumption should prove false the whole argument would fail.

They, however, concede that not every article of value is the subject of legitimate commerce, but that there may be exceptions to the rule. Quoting from the opinion of the same court delivered by Mr. Justice Matthews in the Bowman case, they say: "Articles in such a condition as tend to spread disease are not merchantable, and not legitimate subjects of trade and commerce, and the self-protecting power of each state, therefore, may be rightfully exerted against their introduction, and such exercise of power cannot be considered a regulation of commerce prohibited by the constitution."

And in the present case, the Chief Justice, speaking for the majority, says, "Undoubtedly it is for the legislative branch of the state governments to determine whether the manufacture of a particular article of traffic, or the sale of such articles will injuriously affect the public, and it is not for Congress to determine what measures a state may properly adopt as appropriate or needful for the protection of the public morals, the public health, or the public safety; but . . . . the responsibility is upon Congress, so far as the regulation of interstate commerce is concerned, to remove the restriction upon the state, in dealing with imported articles of trade within its limits, which have not been mingled with the common mass of property therein, if in its judgment the end to be secured justifies the required action."

This language seems to mean nothing less than that, while the state legislature has the right to prohibit the manufacture and sale, within its own borders, of such articles as it may find to be deleterious to the health, the morals, and the safety of its own people, yet, if such articles are imported from abroad or from other states, and are universally recognized as articles of commerce, then, no matter how noxious they may in fact be, it is for Congress and not for the states to exclude them, if in its judgment the end to be secured justifies and requires such action.

Therefore, having already assumed that ardent spirits, distilled liquors, ale and beer, are recognized by the usages of the commercial world, the laws of Congress and the decisions of the courts as articles of commerce, the majority of the court conclude that the police power of the state cannot reach far enough to prevent their introduction and sale in unbroken or original packages.

From this position the minority strongly dissent. The principle they contend for is, that "the police power extends not only to things intrinsically dangerous to the public health, such as infected rags and diseased meat, but to things which, when used in a lawful manner, are subjects of property and commerce, and yet, *may be used* so as to be injurious to the life, the health or the morals of the people;" that the legislature cannot divest itself of the police power, and that no part of it has been delegated to the Congress of the United States. In support of this position they refer to a long list of cases decided by the same court, and quote largely from the opinions of the justices, who rendered the decision in the License Cases, above referred to, to the effect that intoxicating liquors may, by state legislation, be excepted from that commerce which would otherwise have a right to enter the state.

While the majority plant themselves upon the alleged fact "that spirituous and distilled liquors are universally admitted to be subjects of ownership and property, and are therefore subjects of exchange and traffic, like any other commodity in which the right of property exists," the minority reply in substance, admitting that to be true, "yet a common experience has shown that the general and unrestricted use of intoxicating liquors tends to produce idleness, disorder, disease, pauperism and crime. The power of regulating or prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors appropriately belongs, as a branch of the police power, to the legislatures of the several states, and can be judiciously and effectively exercised by them alone, according to their views of public policy and local needs, and cannot practically, if it can constitutionally, be wielded by Congress as a part of a national and uniform system."

In support of these views they quote the following vigorous passage from the opinion of Mr. Justice Grier, in the License Cases: "It is not necessary, for the sake of justifying the state legislation now under consideration, to array the appalling statistics of misery, pauperism and crime which have their origin in the use or abuse of ardent spirits. The police power which is exclusively in the states, is alone competent to the correction of these great evils, and all measures of restraint or prohibition, necessary to effect that purpose, are within the scope of that authority."

Therefore, admitting the law to be as contended for by the majority of the court, as to all proper subjects of commercial intercourse between the states, it is manifest there is a serious conflict of opinion between the judges, as to the *status* of intoxicating liquors before the law. The majority contend that inasmuch as they are universally recognized as articles of commerce, it is for Congress and not for the states to decide whether or not, and under what conditions, they may be admitted. The minority contend that, because of their known deleterious effects upon the health, the morals and the safety of the people, they are the subjects of police regulation, and therefore it is for the states and not for Congress to determine whether or not under any circumstances they may be admitted.

Here seems to be a territory which has as yet not been fully explored. An appeal to history might settle the dispute. If, in the trial of some future case, it should be made to appear that the historical basis, upon which the majority rest their opinion, is not well sustained, and should it further appear from the history of legislation upon that subject, that the traffic in intoxicating liquors has, from a very early period, been made subject to police regulations of a restrictive and prohibitory character, to which the ordinary necessaries of life have not, it is not beyond the reach of possibility that the court might find room to review its late decision.

In order to overthrow the decision of the Supreme Court of the state of Iowa, it was necessary, also, that the Supreme Court of the United States should in some way be apprised of the fact that, at the time of its seizure, the beer in question was so circumstanced as to be the subject of a pending interstate commercial transaction. The trial court found the fact to be that the beer in question had been manufactured in the state of Illinois, that it had been shipped by the manufacturers to their own agent residing in the state of Iowa, for the purpose of being there sold by them in violation of the laws of that state. A question might here arise whether or not such a transaction rises to the dignity of a commercial transaction between states, over which Congress and not the state legislature has appropriate jurisdiction.

In the early days of the controversy, the question arose whether the transportation of the article in question entered, as an element into that which Congress, under the name of commerce, had the power to regulate, or whether commerce did not consist wholly and exclusively in the dealings between residents and foreigners, or between residents of different states. It was decided that commerce did not consist wholly in the interchange of values, but that the transportation of the article from place to place was also included within that term. But the question might still arise whether or not commerce, either foreign or interstate, might consist of *transportation alone*, where there was no mercantile transaction between foreigners or residents of different states involved in the transaction.

It will doubtless become a question of the gravest importance, in the near future, as to the point of time when, and the circumstances under which, an article manufactured or produced in one state, but intended for shipment into and sale in another, becomes an article of interstate commerce. In view of the fact that all our interstate commerce is now, or is likely soon to be placed under the power of an interstate commission, it is a matter of as great importance to the public, that the beginning of its jurisdiction, as that the end of it, should be well defined.

The city of Keokuk is so located that its markets command a local trade with three states. The question may some day arise, whether the market gardeners, the farmers and the coal-miners of Illinois and Missouri, who carry their own produce in their own wagons to the markets of Keokuk, are so engaged in interstate commerce as to be under the supervision of the Interstate Commerce Commission, while those of Iowa are not. If, in such case, the resident of Illinois or Missouri could sell his produce in the markets of Keokuk without reference to, or in defiance of the police regulations of that city, while the resident of Iowa must conform thereto, it would present the strange spectacle of there being one law for the home born, and another for the alien in the same city.

Or if Gus Leisy & Co. had erected a brewery exactly on the line between Missouri and Iowa, if they had brewed their beer on the Missouri side, and delivered it through the partition wall, to their agent, John Leisy, on the other side of the line, to be there sold to the thirsty Iowans, in violation of their prohibitory law, would that have been such a commercial transaction between the states, as is contemplated by the constitution of the United States? If not, would the character of the transaction have been any different, if they had erected their brewery a half mile south of the line and carted their beer to an "original package" house, kept for them by their agent, John Leisy, a half mile north of the line? If not, would it have been any different if they had located their brewery on the east side of the Mississippi River, and their "original package" house on the west side, and if they had delivered their beer by boat, instead of by the cart? If not, would it have been any different because the distance between Peoria and Keokuk intervened, and the transportation was by rail instead of by cart or boat?

Where is the starting point of a commercial transaction between the states? This question is not answered by the decision in the "original package" case. In the Kidd case, as we are informed by the opinion of the majority, it was decided by the same court that, under the Iowa law, "intoxicating liquors may be manufactured and sold within the state for mechanical, medicinal, culinary or sacramental purposes, but for no other, *not even for transportation beyond the limits of the state*," and that this provision of the law was not an undertaking to regulate commerce among the states. It would seem to follow from this that, while the beer in question was in process of brewing, even with the intent to ship the same for sale into the state of Iowa, it had not come within the jurisdiction of the laws of Congress, relating to interstate commerce. When did that jurisdiction first attach to the beer in question? It is assumed that it did attach at some point, between the completion of the brew-

ing, and the moment of its seizure, but the decision fails to inform us by what particular act, or at what moment of time it came within the scope of that jurisdiction. Here seems to be another field of research not yet fully explored.

The Supreme Court seems also to have decided that the markets of every state are open to all the world, to deal in imported intoxicating liquors, so long as the sales are made in the "original packages." Another pertinent question therefore is: What is meant by the term "original package"? If the right to import carries with it the right to sell the imported article, why should the importer be troubled about the package in which he must sell it? That expression seems to have been first made use of in a case involving the rights of an importer of foreign goods. The package in which they had arrived from foreign ports had not been broken. It was a very convenient form of expression for the court, in connection with the case in hand, to say that while the goods remained in such original package, they were under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government; but that whenever such package was opened for the purposes of sale, the contents became so intermingled with the general mass of property of the country, as to become subject to the laws of the state. The general principle intended to be announced doubtless was that, so long as the import remained in the hands of the importer, in the same condition, as to its capability of identification, as it was when it arrived in the country, and was so kept as an article of merchandise for sale, it should be still considered as within the domain of commerce. But it can hardly be supposed that the court, by so saying, intended to lay down an inflexible rule, that the imported article must necessarily be put up in some kind of a package.

Interstate commerce is not carried on in packages to the same extent that foreign commerce is. It embraces everything in which the people of this country deal with each other, and is largely carried on in bulk without packages of any kind. It takes in locomotive and traction engines, railroad cars, grain separators, agricultural implements, grain, furniture, live-stock, hay, fruit and minerals by the car, and agricultural products as they come from the field and garden. Is the market woman who carries the products of her garden, her dairy or her hennery from the Illinois side to the markets of Keokuk, engaged in interstate commerce within the meaning of the constitution? In the same wagon she may have milk in the can, butter in the roll, potatoes in the sack, eggs in the basket, and asparagus or onions in the bunch. Are not all these to be regarded as original packages?

If they are, why cannot she sell them in the markets of Keokuk free from the police regulations of that city? Such questions as these might seem frivolous, were it not for the circumstance that the case under consideration was based upon a state of facts of no greater importance than these.

Gus. Leisy & Co. had put up in their brewery at Peoria certain cases, each of which contained two dozen bottles of beer well corked, each cork fastened with a metallic cap, sealed and covered with tin foil, and each case sealed with a metallic seal. These sealed cases had not been opened when the constable arrived by whom they were seized. Possibly he was on the alert, watching for some infraction of the law, but it is not at all improbable he had notice from the importers that they had just brought into the state a shipment of beer, already prepared in such a way as to make a good test case for the courts. It may have been their intention to procure a decision to the effect that these quart bottles, well corked, sealed and covered with tin foil, should be considered the original packages instead of the cases in which they were packed. But no such decision was obtained, and that question is still open for discussion.

Correspondence.

HAS GOD FORSAKEN HIS PEOPLE IN CHINA?

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—A few days ago I was present, as a spectator, at a large meeting of native Christians in this capital, called together under the auspices of the Prohibition of Opium Society of Peking. In the course of the proceedings, there arose in the body of the mission chapel, a Chinese Christian, whose venerable appearance indicated that he was nearing the close of his earthly warfare. In earnest tones he suggested that the followers of Christ in Peking should issue a call to Christians of other countries to humiliation and prayer on account of the traffic in opium, which curses beyond description the people of his native land.

"The heart knoweth its own bitterness." Christians in Western lands, either through ignorance, thoughtlessness, or consciences seared by listening to the unsanctified judgments of the world, may think lightly of the opium traffic, but it is no light matter to the Lord's people who have been gathered out of heathenism in China. There is no variation in their estimate of this devouring abomination. Everywhere the attitude of Chinese Christians towards the opium habit and traffic is one of firm and uncompromising condemnation.

Not only does the Chinese Christian have to bear the taunt of having adopted the religion of "the foreign devils who are making China into a hell by their opium," but he has also the bitterness of seeing the little Christian Church decimated by the infernal drug. Whole families sometimes go back into heathenism under its influence. In other cases the wife and mother alone remains true, widowed and childless while her husband and sons are yet alive, more bereaved than if she had buried them. In some instances, the womanhood of the deserted wife is further outraged by having to witness her fallen husband's marriage with another. A month since at a meeting of the Christian Women's Anti-opium and Temperance Union of Tien-Tsin, the proceedings were broken by sobs and crying, as the Christian wives and mothers recited their experiences of the ravages of the opium fiend.

Is God deaf to the wails of sorrow and double bereavement that continually arise from His people in China? Has He suddenly changed His attributes and forsaken them? Verily, no! God will avenge the slain of His people, and in the day "when He maketh inquisition for blood" it will be better for the backslidden opium slave than for the apologetic and therefore guilty accomplices of the guilty principals in the stupendous crime that is now being perpetrated in China through British-Indian opium. "Whoso shall offend one of these little ones which believe in Me, it were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck, and that he were drowned in the depth of the sea."

Who will say that humiliation and prayer are not needed in Great Britain and India, together with fruits meet for repentance?

In a conversation with some missionaries at Peking upon converted opium smokers, one of the missionaries mentioned a case at which another missionary remarked, "It is only safe to talk about such reformations when the persons are dead." Converted opium smokers justly call forth rejoicing both here and on missionary platforms in Great Britain, but in such instances it is necessary to rejoice with fear and trembling. In the English mail steamship that brought me to China (unhappily along with fifteen hundred large chests of opium from India), was Mr. Macgowan, of Amoy, returning with his family to the scene of his nearly thirty years' labors; and also six other missionaries. In Mr. Macgowan's recently published missionary book, "Christ or Confucius, Which?" he narrates the deeply interesting story of a converted opium smoker, who is now one of the principal native preachers in the Amoy mission. He says: "The man is a miracle to me, and yet I never think of him without a dread feeling of anxiety that I cannot control. Is he really forever free from that awful opium? For thirty-four years it held him in its grip. It controlled his life, and destroyed his manhood, and absorbed his will so completely, that he had no thought of resisting it. Has it, indeed, given up its mastery over him? It would seem so; and yet some of its roots may still be imbedded far down in his nature, and some day, in a moment of weakness or temptation, these may again assert their power, and he may once more fall under the awful and mysterious fascination with which opium charms its victims. My hope that this may not happen is entirely in the grace of God. No power of will, no selfish thought of life, no human affections will *save* him. *Nothing* short of divine power can keep him a free man."

Can we be surprised, then, at the depth of feeling in the native church upon this monster evil? That Chinese Christians desire a war of extermination against opium is illustrated by the pledge of their Prohibition of Opium Society at Peking and elsewhere. Its members "promise to be faithful unto death," not to eat, smoke, cultivate, nor help others to cultivate, nor to trade or assist others to trade in opium; and "with all my heart and strength to use every righteous method to destroy the evil and injury of opium taking, and to exhort others to do likewise."

Such indications of the intensity of feeling among Christian converts in China should be as the voice of God to their brethren in Great Britain, that while they send the gospel, they will insist upon the poisonous deluge of British opium being stopped at its Indian source. Let not the streams of salvation and damnation, of blessing and cursing, flow any longer together into China, while the latter might be speedily ended, under the blessing of God, by a supreme effort on the part of His church in the lands of the guilty aggressor.

The evils which Great Britain has inflicted upon China by the opium traffic are too immeasurable to allow of adequate compensation being offered. The victims of wholesale massacre are beyond compensation. If it is too late for the British nation to do an act of justice in this respect, it is not too late for it to act righteously in the present, and thus perhaps avert the judgment which the crimes of Britain towards China richly warrant and deserve.

It is presumption to pray for a revival of religion in China, if by our silence we still connive at the destruction of her people. "To obey is better than sacrifice." Nothing will do so much to prepare the way of the Lord in this many-millioned land as humiliation, prayer, and action in Great Britain to destroy China's greatest curse.

Yours for God and righteousness,

Peking. ALFRED S. DYER.

LONDON LETTER.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—I arrived at Liverpool from New York on August 15, and was thankful to reach my home and family in London after my eighteen months' absence in America, Australia and New Zealand. A great meeting was held at Victoria Park Tabernacle to welcome me home. Sir Charles Russell, M. P., the famous Queen's Counsel, presided, and made an able speech; addresses of welcome were also delivered by E. H. Pickersgill, M. P.; George Howell, M. P.; Robert Rae, of the National Temperance League; Dr. Dawson Burns, Dr. John Moir, and other friends. A vote of thanks, of a more solid kind than is often accorded to temperance workers, was presented to me in the form of a purse of gold. It is encouraging and gratifying to have such a mark of appreciation shown of our arduous life work of fighting the powers of darkness.

Many changes have taken place during my absence from England. A great stride has been taken in the direction of the emancipation of the workers from the tyranny of sweating monopolists. The unskilled laborers are chafing against their joyless surroundings and grad-grind existence. The long hours of toil, low wages, narrow, crowded streets and grimy houses, with often scanty food, are creating a divine discontent among the masses of our people, which is culminating in what future historians will call "The Revolt of Labor." Strikes have been common, some of them, I fear, have been unwise, but the most notable, and the most successful, the dock laborers' strike of last year, was a righteous rebellion against unbearable conditions.

I addressed some of the meetings of the dockers when they were forming their union in 1888. Poor fellows! they often had to fight like wild beasts outside the dock gates for a ticket which gave the man who forcibly secured it the right to engage in the hard labor of loading and unloading vessels for a wage of eight or ten cents an hour. As a result of the strike, the dockers are now paid sixpence, or twelve cents an hour, and the sub-contractors, or middle-men, have been abolished, and the laborers have organized their union all over the country. A cheering sign of the times in this connection is the fact that most of the new labor leaders are total abstainers. Mr. Tillett is a member of the same Good Templar Lodge as myself. John Burns, the Boanerges of labor, is also an abstainer, and always urges upon his audiences the importance of abstaining from drink and gambling. Tom Mann, the president of the Dock Laborers' union, is a total abstainer, while the assistant secretary, Mr. Clem Edwards, is a young man who signed the pledge some years since at one of my meetings in Wales. Then on your side you have Mr. Powderly, of the Knights of Labor. The influence of these men is telling powerfully in favor of sobriety among the people, and is a good augury for the future of labor. The complex social problems of our day will not be solved over beer barrels by alcohol saturated brains. Men of moral character and sturdy integrity are needed, and such men are being produced by our movement.

Another cheering step in advance has been taken. For the second time the compensation proposals of the present effete government have been defeated. The liquor traffickers almost exclusively support the Tory party, which now holds the reins of office; the government were anxious to give a *quid pro quo* to their friends, and so have twice introduced their compensation scheme into the House of Commons, and each time they have had to ignominiously surrender to public opinion, and withdraw the objectionable proposals. The agitation has done immense good in educating our people on the real position of the liquor traffic. The licensing magistrates now realize that they have power to refuse to renew a license if they are of opinion that the people do not wish for it to be granted. During the recent licensing sessions a large number of renewals have been refused in various parts of the country, and the disestablished liquor sellers have had no compensation. We seek, as a first step to prohibition, that this power, now vested legally in the hands of irresponsible magistrates, shall be vested in the people themselves in each licensing district. I advocate that women as well as men shall have power to vote at local option polls. The question affects women even more closely than men, and if the people are to vote directly upon the question, "Shall we have drink saloons or no?" let each adult person in the district record his and her vote.

The winter campaign is now being carried on; while we agitate for power to crush out the open sale of the devil's drug, alcohol, let us not neglect our educational propaganda. The delusions relative to the supposed virtues of intoxicants are still deeply rooted and widely spread. Exclusive attention to one aspect of the question only will not accomplish our aims: the educational and political must go hand in hand in our agitation. Do not let us underestimate the strength of the enemy; he is strong, wealthy, unscrupulous and cruel. Appetite and passion, sensuality and selfishness, greed and the devil, are on the side of the hellish traffic. But truth and righteousness, home and love, time and God, are with the temperance reformers. Let each of us bend more earnestly to our work "For God and Home and Humanity." Waver not in the conflict, faint not in the service, for "in due season we shall reap if we faint not." Despite the strength of the liquor interest, we can say of it in a poet's words:

"Your hoards are great,
Your walls are strong,
But God is just.
The gilded chambers
Built by wrong
Invite the rust."

GEORGE BLAIKLOCK.

London, Eng.

W. C. T. U. WOMEN IN AN "ORIGINAL PACKAGE" HOUSE.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—It may interest your readers to know how the women of Kansas feel about the late decisions of the Supreme Court and of the United States Circuit Court, the first of which allowed "original packages," or saloons to come into our state against our prohibitory law, and the latter of which proclaims the law annulled by that first decision. Of course, we cannot but know that underneath these decisions there are reasons which have their foundation in the power and economic influence of the National Liquor Traffic. It is a part of the warfare of the saloon influence after all that can be said to explain or excuse it. Its real cause lies just there and nowhere else.

Two days after this last decision had been made there was a saloon opened in Lawrence. Last summer when the liquorites came, they were careful to bring their bottles each in a small package by itself, but bolder grown they now bring whisky, wine and beer in bottles of all kinds and sizes. The women met in prayer-meeting the same morning, feeling powerless, but knowing that whatever they did, prayer was the first step. We resolved that as these places had been forced upon us, against our laws and against the sentiments of our citizens, we ought at least to have a watch over them, that they should do no more injury than possible. We wished also to protest against the iniquity—against the crime that opened the saloons again, to corrupt our youth and debauch our people—we called a mass-meeting on Tuesday night, which was large and very enthusiastic. There was a great deal of feeling, and it was with difficulty that the people restrained themselves from throwing the "agent" and his wares into the river.

Wednesday morning the women met again in prayer. This was a very solemn service. We debated whether to go to the saloon or not, but finally thought best to go and talk with the men that were there and see if some influence could not be brought to bear against the business. About fifteen women went, headed by our president. The man brought seats and invited the women in. A crowd soon gathered around the door and the leader talked to the young men in a very impressive manner. Then one woman prayed, and we sang "Jesus, Lover of

my soul." The saloon keeper or "agent" said: "You can talk or pray (I pray myself), but you can't sing, I won't have no singing and fun makin' in here. It's disturbin' the peace." Think of that man who was a moral law breaker, talking to us about not "breaking the law." (One of the ladies had her little boy nine years of age with her but this "law-abiding" citizen would not permit the child to stay with his mother as it was "'gainst the law" for him to allow boys under twenty-one years of age in his place. "He never 'lowed no boys there." He was arrested two days later for selling to a minor and is now out on a three hundred dollar bail.)

One of the ladies said: "How can you help yourself if we choose to sing?" "I'll have you arrested, right away." "Oh! well, then, we'll sing, and you can have us arrested." So they sang, "Rock of Ages." The man went out and tried to get several persons to go for the marshal, but not a soul would stir, and the utmost quiet prevailed. Then the agent said: "You can go now; I don't want you here no longer;" but the ladies concluded they would not go. They were free-born citizens and that was a public place, and a place of danger for the boys, and the mothers concluded that they would stay and they did. They stayed all day. Several citizens sent them food. The mayor of the city sent the marshal to stay as long as the women did, and to say that whenever they saw fit to go there again he would see that they were protected. It caused a great deal of excitement in the city, and did what the Crusade did, made people *think*, and when people think about any great evil, it does good. About five o'clock the women thought best to go home. They said to the man: "We suspect you would rather have given ten dollars than to have had us here to-day, wouldn't you?" "Yes," he said, "it has injured my business. The respectable people won't come here while the women are here. You see nothing but the bummers and darkies have come here to-day." And that was so; we cannot tell where this is to end, but if we can do nothing more, we can protest and let the world know that Kansas people regard the "original package" business as an *outrage*. A W. C. T. U. WOMAN.

OUR NATIONAL DISGRACE.

EDITOR UNION SIGNAL:—Among Christian countries of the civilized world to-day there will be found few more poorly governed than the District of Columbia.

The District has not the ordinary Sabbath laws that most other Christian communities have. There is no law to prevent ordinary manual labor on Sunday, even on the streets of our national capital. Then the District and Washington especially are rum-cursed. One thousand two hundred and seven liquor licenses have been granted by the Commissioners since the first of last November; 743 are retail licenses, and 464 are for wholesale. For these licenses $85.900 have been paid. This blood money goes into the treasury of the District. It is not a misnomer to call this revenue blood money, for the liquor traffic has wrought destruction at the national capital as elsewhere. One of the local papers recently reported 175 arrests in Washington, in forty-eight hours. The article stated that among those arrested were thirty-nine minors, while twenty-four victims were simply locked up for intoxication. This paper also stated that the police court cells were crowded, and that the black holes refused to hold all the prisoners. What a picture this is for the capital of the greatest republic on earth, and what a comment it is on the effects of high license!

Congressman Belknap, of Michigan, who is on the invalid pension committee, said to me just before the adjournment of Congress, that the greatest trouble that this committee have had this session was to devise some plan or law by which the wives and families of old soldiers who are habitual drunkards, may receive the pensions allowed by the government. "We have it now," said he, "in the hands of a sub-committee, and hope to devise some plan." Then he went on to tell me how sad it was that a great many pensions were paid out to old soldiers at Washington, who were robbed of them by the Washington saloon-keepers.

"It is pitiable," he said, "to notice that on each pension day when the old soldiers are paid off, the saloon-keepers will walk on the other side of the street, and as they see an old man come out of the building near the pension department, they lock arms with him and lead him away, and after they have got him to take one drink, they can get his money."

Yes, this is a pitiable picture. But what of the honor of a government that knowing these facts will still license these villains to deal out their deadly poison, and thus rob these poor old soldiers? Surely then the best plan to help the wives and families of these soldiers would be to abolish the saloons.

When two of the three commissioners of the district appointed by President Harrison sign a license, a saloon has a legal right to exist, and although the saloon-keeper, to whom the license is given may afterwards violate every law on the statute books of the District, the commissioners have no power to revoke his license. This is irrevocable, although he sells liquor to minors, and on Sunday, and in fact is guilty of any or all crimes. There certainly ought to be a law giving the commissioners power to revoke a license when its conditions have been violated. The commissioners themselves desire such a law. Commissioner Douglass started out this year with the laudable intention of diminishing the number of saloons, and it is a fact that over one hundred and thirty licenses were issued which did not receive his signature. Commissioner Hine, an ex-attorney of the liquor dealers, is regarded as their friend, and his signature appears on about every license that has been issued. The new commissioner, Mr. Ross, has not had an opportunity to make a record as yet, as most of the licenses were issued before he was appointed.

Pennsylvania avenue, leading to the Capitol, is lined on both sides with saloons, and they are plentifully scattered throughout other parts of the city.

The thinning out of a few of them would not seem to make much material difference, what is needed is the complete annihilation of the liquor traffic in the District.

As slavery was first abolished in the District of Columbia, it would be well to see what the moral effect on the whole country would be by the overthrow of the liquor traffic there. IDA HINMAN.

Keokuk, Iowa.

Our Book Table.

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY.

This volume has been on our table for several weeks, but has not received earlier notice because we have been testing it. The result of this testing is the firm conviction that we cannot keep house without it. While losing none of the features which made the Unabridged peculiarly "American" it presents new ones which prove it to have broadened out to meet the changed conditions which are fast making English the world-encircling language, and thus entitle it to the new title, "International."

While it is, in a sense, a revision of the American, it is a revision which involved as much work as the preparation of an entirely new dictionary would have done. For ten years, under the supervision of Dr. Noah Porter, a large corps of experts have worked ass duously in revising and making the book as nearly perfect as possible.

Loomis J. Campbell was at the head of this corps, ably seconded by Walter Allen, while Asa George Baker, Zenas W Bliss, Robert Dawson, Dorsey Gardner, Julia H. Wilson, Francis L. Palmer, and many others aided in their special departments. Edward S. Sheldon, of Harvard, supervised and readjusted the work of the last edition to meet the demands of modern philology. Professor August Fick, of the University of Gottingen, prepared a select table of the Indo-German's radicals of important English words and traced their historical development. Rev. Samuel W. Barnum, and Professor Samuel Porter had charge of the department of Pronunciation. The definitions in Anatomy were revised by Professor Sidney I. Smith, of Yale; those in Architecture and Fine Arts, by Professor Russell Sturgis, of the College of New York; in Biology and Physiology, by Professor Chittenden, of Yale; in Law, by Francis Wharton of the Department of State, Washington; in Mineralogy and Geology, by Professor Edward S. Dana, and in other departments by equally well informed experts, making it sure that definitions in all of them are up to date, and in accordance with the latest dicta of science. Professor Henry S. Beers has carefully elaborated the Dictionary of Noted Names of Fiction; Professor Hadley's "History of the English Language" has been brought down to date, and in other ways made more valuable by George Lyman Kittredge, of Harvard. One of the most interesting studies is that of Professor Fick, into Indo-Germanic roots in English, by which he brings out many interesting points in philology and in history. Indeed, outside the distinctive work of a dictionary—defining and pronouncing, the International contains enough valuable matter to make it a necessity on every scholar's table.

Coming now to the tests in the work of defining, the first thing which impresses us is the fullness with which the etymology of words is given, making it an easy thing to become acquainted with the whole history of a word and of its uncles, its aunts and its cousins. Synonyms are given with equal fullness; indeed, there is so much interesting reading between the covers, that the proverbial man-reading-a-dictionary is not to be laughed at.

One of the most noticeable features is the presence of new words which have never before appeared in polite society—on paper; for example, that expressive word given us by the war, "skedaddle," which is set down as "of uncertain etymology." The very word "slang," now deemed indispensable, was not admitted into the dictionary a score of years ago; here it is given, as "said to be of Gypsy origin, but probably from Scandinavia, akin to sleng (Norway), a slinging— slengja-kjeften, literally "to sling the jaw." As the publishers say, the treatment of words and phrases which in some degree belong to the current speech of the day, but have no justification on strict philologic grounds, is one of the most perplexing problems with which a lexicographer has to deal. His function is to record what the language is, rather than what it ought to be. New words are being coined continually; of this new coinage a part quickly perishes, a part becomes classic, and a part remains on the doubtful border land. The difficulty is greatest in treating the latter class, though it must be confessed lexicographers, as well as common people, have often been greatly disappointed in finding words they were sure belonged to the first class, push their way into the third, or even the second class.

The treatment of these new-comers by the International, while conservative, is still much more generous than was ever accorded them before. Especially is it kindly to Americanisms, believing that the Londoner reading Bret Harte, and the Melbourne merchant studying the reports of the New York Stock Exchange, have the right to expect in a dictionary help in interpreting the idioms found there. Another new departure is the introduction of women's names into its Biographical Dictionary. Mrs. Browning. Mrs. Somerville, Clara Barton, Mrs. Emma Willard, Frances E. Willard and many others being found there. The more thoroughly we examine the International the more fully do we accept the statement of its publishers, Messrs. Merriam & Company, that it adequately represents the vast and varied advances in all departments of thought and knowledge, and is worthy to serve as the convenient, truthful, sufficiently popular interpreter of the English language in its present development.

NO TRUTH so sublime but it may be trivial to-morrow in the light of new thoughts. People wish to be settled; only as far as they are unsettled is there any hope for them. Life is a series of surprises. We do not guess to-day the mood, the pleasure, the power of to-morrow, when we are building up our being. Of lower states,—of acts of routine and sense—we can tell somewhat; but the masterpieces of God, the total growths and universal movements of the soul, He hideth; they are incalculable. —*R. W. Emerson.*

TEMPERANCE TEMPLE ITEMS.

BY MATILDA B. CARSE.

Now that the corner-stone is laid, we are more desirous than ever that every friend of the Temple should have a mite-box in which to gather their own and their friends' pennies. Only a small number of our 200,000 white-ribboners have as yet secured one. We have given out 25,000, and have now entered upon a second installment of the same number, which were received yesterday. The first 25,000 boxes, if each person who holds one drops a penny into it each day, should aggregate in a year, $91,250. You can secure a Temple mite-box, bulletin and descriptive card by sending a two-cent stamp to Mrs. Matilda B. Carse. 145 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago.

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It was indeed a great disappointment that we could not have present with us at the laying of the corner-stone, the central figure of the Crusade, our beloved Mother Thompson, but her own delicate health, as well as the severe illness of her daughter, prevented her from coming. Our white-ribboners, however, continue to hold her in loving remembrance. A constant stream of gifts keeps coming in for the memorial tablet in her honor. The W. C. T. U's of Union, Me., Pleasant Hill, Mo., Peekskill, N. Y., and Pittston, Pa., each send $1 to the fund. The Berlinville, Ohio, W. C. T. U. also send $1. They add: "We hope soon to also testify to our love for Mother Stewart in the same way." The following individuals have each forwarded $1 to the fund: Mrs. Carolyn A. Leech, Louisville, Ky., Mrs. S. T. Davis, Nebraska City, Neb., and Thomas and Martha J. Baker, Farmington, N. Y.

* * *

There was surely poetic justice in the providence which permitted our good friend Jane E. Weeden to bring in the last Baby Band—it was from the Crusade state too—(Medina, Ohio,) on the day of the laying of the corner-stone, and place it in the copper box before it was sealed and the great stone closed down upon it for the centuries or until Christ comes. Through Miss Weeden's efforts thousands of names have been secured on the Baby Band lists. And she has nobly won the honor of placing the last list in the corner-stone of our beautiful Temple. Many lists came in too late to be placed in the corner-stone, but we will keep them and place them in the cap-stone, as we have made arrangements with the builders for a receptacle to be made in it, in which we can place a small copper box for this purpose. So our good white-ribboners, who are unselfish enough to work on this line, can keep at raising Baby Bands for another year. Twenty-eight dollars comes from the Quincy W. C. T. U.; this includes money for a Baby Band numbering 102, raised by Miss Irene H. Smith.

* * *

Gifts too sacred for any other purpose are constantly finding their way into the gift fund of the Temple. A father, Mr. Henry Wood, Sycamore, Ill., sends $5 in memory of his bright, talented, temperance boy, aged twenty, who had dedicated his life to foreign mission work, and would have entered the Sophomore class of Beloit College this year, had not the Master called him to higher service, September 18. 1890. A mother, Mrs. I. E. Grigsby, Pittsfield, Ill., sends $4.50. She writes: "I touch this money as something sacred. It was my precious little daughter Edith's, who has been dead three years. She saved it in her nest egg bank for the purpose of buying Christmas presents for her friends. 'Tis too sacred for any other purpose than the Temple." Mrs. Ellen Lovelace, London, Ky., sends $7.31, the contents of her two children's (Pearl and Harry's) mite-boxes—dear little Harry "died August 12, and is now in the Temple not made with hands." She lovingly took up the work of completing the filling of his mite-box. A noble white-ribboner, Mrs. Sarah J. Styles, of Elgin, Ill., died lately; she was a tireless worker for temperance, although sixty-seven years old. In writing of her Mrs. G. W. Potter says: "It had been her intention to see the corner-stone of the Temple laid. A beautiful and touching farewell letter was read at our annual meeting from her, in which was enclosed money for the union, the balance to be sent to the Temple fund. She hoped to recover from her illness, but disappointed in her expectations of beholding our Temple, she said, 'I shall behold it with immortal eyes.'"

* * *

A perfect tidal wave of gifts has been sweeping in the past week. How it would rejoice our hearts if it would only continue. Let every white-ribboner determine it shall. The Macomb W. C. T. U., eleventh district, Ill., sends a check for $100. Mrs. Driesbach says: "The money has all been raised by the labor of our hands;" the Plymouth, Mass. W. C. T. U. sends $20 40; the Dowagiac, Mich., W. C. T. U., sends $75 which completes their $100 gift; Mrs. Gray in sending it says: "It is one of the proudest acts of our lives to be able to contribute a hundred dollars for such a good cause; say to other unions who are fearful of raising money, that it is not hard, when all work together with a will. We raised $60 of this money by a lunch counter at the fair last week. Hillsboro county W. C. T. U., of Ohio, sends $25, their last installment on a gift of $100 pledged by Mother Thompson, for that county at Nashville, Tenn., on the occasion of the first presentation of the Temple plan to the public. Worcester, Mass., W. C. T. U. sends $25, their last installment on a pledge of $100. A first installment of $10 on a pledge of $100 has been sent by the Watson B. Smith W. C. T. U., of Omaha, Nebraska, in memoriam of Watson B. Smith, the martyr; the Yorkville, Ill., W. C. T. U. send $10 on a pledge of $100; $36.35 is sent by the North Adams, Mass., W. C. T. U. on their pledge of $100; the Petersburg, Ill., W. C. T. U. send $10 on a pledge of $100; the W. C. T. U. Town of Lake, Ill., send $10.50 on their pledge of $100; the Leonard, North Dak. W. C. T. U. send $41.20 on a pledge $100.

Our Children.

WHICH OF US FELLOWS?

BY MRS. JAMES WELLS.

[Written for a member of the Loyal Legion to recite at one of Sam Small's meetings.]

VOTERS!

Which of us fellows do you intend
Shall stand in the footprints of ruined men?
Must we wreck all the good in our lives, do you think,
In the cruel waves of a sea of Drink?
Have we *got*, then, to enter a life of woe,
Because of *your votes?* Ah, no! Oh, no.
Must *that* little boy make a great mistake,
And make hearts quiver, and ache, and break?
Must there be just *so many* drinking men?
And *which* of *us boys* are to be them, then?
If you *vote* for saloons, I verily fear
You've got to *support* them; so now, look here:
Which of *us boys* are you going to give
To ruin and death, that saloons may live?
Or, is it the fellows that did not come ?
Or the babies, asleep in their cribs at home?
Or is it the baby that's not born yet?
It seems to me that some men forget
How the Savior, Christ, in His cradle lay.
And that children are His by right, alway,
We have a *right* to be *happy*, all:
But—which of us fellows have *got* to fall?
Which of us children do *you* intend
To *make* stand in the footprints of ruined men?

Britton, South Dakota.

FALL INTO LINE.

BY R. W. BRAINERD.

"I'm 'stonished at you, Mabel Sieman," called out Jack, rushing into the cozy sitting-room, where Mabel was busy dressing a doll for little sister Jennie, "so I am 'stonished!"

"Why, Jack, how you clip your words, and what a bluster you are making. What is it all about?"

"All about!—guess you'd clip your words and bluster, too, if a feiler'd tell you it was wrong to do this, and hurtful to do that, and wicked to do t'other thing your father and your school-teacher, and your Sunday-school teacher do every day!"

Mabel looked puzzled, and Jack continued: "Fred and the other fellows have been telling about a pledge their teacher wants them to sign, never to use tobacco in any form, and she says all the girls are pledged, and are going to try to make us boys throw away our cigarettes and sign the pledge, too,—just as if boys were going to sign a lot of girls' pledges!"

"Do you think it will hurt you to throw away cigarettes, and promise never to use tobacco, Jack?"

"Hurt! I guess it will hurt. How'd you like to make Jennie throw away her dolls, and promise never to play with dolls again? There's lots of fun in smoking, anyhow, and I guess 'twould hurt you to give up such fun as we boys have."

"Well, what if that kind of fun hurts more than it is all worth?—dolls are not poisonous like tobacco; if they were, do you think I would dress them and give them to Jennie?"

"Humph! if there was so much hurt in it father wouldn't smoke, and mother says he has smoked ever since I was 'knee high to a grasshopper.' "

"But, Jack," said Mabel, "father wouldn't like you to smoke."

"Guess if he cared much he'd be careful to set a good example," persisted Jack. "Guess if smoking was such an awful thing, Mr. Hawley wouldn't smoke cigars, nor Mr. Murfrees, either."

"Not our Bible teacher and our superintendent, Jack!"

"Yes, just our Bible teacher and our Sunday-school superintendent. I've seen them smoking lots of times when they didn't know us boys were within gunshot, and ever so many of your good folks smoke cigars and cigarettes, and it don't hurt them. I'd like to know why it's such an awful thing for us boys to smoke a cigarette now and then? Guess you can't answer that," said Jack triumphantly.

"No, Jack, I cannot answer now," said Mabel, her eyes and voice full of tears, "but if you will talk with Mr. Hawley about smoking, I will be contented to see you do as he advises you about tobacco."

"All right, Mabel, I'll do it the first time I see him, and tell you all about it—there goes Fred!"

Jack disappeared in a twinkle, leaving Mabel to her thoughts. Her hands dropped despairingly as she sobbed aloud: "What can we girls do when the fathers and Sunday-school teachers will neither help nor teach by their example?"

Mr. Sieman sat reading his evening paper and smoking a cigar, when something in the tone of Jack's voice coming through the open door attracted his attention.

"Tell you what 'tis, Mabel, don't know but you'll get all the good folks on your side, yet. I told Mr. Hawley we boys thought there was lots of fun in smoking, and asked him if he didn't, and if he thought there was any harm in it. You just ought to see how he stared at me. I almost laughed to see him. At last he said, 'I hope you don't smoke, Jack.'

"'Of course I do, now and then, why not?' I said. 'Father and ever so many of the teachers smoke cigars, and if smoking is good for you, why will it hurt us boys, I'd like to know?'

"Mr. Hawley just looked at me as solemn as the grave, and said, 'I wouldn't smoke if I were you, Jack. I don't smoke much, and wish I never had learned to touch tobacco.'

"I told him I didn't mean to smoke much, no more than he and Mr. Murfrees did, and I didn't suppose they'd do what they knew was wrong.

"'Well, Jack,' said he, 'it is not right, and I'll promise you that I never will use tobacco again.'

"'Are you going to sign the pledge?' said I.

"'What pledge?' said he.

"'Why, the pledge Miss May wants all the boys to sign, never to use tobacco in any form.'

"'Yes, Jack, I'll sign it,' said he, 'let's go right over and see Miss May now,' and so we went to Miss May's house, and Mr. Hawley told her he had come to sign the anti-tobacco pledge. And Mabel, you ought to see Miss May's eyes shine! They fairly sparkled when she said that was the best New Year's gift she ever had, and then she looked at me, and do you believe I just put my name right down under Mr. Hawley's, and I never knew how well Jack Sieman looked written out as an anti-tobacco name."

"O Jack, I'm so glad, and now the other boys will fall into line."

Mr. Sieman still held the paper before his eyes, but all he saw on the page looked like this: "Fall into line, fall into line." "Yes, yes," he said to himself, "that is what they all do, fall into line, and what kind of a line is it to be? Granny Nuft gave me a new pipe to smoke in honor of the new baby, and I fell into line, and now Jack sees his father and teachers smoke, and he falls into line. Thank God! he is frank and noble enough to fall into a good line, if he is led aright."

Mrs. Sieman looked up from her sewing to see why the paper so suddenly dropped, and saw with surprise a bunch of cigars taken from a shelf near by and dropped on the blazing coals.

There were no words spoken then, but the prayer that night had a note of thanksgiving in it and a cry for strength to overcome all evil.—*The Woman's Magazine.*

IN FOR IT.

BY JAMES CLEMENT AMBROSE.

When I was a boy, I knew a boy who was chock-full of the feeling which some boys still keep hold of. He felt sure that his father was a great deal more careful of him than there was any use in, always cautioning him to keep out of just what he most wanted to get into. He was not above nine years old, but:

Humph! Pity 'f he didn' know 'nough to take care 'f himself! Some boys, o' course, might lose the best finger they had on the Fourth, get drownded any day, or stepped on by Dan's horse in the dark, but *their* name wan't Jim—that's what aileded 'em! 'Twas well 'nough for th' old folks to take int'rest in the boys 'bout three times a day—meal times—but guessed he knowed when 'twas bedtime, how high to climb for hick'ry nuts, an' whether 'twa'n't safe for a three-foot boy to fool round a four-foot hole in the bridge; knowed like a book when the pistol wa'n't loaded—how many kids the canoe would carry, what he'd do if it spilled 'em out—bet he could tell when the tavern-keeper's brindle dog was goin' to bite—an' feel it in his bones jus' the minute his cousin Anse needed threshin'.

Jim's father had warned him on most of these points, and his Uncle Josh had warned him on the threshing point. But he stuck up his nose like a calf full of clover, and persisted in trying most things for himself, believing he could hold fast that which was good, besides holding down his cousin, till by and by his big uncle took hold, and the tavern-keeper's dog kept enough of his pants to make room for a patch.

The gentleman Jim called father had a flouring mill on the Fox river at Elgin, in Illinois, the power it ground by coming from the mill-pond a half mile up stream through a race-way, whence it flowed smoothly along the flume under the mill, dropped into the buckets of the overshot wheel, then hurried on with a bound and a bubble to join its fellow waters through the tail of the flume, apparently tickled to think it had been useful yet was not wasted.

The tail of the flume was covered with planks four or five feet above the water, but left without railing of any kind to keep boy or beast out of trouble. Jim, however, had been hedged thick and high with parental caution against the waters reeling off the floor of the flume topsy-turvy and every other turvy, till they had scooped out the giant's bath-tub in the sand with "pitching in" to regain the center of their old bed. And of course that caution had made Jim all the more ambitious to experiment with "the old thing."

Well, one afternoon in fishing-time Jim and his barefooted chums sat sunning themselves behind the tall stone mill, with the dust of the grinding frosting their shoulders, when a wooden pail with eight or ten feet of small rope attached struck their eye, and invited them to look into its capacity for fun. By virtue of being the proprietor's hopeful, Jim assumed command.

"Fellows," said he, "le'me show you a trick!"

So he did. Haughtily giving the rope a twist or two about his small wrist, and catching tight hold, he led the way to the spot where the flume let go of the waters, boasting as he traveled:

"Maybe some on ye think I can't hold it, eh? I'll show you, show father, too, as boys kin do some things well's ole men. He talks to me jus' like I were a baby: 'Now, Jimmy, dear, stay with your ma; don' meddle wi' the matches; don' climb out the roof; don' go near the water; that's a good boy!' Out the way there! Here she goes!"

Quick and flat Jim lay hugging the flume's roof with his little stomach, throwing back his chip hat and stretching back his bare toes, while his blue eyes peered straight into the jumping waters, and he laughed as he thought how he'd hold 'em back. Spat went his bucket onto the foam, spun like a top the length of its rope, then tipped, dipped, filled, pulled.

Too quick for telling, splash and sprawl went something, and scream went the boys on the bank, seeing nothing but a "towhead" chasing a wooden bucket toward the middle of the stream. Once it had him well in, the bucket let go the boy, and Jim went sailing with a revolving side motion, both hands at right angles—"showing the fellows a trick"—till, fifty feet away, one revolving hand touched bottom. The wash from the plunge of the flume had formed a sand-bar there. Then once more the current turned this wheeling boy—another "overshot wheel"—and his toes scratched gravel at only knee-deep. Scrambling to his feet in mid-stream, little Jim stood and wiped his face, gurgled, and looked sad. The laugh had left him, and his brag had gone to sea in the bucket; Fox river had washed the conceit out of *one* boy in a minute.

Meantime the chorus of kids crying, "Boy drowned!" had halted a man, and the man cut the halter off a skiff, and the skiff shot out to the bar, and the bar gave up the "trick" boy; and when the trick boy again climbed the bank, he looked at his clinging cotton trousers, and heroically confessed to his staring little audience:

"Say, fellows, I've changed my mind; father did know a thing or so, didn't he? He knowed flume-tails were a good spot to fish for pond lilies in pants. Jus' one lightnin' trip through that whirlwin' o' suds sozzled some o' the goose outen this chicken. 'F he won't lick me this time, I won't lick Anse nex' time he oughter be. Guess, boys, my mother don't know I'm out, an' I better go tell 'er."

And with that, the dripping Jim ambled off to his mother just as his father, hearing that his boy was in for it, rushed out the back door of the mill with a leap of fifteen feet, and had to be carried in again. So Jim missed the whipping that time, but did "catch on" to some respect for the advice of the old folks.

Ah, how much my boys to-day are like "Jim," the boy who grew to be their father!

CHILDREN'S WORK AT THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

I am just starting for Atlanta, and have not time to write a letter half as long as it ought to be with such a big title. But I do want to tell you little people, and you lads and lasses, to be on the lookout for nice things being planned for you to do in connection with the Great Fair. I cannot tell you just what these plans are, because nobody knows *for sure* until after they are adopted by the National Convention at its meeting next week in Atlanta. But the fact that Mrs Helen G. Rice, General of the Juvenile Army, Anna Gordon and Alice Guernsey, are making them, makes it sure they will be good plans. In the Columbian Exposition we wish to show the world the best things America has, and it cannot have anything more precious than our boys and girls. We cannot bring you all here and stand you in a row for folks to look at, and we would not if we could, for we would ever so much rather see you at your work or your play, but in *some* way we are determined to let the folks who come to the Exposition know what brave boys and girls we have in America. So be on the lookout for the news from Atlanta. I shall be there on the watch for it, and will tell you just as soon as I come back.

While we are down there planning for the work another year, will not every one of you remember each night as you pray, to ask God to help us plan the very best things and do the very best things to help on the temperance cause. Lovingly, CAPTAIN MARY.

The Household.

THE W. C. T. U.

BY EVA EMERY DYE.

Like the old Crusader on Saracen hills,
The heart of our Union exultingly thrills;
Hope, health, and the promise of conquest are ours,
We plead not for ease nor for couches of flowers,
For the war we've enlisted, we're armed for the strife,
And the battle that ends but with ending of life.
The shots may be falling in tempests of flame,
Some heroes may leave but a grave and a name,
But our ranks close up and our lines march ahead,
With a smile for the living, a sigh for the dead.
There are foemen to fall at the stroke of our steel,
There are wrongs to be righted and sorrows to heal,
There are millions that cry for delivering hands
To shatter oppression and break off their bands.
There are nations to conquer and kingdoms to win,
A cry of entreaty rolls under the din
Of markets and cities and railways and ships,
Humanity calling with livid white lips
For the white-ribbon army to march in its might,
To scatter the darkness and bring in the light.
O comrades, my comrades, the world is awake,
The seas in commotion heave higher and break
On the time-worn shores of convention and form,
As tidal waves tell of the on-coming storm.
Men, *men* is the cry, and women of worth,
To march in the vanguard of truth on the earth,
Whose pennons shall gleam ever bright in the sun,
Till the conflict is ended, the battle is won.
Though we seem but a handful we hear the firm tread
Of the army of Progress, aye marching ahead,
And our feet *fly* to join them, we fling away fears,
Not drafted we go, but as bold volunteers.
Around and about us the drum-beat is heard,
To new resolution the nation is stirred,
The tents have been struck and the banners unfurled,
Our ranks are out marching wide over the world.

Oregon City, Oregon.

CHILDREN OF THE VANDERBILTS.

A little child is always an object of interest. There is something about its curly hair, its roguish eyes and dimpled cheeks that commands the admiration of men and women, whether married or unmarried. But a child who is worth more than its weight in gold is doubly interesting. Such children are very numerous in New York, and their care and training form one of the most interesting studies of the day. Within that charmed circle that begins at Fifth avenue and stretches round Murray Hill towards Central Park and back again, there are scores of tots who within fifteen or twenty years from now will be fabulously wealthy.

The education and training of these little children of Crœsus is peculiar. Let us begin first with the Vanderbilt family. The very name of Vanderbilt is a word to conjure with. Cornelius Vanderbilt, the head of the house, is the father of six children. Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, who was Margaret Vanderbilt, has three daughters and a son. Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, the latter also a daughter of William H. Vanderbilt, have two daughters and two sons. Miss Lila Vanderbilt, who became Mrs. Seward Webb, has two children. Mr. Hamilton McK. Twombly, whose wife was Miss Florence Vanderbilt, has two pretty little tow-heads, who are being brought up by eating from gold-lined spoons.

Although all the members of the Vanderbilt family entertain on a magnificent scale, they never permit their children to remain up late at night, are extremely careful in their education, and, in a word, are fitting them for life as well as any mother or father could do. It is one of the rules in all the houses of the Vanderbilts, that the children shall go to bed early and rise early. The little boys and girls are up before seven o'clock in the morning. Their nurses immediately take charge of them, see that they are properly bathed and dressed, and then they go down to breakfast, which is served at half-past seven o'clock. It is an unpretentious meal, with plenty of fresh milk, eggs, oatmeal, and a bit of steak or a chop that will add strength to their physique and color to their cheeks. After breakfast there is an hour of study. There is something for these little ones to do at all times during the day. They go through their studies systematically, and then about half-past nine are taken out for a walk. They are allowed to romp in the streets and in the parks to their hearts' content. At eleven o'clock they are brought home, and a light luncheon of milk and bread is served, after which there are more studies—either French, German or drawing—and then another breathing spell—it may be horseback riding, or a drive out through the Park and along the country roads. Back they all come about four o'clock, and there is another hour of study, and then they are through for the day. They are allowed to do just as they please until tea time, when, after their meal, they spend a pleasant hour or so with their fathers and mothers. Promptly at eight o'clock they are all in bed to sleep soundly.

So it is not strange that all the children of the Vanderbilt family are further in advance of their little friends in the matter of education. For they study, study, study, all the time. They are all fond of music, and most of them can play on the piano. The girls are learning to play on the harp, and the boys are famous among their friends as violinists, and banjo players. If you were to see these children on the street, you would not for a moment suspect that they were other than the children of parents in ordinary circumstances. They make no display at elaborate dress. The eldest of Cornelius Vanderbilt's daughters is dressed plainly in little, pretty, cheap dresses without any braid or ornamentation. She wears snug-fitting cloth jackets, and the little cap that sits gracefully on her head could be duplicated for a couple of dollars.

Of all the rooms in the Vanderbilt mansions there are none quite so cozy and comfortable as the children's playroom. Each of the Vanderbilt houses has a big room specially built for the children. There is a piano in it, an organ, all sorts of toys, and altogether it is one of the most delightful places imaginable. It is supposed by some people that the Vanderbilts devote all their time to society. This is not true. They devote a fair portion of their time to educating their children, to seeing that they are properly attended to, and are growing up to be good men and women. As soon as they arrive at the age when they know the value of money, they are given small allowances and permitted to spend this money as they please. They have everything to make children happy. They have their own ponies, dog-carts, and boats, and they go to dancing-school, to swimming-school, are taught how to fence and box, ride horseback, in fact, there is no pleasure that money can purchase they have not at command.

Thus pass the days until Sunday comes. The Vanderbilts are all religiously inclined, and early on Sunday morning the children are washed and dressed and sent to Sunday-school. At church time they go to their father's pew and sit there with him and their mother during the service. In the afternoon they go to Sunday-school again. They are never allowed to use horses or carriages, nor to go out, except for a short walk as a matter of exercise. The day is spent very quietly. They have an early tea, and in the twilight, the children gather in the music-room while one of the ladies plays the piano or organ Cornelius Vanderbilt, William K., Elliott F. Shepard and the ladies of the families join for an hour or two in song. The boys sometimes bring out their violins, the young girls play their harps, and there is an hour or two of the most delicious music that one could imagine. They sing hymn after hymn, and when the twilight fades away the little ones are put to bed, to get up the next morning with the glow of health upon their cheeks, and begin their week of study and play, that shall fit them to become strong men and women, to administer wisely upon the vast fortunes that will soon be theirs.—*Selected.*

A CHILDREN'S SLEEPY HOLLOW.

BY MRS. L. H. THORPE.

As the autumn evenings grow cool, and the forests don their gold and crimson burial robes, there comes, to mothers, with the breezes that already have in them a suggestive nip, the wish for something practical with which to brighten the nursery in which the little ones must spend so much of the approaching winter.

If the arious ways of preserving the beautifully tinted autumn leaves have been tried, they have been found to fail, as after a few weeks, at most, they shrivel and fade. Neither are plants for the sunniest windows practicable, as the children themselves require all the sunshine the nursery can afford. So I want to tell our UNION SIGNAL mothers about our "Sleepy Hollow," which if not a "joy forever" was at least, while it lasted, a "thing of beauty" and an unfailing source of amusement to the wee ones.

Procure a box, of any desired size (ours was about four feet in length, two in breadth, and one and a half in depth), paint it, fill with rich mould, and it is ready. Next take all the little ones, with baskets and knives, to the woods for ferns, mosses, lichens, etc. They will be sure to find pretty stones and shells, which will be useful in furnishing their box. My children were so fortunate as to find one of those nodules called a geode, which when broken open proved a perfect cave of crystals. This was placed in one corner of the box. With bits of broken mirror, a winding stream, bordered with moss lichens, and "here and there" a few pebbles, or shells, and "here and there" a bluff formed of some pretty colored stone, we were ready for the ferns, of which we found six varieties in our woodland. The ferns filled all the spaces not already taken up, a tiny vine was planted by the cave, then all the tops of the ferns were cut off, the whole given a good sprinkling of warm water. The children were told to watch and see how the baby ferns would act when they came up in the house. In a few days Robbie came to mamma with the astonishing news, "They are every one coming up with their umbrellas tucked under their arms just like they do out of doors."

Sleepy Hollow brook not only amused and entertained the children all winter, but it also gave them a love for nature which books alone could not have done.

Carlinville, Ill.

The Still Hour.

FOR THE WEEK BEGINNING NOVEMBER 23, 1890.

BY REV. C. C. HARRAH.

DAILY BIBLE READING NOTES.

(Luke 23:33-56; Isa. 49-54.)

Sunday, 23; Luke 23:33-56. Verse 33, Five days before this, shouting multitudes, proclaiming Him to be the Messiah, made up the triumphal procession when Jesus entered Jerusalem. Who can rely upon popular applause; for, doubtless, some of these same people helped to make up the rabble that cried out for our Lord's crucifixion, and then followed Him with insults to the place of His death. Verse 33, A corrupt people will show no more respect for the most Christ-like and unselfish reformers than they do for their worst criminals. Verse 34, Christ's self-forgetfulness appears by His prayer for his enemies, at the time of his greatest agony.

Monday, 24; Isa. 49. Verse 4, Many were the discouragements that Christ had, yet His faith never wavered; and as His cause was in the hands of God, He was certain that it would ultimately triumph. Verse 16, It is not our love to God that saves us, but God's love to us. We are truly saved when we can say, "We have known and believ d the love that God hath to us." I John 4:16.

Tuesday, 25; Isa. 50. Verse 1, All the sufferings of Israel were the necessary fruit of their own sins. God puts away those who have sold themselves unto transgressions. Verse 2, If we are in bondage to sin, we need not despair, if we are ready to repent and trust in God, for He is able to deliver us. Verse 10, "A godly man's way may be dark, but his end shall be peace and light. A wicked man's way may be bright, but his end shall be utter darkness."

Wednesday, 26; Isa. 51. Verse 1, God always speaks words of encouragement to His faithful children. However long Israel may be in exile, He is able to rescue them at last. Verse 8, Instead of the wicked being able to destroy the church, they shall themselves be destroyed.

Thursday, 27; Isa. 52. Verse 2, When the church is in bondage to sin, it is in a state of captivity. It will not be allowed to remain there, but will come forth more glorious than ever. Verse 13, Read carefully from this verse to the end of chapter LIII. The correspondence with the life and death of Jesus Christ is so minute, that it could not have resulted from conjecture or accident. It is really an invincible proof that Isaiah was inspired of God and that Jesus is the Messiah.

Friday, 28; Isa. 53. Verse 4, When Mr. Moody first went to London to do evangelistic work, the ministers asked him to write his creed. He replied, that they would find it in Isaiah LIII. We do well to hold fast to this creed. Verse 12, God knew the kind of a Saviour man needed; and all the minute particulars are provided for in our Lord's life and death, so that He might be man's complete representative and atoning substitute.

Saturday, 29; Isa. 54. Verse 2, By the introduction of the Gentiles into the gospel kingdom, the membership of the church is far more numerous than it was under the old dispensation. Verse 5, Our God is now the God of the whole earth; but let us pray and work for the time when loving, loyal hearts, the world over, will *recognize* Him as such. National distinctions will then fade away, and the best days for the church and for mankind will begin.

THE PRAYER MEETING TOPIC.

(Our Reasons for Thankfulness to God. I Cor. 15:57.)

1. Any one who reads the letters of Paul, in the New Testament, with this thought in view, will be surprised that he found so many things to be grateful for. As we advance in years and in growth in grace, we more and more feel that a chief reason for thankfulness are those spiritual victories that we obtain; and by which our hearts and lives are brought into more perfect union with our Saviour.

2. We never should allow the Thanksgiving season of the year to pass, without considering our blessings of civil and religious liberty. It does us good to look at our nation from a grateful, religious point of view. Then we should consider all the material blessings which we have received, and all those things of home and earthly good which ought to have made us much happier, doubtless, than we have been.

3. We should note the progress made in reforms, and in the kingdom of the Gospel. Victories have been achieved which should inspire us to look forward to the last great victory, when the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdoms of our Lord, and He shall reign forever and ever.

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He that walketh righteously and speaketh uprightly; he that despiseth the gain of oppressions, that shaketh his hands from holding of bribes, that stoppeth his ears from hearing of blood, and shutteth his eyes from seeing evil, he shall dwell on high; his place of defense shall be the munitions of rocks; bread shall be given him, his waters shall be sure.—Isaiah 33: 15, 16.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL.

To-day in several states the political storm center is over the school-house. Notably is this the case in Wisconsin and Illinois, political parties are divided by a school question, and men who most bitterly donounce taking temperance into politics are most ardent in making this a political issue. Here, in a nutshell, is the situation: tax-payers, who by law are compelled to sustain public schools, and for the most part willingly do so, have discovered the folly of having compulsion stop at the very point where it becomes most effective, the school-house door. They are compelled to build school-houses, to furnish and warm them, to employ teachers; but all this avails nothing if the pupils do not come to be taught. Carelessness or cupidity of parents, or the idle, vicious whim of children is able, by absenteeism, to make all this grand machinery of no avail so far as a large number of future citizens is concerned.

Now the public schools either are or are not accomplishing their mission, preparing for citizenship. If they are not, they should be abolished, and something better substituted in their place; if they are, every child in the state should be benefited by them. This common sense doctrine leads naturally to so-called compulsory educational laws, which are the ostensive cause of the storm which now gathers around the school-house.

The opposition is hard to analyze. Sometimes it is spoken of as the "German element," but this can hardly be the case, for Germany is, par excellence, the land of compulsory education. Sometimes the "Lutherans" are the center of this storm-cloud, and in some opinions, the Catholics; yet neither view is correct; though opposition comes from all these sources it is not fair to charge any nationality or sect as a body with it, for our public school system has stanch friends among Germans, Lutherans and Catholics.

This opposition is, we believe, based largely upon misunderstanding of the law; demagogues have taken advantage of the ignorance of English among many voters to set up a man of straw and persuade their dupes that it is the live issue. They are convinced that "compulsory education," though it extend no further than requiring children to attend school sixteen weeks a year, in a school where instruction is in English, is an infringement upon their liberties, to be resented and resisted to the bitter end. The feature of the Bennett law which is most fiercely opposed, is the provision that this attendance must be upon a school where reading, spelling and other common branches are taught *in English;* they fight for the change into "a school where these branches *and* English are taught," thus narrowing the battle down to the difference between the preposition and the conjunction. By such a narrow issue are great political parties divided; on that little "in" Governor Hoard took his stand and, thus standing, defeat is more honorable than is victory to his opponent, for on this seemingly slight difference rests the whole question between American and foreign schools, between training for American citizenship and training for subserviency to foreign ideas and perhaps a foreign power. The narrowest, most bigoted parochial school would be willing to teach English as one branch, while carrying on the bulk of its work in German. What Americans demand, and what would not be so much as questioned in any other nation is, that the instruction in the schools where its future citizens are being trained shall be in the language of the country conferring the boon of citizenship. It is amazing that the right of the state to make such a requirement should ever have been questioned; that it is thus questioned is the strongest possible proof of its necessity. For were all the voters able to read English, the opposition to this reasonable demand would never have gained such headway as it has. Pothouse politicians have taken advantage of their inability to read English to hoodwink voters into believing all sorts of lies about the legislation they wish to defeat. The Chicago *Daily News* did a wise thing the week before election, in devoting two pages of one of its issues to printing in German the exact wording of the Illinois law, its exposition by Dr. Edwards, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and refutations of many assertions made concerning it.

The opponents of the law employed saloon tactics—indeed, the saloon element is solidly against it—by sending to every candidate for legislature a demand that he pledge himself to repeal the law as the price of their votes. Many gave the desired pledge, and after thus stultifying themselves were thrown overboard by those who had led them into the trap. "Served them right," was the universal verdict.

The Illinois Woman's Alliance, always ready to take a hand in any fight involving the rights of women and children, was very active in working for compulsory education as necessary to secure to children their right to a common school education. It therefore felt called upon to take up the hatchet in its defense when assailed, and did so by sending broadcast these answers to the assertions made by the enemies of the measure:

"1. That the state which reserves the right to place its citizens at the cannon's mouth in its defense has the right to establish a minimum standard of education for its preservation, and to appoint officers to see that all schools come up to that standard.

"2. As the language of the country is English, care must be taken in arranging the standard of education that no child leaves school until able to read, write, and speak the English language. This is necessary for the protection of the child.

"3. The state must demand of all who would be employed in the public-school service an avowed belief in the necessity of the state to perfect and to maintain the public-school system. This should apply especially to members of school boards.

"4. There should be no interference with private schools, except such as is necessary to keep them up to the standard.

"5. The public-school service must aim to secure the best teachers that can be trained, the best methods that can be devised, and the best text-books that can be written.

"6. It is an evidence of the patriotism of the people that the school question has entered the political arena. We welcome it as a political issue, for it will unite the people in the maintenance of a vital principle—the education of the children."

Another phase of the battle now raging around the school-house relates to the reading of the Bible in public schools. Although it has not yet assumed the prominence occupied by the question of compulsory education, we believe the time is coming when it will. There is a great difference of opinion, even among Christians, upon this subject, but the principles involved are eternal.

Wisconsin, by the famous decision of its Supreme Court assumed an attitude toward the Bible and the worship of God never taken by any other state or nation, except by France during the short, volcanic era of her bloody revolution. This decision, in effect, rules the Bible out of all public schools, its use there, either for reading or as a text-book, being pronounced unconstitutional; the basis of the decision is section 18 of Article 1 of the state constitution, which guarantees to every man the right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, and that he shall not be compelled to attend, erect or support any ministry against his consent. "No money shall be drawn from the treasury for the benefit of religious societies, or religious or theological seminaries." Section 13, Article 10, provides that no sectarian teaching shall be given in any school supported by public money.

To base its decision on the constitution, the court was obliged to hold, 1st, that reading the Bible without note or comment in school was "sectarian instruction;" 2d, that it is or may be a violation of the rights of conscience guaranteed by the constitution; 3d, that reading the Bible in school makes it a "place of public worship" within the meaning of the constitution, and 4th, that such reading converts the school into a "religious seminary." The simple statement of these points shows their weakness.

The question largely turns upon the point whether the Bible is a sectarian book or not. If it be so, it must stand for some sect and against others; but for what sect does the Bible stand and what religious sect is not professedly based upon the Word of God? Catholic and Protestant alike acknowledge the authority of the Scriptures and every sect in Protestantism traces its tenets to the same source.

W. A. McAtee, D. D., in his review of this decision, puts the case admirably, and by throwing the argument into the form of a syllogism, shows its fallacy. "Major premise: Sectarian instruction in common schools is forbidden by the constitution. Minor premise: *Some parts of the Bible* may be used for sectarian instruction. Therefore, the use of the *Bible as a whole is* forbidden in the common schools."

The premises do not contain the conclusion, hence the fallacy is plain. He illustrates this by a parallel syllogism. "Major premise: Partisan instruction is forbidden by law in the State University. Minor premise: Some parts of the constitution of the United States may be and have been used for partisan instruction. Therefore, the use of the constitution of the United States as a whole is forbidden by law in the State University."

The truth is that sectarianism has no other such foe as the Bible; read without note or comment, it is the great unifying force in Christendom.

Back of the constitution of Wisconsin upon which this strange decision is based, superior in authority because antedating it as the fundamental law, and not to be annulled by any later enactments, is the ordinance of 1787 with its well known condition: "Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." The act establishing the territory of Wisconsin distinctly states that "the inhabitants of said territory shall be subject to all the conditions, restrictions and prohibitions" of this ordinance.

Does any one doubt that the religion and morality for whose teaching schools were to be forever encouraged, was the religion of the Bible?

There is no standard of morality except the Bible, hence no authoritative teaching of morals in our public schools or anywhere else, where the Bible is excluded. And teaching morality is the great need in our schools to-day. Without such teaching they are training a dangerous class of citizens, for villainy educated is more dangerous than when it is ignorant. And in a republic educated indifference is equally dangerous, giving the state masses of voters whose moral sense is so dull they cannot appreciate a great moral issue, or at all realize their responsibility as citizens. These are the stay-at-homes election days, who turn over the government into the hands of saloon bummers by their failure to exercise the highest duty and privilege of citizenship.

Prompt obedience to rightly constituted authority is the lesson Young America most needs to learn, and this must be preceded by reverence for authority. The party to which we belong recognizes God as the ultimate source of all rightful authority; until He is so recognized, this needed lesson will never be learned. God's Word shut out of its schools by act of a state, there remains not only no acknowledged standard of morality but the foundations of authority are overturned.

Experience proves this to be so. The systematic effort to put the Bible out of schools commenced about fifteen years ago; the increase of juvenile law-breakers, truthfully registering the increase of disrespect of authority during that time is appalling, and in great measure is manifestly traceable to shutting God out of the public schools. No wonder that the mother-heart, which lies so close to childhood, discerns this danger and in many places, notably in Chicago, is moving for the protection of the children by throwing around them the safeguard of the influence of God's Word read and reverenced in the public schools. Politicians may sneer, and even ministers may be deceived by policy, but the instincts of the mother-heart are true and will prove good statesmanship. School is but the broader home, and its protection stands next to that of the home as the duty of the state. It is, therefore, no unfortunate thing to have the political storm center over the school-house, if thus the people are aroused to their duty in guarding the interests of the school.

THE ELECTIONS.

We have scarcely ever known so much interest manifested in any off year election as in the one last week. And there was good cause for this; seldom has there been one involving so many and such broad issues. Outside of Nebraska and South Dakota, where our interest as white-ribboners centered, the issues were such as might well arouse interest beyond political circles. McKinleyism, Quayism, and bossism in general were on trial before the people and their verdict was most emphatic. The sweeping Democratic victories all over the North do not

mean that the mass of voters there have repudiated the grand principles upon which the Republican party was founded; could a vote be taken upon them to-day the old-time majorities would be rolled up; the defeat simply shows that the people are breaking away from political leaders, and are thinking for themselves. Their thoughts may not be as wise thoughts as they will be two, or four or six years hence; but the very fact that they are thinking and voting for themselves is a hopeful sign.

The great farmer element believes, whether right or wrong, that the McKinley Bill works injustice to it, and rebukes the party which crystallized it into law, by voting with its opponents. Had the farmers' eyes been fully opened, as they will be in a few years, they would have given their strength, not to the Democratic party, which is no more their friend than the Republican, but to the Prohibition party, which stands not only for the desired reform in tariff, but for the abolition of the liquor traffic which lays heavier burdens upon the farmer than does any tariff. The break this year has done much to free from party ties, and a cool, clear-headed study of the situation, such as was not possible during a heated campaign, will bring to many the conviction that jumping from the frying-pan into the fire affords no relief, and by next election good men and true, by thousands, will cut loose from all entangling alliances with old parties and step bravely out upon a Home Protection platform.

An encouraging feature is the large increase in the "vest-pocket vote." Never was so much scratching of tickets known, as in this election, and this is a good omen, showing that men are voting upon their own convictions, not at the behest of hide-bound partisanism. Of course we should prefer to have everybody vote a straight out ticket based on a platform embodying our principles, but until they are ready to do this, let the scratching go on; pile up votes for the best candidate, and rebuke the unworthy one by leaving him in the lurch.

Most significant is the result in Pennsylvania, where Quay's candidate for Governor was defeated. This is the people's protest against Quayism with its defiant corruption. This Republican defeat in the stronghold of Republicanism is a Nemesis avenging the slaughter of her children; the party which submitted prohibition to popular vote and then slaughtered it, has now received its reward for that treachery. Massachusetts, Michigan and Nebraska all slaughtered prohibition at the dictates of the politician, because the introduction of this issue would "hurt the party." They now have their reward. The mills of the gods have ground more rapidly than usual this time, but they have ground exceeding small.

In Illinois the Republicans saved themselves by espousing the cause of the "little red school-house;" that is an object dear to every Illinoisan's heart, and the attack upon it by the Democrats through opposition to the compulsory educational law, overbore in a measure minor issues.

The same fight raged with increased violence in Wisconsin, and brave Governor Hoard, who led the forces for the school-house, is defeated; the legislature, however, is Republican, and that will probably save the Bennett law.

Our hearts are very sore over the defeat of woman's suffrage in South Dakota, both on account of the principle itself, and because of the effect upon prohibition, for experience has demonstrated the necessity for woman's ballot in enforcing prohibition.

It has seemed next to impossible to secure returns of the amendment vote in Nebraska, the great party papers ignoring this issue as did the party platforms of Nebraska. As the case now stands, prohibition is lost. Mr. H. C. Bittenbender, of Lincoln, Neb., gives these reasons for the result:

1. The double resolution-prohibition-license was a compromise, and no compromise with sin ever won.

2. The Republican party spurned the child of its own creation, and repudiated its own past action.

3. Political dissensions, caused by labor and alliance reforms, disturbed party lines as never before, and the excitement drew attention from the prohibition issue.

4. Omaha hoodlums and broadcloth hypocrisy drove from the polls or disfranchised by intimidation, seventy-five per cent of the Prohibitionists.

5. The Nebraska form of ballot, one long ticket, and the old parties, through their leaders, printing both "for" and "against" both amendments, confusing the voter, added largely to our defeat.

Our dispatches show that mob law reigned in Omaha election day, the thugs, incited by the incendiary editorials of the *Bee* and the *World-Herald*, thronged the streets, pelting children with rotten eggs, shooting at women, knocking men down, and assaulting ministers; Prohibitionists were arrested on trumped up charges, refused permission to communicate with their friends, and all sorts of outrages committed. Policemen usually sided with the rioters. If majorities gained by such flagrant outrages will stand, the amendment is lost; with fair dealing and a fair count, we believe it would have been won.

SPEAKER REED IN THE WEST.

During the campaign just closed, Illinois and other western states were favored with a visit from the Hon. Thomas B. Reed, Speaker of the National House of Representatives. This distinguished statesman, as is well known, has his home in the prohibition state of Maine. During his late visit he made speeches in the intensely anti-prohibition states of Indiana and Illinois, as well as in the prohibition state of Iowa. The chief design of these speeches seems to have been to demonstrate to the people, for the purpose of securing their votes, how faithfully his party had redeemed its pledges made at its last National Convention. There was one point in its platform, however, in regard to which the Speaker was ominously silent. It was that which declares that temperance and morality are the first concerns of all good government.

It is a notorious fact that upon this point there is a radical difference in the sentiments of his party in Iowa and other prohibition states on the one hand, from its sentiments in such states as Indiana and Illinois on the other. The temperance people would have been very much gratified if this distinguished party leader had given the country the benefit of his experience, as to the wisdom or folly of prohibitory laws. Never did any man have a better opportunity for so doing. At Peoria he was surrounded by the representatives of the great Whisky Trust [its president being named as one of the vice-presidents of this meeting], while in Iowa he was face to face with the friends as well as the foes of prohibitory legislation. But upon this great question he remained silent, and therewith we must for the present rest content.

Upon the question of suffrage, however, the Speaker when at Peoria uttered sentiments well worth treasuring up and remembering. While setting forth in eloquent terms the wrongs inflicted upon the colored voters of the South he said:

"The true doctrine of the control of the affairs of all the people by the people is established by common sense and this principle fails if the essentials are not carried out in their fullest detail. It will not do to say the people are ruled by the people when a portion of them are left out. Whenever a vote is cast it should be counted, and counted as it is cast. Is there anybody here who desires to disagree with me on this point? I want to ask you if it is wrong for the Legislature to make laws to secure fair elections? It is a fundamental principle of this country that it is ruled by all the people. It will not do to turn that power over to a few superior beings—men who edit independent newspapers. Nobody ought to be left out. It is obviously wrong to leave anybody out. No matter how poor or despised the man is, he ought not to be left out. It is the pride of this country that we protect those who are too weak to protect themselves. Yet the rights of some people are usurped, and in order to note this condition you have only to keep your ears and eyes open. . . . . Punishment follows swift on crime. 'Be sure,' say the Scriptures, 'your sins will find you out.' If this nation permits injustice to any class within its borders, sooner or later the sin will find us out, and we will pay for it as we paid for the sin of human slavery."

Such sentiments as these are worthy the head and heart of a great statesman. They are substantially the same that Prohibitionists have been teaching for years. When, for one moment, it is considered that in the state where they were uttered, women have substantially the same civil rights as their husbands; where they may own and control property both real and personal, and take the income thereof the same as their husbands; where they may take to their own use their own earnings; where they may contract and be contracted with, sue and be sued, the same as their husbands; where they are equally liable with their husbands for the expenses of the family; where, in fact, their duties and responsibilities are in almost every respect the same as those of their husbands, could the distinguished statesman give any good reason why his argument should not apply to them as well as to men, whether white or colored? With these new rights, duties and responsibilities resting upon them, can any good reason be given why they should not have an equal voice with their husbands in the choice of those who shall make and execute the laws by which they shall be governed, and by whom their property shall be taxed for the support of public institutions?

And when it is further considered that it is the wife's home that is invaded and rendered desolate by the intrusions of the liquor traffic, can any good reason be given why she should not have a voice equal with that of her husband in expelling the intruder?

Protection is now on everybody's lips—protection for the farmer, protection for the miner, protection for the manufacturer, protection for the disfranchised voter, protection for everything and every interest except protection for desolated homes, broken hearts and ruined manhood. We trust that when Speaker Reed shall have returned to his prohibition home in the far distant east, he will not forget what he said on the subject of universal suffrage to the people of the states of the West.

The Watch-Tower.

Learn, but not the less bethink thee
How that all can mingle tears;
But his joy can none discover,
Save to them that are his peers;
And that they whose lips do utter
Language such as bards have sung—
Lo! their speech shall be to many
As an unknown tongue.
And that if thy love's deep current
Many another's far outflows,
Then thy heart must take forever
LESS THAN IT BESTOWS.

-Jean Ingelow.

***

Mary Haggart, Indiana's new President, says: "I do not believe that heaven could have appointed to woman a certain sphere and then have left her defenseless in that sphere."

***

The Vassar Students' Aid Society offers a two hundred dollar scholarship to a student passing, without conditions, all the requirements for admission to the Freshman class of Vassar College at the examinations held June, 1891. This fund, covering one-half the expenses for a year's board and tuition at Vassar, is offered as a loan, and thus does good in perpetuity. Examinations will be held in Chicago, Denver, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Washington, Louisville, Detroit, Omaha and San Francisco. Applications for this scholarship must be made before May 1, 1891, of Miss Jessie F. Smith, South Weymouth, Mass., who will give all desired information.

***

These lines come with the pathetic note: "Please put them in THE UNION SIGNAL. I have just signed the pledge, and write poems and read to keep me out of bad company."

"Night is over, Heavenly Father,
I would bend my knees and pray;
Help my weakness, guide me safely,
Watch and help me all the day,
Take away my love for sin,
Let Thy spirit rule within.

"Night is over; some poor children
Have been homeless, sleepless, ill,
God has let me rest so sweetly
In my chamber warm and still,
Lord, I thank Thee for Thy love,
Raise my morning thoughts above."

***

Another white-ribboner, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Reed, of the Central union, Chicago, has made he rmark in the literary world. For years she has been employed upon the study of the sacred literature of India and has just published the result of her studies in a volume entitled, "Hindu Literature, or the Ancient Books of India." Her book has elicited cordial commendation of Prof. Max Muller and Sir Monier Williams. who did her the high honor of revising the chapter on Krishna. Mrs. Reed has been invited by the American Institute of Philosophy, one of the most scholarly association of men in America, of which Dr. Deems is president, to deliver a lecture on Krishna. Mrs. Reed is one of the leading members of the Illinois Woman's Press Association, before which she read one chapter of this book before publishing, to the great delight of all hearers.

***

It is suggested that if the local union would invite the editors and their wives to a nice lunch, it would not hurt their outlook in the least. This should be an annual custom. Nothing softens asperity and dissipates imaginary difficulties like a cordial handshake and kindly talk.

***

A minister in North Carolina, who had been a little doubtful about the W. C. T. U. said, when introduced at their recent convention, "Ladies, after what I have seen and heard, I surrender, horse, foot, and dragoons."

***

A white-ribbon woman dreamed. She roamed vast regions of space, threading her way, as a spirit might do, among "other worlds than ours." She paused in her free, swift journey to look at the planet earth, and she saw that all around it was coiled a great black serpent, which she knew was Intemperance. Then there arose in the woman's soul a mighty impulse of pity and of desire to save. With lofty courage she approached the creature, but its head was hidden from her on the other side of the globe. Then she cried, "I cannot cut off its head, but I can wound it;" and taking a dagger from her side, she plunged it to the hilt in the body of the reptile, saying—with all the starry host for witnesses—"One day, some other will cut off the head, and destroy the enemy, and the work will be easier, because I have done what I could."

ON DUTY.

News from the Field.

EXPLANATORY.

The department of News from the Field is one which has grown with the growth of the W. C. T. U. It was introduced in the first issue of THE SIGNAL, January, 1880, and retained when THE SIGNAL grew into THE UNION SIGNAL, in January, 1883.

It began with one page, in coarse, leaded type, soon increased to two pages, then to three, and in March, 1883, the material had become so abundant that a smaller, solid type was employed, giving space for at least a third more matter.

It being necessary to confine this department to three pages, and the number of reports being in excess of the space, it was determined, about two years ago, to inaugurate a new feature—reports from states by some one appointed for that special work. Another imperative reason for the change was to secure more condensed and attractive reports, and provide for a more equable representation of the states. Accordingly this plan was presented to the National Executive in 1888, and unanimously indorsed by the state presidents, a majority of whom succeeded in securing the appointment of a UNION SIGNAL Reporter. It was hoped that ere this *all* the News from the Field matter might be arranged in state reports, thus giving the paper much more of a National character, and facilitating the work of the editor of this department. There are still eighteen states that, according to our latest information, have not selected state reporters; all such are most earnestly invited to do so, and in order that there may be no mistake, we publish below a list of those states having *no* regular reporter, also those having reporters. If there is an error in the list, it will be most cheerfully corrected.

STATES THAT HAVE NO UNION SIGNAL REPORTER.

Arizona	Maine	New York
Florida	Massachusetts	South Carolina
Idaho	Missouri	Utah
Iowa	Nebraska	Vermont
Kentucky	New Jersey	Virginia
Louisiana	New Mexico	West Washington

STATE REPORTERS WITH ADDRESSES.

Arkansas—Mrs. L. K. Hart, 315½ W. Markham street, Little Rock.
Alabama—Mattie L. Spencer, 2401 Fifth Ave., Birmingham.
California—Mrs. M. G C. Edholm, Oakland.
California (Southern)—Mrs. Mary E. Garbutt, Temperance Temple, Los Angeles.
Carolina (N.)—Mrs. Mary C. Woody, New Garden.
Colorado—Mrs. E. W. Chambers, Colorado Springs.
Connecticut—Miss M. Belle Smith, Middlefield.
Dakota (South)—Mrs. P. E. Johnson Highmore.
Dakota (North)—Miss Addie M. Kinnear, Fargo.
Delaware—Miss Annie Sutton Smyrna.
District Columbia—Miss Ida Hinman, 1335 G street, N. W. Washington.
Georgia—Mrs J. Jefferson Thomas, Augusta.
Illinois—Mrs. G. H. Read, 412 E. North street, Bloomington.
Indiana—Sadie P. Whistler.
Indian Territory—Mrs. Laura E. Harsha, Muscogee.
Kansas—Mrs. S. S. Weatherby, Le Roy.
Maryand—Margaret A. Lake, Mt. Washington.
Michigan—Mrs. C. H. Johnson, Flint.
Minnesota—Mrs. Amy B. Green, 2208 6½ avenue, Minneapolis.
Mississippi—Lena M. Hobbs, Box 534. Brookhaven.
Montana—Mrs. H. V. Wheeler, Helena.
Nevada—Mrs. Margaret E. Latta, Carson.
New Hampshire—Miss Anna E. Bussell, Nashua.
Ohio—Miss Hannah L. Foster, Berea.
Oregon—Mrs. L. A. Nash, Corvallis.
Pennsylvania—Miss Sallie S. Sterrett, 2133 Vine street, Philadelphia.
Rhode Island—Miss Miriam Earle, Valley Falls.
Tennessee—Mrs. T. P. Holman, Fayetteville.
Texas—Mrs. Mary M. Clardy, 332 Soledad street, San Antonio.
Virginia (W.)—Mrs. Jane Johnson, Parkersburg.
Washington (East)—Mrs. Susie E. Foster, Walla Walla.
Wisconsin—Mrs. Emma J. Curtis, Madison.
Wyoming—Mrs. Therese A. Jenkins, Cheyenne.

Every local, county and district union in the states which have regularly appointed reporters is requested to make a note of the name and address of the reporter, and send to *her* instead of to THE UNION SIGNAL, brief, fresh reports of meetings, workers, and items of temperance interest in its immediate locality. The state reporter will prepare a general report each month, or as often as she may have material sufficient, and send promptly for publication. A united effort in this direction all along the line cannot but result in added force and usefulness to this department of THE UNION SIGNAL.

RHODE ISLAND.

HARVEST DAYS.

The days have come and gone until the circuit of the year is complete, and once more the W. C. T. U. of our little state has celebrated the Feast of Ingathering "when we have gathered in our labors out of the field."

The place of meeting was at Central Falls. The large Baptist Church was tastefully decorated with our banners and shields, and also with potted plants and flowers. Back of the pulpit hung the beautiful silk flag given by Mrs. Barney to represent our state W. C. T. U. at the Paris Exposition. "Welcome" greeted us in gilded letters as we entered the door, and was reflected in a floral piece on the platform, and even repeated itself on a doormat in the vestry. And this cordial greeting was vivified and made real, first by Mrs. Brinton, in behalf of the union, and then by the hearty words of the pastor who welcomed us, not only to the church, but also to the hearts and homes of the people.

It was very pleasant to meet again thus, and Mrs. Chase expressed the feelings of the convention in her well-chosen words of response. But a cloud overshadowed the brightness, for the empty chair of our president caused every heart to turn in loving sympathy to her who was sitting alone at home in the shadow of a great affliction, mourning the loss of her life companion who had passed away only five days before. Added to this was the knowledge that she who has led us so faithfully will lead us no more, for God has called her to other work, and at the last executive meeting she presented her resignation, to take effect at this time.

But the work of the convention must go on, and Mrs. G. F. Martin, our first vice-president, who has held the office thirteen years, was called to the chair, and presided with dignity and ability during the entire sessions.

Our bright and cheery corresponding secretary brought in her report brimful of work done in all parts of the state. That her hands have helped in the sowing, and that her heartfelt, hopeful presence has encouraged the workers, is plain to us who know her, when she tells us that she made one hundred and three addresses before local unions, county conventions, Sunday-schools, outdoor meetings, etc.

I will gather just a few seed thoughts from among the sheaves. The unions are coming to realize more and more the importance of circulating good reading matter. North Tiverton, with thirteen members, takes twenty-five copies of the *Outlook*. North Scituate sent three dollars and thirty names for a three months' subscription to *The Voice*. Valley Falls obtained twenty one trial subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL. This last was done by one member through her Sunday-school class of boys, who thus introduced our National organ, with its rich fund of thought and instruction, into homes that it would be hard to reach in other ways. Apponaug supplies every family represented in the Sunday-school with the *Home Guard;* and Carolina sends this same bright, helpful paper to every family in the village. Richmond and Hopkinton union has boxes of literature at the post-office, railroad station and store. Clark's Mills takes charge of the public library, and Slatersville and Wanskuck Y's have loan libraries. The Bristol Y's have placed an illustrated leaflet over the water pail where the men in a factory come to drink. Passers over the bridge at Valley Falls may still read the sentence placed there during our campaign days: "License is a pernicious delusion." But the statement is no longer needed, for every city, town and village in our state bears witness to its truth.

Perhaps our cook books, with their health hints and practical recipes, can come under the head of "good reading matter." Riverside is our banner union in this work, one member and her Sunday-school class having sold one hundred and twenty-six copies. Valley Falls comes next with eighty-eight copies, and others follow on with goodly numbers. One of these books has gone to California, several to Pennsylvania, and two to the sunny land of Bermuda.

Work among the young people is on the increase. The Westerly Girls' Club, organized with the aid of Mrs. Harris, numbers one hundred members. The one at Pawtucket has twenty-five. The Loyal Temperance Legion of Providence still grows and flourishes. Arlington has sixty-six names enrolled in its Loyal Temperance Legion. Bands of Hope are doing their work in many places.

West Greenwich has pledged nearly every child in the Sunday-school.

Good work in the evangelistic department has been done in some places. East Greenwich has held eighteen gospel meetings, besides mothers' meetings, cottage meetings, and social purity. Newport has had fifty-three gospel meetings, has established a Mission Temperance Sunday-school, and sustains a Sunday-school on the training ship, the fruits of which are already apparent in the conversion of thirty-eight boys. And the Y's are not behind. They hold services every week, and two of their number read each week at the hospital, and supply singers there on the Sabbath. The South Portsmouth Y's visit the almshouse every month and remember its inmates at Christmas. Other unions do more or less; but ought we to be satisfied? Should we not do better work in every department if we realized more fully that salvation from evil habits and from every sin, must begin within? It is the cleansing power of the gospel of Christ that must purify the world.

Providence and Johnston were represented at the state fair, and labored faithfully at their booths.

North Scituate has a temperance literary society, which met every Saturday night from November to June. Pawtucket holds franchise meetings weekly.

As our members broaden in the work, they look beyond the needs of our own state, and reach out helpful hands wherever they may. Middletown has obtained two hundred and six signatures to the World's Petition, and sends ten dollars to Nebraska. Others also have given their mite to help in the great struggle there. Phenix has raised $100 for the Temperance Temple, and Portsmouth has thirty mite-boxes out trying to raise the same. Demorest prize medal contests have been successfully held in many places. The Y's of Providence, with their one hundred and sixteen active members conducting a tea-room, loan library, and Rest Cottage, are an inspiration to us all. Four new unions have been added. These are only suggestions of some of the lines of work which have been pursued in our state during the past year.

Our treasurer's report was full and accurate, and we are glad to say that the deficiency in our treasury, which she announced, has been made much less by the generosity of the convention, which raised $336.

Our recording secretary, Mrs. Eva H. Smith, had no report of her own work to give, but surely one who so clearly and faithfully reports the work of all our executive meetings, deserves our cordial thanks. Miss E. M. Francis reports over 200,000 pages of literature sent out, not including copies of THE UNION SIGNAL, *Outlook*, and temperance books.

The convention was designed to be a sort of reunion. Mrs. J. K. Barney, our beloved honorary president, was with us at every session, and each day gave one of her inspiring Bible talks. It was good to have her there, and also our ex-state organizer, Mrs. H. D. Walker, who always brings help and good cheer; Miss A. M. Browne, who served us for several years as recording secretary, was also present, and Miss Carpenter, who has been laboring in Massachusetts since she left our state.

The missing names on our roll-call were tenderly dwelt upon by Mrs. Moore. Fifteen have been called from the work here to come up higher.

Instead of our president's annual message, which has always been so helpful in its outlook and inlook, we had but a few written words full of love and tenderness, assuring us that it was with no thought of discouragement that she severed the ties that have bound us together.

When the time came to choose her successor, the informal ballot brought forward three names. These all held the confidence and esteem of the convention to such a degree that it seemed their pleasure to elect the three. But as only one could hold the office, their choice fell upon Mrs. M. A. Babcock, one of our vice-presidents, and a faithful worker in the cause.

The places of two retiring vice-presidents and one superintendent were supplied, and the other officers were reëlected for the coming year.

The convention, by resolution, unanimously reaffirmed our allegiance to the National W. C. T. U. A resolution of thanks to the union, church, homes and hearts that had so cordially received us and so amply provided for our wants during the three days sessions, was passed. And we trust that a resolution was framed in each heart to consecrate ourselves more fully to the work of the Master.

The evening lectures were by Miss Phelps, of Canada, Mrs. J. K. Barney, and Mrs. Rice, of Boston, Mass. These names alone are sufficient to indicate the treat we had.

A few words about our retiring president, Mrs. E. S. Burlingame, will be of interest to all. A native of Smithfield, R. I., she was educated in Providence, graduating from its high school at fifteen. After a course at the Normal school, she taught in the city for five years, and married at the age of twenty-three. She then went to Wellsborough, Pa., where her husband was principal of an academy, afterward to Whitesborough, N. Y. In a few years they removed to Dover, N. H., returning to Rhode Island in 1874. She has always taken an active interest in the work of her church, and at an early age edited *The Myrtle*, which was the Sunday-school paper of the Free Baptists. She was also a constant contributor to the *Morning Star* and the *Little Star*, besides sending occasional contributions to other papers. Three years ago she became editor of the *Missionary Helper*, which position she still holds.

Her record as an active temperance worker begins at Dover, where, as the result of a lecture by Dr. Dio Lewis, a praying crusade was instituted, and she naturally took the lead. No permanent organization followed the movement, but it resulted in much good at the time, and later, when the white ribbon army was enrolled at Hillsboro, these women were ready for the work. Mrs. Burlingame has held office in our state union for eleven years and a half, five and a half as corresponding secretary while Mrs. Barney was at the head, and six as president. During these years the local unions have increased from eight to sixty-five, and the work is thoroughly organized. When the needs of the hour called for a state paper, she became its chief editor, and under her management the *Outlook* has grown and developed until we are proud to own it as "our paper." In the prohibitory campaign she showed a reserve power equal to every emergency, and a devotion and consecration that put self and physical needs wholly out of sight. When the crisis was over prostration followed. After a two months' rest she resumed her labors and has been untiring in her efforts to "strengthen and stablish us in every good word and work." But weary head and diminished endurance show how great the strain has been. Only an entire change can wholly restore her.

During the summer months the call came to address a meeting of the Free Baptists at Ocean Park. The address enthused them as her words always do those who hear them, and opened their thought to a new departure in the work. They added to their Woman's Missionary Society a new department, called *Practical Christian Living*, and invited her as their representative to travel through the country addressing the quarterly and annual meetings of their society, on the relation between the highest development of woman and the salvation of our race. Temperance and other reforms will be treated in their relation to missionary work. It was a good offer and would give her the change of occupation which she so much needs and perhaps extend her life of active service for many years, yet she hesitated long before deciding. It meant the severing of so many associations which are dear to her as to us who have worked with her, and she could not bear the thought of separation. But after careful, prayerful consideration, it seemed a duty to her to respond to the call, and so she goes out from among us bearing with her the best wishes and prayers of every white-ribboner in the state, and of many outside our ranks who have been helped and uplifted by her words and life.

The following resolution was passed by the convention:

"*Resolved*, That we recognize with gratitude the efficient and valued services of our retiring president during all the years she has led us; and while we greatly deplore our loss caused by her retirement, we bid her Godspeed and wish her abundant success in the new field of labor to which the Master has called her."

One visible bond of union still remains. As superintendent of the legislative department, she will still be a member of our executive board. We hope to see her often with us, and know that any urgent need will bring her to us.

But while the loss seems so great to us, we turn with a cordial welcome to her who has been called to assume the cares and responsibilities of leadership. She will have our hearty support as we shall labor together.

"One in our faith and one in our longing
To make the world within our reach
Somewhat the better for our living,
And gladder for our human speech."

MIRIAM EARLE.

PENNSYLVANIA.

WARREN COUNTY.

The annual convention of this county convened at Sugar Grove, September 17 to 19. Notwithstanding Sugar Grove is an inland town some nine miles from the nearest railroad, forty-three delegates were present, and a number of visitors were in attendance.

The various departments were all represented, either by letter or in person. The day sessions were held in the M. E. Church, Mrs. Chas. Lott, presiding. There were few changes made in the corps of county officers; Mrs. Lott was reëlected president by a unanimous vote. The reports of the superintendents were highly satisfactory, and the outlook for the current year is very encouraging. It was decided to hold a semi-annual convention

in May to compare notes as to "How goes the battle?"

Wednesday evening the Y's entertained their white ribbon guests at the United Brethren Seminary, with an excellent program, consisting of recitations, vocal music, etc.

Thursday evening Mrs. Mary J. Weaver, of Batavia, N. Y., delivered a powerful address in the seminary chapel, subject, "Gospel Temperance." Mrs. Weaver is vice-president and superintendent of evangelistic work of New York state. A woman of commanding presence and remarkable oratorical powers, her practical and applicable exegesis of Scripture, with illustrations from her own experience and personal observation, was listened to with marked attention by a large concourse of people. A Quakeress by birth, she retains much of that simplicity of dress and manner characteristic of the sect. Likewise her speech; no flowery metaphor or fine metaphysical flight, leaving her hearers in doubt as to the meaning she wished to convey, characterized her discourse; instead it was earnest, urgent, forcible, and to the point.

During a lull in the business proceedings Thursday afternoon, Mrs. Lott presented to the convention, Baby Frances Willard Morrison, the two-year-old daughter of Mrs. C. M. Morrison, our efficient county superintendent of literature. On motion of one of the ladies she was accorded the privileges of the convention, and was tied with the potent white ribbon.

Warren county W. C. T. U. will soon lose by change of residence, one of its most earnest and zealous workers, Mrs. W. B. Renwick, of Kinzua, former county superintendent of juvenile work. Her departure will be deeply regretted by her co-workers. Mrs. A. B. Miller, of Warren, ably presented "Our Papers," THE UNION SIGNAL and *Bulletin*. Had her zeal met with adequate returns, every lady present at the convention would have been a subscriber to one or both of those most desirable papers.

MRS. E. VIOLA MASON.

CLARION COUNTY CONVENTION.

The county W. C. T. U. held its annual meeting at Rimersburg, September 18 and 19, and was well attended by delegates, visitors, the members of the local union of the place, and others interested in the cause, Mrs. Beck, county president, in the chair.

Mrs. Olive Jones gave the address of welcome, Miss Trainer, of Edenburg, the response. Both did credit to their unions, their subjects, and to themselves.

One very encouraging feature of the convention was the interest and active part taken by several ministers of different churches. Their sympathy, hearty appreciation of the work done by the W. C. T. U. all along the line, were very helpful. The names of these ministers who encouraged us so much are, Rev. Mr. Stewart, Rev. Mr. Bashline and Rev. Mr. Deitrich, of Rimersburg; Rev. Mr. McDowell of New Bethlehem; Rev. Mr. McDonald, and Rev. Mr. Beck, of East Brady. Would that all ministers of the gospel were as fearless in denouncing the evil of intemperance, and as enthusiastic in encouraging the efforts of the W. C. T. U., as were those who attended our convention.

Mrs. Beers, president of Jefferson county, read a very interesting paper, and gave us an instructive talk on scientific temperance instruction. Mrs. Beers understood her subject, and handled it well. Other good papers were read. Mrs. Mair, of Allegheny, was there, and with her kind, winning ways and wise counsel, did much to promote the interest of the convention.

Friday evening was devoted to the Loyal Legion. The exercises, consisting of singing, recitations and dialogues, led by Mrs. Bashline, were highly entertaining, and very creditable to both the children and instructors.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mrs. Beck, of East Brady; vice-president at large, Mrs. Bashline, of Rimersburg; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Paup, of Lickingville; recording secretary, Miss Hosey, of Rimersburg; treasurer, Miss Keatley, of Edenburg. Since the convention we have lost our president, through removal to another county. This is a great loss to us.

The choir deserves mention for the good singing during the evening sessions. Last, but not least, the friends and citizens of Rimersburg deserve the heartfelt thanks of the convention for the very kind and cheerful entertainment received by the delegates and visitors, the remembrance of which will always be pleasing.

MRS. MARY PAUP, *Cor. Sec.*

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Our ninth annual convention was held at Townville, September 23, 24 and 25. In the matter of attendance, both of delegates and visiting members, in interesting reports, papers and lectures the meeting was one of the best ever held in the county.

The convention was called to order Tuesday evening by the president, Mrs. M. B. Ross. Devotional exercises were conducted by Mrs. J. D. Wyman; the address of welcome was made by Mrs. M. A. Bandley, and the response by Miss Nannie Burwell. An original poem entitled "The White Ribbon" was recited by Mrs. S. K. Best, of Springboro, and received the hearty commendation of every one present. The president's annual address followed; it was exceptionally good, and was the event of the evening.

Wednesday was largely devoted to the reports of superintendents of the various departments; each reported marked progress in her special work, which showed the interest in these subjects to be increasing. The department of franchise being a new one and no report, Miss Burwell, the superintendent, read a paper on this subject which was enthusiastically received. Mrs. S. A. McClees, of New York, National superintendent of soldiers' and sailors' work, was with us in the afternoon and talked to the children of the public school, all of whom were present, and answered the questions from the question-box. In the evening she lectured to a large audience on her special work.

Thursday morning, an hour and a half was spent in devotional exercises and conference meeting. Then followed a Y conference, led by Miss Reniff, of Springboro. The questions discussed were: How to interest young men in Y work; How to create a greater degree of interest among the young ladies? Is sweet cider included in the pledge?

In the afternoon a paper by Mrs. F. H. Selden was read; subject, "What is the State Doing for Our Children?" A telegram of greeting from state officers was received and read by the president; a suitable response was promptly returned.

Election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the unanimous reëlection of Mrs. Ross for president; Mrs. J. D. Wyman was elected vice-president; Mrs. Bullock, corresponding secretary; Mrs. S. C. Brooks, recording secretary, and Mrs. C. Wallace, treasurer.

The convention closed in the evening with a gold medal contest, participated in by eight young ladies, each wearing a silver medal. The prize was awarded Miss Gracia Dunn, of Meadville, who contested for the grand gold medal at the state convention.

MRS. S. C. BROOKS, *Rec. Sec.*

NEW YORK.

STATE CONVENTION.

The seventeenth annual convention of the New York State Woman's Christian Temperance Union was held in Park Church, Elmira, October 7, 8 and 9.

This church, Rev. Thos. K. Beecher, pastor, is one of the most complete in all its appointments that we have ever seen; built of stone and brick, its massive architecture is well displayed by the fine park in which it stands. Its large and beautiful auditorium, with its perfect acoustic properties, lecture-room and parlors, made it an ideal place for holding such a convention. The auditorium was effectively decorated with flowering plants, while from the galleries hung the many banners, artistic and chaste in design, of the state, county and local unions, and those of several of the departments. On the front of the organ was a large banner inscribed with "The Lord gave the word and great was the army of women that proclaimed it." Nothing more appropriate could have been devised.

On Monday evening preceding the convention, "A time of blessing" was held in the First Methodist Church, conducted by Mrs. Mary J. Weaver, state superintendent of evangelistic work, and "although the rains descended and the floods came," the room was full, and God was there in His mighty power.

On each morning, an evangelistic meeting was held at 8 o'clock, led by Mrs. Weaver, and many women found their way to these meetings, and were strengthened and refreshed for the day's labors.

There were present at the convention more than four hundred delegates, and as we looked into their faces, how our hearts swelled with gratitude and joy that we are called to be fellow-workers in this Empire state. As we looked over the convention we saw many new faces, and missed many familiar ones, and a glance at our programs reminded us that we were called to mourn the absence of five who had been prominent in state work, three of whom were with us in our last convention—Mrs. E. M. J. Decker, former state treasurer, Mrs. A. G. Nichols, former superintendent of the department of unfermented wine, and three vice-presidents, Mrs. G. T. Price, of Otsego county, Mrs. F. V. Douglass, of Suffolk county, and Mrs. Rachel Goodier, of Oswego county. But we mourn not as those without hope, for we know they are only "promoted soldiers," and we shall meet them again.

The reports of the superintendents of departments showed that good work had been accomplished during the year. We could wish that we might give a summary of each report, but that is impossible, but they will be printed in full in the state minutes, which can be ordered from state headquarters, 10 E. 14th street, New York City; price, 15 cents.

One marked feature of many of these reports was, that the superintendents had been studying how their departments could be used to make sentiment in favor of constitutional prohibition, a question to be voted on next April, and presented plans for methods of work.

The banners given by the president to the counties having made the largest increase in membership during the past year were won by Wayne, Jefferson, New York and Onondaga, while the Y's of Warren county won the banner for the largest increase in membership. The presentation of these banners was one of the pleasantest and brightest things in the convention, and added greatly to the enjoyment of all present. It is well to state here that Wayne is one of the counties where the "non-partisan" wave struck, causing one union to divide (but the original union has a larger percentage now than it had before the secession), and it seems to have done good, for here the county got a banner for the largest increase in membership.

Among our 800 unions in this state we have had reported to us only *two unions* that in the past year have withdrawn from our ranks; only two out of 800; that doesn't look as if we were going to pieces very fast.

The address of the president, Mrs. Mary T. Burt, contained a careful survey of the work of the past year, and many excellent suggestions for the coming year. She recommended the adoption of two new departments, school of methods and physical culture, and entered quite fully into plans for the amendment campaign. Her address was received with enthusiasm, and she was asked to embody her plans for amendment work in a leaflet for general circulation.

The treasurer's report showed that $6,687.59 had been received in state treasury this year from all sources, and that $2,091.03 had been sent to the National, one-half of our receipts from dues, and still there remained a deficit of about $961, beside an indebtedness from the state fair work. This deficit and indebtedness were nearly all raised by popular subscription on the last day of the convention, Mrs. Burt donating the amount remaining due her on salary for the past year, $261; Mrs. Gardenier donated the amount due her, $100, and Mrs. Tenney $50 of what was due her; the remainder was subscribed by the counties, local unions, and individuals.

The corresponding secretary's report showed the unions in good working order, and prepared for further service.

Number of local unions, W's, 771; Y's, 101.
Number of paying members, W's, 18,926; Y's, 1.984.
Number of honorary members, W's, 2,716; Y's, 763.
Total amount of money raised, $63,713.59.
Number of public meetings, 3,507.
Number of evangelistic services, 3,547.
Number of copies of THE UNION SIGNAL, 6,738.
Number of copies of *Woman's Temperance Work*, 4,066.

This is only a brief summary, but the full report, together with the president's address, will be found in *Woman's Temperance Work* and the state minutes.

On the first evening of the convention we had addresses of welcome from Mrs. B. B. Colburn, president of Chemung county W. C. T. U., which entertained the convention, and Rev. Thos. K. Beecher, pastor of Park Church, with a response by Mrs. Sarah A. Kenney, of Troy. These were followed by an address by Rev. Annis F. Eastman, of Canandaigua, a Congregational minister, whom Mr. Beecher, a few months ago, assisted in ordaining.

The second evening Colonel Bain well sustained his reputation as an orator of the highest type, and the crowded church testified their appreciation of his address by frequent bursts of applause and a *fine collection*.

The last evening was given over to the Y's. A short program had been arranged by the state superintendent, Mrs. C. J. A. Jump, which was followed by an address by Mrs. Frances J. Barnes, who charmed her audience as she always does, because of her winning ways and sincere devotion to the cause of young women in the temperance reform.

The old officers were all reëlected, and thus, the "old dispensation has become the new."

The president and corresponding secretary were appointed to prepare a plan of work for amendment campaign, to be first approved by the executive committee. A plan of finance was recommended. That each member of the local union be asked to earn, solicit or give fifty cents for a campaign fund in addition to regular dues, one-half be sent to state treasurer for a state campaign fund, the other half to be retained for local work. The plan of work presented by the superintendent of juvenile work was adopted, and we all went home, having gained fresh enthusiasm, and with so much work planned and about to be planned for us, that we believe the coming year will see the most work accomplished, the most members gained, and the most good done of any year since we were organized.

ELLA A. BOOLE, *Cor. Sec.*

NIAGARA COUNTY.

The thirty-fourth quarterly meeting of the white-ribbon army of this county has just been held at Middleport with marked success. Kind hands had made everything ready for us, and the meeting opened with a consecration service, led by Mrs. Milliman, which made us ready for the work before us, filling our hearts with the spirit of the Master, and helping us to realize that we "can do *all* things through Christ, which strengtheneth us." A few words of welcome from Mrs. R. C. Allen, of Middleport, were hearty and cordial, and her welcome was echoed by the pastors of the various churches. Much routine work was done, and "progress" was reported from nearly all local unions, with promises of more work during the coming days, when the amendment campaign shall be upon us.

A paper on "The Duty of the W. C. T. U. to the Children," by Mrs. M. B. Cushman, was both earnest and thoughtful, and called forth some discussion and many helpful thoughts. Another paper on "The Needs of the Hour," was read by the corresponding secretary, and upon vote of the convention was requested for publication. The convention voted to send twenty dollars to the state treasury to help lift a state debt, and in addition to this nearly one hundred new subscribers to our state paper were pledged. This county is very much alive.

The speaker of the evening was Miss Celia Hutton, president of Yates county, who appealed to the Christian voter to take a proper stand in the amendment campaign, and help to rid our state of this curse, when the time comes that the question is submitted to a vote of the people. Miss Hutton is one of our brightest women, and is making new friends wherever she goes. Possessed of a pleasing appearance and a good voice, filled with an earnestness that cannot fail to carry conviction, she will do most excellent service in working for the amendment. We are glad she came among us, and shall hope to hear from her again in Niagara county.

Our county sends as delegate to Atlanta, Mrs. Emma S. Dietrick, who has planned to visit all local unions on her return and give a report of National Convention. A collection is to be taken at each meeting, half of which will belong to the local union, the other half to go into the county treasury to help defray the delegate's expenses.

After all business had been transacted, the entire program being carried out, the convention adjourned to meet at North Ridge in February. Many kind words were said concerning our entertainment by the Middleport union, who had provided most bountifully for us in every way, and this meeting will long be remembered as one of the best ever held.

FRANCES W. GRAHAM, *Cor. Sec.*

SARATOGA COUNTY CONVENTION.

The annual county convention of the W. C. T. U. was held in Saratoga Springs, August 26 and 27. Encouraging reports were read by the secretaries and treasurer. The president of the county, Mrs. Grace Andress, of Gansevoort, read an excellent report.

One of the pleasant features of the convention was the presentation of a purse of money by the Saratoga union to Mrs. W. I. Pond, the retiring president of that union. Mrs. Emmons, secretary of the Lecture Bureau, gave an address in the evening which was well received. The pleasure of the evening was much enhanced by the recitations given by Mrs. Emmons' two little girls.

All the officers were reëlected except the vice-president, Mrs. Z. Skinner was elected in place of Mrs. Brooks. The convention voted to have four meetings this year.

COUNTY CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

MISSOURI.

FIFTH DISTRICT NOTES.

The unions of the fifth district are preparing to establish an "Open Home" for friendless women and children. To this end they have a Friendly Inn at 709 Wyandotte street, Kansas City, Mo., where home meals are furnished.

The proceeds of this are to be used in establishing the Home. Mrs. Helen B. Harford, one of our state organizers, has been doing much work. She has, during the hot weather, rendered efficient service in Kansas City, organizing the Kensington, Fiske, and Coleman unions. She had appointments in Johnson county, from October 17 to the 31st. She has just returned from Nebraska, where she has been assisting in the campaign.

The unions in my district were never more active than now. Nearly all departments of work adopted by our state are being pushed with energy. We want to bring Missouri to the front in the temperance work.

M. P. COLEMAN, *Pres. Fifth Dist.*

POLK COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Polk county W. C. T. U. held their fourth semi-annual convention at Bolivar, October 15 and 16, with a good representation of the local unions, and several ladies from abroad, prominent in the work, were in attendance.

Mrs. Jennie L. Wardan, of Osceola, gave some valuable talks on the need of more temperance teaching in the Sunday-school. Mrs. P. S. Beggs, of Springfield, gave a very impressive lesson, showing how little effective work could be done by missionaries, while rum constantly flowed into the dark continent. Mrs. R. Hall, of Stockton, gave at each session one of her impressive Bible readings, which inspired us to press on and never grow weary doing God's work.

Several papers of interest were read, viz: "Method of Securing a more Effective Scientific Temperance Instruction Law," "Medal Contests in Connection with Juvenile Work," "THE UNION SIGNAL and its Value in our Homes," "Practical Education," "Coöperative Housekeeping," and "Evangelistic Work." Each brought out interesting discussions.

The church was beautifully decorated. The clergy gave us their assistance and coöperation. At both evening sessions the church was densely crowded, the attraction being the address by Mrs. Zerelda Wallace, of Indiana. Her lectures are always earnest, sincere and outspoken, amusing and often eloquent. Long may she live to proclaim justice to woman and humanity. Special prayer was offered for our state work and our brave leader, Mrs. Clara Hoffman. Our treasurer's report showed that there have been expended in county work $40 in the last five months. Excellent music was furnished by the Bolivar M. E. Church choir. Strong resolutions pledging to support our state and National policy were unanimously adopted. Altogether this was the largest and most enthusiastic county convention ever held by our W. C. T. U.

MRS. MARY E. JONES.

Official Communications.

DEPARTMENT OF NARCOTICS.

I have sent out hundreds of the petitions to the Emperor of China; also circulars about smoking in sleeping cars. Now I ask a few questions. Has every W. C. T. U. woman signed the petition and written to the sleeping car companies? Has every W. C. T. U. woman reported all she has done in the Department of Narcotics? If one has failed to do her duty in this respect, please, *please*, do not delay. Send to me for circulars and petitions.

I have been requested by a number of state superintendents to give notice in THE UNION SIGNAL where our workers can get narcotic literature. I keep all the literature published. Send for twenty-five cent package containing over 200 pages on this subject.

MRS. E. B. INGALLS, *Supt.*

4119 Westminster Place, St. Louis, Mo.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' DEPARTMENT.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Because of necessary absence from the National Convention, I must make my plea for more energetic work in the "Veterans' Branch" of this department and the "Flag for Every School-house in the Land" movement, which has been put in my hands by the National officers, through THE UNION SIGNAL. The former work is carried on by means of literature to be had on application to my address, prepared especially for them; "The Soldiers' Shield and Buckler," and the "Open Letter to Every Veteran in the Land," should be widely used among them.

The time to help them with these ministries is very, very short. With such an organization in our land, why need one of the dear soldier boys go to his grave without these gospel folios, bearing to him the eternal truth, "Christ is risen"? Why need one of them lay down the laurels he so bravely won in battle in the slums of the saloon? Why should we not by "The Muster Roll" cry out to every veteran in the land for help and defense against the outrage of the licensed saloon system which as a lion stands over against every home, ready to devour our loved ones? At such a call from the loyal American women of the land many of them will respond, and again draw the sword in protection over us.

The "School-House Flag" movement has already demonstrated its value as an object lesson, especially when it is thus made to represent our pure principles. The rapid influx of a mixed population with foreign ideas of government, Sabbath observance and personal liberty, makes the problem of National perpetuity a serious one. I believe that the raising of these flags, and the attendant ceremonies, will do much to educate the children of the United States, especially those of foreign birth and influence to purer principles, and help them to become better citizens.

The movement is well begun; let it be pushed rapidly forward to complete success. The program I have prepared, and which accompanies all packages of my literature sent out (entire set 15 cents), can be rendered by any union by local talent, and not only secure the needed funds for the purchase of the flag, but create much enthusiasm and win favor for our work. The flags cost from $7 to $15 according to size required. Let us, simultaneously, North and South, by this means, stimulate a nobler, truer, broader patriotism in the minds of youth.

Yours in the work,

MRS. E. S. MOFFAT.

Tacoma, Wash.

TEMPERANCE TEMPLE RECEIPTS.

Arkansas—Per state treasurer, $1.35; Eureka Springs: Mrs. M. A. Parse; $10.

California—Santa Clara, B. F. Leeds, $1; Mrs. S. A. Packard, $1; B. A. Leeds, $1; Ray Rayner, $4; Sheridan: Mrs. E. Grietman, $1; Mrs. L. J. Moran, $1; Mrs. Hobbs, $1; Mrs. Blashfield. $1; Mr. David S. Spiedel, $1; Mrs. L. M. Babylon, $1; M. E. Blashfield, $3.65; W. C. T. U., $3.75; Marysville: Mrs. Mary Coleman, $1; San Francisco: Central W. C. T. U., $3.70; Los Berros, per Laura A. Binkley, $1; Santa Barbara: W. C. T. U., $14; Ione: Lincoln Y. W. C. T. U., $10; San Jose: Y. W. C. T. U., $1; Woodland: W. C. T. U., $3.65; Mrs. R. A. Armstrong, $3.65; Oakland: Mrs. Mary M. Negus, $1; Castroville: Loyal Temperance Legion, $1; Lakeport: W. C. T. U., $2; Saticoy: David W. Barnes, $1.70; Guinda: Per Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Addison, $1; San Diego: Mrs. Aurora H. Todd, $1; Humboldt: County W. C. T. U., $2.

Colorado—Canon City: H. E. St. John, $4.82; Denver: Miss Margaret Craise, $3.50; Empire: Rheak Gregg Williams, $3.75; Hygiene: W. C. T. U., $2; Longmont: W. C. T. U.: $4.40; Yama: A Friend, $100.

Connecticut—Central Village: Baby Band, $3; Danielsonville: Mrs. Eunice Thompson, $1; Elmwood: Mrs. N. E. Sears, $1; Guilford: Baby Band, $5; New Haven: Miss Annie M. Burt, $1; John I. Burt, $1; Grace L. Burt, $1; Niantic: W. C. T. U., $3; A Friend, $1; Mrs. M. P. Bush, $1; Simsbury: Mrs. Mary E. Humphrey, $1.

Delaware—Nassau: Mrs. Georgia M. Prouse, $1.

North Dakota—Grand Forks, Mrs. C. A. Wormer, $5; Hamilton, Mrs. Wm. Page, $3.75; Mayville: Baby Band, $10.50.

South Dakota—Fuller: W. C. T. U., $2; Orient: Mrs. Laura A. Reynolds, 50cts; Salem: Per W. C. T. U., $4-.25; Sioux Falls: W. C. T. U., $1; Faulkton: W. C. T. U., $1.45.

District of Columbia—Roxbury: Miss N. Joy, $1; Washington: Mrs. M. V. Noerr, $3.65; Mrs. F. M. Hartaele, $1.

Florida—Lake Kerr: Loyal Temperance Legion, $3.30; St. Augustine: W. C. T. U., $14.75; Starke: $1; Orange City: Loyal Temperance Legion, $1.

Idaho—Shoshone: W. C. T. U., $3.25; Tahlequah: Per Mrs. R. L. Fite, $5.

Illinois—Ashton: W. C. T. U., $4.32; Atlanta: Band of Hope, $2.65; Auburn: W. C. T. U., $5.48; Belvidere: Y. W. C. T. U. $1; Brighton: Mrs. M. Brown, $1; Chester: A Friend, $1; W. C. T. U., $1; Danville: W. C. T. U., $13; Delavan: W. C. T. U. and Baby Band, $30; Mrs. George Briggs, $1; E. Dubuque: Mrs. M. W. Johnson, $2; Mrs. Jennie Gillian, $2; Mrs. Tinnia Wilson, $1; Camden: W. C. T. U., $1; Durand: W. C. T. U., $1; Eola: Big Woods Infant Class, $1.81; Mrs. J. P. Paxton, $1; Edwardville: W. C. T. U., $5; Elgin: W. C. T. U., $2; Emington: W. C. T. U., $5; Englewood: W. C. T. U., $5; Evanston: Mrs. W. and Catharine Mary Henderson, $3; Grand Crossing: Baby Band, $3.60; Jacksonville: Loyal Temperance Legion, 75 cents; Herbert Smith, $2; N. M. Buckthorpe, $37.25; W. C. T. U., $10; S. A. Stout, $2; Kirkland: Mrs. W. I. Harrington, $1; Lake City: W. C. T. U., $10; La Prairie: Mr. Fred D. Grool. $1; Lincoln: W. C. T. U., $7.20; Macomb: W. C. T. U., $100; McConnell's Mill, Mrs. Jennie Thompson, $4; Mendon: Baby Band, $10; Metamora: Mrs. Elvira F. Barton. $1; Middle Creek: Per M. M. Cravens, $.31; W. C. T. U., $1; Milmine: Errett East, $.12; Minooka: Band of Hope, $1; Morgan Park: Mrs. John Harvey, $5; Murphysboro: Baby Band, $2.80; Naples; W. C. T. U., $.50; Nora: Mrs. Mary D. Warner. $2; Nunda and Crystal: W. C. T. U. and Baby Band, $3.50; Orion: Mrs. E. T. Lippencott, $1; Palestine: Mrs. Sarah E. Haskett, $1.50; Pana: Mrs. Ellen Dowling, $40; Paxton: W. C. T. U., $8.20; Penrose: Baby Band, $2; Loyal Temperance Legion, 80 cents; W. C. T. U., $4.75; Mary C. Talbott, $1; Mary S. Wilson, $1; Petersburg: W. C. T. U., $10; Pittsfield: W. C. T. U., $7.54; Mrs. Zoe E. Grigsby. $4.50; Polo: Lucile Clinton, $1.50; Princeton: W. C. T. U., $1; Quincy: Baby Band, $28; Ransville: W. C. T. U., $2.50; Reddick: W. C. T. U., $10; Rockford: Mrs. C. J. Seal, $13; Social Temple, $25; Mrs. Jane Beatson, $5; Rushville: Charlie Campbell, $1; Shawneetown: Mrs. E. L. Loomis, $4; Springfield: Baby Band, $11.80; E. St. Louis: Y. W. C. T. U., $1; Sterling: Central W. C. T. U., $3; Terre Haute: Baby Band, $6; Wheaton: Mrs. Carrie M. Hawley, $1; York: W. C. T. U., $2.00; Yorkville: W. C. T. U., $10; Sycamore: Henry Hood, $5; Kankakee: W. C. T. U., $2.50; Oak Park: Loyal Temperance Legion, $5.75; Chicago: Mary A. West, $100; Baby Band, $4.70; Mrs. Addie Fowler Kellogg, Miss Hattie Murphy and Mary E. Ireland, $1 each; Mrs. Ellison, $1.14; Mrs. E. M. Slade, $5; George Woodford, $50; Mrs. P. B. Weare, $10; Mrs. J. Brown, $5; Mary Allen West W. C. T. U., $7.75; Illinois Fourth District Convention Collection, $8.57; Per W. T. P. A., 75 cents.

Indiana—Bluffton, Mrs. E. Curry, $2. Mrs. Rebecca Studebaker $3, Mr. McFadden, Mrs. E. H. Montgomery, Mrs. Lydia Feeser, Mrs. Jno. Sturgis and Mesdames Appington & Weer, each $1; Dr. Spaulding and others $1, others $1. Fort Wayne, Mrs. S. C. Williams, $20, Mr. Henry M. Williams, Mrs. T. R. Pickard and Mr. C. J. Winch, each $5; Mrs. Gorsline and others, $3; Elder J. L. Luttrell, Mrs. Mary Brackenridge, Mr. C. Josenheim, Mrs. Kate Schrader, Mrs. J. W. Cromwell, Mrs. S. F. Bowser, Miss Daisy Winch, J. M. Medsker, Mrs. Helen Hiler, Silas C. Jones, Mrs. Zollars, Mrs. B. C. Ninde, each $1. Decatur, Mrs. M. L. Holloway, $2, Mrs. Ira Blossom, Mrs. S. D. Hale, Mrs. D. D. Heller, Mrs. Mary A. Linn, Mrs. R. B. Allison, Mrs. A. R. Bell, Mrs. J. C. Townsend, Mrs. C. A. Battenburg, Mrs. M. C. Balleman, Mrs. Rev. L. C. Hopple, Miss Hattie Studebaker, Mrs. D. Studebaker, David Studebaker, Mrs. T. C. Peterson, Mr. C. T. Darwin, Mr. H. Krick, Mrs. Rev. C. Work, Mrs. Rev. E. A. Allen, Baby Band, each $1; others $4. Frankfort. Baby Band, $2.90, Miss Virginia Claybaugh, $5, Y. W. C. T. U., $2.25. La Fayette, Baby Band, $3.80, Mrs. S. M. Stevens, $5, Mrs. Kate Caldwell, $1, Mrs. O. Wilson, 50 cents. Maple Grove, Mrs. Viola A. Hicks, $5. North Manchester, per K. T. A. Straw, $3.30. New Carlisle, Mrs. H. L. Rowell, $4.10; others, 90 cents. Richmond, Anna, Grace, Bertha and Willard Moon, each $1. Wabash, Mrs. E. E. Kennedy, $5, Rev. A. M. Atkinson, $5, Mrs. E. E. Kennedy, Mrs. Jno. Christman, Mrs. R. F. Lutz, Mrs. M. M. Roys, Mrs. Abbey Hutchens, Mrs. Allen King, Mrs. T. W. King, Mr. E. P. Small, each $1; Smith & Smith M. D.'s, $1, Miss Ella Hazen and others, $1. Warren, Mrs. Ella Myers, $6.75. Warsaw, Mrs. J. Q. Hall, $2.

Indian Territory—Tahlequah: Band of Hope, $2.

Iowa—Geo. Woodford, $50; Blanchard: W. C. T. U., $5; Boone: Mrs. T. W. Peterson, $2; Brighton: Mrs. H. N. Brown, $4.25; W. C. T. U., $1.15; Dexter: W. C. T. U., $1; Havre: Baby Band, $1; Humboldt: Miss Ann E. Segur, $75; Dana: W. C. T. U., $4.25; Lemars: Mr. C. A. Spring, Sr., $5; Mrs. Edwina C. Mudge, $5; Ossian: Mrs. Anna E. Halvorson, $2; Rock Valley: Mrs. E. G. L. Rust, 50 cents; Wilton Junction: Mrs. Delia H. Bowers, $3.65.

Kansas—Freeport: Claude and Ray Kennedy, $2.75; Idana: John Cook, $3; Kingsley: per Mrs. Elizabeth Edwards, $5; Lawrence; Mrs. N. A. Peess, $29.45; Oatville: Sade Eaton Wilson, $1; Pratt: W. C. T. U., $5; Scott City: W. C. T. U., $3.50; Sedan: Presbyterian Sunday-school, $2.25; Topeka: Mrs. R. J. Myers, $3.64; Hutchinson: Mrs. I. M. Stewart, $3.65.

Kentucky—Crab Orchard: Loyal Temperance Legion, $2; Kirkville: Loyal Temperance Legion, $2.50; Lebanon: W. C. T. U., $5; London: Pearl and Harry Lovelace, $7.31; Madisonville: Loyal Temperance Legion, $3.30; Louisville: Carolyn Apperson Luch, $1.

Massachusetts—Boston: Maria N. Gordon, $66: Brockton: Mrs. M. L. Reed, $3; Chicopee: W. C. T. U. and Loyal Temperance Legion, $2.30; Dunstable: Miss E. R. Fletcher, $5; Fall River: Y. W. C. T. U., $1; Holyoke: Y. W. C. T. U., $5; Lee: Baby Band, $10; Annie M. Searle, $1; Leominster: W. C. T. U., $1; Medford: Loyal Temperance Legion, $5; Melrose: Mary A. Livermore, $100; North Adams: W. C. T. U., $84.60; Pittsfield: Y. W. C. T. U., $15; Springfield: Mrs. John Blackmer, $3.04; Stockbridge: Mabel L. Roberts, $4; Bradford: Baby Band, $3; Worcester: W. C. T. U., $25; Watertown: Baby Band, $1.10; Boston: W. C. T. U., $50; West Brookfield: W. C. T. U., $1; Dorchester: E. G. Iver, $1.50; W. C. T. U., $1.

Maine—Castine: Rainbow Band, 96 cents; New Castle: Lucinda P. Thompson, $5; North Yarmouth: Baby Band, $1; Portland: Mrs. W. F. Robb, $1; Mrs. J. E. McDowell, $1; Rockland: Miss Lucy M. Farwell, Miss Marcia N. Farwell, Miss Elizabeth A. Farwell, Mr. Narry B. Farwell, each $1; Winthrop: Hannah J. Bailey, $100; Union: W. C. T. U., $26.

Michigan—Almont: W. C. T. U., $7; Ballards: W. C. T. U. and Baby Band, $7; Battle Creek: W. C. T. U., $1; Others, $1; Bay City: Loyal Temperance Legion, $1.20; Brighton: W. C. T. U., $2; Clifford: W. C. T. U., $1; Dansville: Loyal Temperance Legion, $2.40; Dowagiac: W. C. T. U., $100; E. Jordan. Mrs. M. M. Robertson, $3; Flint: Katie W. Curtiss. $1; Ella Rockwood. $1; Harrison: W. C. T. U., $3.65; Ishpeming: A. S. Benjamin, $100; Negaunee: W. C. T. U., $20; Charlotte: W. C. T. U., $23.53; Northville: W. C. T. U., $5; Pierport: W. C. T. U., $2; Quincy: W. C. T. U., $25.35; Shelby: W. C. T. U., $5; St. Louis: W. C. T. U., $5; Traverse City: C. M. Dunthy, $1; West Le Roy: W. C. T. U. $10.

Minnesota—W. C. T. U., $50; Anoka: Diana Henry. $1.40; Blue Earth City: W. C. T. U., Mrs. Maggie Shuler and Mrs. Anna McArthur, each, $1; Ellsworth: S. P. T. Bryan, $25; Etna: Young Temperance Worker, $2; Fergus Falls: Mrs. J. H. Peck. $ 25; Janesville: W. C. T. U., $5; Kasson: Baby Band, $1.40; Lake City: W. C. T. U., Loyal Temperance Legion and Baby Band, $31.50; Luverne: W. C. T. U., $2; Baby Band, $2; Minneapolis: Baby Band, 40 cents; Mission Creek: Esther Incho, $1.30; Elmore: W. C. T. U. Baby Band, $10; Hamlin: W. C. T. U., $10; Red Lake Falls: W. C. T. U., $2; Mountain Lake: Mrs. N. P. Hoag, $2.30; Northfield. Mrs. M. E. Nourse. $100; St. Charles: W. C. T. U., $4.25; Band of Hope, $1.10; St. Paul: per Mrs. M. Perry, $6; Royalton: Mrs. J. M. Hill. $1.10; Rushford: Mrs. Lars Norem, $100; Spring Valley: Loyal Temperance Legion, $1: West Duluth: Louise E. Hollister, $1.

Mississippi—Edwards: per L. M. C. Asken, 50 cents.

Montana—Billings: Mrs. Isabelle Lovett, $3.70; Deer Lodge, Mrs. S. J. Johnson, $1; Helena: Frances E. Willard union, $1.

Missouri—Brookfield: Mrs. M. D. Finley, $4.65; Miss Ida Bowman, $3.65; Mrs. M. D. Hyalt. $3.87; Mrs. M. L. Almonth, $7; Baby Band, $10.50; Dawn: Rev. H. K. Hughes, $2; Evelyn: Eliza J. Thomas, $1; Golden City: W. C. T. U., $3.60; Houston: Julia M. Leavitt and A. E. F. Herrick, each $1; Kansas City: Mrs. J. M. Roberts, $2.30; Central W. C. T. U., $2.18; Mrs. M. B. Smith, 38 cents; Kingston: Mrs. Mary A. Kautz. Mrs. Louise S. Kenyon and Mrs. Hannah L. Lambert, each $1; Lakenan: Mrs. Philita Pierson, $5; Lone Cedar: W. C. T. U. and Loyal Temperance Legion, $3.50; Maitland: Minnie E. Kenyon. $2; Mary E. Carver, $1; Mt. Vernon: W. C. T. U., $1.25: Pleasant Hill: W. C. T. U., $1; Ironton: Baby Band, $1.20; Rich Hill: W. C. T. U., $5 80; Rocheport: W. C. T. U., $1.75; St. Charles: Y. W. C. T. U., $5; St. Louis: C. A. Butler, $5; Westport: per C. Rountree, $2.75.

Nebraska—Blair: Mrs. C. C. Crowell, $1.50; Clarke: Per Eliza B. Steadman. $1.11; Du Bois: Mary Garde Fleisch, $1; Lincoln: Baby Band, $1; Nebraska City: Mrs. S. T. Davies, $1; Omaha: Watson B. Smith W. C. T. U., $10; Ponca: Mrs. Hannah McMullen, Mrs. Mary C. Hitchcock, Helen Hitchcock, Mrs. Birdie Gamble and daughter, Mrs. Abbie Hamilton, Miss Ella Coleman, each $1; Prosser: W. C. T. U. and Loyal Temperance Legion, $1.90; Waverly: Mrs. P. B. Lathrop, $3.65; state W. C. T. U., $1.

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Publisher's Dep't.

"Wuff" Remembering.

That Miss Willard's picture can be sold on sight, and agents are wanted to whom a liberal commission will be paid.

That those who wish can easily earn all their Christmas money by selling our holiday books and leaflets. Write for "idees" thereon.

That 10 cent and 25 cent subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL are in order. A fine picture of the Temple together with one of Mrs. Carse can go with each subscription; see last week's paper for particulars, or write us for them.

That the offer to send

The Union Signal.
The Ladies' Home Companion.
The Temperance Cook Book.
} For Only $1.10

is *wonderfully generous!*

Yes, sure. Don't forget it!

Delayed — Miss Willard's Picture.

We regret to say that Miss Willard's picture cannot be ready before December 20th. The delay has been caused by a careful going over of the whole work by Messrs. Prang & Co., in order that entire satisfaction should be given. We have a proof picture, and can assure those fortunate enough to have their orders in that this delay will not be remembered when they obtain their aquarelle tint portrait of Miss Willard.

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Indiana Kindergarten and Primary Normal Training School. Mid-year term begins Jan. 26. Eighteen Free Scholarships. Address the principal, MRS. ELIZA A. BLAKER, Indianapolis, Ind.

Cheap excursion to Atlanta, Ga., via the Pennsylvania lines, account meeting National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, held at Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 14th to 21st, 1890. See notice elsewhere in this paper.

MR. JERE R. TRAYLOR, Traveling Salesman for F. R. Penn & Co., says: I derived perfect relief from using Bradycrotine for Sick and Nervous Headache, and never travel without a bottle in my grip.

The Buckeye Publishing Company, of Minneapolis, Minn., will send a large, well and serviceably bound cook book of 536 pages, containing over 2,000 recipes, free to any reader of this paper in acknowledgment of a trifling service. Send for particulars.

The 270 lots offered for sale by Walter Thomas Mills & Co., right in the heart of the New Temperance town of Harvey at prices from $200 upwards, are selling fast, there are not more than 10 of the $200 lots left. If you want to secure one don't fail to write at once to Walter Thomas Mills & Co., 161 La Salle St., Chicago.

Excursion to Atlanta, Ga., via Pennsylvania Lines.

For the meeting of National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, held at Atlanta, Ga., November 14th to 21st, 1890, the Pennsylvania lines will sell excursion tickets on the certificate plan at rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale three days in advance of meeting, good for return three days after adjournment. Tickets can be had at the office of the W. T. P. A. if desired.

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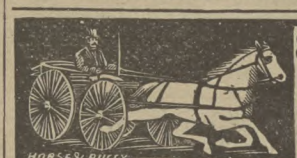

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No words count not defined in Webster's or Worcester's Dictionaries. Use each letter no oftener in one word than it occurs in "TADELLA ALLOYED ZINK PEN." Arrange words alphabetically and at end of list write your name, P. O. address and number of words in list. Words must be written in ink with a Tadella Pen and the Pen used must be enclosed with the list. (We give these prizes to induce you to try the pens.) A Tadella Pen may be bought of YOUR STATIONER for a penny, or we will send sample doz., to suit all hands, and full information regarding method of awarding prizes, for 10 cents. CASH PRIZES will be paid through the NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, New York. Answers must be received BEFORE MARCH 15TH, and the committee will award prizes within twenty days. For further information address (with two-cent stamp) ST. PAUL BOOK & STATIONERY CO. ST. PAUL, MINN.
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An interesting word contest will result from the offer (appearing in our columns) of $700 in prizes to those forming the most words from "TADELLA ALLOYED ZINK PEN." The P. O. department at Washington has decided that this prize contest does not come under the lottery act because merit, not chance, determines the award.

"Say aye "No," and ye'll ne'er be married"
- Don't refuse all -

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to use SAPOLIO: It is a solid cake of scouring soap, used for cleaning purposes.

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And in my home her brightness shed;
She faintly smiled and murmured low,
"If I can have SAPOLIO."

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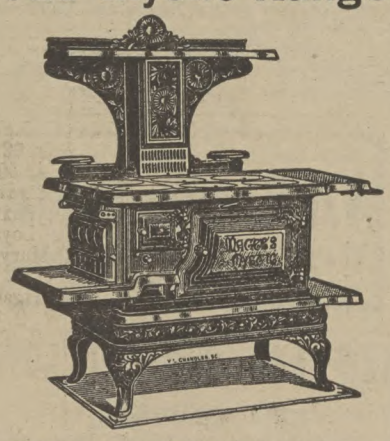
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Publisher's Notes.

Our Special Editions.

The Temple number (November 6), was a beauty, and there has been a great demand for it. It has been called for on all sides. Chicago people take great interest in this edition. The poem by Mrs. Lathrap is universally admired and the corner-stone laying is written up "*con amore.*" Then the Convention number that is coming—it will be the largest issue ever sent out, ***210,000 copies,*** taking a full carload of paper. It will have twenty, possibly twenty-four pages, and will go to a great army of women who know but little of the W. C. T. U. We hope to influence them in its favor. This attempt will cost us over $1,000; are you ready to HELP along at your end? How? Why, use the special editions to show that whether amendments are voted up or voted down the women of the W. C. T. U. are relentless foes of the saloon.

Its Fight, Fight, Fight or Die.

Do clouds darken, and the enemy grow more and more imperious and insolent?

Then lift up your heads, the King of Glory is coming, and we are fighting His battle. With Him will come light, purity and power resistless. Then look around you and lend a hand. Let your friends know how the battle is going, and the first thing you know *they* will put on the armor!

Prices for Special Union Signal.

10	copies - -	$ .20
100	" - - -	1.70
1000	" - -	14.00

Next, stick a pin in the fact that we will get out an exact stenographic report of the convention. This will cost 25 cents and be worth every cent of it. We have enough orders already to warrant us in going to this expense, and so you may send in your quarters and learn all about what the Iowa folks said, and pretty near what they wanted to say, but didn't. The addresses of welcome and the responses, the exceedingly bright and apt introductions and interjections of Miss Willard and all the rest of the next to being there. Seems as if there ought to be forty thousand called for instead of two or three. There would, if all readers of THE UNION SIGNAL had once been at any National Convention. It's always amusing to watch the evolution in each new place, viz:

1st stage:—Complete indifference.

2d stage:—"Had to go to bring my wife home!"

3d stage:—"Hum! good talkers, those women!"

4th stage:—"Well, well! Bright? I should say so!"

5th stage:—"Say, what time does Miss W. or Mrs. L. speak? Any way to get a reserved seat?"

6th stage:—"Here, here, wife, hurry up; we'll be late; wouldn't miss that meeting for $5."

7th stage:—"I tell you, sir, if those women could be sent to Washington they'd knock those debaters silly. They know more parliamentary usage in a minute than any congressman in the country knows all day."

So send in your fourths of a dollar. When will this report be ready? Just as soon as clicking type-writers and deft type-setters, and lively presses can manage it. Say about November 21 or 22.

Don't Fail

to notice elsewhere how you can get a framed picture of Miss Willard, free, by getting us short time subscribers. The frame has been selected for the picture. It fits it admirably; it is silver and white, contrasting, or rather harmonizing, perfectly with the delicate water-color tints of the likeness. It is a true likeness, and one that will doubtless be found in twenty thousand American homes inside the next year. We offer agents an exceptional opportunity to make money in selling it. The outfit will consist of a picture inside a very heavy tube, together with a six-inch piece of the frame. It would be better to carry a framed picture whenever it is possible, as more orders will come for the frame in that case. We make special offers to all who really mean to thoroughly work their desired territory. It will not be like selling a book, the picture does the talking. You will have scarcely any of that to do. Ten thousand can easily be sold in December and we are only waiting to hear from you to assign you territory, etc. Miss Willard has hosts of friends and admirers among those who care nothing for the W. C. T. U. To have her picture in such homes, however, would be a constant reminder of the battle the W. C. T. U. so valiantly and unceasingly wage against home's arch enemy and destroyer. Address WOMAN'S TEMP. PUB. ASS'N, 161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

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The main business street of Harvey runs through the middle of this addition, which is situated about four short blocks south of the new bank, and within one block of where lots are selling on the same srreet for $800, and only four blocks from where they have sold for $1,500, and only across the street from the best of the 240 lots sold in the last 60 days, principally to the subscribers of THE UNION SIGNAL.

A person needs only to examine the plat to see the many advantages that these lots have, at an average price of about $350, which includes sidewalks, graded streets, water supply and excellent drainage, some lots being as low as $250.

Terms made to suit purchaser, with abstract and guarantee of title exactly the same as is given by the Harvey Company.

I own a lumber yard in Harvey, and will supply lumber on monthly payments, at cash prices to parties desiring to build, or will build and sell on payments.

I am now building twenty houses and expect to build more, and will supply work to a large number of workmen all winter.

I have no connection with the Harvey Co., and until a few weeks ago was a stranger to the place and all connected with it, but have recently made large investments there, believing it to be the most promising site about Chicago.

I have refused $5,000 for the best business corner in my addition for a saloon, but will accept $700 for it, to be used for any mercantile business; no saloons in this subdivision for any price.

Write for a plat of the whole town and all information.

I refer to any of your friends in Harvey, the Atlas National Bank of Chicago, or to THE UNION SIGNAL.

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Publisher's Dep't.

Holiday Goods.

Our Holiday supplement is now ready, but we will not send it out to our subscribers till the issue of November 27, which will be the Convention number, and will number

210,000 Copies.

If you want to make a nice lot of money selling these goods, write at once for agents' terms and descriptive circular. Read this postal card. It is a sample of many having the same import:

Are you handling Christmas cards, etc., again this season? If so, please send me circular and price list. I was much pleased with the cards I got from you last season, so were my customers, and I wish to deal with you again this season if you are handling them. I am only a bed-ridden invalid, keeping notions to sell here in my room. My purchases *may*, perhaps, be *somewhat* larger than last year. Respectfully,

E. I. F.

To All Who Love

THE UNION SIGNAL, we want your attention and friendly coöperation. During the next two months nearly 20,000 subscriptions expire. We want to hold them all and gain new ones. The year's experience teaches that we cannot hope to hold all those whose time expires in November and December—unless an extra earnest effort is made. A most attractive offer is published elsewhere for yearly subscriptions. Here is one for getting short term subscriptions. The new picture of the Temple, with the portrait of Mrs. Carse (the one who has pushed the building and all the plans so successfully), is now ready. Every one who sees it says: "How beautiful!" or "What a handsome picture!" or something of the kind. But, now, how can one describe such a picture in such a way that you will appreciate it? It cannot be done. When you get the picture with its delicate colorings—and the double attraction of the Temple picture in its own colors, and the excellent portrait of Mrs. Carse, you will straightway have it framed and hung where it will daily remind you that the battle for the home against the saloon *is* steadily going, even if it seems all the other way. We offer, then, the picture in two ways. First

For Ten Cent (five week) Subscriptions

We will send a picture free to any one who sends us a club of 5 ten cent subscriptions (with 50 cents) sent in at one time.

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We will send the picture free for 2 such names with 50 cents.

We will also send the picture to any one who sends us 10 cents and promises to use their best endeavor to get us the trial subscriptions. The ten cents can be deducted from the first fifty cents sent in. If any one of your friends want the picture, it will be sent for an additional 15 cents. That is, a five weeks' (10 cent) subscriber would pay you 25 cents to get the picture included, or 40 cents if a three months' (25 cent) subscriber.

Lastly.

We will give 5 of the elegant framed aquarelle-tint pictures of Miss Willard to the five who send us in the largest number of trial subscriptions, under the above offers, before January 1, 1891. In the contest each 25 cent subscriber to count the same as two and a half 10 cent subscriptions. Now, we have a word in Chicago that is used on all sides; it is

H-U-S-T-L-E!

Slang often hits the nail on the head. Send for your sample picture with the promise asked, and get your little book, sharpen your lead pencil and go in (no, out) to win one of the beautiful pictures of Miss Willard, and future friends for all she represents.

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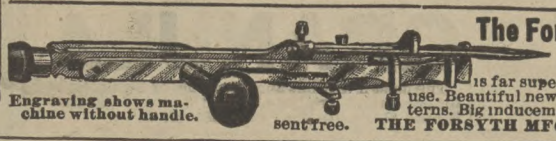

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Signal Notes.

THE *British Medical Journal* sounds a note of alarm at the threatened destruction of the Greek nation by alcohol—that arch enemy of all mankind. The history of the attempt of the Hellenic people to stay the ravages of strong drink is an extremely interesting and pathetic one. The Athenian lawgiver, Draco, sentenced drunkards to death. Pittacus ordained that drunkenness should entail a double crime. Locrian sustained the same legislation, making an exception for those who had the authority of a physician's prescription. Dr. Joannes Phustanos is advocating the formation of temperance (moderate drinking) societies on this classic ground. This is one step, but a very short one towards the goal—total abstinence.

"LET the man who introduced intoxicating liquor into China be exiled from beyond our frontier, and let him never be permitted to return." So spoke the sage Emperor who ruled the destinies of the Celestial Empire four thousand years ago To his wholesome warning and brave example is due the comparative sobriety of the Chinese people. Hundreds of centuries later, when Great Britain attempted to persuade the Chinese government to legalize the opium traffic, the Emperor's noble reply was, "It is true I cannot prevent the introduction of this poison. Gain-seeking and corrupt men will, for profit and sensuality, defeat my wishes, *but nothing will induce me to derive a revenue from the vice and misery of my people.*" Later, this brave emperor was obliged to submit to the legalization of the traffic, under the point of the bayonet, but the war was a convincing token of China's standing protest against the infamy. It is hard to distinguish between "Christian" and "heathen" nations in these greed-devouring times.

ARCHDEACON FARRAR, being once asked why he took so prominent a part in the temperance reform when untouched by its evil influences himself, replied: "At the entrance of one of our college chapels lies a nameless grave; that grave covers the mortal remains of one of its most promising fellows—ruined by drink. I received not very long ago a letter from an old schoolfellow, a clergyman, who, after long and arduous labor, was in want of clothes, and almost food. I inquired the cause; it was drink. A few weeks ago a wretched clergyman came to me in deplorable misery, who had dragged down his family with him into ruin. What had ruined him? Drink! When I was at Cambridge one of the most promising scholars was a youth, who, years ago, died in a London hospital, penniless, of delirium tremens, through drink. When I was at King's College, I used to sit next to a handsome youth, who grew up to be a brilliant writer; he died in the prime of life, a victim of drink. I once knew an eloquent philanthropist who was a very miserable man. The world never knew the curse which was on him; but his friends knew it was drink. And why is it that these tragedies are daily happening? It is through the fatal fascination, the seductive sorcery of drink, against which Scripture so often warns. It is because drink is one of the surest of 'the devil's ways to man, and of man's ways to the devil.'"

MISS JESSIE ACKERMAN, who has been traveling in the East, lectured at Brisbane recently, giving an interesting account of her experiences. She reported that at one place visited by her in Japan there was a school, belonging to a Japanese with whose history she became acquainted. A Japanese formerly carried on a very large brewery at that place, but somewhere he heard for the first time of the Gospel. It impressed him very much, and he thought a great deal about it. One of his neighbors had also heard about the Gospel, and they got a Bible, studying it together. As they read it they became convinced that it was the true religion, and they embraced Christianity. After a time the brewer thought it was hardly consistent in him to carry on a brewery, and he gave it up. A desire then seized him to do something for the people, and a suggestion was made that he should turn the brewery into a school. This he consented to do. A floor was put to the brewery, and portions partitioned off in the upper story for dormitories for the pupils. In the back part, the school and chapel were established, the latter seating about 600 or 700 persons. A difficulty met them, however, as they had no altar or seats for the chapel. The missionary who had been sent for suggested that the vats should be made into seats. That was done. The wine-press was still standing, and it was converted into an altar. The furnishing was thus completed.

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Vol. XVI.—No. 47.] CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, November 20, 1890. [Price $1.50 per Year.

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SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

The monetary disturbances on Wall street are subsiding, and it is believed that a general panic has been narrowly avoided.

Another white-ribboner on the Columbian Exposition Commission is Mrs. J. M. Smith, of Wisconsin. She is an active member of the Mineral Point Union.

The body of young Abraham Lincoln was, on the 14th inst., laid to rest beside his grandfather, in the crypt of the National Lincoln Monument, at Springfield, Ill.

A powerful revival of religion has been manifested at Oberlin, O., under the preaching of Rev. B. Fay Mills. Most of the Oberlin College students who were not already Christians have accepted Christ.

The Congress of the new Republic of Brazil convened Nov. 15. President Fonesca delivered his message, reviewing the work of the Provisional Government and formally transferring the powers of the government to the Chambers.

Mr. C. S. Barnett, county and city superintendent of schools, Eureka Springs, Arkansas, writes for a quantity of the *Young Crusader* Lessons in Civil Government, saying they are the best thing in that line he has found—a suggestion to other superintendents.

"In Darkest England," General Booth's new book, has been published, and has awakened an intense interest in London's paupers and criminals. General Booth claims that the physical conditions must be changed before much can be accomplished for their spiritual salvation. Funds for the furtherance of this project are pouring in from many directions.

The National Convention opened auspiciously Friday morning. The meetings of the executive committee and the National superintendents, Wednesday and Thursday, were harmonious, and did a great amount of business. Plans were formulated which, if successfully carried out, will result in a very effective year's work. The weather is delightful, and everything promises the finest convention of years.

Mrs. Hitchcock of Nebraska writes a hasty note from Kansas City, *en route* for Atlanta: "Amendment lost, but we are not discouraged. Our women were brave and true, but shorn of their strength because they could not vote. In most places the good women were at the polls all day and did what they could. The work done in the campaign will not be lost but will bear fruit in the coming years."

Speaker Reed lays the responsibility of the political "land-slide" at the door of woman. He says: "I am inclined to think that the most important factor in the result of the election was the women of the country. It is the women who do the shopping, who keep the run of the prices, who have the keenest scent for increased cost. They heard in every store the clerks behind the counters explain how this article or that could not be sold hereafter at the former price, because of the McKinley Bill; they went home and told their husbands and fathers, and their stories had tremendous effect at the ballot box."

THE first gymnasium or college for women in Rome is to be opened the first of April, 1891. This is in accordance with the order of the Cultus Minister Boselli. The grade and character of the new institution is to be that of the technical schools, and the object is to enable young women to prepare themselves to enter the universities.

THE motto adopted by the Daughters of the American Revolution, of which organization Mrs. Harrison is president, is "Amor Patriae"—"love of country;" the insignia either a teapot or spinning-wheel; and the figure of a maid of 1776 as the device upon the badge. The association's aim is to perpetuate the record of the historical deeds of women of the Revolution.

THE Democrats in Jasper County, in Missouri, nominated Mrs. Annie Baxter as their candidate for county clerk, and last week they elected her to the office by some seven hundred majority. There is no doubt that she has the right to accept and administer the office. The "male citizen" requirement of the Constitution of the state was stricken out some time ago, and this makes her eligible notwithstanding her sex.

ONE great trouble about enforcing the prohibitory law in Kansas has been that so many men convicted under its provisions have been pardoned by the Governor. This has occasioned much complaint, and the blame has all been laid at his door. Investigation proves that petitions for pardon are signed by very many men who ought to know better. The W. C. T. U. secured the passage of a law requiring the publication of such petitions with signatures in county papers, with an opportunity for protest. This will put a stop to reckless signing of petitions because "some one asks you to."

MRS. M. E. STEVENSON, superintendent of Sabbath Observance for Pennsylvania, is to issue an eight page paper quarterly, in the interest of her department. It will give the news of the wide and growing movement in behalf of the Sabbath Rest in the United States and throughout the world. It will endeavor to be helpful to mothers in training their children to love and observe the Sabbath, and to pastors and pastors' wives in their labors for the Sabbath among their flocks. It asks the friendly help of the lovers of the Sabbath, in its effort to reach women of all classes and everywhere. Price ten cents a year; 12 copies one dollar. Address Mrs. M. E. Stevenson, 1520 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE editor of the *Christian Union* grows excited over the free sale, in our country, of acids for removing ink-stains, because they are used by evil men for dishonest purposes. It says: "A little bit of the thou-shalt-not policy of Russia might make a useful ingredient in the devil-take-the-hindmost policy of our democracy. Under a paternal form of government, the sale of such a mixture as this would probably be prohibited." This is the same editor who speaks and votes in favor of licensing the liquor traffic. Prohibit the sale of the diabolical ink-eradicator! but let the innocent traffic in character eradicators, and God's image-destroyers, and soul-cursers, go on! That is the moral law of the *Christian Union*. So says the *Christian Statesman*.

JUDGE TULEY, of Chicago, has made a decision which at one sweep wipes out the constitutionality of state or municipal laws regulating gambling. He says: "The city charter grants no power to the city to regulate gambling and gambling places; the only power granted to the city is the power to suppress gambling and gambling houses. The power to prohibit and suppress does not give power to permit or regulate." The principle upon which his decision is based is, that neither the state legislature nor the city of Chicago possesses the power to regulate what is inherently a vice and a crime against society; it has only the power to prohibit. This principle, applied to the saloon, is exactly the doctrine we Prohibitionists hold, and believe that it applies equally well to the three congeners, the saloon, the gambling den and the brothel.

THE W. C. T. U. of Steubenville, Ohio, conducted a very spirited and successful crusade against indecent shows, with which their town had been cursed. Traveling companies would come there, fill bill boards with vile pictures, advertising these shows for men and boys, tickets only ten and five cents, their money being made from liquor freely sold in the hall. The women protested to the owner of the hall to no effect; next they succeeded in making the company cover up the indecent pictures on the bill boards. Meanwhile public sentiment was being worked up, and the press gladly aided in the work. Still the shows went on; the women determined to make one more effort: they kept their own counsel, quietly bought tickets and went to the show and went again. This finished the business, as no man wished any pure woman to see him there, and the thing was driven from town.

A GENTLEMAN writing to the *Inter-Ocean* makes the same charge against the Pullman car "saloon" the W. C. T. U. has so often made: "Among the many annoyances of traveling in a Pullman car none is worse to bear than the 'saloon.' Last year I took a trip to California and back by way of Tacoma and St. Paul. The through trains carry liquor and it is sold and drank to intoxication, and what with the noise, profanity and gaming, I determined never to spend any more money to secure a sleeping berth when the porter is unable to secure quiet. It was my misfortune to be located near to the 'state-room,' which was occupied by a quartet of drinking and card-playing, swearing fellows (one an editor of a Minneapolis daily), and twice did I call for the porter asking him to stop their noisy, boisterous conduct, but he said he could not."

A COUNTRY union in Ohio has exhibited an unusual amount of grace, grit and gumption—W. C. T. U. characteristics. It is in a farming community, where there is no town except the "church, school-house and blacksmith shop" at the cross-roads. It held its meetings in the church every two weeks, and once a month they "staid to supper," and had exercises in the evening, charging ten cents for supper and evening entertainment. After awhile a non-partisan breeze blew over that way, and caused the church to be closed against the temperance meetings. They were then transferred to the school-house, but the same influence soon closed it. What did this irrepressible union do but arise and build—not a thirteen-story Temple, but a very comfortable hall which is now all paid for, and they have bigger meetings than ever, with none to molest or to make them afraid.

A MISSIONARY in India writes as follows concerning the effect upon their work of drinking by English and Americans, who are all counted as Christians by the natives. Frequently converts who did not dare touch liquor while belonging to their own caste, on becoming Christians feel free to indulge in the habit. They say: "English Christians drink, Christians smoke, why should not we?" and the missionaries' mouths are closed. The effect of liquor upon these people, and the increasing amount used by them, is something fearful. Besides the drinking, there are several substances smoked by the natives, which are as pernicious and far more rapid in results than alcoholics. A strong plea comes to us for one of our *best* women to go to India and remain several years to train workers. "Send a good woman who will devote all her time and energies to this work for a few years. There are many here who could help, but they cannot lead." Mrs. Leavitt makes a plea in the same line. Her plan is to have the women come here to be trained in our training school that is to be.

THE Sabbath Association of Illinois held its third annual convention at Chicago on Nov. 11 and 12. Among the most notable addresses were "The Civil Sabbath," by Hon. C. C. Bonney; "Sunday Recreation," by Rev. E. P. Goodwin, and "Sunday Closing of the World's Fair," by President W. C. Roberts, D. D., and Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson. "The Sabbath and the Saloon" was treated of by Rev. Dr. J. B. Helwig. He quoted largely from the deliverances of the United States Brewers' Association. They claim, in the interests of beer, "personal and political liberty." They say that "Saturday is pay day and Sunday is rest day," and that therefore, in the interest of business Sunday should have unrestricted sale of beer. Sixty-five per cent of brewers and seventy-five per cent of saloon keepers are foreigners, and of that class of foreigners who have not been accustomed to the Christian and American Sabbath. The real issue is, shall beer brewers and sellers determine the character of the Sabbath for the United States, or shall the better element say what shall be the character of the day so essential to all civilization?

Contributed.

A PARABLE.

BY EMILY HUNTINGTON MILLER.

I mourned, because the work my hand had wrought
Was, in a moment, unto ruin brought;
When one, whose steadfast faith no doubts could shake,
Unto my soul these words of courage spake:

"In the quaint records of the cloister cell,
The ancient monks this simple story tell:
Ponder it well, and learn how God o'erthrows
The crafty malice of His impious foes.

"When the great Voice first scattered ancient night,
The new-born earth swung empty to the light.
No valleys decked with blossoms, white and red,
No leafy shades, no living verdure spread.

"Then spake Jehovah, be His name adored,
Unto the angels, waiting for His word,
'Go scatter seeds upon the plains below
Of all the plants that in my garden grow.'

"Swift as the wind they bore, at His command,
The seeds of life and beauty thro' the land;
The Rose of Sharon, and the palms that rise
Beside the golden gates of Paradise.

"Satan beheld the work, and proudly thought
To bring the counsels of the Lord to naught;
So, when the angels winged their homeward flight,
He hid the seed beneath the soil from sight.

"Next morn, behold! a miracle was seen,
Broidered with lilies stretched the meadows green;
Hills rose in verdure to the leafy wood,
And the great Voice pronounced it 'very good.'"

O ye who sow with patient, toiling hand
The seeds of truth and virtue thro' the land,
Though in the furrow tears may fall like rain
It shall but haste the springing of the grain.

The powers of darkness for a time may try
To hide the harvest from your watchful eye;
God's seed is vainly buried; swifter still
Comes to the earth the fruitage of His will.

Evanston, Ill.

"NAKED LAMPS."

BY MRS. O. W. SCOTT.

I.

It was a morning late in November, in fact, the morning after Thanksgiving, and the sun was just beginning to brighten a cold gray sky.

A little mining village in Northern Pennsylvania was arousing itself with the rest of the laboring world, and lights gleaming from many a window told of early breakfasts before the long day's work began.

Two or three irregular streets which seemed to lead nowhere, with small, unattractive houses on either side, made up the village, whose dinginess was partially concealed by a light fall of snow. If you had cared to follow the black line of the traveled street, you would have discovered numerous saloons at the corners and wedged in between the homes, also lighted. Here you would have seen men, rough-bearded and red-faced, rolling out beer barrels, and clearing away signs of last night's debauch, that they might be in readiness for early customers. And soon it was time for them, apparently, since men appeared here and there, ready to start for the "breaker," which rose, huge and black, against the western horizon.

At length the door of one of the more decent looking homes opened, and three persons, evidently father and sons, came out. The first was slow, stolid, with hands in pockets and pipe in mouth, a typical Irishman. The brothers were bright, strong fellows, the younger a mere boy.

They paused a moment to laugh and talk with a young girl who stood in the doorway. "I'll not be home again till Christmas," said she, "so you'd better be decent if you want presents from me."

"*I'm* dacent, Nora, an' ye'll get me the nice present. It's Mike that torments ye," said the boy. Mike gave his younger brother a push which started him down the hill at a lively pace, and then gathered a handful of snow to throw at Nora, who dodged the well-aimed missile by retreating and closing the door.

"I wish Dennis didn't have to work in the mines," said she, clearing a place on the window to look after him. "He should be in school, for he's a bright boy, just as bright as Willie Burt."

Her mother, who was pattering back and forth with bare feet, clearing away the remains of their early breakfast, paused to say: "There's naught *but* the mine. It's glad and thankful I'd be to kape him above ground."

Two girls younger than Nora sat near the window, watching her and mentally appropriating the neat "new-market" and hat with gay feathers which she had taken from a peg behind the door.

"When I'm two years older I'll have *me* a place, and buy *me* a hat," said Bridgy with a decided nod. The girls, the entire family in fact, were proud of Nora; proud of her bright, quick ways, her success in pleasing those for whom she worked, and the refined manner and style of speech she was gradually assuming.

"I'll fix me hair over me forred just like her," said Maggie, with eyes bent upon the deft fingers arranging fluffy bangs before the little tarnished looking glass.

"The lady ye works fer 'll be frettin' if ye doan show yer face the marnin'," said her mother.

"I'll get there time enough, don't you fear. They're not up so early as we; besides, there's plenty cooked after the big dinner."

"W'at iver was it fer?" asked the grandmother who sat by the fire, her wide white cap border quivering as she rapped the ashes from her pipe.

"It's the way they keeps Thanksgivin' Day, granny," replied Nora. "Mr. Burt's folks is kind of foreigners like. They come from a place they call New England."

"Cross the wather?" asked Mrs. McCree. Nora hesitated.

"I don't just mind, but it's where the Indians live. Mrs. Burt—she's a lady, she is—she told me how the white folks come to that place in a ship—it must be *many* years sence—and they did buy land of the Indians. Whatever *they* was I can't just tell;—wild folks, I'm quite sure—but she told me there was a cold winter with but little to eat, and they was in awful trouble indeed. Then they prayed to the Lord, and the folks where they lived before sent a big ship full of things to eat; so then they had a big dinner. And every year sence, they have turkeys, and chickens, and all the rest, as if it were Christmas, and remembers all they have to be thankful fer besides."

"It's the fine thing fer them that *has*," said her mother. "I've wondered why the mines sthopped at all fer the day, givin' it up to drink and fightin'. *I've* naught to do with 't."

Nora laughed, and sat down, still holding her hat.

"Mrs. Burt said to me that *everybody* should have Thanksgivin' days. She said, 'Remember, Nora, what you told me about the coal.' You see it was this way. She kept sayin' would I be careful to keep the dampers shut when we didn't want the oven, and I'd be forgettin'. So I says: 'Ye mind the coal more than any lady I ever worked fer.' She laughed then and says she: 'We had to pay such a high price fer it in New England, seven or eight dollars the ton, we *had* to be careful, and it's a habit with me.' So then I says, 'We has to pay nothin' at all fer ours, but just the pickin' of it up along the tracks, and from out the culm.' So that was what she did mean, fer she wondered over its cheapness. So she says, 'Be thankful fer the coal ye get so cheap.' Then I says, 'Maybe it's cheap, but when there's accidents in the mines we thinks it's a high price we pays.' That's just the words I says."

The old grandmother groaned at this, and Mrs. McCree said, "It's the thrue word ye spoke, Nora. But in them furrin parts it's likely she niver knew. She niver lost 'er feyther down to the Avondale, an' 'er husban' niver had the face of 'im blowed full of powther from the blast."

"No; she's awful curious about the mines," continued Nora, forgetful of time in the interest of her theme. "You'd laugh to hear the foolish questions. She would know all about the breakers, and the boys that pick out the slate when the coal comes thunderin' down. And what was the shaft, and how did the men go down to their work? And what was the long black hill by the breaker where the donkey wint back and forth, back and forth all the day? She could *never* believe 'twas but the waste coal what the donkey brings out by the cartload. And she says, 'A *Yankee* would use it fer *somethin'*,' she knew. You never see how she listened and asked questions; so curious." Nora had cleverly mimicked her mistress as she talked, much to the amusement of the girls.

"What fer a place had she been livin' in, to be that simple?" asked her mother contemptuously; while the grandmother's eyes twinkled through her wrinkles, and her cap border vibrated as she chuckled and mumbled.

"She's not simple at all," said Nora, quickly. "It's only that they have no coal in the country she come from. You should hear her talk. I was tellin' what she said about shuttin' dampers. Well, do you know, she said *we'd* have Thanksgivin' days had we a'mind, because there's dampers to other things besides stoves. She's awful strong fer temperance, and she says, 'Why don't the miners shut the dampers on s'loons?' She says it's 'Waste, waste, waste!' Them's her very words. Then I says, 'Mrs. Burt, if you'll go up our way you'll see Thanksgivin' Day means what you never knew before. They celebrates in the s'loons. The men just drinks and fights, fights and drinks all day. You say to thank the Lord, and have friends come home is what the day is fer; but we from the old counthry never knew it that way. The men be idle, but when it's worse than iver fer the women and babies, what's to thank the Lord fer?'"

"An' what fer an answer had she?" asked her mother, looking curiously at the girl's intense eyes and heightened color.

"She just looked like she would cry, and says, 'O Nora, is it so bad?' And then she prayed like, and I heard her speakin' as if 'twas folks that was in a furnace, with nobody to shut the dampers—folks instid of coal, do you mind? I felt that bad I had to say my prayers."

Mrs. McCree shook her head. "Nobody *can;* an' Mike an' Dennis 'll soon be in," said she.

Nora drew a long breath, and put on her hat. "This never'll do for me. If I don't start I'll have to run the whole way."

Then she stooped to kiss the blue-eyed baby on the floor, drew on her mittens and opened the door. That instant a terrible sound was heard.

"Mother, mother!" she cried. "It's an explosion! They be havin' an accident over to the shaft." And she stood, horror-stricken, pointing toward the west as her mother and the girls rushed out.

A pillar of flames and dust and smoke rose hundreds of feet from the shaft up toward the sky, an awful token of what was happening out of sight. Women and children ran out of the houses on every side, bareheaded, and in some cases, barefooted, and hurried across the snow-covered fields.

"I'm goin', put the shoes on your feet and come, mother," said Nora. But Mrs. McCree could not wait for shoes. Her husband and sons might be dying that moment, and she started as she was, following the girls. The grandmother hobbled as far as the road, wringing her hands and calling on the saints; but, hearing a wail from the forsaken baby, she returned to the house, her poor old body shivering as in an ague.

Meanwhile, scores of people had reached the scene of the disaster. Nora's flying feet had carried her far in advance of her mother, and she pressed her way to the front; looking, calling and inquiring for "Father, Mike and Dennis. What was it, and what's happened down there?" she cried, seizing the arm of a neighbor.

"Gas exploded; the ould chamber was closed up, too. Howiver—"

"McFadden's lamp done it," said another man. "He went in t' ould chamber with 's naked lamp."

"There's summa' near fifty men down there; why doan' you go down?" wailed a woman.

"Don't stop to talk, men, the boss calls for help; who's going down?" called a stranger, hurrying through the crowd.

"It's death to yez all. I'll *not* let ye go!" shrieked a woman seizing her husband with both hands.

They all knew the danger from the after damp, but that did not deter the brave fellows. A gang of rescuers was quickly organized and descended into the pit of death.

Smoke still filled the air, and the entire scene was simply indescribable. The cries and groans of women who knew their loved ones were below, mingled with the wild prayers of others who knelt in the snow, swaying back and forth as though bereft of their senses. A circle of men had been stationed around the pit to keep the women back; but when the rescuers were drawn up, overcome by the fire damp, some daring ones fought to break through the line, desperate in their desire to know the worst. As soon as possible another party went down, and as the air inside had cleared somewhat, they soon began to send up, three or four at a time, the blackened forms they had found lying at the bottom of the shaft.

(To be Continued.)

THE "MIDDLE CLASS" AND ITS DESTINY.

BY PROF. HENRY A. SCOMP.

Auream quis quis mediocritatem
Diligit, tutus caret obsoleti
Sordibus tecti, caret invidenda
Sobrius aula. —*Horace.*

All praise the golden mean; all hate
The pauper's lot, the pride of state
Contemn; for neither low nor great
Are free from gnawing care.

The Roman bard had lost his patrimony in sunny Calabria; he had followed the fortunes of Brutus, Cassius and the Republicans, until all was lost at Philippi. At last, through Mæcenas, he had been granted a little farm in the Sabine country, which he delighted to cultivate; he could at least live in comparative independence. He would urge Licinius, too, to choose this golden mean; for the tallest pine meets the fiercest storms, the loftiest tow-

ers topple with the heaviest crash, and lightnings seek oftenest the highest peaks. The independent mean is better.

Agur, son of Jakeh, prays for neither poverty nor riches, "Lest I be full and deny thee, and say, Who is the Lord? or lest I be poor, and steal, and take the name of my God *in vain*."

Thus the ideal for mortal life, both in the prophet's vision and in the poet's dream, lay in a simple sufficiency of Nature's gifts, to place one beyond cringing want, and morbid fear of reverses. Towards this pole-star all civilization, all true religion, must tend. The despotism of the few, the debasement of the many, can find no place in a just social system, much less receive countenance from philanthropy and true Christianity.

Are we tending toward this vine-and-fig-tree state? Is our present system bringing nearer this Eden of our dreams? Is the golden mean absorbing the rich from the one side and drawing up the poor into itself from the other? Is the day of redemption drawing nigher, or receding farther? Is the tendency of our industrial system to swell the proportion of happy homes to the ever-increasing roll of families? Is independence in material necessities of life, and, *ergo*, independence in thought and action, becoming more general, or is it decreasing? If the latter, then a fatal flaw is in our system; the gangrene has already set in, and the end may be almost timed by the dial. Let us see.

The middle class is understood to embrace all those who, while earning a livelihood by their own labor of whatever kind, yet have the control of their own time, the direction of their own labor; who live in their own houses, own the implements of their handicraft or trade, make their own contracts directly with their patrons, or with a general employer for a specified work, or for a given time. This definition does not profess to be perfectly accurate, or at all exhaustive, but only general.

Formerly, throughout our country the trades were carried on under the above conditions for the most part. The workman was directly responsible to his patron, or, at most, only to his temporary employer. His accountability as a laborer went no further. The average village had its hatter, tailor, shoemaker, miller, carpenter, cabinet-maker, wagon-maker, book-binder, fuller, dyer, *et alios*, carrying on nearly all the essential work of the community. Each of these craftsmen was a freeman, going and coming at his will. The farm was operated by its owner, and the "hired help" never thought of his condition as a permanent one. He, too, expected to advance to ownership ere long. If a tenant now, he would be a freeholder by and by. Personal freedom as to time, kind of work, etc., was his ultimate aim, which he might almost certainly reach if true to his purpose.

Is such the status of the middle class now? Have its members reached the golden mean; or do they look forward, with any reasonable prospect, to reaching this goal of effort, this state of manly independence? Are they really laborers, or simply operatives?

The village tailor is an old man now, for no youth is following in his steps. His occupation is practically gone. An occasional order from some oldtime customer he yet may fill. Perhaps, once a fortnight he may "cut and fit" a coat or a vest, but at other times he sits, like Marius amid the ruins of Carthage, dreaming of that Golden Age of the past to which the brazen has succeeded. The sewing-machine and the half-starved sewing-women of the great metropolis have supplanted him. Would he pursue his calling he must first pursue it to the city where he, too, becomes an "operative," working at regulation prices, with the fixing of which he had nothing to do. "Ready made" clothing in the village store has stranded the village tailor.

As to the hatter, he, to the new generation is only a tradition. Young America never saw him in his shop. The shoe and boot-maker has practically yielded the contest to the city manufactory. He cannot compete in price with the "brought on" article. He must be content to patch and "half-sole." The awl and the last offer no temptations for life support to any more active boys. The local carpenter fares little better. The city planing mills and factories will build a house complete, or furnish each single part thereof, from the most elegant cornice to the plainest cellar door, and the village carpenter may thank his stars for the gracious privilege of setting the building up and of fastening its parts together. His is fast becoming one of the lost arts outside the city limits. Soon he, too, folds his tent and steals away to seek an employer in the city, and add one more atom to the struggling mass of operatives, and be counted by the boasting gazette as another evidence of the city's growth and prosperity. The blacksmith still has the poor boon of tacking to a horse's foot an imported shoe with an imported nail, simply because the horse and the shoe factory cannot be readily brought together. Factory wagons and factory furniture have "done for" the local craftsman. He *dies out*, or else must seek the city. The local grist-mill cannot compete with the great "roller mills" of the city, and the village miller must take his place with the other Knickerbockers, and smoke and dream of the good old "olden time."

Wool, cotton, flax and hemp in the "raw state" seek the city factory and improved machinery; and the oldtime loom to the young, is an object of curiosity almost as great as an ancient catapult. It may occasionally be seen in city "expositions" alongside of New England mills, to illustrate by contrast our modern progress. Money flows toward the city, and population follows the tide. The farmer even—he of the independent calling—finds that he, too, cannot stem the current setting cityward. His products are losing their preponderance in the markets; the "balance of trade" is against him. Desperately he struggles; inch by inch he is driven backward; he fortifies by mortgages on crops, on stock, on farming implements, on lands, till at last the homestead itself—the pound of flesh nearest the heart—is given up, and he an alien and a tenant upon his former birthright, it may be, still seeks a precarious subsistence.

Is this picture too somber? It is at least so true that its outlines are readily made out; its colors at once recognized. Divested of all that is highly wrought, the plain, simple fact confronts us that the great middle class, the hope and bulwark of every land, under present conditions, is steadily disappearing. We are becoming a nation of employers and employés, a duality of "bosses" and bossed, of owners and owned—yclept tenants, or hired laborers. Here the lines are drawn. Hardly an ell of debatable ground lies between. The great middle class are being aligned, and led, like Peter in his old age, not whither they would, but whither they would not.

"But," we are asked, "isn't the volume of work accomplished under the new system vastly in excess of that under the old?" Most assuredly; and if the maximum of work be the only object and standard of comparison, then the system of to-day is a complete success. But what of the laborers? More skilled in a single line they certainly are; but how about their independence in thought and action, their manhood, patriotism, and power of self-support? The decennial census reflects but little light from these deeper springs of life and of action. Once a parent trunk drawing support directly from the native earth, the laborer has now grown farther and farther away into the infinitesimal twig upon the tiniest branch of the mammoth tree of industry. He has become a specialist. He may be an adept to point a pin which he cannot head, or stamp a die upon a canvas which he cannot weave. He is an expert in his line; but a new invention in mechanism may be made to do his work as well, and with far more rapidity; or a business failure, or an employer's whim, may drop him helpless into the ever-swelling ranks of the unemployed. His enemy's force is measured by horse power; his, only by human power. Soul and mind are excluded; the battle is strong; steam against human strength, machine versus muscle, carbon opposed to cartilage, fibers of iron matched against nerves of flesh—can the issue be doubtful? Manhood melts away into the surging flood, individuality is lost. The human machine drops into place beside the iron and the wooden, and is hardly rated above these by the horse-power gauge. Thinking force and sleight-of-hand run parallel. Life assumes a mere mechanical routine, moving on with the rest of the factory machinery. What will such life develop?

Is there soul uplift in this treadmill of whirr and revolution? Is this the ideal middle class of the philanthropist, the statesman or the patriot? Is it upon arms like these that the country's salvation must depend? Are these the yeomanry to whose stanch hearts the nation's weal is committed?

Over one million of men—most of them having families—are engaged in railroading, nearly all being employés. What a large constituent part of our population is formed by this class alone. All our chief industries are prosecuted upon the same line. With wages barely at a living point, it is impossible for the mass of these operatives to be more than employés, for life. The ranks of the employé class grow more rapidly than the opportunities for employment. That the bulk of property is passing steadily from the many to the few is patent both from observation and statistics. Pitiless steam is ever congregating his slaves more and more from the country into the city, where they must be the creatures of his will. Concentration of industries is always going forward. The golden mean is vanishing; the ideal middle class with its homes, its shops, its mills, and its farms, is yielding to the hireling, the renter, and the tenant. No master is more absolute than Mammon. Will his slaves defend a land no longer theirs? In the Roman empire when land ownership shrank to two per cent of the whole population, Rome fell. In Persia, the percentage was reduced to one, and the kingdom of the Achemenidæ went into dissolution. It matters not that lords may be kind and considerate, the vassalage is felt. The dog of the fable, though pampered, yet always carried on his neck the mark of the collar.

A famous American humorist once declared that while he had heard of many men who had died for their homes, he had never yet known of one who had died for his boarding house. What of our future citizenship, when even now the jury lists in some of our states does not include one-tenth of the voters? Can an independent suffrage really obtain coördinate with dependence for homes and bread? Will not the owner's, or the employer's interest continually control in elections? Of what avail all the laws for "a free ballot and a fair count"? Influences so subtle can be countermanded by no statutes. From such dependence there is only one step to real vassalage—a vassalage beyond the reach of law and only to be overthrown by revolution.

Is it wonderful that labor organizations and alliances of farmers—the most independent and least excitable of all laborers—should be mustering against the treacherous foe? The most hopeful of signs is in the general awakening to a sense of the real danger. When capital, under infamous combinations, can price at will the food to hungry millions, it is surely time for universal apprehension. A remedy may then be found, perhaps not strictly "constitutional," but yet a remedy. People will not quietly starve, even though starvation be "constitutional" and the logical result of laws and of forces now operating. With all industries becoming subservient to monopoly; with avarice and luxury—those twin daughters of the horse-leech—forever crying, "GIVE, GIVE!" how is possible the realization of that golden middle state craved in the prophet's prayer: "Give me neither poverty nor riches; feed me with food convenient for me"? Our endeavor should be to check the present dangerous tendency of forces, to insure justice and domestic tranquillity, to bring back peace and the golden mean, and the yet more than golden middle class to man our ship of state and with strong arms and willing hearts bring her to a quiet haven.

Emory College, Georgia.

THE MOTHER OF THE SALVATION ARMY.

BY LUCY RYDER MEYER.

One of the most remarkable women of our times died a few weeks ago in London. Catherine Booth was not only the power behind the throne, but a sharer of the throne that governed the Salvation Army.

Mrs. Booth was sixty-one years old at the time of her death—still a comparatively young woman. For nearly three years she suffered unspeakably with that fell disease, cancer, and for months before her death seemed to be lying at the very edge of the river. Her influence during these last sad years has been, if possible, greater, by the messages she has sent, the letters she has written, and, above all, by the spectacle of calm and courageous suffering she presented, than during any two years of her exceptionally active life.

It is not generally known that both Mr. and Mrs. Booth were at one time members of the "Methodist New Connection," a branch of the Wesleyan Church which fifty years ago split off from the mother organization. Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, known to all Methodists as the leader of the "Forward Movement" in England Methodism, tells an interesting story about the house where, at a cottage prayer-meeting, General Booth first met the woman who afterwards became his wife. This house is now a successful mission hall of the Wesleyan Church.

After years of regular service Mr. Booth asked his church to appoint him to special evangelistic work. His request was refused, and he promptly severed his connection with his conference and took up, independently, the work which, in later years, developed into the Salvation Army. In all these steps his wife stood by him with an unquestioning devotion and confidence, both in her husband and in his call to a unique service.

Mrs. Booth was an ardent advocate of total abstinence, in a time and country when to be such was an exceedingly advanced matter, even among devoted and aggressive Christians. It was largely through her influence that absolute and unconditional prohibition from all kinds of intoxicating liquors was made one of the conditions of admission into the Army. It is to Mrs. Booth also that the Salvation Army owes its uniform. Her well-known bonnet and coat, with a Bible and a very small bouquet of flowers, were the only ornaments on the plain oak coffin in which this single-hearted woman was carried to her long rest. What a striking object lesson against the luxurious customs which in life-time adorn our poor bodies with the gewgaws of fashion, and in death would load them down with costly and ostentatious display.

The mental struggle which preceded Mrs. Booth's actively engaging in preaching is an instructive bit of personal experience. She was convinced years before she followed out the conviction, that God had called her to preach the gospel. Naturally sensitive and diffident, she felt that she could not do it; and only after a long and serious illness, during which God showed her eternal realities as never before, did she resolve at all hazards to

live up to her convictions and duty in this matter. "I told the Lord I would do it or die in the attempt," was her energetic way of stating the case.

Miss Willard once asked Bishop Vincent—then Dr. Vincent—to recommend her as a lecturer. He received the request with some embarrassment, for he of course desired to accommodate his friend, while his well-known belief concerning woman's work made him look upon the platform as an extremely dangerous thing when occupied by the gentler sex. He sailed between Schylla and Charibdis as follows: "If ever a woman ought to lecture, Miss Willard is that woman." So with Mrs. Booth, if ever a woman was called to preach, Mrs. Booth was that woman.

Dr. Clifford, an English divine noted for scholarship, has lately said, in a sermon about Mrs. Booth, that in 1867 he had heard her preach a sermon which, "for clearness of insight, logical conclusion and forcibleness of reasoning remained unmatched."

Many of her sermons and articles have been published in tract form, and widely scattered. The spirit of intense and aggressive Christianity breathes through them all, and whatever views one may hold as to the work of the Salvation Army in special localities, no one can read these productions from Mrs. Booth's pen without being helped to understand what the true spirit of Christianity is, and that "a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth."

It is not often given to man or woman that a concourse of twenty thousand people assembles to do them funeral homage. The crowd that gathered during the last ceremonies over Mrs. Booth's body numbered fully that. The service on this occasion was two hours' long, and consisted largely of singing, alternated with the silent reading of extracts from Mrs. Booth's writings, that were printed on programs held in the hands of everybody. Speaking was impossible, as no voice could be heard throughout the vast throng. The hymns, and the place on the program, were indicated by figures, displayed at intervals from the platform. The singing was led by Army bands. Both the General and Mrs. Booth were strongly opposed to "black mourning," and the only symbol of their deep sympathy displayed in the vast throng, was a white band around the arm with the crimson letter "S" upon it.

This public demonstration was followed, the next day, by the procession to the cemetery where the burial took place. This procession crowded the streets of London, even in the midst of a fog so dense that it was almost impossible to keep the line. Arrived at the open grave, the people joined in singing, "Rock of Ages, cleft for me," and after prayer sang again the chorus often sung by members of the Army in Chicago:

"O the waters of Jordan may roll,
But Jesus will carry me through.
His peace is now filling my soul—
O that it were given to you."

One of the daughters of Mrs. Booth made a short address in a voice trembling with emotion, after which General Booth himself, rose, amid a sympathetic murmur, that seemed to come from the very heart of his people gathered about him.

"My heart is rent with sorrow," said he. "She was my wife for forty years; she was my comrade in the battle, and the strongest when the battle was hottest: and now—she is taken away. To-night she walks the plains, and I—I have been kneeling here and calculating how soon they will lay me beside her, and praying to be made readier to join her in the Eternal City. Death fought with her for two years and more; now she is victor. My wife, my beloved was good, and she was love. She suffered more in her life-time for dumb animals, even, than some doctors of divinity do for their people. And now—without her—I must cheer my poor heart with service for God and the world. God—bless you all."

After the coffin was lowered into the grave, a son of Mr. Booth's led the vast multitude on their knees, as they solemnly pledged themselves:

"Here, by the side of this open grave—and before each other—to be true to our cause—and valiant in Thy service—that we will devote ourselves to the great end of saving souls. That we will be faithful to Thee—faithful to one another—till we meet our beloved mother—in the morning."

DR. KATE BUSHNELL.

A Sketch.

BY FRANCES E. WILLARD.

In 1873 a young woman about eighteen years of age appeared on the scene in the preparatory school of the Northwestern University. She matriculated later on in the University itself and we had many a delightful interview as teacher and pupil. Indeed, I felt that I had no stronger or more chivalric ally than this gifted, individualized, forceful young nature. I have proved the correctness of that supposition on many a field since then, and so has she, whenever I could help her fortunes forward.

Dr. Kate Bushnell is the seventh of nine children, all grown to maturity, of a robust, religious character, and more than ordinary intellect. She was born in Central Illinois. Her father, William F. Bushnell, was a building contractor for the government, and his death in 1889 was the first break in the family circle. The family traces its ancestry to John Rogers, the Smithfield martyr. The American encyclopœdia mentions the two most noted ones, Horace, the Hartford divine, and David, of revolutionary fame. Kate is said to be every inch a Bushnell by those who are acquainted with the family traits, which are, as has already been indicated, quite out of the average line. She was educated in the public schools of Illinois, in the Northwestern University, proceeding in the classical course until the third year. She was a private student, while in Evanston, with Dr. James S. Jewell, the most noted specialist in nervous diseases that the West has produced, and well known in Europe as well as in America as the editor, for years, of the Journal of Nervous Diseases. Dr. Jewell was a prominent figure in the life of Evanston, as he could not fail to be in any community where he took up his abode. To have been his pupil for years was in itself an education far superior to the average college course. Not himself a college man, but one who hewed out success from the most difficult conditions by the reaction of a magnificent intellect, and by an industry tireless as that of Sisyphus, and as productive as that of Hercules, Dr. James S. Jewell is, to my mind, an unexcelled object lesson for aspiring youth that has endowment but no money, no influential friends, and as the world looks upon it, no opportunities whatever. President Garfield said, "If you put Dr. Mark Hopkins on one end of a log and me on the other, you have a university." This was a good illustration of the superiority of men to means, and it accounts for a whole library in the development of Dr. Bushnell's talent, that such an intellectual luminary, joined to a heart so pure and gentle as Dr. Jewell's, came into her girlish life as friend and tutor. She was greatly beloved in his home, where wife and children vied with her preceptor in proving their appreciation of such a medical student as he probably never had elsewhere.

Having compassed two years of her medical education in this way, Dr. Bushnell went to the Chicago Woman's Medical College, and had the rare advantage of studying under that famous specialist, Dr. Wm. H. Byford, the brilliant Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, and others. She was resident physician of the Hospital for Women and Children for a time. Having always felt a call to active Christian work, she offered herself as a medical missionary, and went to China, where she remained two and a half years. The failing health of her friend, Dr. Ella Gilchriest, necessitated her return, and she established herself as a physician in Denver, Col.

In 1885, in common with all thoughtful women who read the newspapers, I was profoundly stirred by the revelations in England, the sequel of which was such legislation for the protection of woman as the world has never known. William T. Stead became, as he must ever continue, a hero in my eyes, and in my annual address in the autumn of that year, in Philadelphia, as President of the National W. C. T. U., I earnestly urged upon the women the necessity of a new departure which should incorporate work for the promotion of social purity as an organic feature in the broad plans of our society. To this they heartily acceded, and as no one was found to undertake the organization of the department, that difficult duty fell on me. Looking about for some one as a lieutenant, and knowing that Dr. Bushnell had been the devoted friend of degraded women in the metropolis of the mountains, I asked her to come with us as evangelist of the department of social purity. This request was complied with on her part with the ardor of a nature that seemed thus to come into its own, and from that day her zeal in this cause has been like a consuming flame. Her medical work and hospital experiences had given her rare preparation for the special field to which she will no doubt devote herself the remainder of her life. There is not a commonwealth at the North which has not felt the influence of Dr. Bushnell's burning words. She seems the embodied Nemesis of the women whose bondage cries to heaven for justice and redress. Coming at once to Chicago, Dr. Bushnell laid the foundation for the Anchorage Mission that has attained such great success, and is now in charge of the Chicago W. C. T. U., with Miss Alice Bond, of Evanston, as its chief dependence, and which gave over five thousand lodgings to women in the last year. But a wider field awaited Dr. Bushnell, and, going out to the country at large, she has been instrumental in organizing the Mission of Hope and Help, in stirring the hearts of the home people to their duty, and influencing legislatures to ameliorate the legal situation of women and girls, adding heavily to the penalties for assault, and raising the age of protection from that of the common law, which is but ten years, to fourteen, sixteen and eighteen, according to the degree of enlightenment and Christian transformation in the heart of the legislator.

The trip made by Dr. Kate Bushnell to the dens of iniquity in Wisconsin, in 1888, was one of the most heroic ever made by any woman, and it was carried out with a fidelity and skill worthy of all praise. Undertaken at the request of officers of the W. C. T. U., who had read the newspaper accounts concerning the slavery of women in that depraved section of the country, and who wished to ascertain the truth, Dr. Bushnell's embassy had the moral and spiritual support of that great society. As was inevitable, she met fierce opposition and cruel injustice, but her faith never faltered, and her steadfast helpfulness to those poor women in the woods is a recital never to be known on earth, but which will gleam resplendent in the records of a better world.

Dr. Bushnell has been a member of the Methodist Church from early childhood, but thinks she was not converted until seventeen years of age. She is now thirty-five years old, and stands at the beginning of a work far greater than any she has ever yet attempted. For she has recently been chosen by the officers of the World's W. C. T. U. to make a trip around the world in the interest of the department to which she is devoted. Her remarkable and growing gifts as a speaker, her equally unique talent with her pen, her insatiable love of learning, which leads her to add constantly to the specific knowledge essential to success in this department, her wise discretion and pronounced Christian character, together with her undaunted courage, have made her the providential choice of those who have the power to send out white-ribboners to foreign lands. Dr. Bushnell goes to Germany in June, remaining there for study for some months, and will then go to England, and, later on, will take her world-wide trip. Notice is given thus early that the good news may have the widest possible expansion, and that thorough preparations may be made at the white-ribbon stations in all civilized lands. I hope this sketch will be carefully preserved and reproduced in the papers of the different countries toward which Dr. Bushnell's steps will tend, and that from the hour of reading what I have so hastily written out of a heart full of hope, prayers may be offered by our host of women for the health, prosperity and success of Dr. Bushnell in the great undertaking to which she has consecrated her heart and hand. I believe that the results of her mission will prove anew the truth of these significant lines we have all of us often repeated:

"He always wins who sides with God,
To him no chance is lost."

World's W. C. T. U.

OUR SECOND ROUND-THE-WORLD MISSIONARY.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—It seemed that the very elements joined hands in a conspiracy to prevent my departure from China. I waited nearly a month for my steamer, the date of sailing being repeatedly postponed. Finally I left Faviler (in Hong-Kong) in a *jenrickshaw*, drawn by a Chinaman, followed by a number of coolies carrying my effects. My friends brought up the rear of the procession. Upon reaching the wharf we found that a dispatch had come in that a typhoon was sweeping the China Sea, and that all small boats were ordered to places of safety. The clouds were now black and threatening, the waves high and the wind furious. To return to the city was to wait another month for the next steamer, so I plucked up courage and embarked. The storm was exceedingly severe. I had to

stay in my cabin through most of the voyage to Australia, which lasted for thirteen days. Our first stop was at Port Darwin, where I found awaiting me letters from home, and telegrams of welcome from different parts of the colony.

At Cooktown I debarked under most trying and exhausting circumstances, tempestuous weather rendering all ordinary methods of no avail. I was lowered over the side of the steamer in a coal basket into the "lighter," or small transport boat, but as that was unable to reach the wharf, I was transferred into a smaller boat by being thrown bodily by sailors from the larger boat, to be caught by other sailors in the smaller one. For a week I was too ill to be about.

The mission began with a union prayer meeting to ask special blessing upon our work. Sunday afternoon we had a gospel temperance service in Town Hall, and in the evening I was invited to the pulpit of one of the churches. Monday night a public reception was given, when the ministers and representatives of temperance societies welcomed me back to Australia, after which I gave an address on W. C. T. U. organization and its objects. The meetings were very largely attended, with the result of forming a local union with a good membership. As both sides of the streets are lined with saloons and hundreds of sailors come weekly to the place, a great work should be done.

Cooktown is a beautiful and historic spot. Captain Cook having met with some mishap, he beached his ship here for repairs. The citizens have recently reared a beautiful monument upon the spot. The situation is very fine; an excellent harbor and a great port of call for China steamers. I was entertained in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Palmer, grand temperance people, long connected with the Good Templars, and the mainstay of the temperance cause in Cooktown. The house is situated on the side of a sloping hill, overlooking the sea; before us the waters of the bay sparkle in the sunlight, glisten in the moonbeams, and roll mountain high in storms. Just over the bay, some four miles distant, foot-hills rise from the sea, and, still further, a lofty range of mountains tower heavenward. Over this range are seen most glorious sunsets.

Leaving Cooktown we pass out into the open sea. The Great Banier Reef acts as a natural breakwater to the rolling seas of the Pacific, giving a smoothness to the waters between it and the main land. Were it not for this reef the navigation of the coast would be perilous in the extreme. The scenery of the coast is lovely; the hillsides are clothed with palms and tropical vegetation.

Townsville has a most favorable situation at the base of "Castle Rock," that towers far above the city, surrounded by a beautiful bay, with a long stretch of sandy beach. Just now the question of separation is being agitated. The colony is large, distance from place to place very great, and many are of the opinion that the colony should be divided. In case of division Townsville will, without a doubt, become the capital. The people are struggling as one man to this end.

On landing, one of the ministers was waiting for me with his carriage, and I was driven to the home where I was previously entertained. Having sailed from this place to China, I found a very warm welcome awaiting me. It was delightful to see familiar faces; it was almost like coming home.

The city was full of excitement—horse races, minstrels, musical concert. I was quite crowded out, but that did not prevent working with the women. One whole day was spent in visiting influential women to secure their cooperation in the work: women's meetings were held, which resulted in the addition of twenty good members. Three new departments of work were taken up, superintendents appointed, and the union greatly strengthened. The twin vices, drinking and gambling, can be seen on every hand.

The races have interfered very much with the work; every one seems quite given up to horse flesh. On account of the great interest taken in this sport I had to pass several important places, so my next call was at Rockhampton. Fares had been reduced, and the steamer was packed. We were crowded four in each room, regardless of rank or condition.

It was a hard journey. Just before we reached port I dressed and went down into the saloon where I found one of the priests studying for Sunday service on the steamer. In a few moments I heard a gentleman ask him if he "would take a hand at whist?" whereupon the reverend father closed his book and very soon he was as much taken up in cards as he had been in study. Everything of value was handed to the captain for safe keeping; the thieves and gamblers having stolen a quantity of the ship's silver.

Toward evening the tender met the steamer and very soon we were on our way up the river; forty miles of slow travel landed us in Rockhampton in the middle of the night. There stood the faithful president of the union ready to welcome me back. Here I rested on the Sabbath, and early Monday started for Mount Morgan, a gold mine, one of the most famous mines in the world, in fact, it is said to be a mountain of gold. The journey is very trying, although only thirty miles, part by train and part by stage. The road passes through a most uninteresting country. It is midwinter, the trees are stripped of their leaves, the grass is seared and brown, and the air cold, though no approach to our New England winters. A half an hour brings us to the end of the railroad. The stage is an old-time affair; they have just had heavy rains and floods and the roads are rough. Every inch of space is taken, inside and out; away we go, down hills, over ditches, through streams. The country is bleak looking, covered with scrub and gum trees, with here and there a growth of wattle tree. We pass numerous teams drawn by horses and oxen. One had twenty oxen harnessed together by heavy chains, an unusual sight, but the roads are almost impassable. Before we knew it the mount was reached. Several had come out to meet the stage, and one of the ministers invited me to his home.

The welcome meeting was held in the church. Several prominent persons welcomed me as the first woman speaker in the place, after which I gave an address on the W. C. T. U., its aims and objects. Next night the meeting was held in the School of Arts; a splendid attendance. The meetings grew in size and interest till the house was packed the last night. They have a fine military band which gave its services. Of course, it was a great attraction. Several hundred men are at work in the mines. I was greatly impressed with the need of work as I looked into the faces of these young men, and thought of the many temptations that surround them, then remembered they were all some sister's brother and some fond mother's son. I had, when I left home, fifty letters from mothers to their boys on distant shores; some of them had no idea where their boys were, others had not heard from them in two or three years. Many a loving mother gave me a letter saying, "You may hear of him somewhere. Give him this." We held two afternoon and four evening meetings, with the result of large additions to the union. Upon the fifth day I returned to Rockhampton where I held a woman's meeting that was largely attended. A number of ladies gave their names for membership.

At ten o'clock that night I took the steamer. I never experienced greater discomfort. Every place was packed and crowded. The ladies' cabin, intended to accommodate four, was crowded with six women and five children. I had been up since 4:30 in the morning and was completely worn out. I spread my heavy coat on the floor and with my valise for a pillow tried to get a little sleep. One of the women was partly intoxicated. She ordered drinks for all of us; in came a waiter with beer, wine and brandy. At 1:30 next morning we stopped alongside the English steamer where all the women but the drunken one took passage. I was left alone with this woman. I went to her and tried to persuade her to take a little rest and not leave the cabin again, but she went out into the men's cabin where about twenty rough men were trying to make themselves comfortable. She treated them all around twice, and the whole number became very noisy, indulging in rough language and low, coarse jokes. I stood it till about three o'clock in the morning, when I began to feel that out of self-respect I must speak to them, as only a curtain separated my cabin from theirs. I drew aside the curtain and said, "If you have no respect for a drunken woman, in the name of your mothers and sisters have a little for a sober one!" They were silenced at once, and I did not hear a sound till morning. At seven o'clock we reached the southern steamer and were *en route* for Brisbane.

JESSIE A. ACKERMAN.

Stamthorp, Sept. 1, 1890.

THE W. C. T. U. of Lancaster, Pa., celebrated the anniversary of Crusade day, September 27, by a visit to the county almshouse, which is situated on a beautiful elevation at the eastern end of the city. During the summer this union has made visits and held services of song every few weeks, much to the gratification of the inmates. Upon this occasion a number of gentlemen who are not in any way connected with the union accompanied the ladies and aided in the singing. The meeting was conducted by Mrs. Maria Garber, superintendent of evangelistic work. This lady, one year ago, began a series of weekly cottage prayer-meetings which have been attended with encouraging success. A number of persons have professed conversion as a result of attendance upon these services. This, therefore, was a double anniversary day and fraught with precious memories. The chapel was well filled, the singing spirited, and after prayer, offered by Mrs. Garber, remarks of an interesting character were made by Rev. Mr. Shindle of M. E. church, Mrs. Garber, Mrs. Storm, Mr. Trissler and others. Allusions were made to the impetus given to the work of temperance reform by the Crusade of 1874 and to the far-reaching results as seen in the present organization of women. At the close of the service the inmates expressed their gratitude for the visits and continued interest.

TEMPERANCE TEMPLE ITEMS.

BY MATILDA B. CARSE.

Let not any white-ribboner, no matter how poor she may be, feel she has done her duty by the Temple until she has sent for a mite-box and put into it some of her own pennies, and as many of other people's as she can get. Let those whose faith is weak remember what Jane Weeden has accomplished without a cent except what her own hand and brain earn; she has collected almost $2,000 for the Temple. You can secure a mite-box, Temple bulletin and descriptive card, by sending a two-cent stamp to Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, 145 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago.

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Miss L. A. Morris, Bushnell, Ill., in sending $5 to the Temple fund writes: "I imagine after the corner-stone is laid there will be a copious and continued shower of fives, tens and larger amounts until the W. C. T. U. gains full possession of the Temple; it has seemed an undertaking too immense to materialize, but as soon as our white-ribboners find that it is an assured success, I think we will put in our very best efforts and make it our own." This is just what we want to see done; now is the crucial time; let every effort be made the coming year to raise as large a sum as possible to pay on the building; don't let any one say, who is able to give, "It will do just as well next year;" it will not, now is the important time. If we could only have the $200,000 all paid in this year, which our W. C. T. U. and Loyal Temperance Legions have pledged, it would be of far more value to us than twice that sum two or three years hence.

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The Temple is an assured success; by the first of the new year three stories of the building will be up; the work upon the walls is now going on with much rapidity. There is a great demand for offices in the building; a large number are partially spoken for, on the two lower floors, without counting in Willard Hall; already banks and offices on ten year leases have been let at rentals amounting to $40,000 a year. There are still some offices besides on these two floors not rented. This will give some idea of the value of the property, and the princely revenue which may be expected from it.

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Mrs. S. Moulding, of Chicago, writes in warm terms of the plan for each white-ribboner to give $6 towards the building fund; she sends $50 to set the ball rolling, and pay for herself and daughters, Miss Lizzie Moulding and Mrs. W. B. Goodsmith. To carry out the $6 plan will require generous giving from those who have means, because many of our white-ribboners have but little of this world's goods, and are in the condition of the writer of the following letter, Mrs. E. D. Barron, of Medina, Ohio; she sends for a mite-box and says: "I would like to help build the Temple; I cannot do much, for I am very poor, having no income nor allowance, only now and then getting a little work to do, but I will do what I can, for I think it is the grandest scheme ever started." Generous hearts, however, with means are coming forward and giving nobly. Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey, Winthrop Center, Maine, sends a check for $100. A friend from Yama, Colorado, who does not wish her name published, sends a check for $100. Mrs. J. C. Martin, of Philadelphia, sends $100. A friend, through Mrs. Carrie B. Reynolds, Griggsville, Ill., sends $50; it is to be credited to the Minnesota W. C. T. U. Mrs. J. R. Dewey, Chicago, Ill., sends $100. Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Butler, Dallas, Oregon, send $25. Mrs. A. C. Blaisdell, Clarksville, Tenn., writes: "Your Temperance Temple column is coming to be one of the most interesting and fascinating of all in THE UNION SIGNAL. We have all been convinced that this Temple has become a necessity; I herewith inclose a check for $12 which I would gladly multiply by three ciphers."

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The following communication we are sure will delight the hearts of all friends of the Temple as it has ours. God grant that His spirit may move on the hearts of other rich women of our order, so that they may be constrained to give by the thousand instead of by the hundred to the building fund. The communication is as follows: "Mansfield, Ohio. Please find enclosed New York draft for $101. The $100 credit to Miss Susan M. Sturges. It may be I shall be able to give you $1,000. If so I shall wish this $100 to apply on it. Please credit the $1 to the Mansfield W. C. T. U. We trust November 1 will be bright and fair. Would we all could be there. Truly yours, Susan M. Sturges."

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How we would like to have a page instead of a single column at our command to give notes from the scores of letters we receive daily from friends of the Temple. We have had to turn over communications from the Y's to the *Oak and Ivy Leaf*, and from the Loyal Temperance Legion to *The Young Crusader*, but we will try and give a little space to the children in this number. Our little friend, Ethel Stout, editor of the Delaware, Ohio, *Midget*, sends another gift to the Temple of $8, to be credited to the tablet in honor of Mother Stewart. All the children should help little Edith in raising the $100 for Mother Stewart. Just think, ten cents will secure Edith's interesting little paper for a year. Mrs. L. S. Cole, Knob Noster, Mo., sends $11.50 collected November 1, by twelve boys and girls of the Loyal Temperance Legion, on the afternoon of that day by going from house to house with their mite-boxes. She says, "I have never seen our children so enthused over any work before. The idea of their being able to say they put so many bricks in the Temple delights them." Little Lucile Clinton, Polo, Ill., sends $1.50; she earned it by selling flowers. Another little girl, Mabel Roberts, Stockbridge, Mass., sends $4. The dear child evidently denied herself to fill her mite-box. She says, "I have wanted ever so many things, but I saved every penny I had for the Temple. I had some chestnuts which I had picked up, expecting to keep them to eat, but I sold them, as I did not have any other way to get money enough to fill my mite-box."

Our Children.

WHERE DO YOU LIVE?

I knew a man, and his name was Horner,
Who used to live on Grumble Corner;
Grumble Corner in Cross Patch Town,
And he never was seen without a frown.
He grumbled at this; he grumbled at that;
He growled at the dog; he growled at the cat;
He grumbled at morning; he grumbled at night,
And to grumble and growl were his chief delight.

He grumbled so much at his wife that she
Began to grumble as well as he;
And all the children wherever they went,
Reflected their parents' discontent.
If the sky was dark and betokened rain,
Then Mr. Horner was sure to complain;
And if there was never a cloud about,
He grumbled because of a threatened drought.

His meals were never to suit his taste;
He grumbled at having to eat in haste;
The bread was poor, or the meat was tough,
Or else he hadn't half enough.
No matter how hard his wife might try
To please her husband, with scornful eye
He'd look around, and then, with a scowl
At something or other begin to growl.

One day, as I loitered along the street,
My old acquaintance I chanced to meet,
Whose face was without the look of care
And the ugly frown that it used to wear.
"I may be mistaken, perhaps," I said,
As, after saluting, I turned my head;
"But it is, and it isn't, the Mr. Horner
Who lived for so long on Grumble Corner!"

I met him next day, and I met him again,
In melting weather, in pouring rain,
When stocks were up and when stocks were down;
But a smile, somehow, had replaced the frown.
It puzzled me much; and so, one day,
I seized his hand in a friendly way,
And said: "Mr. Horner, I'd like to know
What could have happened to change you so?"

He laughed a laugh that was good to hear,
For it told of a conscience calm and clear,
And he said, with none of the old-time drawl:
"Why, I have changed my residence, that is all!"
"Changed your residence?" "Yes," said Horner,
"It wasn't healthy on Grumble Corner,
And so I moved; 'twas a change complete,
And you'll find me now on Thanksgiving Street!"

Now, every day, as I move along
The streets so filled with the busy throng,
I watch each face and can always tell
Where men and women and children dwell;
And many a discontented mourner
Is spending his days on Grumble Corner,
Sour and sad, I long to entreat
To take a house on Thanksgiving Street.

—*New York Independent.*

BENNIE'S THANKSGIVING.

BY MINDAH E. M. MERRIFIELD.

Stretched out on the floor in front of the fire was a very small boy, whose clothes were very much too large for fashion and comfort, looking at the dull, half dying embers, while he drew his old coat more closely around him. It wanted only two days till Thanksgiving, and Bennie Gray had walked home with some of the other boys from school, while they had told in joyous tones of the good times coming, of the pies, and puddings, and cakes, to say nothing of the huge turkey and chicken pies. But Bennie had kept silent amid all this, till Ralph Harlow, who was a new arrival in town, turned to him as he cried merrily:

"Your turn now, Bennie, lad, what are you going to have?" unmindful of the big eyes made him by the other boys, for Bennie was a favorite and they would not one of them hurt the little fellow, but the question was out, and Bennie's voice was very low, as he replied slowly, yet with a quiet dignity:

"I don't know, Ralph, just the same as any day; we can't afford to keep Thanksgiving your way, but mamma says she keeps it in her heart, because she has me, and when I am a man mamma and I will keep it your way." And with that he turned and went into the house.

After the door had closed behind him, the boys explained that Stephen Gray was a victim to the wine-cup, and how he had been discharged only a month ago from the great foundry where he had been employed.

"Why, my father owns that," Ralph Harlow exclaimed, but he stopped and the boys went on with their story. "But we never say anything to hurt him, Bennie is such a good little fellow," Harry Brown, who had acted as story-teller, concluded, and then the boys separated on the corner.

Bennie still lay on the floor when his mother came in with her things on and a bundle in her arms.

"Where are you going, mother? Can't I go for you?" Bennie sprang to his feet but she put him gently away.

"No, dear, I must go; I want to get the pay for this, if I can, and then I will get something for our Thanksgiving."

"Never mind, mamma, you have me, you know, and every year will make me older so I can work for you."

She kissed him; and drawing her thin shawl closer together went out, and then Bennie sat down, and picking up Tabby in his arms, smoothed her soft fur, as he talked to her as if she really could understand; and perhaps she did, for she purred softly, and rubbed her face against Bennie's.

"You know, pussy," Bennie said, "I hate awfully to have things go so, but I can't do much. I wish I was big so I could, and then we would have things like other folks. We could now if papa would only be good, as he used to be. I should think he would care for mamma, if he didn't for his little boy, but I tell you, Tabby, if I were a man, I would be ashamed to let my boy see me drink, for fear he would want to, but I *shan't*. Bah! the nasty stuff; and now day after to-morrow is Thanksgiving, and oh, dear, I do wish we had a turkey," and then the brave little voice ended in childish sobs. Now don't laugh or call my hero a cry-baby, for he was only nine years old, and that was a great mountain of trouble for such a little fellow, but the tears were soon dried, "for mamma will be home soon, and she must not see me cry," said the little major; "but I guess there is one thing we can do, Tab, we can pray for papa," and so the little hands were folded, and the trembling, childish voice began:

"Dear Lord, my teacher says when we want anything we must ask you, and have faith, and you know how hard mamma has to work, and how she has tried to help papa, and he won't be helped; lots of good temperance men have tried to help him; but it don't do a bit of good, and so, dear Lord, won't you try? Take hold of his hand and then he can't fall; lead him, for I don't want to be a drunkard's boy. I would rather come to Heaven, only mamma can't spare me. Please, Lord, help him for Jesus' sake, amen."

The little head sank lower and lower, and the child was fast asleep; then the bedroom door, which had stood ajar, was pushed wide open, and a man stepped softly out and looked at the sleeping child.

"Dear little Bennie, I will try once more, and I pray the Lord to take my hand in His, for he knows I need it."

He opened the door and went out into the street; and shortly after Mrs. Gray returned. There was a sorry look in her eyes when she entered. Bennie was awake and had the light lit and the table set.

"Mr. Sampson was away, dear, so he did not pay me," she said, in answer to his look of inquiry; "but never mind, dear, we will get along."

Then the door opened, and Mr. Gray entered with a few packages which he laid on the table, and then he put his arms around his wife, as he said:

"There is not much, Laura, but next year we will do better, please God. Bennie, lad, you will like this full as well as a turkey," and he laid a temperance pledge card in the boy's hand, signed in bold characters, Stephen Gray; and Bennie gave a scream of delight as he threw himself in his father's arms.

In a handsome parlor sat a grave, stately looking man, reading, and a fine looking boy of about twelve years entered and went quietly to his side, where he stood waiting permission to speak.

"Well, Ralph my son," the gentleman said, as he lay down his paper with a smile.

"Papa, I wanted to ask you if I may use the five dollars you gave me for my new game, in another way."

"Why, Ralph, I thought you would never be happy till that was in your possession. What *can* have happened? Let us know."

Ralph blushed, as he said in a low voice, "I don't want to tell, papa; it will seem just like showing off. Won't you trust me, and, papa, I want to ask a very great favor."

"Well, let's have it, then. Another five dollars, eh, you big tease?"

"No, papa, indeed, not that. I want you to please take Bennie Gray's father back, and try him once more," and then Ralph told all he knew of Bennie, and his answer sent him away rejoicing. "And you won't ask what I do with my money?" he asked, looking back at the door.

"No, no, my boy; do as you like, and God bless you," Mr. Harlow said huskily.

The next morning a huge basket came to the little home of Bennie Gray, and Bennie was jubilant over the contents, and the following day, as they sat down to a bountiful dinner, a boy handed Mr. Gray a note, saying his old place in the foundry was ready on Monday, and in the evening Mr. Harlow came to call on them, and told Stephen Gray he would help him all he could, and as he listened to the story of Bennie's prayer, the tears were shining in his eyes as he rose to go.

Ralph and Bennie grew to be firm friends, and Bennie told Tabby that night before they went to bed, as he hugged her up in his arms, and hid his face in her soft fur, "Just think, Tabby, we thought of it, *all* our own-selves, and the Lord did help papa. I knew He would when I asked Him."

Merrick, Mass.

A BOY SHOULD LEARN.

To build a fence scientifically.
To fill the wood box every night.
To shut doors in summer to keep the flies out.
To shut doors without slamming.
To shut them in winter to keep the cold out.
To do errands promptly and cheerfully.
To get ready to go away without the united efforts of mother and sisters.
To be gentle to his little sisters.
To wash dishes and make his bed when necessary.
To sew on a button and darn a stocking.
To be kind to all animals.
To ride, row and swim.
To be manly and courageous.
To let cigarettes alone.
To tell the truth. —*Exchange.*

OUR BOOK TABLE.

Two weeks ago I told you about *The Midget*, a little girl's paper, in Ohio. Now I am going to tell you about *The Shield*, a paper published by the Band of Hope, of Western Avenue Baptist Church, Chicago. It bears at its front a shield with "BAND OF HOPE" across it, and below, the motto, "Tremble, King Alcohol, we shall grow up." It comes once a month and is just as full of good things as it can be. The first thing I look at is the column headed OUR BAND, for there is the Roll of Honor, the names of the boys and girls who have attended the meeting of the Band every Sunday morning during the month. I do not know their faces, but I love to look over their names and picture to myself the brave men and women they will make, because they are now being trained in temperance and purity, in punctuality and regular attendance. Here is testimony that this paper is doing good work: "Since I read that short article in *The Shield* about the danger of cigarette smoking I have been afraid to smoke them," said a young man recently who had smoked ever since he was a boy and never knew how hurtful it was until he read that article in *The Shield*. If any others wish to read the good things coming in *The Shield* each month, send a quarter to Henry Howe, 313 S. Western avenue, Chicago.

D. Lothrop Company, Boston, who publish *Wide Awake* and *Pansy*, which you like so well, also publish capital books for boys and girls. The one which came to this table only yesterday, is FINDING BLODGETT, and it is so interesting that I read it straight through, and found it one of the best farmer boy stories I ever read. The man who wrote it, George W. Hamilton, knows all about boys and dogs or he never could have "made up" such a boy as Jim and such a dog as Prince. I hope ever so many of you boys will have this book for a Christmas present.

You are all thinking what to do Christmas, perhaps trying to find something good for the "last day" at school. Well, if you wish a Christmas cantata which has plenty of "speaking pieces" as well as songs and no end of pure, genuine fun, send to S. W. Straub & Co., Chicago, for "The Trial of Santa Claus." Just think of the dear old saint being brought before judge and jury! Of course it is stingy old Squire Hardcash that dares do this thing, and his witnesses are Dr. Dryasdust, Professor Statistics who tries to scare us by marshaling up the dolls Saint Nicholas gives away in a year—4,365,841; and the hobby horses—1,297,802—just as though that was not all in his favor; Miss Jerusha Vinegar, sour as her name, Grandmother Grievous and more of that ilk. But the case is tried before Judge Commonsense, and St. Nicholas calls up such witnesses as Dr. Sensible, Parson Greatheart, Mother Comfort and dear Susie Eyesbright, and of course he comes off victorious.

If you wish an exercise for the Sunday-school, Emma Pitt, of 631 North Carey street, Baltimore, will send you a lovely one, "Our Royal Prince," for five cents. It is a service of Scripture and song, telling the sweet old story from the Old Testament in prophecy and the New Testament in fulfilment. The music is very sweet and the words set to it are appropriate to the blessed Christmas time. CAPTAIN MARY.

The Household.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

BY JULIA MILLS DUNN.

Under the shine of the chandelier,
Bathed in the warmth of the glowing grate,
A woman sits in an easy chair,
Like a princess crowned on a throne of state.

Gleam of silver, and scent of rose,
Cushioned couches as soft as down,
Vases filled with chrysanthemums—
Disks of crimson and gold and brown.

Rugs from the Orient, rich with hues
Blent by the cunning of dusky hands,
Silken curtains, that shade the glare
From the sculptured Venus where she stands.

Jewels shine on my lady's hands,
And the rippling sheen of her silken dress
Slips along on the lustrous folds,
As she sobs and moans in her wild distress:

"And this, O God! is Thanksgiving Day!
And away in a village I know well
The church is crowded with worshipers,
I can almost hear the clanging bell.

"The cattle are loose in the stubble field,
In clustered shocks stands the ripened corn,
And I look again from the kitchen door
Of the farm-house old where I was born.

"They are gathered there, I know, to-day,
Loving and kind as they were of old;
Do they think of the outcast, far away—
The one lost sheep from the dear home fold?

"Do they take my name on their sinless lips,
Forgetting my shame as it had not been?
Do they kneel in prayer for the absent one,
Forgetting a moment, my awful sin?

"God help me! I too, have suffered for them;
God help them! they, too, have wept for me—
But the awful gulf that lies between
Can only be bridged in eternity!"

O women! who dwell in your sheltered homes,
Be tender and pitiful, we pray,
Toward the sinful and sorrowing everywhere,
Whose lost lives mock our Thanksgiving Day!

HEPSY'S PROPHECY COMES TRUE.

HARRIET FRANCENE CROCKER.

Well—I—am—beat.

What Hepsy said that time about Jim Price's saloon windin' up its business an' shuttin' up shop has come true. "Needn't tell me there ain't no prophets in this family," Hepsy says, says she, when she come in from down town an' told me about it. "What'd I tell you, Adoniram Peabody?" says she—"what'd I tell you the night Jim Price's girl got the silver medal for speakin'?"

Hepsy looked at me triumphant and I scratched my head tryin' to think up somethin' to say. Hepsy expected me to say somethin'. So I up an' spoke right out an' says I, "If I remember correct, Hepsy, you said somethin' about Jim Price's not ruinin' many more souls with that saloon o' his'n."

"Right!" says Hepsy, jest like a school-ma'am (she did use to teach deestrict school when she was a girl an' hain't forgot some o' the ways o' school-teachin' yet). "Right," says she, "go to the head!" an' then she got up an' laid off her bunnit an' shawl, an' got out her knittin' an' proceeded to tell me all about it. "That girl o' Jim Price's is a girl to be proud of, now I tell you," says she. "Lemme tell you what she done. She's allus ben dretful opposed to her father's bein' in the saloon business, as, o' course, any decent kind o' girl would be. She wouldn't never tend bar for him one minute, an' was too proud to ever go through the bar-room—allus went around to the side door. I've heerd men say as how Maggie Price was too high strung an' stuck up to notice common folks, an' I guess she *was*—too much so to notice them that hung round Jim's saloon an' went reelin' an' staggerin' home. Maggie'd never 'a' staid to home a day after she was big enough to work out if it hadn't 'a' ben for her mother. She staid to home for her mother's sake an' took in sewin' enough to clothe herself an' her mother too—they was both too honest to wear clothes that ought to 'a' ben on the backs o' drunkard's wives an' children. They wouldn't never use a cent o' whisky money for a thing to wear, an' I honor 'em for it!"

Hepsy laid down her knittin' an' looked at me, emphasizin' her remarks with sundry flourishes o' her knittin'-needle. I sot rockin' in the big chair an' whittlin' away on a stick. (It's convenient to whittle at somethin' when Hepsy gets to talkin' temperance,—it kind o' relieves me o' the necessity o' lookin' at her when I don't want to.)

"It all come o' these medal contests," Hepsy went on. "It seems Jim Price got to thinkin' about that piece Maggie spoke, an' Maggie watched him till she thought the right time had come, an' then she up an' says in that pretty way o' hern, 'Pa, why don't you give up the saloon business? Now pa, do!'"

"Jim says, says he, 'Why Mag, there's money in it! I ain't a-goin' to give up a thousand a year an' run the risk o' not gettin' any work in place of it; I'd be a fool to do it,' says he. Well, Maggie let the matter drop for a spell, an' one day she went to the boss o' the tannery an' says, 'Mr. Rogers, if my father gives up the saloon business, will you give him a job?' Mr. Rogers is in for temp'rance, an' he said right off, that if Jim meant it an' would stick to tannery business, o' course he'd give him a job an' be glad to.' Maggie she thanked him an' then told him of a little plan o' her'n, to turn the saloon into a free readin' room an' library, an' Mr. Rogers was so took with the idee, an' with Maggie's spunk, that he said he'd give the first ten-dollar bill towards it.

"Maggie went home an' told her father about the two dollars a day he could earn in the tannery, an' asked him to give up the saloon at once an' forever,—an' it beats me, but Jim Price done it. He don't deserve no great credit. He owned up he'd got tired o' puttin' old Bill Hicks out when he was drunk, an' standin' costs when any o' his customers got into scrapes, an' worryin' about Chris Foley's havin' to cross the railroad track goin' home from his saloon, an' considerin' the cost o' license an' all, an' 'cause Maggie an' her mother would be so tickled, he thought mebby he wouldn't lose no great sight if he give up whisky sellin' an' went to work.

"After he'd took down his license an' went off to the tannery with his new dinner pail an' the look o' an honest laborin' man, it didn't take Maggie long to make a big change in that saloon. She scrubbed an' rubbed an' cleaned all day, an' at night the place jest shone. The red curtains to the windows was yanked down an' burnt up, an' every trace o' the old business was destroyed. Next day she calcimined the ceiling an' walls herself, an' hung up some pictures she'd had up in her own room, an' the place looks neat an' invitin'." Hepsy stopped an' took up her knittin'-work; I kep' on whittlin'.

All to once I up an' says, "Wa'n't that moral suasion, Hepsy? Wa'n't it moral suasion that made Jim Price give up the saloon business?" says I, triumphant as could be. (I'm a moral suasioner.) Hepsy looks square at me, an' says, "Good land, Adoniram! how everlastin'ly you do harp on that one string! No, 'tw'an't moral suasion that converted Jim Price! Mebby that had somethin' to do with it—I won't deny that it did—but it ain't a clear case o' moral suasion, an' can't be called so. But, jest for the sake o' argument I'll pertend that 'twas (though it wa'n't!).

"But s'posin' it was (an' it ain't), what other man in all these eleven saloons in Puddledock could be worked over like that by moral suasion? Jest think now; there ain't one! It's *prohibition* them men need—it's the strong arm o' the law. There's some men in this village that ain't got a grain o' decency to appeal to—you've got to scare 'em with the law; that's all they're afraid of!

"I ain't sayin' moral suasion's a useless tool in the temp'rance work; it ain't; it's a good one to use where it can be used. But prohibition's as much better as black is different from white."

After awhile Hepsy wound the clock an' locked the doors, an' we went to bed; but I laid there thinkin' how much I'd better give towards the readin'-room. Well, it w'a'nt a week before that saloon o' Jim Price's was fixed up into as neat an' cosy a readin'-room as I ever see. The people donated books an' papers an' magazines, an' the young folks paid Jim five dollars a month for rent in advance, an' used up the rest o' the medal contest money in buyin' chairs an' tables an' a stove an' lamps.

Hepsy went down one day with her arms full o' things, an' put up some neat white curtains to the windows, an' helped put down the new rag-carpet she give 'em. (Hepsy ain't never a bit backward about givin' or workin'.)

The young folks rented an organ an' gathered up all the singin' books folks would give 'em, an' every Saturday night they have a meetin' free to any one that's a mind to come, but 'specially to young folks. Some o' Jim's old customers come reg'lar (force o' habit, mebby) an' are gettin' sobered down a good deal, Jim himself comes in evenin's an' plays dominoes with the boys (for the young folks believe in havin' games, too) an' reads consid'able. He's lost the hang-dog look he's had ever sence I've knowed him, an' looks like a respectable kind o' man now. He dresses up Sunday an' goes to meetin' along with Maggie an' her mother, too. It's done wonders for Jim anyway.

Well, there ain't no place in Puddledock that's so attractive as the free readin'-room to a good many o' the young men o' the place. O' course the other saloons is doin' a big business yet an' makin' money hand over fist, but there is a change for the better an' no one can't help noticin' it.

Maggie is president o' the young folks' society an' she makes a good one. Every last one of 'em wears a white ribbin like Hepsy's, boys an' all, an' over the door they've got a big sign painted, 'White Ribbon Readin'-Room. Free to all.'

I've got a notion o' droppin' in to look over the daily papers an' I own it's a great improvement over the place Jim used to keep. I ain't so awful afraid Hepsy'll see this piece as I was that one 'bout the convention, 'cause I believe in moral suasion an' she knows it an' she can't deny that moral suasion *helped* in disposin' o' Jim Price's saloon, an' bringin' the free readin'-room to Puddledock. O' course 'twas Maggie Price too, but moral suasion was the tool she used an' that I'll stick to till the end o' the chapter!

Allegany, N. Y.

The Still Hour.

FOR THE WEEK BEGINNING NOVEMBER 30, 1890.

BY REV. C. C. HARRAH.

DAILY BIBLE READING NOTES.

(Luke 24:1-12; Isa. 55-60.)

Sunday, 30; Luke 24:1-12. Verse 24, Women occupy a remarkable position in the Gospel history. Christ was very tender and gracious toward them, and did all He could to throw sunlight and hope into their hard and slavish lives. No woman ever appears against Him, and among them were the most faithful and brave disciples. What our Lord has done to better the lot of women, should lead them all to love Him. Verse 12, The resurrection of Christ transformed the doubting apostles into living witnesses and enthusiastic preachers. They were ready from this time on, to be martyrs for Christ.

Monday, 1; Isa. 55. Verse 1, How glorious is this universal invitation of the Gospel. What satisfaction it brings to every soul. How great is our responsibility to let all know of this salvation. Verse 2, How foolish is the course of the silly, pleasure-seeking world which keeps on spending money and labor for that which satisfieth not. Verse 3, "These blessings are as permanent as they are delightful and satisfying; for God makes with His people an everlasting covenant."

Tuesday, 2; Isa. 56. Verse 1, If we are to be God's favored people we must do His will. The nearer He comes to us in the manifestations of His gracious mercy, the louder is the call to righteousness of life. Verse 2, There is no hope of the religious improvement of a people without the observance of the Sabbath. Piety will disappear in the life of a nation or an individual, where a believing obedience to God is not expressed by honoring this holy day.

Wednesday, 3; Isa. 57. Verse 1, The wicked do not understand how great is the loss to a community by the death of a righteous man. Verse 2, There is no darkness and gloom about the death of a righteous man. He is taken away from trouble and sin, and enters into peace. Verse 12, The wicked go on in their course, always hoping for profit by their bad doings; but at last the reward of their sins shall come upon them, and they shall be given over to hopeless destruction.

Thursday, 4; Isa. 58. Verse 1, The tendency to trust in the outward forms of religion, without seeking a Christlike spirit and life, should be earnestly reproved by all religious teachers. Verse 4, One may be very zealous in the forms and ritual of religion, and self-seeking may be the only aim. Verse 13, The Sabbath is not a holiday, but a holy day.

Friday, 5; Isa. 59. Verse 2, No one is lost because God is not able to save him; but by his own course of iniquity he separates himself from God, and will not seek salvation. Verse 6, Self-deceiving human philosophy and all the other inventions of men, are only like a spider's web, which men weave about themselves; and all will avail nothing as a covering from the consequences of sin.

Saturday 6; Isa. 60. Verse 1, Many of Isaiah's prophecies we know to have been accurately fulfilled; so will this one be, and the glory of the church will surpass anything yet known, and darkness will no more cover the earth. Verse 21, external circumstances will favor the future church, but its splendor shall be a moral and spiritual splendor. Its life shall be drawn from God, as a plant draws its life from the earth.

THE PRAYER MEETING TOPIC.

(Reasons for our Confidence in Final Victory. Luke 12:32.)

1. Because the teaching of God's Word points us to victory. The Bible is full of expressions of hope, and prophecies of future triumph for the church, like that of the text. Read Isaiah, chapter 60.

2. Infidelity has made all its arguments; they are worn out; no new one has been invented in the last 100 years. With the progress of time, the truth of the Christian religion becomes more and more evident.

3. Evil is very active, and what is evil is becoming more and more apparent. The lines are everywhere being drawn between what is good and what is bad, and the people are arraying themselves on the one side or the other. When the conflict becomes open between good and evil, the good will win the day.

4. The agencies of good never were so multiplied as now. The means for exposing the wicked and the ways of wickedness, never were so great as now. The spirit of reform is growing. Our Lord and His Gospel are better understood than formerly. Every means, and thev are so many, is now used to spread the light.

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We give thanks unto Thee, O Lord God Almighty, which art, and wast, and art to come, because Thou hast taken unto Thee thy great power, and hast reigned,—Rev. 11: 17.

O praise the Lord, all ye nations, praise Him, all ye people. For His merciful kindness is great toward us, and the truth of the Lord endureth forever.—Ps. 117.

THANKSGIVING.

The year rounds out to the completion of another circle of ingathering, and what has it brought us to thank God for? We have first to thank Him for *Himself*, that He is our God, whose love encircles us, whose wisdom guides and whose strength sustains us. We thank Him for all the victories of the year and for all of its defeats; for its crosses as well as for its crowns, because we know He sees a "needs be" for every one. "God takes a thousand times more pains with us than the artist with his picture, by many touches of sorrow, by many colors of circumstances, to bring us into the form which is the highest and noblest in His sight, if only we receive His gifts and myrrh in the right spirit." For this molding of individual character and for a similar work upon us as an organization we thank Him.

For harmony in our ranks such as has not been known before for years, for increased numbers in spite of secession, and for wonderfully increased efficiency in our work, we thank Him; for preserved health and life among our leaders, yea, for the heavenly coronation of some who having faithfully labored, "now rest from their labors and their works do follow them," while their crown of rejoicing sparkles with the jewels given those who lead many to righteousness, we offer a tribute of praise. This has been a year of overturnings; we are still amid the debris of shattered political forces and things seem chaotic, yet even out of this chaos may come causes for thanksgiving. Men are being set free from party domination and learning the necessity of thinking for themselves in politics as well as in business; they are learning that professional politicians are most unsafe leaders; that principles are very practical things, not easily crushed, though every day defeated. If men have not learned that sacrificing principle to expediency does not pay, they must be slow learners. The list lengthens of states where prohibition was submitted to the vote of the people by the dominant party, then defeated at the polls by the same party for the sake of expediency. New Hampshire, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Nebraska, Oregon,—and in every one that party is defeated. And this gives me more hope of the Republican Party than I have had for years; it is being chastened that it may repent. Texas and other Democratic states did exactly the same thing, but defeat did not follow. Why?

The Original Package decision with its complicated resultants may yield cause for thanksgiving, bitter as some of its fruits have been. It has brought the nation face to face with the question, "Have states any rights which the Federal Government is bound to respect?" for if prohibitory laws can be set aside by National enactments, any laws can be.

It and the decisions against the constitutionality of the Wilson Law have caused many long steps forward in the direction of National Prohibition. If the United States government can override prohibitory state constitutions and laws for the purpose of forcing liquor upon protesting peoples, it surely has the power to prohibit it within state limits.

A cause for thanksgiving is found in the fact that the secular press is giving more attention than ever before to questions involving moral issues: the temperance question, Sabbath observance, the Bible in schools, the responsibility of voters; these and other like topics are freely discussed, pro and con. This is a hopeful sign, for it lets in the light and stimulates thought.

What is true of the press is true of the pulpit; these themes are being discussed as never before, thus focusing the Christian conscience upon them.

A decision of great importance has just been made by the Supreme Court of the United States, in a case appealed from San Francisco. The police commissioners of that city had refused to renew the license of a saloon-keeper, Christensen, on the ground of the bad repute of his place; he went on with his business without a license, and was arrested therefor; he sued out a writ of *habeas corpus*, and the United States Circuit Court ordered his discharge, on the ground that the ordinance under which he was arrested made his business to depend upon the arbitrary will of others, thus denying him the equal protection of the law. The case was taken to the Supreme Court, which reversed the decision of the circuit court. Justice Fields, who delivered the opinion, says:

"It is undoubtedly true that it is the right of every citizen to pursue any lawful business, subject only to such restrictions as are imposed upon all persons of the same age, sex or condition. But the possession and enjoyment of this right, and, indeed, of all rights, are subject to such restrictions as may be deemed by the governing authority of the country essential to the safety, health, peace and good order and good morals of the community. Even liberty itself is not unrestricted license to act according to one's own will. It is the only freedom from restraint under conditions essential to the equal enjoyment of the same right by others. It is their liberty regulated by law. Regulations governing the various pursuits of life are almost infinite, varying with the nature of business; some regulations being designed to lessen noise, others to protect health, others to remove odors, etc. It would hardly be necessary to mention this, were it not for the position often taken and vehemently pressed, that there is something wrong in the principle and objectionable in similar restrictions, when applied to the business of selling, by retail, intoxicating liquors. It is urged that as liquors are used as a beverage, and the injury following them if taken in excess is voluntarily inflicted and is confined to the party offending, then the sale should be without restrictions, contention being that what man shall drink, equally with what he shall eat, is not properly a matter for legislation.

"There is in this position an assumption of fact which does not exist, that when liquors are taken in excess injuries are confined to the party offending. The injury, it is true, first falls upon him in his health, which this habit undermines; in his morals, which it weakens; and in self-abasement, which it creates. But as it leads to neglect of business and waste of property and general demoralization, it affects those who are immediately connected with and dependent upon him. By general concurrence of opinion of every civilized and Christian community, there are few sources of crime and misery to society equal to the dram shop, where intoxicating liquors in small quantities to be drank at any time are sold indiscriminately to all parties applying. Statistics of every state show a greater amount of crime attributable to this than any other source. The sale of such liquors in this way has, therefore, been at all times considered a proper subject of legislative regulation. For that matter, their sale by the glass may be absolutely prohibited. It is a question of public expediency and public morality, and not of federal laws.

"There is no inherent right of the citizen to sell intoxicating liquors by retail; it is not a privilege of a citizen of the state, or of a citizen of the United States. In prohibition or regulation of traffic, discretion may be vested in officers to decide to whom to refuse liquor licenses."

A decision involving principles so broad, and bringing out such a statement of them from such an authoritative source, is certainly something to be thankful for.

CONVENTION HINTS.

As we are fast growing into a nation of convention-goers, especially the feminine part of the nation, it is well to make a business of finding out how to get and give the most good at conventions. Here are some suggestions jotted down while sitting in various assemblies:

If you are a delegate, be on time and stay till the work of the convention closes. Your constituency send you there to represent them and secure the most good possible to bring back. It is not honest to spend part of convention time sight-seeing. You are there for *business;* attend to it.

Do not whisper; use your pencil and tablet instead of your tongue when communication is necessary; but think twice before you decide it is necessary; half the time you will find, by stopping to think, that what you wished to say is not as important as you imagined it to be. If you receive a note or have other scraps of paper to dispose of, don't, I beg of you, for the honor of W. C. T. U. housekeeping, don't throw them on the floor. I have heard of conventions which were more provocative of "swear words" by the good janitor than a means of grace to him, because of the herculean task imposed upon him by the innumerable bits of paper strewing the church carpet. Just remember how hard you have to work sometimes to sweep up a few such off your sitting-room carpet, and calculate from that what it must be to have a whole church floor thus strewn, while hundreds of pews stand in the way of a good fair sweep of the broom. Mother Thompson has made a unique scrap bag for Ohio's convention; it hangs on a chair back in plain sight, on the platform, and tidy Mrs. Monroe reminds her women to roll up every scrap of paper tight, and during intermissions, deposit it in said receptacle. Miss Willard proposed having that scrap bag come to the National as an ensample of the thing that ought to be in all conventions.

Plan to save time by studying how to use it to best advantage. If you have a motion to make, do not pop up and make it without carefully considering what it is you wish to move. As sure as you do this, somebody will have to move to amend, and then time is wasted in putting two or three motions where one ought to have covered the ground. For example: your president has just delivered her address containing, as all good addresses of the kind do, suggestions of work; you jump up and say, "I move that this address be accepted." Some one seconds it, but before the words are well out of her mouth some other one moves to amend, by adding the words "with thanks;" and at once you think: "Of course I meant that, why didn't I say it?" Now, a clear-headed sister, who always knows where things belong, moves to further amend by adding, "and its suggestions be referred to the Plan of Work Committee." Then you feel more like a goose than before, and each one of all these busy women loses five minutes, having three votes taken instead of one. For, of course, the thing you would have said, had you stopped to think before you spoke, was, "Madam President, I move that the president's address be accepted with thanks, and its suggestions be referred to the Committee on Plan of Work."

Often time is lost through an opposite failing, motions are not made promptly enough. Avoid both these rocks of offense; for you, as for Phœbus' chariot, "in the middle path is safety." Do not waste time by debating undebatable questions; that you may be sure never to do this, learn, by heart, the list of such questions given on Mrs. Benjamin's card, and when one of them is announced, show your knowledge by keeping still. Another thing; remember that even if the question is debatable, no one has a right to speak on it more than once, so long as there is any one in the convention who has not spoken on it and wishes to do so.

Acquaint yourselves thoroughly with the duties of committees, for the main work of most deliberative assemblies is performed in committees; if they do their work wisely, there is little left for the convention to do but to ratify their action. The appointment of committees is therefore a very important thing. Put your best women upon them, and discriminate as to which committee most needs the peculiar talent of each woman. A lady who would do admirably on one committee might prove a failure on another.

If the committee is to carry out some line of action already agreed upon, it should be small and composed of those favorable to that action; if it is for deliberation, it should be large and represent different localities and different opinions. This is the reason that plan of work and resolution committees are usually formed by having each delegation in the convention elect a member. In such a committee a clear-headed chairman well versed in parliamentary practice, is a vital necessity. Every committee—unless in forming it a chairman is definitely specified—has the right to elect its own presiding officer; in important committees this is best accomplished by balloting. She is held responsible for the final shape in which the report is made to the convention, and should, therefore, have a good command of language as well as a thorough understanding of the matter in hand. She should also possess a good, clear voice, capable of making itself heard to the furthest corner of the room in which she is to report, and sufficient command of herself not to lose her head if sharply questioned or criticised.

How shall the committee report? Much confusion on this subject exists, at least in the use of terms, if not in the ideas they convey. "Receive," "accept" and "adopt" are great stumbling-blocks in many conventions. I wish for the sake of clearness there were only two words instead of three, used in this connection, as in common usage "accept" and "adopt" are interchangeable and in ordinary societies, "adopt" would cover the ground, without

the ambiguity which in many minds attaches to the word "accept." Strictly speaking we "accept" a report which contains merely a statement of opinions or facts; we "adopt" it if it contains orders or resolutions which must be carried into effect.

To "receive" a report is simply to allow the committee to bring it before the convention. When the report is short or contains but one specification, it is not necessary to take a formal vote on receiving it; it can be read without such motion and a motion to adopt made immediately. When the report consists of several specifications, like that of Plan of Work Committee, the motion to receive should be duly made and carried. Then the chairman reads the report entire, making explanations if deemed necessary, though the more thoroughly the committee has done its work the less need there is of explanation; it should be in language so clear cut that there is no danger of mistaking its meaning. It is now in order to move to adopt it *seriatim;* this is always better than to adopt it as a whole. The president now calls for the reading of the first resolution, and when it is read asks: "Is there any amendment to be offered to this?" She pauses a moment, and if there is no response, asks the chairman to read the next, which is treated in the same way, till all are read, when the motion is put to vote on adopting the report as a whole. Never adopt each resolution separately and then adopt the report as a whole, for you are doing the work twice.

It is seldom that an entire set of resolutions will be adopted with such unanimity. The greater part of them will probably "pass muster" in this way, while a few will give rise to sharp discussion. When such an one is reached and the president puts the usual question, the thing to do is not to begin discussing the matter (for the only motion to which you can talk, as it is the only motion before the house, is the one to adopt the report *seriatim*) but to move to amend the resolution in such way as you desire. This brings the matter before the house for discussion, and such action as it sees fit to take. At the close of the series, when each specification has not been adopted separately, although some of them may have been, the report should be adopted as a whole. When the resolutions are all adopted separately, the preamble is the last thing acted upon. If the resolutions are defeated, of course the preamble goes down with them.

Frequently a minority report is made, though Cushing considers it not strictly parliamentary. It is received, however, by courtesy, and respectfully considered, for guarding the rights of the minority is the imperative duty of every convention, but no action can be taken on its acceptance *as a minority report;* the thing to do is to move that it be substituted for the report, or that the report be amended by its being added to it. *The* report of the committee is that made by the majority, and it should be always thus designated, never be spoken of as the "majority report."

In electing officers, conventions often get into a tangle, not because of sharp differences of opinion, but because the presiding officer does not know exactly how to proceed. The first thing to do is to ascertain how many in the house are entitled to vote. The number is usually ascertained by the chairman of enrollment committee calling roll of delegates. These should be seated compactly, each in her own delegation, as no one has a right to vote when out of her seat. A prayer for God's guidance in this important business is now in order. Tellers are then appointed, enough to distribute and collect ballots promptly. The ballots should be prepared beforehand by the secretary. A good way is to have those for all the officers to be elected, printed on one slip, with perforations between, so that the one for president, for secretary, and so on can be torn off readily. This saves time in distributing.

Our usual custom is to nominate by informal ballot; its advantage is that every delegate can then express her own choice uninfluenced by, and unknown to others. Before this informal ballot, it is well to have several names proposed in open convention; this acts to prevent scattering. The presiding officer now announces the office to be filled and asks each delegate to write her choice on the ballot; these are collected by the tellers who then stand in front of the desk facing the convention, while the president asks any one entitled to vote who has not done so, to rise. If any lady rises, a teller is sent to take her ballot; when all are in, the president announces "The polls are closed." Two tellers then come to the desk in sight of the whole convention and canvass the whole vote, one reading the name on the ballot and the other "keeping tally," that is counting, "One, two, three, four, tally," with each count making a straight mark opposite the name called, and at tally, crossing them diagonally for five. This makes adding easy. The ballot should be straightened out by other tellers and placed right side up in the hands of the one calling them off. When all are counted, the president asks the tellers if they are ready to report, and they report the number of votes cast for each candidate.

Usually the W. C. T. U. are such an harmonious set that one candidate receives nearly all the votes; when this is the case, she can be elected by voting to make the informal ballot the formal ballot. Be sure you move to do this instead of moving to make the vote unanimous. The difference is that by making the informal ballot the formal one, each candidate goes on record with the exact number of votes she actually receives; if the "vote is made unanimous" all votes are given to one, and those who cast their vote for the defeated candidate are defrauded of their proper representation. When the motion to make the informal vote the formal one carries, the president announces: "Mrs. A has received —— votes, Mrs. B —— votes, Mrs. C —— votes. The whole number of votes cast is ——, number necessary for a choice ——. As Mrs. A has received more than the requisite number, she is duly elected your president for the ensuing year."

Often it occurs that only one name is proposed for an office; in such a case it is not necessary for the convention to ballot, they can instruct the secretary to cast the vote of the convention, which, of course, is a unanimous vote; hence this method must not be employed when there is any opposition. When so instructed, the secretary writes the name of the candidate upon the appropriate ballot, drops it into the box of the teller and announces the fact that she has done so, whereupon the president declares the election. Do not elect your officers twice. I have actually heard a motion made, put and carried, "that we make the informal ballot the formal one, and instruct our secretary to cast the ballot of this convention for Mrs. A."

Do these instructions seem too elementary to put into an editorial? Nothing that hinders our highest efficiency is beneath our notice, and I have seen even a National Convention thrown into inextricable confusion and hours of valuable time wasted, because some of its members did not understand and practice some of the simple directions here given. If you take kindly to this chapter, some day I may give you a second along the same line.

Special Difficulties.

PLEDGE.—*"I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt liquors, including Wine and Cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same."*

QUERY.—A gentleman from Volga, Iowa, writes: "We find an article in THE UNION SIGNAL on the tariff which has caused considerable comment here. Please give us, for the sake of fairness and the reputation of THE SIGNAL, the correct figures of the old and new tariff laws of the items mentioned in said article."

ANS.—These items are woolen goods, tin-ware, hardware, lamp chimneys, dishes and "other necessities of life." "Woolen goods" are so varied that the list giving the old rates and the new occupy a closely printed column in the daily papers, so that we cannot give them here; we give a sample referring our friend to the published list for more particulars. "Women's and children's dress goods valued at not exceeding fifteen cents per square yard, seven cents per square yard, and in addition thereto forty per cent *ad valorem.*" The old rates were "valued at not exceeding twenty cents per square yard, five cents per square yard, and in addition thereto thirty-five per cent *ad valorem.*" That is, a higher rate of duty is put upon a lower grade of goods by the new tariff. The tariff on tin plate does not go into operation until next July; the new rate is "one and two-tenths cents a pound on manufactures of which tin is a part, fifty-five per cent." The old rate was one cent. "Hardware," the next item, is also a long schedule; take table knives as a fair sample, the old duty was thirty per cent, the new one is thirty-five per cent. The rates on lamp chimneys were given in the previous article; spectacles and eyeglasses were taxed forty-five per cent; the new rate is sixty per cent. Sugar of milk, mentioned as an ingredient of babies' foods not manufactured in this country, under the old tariff was free, and is now eight cents. We have not room for further quotations from the tariff schedule, but think these are sufficient for "fairness and the reputation of THE UNION SIGNAL."

Here is a query which we leave some one wiser than us to answer:

Why is there not a greater effort made through the National W. C. T. U. to secure a uniform pledge? In looking over all state minutes it would be amusing if it were not such a serious matter, to read the many different pledges given. The National pledge should be our model, should it not? and all unions urged to attain that ideal. It seems to me agitation, discussion and education of this neglected matter would not only bring us into harmony with the National, but result in larger gifts for the Temperance Hospital, as soon as unions see that it banishes alcohol from medicine, and they believe in that *after* reaching a point where they can intelligently and understandingly sign a pledge which excludes the use of it in *every* thing, not only as a beverage, but at communion table, in sickness, etc. It seems to me we need *more foundation* work and the top stone of Prohibition will surely follow.

Yours for the cause,

LAURA E. HOWEY.

QUERY.—Can a person, without violating his pledge, [having signed the one you publish under the heading Special Difficulties] go to a communion table and partake where fermented wine is used?

ANS.—I think he can not.

The Watch-Tower.

The Illinois Woman's Press Association held its November meeting on the 13th inst., at the Palmer House, Chicago. In the absence of the president, Miss West, vice-president Alice B. Stockham took the chair. A valuable and exhaustive paper on the history of "Charity Organization," was read by Miss Eliza W. Bowman. This was followed by a free discussion.

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The pupils and admirers of Mrs. Emma Willard, the pioneer in higher education for women, propose to preserve her memory and that of her pupils through a literary memorial and reunion at the Columbian Exposition. Several hundred very enthusiastic letters favoring the plan have been received. Now the committee wish to secure the addresses of all her pupils; if these are sent to Florence Montgomery Taylor, 5111 Hibbard Ave., Hyde Park, Illinois, it will greatly expedite the work. Mrs. Willard was the only woman honored by having her bust or portrait placed in the government exhibit at the Centennial, and it is very fitting that at this Exposition she shall be remembered in a way to keep in memory her services to the cause of education.

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The "Woman's Auxiliary to the World's Fair" has disbanded.

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Great Britain is moving in the way of industrial training for girls. A school has just been opened at Ben Rhydding to prepare girls to earn a living in departments of work not yet overcrowded, such as keeping accounts, designing, piano tuning, and cooking. The course includes intellectual, physical and industrial education, so that the girls who take it may graduate from it not only able to earn a livelihood, but educated women as well. A medical school for women has been opened in connection with Queen Margaret College, Glasgow, Scotland, and a new hospital for women in connection with the London School of Medicine for Women

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Mrs. C. P. Scott has been elected to the place on the Manchester (Eng.) school board, rendered vacant by the death of Miss Lydia Baker. Mrs. Scott, then Miss Cook, was one of the first students who entered Girton College. She has since acted as governor of the College for Women, Manchester, and has been active in other educational work.

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A poem so striking and beautiful that the Convention UNION SIGNAL claims a large part of it, is, "The White Star," by Rev. Dwight Williams, of Cazenovia, New York; it comes to the Watch-tower in the form of a dainty booklet, in pale blue covers tied with white ribbon. It pictures the Woman's Christian Temperance Union as the Queen Esther of the New Time. Its power and sweetness are wonderful. Here is one of its beautiful similes:

"It was a child's hand touched the wire
That burst old Hell-gate with its fire;
The white-starred hands are on the key
That hides God's thunderbolts, and He
Can use a woman's hand as well
To rock the sturdy citadel
That mocks her sweetest fancies,
And spoils her life's romances
With wounds no heart can tell."

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Mrs. Marietta S. Case, of Highland Park, Connecticut, is fast winning her way to the position of poet laureate of the W. C. T. U. Several poems written by her, published first in THE UNION SIGNAL, and later preserved in more imperishable book form, have won popularity. The latest to be thus presented to the public is, "The White Water Lily," emblem of the World's W. C. T. U. It is prettily gotten up, with emblematic embossed cover, designed especially for it, and makes a delightful souvenir or holiday gift book. So dainty and suggestive is it, that it seemed a fitting thing to put it into the Temple corner-stone that future generations might know how much of beauty and of pathos the W. C. T. U. represented.

ON DUTY.

News from the Field.

EXPLANATORY.

The department of News from the Field is one which has grown with the growth of the W. C. T. U. It was introduced in the first issue of THE SIGNAL, January, 1880, and retained when THE SIGNAL grew into THE UNION SIGNAL, in January, 1883.

It began with one page, in coarse, leaded type, soon increased to two pages, then to three, and in March, 1883, the material had become so abundant that a smaller, solid type was employed, giving space for at least a third more matter.

It being necessary to confine this department to three pages, and the number of reports being in excess of the space, it was determined, about two years ago, to inaugurate a new feature—reports from states by some one appointed for that special work. Another imperative reason for the change was to secure more condensed and attractive reports, and provide for a more equable representation of the states. Accordingly this plan was presented to the National Executive in 1888, and unanimously indorsed by the state presidents, a majority of whom succeeded in securing the appointment of a UNION SIGNAL Reporter. It was hoped that ere this *all* the News from the Field matter might be arranged in state reports, thus giving the paper much more of a National character, and facilitating the work of the editor of this department. There are still eighteen states that, according to our latest information, have not selected state reporters; all such are most earnestly invited to do so, and in order that there may be no mistake, we publish below a list of those states having *no* regular reporter, also those having reporters. If there is an error in the list, it will be most cheerfully corrected.

STATES THAT HAVE NO UNION SIGNAL REPORTER.

Arizona	Maine	New York
Florida	Massachusetts	South Carolina
Idaho	Missouri	Utah
Iowa	Nebraska	Vermont
Kentucky	New Jersey	Virginia
Louisiana	New Mexico	West Washington

STATE REPORTERS WITH ADDRESSES.

Arkansas—Mrs. L. K. Hart, 315½ W. Markham street, Little Rock.
Alabama—Mattie L. Spencer, 2401 Fifth Ave., Birmingham.
California—Mrs. M. G. C. Edholm, Oakland.
California (Southern)—Mrs. Mary E. Garbutt, Temperance Temple, Los Angeles.
Carolina (N.)—Mrs. Mary C. Woody, New Garden.
Colorado—Mrs. E. W. Chambers, Colorado Springs.
Connecticut—Miss M. Belle Smith, Middlefield.
Dakota (South)—Mrs. P. E. Johnson, Highmore.
Dakota (North)—Miss Addie M. Kinnear, Fargo.
Delaware—Miss Annie Sutton, Smyrna.
District Columbia—Miss Ida Hinman, 1335 G street, N. W. Washington.
Georgia—Mrs J. Jefferson Thomas, Augusta.
Illinois—Mrs. G. H. Read, 412 E. North street, Bloomington.
Indiana—Sadie P. Whistler.
Indian Territory—Mrs. Laura E. Harsha, Muscogee.
Kansas—Mrs. S. S. Weatherby, Le Roy.
Maryland—Margaret A. Lake, Mt. Washington.
Michigan—Mrs. C. H. Johnson, Flint.
Minnesota—Mrs. Amy B. Green, 2208 6½ avenue, Minneapolis.
Mississippi—Lena M. Hobbs, Box 534, Brookhaven.
Montana—Mrs. H. V. Wheeler, Helena.
Nevada—Mrs. Margaret E. Latta, Carson.
New Hampshire—Miss Anna E. Bussell, Nashua.
Ohio—Miss Hannah L. Foster, Berea.
Oregon—Mrs. L. A. Nash, Corvallis.
Pennsylvania—Miss Sallie S. Sterrett, 2:33 Vine street, Philadelphia.
Rhode Island—Miss Miriam Earle, Valley Falls.
Tennessee—Mrs. T. P. Holman, Fayetteville.
Texas—Mrs. Mary M. Clardy, 332 Soledad street, San Antonio.
Virginia (W.)—Mrs. Jane Johnson, Parkersburg.
Washington (East)—Mrs. Susie E. Foster, Walla Walla.
Wisconsin—Mrs. Emma J. Curtis, Madison.
Wyoming—Mrs. Therese A. Jenkins, Cheyenne.

Every local, county and district union in the states which have regularly appointed reporters is requested to make a note of the name and address of the reporter, and send to *her* instead of to THE UNION SIGNAL, brief, fresh reports of meetings, workers, and items of temperance interest in its immediate locality. The state reporter will prepare a general report each month, or as often as she may have material sufficient, and send promptly for publication. A united effort in this direction all along the line cannot but result in added force and usefulness to this department of THE UNION SIGNAL.

DELAWARE.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Our eleventh annual convention, held in the M. E. Church of Dover, Oct. 15 to 17, was in striking contrast (as to numbers) to the memorable one of 1882 (composed of "over forty delegates)", the hospitable people of the lovely little capital having this time entertained one hundred and forty-nine delegates, besides a number of visitors. In opening the convention, our president, Miss Margaret S. Hillis, warmly welcomed the new members in our midst, and made tender reference to the memory of Mrs. Annie H. Martindale and others of our number who have passed on to the other side; reading also a letter from the Rev. Mr. Martindale calling our cause a "sacrament," and bidding us fight on.

The devotional service of this first session was conducted by Mrs. Julia E. Tomlinson, upon whom now devolves the entire responsibility of the department of social purity, Mrs. Frances Mather, who so faithfully labored with her, having, on account of weak health, declined a reappointment. The presence of Mrs. White, the Wilmington police matron, with the reading of her report, emphasized the fact that her work is an important step toward the "Open Door" for girls, earnestly commended by Mrs. Mather, and impressed us with its helpfulness to those whose unfortunate lives have known so little of real motherliness. A box of flowers, the gift of the No. 1, Middletown Loyal Legion, added their beauty to the blooming plants kindly loaned by I. N. Mills, superintendent of the P. W. & B. R. R., our returned Paris exposition flag, and state temperance banners (one made in 1847), completed the effective chancel decoration. Mrs. M. M. Walcott, who, as she said, "took advantage of the situation,"—the welcoming of the convention, to read a bright paper upon the dangers to which boys are exposed from the tobacco habit. The response to the welcome, so cordially given by Mrs. Walcott at the close of her paper, consisted of a beautiful appeal for love and unity from the pen of Mrs. Professor Chester, of Delaware College, read by Mrs. Mary B Donnell, of Newark. The Rev. Mr. Terry, pastor of the church in which the convention was held, evinced his brotherliness, not only in an address of welcome, but by his presence and willingness to lend hand and voice to our work throughout the sessions. We had with us Thursday morning another strong advocate of our principles, the Rev. Alfred Smith, of Middletown, whom we will remember by the prophecy that the ultimatum of our hopes, "the absolute prohibition of the liquor traffic" will be reached by the year 1900.

The reports of superintendents read during the business meetings manifested much interest in the work of their respective departments. Notably encouraging as to work accomplished, was the report of our young woman's department, read by Miss Elizabeth Thomas, department secretary, the superintendent, Miss Mary Mather, of national fame, being to our great regret, absent. The report of juvenile work gave thirty-eight juvenile societies, five more than the unions of the state, with a membership of 1,856, which is five hundred and thirty-nine more than the membership of our W's and Y's. With these figures, who can estimate the power of the "little child" for winsome leadership in the temperance reform?

Speaking of membership, the Crusade upon Miss Willard's birthday gained ninety-three active and thirty-eight honorary members. To Sussex county belongs the honor of the largest increase of members during the year. Among the interesting reports from local unions, given by our accurate corresponding secretary, Mrs. Mary L. Cox, was an account of a pretty boat launch, under the auspices of the Milton union, in which flowers and the white ribbon upon which the monogram, W. C. T. U., was handsomely painted, took the place of the usual bottle.

Two of our unions during the year anticipated Miss Willard's advice, by the erection of drinking fountains; the Newark W. C. T. U. having purchased a handsome fountain and placed it upon the plaza in front of the college, and the ladies of the Smyrna W. C. T. U. having secured one for their town.

At one of our sessions Mrs. George Capelle, of Wilmington, for years our efficient recording secretary, told us very pleasantly of her experience as a white ribbon woman abroad, stating that she did not once find it necessary to violate her total abstinence pledge in those wine drinking countries. With other business the financial condition of the temperance hotel at Hockessin was mentioned, Mrs. V. L. Culbertson, president of New Castle county, with the consent of her delegates, making a donation to it, which was followed by a contribution from the state union.

This year we were much gratified by the presence of two of our National workers, Miss Elizabeth Ward Greenwood, whom few of us had heard, and Mrs. J. T. Ellis, well known throughout the state. In speaking of Miss Greenwood's Bible reading, a bright little woman from my home union said: "That one talk was worth coming to hear;" the opinion being doubtless shared by all who heard Miss Greenwood. Mrs. Ellis also did us good service by practical suggestions upon department work.

By-laws were for the first time adopted by the convention, as was also the emblem for the state W. C. T. U., the magnolia, with the motto contained in Ephesians 6: 18. Important among the resolutions adopted were the following:

Resolved, That we declare our continued allegiance to the National W. C. T. U., and hereby express our loyalty and love for our National president, Miss Frances E. Willard, and reaffirm our support of that political organization, whose principle is the prohibition of the liquor traffic, and pledge ourselves to pray and work for its success, and that we thankfully acknowledge the fearless and uncompromising attitude of honorable men, who have openly advocated prohibition.

Resolved, That believing the safety and happiness of our homes and country depend on the proper observance of the Lord's Day, we plead for an awakened conscience in regard to it, and denounce everything that menaces its sanctity.

Resolved, That realizing the corrupting influence of the vice of tobacco upon the youth of our country, and especially of our own state, Delaware, it is our purpose to work in the direction of influencing the legislature toward prohibiting the sale, gift or use of tobacco in any form to minors.

Resolved, That the successful training of the children "in the way they should go," is one of the means which will bring victory to our cause in the near future; and that we will exert ourselves to greater diligence in the carrying on of the work of the Loyal Temperance Legion.

Resolved, Believing the evangelistic work to be the corner-stone of all our efforts, we heartily recommend all local unions to appoint superintendents and enter into work along this line.

Resolved, That as there exist in our midst certain prisons or jails for the incarceration of criminals and offenders of the law, and that they are improper, both in construction and management, inasmuch asprisoners of both sexes are allowed to associate, and that instead of being places of punishment for evil doers, they are mere asylums for the profligate and worthless, that some action be taken in the direction of influencing the legislature toward the reformation of this evil.

Resolved, That we heartily approve the adopting of the department of non-alcoholics in medicine, and that we desire and urge a liberal circulation of the literature of the National Temperance Hospital (such as *Hospital Quarterly* and other documents) believing such to practically demonstrate that alcohol is not a curative or a preventive agent for disease,

The election of officers the closing session resulted as follows: President, Miss Margaret S. Hillis; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Mary L. Cox; recording secretary, Mrs. Jennie C. S. Price; treasurer, Mrs. H. M. Phelps. Miss Hillis, after her election, was conducted to the chair by Mrs. Hitch, the oldest member of the convention and a young lady of the Dover Y, and in her own sweet, simple way, for the fourth time, accepted the duties of the office; kneeling, as she said, to "ask God's blessing, thus lifting up her 'eyes to the hills from whence cometh our help.'" Both our corresponding secretary and treasurer had proven their efficiency by years of faithful service; and Mrs. Price convinced us at the beginning of the convention that we were very fortunate a year ago in our choice of recording secretary. As a state we feel glad of the representation which we will this time have at the National,—our president, recording secretary, Mrs. M. M. Walcott, delegate-at-large; Mrs. Annie Maloney from New Castle county, and Mrs. Martha Miltbank from Sussex county.

The three public meetings of the convention were very successful in interest, large attendance and good music by the Band of Hope, Dover Glee Club, Mrs. M. M. Walcott, whom we hope will sing at Atlanta, Mrs. George Todd, Miss Bessie Paris, and Mr. W. T. Smithers.

Wednesday evening the president of Kent county, Mrs. Kate E. Smithers, presided, reading the thirty-second chapter of Isaiah for the Scriptural lesson, the choice of which was decided by this little incident: Going into the parsonage for a Bible of large type, she found the precious book open on the pastor's table, and at the first glance saw the chapter which had been in her thought for the evening lesson; Miss Hillis's fine address and the cordial greetings of the ministers of the town were interesting features of this meeting.

Thursday evening Father Quigley of the Roman Catholic Church, made us a little temperance speech, and Miss Greenwood gave her eloquent address, upon "The duty of the church to the temperance reform."

The meeting Friday evening was in charge of the Y's, Miss Maggie Terry, presiding, Miss Elizabeth Thomas, reading the lesson, Miss Annie Cannon gracefully welcoming the convention, and Miss Josie Fogg responding for the delegates. The presentation of bouquets and Mrs. J. T. Ellis's enthusiastic address completed the sparkling program of the evening.

As fragrant as the perfume of our beautiful magnolia is the memory of these pleasant days, and we trust that true to our motto as a state organization, we enter upon another year, in the spirit of prayer, watchfulness and perseverance.

ANNIE W. SUTTON,
State Reporter.

WISCONSIN.

FIRST DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The annual convention of the first district W. C. T. U. met at Evansville, October 28–30, 1890, Mrs. Vie H. Campbell, president, in the chair. The opening consecration meeting was led by Mrs. Emma M. Jordan, district evangelist.

After the reading of the minutes and appointment of committees, the convention listened to an excellent and inspiring address by Miss Margaret Gay, state superintendent of the Y. W. C. T. U. This was followed by the annual address of Mrs. Campbell, district president, which was full of practical suggestions. In closing, she presented the convention with a gavel made by a little girl in the slöyd school in Milwaukee.

There were twenty officers and delegates present, and many visitors from the contiguous third district. The first district has thirty-eight unions, with a membership of over seven hundred. It has five counties, three of which are organized, and have held conventions during the year. Five new unions have been organized during the year.

The election of officers resulted in the following women being chosen: Mrs. Vie H. Campbell, president; Mrs. K. V. Stevens, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Carrie M. Dresser, recording secretary, and Mrs. Eva Kinney Griffith, treasurer.

Superintendents were chosen for the following departments: Evangelistic, Mrs. Emma M. Jordan; Social Purity, Mrs. Eva Kinney Griffith; Flower Mission, Mrs. Alvira Soper; Lumbermen, Mrs. H. R. Osborn; Narcotics, Mrs. S. C. Kinney; Railway employés, Mrs. Miltmore; Juvenile work, Miss Mary R. Smith; Franchise, Mrs. Vie H. Campbell. Many excellent papers were read during the convention, and the spirit of prayer was not wanting.

Mrs. Louise S. Rounds, of Chicago, lectured before the convention for two evenings to appreciative audiences, and her help in the convention was timely and practical.

The children of the Loyal Temperance Legion marched in at four p. m., Wednesday afternoon, and sang a welcome song to the W. C. T. U. The sight of their bright faces and sweet voices was helpful and inspiring.

The Baptist Church in which the convention held its meetings was tastefully decorated with flowers and mottoes, and a bountiful lunch was served at noon each day.

The convention closed at noon on Thursday, Oct. 30, having had a profitable session.

EVA KINNEY GRIFFITH.

STRAY BITS FROM NEBRASKA.

According to promise made last summer, I returned to Nebraska to give a few more days of work.

The Knox county convention, held at Niobrara, was a complete success. Along with reports of superintendents, words were dropped that awakened thoughts that will continue to live as long as eternity. One business man remarked that the "chaste, earnest words of Mrs. Komanski on social purity, would go with him as long as he lived."

The appeal of Mrs. Huestin for juvenile work will not soon be forgotten. Mrs. Hinman set them to investigating the scientific temperance instruction law of Nebraska, followed by Nellie Himes, who showed the necessity of mothers understanding what kind of food makes the best blood, brain and nerves.

Earnestness and interest reached the climax when the committee on election work reported a plan of work, urging the women to make a house-to-house canvass, enlisting the women for work at the polls, with tickets in their hands, planning for children's parades, mottoes and banners, lunches, etc. The report was adopted with enthusiasm, and I imagine his Satanic majesty, the liquor element, will trail his colors in the dust in Knox county.

At the request of the young women of Niobrara I organized a Y with thirteen as sweet roses as ever blossomed in the "Queen's Garden." They immediately set about making plans for election day.

My host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, of Niobrara, and the ex-county superintendent, Claire, all three martyrs to the cause for years, accompanied me over the reservation to the Santee Agency, where I had the pleasure of taking tea with Mrs. Steers, who has spent seventeen years teaching the Indians at the mission school, and whose husband, one of nature's noblemen, has charge of the iron shops of the mission, teaching the native boys to mould and fashion everything in that line.

I spoke in the Government school-building to a large audience of natives, and teachers, and employés. The young lady who presided at the organ with grace and

dignity, and led the large audience in gospel hymns, was one who had grown from a child of the forest to a noble Christian womanhood, under the careful training of the Riggs mission school. I never had a more attentive audience than among those dusky faces upturned to me for an hour and a half. When I asked a vote on organization, many hands went up, and I organized, as far as I know, the first W. C. T. U. among American Indians. I am confident that with such leaders as those young women who have come from their eastern homes as missionaries, giving their youth, talent and sweet womanly influence, supported by the matronly wisdom of Mrs. Steers and others, this union will make a good record.

I shall never forget my feelings as I laid my head on the downy pillow in a nicely furnished, airy room in the Mission Normal Training School, and tried to adjust my bewildered thoughts that would tangle up my flight from Minnesota in 1862, during the massacre of my friends by the fathers of these same students, and the quiet, polite demeanor of these dusky children of the Tepee, as they quickly and cheerfully obeyed the instructions of the Christian teachers. During that flight nothing in this world could tempt me to stop short of Illinois; to-night I rest in their own beautiful building, the same roof sheltering us in peace and security, and as I mused on the wonderful change, a thank-offering went up to our Father for the humanizing influence of Christianity. As I took the place assigned me in the large dining hall, commanding a view of the tables surrounded by nearly two hundred native students of all ages and both sexes, and bowed my head to lead in prayer, all that feeling of horror that has haunted me from the days of the massacre left me, and the song of "Peace on earth, good will to men," dropped like a benediction upon my heart. After the bountiful, wholesome breakfast, as they marched out at the tap of the bell, some of those cute little boys and girls looked back with roguish smiles and loving glances, and I was sorely tempted to give them a warm "hug."

I wish I could tell you all the wonders of that school founded by that brave missionary, Mr. Riggs, who began with a little wooden house which has grown into a number of large buildings with shops representing all the trades, even to a well equipped printing office, where I saw Indian boys at all kinds of work pertaining to such an office. One memento I carried away with me was the constitution of the United States printed in the language of the Dakotahs. The calisthenic drill by students, from the little "tots" up to young men and women, where they exercise great precision, some of the exercises being quite complicated, and into which they all entered with a vim and zeal keeping accurate time with the piano, was a decided improvement on the "war dance." My surprise and astonishment almost overcame my politeness as I gazed at the young women who were taken from the wigwams in childhood and now moving about, educated, refined, dignified women, helpers in elevating their own race.

Mrs. Steers, with her ponies, visits the homes of the Indians on the Reservation at stated times, taking in a certain number of them each day, teaching the women to cook and sew as white women, and is acknowledged as giving the most practical training of all. She is loved by them as a mother.

I visited the government schools and buildings, and must acknowledge this the real solution to the Indian problem; but the Mission School lifts them into a higher realm, giving a polishing touch, and never before did I see so strikingly the contrast between Christianity and civilization. Too much credit cannot be given that grand man, Mr. Riggs, whose son, equally as well loved, superintends the work in his father's absence.

Yours for the brotherhood of humanity,

NETTIE C. HALL.

TENNESSEE.

NINTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

The ninth annual convention of this state W. C. T. U. convened at McMinnville, on October 29th. This is a beautiful little city up in the highlands near the foot of Ben Lomond mountain, and a kinder or more hospitable people it would be hard to find than its citizens. It is the county seat of Warren county, a great apple producing region, celebrated for the extensive manufacture of apple brandy.

On the evening of the 28, a general mass-meeting was held in the Southern Methodist Church, which had been generously tendered for the use of the convention. All honor to the pastor, Mr. Currey, who in the face of recent events (notably among which is the suspension from the ministry of Dr. D. C. Kelley, the Prohibition candidate for Governor, by Bishop Hargrove, at the annual conference just closed), had the courage to tender the use of his church to an assembly of women, unconditionally devoted to the principles of which Dr Kelley is the able exponent.

On entering the church we found it beautifully decorated with a profusion of chrysanthemums, gorgeous boughs of autumn leaves and handsome potted plants, while on an easel on the pulpit platform was a likeness of Miss Willard. Back of the pulpit on the wall was a photograph of the Temperance Temple, while in numerous and conspicuous places, knots of unmistakable orange were mingled with the white ribbon. At first we could scarcely believe that this was intentional, but soon found that the local union of this place, though few in number, and working under great difficulties, were fully abreast of the foremost of our state on every question of moment. Miss Prince, of Illinois, who has recently taken charge, as lady principal, of Cumberland Female College, at this place, addressed the meeting, her subject being, "The Home against the Saloon." Of this address the local paper in speaking of it says, "It was eloquent, logical, forcible. The speaker was frequently applauded, and had her address been delivered by a man with a strong voice, to the same audience, it would have been cheered to the echo."

Wednesday morning at 9:30 o'clock, the convention was formally opened by Mrs. Lide Meriwether, our honored state president. She has been quite an invalid the past year, so much so, in fact, that serious fears were entertained as to whether she would be able to attend the convention. As she read the 23d Psalm, all hearts were touched, and we thanked God for His loving care of our noble leader, and prayed earnestly for its continuance. After devotional exercises, the usual committees were formed, and reports of the several state superintendents were read. After the reading of report on prison work, Dr. Rachel Gowling, superintendent, by Mrs. Reynolds, a special vote of thanks was tendered the superintendent, for efficient work. After the report on work among colored people was read, in which Mrs. Early, of Nashville, was highly commended for her untiring efforts in behalf of her race, a motion carried to admit colored delegates to the state convention until such time as they could organize a state union of their own. At the close of report on juvenile work, a motion prevailed to extend an invitation to the Loyal Temperance Legions of the state to become auxiliaries to the state union by the payment of ten cents annual dues *per capita*. In view of the fact that comparatively a small portion of the state is organized for the work, an organizer's fund was pledged by the delegates present. The amount pledged was $290.

The address of welcome, by Miss Susie Hoyt, McMinnville, was appropriate and beautiful, and evinced a thorough appreciation of the most advanced thought on all questions pertaining to the work of the W. C. T. U. The response was given in an able address by Mrs. Roach, of McKenzie. Then followed an address from our president, "Stepping Stones," which won the closest attention and commendation from all who heard.

On Thursday the election of officers took place, resulting in the reëlection of all save the corresponding secretary, who resigned several months ago on account of ill health. A rising vote of thanks was tendered this estimable lady, Mrs. Nat. Baxter, Sr., of Nashville, for her past services. Mrs. East, of Nashville, was elected to this office. Mrs. French, of Knoxville, made a most interesting talk on woman's work in her city. She is president of the Woman's Industrial Union at this place, and has accomplished much in the way of reform. Through her efforts the office of police matron has been established in that city. At noon the convention adjourned to visit the grave of Mrs. L. Virginia French, the much lamented and highly gifted sister of Mrs. Meriwether. Two most excellent papers by Mrs. Holman, of Fayetteville, were read before the convention, one on "Narcotics," and the other on wines, entitled "The Lord's Supper."

On Thursday evening Mrs. Meriwether addressed the workingmen of McMinnville on "The Saloon and the Workingman." This address was a masterly effort, was listened to with profoundest attention and made an abiding impression on all who heard it. Altogether we spent a pleasant and I trust a profitable time at the convention, and departed to our homes encouraged to do more and better work than ever before. May the blessing of God our Father rest upon our efforts.

MARY P. BANGS, *U. S. Reporter.*

PENNSYLVANIA.

FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL CONTEST.

This was held at the state W. C. T. U. convention in Scranton, October 17, 1890. The Academy of Music was crowded, and an attentive audience listened to prohibition truths, expressed by ten contestants from ten counties. The selections were well chosen and admirably delivered. The judges (Prof. G. Phillips, city school superintendent, and his assistants) awarded the grand gold medal to Margaret Fitz-Gibbon Badger, a loyal little worker from Philadelphia, aged twelve years. Her recitation, "The Saloon Ever a Political Factor," was written by John B. Finch. Honorable mention was made of Master Willie Morris from Luzerne county, he being only one point behind.

All the class came from their respective counties with noble aspirations to win many to the right, and gain the medal. All helped the cause by their efforts, and although only one received the medal, each was the recipient of a handsome book entitled "Crown Jewels," from the state president, Mrs. M. H. Jones.

During the past year 359 silver and twenty-one gold medals have been distributed. This means at least 3,800 recitations on the subject of temperance, by our young people. We extract from *The People:* "There is no department of the W. C. T. U. work of more importance than these contests. Hundreds of public meetings are held, and thousands of temperance and prohibition speeches made to large audiences. *The state contest for the grand gold medal was the finest temperance meeting ever held here.* The academy was crowded from pit to dome, and for nearly two hours the contestants held the audience. Miss H. Frances Jones may justly feel proud of the contest arranged by her." All information concerning these contests will be gladly given by

H. FRANCES JONES,
State Supt. Contests.

EAST WASHINGTON.

ASOTIN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The earnestness and enthusiasm which prevail in our county can no longer be withheld. Up to this date no report of our W. C. T. U. county conventions has ever greeted the public through the medium of the press, hence a brief report concerning the rise and growth of temperance in Asotin county cannot be amiss.

On October 1, 1883, Mrs. Norman Buck, then of Lewiston, Idaho, traveled twenty miles and reached Asotin prairies to be present at temperance meetings which were appointed previously. She is a gifted speaker and having been working for years in the temperance cause, she kindly gave a short lecture. The writer of this had the pleasure of presiding at this meeting and circulating the pledge. On the next day, after delivering another address, Mrs. Buck organized the first W. C. T. U. in Asotin county.

Just before these meetings a saloon was started in our neighborhood. Soon afterwards it disappeared as suddenly and mysteriously as it came, to the great joy of all. But our joy was short-lived, for no sooner was this evil stopped than our attention was turned in another direction. At the extreme eastern end of the county the little town of Asotin had sprung up and its growth has been rapid. At present two saloons, whose influence is felt all over the county, stand in its midst, and any candid observer cannot but know that they tend to anything but prosperity.

Since the time of organizing a W. C. T. U. the membership has slowly but surely increased, until now the hearts of fifty noble women in the three local unions beat as one. We have two Loyal Temperance Legions, numbering sixty members. Womanhood has been translated from the passive to the active voice for temperance. We know that this cause is God's cause, and this is at once its safeguard and glory. The following are our county officers: Mrs. A. E. Welton, president; Mrs. S. Waldrip, vice-president; Mrs. Etta O'Keefe, recording secretary; Miss Cora Meader, corresponding secretary; Miss Hallie Baggan, treasurer. The organization of the county took place July 31, so that this was our first convention.

After hearing the reports of committees and those of superintendents of departments, which were very encouraging, it was unanimously carried that the city council and board of commissioners be petitioned to grant no more licenses in our county. We know that stimulants are sold under legal guarantee, which makes the city council partners in the traffic, by accepting part of the profits as revenue, and we know with shame they are forced by political party, upon a population either ignorant or unwilling. A very able paper was read by Mrs. E. Rogers setting forth the fallacy of the moral suasion argument. We adjourned to meet April 14, 1891, when we hope to chronicle some important results.

MRS. GEO. M. SMALL, *Press Supt.*

ILLINOIS.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT WORK.

The W. C. T. U. of Lawrenceville engaged the services of Mrs. H. J. Musselman, district superintendent of evangelistic work, for a twelve days' gospel meeting, beginning September 11. The meetings were well attended, and we believe much and lasting good was accomplished. Our union, which was well-nigh dead, was reorganized, re-officered, and many new members pledged, a Loyal Temperance Legion started, and superintendents appointed for mothers' meetings and gospel work, all of which are doing good and effective work. The night meetings were largely attended by a usually non-churchgoing people, many of whom became deeply interested for their soul's salvation; there were a number of conversions and reclamations, and the Christian people were greatly strengthened and revived. On the evening before the meeting closed, fifteen rose to ask the prayers of the Christian people. Could the meetings have continued, doubtless scores would have been saved. Mrs. Musselman is a forcible speaker and a successful revivalist; long will our people cherish her in memory.

A friend who was blessed, H. T.

BETHESDA DAY NURSERY.

I hardly need to say that this home for little children is supported by the Central W. C. T. U. of Chicago, and is for the benefit of the poor working people who leave their little ones to be cared for during the day, taking them home for the night. The children are not only comfortably and cleanly dressed and bountifully fed, but are given that other essential of true growth—the loving warmth of a real home. Our babies have none of the repressed, scared look of charity children, but are light-hearted and active and natural. One of the moral influences of our nursery is the bath tub (which I think ought to be spelled with a capital B) and several times lately it has happened that after little Najit or Lena or Bridget had been scrubbed, the same little soiled garments he or she had been wearing have had to be put back on the little clean bodies because there were none to replace them—a matter which has caused trouble of spirit to our neat matron and our faithful nurse. I wish I had the eloquence of a Miss Willard or a Mrs. Rounds to induce the women of the W. C. T. U. to rush to their store-rooms and garrets, examine the contents of trunks and bags for shirts, petticoats, or stockings to keep these raw fall winds from finding their way to tender baby skin. Size or shape matter little, for we have infants in long clothes, toddlers just beginning to talk, tiny men and women of the kindergarten age, and from that up to ten years old. In fact, there is hardly a garment imaginable which will not be gratefully received and put into immediate use, as we are in daily contact with some of the most destitute people to be found in this great city. Do not be deterred from sending because the donation is a small one; one little warm hood may keep some little pair of ears from aching all winter, and the flannel shirt some one may think hardly worth the trouble of sending may put an end to the sorrows of a colicky baby. All donations will be acknowledged directly by mail. Send packages to Mrs. Buckbee, Bethesda Day Nursery, 406 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

GRACE H. BAGLEY.
Chairman of Bethesda Nursery.

NORTH CAROLINA.

GENERAL STATE ITEMS.

During the month of October, our state evangelist, Mrs. P. J. Ector, "held forth the word of life" in sister towns in a very pleasant two weeks' tour, meeting with the hearty welcome and kindly sympathy which her chosen work so well deserves.

Two of our four state organizers have been at work this month. Mrs. Winston has organized a union in Henderson, a small town near Raleigh. Much interest in our cause is awakened there, and we have every reason to expect a faithful union. Mrs. Tomlinson has visited Hickory and Marion this week, but we have not yet had time to learn the results of her work.

Our superintendent of scientific temperance instruction has sent her petitions all over the state, asking the people to sign the request for compulsory scientific temperance instruction in our graded schools. Calls have also been sent to all our counties urging the necessity of county organization.

The young women of our state are growing stronger

each day in the Master's service. To us, the elder daughters in this beloved cause, it is especially pleasant and cheering to note the earnestness and consecration of our younger sisters, the Y's of North Carolina. The Guilford College Y's just now particularly deserve our admiration. Their Y (the oldest in the state) is divided into different tens, each band of ten taking some special line of work. They have the "Flower Mission Ten" who raise their own flowers in the college campus, and there is no sick bed in all that neighborhood which is not brightened by their blossoms, and the gospel message they carry from "the Book of Books." There is a "Home Mission Ten," whose members meet regularly on Saturdays to sew for the poor; there is a "Devotional Ten," "A Pledge and Membership Ten," besides others quite as important and helpful. On each Sabbath afternoon all these bands meet together, making the entire Y, and engage in Bible study, using as a text-book Mr. McConaughy's little manual, "Leaves from a Worker's Note Book." Because they give equal time to conscientious study of the Word *and* the work, these girls are an untold power in church work and at revival seasons. And why should not our young women be, above all else, soul-winners for Jesus? This Y is the exact counterpart of the Y. M. C. A. among the young men. Boys and girls alike "studying to shew themselves approved unto God; workmen who need not be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth." Would not some other Y like a similar work?

B. D. CALDWELL, *Cor. Sec.*

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

THE financial returns of the recent trip made by Miss Willard and Miss Gordon in ten towns in Nebraska were $541.78, of which they left in the local and state treasuries all but their traveling expenses.

THE Chester county, Pa., W. C. T. U., from which a portion of the membership seceded about two years ago to join the so-called non-partisans, has received from the state convention, lately held at Scranton, the prize banner for the largest increase of members during th year just closed.

THE following pathetic little postal card has been received at headquarters: "Please pardon this intrusion. The white-ribboners are falling on every side. Would it not be well to have flags, similar to those used on Decoration Day, with the addition of the cross, and our motto, 'For God and Home and Native Land,' to put upon our graves, when each shall be decorated as our other soldiers' graves are decorated each year? It would be more endearing, if not more enduring than marble. From your fellow-soldier, though a private, on the verge of three score years and ten."

MRS. R. A. EMMONS, the capable secretary of the W. C. T. U. Lecture Bureau, is the proud possessor of a handsome bicycle, presented to her by a few grateful friends on the Bureau,—lecturers who appreciate the prompt and satisfactory business methods of which Mrs. Emmons is master. Mrs. Emmons' health is already greatly improved by the exhilarating exercise which her wheel affords, and this good news will be welcomed by all who know her worth.

DR. NETTIE C. HALL prepared the following thought-provoking mottoes for banners to be used by superintendents of election work, and put up at polling precincts in the Dakota campaign:

The ballot is the citizen's right—women are citizens.
In 36 states the married mother is not the legal owner of her child.
Only the Insane, Idiots, Traitors, Paupers, Criminals and women are denied the ballot.
Taxation without representation is tyranny.
God said, "Let THEM have dominion."
"Under God the people rule."—Women ARE people.
Down with an aristocracy of sex.
Not one woman in ten is in the criminal dockets.
The mothers of the Nation must be protected.
The daughters of South Dakota plead for justice.
Our birthright claim we now.
Equal rights and protection forever.
Give woman a fair swing at life as well as on the scaffold.
Woman is the only reserve power left to the Nation.
G. A. R.—"Break the shackles of 70,000 white women."

THE union of Morrice, Mich., deeply deplores the loss of Mrs. Jennie Colby, who was for a long time its wise and efficient president. She was called away from earth October 8. The members of the union accompanied the funeral procession to the church, and sat in a body, wearing appropriate badges.

THE address of Mrs. H. A. Terwilligar, superintendent of the social purity department for Minnesota, is changed from Tracy to Fulda, Minn.

W. C. T. U. WOMEN visiting Chicago will be glad to lunch at the W. C. T. U. Restaurant at 67 E. Washington street. It is one of the successful and well-established restaurants of the city. It occupies two stories, and has a pleasant "ladies' room" on the second floor.

THE Central W. C. T. U. of San Francisco, Cal., Mrs. L. M. Carver, president, is printing monthly leaflets pertaining to local temperance matters and other work. They issued 36,000 pages in August and September. The California W. C. T. U. used them at the state fair at Sacramento, and they had a ready sale both in the city and out. Cold, hard, local facts are what tell. This union first suggested a bulletin board, giving a daily record of "drink's doings," which they hope yet to carry out. But for the present the leaflets will take its place.

THE State Reformatory for Boys was secured to Texas through the efforts of Mrs. Wm. H. Hamman, state superintendent of juvenile department, who was nobly seconded in this work by her husband, then a member of the state legislature. The W. C. T. U. of Texas feels that in the death of Gen. Hamman it has lost one of its truest, noblest and bravest defenders and helpers, and that he was, indeed, a martyr to the work of social purity. With his clear mind, broad vision and manly courage, he was ever ready to step to the front along all lines of moral advancement.

THE union and people of Miltonvale, Kan., were highly entertained and strengthened by a lecture from the W. C. T. U. state evangelist, Mrs. Emma Smith, on the evening of October 29. May the time soon come when the much-abused and long-suffering people of Kansas will be rewarded by seeing the saloon again driven from the state.

TRUMBULL COUNTY, O., held its sixteenth annual convention October 29 and 30. Five general officers, eight superintendents of departments, and thirty-four delegates were present, representing seventeen unions (an increase of five) and 130 members. Fifty-seven Demorest contests have been held during the year. The greatest harmony prevails throughout the county, and the unions are fast taking up department work. Six of the nine county papers give a column to be edited by the W. C. T. U.

THE third annual meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Rensselaer county, N. Y., was held in the M. E. Church at Valley Falls, September 18, 1890, the president, Mrs. O. J. Squires, in the chair. Delegates were present to the number of thirty-six. Reports from unions showed progress in all departments of work. Reports of superintendents of departments showed much hard work done in distribution of literature, jail work, Sunday-school work and Loyal Temperance Legion work. The following county officers were elected: President, Mrs. Rev. O. J. Squires, of Lansingburgh; vice-president, Mrs. Sarah A. Kenney, Troy; corresponding secretary, Miss Hattie Robinson, North Nassau; recording secretary, Mrs. Seymour C. Hull, Hoosick Falls; treasurer, Mrs. L. Hoag, Troy. At the evening session Rev. H. O. Hiscox, of Troy, delivered a very able address.

THE annual convention of the Tioga county, New York, W. C. T. U., was held at Newark Valley, September 26. Very encouraging reports were given. Several clergymen were present, and responded, after being introduced. Mrs. Lowman's paper upon "Heredity" was excellent, as was Mrs. Weeks' upon juvenile work. The state corresponding secretary, Mrs. Ella A. Boole, greatly added to the interest of the convention by her hour's talk upon methods of work, and her wonderful evening address upon "Woman's Mission." The departments of work taken up are prison and jail, narcotics, social purity, fair work, evangelistic, Sunday-school work and unfermented wine, literature, franchise, soldiers and sailors, juvenile and parliamentary usage.

AFTER a heated debate, wine was banished from the *menu* of the banquet to be given December 13, at the Palmer House, Chicago, by the Northwestern Traveling Men's Association.

GALETON, Pa., union, organized October 20, under the direction of Mrs. Helen Bullock, of Elmira, with forty-seven members, has five departments of work already adopted. This is a little town of about 700 inhabitants.

THE Hoffman, St. Louis, Loyal Temperance Legion celebrated Miss Willard's birthday, September 29. They sang the battle song of Nebraska, had readings and recitations and two short addresses by eminent temperance men; took up a collection for the Nebraska fund, and closed by singing the temperance doxology. A sociable on Thursday evening was well attended.

MRS. F. M. SWIFT, of Yankton, S. D., is presenting to each of the primary schools in her city, a neatly framed copy of the picture of "The Mill and the Still." With the presentation she makes a personal request to each teacher that she will explain the picture to the children. Two other copies of this picture for the fronts of wall pockets for literature are to be placed in the railroad stations.

THE Somerset county union, of New Jersey, had a beautiful banner, painted in oil, presented at their annual convention, by Mrs. Tunis, the county president. A light-house on a rocky height throws its beams across the breakers, upon a vessel struggling in the distance, while a rescuing party are striking out vigorously to the relief of those in peril. Means for procuring this banner were obtained through the sales of the photograph of the "great-grandma," of the union, the oldest member, aged 101 years.

Official Communications.

WOMAN'S LECTURE BUREAU.

MRS. R. A. EMMONS, SEC.

All engagements made by this Bureau are conditional upon the ability of the lecturer to fill them. In case of detention by sickness, accident, or any legitimate and unavoidable cause, another date will be given as soon as possible.

LECTURERS.

Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge.	Mrs. M. L. Wells.
Mrs. Mary T. Lathrap.	Mrs. S. M. I. Henry.
Mrs. Marion B. Baxter.	Miss I. C. DeVelling.
Miss Henrietta G. Moore.	Mrs. Caroline M. Woodw ard
Rev. Eugenia F. St. John.	Mrs. Mary E. Haggart.
Mrs. Helen L. Bullock.	Rev. W. H. Boole, D.D.
Mr. A. G. Wolfenberger.	Ex-Gov. John P. St. John.
Prof. A. B. Huckins.	Rev. C. H. St. John.
Mrs. S. M. Perkins.	Miss Frances E. Griffin.
Mrs. R. J. Trego.	Mother Stewart.
D. H. Burwell.	Dr. Kate C. Bushnell.
Mrs. Amy Kellogg Morse.	Walter Thomas Mills.
Major E. T. Scott.	Mrs. E. T. Scott.

Mrs. Frances W. Leiter.

MRS. MARY T. LATHRAP

is available for Northern Illinois and Southern Wisconsin *only* from December 3 to 20; any one desiring her should apply at once.

HENRIETTA G. MOORE

is reserved for Ohio until February 1. [illegible] women should note this and apply at once.

MRS. S. M. I. HENRY

is to be in Pennsylvania and New York until February. Some dates are still available.

MRS. FRANCES W. LEITER

is to be in Illinois during February. Her specialty is Scientific Temperance Instruction.

MISS FRANCES E. GRIFFIN

is to be in Illinois from November 23. The unions that have been written to regarding her will kindly give replies as soon as possible.

For dates and terms of all the above address the
WOMAN'S LECTURE BUREAU,
161 La Salle St., Chicago.

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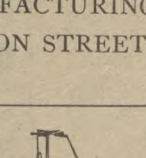

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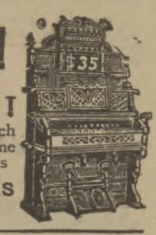

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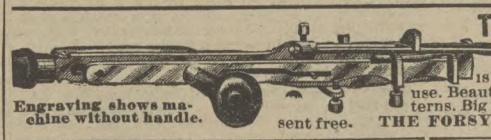

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Signal Notes.

GEORGE EHRET, the celebrated brewer of New York City, is the owner of chattel mortgages on over 200 beer saloons, valued at $242,000.

"They say," said a reclaimed drinker, "we make teetotalism our religion; but we don't. I mix them together and they agree very well. I know if I lose my grace I shall take to drinking, and if I take to drinking I shall lose my grace, so I keep them together."

THE following are among the resolutions on temperance, passed at the late session of the Minnesota conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

We re-affirm and if possible would emphasize all former utterances of this conference upon the evils of intemperance as a habit, and upon the saloon as an institution. Our attitude toward both is distinctly and aggressively hostile. We will unceasingly labor for the reformation of the one and the abolition of the other. We will not temporize, and we dare not compromise in this conflict, and will fight this enemy. The ultimate and speedy overthrow of the liquor traffic must be the aim of every movement, social, political, or religious, if it would commend itself to our attention, or successfully invite our co-operation; therefore,

Resolved, That we will not cast our votes nor exert our influence for any party that by any form of license plans for the continuance, rather than the destruction, of this traffic.

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and bid them Godspeed in the various departments of work in which they are engaged.

Resolved, That we earnestly petition the managers of the World's Exposition to be held in Chicago to exclude from the grounds under their control the sale of all intoxicating beverages.

MR. WILLIAM CLARKE, of London, in a letter published recently in the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, gives the following graphic portraiture of Cardinal Manning, who he says has to-day a larger influence over the working classes of Great Britain than any other man in England: "I think him in many respects the most important personality, the most impressive and powerful, I ever met. His presence is striking. His tall, attenuated form, telling of midnight vigils, of severe thought, of complete self-control, of the victory of mind over the flesh, impresses men strongly. Great numbers of sensual men have a vast respect for a sincere ascetic such as Manning is. Tales, somewhat exaggerated, of his spare diet are told on all hands; and people gaze with some wonder on a man who, at splendid public banquets or at noblemen's tables, contents himself with a biscuit and water. The Cardinal's voice is weak and thin, but singularly clear, so that the largest audiences can usually hear every word he says. Every one listens eagerly for every syllable, and every syllable tells. No lawyer at the courts of justice is more severely argumentative; yet the argument is couched in such very lucid language that even the most ignorant can scarcely fail to comprehend. Many of his platform speeches have been made at great temperance meetings. He is a strong advocate of prohibitory legislation."

THE annual conference of the United Brethren in session at Des Moines, Ia., recently passed the following resolutions on suffrage and temperance:

WHEREAS, We believe that the best interests of our country would be enhanced by the enfranchisement of women, in that they are more capable of exercising the prerogative than many men who have the privilege of suffrage.

WHEREAS, Knowing that the people of Iowa have been fully satisfied by recent experience with the original package system, that the return of the saloon to Iowa would bring sorrow and ruin to many homes and endanger the future of our young men, therefore be it

Resolved, 1st. That we, as ministers of the United Brethren church, will continue to do all in our power to help enforce our prohibitory law.

2d. That we extend to our national legislators, and especially to our Iowa representative, Hon. James F. Wilson, who is father of the bill, thanks for their wise legislation in abolishing the original package house from our state. And, further, be it resolved that we lend to our sister states our sympathy, aid and influence in their efforts to bring about constitutional prohibition. That we give to our sisters of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in both state and nation our hearty coöperation in their work against the rum traffic.

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We do a large business through the mail, and when **OUR** garments are not found with your best dealers, send stamp for circulars, price list, rules for self-measuring and "swatches," as we send them to all parts of the United States and warrant satisfaction.

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Woman's Medical College of Baltimore, S. E. Cor. Druid Hill Av. & Hoffman St. The ninth annual session will begin on Wednesday, Oct. 1st, 1890, and will continue seven months. For further information or catalogue address **Randolph Winslow, M. D., Dean**, 1 Mt. Royal Terrace, Baltimore, Md.

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Vol. XVI.—No. 48.] CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, November 27, 1890. [Price $1.50 per Year.

To the Readers of THE UNION SIGNAL:

In August, Mr. William Weilbrenner, of Mt. Vernon, Indiana, purchased a lot at Harvey for $400. Mr. Weilbrenner will not sell that lot today for $1,000, his price is $1,500. A lady in Michigan purchased a lot in October for $250, and we have resold it for her for $400. Harvey is in its infancy yet. It is not four months since we made our first sales there. Those who buy at present prices will realize next spring what it means to own property near the great city of Chicago, as gigantic enterprises are on foot, involving millions of dollars. Harvey is being settled by the very best Prohibitionists from every state in the Union.

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Its Origin. Some nine months ago the daily papers told of the purchase of a large tract of land two miles south of Chicago and eighteen miles south of the city hall. The land was described as lying at the junction of the Grand Trunk, Illinois Central and Big Four Railroads. It was then announced that Mr. T. W. Harvey, a gentleman well known in Chicago for his wealth and philanthropy in connection with Mr. Moody's Bible Institute and Evangelization Society, had made plans to build here a city which should be both a successful manufacturing place and a strictly temperance town. Every deed says if the purchaser puts up a building that shall be used for a saloon or immoral purpose, or permits any intoxicating drinks to be manufactured, sold, or given away on the premises, or permits any gambling house, or house of prostitution, the property is to revert to original owners, as fully and completely as if the deed had never been made, and this without any compensation or forfeiture to the offending purchaser of the lot. This agreement is made a part of each deed and must be signed by both parties.

The Plans. It was considered that the temperance people of the land would be glad to invest in an enterprise that promises so well as this one does. You may have the utmost confidence in the enterprise, in the men who are behind it, and in the opportunity that is now given **you to double your money!**

First, last, and always, this is to be a strictly temperance town; every deed says so, insists on it, and already a number of applications for manufacturing sites have been refused by the Land Company, because they felt that it would be difficult to maintain their high temperance ideas and admit the firms that applied.

Second. It is to be a manufacturing city. It is true that the World's Fair is coming to Chicago, and that this property lies within fifteen or twenty minutes' ride of its location, and that the Fair will undoubtedly bring thousands to Chicago who will contentedly settle down and live in this great City of Cities, the marvel of the 19th Century, and that all this will conspire to increase greatly the value of real estate in Harvey; but even without the boom that the great Exposition will bring, Harvey is

BOUND TO BE AN ASSURED SUCCESS AS A MANUFACTURING SUBURB:

Because of its unrivalled location. **Because of the millions already invested.**
Because of the manufactories already there. **Because of many more that are coming.**

There is no doubt whatever that Harvey will soon be a rival of its successful neighbor, Pullman, and the most conservative estimate is a

Population of Ten Thousand in One Year, Instead of Three Years as We First Thought.

Do you want one or more lots? Make your home in Harvey if you want steady work. Invest in a lot if you want to make money.

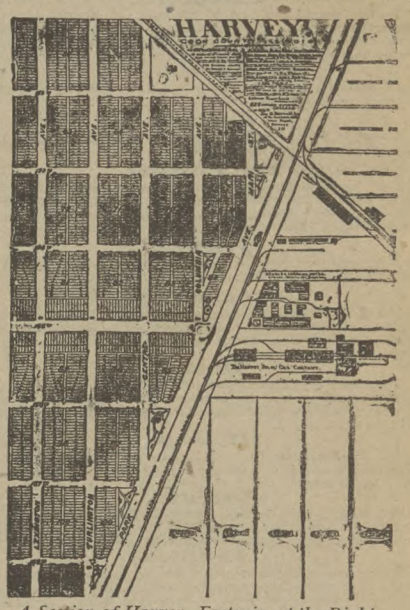
What About the Manufactories? Harvey is already a busy place. Long train loads of brick, stone, lumber, etc., are unloaded; hundreds of men are busy on new buildings. The facilities for shipping are unexcelled. The rates of freight are guaranteed to manufacturers to be the same as at Chicago. Three roads nowthere, two more being built. The manufactories already there are the Automatic Mower and Mfg. Co., employing about 125 men, the Grinnell Wagon Works, from Grinnell, Iowa, manufacturers of steel headers, steel hay rakes, buggies, carriages, etc., with capacity for 500 men. Their buildings are of the following dimensions: One of 160x200 feet; one 200x240 feet, and one 82x200 feet. The Harvey Steel Car Company, formed under the patents of Mr. George L. Harvey, to manufacture steel passenger and sleeping coaches and freight cars. The buildings when completed will be as follows: One 80x200 feet, and two each 100x300 feet. Five tons of sheet steel will be used daily at the least by this immense company, which will probably employ a thousand men to begin with. The Car Company has a capital of $1,000,000 fully subscribed.

The Buda Mfg. Co. are about to move their plant to Harvey from Buda, Ill. They will employ at least 300 men. The Connor Core Drill Company are under contract to put up a factory. An extensive Windmill Company will also locate there. Two companies **Employing 600 Women and Children** are ready to come as soon as they are sure of finding that many employees to put at work. A grain elevator is already built. What else?

A BANK, CHURCH, PUBLIC SCHOOL, NUMEROUS STORES, Grocery, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, etc., etc. By referring to the reduced plat you will see that all the manufactories are to be one side of the railroads, and all the residences on the other.

Chicago has over 1,200,000 population now, and Chauncey M. Depew says it will double its population in the next two years. Chicago is the greatest railroad center in the world. Greatest lumber market in the world. Greatest grain market in the world. Chicago estimated real estate transfers for 1890, $460,000,000.

The Chicago *Evening Journal*, of Nov. 15, in speaking of the possible building of a railroad between Chicago and Labrador, thereby making Chicago over two days closer to London than New York is at present, says Mr. Balch, a capitalist from London, and who is engineering the American end of the corporation which has been capitalized for $20,000,000, will be in the city early next week to see to the Chicago end of the project. Very few, even of the solid men of this city, recognize the future in store for Chicago. The building of the above road will make it by two and a half days nearer to London than is New York. The vast importance of this is illimitable. It would bring to Chicago inside of a quarter of a century a population equal to that of London.



A Section of Harvey, Factories at the Right.

What Does it Mean to You? Here is a temperance town for temperance people; a place where Sunday will be kept and not made hideous by beer worshippers; a place owned and controlled by a company of Christian men; with numerous manufactories on the ground and more coming; with all the advantages of the big city right at hand—**thirty-eight trains daily**; soon will be more—and with none of its disadvantages; with pure water; pure air, and steady work for the steady home-maker; with the certainty of rapid increase of value for all who purchase now. The management want people to buy who will come and go to work in the manufactories. Does that mean anything to you? They want temperance people. They want Bankers, Merchants and skilled labor of all kinds—carpenters, machinists, foremen, and artisans. Does this mean anything to you?

Prices. The lots range in price from $245 to $575 each.
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We have procured situations for every one who has applied for work and has said they would buy a lot in Harvey. Come to Chicago and look the ground over; this is no wildcat speculation. We have never failed to make sales to parties who have carefully investigated the statements above made. Come to our office and we will see that you have every facility to do this. The World's Fair location is definitely settled now, and cannot help but add value to this property. **Address,**

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Dr. Talmage made his ever memorable tour under just such favorable circumstances, and the publisher of THE CHRISTIAN HERALD accompanied him there. It was a very instructive trip, and much light was thrown on many things frequently mentioned in the Bible, but theretofore not thoroughly understood. One of the truths most forcibly impressed on the writer's mind was that one can generally learn more by a single glance at the thing itself than by hours of patient study. The PALESTINE MUSEUM CABINET in a large measure accomplishes for you what a trip to Palestine would. It brings right home to you, to your hands and your eyes, many articles of peculiar interest.

You will be more pleased with the PALESTINE MUSEUM CABINET than with almost any other gift. As for THE CHRISTIAN HERALD, it is only necessary to say that Dr. Talmage is its editor to make you feel quite certain that its weekly visit will delight you.

These articles, a list of which follows below, are very compactly placed in a cabinet, each one by itself in a neat mica-covered transparent box, all properly labeled and accompanied by an illustrated pamphlet which gives the fullest information in alphabetical arrangement.

Anise.
An herb bearing small aromatic seeds, used in medicine and cookery. The tithe of this herb was scrupulously paid by the Pharisees. The Master referred to this in Matthew, 23; 23.

Boxtree or Boxwood.
Much prized by engravers. In Isaiah. 60; 13, it occurs as follows: "The glory of Lebanon shall come to thee, the fir tree, the pine tree, and the BOX, to beautify the place of my sanctuary."

Camphire.
Eastern women are fond of decorating themselves with the flowers of this plant. They take them in their hands and perfume their bodies with them. It is remarkable that camphire is still found only in En-gedi, as mentioned in Song of Solomon, 1; 14.

Cassia.
Of which David speaks in Psalms, 45; 8: "All thy garments smell of myrrh, aloes and CASSIA."

Cummin.
Found in Syria. In Isaiah, 28; 25, reference is made to the manner of sowing and threshing it.

Eye Powder.
Used by Oriental women to paint the eyelids, thus making the eyes look large and lustrous. Jezebel, in 2 Kings, 9; 30, is said to have prepared for meeting Jehu by painting her face, or, as it reads in the margin, "Put her eyes in paint."

Fitches.
A pungent seed sprinkled by the Syrians over their flat cakes before they bake them and mentioned in Isaiah, 28; 27.

Ground Corn.
Not like the corn of this country, but wheat boiled, dried in the open air and then crushed. In 2 Samuel, 17; 19. we find a woman making effectual use of it when hiding Zadok's sons in a well from their pursuers.

Husks.
The fruit of the Carab tree, used for the fattening of swine. Our Saviour mentions it in the parable of the Prodigal Son, Luke, 15; 16: "And he would fain have filled his belly with the HUSKS that the swine did eat."

Hyssop.
Associated with our Saviour's last hours. John, 19; 29: "And they filled a sponge with vinegar and put it upon HYSSOP, and put it to His mouth."

Incense.
Ordered to be burned in the Temple.—Exodus, 30; 7. It was at the right side of the Altar of INCENSE, where Zacharias, according to Luke, 1; 11, heard a wonderful answer to prayer.

Lentiles.
Sold even unto the present day in the markets of Palestine. They make an excellent savory pottage, just the thing to tempt a weary and hungry hunter. Genesis, 25; 34, tells us that "for bread and a pottage of LENTILES did Esau sell his birthright."

Manna.
Miraculously supplied to the children of Israel in the Wilderness. "The Ark of the Covenant contained a golden pot of MANNA." Hebrews, 9; 4.

Mustard Seed.
Largely raised on the banks of the Sea of Galilee, the ground of which is frequently gilded over with its yellow flowers. References to it by the Saviour may be found in Matthew, 13; 31, 17; 20, etc.

Myrrh.
One of the ingredients of the Oil of Holy Ointment. It was among the gifts brought to our dear Saviour by the wise men at His birth, and it was mixed with the wine that was offered, but refused by Him on the cross.

Olive Wood.
Grown everywhere in Palestine. Dear Mount Olivet, so often trod by the sacred feet of our blessed Master, supplies much of it to the small factories at Jerusalem where it is made into keepsakes for tourists and others.

Oriental Nuts.
Grown in Syria. Among the presents old Israel sent by his sons to Joseph on their second journey to Egypt were balm and honey, spices and myrrh, nuts and almonds. Genesis 43; 11.

Pulse.
A sort of parched peas, and a favorite food in the East. 2 Samuel, 17; 28, mentions parched PULSE as among the food prepared by the people for David and his men when in pursuit of Absalom.

Reed Pen.
Still used by Turks, Persians, Arabs and other Orientals. These pens are generally carried by the scribes in a solid brass case worn in a belt around the waist.

Sackcloth.
A coarse fabric made of goat's hair and used as cloth. Ahab wore it as a mark of contrition after his interview with Elijah. The king of Israel, during the famine in Samaria, wore it next to his skin. SACKCLOTH and ashes are Scriptural emblems of mourning.

Saffron.
Mentioned in Songs of Solomon, 4; 14, is a perfume abounding in Palestine.

Tares.
A weed, so similar in appearance to wheat, that in certain stages of its growth the closest scrutiny fails to discover the difference; hence no attempt is made to weed the fields lest while men pluck up the TARES they also root up the wheat with them.

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C. H. Spurgeon

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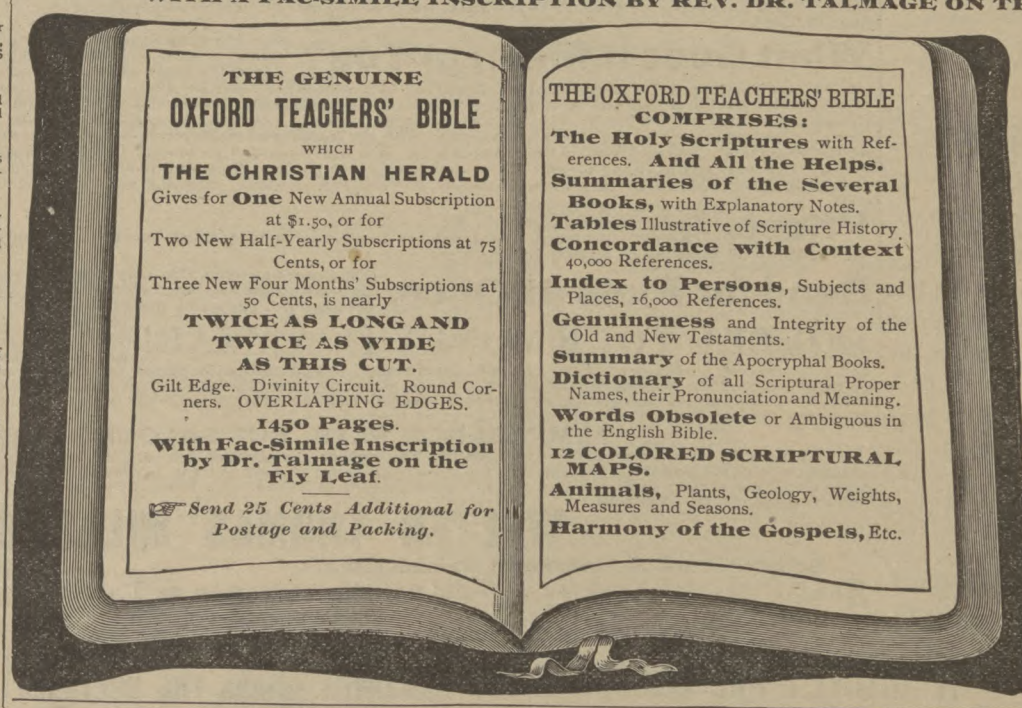

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Roman Tribute Penny or Denarius.
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Shekel of Israel.
One side: A cup or chalice with numeral 2 above (signifying the second year); legend (translated), "Shekel of Israel." Reverse: A lily; legend (translated), "Jerusalem the Holy"

The Shekel of the New Testament.
One side: Profile of Augustus to right. Legend (translated), "Augustus the Emperor." Reverse: The Emperor seated; legend (translated), "Of Antioch, the Metropolis."

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THE UNION SIGNAL

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WORLD'S AND NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

"THOU HAST GIVEN A BANNER TO THEM THAT FEAR THEE; THAT IT MAY BE DISPLAYED BECAUSE OF THE TRUTH."

Vol. XVI.—No. 48.] CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, November 27, 1890. [Price $1.50 per Year.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

August Belmont, the New York banker, died suddenly, Monday.

Henry Martyn Dexter, editor of *The Congregationalist*, Boston, is dead.

Frances Hodgson Burnett's son, Little Lord Fauntleroy, is dying in Paris.

The financial situation all over the country is very unsettled and stringent.

John Walrous Beckwith, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Georgia, died Sunday.

Reports of big failures in every line of trade come from various parts of the country.

D. L. Moody is holding a ten days' mission in Chicago, in connection with his Bible Institute.

Premier Griffith, of Queensland, has declared in favor of an independent government for Australia.

The Non-partisan National Convention met in Pittsburg last week and reëlected all of its old officers.

Stanley has placed at the disposal of the London *Times* all documents and journals relating to the Barttelot matter.

Mrs. Hoffman and Mrs. Lathrap spoke by invitation in the House of Representatives, Atlanta, Wednesday evening.

King William III, of Holland, is dead, and Queen Emma has taken the oath as Regent during the minority of her little daughter.

The financial pressure has been so stringent in London, that the Baring Brothers averted disaster only by aid of the Rothschilds.

An interesting conference is in session in this city between Jews and Christians, on the past, present and future of Israel.

The Lady Managers have indorsed Miss Sara T. Hallowell as Director of the Art Department of the Columbian Exposition.

Judge Killam, of Manitoba, has made a decision that Catholics have no right to claim a division of the school fund for the maintenance of their parochial schools.

Kittle Halvorsen, the Prohibition candidate for Congress from the fifth Minnesota District, is elected, the first straight out party Prohibitionist to receive that honor.

The Earl of Derby subscribes £1,000 for General Booth's plan for the regeneration of London slums. The Duke of Fife subscribes £500, and other donations are rapidly coming in.

The Board of Lady Managers of the Columbian Exposition elected Mrs. Potter Palmer, president, and Miss Phoebe Couzens, secretary. About one-quarter of the board are white-ribboners.

Twenty-four indictments for manslaughter have been returned against the two leading officers of the Genesee Oil Company for causing the Tioga disaster by shipping naphtha under the pretense that it was oil.

General Booth's "In Darkest England," is substantiated by terrible facts, among them that England has 750,000 homeless people; 10,000 of them in London, and that over 1,250,000 heads of families are out of employment.

General Gordon was elected Senator by the Georgia Legislature, and the jollification over this event prevented the proposed hearing of Mrs. Hunt by that body; she addressed the committee on "Education" with good effect.

The Balloon Cable Road company, to provide rapid transit between the two sites of the Columbian Exposition by means of balloons, has been chartered in Illinois. The system is the invention of Philip Horvath, a Frenchman.

The vote on the admission of women to the Methodist General Conference has been in the affirmative in the churches of Chicago; in the Evanston church, to which Miss Willard belongs, the vote stood one hundred and twenty for, to ninety-four against.

The question of jurisdiction between the Board of Directors and the Commissioners of the Columbian Exposition has been settled by appointing a Governing Board, consisting of fifteen Chiefs of Bureaus and the Director General; there is also a Board of Reference, composed of eight members from each of the two bodies, to whom all disputed points are to be referred.

WE call especial attention to the announcement of Mr. Schumacher's generous gift for the National W. C. T. U. Training School, made on page 11, and to the fact that applications for membership must be made immediately, if the plan is carried out this winter.

ON the platform of the National Convention is a pictured woman's face, sweet and strong, yet one none of us recognized. In response to eager questioning, we were told, "That is Lady Henry Somerset, president of the British Women's Temperance Association." Looking at it, we do not wonder at the enthusiasm she has aroused.

NEXT week's issue will have something of the character of an "overflow" number, as many good things concerning the convention crowded out of this will be given in it; among them is the address of Mother Wallace at the Opera House, which aroused so much enthusiasm, and Miss Guernsey's account of the excursion to Indian Spring.

FOR three years Mr. T. E. Bowman has generously given two or three hundred dollars a year to the state department of scientific temperance instruction in the W. C. T. U. of Kansas. This year the sum was used in preparing a little manual to aid the teaching of temperance in public schools. The book is admirably adapted to this purpose, and the money used in publishing it will bear a rich harvest.

MUCH thought and experimenting went into the decision of what form our Stenographic Report should take. It culminated in the adoption of the form of THE UNION SIGNAL; the main reason for this decision being the desire expressed by many to have this Report ready for binding with the regular issue of this paper. It is now in press and in connection with this convention number, which will be sent out with each copy of the Report, will, we feel sure, give the best idea of the convention and what occurred there, that has ever been given for any of our annual gatherings. Orders are coming in rapidly.

No National Convention has ever been treated with the courtesy extended to the last one by the press. The *Constitution*, and *The Journal*, of Atlanta, as well as the *Southern Star*, gave full reports of its proceedings each day, besides devoting much space to the organization and its leaders before the opening of the convention. Other papers all over the country have given it much more space than is usually accorded to such gatherings; this is notably the case with the *Inter Ocean*, for which Dr. Cushman reported. It gave from a column to a column and a half daily to her reports, often in the best location. All of which shows that "Nothing succeeds like success."

CLOSELY following the strain of his hard canvass in Tennessee, Dr. Kelley was called to bear the irreparable loss of his devoted wife; the hearts of all white-ribboners go out to him in deepest sympathy. Mrs. Mary O. Kelley was in every sense worthy to be the wife of a moral hero like her husband. She was the daughter of Governor William Campbell, a woman of rare character and culture, a most devoted wife and mother, and earnest, devout Christian. Her death was sudden, and who can know that when the books are opened her name will not be found upon the roll of martyrs? The sharp arrows hurled by hate against her husband could not pass her by unscathed.

MRS. MARY A. LIVERMORE brightened our office with her presence a few moments Monday. As usual she is full of business, full of enthusiasm and full of hope. She lectured in Englewood that night, one of six engagements she has in Chicago and its suburbs during the winter. Our readers will be glad to know that we have engaged her to give a series of chapters from her life history, for THE UNION SIGNAL. We feel most happy to have secured these articles, both because of their intrinsic value, and because her giving them to THE UNION SIGNAL, when many other journals begged for them in vain, is a renewed expression of her loyalty to woman and to the W. C. T. U., whose official organ this paper is proud to be

AMONG the lady reporters who faithfully wrote up the convention was Mrs. King, mother of Mrs. Grady. She reported for the *Constitution*, on whose editorial staff she holds an honored position. She is a very able as well as a very affable lady, and it is pleasant to think of her as connected with the paper with which her noble son-in-law's name is indissolubly associated. Among other lady reporters were Eva C. Griffith, reporting for *The Voice;* Dr. Cushman, for the *Inter Ocean;* Clara Stephens, Mrs. Virginia D. Young, representing the *Allendale Enterprise;* Miss Alice Briggs of the W. C. T. U. *Press Bulletin;* Mrs. Helen H. Forest, of Philadelphia, who most admirably discharged the duties of superintendent of convention press reporters, as she does those of business manager of *The Pennsylvania Bulletin;* Mrs. Crane, superintendent of press work in New Jersey, and many others.

WE take pleasure in according more than our usual words of thanks to Mr. Geo. B. Bower, our official stenographer, for the admirable and painstaking manner in which he has reflected back to our thousands of readers the actual words of the Atlanta Convention. Mr. Bower has a school for teaching short-hand in the Globe building, Minneapolis, Minn., where he has more than one hundred pupils, but is, however, able to satisfactorily teach short-hand by mail and give a thorough course in six months' time. We advise any of our readers who have a desire to know the mysteries of the curious looking lines, loops and dots to write Mr. Bower at the above given address. The fact that we have had his services for five successive conventions should be ample warranty as to his ability not only to do, but to teach others how to do stenographic work.

ONE of our ladies writes: "As the Boston excursion, called White Ribbon Special, neared Washington, the ladies were forming into little parties preparatory to sight-seeing; imagine our surprise when we stepped from the train and several of Washington's W. C. T. U. sisters took us, like loving sisters, to see all the best things in that beautiful city—White House (including, especially, Mrs. Hayes' picture), Corcoran Art Gallery, and many other places. President and Mrs. Harrison gave us a reception. After lunch Arlington was visited, our national cemetery, and our hearts stood still when we thought what all those graves meant to the mothers of this country. Mrs. La Fetra entertained us and won all our hearts. In the evening the Wimodaghsis gave a reception to the delegation. A delightful program had been prepared, and we went from the dear sisters reluctantly, for they seemed a part of us, but when we found the grand leader was to accompany us, we came on our way feeling 'twas an occasion never to be forgotten."

A PATHETIC craze has seized the Indians of our Northwest—that their Messiah was to appear to restore their heritage, and that they must prepare for his coming by the ghost dance. Accordingly they gathered in appointed places, and kept up the weird dances till often strong men dropped down dead. Such gatherings of Indians naturally alarmed the settlers, troops were called out and for days the whole country was aroused. Those to whom an Indian outbreak and the presence of troops means money from increased trade have done all possible to magnify the danger, and designing Indians have worked the craze among their people for their own advantage. Now the wiser ones are beginning to see that they are being made dupes of, and the excitement is subsiding. A similar craze seized the South American Indians several years ago, and William Helper, the author, came near being a victim to it. He was traveling through that region, on horseback, unattended: his appearance tallied with the Indians' tradition of the Messiah, "a white man of another nation than the Spaniards, with snowy, long, flowing hair and beard." They flocked round him and "would take him by force and make him king." He was obliged to put himself under the protection of the Governor. The pseudo-Messiah among our Indians is a different sort of a man, an impostor by intention. Is it not a sad thought that through all this "century of dishonor," in which the Indians have been the wards of this Christian nation, we have not so made them to know the true Messiah that the false would have had no power over them?

Contributed.

UPWARD.

BY WARNER SNOAD.

So vexed! So ruffled! for they say—
"They" that's Society's sharp clatter—
The strife—the battle of a day,
What *does* it matter?

Delighted! Nay, elated! proud!
For honeyed tongues are soft to flatter,
And one sweet speech may sway a crowd,
What *does* it matter?

Cut, wounded, stung—ay, to the quick.
By what?—Mere idle, venomed chatter,
Green envy's darts—that fall so thick,
What *does* it matter?

Fast pelt the critic's hailstone words
Until weak skulls they bruise and batter,
For men's opinions rush in herds,
What *does* it matter?

Go straight and fear not! Choose your path;
On beaten tracks let soft steps patter;
And if you rouse the wise world's wrath,
It cannot matter!

For, when—Life's teacup turmoil o'er
Grim Death's rough kicks our mud pies shatter,
Once safe—upon the golden floor,
What else will matter?

"NAKED LAMPS."

BY MRS. O. W. SCOTT.

II.

Every time the "cage" appeared, it was greeted with heart-rending cries. Nora had grown faint and hidden her face at first, but as she saw her mother crouched beside her, and the girls hastening away with hands clasped tightly over their ears, she realized that she must watch alone for her father and the boys.

At that moment she remembered what Mrs. Burt had told her about the Pilgrim Fathers, how in times of sorrow and distress they had been brave, and calm, and still. The idea had lodged in the girl's awakening mind, and now became an inspiration. "I'll be brave and still," she murmured, and then she prayed that the loved ones might be delivered, that she might have a Thanksgiving. She pressed nearer the guards, so quietly as to be unnoticed among the crowd of frantic women, and forced herself to look at the poor sufferers as they were taken from the "cage" and carried into the engine house, but every face was blackened beyond recognition. One half-crazed woman, weak from recent illness, fainted near by; a gentleman in the crowd motioned to Nora.

"You're the only one I can see that has any sense left," said he. "Take hold now, and bring this woman to, and get her to a house if you can. If they'd only stop their noise, and go home to get beds ready for some of these poor chaps, 'twould be a mercy."

"What do you do for them in the engine house?" asked Nora, turning to raise the helpless woman.

"Roll them in blankets dipped in oil," replied the gentleman as he turned away.

"*Please*, sir, if you find Mike and Dennis McCree with their father, will you let 'em be sent home? *Not* to the 'ospital," pleaded Nora.

"Yes, if it's best," he replied hurrying away.

Nora recognized in the woman she supported the wife of a Welshman who often preached in a little meeting-house on the hill. After sprinkling her face with the fast melting snow until consciousness returned, she pleaded with her to go home and get ready to care for her husband. But she only wailed:

"I'm sure he's dead, and he was so good. I'll never see him again."

"Mrs. Williams, I'm sure he's not dead at all; but what'll he do if you don't keep up to take care of him? Mother's here with her bare feet, and you two shall go home together."

Mrs. Williams caught a ray of hope from Nora's words, and rose with a determined look on her pale face.

"If he's alive I'll save him—I'll save him yet."

After exacting a promise from Nora to watch and have him sent home, she went away with Mrs. McCree, who was nearly helpless with grief and terror, and whose feet were almost frozen.

Nora's heart was ready to break, but she had found her mission; and with an energy born of necessity, she went from one group of women to another, reasoning and pleading with them until some were persuaded to go home, and others grew calmer as she said over and over:

"Hush a minute! They'd never groan like that if they was dead. Now, then, try to get ready to take care of them."

It was well that none of the praying, wailing, frenzied women could reach the engine house, or their petitions for life might have turned to equally earnest prayers for death, as the only relief for the indescribable suffering seen there.

When the "cage" came up for the last time, Nora saw her father step off with the aid of a fellow miner. She knew him in spite of blackened face and torn garments, and by great effort got within speaking distance before he was hidden from her.

"Father, find Mike and Dennis and have 'em brought home," she cried. "Don't let 'em go to the 'ospital!"

"Dinnis!" he forgot his own bruises and burns, as he checked the men at his side. "The b'y was first up. 'Take 'im up,' I says, 'an' I'll stay to th' last.' Conner, where's Dinnis, the poor b'y I sint up airly?"

"He could walk, maybe he went home," suggested one of the men.

"I'll find him, never you fret," said Nora, bravely. "Get Mike and Williams, I promised his wife"—but excited women thrust her aside, and between her and her father an ambulance slowly made its way.

Pausing here and there to soothe and encourage hearts weaker than her own, Nora gradually left the colliery and started toward home, hoping to find Dennis there. Avoiding the people still rushing toward the scene of disaster, she took a path that led past a rocky ravine, where was a spring of water. A woman paused in front of her and looked that way.

"What is't, yonder?" she asked, shielding her tear-swollen eyes, and pointing toward the spring.

Nora saw at once that some one had fallen there, and ran quickly to the place. It was Dennis. Trembling with fear she knelt and raised him, talking tenderly.

"Poor boy! was it too much for ye? Wake up, now, Nora'll help you on."

Dennis soon opened his eyes, looking at her wonderingly.

"What be I here fer? Oh!" with a shudder, "I heard such a noise, an' it made me dizzy, like. Did feyther an' Mike get up in time? Did the mine take fire? What makes my legs trimble so?"

"Don't try to walk alone, Dennis," said Nora, putting her arm around him; "lean hard now, and you'll soon be in granny's bed."

This bed, with its bit of carpet in front and its generally tidy appearance, was apt to become family property when accident or sickness invaded the family. Granny herself was none too pleasant on such occasions, yielding her rights reluctantly; but to-day in the midst of her prayers and groans she had dressed the bed anew, and prepared it for, she knew not whom, the living or the dead.

It was a great relief then to see Dennis, shaken and bruised, to be sure, but able to walk with Nora's help, coming to claim that sunny corner. Hardly was he between the sheets before poor Mike, rolled in an oil soaked blanket and groaning with pain, was brought in and laid beside him under the pictures of the Virgin Mary and thorn-crowned Christ. The old woman, with touch as tender as that of any high-born dame, hovered over them, praying and weeping softly. Mr. McCree, himself suffering, but unselfish, was obliged to take the lounge, hastily prepared by Nora; and his wife, who had been swaying back and forth before the fire with her apron over her head, aroused herself and sat down beside him.

"It's a sad marnin' fer ye, Thomas," said she, sobbing afresh. "An' it's little worruk ye'll be doin' the long, could winter."

"But, mother," exclaimed Nora, "don't you feel glad they're alive? Just *alive!* I said if only father and Mike and Dennis came out of the shaft with the hearts beatin' inside of 'em, I'd have a *real* Thanksgivin'."

Her father groaned. "Do yez forget who's lyin' dead the day? Yer Uncle Mike, fer one, an' Corny Ferris fer anither, an' the inside boss, an' Williams, the mon that preached, an' the two brothers that sung in the church; more 'an a dozen men, by me sowl! an' not a praste at all! There's twinty more that wishes they was dead an' free from their tormints. Wad yez have a merry-makin'?"

"No, no, father," cried poor Nora, losing her self-control at last. "I was but thinkin' of our own selves. I'll see it every night; I'll see the awful sights, an' I'll hear the groanin' and the prayin'; I'll never, never, *never* get it out of my head."

"Lord bless ye! cry away, thin, Nora; yer eyes was too dry intirely over t' the shaft," said her father.

"I'll tell Mrs. Burt to come an' hear poor Mike a-groanin', and then she may go where they *wishes* the men would groan, but they can't, an' she'll see we pays the big price fer coal. An' there's no dampers at all to shut," sobbed Nora, lifting her hands with pathetic earnestness. "There's no dampers to shut."

"'Twas McFadden's lamp, I tell yez," interrupted her father, hoarsely. "The ould worked-out chamber was full o' gas, an' he knows it, an' in he goes with 's naked lamp. He's dead himsel' fer 's careless doin's. A mon's got to have 's head on in th' mines, an' dampers doan do no good if ye doan use 'em. The b'ys was talkin' the mornin' about sthrikes, like they're havin' down yander; an' I says: 'Have naught to do with't; sthrikes is wors'n fire damp in th' mines.' An' McFadden, says he: 'Doan ye listen to 'im; he'll niver stan' fer 's rights;' an' next minit comes scorchin' blaze, an' we's all blowed hither an' yon."

"Feyther," said Mike, brokenly, "McFadden wasn't himsel' this mornin'. When he gets in a s'loon he niver knows when to come out, an' he was in Carrigan's all day yesterday. Corney Ferris tried to keep 'im back, but the stuff was in 's head an' he cared for naught."

"There! *there!*" and Nora stood still in the floor with wide-open, startled eyes; "that's just what she said. She told me the trouble was in the s'loons. That's what she meant by the furnace. And it's *so!* 'Twas the naked lamp, sure, but what made McFadden a fool to carry it in the ould chamber, father? 'Twas the drink in his head. Oh, I never knew it that way before! And there's Uncle Mike, and Corney Ferris, and all the rest, *dead!* and men in the 'ospital and in the houses, ready to die fer their pain, and all fer McFadden's spree."

"Nora, girl, doan look that way! Ye make me could inside," said her mother.

Mr. McCree's face was working convulsively, showing that he understood the full meaning of Nora's words.

"Lord!" he groaned, "there's gas an' gunpowder under ground, an' there's worse things t' explode top o' the ground; an' if a mon wears a naked lamp in 's hat right in 'mongst 'em, what's a mon t' expect? It'll burn the life out of 'im, sure."

"But, father, the comp'ny tries to keep the mine safe, and McFadden was told, and the men tried to hold him back. But these other places, father. Does any body try to shut the s'loons where the men make fools of their selves? Why don't the comp'ny see to *them?* Why don't the president, or some o' the big men, when they gives a holiday, think about the miners? If they'd shut the s'loons, then there'd be somethin' to make Thanksgivin' out of. Why *don't* they, father?"

"Be makin' less noise, Nora. Mike's settlin' down like, granny says, an' it's either worse or better he's gettin'," said Maggie.

And Nora went to the window and looked out, silently, over the bleak fields. The girl was just beginning to think for herself, and it is no wonder that her face grew pathetic in its questioning, as she caught her first glimpse of the problem which is deeper and darker than the mines themselves.

Nora's "Why?" is not answered. It has only joined itself with millions of other eager, impatient cries which ascend day after day, night after night, not lost, not unheeded, only making more sure and overwhelming the answer which God is preparing.

SCIENCE AND HUMAN LIFE.

BY HELEN CAMPBELL.

It was a choleric old gentleman on an elevated train, who first read to himself and then shouted for the benefit of the passengers at large his opinion of an article headed as above.

"Science!" he roared, and a timid little woman near him screamed slightly and then turned a lively red. "Science! We never heard fol-de-rol like that when I was a boy, and the world got along very well without it. Folks would live longer if they minded their own business and let science alone. That's my opinion."

The old gentleman disappeared again behind his paper, strange rumblings at intervals indicating that he was not in full harmony with other views discovered there. Nobody answered, but everybody smiled, which perhaps answered as well. But certain thoughts came to one of his hearers, and here they are.

One must be middle-aged to consider this subject with a real unction; the daughters of the mothers who come under that head, take things for granted. As yet they have no background and therefore no standard of comparison, and they settle the question as to whether we live longer by a run over some vital statistics, or it may be, an appeal to the family physician as to what *he* thinks about it. But we, who are a quarter of a century in advance of them on the happy way leading into all wonderful, unexplored spaces, turn for a moment to our youth and remember. Let us see what was the general aspect of affairs in that day of our youth.

First, then, every well-regulated family had one, and it might be, more than one, invalid. It was regarded as hardly reputable to be out of bed after sixty years of age, and a truly sensitive woman who wished to live up to the largest expectation of what she owed the community, has

even taken to it at fifty. The severest cases were the pride of the village. Other invalids listened anxiously to the record of symptoms, the number of bottles of medicine consumed, and any little details calculated to inspire emulation in themselves. The family counted the pill-boxes, and checked off the bottles of bitters and lotions and mixtures, with the same pride that filled the breast of Mr. Poyser, like Sam Weller, "swellin' wisibly" as he announced in the parish that no man had had a bigger apothecary's bill than he.

These were the invalids who nurtured patience in long-suffering daughters and meek husbands; who ate of the choicest the house afforded, and demanded a care as disproportionate to their need as was the selfishness that blighted all about them. But there was another order, also; the overworked drudges, farmers' wives most often, who fell on the highway with no ounce of force for further struggle, and as paralytics or given over to the train of evils summed up under the head of "bed-ridden," dragged out such years as remained, waiting with patience for release, and sparing those who cared for them any added burden of murmurings and complainings.

Add to this another class, the invalids by right; those whom accident or inheritance had fated to fill this role, and we have the story of most of the houses on the long street of many a New England town or village. Often from darkened room and shut-in life came a radiance that made itself felt in always widening circles. Often such rooms were sanctuaries, and the whole village mourned when the patient life went out. But nobody asked: "Is all this necessary? Why is this woman or this man prisoner here? Who hath sinned, this man or his fathers?"

There was reason. Nobody knew enough to ask. For the most part life was a monotonous routine of inevitable work, in itself always an open door to many a physical ill. So long as the great Colonial chimneys existed, ventilation was certain, and fresh air undid many effects of dietary and other transgressions. But when the stove came in, and the careful housekeeper sealed up every window and door, and breathed over and over through the winter months, not only this devitalized product, but added to it the noxiousness of mouldy vegetables and the general contribution of miasma and fever sent out by the cellar banked up in November and packed with the winter's supplies, each barrel and bin a little germ factory on its own account, why should we wonder that consumption was in every house, and invalidism the necessity sooner or later? The miracle is always, that the entire village did not go to bed permanently.

Looking at it in the light of all that modern discovery has brought about, we know what count to bring against the generation that is responsible for much of the weakness and ill-health that has been said to be characteristic of American women. There was a time when such charge had truth in it, and wherever ignorance or indifference still rule, it remains true. But in every school, in every family where the mother has used the opportunities open now to all and comprehensible to the simplest intellect, of teaching the laws of life, our eyes can see the result growing before them. Ventilation, drainage, sunshine, location, are studied as never before. Food has taken its rightful place as the first factor in building up sound bodies. Sleeping arrangements have all altered, the feather bed has gone into the limbo it deserved in the beginning. The cultivation of fruits, the enlargement of the dietary at every point, bathing, gymnastics, a hundred helps where once were chiefly hindrances, this is the work of modern science, and the common-sense that is its first-born child.

Wherever knowledge has been brought to bear, wherever cleanliness and decently ordered homes are made compulsory, for even the poorest, added length of life is the immediate result. If we return to the conditions of the past; if unheeded evils allow the birth and growth of the tenement house system, our epidemic follows, and we have learned that we owe to our own folly the condition once pronounced a judgment of the Almighty. We know at last that the "dispensations of Providence" of this order have been arranged for by our own act, and that simple obedience to natural law ends much of the tragedy of human existence.

As to the phase involved in preserving what one may perhaps count useless lives, the crippled and incurable from hopeless disease, I shall say but little. That they also exist needlessly, and that when pauperism, drunkenness and crime are dealt with scientifically, there will be less of this form of life to protect and aid, is as certain as that we are responsible for much of it to-day. But as a whole, years are bringing better and better methods, and one result is plain. In cities, where in spite of popular opinion, the average of life lengthens yearly, there are few old people to be seen. There are white heads, it is true, but they are a mere accident, and their owners walk erect, and look out on life with bright, cheery eyes. If one may read in them tokens of deeper experience, of knowledge of human pain and struggle, and sometimes the wistfulness that comes from such outlook, that is the only token of age. Science has taught the necessities involved in the physical side of life. Life has taught what healing and quickening power lies in work for self as well as others, and has brought so many alleviations of pain and the lessening strength of years, that growing old, if conditions are in faintest degree favorable, may be a process no more to be dreaded than the passage from one's teens into the twenties.

There comes to my mind one woman, long a leader in many movements for women, and now at eighty-seven, suffering from incurable disease which has already necessitated two or three operations.

"If I had known at forty what I know now at eighty, I needn't have had it," is her sole comment, and in the intervals she pursues her indomitable way.

Old age must come, but never need it, save when accident has destroyed possibilities, come as enemy or destroyer of force. At eighty-four Bryant ran up and down stairs like a boy. And I have previously referred to the old lady of eighty-two who headed the class of 1890 at Chautauqua. The passage must be made at last, but it need be simply the dropping of the ripe fruit. Age may be extended indefinitely, and science is working busily at many a problem, and offers us to-day the formula by the observing of which a painless, busy, happy old age may be the portion of all, always taking for granted that the foundations for such life have been well laid, though one need not even to have begun in youth.

Doctors and wise men will tell the detail; what manuals we should study, what methods follow. It is all quite possible for every one, and once learned one has only to go on and on, till at last, silently, peacefully, what we call natural force is transmuted into the spiritual, and the casket that held the jewel transfers its uses to the elements, to reappear in other, and it may be, more enduring forms. That is the end of one phase, and a woman who came to old age and lived each year larger and fuller life, wrote long ago for all uncertain souls, words that are ours no less than hers:

"Life! we have been long together,
Through pleasant and through cloudy weather;
'Tis hard to part when friends are dear;
Perhaps 'twill cost a sigh, a tear;
Then steal away, give little warning,
Choose thine own time,
Say not good-night—but in some brighter clime
Bid me good-morning."

INTERNATIONAL TEMPERANCE STUDIES.

BY FELIX L. OSWALD, M. D.

Author of "Physical Education," "The Poison Problem," etc.

IX.—ARABIA.

The ancients had a proverb to the effect that "Milk is the wine of youth, and wine the milk of old age." That absurd adage has been made the test of numerous dissertations in defense of the Old World drink habits. "America," said those apologists, "is a young country, offering its inhabitants sufficient excitement in the form of adventures in the struggle with the perils of the wilderness, and of manifold inducements to activity and enterprise. The older civilized nations, on the other hand, need an artificial stimulus to prevent the stagnation of their vital spirits."

Such sophists ought to visit Arabia, the ancient home of total abstinence. The Mohammedans date the triumph of their religion from the year 622, though the complete conversion of the Arabian peninsula was not accomplished before the end of the seventh century. But under the Califate of Omar, prohibition of intoxicating beverages was enforced throughout the Moslem dominions, and since that time the followers of Islam, with the rarest exceptions, have remained total abstainers in all continents and all climes. It would be a mistake to suppose that the Mohammedan Scriptures interdict wine alone and permit other noxious stimulants. Wine-drinking, indeed, had become a synonym of the poison-habit, but the precepts of the Koran are comprehensive enough to answer all the practical purposes of temperance: "Avoid Drunkenness;" "Renounce the Vice of Intoxication." The Wahabites, or Mohammedan protestants, as they have been called, on account of their reform doctrines, make, indeed, the Koran their warrant for prohibiting coffee and tobacco, as well as wine and brandy, and the opium excesses of the modern Turks have never been sanctioned by the strict expounders of their faith. In that part of Araby known as Arabia Felix (the hill country in the south of the peninsula) grapes flourish in hundreds of gardens, but the crop is gathered exclusively for the sake of the raisins, and the natives actually dispense with all fluid stimulants except coffee; yet the effects of that abstemiousness can by no means be traced in their lack of mental energy. "What struck me most in the character of the nation," says the traveler, Burkhardt, who visited every part of the peninsula, "is the dignified bearing of their poor and the vivacity (*lebhaftigkeit*) of their old men. Patriarchs of sixty or seventy years will enter with unaffected pleasure into the spirit of the liveliest conversation; will bandy repartees with a precocious youngster, or shake with laughter at the recital of a practical joke. So universal is that disposition among the graybeards both of the well-to-do classes and of the poorest, that I cannot help thinking the lack of mental buoyance among the aged persons of our own nation must be due to some cause besides the depressing influence of long-continued drudgery."

Can there be much doubt that that "other cause" is the lethargizing after-effect of habitual intoxication? Wine and brandy stimulate or rather irritate, but eventually blunt the mental energies, and the Arabs escape that cause of vital exhaustion in spite of their torrid climate, and in spite of their rather far-going habit of early marriage. In the nomad camps of Yemen, boys of twelve years are frequently married to girls of ten, and young fellows of twenty may thus be burdened with all the cares of responsibility for the support of a numerous family, for polygamy, too, is practiced now and then. War, fearful droughts and famine add their share to the sorrows of existence, but temperance-steeled health bears up against all that, and an Arab sheik of eighty years is, to all purposes, younger than a French marquis of fifty. Wrestling-matches and horse-races are amusements shared by all the adult males of an Arab tribe, with the exception of cripples, sickness being so rare that it is almost limited to indigestions contracted by the eating of unwholesome substances in time of famine. On the flight before a pursuing enemy the Arabs of the desert brave with impunity almost incredible fatigues, thinking nothing of bestriding a trotting dromedary for twenty consecutive hours, or of traveling for days in the teeth of a blinding sandstorm.

Nor does poverty daunt the spirit of that plucky race. "The natives of Araby have no *proletariate*," says Baron von Wrede; "no lower classes in our mob-and-rabble sense of the word. The poorest tiller of the soil maintains his dignity as a man, declines to cringe before superior wealth or power, and never loses sight of the rules of decorum in the presence of a guest. The wealthy sheiks of Hadramant, with all their overbearing treatment of menial foreigners, at once drop their hectoring manner on approaching a fellow-countryman. They know that a negro will put up with kicks for the sake of bread, and a Frankish peddler with taunts for the sake of profit; but they also know that the self-respect of an Arab is poverty-proof."

In the pursuit of science Arabia has remained behind the countries of the civilized North, but in a land of deserts the development of educational institutions is hardly a fair test of mental energy. Science, like art, is more or less a product of leisure which again presupposes a surplus of wealth. In their prosperous colonies, in Syria, Northern Hindostan and Egypt, the Arabs cultivated science with a zeal not surpassed by any nation of classic antiquity, or by the Greeks alone, and during the long night of the Middle Ages the Arab portion of Spain was an intellectual Goshen, strangely contrasting with the barbarism and the gross ignorance of the surrounding countries. During the long period from the end of the eighth to the middle of the thirteenth century, when every sovereign of Christian Spain was at daggers drawn with his Moorish neighbors, the fame of the Moslem high-schools frequently induced Christian noblemen to send their sons to Cordova and Toledo, and history records the name of more than one North Spanish monarch who obtained a safe conduct for his own person or a near relative in order to consult a Moorish physician of international fame. If it were not for the culture of Arab Spain, one might, indeed, often be tempted to doubt the progress of mankind during the thousand years' interval from the downfall of Rome to the discovery of America, but even the chronicles of hostile historians make it probable that the kingdom of the Cordova Califs was in several essential respects a more civilized country than the empire of the Roman Cæsars. Industry and agriculture flourished in the valley of the Guadalquivir as they never flourished anywhere in Italy or Greece; medicine, astronomy, geography and mathematics reached a summit then attained for the first time in the history of science, and the culture of the magnificent Moorish cities was not defiled by orgies of vice and intemperance. Their kingdom perished, but they can boast that under their rule the Spanish peninsula enjoyed a degree of prosperity not equalled before or after; and the same claim might be justly advanced by the Arabian colonists of large portions of Eastern Africa and Central Asia. Eight hundred years ago a Chinese emperor imported an army of Arab auxiliaries who, in compensation for their services, were permitted to colonize the Province of Yunan, and that colony, in the extreme west of the Chinese empire, has ever since remained exempt to a remarkable degree from the famines, insurrections and other calamities of its eastern neighbors. Islamized Turkestan is an oasis in the midst of dreary deserts, and in all the vast dominions of the Czar the finest specimens of physical manhood are found in the Mohammedan settlements of the upper Caucasus.

THE NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION OF 1890.

ATLANTA, GA., NOVEMBER 14–18.

Sixty years ago an old log house marked the site of Atlanta. Years rolled on, bringing the Georgia railway, which stuck its stake where the Union depot now stands, and named the place Terminus. Later it bore the name of Marthasville, in honor of Governor Lumpkin's daughter. In 1847 it was christened Atlanta, and has now won for itself the cognomen, "Gate City of the South." It is a little east of an air-line from New Orleans to New York, and exactly on one from Richmond to New Orleans, two hundred and seventy miles from the Atlantic, two hundred and sixty from the Gulf ports, and three hundred and forty from the Mississippi.

It is beautiful for situation, and the road leading to it from the North runs through some of the grandest scenery on this side the continent. The route culminates in grandeur as well as in altitude in the approach to Chattanooga. There the road climbs the Cumberland mountains, with a grade of one hundred and twenty-five feet to the mile, till near the crest, which it pierces with a tunnel half a mile long, then descends the other side by an incline almost as steep as the ascent, till it again reaches the bed of the Tennessee river. This beautiful stream kept us company for hours, its banks brilliant with autumn foliage, showing gorgeously against the deeper-hued mountain sides.

Atlanta sits on the dividing ridge between the Atlantic ocean and the Gulf of Mexico, 1,050 feet above the level of the sea, its drainage being through tributaries of the Ocmulgee and Chattahoochee rivers.

The church in which the convention was held is one of the largest in Atlanta, seating (including platform and gallery) twelve hundred. It has an unusual number of rooms which were utilized by the committees; we have seldom been so well provided for in that line. The platform built around the pulpit was also very commodious. Elegant decorations of the palmetto, cut flowers, blossoming plants and heaped-up fruits adorned the platform without obstructing it, making a beautiful setting for the grand faces seen there. Here and there on the platform and pendent from the walls were the banners which have come to be a part of every convention.

Promptly at nine o'clock Miss Willard called the convention to order, and "Rock of Ages" was sung. Mrs. Monroe, president of the Crusade state, Ohio, and Miss Willard, led the convention in a responsive reading of the Crusade Psalm, the 146th. Mother Wallace followed in a fervent prayer.

Mother Stewart appeared on the platform, and Miss Willard said, "I hoped she would speak, but she says her voice is too full of tears. Mother Stewart was the first Crusader ever seen in Atlanta, and remembers being here when we had no white-ribboners here—or anywhere. She sees this great convention and her heart is touched. 'What hath God wrought?' Let us sing the doxology." This was done.

Roll-call was the next thing in order. The roll of state presidents was called in Mrs. Woodbridge's clear voice, and as "Iowa, Mrs. M. H. Dunham," was called, and this quiet, dignified lady responded without being challenged, a sigh of relief escaped from many breasts, for all knew that it meant peace. The result of this roll-call showed the presence of the presidents of thirty-nine states and two territories—the largest representation on record.

Appointments of committees on finance, publications, business, courtesies and credentials followed.

Mrs. Woodbridge read the reports of the various meetings of the Executive and the Plan of Work committees, and meetings of the general officers. These were accepted.

Just now came one of those bright breaks that distinguish W. C. T. U. meetings from all others.

Miss Willard held up a great bag, bigger than herself, saying that it was a grab bag, not of the naughty kind which sometimes appear at church fairs, but a bag into which all scraps of paper shall be tightly "grabbed" and thrust. The idea was suggested by seeing one at the Ohio convention made by dear Mother Thompson. "We wish to leave this beautiful church in as good order as we find it, thus impressing Atlanta with a belief in our good housekeeping. Please appoint the youngest member in each delegation to gather up all the scraps which accumulate from the wagging pencils—and let the pencils, not the tongues, wag—and deposit them here." This bag was brought by Mrs. Alice Peters, of Columbus, Ohio, to whom a vote of thanks was tendered.

Mrs. Elizabeth Comstock, the Quaker philanthropist, who has visited more prisons than any other person alive, was descried in the audience and called to the platform by the President. "How Firm a Foundation," was sung to the old Southern air we first learned at the Louisville convention, and sung in the depths of the Mammoth Cave. When the verse, "E'en down to old age," was reached, a movement of Miss Willard's hand stilled the audience as she said: "In my own home we often sing this at family worship for my mother; let us sing it now in the same spirit for the sake of the good gray heads here—Mother Stewart and Elizabeth Comstock." Tears stood in Miss Willard's eyes, and were mirrored in those of hundreds of the audience, and deepened the feeling with which the stanza was sung.

Rested by this episode the audience was in excellent spirit to listen to the magnificent paper of Mrs. Caroline B. Buell, the National corresponding secretary. She styled it, "A Review of the Year's Work," and explained that as the state presidents have Monday evening to give their reports, and the superintendents have space on the program for theirs, she would not "trench on their preserves," but would give points of a more general nature. The reading was again and again and again interrupted by cheers; when she announced that "the increase of membership during the year, according to the treasurer's report, is 1,625, and as 7,261 members in Iowa and Pennsylvania have seceded, we have had that loss to make up; this makes the total gain 8,886," the enthusiasm was irrepressible, and was only stilled by singing the doxology. Before Mrs. Buell could proceed two gentlemen stepped to Miss Willard's side, and were announced as a committee from the Georgia Legislature, Hon. Simeon Maxwell, chairman of the committee on temperance, and Hon. R. H. Jackson, chairman of the committee on education. They handed Miss Willard the following communication:

Resolved, That the use of this hall (Legislative Hall—House of Representatives) be tendered Mrs. Mary H. Hunt for the delivery of an address to the General Assembly of Georgia, on the subject of temperance teaching, on any night or at noon of any day.

Resolved, That the Hon. Simeon Maxwell, chairman of the committee on temperance, and the Hon. R. H. Jackson, chairman of the committee on education, be charged with the duty of informing Mrs. Hunt, and of ascertaining the time.

The invitation was accepted with thanks and Tuesday evening was appointed as the time for this meeting.

Mrs. Buell was now permitted to finish her paper.

SUMMARY OF MRS. BUELL'S PAPER.

During the year our President has attended seven state conventions, and that of the Maritime Provinces of Canada, spoken before the National Teachers' Association in Minneapolis, worked at the Asheville School of Methods, and given two weeks' work to the Nebraska campaign and as many more to Iowa.

Miss Pugh has had charge of the School of Methods at Lake Bluff, and assisted in similar work at Mountain Lake Park, Maryland, and Lakeside, Ohio. Mrs. Woodbridge, recording secretary, has been on the wing during the year, except when laid aside by sickness. Mrs. Stevens, of Maine, her assistant, while serving her state as president, also served it under appointment of the Governor, at the last national gathering of the Society of Associated Charities. Mrs. Buell, herself, besides her office duties, has taken charge of two Schools of Methods, assisted at a ten day W. C. T. U. camp-meeting at Valley Forge, and at other places, and attended three state conventions. Our national speakers have been busy, East and West, North and South, scarcely a state not visited by one or more of them. The same is true of National organizers. Special mention was made of Miss Henrietta Moore, who for over a year and a half trod her weary way through the territories to the Pacific coast, never complaining, but ever longing for the mother at home, anxiously waiting for the return of her daughter.

A review of the past decade shows that during these years seventeen campaigns for state constitutional prohibition have claimed the thought of the W. C. T. U., and although defeated and counted out so many times, we have just as much courage to undertake the eighteenth.

Our union has taken active part in the campaign of South Dakota for woman's ballot, which, although unsuccessful, polled the largest vote for suffrage on record.

Ten years ago, at our Boston convention, twenty-three states and territories and the District of Columbia were represented; to-day, forty-four states, two territories and the District of Columbia. During the decade, Maine trebled her membership, Vermont doubled hers, Connecticut, Ohio, Minnesota and District of Columbia quadrupled theirs; Michigan, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey multiplied theirs by six, New Hampshire by seven, Indiana by nine, New York by eleven, Maryland and Nebraska by twelve, Florida by eighteen, Virginia by twenty, Wisconsin by nineteen, Arkansas by twenty-five, Missouri by forty-seven and Pennsylvania by fifty. The money received as dues in 1890 is sixteen times as great as that received in 1880. This measures the extent by which the "W. C. T. U. has been killed by its political action" and the secession of malcontents. Since 1880 the official organ of the union has grown from an eight page monthly, OUR UNION, with a circulation of 5,000, into a sixteen page weekly, THE UNION SIGNAL, with a subscription list of 80,000, the largest list of any religious or philanthropic paper except the *Sunday-School Times*. The children have been provided with a paper of their own, *The Young Crusader*, and the young women with the *Oak and Ivy Leaf*.

Since 1880, Mary Clement Leavitt has belted the world with the white ribbon, leaving a W. C. T. U. in every land on which she has set her foot, and Miss Jessie Ackerman is following in her footsteps. As a resultant, the World's W. C. T. U. has been organized, of which Miss Willard is now president.

Since 1880 six states have, by a majority vote of their people, signified their desire to place prohibition in their respective constitutions; it stands there in two to-day, in one it was lost by a technicality; in another it was re-submitted by trickery, and lost by the same means; in two others it was counted out by politicians.

Since 1880 the Federal Supreme Court has settled for all time the right of a state to prohibit the liquor traffic; it has also given us the original package decision, not so directly in the interest of the temperance reform, but one of those events which often is more potent than argument. Since 1880 a large number of states have given the school ballot to woman. Kansas has given her the municipal ballot, and Wyoming has come into the Union with a constitution assuring the political equality of the sexes. Mrs. Buell paid touching tribute to the martyrs who have baptized our cause with their blood during the decade; to Clinton B. Fisk and to John B. Finch, promoted from the ranks militant on earth to the ranks triumphant in heaven.

Mrs. Chapin announced a communication from Governor and Mrs. Northen to the effect that they desired to tender a reception to the Convention at the Executive Mansion at any time most convenient to us. The invitation was accepted with thanks and referred to the Executive Committee to fix the time.

The next in order was the treasurer's report, by Miss Esther Pugh, showing that during the year there has been received as dues $14,495.50, every dollar of this sum representing ten Christian Temperance women, as our dues to the National are ten cents per member; donations for Nebraska, $724.31; other donations, $5,460.37. The total expenditures for the year foot up $26,007.39.

Miss Pugh, after reading treasurer's report, said:

"Our corresponding secretary has indulged in a little retrospect. This is the thirteenth year of service with me, and I suppose it is the unlucky year. Thirteen years ago I was told by the then President of this union, that the National treasurer had broken down in health, and that I had been selected for the place. The treasury was bare and in debt. I was appalled. She said, 'We are going to pray the Lord for $1,000'—that was as far as her faith extended—and from all sources that year we had a little over $1,000. This was in 1878. Our receipts now from all sources foot up to over $40,000. A. E. Bartlett, of Connecticut, gave us a $5,000 gift. It came to us almost as a bequest, as before our letter of thanks reached him his ears were past hearing and his eyes past reading."

Mrs. Burt, of New York, asked which state paid the most money for dues.

Miss Pugh responded: "New York will not have a hard time to find that out. New York has paid $2,100, Pennsylvania, $1,700, Illinois, $1,467. New York is first."

Miss Willard, with great feeling, said, "And Pennsylvania next. You had better know what that means, our being able to say, 'and Pennsylvania next.'" Our thoughts went back over the two or three years' strife there, ending in the secession of some local and county unions, and we all thanked God that in spite of the machinations of politicians and false friends, the National W. C. T. U. is able to say, "And Pennsylvania next."

A large number of introductions, including many of the city clergy, followed.

The time had now arrived for the Bible reading by Miss Elizabeth Greenwood, National Superintendent of Evangelistic work. Her topic was, "Christ as a Servant," as set forth in the gospel of Mark. No more helpful Bible reading has ever been given before the National—not even Hannah Whitall Smith's "Wings."

When the benediction closed this opening meeting of the session of 1890, all felt that we had never witnessed a more auspicious beginning. The especial feature of the afternoon session was Miss Willard's annual address.

MISS WILLARD'S ADDRESS.

Our space permits only a synopsis; further extracts will be given in the Stenographic Report.

Beloved Friends and Comrades:

We are assembled here in Georgia, the Empire state of this great Southland, by reason of an invitation sent to us at Chicago from General John B. Gordon, its gallant Governor, from its legislature, and the mayor of its renowned "Gate City." This was indeed high honor and significant courtesy. It meant that the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union is for "Native Land," not for a section, and is guided by the Southern Cross as well as the North star.

Grateful for the good-will that called us, we have come to the smiling land of Oglethorpe, who preceded by a prayer-meeting the founding of Savannah; to the land

blessed generations ago by John Wesley's and George Whitfield's ministry, the land of Alexander H. Stephens, of whom his colored attendants said, "Mas'r Alick's kinder to dogs than most folks is to men;" the land of Ben Hill, the peerless orator, and of Joseph E. Brown, the trusted statesman. We have come to the Georgia of Judge Longstreet's famous "Scenes," of "Uncle Remus" and "Bill Arp," of "Old Si" and Richard Malcolm Johnson; the Georgia of that Southern "Brother Jonathan," Rev. Sam Jones, the greatest humorist among them; the land of those famous champions of our cause, Senator Colquit, Dr. Felton and Walter B. Hill; of those noble sons of the church, Drs. Hawthorne and Lee, and Bishops Pierce and Haygood; the land in whose bright firmament burn those stars of the first magnitude, Paul Hayne and Sidney Lanier, poets beloved, and Henry W. Grady, Georgia's favorite and lamented son.

But "King Alcohol is enthroned in the realm of King Cotton," to quote the words of that scholarly Georgian, Professor Scomp, and Atlanta's proud neck has once more come under the yoke lifted for a brief space five years ago. Nevertheless, Georgia has the signal honor of having been the first American colony with a prohibitory law. "In 1733," says Prof. Scomp's book, "the whole colony, not then two years old, was put under prohibition of rum and distilled liquors—a law which remained in force nine years, antedating that of Maine by more than a century. Georgia was the first Southern state to start a temperance newspaper in 1834, and in 1839, Josiah Flournoy, a pious farmer of Putnam county, canvassed the state with heroic perseverance, securing names to a petition to the legislature for the abolition of the sale of spirituous liquors, or the closing of bar-rooms.

. . . . . .

All ages have witnessed to some degree the chivalry of man, but this age is giving us a new development—the chivalry of woman. For the magnificent material civilization of force has a worm in the bud. It is not more certain that jungles are dangerous because of lions, and rocky valleys because of snakes, than that cities have their wild beasts and stealthy serpents. Man has killed off the roaring beasts and creeping things that hiss and spit out venom, because he has a strong arm and stout heart. St. George slew the dragon and rescued the beautiful maid, but women saints are stout of heart against the serpent of the still—against the wild beast of impurity and the stealthy tiger of the gambling den. Women wield the sword of the spirit with untrembling hands, and their chivalry toward man shall yet clear the jungles of civilization from the trio of scourges that lie in wait to devour him body and soul.

The watchword of those who believe in prohibition by woman's ballot is, "*two votes for the home where it now has but one.*" We can in no other way so re-inforce the Nation's conscience or purify the polluted blood of the body politic. Hands that have just put down the whisky bottle, or shuffled the greasy pack of cards in some saloon, are putting ballots in the box that are like the match to a powder mine. God grant that soon those other hands may be released that have been busy with home's most sacred ministries; that have sheltered helpless infancy; cooled the fevered brow of anxious manhood, and been clasped in prayer, while women's voices have cried out, "*How long, O God, how long!*"

EVANGELISTIC DEPARTMENT.

A gentleman driving along the country road overtook a stranger and invited him to ride. Said the gentleman to himself, "I wonder what this man is thinking about, and what subject he will introduce. Surely it will be one of three—the weather, the crops, or the coming election." But no, his mind was on a greater theme, and his first words after the usual salutations were those so seldom heard, so worthy to be often uttered, "*How is salvation* down in your country?"

In the interview that Dr. Talmage had with Mr. Gladstone in London, recently, the great statesman said:

"Talk about questions of the day; there is but one question, and that is the gospel. It can and will correct everything needing correction. All men at the head of great movements are Christian men. During the many years I was in the Cabinet, I was brought into contact with sixty master minds, and all but five of them were Christians. My only hope for the world is in bringing the human mind into contact with divine revelation."

These are golden words, the choicest religious utterance of 1890, for they come from the greatest nation's greatest man and are the sum of what eighty wonderful years have taught him. So often have they recurred to me with hope and inspiration that I put them here for their heavenly helpfulness. "No atheist's gibe falls from the lips of nature, but the whole universe is a set of pictured and lettered blocks, by which we babies learn at last to spell out 'God is Love.'" Faith is God's dynamite. "I believe more than I know," is its formula. "The steps of faith fall on the seeming void and find the rock beneath" Faith sent Stanley to the tropics and Schwatka to the pole; Edison to his laboratory and Grady to the forum; without faith it is impossible to please the God of Science, of Investigation, of Reform—for all these are but profile views of the God whom Deborah worshipped and Mary gave to the world in incarnation, even of Him who said, "Before Abraham was I am!"

The ever feminine draweth on in church no less than state. Miss Greenwood, our superintendent of evangelistic work, reports 701 names and addresses of women ministers and evangelists. The Congregational Church lately voted to ordain a woman, Miss Juanita Breckenridge, who had been permitted to graduate from one of its own theological seminaries. The vote, on admitting her to ordination, stood thirty-three in favor to fifteen against.

Women are freely permitted the hardest tasks. Competition does not crowd them out there! Bishop Thoburn, of India, says that in ten years there will be more missionaries from their ranks than from the ranks of men, and he says, too, they are equal to all emergencies, even to those of leadership. Bishop Taylor, of Africa, says that his hardest stations are manned by women, and in the very hardest of all a Canadian woman, saintly and true, works all alone among the natives, and is almost worshipped by them.

Thirteen years ago a general missionary conference for China was held in one of the chief cities. This year it assembled in Canton for the second time, with about five hundred delegates of all denominations. When it met before, a woman-missionary was called upon to bring her methods of work before the conference, whereupon the presiding officer left the chair, while several members hastened from the church in tears, and still others protested in holy horror, "It is unscriptural for a woman to participate in such a meeting." But this year, one of the first things done was to make all the ladies who had come (including missionaries' wives) "*voting members of the conference with all the privileges of the floor.*"

Besides all this, a resolution was adopted, by an overwhelming majority, to set apart an evening for a speech by Miss Jessie Ackerman, of California, "the representative of the National W. C. T. U., who is working in China on behalf of a society that is the greatest moral force outside the church."

Surrounded by pagan hordes, these Christians stand together, and men perceive the need of woman's utmost aid. Hedged in by hordes of skeptics and saloon defenders, the Christians of America have well-nigh attained a similar clearness of vision. May the M. E. General Conference, North and South, profit by the Chinese example.

SOCIAL PURITY.

Only about seventy women in every thousand enter upon the holy vocation of motherhood. In thirty-six states the married mother is not the legal owner of her child. In several states it can be willed away from her by the father before it ever sees the light of day.

Bishop Thoburn, in a recent address on India, said: "When you want to raise a building you put screws and levers under its lowest parts. When you lift the lowest brick you lift every brick above it." A better figure cannot be found by which to impress the importance of work for the home makers, since "the chief corner-stone of the state is the hearthstone." The supreme object of the W. C. T. U. is to elevate the home and protect its members, one and all—the stronger from legalized temptation, the gentler from oppression.

I suggest a pledge that the boys and girls "will not *do*, *say* or *listen* to any thing they could not tell to mamma." One of our women writes: "This promise has been a wall of defense to my children all through their school-life, and the habit of confidence thus formed is not easily broken." I believe we can place this pledge in the hands of primary teachers to excellent advantage. The White Cross and White Shield pledges are now well known among us, and are kept in stock at Headquarters with all the leaflets necessary to a full understanding of the work, and suggestions for mothers who would gladly talk with their children about personal purity, but hesitate for lack of language.

One of the best methods of protecting our children in public schools from evil habits is to induce the wives or mothers of the men who form the board of education, or the women who may be on such boards in commonwealths of great liberality of sentiment, to use such an influence as shall result in a course of lectures from clergymen and physicians (who would undoubtedly give their work gratuitously) once a month, in the interest of boys from ten years old and upwards. These lectures would of course be *extempore* and in simple language, accompanied perhaps by literature of the best class. This method seems to us altogether practicable and reputable, and we earnestly desire that good women should note the suggestion and do all in their power to carry out its provisions.

OUR LOCAL WORKERS.

I cannot too often or too earnestly appeal to women working in over-crowded groups to branch out into the W. C. T. U., thereby helping to open new lines of beneficent activity, and to leave a standing place in old guilds for the less adventurous an capable. Our riches consist in women, not bank deposits. Each new worker we estimate at from ten to twenty-five thousand dollars, actual money value!

From the first, these soldiers of the rank and file have been our truest heroines. On the prairies of Nebraska and among the hills of New England they are everywhere the same—patient, invincible and uncomplaining. Their faces are a type distinctly marked; their lips still smile even when the eyes are full of tears. They are like that old soldier of Waterloo who had charge of a gun on an important height. Some one asked him what he could see while the battle went on. "See! nothing but dust," he answered. "What did you do?" "Do! I stood by my gun."

The pathos of these women, working so hard, but held back from the authoritative expression of opinion; so eager to help, but weaponless; praying for the protection of the homes for which they have given "the last full measure of devotion," yet powerless to work out their salvation, is something that can but give to any who perceive the situation, "thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears." Yet in the churches good men, who pray for everything besides, forget to pray for temperance, and kindly, home-like husbands and fathers smile at "the enthusiasm of the women," and freely own that they dare not vote for prohibition lest it harm their trade or hinder their ambitions.

The presidents of our local unions are fairly typified by one whom I met upon the prairies recently. In introducing me to an audience, she said:

"Some declare that the W. C. T. U. is not doing much in this headquarters of beer, but I would remind them that no fort is thought to have surrendered *so long as its colors are flying*, and ours were never brighter. Don't stand off and criticise, but *come and help us.*"

Anxious parents and forsaken wives are learning to appreciate the help of the W. C. T. U. in caring for their wayward, absent ones, and the saying of a woman thus consoled becomes of wider significance every year: "The W. C. T. U. gives to each boy a score of mothers." May this faith deepen the motherliness of all our hearts.

After Miss Willard's address came the reports of the superintendent of young women's work, Mrs. Barnes of New York; of Loyal Temperance Legion work, Mrs. Helen G. Rice; work among foreigners, Mrs. S. F. Grubb, Kansas. Before the reports Mrs. Franc Finch was introduced, bringing the fraternal greetings of the Good Templars, and an invitation to send fraternal delegates to their meeting in Edinburg, Scotland, next summer. Mrs. Woodbridge and Mother Stewart were elected said delegates. A deputation of the National Grange, consisting of Mrs. M. S. Roan, Mrs. Himbrough, of Georgia, Mr. S. H. Ellis, of Ohio, brought cordial fraternal greetings to the National W. C. T. U. Their message was gladly received, and Mrs. Snead Cairnes, of Missouri, was appointed to carry our greeting to the Grange, now in session in this city.

Mrs. Frances J. Barnes said for the Y work:

We have a larger loyal paid-up membership than ever before, most notably in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Vermont. I want also to say, this last year we have gained more young men as honorary members than ever before—last year we had 6,000 and this year 8,000. Our young women are gaining an experience in financial matters that the mothers didn't have. The young women have raised for all purposes $34,899.

The state W. C. T. U. of Pennsylvania, receiving from its membership of young women about $1,000, has voted to give to the department $600 for the promotion of that work, and you all see how it tells in the results.

Ohio has also provided ways and means for the state superintendents to meet the young women. It is well known in days that are past when there was no superintendent in the state and the reports came back to us, "there are a few young women working with the unions." Now the amount expended has brought into the state treasury two or three times the amount ever expended in that direction. The returns to the National treasury are increased in equal proportions, also more subscriptions have been taken for THE UNION SIGNAL. This year the evangelical work, the juvenile work, the flower missions and press work have been carried on more successfully than ever.

The Young Woman's Conferences in Ohio not only increased the membership of young women, but caused a larger delegation to attend the state convention than ever before. The result is greater loyalty to the state union.

The statistics give the figures, as Miss Willard says, and figures are what we can rely upon. Virginia has also taken a start this year and one of the bright unions in a college in Norfolk has three singular committees. One is a committee on home-made candy; one of the young ladies says that no young woman in that college dares buy candy outside, and all the proceeds are given towards

state work for young women. They say, also, they will buy spools of thread for five cents and make lace for twenty-five cents, and the proceeds go toward a library. They have, also, a darning committee. Some of the girls do not like darning stockings, for some reason or other, while the others do, and these latter darn the stockings for the other girls and the money received goes into the state fund. The young woman at the head of the state Y's of Vermont lives on a farm and does all the house work. They have six cows and she makes all the butter, does all her own dress-making and yet finds time to bring about the result she does there in that state.

Connecticut's Holiday House we must not pass over—the state superintendent—when she found she couldn't get another housekeeper, went herself and was the housekeeper in that Holiday Home. It made the young woman feel that to be a good housekeeper was certainly an honor. I can't, in this brief moment, state the new things that have come up. New Jersey reports that at the next social meeting of a certain union in New Jersey this is to be the subject of the debate: "Resolved, That the young women in the W. C. T. U. are in their proper sphere."

Mrs. S. F. Grubb reported on foreign work: A strange fact confronts us to-day in our governmental offices; it is that they are largely ordered and controlled by a class alien in birth, education—many of them foreign in speech also. The population of all our Northern cities is over fifty per cent foreigners, and children of the first generation. In elections the cities control the states, and the states decide the nation's fate. These people, utterly ignorant of the principles of our government, are, from inheritance and training, opposed to the best interests of our society. A fact concomitant with this is that the saloon is the most potent force in American politics, draws its strength and power largely from this class of people. They have absorbed the whole training and education of emigrants from the time of their arrival until they become citizens, and taught them all they know of American politics. In the very course of human nature the foreigner becomes the friend and ally of the saloon. A thought full of suggestion comes to us that if we were as zealous and as energetic, this great body of people on an average of a half million in a year, could be gained for God and humanity instead of for evil and corruption. This is the work of the foreign department of the W. C. T. U. To accomplish it we must take them before they set foot on our soil. While yet they traverse the highway towards our lands, meet them at the ports of entry, follow them persistently all the way along, give them kindly and graciously the education and training in relation to good citizenship and good morals, and impress upon them the stubborn fact that this should be God's country in its citizenship as well as in its churches.

In the matter of education children should be thoroughly well grounded in that speech in which our laws are written and our institutions framed. The future citizens of the republic should be taught the underlying principles of our government in our own language; but the schools are not the only places of education. The state owes a duty to its citizenship to see that they have the opportunity and means thoroughly to understand the duties and obligations of the citizen before that privilege is conferred. A very large number of the people coming here can do this only by having these things given to them in the language in which they are familiar. They cannot comprehend such matters in a strange tongue. We would have these presented to them in their own speech, so as to impress them thoroughly with their importance. It can be done. Either our immigration laws must be greatly restricted or our foreigners better fitted for citizenship if our country is to be saved.

The objective points of work during the last year were, 1st. The petition sent in to Congress to prevent liquors being sold at the landing place, Castle Garden, or the barge. This was presented in both Houses of Congress, and was successful, an order to that effect being given by the government in response to petitions.

2d was the Nebraska can paign, in which an immense amount of literature was distributed. We do not believe it was lost, but feel that it will yet bear fruit. The campaign for woman's suffrage in South Dakota was also vigorously pushed among foreign-speaking people by means of tracts and leaflets.

The work projected for the coming year is to memorialize Congress to prevent the ballot being given to foreigners before they are naturalized, as is done in sixteen states; and to begin the work of evangelization on the high seas. Nearly two million of pages in ten different languages have been distributed since last January.

Mrs. Helen G. Rice, superintendent of juvenile work, next reported: Every state and territory has been heard from. Nearly every one reports forward steps. Forty new companies of the Loyal Temperance Legion have been formed in Pennsylvania, one hundred and four in New York, sixty in Illinois. The western states and territories deserve great credit for grand advances in spite of obstacles. Among the hindrances she mentions lack of financial support, indifference, lack of consecrated leaders. The states of Massachusetts and Illinois have given the best financial support to this department. New York has the largest number of graduates on the diploma plan, seventeen; Wisconsin and other states have taken up the plan with excellent effect. County conventions of Loyal Temperance Legions have been very helpful. Indiana leads in having Loyal Temperance Legions incorporated, also in erecting a Willard fountain as a memorial to our President's birthday. This state utilized Miss Willard's birthday this year, September 28, in raising money for the Nebraska campaign, $90 being raised on that day by the children for the amendment fund.

So far as now reported there are 3,892 companies of Loyal Temperance Legions now organized, with an enrollment of 240,000 children pledged against liquor, profanity and tobacco. Doubtless there are many more organized in temperance bands under other names, or not reporting. Mrs. Rice has worked in Maine, Massachusetts, Virginia, Indiana, and Illinois in the interest of her department, and did two good weeks' work at the Lake Bluff School of Methods.

Miss Anna Gordon, her associate, has worked in six states, and in each of the Maritime provinces there, often addressing audiences of one thousand or fifteen hundred children. Mrs. Blair, of Nebraska, National chalk talker, has had so much work to do in the amendment campaign that she has not traveled as extensively out of her state as usual, but has furnished many sets of drawings for use by other workers.

Mrs. Lovell, of Pennsylvania, who has charge of Bands of Mercy, reports good work accomplished along her distinctive line—training children to be merciful. She acknowledges the receipt of many copies of that wonderful book, "Black Beauty," to be distributed among the bands.

Mrs. Rice made grateful mention of the services of Miss Alice M. Guernsey and the W. T. P. A. in preparing and publishing helpful literature for her department, especially the Loyal Temperance Legion Responsive Readings, Crusade Leaflets, and Advanced Lessons for the Loyal Temperance Legion.

A number of notices were given and the afternoon meeting adjourned.

EVENING MEETING.

The first feature of the evening was the march of the children, marshaled by Anna Gordon. For a week she has been drilling two hundred children of Atlanta, and to-night she must have felt repaid for it. They marched in headed by two dear girls in white, one of them the daughter of Editor Hemphill, of the *Constitution*, bearing the Temple banner. They filed upon the stage, filling it full with such a nosegay as shamed the beautiful flowers with which the stage was adorned. As soon as the children were in place they sang Miss Lathbury's hymn:

"Who are these, a singing band
Marching through the listening land?
In the tender dew of youth,
In their armor, white as truth,
In the name of Him who calls them
In the morning."

It never sounded so sweetly as when sung thus by these sweet young voices. Next they sang Miss Willard's "Saloons must Go:"

"List to the tread of many feet,
From home and playground, farm and street;
They talk like tongues, their words we know;
Saloons, saloons, saloons must go!"

With each verse the enthusiasm rose higher, shown by cheers and waving handkerchiefs. Then these children sang Mrs. Henry's "Rise, Temple, Rise," with rhythmic movement of swaying arms and with uplifted eyes:

"Upward through the sunny air
Rise, Temple, rise!
Brick and stone and timber fair,
Rise, Temple, rise!

Chorus—

"Rise, Temple, rise, Temple!
Rise, rise, rise!
Rise, Temple, rise, Temple!
Rise, rise, rise!"

* * * * *

We never saw a more beautiful and impressive sight than was that church when those children turned to march down the aisle. The house was packed, floor and galleries. The vast audience rose, and waving handkerchiefs and "God bless you's," rising spontaneously from many hearts, followed them as they passed out of the church. As they passed off the stage, a dear little tot turned, and running up the stage, gave a beautiful boquet to Mrs. Carse. Miss Willard then led Mrs. Carse forward and introduced her to the audience.

Scores of people were standing inside the church and outside the steps, sidewalks and street were packed. An overflow meeting in the basement was therefore improvised. Mrs. Benjamin, of Michigan, presiding. Dr. Anna Shaw, Mother Wallace, George Woodford and others speaking.

The meeting upstairs was opened by prayer, led by Rev. Sherrill, pastor of the Congregational Church. Then came the addresses of welcome—a score of them almost—yet wonderful in many respects. We never anywhere heard from any state official such an address as that of Governor Northen. If he is a sample of the kind of governors farmers elect, we wish they had the chance to elect all the governors in the land.

Ten addresses of welcome and responses, good as they are, cannot be compressed into the compass of our paper. Only a few of them are given here; for the rest we refer you to the Stenographic Report.

ADDRESS OF REV. DR. HEIDT ON BEHALF OF THE ATLANTA W. C. T. U.

Madam President and Ladies of the W. C. T. U. met in National Convention:—

In the name of 150 women constituting the local unions of this city, and in their behalf, I greet you. With united voices they say to you, dear sisters, we welcome you here. The precincts of our home, and the charmed circles of our domestic worship have thrown wide their doors, and bid you enter in and be at home.

I represent a body of women noble and true, who have stood the brunt of criticism and have not been discouraged, who have looked in the face of seeming failure and have not known its presence, who have stood in the might and majesty of their own holy cause and have gone forth to battle and to conquer. They are rebels; not rebels against the best government the world ever saw, but rebels against the curse and tyranny of the licensed liquor traffic. They are in the union, for they are bound together by that silken cord which unites the women of the world in one grand movement to save our homes, and give blessings and peace to future generations. They are protectionists, but they lay no heavy taxes upon necessaries; they stand for the protection of the fireside, of their sons and their daughters. They are free-traders, for they want clothing to be placed at cheap rates upon the backs of the ragged, and all needed articles to be supplied to poverty-stricken homes. They go forth with a sword, but it is not the sword that drenches itself in the blood of brothers, but rather the sword of the spirit which is the word of God, and the banner that they hold high is not the banner that is tattered and torn by the bullet and the shell of the field of carnage, but the pure white banner that waves aloft beneath God's blue sky and will, we verily believe, lead them on to final triumph.

The trustees and officers of this church give you welcome. Here our sons and our daughters have been born unto God; here have the vows of eternal fealty to God been made; here have we gathered about the sacramental bread and remembered the death and passion of Him whose cause we plead and for whose honor we toil. Is not such a place a fitting place for you, dear sisters? Are you not seeking to establish peace and good-will among men? Are not your banners inscribed with personal purity and is not the Sermon on the Mount the creed under which you toil? Fitting place to receive you. Your songs are holy, your words are devout, your hopes are toward the coming Christ. Be welcome in these pews. You are on the winning side. Old Athenasius used to say, "Athenasius and God are in the majority," and so it seems to me that these hundreds and thousands of consecrated women may claim God to be with them and in the majority against any foe which may be sent against them. *Yes, the saloons must go. They are going.*

A lovely procession crowded this aisle to-night. What heart was unmoved as infant voices spoke? A greater procession yet is to form. It will be the grand moving columns coming up from this mighty conquest, when there shall not be a saloon left in the land. Little children will head the procession, maidens and boys will follow hard behind, then matrons and mothers, and the grand refrain of that long song shall be, "The saloons have gone." Later in the ages a trumpet shall sound and there shall come a mightier psalm and a sweeter reign, for Jesus shall reign "where'er the sun doth his successive journeys run." God grant we may soon see the happy day.

MISS WILLARD—We will now be welcomed by the state's new governor, William J. Northen.

ADDRESS BY GOVERNOR NORTHEN.

Madam President:

As the executive officer of this state, I welcome to Georgia the Christian women of America. I never stood in so remarkable a presence as this. From Nevada, from Vermont, from Kansas, from California, from South Carolina, from Alabama, from Missouri, from New York and Pennsylvania, to Georgia have come Christian mothers to counsel, and pray, and work for the uplifting of society, for the security of the church and the safety of the home. What a wonderful, and lovely, and beautiful gathering of influences; tender and soft as the love of Christ, and yet strong as the power of God; quiet as the mysterious operations of nature that build mighty for-

ests, and yet loud enough to be heard in heaven, where the angels rejoice over one sinner that comes to God. In the name of Georgia mothers, who lean upon the manhood of their sons, full of hope for the possibilities of their future, I welcome you. In the name of those fathers, broken-hearted, who say, "Oh, Absalom, my son Absalom, would God I had died for thee, Absalom, my son;" in the name of the little children, joy forsaken, destitute, hungry, ragged and forgotten, I welcome you. Strange influences these, blessed and pure. I welcome you, my friends, because of yourselves—for all that is lovely, all that is beautiful, all that is sweet and all that is Christlike. I welcome you because of your purposes. Why, I never heard of women banded together for bad purposes. I welcome you because of your purposes, lifting up humanity, elevating society, making pure and better the world. I welcome you because of your earnestness.

Your President asked you, "What is the greatest thing that has come to your mind this year?" I will tell you what I thought. A few days ago I was traveling with a friend of mine. He said, "What do you think is the greatest element in Christian life and Christian character?" "Well," said I, "you have asked me a great question. Will you please tell me first what you think is?" He said, "I think humility." "Oh, well, no," said I, "humility is Christlike, but humility is negative." "Well, then," said he, "forbearance." "No," said I, "Christ taught patience under afflictions, but still that itself is to some extent negative." "Well, what is your opinion?" he asked. I said, "Love for humanity; not living for yourselves, not cultivating those graces that are simply the sacrifice of yourself, but going down into the dirt, into suffering and sorrow and laying your hand upon your fellow and saying, 'My brother, have hope in Christ.' Going down into the dark alleys and up into the loft and laying the hand of sympathy upon the brow of one who suffers, and saying, 'Sister, I love you. God is your friend,' Hunting up humanity, living for God, home and humanity."

A friend told me this incident. He said there came out of a car a strong, stalwart man, bearing in his arms a little child. Its little feet were deformed. The father and mother followed behind the strong man. They had sold a part of their farm in order that that little child's feet might be made strong. They had given a large part of their income that their little one might have feet. Said he, "I thought as I looked sometimes into the faces of people about us, why is it that people do not give more that their children may have *brains*, that their intellects may be cultivated," and then *I* thought, why don't people give more by sacrifice, by prayer, by effort and by money that people may have *heart*, that in them may be raised up living monuments in society, honorable to themselves, to their homes, to their country and to their God. When this shall be done through the wonderful God-blessed influences of your organization, then we will gather in all the people to home, to humanity and to God.

Miss Willard—It occurred to me that it is a very fine thing to be governor of Georgia, but so much finer thing to have a brotherly and a fatherly heart. I think that is just the sort of man the farmers are going to elect from this out.

The welcomes of Mrs. Sibley, for Georgia, and of Mrs. Chapin for the rest of the South, contained so many fine points and capital hits, they delighted the audience continually. The responses of Mrs. Buell, for New England, Mrs. Lathrap, for the North, and Miss Kinnear, for the Northwest, were good as they could be after ten o'clock at night, to an audience which knew that the last car started out at 10 : 30.

Sandwiched in between the addresses was a spicy collection speech by Dr. Anna Shaw. The collectors said it was altogether too spicy and entertaining to suit their purpose, for people were so interested they could not see the baskets.

SATURDAY MORNING.

The convention opened at 9 o'clock, with a half-hour devotional meeting, conducted, as all these meetings of the convention are, by Miss Greenwood, superintendent of evangelistic work. Hon. Neal Dow, who was to have given an address this morning, was detained by sickness, to the great regret of all. His daughter, Cornelia, was in attendance and presented her father's regrets.

The reports of superintendents were resumed, Mrs. Mary H. Hunt giving the report for the scientific temperance instruction department as follows:

Ten years ago the department of scientific temperance instruction in the public schools was created, a department that seeks to teach children in the public schools the reasons for total abstinence as written in blood, brain, nerve and tissue. At the close of this decade of work, I have been asked to present a history of the origin of the department and of the work done. I can only give you the briefest kind of a glimpse. In 1873, Dr. Benjamin Ward Richardson reported to the world his finding that alcohol was a poison. Running through those years to 1878 that topic absorbed my attention as a novel would. In 1879 your National President was my visitor. I told her of the great concern in my soul about this thing. She said, "Come to Indianapolis to the W. C. T. U. convention." I went there. A committee was appointed and I was made its chairman. This department was created in 1880.

The first two years the chief work was to present the topic to the people through the local unions. In 1882, trembling at my own temerity, backed by the noblest constituency the world ever produced, I pleaded before the legislature of Vermont for the passage of the first education law, a law requiring teaching physiology, with special reference to effects of alcoholics and hygiene. Michigan and New Hampshire followed the same year. The legislature of New York, in 1877, enacted such a law, and the next year nine states, including the great state of Pennsylvania, and the smaller, though perhaps as influential state of Massachusetts enacted similar laws. Then we went to the Congress of the United States. The bill passed the Senate unanimously, and there were only eight votes against it in the House.

We had no books of the kind desired. There rushed into market a great flood of books not containing the teaching desired. Then followed the four years' book war. A great petition, signed by distinguished men and women, was sent to publishers, asking them to bring their books up to this high standard of total abstinence, and the publishers surrendered on condition that I would revise those books. Last year I reported to you we had four separate series well graded, in which the nature of alcohol, hygiene, food, including physical culture in all its departments, were incorporated.

When a man like Dr. Martin, a professor of biology in Johns Hopkins University, puts his name on the title-page of his book, revised to these standards, we can bow very respectfully to our opponents and ask them to read a little further. We have passed the time when we can be successfully attacked on the ground of failure of scientific accuracy. This year the work of legislation has been going steadily on. The map displayed here shows only ten states left with no form of temperance education. Before we leave Georgia we are going to take that black cap off this state. You see the states are black that have no law. They are Texas, Mississippi, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee. Virginia has just taken the step that enabled me to rip off the black on the state before the map was hung.

After having breasted that four years' book war, we grew courageous and have prepared a circular, showing just what was the matter with the different books published, so any local superintendent can take that circular, fit herself to tell her story about the different books, and go then before the school board. (Remainder in Stenographic Report.)

TEMPERANCE TEACHING IN SUNDAY-SCHOOLS—MISS LUCIA E. F. KIMBALL.

The most notable event of the year's work in this department was the presentation of a petition to the International Sunday-school Convention asking that the temperance lesson might be placed on some other than review Sunday. Concerning the result of this effort Miss Willard wrote:

"What was asked in the memorials and by Miss Kimball and myself was four specific temperance lessons yearly on some other than review Sunday. This was granted:

"First. Two specific temperance lessons in 1892, and two optional temperance lessons in the same year, none of the four being placed on review Sunday. It was stated to be the opinion of the Lesson Committee and of the Executive Committee, ratified by the convention, that a similar arrangement would in all probability be practicable for the lessons in the years that follow 1892.

"Second. There was no dissent from the opinion that the temperance lessons should not come on review Sunday. This, in itself, is a great gain.

"Third. It was urged that temperance be taught in every lesson, so far as practicable.

"Fourth. It was especially urged upon Sunday-school editors and publishers that the temperance lesson should be as carefully elaborated as any other lesson furnished."

Now, I do not know how this may look to temperance people in general, but to me this action, unanimously gained (for it was finally made unanimous) is a long stride ahead, for which I feel sincerely thankful, though I most earnestly desired the four Sundays set apart. But I believe we should make the most of the gain that has come to us, looking forward to the years of instruction that are provided for under this plan, and with the utmost goodwill and faith toward our Sunday-school comrades coöperate with them to bring about the best results possible in the Sunday-schools of the Nation for total abstinence in the individual and personal alliance with the temperance movement of our time.

Here is the summary of the year's accomplishment along the regular lines of department work:

Two hundred and twenty thousand pledged scholars reported; 200.000 pages of temperance literature sent out by the National superintendent; 50,000 by the National secretary; 826,229 reported as used in the states, 1,076,299 in all. Some say, "A great quantity, no definite figures." The one million reported probably stands for many more. Nine thousand and fifty-seven temperance Sundays—gain 3,658; 2,870 gain of books in Sunday-school libraries.

Mrs. Emma A. Wheeler, of Michigan, reported on kindergarten work, showing that eighteen states and territories have taken up this work in greater or less degree. She thinks it impracticable for local W. C. T. U.'s, except in large cities, to establish kindergartens, but earnestly advocates work for their incorporation into the public school system.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

After prayer by Dean Wright and reading of the minutes, the report of the World's W. C. T. U. was given by its American secretary, Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, of Ohio. She sketched the history of this organization from its beginning, and strenuously urged the circulation of the petition to the governments of the world for the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors, opium and tobacco. The work, as shown in this world-wide survey, is simply marvelous and emphasizes the motto hanging over her head as she spoke, "What hath God wrought?" The entire paper will appear in the Stenographic Report.

Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt, our round-the-world missionary, who has been out on her heroic mission for seven long years, sent her annual report, from which we make the following extracts:

In Edinburg I received a warm welcome. Many people were from home on account of the season, yet opportunities were found for eight meetings. Two of these were at the Carrubers Close Mission. The commodious building, in the very heart of the worst part of the city, was built through the exertions of Mr. Moody, who himself raised the money for it. Meetings are held every night, under the leadership of Mr. Barclay, ably assisted by his wife. Hundreds connected with this mission, who had been drunkards, thieves and prostitutes, are leading reputable lives, and rejoicing in the Saviour. Intoxicating wine has been banished from their communion table, a painful experience having led them to take this step. On one occasion fourteen were received into the church and partook of their first communion. All had been addicted to drink, but had become abstainers. In consequence of the alcohol in the communion wine *eleven out of the fourteen* were drunk before night. Another most interesting occasion was at a Sunday morning breakfast for the poor. Hundreds were present, men and women in one room, and children in another, and certainly they had a most substantial meal once a week, bread, meat and coffee. After the feeding there is a gospel service.

The most notable occasion was at "Free Assembly Hall" on Sunday night, and perhaps the most useful, the meeting with the local B. W. T. A.

At Glasgow there were six meetings, of which one was for ladies, and three in mission halls or mission churches.

Mrs. Leavitt's African work shows much to interest all who care for either missions or temperance. We can only give sketches here and there:

I landed at Duke Town, Old Calabar, for the day. A woman's meeting was to take place in the afternoon. Mrs. Beedie and Miss Edgerly were very glad to give the meeting to me, and the result was a W. C. T. U., with these ladies to fill the offices as they might arrange among themselves. I landed at Free Town, Sierra Leone, February 24, and was received by Mr. and Mrs. West, who had come from their station, about seventy miles inland, to take me back with them.

During Friday, Saturday and Sunday, eight meetings were held, all by interpretation, and a W. C. T. U. was formed, Mrs. Bickersteth, of Sierra Leone, president; Mrs. Clark, of America, secretary.

We next went up the bay and the Bompeh river to Rotufunk, the principal station of this mission. During the next two days we had six meetings, one for young men at which a White Cross society was determined upon. A W. C. T. U. was formed, with American missionaries as officers. Miss Groenendyke was chosen president; Mrs. West, vice president; Miss Williams, secretary, and Mrs. Sage, treasurer. An excellent spirit prevailed at both of these places. The people were interested and serious, many besides Christians coming in.

On May 25, a Sierra Leone trader (that is, a native of Free Town, not belonging to the Bompeh tribe), a member of Miss Williams' Sunday-school class, through her influence, emptied his entire stock of rum into the Bompeh. He then went to his "factory" (place where he bought) to empty out the supply there, but the Lord dealt kindly with him. The supply ordered had not been shipped, and he countermanded the order. Since that time he has been converted, and will join the church as soon as he gets rid of the tobacco trade, which he is trying to do. He is an honorary member of the W. C. T. U.

A "protracted meeting" was held very soon after my visit, and there was a great turning from idols to God,

and an ingathering to the church. All the large devil houses in the town and surrounding district were destroyed. I believe the number of idol-worshipers here could be counted on one hand. We destroyed a great amount of "medicine" (charms), *grugrees* and sabbies, and their power is completely broken, though we see one now and then.

A chief, whose evil face, big, bloated, red-eyed, I remember well, after a terrible conflict, in which he seemed actually torn of evil spirits, was converted. In relating the story this man said, "The devil and I had lived peaceably together all these years. This is the first quarrel we have ever had." In making confession of his sins, he owned to having offered up five living human sacrifices, to having stolen fowls and the wives of four other men.

The good work spread to the town of Bompeh, through Mrs. Thompson, daughter of Bishop Crowther, and sole missionary in Bompeh. The chief of Bompeh, really king of the region, has been converted. A great change has been effected in the town. Mrs. Thompson has also formed a W. C. T. U., "of eleven members who have determined to drive drink from the town—their labor certainly is rewarded, and their prayer heard.' Among results here is mentioned the conversion of the sacrificial priest, others pouring out rum, and one man giving up the position of manager of a factory because he had to sell rum and tobacco. Verily there are white traders and clerks, members of Christian churches in England and America, who might sit at the feet of these newly-converted negroes to learn their duty.

From Africa I returned to Europe, landing at Lisbon, Spain. At San Sebastian two meetings were held in the Mission Chapel of the American Board. I spoke five times in Lyons, France, the next point, but did not find encouragement enough to form a union.

The press department was reported by Miss Alice Briggs, who has been its superintendent since Miss Mary Henry gave up the work to take an editorial position on the *Chautauquan*. The report showed that an immense amount of temperance has found its way into secular and religious newspapers through this department. Its work has been especially successful through the Newspaper Unions, which, as we know, send out the "patent insides" to country newspapers. There are seventeen such unions in the country, of these twelve use matter prepared by this department. One of these unions puts into one hundred and fifty papers weekly from one to ten columns of temperance matter supplied by this department; another inserts four articles each week in one hundred and fifty papers.

Between this report and the next one were many pleasant introductions. Mrs. James Hicks Stapler, the daughter of the last hereditary chief of the Cherokee Indians, was born near Atlanta, and with her parents went to the Indian Territory at the great Cherokee exodus in 1838. She has not visited her native state from that time till now. She comes back as president of the W. C. T. U. of Indian Territory. She spoke briefly and pathetically, referring to her childhood days here, to the Indian spring, of which she had drank when a child, and on whose waters her mother, in her girlhood. paddled the light canoe. Mrs. Stapler is a cultivated, refined lady. Mother Wallace was much stirred during Mrs. Stapler's address, and at its close came forward saying, "Fifty years ago I saw Mrs. Stapler, though until now I did not know it was the same person. It was on board a steamboat; her father was taking her to New Jersey to school, a bright, pleasant girl of twelve or fourteen. I was attracted by her, and on my expressing surprise to find she was an Indian, she said: 'Oh, the white people think of Indians as having rings in our noses and bells on our toes; but give us a chance and time will show that the Indian is capable of as high civilization as the whites.' After fifty years she stands here as the best exemplification of her own prophecy."

Mrs. McLendon, chairman of the reception committee here, who had done so much for our comfort, Miss Missouri Stokes, Mrs. Witter, president of the Old Atlanta Union, Professor Scomp, who paid a beautiful tribute to the grand women of the Atlanta unions, were introduced. Mrs. Donaldson, of Ontario, received most hearty welcome as she brought the greetings of our sisters across the Canadian border—one with us in work and aim.

Mrs. Carse now reported the Temperance Temple, giving the same facts lately given in our Temple number.

Mrs. Anna Snead Cairnes reported the department of relation of temperance and labor, and Mrs. E. B. Ingalls that of narcotics, giving very valuable papers, which will be found in the Stenographic Report.

Then followed touching memorial services conducted by the President: Mrs. Margaret Bright Lucas, of England, First President World's W. C. T. U.; Mrs. Georgia Hulse McLeod, of Maryland, Southern Associate Press Department; Miss Julia Thomas, of New York, Lecturer of Health Department; Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, of New York; Mr. John Grubb Richardson, of Ireland; Mr. Lucian Adams Hagans, Illinois, were all tenderly remembered.

Adjourned by prayer.

SATURDAY EVENING.

The famous W. C. T. U. gavel was in use at an Executive Committee meeting on Y evening, but daughter-wit came promptly to the rescue, and a brush-broom tied, of course, with the white ribbon, and wielded by Mrs. Barnes, National superintendent of young woman's work, "called to order." Mrs. Barnes introduced Miss Ida Clothier, National Y organizer, as the presiding officer of the evening.

After the opening song, "We are Daughters of a King," the Scripture lesson was read by Miss Edna Hale, and prayer offered by Mrs. Norinne Law, of Michigan.

"The Battle Song of the Y's," in solo and chorus, and a recitation from bright little Louise Broadax, of Ohio, were followed by "Our daughters must help make America free," the solo being charmingly rendered by Miss Heidt.

The report of the fraternal delegates to the convention of the British W. T. A. was given by Mrs. Barnes. Well-nigh "killed by kindness," Mrs. Barnes and Miss Ames left our shores to receive most loving welcome from white-ribboners over the seas. English convention plans were found to be like our own and yet unlike; like in purpose, but unlike in methods. Impressive, indeed, was the scene when Lady Henry Somerset assumed the position of president of the British W. T. A., left vacant by the death of the lamented Margaret Bright Lucas.

Among the many public invitations, time and strength permitted the acceptance of but three—the great demonstration against the Compensation Bill, a Garden Party and a Y and Press Conference in London. Aside from these, luncheons and quiet home chats in the homes of many of England's nobility, who are truly royal because "Daughters of the King," made the days beautiful and fleet.

The exquisite word-touches, the tone and look of the speaker, utterly fail of reproduction by the reporter's pen. Mrs. Barnes' entire address will appear in the Stenographic Report.

The Y banner for largest increase of membership was won by Pennsylvania and presented by Miss Fessenden, of Massachusetts, who said:

"Massachusetts is proud to hold this banner just for a few minutes; what would it be to have it for a whole year." Miss Jessica Morgan, of Ohio, passed it on, saying: "It goes just over the line—it's next to having it ourselves." It was received by Mrs. W. L. Rhodes, superintendent of Y work in Pennsylvania, with brief thanks and earnest appeal to the young women of the audience to "come with us."

Miss Willard then read a letter from Marion Harland, relative to the neglected condition of the grave of Mary Washington. The dilapidated tomb and five acres of ground are now in the possession of the Mary Washington Monument Association. It was strongly urged that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union contribute to the fund for erecting a monument over the grave of George Washington's mother. Miss Willard asked that all the Marys present give a quarter of a dollar toward the fund, heading the fund herself for her mother and sisters—"Three Marys."

SABBATH SERVICES.

Sunday was a notable day for Atlanta, on account of the number of pulpits filled by women. The regular Sunday services of the W. C. T. U. were held in Trinity Church, Mrs. Louise S. Rounds, president of Illinois, delivering the annual sermon, or gospel talk, as she prefers to call it, at 3 o'clock. At the same hour, in the basement, the children's meeting was held, in charge of Mrs. Helen G. Rice, of Massachusetts; also in another room of this many-roomed church, a young ladies' meeting was held, presided over by Mrs. Barnes. About sixty ladies spoke in the various churches, missions and Sabbath-schools, and all services were well attended. It was remarked by many old residents that never had so many Atlanta people attended church on one day.

TRINITY CHURCH.

Services presided over by Mrs. Fessenden, and opened with singing, "All hail the power of Jesus' name," followed by Scripture reading by Mrs. Hathaway, of Illinois, from I Corinthians, first chapter, beginning at the eighteenth verse.

Prayer by Mrs. Rastall, Kansas.

Singing, "Come, Thou Fount of every blessing."

Mrs. Rounds, who, by appointment, was to preach the annual sermon, on being presented to the congregation, said that, although she was not a minister, never had hands laid upon her head nor given holy orders, still she came with the old, old story.

The text was taken from the first chapter of the second epistle of Peter, the fifth, sixth and seventh verses: "And besides this, giving all diligence, add to your faith virtue; and to virtue, knowledge; and to knowledge, temperance; and to temperance, patience; and to patience, godliness; and to godliness, brotherly kindness; and to brotherly kindness, charity."

The stenographer who has reported each annual sermon for five years, declares that this is the strongest one delivered in that time before the National. It is given in full in the Stenographic Report.

OPERA HOUSE—MASS-MEETING.

Although little notice had been given of this meeting, because Miss Willard did not wish it to interfere with the annual sermon being delivered by Mrs. Rounds at the same hour, the Opera House was packed, floor, galleries, boxes and stage. Mrs. Sibley, president of Georgia, presided.

The exercises opened with, "How firm a Foundation," sung in the old Southern tune by the whole audience, led by the clear, true voice of Anna Gordon. Jennie Smith read the first Psalm and Mrs. Sophia Grubb led in prayer, remembering especially the young men who made up so large a part of the audience.

Another hymn, then Miss Willard was introduced and spoke on her favorite theme, "A White Life for Two." Grand and beautiful as were her words—and they were never more so—it was even more beautiful and grand to look into those hundreds of eager faces, full of curiosity—kindly or critical—at first, soon warming into deepest interest as she proceeded.

She glided easily into some of the lessons of the convention, showing that if the women of this age have less of the clinging they have more of courage; less of the doll and more of the duchess; less of the syren and more of the sisterly.

"Do not make the mistake that the W. C. T. U. is devoted to the 'Woman question;' it is the great human question that concerns us," she said.

"Nearer, My God, to Thee" was sung. after which Mrs. Ellis, of New Jersey, "made a few remarks" that crystallized into a perfect gem of a speech.

Mrs. Burt, of New York, asked for the collection, and received a generous response.

While the collection was being taken, Mrs. Sibley made some very happy remarks, keeping the audience in good nature.

Then came our Deborah, Mrs. Governor Wallace, "the mother of Ben Hur." Our memory stretches back to war times, with its enthusiastic meetings, and all through the years since, it has been our privilege to look into the faces of great assemblies when swayed by intense feeling, yet never, anywhere, have we ever seen an audience so wondrously moved as was that one by Mrs. Wallace's address, and it was not an audience easily roused. In the boxes and the parquet was cool, cultured cynicism, and all gradation from that up to the rabble in the "peanut gallery;" yet all were equally moved. Rough men sat with elbows on their knees, chins in their hands, eagerly listening with eyes and mouth as well as ears, sometimes interjecting. "That's so," "She knows," etc. The cynicism faded out of cultured faces, and conviction took its place; every good point—and they were many—was greeted with cheers, and when she closed, there was such a storm of applause, such waving of handkerchiefs as is seldom seen, and the applause "would not down." Never did prima donna receive a more enthusiastic encore; an encore it was, and nothing would silence it but to have her step to the front again. This she did, and said, "I am too old to be flattered by this applause. If in your legislature you will give to woman just a little bit of suffrage—say school suffrage—I shall know how much value to place on your cheers. But I should like to know how many of you believe the doctrine I have just preached. Those of you who do, rise." Nearly the whole house rose, and from floor to highest gallery, waving handkerchiefs made it a billowy sea of white. Scarcely was the doxology sung, when men rushed to the platform to shake her hand and declare their conversion to woman suffrage. So great was the throng surrounding her that she seemed in danger of being crushed, when her kind host, Mr. Chamberlain, rescued her and took her to the carriage. In the evening she spoke to another large audience in the Christian Church, when as much interest, if not as much enthusiasm was evoked. Mrs. Wallace's address will be found in next week's UNION SIGNAL.

SUNDAY EVENING—MEETING IN TRINITY CHURCH.

The Sabbath services in Trinity Church closed with a gospel temperance meeting, presided over by Miss Helen L. Hood, of Illinois. Miss Henrietta G. Moore, of Ohio, read the Scripture and led in prayer. The first address was by Mrs. J. T. Ellis, of New Jersey, who made such a decided impression in the Opera House meeting in the afternoon.

After singing, "Rescue the Perishing," Miss Hood introduced Col. George Woodford, of Illinois. His address was clear and convincing in argument and touching in its pathos. We can give only a few of its good points:

This temperance question has now narrowed down to

just the difference between abstinence and indulgence. All half-way measures have proved futile; as Tom Marshall said of the old movement which had not total abstinence for its basis, "It died of intemperance, with a bottle of champagne in one hand and a pledge in the other."

One grand thing we have accomplished: we have found out what to do by finding out what not to do. Nothing is failure which makes way for broader, better methods. It takes a great deal of grace for a man to forgive a woman for knowing more than he does; most of us are short of this kind of grace. But as I have sat here during these days, I have felt, who shall solve this temperance question if not these conservative women? The best in this world, the best in all worlds, can be had without sin. Protective law as well as protective love is needed.

The law of total abstinence a man can enforce upon himself. This was the text for earnest appeals for men to sign the pledge, which was presented and signed by many.

Meeting closed with the benediction.

MONDAY MORNING.

Many Northern women wilted under the unaccustomed heat of Atlanta, Sunday; among others, Miss Willard, who for the first time in seventeen years did not feel strong enough, in body, to attend a session of the National convention. Mrs. Buell therefore called the convention to order.

Opening prayer by Mrs. Hitchcock, of Nebraska. Mrs. Buell called upon the secretary to read the by-laws providing for a presiding officer in case of sickness or death of the president. Mrs. Woodbridge read it, showing that in such a case the general officers should preside in order. This devolves the duty of presiding upon Mrs. Buell, as Miss Willard was not well enough to preside this morning. She announced that owing to a mistake in the program, which brings the election of officers Tuesday morning, we are obliged to make a change in order to comply with the constitution and have the election this morning. By vote, election was made the special order of business at 10:30 a. m., and the report of the superintendents was resumed. The first was the

SCHOOL OF METHODS.

This department is the Normal school of the W. C. T. U., its object being to train teachers in methods of the W. C. T. U. work. It is only four years old, but has already attained goodly proportions. The superintendent, Mary Allen West, reported that during the year there had been held twenty-six state Schools of Methods, or in connection with Chautauquas; 165 county or inter-county schools, with an aggregate attendance of over fifteen thousand. These schools have been generally conducted by presidents of states or National superintendents, with National and state superintendents as teachers in their especial departments. These schools occupy from one or two days, for the county schools, to two weeks in the Chautauquas. The number of departments discussed of course varies with the length of session; the combined curriculum of these schools sweeps the whole circle of the W. C. T. U. work. Most interest had been aroused in evangelistic, juvenile, Sunday-school, educational and foreign work, and parliamentary usage. This last department is in special charge of Mrs. A. S. Benjamin, associate superintendent, who has done grand work, particularly in a series of parliamentary institutes.

Mr. Ferdinand Schumacher, of Akron, Ohio, having offered $500 to the National and as much more as the organization will cover, for the purpose of establishing a W. C. T. U. Training School, the offer was gratefully accepted by the Executive Committee and a committee appointed to prepare plans for commencing the work. This committee reported in favor of holding an experimental session of six weeks' duration next winter, provided twenty suitable women shall report themselves to the superintendent before December 10 as ready to take the course. The school shall be in Chicago in charge of the superintendent. Its object shall be to give systematic training in W. C. T. U. departmental work. The theory will be taught from departmental manuals and other helps provided; the practice, by field work and observation of methods adopted by various organizations in the city. Bible study and how to use the Bible in our work will hold a prominent place in the school's curriculum.

The instruction shall be under the supervision of the National Superintendent of School of Methods, who will call in the service of such experts in different departments as she can secure. Her services shall be rendered gratuitously, but she shall be provided with a clerk.

Concerning the class of pupils desired, they should be earnest, Christian women, not less than twenty-five years old, well educated, possessed of grace, grit and gumption in abundance, willing to spend and be spent in the Master's service, and able to adapt themselves to the varying conditions of the work and workers. They must prove themselves servants of the Lord by being "gentle, apt to teach;" they will be expected to continue in active W. C. T. U. work at least one year after leaving the Training School. Report accepted.

Dr. Thomas, President Stone, of the Woman's Medical College, Dr. Hawthorne and Baby Forbes were introduced, the baby being made an honorary member. A letter was read from Henry H. Faxon, of Quincy, Mass., accompanied by a check for one hundred dollars.

Mrs. Elizabeth Comstock, the philanthropist, and her daughter, were introduced and made honorary members of the convention.

Miss Greenwood now reported the evangelistic work. She dwelt earnestly upon her ideals for her department:

1st. That every local union hold weekly a devotional meeting separate from the business meeting.

2d. That each local union have, during the year, a week at least of Bible expositions, to stimulate the workers and reach the uninterested.

3d. That in the National, state and county conventions, the hour from 11 a. m. to 12 m. be devoted to a Bible exposition for the spiritual uplifting of the workers, that we may inspire the community with the truth that we have not departed from the gospel lines of work.

4th. That a half hour of each morning be given to a season of communion with God and Bible reading. Let every white-ribboner keep this trysting time with our Father, that thus our strength may be renewed.

The hour for the election of officers having arrived, Miss Mollie Hay, of Indiana, Mrs. Mount, of Alabama. Mrs. Rhoades, of Pennsylvania, and Miss Griffin, of Tennessee, were appointed as the first set of tellers who distributed the blank ballots. Mrs. Downs, of New Jersey, offered prayer for Divine guidance in voting and for the speedy recovery of our President.

The report of the committee on credentials was given, showing the number entitled to vote, four hundred and six. The informal ballot for President was now taken, and by vote it was ordered that the tellers retire and count the ballots.

A second set of tellers was appointed, Miss Cornelia Dow, Mrs. C. G. Davis, Mrs. Blair, of Nebraska, and Mrs. Rice, of Massachusetts. While the ballots were being counted, Mrs. Nichols, of Indiana, in the absence of Mrs. Cairnes, reported the visit of our delegates to the National Grange, now in session in this city. They were received with the greatest form and courtesy, and a response to their address made by a prominent officer. At the suggestion of Mrs. Nichols the Grange decided to have its own exhibit at the Columbian Fair; to protest against the sale of intoxicating liquor on the grounds or any gambling devices; also to have plenty of good drinking water on the grounds.

The report of the tellers showed that all the general officers are elected by practically unanimous vote. Mrs. Mayer voiced the noon devotions in an uplifting prayer, and the meeting adjourned.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Buell, followed by singing, "Come, Thou Fount of every blessing," and prayer led by Mrs. Baldwin, Maryland.

The minutes were read and adopted.

Mrs. Gauze, chairman of the committee on Sabbath services, now reported, showing that most of the churches had been open to the delegates. In conclusion she said:

This morning most glorious reports, both from the ministers and the churches and also from the speakers, were received, and our hearts are filled with gratitude unspeakable. In the language of our Crusade psalm, "Praise ye the Lord."

Report adopted.

Mrs. Meriwether said: "You all know that our prohibition candidate in Tennessee has been suspended as a minister for six months, because he chose to stand as a candidate. His wife has just died, and I move a telegram of condolence be sent to Rev. Dr. Kelly."

So ordered.

Dean Wright here reported on Bible study as follows:

I esteem this a privilege and an honor. Particularly, I wished to call attention to the quality of the work which is being done by the pupils under my care, the representatives of the W. C. T. U. I want that fact to be emphasized, not alone in your thought, but in every statement you make in regard to it. The women who apply for instruction in your courses of study are all very busy. I haven't received any inquiries from women who didn't have enough already to do. These women are accomplishing great things in consideration of what they are already undertaking to do. They do a great deal better than the ministers whom I have had the honor of instructing during the last nine years. The ministers won't mind, and so when they come to recite, they cannot. That is why they do not do well. The women mind their instruction, and so when they take the sealed envelopes which contain the questions to be answered, they have learned their lesson. The courses of study which you have provided are: First, the evangelistic course. That includes the English Bible, New Testament Greek, the elementary principles, English grammar, English rhetoric, and last evangelistic methodology. We have not done much in the line of instruction in this section yet, but during the present year we shall pay particular attention to that. It includes, first, how to lead souls to Jesus, how to lead a prayer meeting, not a female prayer meeting, how to deal with inquirers. That is what we mean by evangelistic methodology, the methods of evangelism. I do not know how much time it will take each day, perhaps an hour. Try and see. I have recommended the English course of Bible study. It consists simply of the English Bible—you need no text-books. This course of instruction includes simply six lessons in the Bible for each four years. And what does this course of study intend to do? First, to show you how to prove to yourself that your faith in the Bible rests on the truth. We are not teaching you how to interpret the Bible.

Report of Mrs. Bateham, of Ohio, superintendent of Sabbath Observance, came next, from which we give a few points. As the people must be educated largely by literature, thirty leaflets on different phases of the Sabbath question have been issued by the department. The first week of April is observed by this department as a week of prayer for the better observance of the Sabbath, and all Christians are heartily invited to join in its meetings.

Mrs. Nichols, superintendent of state and county fairs, both in the National and in the World's Union, in which capacity she superintended these unions' exhibits at the Paris Exposition, now made her report. It gave many facts of great interest which we have before given in this paper.

Before giving report, Mrs. Nichols offered a resolution of thanks to Miss Pearce, of London, England, for faithful care of the exhibits of the National W. C. T. U. at the Paris Exposition, which was carried.

She then briefly alluded to the work of the exhibit of the World's W. C. T. U. at the Exposition there, that of the National W. C. T. U., the work done in the National Fair Department, plans for future work of the department, and for an exhibit at the World's Fair at Chicago.

Mrs. Barney was not present, but her report was read by Mrs. Martin, of Rhode Island. It is given in full in the Stenographic Report.

FLOWER MISSION WORK

originated in England by Mary Stanley, sister of Dean Stanley and companion of Florence Nightingale, at the Crimea, has had a wonderful development in connection with the W. C. T. U. The superintendent of this department is Jennie Casseday, of Louisville, who for over twenty years has been confined to her sick-room, and yet exerts a most potent influence all over the country. She plans the work, selects texts of Scripture, which are printed on cards tied with white ribbon to bouquets of flowers, bringing "something white, something bright and something sweet" into thousands of sick rooms and prison cells. By this mission the poor, the sick and the prisoner have the gospel preached unto them. She who is the inspiration, the center and mainspring of this work, can never look upon it; she can never meet with us in convention. The report of her work is given as well as words can give it—work accomplished through devoted state and local superintendents, read by her secretary, Miss Ferguson. This is its summary:

Text cards sold and donated by the National superintendent for the work, 77,764; bouquets distributed, 95,279; literature, temperance and religious (pages), 266,544; tracts, English, German and Italian, 2,905; Easter and Christmas cards and letter, 1,612; religious poems, 784; Bibles and Testaments, 453; leaflets, 10,225; sick or poor families visited and helped, 6,666; baskets clothing, 621; boxes fruit, 297; baskets food, 112; meals furnished, 339; glasses jelly, 102; flowers, crates, June 9, 567; flowers, baskets, 87; signatures to the pledge, 1,683; services held, 724; conversions, 148; churches decorated on Memorial days, 84; number of Flower Missions reported, 217; amount expended by local workers, $973.42.

At the conclusion of these reports the convention adjourned to accept the invitation of Governor and Mrs. Northen to a reception at the Executive Mansion, to be followed by one at the Y. M. C. A. rooms.

Lights shone from every tower and turret of the Executive Mansion last night, welcoming us to the broad halls, where Governor Northen, with his wife and daughter, waited to receive their guests. Mrs. Northen's grace appeared in her dress as well as in her sweet face, crowned with smoothly brushed hair. She wore a simple gray cloth dress, so her guests, many of them in traveling costume, felt quite at ease. A beautiful souvenir card, bearing the autographs of Governor and Mrs. Northen and tied with a white ribbon, was given each guest.

Atlanta is justly proud of its Y. M. C. A., which dwells in its own habitation at the corner of Pryor and Wheat Streets. The building is of brick with brownstone facade, is five stories high, and has about forty rooms. The cost was $100,000. The Woman's Auxiliary contributed $10,000 toward the building, and $4,000 in the furnishings, which are very beautiful. The parlors were decorated with garlands of ivy and chrysanthemums, the state

flower. This association boasts the finest gymnasium in the South. Best of all, it rejoices in having "put one hundred young men into the churches this year," as the General Secretary says with tender pride. The work of the Y. M. C. A. is less reformatory than that of the W. C. T. U., but it is preventive, and might it not be said, an ounce of preventive is worth a pound of reform? Its welcome to the W. C. T. U. in this reception was cordial and beautiful.

MONDAY EVENING'S MEETING.

This was an unique meeting, nothing like it ever having been enjoyed before at the National. Heretofore the state presidents have had no official recognition on the program of the National. This year Monday evening was devoted to the state presidents, each being allowed *two minutes* to tell all she knew. All who knew these women looked forward to this as *the* great feature of the convention. To make it more enjoyable some of the best singers of Atlanta sang for us. The exercises opened with a song by the Orpheus Club composed of sixteen young gentlemen, giving first, "Throw out the Life Boat," and responding to the encore with "Jesus is Tenderly Calling Me Home."

The first state on the list is Alabama; her president not being present she was represented by Mrs. Cochrane. She said·

Madam President and Ladies:—

When you have heard the report of our state organizer, Miss Frances E. Griffin, all that could be said of state work is embodied in it. She has indomitable will and strength of purpose, love inexpressible for her native state, ability beyond the usual standard of her sex, and what she has accomplished is all that could be done, yet it is painfully evident that our state is not equal in this work to many others. Our flag is thrown to the breeze and we will wave it until we accomplish the end that our beloved Sister Lathrap so ably presented to us in her address last night.

Our fiscal year closes in April; hence our treasurer's report to this convention is incomplete.

Our superintendent of scientific temperance instruction is up to the proper standard in her department, and her scientific, scholarly husband, Dr. Peter Bryce, is a helpful medium that tends to success.

I cannot say too much for Miss Julia Tutwiler's faithful, efficient work among criminals. This department, under her superintendence, is entirely satisfactory. She has been justly recognized by press and pulpit as one of the most philanthropic enthusiasts in the line of prison reform that has appeared in this country. Cultured to a degree of perfection, tender in her nature, she is all we could desire in the department.

We have a few ministers who extend a helping hand, and although we are numerically weak in state, counties and towns, the few heroic ones feel the force of responsibility, and will return home with renewed zeal and inspiration gathered from the able women of this great convention.

Mrs. L. C. Hughes, the president of Arizona:

Madam President, Ladies and Friends:—

I am glad to be with you and proud to be one of you. In Arizona we have a population of 60,000 whites and about 40,000 Indians. As with all western countries, the rum element is the controlling power, and until quite recently it has flaunted its power with audacity, and hurled defiance at every attempt to crush out this evil. But the prayers of our Christian women for the last few years have worked a marvelous change. The seed sown and prayers offered have permeated every settlement, yes, in the valleys, the mining camps, and in the mountains public sentiment and opinion is growing against this evil, and ere long this will be crystallized into positive action, and then comes the victory. My friends, I am here to-night to ask your aid. We have a governor for the first time in the history of Arizona, who is in full accord with us, and we hope to have temperance legislation this coming winter.

Mrs. L. M. Chace, the president of Arkansas, in her soft Quaker gray, now told us of the original "Arkansas Traveler."

I suppose that all of our friends here have heard of the Arkansas Traveler? He has been known for a long time, and when the temperance work commenced in 1879, he commenced to travel for the W. C. T. U. There was but one county in the state then that did not have open saloons. To-day there are forty-four counties that haven't a licensed saloon! And this is the result of the W. C. T. U. We have used our influence with our Legislature with regard to having scientific laws on temperance, but the Arkansas legislators thought they were wiser than the legislators of the United States, and the rest of the states, and they haven't given it to us yet. We have also used our influence in favor of protecting our girls, but we haven't secured their protection. The temperance sentiment throughout the state is largely increased, though, and we are thankful to say that while we have not advanced in numbers as a union, yet we feel the uplifting of our state has been largely blessed.

Mr. Cole, of Atlanta, an unusually fine baritone, sung a song. "He and She," most delightfully.

Mrs. Emily P. Stevens spoke for California in the absence of the president:

Madam President and Friends:—

I come from the far-off land of California, but I believe that we have the most wide-awake, aggressive, earnest W. C. T. U. to be found in the United States. And we are loyal to our beloved President and the National, notwithstanding the Republican Party says we are not. We have no Sunday law in our state, but we have a mammoth petition for it before our Legislature this year. Also a petition for franchise, because we, the women, and the Chinamen, are the only people in California that cannot vote. We are terribly in earnest, dear friends. We mean to annihilate the saloons. In the city of San Francisco we have 4,000 saloons and 10,000 boy-drunkards. But we are all alive and in earnest, and, with God's help, will see the liquor traffic buried so deep it never will have a resurrection.

Mrs. N. P. J. Button was introduced as the president for (Southern) California:

We come to the National Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, with loyal greetings from the fairest part of the Pacific's golden state, California; the beautiful southland of California, where trees are ever green and flowers are ever blooming; where there is more climate and better climate to the square foot than can be found elsewhere on God's green earth. This I say after having seen fair Atlanta, the Gate City of Georgia. Our eastern friends and its admirers call it the second Garden of Eden. But then, as in the first garden, Madam President, the trail of the serpent is seen! High license, or temperance as taught by the dominant political parties of the land!

How long! O Lord, how long? We have traveled many long, weary days to reach this Mecca of our organizations, and I feel honored by being permitted to make a two-minute speech before this august body, not expecting to add anything of interest, but hoping to be so enthused with zeal and earnestness for future work that we may count the toil, weariness and expense of our long journey as naught!

I am glad to say to you, Madam President, that the principles of the W. C. T. U. are steadily gaining in our loved land. Never can it be otherwise, when the Republican nominee for the highest office in the state, publicly announces that he has never given a nickel, or said one word favoring prohibition. I hope Georgia's fair women and brave men will thank God and the Farmers' Alliance for a temperance Governor, and pray that there may be enough of that kind for all the sisterhood of states in the near future.

Mrs. Mary C. Woody spoke for North Carolina:

I am glad that Carolina is spelled with a C and not with a W. I say that "in warning of" what is to follow. But what can a state president say about the work in two minutes? They are not noted for being brief. North Carolina, a state reaching from the mountains to the sea, which, if it were swung upon a pivot at its longest corner, would sweep through Georgia down through Florida, up to the Ohio river—(two minutes!!) with a thousand distilleries—what can we say in two minutes? North Carolina is a conservative state; but when we march up against conservatism, it doesn't follow we have walked up against a stone wall. It will yield; it is pliable. I would far rather come in contact with conservatism than skepticism, which has nothing to rest upon. Conservatism furnishes a good foundation, and it is beginning to look with favor upon the W. C. T. U., and we are old enough now there to be respected.

Mrs. M. J. O'Connell spoke a word for North Carolina W. C. T. U. No. 2:

It is with no small degree of pleasure and gratitude to God that I am permitted to appear before you to speak of the work of Union No. 2 of North Carolina. Our state union was organized July 15, 1890. I am glad to be able to tell you that there are some earnest Christian negro women in North Carolina, whose hearts are in every movement of the W. C. T. U. We have come to join our hearts and our prayers with yours, and to join hands with you, never to let go till we shall have encircled the world for Christ and against the great king alcohol.

Mrs. A. A. W. Cadwallader, of Florida:

Madam President and Friends:—

I am not going to say anything about the climate of Florida as compared with Southern California, but just ask you to look at Florida's president and at Southern California's. (Florida's president weighed 200 pounds, while the other was tall and slender.) [Great laughter].

If I am not mistaken Florida is the baby of this National body. Arizona and we may be twins, but I know we are less than seven years old, with an influence in our state that any state in the Union might well envy, although we live largely in the winter. But we live so fast and grandly that in less than seven years there isn't a press in our state that ever says a word adversely about our work, whether we go to the polls or where. They commend our work. The Florida *Times-Union*, of Jacksonville, the leading paper—well, if I wasn't in Atlanta where the *Journal* keeps a lion and the *Constitution* an elephant, I would say the leading paper of the South, but as it is, I will say of Jacksonville, helps us very much.

Miss Willard came down and looked after our christening; there were so many children in the South that she appointed a nurse to look after us, dear Sister Chapin. And she did her work so well that in six years we had cut our eye-teeth, had the whooping cough and the measles, and the National sent her out to establish more children just like us.

Miss Heidt here favored the audience with a solo, "Show me Thy ways, Oh, Lord," the singing of which delighted and charmed all who heard it. The young lady is the happy possessor of a particularly pleasing voice, and her singing showed how wonderfully such a gift can be cultivated.

Mrs. Eva Higgins, president of Colorado:

Madam President:—

Colorado comes with a slight increase of sheaves this year. Like every other state our locality has obstacles to overcome, exorbitant railroad rates, broad plains and high mountains. It was a wonderful coming down for us to come to Georgia, but we are glad we are here and only take back sweet memories of the Southland.

We have a Mexican population in the Southern part of the State—so large that they can elect their own candidate to represent them. That candidate is often an uneducated and uncultured Mexican. Even they are sometimes a credit to the white men we send there. As our people are becoming more settled our cause is being rooted and the principles of prohibition are growing. We nearly quadrupled our Prohibition vote this year. The W. C. T. U. of Colorado is no farce, but an important factor in the Christianizing and civilizing of that part of the country. We have there men and women with principles as fixed and character as strong as the mighty snow-capped mountains that surround our homes. Our one state institution, the Cottage Home, where we care for, protect and save the innocent unfortunate, is well supported. I learned to-day that we are the banner state for the increase of Loyal Legions this year. Yea, the tramp of little feet is being heard through the length and breadth of our state. It means pure lives and thoughts.

Mrs. Forbes, of Connecticut, was introduced:

On the map there is a little corner up in the northeast part of the nation called New England, and I think all the rest of the nation delights to make us very small, for whenever they want to tell about the size of Texas or Ohio, they say five or six times as large as New England. And Connecticut is only a little corner of New England. Though Connecticut is rather diminutive in size, I am glad she is, for two minutes would not do otherwise to tell her progress. I really pity the presidents of these great domains. Though diminutive she is rather proud, because she can boast of such men as Lyman Beecher and Horace Bushnell; and such women as Harriet Beecher Stowe and Mrs. Buell. Dear friends, though the politics of our state is a little bit doubtful, the W. C. T. U. is not the least bit so. It is very positive, though perhaps not very aggressive. We know just where we stand and that is worth a great deal in these days, you know. We have our little state organ, *The White Ribbon Banner*, not a year old yet. We have a law prohibiting the sale or gift of tobacco to boys under sixteen years of age, and then we have the very meanest, most insignificant text-books on scientific temperance in the nation, prepared simply to kill the law in our state. We are going on our way grandly, however, in spite of all this.

A duet, "Samantha Allen's Advice," a very amusing prohibition object lesson, was sung by Professor O'Dell, of Nebraska, and Mrs. Nichols, of Minnesota.

Mrs. H. M. Barker, introduced for South Dakota:

I am so glad, my friends, to give you an exhaustive history of the work of the W. C. T. U. of South Dakota in two minutes, and I am very glad to be here. Our friends felt rather badly to have us leave the balmy climate of South Dakota, and come down here and risk the cyclones of the South, and I have written back for their comfort that we have not seen a cyclone since we came here. The last five years in South Dakota have been campaign years. They submitted prohibition and we carried it, and it went into the constitution. We sent the constitution down to Washington, and asked that we be admitted, and Mrs. Hoffman's senator from Missouri objected to our admission; then South Dakota sent a message to Congress, and we said—refined and cultured as we are—"Pull down your Vest." Then the omnibus bill said, if we would submit the question of prohibition again we might be admitted with prohibition in it, if the people would so vote. We carried that with a majority

of 8,000, and then this last year we have been in another campaign, and we tried to put equal suffrage in the constitution, and chivalric as your men are down here we have got men up there, because all our best men, and men with smart wives, voted for equal suffrage. But we have all the foreigners up there, Scandinavians and Germans, and others that can't read the English language, and they were permitted to say, "Dem vimmen shan't vote." So we lost this.

One of those foreigners got off at a station the other day, and they had been having a small-pox scare, and one man ran up and said: "Say, have you been vaccinated?" "Yes, I was vaccinated six months ago, and I have voted ever since." He didn't know the difference between naturalization and vaccination. We are going to continue this fight until woman occupies the place God meant she should occupy as a helpmate to man, not only in the church and in the home, but in society and in the government.

Miss Margaret R. Hillis, president of Delaware, was called upon:

Little Delaware makes boast neither of her size nor age. She is not yet entered into her teens, but she is one of the little strands in this great W. C. T. U. Among the things we have been able to accomplish is that of following Mrs. Hunt's suggestion and securing the enactment of a scientific instruction law. Also to have a law passed providing for the better protection of our women and girls. We have secured the appointment of a police matron, and even though so small as to be lost in one of your counties in the larger states, we do boast that in Wilmington the first school for girls was founded in this country. In the fifteen hundred membership we have yet to hear the first whisper of discontent or disloyalty to the National W. C. T. U. What rejoices us most is the fact that we have an army of children nearly fifteen hundred strong, marching along right bravely, with their banners and singing,

"Saloons, saloons, saloons must go."

District of Columbia was heard from through Mrs. S. D. LaFetra, president, as follows:

Dear Friends—I am very happy to have the opportunity to speak to you this two minutes of the work at the nation's capital, your city as well as mine. We have a thoroughly organized W. C. T. U. down there. We have twelve W's and ten Y's with a membership of 625. Our Executive Board is composed of forty earnest, consecrated women from the very heart of the prayer-meetings of eight different denominations. We are holding aloft our banner. Our city is composed of government officials and employés almost entirely, and political complications come in and often affect our work. But our brave workers never hesitate to wear the white ribbon. We are not afraid to be called Prohibitionists. We have lost two only by secession during the past year, but, dear friends, our ranks have been filled by others, and our membership has increased the last year twenty-five per cent. Another feature of our work is that among the colored people; we have several earnest, active auxiliaries among the colored people, and the colored sisters come into our executive board on an equal footing with ourselves, and this has been very educational and helpful to them. We have also many Loyal Temperance Legions aggregating many thousand children. At our last annual meeting I was authorized to invite the W. C. T. U. to meet at Washington next year and to bring to you this cordial invitation from those at home. There should also be a meeting of our organization while Congress is in session. To this end we have planned a meeting to be held the 11th of February, to continue four days. We hope you will bear in mind the meeting. We do hope many members of the Executive Board will be present.

TUESDAY MORNING.

Mrs. Buell presiding, as Miss Willard was in Executive Committee meeting. Opening prayer by Mrs. L. B. Tyng, of Illinois.

Mrs. Ada M. Bittenbender, of Nebraska, W. C. T. U. attorney at Washington, reported for her department, that of legislation and petition, whose work it is to secure state and national temperance legislation. She showed much good work done in states, and several important forward steps in temperance legislation taken by Congress.

Mrs. S. B. Wilkins, Illinois, now gave a very interesting report of the National Temperance Hospital at Chicago. Scientific evidence had fully demonstrated the principle which the hospital advocates, that alcohol is not essential either as medicine or food.

This principle is fast gaining recognition in professional circles. Said a prominent physician to us lately, "You women would be astonished to know how many physicians are discarding the use of alcohol."

What is now needed is such a demonstration of this principle that *all* physicians shall accept and practice it. Such a demonstration has been going on in the London Temperance Hospital for fifteen years, and the same work is being done in this country by our hospital, and it is imperatively needed in America.

The past year has been the best in the five years life of this institution. Last spring it was thoroughly reorganized, its board of directors enlarged, an association back of them organized; staff of ten physicians, including both schools and both sexes secured, all devoted to the principle for which we contend. The Clara Barton Training School for nurses is doing admirable work. A hundred patients have been treated in the hospital since last April, they are from ten states and are of twelve nationalities, so that it is already a cosmopolitan institution. Its financial condition is better than ever before; the debt with which the year opened has been cleared off, and that with almost no appeal to outsiders. But this institution needs and deserves aid from all temperance people, as it is strengthening the very foundation of temperance. Every state should endow a bed in the hospital, $350 a year; secure members to the association; send patients to it; pray for it. At the conclusion of this report Mrs. J. B. Hobbs offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The National Temperance Hospital, located in Chicago, has been established on a solid foundation, and has been successfully operated during the past year; and

WHEREAS, This hospital is being conducted and managed by a board of W. C. T. U. women; and

WHEREAS, It has an excellent medical staff in full sympathy with the principles of the W. C. T. U.; and

WHEREAS, It is daily demonstrated that disease can be successfully treated without the use of alcoholics; and

WHEREAS, We believe that non-alcoholic medication is a principle that must be established before total abstinence can be maintained. Therefore be it

Resolved, That the National W. C. T. U. in convention assembled, do most heartily indorse this noble effort to demonstrate this principle, and that we will officially and individually do what we can to promote its further success."

A telegram was read from Dr. C. G. Davis, chief of its staff of physicians, saying: "Every bed filled; we must have a new hospital."

Mrs. Buell, in the absence of Mrs. R. A. Emmons, reported for the Woman's Lecture Bureau:

This is the only Lecture Bureau controlled entirely by women, and while it is called a "Woman's Bureau" it has upon its list of speakers both sexes. It includes not only those whose work bears upon the temperance reform, but aims to supply Sunday-school, Chautauqua Assemblies, Summer Camps, G. A. R. Posts, and all who desire to arrange for literary, musical and other entertainments. All our money should not be put into leaflets or all into speakers; neither should supplant the other, but both be used. "Every politician knows the power of personal appeal. The 'campaign document' never crowds out the campaign speaker."

We are in direct communication with five thousand or more local unions, and these are constantly making a request for speakers. By making these engagements from our own Headquarters, from whence radiate lines of communication and convenience to the local unions, that are strung like pearls along all the lines of railway from the center to the circumference of the Nation, we are in a position to afford facilities that cannot, for many years at least, be supplied by any other organization. We not only have the demand but we can create it; we not only have the supply but we can increase it. It has only been run systematically for two years, the first year receipts were $610.04, the second year a little over one thousand dollars was its income. It is now practically self-supporting, and its reputation well established.

Reports of National organizers were now in order, and given by Miss Frances E. Griffin, Alabama; Miss Henrietta Moore, Ohio; Mrs. M. L. Wells, Tennessee; Mrs. L. H. Washington, New York; Mrs. Helen L. Bullock, Massachusetts, and Mrs. Mary Read Goodale, Louisiana. They will be found in the Stenographic Report.

In the midst of the reports a flutter of white handkerchiefs in the audience announced to those who could not see her the coming of Miss Willard on to the stage from the rear. For the first time in seventeen years she had been prevented by sickness from a day's meeting of the National Convention.

Mrs. Dunham, of Iowa, chairman of the committee appointed to announce to Miss Willard her election, now presented her to the convention, saying:

The greatest honor—the greatest pleasure of my whole life, has been conferred upon me to-day. I cannot express the love and esteem we all feel for our President, but I do have the pleasure of presenting to you our beloved leader, who has consented to walk before us in the days to come.

MISS WILLARD—Somehow you look more beautiful to me since I have been away. You look like a bigger convention. I said to Anna yesterday, it is rather lonesome to be shut up here with the women's tongues going like a buzzing top, their minds working like a righteous fermentation, and their hearts beating for the nation; and this morning, when I had a little day or night dream, I don't know which, with the birds twittering outside in your golden weather, about five o'clock, I saw a beautiful city, with such wonderful banners floating from the towers and turrets, and all these banners white, and on one it said, "Make a chain, for the land is full of bloody crime and the cities of violence." And on another banner it said, "The Lord shall turn the way of the wicked upside down." And on another it said that "Our daughters may be like corner-stones polished after the similitude of a palace." And on another it said, "The little feet are coming, the children are afield. Tremble, King Alcohol, we shall grow up." And over the great arch of the city were the words, "For God and Home and Native Land." And a great procession was going in, and women with their blessed faces and their great hearts were holding me up on either side, and as we entered they whispered in their motherly voices, "We have made you our chief," and then I fell down upon my face in that beautiful city of refuge, the home city of the Republic, and heard a voice above saying, "Lo, I am with you always." And I then and there pledged soul and body and spirit that I will be true to the National W. C. T. U.; that I will speak those words and do those deeds that seem to me to be the best, no matter what it may bring on me of condemnation or cross-currents, but that for those things that you love, and because you and I pray together and trust each other more and more, it shall be true that you shall see my heart. So help us God; we stand for the blessed white ribbon with its purity, and the W. C. T. U. with its gospel for a purified home, a protected childhood and a redeemed nation. I would like Mary T. Lathrap, the first woman who ever spoke to me about being a leader in the National, who, when back in 1874, turned to me as I came a school-teacher into the convention, and in her off-hand way said, "Frances, we are going to make you Cor. Sec. (corresponding secretary), and I said, I am not wise enough, and she insisted; and so I always look upon her as my sponsor and stand-by, I would like her blessing on me in this house of feebleness, and yet of joy, and on us all.

Mrs. Lathrap complied with this request in a prayer that voiced the deepest feeling of all hearts. The hour for devotional exercises having arrived, Miss Greenwood gave a beautiful Bible reading.

Miss Willard now introduced Colonel Pringle, the hero of temperance legislation in Georgia, in whose legislature he had stood for years, the stalwart advocate for no-license, temperance teaching in the public schools, and all other forms of good legislation. In response he said:

Madam President: I just wished to return my thanks to the honored President, and to each member of this great convention, for the kindness they have extended to me. I take it more in honor of the Georgia Temperance Association, that I happen to be President of, than I do as a personal honor to myself. And in the name of the Georgia Temperance Association, I extend to this convention a most cordial greeting. In the name of every temperance association of this state, we extend a most cordial greeting.

On motion the thanks of the convention are extended to the proprietors of the *Southern Star* for their general distribution of papers, two thousand copies having been distributed gratuitously among the audience.

Rev. Dr. Thirkell, the president of Gammon Theological Seminary, was introduced. He said:

Allow me thirty seconds to say that the first address I ever had the privilege of delivering was under the auspices of the Woman's Crusade in my native Ohio town. I always felt I got a good start then. I have been for the last seven years at the head of an institution for the training of colored ministers. I want you to feel that we are your allies in this work. In our late temperance campaign in Atlanta, when every other precinct and district in the city went for liquor, the South Bend district, in which our institutions are located, alone went for prohibition.

On motion, the thanks of the convention were extended to Brother Barker, of the *Southern Star*, for the delightful excursion to Indian Spring tendered to the convention.

Just as adjournment was moved, a letter from Lady Henry Somerset, President of the British Women's Temperance Association, was received by Miss Willard, and the audience gladly waited to hear it read.

LETTER.

EASTNOR CASTLE, Oct. 29, 1890.

DEAR SISTER:—I have it much at heart to send you a few words of greeting, as you assemble for your annual National conference this year. I would that I could have been present to tell you and the dear white-ribboners how the thought of their loyal devotion to our cause, the untiring efforts they make to advance the good time when we shall trample the greatest foe to the well-being of humanity under foot, inspire us over here with fresh courage and new hope.

The enthusiasm kindled by your grand leadership and your heroic effort is felt throughout the whole world. In England the battle is raging most fiercely, and our hearts are sometimes faint when we see the overwhelming forces against us; it revives our spirit to feel the clasp of our

sisters' hands and hear their voices cheering us onward, for even the ocean waves cannot separate the touch of souls united by the bonds of loving service in a common cause. I much regret that I have been unable this year to go to America. I quite hope, however, God willing, to be present at your National conference next year, and to have the joy of greeting you personally.

It has been a great happiness this summer to welcome some of your sweetest women whom we have learned to love. The visit of Mrs. Frances Barnes and Miss Julia Ames has been productive of much good in our midst, and we have cause to thank God for their visit.

I rejoice this year has brought you some signal victories and above all, I thank God that public opinion in your country is far in advance of ours. That is our hardest battle. We cannot hope for legislation until public sentiment has been brought to the high level that will demand it, but we know our cause is God's cause and He will give the victory. He always wins who sides with God, and the very men and women who turn from us to-day as fanatics shall be among those who rise up and call us blessed.

May the light of God's countenance illumine your conference. May His wisdom guide you in the future as in the past, and may you be sustained by the strength of the everlasting arms, is the constant prayer of your loving sister in the cause of God and Home and Humanity.

ISABEL SOMERSET.

Adjourned with the benediction.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

Opening prayer by Mrs. Bailey, of Maine.

Mrs. Oberhaltzer, of Pennsylvania, gave a very interesting paper on "School Savings Banks," which will appear in the Stenographic Report.

Mrs. Sarah A. McClees' reports for department of soldiers and sailors followed; when the department for social purity, Miss Willard, superintendent, was called, Miss Gordon announced that it was in print and would be distributed in the audience, as well as appear in the minutes, but would not be read. Mrs. Bailey reported for department of peace and arbitration; Mrs. Fessenden for franchise, and Mrs. Helen L. Bullock as National Organizer. For all these papers we refer you to the Stenographic Report.

The rest of the afternoon was occupied by the report of the committee on resolutions, Miss Helen L. Hood, of Illinois, chairman, and the passage of special resolutions offered from the floor. The resolutions were passed with great unanimity and no protests were offered.

RESOLUTIONS.

We, the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union in convention assembled, return thanks to Almighty God for the many blessings granted us during the past year. We note for consideration the addition of many new organizations, the wonderful increase in membership, and the opening up of many new opportunities for the introduction of our work. In all this we recognize the hand of our Father in the fulfillment of the promise that those who are faithful shall reap the reward.

1. While discountenancing all union of Church and state, we do affirm our belief that God in Christ is the King of Nations, and as such should be acknowledged in our government, and His Word made the basis of our laws.

2. We believe that under God the prosperity and effectiveness of our union is largely due to the systematic work done in our forty departments, included under the general head of Organization—Preventive, Educational, Social, Evangelistic and Legal.

3. We recognize the fact that the foundation of all our work lies in the acceptance and practice of the gospel of Christ, and believe that even greater effort should be made the coming year in all evangelistic lines.

4. Recognizing the grand possibilities under the temperance education laws of the country, in their bearing upon the ultimate settlement of the liquor problem, as well as the security extended to rising generations through intelligence;

Resolved, That we will make the enforcement of these laws a leading line of work during the coming year.

5. *Resolved*, That we deplore the ever-increasing desecration of the Sabbath, for it will inevitably bring ruin upon our country; that we feel we are responsible for this evil until we have done everything in our power to correct it; that we pledge our organization to use all its influence to maintain our God-ordained Sabbath.

6. *Resolved*, That we rejoice greatly in the gain which has come to us in the line of Sunday-school Temperance Lessons as the result of the memorial effort of the past year, and that we will strive most earnestly to improve the larger opportunity afforded us for thorough temperance education along the line of Bible truth beginning in 1892.

7. As the W. C. T. U. recognizes in the Kindergarten a potent factor in our work:

Resolved, That in every state and territory where kindergarten is not a part of the public school system, we recommend petitioning the several Legislatures to enact a law requiring kindergarten teaching in the primary school.

8. Recognizing with gratitude the growth of W. C. T. U. work among young women, which has materially increased the membership of the organization, and added to the state and National treasuries, and appreciating the fact that upon the multiplication of these means must depend the future prosperity of our work:

Resolved, That we urge upon states special attention to this particular line of organization.

9. *Resolved*, That the disfranchisement of twelve millions of people who are citizens is contrary to the fundamental principle of our government and out of harmony with the idea of Christian co-operation for the highest good of humanity; that we have now in Wyoming an example of a genuine republic, and that we will hail with delight the time when the entire nation shall carry out in practice what it promises in theory by conferring upon women all their rights as citizens under the jurisdiction of this government.

10. WHEREAS, Good morals are the foundation of good education, society and government, and

WHEREAS, The Bible, the only true basis of good morals, is being excluded from our public schools; therefore,

Resolved, That each state W. C. T. U. present the subject of ethical culture before all Normal Institutes and Educational Conventions, to the end that moral training based upon the Bible may be an emphasized and prominent feature in the public school system of our country.

11. *Resolved*, That we favor the enactments of state laws requiring physical culture and industrial training to become a part of public school education.

12. *Resolved*, (*a*) That we give more effort to the work of the World's W. C. T. U. As we look back over the last decade and see what God hath wrought for us as individual women, through our relation to this cause, let us direct our faith, strengthened by exercise, our mental and physical powers, increased by use, into this broader field of labor for humanity, taking, each one of us, more directly to heart the command, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature," believing in the fulfillment of the promise, "Greater things than these shall ye do."

(*b*) That we respectfully request Congress to prohibit the exportation of all alcoholic liquors to all uncivilized, and therefore unprotected peoples.

(*c*) That we personally sign, and use our influence to gain signatures to the great petition to the Czar asking for more humane treatment of the political exiles of Siberia.

13. Realizing our inability, under the existing system of managing the criminal classes among women, to do effective and permanent reformatory work for that class.

Resolved, That we urge upon our state unions the pressing need of reformatories for women; also that we urge upon our unions everywhere the need of police matrons; also, that in all institutions where women are incarcerated, we use every effort in our power to secure the appointment of women to the charge of such institutions.

14. We reiterate that we believe it vital to the temperance reform that the principle of Prohibition be recognized as the dominant issue in American politics, and that party power must stand back of this principle in it application through law. We again send the assurance of our good word, good will and prayers to those voters who, in the fear of God and love of humanity, cast their ballots in town, state and nation for prohibition measures and prohibition men.

15. Recognizing the power of the press as one of the potent factors of education in the Nation; be it

Resolved, That while thanking those papers that do hold to a high standard, we utter our protest against press records of the details of crime; its admission of impure matter in the form of medical and personal advertisements and of sensational stories calculated to mislead the minds and destroy the morals of our children, and through them the home.

16. *Resolved*, That as a National organization, through our several state unions, we memorialize the Commissioners of the Columbian Exposition to prohibit the sale of intoxicants within its limits; also that we petition them not to open the Exposition on Sunday.

17. Since the saloon system militates equally against the interests of both capital and labor, we recommend to these classes a close and careful study of statistics, showing the immense drain caused by intemperance upon the resources of both the capitalist and laborer.

18. Believing that education is most efficient in removing political evils, we therefore reaffirm our former declarations in favor of government aid for public schools, and urge the fifty-second Congress to enact a law to that end.

19. *Resolved*, That we respectfully request the Congress of the United States of America to prohibit the sale of all alcoholic liquors in the District of Columbia, and the territories, also to prohibit the importation, exportation, and transportation of such liquors, and to propose an amendment to the Federal constitution to forever outlaw the liquor traffic in this country.

20. *Resolved*, That we rejoice in the efforts being made by the Anti-Lottery League of Louisiana to prevent this infamous corporation from obtaining a renewal of their charter, and that we appreciate the stand taken by the noble men of North Dakota last winter in their remarkable contest on this question in not allowing their fair young state to be ruined by becoming the legalized home of such a moral leper. We entirely disapprove of all games of chance in church and state, and all methods in business life that tend to foster the spirit of gambling. We also commend the action of government in refusing the transportation of lottery tickets through the mails.

Mrs. Lathrap, of Michigan, offered the following:

Resolved, That the National W. C. T. U. has never planned nor purposed organizing a new church, nor has our President ever advised us to undertake any such work of supererogation.

Mrs. Benjamin, of Michigan, moved:

Inasmuch as our Annual Report can be procured each year for the small sum of fifteen cents, and in it is included all department reports, thus enabling the members to read them at their leisure and refer to them at pleasure, therefore,

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that for the future the time of the annual meeting be given largely to discussions of general interest, both to the members and the public, thereby bringing more fully before them our methods and aims with such a consensus, or diversity of opinion as is nowhere else obtainable.

Mrs. N. H. Knox, of New Hampshire, moved a vote of thanks to Senator Blair for his heroic championship of prohibition, woman's enfranchisement and his educational bill; all of which were carried.

Mrs. Woodward, of Nebraska, moved a most hearty and comprehensive expression of thanks to Atlanta for her delightful hospitality, which was carried by a rising vote.

Miss West, as superintendent of W. C. T. U. Training School, moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Ferdinand Schumacher, for his donation of $500 to start that institution.

Mrs. Hughes, of Arizona, presented a strong protest against the sale of liquors by governmental officials in army posts and soldiers' homes.

Mrs. Ingals, of Missouri, moved to petition Congress to enact a law prohibiting the manufacture of cigarettes.

Adjourned with the benediction.

THE CLOSING SESSION.

Tuesday evening was devoted to the report of the Plan of Work Committee, through Miss Lucia E. F. Kimball, and the speeches with which the banners were presented to the state having made the greatest per cent of gain in membership. For these we refer you to the Stenographic Report.

Wisconsin won the National banner for the greatest per cent of gain in the whole Union, also that for the greatest per cent of gain in the Western states; Colorado those for the greatest per cent of gain in membership in her section and for greatest increase of enrollment in the Loyal Temperance Legions, having nearly trebled the number during the year. The beautiful Young Crusader banner was won by Michigan, that state showing the largest increase in subscriptions to *The Young Crusader;* Maine won the banner for New England; New York that for the Middle States; Florida that for the Southland; and the District of Columbia that for the District and the territories. As Indian Territory came within four-tenths of one per cent of the District's markings, Mrs. LaFetra gracefully passed the banner over to Mrs. Stapler because, as she said, she realized how much harder the work in Indian Territory was. These banners are presented by Miss Willard, to be given each year into the custody of the state, in the various sections of the country, which shows the greatest per cent of increase in membership for that year. Miss Willard suggested that each state, on receiving it, mark on the back, the date and place of the convention at which it is received.

Miss Henrietta Moore, of Ohio, presented the following memorial to Mrs. Margaret Bright Lucas:

During the year there has been lost to our organization, to every land and every people, Mrs. Margaret Bright Lucas, of London, first president of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and afterward president of the British Women's Association. She was *born* for her work, a woman "nobly planned." Ancestry had given to her brain and strength of character. Society had cultured refinement and delicacy, and made the *gentle* woman. The sorrows of humankind had awakened tender sympathies, and the Christ had beautified and sanctified the whole woman with divine purpose and the spirit of sacrifice. Therefore

Resolved, That in this annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the United States, we express our gratitude to Him who remembereth all our wants and giveth to the world such saviors, and that we here pause in thought of her earth-life and earth-work and in the desire that they have an eternal lingering in the world through the enlarged sweetness and holiness and usefulness they gave to our lives.

Adopted by a rising vote and a copy ordered sent to the relatives of Mrs. Lucas and to the *British Woman's Temperance Journal*.

Miss Willard announced that "we have here present one hundred white ribbon women, good and true, who have come many of them long distances, to attend this convention; they have had no part nor voice in these proceedings; but now, that our business is over, I wish we might show our appreciation of them by making them members of this convention." This was done unanimously. Another hundred visitors, ladies and gentlemen, swelled the number of strangers drawn to Atlanta by the convention to over six hundred.

After a few reports and introductions, and a most hearty vote of thanks to Mrs. Buell, for the admirable way in which she had presided during Miss Willard's absence, came the closing exercises, tender, helpful words from our President, singing with hands clasped, "Blest be the tie that binds," and repeating with bowed heads the form of benediction adopted for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. "The Lord bless thee, and keep thee; the Lord make his face to shine upon thee and be gracious unto thee. The Lord lift up his countenance upon thee and give thee peace." Thus ended the largest, most harmonious National convention the W. C. T. U. has ever known.

Publisher's Notes.

Why Your Paper is Late.

THE UNION SIGNAL of this week has taxed our resources to their utmost. The edition — 210,000 — 24 pages—will take eight presses, day and night, for a week, and the delay now caused will also make the issue of December 4th late. Kindly be as patient as you can; that new perfecting press will be running, we hope, in January, and then we can increase pages and editions without these vexatious and costly delays.

The Temple! The Temple!

Its walls are slowly but steadily going up; the steel girders and supports are being placed in position; an army of workmen hurry here and there to carry out the thought of the master architect.

Back of his plans were the thoughts of the originator of it all, Mrs. T. B. Carse, so you see how thought can be represented in stone and steel? With this idea in mind, we have had made a beautiful lithographic view of the Temple in its own colors, and on the same page is also given an excellent portrait of Mrs. Carse. We offer this picture in two ways. First

For Ten Cent (five week) Subscriptions

We will send a picture free to any one who sends us a club of 5 ten cent subscriptions (with 50 cents) sent in at one time.

For Twenty-five Cent (3 mos.) Subscriptions

We will send the picture free for 2 such names with 50 cents.

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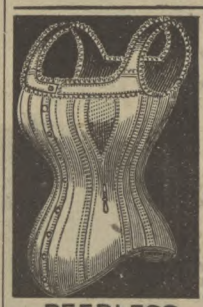

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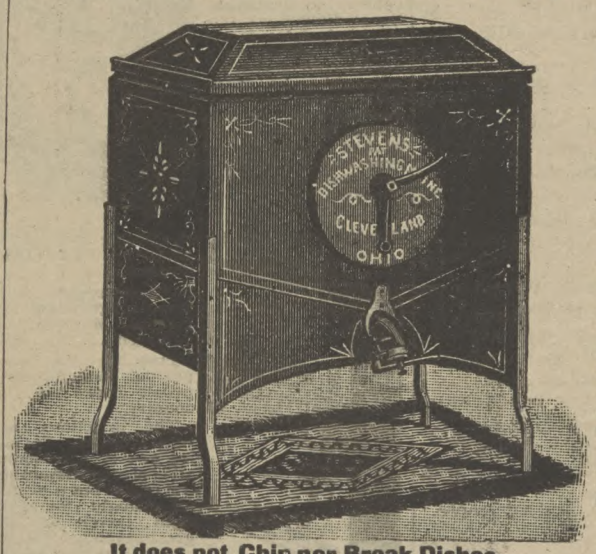

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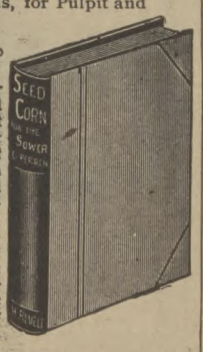

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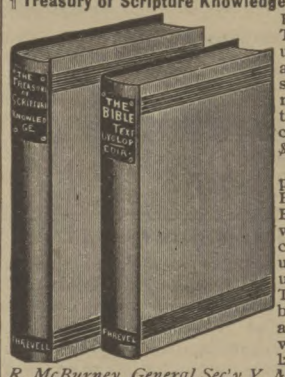

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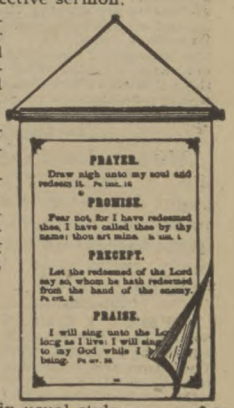

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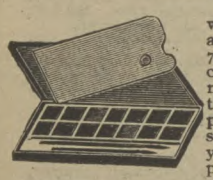
Children will be delighted with this painting book. It will interest, amuse and instruct.



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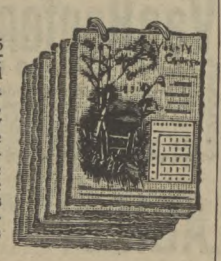

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These booklets are ribbon bound and have dainty torchon covers with mounts of flowers, frosted landscapes, scenery, etc., etc. The poems inside are of the very choicest, as can be seen by the description below. Do not confuse these with the booklets above described; order Tinted Torchon Series, and you will get the below named.

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Highly finished enamel board, with indented texts in gold and silver, gilt bevel edge, and silk cord attached. Very attractive and suitable for hanging in homes, hospitals, etc.

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(Send for circular describing different shapes.)

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A great many people do not feel like taking the time to hunt up small presents and will appreciate having the selection made for them.

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Package No. 2. $1.00. For Sunday-School Teachers—scholars of age from 10 to 16. King's Daughter Booklet, 6 Christmas cards, 3 Christmas Booklets, 3 Torchon Tinted Booklets.

Package No. 3. $1 00. Willard Cards, 6 Christmas Cards, 3 Christmas Booklets, 3 Torchon Tinted Booklets.

Package No. 4. $1.00. King's Daughter Booklets, 25 Colored Cards, 20 Sheets Scrap-book Pictures, 1 Illuminated Calendar, 5 Christmas Cards.

Package No. 5. $1.25. 1 shield enamel Text, 2 wall texts, 5 assorted Christmas cards, 2 books ("Van and Vet" and "Prove It,") and two 15c. booklets.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

At Half-Price.

It is impossible to describe them in detail. They are handsome and cheaper than last year.
They cannot be surpassd in beauty and we have no hesitancy in guaranteeing satisfaction in every case.
We make them up in packages ranging in price from 25c. to $3.25 per pkg. If you do not wish an entire package you can order what you want at 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c., 6c., 7c., 8c. and 10c. each.
We make them up in packages, assorted, as follows:

Package	No. 1 contains	12	Cards	$ 25
"	No. 2 "	12	"	35
"	No. 3 "	12	"	50
"	No. 4 "	12	"	1 00
"	No. 5 "	50	"	1 00
"	No. 6 "	25	"	2 00
"	No. 7 "	50	"	2 00
"	No. 8	75	"	3 25

In ordering package No. 8 if you do not specify what price cards you want we will send a general assortment from 1c. to 10c. each.

Miscellaneous Package. $1 00. This isn't exactly a "grab bag" package, but it comes about in this way. We have a number of valuable premium goods on hand, and from them will, for $1.00, make up from goods named below a package which we warrant to give you entire satisfaction. In ordering a Miscellaneous Package indicate what you prefer and we will do our best to give you what you wish as far as we can. We do not agree to send *all* the items named, but will send a good dollar's worth. Our stock of Steam Engines, for instance, is limited and we will send them as far as they go; so the rule will be "first come, *best* served!" But if you try a "Miscellaneous Package," we know you will be pleased with it. Here is a list from which we will make a selection:

5 Christmas Cards, price from 1 to 15c. each.
2 Christmas Booklets, price from 5 to 15c. each
Gold Thimble, 50c.
Wizard Bubble Blower, 25c.
Steam Engine, 85c.
10 Sheets Scrap-book Pictures, 10c.
1 Pk (12) Willard Cards, 25c.
Exercise, Book of Books, 50c.
Paint Box, 75c.
Artist's Scrap-book, 50c.

AND WITH ALL DUE

Consideration for the lovely cards, books and booklets above described, what *could* make a more acceptable present than one of the beautiful aquarelle-tint pictures of Miss Willard

FRAMED IN A HANDSOME FRAME?

Not a cheap, common-looking frame, but one that will set off the delicate tints of this life-sized portrait of America's best known woman? We offer to send the picture thus framed and carefully boxed for $3.00. This does not include a glass—that can easily be supplied. Express charges to be paid by you. The original of this portrait was shown at our office and here are the opinions of those who know Miss Willard best.

Mrs. T. B. Carse—"A gem in every particular."
Mrs. C. B. Buell—"The artist has caught Miss Willard at her very best."
Miss Esther Pugh—"By far the best picture of Miss Willard that I have ever seen."
Mrs. E. W. Andrew—"It will be a light of hope and help in every home it enters."
Mrs. L. S. Rounds—"Every Illinois woman ought to have one."
Miss Helen Hood—"Perfect, and full of animation."

The picture alone will be sent for $1.00. Framed as described $3.00. Remember, you will be getting the best work of the foremost reproducing artists in this country, Messrs. L. Prang & Co., of Boston. When the picture comes to you it will be such a source of pleasure that you will show it to your friends, and the first thing you know, you will have sold enough like it to get your own free! True. Particulars obtainable by correspondence.

SOME LAST WORDS

Don't put off ordering till the last minute; better have these handsome Christmas goods hid away for a few weeks in advance than run the risk of not getting any on time.

Don't fail to write your name and address with distinctness, also to make your orders clear.

Don't forget that we can furnish you the best of Bibles (Oxford and Teacher's Editions) or any other books you may want.

Address,

Woman's Temperance Pub. Ass'n.,
161 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

Publisher's Dep't.

We have a number of things to say. We talk right along week after week to you, and you who are familiar with this part of the paper may be counted on as a good friend, but this talk is not meant for you alone, but for

You and Your Neighbor!

You read THE UNION SIGNAL—your neighbor does not. You think the paper has a power for good—your neighbor, not knowing anything thereof, thinks nothing. Here is the problem: How shall your neighbor be transformed into a friend of the paper? Shall it be done by your putting your hand into your own pocket and paying for a subscription which shall be sent to your neighbor all unbeknown to him wherefor it comes? Nay, nay. That would beget suspicion on his part at once, then a dislike to the paper, finally an order to the postmaster to "stop putting that UNION SIGNAL in my box; there'll be a bill along shortly, and I won't pay for the paper."

Glum-um-um! And so you lose your neighbor for THE UNION SIGNAL! Now see,

One, Two, Three.

Try another way! Gently hold out some sugar—in speech, manner and bait; why not? That *wins*.

For instance, tell

Your Neighbor, First.

That he or she—(*why, Oh why!* can we not have an impersonal pronoun? if you only knew how much it is needed!)—that "thon," we'll say, is as nice a person as the truth will permit you to say; that being so nice you wanted to interest "thon" in a plan for '91 which will bring joy to the household, peace to the home, hygiene to the kitchen, information to the various "thons." Having aroused a mild or eager curiosity—make it the latter if possible—pull out a copy of THE UNION SIGNAL. Now shall we tell you what to say for it? We have "bin a-sayin'" it for five years past, and you know the paper. To one, urge the excellent household and children's department; to another, the world-wide correspondence and what it is; to another, the thoughtful, up-to-the-times editorials, showing how national questions look from woman's standpoint, etc., etc. Don't overload the hook, carefully selected bait and not too much of it, you know. But if you are not heard all through, and have interjections of "too many papers now," etc., go right on and show to

Your Neighbor, Second,

THE LADIES' HOME COMPANION; it is a large and popular 16-page journal, published twice a month, and gives information about those things which ladies particularly wish to know, and is mostly written by ladies. Original or selected stories by eminent authors are found in each issue. A special feature is the variety of departments, each of which is conducted by a special editor. It gives the latest fashions, arranged for practical use; timely hints to housekeepers; cheering and helpful talks with mothers; valuable information for lovers of flowers; a pretty and pleasant page for pretty and pleasant children. All handsomely illustrated. It is not an ultra-fashion paper, but a journal for the home circle, full of common-sense ideas and suggestions for home happiness and comfort.

Now your neighbor gets more interested, wants to know price of the two papers; but even if the neighbor is obdurate don't mention that price, but say to

Your Neighbor, Third,

that you are authorized to actually offer the two papers and a splendid new temperance cook book for only $1.10; then your neighbor will open his or her eyes in astonishment. If you can, by all means have a copy of "The Cook Book" to show. A sample will be sent for twenty-five cents, which can be deducted from the first order sent in under this neighbor offer. If you don't have a copy of the book by all means know well some of the following facts about the HOUSEKEEPER'S COOK BOOK, and here they are:

The cook book has over 300 pages, and several hundred illustrations. At a great expense the publishers of this book procured a vast number of recipes from practical housewives living in every part of the United States, and out of 20,000 recipes the best were selected by competent ladies, and over 300,000 copies of this cook book were sold. The edition for 1891 has been greatly improved by adding the newest, best and most practical recipes of progressive cooking schools. Several hundred illustrations have also been added, at great expense, making it the most complete and best illustrated cook book ever published. The result is an admirably condensed volume of recipes for every day, arranged for practical use. None of the recipes include liquors, such as wines, brandies, etc., among the ingredients, and it is recommended as a temperance cook book. Among its points of excellence are the following topics: Practical suggestions to young housekeepers, necessary kitchen utensils, suggestions and recipes for soups, fish, poultry, game, meats, salads, sauces, catsups and relishes, breakfast and tea dishes, vegetables, bread, biscuit, pies, puddings, cakes, custards, desserts, cookies, fritters, etc. Also for preserves, beverages and candies; cookery for the sick, bills of fare for family dinners, holiday dinners, parties, picnics, teas, luncheons, etc. A table of weights and measures; chapters on various departments of household management and work. It is the latest, best and most practical cook book published, more nearly meeting the wants of American homes than any other, and would be cheap at $1.00.

Now, in starting this campaign among the neighbors, don't forget that you are to keep the price for all three sections of sugar away from your neighbor until the very last. But the pivotal point, after all, is to get *your* consent to do this neighborly work, and will we have to plead with you? and beg you? The offer closes January 1. Don't send any orders to Philadelphia or Springfield; send all to us; samples of THE UNION SIGNAL or samples of *The Ladies' Home Companion* or the Cook Book can be ordered, indeed, *must* be ordered

AT ONCE

if this offer is to get the attention it deserves.

CAN YOU RENEW under this most generous offer? **YES, YOU CAN.**

Address WOMAN'S TEMP. PUB. ASS'N, 161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

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We do a large business through the mail, and when **OUR** garments are not found with your best dealers, send stamp for circulars, price list, rules for self-measuring and "swatches," as we send them to all parts of the United States and warrant satisfaction.

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"BEST & GOES FARTHEST."
The purest, most soluble—the *original* cocoa. Invented, patented and made in Holland. Delicate, stimulating, nutritious, much better for the nerves than tea and coffee. Ask for VAN HOUTEN'S, take no other. [61

LADIES! *Use only* Brown's French Dressing on your Boots and Shoes.

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The Beverage of the Future.
The Best Cosmetic in the World.
Pure Grape Juice is the best remedy for the inexorable craving for alcoholic stimulants. Its free use for a few weeks will so far change the appetite as to enable the person to control the desire.

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GOOD CHEER SOAP.
It is a wonderful labor saver. Ask your grocer for it.
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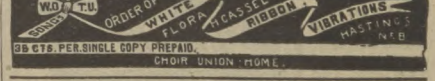

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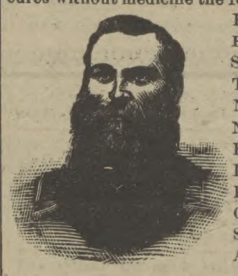

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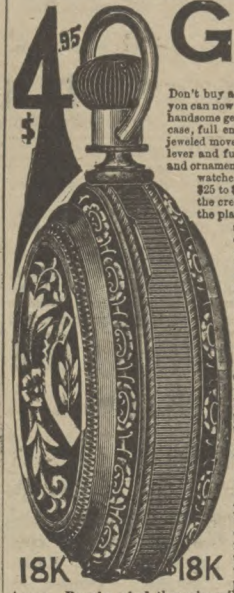

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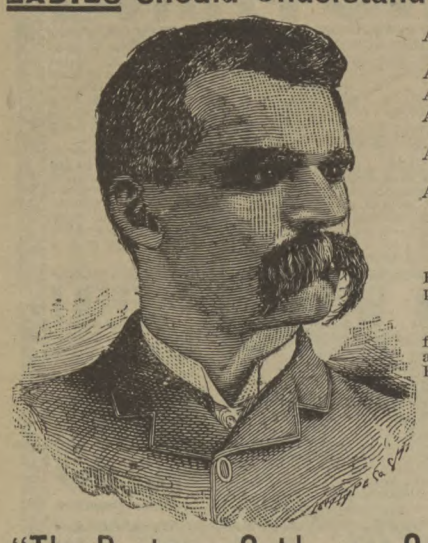

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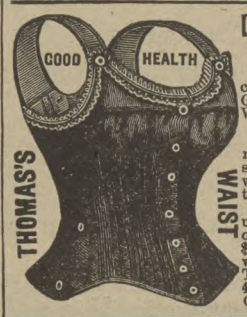

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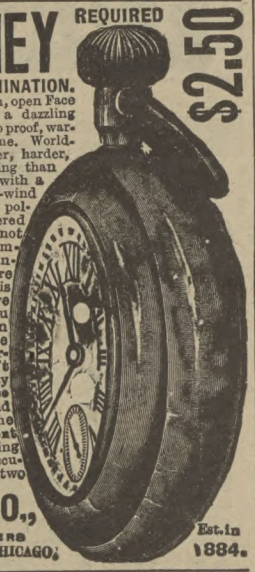

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A Personal Word.

Many of our readers will remember an item on the first page of THE UNION SIGNAL of November 13, in which it was stated that I had tendered my resignation as business manager of the W. T. P. A., but had withdrawn the same and had accepted a proposition to stay for three years. It becomes a difficult task to now say that I have felt compelled to again decline the position, and that, at Atlanta, I told the stockholders of the W. T. P. A. who were present at the convention that I cannot, under any circumstances, serve them longer than January 1. This was brought about largely by the statements to me from unquestionable authority that there is more or less dissatisfaction and that many of the workers thought there ought to be a change. I make this personal explanation at no little cost to myself but prefer to do so here rather than put the matter on the editors or the board of directors. Something had to be said and with this statement the matter will be dropped. Due notice will be given of the election of my successor.

I will only add a word of sincere thanks to the many friends who have been friends indeed, in responding to my frequent calls upon their time and services, and have shown their friendship not only in that way, but by the many "kind words that never die." I will leave one part of the work with the utmost regret. You who read, know well how I have planned, schemed and besought in the interests of that 100,000 mark—sometimes to your weariness, doubtless, and perhaps it is as well to have a new manager, for I never would have "let up" till the mark was reached. I have not done, and planned these many ways as a matter of personal ambition, but because I felt that THE UNION SIGNAL could be made the greatest possible lever for home interests, and if now those who read would say, "I'll show my friendship for the plan, and get at least one new subscriber to THE UNION SIGNAL," the work would be done, and I would give up the helm of my department, on January 1st, with a heart full of gladness for the added power and efficiency of THE UNION SIGNAL, which I honestly esteem to be one of the best papers in the world,—the most influential in building homes where peace, purity and charity shall reign. Am I asking too much? If not, will you not read the

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article on another page, and send your response before January 1st? I have so long used these columns in a personal, chatty way of writing, as though I was really talking to friends, please let me now say I wish I *could* shake hands with every one of you, and thank you more adequately than is here possible, for your loyal devotion to THE UNION SIGNAL, and your coöperation in plans of mine for its advancement.

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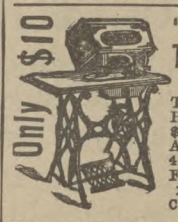

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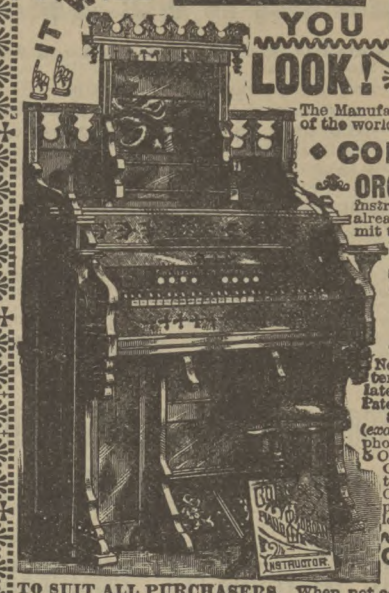

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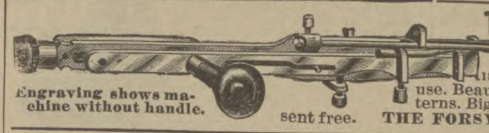

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6 BOXES BORAXINE.
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5.	George Bancroft,	17.	Benj. Franklin,
6.	Abraham Lincoln,	18.	H. M. Stanley,
7.	Ulysses S. Grant,	19.	Oliver Perry,
8.	Robert E. Lee,	20.	Goethe,
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This is truly a remarkable book. Into it has gone the best thought and ripest experience of a life that has been full of usefulness and golden rule service. Recently a pamphlet came from Pennsylvania giving the report of Clearfield county unions, and in it the report on mothers' work has these words:

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A Cute Letter

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REJECT ALL SUBSTITUTES.

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THE UNION SIGNAL

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WORLD'S AND NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRIST[illegible] TEMPERANCE UNION

"THOU HAST GIVEN A BANNER TO THEM THAT FEAR THEE; THAT IT MAY BE DISPLAYE[illegible] USE OF THE TRUTH."

Vol. XVI.—No. 49.] CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, December 4, 1890. [Price $1.50 per Year.

Mrs Ursula D Herrick 2419 19th st 11-91

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SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Congress met Monday and received the President's message.

Americans in Paris and in Berlin celebrated Thanksgiving appropriately.

Gladstone and Morley have both answered Parnell's manifesto, denying many of its statements.

Chairman Dickie proposes a series of state Prohibition conferences during January and February.

F. S. McCabe, D. D., a Presbyterian divine, is a member of the police commission in Topeka, Kan.

The Emperor of Germany has bestowed upon Dr. Koch the grand cross of the Order of the Red Eagle.

A Chicago syndicate proposes to establish a steamship line between Galveston and South American ports.

The Pasteur Institute of New York will establish a Koch Institute annex to treat consumptive patients.

O'Brien, Dillon, and the four other Irish members of Parliament were heartily welcomed to Chicago Saturday.

Miss Jennie Smith held very successful meetings at Atlanta, Ga., Birmingham, Ala, and Somerset, Ky., after the convention.

In his Thanksgiving sermon Dr. Barrows declared that Chicago is ruled by demagogues and demijohns, and his hearers agreed with him.

The vote for president of the "Non-partisan W. C. T. U." may be considered representative of the society's strength; it numbered forty-eight.

General Bidwell, of California, received about 12,000 votes as Prohibition candidate for Governor, a large increase over any prohibition vote ever before polled in that state.

The American, Bostor., Lowell, and the New England Express companies have issued orders to their employés not to receive liquor billed to the prohibition city of Lowell.

The American Sabbath Union proposes making its anniversary meeting December 8 and 9 a national rally for the Rest day. The meeting will be held in the First Baptist Church, Philadelphia; all friends of the American Sabbath are urged to attend.

WE ask all our readers to note particularly the offer made in the Publisher's Department, whereby our subscribers can secure THE UNION SIGNAL and the *Ladies' Home Companion* one year for $1.10, with a cook book thrown in. This only holds till January 1, so you have no time to lose.

THE photographs taken by Miss Guernsey at the Convention excursion to Indian Springs will be for sale at twenty-five cents each. The proceeds will form the nucleus of the Loyal Temperance Legion World's Fair Fund. If the weather will permit printing, they will be ready in time for a list of the same to be given in our next issue.

Now that all complications concerning the site and jurisdiction are satisfactorily arranged, plans are being pushed to make the Columbian Exposition a great success. Among others suggested is a plan for rapid transit from one building to another by means of a moving platform; its proposed capacity is to transport 40,000 people each day.

THE Southern Inter-States Immigration Bureau, Austin, Tex., is doing a good work in organizing every portion of the South for the purpose of bringing the best grade of new citizens and capital into that section of our country. A convention is to be held at Montgomery, Ala., December 17, to which delegates are called from all over the South.

WASHINGTON has been all astir with the visit of the Brazilian Squadron. A formal reception of its officers occurred at the White House, Friday. It was the most "brilliant event of the season." Admiral da Silveisa presented President Harrison with a letter expressing Brazil's appreciation of this country's early recognition of the Republic of Brazil, and a medal commemorating this event.

THE first regular meeting of the Woman's National Council, of which Miss Willard is president, will be held at Albaugh's Opera House, Washington, D. C., February 22 to 24, inclusive. Mary T. Lathrap was chosen to represent the W. C. T. U. on its Executive Committee, and will speak in its behalf. It will represent the leading National societies of women in this country. Its meetings are held triennially.

THE following telegram was sent to the "Non-partisan" Convention by the National W. C. T. U. On the plea that it was not officially addressed, the "Non-partisan" Convention refused to take any notice of it: "Mrs. E. J. Phinney:—Believing that it is legally and morally wrong for any other society to take the name of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union with the prefix 'non-partisan' we ask you as Christians to discontinue the use of this name. On behalf of the National W. C. T. U. Frances E. Willard, president; Mary A. Woodbridge, secretary."

THE corrected count of the returns for Nebraska, as compiled by the Secretary of State, gives the vote for the prohibitory amendment, 82,292; against, 111,728; for license, 75,462; against, 91,084. George H. Gibson, who so valiantly held the *Leader* in Omaha, till after election, now takes editorial charge of the *New Republic*, of Lincoln, with C. E. Bently, as associate. Not a shade of discouragement shows among the Nebraska leaders; they have entered upon the new campaign with all the energy and enthusiasm that distinguished the old, and are bound to win, no matter how long it takes.

MR. H. C. BITTENBENDER writes that the Prohibitionists of Nebraska will contest the fight "For God and Home and Native Land," and the redemption of the state from Rosewater, Rum and Roggen rule. The Independents have served papers for contest of state officers and the hearing commences to-day. Whatever may be the outcome of this contest, it will do good by letting in the light upon the scandalous methods used by the Rosewater ring to defeat prohibition. Had such atrocities been committed in any Southern city the whole country would have rung with denunciation, but being in Omaha, and in the interest of rumocracy, the Associated Press and the organs of both parties pass them over almost in silence.

IS THERE any W. T. P. A. stock for sale? is a frequently recurring question. Yes, there is, and we shall be very glad to sell you what you wish, provided you do not wish more than $6,000 worth apiece. The shares are twenty-five dollars each, and not one has ever been sold below par. We believe it a good investment, and prove our faith by our works, by putting all our spare change into it; have purchased three shares this week, and hope to purchase more before this issue is exhausted, for probably no more will be issued. All who wish to purchase will do well to apply at once. We should like to sell $10,000 worth this month to have the money ready to pay for our new perfecting press, which is approaching completion. Address the secretary, Mary Allen West, at this office.

LUCY STONE enumerates among the especial causes suffragists have for thanksgiving, these facts: The House Judiciary Committee has for the first time reported in favor of the sixteenth amendment; the admission of Wyoming; the expression of the vast audience in the Atlanta Opera House when Mother Wallace spoke in favor of woman suffrage; the pledge that women shall be admitted to the medical school of Johns Hopkins University: the Kentucky Constitutional Convention favors better laws for women; South Dakota has heard the gospel of equal rights throughout all her borders; the whole Methodist Church has become a school for the discussion of woman's rights, and a great body of women in New York have entered earnestly into the movement for better municipal government.

A PROMINENT minister, in his Thanksgiving address, gave as one cause for thanksgiving, increased sensibility in public conscience, as shown by the English Liberals withdrawing from the support of Parnell because of his complication with the O'Shea divorce suit. In these proceedings Parnell was the co-respondent; no defense was offered, which amounts to a confession of guilt. Parnell, the leader, has the world's confidence as sagacious, far-seeing, courageous; Parnell, the man, stands convicted of impurity. The moral sentiment of Christendom must sustain Gladstone in his decision that the desecrator of a home is not the one to lead the Home Rule party. The action of the Irish envoys at Chicago last week, to whom the decision seems to have been left, shows that his own party feels that Parnell must resign the leadership.

THE committee appointed by the National Convention, Mrs. L. C. Hughes, of Arizona, chairman, called upon President Harrison and the Secretary of War last week, to urge them to issue an order forbidding the sale of beer and wines at military garrisons. They said that the government was not only licensing and encouraging beer and wine drinking, but was even compelling commissioned officers of the army to be "overseers of military saloons called canteens, and thus giving a semblance of respectability to beer drinking." They stated that under the government canteen system the consumption of beer had more than doubled, and declared that the military garrisons in the West were rapidly drifting into agencies for breweries, and the soldiers were acquiring intemperate habits which unfitted them for either military or civil pursuits. What the result will be remains to be seen.

LETTERS were received by the Convention from many distinguished men and women, among them Rev. Phillips Brookes, Bishop Vincent, Bishop William Taylor, Bishop and Mrs. Warren, Dr. Lyman Abbott, Miss Grace H. Dodge, Mrs. Livermore, Mrs. John B. Gough, Sir Wilfred Lawson, England; George Blaiklock, England; Mrs. Letitia Youmans, Mother Thompson, Professor Ely, Rev. Edward Everett Hale, Marion Harland, the Woman's Band of Missions, Boston, (Congregational), Woman's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of the West, United Society of Christian Endeavor, Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, and National Division of Sons of Temperance. Marietta Holley writes: "I cannot be with you in person, but my heart journeys Southward and is with you all, noble workers, for the best good of the world. God is with you. He will keep you and nothing shall harm you, and the victory is not long delayed."

THE Conference lately held in this city on "The Past, Present, and Future of Israel" developed great interest. Jews and Christians participated in it, not for the purpose of converting either to the other's faith, but that each might understand the other better, and both learn points of agreement. Mr. William E. Blackstone presided; Dr. Goodwin, of the First Congregational Church; Ex-Rabbi Felsenthal, who has resided here over a quarter of a century; Rabbi Hirsch, of Sinai Congregation, and Dr. J. H. Barrows, were the prominent speakers. Dr. Goodwin gave a valuable historic paper on "The Attitude of Christian Nations toward the Jews," showing that it had been anything but Christlike; Rabbi Felsenthal followed with an answer to the question, "Why do Israelites not Accept Jesus as their Messiah?" Rabbi Hirsch defined the position of the three classes of Jews to-day, the orthodox, the conservative, and the reformed Jews, and Dr. Barrows spoke eloquently on "Israel as an Evidence of the Truth of the Christian Religion." The meetings of the Conference were very fully attended by both Jews and Christians; the spirit pervading them was excellent, and the result must be better fellowship among those who worship the same Father.

Contributed.

"WHAT OUGHT TO BE DONE CAN BE DONE."

BY FRED WOOSTER OWEN.

They said, in Rome, when the Christians prayed,
  Down in the Catacombs, dark and drear,
Or with life the price of the true faith paid,
  "Who would the tale of these zealots hear?"

Yet the Christian sings his swelling hymns,
  And the cross of Christ triumphant stands
Where the lions tore the convert's limbs,
  On the wide arena's cruel sands.

They said, in Holland, when Alva smote
  The babe at the breast, and the white breast, too,
"We have these 'beggars' hard by the throat,
  Perish the whole rebellious crew!"

Yet Holland sent to this favored land,
  In the little "Mayflower's" cabin small,
Men of a purpose, stern and grand,
  Germ of the noblest folk of all.

They said, in the days of old John Brown,
  "We breed our blacks for our private gain.
Ye liberty-prating rabble, down!
  Or we rend the land and the flag in twain."

Yet Abraham Lincoln forward came,
  And a million muskets gleamed at his back;
Brown lives in song, and a nation's shame
  Is washed in blood from the nation's track.

They say in this, our fateful hour,
  Two parties vast, that are stained with sin,
"The nation must lose its manhood's flower,
  That we, on election day, may win."

Yet God is a God of changeless might,
  And changeless love; in the days ahead,
Let us rally around our roses white,
  And trust *Him* to smite *this* giant dead.

Morristown, N. J.

MRS. MYRTLE'S PARLOR-MEETING, AND WHAT CAME OF IT.

BY MRS. E. J. ARCHIBALD.

"Dear me," sighed little Mrs. Myrtle, as she settled herself cozily in her snug rocking-chair before the fire, "how I *wish* we had one here!"

"Had what?" inquired her husband from behind his newspaper. "Are you alluding to a lady-help, or a patent family washing machine?"

"Don't talk rubbish, John," answered his wife, "when you *know* just as well as *I* do that I mean a W. C. T. U., here, right here in Ayleborough, where it is so sorely needed!"

"Why, what has been stirring up your temperance temper, little woman? It is a good long while since I have heard the sound of those exceedingly cabalistic letters. Thought you were cooling off a little on your white-ribbon views."

"I'm afraid it *has* seemed like it," sighed his wife. "You see where there are no meetings to attend, and no chance of help from other white-ribboners, one's enthusiasm does grow a little cold, though," she added with indignation, "I think mine has been at white heat after what I have seen to-day."

"What dreadful doing have you witnessed which has so specially excited your ire?"

"Why, you know, John, how everybody here has wine on their tables, and it is always offered when you pay afternoon calls. Mrs. Traill always has sherry and port on her sideboard on her reception day; of course she is supposed to give only five o'clock tea, but she says the men won't come unless they have something a little stronger, and, John, *I* believe that there is spirits on hand, too, if they want it!"

"Well, my dear?"

"Well! *I* don't call it well, and I don't think you would, either, if you had seen her absolutely coaxing that young Dallas, her nephew, to 'help himself; he would find what he wanted on the sideboard.' He flushed up at first, and said he would like tea, but afterwards he said he would just take a glass of sherry instead."

"Well, my dear, young fellows are apt to prefer good sherry to weak tea, and a glass of wine isn't going to hurt any one!"

"John! you know perfectly well that with Gerald's family history fresh in your mind, you don't really think that at all! Why, you cannot have forgotten how his grandfather ruined himself, in fact, killed himself with drinking, and his father, a man who, I suppose, was more highly respected in this community than any one else, until just lately, is fast going the same way."

"What! Judge Dallas a drunkard?"

"Yes, John, it is too true; and it is just killing his poor wife. If you could have seen the imploring look she gave her sister-in-law to-day, when she offered Gerald the wine! And yet, I don't suppose that with all this dearly-bought experience she realizes the necessity of putting away the temptation entirely from her household. I dare say she uses it in cooking, and most likely keeps it in the house for sickness. Oh," cried little Mrs. Myrtle, despairingly, "what could I do to convince these dear women how wrong they are about all this? Why! I couldn't talk temperance to them, they would only stare at me and think I was a crank! They simply won't understand. Why! when I first came here to live I got perfectly tired telling people what my white ribbon meant."

"I thought perhaps you had got tired of the idea yourself," remarked her husband, quietly, "as I see you have quite given up wearing it."

Mrs. Myrtle reddened a little. "You are wrong, John," she said, "although I must say it does look so; but I will put on a fresh piece to-morrow, and after this I will always wear it."

"Will you sport it at your teas and afternoon calls, dear?" asked Mr. Myrtle.

"Certainly I will; and—Oh, *John!* don't you suppose that would be the very thing?—if I only could manage it," she murmured under her breath.

"What brilliant idea has struck you now?" inquired her husband, as he folded up his newspaper.

"Why, to get Mrs. Traill to let me have a parlor meeting in her house. You know she has just the rooms for it, they will hold so many people."

"I thought you represented Mrs. Traill as being quite impervious to temperance arguments, and deaf to all good moral impulses, a blind guide, perverting youthful nephews, and—"

"John! you are *too* bad," cried his wife; "Mrs. Traill is just a dear, good little woman, only she has never been brought face to face with her responsibilities about these things. She was brought up in a home where wines and liquors were always used quite as a matter of course, and very fortunately for her, her own immediate friends did not (apparently) suffer any ill effects from the use of them. To be sure they have their family gout, but they are rather proud of that; it is aristocratic, you know, to have a family gout, and there is a consumptive tendency, also; both of her brothers died young. But I am sure that if she saw things in the right light, she would give up the use of wine altogether, and I am sorry that I have never had the courage to tell her so, as I should have done. But my mind is made up now on that point, and on the parlor meeting project, too, if only I could see my way clear!"

"That being the state of affairs, dear, I think we had better sleep on it; perhaps to-morrow morning will bring you more light on this knotty problem."

Mrs. Myrtle always said afterward that at least once in her life she was quite thankful to Jane, the nurse, for her forgetfulness. For Baby Myrtle's nightly allowance of "Mellin's Food" was not forthcoming when that young gentleman awoke, between two and three o'clock, loudly clamoring; and it took up so much time to appease his hunger and to still his outcries, that his mother got thoroughly waked up, and as she sat rocking him gently before the nursery fire, her thoughts reached out into the coming years, when the little golden head, pillowed so tenderly on her breast, should be crowned with the glory of manhood. How would it be with her boy then? Would he—could it ever be—that he should grow up to be her grief and shame instead of her pride? and she thought with a pang of sympathy of a young man of her acquaintance, handsome, rich, cultured, "the only son of his mother, and she a widow." Crossing the room she looked across the street to a house opposite where a dim light burned in a chamber window. She was watching for him even now, that poor, widowed mother. Ah! what an aching, desolate heart was hers! For the hours rolled slowly by and he came not; that son who should have been her stay, where was he? Drinking the night away in some low haunt of sin, with gamblers and felons for his boon companions. Or worse yet, the prey of her "whose ways take hold on death." . . . . Mrs. Myrtle's eyes filled with tears; kissing her babe tenderly she laid him softly in his cozy crib, and then sinking on her knees beside him, she poured out her heart to her Heavenly Father in prayer. She prayed for her boy, for her neighbor's boy and for herself, that she might be given grace and strength to be a true and faithful witness for her Master among those who, in calling Him Lord, Lord, had yet forgotten His injunction about causing His little ones, His weak ones, to offend. Hitherto she had felt strong in her own knowledge of what was right; secure in her own principles, and careless of those of others; now, as the spirit of grace revealed to her her past, she saw that she had been faithless to her trust. Seeking then, low at the foot of the cross, that mercy and forgiveness never denied to the suppliant in Jesus' name, she rose refreshed and strengthened from her solemn communion with her God, resolved to delay no longer, but to carry into the homes of her friends, in His name, the message of the W. C. T. U., and to win them, if possible, to work for God and Home and Humanity.

Later that same day, Mrs. Myrtle tied her bonnet-strings to the music of Frances Willard's words, who, when asked who might organize a W. C. T. U. answered, "Any God-fearing white-ribboned woman with the grace of God in her heart."

She found her friend, Mrs. Traill, at home, and plunged at once with a sort of desperate courage into the subject so dear to her. Would Mrs. Traill lend her drawing-rooms for a meeting? Why, what sort of a meeting? When? and who was going to conduct it?

"A *temperance meeting!* and *you* to address it? Why my *dear* Mrs. Myrtle! how funny! *Do* excuse me, but isn't this something new?"

"No, dear friend," said Mrs. Myrtle, "this is *not* new, though I feel very guilty in not telling you so before. If you will invite your friends, and allow me to invite some of mine, I just want to have a little talk with you about some things which concern us women very nearly, and to lay before you a plan whereby we may work together against what we all know to be evil, and may be very helpful to those who sorely need our help. Will you do this?"

"Certainly, I will," said Mrs. Traill, and added warmly, "I do think you are just as sweet and brave as you can be! Tell me just what you want done in this matter, and I will help you."

"Well, then, I think at this first meeting, I should like only women, and it had better be in the afternoon. You can make it a five o'clock tea if you like—only remember! *no wine!*—and I do wish we could have some music!"

"I am sure Carrie Mathew would sing for you if you would care to have her."

"The very thing," exclaimed Mrs. Myrtle, "and I have a song I would so much like her to sing."

"Give it to me, then, and I will see that she sings it," said Mrs. Traill.

"Would you mind," said Mrs. Myrtle, hesitating a little, "if I asked old Miss Stedham to open the meeting with prayer?"

"As you please," returned Mrs. Traill somewhat coldly. "I don't know the woman, but if she is a friend of yours, of course you are at liberty to invite her. But I thought this was to be a temperance affair, not a *prayer-meeting*. I give you fair warning that I don't know anything about prayer-meetings; never was at one in my life!"

Mrs. Myrtle's eyes glistened. "Never mind," she said, "let me have my own way this time, and then, if you don't like it, you need never speak to me again! Perhaps—I don't know—perhaps you *will* cut my acquaintance when you have heard what I've got to say!"

"You absurd little woman!" said her friend, "who in their senses could quarrel with *you*. Have a conventicle right here and now, if you like, only don't expect me to conduct it, that is all!"

(To be Continued.)

DR. JOSEPH T. DURYEA, OF OMAHA, AND PROHIBITION.

BY HON. NEAL DOW.

In the semi-weekly *Tribune* of New York, 18th inst., is a letter from Dr. Duryea, with the following displayed head-lines:

"PROHIBITION IN THE WEST.

"AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM DR. DURYEA SHOWING ITS FAILURE IN NEBRASKA AND IOWA."

This letter would be of no importance and would not require a reply to its statements, but for the fact that the name of its author is more than respectable among those of mere theologians, and the indorsement of the letter by the *Tribune* may lead a great many people to accept it as a fair and honest statement of facts in relation to the matter of which it treats. Among the influences surrounding its author this may be mentioned: that his residence is in a city in which vice and corruption more abound than in any other in the country. That is its reputation. Grog-shops are there established by law, and houses of prostitution are protected by the city authorities, yielding a fixed and steady revenue to the public treasury. The Doctor has lived there long enough to become acclimated, so to speak, and to regard saloons and brothels as necessary evils, if evils at all. The whole drift of the Doctor's letter is to narcotize the public conscience as to the liquor traffic, and to lead public opinion to regard it rather as a good thing than an evil. From the first word to the last word of the Doctor's letter, there is no expression of interest in the temperance cause, nor of sympathy with the movement for the suppression of

the saloons which inflict upon the people more misery than comes from all other sources of evil combined.

There is no prohibition in Nebraska, as the *Tribune* suggests, and it never has been there. The grog-shops pay an annual fee of $1,000. It is high license; the first state to adopt that policy, so much praised and so warmly advocated and defended by the *Tribune*. The Doctor's letter—if honest and true—would show that the defeat of the prohibitory constitutional amendment in Nebraska was the result of the cool and deliberate opinion of the people—after a careful survey of the ground, that upon the whole, grog-shops regulated by law "are the best . . under present conditions." He would like to have "a depot (of liquors) in every dist for their sale for legitimate uses," among which wo be as a drink by those who can "enjoy the good gift f God without abusing them."

The Doctor says not a word of the violence and outrage at the polls in Omaha, and generally throughout the state, on the voting day, when temperance men were driven away from the ballot boxes and prevented from voting; not a word of the fact that immense sums of money were spent by the Liquor Leagues throughout the state in buying up newspapers to print and circulate falsehoods in their interest; in corrupting voters and subsidizing "impecunious parsons;" not a word of the fact that the entire machinery of the Democratic and Republican parties was devoted to the defeat of prohibition; not a word of the fact that immense quantities of temperance literature was suppressed at the Omaha post-office. But in his view the defeat of prohibition was the result of the cool, wise conclusion of the people that upon the whole, prohibition would not be a public good compared with licensed grog-shops.

I call particular attention to the Doctor's statements as to the working of prohibition in Iowa. He lays special stress upon this, suggesting that the failure of that policy there had much to do with the defeat of the constitutional amendment in Nebraska. Every word of the Doctor's statements upon this point shows what the influences are by which he is surrounded, and discloses the fact that his sympathies are entirely with the side opposed to prohibition and in favor of licensed saloons. He gives his readers and the *Tribune* to understand that in Iowa prohibition is a failure. His reasons for this are from the familiar talk of the grog-shops, while he ignores entirely the great amount of testimony upon that point contributed by a great many officials of Iowa of every rank in the public service, including judges of the courts and the governor of the state.

I do not suggest that the Doctor suppresses the testimony of those men; he probably knows nothing of it, his associations and sympathies being clearly and strongly on the other side. Great pains were taken by the friends of temperance to scatter far and wide over the country the most abundant and conclusive proofs of the great success of prohibition in Iowa, and a special effort was made to leave no part of Nebraska without the most reliable testimonies upon this important matter. Iowa is near neighbor to Omaha, where the Doctor lives, and it is not possible that he should be ignorant of the abundant and overwhelming proofs of the success of prohibition in that state, if he had the smallest interest in the agitation now going on in all the English-speaking world for the deliverance of nations and peoples from the misery, wretchedness and ruin, the degradation and brutalization coming from the liquor traffic. How can we wonder at the moral condition of Omaha when we see the highest ecclesiastical influences there on the side of the grog-shops—the overflowing fountains of all possible sin, shame, crime and degradation?

In February of this year was printed at "Des Moines, By Authority of Law," the message of Governor Larrabee to the Legislature of Iowa, in which he shows that prohibition there has been a great benefit to the state and an unspeakable blessing to the people. It is hardly possible that this testimony could have escaped the notice of Dr. Duryea, if he had any interest whatever in the temperance question.

There has never been in the world's history, a controversy in which the right and the wrong, the good and the bad, the Lord's interests and the devil's interests were more clearly and sharply defined and involved on one side and the other in violent antagonism to each other, than in this contest between the people and the liquor traffic. The most formidable obstacle in the way of a speedy and final settlement of this controversy on the Lord's side, is the attitude towards it of the church as a whole, and the antagonism or indifference of a great many clergymen, who, if they were true men, would occupy no position of unfriendliness to the right in this warfare, nor one so equivocal as to justify the demand of them, "Which side are you on?" In a great audience in a church three years ago, I heard this question in a loud voice from the floor, interjected into a clergyman's speech on temperance, greatly to his discomfiture. I think it an appropriate thing to do, to ask Dr. Duryea: "Which side are you on?"

BIRTHDAYS.

BY MARY LOWE DICKINSON.

Much as we may value the holidays and holydays, it is the birthday of each one of us that has the deepest and most personal individual significance. The Christmas time, with all its beautiful and lovely associations; the Thanksgiving day, with its re-binding of family ties; Fourth of July, Washington's birthday, and the other national days—these belong to all. These are not *our* days any more than they are *everybody's* days, and still they make special and blessed halting-places in the year, and around them cluster our best aspirations and noblest thoughts, and we could ill afford to spare them from our lives. But the birthday is peculiarly our own. And if we should commemorate the birthday of Christ, the nation's birthday, or the birthday of any grand institution, how much more should we treat as of solemn personal significance the day that marks the beginning of our life, and the number of years that for us have already passed! The birthday is more than holiday; it should be above all others the holy day. In childhood, kind hands fill the day with the brightness of special indulgence. We have our little birthday party; we have our cake, with its few, small glistening candles; we have the years told off in kisses on cheek and brow and lips; we have to undergo the frolicsome whippings from older brothers and sisters; we have something by which it is made a merry day; something to make us feel that father and mother, and grandfather and grandmother at least, are glad that we, with all our little ways, good and bad, came to dwell in this world, and to dwell in this home instead of another. Somebody is glad we are here; somebody is glad we are born; somebody is happier because of our restless little lives. Many and many a child has come to its first consciousness of the possibility of its being a blessing to other people through the loving words said to it on its birthday. When it is all over, there is left a half-eaten cake in the closet, at which we may nibble at will, a new story book to be read in the window-seat while the light grows dim, and some kind voice warns us that we are burning the brightness out of our eyes.

But it is not on these childish birthdays that we wish to dwell; it is further on, when the duties, and the studies and the preparations for the life coming so swiftly upon us, seem to demand that out of every hour we shall gather the greatest good that it can be made to yield. It is at that period when we know that we have all the time there is, and yet we do not have time enough, that the birthday begins to mark the too rapidly fleeting years and to take on a solemn significance to the soul.

How many of you are just there, my young friends, on what is called the threshold of life, and yet finding the time so closely occupied that it seems to you you can take nothing more to think of or to do. How many of you are already learning that, in order to have the hours take care of themselves, you must take care of the minutes? How many, I wonder, have passed over the point where you looked forward to the older years and wished they would hasten their coming? We can all remember a time when we were very little girls, when the one eager longing of our hearts was to be bigger, and when we could not wait patiently to grow. We can all remember the time when our frocks coming only to the tops of our boots, yet covered hearts that throbbed longingly for a dress with a train. We can all remember when our hair was braided in stiff little tails, tipped off with a knot of bright ribbon and drawn back from our faces, as if only so could sleepy eyes be kept from closing over our books; and we know that even then our little hearts were longing for grown-up coiffures of puffs and frizzles and curls.

Alas! we come soon enough to the time when the longing is backward and not forward, when the delights of life seem to be behind. A year or two out of school, a few years in so-called society, an early marriage, a strange home, ceaseless care and responsibility in the place of tender indulgence and assiduous ministry to our fancies and needs and desires. Ah! these are the things that take the holiday element out of life and make the birthdays seem more and more like one of the good days. This being true, let us keep the holiday element that sets apart this day as long as we can, both for a joy to ourselves and to others. Especially if there are little children about us let us "make much" of the birthday. The German custom of celebrating everybody's fête day, from that of the dear, old white-haired grandmother down to the year-old baby, is one that we would do well to imitate. For every other member of the family to make the one whose festival it is, feel that the loveliest thing that ever happened was his own coming into the home; this is a joy in the strength of which even a child may go many days Much more common than we suppose is the fear and the dread, even on the part of young people, that one's life is not dear or necessary to the home or to the world. It is not old people alone who feel that they are useless and have no particular place in the hearts of those about them. To put more consciousness of love into any life is one of the sweetest things to do, and a thing that might be done all the year round, but that surely ought to be done at least one day in the year. So, whatever other day is sad, try to make the birthday a festive occasion to every child in the house, and because of its festive and special character it will be all the easier to impress upon the mind the responsibility of future years.

To those of us who are older the sense of the irrevocable past, the impossibility of gathering again what is lost; the fact that opportunities never exactly repeat themselves, is sure to come to us on the birthday. For us it should be a day of finding out just where on life's road we stand, just what are our exact relations to our families and our homes and to the people among whom our influence ought to be most favorably felt. This day should not be one of simply making good resolutions, as so many of us are apt to do in January only to break them before the first month is gone, but it should really be the time, as Whittier puts it, when one says,

"Stand still, my soul, in the silent dark,
I would question thee,
Alone in the shadow drear and stark
With God and me;
Say, soul, what is thy errand here?"

Whether the solemn question come in youth or later years, no better re-adjustment can be made of our duties. No better resolution formed, no better life can be lived than the one which tries to act from day to day as if no other birthday were to come, and as if this year were to be our last.

We should fill our lives with the sweetest things,
If we had but a day,
We should drink alone at the purest springs,
In our upward way;
We should love with a life-time's love in an hour,
If the hours were few,—
We should sleep, not for dreams, but for fresher power,
To be and to do.
We should be from our clamorous selves set free,
To work or to pray.
And to be what our Father would have us be,
If we had but a day.

WHAT THE "ORIGINAL PACKAGE" DECISION DID NOT DECIDE.

BY JUDGE DAVID M'CULLOCH.

III.

From the foregoing observations it will be perceived that, by reason of this "Original Package" decision, the country is liable to be thrown into a state of uncertainty in all its interstate commercial transactions. It affects as well the wholesale merchant, the manufacturer and the dealer in live stock as the rectifier or the brewer. If the latter may take the products of his plant into another state and there expose them for sale, without regard to the police regulations of such state, there would seem to be no good reason why the former may not. If such be the law, then the foreigner or the resident of another state enjoys privileges in the markets of the several states which are denied to their own citizens.

The principle involved in the case is strikingly like that which agitated the minds of the people of this country some years ago. It was then contended that whatsoever the Constitution of the United States recognized as property was entitled to the protection of the Federal Government in every part of the union, and inasmuch as that document recognized the right of one man to own another, that right must be protected wherever the National flag floated. It was the assertion of this right that resulted in the enactment of the "Fugitive Slave Law," the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the promulgation of the "Dred Scott" decision. If the result of this decision shall be to cause us again to dig about the foundations of our government, to discover on what our freedom rests, it may lead to consequences no less momentous than did those involved in the Dred Scott decision.

If the other states may force upon the prohibition states a traffic deleterious to their well-being, and obnoxious to their tastes and habits of life, until they can have protection therefrom at the hands of the National Congress, they will be very apt to inquire somewhat closely into the reasons for such a construction of the constitution.

The case under consideration determines that the power to regulate commerce between the states rests exclusively in Congress, and that while Congress remains silent, the states have no power to legislate upon that subject. The question, therefore, naturally suggests itself (there being no statutory law in existence applicable to the subject), "By what laws are the courts to be governed in determining the rights of parties?" In the absence of statute law, there would seem to be no other

guide than that known and recognized by all commercial nations as the "*Lex Mercatoriæ*," or the law of commercial usage. To this fountain of justice the courts must necessarily go, until Congress shall have prescribed something different.

But what is the nature of those laws which Congress has the power to enact? It seems to be conceded on all hands that the purpose had in view in conferring upon Congress jurisdiction over this class of rights was to impart uniformity to commercial law throughout the Union. The inhibition resting upon the states to pass any law in restraint of free commerce, or to regulate the same, comes from the constitution and not from the will of Congress. It is somewhat difficult, therefore, to see how, by removing a supposed restriction, Congress could authorize any one state, while all the others remained silent, to pass any valid law, touching the commercial relations of that state with all the others. Notwithstanding the intimation thrown out by the court, that it is within the power of Congress to afford a remedy to the prohibitory states, yet the nature of that remedy is not revealed. It would seem as if that sovereignty with which the exclusive jurisdiction rests, should furnish all needed legislation, fortified with penalties sufficient to accomplish the purposes in view.

All that precedes this was written before the passage of the Wilson Bill through Congress. From the time of the rendition of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Original Package Case until the passage of that bill, the prohibitory states were literally overrun with venders of intoxicating drinks, selling in what they were pleased to call original packages. Upon the passage of the Wilson Bill many of them quit the business. But enough were found to stand out against it, to verify our prediction that the traffic would resist at every point. A new line of decisions is now beginning to pour in upon us, under which the traffic is again reviving. So far as observed they do not come squarely up to the point of deciding that the powers of the states are not enlarged by the Act of Congress, but slide off on a side issue. It is now held that inasmuch as the statutes of Kansas and Iowa were void when passed, they require reënactment before they can have any force. Other courts, we understand, have held that, although pronounced void until Congress should have removed the inhibition, as soon as the necessary permission was given by Congress, the state statutes already enacted immediately became of force.

The most recent report is that one of the Federal Courts in the state of Iowa has rendered a decision sustaining the Wilson bill, as a valid permit to the state of Iowa to enact the prohibitory law, and that no reënactment is necessary. No full text of any of these decisions has yet come to hand, but inasmuch as they were not rendered by courts of last resort, they cannot be of much consequence outside of the particular locality where rendered. It is not unlikely, however, that out of some one of them may grow another test case for the Supreme Court, as full of defects as that one already decided.

We shall probably never reach a satisfactory solution of this vexed question until the Supreme Court shall have had a case before it, in which the whole subject in all its length and breadth shall have been fully discussed and investigated. We shall then probably find out what the framers of the constitution meant by the power to regulate commerce among the states, and to what extent, if any, it was intended to limit the powers of the states. We may also find out something we do not now know of that function of government called the police power.

If in that investigation it should be discovered that the powers of government, both state and national, over the commercial affairs of the country are much more extensive than we have heretofore thought; that the police power of the state is sufficient for the suppression of all sorts of monopolies, corners and trusts in the common necessaries of life, as well as to the prohibition of the traffic in everything deleterious to the morals, the health or the general well-being of the people, a great advance will have been made in the solution of many other vexed questions which the greed of gain has forced upon us.

Correspondence.

THE INTERNATIONAL LAW AND ORDER LEAGUE.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—The recent meeting of this organization at Pittsburgh, Pa., was the ninth since the formation of the National League, and the second since its enlargement to include the Provinces of Canada, as well as the states of the American Union. Space forbids my giving the proceedings in order and detail, but their relation to the sacred cause in which the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is engaged is so important that the most noteworthy events of the meeting must have place and comment.

There were seven sessions during the two days assigned for the convention, commencing with a meeting of the Executive Committee at 9:30 on Thursday morning, November 20, and ending with a general public meeting in the old City Hall, on Friday evening following. The headquarters were at the Seventh Avenue Hotel, and the business meetings were held in the chapel of the Y. M. C. A.

Among the leaders at the convention were noted President Bonney, Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, Prof. John M. Langston, of Virginia; Major E. L. Bond, of Montreal; F. S. Spence, of Toronto, secretary of the Dominion Alliance; Col. L. Edwin Dudley, secretary of the International League, also of the Massachusetts League; Hon. Arthur M. Burton, President of the Philadelphia Law and Order Society; Rev. Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts, of the Sabbath Union; Hon. Felix R. Brunot, Rev. Dr. David McAllister and Capt. A. Wishart, of Pittsburgh; Rev. Dr. Cushing, of Wheeling, and Rev. Dr. Stevens, editor of the *Christian Advocate*.

The work of the convention consisted of reports of the progress of the Law and Order movement in the United States and in Canada, a comparison of methods and results, for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the organization, and presentations to the general public showing the importance of enforcing the laws and maintaining their supremacy. The greatest practical successes have been achieved in Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Toronto and Montreal. The secretary reported that there are about one thousand local Law and Order Leagues, and that the movement is everywhere attracting more and more attention, and making gratifying progress. The only lack was of means to prosecute the work, print and circulate documents, hold meetings, and effect organizations as the public needs require. The report made by Mr. Spence, in his address on the condition of law and order and temperance in the Dominion of Canada, was remarkable for its lucidity and comprehensiveness, and the importance of the facts it presented. Dr. Hale said it was worth a journey from Boston to Pittsburgh to hear. It is understood that this address will be printed for distribution.

The meeting on Thursday evening was at a public dinner given by the Pittsburgh League to the International body at the Seventh Avenue Hotel. This banquet was a decided success, and the speeches were of a high order. There was an address of welcome by Maj. W. B. Negley, president of the Pittsburgh League, with responses for the Dominion of Canada by Major Bond, and for the United States by President Bonney, followed with admirable speeches by Dr. Edward Everett Hale, Mr. Burton, Colonel Dudley, Professor Langston and Mr. Horace Geizer. Many brilliant and eloquent sayings were uttered, including some very bright things about reciprocity in morals, intelligence, virtue and progress; and some very caustic and heartily applauded condemnations of corrupt politics which would ignore the decalogue and the Golden Rule, as the foundations of civil and religious liberty. The music, given by a glee club, was unusually fine. "God Save the Queen" was sung after Major Bond's response, and "America," after that made by President Bonney.

During the sessions formal messages of greeting were received from the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Western Pennsylvania Sabbath Association, and other organizations, to which appropriate replies were returned. The Pittsburgh press gave extended accounts of the proceedings, with favorable comments upon the nature of the Law and Order movement, and the work and character of its leaders.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year;

President, Hon. Charles Carroll Bonney, Chicago; vice-presidents, Hon. G. W. Ross, Canada; S. S. Kimball, Maine; Governor Goodell, New Hampshire; Major W. B. Negley, Hon. Daniel Agnew and Hon. A. M. Burton, Pennsylvania; the Rev. Washington Gladden, D. D., Ohio; Hon. B. M. Cutcheon and Jerome B. Cobb, Michigan; I. P. Ramsey, Illinois; J. C. Schafer and Hon. Lew Wallace, Indiana; J. B. Olin, Wisconsin; the Right Rev. John Ireland, D. D., Minnesota; Hon. L. S. Coffin and Hon. C. C. Nourse, Iowa; T. H. Leavitt, Nebraska; John Mulvane, Kansas; Hon. A. H. Colquit, Georgia; J. B. Dougall, Montreal, Canada; J. M. Wallace, Colorado; Hon. G. C. Moody, South Dakota; Rufus S. Frost and Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D. D., Massachusetts.

General Secretary, Col. L. Edwin Dudley, Boston, Mass.; Honorary Secretary, Wilbur F. Crafts, D. D., Boston, Mass.; Treasurer, Maj. E. L. Bond, Montreal, Canada.

Executive Committee: the president, secretary-treasurer and C. W. Wyman, Vermont; the Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., and the Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D., New York; B. B. Johnson, Massachusetts; Robert C. Ogden and A. Leggate, Pennsylvania; Walter T. Mills and John R. Walsh, Illinois; John Davis, M. D., Ohio; Gen. A. B. Nettleton, Minnesota; John J. Maclaren, Q. C. Canada; J. B. Richardson, New Jersey.

The proceedings culminated in the public meeting of Friday evening, which was well attended. The audience was cultured and sympathetic, and the addresses were warmly applauded. Dr. Hale spoke with great earnestness and power of the sovereignty of the people, and their right to demand and require their servants, the public officers, to enforce the laws, and protect the interests entrusted to their charge. Prof. Langston made a very eloquent appeal for universal obedience of the constitutions and the laws, and closed with an impassioned prophecy of "the good time coming," when equal rights shall everywhere prevail. Col. Dudley gave a graphic portrayal of the triumphs of Law and Order in the state of Massachusetts, with allusions to his part in the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic, years ago, in the same hall where he was then speaking. The annual address by President Bonney, on "The Executive Power and the Enforcement of the Laws," was a magnificent effort. I have room for the closing paragraphs only:

"*The commanding need of our time is for executive officers who understand and will exercise the executive power.* The laws do, indeed, need improvement, and judicial proceedings, reform, but not as urgently as existing laws need better enforcement. In his most exalted character of dignity and power, the supreme executive is called the CHIEF MAGISTRATE. In that character he organizes the administration of his department of the government, under appropriate orders, rules and regulations, and carries into effect with promptitude and efficiency, that great body of the laws which do not require any judicial interpretation or decision, but only executive direction and application. THIS IS GOVERNMENT. The legislative department acts by statute; the judicial by judgment, and the executive by proclamation and order, and each in its province is supreme. The first *enacts*, the second *expounds*, the third *executes*, and the result of that triple supremacy is not chaos, but harmony and power. If the existing laws were now only sufficiently enforced, most of the evils against which new legislation is demanded, would largely disappear.

"The mighty hand of executive power was created to protect and defend the people and their institutions against the assaults of foes within, as well as against the attacks of enemies without. Let it no longer neglect its duty. On the same table where waits the pen of the Chief Magistrate, rests also the sword of the Commander-in-Chief. If evil doers heed not the executive order and proclamation, the Constitution intends that they shall feel the sharper argument of arms. The Constitution knows nothing of crime and disorder, defiant and unsubdued. It places at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief all the civil and military forces of the government, and requires him to execute the laws, and maintain peace. There are no conditions; there is no alternative. THE LAWS MUST BE OBEYED.

"The mode in which the laws shall be enforced is not prescribed. That is wisely left to the good judgment and discretion of the executive, and may vary according to the exigencies of the particular occasion. The constitution grants power, and demands a result; and he who cannot give the result has no real right to hold the power. Executive office is no place for timidity and indecision. Alike in monarchy and in republic, but more especially in the latter, the safety and peace of the people depend on the integrity, the wisdom, the strength and the activity of the executive power. In the suppression of riot and disorder, and the prevention of crime, it may be necessary to destroy property, and even to take human life; and the people have made their chief magistrate the judge of that necessity, and have given him authority to execute the laws, "peaceably if he can, forcibly if he must." It is a serious thing to destroy property; it is a dreadful thing to take human life; and the just executive will make the utmost effort, by warning, appeal, and command, to secure the supremacy of the laws without injury to either; but if riot and crime will not heed his warning, appeal and command, he must meet the emergency according to his oath of office, and those who willfully resist the law must fall.

"*To take care that the laws be faithfully executed*, is diligently to observe and inquire whether they are obeyed; and in case any violation of law appears or is discovered, to admonish the offenders to cease their disobedience; and if the offense be serious, to cause the arrest and detention of the law-breakers for punishment in due course of law; and if in other cases the preliminary warning is not promptly followed by compliance, to apply, without needless delay, such force as may be necessary to secure obedience of the laws, and in case the wrong committed can be undone, to compel its prompt undoing, and if a repetition of the offense be attempted or threatened, to interpose the necessary means of prevention. To preserve the peace, to maintain order, to protect the people—these are the purposes for which the laws should be faithfully executed.

"It is an impressive truth that just in proportion as the executive authority is alert, active and determined, will its moral power be found adequate, without a resort to physical force. There will be little resistance to law, when it is known that the law is equally able and ready to protect the faithful, and to punish the refractory.

"The principle of executive authority is essentially the same in family, school and state. Insubordination is fatal to peace, to prosperity, to happiness.

"The claim that because a considerable number of persons in a particular locality are opposed to a particular law, it can not, or should not be enforced, is too imbecile for serious discussion. If the laws are defective, amend them; if oppressive, repeal them; but while they stand, enforce them. Only this, is rational government.

"It is, therefore, a high and imperative duty to exalt the regal principle of human government in the affections of the people; to lead them to revere and study its majestic nature and lofty duties; and to encourage them to support with all their power those executive officers upon whose courage and fidelity they must ever depend for protection and defense. However perfect may be the laws, and the judicial decisions that expound them, the people cannot enjoy the blessings of a reign of law and order, without a faithful and efficient exercise of THE EXECUTIVE POWER.

"The American Republic is not the absence of government. It aims to be the very perfection of government. In the name and by the authority of THE PEOPLE, it exercises sovereignty, enacts and enforces law, maintains its independence among the nations of the earth; makes war and establishes peace. Thus august, supreme and irresistible is the regal principle in free government, and upon its vigor, activity and wisdom, depends the actual enjoyment of the rights and liberties of the people."

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

HAPPY HUNTING GROUNDS.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—"Every lady keep her hand on her pocketbook! Three pickpockets arrested; two loose in the crowd!" was the word passed through the throng that surged upon the platform of the East Tennessee depot the morning after the close of the convention. We remembered that in previous years at conventions held in northern cities we had suffered much from liars, but this was our first experience with thieves, and we questioned among ourselves which was worse, to lose our good name or the "trash" in our pockets. It seems the marauders had entered the empty cars, and crouching between and under the seats had escaped the observation of the train men in the yard. Evidently their plan was to rise up in the crush of passengers coming on board, mingle with them, take their money and get off before the train left. But they had not reckoned the quick perceptions of women trained to see and act; and when one felt her pocket-book going she seized the thief and gave the alarm. Instantly the culprit was surrounded by "sisters," and held until an officer arrived. He proved to be the leader of a gang from Brooklyn, N. Y., who had been "working" at the races in Bainbridge. This little rencounter at the start was like a slice of lemon or a dash of cayenne on a cup of breakfast tea; it gave the excursion just the needed flavor of romance. The cars—nine in number—were packed, jammed, sardined. The old iron horse tugged on the up grades, but no one was cross. The little women who could sit three in a seat declared it was jolly, and the big women who got on after the seats were all taken, were too good-natured to complain of standing.

Now the reader may wish to know whither we journeyed. By grace of the East Tennessee road and Mr. C.

A. Barker, of *The Southern Star*, a free excursion was given the delegates and visitors of the National Convention. Its objective point was Indian Springs, located on the old hunting grounds of the Cherokee Indians, about fifty miles from Atlanta. These springs are possessed of remarkable medicinal qualities, according to the inhabitants of that region. It is said to be impossible to drink their waters, and at the same time drink any form of alcoholic beverages. We did not hear of this peculiar property being tested the day we were there. The fact of there being no intoxicants sold in the county doubtless increases the difficulty in drinking both at the same time. The spring flowing from a small orifice in the rock above, has made for itself a basin in the rock below holding scarcely a quart until it overflows through a circular opening about the size of a silver dollar. It is said to yield a gallon a minute. The water is very clear and deliciously flavored with just a suspicion of sulphur. Given such water, mountain air and scenery, pine trees and a prohibition county, what could be added to make the site more perfect for an inebriate asylum? The land upon which the spring is located, and adjacent to it, is reserved by the state, but has been leased on long term by an enterprising syndicate, who are building a fine hotel to be completed and opened next May. It is hoped and expected that the state will here erect an inebriate asylum to come ultimately under the care of the National W. C. T. U.

It is historic ground. Here the Cherokee nation was gathered before starting on the long journey westward. Eight hundred of the older ones died on the way—died of broken heart. Empire is a juggernaut, crushing the weak under its wheels of progress. Only the kingdom of Christ waits on the movements of the lame, the halt, the slow.

The water upon which "our Jane Stapler's" mother used to float her canoe now turns a wheel, and the mill forms a picturesque feature of the scenery. Over the hills back of the springs stands the old stone fort, which has been converted into a peaceful dwelling occupied by Colonel Collier. A delightful lunch was served there to all who called, as over a hundred ladies did. Mrs. Collier is dainty and rosy in her seventy-fifth year, and not behind in the repartee and small talk of the drawing room, as she proved by her ready answers. As I took her hand I said: "I love every old lady for my dear mother's sake." Quickly she replied: "And I love every one who loves old ladies." There we met Miss Varner, charming for her frankness. When addressed by one of the ladies as "Mrs." she hastened to correct the error, saying: "I'm no 'Mrs.'; I'm an old maid. No other woman has *my* husband, for no man ever asked me to marry him." We knew that was fiction; such sparkling women do not live long "unasked."

A canopied rostrum had been erected on the hillside above the springs, and, as good speakers were on the program, there were doubtless good speeches, but we who had been spoken to for five days, hied us away to the old mill race, there to get the sermon of the stones and babbling brook.

Butts county proved that day that the half has never been told of Southern hospitality. Every one, black or white, who had a conveyance, must have been in service to carry us from the station at Flovilla, the two miles through cotton fields and pine woods to the springs. Jackson, the county seat six miles away, closed the public schools, and came down to swell the welcome, and the children marched and sang. Our nearest of kin, the Good Templars, were out in force and fine regalia to meet us when we stepped from the train.

The great event, however, was the barbecue, of which we had read but never expected to see or taste. Tables were built in the form of a hollow square in the light shade of the pines, and these were loaded with all good things in pastry, but the heart of the feast was in the center, where the barbecue pit had been smoking all night. Beef and pig and lamb, chicken and turkey—the firstlings of the flock—were cast into those fiery trenches for us, strangers within their gates, who aforetime had been enemies. Who shall say this whole burnt-offering was not a peace-offering, most generous and hearty? Remember how largely it was the offering of Southern women's hands to Northern women, and then remember the old war proverb: "The women on both sides are the bitterest." Now that the women have made their peace, let politicians fold away the ruddy vesture, and concede that "the war is over."

I must not omit the cotton picking, which was a pleasure all by itself. The train stopped against a snowy field, and immediately it swarmed with a vandal host. The mistress of the cabin appeared on the porch with a brood of small ones in her wake. She stood speechless as if paralyzed, arms akimbo, face aghast. The gentlemen in the party returned to the train by way of her cabin, and the expression of her countenance changed. The fluffy, snowy balls, with their rich brown calyxes, served as button-hole favors and hand bouquets, and are now treasured in hundreds of homes as souvenirs of a careless, happy day, "the loikes o' which," W. C. T. U. women have all too few.

B. V. CUSHMAN.

Chicago.

RAMABAI'S SCHOOL.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—It is reported in a letter to the Sacramento, Cal., *Record-Union*, written by a lady who visited the Shâradâ Sadan during "her trip around the world," which visit was made, we are informed, last November or December, that there was but one child-widow in the school and that she was six years of age. Allow me to say that there never has been a child-widow of that age in the institution. Any one who knows anything of Hindu customs and their tender treatment of little children, especially among the higher castes, would know the practical impossibility of our obtaining a little widow so young. They would not send the child away from their protection. War or famine might possibly strand such a little widow upon our shores, but with the composite family system prevalent among the higher castes, even orphanage could hardly do it.

The truth is that twenty-five widows have been admitted into the school (and at the time of the visit by the correspondent of the *Record-Union*, there must have been ten or twelve) since it opened, with one widow, March 11, 1889. It was prophesied that no widows would enter Ramabai's institution, and that, if they did, caste prejudices and religious hatred would cause their removal from the instruction of a Christian teacher. This has happened in a few cases. Two of the girls who were admitted, died; they were in bad health when they entered. Besides the widows there are at present about fifteen non-widows in the Shâradâ Sadan, whose expenses are paid by their parents or friends.

I have before me a tabulated record of the Shâradâ Sadan up to September 20, 1890. It reports *seventeen* widow-pupils, all but four of whom are Brahmins; the four belonging to the Vaisya or third high-caste. Of these young women, one became a widow at the age of five or six, another at seven, a third at eight years of age. Eight lost their husbands before the age of ten, and four between the ages of ten and thirteen. The youngest widow to be admitted was twelve years old, her husband having died some six months previous. The first widow was twenty-one or twenty-two years of age when she became a member of the school, having lost her husband when very young.

The majority of these young women know little more than the Marathi alphabet or primer when they come into the Sadan, though a few have advanced through two or three of the government standards of study which correspond to our public school grades. They are earnest, devoted students, eager to make up for lost opportunities, and eager also to go forth, at some time not far distant, to help other women as Ramabai is helping them. Their gratitude to the American people, who have opened these opportunities to them, is unbounded, and if nothing else were gained by this institution and the support given to it by Americans, there would be ample compensation in the interest aroused in our country among intelligent Hindus who learn of it as an American work.

Two of the young widows successfully completed three "Government standards" of study during the first year; others did nearly, if not quite, as well. Besides their regular studies the pupils of the Shâradâ Sadan are taught sewing and embroidery, and each girl is required to do from one to two hours' work every day about the house.

The future prospects are good; teachers are in demand, especially kindergartners. Abundant opportunities are also open for them to make nursing a profession, and there is great need of woman physicians. To reach the women of this land is one of the greatest humane works of the age, as any report of Zenana mission work will testify.

We are about to remove the institution to Poona where it was the original intention to establish it. Greatly to our regret and Ramabai's disappointment the opposition was so great on her return from America, that she decided to try Bombay. That opposition is now overcome. The reasons for the change are many. First. Poona is a much cheaper place in which to live. Second. Property can be purchased at prices from one-third to one-half as much as we would pay in Bombay, and Ramabai is anxious for an established home and school. Third. The climate is both cooler and healthier, the city being much higher and on the edge of the great plateau, known as the Deccan. Fourth. It is a Brahmin center, there being 40,000 Brahmins here, while it is said there are only 10,000 in Bombay. Fifth. It is an educational center, with hundreds of young men, all of whom are husbands and fathers, coming from different parts of the Deccan, who are beginning to be interested in female education. Sixth. It is the summer capital of the Bombay Presidency, and the resort of any number of Maharajah princes and potentates, who have the means and the power to help on reform. Seventh. Our support must come largely from Deccanese towns, and with all their prejudices and objections, the people greatly prefer Poona to Bombay, because there is scarcely a family of any position in the Deccan which has not friends in Poona to whom they can intrust the care of their widows in this new and untried experiment of school life. Our friends here congratulate us on the change.

It has also been reported that $80,000 were raised in America for the support of this work, of which some $50,000 were raised on the Pacific coast alone. That is a great mistake. Exclusive of "circle" pledges, about $18,000 were raised for general and building funds inclusive, of which less than $5,000 came from the Pacific coast.

No nobler work has been attempted. It is as far-reaching and beneficent as the sunlight. A similar institution for widows is being established near Calcutta, bearing the same name, in the Bengali language, of Shâradâ Sadan, or Home of Learning. The widows have been and are a despised class, though in this Bombay Presidency, at least, there is a growing feeling of sympathy for them. With the present system of early marriages little can be done toward educating girls previous to a marriage which must be consummated before the age of twelve. There are difficulties in the way of doing much for young wives, who are given into the care of mothers-in-law, as soon as possible, for housewifery, and for those religious duties which shall secure longevity to the husband and propitiate the gods in favor of male offspring. As the girl grows older, her household duties are usually many, and there is little chance for mental improvement. There is great hope in the widows, to whom re-marriage is absolutely forbidden by orthodox customs. There is a "Re-marriage Society," however, and in twenty years sixty or seventy widows have been married under its auspices. But it means a social death, and few, either men or women, are brave enough to submit to all that it may entail. A man may be married many times, but a woman is considered as forever wedded to her dead husband, whose face she may not remember to have seen.

With many thanks for the interest always shown in our work by THE UNION SIGNAL and its supporters, I am

Very truly yours, SARAH D. HAMLIN

No. 80 Civil Smès.

Poona. British India.

TEMPERANCE TEMPLE ITEMS.

BY MATILDA B. CARSE.

Any friends of the Temple who cannot afford to give a large sum to the building fund, can send a two-cent stamp to Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, 145 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, for a mite-box, in which to collect their own and their friends' pennies; with the mite-box will be sent a bulletin and descriptive card.

* * *

Optimism may be carried to such length that it becomes dangerous, but surely it is never as pernicious in its effect as pessimism, which undermines faith in everything. No matter how promising a project may be, the pessimist sees breakers ahead in the smoothest waters, and he whispers his fears to others in such a way that they think there must be danger, although they do not understand just how.

The latest whispering by this class in regard to our National building, is that it is to be called "The Temple" instead of "The Woman's Temple" as it was at one time talked about having it named. For good and sufficient reasons I decided with others that "The Temple" was by far the best name for our building. In the first place, it is necessary to have a short name for the great business blocks of Chicago. "The Temple" is brevity itself, and bears with it a world of meaning. It is to be *the* Temple of the twentieth century. There are masonic temples and all sorts of temples, but this unique building—like the beautiful one of old at Jerusalem—is to be "The Temple" of temples. These two words cut in the granite over the grand entrance will be supplemented by the addition in the glass transparency over the door with the following inscription: "The National Building of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union." The corner-stone will also bear the monogram of the W. C. T. U., date of organization and National motto, "For God and Home and Native Land," with date of erection. Surely this is sufficient to indicate that the entire building belongs to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union without having over its entrance, "The Woman's Temple," which anyone after a moment's thought can see would indicate to a stranger that the entire building was set apart for woman's work alone. Just as a building having over its entrance "The Men's Temple," would indicate that women were debarred from a place within its walls. The facts in the case are that probably one floor will fill the demand for all offices required for women including W. C. T. U. Headquarters. The rest will be used for banks and offices for large business firms. Under the circumstances is it not wiser therefore to call the building, "The Temple?"

* * *

One of our regrets, amid so much rejoicing on the day of the laying of the corner-stone, was that the inscription was not on the stone. It came about in this way. The design for the inscription was sent to the Maine & New Hampshire Granite Co., at North Conway, N. H., by our architect in September. About two weeks before the laying of the corner-stone, and after the inscription had been cut upon it, our builder, Mr. Fuller, found that the Granite Company had made a mistake in the dimensions of the stone—it was too small. A new and larger one had to be cut. There was no time to put on it the inscription; the place where the words are to be engraved is all polished and ready, and it will be put on when the rest of the carving for the building is done.

* * *

In truth the Temple is to be a Westminster Abbey, in the sense that it is to be a place of blessed memories of the good and noble departed. Mrs. Jane A. Miller, of Oberlin, Ohio, sends a check for $100, in memory of her beloved daughter, Harriet Allen Miller, who exchanged the shadows of earth for the sunlight of Heaven about a year ago. Mrs. Miller is doubly bereaved, as she lost her husband three months after her daughter left her. Her grief, however, does not make her selfish, as she expresses the deepest interest in the building of the Temple, and rejoices that she is able to do a small part towards its erection. Mrs. L. A. Williams, of Rose Creek, Minn., sends $5 in memory of her dear husband who died April 15, 1888. She also sends another $5 for herself and two children. She adds, "What little I have belongs to the Lord." Mrs. H. P. Sullivan, Miles Grove, Pa., desires to have the name of her mother, Mrs. E. Batchelor, placed in the book of memoriam in the Temple; for this purpose she sends $5, and adds $10 for herself, which we trust may grow into $100, before the building is finished.

* * *

The following names indicate "the graves of a household." The money is sent by Miss Charlotte M. Way, and amounts to $16. Five dollars of this amount was found in little Mary Way's savings bank after her death; she was a cherub of five years. The angels also stole away her little brother at the age of three years; $5 is sent in his memory. Then there is $1 each in memory of the grandparents who have passed into the presence of the King, Jacob Way, Mary Way, Abner Pugh and Charlotte M. Pugh; $1 each for Mrs. R. P. Way and Miss Charlotte. Three dollars and fifty-one cents is sent by Mrs. E. L. Chapline, Hillsboro, Ill.; with it comes the pathetic story of the death, about a month ago, of her only darling child, Love Chapline, a boy of great promise, aged seven years. The money sent was found in his savings bank. Last upon this list in memoriam comes the name of Willa Cox, my own beloved secretary and assistant in the Temple work. Her mother sends the contents of Willa's mite-box for the year, $3.65, which she has filled for her. She writes: "This being darling Willa's second birthday in heaven, please accept this in her name. She loved the Temple work, and no doubt is viewing its progress, as she anticipated she would, from the skies."

All money orders and checks for the Temple should be made out in the name of Miss Esther Pugh, 161 La Salle Street, Chicago, National treasurer, and treasurer of the Temple fund. All information in regard to the Temperance Temple should be addressed to Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, Pres. Woman's Temperance Building Association.

145 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Our Children.

ONLY NOW AND THEN.

Think it no excuse, boys,
Merging into men,
That you do a wrong act
Only now and then.
Better to be careful
As you go along,
If you would be manly,
Capable, and strong.

When you have a habit
That is wrong you know,
Knock it off at once, lads,
With a sudden blow.
Think it no excuse, boys,
Merging into men,
That you do a wrong act
Only now and then!

YOUNG FOLKS AT THE ATLANTA CONVENTION.

DEAR BOYS AND GIRLS:

I was so busy last week talking to the old folks about the convention that I could not attend to you. Yet if you read the account then given, you will see that boys and girls had a large space in that great gathering. I hope you all take *The Young Crusader*, for there Miss Guernsey will tell you more about it than I can here. Then she took her camera, and I presume will give you some nice pictures, which will help you see some of the beautiful things she saw at Indian Springs.

Atlanta is a city set on a hill, several of them; from one part of it the waters flow east to the Atlantic Ocean, and from another part they flow south to the Gulf of Mexico. There is a church from whose roof the waters run on one side to the ocean and on the other side to the Gulf. That is what your geography books call "a divide."

Just outside the city is beautiful Grant Park, with winding drives, romantic paths, a pretty lake and a lovely waterfall. As we drove round it we saw a whole school of children, with their teachers, out for a picnic. Up this way, a November picnic would not be any fun, but there the weather was like our last of May.

In Grant Park is an old earthwork which reminds us of the sad, sad days of the war. It has been kept in good repair, so that we see its shape, see where the men shot from its shelter, and the cannons still stand in their places. But the sweet, green grass has covered all the blood stains, and flowers bloom where cannon balls plowed, blessed emblems of the peace which now broods over North and South.

But this is not telling you about the children, for they were not alive in war days. The very first evening of the convention they came to the front most beautifully. Anna Gordon had been down there a week drilling them to sing. Friday evening, before the Governor and other great men and women had a chance to welcome us, the children gave us their delightful welcome; two hundred of them marched into the church, following the Temple banner, filed on to the great stage, which they filled, making such a nosegay as shamed the bright flowers with which it was adorned. And how they did sing! Their first song was Mary Lathbury's beautiful one:

"Who are these, a singing band,
Marching through a listening land?
In the tender dew of youth,
In their armour, white as truth,
In the name of Him who calls them
In the morning.

CHORUS:

Sing! Sing! Children of a King,
And march to meet Him early
In the morning.
O the children march away,
In the dawning of their day,
To the battle field that lies
Just beyond their trusting eyes,
And they march away with singing
In the morning."

After this they sang the songs I told you about as being sung at the laying of the corner-stone, Miss Willard's "Saloons, saloons, saloons must go;" and Mrs. Henry's "Rise, Temple, Rise!" Everybody cheered and cheered and cheered their singing, and better than that, men said "The saloons *shall* go for the sake of the children." If only all men would say so at the ballot box, saloons *would* go.

I wish you could have seen that house when the children were singing and as they left the stage and marched down the aisle. Back of them sat Miss Willard and a score of sweet-faced, grand women, Governor Northen and other dignitaries who were to address us; bright flowers and beautiful banners were on every side of the children who were brighter, more beautiful than they. In front was the great church full of people, waving their handkerchiefs, clapping their hands and many saying, "God bless the dears!" As they passed out of the church, a dear little tot turned and running back upon the stage shyly gave a beautiful bunch of flowers to Mrs. Carse. She looked as though she wanted to catch the little one in her arms and hug her; but she didn't do it, though I wondered how she could help it.

Miss Lucia Kimball told us of the grand temperance work being done in Sunday-schools; how at the great convention of Sunday-school folks from all over the world that met at Pittsburg last summer, she and Miss Willard asked the men who select our Sunday-school lessons, to give us four temperance lessons each year on some Sunday when we do not have the Review. Only four Sundays a year seems very little when we count the saloons we have to pass every day going to school and to church; but those wise men thought it was too much, so they only gave us *two* for temperance. When you grow up and select the lessons I am sure you will do better than that—unless before that time the saloons *have* gone. Meanwhile we will make just the best use we can of these two Sundays, and get all the temperance we can out of every lesson.

Miss Kimball also told us there are 220,000 Sunday-school scholars who have taken the triple pledge, and Mrs. Rice, the commander-in-chief of the Loyal Temperance Legion, told us there are 240,000 valiant Legioners pledged to purity, temperance and truth. Just think what an army that is! It would take you days just to count them. King Alcohol may well tremble because you are growing up.

Did you not give your pennies, nickels and dimes to help buy the juvenile banner? Well, it was at the convention, and is just as pretty as it can be; made of satin, blue as the sky, with a wreath of daisies and ferns painted on it, and the motto chosen by the Loyal Temperance Legions of different states, "Keep Thyself Pure." Each year it goes to the state which has the greatest per cent of increase in Loyal Temperance Legions during the year; that state keeps it for a year, until some other one wins it. This year it was awarded to Colorado, as that state has nearly trebled its membership in the Loyal Legions.

Then there is the Young Crusader banner, in which we at this office feel great pride and interest. Miss Guernsey planned it, and it is given each year to the state which has the greatest increase in subscribers to *The Young Crusader*, the lovely paper which she edits. The banner is of pale golden brown satin, trimmed with dark plush. On the satin is printed by the same press which prints *The Young Crusader* paper, a lovely picture of a brave little knight holding aloft the children's flag. This year this banner went to Michigan, because more of the boys and girls there have learned what a good thing it is to take *The Young Crusader* than in any other state in the Union. I hope ten thousand more of you will learn the same thing next year. CAPTAIN MARY.

THE AMERICAN APPLE.

Our New England Thanksgiving, happily now grown into our National Thanksgiving, is said to be only a modification of the Harvest Festival of England. In every English church the annual festival is held. I chanced to be at Caerleon at the time of harvest, and as I was passing through the churchyard one afternoon on my way to Christ Church Hill—a breathless climb for which, however, I was amply compensated by the delights that awaited me at the top—I observed the door of the south porch open, and people entering ladened with flowers, fruits and vegetables, and coming back empty-handed. "Whenever you see a door open, go in," is a good motto in traveling, and churches anyway are always free of entrance, so I went in. I found the interior all astir with a crowd of people making ready for the Harvest Festival to be held that evening.

On my return at twilight I again looked in. The busy crowd had gone with the exception of a few who were giving the last touches to the decorations. The font was heaped, base and basin, with big marrow squashes, potatoes, turnips, kidney-beans and cauliflowers, all nestling in a fragrant mass of flowers and greenery. The broadly splayed window sills as well as the tops of the piers were hidden under a mosaic of flowers, and on each window sill lay a crusty cottage loaf in its flowery "bed." The chancel rail, too, was hidden by twining plants and flowers, and more loaves of bread alternated with specimens of the few out-of-door fruits the English climate affords. Around the lectern was arranged a row of golden wheat edged with minute pink and white spheres of a fruit unknown to me. The color effect was most lovely, and I put on my eyeglasses to inspect the tiny pink and white spheres more closely.

"What are these?" I asked at last of a woman standing near, having failed myself to decide as to their species.

"These," she replied solemnly and impressively, "these are the *American apple!*"

Fancy the shock to my patriotism! the American apple indeed! Shade of the Roxbury Russet, the Golden Sweet, the Rhode Island greening, the None-such, the Seek-no-further, the Full-stem! In my astonishment I dropped my eyeglasses and fell back upon my neighbor. I made no reply; I entered no protest; I denied nothing. In silence I submitted to the imputation cast upon the apple-tree of my native land. But I hastened to our lodgings to beg my friend to go up to the Church of St. Cardac and feast her patriotic eyes on "the American apple." We afterwards decided in a strictly private conference that the small pink and white fruit was a minute species of the crab apple.—*Frances A. Humphrey in Wide Awake.*

A BOY'S LETTER.

CAPTAIN MARY:—I have read some in your paper, and pray the time is near when temperance will reign in our homes and all over the enlightened world. We have "local option" in this township and have not the men to enforce the laws, as there are two saloons in Sherwood, called "Club Saloons;" the town has a population of about three hundred.

What are the women going to do with such—are they men?—who vote it away and then let it stay right here? And even the "dry" voters take a drink now and again (exceptions admitted).

I have heard a woman ask a man, "Well, what are you men doing letting this thing go on this way?" and her answer was, "We *men* voted it out, now you women keep it out!" An awful hard task to go a few miles and put a little paper in a box, and now "YOU WOMEN keep it out!" I heard the above question and answer at prayer meeting, and it was a man that is a professor of Christ's religion. I would not think it much to keep whisky out, *neither would the women*, if the voters would only get it out, but putting that slip of paper in the ballot box does not move the saloon if you turn around and go and patronize it yourself; talk to a saloon-keeper as you would be talked to, and if that avails nothing, he is voted out and MUST GO.

The men are putting alcohol out of the United States as fast as they can in two ways, *i. e.*, down their throats, and by *law* just as the women compel them to. May God speed the day when the universe will be ruled by love and not by whisky and tobacco. God has said that we must be temperate, and He is the one who always is with those who work for Him, therefore let us press on "For God and Home and Native Land."

DAN M. WHETSTONE.

TEMPERANCE IN THE KITCHEN.

I was visiting, at one time, a very dear friend, whose little son had not yet dropped his lisping accent. The pastor, who was a frequent visitor, was dining with us, and the little boy, a remarkably well-behaved child, was allowed to sit at the table. The flow of conversation passed without interruption, and not a word was spoken by the child, until the dessert was served, with a very delicious sauce prepared after the most approved recipe, with the required proportion of wine incorporated. Then he asked, "Mamma, what ith thith thauth made of? It tathes very, very good." The mother replied, "Butter and sugar," thinking that would satisfy the young inquiring mind. He tasted again, then asked, "What elth ith it made of? I tathe thomething elth." A glance across the table, from the minister, seemed to say to the mother, "You are in a corner now, I wonder how you will get out of it." She then mentioned the spices and other ingredients, still omitting the wine. The child said again, "It ith very good," and continued eating. Presently he looked up, as if from a brown study, and said, "Mamma, aren't you glad we are not the kind of folkths that eaths whithky?"

All present yielded to unrestrained merriment, except the mother, to whom the artless question came like an accusation, and made an impression which lasted through her lifetime. The resolution was formed, there and then, that her boys should never become familiar with the taste of wine or other liquors at her table, and thus fall an easy prey to temptation in after years. From that time she never allowed one drop of intoxicating liquor to enter into any part of the food of the family.

The little questioner is now a strong temperance man, and doing good, faithful work as a missionary of the American Board in China.

THE "Children's League of Kindness," in London, embodies a very pretty idea, its primary object being to induce children to help children and bridge the gulf between those of affluent and unfortunate circumstances with deeds of kindness. The members, children of wealthy parents, give two articles annually, either dolls or toys, to the poor, and the associates (mothers or guardians) give two garments annually. The garments are sold at a very low price, the proceeds of the sale and the subscriptions going toward the children's holiday fund.

The Household.

PITY.

BY WARNER SNOAD.

I gazed upon the world's deep agony,
The wastes of ignorance, of want and sin,
The pastures fair where but vice enters in,
And from my heart burst forth an anguished cry.
"Small use in that"—thus jeered a passer-by.
"Scant fare is pity for the starved and thin."
"Friend, pray for clearer sight," thus answered I.
It is with pity, light, and truth begin,
White-robed, white-winged she seeks the throne on high,
Her soft voice heard o'er all self's maddening din;
Then quickened by God's breath she turns again,
And gracious deeds fall fast like showers of freshening rain.

A FANCY.

BY NISBA K. BRAYTON.

Long ages past across the plastic earth,
Wild waters swept, ebbing impressed their trace;
Dear friend, thy strong soul reaching out toward God,
Leaves ripple marks of life upon thy face.

CHANGE OF BASE—A PARABLE.

BY MRS. OBED NICKERSON.

It is about a hundred years since the colonies of Utopia united themselves in a compact by which they expressed their form of government. The women very promptly voted themselves in as law-makers for the realm. The state of society had been such as to warrant them in doing this instead of the men. Consequently no objection was made to this movement. Indeed, the men were quite willing that they should do so, as they reasoned that the work of earning home supplies was about as much as they could attend to. Besides, they thought that as the women had in the main the training of the race, they would know better the needs of society and what laws would be best adapted to its prosperity.

Matters moved along very smoothly for a long while under this arrangement. But at length some of the men began to question whether it might not be due to them to have some voice in the government by their votes. This had been by statute denied them, as one of the laws expressly enacted that idiots, maniacs, criminals, and men were not eligible to the franchise.

There were many reasons why they rebelled against this statute. In the first place, it was very humiliating, *very*, to be placed in such a category; and as we think of it now, we can hardly wonder that many of them became indignant over the matter. Another ground of dissatisfaction was, that although compelled to pay taxes, they were allowed no voice in the disposition of them. They called this injustice. And many of the women at a later day saw it in the same light.

There were many other causes of complaint. One was that they were disallowed any legal ownership in their own children. They said that the mother-love and care might seem to give her a prior right to them. Still, it was going altogether too far to insist that she was *sole* legal owner.

Furthermore, the women's rulings favored their own interests to the exclusion of the men's in many other ways. In cases where the women were likely to go astray the laws were very lenient, but the liabilities of the men were subjects of severe penalties. Then, in their business and educational interests the women were protected in a wonderful manner, while the men had to labor under such ad verse circumstances and discouragements as might well appall them. Even young girls were afforded every possible advantage of education. Vast colossal piles of architecture were erected, and teachers of the highest grade of mind in the country secured to instruct them; while on the contrary, the boys and young men were absolutely denied the first rudiments of education, being held back from them by what is sometimes a stronger force than the bayonet—contemptuous sneers at any manifestation of inclination in that direction. And even the business projects of the men were frowned upon if they were anything out of the ancestral line.

Although the power of custom is so strong as almost to preclude all thoughts of the possibility of a change, things eventually came to such a pass that some of the men began to question whether there was not something of injustice and even tyranny in such a state of affairs, especially as they also, with the women, were citizens of a republic. The latter had held rule so long that the men seemed wholly at their mercy with regard to any change. But the far-seeing and resolute ones began to agitate the subject. Upon these sarcasm and innuendo began to pour in from all quarters. But so sure were they that they were on the side of the right that they persevered in their agitation by lectures and pamphlets, and even went so far as to petition the women for justice. This was rather a hard thing for them to do, as they knew the rights of citizenship belonged equally to them as to the women.

Many years they waited and worked, patiently and perseveringly, for equal rights. Little by little they gained, but the bars were heavy to move, and the massive bolts were rusted in. Not even the disclosures which were constantly coming to light of perfidy and rottenness in the government in every possible form, were of any avail toward a change, or to persuade them to try the new measure as a remedy.

The liquor curse was stalking abroad in the land, spreading ruin and dismay on every side, but government seemed powerless to check it. The wise, unbiased women, who saw the danger in this point and others, advised coöperation. Anything, they said, that will help save our homes and the country, although it is hard to relinquish power after having enjoyed it for so many years, or even to think others may be capable of sharing it. Some of the officials said, If the franchise is so dear to us, would it not be equally so to the men, and should we not be observing the Golden Rule to allow them to share it? Our brothers will appreciate our magnanimity and high moral purpose, and will no doubt try to prove themselves worthy of the recognition we give them as fellow-laborers for the general good. It is to be hoped that these wise counsels will prevail, and that speedily.—*Selected.*

WORDS TO THE WISE—DISUNITED MARRIAGES.

BY ABBY MORTON DIAZ.

We have considered some of the reasons why many women contract marriage for various unworthy considerations, that is, they go through the legal form, that alone being marriage which is based on mutual love and respect, these being based on a sufficient mutual acquaintance. Other marriage than this is not union but disunion. The amount of unhappiness caused by that disunion, called incompatibility, can never be revealed. Neither has it yet come to be recognized that disunion cannot unite, and that the marriage relation entered into and continued under a legalized disunion is in one sense a criminal connection.

From incompatibility come divorces, these being so numerous, as shown by statistics, that the marriage institution seems likely to become hardly an institution at all, but to a great degree a system of transient conditions.

The evils of such a system are too numerous for our present consideration, but one of these bears so directly on the matter we have in hand that it must not be passed by. The children of these inharmonious marriages must themselves be inharmonious. They can scarcely fail of being faulty in character, are likely, from birth conditions, to be sensual or untrue, or lacking in the nobler qualities, and to this, which is their birthright, must almost surely be added all that would naturally come to them from the probably unsatisfactory kind of home life resulting from this wedded disunion. And these children, be it remembered, will become citizens, and as such they are likely to fill places of influence, to possess large opportunities, to affect the country's interests and reputation, and whatever may be their station, their qualities, manifested in conduct, must affect the moral standard of the community.

The next question is, in how far can we remedy the existing state of things? How substitute true ideas for false ones in the minds of all women? How make them feel that a true single life is far better than an untrue marriage?

BON-BONS.

"What is a woman to think about when she is ironing, sweeping, washing dishes, mending stockings, making beds? Upon something her mind *must* act and feed—upon the pure spirit of knowledge or upon foul dregs!"

This was the question Mrs. Smith put to herself, and she determined that her mind should have something good and nutritious to feed upon, that she would accomplish something besides mere housework. She could not set apart a certain portion of the twenty-four hours for reading and thinking, but some uncertain part of it she resolved she would appropriate. One book that she selected to read she kept in the foot of the cradle or under the pillow, and when she took up the baby her book was near at hand, and she read a few pages while rocking the baby. Another book she kept in the mending basket, and after one piece of work was done she read a little before beginning on another.

On one of the kitchen shelves along with the cook-books were several volumes, any one of which she could open while waiting for some dish to cook that needed constant attention. This was a very scrappy way of gaining information and "improving her mind," but in Mrs. Smith's circumstances it was the only way available for her. It was that or nothing. These bon-bons thus snatched in hours of toil kept alive Mrs. Smith's interest in the world of books, and whetted her appetite for larger supplies. After awhile her children grew up and away from her knees, and she had time for continuous reading.

Sometimes it is as well to keep cobwebs out of one's mind as out of one's parlor. Often it is better to embroider the intellectual fabric of one's own nature than to embroider one's garments, or ruffle and tuck the children's clothes. The absolute needs of the body are easily supplied; the conventional needs often bankrupt one's resources and leave him a begger.

The life is more than meat. Shall our chief concern be to feed the perishing body with needful food, when the soul is left to starve in ignorance? Between the pairs of stockings we darn for our boys, let us put a page of some profitable book into our brains, that we may better lead their feet in noble paths. The time will come when the question will be, not whether they have sound stockings, but whether they have sound understandings. When they come to stretch their faculties against the tug of this exacting world, they will be grateful for having had wise and intelligent mothers.

The Still Hour.

FOR THE WEEK BEGINNING DECEMBER 14, 1890.

BY REV. C. C. HARRAH.

DAILY BIBLE READING NOTES.

(Luke 24:28-43; I Cor. 1-6.)

Sunday, 14; Luke 24: 28-43. Verse 28, Our Lord would have gone farther, and not tarried with the two disciples, if they had not held Him back with all the might of love and earnest desire for His helpful presence. The same spirit will keep our great Teacher close to us through life. Verse 34, What eternal hope and joy is wrapped up in those words, "The Lord is risen indeed." He broke the bars of death, and, through Him, we are ushered into the glories of a life immortal, which we now have, and which will never suffer the least harm by the sting of death.

Monday, 15; I Cor. 1. Verse 2, It should be a matter of daily prayer and effort, to have the church to which we belong, be a pure and good church. Paul's object in this letter was to save the church at Corinth from the factions and sins which so sadly marred its beauty and usefulness. Verse 4, Is it, indeed, the chief desire of our lives that all souls may receive the new life in Christ; and that the members of the church may all have graces, and abound in spiritual blessings? Verse 30, May the blessed Lord Jesus be made to each of us, wisdom, and righteousness, and sanctification and redemption.

Tuesday, 16; I Cor. 2. Verse 2, The tone and compass of Paul's letters to the Corinthians show how much he meant by knowing the crucified Lord Jesus. There is *power* in a life and work thus guided. Verse 14, The more of spiritual life we have, the clearer can we see God's truth, and the more conscious shall we be of God Himself.

Wednesday, 17; I Cor. 3. Verse 1. It is not well to communicate everything we know to everybody. There are those who are but children in understanding, and they need the truth that will be nourishing and strengthening *to them.* Verse 9, We ought to abound in work, and prepare ourselves for a rich reward in heaven. Our work should be worthy of God, who helps us in it, and so that it will be *permanent* in its influence for good.

Thursday, 18; I Cor. 4. Verse 3, We ought to be independent of human opinions in our work, and consider how things will appear to us when we stand before the judgment seat of Christ. Verse 11, How unworthy it is of a Christian worker to think first of a large salary and an easy position.

Friday, 19; I Cor. 5. Verse 2, It is possible for one to be puffed up with pride and conceit, and yet be guilty of the vilest and most offensive sins. Verse 5, Where one's conduct shows that he belongs to the devil, he has no right in the church; and steps of discipline should be taken in order to have him stand openly where he belongs.

Saturday, 20; I Cor. 6. Verse 1, Matters about which they may differ may grow up among Christians. These differences about temporal things ought to be settled without taking them into courts. Verse 12; *Good sense* will lead us to abstain from things of questionable benefit or influence. Verse 20, It is a strange notion that some have, that in becoming Christians they give only their *souls* to God; but, as for the body, they go on indulging and injuring it by bad habits and lusts.

THE PRAYER MEETING TOPIC.

(Our Heavenly Home. John 14: 2.)

1. We have a *right* to think of heaven, with its blessed and eternal rewards. The Bible has much to say about rewards, and it is for us to so live that we may be certain to possess them in heaven.

2. We cannot think of the long ago home of our childhood without thinking of it as *located* somewhere. And we think of its dear inmates, its apartments and treasures, and the beautiful things about it. Heaven is a *home*, with all that a home means, and it is a "*place.*"

3. The kind and sympathetic Jesus would not prepare for His beloved ones a very *strange* place. It cannot be a home, and we feel like strangers when we get there. The loved ones we shall meet, that have gone before, will make us very welcome in that home.

4. How foolish it is to live with the end always before us, to get large possessions in this world. The great palaces, which wicked men, by practices that are wicked, are able to build, are nothing at all as a treasure compared with the heavenly home which now is the inheritance of the poorest saint.

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I will mention the loving kindness of the Lord and the praises of the Lord, according to all that the Lord hath bestowed on us, and the great goodness toward the house of Israel which He hath bestowed on them according to His mercies, and according to the multitude of His loving kindnesses.—Isa. 63: 7.

MOTHER WALLACE'S ADDRESS AT ATLANTA.

[We are glad to give editorial space to this address. As stated in last week's issue, it produced a profound impression. Mrs. Wallace immediately followed Miss Willard, to whose remarks she refers in the opening paragraph.]

MY FRIENDS:—Humanity is a great, grand, lovable thing; next to God the greatest, grandest, most lovable thing in the universe. If I do not speak so enthusiastically of the nobleness of man as Miss Willard does, it is not that I love man less, but that I love woman more. It is because of my love for man and woman—these two which together make humanity—that I am here to-day.

I am too old to talk sentiment; I have outgrown the poetry of this movement, but I have not outgrown my love for humanity, I have not outgrown my hope for it. Miss Willard has pictured to you an ideal home; what is the greatest foe of this ideal home she has pictured? When she is twenty-five years older she will recognize as I do now, that its two great foes are lack of social purity and the liquor traffic.

A prominent physician said to me, "You work hard to put down the rum traffic, but I speak what I do know when I say that seventy per cent of the suffering in homes comes from lack of virtue." These are homely truths, but we are past the age of sentiment. What is now needed are remedies—action. How long is this thing to continue? Is there no balm in Gilead?

I fully realize what men have done for us; they have conquered nature; they have delved into the earth and brought forth its treasures of iron and coal, of silver and gold; their brains have devised machinery to do the work of the world; but when man has brought his animal nature into subjection as he has the earth, when he can say to passion (stamping her foot) "stay *there*," he will be as much grander than he now is, as his present self is above the savage.

Woman is held responsible for the moral culture of the world, and this is right; it is not for woman to go out into the world and fight for the almighty dollar; God ordained her for a higher ministry. She is the great character-builder; the developer of soul wealth. For this she needs the broadest culture, the freest liberty.

As you probably know, our W. C. T. U. works in forty different departments, each with a superintendent, and every superintendent thinks her department the most important; Miss Willard thinks this of hers, social purity; Mrs. Hunt of hers, scientific temperance instruction; and I am *sure* mine—franchise—*is* the most important of all. A great statesman said that the place where power is felt is at the ballot-box; there is registered the sentiment of the time; there is struck the keynote of progress.

There are only two forces, brute force, that which Bismarck calls the "force of blood and iron," and moral, spiritual force. Public sentiment is expressed through the ballot-box, there it is crystallized into law. Hence the ballot belongs to woman as the conservator of public morals.

There is corruption in the body politic; this I cannot deny, though next to my God, I love my country; but is it any wonder there is corruption, when by the votes of men the government has gone into partnership with 200,000 saloon-keepers, and has thus made every mother's door-yard fence a dead line which her children cross only at their peril? This liquor traffic, with which it has gone into partnership, taxes and trammels honest industry; turns women and children out of doors; lays its hand on legislation; attacks liberty and the right of self-government.

And woman is the one most oppressed by it; the time has come when men are called upon by all the principles of honor and chivalry to deliver woman from the oppression of this accursed traffic. They have not done so, either because they cannot, or because they will not. If they cannot, they are slaves, and should cease to boast that they are free and brave. If they can, and will not, they are worse than slaves, and it is no wonder the body politic is corrupt while ruled alone by them.

Said a noted statesman to me, "Your arguments for the ballot in the hand of woman are unanswerable. Nobody can argue against them three minutes." "But we dread the demoralization of our women," says another; "politics are *so* demoralizing." "Is the ballot demoralizing, *per se?*" I asked. He hesitated, as though fearing where his answer might lead him, and finally said, "Well, yes, I am afraid it is."

"If I believed that," I replied, "I should give up all hope of republican institutions, of popular form of government. We don't wish to debauch our husbands, our brothers, our sons; let us give up our free institutions at once, and have an absolute monarchy, that as few as possible shall be forced to dabble in the dirty pool of politics. We might stand the debauching of one Mogul, but when it comes to making all our men grand rascals, that will never, never do."

We cannot stand this, not only because of our love to them, but because if thus debauched they would transmit the evil to their children. The sons of such men would be good for nothing only to twirl their mustaches, swing canes and smoke cigars in a club room. And their daughters would grow into women whose highest aspirations are to squeeze their waist into a sixteen inch dress, mince along on high-heeled, pointed-toed shoes and munch gum. Nothing noble could come from such a parentage. If this is the natural effect of the ballot, women do not wonder that politics are corrupt.

But we do not believe that it is, we believe statesmanship is the grandest study in the world, and that our government is the grandest government in the world; it has developed the highest type of humanity; our men are head and shoulders above the men of any other nation. Because you are so grandly developed we come and ask you not to give up the ship of state, but to work out the great problem for all humanity. Cultivate the tree of patriotism till it shall take deep root and bear its appropriate fruit. The hope of the world is in the United States; by its influence all nations are to be delivered.

Say not politics are necessarily vile: it is not so. The trouble is you have tried to work out the problem of the whole with only the half. You say the voice of the people is the voice of God, but you let only one-half that voice be heard. When the voice of the whole people, women as well as men, is heard, it will be as the voice of God. Every school-boy knows he cannot work out a problem without using all of its factors. Here is this great problem confronting us, and all these years you have been trying to solve it with one of its factors suppressed. The time was when this was necessarily so. While brute force was in the supremacy, woman must be shut up in castle and harem, but just as fast as mankind develops out of this low plane into the higher one where spiritual forces control, woman comes into her heritage.

But, it is objected, women cannot fight. This is a mistake, women *can* fight. They have led armies; but history is full of instances of women who have fought a braver fight than that fought by any army. But it is in no degree necessary that she should fight. It is good to have some element in government which cannot fight. Such an element will help on the supremacy of spiritual power over that of brute force, and usher in the realization of the beatific vision of Isaiah when the lion and the lamb shall lie down together, and a little child shall lead the forces which will find better work to do than cutting each other's throats and blowing each other's brains out. Woman's ballot will increase the tendency toward arbitration between nations, and thus hasten the time when they shall learn war no more.

Forty years ago the women began asking the men for increased recognition; most things we have asked have been granted, but at the ballot box we are still suppliants, creeping along in the dust, with outstretched hand presenting coffee to Sambo, and Chris and Pat, begging them to vote for the protection of our homes. O men, is that the best you can do for your wives and daughters, cultivated, Christian women? If it is, you would better abdicate, for you cannot rule.

We are classed with lunatics, criminals and minors, but we have less hope than they; a lunatic may regain sanity; a criminal may be pardoned and his franchise restored; the minor soon grows to maturity, but your wives and daughters, those whom you hold responsible for the sanctity of your homes, those who are confessedly the conservators of public and private morals, are doomed to perpetual minority; no matter what her endowments or her culture, woman, deprived of the ballot, remains forever *non compos mentis* in the eyes of the law.

And you who condemn her to this furnish no protection for her boys and girls. Lotteries, gambling dens, brothels, are setting infernal traps for their feet; the saloons you license line every street to lure them to destruction. You claim to be our protectors; make your pledges good; if you cannot, put the ballot in our hands that we may protect ourselves.

Ours is not a *woman's* rights agitation; it is a *human* rights agitation, an agitation for the right of humanity to protect itself. Ours is a nation whose fundamental thought is a government for the people, by the people. Have women ever come to this free legislation to which they have a right as a part of the people? To ask the question is to answer it. Then is not the legislation of a part, where the whole have the right, unconstitutional? What is government for? To protect the people in health, wealth, morals. A government which does not do this is as salt that has lost its savor and ought to make place for a better.

We are taxed; in Boston one-seventh of the taxes are paid by women; if we violate the law we suffer its penalties, yet we have no recompense in protection for our homes. Under such humiliations women can never be the mothers of noble men. I believe the wonderful dearth of statesmen at the present day can be traced largely to this unjust subjection of women. Another half century of such subjection, and such inheritance will eat out the very heart of our social and political structure.

"The nations that forget God shall perish." The truth of this declaration of Holy Writ is demonstrated by the downfall of every nation of antiquity. The nation that forgets God, forgets to be just, and this injustice eats out its life with inexorable fatality. That is where America stands to-day; it is forgetting God in its mad race after wealth and power; it is forgetting the primal law of Eden when God made man and woman co-equal sovereigns; it is forgetting to be just to one-half its people. I beg of you, in the name of God, for the hopes of humanity, stop this fearful forgetting and do justice to women. For we all go down together; you cannot degrade us without being yourselves degraded. And I implore you, don't give up hope in humanity—in our ship of state. I know it is fearfully storm-tossed, but it can be saved if only you will bring out all your crew. Thus far you have kept one-half of the crew fettered beneath the hatches, and the ship is in danger of wreck for lack of their assistance. Bring the women from beneath the hatches, strike off their shackles and leave the result with God.

A CHANGE OF MANAGERS.

Only a month ago we announced with pleasure that Mr. George C. Hall was to remain in the position of business manager he has so well filled for five years; now we have to announce his permanent withdrawal from us. While at Atlanta so strong a feeling in favor of having a woman as business manager developed in the Executive Committee that he offered his resignation and no persuasion could induce him to withdraw it. The stockholders held a meeting and took the following action:

"Moved that it is the sense of this meeting that Mr. Hall be asked to remain as business manager of the W. T. P. A. upon such terms as the Board of Directors and he may arrange. Carried unanimously."

[SIGNED] MARY T. BURT, *Sec. pro tem.*

After his return to Chicago most of the employés of the W. T. P. A. signed a petition to him to remain, but he felt that it would not be honorable to hold the position when the desire to have a woman in it was so pronounced in some quarters, and therefore refused to withdraw his resignation. We could do nothing but accept it, though with deep regret. For five years we have been intimately associated in the work of this office and his going now seems to me like the loss of a brother on whom I had learned to rely. Mr. Hall carries with him to his new field of labor the best wishes of every member of our force. He has accepted a position with Funk & Wagnalls, to which he goes in February.

There was not time to summon a directors' meeting, so the business committee met, and with them the directors within reach, to act in this crisis. Present, Mrs. Carse, presiding, Miss Willard, Miss Pugh, Mrs. Plumb, Mrs. Rounds, Mrs. Carhart and Miss West. The result of their deliberations was the election of Mrs. Fanny H. Rastall to fill the vacancy. She brings to the position twenty-five years' experience in publishing business, the reputation for executive ability won by her many years'

service as president of Kansas W. C. T. U., the confidence of all her co-laborers, and above all, thorough consecration to the work and to God.

She will receive hearty welcome from us all, and the firm support and coöperation of the directors. It is now in order for all who have faith in woman's ability to take charge of such a large and complicated business, to rally round her royally, and aid her in most practical fashion by rolling up our subscription list to 100,000, and multiplying the sales of our literature. Working thus unitedly with a will, the next year may be made, with the blessing of God, the brightest year the Woman's Temperance Publishing Association has ever known. Will you help to make it so?

A PRACTICAL PHILANTHROPIST.

H. L. Hastings, of Boston, the great distributer of evangelical literature, and editor of the *Christian*, is a most interesting and unique character. He has been the means of sending out five hundred tons of Christian literature. He is the fifth generation in the ministerial line, although himself a lay preacher. His ancestors were Baptists, except his father, who was a Methodist preacher. He preached on the Common in Boston, and was imprisoned for so doing, staying just long enough behind bolts and bars to accentuate the enormity of the officials who put him there, and to arouse a public sentiment against them. He is a man now about sixty years of age, of gracious presence, great head, blonde face, intelligent, clear blue eyes of most kindly expression, and a patriarchal beard. In conversational tones he gives forth the results of a lifetime enriched with holy purposes and exceedingly bright ideas. In his off-hand way, talking a few minutes with us, he said: "I was at the Board of Trade in London. A few men were sitting in a row, with little boxes, some of them made of wood and some of tin; they had samples of grain; and those men, with their little boxes, controlled the wheat market of the world. They did not look to me to amount to much, until I remembered that back of them were endless lines of railway, ships with their white canvas on every sea; and back of these, immense storehouses and elevators brimming with golden grain; and back of these, boundless fields waving with the yellow harvest; and back of these, strong arms and stout hearts of the faithful husbandman. So, after all, it meant immensity—just those few men with their boxes. I said to myself, 'When Christ came, He laid his hands on a few blind people, touched the ears of a few deaf people, healed the diseases of some groups of smitten ones, raised half a dozen who were dead. If He had come and gone and done this, it would not have changed the face of the whole world. But what He did was just a sample of what He can do anywhere, the law of spiritual dynamics being—according to thy faith; for He can 'quicken your *mortal* body.' That is the crucial test for healing—your mortal body—and all the context shows that it is your body here and now. It is curious how men look at things. For instance, if anything is the matter with a hat, you take it to the hatter. If your shoe needs looking after, you take it to a shoemaker. But if it is a man, you must not take him to his Creator. Now I think well of doctors. They are a beloved class, and they have done any amount of good to those who are on the plane of cause and effect in the material world, and to whom the greater world of faith was a closed place; but how many a time have we known a doctor to cut a man open after he was dead, to find out what was the matter with him, though he might have been treating him for years. For my part, I want a physician who knows the case from the beginning, who put me together, and if I get disarranged, knows best how to bring me back to a normal condition."

Riding on the grip car, he said: "This reminds me. God's car goes without tiring anybody. Horse cars tire. This method illustrates Emerson's suggestion, 'Hitch your wagon to a star.' If you can only grip on to God's gospel, that is all you have to do. Everything else comes without saying, and is done by Him. If you try any other plan, you are apt to find out that you have got a bigger washing than you have got lines for. We must not be conceited as students of the Bible. We must 'comprehend with all saints.' No one saint comprehends all. Each one gets a segment. It takes all to make a circle of God's truth. You may have a theory about how corn grows, but meanwhile it goes on growing, and very likely has no theory itself. You simply know it takes fifty days to fetch it, and that England cannot grow corn because she hasn't fifty hot days in her summer. So it is with a life of holiness. It is very hard to tell anybody about it. It is a product of heavenly forces working in earthly ground. Meanwhile, we see and know that it is, but to tell whence it cometh and whither it goeth, that is quite another thing."

THE next National W. C. T. U. Convention is to be held in Boston, November, 1891.

Our Book Table.

Fleming H. Revell, New York and Chicago, has added another to his list of capital books for young men, by the publication of MORAL MUSCLE, AND HOW TO USE IT, by Frederic A. Atkins, who stands in the front rank among writers for young men. The book is just such an one as a father would wish to put into the hands of his son, especially if he were going to meet the temptations of a great city. Price 50 cents.

A STUDY IN PEDAGOGY, by Bishop Vincent. This book bears the impress of its author at his best; it puts unconsidered truths in such strong, clear light that all can recognize them. The teaching which he here studies is not done within school-room walls, by conscious tuition of skilled pedagogues, it is the unconscious teaching of the street, the show-windows, the art gallery, the schoolhouse, the teaching of the church, the press, the library, the familiar friend. "These constitute conditions in which lies a power educational, a power little understood by parents and guardians." All will agree with his conclusion: "Let us have books, and teachers, and schools; but let us have churches and homes, a pure journalism, libraries, pictures, laws, social customs, popular sentiment—all of which will combine to commend to our people 'the True, the Beautiful and the Good.'" Published by Wilbur F. Ketchum, 13 Cooper Union, New York.

Another book in the educational line, though differing radically in style and substance from the former, is ELEMENTS OF PSYCHOLOGY, by Gabriel Compayré, translated by William H. Payne, chancellor of the University of Nashville. We are profoundly thankful to find a book which brings psychology, as this does, within the range of high school students. This it does by carefully distinguishing between psychology considered as a science, the object of profound philosophical research, and elementary study in psychology for school use. The latter is the purpose of this book and it is clearly and logically carried out. There is no deep delving into profound theories, but the study of facts of consciousness as we elsewhere study facts in nature—"facts of acquisition, outward perception by the senses, inward perception by consciousness; facts of conservation, memory and representation, imagination; facts of combination and elaboration, creative imagination, abstraction, generalization and reasoning." The book is published by Lee & Shepard, Boston, and sent us by A. C. McClurg & Company, Chicago. Price, $1.

Frances E. Humphrey, whose capital historical book for young readers, HOW NEW ENGLAND WAS MADE, just ready by D. Lothrop Co., is one of the favorite tellers of history for the young. Her book covers the ground from the days of Standish to those of Israel Putnam and the battle of Bunker Hill, a space of fully one hundred and fifty historic years. The story is traced from the beginning of New England's civilization easily and well, and no young reader to whom the book is given can complain of dullness, or find other than interest in its pages. Such books, thus written, serve to strengthen the growing Americanism of our children, and the record of so marked a development of manliness and patriotism as New England's early story presents, can limit its interest to no special section, but is for the reading and instruction of young Americans in every section of our land.

A beautiful volume comes from the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the LUCY WEBB HAYES MEMORIAL. Its frontispiece is a fine reproduction of her White House portrait; its contents, a memorial sketch by Mrs. John Davis; a poem, "In Memoriam," by Mary A. Lathbury; a memorial paper, by Mrs. R. S. Rust, and various addresses. The sketches, by those who knew her intimately, take us within the charmed circle of companionship with her. Miss Lathbury's poem speaks the language of many hearts, and the three portraits of Mrs. Hayes show the beautiful growth of her character traced in her face, from the time she was a school-girl of sixteen till she stood the first lady in the land.

Several of her annual addresses before the Home Missionary Society, of which she was president, are included in the book; they show not only her deep interest in the work, but her ability to grasp its great possibilities. "America," she says, "is the cradle of the future for all the world. The future of America is in her homes, and her homes depend on the mothers of America. Hence the value and importance of missionary societies whose work is done by women in the homes of our beloved country." The object of publishing this memorial volume is to help in carrying on the work which dropped from her dead fingers; all the proceeds from its sale go into the memorial fund with which it is proposed to complete the establishment of a Deaconesses Home and Industrial School, which, by vote of the general managers, has just been located at Washington. The book will be on sale at all Methodist book houses, or can be ordered direct from Mrs. A. R. Clark, 190 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati. Price $1.

A surprise comes to us in a volume of poems entitled A SHEAF OF GRAIN, BOUND BY AN OLD GRANGER, our good friend, James W. Temple. A practical man of affairs is he, noted as being one of the best farmers in his county, quite too busy, one would think, to court the muses. Yet this book proves that he is their favorite. Its opening poem, occupying one-third the book, "Wilfred, a tale of Ancient Hungary," has in it much of the descriptive power and the appropriate setting for unfamiliar facts in history that make Ivanhoe so charming. Henceforth Wilfred and Ulrica, fierce Rupert, trusty Hubert, and the good King Bela, are very real personages to us. The rest of the book is made up of short poems, many of them on local subjects, yet good reading for larger audiences. Among them are many strong temperance poems. Published by J. W. Temple, Victoria, Ill.

The Watch-Tower.

The average wages of Japanese do not exceed ten cents a day. In the last year Japanese converts have given the mission work nearly twenty-seven thousand dollars.

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THE UNION SIGNAL'S fair young daughter, the *Oak and Ivy Leaf*, has already felt one of the good influences radiating from our late convention, this one coming in the shape of a subscription list long enough to cover one hundred new names. But the fact of the long list is no more interesting than the circumstances under which it was secured. While the happy crowd of delegates and visitors were whirling along on the steel rails 'twixt Atlanta and Indian Springs, two faithful Y. W. C. T. U. superintendents, Miss Morgan, of Ohio, and Mrs. Bechtel, of Virginia, were busy with pencil and paper setting forth the interests of their national organ and writing down the rapidly responding names. Many delegates left subscriptions for the young ladies of the homes in which they had been so cordially entertained—a Y's (wise) suggestion, by the way. The Y work is attaining goodly proportions, and this year its two organizers were placed among the regular W. C. T. U. organizers. The new Y union organized at Atlanta immediately after the convention has already secured sixty-three names, and arrangements are being perfected for a second union in another part of the city.

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Cedarville, Ohio, had a very significant election lately. The question came up of repealing its prohibitory ordinance, and the women begged the privilege of recording their vote. This was granted on condition that they vote in separate boxes and pay the extra expense themselves, which they gladly did. The vote resulted in 215 men voting, of whom 159 voted against repeal and fifty-six for it. Two hundred and four women voted, 202 against and two for repeal. A pitiful story hangs on those two votes; two poor women with brutal husbands, started to the polls with "no" ballots; their husbands stopped them, took their ballots from them and forced them to vote "yes." This story was told by Mrs. Monroe, president of the Ohio union at their state convention. She added, "Some of those Cedarville ladies who voted are here as delegates. We should like to see how they look; will they please rise?" Three ladies rose and were greeted with applause.

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The old adage, "precious materials are done up in small packages," is prettily illustrated by the celebrated Finger Testament, issued by Thomas Nelson & Sons, of London and New York. It is the whole of the New Testament printed in clear type, bound in morocco, into a book the length of and width of a man's finger. This marvel in the bookmaking art is accomplished by using the finest grade of paper which receives the impression of type perfectly while occupying the smallest amount of space. The little book can be carried in a gentleman's vest pocket or a lady's reticule, thus having the Word of God always at hand.

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A bright woman who found it hard to break away from the use of manuscript, but who has determined to do so, announced the fact to another leader in these words: "I am filling up with temperance talk, hoping to be able, if I am allowed an opportunity, soon to do without notes. The more I think of it the more I cannot see for the life of me why I should not put myself at the head of my own little regiments and lead them on."

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The convention had no more self-sacrificing worker than Mrs. Emilie D. Martin, of New York City, who took charge of the convention post-office. There, all through the hours of the convention which she had come to enjoy, she stood, out of sight and sound of the grand gathering, patiently serving from early morning till eleven p. m., not only as postmistress but as an animated Bureau of Information, "Lost and Found," and *charge d' affaires* in general of all the unconsidered items that have so much to do in making a convention comfortable. She it was who prepared the beautiful motto for the front of the stage: "What hath God wrought?" extra postage came out of her pocket; indeed, she was ready to spend and be spent in the service of the convention. Assisting her were two young men of whom she speaks in highest appreciation, Mr. Marc Morrison, of Atlanta, and Robert Willard, nephew of Miss Willard. Just at the closing hour Mrs. Martin was introduced to the convention and her response was characteristic of her noble nature: "They love God best who love His creatures most, and they who learn to serve here will learn to live with Him forever. I thank you for the privilege of serving." Mrs. Charlotte F. Woodbury, in charge of the Demorest medal matter, was introduced at the same time.

ON DUTY.

News from the Field.

EXPLANATORY.

The department of News from the Field is one which has grown with the growth of the W. C. T. U. It was introduced in the first issue of THE SIGNAL, January, 1880, and retained when THE SIGNAL grew into THE UNION SIGNAL, in January, 1883.

It began with one page, in coarse, leaded type, soon increased to two pages, then to three, and in March, 1883, the material had become so abundant that a smaller, solid type was employed, giving space for at least a third more matter.

It being necessary to confine this department to three pages, and the number of reports being in excess of the space, it was determined, about two years ago, to inaugurate a new feature—reports from states by some one appointed for that special work. Another imperative reason for the change was to secure more condensed and attractive reports, and provide for a more equable representation of the states. Accordingly this plan was presented to the National Executive in 1888, and unanimously indorsed by the state presidents, a majority of whom succeeded in securing the appointment of a UNION SIGNAL Reporter. It was hoped that ere this *all* the News from the Field matter might be arranged in state reports, thus giving the paper much more of a National character, and facilitating the work of the editor of this department. There are still eighteen states that, according to our latest information, have not selected state reporters; all such are most earnestly invited to do so, and in order that there may be no mistake, we publish below a list of those states having *no* regular reporter, also those having reporters. If there is an error in the list, it will be most cheerfully corrected.

STATES THAT HAVE NO UNION SIGNAL REPORTER.

Arizona	Maine	New York
Florida	Massachusetts	South Carolina
Idaho	Missouri	Utah
Iowa	Nebraska	Vermont
Kentucky	New Jersey	Virginia
Louisiana	New Mexico	West Washington

STATE REPORTERS WITH ADDRESSES.

Arkansas—Mrs. L. K. Hart, 315½ W. Markham street, Little Rock.
Alabama—Mattie L. Spencer, 2401 Fifth Ave., Birmingham.
California—Mrs. M. G. C. Edholm, Oakland.
California (Southern)—Mrs. Mary E. Garbutt, Temperance Temple, Los Angeles.
Carolina (N.)—Mrs. Mary C. Woody, New Garden.
Colorado—Mrs. E. W. Chambers, Colorado Springs.
Connecticut—Miss M. Belle Smith, Middlefield.
Dakota (South)—Mrs. P. E. Johnson, Highmore.
Dakota (North)—Miss Addie M. Kinnear, Fargo.
Delaware—Miss Annie Sutton, Smyrna.
District Columbia—Miss Ida Hinman, 1335 G street, N. W. Washington.
Georgia—Mrs. J. Jefferson Thomas, Augusta.
Illinois—Mrs. G. H. Read, 412 E. North street, Bloomington.
Indiana—Sadie B. Whistler.
Indian Territory—Mrs. Laura E. Harsha, Muscogee.
Kansas—Mrs. S. S. Weatherby, Le Roy.
Maryland—Margaret A. Lake, Mt. Washington.
Michigan—Mrs. C. H. Johnson, Flint.
Minnesota—Mrs. Amy B. Green, 2208 6½ avenue, Minneapolis.
Mississippi—Lena M. Hobbs, Box 534, Brookhaven.
Montana—Mrs. H. V. Wheeler, Helena.
Nevada—Mrs. Margaret E. Latta, Carson.
New Hampshire—Miss Anna E. Bussell, Nashua.
Ohio—Miss Hannah L. Foster, Berea.
Oregon—Mrs. L. A. Nash, Corvallis.
Pennsylvania—Miss Sallie S. Sterrett, 2133 Vine street, Philadelphia.
Rhode Island—Miss Miriam Earle, Valley Falls.
Tennessee—Mrs. T. P. Holman, Fayetteville.
Texas—Mrs. Mary M. Clardy, 332 Soledad street, San Antonio.
Virginia (W.)—Mrs. Jane Johnson, Parkersburg.
Washington (East)—Mrs. Susie E. Foster, Walla Walla.
Wisconsin—Mrs. Emma J. Curtis, Madison.
Wyoming—Mrs. Therese A. Jenkins, Cheyenne.

Every local, county and district union in the states which have regularly appointed reporters is requested to make a note of the name and address of the reporter, and send to *her* instead of to THE UNION SIGNAL, brief, fresh reports of meetings, workers, and items of temperance interest in its immediate locality. The state reporter will prepare a general report each month, or as often as she may have material sufficient, and send promptly for publication. A united effort in this direction all along the line cannot but result in added force and usefulness to this department of THE UNION SIGNAL.

CALIFORNIA.

THE W. C. T. U. IN STATE CONVENTION.

The eleventh annual convention of the California Woman's Christian Temperance Union was held October 20 to 24, at Stockton. The citizens opened their homes with true California hospitality. Through the kindness of the Southern Pacific Railway Company, the San Francisco & North Pacific, the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, the Stockton Navigation Company, and the various stage lines, in granting reduced fares, nearly two hundred delegates were present.

Rev. S. J. Carroll, pastor of the Central Methodist Church, warmly welcomed the ladies, tendering the use of the spacious auditorium. He paid a glowing tribute to Miss Willard. The flowers and banners made the church a fairy-land. The music was under the direction of Mrs. A. J. Waterhouse, the talented superintendent of song, and was most admirable, especially the services of the Harmonic Club and the Jubilantes, and the Y orchestra and chorus. Master Archie Atwood welcomed the convention for the Loyal Legion, in a poem specially prepared for the occasion by Mr. A. J. Waterhouse. Mrs. M. C. Dorr, president of the Stockton union, gracefully introduced Miss Lou Holt, of Woodbridge, who gave most cordial greeting from the Y's. Her address was forcible and ably pleaded for prohibition. Mrs. Mary Neer McMaster, of Lodi, president of San Joaquin county, represented the white-ribboners with gracious speech, and then spoke with intense ardor upon prohibition, pleading with Christian voters to no longer vote for licensed sin, thus selling their Lord for thirty pieces of silver. The clergy, through Rev. R. A. Sink, gave the right hand of fellowship to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, as one of the strongest allies of the Christian church. Prof. W. C. Ramsey, for the educational department, spoke grand words for the work done by the W. C. T. U. in scientific temperance instruction, prophesying that some time it would be considered as wrong for a teacher to use either tobacco or liquor as for a minister of the Gospel. Mrs. Emily Hoppin, of Yolo, most ably responded, and as she outlined the work of the mother-hearted W. C. T. U. she said with misting eyes, "Our creed is that of Luther, 'We love God and little children.'"

Tuesday morning Mrs. S. J. Churchill conducted fervent devotions; Mrs. R. R. Johnston presided. The county presidents were appointed a committee on resolutions, with Mrs. L. P. Williams, of San Francisco, as chairman. Mrs. H. E. Brown, recording secretary, gave a good report of the work of the State Executive. Every department has been vigorously pushed, as was corroborated in the report of the corresponding secretary, Mrs. D. J. Spencer. The active members number 4,445 and the honoraries over 600. Over $10,000 have been spent in prosecuting the work by local unions. Mrs. M. C. Hart, treasurer, reported receipts for state work as about $2,000, much of which she secured by personal appeal.

As usual, the county presidents brought in with joy a goodly gathering of sheaves. Mrs. B. G. Mast, of Mendocino, told of the good work done in that mountain country recently organized by Mrs. Henrietta Skelton and Mrs. Emily Pitt Stevens. Mrs. S. C. Sanford read the splendid report of Mrs. B. Sturtevant Peet, as she reviewed the success of every department in Alameda, which continues to be "the banner county." Mrs. Tillie P. Marston, president of Placer county, has the work well in hand, and she inspires her helpers to concerted action.

The evening session was specially attractive. The Harmonic society rendered most beautiful music. Mrs. J. L. Everts presided. Mrs. O. M. Sanford made a brilliant address on "The Future of America," portraying the unjust laws against women, and the "good time coming" when woman's ballot shall not only blot them from the statute-book, but shall go further and transform the filthy pool of politics to the clear stream of Christian statesmanship.

Mr. A. J. Waterhouse, the "White Ribbon Poet," delivered a most masterly poem which thrilled all hearts by its intensity of thought, and the story of the boy caught in the snare of the high license saloon, legalized by Christian men, brought tears from hundreds of eyes. His bursts of wit were no less moving and were as effective to "point the moral and adorn the tale" of his temperance ode as was the sympathy. He always pleases, both on the W. C. T. U. and Chautauqua platforms, and holds a unique place as a temperance orator who has also poetic genius.

The president's address, by Mrs. R. R. Johnston, was a fine *résumé* of the achievements of the year, and each department showed gains with a total result of an unprecedented public opinion. The questions of Social Purity, Marriage and Divorce, Prohibition, Woman Suffrage and Sabbath Observance were discussed with no uncertain sound, and the aggressive policy has proved its own success.

Wednesday morning devotions were conducted by Mrs. F. H. Bentley. Election of officers resulted in: President, Mrs. R. R. Johnston; first vice-president, Mrs. B. Sturtevant Peet; recording secretary, Mrs. H. E. Brown; corresponding secretary, Mrs. D. J. Spencer; treasurer, Mrs. Emily Hoppin; auditor, Mrs. L. M. Carver. Mrs. Johnston made a strong inaugural on taking the chair for her third year, and the convention rose *en masse* pledging loyalty and cöoperation. The other officers made bright speeches. A unanimous vote of thanks was tendered Mrs. M. C. Hart, who declined reëlection. The following were elected delegates to the National Convention: The officers, and Mrs. R. A. Armstrong, Mrs. J. L. Everts, Mrs. C. B. Russell, Mrs. Henrietta Skelton, Mrs. Emma Pow Smith, Mrs. Emily Pitt Stevens, Mrs. McShafter, Miss Winnie Morris and M. G. C. Edholm.

On motion of Mrs. Eyster, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, who have belonged to a Band of Hope for nearly seventy years, were presented to the convention and made good speeches. Dr. L. J. Kellogg, superintendent of social purity, gave an excellent address on "River Restonica," in which she most strenuously demanded "a white life for two," and an equal standard of purity for man and woman. Mrs. S. J. Churchill ably reported evangelistic work, and Rev. N. R. Johnston gave an account of the ceaseless labors towards Sabbath observance, where the W. C. T. U. have tried to close saloons on the Lord's day, and petitioned the Legislature for a Sunday law. Dr. H. P. Van Kirk told of the success of mothers' meetings, and the study of hygiene, and how the progress of the "gospel of the body" makes more sure the gospel of the soul. Large numbers of locals conduct this department under her direction as state superintendent. No less interesting was the annual report on heredity by Mrs. F. H. Bentley, who has taught hundreds of California mothers the importance of this department.

One of the most tenderly touching reports was that of prison work, by Mrs. A. B. Gove. She has preached in the state penitentiaries, and many "wandering boys" have been reclaimed to mother and to God by her ministry, and aided by Mrs. Bancroft in her Home for Released Prisoners, several will devote their lives to reclaiming others.

Mrs. Joel Russell, superintendent of fair work, told of the good results of the W. C. T. U. booth secured at the State Fair at Sacramento. Mrs. S. C. Borland reported work among the soldiers, and on the flourishing condition of the temperance cadets, the manly young fellows who, by the ballot, not the bullet, will give King Alcohol his death wound.

Mrs. Nellie B. Eyster showed unswerving enthusiasm in the juvenile department, and reported 4,000 little folks in Loyal Temperance Legions. By her spirited appeal a memorial fund of $600 was almost immediately subscribed —mothers pledging various amounts in the name of a little dead child—whereby an organizer in juvenile work might be kept constantly in the field.

Mrs. Henrietta Skelton has pushed the German work, and Mrs. Mary B. Edon, work among the sailors, Mrs. C. E. Babb, the press department, and Mrs. S. G. Chamberlain, drawing-room work, though they were not present to formally report, Mrs. Skelton being in the Nebraska campaign.

Rev. J. B. Silcox delivered for an evening lecture, "The life of John B. Gough," which was most instructive and entertaining. His plea to Christian men to vote the liquor traffic out of America was fine indeed.

Mrs. L. P. Williams presided Thursday morning. Mrs. L. J. Whittemore reported progress in the department of narcotics, the state having passed a law against the sale of tobacco to minors, by petition of W. C. T. U. women. In the place of Mrs. A. M. Weed, Mrs. Gates reported the splendid victory for law enforcement by the Berkeley union in enforcing the state law forbidding saloons within one mile of the state university, whereby they had compelled several saloons violating the law, to close. The state promised financial aid in their heroic efforts the coming year.

Mr. J. E. Arnold proffered a complimentary ride on the electric motor to Fair Oaks, which was eagerly accepted by the convention. *The Pharos* and its change to a stock company was discussed with interest; Judge L. W. Elliot, a stanch prohibition W. C. T. U. brother-in-law, ably explaining legal intricacies, for which he was tendered a vote of thanks.

The Stockton Y's tendered an elegant banquet to the visiting Y's, which was greatly enjoyed.

Mrs. S. J. Churchill read a thoughtful paper, "The Sabbath for Man." Mrs. J. L. Everts read the essay prepared by Mrs. Mary Frank Browne, editor of *The Pharos*, on the "Light of Temperance Literature," by which she proved the wonderful influence of the press. Mrs. R. A. Armstrong, president of Yolo county, reported the temperance hosts as marching steadily forward; all departments are aggressively pushed. Mrs. D. S. Dickson, of Sonoma county, told of the determined onslaught on the saloon in that wine-cursed valley; especially cheering was the success in fair work. Mrs. Emma Pow Smith, state organizer, reported success in Plumas and Sierra counties where she has worked most energetically. Mrs. J. L. Everts, the indefatigable president of the Tri-county, reported her lieutenants and the rank and file as steadily pushing forward for prohibition. Miss S. M. Severance read a most logical paper, "Political Economy and Woman Suffrage," proving the necessity of the latter to institute the former. On motion of Mrs. E. P. Stevens, the convention ordered it to be printed.

Mrs. Hawkins, of Tulare county, and Mrs. Emma Colwell, of Fresno county, both had glowing reports of the year's work and both rendered tribute to Mrs. Emily Pitt Stevens, who had organized twelve unions and raised $400 for the work. Miss Maggie Willis represented Sacramento county; the principal work of the year is the building of a temperance temple to cost $20,000. Mrs. Mary Neer McMaster reported San Joaquin county as having 335 active, 95 honorary members and 191 children in Loyal Legions. Mrs. L. J. Mills is prosecuting with success, temperance labors in Contra Costa county. Mrs. Negus, of Chicago, sent a telegram of greeting. Mrs. Ada Van Pelt presented greetings from the Grand Lodge of Good Templars. Good reports were given by Mrs. Viola Tays, of Napa, Mrs. L. P. Williams, of San Francisco, Mrs. L. E. Everett, Nevada, Mrs. H. E. Brown, Santa Clara, and Mrs. H. P. Powers, of Solano counties. Mrs. General John Bidwell, wife of the nominee on the Prohibition and American tickets for governor, was introduced to the convention and received with the Chautauqua salute.

Miss Severance presented Mrs. Hannah Tracy Cutler, of Brentwood, the veteran suffragist. Mrs. R. A. Armstrong, associate National superintendent of heredity, read one of the finest papers of the convention on "Heredity and Environment," full of research and practical conclusion. It will probably be printed for general distribution.

Perhaps the most charming evening was that devoted to the Y's. Dr. Van Kirk beautifully presided and a fine program was rendered.

Friday's session was full of business. Mrs. L. T. Williams, chairman of resolution committee, read the resolutions which embodied usual W. C. T. U. doctrine. A special resolution of sympathy to Mrs. H. V. Brownell, superintendent of young woman's work, was sent her on account of declining health. Miss Winnie Morris was elected superintendent of Y's with Dr. Van Kirk as associate. Mrs. Emily Pitt Stevens gave the report of foreign work. Through kindness of W. C. T. U. friends she had sent Mrs. Grubb $25 for literature for Nebraska, and through kindness of Mrs. Skelton and Dr. R. H. McDonald, had distributed many thousand pages in California. M. G. C. Edholm, official reporter and superintendent of railroad rates, reported kindness of all transportation companies, and 250 columns of original matter in 200 state papers, including San Francisco and Oakland dailies.

A grand Prohibition rally was held in Stockton on the evening of adjournment, at which A. J. Waterhouse presided, and which was ably addressed by Rev. Ray Palmer, Mrs. R. R. Johnston, Miss S. M. Severance, General John Bidwell, Mrs. Emily Pitt Stevens and Professor G. M. Miller. The enthusiasm was intense. The convention of 1891 will be held in Oakland.

M. G. C. EDHOLM, *Official Reporter*.

WISCONSIN.

State motto: *What ought to be done can be done.*

Walworth, St. Croix, Waupaca, and Rock counties have held conventions since I last reported. Waushara county has held a Training School, and Waukesha its semi-annual W. C. T. U. Institute. All these meetings were characterized by an earnest, enthusiastic spirit, and practical work.

The first, fourth, sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth districts have also held their annual conventions, all but the fourth and sixth in October. All were grand meetings, where a consecrated spirit prevailed, and the coming year's work was wisely planned. The eighth district meeting was the largest ever held in this, our grand "Banner District." The seventh has not yet been reported to me, nor has the first, these having been very recently held. The sixth district convention elected Mrs. Ella M. Phelps, of Berlin, of whom I wrote you in my last, as president, and we expect good work will be done in that district the coming year. The ninth district includes a large portion

of our state, and the most thinly settled portion, and is, of necessity, the most difficult to work in, but the convention was a fair one, and gave promise of a year of good work. The fourth district reported itself to you, so I do not need to mention it.

I wish to correct one mistake in my last letter, a typographical error. In my report of the work of Mr. Burdick, at Superior, I was made to say that 500 signed the pledge, whereas 1,500 signed it!

The "Membership Crusade Day" was observed by some of our unions, and quite an increase in membership was the result. The day of consecration and prayer for the National Convention was also quite generally observed. The local union of Madison had a very precious meeting, which had been planned for, and we know prayed over, by the president, Mrs. Hanchett, as well as by the members. Our spiritual strength was truly renewed.

The Madison local union has very pleasant new rooms in a building formerly a Jewish synagogue, in a central and pleasant part of the city. The W. C. T. U. and the Y. W. C. T. U. unite in renting this building, and their meetings, as well as those of the Loyal Temperance Legion, are held there.

Mrs. Louise S. Rounds, of Illinois, has been doing good work in Wisconsin, especially in the first district. She was present and lectured at two district conventions. She gave two lectures at Madison, one on the "White Cross and White Shield Movement," on Sunday evening, October 26, at the Congregational Church, and the other at the Assembly Chamber of the capitol on Monday evening. Her audiences were large notwithstanding the fact that there was a political mass-meeting Monday evening in another part of the city. Mrs. Rounds met with the ladies at the rooms of the local union Monday afternoon, and by her Bible Reading, and helpful, informal talk, gave new inspiration and strength to our work and workers, a goodly number of new members being added to the union. She has strengthened the Woman's Christian Temperance Union as an organization wherever she has been.

Work at the county fairs was very successful throughout the state, several county W. C. T. U's having secured permanent headquarters on fair grounds.

Mrs. Annie J. Bradbury, state superintendent of the juvenile department, is greatly strengthening the Loyal Temperance Legions, as she travels about the state, and has organized several new Legions. More than this, she is arousing our women to see the great importance of this work with the children, and is giving them not only enthusiasm, but also a knowledge of how to work along this line.

EMMA J. CURTIS, *Special Correspondent.*

IDAHO.

EARNEST WOMEN IN COUNCIL.

The Idaho W. C. T. U. held its fourth annual convention in the Baptist Church, at Blackfoot, September 22 to 25.

The delegates, though few in number, came together from lonely outposts and scattered towns animated by a zeal for the cause and a spirit of hearty good-will which made the sessions thoroughly enjoyable.

The papers read before the convention were exceptionally bright and entertaining; Mrs. Senter's on "Woman's Progress," Mrs. Miller's on "The W. C. T. U. as an Educator," and Mrs. Black's on "Organization," were full of helpful thoughts, while Mrs. Mitchell's paper, "The Ark," sounded the keynote for prohibition in no uncertain tone.

Our work in Idaho is now, and will be for some time, principally educational in the very fundamental principles of temperance. We are few in number and poor in purse. We have a mighty evil to overcome, but we are humbly and earnestly determined to win Idaho for Christ and temperance. The reports from superintendents of departments were more complete than at any former convention. We realize that our work, to be effective, must be adapted to our peculiar needs. Some departments we cannot use, and we are to concentrate our strength on those which seem most important.

Our committee on plan of work heartily recommended THE UNION SIGNAL for distribution, as many will treat a newspaper with respect while scorning to notice a leaflet. An evening's collection, $13.11, was given to Nebraska. Our "question-box" proved very instructive and interesting. The "mothers' meeting" had but one fault, it was too short.

As Mrs. Holbrook, our worthy president, decided that her business interests would not allow her to serve us another year, we elected Mrs. Sarah Black, of Nampa, whom we believe to be the woman for the place, as president for the ensuing year. The other officers are: Corresponding secretary, Mrs. M. E. McGee, of Nampa; recording secretary, Mrs. J. H. Barton, of Boise; treasurer, Mrs. C. W. Moore, of Boise; vice-president, Mrs. E. E. Givens, of Blackfoot.

ELLEN E. GIVENS.

VIRGINIA.

The annual convention of the W. C. T. U. of the state of Virginia met in Norfolk, October 21 to 23. Reports of all departments show a hopeful advance in our work. The enclosed resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to bring us again to our annual meeting, be it

Resolved, 1. That we reconsecrate ourselves to His service and pray for Divine guidance in all things.

2. That we sympathize with and will aid, by all right means, in any movement that looks to the enlargement of woman's sphere of usefulness, and her elevation and advancement in life.

3. That we keep our pledge of total abstinence for ourselves and for our families.

4. That at the next meeting of the Legislature of this state we ask for a prison matron for the penitentiary.

5. That we accept no compromise from the liquor traffic, but wait for absolute prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

6. That we express earnest sympathy with all efforts being made to close the World's Fair on the Sabbath day, and enter a protest against the sale of liquors on the grounds.

7. That we urge our members to subscribe to THE UNION SIGNAL.

Mrs. Buell, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Rice and Mrs. Fessenden were with us and added much to the interest of the convention. Mrs. Buell presided by request of our state president, Mrs. Jones. Mrs. Buell, Thursday evening, said to the convention just before adjournment, "To-morrow is my birthday. Twenty-seven years ago I spent a birthday in this city [Norfolk], and it is a pleasure to be with you here at this time, which to me is crowded with tender, sorrowful memories." Of all who heard her, knowing what brought her here, that long past sorrowful time of strife and bloodshed, not one loved her the less, knowing the one beloved of her heart gave up his brave, young life, wearing the blue, where ours wore the gray.

Friday an excursion by invitation of the railroad company took the W. C. T. U. convention to Virginia Beach, and back to Norfolk.

During the short ride a little present was made up for Mrs. Buell, as a birthday gift. Though no great sum, it carried a great deal of love with it, and that made up for all deficiencies.

M. H. WHITEHEAD,
State Sup't Press Dep't.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The W. C. T. U. of Washington City held their annual meeting on October 16 and 17.

A large audience was in attendance both days, Mrs. S. D. La Fetra, president, in the chair. The roll-call showed seventy-two delegates, officers and superintendents, with the presidents of twenty-three local unions, present. This year has been the most prosperous since the organization of the W. C. T. U. in this District. Fifteen superintendents read full and encouraging reports. The treasury, from all sources, has received $3,455.92. The membership has increased twenty-five per cent, having enrolled 625 names. All the former officers and superintendents were reëlected. Mrs. La Fetra was unanimously reëlected president. A basket of fragrant flowers, and a large bunch of heliotrope tied with white ribbon, the chosen emblem of the District, was presented to Mrs. La Fetra. Mrs. Wells, National organizer, was introduced; she stated that the past year had been the most successful year of temperance work since the Crusade. Mrs. Livermore who was introduced confirmed Mrs. Well's statement. Mrs. Livermore told the white-ribboners not to heed any slander or opposition, but to march forward and work with a will, as victory was certain, our great Leader never having lost a battle. Mrs. Livermore spoke at night to a crowded house on "The Perils of the Home." Thanks were renewed to the Republican Party of South Dakota for espousing the cause of prohibition; sympathy for Nebraska in her great struggle was expressed; thanks were sent to Secretary Proctor for his influence for total abstinence; the fifty-first Congress was thanked for the passage of the "Original Package Bill;" the rum traffic in Africa was deplored; bereavement in the loss of General Fisk was expressed, and loyalty to the officers of the National and District W. C. T. U. was re-affirmed.

MRS. LOUISE E. DEANE,
Supt. Press Work.

CONNECTICUT.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

New Haven, the "City of Elms," and a center of culture, opened wide her hospitable doors and welcomed warmly the representatives of our 119 unions and twenty-one Y's which assembled in Calvary Baptist Church on the morning of October 28.

The edifice, large and pleasant, was made doubly attractive because of the beautiful decorations, and the earnest women, gathered from all parts of the state, were not slow to appreciate the kindness that had prompted the preparation.

The organ front bore a large banner with the inscription, "For God and Home and Native Land." Over the center of this banner was festooned the American flag sent by Connecticut W. C. T. U. to the Paris exposition. On the platform were displayed the banners of the state union, the Y, the county banner and many Loyal Temperance Legion banners. In front of the platform were flowers and vines artistically arranged.

Mrs. S. B. Forbes, state president, presided in her bright, wise way. Upon the platform with her were Mrs. M. M. Andrews, corresponding secretary; Mrs. F. P. Partridge, recording secretary, and Mrs. S. K. Luce, treasurer. About three hundred and fifty delegates were present when the first session convened. The reports of the county presidents were encouraging, especially that from New Haven county.

Rev. Phœbe Hanaford, of New Haven, conducted the devotional exercise of Tuesday afternoon and also one noontide hour service. The address of welcome by Mrs. Phillip Evans, of New Haven, was very cordial, and was gracefully responded to by Mrs. E. M. White, president of the Windham county W. C. T. U., who beautifully expressed the feeling of the convention in accepting the welcome so heartily offered.

The annual address of the president was, as always, to the point. She sketched the various lines of work performed during the year. Among the topics considered was the text-book for Scientific Instruction concerning the effects of alcohol on the system. The book now used and prepared by the state is not effective in the work, and teachers who desire to teach the matter thoroughly must use other aids. She recommended that a superintendent be appointed to look after this line of work which is to be entered upon during the coming winter, namely, the securing of a more satisfactory volume. She also recommended that the union be incorporated, as the time had come when, by its large numbers and increasing activities, such an organization is really necessary. In closing, Mrs. Forbes paid a touching tribute to the memory of Miss E. A. Landfear, our former state organizer.

Mrs. Andrews reviewed thoroughly the work of the past year both as to the formation and disbandment of local unions. She said, in substance: "The shadows of amendment defeat proved too overpowering for some of our weaker locals, and for this reason more have disbanded than usual, but the new links added make our state chain longer and stronger than ever before. The year began with 112 unions and eighteen Y unions, but closed with 119 unions and twenty-one Y's, and a total membership of ,800 active and 262 honorary members.

In regard to Loyal Temperance Legion work it is reported that eighty-five companies have a "local habitation and a name," but still some are without leaders. How strange that this, our most hopeful field of effort, should ever need to beg for leaders!

The birthday thank-offerings amounted to $375.73. Our state paper has been a success, and 14,000 copies have been printed and distributed.

The report of the treasurer was very interesting, and showed the union to be in a very prosperous condition.

The various superintendents gave full and interesting reports of their work. Several songs, recitations and short speeches not "on the program" occupied spare minutes. One of these pleasant pauses was spent in listening to an excellent paper on the "Band of Mercy," read by Miss Fogg, of New Haven, and one in hearing an account of Miss Remington's missionary work in the city, given by herself.

Tuesday evening the church was *packed* with a fine audience who gathered to listen to Colonel Bain, of Kentucky. The opening exercises were very pleasant, the singing being especially good. Rev. H. P. Nichols, of Trinity Church, conducted the devotional service, and Rev. Mr. Poteal cordially welcomed the convention to the church and city. Colonel Bain, always eloquent, held his hearers' interest until the close of his address. The collection for the evening was $117. The second day of the convention, Wednesday, was a dark, rainy day, but the delegation was full all day. Mrs. C. H. Fitz Gerald conducted the prayer service, and after the minutes of the previous meeting were read the business of the day was commenced. A letter of greeting was sent Mrs. Divan, our former superintendent of work among foreigners, who is now in Washington. A telegram to be sent Mrs. C. B. Buell, our honorary secretary, was read, and later in the day, to the surprise of all but a few favored ones who knew what was coming, Mrs. Buell walked into the church and was called to the platform, amid the enthusiastic clapping of hands and waving of handkerchiefs. The joy of the women in welcoming her was apparent, and all the more hearty because she came so unexpectedly.

The afternoon session was opened with a memorial service conducted by Mrs. R. N. Stanley. This was followed by a "Talk on Evangelistic Work," by Miss Elizabeth W. Greenwood, National superintendent of that department.

The Y hour was most interesting, and the exercises consisted of singing, recitations and readings. The bright superintendent of this department, Miss Helen G. Haskell, gave her report, which showed that the Y's are marching on.

The children's hour was perhaps the most interesting of any of the day. At the appointed time when all was ready, about 300 children marched in, carrying banners on which were mottoes and the name of the company. Some of the mottoes were: "No Alcohol, Tobacco, or Swearing;" "We speak for those who cannot speak for themselves;" "Dare to do right," and "In God we trust." The recitations and singing of the little ones were thoroughly enjoyed by the congregation, which filled the church to the utmost capacity. It is but rarely that children acquit themselves so creditably, and both they and those who drilled them deserve great praise. The exercises were presided over by Mrs. C. H. Fitz Gerald, state superintendent of juvenile work. At the close Miss Greenwood, former general superintendent of juvenile work, gave a very interesting and instructive talk to the children.

The evening session opened with an anthem finely rendered by a quartette, followed by devotional exercises. The address of the evening was given by Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, who delivered an able lecture upon Scientific Temperance Instruction. After this the county banner was awarded for the second time to New London county, Mrs. Buell making the presentation speech, and Mrs. Denison, the county president, accepting it with a few gracefully spoken words.

The exercises of the third and closing day of the convention were attended by fully as many ladies as the previous days. The session opened as usual with devotional exercises and reading of the minutes, after which Rev. Mr. James, of Rockville, secretary of the Connecticut state temperance union, made a short address. It is hoped that in the future the two organizations, the W. C. T. U. and the C. T. U., may labor together in the various lines in which they can aid each other.

Mrs. Mary H. Hunt followed with a fine talk on "Suggestions for Work," which was of untold value to those who were present. She urged the need of instructing the children, and dwelt upon the fact that such teaching, the teaching of scientific instruction, should be made obligatory. The great need of our state is a better law and text-book; neither as they now stand are of much value.

The vote for officers resulted in the renomination of all the general officers. The superintendents remain the same except that two departments are left without superintendents, one having gone from the state, and the other declining reëlection because of other duties.

The convention closed with appropriate exercises, after a Bible-reading by Miss Greenwood, and the report of the committee on resolutions.

The meeting, as a whole, was thought by many to have been the best that has ever been held. There was a spirit of harmony that pervaded all the sessions; the reports from superintendents and county presidents showed advance. The general officers seem to know almost by instinct the right thing to do, and Connecticut is marching on grandly. The Loyal Temperance Legions and Y unions are growing stronger and larger. The state paper has won its way and improves with age. Mrs. R. N. Stanley, the editor, has spent much time and has traveled many miles in its interest.

The ladies of New Haven, who had charge of the collations, did a great amount of work, and made every one feel very much at home. The tables were bountifully supplied, and all the delegates and many of the visitors made welcome.

Those who furnished music aided materially in making a pleasant convention. The collections were large, and

Mrs. Luce, the state treasurer, was made happy by the full baskets that were deposited in her hands. May God be with each union and each member of the union till we meet again.

M. BELLE SMITH.
Union Signal Reporter.

MICHIGAN.

STATE ETCHINGS.

The trees are golden and red in their autumn dress; the towns and cities brilliant with the bright sayings and doings of our women in convention assembled. Since my last monthly letter the first, third, seventh, eighth, ninth, eleventh and twelfth districts have so met. The programs were all *par excellence*, and the texts of Scripture something wonderful.

The first district held its annual meeting at Detroit. Twenty-two unions were represented, four Y. W. C. T. U's; membership, 1,100, with 169 honorary members. Sixty-one unions were organized during the year, ten Loyal Temperance Legions and nineteen medal contests reported. Interesting papers were read on "Narcotics," "Almshouse Work," "Why should the Churches Aid the W. C. T. U.?" and "The Relation of Intemperance to Insanity." The latter created much interest. Mrs. Josephine R. Nichols, state president of Indiana, gave the evening address. All were delighted, as they were the day previous when she gave a report of her Paris work. The Harvest home exercise, in commemoration of Miss Willard's birthday, was conducted by Mrs. Green, district superintendent of juvenile work. This did great credit to herself and her Loyal Temperance Legions. The collection, $8, was sent to Nebraska. No change of officers was made for the ensuing year, Mrs. Helen Gougar, of Indiana, was given forty minutes Thursday afternoon. From the opening of the convention, when the Y's (who, by the way, were delightful hostesses) entertained us, it was a continual feast of good things.

The third district annual meeting was at Battle Creek. The newspaper gave two columns to the report and headed it very properly, "God and Temperance." Seventy-five delegates were present and many visitors. The county presidents' reports were encouraging. At the Y evening, Mrs. Dickie of Albion read a fine paper on the mission of the Y's. Mrs. Josephine R. Nichols gave an able lecture on "Home and the Government." Mrs. Lucy Thurman, of Jackson, spoke on the work North and South. The closing evening was given to Lydia J. Newcomb who gave a lecture on physical culture. Twelve new unions this year and thirty Loyal Temperance Legions, numbering 2,200 members, are reported.

Genesee county in the sixth district has just held its annual convention, which was a very good one. Two state officers were present, one of whom was district president, also the district recording secretary who had a very fine paper. Another guest was Miss Adams, of Lansing, speaking for the kindergarten. Miss Adams was most helpful in her thoughts upon the care of the nerves and eyes. The second evening a medal contest was held under the direction of the state superintendent, Mrs. C. H. Johnson. John Hughes, aged seventeen, took the prize in a class of nine. We went as a county union to the Fair ground, had a booth where we served refreshments and cleared $60 for county work. One of our unions had an exhibit in Floral Hall, took ten premiums and taught temperance by eye and ear. The Temple, flower mission, and physiology by chart were the themes.

I have no report from the eighth district convention, but I have an item from St. Louis: "In our membership crusade work we did not follow the plan in THE UNION SIGNAL, but each one worked in the way that seemed good to herself. At the next meeting we found our membership doubled, and think we will continue crusade work." Mrs. Lathrap gave a fine address at this point.

From the ninth district I learn that Muskegon "Union of unions" have had Mrs. Rice, of Boston, for one lecture, subject, "The Master's Call." She was also an inspiration to some of us in Sunday-school work. Big Rapids raised $22.90 for South Dakota. Their Fair episode reminded one of Crusade days. At a late hour they learned there was to be a saloon on the grounds. Dodgers were circulated headed thus: "A SALOON ON THE FAIR GROUND. DOWN WITH IT, AND THE MANAGEMENT THAT ADMITTED IT." An indignation meeting was called, signed by the best citizens, a committee of seven were chosen to call on the board of directors; the saloon had to go, and the church bells rang as it went.

Mrs. Campbell of the twelfth district writes: "We observed Membership Crusade Day, received fifteen new members at Manistique, and several subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL. I tied the white ribbon on one dear shut-in sister who said she never had been asked before. 'I can not come,' she said, 'but I will wear the colors; tell them to hunt up the other shut-in ones.' Who shall say her prayers shall not count for more than the work of some more active members?"

Nohma sends me word Mrs. A. S. Benjamin lectured there three evenings. En route to Nebraska, her own letter tells me that while in the Upper Peninsula she gave twenty-two lectures, twenty-two drills, three addresses to children, organized one union and visited the most prominent cities and villages under Mrs. Campbell's planning, "who has faith and courage, and persistence and energy beyond what has been written."

"Come! for the year rounds out to completeness;
Each waiting garner says, come!
Spring is for sowing and summer for growing,
But autumn for Harvest Home."

MRS. C. H. JOHNSON,
Special Correspondent.

MANISTEE COUNTY CONVENTION.

The fifth annual convention of this county was held at Bear Lake, in the M. E. Church, October 15 and 16. The convention was called to order by the county president, Mrs. Susan McPherson. After the devotional exercises, the usual order of business was taken up. Seven unions were represented. The reports from them were exceedingly encouraging. At least twelve lines of work are observed and for the most part carried on vigorously. THE UNION SIGNAL is well supported in most unions.

Mrs. Emma Obenaur gave us a good temperance lecture in the evening, which was full of strong arguments for the cause she espoused. Remarks were made by our county president, on the past, present and future outlook of the W. C. T. U.

Wednesday morning found all in their seats at nine o'clock. After consecration hour, some time was spent in listening to Mrs. Obenaur, the matron of the industrial school, which heretofore has been carried on by the Manistee union. She now called on all the unions to lend a helping hand, which they will willingly do. Dues were paid for 157 members. Rev. Anna Shaw held a Franchise Institute at Manistee in May, and also lectured at Bear Lake.

MARY E. ALLEN, *Rec. Sec.*

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

REV. GEORGE H. VIBBERT, one of the most forcible speakers on the temperance platform, will be in Chicago from December 10-31, and will be glad to speak for the W. C. T. U. in the vicinity of the city.

UNDER the auspices of the W. C. T. U. of Hansen, Adams county, Nebraska, there have been held, within a year, forty-seven silver medal contests, nine small gold medal contests, and one grand gold medal contest. In this way the question of prohibition has been kept before the minds of the people, and has attracted the attention of many who could not have been reached in any other way.

MRS. CLARA C. HOFFMAN will give the months of December and January to her own state. She will hold district conventions at Louisiana, Carrollton, La Belle, King City, Bonne Terre, St. Louis, Odessa, Carthage, and Aurora, lecturing at Brookfield, Shelbina, Mound City, Graham, Minnesota Valley, Savannah, Montgomery City, Wellsville, Houston, Springfield, and many other points, and will spend the holidays with her son in Kansas City.

A BRAVE Iowa worker writes: "I saw the crusade call for membership for September 27. So arranged my work, put my house in order and at fifteen minutes to eight was ready with pencil, paper and some copies of THE UNION SIGNAL and our National constitution and pledge. I secured nine members to our union, six of them gentlemen, and three subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL. We had our mass-meeting yesterday and send the collection to aid the Nebraska work."

THE union which meets at Robertson's Hall, Cincinnati, O., has thoroughly systematized its work. The first Thursday in each month reports from all superintendents of departments are given to one woman who superintends all other work, makes visits, helps the poor financially and spiritually. Down on the river bank, below the Southern bridge, is a settlement known as shanty-boat town. Here, more than a year ago, a body of temperance women secured donations and erected a tent. Every Thursday and Sunday evening, services are carried on there. These poor people will not go to church, so a church has been brought to them and they have accepted it with gratitude. Every Sunday two or more women go to the House of Detention. There they find from six to twenty women, all behind the bars, directly or indirectly from drink. Two of the members of the union, who began the work with the Crusade, make weekly visits to the jail, and go once a month to the work-house and infirmaries. About once a week a visit is made to the Home for the Friendless. Many a poor young heart, breaking with the weight of sin, has been comforted—yes, saved, by a few healing words from a Christ-like woman. From the country Temperance Unions flowers are received all through the summer. These are carried to the hospitals, with text cards and literature for the poor, weary men and women. Literature is distributed everywhere. In some public places you will see little tin cases labeled "Woman's Christian Temperance Union—Take One." These are kept filled with temperance and religious (they are both the same) literature. A class of about one hundred boys is instructed once a week in temperance. This union wants a home or headquarters, where they can have a place to bring poor, homeless women for shelter; where they can have a library in which to put their books, so that young women may come in and read instead of walking the streets at night; where they can have a permanent place of meeting. They have one hundred dollars to start with, and want to secure a thousand honorary or active members at one dollar a year, which will enable them to secure a place for headquarters.

Official Communications.

A NEW WORLD'S SECRETARY.

Miss G. E. F. Morgan, Buckingham Place, Brecon, South Wales, England, has been chosen secretary for Great Britain of the World's W. C. T. U., and will work up the great petition there against the traffic in liquor and opium. Miss Morgan is an earnest Christian and accomplished scholar, and an experienced philanthropist. She is a friend of Lady Henry Somerset, who recommends her for this place.

FRANCES E. WILLARD,
Pres. World's W. C. T. U.

AN EXPLANATION.

ATLANTA, Nov. 19, 1890.
Executive Committee Room.

To My Dear W. C. T. U. Sisters of Montana:

The item I sent to our national organ might as well have mentioned any town in any state of the new Northwest, as the great state of Montana. Please to consider that I hereby "rectify the frontier" of that illustration, placing it outside your borders. The publication was only meant to illustrate how some local W. C. T. unions sometimes live or die independent of any praise or blame to the organizer, and dependent wholly on local conditions. There was not the faintest intention of singling out Montana. Your secretary, my former pupil and dear friend, Mrs. Alma Coffin Kirkpatrick, knows that I, as a teacher, never singled out anybody for special reprobation, and certainly, as National W. C. T. U. President, I would not select for criticism a proud young state, that under tremendous difficulties, has made so excellent a record as has Montana.

Be assured, I will always do all I can to serve its highest interests, and believe me your affectionate sister and comrade,

FRANCES E. WILLARD.

TEMPERANCE TEMPLE RECEIPTS.

Nevada—Sheridan: Mrs. Mary McCue, $3.65; Mottsville: W. C. T. U., $6.35.

New Hampshire—Canterbury: W. C. T. U., $2.50; Hinsdale: Mrs. E. Butler, $3.65; Littleton: Josephine Austin, $2; Meredith Village: Mrs. G. W. Lang, $1; others, $1.50.

New Jersey—Camden: W. C. T. U., $5; Haddonfield: Mrs. Webb, 62 cents; Harrisonville: Laura M. L. Pancoast, $1.60; Long Branch City: Charity Throckmorton, $1.00; Lumberton: Loyal Temperance Legion, $1.30; Millville: E. A. Mickle, $1; Plainfield: R. P. Penfield, $1; Rosenhayn: Baby Band, 50 cents; Salem: Loyal Temperance Legion, $3; Miss Harriet F. Van Meter, $5; Mary Caroline Van Meter, and Anna Hunter Van Meter, each $1; Mrs. M. V. Morris, $5.

New York—Attica: Harriet Mason, $10; Brooklyn: No 1 W. C. T. U., $25; Miss C. B. McCullough, $1; Miss M. J. Strachan, $1; Castile: W. C. T. U., $4.50; Cortland: Mrs. Lucy M. Beebee, $1; Corning: Mrs. Jno. Drake, $52.50; Coeymans: Loyal Temperance Legion, $5.75; Danby: W. C. T. U., $1; East Buffalo: Mrs. L. A. Stevenson, $5; East Kendall: Baby Band, $2; Ellington: W. C. T. U., $6.50; Baby Band, $2.90; Mrs. Zeruah Putnum and Mrs. Anson Crosby, each $1; Fabius: Mrs. A. S. D. Bates, $1; Fredonia: No. 1 Y. W. C. T. U., $1; Lockport: Baby Band, $5.40; Matteawan: Mrs. D. E. Colwell, 25 cents; Medina: W. C. T. U., $2; Mrs. E. A. Bowen, Mrs. J. Le Valley and Miss Mary Parsons, each $1; Mumford: Mrs. M. L. Wolcott, $1; Niagara Falls: Loyal Temperance Legion, $5; New York City: Mrs. W. A. Weed and Mrs. J. J. Jones, $4.05; Peekskill: W. C. T. U., $3.30; Trenton: Mrs. W. D. Alger, $1; Webster: W. C. T. U., $4.50; Farmington: Miss Rebecca C. Bowerman, $2; Thomas and Martha Baker, $1.

Ohio—Athens: Mattie J. Crippen, $1.75; Parlinville: W. C. T. U., $1; Burbank: Mrs. H. L. Reed, $5; Cadiz: Mrs. D. Cunningham, $1; Cedarville; Y. W. C. T. U., $1; Delaware: The Midget, $3; East Townsend: Y. W. C. T. U., $3; Frankfort: W. C. T. U., $1; Granville: W. C. T. U., $4; Baby Band, $10.20; Loyal Temperance Legion, $1; Hillsboro: W. C. T. U., $5; Miriam Witmore, $1; County W. C. T. U., $25; Kenilworth: Mrs. H. B. Harrington, $1; Lima: per Mrs. Frances M. Baxter, 90 cents; London: W. C. T. U., $27.93; Marlboro: Baby Band, $12; Martin's Ferry: Mrs. E. C. Wood, $2; Mt. Sterling: Minnie Allen, $50; Northfield: Mrs. A. W. Chaffee, $4; Newton Falls: W. C. T. U., $2; New Concord: Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Paden, $5; Ripley: W. C. T. U., $1; Rushsylvania: Addie B. Yore, $1; Sparta: Loyal Temperance Legion, $1; Springboro: A Friend, $5; St. Paris: per Mrs. Lizzie Ingalls, $13.80; Wellesville: Lide Aten, $1.25; Westerville: W. C. T. U., $11; Chardon: Mrs. Caroline Nash and Mrs. Cynthia K. Tarr, $5; Elyria: Mrs. H. E. Mussey, $1.

Oregon—Ashland: Loyal Temperance Legion, $2.75; Mrs. L. H. Blakeman, $2.20; McMinnville: Nettie A. Barnum, $3.65; New Era: I. A. L. Casto, $4.30; Shedd: Mrs. Annie Morgan, seventy-five cents; The Dalles: Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Butler, $25; Wasco City: W. C. T. U., $1.

Pennsylvania—Beaver Falls: W. C. T. U., $4; Mrs. R. J. George, $1; A Friend, $10; Benwick: per L. A. Dickson, 75 cents; Bellefonte: Clara Valentine, $2.65; Baby Band, $1; Bradford: Baby Band, $4.50; Brownsville: J. M. Abrams, $1; Frankfort: C. E. White, $2; Huntingdon: per Mrs. W. H. Woods, $11.95; Indiana: Mary E. McChesney, $100; Moscow: W. C. T. U., $1; New Holland: W. C. T. U., $2.25; North Jackson: W. C. T. U., $3; Philadelphia: J. C. Martin, $100; Kate Levick, 25 cents; W. Pittston: W. C. T. U., $1; Loyal Temperance Legion, $6: Rundell's: Y. W. C. T. U., $5; Uniontown: W. C. T. U., $34; Wallaceville: W. C. T U., $1; Pleasant Unity: Mrs. H. G. Mansell, $5

Rhode Island—E. Providence: W. C. T. U., $3.65; Usquepaugh: M. A. Gould, $1.

Tennessee—Chattanooga: Mrs. K. P. Jones, $2; Clarksville: Mrs. A. C. Blaisdell, $12; Nashville: Mrs. S. E. Northway, $1.

Texas—Dallas: Co. A Loyal Temperance Legion, $16.50; Co. B Loyal Temperance Legion, $3.20; Mrs. M. A. Dorsey, $4; Ennis: W. C. T. U., $1; Hillsboro: Mrs. Ed. Rogers and Miss Sarah H. Stowell, each, $1; McGregor: Baby Band, 60cts; Odessa: Loyal Temperance Legion, $5; San Antonio: Mrs. Elizabeth Fry, $2.

Vermont—Derby: Hannah A. Leland, $5; Jamaica: W. C. T. U., $2; Montpelier: Baby Band, 35cts.

Washington—Seattle: W. C. T. U., $10; Aberdeen: Mrs. R. E. Angelo, $1.

E. Washington—Minnie Falls: Mrs. Johnson, $1.

Wisconsin—Janesville: Mary B. Smith, $1; Lodi: W. C. T. U., $10.25; Mazomanie: Mrs. W. Ellsworth, $1; Marquette: Per Jennie Spragg, $5.15; Oshkosh: W. C. T. U., $4; Princeton: W. C. T. U., $3; Racine: W. C. T. U., $1; Baby Band, $4.70; Wauwatosa: Per Mrs. H. B. Schoonmaker, $2; Rice Lake: Mrs. E. A. Spencer, $1; St. Croix: Baby Band, $1.20; Viroqua: Baby Band, $10; Winneconne: A Friend, $1.

Wyoming—Laramie: Per Augusta J. Gates, 75cts.

Canada—Coaticook: A Friend, $40; Mrs. L. R. Draper, $1; Ontario: Mrs. Edwin Cole, $1.

Mrs. T. R. Austin, $2.

Sales, $3.

A mistake was made in crediting $15 to W. C. T. U. of Rangoon, instead of to Rev. and Mrs. J. E. Case, of Burmah.

ESTHER PUGH,
161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

A Bee Line.

In taking a serious step you need encouragement. You know where you want to go well enough, but are puzzled how to get there. In a case like that, suppose you happen upon a lot of people who have made exactly the same journey you contemplate; won't they be an assurance to you? Well, here's precisely the same case.

You are sick and you need to recover. A bee line to that end is what you want. A 200-page book, *free to you*, will give you the names and addresses of men and women who have recovered from dangerous illness by the use of Drs. Starkey & Palen's Compound Oxygen Treatment. This treatment has been used in over 55,000 cases, by physicians in their practice and by individuals independently.

It is a grand specific in cases of asthma, catarrh, consumption, hay fever, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, bronchitis, and all complaints of a chronic nature. 200 pages of testimonials, each concluding with the name and address. You will know exactly where to find every gratified man and woman who has so heartily indorsed the Compound Oxygen Treatment.

Return mail will bring you the book without charge if you will send your name and address. Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., or 120 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

Publisher's Notes.

The Best Value.

Have you thought of it? THE UNION SIGNAL, *The Ladies' Home Companion* and *The Housekeeper's Cook Book* all for $1.10? The cook book alone is worth that, and just as soon as your neighbor sees the book or even gets a good fair understanding of the offer she will give you her name and the $1.10. Sure, no mistake about it! What worries us is that the time is so short. The offer positively closes January 1, and it takes time for you to get the book to you, investigated, captivated—ditto your neighbor. Why not positively assure your neighbor that there is no risk in accepting without waiting to see the book and *The Ladies' Home Companion?* Indeed, we will stand behind you in a *guarantee* to that effect—will return the money to any dissatisfied neighbor!

Address WOMAN'S TEMP. PUB. ASS'N, 161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

TOKOLOGY. A complete Ladies' Guide in health and disease. Cannot be bought of dealers. Sent prepaid $2.75. Women write that "Tokology is worth its weight in gold." "Should my house take fire it would be the first book saved." "No book sells like Tokology." Sample pages free. Best terms to agents. ALICE B. STOCKHAM & Co., 161 La Salle St., Chicago.

Beecham's Pills act like magic on a weak stomach.

Van Houten's Cocoa, once tried, always used.

AN HONEST OFFER.

In last week's number of THE UNION SIGNAL will be found the advertisement of the great firm of J. D. Larkin & Company, of Buffalo. This firm is quoted in the Commercial Agencies as being worth $100,000. They have been in business a great many years, and their Sweet Home Soap, and Toilet articles are well known throughout the United States. Much pleasure is taken in calling the attention of the public to this firm's advertisement. The firm shows its reliability in the fact that it is willing to let anybody have its goods on 30 days' trial. The following is taken from the *New York Illustrated Christian Weekly*, dated Sept. 27, 1890.

COMPLETE CONFIDENCE.

If a business house is willing to send out its goods to any part of the country and ask for no pay, unless the goods after thirty days' examination are found to be as represented, they show their confidence to satisfy the public. We would advise our readers to carefully read the advertisement of J. D. Larkin & Co., Buffalo, N. Y., which appeared on the last cover page.

We print a few of the many letters of appreciation Messrs. J. D. Larkin & Co. receive from parties who have ordered their goods. These letters need no further comment from us.

NEW YORK, June 28, 1890.

Messrs. Larkin & Co.:

Your package received in good order, and I am pleased to state that your advertisement was not at all verdrawn, as everything was as you represented. How you do it I do not know, but the facts prove for themselves. Yours truly,

51 E. 83-street. H. S. STEELE.

CLYMER, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., April 12, 1890.

J. D. Larkin & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.:

Sirs:—We were not at all disappointed in the box of soap you sent us some time ago. The children had a good time in unpacking the different articles. Enclosed find $6.00 in payment for the order. Please send receipt. Respectfully yours,

REV. JOHN HOFFMAN.

HARTFORD, CONN., June 2, 1890.

J. D. Larkin & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.:

Gentlemen—Please find enclosed check to pay. I think I am giving you no soft soap when I tell you that your hard soap is good, and to see the children unload the trinkets, some of them useful as well as instructive, would pay any father for the outlay of money. Yours truly,

C. W. B. EDWARDS.

Remember, in writing to this firm, to state that you saw either this notice or their advertisement in this paper.

GYPPY.

A story of absorbing interest to all lovers of dogs. By

Helen E. Starrett,

Author of "Letters to a Daughter," etc. With an introduction by

FRANCES POWER COBBE

of England, written at her own solicitation.

The story is marked, says THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, for "the two most desirable literary qualities—brevity and simplicity."

THE CHICAGO HERALD: "Mrs. Starrett has written many exquisite things. She has written few more exquisite than this."

The book is ILLUSTRATED. Daintily bound. PRICE, 50 CENTS. Can be bought from the leading booksellers or from the publishers, SEARLE & GORTON, 185 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

For Christmas

THE

LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

will publish a handsomely printed and daintily illustrated Special Issue, full of Christmas Cheer, including

Common-Sense in Christmas Gifts,
by HELEN JAY.

Dressing a Christmas Tree,
by MRS. A. G. LEWIS.

Decorating a Church Altar,
by EBEN E. REXFORD.

Conducting Christmas Festivals,
by MRS. A. G. LEWIS.

A Dainty Christmas Tea,
by MRS. M. B. BROWN.

December Number Now Ready on the News Stands. 10 CENTS A COPY.

Send a Dollar for 1891 Subscription and you may have the Thanksgiving and Christmas Numbers Free.

CURTIS PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

In Atlanta

A bright, inspiriting and comical duet, "Samantha and Josiah," was sung one evening. The crowd took in the lesson so enthusiastically that the song was asked for again and again. The demand for the book in which it was found became pronounced, and so Flora H. Cassel's "White Ribbon Vibrations" was most favorably introduced to the army of white-ribboners in Atlanta during convention days. The book has been well advertised in THE UNION SIGNAL, but we give this notice as a gratuitous word of praise for a meritorious publication. Address Flora H. Cassel, Hastings, Neb., for circulars and prices of the book.

Try Cumberland plateau, for health, climate, water, fruit & cheap homes. Jos. N. Ely, Deer Lodge, Tenn.

Men, women and children—all ages alike, find endless Pleasure with the New Parlor Game. The Elastic Tip Co., of Boston, Mass., are mailing this intensely amusing novelty for 75 cts.

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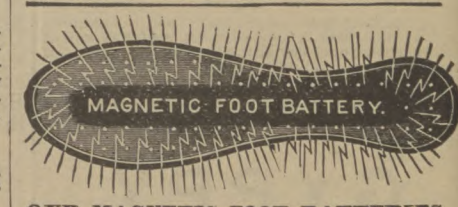

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Publisher's Dep't.

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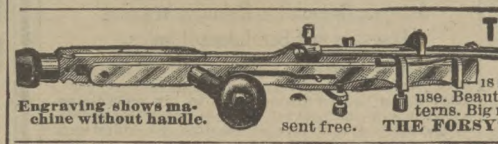

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Advertisers want to know what paper pays best. Mention The Union Signal.

Signal Notes.

A CONGO chief, lately tried, convicted, and executed for assassination, was asked just before his death if he would like anything, and said, "Yes, gin;" he drank half a bottle, and was then shot.

IT is said that the doctors partly attributed the malady from which the late king of Portugal suffered to his excessive smoking. It was no uncommon thing for him to smoke a hundred large green Havana cigars in four days.

AT a temperance meeting in Spicer street, London, a man stood up and said: "You know there is a public-house called, 'The Blind Beggar.' Do you know the meaning of that sign? I will tell you. They go in blind, and come out beggars."

IN the annual report of the Army Temperance Association of Great Britain for the year 1889-90, it is shown that the association has now 158 military and eight civil branches, with a total membership of 13,486—all total abstainers. The honorary members—non-abstainers—number about three hundred.

DR. NANSEN, the Greenland explorer, is a teetotaler. Never in his direst straits did he cheer himself, he says in his newly published book, with anything in the shape of alcoholic liquor. "The only use I ever made of brandy during my tour through Greenland was," he tells, "to melt the snow when we wanted water. It does that admirably."

NOT long ago Sir Wilfred Lawson, the leader of the Prohibitionists in England, while visiting at the house of a friend, made the acquaintance of a bright little boy, some ten years of age, with whom the genial baronet talked and romped. After a while he said: "Well, my boy, we have been great friends, but it's odd we were never introduced. I don't know what your name is, and I am sure you have not the slightest idea who I am." "Oh, yes," said the small boy, "I know very well. You are the celebrated drunkard."

THE Prince of Wales was about to visit the blind asylum in London, of which Dr. Campbell is the famous head. Some of the directors, in anticipation of this visit said to him, "You will have to lay aside your American prejudices, doctor, on this occasion, and furnish your guests with wine." The doctor endeavored to excuse himself. "It won't do," was the reply. "The Prince would think himself insulted if he came here and no wine were offered him." The doctor made no further argument, but when the Prince arrived he introduced the subject himself. "I am aware, your highness," he said, "that it is usual to have wine provided on such an occasion as this, but it is against my principles and those of this institution. I can only offer you the best tea and coffee I could obtain." The Prince not only thanked him at the time for his consistent adherence to his principles, but is reported as saying everywhere in London society, "I am glad to know that we have one institution in London which is consistent, and will not lay aside its principles even for a Prince."

REV. WILBUR F. CRAFTS sends out the following timely appeal: "Let every church, every society, every citizen that believes the Columbian Exposition should obey the laws of God and of our country, endorse the following or some other protest or petition and send by mail to Columbian Commission, Chicago, Ill. *To the Columbian Commission:* The undersigned societies, churches, and citizens earnestly petition you to decide at once that the Columbian Exposition shall NOT, by Sunday opening of any department, increase the toil and traffic and turmoil of Chicago's Sunday, which its churches and workingmen alike are seeking to reform; shall not break the Sunday Laws of Illinois and disregard the Sunday laws of the states, which both Commission and Exposition are expected to represent; shall not trample on the rights of conscience and the liberty to rest of the exhibitors, and the army of employés whose powers will be taxed to the utmost in transporting and feeding visitors, and working the Exposition on other days; shall not, under the shallow plea of gratifying workingmen for a Sunday or two, help to destroy their Rest Day altogether; shall not proclaim to the world that since the Centennial our country has surrendered the American Sabbath, the most distinctive of American institutions, and enthroned in its place the Continental Sunday, 'the holiday of despotism;' shall not endanger its own success in the country at large by outraging the Christian sentiments of the best citizens to gratify the miserly greed for gold and the prodigal greed for amusement and the infidel hatred of Christianity that together make most of the clamor for Sunday opening."

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THE UNION SIGNAL

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WORLD'S AND NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

"THOU HAST GIVEN A BANNER TO THEM THAT FEAR THEE; THAT IT MAY BE DISPLAYED BECAUSE OF THE TRUTH."

Vol. XVI.—No. 50.] CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, December 11, 1890. [Price $1.50 per Year.

Mrs. T. Sisla D Herrick 2419 19th st 1891

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SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Germany has officially recognized the United States of Brazil.

Three large aluminum refineries are to be started in Indianapolis.

While boring for water near Muscatine, Ia., a flow of natural gas was struck.

Rev. Dr. J. P. Strong was stricken with apoplexy, while preaching Sunday, and died Monday.

The distilleries are beginning to squirm already in apprehension of an increased tax on whisky.

Mrs. Peel, wife of Hon. Arthur Wellesley Peel, Speaker of the English House of Commons, died Friday.

Knoxville, Tenn., has appointed a police matron, Mrs. L. C. French, well known in literary and social circles.

The Chicago City Council has voted unanimously to issue the $5,000,000 bonds for the Columbian Exposition.

Enough returns on the vote for admitting women to the General Conference are in to show that the measure carries.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Mrs. Anita H. McKee to be receiver of public moneys of Jackson, Miss.

Among the prominent failures last week was that of the banking house of Delamater & Co., Meadville, Penn.

The steamer Ethiopia of the Anchor line, concerning which so much anxiety was felt, has arrived in London with a broken shaft.

The Treasury Department has rendered a decision that the bondsmen of "The Angelus" are liable for $16,500 duty on that picture.

The first shipment of dressed beef direct from Texas ports to England was made last week, the meat being frozen by manufactured ice.

Daniel D. Fayerweather, of New York, bequeathed $2.100,000 to twenty colleges in the east and south, and $95,000 to hospitals in that city.

Mrs. B. D. Locke, of Haverhill, N. H., has given her residence, valued at $25,000, to the New Hampshire Orphans' Home; it will be used as a nursery.

Under the operations of the Silver Bill, $28,000,000 have been added to the circulation, while the reduction of surplus in the Treasury adds $75,000,000 more.

Representative Hansborough, of North Dakota, asks for an appropriation of $500,000 for purchase of seed wheat for farmers whose crops were lost through drought.

One thousand two hundred friendly Indians on the Sisseton and Wahpeton reservation are reported to be on the verge of starvation through failure of the Government to furnish promised supplies.

Stanley's lectures have attracted great attention; his style is excellent, his delivery somewhat faulty because of a habit of dropping his voice at the close of the sentence so that the audience lose some words. He makes no criticism on Barttelot.

Mrs. Mary T. Lathrap spoke Monday night in Dr. Henson's church, Chicago, under the auspices of the South Side W. C. T. U., and Colonel Bain spoke in the Eighth Presbyterian Church, under the auspices of the West Side union last week.

MISSES KATE AND CARRIE MANN, recent graduates of Iowa Agricultural College, propose to put their knowledge to practical use; they are starting a small fruit farm in Kossuth county, and will also experiment in raising sugar beets. They propose doing the work themselves, and no doubt will succeed.

THE theory that whisky is necessary in the treatment of pneumonia has received a blow from Dr. Bull, of New York City, who discovers that in the New York Hospitals sixty-five per cent of the pneumonia patients die with alcoholic treatment, while in London, at the Object Lesson Temperance Hospital, only five per cent die.

BOSTON held a School of Methods December 4 and 5, in the Bromfield M. E. Church. Mrs. Bittenbender presented Amendment Work; Mrs. Fessenden conducted a Parliamentary Drill; Dean Wright gave directions concerning Bible Study; and Mrs. A. J. Gordon had charge of the devotional exercises. John G. Woolley gave a strong no-license address in the evening.

SINCE Miss Willard, in her annual address, recommends us to "wait for the wagon, the solid old farm wagon," we are interested more than ever in what goes into that wagon. If there be any suspicion of a jug of cider under the seat, or if there be a halt at any political corner, to take on a keg of beer, be sure we will not "all take a ride." We want to hear the drivers speak out against the saloon as heartily as against the desecration of the American Sabbath.

THE latest "Yankee notion" in Chicago is a pneumatic tube plan for sending packages. It proposes to lay under ground two iron conduit pipes side by side, each inclosing a brass tube for the transmission of the package carrier; the motor power is to be electricity. An ordinance was introduced into the City Council Monday night, for permission to lay the pipes. It provides that two miles in each of the divisions of the city, North, South, and West, shall be laid within two years.

GENERAL MILES thinks that ghost dances and religious fanaticism are not the real causes of the Indian troubles. He says, "The Indian agents have persistently cheated the Indians out of their just dues—have robbed them of their rations until in sheer desperation, and goaded by starvation, they have taken their present stand. Not until this demoralizing feature is removed from among the Indians can we hope for anything like a permanent peace to exist."

MR. PARNELL having refused to leave the Irish party, the party left him. The split occurred last Saturday, after a stormy scene, in which personal violence was not lacking. After vainly trying, first to persuade the chairman to resign, for the good of the cause, and failing in that, to get a resolution before the body, declaring his leadership terminated, forty-seven of the seventy-two members left the room. They proceeded at once to organize a new Irish party, with Mr. Justin McCarthy at its head. As it has the majority it is believed it will be recognized by the government. Five of the six delegates now in this country will support Mr. McCarthy. Parnell goes to the Irish people with his cause at once.

MISS KATE DREXEL, or "Sister Katrina," the nun heiress, at the head of the order of the Blessed Sacrament, is about to establish a school for colored children at Washington, having purchased a property of 220 acres for that purpose. She has already expended over half a million dollars in Indian missions. Headquarters of the order are building now at Andalusia, near Philadelphia, where will be a normal institution for training missionaries to work among Indians and negroes. The negro is not naturally attracted by ritualism. He is a spontaneous creature, and craves personal liberty of expression for his religious emotion. If to any extent he accepts Romanism it is because Protestantism has failed to occupy the field that has waited for it during the twenty-five years of the reconstruction period.

THE National Farmers' Alliance, in session at Ocala, Florida, is developing a strong feeling in favor of a third party, the farmers feeling that they have thrown away their [illegible] long enough, voting for candidates who do not [illegible]on platforms embodying their principles. A plan [illegible]nion with the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association and the Industrial Union was discussed. T. K. Carskadon, of West Virginia, our good Prohibition friend, is a member of the convention, and offered the following resolution, which passed without opposition:

Resolved, "That we, the National Farmers' Alliance, believing that obedience and veneration for the laws of God are the conserving and saving force of human government, do hereby respectfully request that the directors of the great national fair of 1893 do not desecrate the American Sabbath by keeping open the gates of the same on the Lord's day."

THE Boston *Transcript* quoted on election day the words of the New York *Evening Post*, that "as a matter of fact, the interest of women in municipal reform is much greater than that of men. To women, far more than to most men, the objects of municipal administration, the condition of the streets, of the sewers, of the school-houses, of the hospitals and almshouses, and of the police, are of daily and absorbing interest. In capacity for dealing with municipal matters, as really household matters, the educated women of the community are as competent as the great bulk of the men." And the *Transcript* sensibly adds: "Why not, then, have their assistance in securing good municipal government as a regular, instead of an extraordinary thing? There is no reason why, except habits and prejudices which have no sound, respectable basis."

THE Baptists of Minneapolis are to have a chapel upon wheels traveling all over the Northwest, to carry the gospel to those whom the churches cannot reach. It will be sixty feet long and ten feet wide. By contract it is to be finished and delivered in Chicago, March 1, 1891. Two missionaries will occupy it, and a space of eighteen feet long, at one end, will be fitted up for their living room. The car will run on the Northern Pacific and Wisconsin Central railroads, where new towns are springing up in which the saloon always gets the start of the church. This car grows out of the wise thought of Dr. Wayland Hoyt, of Minnesota, which materialized through the financial aid of his brother, Colgate Hoyt, Charles L. Colby, of New York, and other gentlemen. The American Baptist Publication Society has accepted the car, and it will be put in charge of Boston W. Smith, Sunday-school missionary.

THE use of money at elections is becoming such a flagrant outrage that even New York is arousing to the need of doing something to check it. The plan now in vogue there requires all candidates to file at Albany, within a definite time after election, a sworn statement of expenditures during the campaign. Mayor Grant reported his personal assessment for campaign purposes as $7,238, while his defeated opponent reports only $20.85, which was used in car and cab fare. Candidates are ready to itemize so far as printing, hotel bills, cigars, and the like are concerned, but often lump into one, large sums as paid to the local committee, for "legitimate campaign expenses." There is just the place where the "illegitimate" comes in; when a candidate for Assembly pays $819 for his election, and one for Congress, $1,806, it is hard not to help suspecting bribery. To be effective the law must be strengthened so as to stop this leak.

QUAY, CLARKSON & Co., who have been carrying on the business of the grand old Republican party the last two years, are soon to make an assignment. It is understood that the assets and liabilities are about as follows:

LIABILITIES.

Manhood and honor	Gone
All decent men	Disgusted
Prohibition element	Vanished
McKinley war-ship	Unseaworthy
Majority in Congress	Fading
Expectations and ambitions	Punctured

ASSETS—TO BE LUMPED.

1 Empty barrel,
1 Stolen mailing list (out of date),
1 Vice-Presidential buffet,
1 Broken-winded candidate (won in 1888),
1 Ambitious candidate (didn't win in 1884),
1 "Non-partisan" W. C. T. U.
1 Set of newspapers who can't understand it,
1 " do who "told you so."
Large assortment of played-out candidates,
" of Congressmen (out of a job),
" of small post-offices (not yet filled),
1 little red school-house (out of repair).

So says the *Voice*.

Contributed.

GOD'S WAY IS LONG, HIS PURPOSE VAST.

BY J. E. RANKIN, D. D., LL.D.

God's way is long, His purpose vast;
While we one step are winning,
He sees the future in the past,
The end in the beginning.
His days are as a thousand years,
Slow round their course revolving,
Man as the morning mist appears,
Before the sun dissolving.

Why doubt, and why grow sick at heart,
Truth's prospect seems so dreary?
He will not let His word depart,
Nor faint He nor grow weary.
The mother may forget the child
That nestles in her bosom,
Not He from what He plans beguiled,
'Twill come to perfect blossom.

The planets may forsake their path,
The sun forget his rising,
He'll make to praise Him man's proud wrath,
Weak faith full oft surprising.
He sees the sparrow in its fall,
And all the stars He numbers;
Think not He loses great or small,
Or that His purpose slumbers.

He'll bring His purpose still to pass,
Feet shod with preparation,
Though man may wither as the grass,
Nor see truth's coronation.
He still is walking on the sea,
Right well His pathway knowing,
Still mindful of His own, will He
Establish well their going.

MRS. MYRTLE'S PARLOR-MEETING, AND WHAT CAME OF IT.

BY MRS. E. J. ARCHIBALD.

(*Concluded.*)

The days flew swiftly by towards the Thursday afternoon when "Mrs. Traill requested the pleasure" of her friends' company "at a parlor meeting to be addressed by Mrs. John Myrtle." These cards of invitation had proved a source of much discussion, and expectation was on tip-toe.

Mrs. Myrtle address a meeting?

Mrs. Myrtle! What! that quiet little woman? Some laughed at the idea, others scoffed, more condemned the action as unwomanly, sensational, presumptuous. But nobody thought for a moment of refusing; curiosity was too much in the ascendant for that!

Meantime, little Mrs. Myrtle went on her placid way, and made her few and simple preparations. Not at all times did she feel as placid as she appeared; for the thought of the boldness and the unconventionality of the step she was about to take filled her timid spirit with alarm. She shrank, too, instinctively from the idea that "people were talking about her." Sometimes these recollections would make her cheeks flame and her heart beat so rapidly that she was fain to retire for a few moments to the solitude of her own chamber and there seek the calming touch of the Master's hand, to soothe her perturbed spirit. How often she thus fled to her Rock for strength and wisdom in those days of intense realization of her utter dependence upon Him!

Mrs. Traill's spacious rooms were well filled on the afternoon of the long-expected parlor meeting. The scent of lovely flowers was everywhere, like a sweet suggestion of good things to come.

Much of the heavy furniture had been removed and camp chairs and benches were placed in rows. At one end of the room stood the piano, the top of which was covered with piles of newspapers and booklets. A few choice roses were carelessly grouped in a vase on a small table, behind which were two or three cozy arm-chairs.

There was a subdued buzz of conversation going on; everybody was asking questions, which, apparently, no one could answer. All Aylestown was there. "I should say so, indeed!" remarked old Mrs. Scoffington as she put up her eyeglass and took in the assemblage.

"My dear! *Such* a mixture! did you ever?" whispered the exclusive Miss Horty to her neighbor. "Just see that parrot woman! and *actually* Smiley, the butcher's wife! and well! *I never did!* Mrs. Lathers, the wife of the *barber!*"

"And both the school-mistresses, just see! and, well, I *do* declare! *that* old Miss Stedham, of all people!"

Just then a lull occurred in the proceedings, and every eye turned towards the lower end of the room where Mrs. Traill appeared, followed by Mrs. Myrtle. Both ladies looked a trifle conscious, Mrs. Traill far more so than her friend, as she cleared her throat nervously, and then said:

"LADIES—I scarcely know what is fitting to say upon this occasion, except that I am very happy that so many of our friends—Mrs. Myrtle's and mine—have felt disposed to give us the pleasure of their company here to-day. My friend, I may say *our* mutual friend, Mrs. Myrtle, has something to tell us all, which, knowing her as I do, I feel must be something that she considers very important for us to know, and which must also be good for us to hear, since she has so far conquered her natural timidity and diffidence as to be willing to challenge your criticism. And although I have a presentiment that *she* will have the first innings in this regard, and will criticise us pretty freely, I will not detain you any longer, for I feel sure that if you are anything like myself, you are one and all consumed with curiosity! Dear Mrs. Myrtle, you have the floor, will you not gratify us?"

Mrs. Myrtle, smiling, stepped forward and said: "My dear friends, Mrs. Traill has, I fear, led you to suppose that I am going to make a speech. If any one has that idea, please let her dismiss it. If you will let me talk to you as a woman to women, as a friend to friends, as a wife and mother to other wives and other mothers, quietly and simply, but oh! *so* earnestly! then, indeed, I shall be most grateful. I am going to talk about what it is hard for us to hear, but what is still harder for us to ignore—about this so important, because so deadly, so ruinous, matter of strong drink. Of our responsibility, yours and mine—for the misery, and the ruin, and the crime it causes. And of our duty, yours and mine, with regard to its extermination; and of our accountability to each other, to our God, to our homes, to our country, for its continuance in our social customs, its use in our households, its presence on our sideboards and at our dinner tables. But, dear friends, this is a difficult task, because the theme is a distasteful one to so many here present, and because I feel so utterly inadequate to present the subject of total abstinence to you in a way that shall appeal to your reason and your intellect as well as to your heart. It is a solemn subject, and I dare not approach it in a light or trivial manner. I am, as you all know, a firm believer in the power of prayer. Many of us here to-day can echo these words; shall we not then seek the blessing of Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, on this gathering, before we proceed any further? Miss Stedham, will you ask the divine presence and the divine guidance?"

A profound hush had come over the audience, and all heads were bowed, some in genuine devotion, as the quaint words of old Miss Stedham fell on listening ears.

"Master, there are many here to-day that don't know what they came here for. They haven't an idea they came here to meet Thee! There are plenty that would be real surprised to *think* they had come here for any such a purpose! But, thank God! there are some of us that have known Thee this long while back, and we bless Thee that we knew Thou wert coming here too, to-day. We knew it the moment we heard what Thy dear servant was a-going to talk about; we just felt that moment that it was by Thy command and that this meetin' was *Thy* meetin', and that Thou wouldest be with the two or three of Thy children gathered here in Thy name. So we don't need to plead with Thee to come, because Thou art here already, standing in the midst of us, 'cordin' to Thy Word. And now what we *do* want is for Thee to hold the right hand of Thy dear servant who is to speak to us. Say unto her, 'Fear not!' O, dear Lord! may she *feel* Thy touch; may she realize Thy nearness; may she speak Thy words; and may those words so spoken go right *home* and sink right down deep into stony hearts and worldly hearts, and fashion-filled hearts, and let heaven's own daylight in! Some hearts'll be sore and smart when touched, dear Lord, we know that right well! But, oh! we ask Thee to bind them up Thyself and to cure their pain and their sorrow as Thou alone canst do. And now, dear Master, just stay with us and so fill this room with Thine own radiance, that every soul may be conscious of the sunshine of Thy presence. We ask it all in Thine own name, Amen."

What Mrs. Myrtle said would be too long to give here, but perhaps an outline of her address might be attempted. She reminded her hearers of the terrible events daily chronicled in the newspapers as the consequences of indulgence in intoxicating liquors. She asked them to recall incidents in their own town connected with the drink habit. She begged them to go still further and each, as before God, to ask themselves whether their own family connection or circle of acquaintance was wholly free from the taint of this deadly curse of strong drink. She pictured, in a few graphic words the heartache, the misery, the poverty caused by it everywhere over the broad earth. Was any nation, any class, any family free from it? Even where the parents were total abstainers, who could be quite sure that an inheritance of misery and woe had not been bestowed upon the innocent children through some drink-loving ancestor?

Then she went on to ask, who was safe? In a land where, even if all alcoholic liquors were excluded from the family use, saloons reigned supreme; traps were set at every street corner; the tempter lurked in refined society, lightly disguised in the bubble of sparkling wine offered by the hand of beauty; prescribed as medicine by the family physician; insisted upon by the three modern fates, Custom, Fashion, and Culture, as the price of admission to their innermost circles! Then she inquired, "Who is responsible for all this? Not only for your boy's drinking habits, but also for your neighbor's son's dissipation. Alas! are not *we* guilty? We, their mothers, we, the wives, the sisters, who so thoughtlessly and blindly thrust temptation in their way? Are not *you* responsible, young ladies, who take your glass of wine, and expect your partner to do the same? What if he were struggling with a temptation, the force of which you could not know? What if he needed but the thrust of a finger tip, to push him over into the abyss of dissipation? What if *your hand made the fatal move?* Ah! you shudder, and you wonder, and perhaps scornfully say, 'These are but idle words, fanatical ideas, wild and exaggerated notions; they are not truths!' Ah! but they are—only too sadly true; and you, *you*, my sisters, *are* responsible. Can you calmly entertain the idea? Will you continue to use wine as a customary thing at your table, when once you realize that there is a demon lurking in it, which may drag down to the lowest depths not only your own son or brother, but the very friend to whom you offer it so carelessly, and so smilingly? Do you know that alcohol is a deadly poison, cumulative in its effects, creating a desire for itself that moderate drinking (so called) is of all delusions the most deluding?"

Here Mrs. Myrtle paused, genuinely affected by her earnestness, when the sweet notes of Carrie Mathews' contralto voice filled the room, as she sang with a power and pathos exceedingly touching to hear, the beautiful words of Mary T. Lathrap:

Only a glass of sparkling wine,
Is that all? Is that all?
Tempting a moment with ruby shine;
Is that all?
I've seen a soul in a passion of pain,
Cry out at the wine that with iron chain
Held it in thrall! Held it in thrall!

Only an idle, an evil word,
Is that all? Is that all?
Only a darksome thought thus stirred,
Is that all?
I've seen the wreck of an honored name,
The sunless gloom of a path of shame
After the fall, after the fall.

Only a trifle! Be gay as we go.
Is that all? Is that all?
Only a few "wild oats" to sow,
Is that all?
I've seen the reaping in loss and tears,
The harvest growing of sorrowful years,
And this is all, and this is all!

Many of the ladies were deeply affected; the gayest and most frivolous were hushed into something like solemnity. Old Miss Stedham sniffed approvingly as she gazed round with a satisfied air, whilst she whispered softly to her neighbor, Mrs. Judge Dallas, whose bowed face was hidden in her hands, "Cheer up! honey! there's brighter days comin' for you yet, please the Lord! He is mighty to save—just you lay a-hold of that word, and keep on a-tellin' Him so, and *see* if He don't do wonders for you and yours!"

As the last sweet words of the song died away, there was perfect silence in the room, when Mrs. Traill with a break in her voice said impulsively, "Do tell us what can be done, and what we could do to help all this? If what you say is true—and it seems to me it must be—we have all been *blind* hitherto. What can we do here in Aylestown to make amends for our want of knowledge?"

And then Mrs. Myrtle told them how everywhere over this wide land, and in the sister country across the border, and in every nation, women were banded together to protect their homes and their dear ones from a common foe. That as this foe spared neither age nor sex, rich nor poor, a sense of a common danger had bound heart to heart so that neither social rank nor religious denomination, nationality nor color might stand as a barrier against the great sisterhood of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union with its glorious working motto, "For God and Home and Humanity." How it recognized the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man; sought to raise the poor and the down-trodden out of the mire, to rescue the fallen brother, the lost sister, to uplift the morals of society, to influence legislation for the better protection of women and innocent children; to ele-

vate the masses by showing them the better way of clean living and high thinking, to reform the social circle, making it the center of a purer standard of refinement and culture, by banishing from it that which would tend to degrade the intellect and enslave the passions. And how always and everywhere the W. C. T. U. waged a peaceful but uncompromising battle with the poison of *alcohol*, as the deadliest weapon of the great enemy of the human race, and whether disguised ever so cunningly under the various forms of cider, beer, ale or light wines; lurking in the sacramental cup itself, or lying in wait for its victims under the specious excuse of a necessity to the invalid to whom it was prescribed as a tonic; its deadly character was dragged into the white light of scientific truth and there unsparingly denounced. She also dwelt lightly but tellingly on what was to her hearers a new thought, viz, the study of heredity as connected with the alcohol habit, and of hygiene and temperance physiology, which she contended should be taught thoroughly and exhaustively in the public schools in the best interests of the children of the nation, themselves heavily weighted with an "accumulated heredity."

All these things were new and startling to the ladies, but they were intelligent, educated women, and their interest once aroused, and the "arrest of thought" obtained, they were not slow to perceive that here were fit studies to occupy their best and brightest mental powers. Then, when in closing, Mrs. Myrtle spoke of her own dear home in a far distant city, and told with tear-dimmed eyes and faltering voice of the sweet seasons of communion and fellowship with her white-ribboned sisters, the friends she so dearly loved, spent in pleading for some lost one, or in seeking needed strength for some new undertaking, there was scarcely one present who did not realize that this quiet little woman possessed a secret power which they had not and which they longed to possess. And, as she thanked them for their kindness in listening to her so patiently, a murmur of admiration and sympathy went round and found utterance in the words of Mrs. Judge Dallas, who said, "Ladies, the best vote of thanks that we can give her is just to go right in and help her along; don't you agree with me?" And many voices answered in the affirmative, and so the meeting broke up into friendly groups, all eagerly discussing what they had heard. Carrie Mathews drew the attention of her girl friends to the leaflets and papers on the piano, telling of "What young ladies can do," and of the "Y's work," etc., while at her suggestion several young ladies distributed copies of the *Woman's Journal*, THE UNION SIGNAL, and *The Young Crusader*, together with leaflets for "Mothers' Meetings," "Health Talks," and many more. Everybody waxed more and more confidential over the tea-cups, and Mrs. Myrtle was in danger of being smothered with an avalanche of questions, when Miss Stedham, suddenly attracting attention by rattling her teaspoon violently in her cup, cried, "Ladies! how many of you are going to sign the pledge and wear the white ribbon?" The utter silence that followed this would have been painful but for the ludicrous way in which each looked helplessly at the other. Miss Stedham solved the problem by announcing: "Well, in case you all speak together, I'll just lead off myself, and say *I* will anyhow, and facts bein' thus, I move that all in favor of havin' a W. C. T. U. meet in the Baptist Church parlor on Wednesday afternoon, and let's have a church parlor meetin' to organize. That'll give everybody time to think over the matter and to get their objections settled!"

With a hearty laugh, Mrs. Myrtle begged to second the motion, and Mrs. Traill put it to the assemblage. It was carried most heartily, in spite of a few muttered objections.

And so it came to pass that, not without much discussion and many objections on the part of some very conservative minds, that in the course of ten days Aylestown possessed a regularly organized W. C. T. U., in which leading society women sat contentedly beside those whose acquaintance they had hitherto ignored outside their shops or places of business. Mrs. Judge Dallas was president, and Miss Stedham sat close beside her and made her quaint suggestions whenever she felt so inclined. And as for Mrs. Myrtle, when she went home from the first meeting of the union, she confided to Baby Myrtle, as she undressed him that night, that if it had not been for *him*, she never could have done it, never in the world!

THE NETHER WORLD.

BY HELEN CAMPBELL.

There is no civilized country on earth, beyond all, no civilized city, in which one may find precisely the type of life at its dreariest, so thoroughly, as in London, the great epitome of English thought and action. The "East-end" has come to be an old story to all of us, and our thought of the utmost wretchedness for the poor sums up in that word, yet the East-end is but part of it; nor do we, when we have obtained some conception of what its meaning may be, know more than a fragment of the whole.

South London, and the whole region beyond, has its masses of struggling and suffering humanity no less than the East and North or West; go where one will, the same type confronts one, and the same problems arise. No casual glance of the "slumming" tourist suffices. One must go day after day, and week after week, watching the tide that flows ceaselessly through the black streets at night-fall or early morning, from dock laborer to charwoman, or, lower still, the thousands upon thousands of needle-women whose fate is linked with the sweating system.

Two books are before me as I write. One, the last "Report on the Sweating System," prepared by the Earl of Dunraven, chairman of the committee of the House of Lords, appointed to inquire into the system, and another as literally true, "The Nether World," a novel, by Rudolph Gissing, the author of "Demos."

In the Official Report may be read precisely the conditions, which are the foundation of the novelist's work, as real as Zola, but with none of the foulness too often the undercurrent in Zola. It is neither cynical nor malignant. It is simply the record of ruin and shipwreck in human existence, with the horror and catastrophe that hedge about all hopeless degradation. Artisan life, striving honestly for the meager livelihood it brings, and with aspirations crushed out in the struggle, and another form in which the intelligence it presupposes is turned by want of conscience and want of training into ways in which the man ends as felon and brute. Every type of working and pauper life is in these pages. The married woman who has taken to drink and who signs and keeps on the wall before her innumerable pledges broken within the hour. There is the girl, filled with wild, tigerish, animal impulses, to whom one civilizing influence has never come, and who ends a monster, guilty of every crime. There is her rival, the sewing girl, ignorant of everything save this one poor craft; pretty, and helpless, making a thriftless marriage and seeing her children die like flies about her. These, and many another as real, are the foils of two characters, a working man and a working girl, who, though deep in this hideous slough, never lose a jot of moral nobleness, and whose lives in the end are the only suggestion of possible help for their companions in misery.

Never was clearer demonstration of how a poor family, respectable in the beginning, and with the best intentions, may go down hill, ground to the dust by the pressure and misery of poverty; never, too, was plainer picture of how pauperism brutalizes and deadens. The history of a "soup-kitchen;" the life of a little "slavey," tortured by an unmerciful mistress; the hideous home-life of the poorest, the food they eat, ill-cooked and unwholesome, and leaving the craving for gin that all ill-cooked food produces for this class; these, with street pictures of fights between men and women as well; of coarse merry-making, of marriages within a few shillings of utter destitution, are some of the remembrances as one closes the book with a shudder.

Why should these words be written of a work sad and infinitely dreary? Why should the book itself have been written? Because these conditions are not for London alone. Because, here in free America, in our great cities, sights may be seen, and life is lived as abject, as foul and as full of menace to the Republic as anything that London has to show. Clearer skies, freer air, lend an element of hope lacking in the fog, and soot, and smoke of London. but every board of organized charities, and every department of charities and correction has the same story of a mass of poverty, crime and wretchedness, increasing beyond any ratio of help, and facing public officer or private investigator with the same problems.

Drink is very often the prime cause, but it is not drink alone. It is the masses for whom the church has at last roused to the fact that they are outside the church, and of whom Archdeacon Farrar has lately written:

"The national education act of 1870 was meant to cultivate their intelligence. It is the daily and hourly effort of the clergy in their parishes, and by agencies without number, to give them higher aspirations. Yet the tide of vice and pauperism seems to roll on with ever deeper and muddier waters as the number of the unemployed becomes more and more unmanageable. The gin palaces are still the prolific curse of all the most squalid neighborhoods, and the rotting rookeries in which infamous generations of harlots and felons have herded together remain unimproved and undestroyed."

These are the words of a man who is optimistic by nature and conviction. Add to them other words from one of the wisest thinkers the century has owned—Professor Huxley.

He writes of the physical misery, and astonishing, almost supernatural deadness of the East-end parish in which he was born, and which he left to make a voyage about the world. After seeing savage life and all phases of savage degradation, he assures us that he found "nothing worse, nothing more degrading, nothing nearly so intolerably dull and miserable as the life I left behind me in the East-end of London. I would deliberately prefer the life of the savage to that of those people in Christian London. Nothing would please me better—not even the discovery of a new truth—than to contribute toward the bettering of that state of things which, unless wise and benevolent men take it in hand, will tend to become worse, and to create something worse than savagery,—a great Serbonian bog, which, in the long run, will swallow up the surface crust of civilization."

Appetite, Interest and Greed, each with its own army, and all combined, have defeated many an effort toward betterment. People cannot believe that matters are as bad as represented. It is necessary to rouse attention again and again and to hold it till some method takes shape. The guilt of modern luxury must be felt; the duty that man owes to man, and woman to woman; the individual work to be done in which each must sweep before his own door. What we call civilization has crushed out natural blessedness. It is for us to restore it, and in a thousand ways this is possible for each one. The curse of drink is to be done away. Rookeries are to be rebuilt; slums to be swept away. Just pay to all workers and an education as to the meaning of just pay; larger lives, a better chance; this is the lesson bound up in such books as the one quoted here—in every report from commission or society, every appeal from the human faces that look at us with eyes in which only pain and want are seen.

Till this work begins in deeper earnest than anything we have yet known, we have not learned why we are here or what our real object must be. Long, slow processes have brought about the results now visible. We must wait and be patient if equal time passes before such work is undone. But right has swifter feet than wrong, and for this at least a day with the Lord is as a thousand years. To remember steadily, to work steadfastly, is our chief business, till the day comes when such record will be impossible of

> "The deep, dark underworld of woe
> That underlies life's shining surfaces;
> Dim populous pain, and multitudinous toil,
> Unheeded of the heedless world, which treads
> The piteous upturned faces underfoot
> In the gay rout which rushes to its ends."

INTERNATIONAL TEMPERANCE STUDIES.

BY FELIX L. OSWALD, M. D.

Author of "Physical Education," "The Poison Problem," etc.

X.—INDIA.

India, in the widest sense comprising the Island of Ceylon and the Valley of the Bramapootra River, is divided between the followers of three creeds: The Mohammedans, the Brahmans, and the Buddhists, and it is a curious fact that among the Brahmans, whose scriptures contain less direct interdicts of intoxication, the temperance movement of the West has found by far the readiest sympathizers.

That apparent paradox can, however, be explained as follows: The Moslem have received little but spoliation at the hands of the European conquerors. Once the masters of Hindostan, they have been degraded to the rank of tributary vassals, their cities have been pillaged, their hereditary princes were treated like bandits by supercilious assistant clerks of the East Indian Company. They have yielded to the gunpowder logic of the British troops, but they have never recognized the moral right of the conquest, and as far as possible avoid all social intercourse with the usurpers.

The Buddhists do not share that political prejudice, but their creed is a barrier that separates them from all sympathy with the secular reforms of their fellowmen. The modern coquetry with "esoteric Buddhism" has been aptly defined as "dalliance with a death-head," and the distinctive doctrine of their founder tends, indeed, to subvert the basis of all other religions whatever. To the Christian Trinity, to the Monotheism of Islam, to the Polytheism of the Brahmans.

Buddha opposes a radical *anti-theism*, a belief in a supreme demon, a denial not of the existence of a creator, but of his benevolent purpose in creating this world. From the most charitable point of view Buddhism might be defined as atheism combined with devil-renunciation. "The hope of earthly happiness, according to the theory of Buddha Sakyamuni, is a chimera, a phantom that lures us from error to error through endless toils, and robs even the grave of its peace, for he who dies uncured of his delusion must return to earth and continue the hopeless chase in another life. Life is a disease, and death the only cure. All human knowledge is vain, the great object of life being the suppression of our natural instincts. All worldly blessings are curses in disguise, and the only rational pursuit is self-affliction carried to the length of turning the love of life into a love of death."

The followers of that anti-natural creed shunned wine as a pleasure; they denounced stimulants as they de-

nounced all luxuries, and abstained from convivial indulgence, not on account of its evil, but on account of its supposed tendency to brighten the gloom of earthly existence. If the Buddhist self-tormenters had more clearly recognized alcohol as the chief enemy of earthly happiness, they would probably have prescribed it to their followers as they prescribed wormwood and loathsome food. In their Thibetan monasteries, where even singing-birds are banished as ministers of worldly pleasure, unnatural stimulants are, indeed, said to be as popular as they were among the world-renouncing monks of the Christian Middle Ages. Total abstinence, as a means of self-affliction, might have commended itself to such fanatics; as a means of happiness it can expect no favor from the followers of the life-renouncing Patriarch of Pessimism.

The Moghul conquerors who subjugated the larger part of India about the beginning of the sixteenth century, were nominally Mohammedans, but in the practice of daily life they retained many habits of their nomadic ancestors, and the memoirs of the Sultan Mohammed Baber (translated by Prof. William Erskine), contain the following remarkable passages: "We continued drinking wine in that boat till prayer time, when, being completely drunk, we mounted, and taking torches in our hands, came at full gallop back to the camp from the river side, falling sometimes on one side of the horse and sometimes on the other. I was miserably drunk, myself, and next morning when they told us about the manner we had entered the camp, I had not the slightest recollection of the circumstances." And again: "Next morning we had a drinking party in my tent. We continued drinking all night. On the following morning we again had an early cup and getting intoxicated went to sleep. About noon-prayers . . . Syed Kasim was so drunk that two of his servants were obliged to put him on horseback, and brought him home with great difficulty. Dost Muhammed was so far gone that his companions were unable to get him under way, though they poured a great quantity of water on him. At this moment a body of Afghans appeared in sight and Amin Terkhan gravely gave it as his opinion that rather than leave him in the condition in which he was, to fall into the hands of the enemy, it was better to cut off his head and carry it away. Making another exertion, however, with much difficulty they contrived to throw him on a horse, which they led along and so brought him off."

Yet the author of those astonishing confessions was not a barbarian with an incidental penchant for autobiography, but as the historian Jeffrey describes him, "a prince who, though passing the greater part of his time in desperate military expeditions, was an educated and accomplished man, an elegant poet, a minute and fastidious critic in all the niceties and elegances of diction, a curious observer of the phenomena of every region he entered; a great admirer of beautiful prospects and flowers."

If the chosen companions of that prince indulged in such revels, what must have been the habits of his rude camp-followers? Already, during the reign of his successor, there was, however, a decided reaction against the dissolute manners of the court; the climate, too, enforced temperance on permanent residents, and that the countrymen of Mohammed Baber have progressed in the path of reform may be inferred from the fact, vouched for by the scholarly traveler, Vambery, that in their settlements the traffic in intoxicating beverages has practically ceased, and that, since the increase in the price of tobacco, *manjum*, a sort of confection, slightly mixed with narcotic drugs, is the only stimulant used by the poorer classes.

The Brahmans have carried dietetic purism to a degree practiced by the followers of no other creed, but that certain stimulants were considered lawful luxuries even in the classic period of the Vedas, is proved by the constant praises of *soma*, an intoxicating drug which the authors of the Sanscrit scriptures extol beyond every other blessing of earth, and in their ecstatic prayers offer even to the gods as the richest offering a devotee could sacrifice on the altars of his faith. Wine, too, was occasionally used at the festivals of the ancient Hindoos, but, as Victor Jacquemont well observes, special temperance legislation was almost superfluous among a nation whose frugality and habits of moderation had become constitutional character-traits. The modern Hindoos are in matters of diet certainly the most abstemious people on earth. Rice, with a little butter, a handful of fruit and a drink of water cooled in the shadow of a tree or pit, is considered a plentiful meal; millions of farm-laborers have nothing but rice alone, and during the siege of Lucknow, when the daily ration per man had been reduced to six ounces of rice-gruel a day, the native soldiers volunteered the proposition to let their British comrades have a double share, as, for themselves, they could for a while manage to subsist on rice-soup, *i. e.*, the water in which the commissary rice had been cooked.

"Rice-fed and muslin-dressed dreamers," an English traveler describes the natives of Bengal, and there is no doubt that the climate of the Indian coast-lands is not favorable to the development of Caucasian energy; but that perfect health is compatible with absolute temperance even in the most unhealthy districts of those lowlands, is proved by the remarkable longevity of the Bengal peasants, and by the often apparently almost superhuman agility of Hindoo jugglers and acrobats. The wealthy Hindoos, the Brahman merchants of Bombay and Calcutta are, on the whole, the most intelligent natives of modern Asia, and the reform movement which has awakened the dreamers of the ancient continent from Yokohama to the banks of the Indus, has made every larger Indian town the headquarters of a reform-club, devoted to the promotion of science, education and abstinence from all intoxicating poisons.

(To be Continued.)

Correspondence.

NOTES FROM AUSTRALIA.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Since my last letter no startling developments have taken place in our reform work. Remember that scattered over our great territory (nearly as large as the whole of Europe) we have a population of less than four millions of people, a majority of whom are children, so that the difficulty of pressing the temperance question into the region of practical politics is very great, still, the world moves, and future prospects are always improving.

The twenty-sixth great convention of the year, the annual breakfast of the Victorian Alliance, held in the Melbourne Town Hall, was attended by delegates from every part of the continent, and amidst unanimous applause it was decided to strengthen the lines of our work, and that local option without compensation shall now be the battle cry.

The year's work in local option contests has proved that an option to the devil is just as likely to be successful in a Christian community as not. Speaking broadly in districts where the supply of licensed groggeries is equal to the demand the local option vote prevented any increase. In nearly every instance where the licensed house had little or no existence, the vote went straight for an addition to the number. Our peculiar law is that every district can, by a local option vote, insist upon maintaining a certain statutory number of licensed houses. The war is therefore waged round the question of increase up to, or decrease down to the statutory number. The legal allowance being one licensed house to the first 500 population and one additional for each 250 in any given district. So it is that local option has proved itself to be in Australia the same wooden-headed delusion that experience has proved it to be in the states.

Mr. Richard Coad, of the Alliance in Great Britain, is making a tour of this country and accomplishing good work. During the next seven months he will labor in Victoria. Mr. Smith, also from England, and known as the second Gough, is here. Unfortunately for both workers, and indeed for the whole of our land, we are at present under the baneful influence of the great strike. For seven weeks now the greatest conflict ever waged in these lands between labor and capital has been fought and there is no sign of any truce; indeed, it seems as though the struggle must go on to the death. Beginning in a very small and paltry squabble, it has now become a question of unionism or non-unionism, the employers having decided to break the power by which the working men of Australia have forced a recognition of their just rights. In each capital the military have been called out and an expenditure of many thousands of pounds incurred to prevent rioting.

Some 50,000 men are out of employment to-day, and as all the good coal mines are closed it is only a question of time when a general stoppage must take place. The masters have imported coal from Japan, 30,000 tons are now on the water, and lively times are expected when the ships arrive. In the meanwhile the suffering public, beaten by both parties, can only endure with patience the sorrows of the times. Already the Insolvency court business has largely increased, and it is painfully evident that overwhelming disaster is at hand. So far the labor party has shown itself most careful to prevent any more suffering than is inseparable from such a severe contest. But the employers, by steadily refusing a conference, and by other high-handed proceedings, have shown themselves in anything but a favorable light. One result of this has been that the Chief Justice of Victoria, a man of unrivalled ability and power, has sent an official letter to the labor party, expressing his sympathy with them and enclosing a check for fifty pounds. Of course the work in our reform must suffer as well as everything else, and we can only hope that the sharp lessons of adversity may be the means of arousing many of our people to the importance of temperance and thrift.

The W. C. T. U. is steadily advancing; the new rooms and offices they have taken in one of the leading thoroughfares of Melbourne is a bold and noble step in the right direction. Unions are steadily increasing and the future of the W. C. T. U. is assured. Their coming conference will certainly show a growth and improvement all along the line that must encourage all who long for the day when the curse of alcohol shall be removed.

The Independent Order of Rechabites is the most wealthy benefit society in proportion to its numbers in Australia. A living testimony to the virtue of abstinence is the fact that year after year their sick pay and their death rate are below the average expectancy. Strong efforts are being made to enroll the children in juvenile tents, and success is the result.

The Good Templars, Bands of Hope, Blue Ribbon Society, etc., are all in more or less active operation in all parts, molding public opinion, building up, line upon line, precept upon precept, a future people who shall look back with amazement upon society as it at present exists, and who shall be filled with praise that the blighting, withering power of strong drink has been forever banished.

PHILIP MOSES.

THE VOTE ON THE ADMISSION OF WOMEN TO THE M. E. GENERAL CONFERENCE.

EDITOR UNION SIGNAL:—The time having expired for the taking of this vote, we are looking with peculiar interest for results. It may be interesting to your readers to note the returns up to this time as given by the official organs—the eleven newspapers published by the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Last week the New York *Advocate* gave returns from fifty-seven churches, casting 1,638 votes for, and 1,850 against. The *Northern Christian Advocate* published in Syracuse, N. Y., seventy churches—1,047 for, and 1,053 against. The *Philadelphia Methodist*, whose editor, a progressive man, bravely stood for the women, reported 125 charges, with a vote of 2,014 for, and 3,269 against. The *North Western*, published in Chicago, gave from about ninety charges, a vote of 3,002 for, and 977 against. The *Western* published in Cincinnati, noted sixty-seven churches, with 2,656 for, and 1,306 against. The *Michigan Advocate*, eighty-eight churches reported 1,634 for, and 289 against. *Zion's Herald*, published in Boston, gave a list of sixty-one churches voting, 1,261 for, and 25 against. The *Pittsburgh Christian Advocate* reported forty-one churches, giving a vote of 1,269 for, and 759 against. The *Buffalo Christian Advocate* reported twenty-nine charges in the Genesee Conference, giving 811 for, and 330 against. The *California Christian Advocate*, published in San Francisco, Cal., for twenty-six charges, reported a vote of 939 for, and 132 against. The *Nebraska Advocate*, published in Omaha, reported in twenty-two charges, a vote of 660 for, and 145 against. Making a grand total of 16,931 for, and 10,135 against the admission of women into the legislative councils of the church.

It is possible that the future ingathering—the final summary, may change the aspect of things, but it is not probable.

We are still singing, but with renewed emphasis, a verse we learned in our childhood from a song entitled "The Old Israelite's March."

"What though some in the rear preach up terror and fear,
And prophesy failure—defeat!
Though the lions before with great fury may roar,
We resolve we will never retreat.
The camp on the road cannot be our abode,
But as oft as the trumpet shall blow,
We are glad of a chance for a further advance,
And to take up our baggage and go."

MARY SPARKES WHEELER.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR RESPOND TO THE W. C. T. U. GREETING.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—In former years a fraternal delegate has represented the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in the National Convention of the Knights of Labor, and vice versa. The conventions of both these organizations occurring in widely distant localities and nearly the same date, it was the request of Miss Frances E. Willard that a lady of this state represent the W. C. T. U. in the Knights of Labor convention during its deliberations in this city.

On Nov. 12 a delegation of ladies, consisting of Mrs. Anna Steele, state superintendent of the department of "Relation of Temperance to Labor," Mrs. M. E. Brazee, vice-president Colorado W. C. T. U., Mrs. M. A. Cassell, president Arapahoe county W. C. T. U., Mrs. J. B. Belford, state superintendent "Legislative Petition," Mrs. E. C. Benton, state superintendent "Unfermented Wine," Mrs. A. W. Hogle, president Colorado Cottage Home, Mrs. T. M. Chase, superintendent day nursery, were escorted into the presence of Grand Master Workman Powderly and the

assembled Knights, by Mrs. A. P. Stevens, of Toledo, O., Joseph H. Magee and Ed. L. Jordan.

The address of Mrs. Steele was attentively listened to, and at many points elicited hearty applause. Her remarks were as follows:

General Master Workman and Brothers of this Convention:

It is my privilege and pleasure, authorized by Frances Willard, to bring to this federation of labor the greetings of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and also of the local unions of Denver.

In doing this I speak to responsive hearts beating sympathetically with the saving problem which stimulates to ceaseless work 250,000 energetic women of the United States, who are organized against the saloon powers and for the protection of home and humanity. The greeting of our vast organization comes with better grace, since, not politically, but as an overwhelming necessity, the strongest possible temperance sentiments have been uttered and accepted by the Knights of Labor in every convention assembled, thus challenging the admiration of all noble men and women who have undertaken the work of reform. Not even the church itself has been more outspoken in this regard. It is fitting that we should stand together on one common platform, and that the motives and aims of each organization should be understood by the others.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union echoes most emphatically the sentiment demanding from capital such equivalent for labor employed that every man shall be enabled to have a home and something more than the bare necessaries of life. It protests against child labor; against the reduction of wages to the point of starvation; against the arrogance of corporations in the oppression of the individual, and like the loyal Knights of Labor, unhesitatingly demands for women "equal pay for equal work." To your federation we owe the practical insistence of this latter idea borrowed from the old-time chivalry and lifted out of the romantic and ideal into the matter of fact application. The Union congratulates you upon the vantage ground you have taken, since women are organized in similar assemblies, informing themselves on every phase of the questions bearing upon the welfare of all who are banded together as Knights. This comes of the true conception that mutuality of interest in all the affairs of life, particularly where labor, where progress and the home are concerned, affects all alike without regard to sex.

Equally interwoven with every matter you are called to consider is the temperance question in relation to labor. The railroads, the banks, the stock companies, which forever menace the individual who must toil or starve, whose liberty is set up against the powers which help him or ruin him, will bear constant watching. But the corporation which stands for $900,000,000 towers above them all. This is the giant whose great arms are thrust out to fill the land with poverty and woe. His strength has mingled in all forms of legislation and of corporate power until he dictates even to the masters of the republic. Shaking his money bags in the face of conservatism, he puts a quietus, where we have a right to expect unmistakable denunciation.

That unrequited labor produces intemperance and that intemperance causes poverty, are equally true. Squalid homes, disheartened wives, pinched faces of children, crushed manhood driven to forgetfulness in drink, women and girls flying to prostitution because starvation wages have been doled out by the greedy, close-fisted capitalist or employer. All this our temperance union has seen. It has ever lifted up its voice and influence against this organized tyranny, and stands with you to demand, by legislative interference, by arbitration, by every moral effort that can be used, justice for the oppressed.

We know, too, that the saloon is preëminently the foe of the laboring man. With all other corporations under your feet, with all questions of supply and demand regulated on a satisfactory basis, yet to leave the liquor saloon as it stands now, seemingly hedged by statute and enactments, would be suicidal, inasmuch as the greatest wrong would completely overshadow all lesser things. Nine hundred millions of dollars would go a long ways towards making every laboring man's home comfortable in these United States. We have 475 saloons in Denver, and the common council adds to the number at every meeting. The population of this beautiful city, including conventions, is about 150,000. This gives a saloon for every 315 people. If one-half this number are women and children, then there is a saloon for every 157 of the men and grown boys in the city.

The rich keep their wines at home or in the club-houses. The saloons are stationed everywhere, and into their open coffers go the wages of the laboring men. More than the money goes into them. The sweet laugh of the children, the rosy faces of girlhood, the hopes and ambitions of the little men, all the brightness and courage of womanhood, and the home grows shabbier day by day. Comfort walks out of one door and want walks in at the other. The strong arm of support becomes feeble and nerveless.

The corporation grows fat and strong and arrogant on the homes and the lives mortgaged to it. Knights of Labor, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, girding the world with a purpose as white as the ribbon emblemizing it, and as undying as immortality itself, bids me greet you with the announcement that we are fighting poverty as you are; we are fighting organized money as you are. We stand for the rights of the weakest as you do. We believe that every child has a right to be well born, and you believe that. We believe in the supreme right of every human being to all the happiness and comfort he can get in this world between the cradle and the grave. We know that intelligent, well-directed and well-organized labor can accomplish all it aims to accomplish for the good of humanity, and believing this our work is one, and that is: "For God and Home and Native Land."

In answer to this able address, Master Workman Powderly responded in behalf of the assembly:

"If I had been aware of the number of saloons you had in the city," said he facetiously, "I would have been more apprehensive of the temptations we resisted in coming to the hall to-day. But I want to say, in all seriousness, that the assembly is deeply grateful to your Union for the coöperation you extend to us in the great work we have in hand. As for the grand Christian undertaking which engages you and so many thousand other noble women of your Union, no praise can be too high. From the earliest memory of man, we have been indebted to woman for all the sweetness of our lives, all the loveliness of our homes, and all the hope of our hereafter. Now, she stoops to the gutter and patiently tries to lift fallen and besotted man up to his forgotten manliness again. Certainly we will assist you, every gallant knight here, to fight the demon you have so justly denounced. And we want to place you in a position politically where your influence may be exerted to more immediate and telling advantage. We will help to put the ballot in your fair hands, that you may be equal in every sense with your brothers here, and be able to write after your name the word American, with a big A."

ELLA C. BENTON.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—Official returns from the vote on the extension of suffrage to women and Indians in South Dakota show woman suffrage to have been defeated by 24,000 and Indian suffrage adopted by 6,000 majority. In less than one month these new voters start out on the war-path. If being compelled to submit to the control of this irresponsible element was not fraught with so grave consequences to intelligent, patriotic and long-suffering women, the situation would be one of the most ludicrous in the annals of the century.

Men have long conceded the fact that the voice of Pugilist Sullivan in government is more trustworthy than that of Frances Willard. This is a cause for mild enthusiasm compared to that of Susan B. Anthony at the feet of Sitting Bull, in war paint and feathers, imploring him for her ballot! In my imagination I can see, in the near future, Elizabeth Cady Stanton making one of her masterful addresses for just divorce laws before Hole-In-The-Day, and Lucy Stone pleading for equal property rights before Cane-In-The-Winds, while Mary H. Hunt humbly pleads with Tail-Of-Black-Horse for the scientific instruction law, and Esther Pugh beseeches Git-Up-And-Git-Over-The-Ranch for her pet anti-tobacco statute, while Mary Allen West evolves wise editorials to be read in the electric light of the tepee by Heap-Squaw.

As soon as the present ghost dance is ended and these new voters come out of the ambush of the Bad Lands, and gentle spring smiles peacefully over the plains of South Dakota, I want the N. W. C. T. U. to appoint me "lecturer," with ample body-guard, to the white voters of South Dakota. I want to "eddicate them up to the p'int of votin'." It is too humiliating to ask these noble red men, native-born, to associate with the ignorant herd of interloping whites at the ballot box. It is the mission of women to teach, not to vote, so say the majority of South Dakota men. I hope that our foreign missionaries will be called home and sent for a time to South Dakota; they are more needed there than they are in "Darkest Africa" or "Darkest England." I am ready for the sacrifice. Let us begin a new crusade. HELEN M. GOUGAR.

TEMPERANCE TEMPLE ITEMS.

BY MATILDA B. CARSE.

Don't forget that a two-cent stamp sent to Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, 145 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, will secure a mite-box, Temperance Temple bulletin, and descriptive card. If you cannot do more for the Temple, send at least for a mite-box in which to gather your own and your friends' pennies.

The Moundsville, W. Va., W. C. T. U. sends $1 to the Thompson Memorial fund. Mrs. Olive P. Haney, Russellville, Ark., sends $1 for the same purpose; she writes: "This mite is sent by friends who love and honor Mrs. Thompson." Mrs. Millie M. Lewis, Paynesville, Mo., and Mrs. Hattie Bacon, Milton, Iowa, each send $1 to the fund.

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Christmas, with its loving gifts and good-will to all the world, is almost upon us. We wish to remind our friends that we have received a great many beautiful things which have been sent to be sold for the benefit of the building fund. They would make charming Christmas gifts, besides, we will sell them much cheaper than they can be purchased elsewhere. The W. C. T. U. of Nemgumbe, South Africa, have sent many rare articles, the work of the natives. Among the collection are necklaces and belts made of beads, hair ornaments, African dolls, Kaffer snuff-boxes, and broom brushes, spears, long walking canes, wooden spoons, satchets made of grasses, Zulu strainers for liquids. These are made by hand, of grasses woven beautifully fine, and are cornucopia in shape, some of them being quite large; trimmed with ribbon they would make nice catchalls, and would prove very ornamental. Small palm leaf fans come covered with native grasses and immortelles, angola rugs, etc.

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In addition to the above we have some fine photographs which give an excellent idea of Africa and its inhabitants, as they are taken from life. Some are groups of natives. The larger views are buildings, mines and scenery. These pictures we will sell for 25 and 50 cents each. We have some fine photographs of Japanese scenery, also groups of Japanese singing and dancing girls. The price is 75 and 50 cents each. The higher priced pictures are large enough for framing. Among articles received and not noted in this column before, is a beautiful hand-painted celluloid mouchoir case sent by Mrs. I. E. E. Perine, Allendale, N. J., it is worth five dollars, but we will sell it for three. Miss M. F. Higby, Edinburg, Ohio, sends a collection of old American coins and scrip. In this connection let me say we have also a few gold and silver coins from China for sale. Mrs. J. Hostlander, Ridgeville, Ohio, sends some crochet edging for an apron, one and one-fourth yards, made by a member of her union. Mrs. Elizabeth Branch, Menomonie, Wis., aged seventy-five years, sends a silk quilt, made by her own hands. We have a great many silk quilts that have been sent in that we would like to sell. Some very elegant and beautifully embroidered, are worth at least $50; we will sell them for $25. Then we have some silk quilts not quite so elegant, for $10 and $12 each. The wife of a working man, Mrs. M. E. Smith, Hokah, Minn., has three little children to care for and her own work to do—not having any money to give she shows her love and interest in the Temple by sending a linen splasher, her own handiwork.

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One of the most notable figures seen on the platform at the late National W. C. T. U. convention at Atlanta was that of the noted Quakeress and prisoners' friend, Mrs. Elizabeth Comstock, of Union Springs, N. Y. Although the snows of more than seventy winters rest upon her brow her face is lit up with the light of eternal youth. On the platform she discarded her bonnet and wore a quaint white mull cap, which made her fair, smooth skin look still more transparent and beautiful. She was an interested listener to all the proceedings, but kept industriously at work knitting with all speed for the Temple, in which she is greatly interested. She knits most beautiful and dainty articles. She has lately sent a box of such, consisting of baby's socks, needle cushions, wristlets, hairpin balls, and the daintiest little doll hoods and shoes imaginable. Mrs. M. B. Evans, New Haven, Conn., is the latest addition to the Comstock Knitting Band; she has just sent seven pairs of children and babies' mittens.

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We have for sale all sorts of knitted goods, dainty shoes for ladies, delicate fascinators, babies' socks, mittens, sacks, afghans; mantel scarfs, embroidered and painted; picture scarfs of all kinds. Miss Amy Leonard, Taunton, Mass., sends a blue silk scarf and sachet bag, beautifully painted by her own hand. There is a band of dear little children in Castine, Maine, "The Rainbow Band," who meet every Saturday to work for the Temple. Besides sending money they have sent lately a box of dainty little articles made by their own fingers, consisting of pinballs, sachet and puzzles. The prices are very modest, five cents each for the balls and sachets, and fifteen cents for the puzzles.

A small painting of Mount Hood, Oregon, has been sent us by Mrs. L. A. Nash. It is painted in the pink glow of sunrise in that clear clime; we will sell it for $5. A member of the W. C. T. U. of Rock Falls, Ills., sends a most unique picture frame, inclosing the new, delicate and exquisite aquarelle-tint picture of Miss Frances E. Willard. The frame is about five inches wide, formed of dainty shells and pebbles gathered from the shores of almost every clime. These are ingeniously grouped into pretty forms, making a rare and beautiful frame. Accompanying it is a key which gives the country from which each pebble and shell has been gathered. The frame is quite remarkable when we consider that it was made by a lady over seventy years of age. We will sell it, with Miss Willard's picture, for $25. The amount realized is to be credited to the Rock Falls union. Mrs. M. M. Latham, Meridian, Miss., and her mother, Mrs. M. M. Redwood, send two books containing "The Life of Gen. Grant," and two entitled "Thorn in the Flesh."

If our friends desire to purchase any of the above goods, they can send the amount they wish to invest, giving some idea of what they would like, and we will select for them to the best of our knowledge.

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Mrs. J. R. Tyley, of Chicago, has the honor of raising a Baby Band of 114; she sends a check for $11.40. Mrs. G. G. Kenney sends $16.20 for a Baby Band numbering 132, raised by the Carrollton, Ill., W. C. T. U. Mrs. Mary I. Bradley, Lee, Mass., sends $12 for a Baby Band raised by her. We have arranged with the builder for a receptacle in the cap-stone of the building for the names of all Bands to be raised before the Temple is completed.

Our Children.

THE TEETOTAL ALPHABET.

[This can be spoken by twenty-six children, each advancing, saying one verse and then retiring.]

A—Is for Alcohol, with poisonous breath,
Brings us misery, wretchedness, death!

B—Stands for Brandy,—its use we know well
Brings woe to our homes, is of hope the death-knell!

C—Constitution, so ruined by drink!
Then folks shouldn't use it—so all of us think.

D—For the Drunkard. God help him, say we;
May he soon take the pledge, and he'll happier be.

E—For the End which the drunkard must reach;
For he cannot gain heaven, the Scripture doth teach.

F—For a Fuddle; a glorious name!
Which means *getting drunk*, or slewed—all the same!

G—For the Gammon the landlord tries on,
While he gets all the money, then bids you begone!

H—For the Home which the drunkard neglects,
His happiness ruins, and his prospects wrecks.

I—For the Inn where the liquors are sold;
Where they soften your brains, and swallow your gold.

J—For the Judge, who fines you a crown
Because you get drunk, and make rows in the town.

K—For the Knowledge which oft comes too late;
Of the way drink can sting—see the poor drunkard's fate!

L—For the Land where they license such sin,
And where neighbors get drunk upon *government* gin!

M—For the Money that's wanted at home;
To the landlord's big till it will oftener come!

N—For the Noddle who drinks night and day,
While the stuff kills him hourly, his brains steals away.

O—For the Outcast the drunkard becomes;
Thankful to gather the landlord's poor crumbs!

P—The good Pledge which I'd have you to sign,
Against liquors of all kinds, gin, rum, brandy, wine!

Q—For the Quarrelsome, beer is the thing,
With quick, angry words, friends, to make a house ring.

R—The Resolve which we all ought to make,
Never to touch liquors, taste, handle nor tax.

S—Is for Substance; beer hasn't any!
Though of folks who think different, there are sadly too many!

T—For the Toper who drinks all the day!
Who staggers and reels as he goes on his way.

U—Means United; so let us stand
In arms against drink, a strong, hopeful band!

V—Stands for Viper; and such is strong drink!
You nurse it, 'twill sting you before you may think.

W—For Water so pure and so bright;
God's drink for his creatures, and each Rechabite.

X—Two or three, means a strong sort of ale;
But it makes the men weak, as I can go bail.

Y—For the Youth of Columbia's fair land;
Who 'gainst liquors intoxicate make a brave stand.

Z—For the Zany; no sense much remains,
As he puts in his mouth what makes off with his brains.

[Our Band of Hope superintendents are clamoring for suitable recitations for their entertainments. Here is a grand one. Each child should have the letter they represent marked on an illuminated card and hung around the neck with a blue ribbon.]

A POSTPONED THANKSGIVING.

BY WILLIAMETTA A. PRESTON.

"Mamma, guess when my birthday comes? And you promised me a party." Sadie Grover looked up from the almanac she had been studying for the last ten minutes, by the fading light of the short November day.

"The twenty-fourth of November, dear, as it has for the last eleven years," replied Mrs. Grover, not pausing in her work of preparing supper for the farm hands who would soon come in.

"Oh, you are a witch, mamma," exclaimed Sadie, noticing a mischievous gleam in her mother's dark eyes. "You always know everything. It really will be Thanksgiving, and I can have my party. How shall we manage?"

"Manage the birthday, child? Why, let it come, and enjoy it. What could be nicer than a Thanksgiving party? Grandpa and grandma are coming, Uncle Clarence, Rosie, and all the rest," replied Mrs. Grover, well pleased at Sadie's surprise.

"That's what you have been so pleased about, and wouldn't tell me! I'm ever so glad, only"—the fair face clouded a little—"I did so want a different party. I never thought about it's being Thanksgiving. Yes, I did, too; I mean I didn't know grandma and all the rest were coming."

"What *did* you want?" inquired Mrs. Grover, kindly. "It is too dark to read any longer; suppose you help me set the table, and tell me about it. Perhaps we can arrange it."

"What made me think of it, little Patty Cole—you know she is the washwoman's daughter, she does most all the work, and takes care of those little ones—she said she never saw a Thanksgiving dinner. We were in at Mrs. Meacham's, and she, Mrs. Meacham, had been telling us about what great times they used to have. She said she hadn't tasted turkey these ten years. Then, there is old Uncle Pete and lame Teddy, and Roxy and little Sue,—I wanted to have them all come, and give them a Thanksgiving to remember. It's almost naughty, but I don't know whether I am most glad or sorry."

"We can't plan any differently for Thanksgiving," remarked Mrs. Grover, thoughtfully, unwilling to discourage Sadie, who was just beginning to think of others. "Perhaps we can have the party a little later."

"That would be splendid—only it won't be Thanksgiving."

"You can write them about it, so they will get the notes Thanksgiving Day, and tell them why you were obliged to postpone it."

That satisfied Sadie, and during the two weeks of preparation she was the nicest little helper a busy mother could wish.

Thanksgiving Day, and the house was crowded with uncles, aunts and cousins, and the dear grandparents. Of all the merry company that assembled in the large kitchen for their dinner of roast turkey and its accompaniments, no one was quite so happy as Sadie.

With each of her little notes of invitation she had sent a chicken and a mince pie, that the real Thanksgiving Day might be a happy one. Sadie had asked that she might do this instead of having her usual presents.

"So this is your birthday party?" inquired Uncle Clarence, pinching Sadie's rosy cheek. "It's a pretty good one for a twelve-year-old."

"No, it isn't, uncle," laughed Sadie; "this is just Thanksgiving Day. The party is coming next week."

"Your mamma wrote us it was for your twelfth birthday, so we came. Rosie and I always go to birthday parties," fitting a pearl ring to Sadie's finger as he spoke. "It's Thanksgiving that's postponed, papa," added Rosie, Sadie's favorite cousin, to whom she had told her plans. "Come up here, both of you, and explain." So they sat down by his side, and Sadie told him of Mrs Meacham and Uncle Pete—of Patty and the babies—of lame Teddy, of little Roxy with her flower-like face, and her pictures which she loved to draw, and of little Sue.

Uncle Clarence was so interested in all this that he told Rosie they would stay and help Sadie through with it Sadie was delighted. She had never had a happier birthday than this, and it was all the better because she was going to give so much happiness the next week. What if she had given up the pretty muff and set of books she had been promised?

After a week of busy preparation, the Thursday came. Early in the morning Uncle Clarence took the team and went for the expected guests.

Sadie and Rosie were ready for them The sitting-room was bright with firelight and sunlight. An easy-chair stood by each of the two south windows, in which were some geraniums and a cactus in full bloom. Above was a canary singing cheerily There were games for the little ones, books, pictures and a basket of red and green apples.

What a short morning it seemed! Sadie and Rosie made the time pass so pleasantly. Then came the dinner—a true Thanksgiving one. Uncle Clarence helped here, and made them laugh more than once at some funny story.

"You call this a postponed Thanksgiving, do you?" asked Teddy, as he freed the wishbone from its last bit of meat and held it up. "I wish you'd postpone it every year."

The others might have echoed the wish. Mrs. Meacham forgot her loneliness, and became quite cheery, telling the happy children many stories of her past life. Uncle Pete related a bear-hunt, in which he had had a prominent part. Then they asked Uncle Clarence for a story, and he told of one of his many college scrapes. The day was all too short, and all were sorry when it began to grow dark, and Uncle Clarence got the team to take them home again. He gave them each a pretty present, while they were getting ready—a warm overcoat for Uncle Pete, a shawl for Mrs. Meacham, a box of paints for Roxy, a dress for little Sue, and some books for Patty. Instead of giving Teddy a present, Uncle Clarence asked if he would go to the city with him, and be cured of his lameness.

"God bless you all," Mrs. Meacham said, as she bade them good-night. "I never dreamed a put-off time could be so good. It is a good thing for us that you had to postpone your Thanksgiving this year."

Sadie laughed merrily. "It's a good thing I did, because Uncle and Rosie made it so much nicer. I wonder," she added, coming back to the sitting room to her mother and Rosie, "if that's the way God does when He has to make us wait for a good time—if He more than makes it up next time."

"Of course it is," answered Rosie. "He has to punish us when we are naughty, and reward us when we are good, just as papa does. He is our Father."

"And we shall be sure to get it all in heaven, even if we miss it here," added Sadie, thoughtfully.

TEN GOLDEN RULES.

1. Never put off till to-morrow what ought to be done to-day.
2. Never trouble others for what you can do yourself.
3. Never spend your money before you have it.
4. Never buy what you do not want because it is cheap.
5. Pride costs us more than hunger, thirst, or cold.
6. We never repent of having eaten too little.
7. Nothing is troublesome that we do willingly.
8. How much pain have those evils cost us which never happened.
9. Take things always by their smooth handle.
10. When angry, count ten before you speak; if very angry, count a hundred.

GIVING.

Christmas is coming and everybody is thinking about Christmas presents. Stop a minute, look sharp into your "thinkery" and see if you do not find there more thoughts about what you shall *get* than what you shall *give*. But "it is more blessed to give than to receive," for the dear Christ, whose coming made Christmas, says so. I wish each one of you to have this blessedness this year. It is good to give gifts to your friends; father and mother will cherish as precious treasures something your own hands have made for them; but this is not the kind of giving I am thinking of now.

Can not each one of you think of some child who but for you would have no Christmas present? That is just the one for you to give to. Put on your thinking cap now, so that you will make sure you have just the right one, and that you choose just the right thing to give. Of course you would not give some old thing you don't care for yourself; nobody else would care for it either. You need to think just what you would most like to have if you were in their place, and then give it, if you can. Don't wait till you have spent all your Christmas money in buying presents for those who will be sure to have ever so many without yours, but save out one-tenth of it to buy something for one of Christ's little ones who might never know the beautiful story of the Christ child but for you.

If you have no Christmas money, set your wits to work to plan some other way of giving; try to earn some money, or to make something out of what you have. There are ever so many such things you can do, if only you will think. If you live in the country you have a great many things which would delight the hearts of poor little children in the city; nuts and apples and popcorn; if you are where it grows, you can make up packages of ground pine, or holly to brighten dark tenement homes; perhaps you have maple sugar which you can run into egg shells, or other cunning molds; you can make lovely things out of birch bark, pine cones and little evergreen twigs, even out of cockle burs, as I did when a child. If you live in the city you can buy worsteds for a few cents and knit wristlets; you can make scrap-books out of the many bright cards and pictures that are lying about; you can make doll's clothes from pretty bits your mothers will give you, and nothing will better please some little girl who has taken such good care of her one dolly that it has outlived all its clothes; you boys can whittle and saw out ever so many nice things to give away; there is no end of pretty presents you can make, if only you take pains to think them out. Some of you have money with which you can buy books to make the long hours of sick or crippled children brighter; just think what a joy a bound volume of *Babyland*, or "Little Men and Women," with its cute pictures, and short, easy stories would be to a little crippled child shut up in a dreary room while its mamma must be off at work; or how much an older one would enjoy *Wide Awake*, or some other bright, cheery book. Perhaps you have some such book which, though you have read it, is still just as good as new, and which you can give if you cannot buy a new one. Whether your gift be great or small, be sure that love goes with it; this only can make it worthy of the dear Christ child for whose sake you give it.

CAPTAIN MARY.

The Household.

IN THE AMPHITHEATRE.

BY ADALINE HOHF BEERY.

[A reminiscence of the Sunday service at Chautauqua, July 27, 1890.]

A morning balm breathes through the sacred grove,
Where sun-glints dally with the shy green leaves,
And trails of vapor put them all to blush.
Glad of the hour, and burdened with its strain,
The full-voiced organ, with surcharged pipes,
Trembles abroad, and calls God's worshipers.

Into their place are come ten thousand feet,
Gathered from climes 'neath every sun; the youth,
Decked with their summer bravery and smiles,
Next to the snow-strewn hair; the care-free child
The sainted sage beside; mothers and brides;
A sea of faces, cast in infinite mold.

"Who is my neighbor?" All these pulsing souls,
And all the world besides in need of help.
The beat of brotherhood vibrates across
Th' assembly, and a burst of loud "All hails!"
Leaps from all tongues, and round the rafters clings.
Dying in infinite waves far through the blue.

The sense of Fatherhood above the world,
That makes and holds and rules the peopled vast,
Thrills heart and song, and once again the swell
Of choral "Hallelujahs" shakes the air
In widening waves until the last broad crest
Breaks with sweet murmur on the shores of heaven.

O heaven, is this thy spectacle? Like this,
Do angels sing around the dazzling throne,
Source of thy light and rapture? O let me,
Gazing with tear-filled eyes at this earth scene
Mingle my quivering notes with that pure song,
When this sweet memory shall cease to be.

CHRISTMAS, AND HOW TO CELEBRATE IT.

Suggestions from a Kindergartner.

BY ELIZABETH HARRISON.

All festival occasions, when rightly used, have a unifying effect upon the family, neighborhood, Sunday-school, church, state or nation, in that they direct all minds for the time being in one direction and toward one central thought outside of self. The family festival is an enormous power in the hands of the mother who knows how wisely to use it. By means of the birthday anniversaries, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving, and above all, Christmas, can she direct her children's powers into channels of unselfish endeavor.

Of all festivals of the year, the Christmas festival is, perhaps, the least understood; that is, if one judges by the general observations of the day. *Why do we celebrate Christmas? What are we celebrating?* Is it not the greatest manifestation of love, unselfish love, that has ever been revealed to man? And how, as a rule, are children taught to observe it? Usually by expecting an undue amount of attention, an unlimited amount of injudicious feeding, and a selfish exaction of personal presence, thus egotism, greediness and selfishness are fostered. Christmas season should be the season in which the joy of giving is so much greater than that of receiving, that the child, through his own experience, is prepared to perceive the great truth that God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son. For weeks beforehand the mother can lay her plans by which each child in the family can do without something, can earn money for the purchase of something which is to add to his Christmas joy by enabling him to give to those he loves, and also to the unfortunate of earth. In this course the mother must join with heart and soul, else the giving can become a mere formal obligation. Little children, when rightly trained, enjoy the putting of themselves into preparations by which they are to surprise and please others, fully as much, if not more, than they do the receiving of presents. So near, as yet, are they to the hand of God that unselfish love is an easy thing to inculcate.

Let me contrast two preparations for Christmas which have passed under my own eye. In the one case I was in one of those crowded toy shops where hurried, tired women are trying to fill out their lists of supposed obligations for the Christmas season. All was confusion and hurry, impatience, and more or less ill-humor. My attention was directed toward a handsomely dressed mother leading by the hand a profusely dressed little girl of eight years of age. The tones of the mother's voice struck like a discord through my soul.

"Come on!" said she petulantly to the child who had stopped for a moment to admire some new toy; "come on, we have *got* to give her something and we may as well buy her a couple of dolls. They'll be broken to pieces in three weeks' time, but that's no matter to us. Come on, I've no time to wait."

Thus, what should be the joy of Christmas giving was made to that child a disagreeable, unwilling and useless expenditure of money. What part of the real Christmas spirit, the God-spirit "which so loved the world," could possibly come to that child from such a preparation of Christmas as this? Nor is this an unusual instance. Go into any of our large stores or shops just before Christmas, and you will see scores of women checking off their lists is a way which shows the relief of having got "that present settled," at least. All the great, true, beautiful spirit of Christmas joy is gone, and a mere commercial transaction, oftentimes a vulgar display, has taken its place.

On the other hand, go with me into one of our quiet kindergartens where the sunshine without is rivaled by the sunshine within. See the white-aproned teacher seat herself and gather around her the group of eager children. Listen to the tones of her voice when she says,

"Oh, children, children! You don't know what a happy time I am going to let you have this Christmas. Just guess each one of you what we are going to do to make this the gladdest, brightest, happiest Christmas that ever was."

Look into the eager little faces anticipating a new joy, knowing from past experience that the joy means effort, endeavor, self-control and self-denial, nevertheless, that it means happiness, too. Listen to the eager questions and plans of the children, and then hear the announcement,

"No, better than that, better than that! I am going to let each one of you make not only mamma and papa happy, but some dear little child, who might not be happy on Christmas but for what we do for him."

Listen, as I have listened, to the clapping of hands after such an announcement. Look at the light which comes into the eyes, notice the eager look of interest upon each face, as all seat themselves at the work-table and the plan of work is more definitely laid out. Go, as I have done, morning after morning, and see these same children working patiently, earnestly and continuously upon the little gifts which are to make Christmas happier for some one else. Will you then need to ask the question as to which is the wiser way to celebrate the holy Christmas time?

Not that I would have you deprived of the pleasure of giving to your children, any more than I would have the children robbed of their pleasure of giving to others; but let me beseech you that your gifts be not gifts of useless profusions of such articles as cultivate self-indulgence, vanity or indolence. Give to your children few and simple gifts, such as will suggest and aid them in the future drawing out of their own inner thoughts or ideals. Give to your little ones blocks with which to build, dolls to dress and undress and take care of, horses and wagons with which they can imitate the traffic world about them. *Let the toys be simple, strong and durable, that the child may not gain habits of reckless extravagance and destruction, such as flimsy toys always engender.* Remember, a few good toys, like a few good books, are far better than many poor toys. Toys in which the child's own creative instinct has full play, are far better than the finished toys from the French manufacturers. In fact, too complex a toy is like too highly seasoned food, too elaborately prepared a book, too old society, or any other mature thing forced upon the immature mind. It is not so much what the toy is, as what the child can do with it, that is to be considered. Give to your older children paint boxes, chalk, crayon, scroll-saws, cabinets in which are arranged the beginnings of various collections. This instinctive delight in putting his own thought into his plaything rather than to accept the thought of the manufacturer, is why most boys delight in presents of tool chests.

Books, of course, when wisely selected, are always good presents for children. Each well-selected book gives a child a glimpse of the great world of which he is not yet a part. Various games in which all the children may take part, in which good-humored competition comes into play, are also judicious presents for older children, but, above all things else, let that glad joy of having given of his best to some poor and needier life be the chief thought of Christmas time. Such stories as Dickens' "Tiny Tim" will be well for you yourself to read as preparation for this Christmas time.

Chicago, Ill.

BUT one woman did Christ reprove, and that was Martha, who was so "careful about many things" that she had no time to develop intellect and soul. Flesh has its claims, which should be met conscientiously; but the "other things" should not be left undone. Mary had probably done enough, and when the Master came, instead of useless offerings that would not promote His comfort, she gave her heart, her attention, her sympathy, to the great issues which make for righteousness.—*Selected.*

The Still Hour.

FOR THE WEEK BEGINNING DECEMBER 21, 1890.

BY REV. C. C. HARRAH.

DAILY BIBLE READING NOTES.
(Luke 24:44-53; I Cor. 7-16.)

Sunday, 21; Luke 24:44-53. Verse 44, How dear to us are the parting words of dear friends, that we shall never meet in this world again. So we love to think of Jesus' parting words, in which He brought before His disciples a review of His earthly career. Verse 45, Our Lord, in His earthly life, constantly referred to the Scriptures. Pray that Jesus may open the Scriptures to us, that we may understand them. Verse 49, Pray that all of God's people may be endued with power from on high, for only thus can they be fitted to do the work to which each is called.

Monday, 22; I Cor. 7. Verse 18, It is true in general of the relations and occupations of life, that we should be content to remain where in the providence of God we are placed. Verse 32, We should be very careful, in forming the relations of life, not to involve ourselves so as to interfere with piety and God's service.

Tuesday, 23; I Cor. 8. Verse 1, Love should guide us in forming our opinions, and in our treatment of others. Verse 4, Some matters of belief are unimportant. The great truth that there is one God lies at the foundation of religion. We ought to be *settled* in what is fundamental truth. Our opinions change, but these beliefs should never change. Verse 13, Apply this text to the use of liquors, questionable amusements, etc. We should not do that which may be the occasion of leading others into sin.

Wednesday, 24; I Cor. 9. Verse 19, May we have more of anxiety, such as Paul had, to save men. Verse 22, It is wrong to needlessly offend others. Be kind to all, and always be loyal to Christ.

Thursday, 25; I Cor. 10. Verse 6, The world is no example for us, and we should avoid all practices which are inconsistent with our Christianity. Verse 12, Any soul is likely to be ruined that thinks lightly of temptation.

Friday, 26; I Cor. 11. Verse 5, The bad state of society and morals at Corinth made care necessary in order that Christian women might be rightly understood, and have the best influence. This explains much in this chapter and in chapter fourteen. Verse 17, The low state of morals brought irreverence and profanity into the observance of the Lord's Supper.

Saturday, 27; I Cor. 12. Verse 3, Our claims to be Christians are all false if we do not acknowledge and honor Jesus Christ. Verse 13, However much we may differ in other matters, if we are Christians the spirit that binds us together is one spirit.

Sunday, 28; I Cor. 13. Verse 1, Whatever other endowments we may have, without love we cannot be Christians; and we cannot exalt too much its excellency and power. Verse 13, Faith brings salvation; hope looks toward eternal life; love is salvation and life as manifested toward God and man.

Monday, 29; I Cor. 14. Verse 3, It is our duty in the use of all of our gifts, to study what will edify and assist the church. Verse 33, The great rule that should guide us in settling all matters relating to the church, is that God is the author of peace. The devil is the author of confusion.

Tuesday, 30; I Cor. 15. Verse 4, Everywhere the apostles preached that Christ arose from the dead, and that there would be to all a manifestation of life from the dead. This blessed truth of immortality drew the troubled hearts of men everywhere toward the Gospel. Verse 55, The doctrine of the resurrection, properly understood, should fill the mind with joy and peace; for it means the complete triumph over all the evils of sin.

Wednesday, 31; I Cor. 16. Verse 1, Giving should always be regarded as a religious act, and we should be as regular, conscientious and systematic about it as we are about any other part of worship or religious service. Verse 13, The dangers and temptations which surround us in this world make the exhortation a very necessary one, "Watch ye, stand fast in the faith, quit you like men, be strong." Dear reader, take this for your motto for the coming year, and until the Lord calls you home.

THE PRAYER MEETING TOPIC.

(Head Over All Things; "Bible Reading Leaflet," August, 1889,—Eph. 1: 22.)

1. Christ is head over the church, as a good shepherd to confer upon us all He can do for our good.

2. We should have no fear or anxiety, for Christ is head over "all principalities and powers" as well as the church. Col. 2. 9, 10.

3. We can submit our ways and services to the Lord with great confidence, that He will order all things and bless all good work, so that "judgment" and "justice" may be established "from henceforth even forever." Isa. 9: 6, 7.

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Who is among you that feareth the Lord, that obeyeth the voice of his servant, that walketh in darkness and hath no light? Let him trust in the name of the Lord and stay upon his God.—Isa. 50: 10.

At even time it shall be light.

UNDER THE WEATHER.

Last month Mary Lowe Dickinson sent us this broad beam of sunshine. Press of Convention matter crowded it out till now, but it is just as good to brighten this dreary December day as though it were November, and altogether too good for selfish hoarding, so we share it with you:

It is a common thing in journalism for its columns, especially its editorial columns, to become at times what might be called a little "under the weather." If the season is cold or dreary, or bright and sunny, somehow the dreariness or the cheer runs down to the pen point and that is written which the editors are accustomed to call suited to the season. Now we women, as a whole, have to be subject to so many other changeable and distressing phases of life that we, of all people, ought not to be "under the weather." We are, most of us, manufacturers of our own sunshine, and have been at the practice so long that we ought to be able to make enough of it to keep it bottled up, and have it ready for use whenever there is a lack. Hence, why should we not, in our thoughts, just make a jump and skip—November? Away beyond it lies the jolly and merry Christmas time, and Santa Claus is already jingling his bells and cracking his whip from afar.

October has been, this year, such a radiant month, that I asked an old farmer, with whom I was driving over the Vermont hills, what was the secret of such beautiful fading of the leaves? Why it was that some years they seemed to take a leap from the most vivid and beautiful green over into dingy russet and brown, and other years they just moved on through the gold of the birches and the crimson of the maples, and every possible radiant tint, passing from glory unto glory, until the change seemed upward into a transfiguration instead of downward unto death? And my old farmer struck off the heads of the golden-rod with a sort of slow swing of his whip-lash, and said, "he kinder reckoned that, as a gineral thing, the colors were all in the leaves, only sometimes they just ripened nat'ral and gradual, and other times just got nipped enough by the frost to sort of spile 'em before the shine in them could get outside." And in my heart I answered, not the homely words, but the truth behind them.

The fact is, there is in us all the possibility of a beautiful growing old, of such a beautiful changing and fading out of our younger life into our older life, out of our life here into the life beyond, as would make our passing seem just a natural ripening to all those who watch us as we go. God has put into each one of our lives *all the colors* that make the *possibility of beauty*, even in the time of fading. We have had our share of warmth and frost, of sunshine or of rain, and the effect of all those should be such changing and fading as is only beautiful to behold. Those things ought to bring out the colors, and we have to look out that we do not let the little nipping and frosty trials make us "spile" before our time, and so lose the beauty that ought, in fading, to be just "finding its way out" where other people can see how sweet and fair it is. We want to ripen and not "spile." We want the close to be a glory, and not just a pale, dim fading. We want, in our lives as well as in our months, to skip November; to make believe it is not going to rain, and that the chill isn't coming; but that only the cheer that lies over there in the Christmas beyond the chill is to be our own.

"How are we going to do it?" asks one poor sufferer; and "Wouldn't that be making believe?" asks another; and "Isn't it wicked to make believe?" Well, if it is, we won't make believe. We will just make it *real* by reaching out beyond November into December, and begin to enjoy and steal the joy from Christmas six weeks before it comes; and here just below is a wonderful recipe for doing that:

Look over the list of friends who are already "spiled," those who, though not yet old are getting sour and cross, and who are tired of themselves, and who have a gift at making other people tired of them, and see if you can't do some bright and loving thing that will bring back for a little while, at least, the glow and color of a genuine gratitude and love into such lives. I am sure each one of us knows somebody who is disagreeable enough so that other people will not care very much about making them merry at Christmas. Choose the hateful people and the cross people, and get them, or make them a little Christmas gift. Very likely they will only scold you for it, and say they didn't want it, and wish you would let them alone; but all that only adds a little zest to the fun. Down in their hearts, very likely, they are the very people who will care the most for a little *genuine*, loving kindness. Then, after you have done something for the unthankful, find some little child, or somebody who will get no Christmas if you do not care for them, and see if you can add to the brightness of the holy time for such a one. "What are you going to do if you haven't anything to do with?" we hear you ask. There is always something to do with; something hoarded up or tucked away; something that you are saving for the time when you shall need it, that better be used now if somebody else needs it. There are always kind words that can be said or written, and smiles and pleasant looks. We told you once about the dear old lady who said she could not help much at the church festival, but "she put on her best cap and smiled." If we have not got anything else to give, we can put on a clean apron and smile. If we keep our heads and hearts busy with plans like these, we shall not know whether it is November or May. Try it, and let me know if the recipe does not succeed.

HOW THE WOMEN WORKED.

The Independent Women Voters of Boston are organized for thorough work. At their head is Mrs. Eliza Trask Hill, a W. C. T. U. woman, superintendent of prison and jail work for Middlesex county. She comes of good stock, being the daughter of Rev. George Trask, the anti-tobacco apostle before anti-tobaccoism was as popular as it is to-day. He was also an ardent advocate of total abstinence, and his daughter inherits much of his fire. She is one of the women who can have "many irons in the fire" without their proving to be *too* many. Just now, besides all the W. C. T. U. work she is doing, she devotes much time to this organization of the Independent Women Voters, being president of the ward and city committee, and editor of its organ, *The Woman's Voice*.

Our readers will enjoy this glimpse of their ways of working given by a Boston *Herald* reporter, who, as he says, looked into the room where the women voters keep their campaign machine, to "see the wheels go round." This is what he saw:

Mrs. Hill led him to a little cupboard, or closet, which showed, when the door was opened, a division for each ward in the city. Each section contained several books, one for each precinct of that ward. Each book bore the number of its precinct, and the name of the woman whose duty it is to canvass that precinct. In the books are the names and addresses of all the women entitled to vote in the city, the names being arranged under several heads, such as, "Old voters," "new voters," "interested," "not interested," "assessed," "registered," "not naturalized," "husbands object," etc.

The totals from these books show at a glance the situation in every part of the city. At least the ladies think they do. "This," said Mrs. Hill, "is only a part of the most perfectly systematized political organization in the country. Just now most of our women workers are doing lots of missionary work."

"Distributing tracts?"

"Well, yes; that is part of the work, though the most of that is yet to be done. But the women go from house to house, urging all unregistered women to register at once, explaining their duties to all who are uninformed, and pledging as many as possible to vote for the candidates of the party. There are now 400 women engaged in this work in the city, and we have such good methods of communication, that in one hour I can have every woman in this room. I know this, for one morning in September something happened that made it necessary to call the women in suddenly. I sent a call at 8 o'clock. Before 9 o'clock every woman was here."

When asked if they were going into the mayoralty fight, she answered:

"Not at all. We are going to let the men entirely alone and keep quiet.

"We not only have the names of all women voters in the city, but have also the names of the male voters, every one of them, with their addresses, and volunteers are now at work addressing upward of 100,000 envelopes, to contain our circular, list of candidates and other campaign matter. By Saturday night next preceding the election, one of these envelopes will be in the hands of every voter in the city.

"Public meetings? Yes, plenty of them. Our grand central rally will be held in Tremont Temple, with good speakers, a band and a chorus. There will also be ten ratification meetings, one in each division of the city."

"Couldn't you succeed in agreeing on school board candidates with the Republicans?" Mrs. Hill was asked.

"We tried hard enough," she said, "but it was impossible. The Republicans treated us very shabbily. They broke faith with us, and showed themselves cowards. As you know, there are eight candidates for the school board. The first six of these names the Republicans proposed, and we agreed to them. Then they brought forward the names of Dorcey and Churchill. We said: 'No, we don't want them. We want Tufts and Dunn.' Charlestown already has its representatives on the board, and Roxbury has none. This is not just. The Republicans brought forward the names of these two Catholics, with the plea that they had to do it to carry the mayoralty vote. They have gone even farther than that. Yesterday, one of the very prominent leaders of the Republican party came in here and said: 'We put forward those two men as a sop. When it comes to voting, we shall vote for your men.' Several others have said the same thing to me. It is a cowardly piece of work.

"People ask us if we take the stand that there shall be no Catholic on the school board. We say most emphatically—no; we take no such stand. With the Catholic religion we don't meddle or interfere. It is only when the Catholics are, as we believe, opposed to our public schools that we interfere."

"Are the women to be on hand on election day?"

"Yes, two in each precinct—416 women throughout the city. One of these women will check the names of voters, and the other will hold herself in readiness to go with the carriage at her disposal, to bring to the polls any woman too old, too feeble, or too sick to walk. We have all the carriages we want for that purpose.

"Money? Plenty of it. Our fair last March netted us over $3,000, and there have been a good many private contributions. Oh! there's money enough. We don't have any professional politicians and heelers to support."

"How large a vote do you expect to cast?"

"Enough to easily elect our candidates. We shall poll about 11,000, and that represents the balance of power. We are not in this campaign to be defeated."

Then the newspaper man thanked Mrs. Hill, and, being a man, went away wondering how long it will be before the old question, "What shall we do with our daughters?" is changed to "What are our daughters going to do with us?"

A TRIBUTE FROM THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

The appreciation of Atlanta for our organization is thus gracefully voiced by its leading newspaper:

"The Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Do you know what they are doing?

"Doubtless you have glanced at the accounts of their meetings. Perhaps you have read a little of the story of their work and—wondered.

"Quiet, unostentatious, claiming no glory for themselves; asserting nothing in a bravado spirit for the holy cause that they advocate,

"But theirs is a sacred theme. In the highways and byways they are forever going about doing good. Nothing of that fanaticism which makes men rebellious; none of that pugnacity which give their enemies cause to complain. They but advocate that which every intelligent man and woman must sanction; the strengthening of the bulwarks that are raised by their patient hands, for the defense of mankind in its weakness; the advocacy of all the nobler principles that elevate the human race.

"They are not entering the arena of public discussion for the sole object of securing frivolous and empty triumphs, they seek not, neither do they covet the vainglorious applause of a giddy multitude. They come not arrayed in the gaudy paraphernalia of some selfish band of loud-mouthed theorists, supported by waving banners and the crash of the drum and the blast of the bugle, to herald forth their doctrines in such a way as to give the idler

and the vagabond an opportunity to while away an hour of listless observation.

"Humbly, prayerfully, unassumingly, they carry on the work to which their pure, true lives are devoted. Trusting in the divine assurance of the meek and lowly Nazarene, they take neither scrip nor staff for the journey, but do with all their might what their tender hands find to do."

THE ANTI-NUISANCE LEAGUE.

The following was referred by the National Executive Committee to the General Officers, and by them signed and forwarded to the Anti-Nuisance League in New York.

The recent decision handed down by Judge Field, of the United States Supreme Court, in the California case, seems to emphasize the subject matter of the resolution.

WHEREAS, The license of any evil or crime injurious to society is an outrageous perversion of law and justice, and

WHEREAS, Any license to any crime, such as polygamy, burglary, stealing, distributing infected rags, or poisoned food, comes under his catalogue, and

WHEREAS, The sale of alcoholic poisons are among the most injurious and terrible evils in the annals of crime, and

WHEREAS, The highest tribunals of the country, including the Supreme Court of the United States, have in their dictum declared the manufacture and sale and importation of alcoholic liquors to be the prolific source and cause of crime and misery in the community, therefore,

Resolved, That we, the members of the W. C. T. U. Convention, do most heartily endorse and promise to co-operate with the Anti-Nuisance League, of New York, in bringing before and testing in the courts, with the expectation of finally bringing before the Supreme Court of the United States, the fallacy and unconstitutionality of a license to the terrible evil, the dangerous, insidious curse and monster crime of the liquor traffic.

UNTIL recently the farmer, as such, has been an unfelt force in American politics. His hand is now close upon the rein of power. We shall be willing to see him put bit and bridle upon government, to lead it whithersoever he will, if in his fight against monopoly, he break the hold of the distillers and brewers, who so long have had it by mane and nose. We regret the statement made by a prominent member of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association: "The Prohibitionists had no aid from the Alliance during either the canvass or election in Nebraska." Farmers cannot afford to be cowardly before their chief foe, the saloon. If called to the kingdom at this time for the special purpose of breaking monopoly, let them remember that the greatest and worst of monopolies is the allied liquor interests. The financial policy demands that silver coin be placed upon equal footing with gold; that government currency be issued directly to the people; that there be equalization of taxes, and graduated taxation of incomes. Prohibition of alien ownership of land, ownership of transportation lines by the government, and election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people, received indorsement. A call, originating with the Kansas delegation, and signed very largely by all the delegates, provides for a conference "in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, on Monday, February 23, 1891, at 2 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of forming a national union party based upon the fundamental ideas of finance, transportation, labor and land in the furtherance of the work already begun by those organizations and preparatory to a united struggle for country and home in the great political conflict now pending that must decide who in this country is the sovereign—'the citizen or the dollar.'" The W. C. T. U. is in hearty accord with the Alliance policy of eradicating sectionalism. At the close of one of the evening sessions of the National Alliance, an Indiana veteran moved that the old union soldiers in the delegations, who approved of the sentiments of Mr. Foulk, of South Dakota, to the effect that "the war is over," rise and be counted. Nearly fifty arose. Then a Wisconsin veteran called upon the ex-soldiers for three cheers for the confederate braves. These were given with a will, whereupon the confederates in turn cheered the union soldiers lustily, and perhaps for the first time the "rebel yell" rang without discord in patriotic ears. The estrangement growing out of the war is accounted disastrous as war itself, because it is the spirit of strife. It is natural that the class whose common interests cover the largest area, should be first to come together. One speaker, heartily applauded, said: "In the holy war which we have declared against sectionalism, the firesides of the farmers of the north, east, south and west are the citadels around which the heaviest battles are being fought."

A PATHETIC offering comes to the Temple; five dollars from the widow of Rev. Archibald Kenyon, of Hoopeston, Ill. She said: "It is the last money my husband earned; he sent two songs to Robert Lowrey which were accepted and five dollars sent in payment. When the money arrived he had joined the heavenly choir." Some suggested that the money go to missions; she said, "Temperance work is the best missionary work; my husband was a strong Prohibitionist and no work was nearer his heart than temperance work. His last service was to sustain the Sunday afternoon temperance meetings in Hunnewell Park." All his life long he had been known as a temperance worker, and no more fitting place for his last earnings than in this memorial Temperance Temple.

Our Book Table.

FAR AND NEAR, Volume 1, Number 1, is received. It is published under the direction of the Association of Working Girls, New York, of which Clara Sidney Potter is president, and Grace H. Dodge, vice-president. Marie Bowen Chapin, New York, is editor. It thus announces its purpose:

"If we could have called it NEAR AND FAR, the title of this paper, which is to represent the Working Girls' Societies of America, would have been equally appropriate as expressing the feeling we have about our clubs. They begin with nearness. A few girls who are already near each other in location wish to gain opportunities to grow nearer in sympathy, in mutual comprehension, and in aim, and the first club is formed. From this the suggestion passes to other girls, who in their turn unite in a society, and the idea constantly spreads from the near to the far. After all, however, our name as it stands is more satisfactory, for the principal office of this paper is to bring those who are far apart near to one another. We are glad to have the circle of clubs widen indefinitely, but we hope that the twelve yearly issues of FAR AND NEAR will, like the spokes of a wheel, unite all its parts to a common center.

"'That one should die ignorant who has capacity for knowledge, this I call tragedy.' Carlyle wrote these words in the forties, long before the birth of the club-idea, whose development averts this tragedy of ignorance.

"Ignorance may be of the hand, the head, the heart. The woman wage-earner spends her day in bread-winning, and the night finds her weary. Outside of the meager necessity of daily routine, she has taken little thought of training hand, head, or heart. 'Opportunity' might be written in letters of gold on the walls of every working girls' club. Opportunity for what? *To grow*—to develop hand, head, and heart. By coöperation with others she gets what she could never procure alone."

Since "Rab and His Friends" won the hearts of the English speaking world, there has been no more touching tribute to faithful dog nature than GYPPY, AN OBITUARY, by Helen Ekin Starrett. Frances Power Cobbe writes the introduction, and thus characterizes the book: "The special value to me of Mrs. Starrett's account of 'Gyppy' is that she unconsciously betrays the way in which people who have had no experience with dogs and cats, too commonly regard them—as mere domestic machines, animated mouse and rat traps, which only require to be fed instead of to be baited nightly, and which, when so fed and housed, claim nothing more of their owners. . . . But dogs, like men, 'do not live by bread alone;' they want freedom, sympathy, guidance, affection. Till he receives these from his master, a dog is restless, unsatisfied, undeveloped in the higher faculties of his nature. He would prefer to be a little plagued rather than at all neglected. 'Let me be of the party,' is his entreaty on all occasions when his friends go out or come in. 'Give me a little affection,' he pleads in every gesture, 'and then I will bear everything from you and for you.' This story should do for the dog what 'Black Beauty' is doing for the horse. Mrs. Starrett knows how to make us acquainted with Gyp in such a way that we cannot help loving him from the moment he is introduced, a pert, saucy-looking fellow, whose ugliness was commented upon, and who was scolded and abused roundly for any little misdemeanor, till when, 'in some wonderful way he seemed to realize that a strange and awful change was impending,' and drew close to his mistress' side, stretched his little trembling paws out to her, in almost human entreaty, and was dead."

The sweet story has a beautiful setting; it is printed on cream laid paper, bound in white leatherette, printed in black and gold, and illustrated by the artistic pencil of Miss Searle. We take great interest in this book not only because of its author, but because it is the first book venture of a firm of young lady publishers, Searle & Gordon, 185 Dearborn street. It can be procured of them, or at the leading bookstores. Price 50 cents.

The first Calendar of the season comes from A. C. McClurg's, Chicago, a dainty booklet where each month has for its emblem a quaint picture in which cunning children and dilapidated umbrellas play the most conspicuous part, with birds and flowers thrown in for variety. The only month that has no umbrella is November, probably because it has more rain than any other month. Pauline Sunter is the author of these cute designs. Price 50 cts.

ENGLISH BIBLE STUDIES; First Year's Course. By Rev. J. C. Murray. Cranston & Stowe, Cincinnati.

This book gives sixty studies in the life of Christ, real studies, which must be pursued, Bible in hand. 1st. The lesson analysis, brief, but comprehensive. 2d. Comparative readings. 3d. Notes and suggestions. 4th. Important lessons, maps and enough of geography are given to make the text clear, not enough to obscure it. Six lessons are devoted to reviews, and a dozen pages of Bible Dictionary complete the furnishing of this useful hand-book. Price 50 cents.

The Milton-Weston Co., Chicago, has published for the Columbian Exposition, a timely book, WORLD'S FAIRS FROM LONDON, 1851, TO CHICAGO, 1893, by C. B. Norton. It gives a sketch of each World's Fair, short, of the earlier ones, and lengthening as they come nearer the present time, giving most prominence to the Paris Exposition, 1889. Then comes the history of the Columbian Exposition up to date, including the act of Congress creating the Commission, names of its members, alphabetically arranged, and also classified in their committees, the lady managers, the local directory, and many other facts of interest, here put in convenient form for reference. The volume is very fully illustrated with views of the buildings of the various Expositions, portraits of prominent officials, pictures of the Chicago dual site, and of many prominent buildings in this city; all printed by the Maas Arttype process.

The Watch-Tower.

The key-note of this hour is nationalism as opposed to sectionalism. When the yeomanry of Kansas and Georgia fraternize in politics, the bloody chasm is not only bridged but buried.—*Frances E. Willard.*

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The National W. C. T. U. Executive Committee voted to request the W. C. T. U. of Coldwater, Mich., to place flowers on the grave of Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, on each Decoration Day, at the expense of the National, in token of the loving remembrance in which it holds his gracious and brotherly memory.

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Miss Gurney, of London, is the founder of the Christian Policemen's Association. She will probably come to America within a year or two to try to do something in the way of establishing work among our policemen. Mrs. Andrew writes: "I would that she might have a welcome in the hearts of the white-ribboners. She is so true, so real, so earnest and thorough. Indeed, so are nearly all these English women who start out to do anything for God. I cannot tell you how much I love their spirit. When I think of the need for work among our policemen, of the toils of corruption in politics in which they are entangled, I feel that something must be done for them."

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A wonderful thing is a seed,
The one thing deathless forever,
The one thing changeless—utterly true,
Forever old and forever new,
And fickle and faithless never.
Plant blessings and blessings will bloom;
Plant hate and hate will grow:
You can sow to-day—to-morrow shall bring
The bloom that shows what sort of a thing
Is the seed, the seed that you sow.

—*Lord Houghton.*

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Mrs. Buell writes: At a General Officers' meeting held Saturday, November 29, the following resolution was passed: "That the plan presented to us by Mrs. J. E. Ray, of Asheville, N. C., commends itself to our judgment as practicable, and we hereby appoint her as a standing committee on missionary work, both home and foreign, among colored people."

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A missionary lady in Mexico writes: "I have just received October 29 UNION SIGNAL, and see about the bonds; I have found a way to save a little this year, and this is just the thing for my few dimes. . . . I send my SIGNAL to two or three American ladies here regularly, and recently I have sent some numbers to the penitentiary where are two Americans in for twenty years. . . . God speed the day when prohibition shall win! We see the great need of it here more clearly every year. It seems as if evil would run riot there if the saloons are to have free course. But perhaps this is to be the year when all good people are to have their eyes opened and be ready *in earnest* for prohibition. God grant it."

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Miss Frances E. Griffin, of Montgomery, Ala., one of the twelve National organizers of the W. C. T. U., spoke in the Congregational Church, of Evanston, Ill., Rev. Dr. Whittlesey, pastor, on the evening of November 30th. Having been a teacher in first-class schools for nearly thirty years, Miss Griffin has an assorted mind, and an admirable vocabulary. Added to these, she has native wit, life-long wisdom, and a deep and loving purpose toward humanity of good, and loyalty to Christ. She is a success on the platform. Her voice is clear and powerful; her action, perfectly self-possessed. She is a typical Southern woman of the best sort, and her broad, genial spirit of fraternity is no small factor in the good work she is doing both North and South.

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A good brother suggests a new line of work for the W. C. T. U. It is the adoption of friendless children into homes rather than the huddling of them together in institutions where their own crude estate forms a moral atmosphere that keeps them crude, whereas each one of them needs a surrounding atmosphere of higher and more developed beings. Why not have a National superintendent of this work, with state and local superintendents? Experts say there are many more families willing to adopt the little ones than there are children to be adopted. He considers it an infinitely better way in which to dispose of friendless children than to put them into institutions. They are far more likely to become good citizens, because their heart-needs are met in the home as they cannot be in the orphanage or county house. Vastly more is expended on their civilization, education and general development, and it would be well if all other methods of dealing with waifs, orphans and deserted children were done away with and this one substituted. ON DUTY.

News from the Field.

EXPLANATORY.

The department of News from the Field is one which has grown with the growth of the W. C. T. U. It was introduced in the first issue of THE SIGNAL, January, 1880, and retained when THE SIGNAL grew into THE UNION SIGNAL, in January, 1883.

It began with one page, in coarse, leaded type, soon increased to two pages, then to three, and in March, 1883, the material had become so abundant that a smaller, solid type was employed, giving space for at least a third more matter.

It being necessary to confine this department to three pages, and the number of reports being in excess of the space, it was determined, about two years ago, to inaugurate a new feature—reports from states by some one appointed for that special work. Another imperative reason for the change was to secure more condensed and attractive reports, and provide for a more equable representation of the states. Accordingly this plan was presented to the National Executive in 1888, and unanimously indorsed by the state presidents, a majority of whom succeeded in securing the appointment of a UNION SIGNAL Reporter. It was hoped that ere this *all* the News from the Field matter might be arranged in state reports, thus giving the paper much more of a National character, and facilitating the work of the editor of this department. There are still eighteen states that, according to our latest information, have not selected state reporters; all such are most earnestly invited to do so, and in order that there may be no mistake, we publish below a list of those states having *no* regular reporter, also those having reporters. If there is an error in the list, it will be most cheerfully corrected.

STATES THAT HAVE NO UNION SIGNAL REPORTER.

Arizona	Maine	South Carolina
Florida	Massachusetts	Utah
Idaho	Nebraska	Vermont
Iowa	New Jersey	Virginia
Kentucky	New Mexico	West Washington
Louisiana	New York	

STATE REPORTERS WITH ADDRESSES.

Arkansas—Mrs. L. K. Hart, 315½ W. Markham street, Little Rock.
Alabama—Mattie L. Spencer, 2401 Fifth Ave., Birmingham.
California—Mrs. M. G C. Edholm, Oakland.
California (Southern)—Mrs. Mary E. Garbutt, Temperance Temple, Los Angeles.
Carolina (N.)—Mrs. Mary C. Woody, New Garden.
Colorado—Mrs. E. W. Chambers, Colorado Springs.
Connecticut—Miss M. Belle Smith, Middlefield.
Dakota (South)—Mrs. P. E. Johnson, Highmore.
Dakota (North)—Miss Addie M. Kinnear, Fargo.
Delaware—Miss Annie Sutton, Smyrna.
District Columbia—Miss Ida Hinman, 1335 G street, N. W. Washington.
Georgia—Mrs. J. Jefferson Thomas, Augusta.
Illinois—Mrs. G. H. Read, 412 E. North street, Bloomington.
Indiana—Sadie B. Whistler, Marshfield.
Indian Territory—Mrs. Laura E. Harsha, Muscogee.
Kansas—Mrs. S. S. Weatherby, Le Roy.
Maryland—Margaret A. Lake, Mt. Washington.
Michigan—Mrs. C. H. Johnson, Flint.
Minnesota—Mrs. Amy B. Green, 2208 6½ avenue, Minneapolis.
Mississippi—Lena M. Hobbs, Box 534, Brookhaven.
Missouri—Mrs. Helen B. Harford, 2301 Indiana Ave., Kansas City.
Montana—Mrs. H. V. Wheeler, Helena.
Nevada—Mrs. Margaret E. Latta, Carson.
New Hampshire—Miss Anna E. Bussell, Nashua.
Ohio—Miss Hannah L. Foster, Berea.
Oregon—Mrs. L. A. Nash, Corvallis.
Pennsylvania—Miss Sallie S. Sterrett, 2133 Vine street, Philadelphia.
Rhode Island—Miss Miriam Earle, Valley Falls.
Tennessee—Mrs. T. P. Holman, Fayetteville.
Texas—Mrs. Mary M. Clardy, 332 Soledad street, San Antonio.
Virginia (W.)—Mrs. Jane Johnson, Parkersburg.
Washington (East)—Mrs. Susie E. Foster, Walla Walla.
Wisconsin—Mrs. Emma J. Curtis, Madison.
Wyoming—Mrs. Therese A. Jenkins, Cheyenne.

Every local, county and district union in the states which have regularly appointed reporters is requested to make a note of the name and address of the reporter, and send to *her* instead of to THE UNION SIGNAL, brief, fresh reports of meetings, workers, and items of temperance interest in its immediate locality. The state reporter will prepare a general report each month, or as often as she may have material sufficient, and send promptly for publication. All local reports sent to THE UNION SIGNAL will be forwarded at once to the chosen state reporter, to be embodied in her regular letter. The letters of the state correspondents will have preference (in time of publication) to the local reports of those states having no regular correspondent. Will not all state W. C. T. U. papers give space to this "Explanatory" article, and thus acquaint the local workers with the necessary rules which must govern the News from the Field? A united effort in this direction all along the line cannot but result in added force and usefulness to this department of THE UNION SIGNAL.

KANSAS.

NOTES FROM THE STATE CONVENTION.

The annual meeting of the Kansas W. C. T. U. was held at Sabetha, September 24, 25, 26 and 27. The "rainy season" was upon us, and the weather the first three days was unpropitious, but what is a little rain to the energetic and determined women of the W. C. T. U. in any state? Are we not then "in our element," so to speak, as *water* is our watchword?

The ladies of Sabetha, assisted by the Y's and a committee of the Sons of Veterans, had made all needed preparation for the comfort and entertainment of the convention. The sessions were held in the G. A. R. hall, which had been tastefully decorated for the occasion. The usual business routine was carefully gone over. Reports received showed good work done the past year, but, sad to relate, there was about the usual lack of faithfulness in reporting the "littles" done by so many of the local unions.

Twenty-eight unions had become auxiliary to the state since last convention, eight others had paid partial dues, while still others had been organized lately, and will become auxiliary the coming year. Four counties have been organized, also. The treasurer reported $3,784 raised by local unions the past six months, exclusive of dues. More money had been received from dues than the preceding year, but as there was still a deficiency in salaries of general officers, and in order to make a better record in the future, the Executive Board recommended that a reduction of twenty per cent be made on all salaries the coming year, which was adopted by the convention, and now it is to be hoped that a strong effort will be made to raise the full amount allowed each one. Several pledges were made toward reducing the debt already incurred.

Our state paper, *Our Messenger*, came through the year with flying colors, and the editor reported that instead of a balance on the debit side of her account, there was a balance on hand of $1.22, and this, too, when the paper had been considerably enlarged the present year. The subscription list had been increased 223 names.

Three new departments were taken up, namely, flower mission, work among railroad employés and the relation of temperance to capital and labor. Legislative and franchise departments were consolidated, and the kindergarten work was discontinued.

It was voted that persons who are not able to pay dues, but who still desire to work in local unions, may be considered as "pledged members," but without the privilege of a vote, and also, that, inasmuch as the amount necessary to erect "headquarters" at the Ottawa Chautauqua had not been subscribed, it was thought best to abandon the project, and, with the consent of those who had subscribed to the fund, to apply it toward the purchase of a large tent for that purpose, which could readily and with but little expense be removed from place to place and be made to do duty at each of the state assemblies, the state fair, schools of methods, camp-meetings or conventions, at any point in the state. This is certainly a wise move, for wherever duty calls, we can "arise, take up our *tent*, and walk." A long list of "good resolutions" was passed.

The evening sessions were, as usual, crowded full of good things. The address of greeting by Mrs. Wickens, of Sabetha, and response by Miss Dora Cady, of Topeka, together with short addresses from state workers, occupied the first evening. Mrs. Clara Hoffman, president Missouri W. C. T. U., gave an able address the second evening, and the third was devoted to a temperance "Love Feast" which was thoroughly enjoyed by all present.

The old corps of officers was reëlected, and, as in the past so in the future, we may expect faithful service from each. The ladies of Sabetha united in serving lunch to the entire convention at noon each day, and they received as they deserved, unsparing praise and grateful thanks from all who participated.

A PLUCKY UNION.

In consequence of the letter received (and already noticed in THE UNION SIGNAL) threatening the lives of the leaders of the W. C. T. U. in Kansas, and declaring that any church or other public building in which we were allowed to hold our meetings should be blown up by dynamite, as *500 brave* (?) *men* had banded together to *forever put a stop to our work and our influence*, the Lawrence union therefore passed the following ringing resolution, showing the "mettle" of those to be "annihilated": "In view of these facts we resolve to work assiduously, until there is not one stone left under any brewery, distillery, saloon, package house or joint in the United States, and when this is accomplished we purpose to look beyond the seas for new fields of conquest."

The Douglas union sends a good report; several lectures under their auspices; a large Loyal Temperance Legion and a juvenile club; also a Y newly organized.

The fourth district convened in Topeka, September 10, 11 and 12. President, Mrs. J. C. Haines, of Augusta. Twenty-eight unions reported. Two Y's organized the past year, seven Loyal Temperance Legions with about five hundred members; $300 had been raised exclusive of dues; twenty-four departments reported.

The W. C. T. U. of Coffey county by timely appeal secured a modification of plans and enlargement in designs of the new county jail, in the interest of morality and decency. The contract had been let when their appeal reached the proper authorities, but the modifications were at once made. Lyon county reports prisoners converted. The "original package" liquor dealers brought work for the W. C. T. U. in the district and aroused the old fire against the traffic.

MRS. S. S. WEATHERBY, *Union Signal Reporter.*

SOUTH CAROLINA.

NOTES OF THE STATE CONVENTION.

The eighth annual convention of the South Carolina W. C. T. U. opened its session at Newberry in the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, November 5. An executive meeting had been held the day before, and important matters discussed. There had also been a children's mass-meeting in the afternoon, and an address of welcome by a bright little representative of Mrs. Mower's Band of Hope, to which Mrs. Chapin responded.

We were all on the *qui vive* looking for our beloved Mrs. Zerelda Wallace, who had promised to come from her suffrage campaign in Missouri to embolden the hearts of the women who follow her lead in conservative South Carolina. A telegram to Mrs. Chapin, while we were in church, gave "to the winds our fears" that she might not be with us, and strong in faith we went that night to a church in the outskirts of the town, where the factory people and children had assembled to hear us.

While we were singing the first hymn, the "Mother of Ben Hur," as we call her in the Palmetto state, came to the front. How our hearts rejoiced at the first glimpse of that serene and steadfast face. Mother Wallace was so kind as to supplement my talk to the children, she having been introduced by Mrs. Chapin.

The feature of the first day's meeting was the presentation by Mrs. Jessie McCown, of Charleston, of a plan for the establishment in that city of a "W. C. T. U. Home," where temporary aid can be given to young men and women in need. Mrs. McCown has demonstrated what can be done in that way by one *unaided* woman and we hope and believe her appeal will be responded to, not only in the W. C. T. U., but by liberal souls everywhere. She it was, who for seven weeks nursed Henry D. Howren, the young temperance evangelist, so feelingly spoken of by Miss Missouri Stokes, in THE UNION SIGNAL. Many young men go to the city on pleasure trips and while there, turned out of the safe path by one social glass, become the prey of the saloon offering the "free lunch." For such, will be provided a temporary abiding place, where coffee will take the place of whisky, and motherly counsel and countenance be given instead of those wiles and snares that lead to destruction.

A beautiful and touching paper was read from the first state corresponding secretary, Mrs. Harley Rutledge Walter, now a resident of Alabama, and an invalid for probably the remainder of her life. Resolutions expressive of gratitude for her important services in the past and sympathy in her present affliction, were put on record.

Mrs. Sarah Amelia Gause, at one time president of the Philadelphia W. C. T. U., now a resident of Aiken, sent a valuable paper on "Heredity," which was read by Mrs. Young. An excellent new worker from Gaffney City was Mrs. W. H. Smith. She is a woman of force and spirit, and will undoubtedly help to advance the cause in our state.

The election of officers resulted in the reëlection of Mrs. L. F. Chapin, president; Mrs. Viola Neblett being no longer a resident of the state, her place was filled by Mrs. Virginia D. Young; Miss Nettie Farrow was continued as recording secretary, and Mrs. Mower of Newberry, a woman of marked executive ability, was elected treasurer in place of Mrs. W. K. Blake, resigned. She was honored with the office of vice-president, which will be a partial rest from active work.

What will make this convention memorable is the coming into the state, in pursuance of the work of her department of franchise, of Mrs. Zerelda Wallace. She spoke the first night in the Opera House to a good audience, which was auspicious in the first place. Not only was she listened to with profound attention, but was enthusiastically applauded. Applause had been given to the Mayor's address of welcome, to Mrs. Chapin when she presented the beautiful new state banner, to Mrs. Young when she received it, but in no case was the applause so strong and so repeatedly renewed as that which followed Mrs. Wallace's masterly demonstration of woman's sacred duty to take part in the government by the ballot!

On Thursday night the Presbyterian Church was full of people, evidently eager to hear Mrs. Wallace's last words. That majestic lady went into the pulpit as if hers by right, and no one gainsaid her. Her serene face bears the unmistakable stamp of that divine love, which has compassion for all mankind.

MRS. VIRGINIA D. YOUNG.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

CONVENTION NOTES.

The eighth annual convention of the Southern California W. C. T. U., beginning October 8, and continuing through the 10th, was held at Pasadena, not only the city of beautiful homes and cultured people, but a city that has made an enviable record for its staunch prohibition principles in municipal affairs. We were all glad to convene there; we had been there before at the county convention, and we knew how smoothly the wheels went round, the clear brains, loving hearts and deft fingers of the women combining to make beautiful and orderly arrangements.

Our convention numbered one hundred and fifteen delegates, not so large as the one a year ago, but enthusiastic and harmonious all the way through. Looking into the earnest faces of the brave women brought together by one common purpose, my heart was exultant and could but repeat, "Thou shalt drive out the Canaanites though they have iron chariots, and though they be strong."

The first hour of devotional exercises, led by our state superintendent of evangelistic work, Mrs. Annie T. Armour, took us to the Mount of Transfiguration. By faith we saw our Lord with His face "bright as the sun and his raiment white as the light" and our spirits were enraptured by the beatific vision revealed.

At the beginning of the session, the door of welcome was opened wide to us by Mrs. Sarah J. Allen, president of the Pasadena union, who, standing upon the threshold, greeted us with cordial words. Miss Hathaway, president of the Los Angeles union, introduced her most fitting response to our royal reception, in these words: "It is a privilege to be a voice to-day responding for this honorable convention of women to the graceful welcome of Pasadena W. C. T. U. We have come to you, dear sister workers, not angels straight from Heaven's atmosphere, but women from our earthly environment of care and sorrow and sin. We have come to you not to spend a few idle days in serenely sipping this nectar of the gods that distils about us in your perfume-ladened air, nor in culling with dainty fingers the choicest beauties from Pasadena's gardens. No, we have come from busy lives to sit in sober, earnest council together, upon the myriad hideous evils that flourish under the deadly upas shade of the liquor traffic, and to probe to its inmost corruption the ulcer that eats at the vitals of our most Christian nation."

In our president's address the work of the year was fully reviewed, and every reason for encouragement emphasized, in spite of apparent defeats. The language that defined our position towards the Third party had no uncertain ring. "Shall not we stand by the party that believes in God, laughs at impossibilities, and cries, It shall be done!"

The corresponding secretary reported eighty-four unions with a membership of 1,575 active and 351 honorary members, being a total of 1,926. Amount of money raised by the unions, $3,955.55; number of lectures and gospel meetings, 348; number of subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL, *Oak and Ivy Leaf*, and *The Young Crusader*, 942.

I wish I might introduce to your readers our twenty-seven superintendents of departments, each of whom thinks her department the most important, all of whom have planned comprehensively and labored faithfully to secure good results. Many of their reports were full of a thoughtfulness showing how into the very life of each an intensity of purpose runs to help on the reign of righteousness by putting herself into the work God has

called her to do. The influences from these various lines of work are like lustrous threads of gold woven in and out of the woof of human life into patterns of perfect loveliness, such as God approves. Mrs. Ida Russell, superintendent of juvenile work, summed up the grand total of the children's bands in Southern California as follows: Number of juvenile societies, forty-two; number of members, 3,009, and ninety-one honorary members; receipts for the year $622.97; medal contests, eight.

Miss Alice Sudduth, of the flower mission, was sure Miss Casseday would start her wonderful music-box to playing, "Praise God, from Whom all Blessings flow," when she received the report of the flower missionaries' work in Southern California. Twelve hundred bouquets of flowers were distributed through the agency of eight unions, to the inmates of jails and hospitals, as well as to the sick, accompanied by sympathetic words and friendly service. The department of Sabbath Observance with its capable superintendent, Mrs. Crow, at the head, has been pushed vigorously during the past year. In Los Angeles it is in the midst of the din and smoke of battle, saloonkeepers and their allies on one side, those in favor of Sunday closing on the other. Shot and shell in the way of petitions, public meetings, sermons, leaflets, columns in the press, fly thick and fast; the final contest to be decided by the ballots of the citizens.

The report of the franchise department, by its able superintendent, Miss Harriman, showed a great deal of practical work done in the way of making sentiment preparatory to petition work the coming winter. Last year a prize of five dollars was offered by Mrs. McComas, wife of State Senator McComas, of Pomona, to the local union which should do the best suffrage work. The convention appointed a committee to award the prize, and the Riverside Union won it.

I wish I might dwell on the various departments of work; they show so forcibly that we are moving on, that this point and that point are being captured for Christ's kingdom. It was a fitting close to the reports of the work done to choose for our state flower the California palm with its emblem "victory," and to hear the voices of the women singing the triumphant song, "Palms of victory, palms of glory, we will bear."

One interesting "happening" was a pleasant surprise. Mrs. Hewitt, of Riverside, in behalf of the union there, presented to the convention, to adorn the walls of the headquarters in Temperance Temple, a large crayon picture of Mrs. Button, our state president. Mrs. Higgins, of Santa Barbara, made a very bright little speech of acceptance for the convention, introducing it with a very apt reference to the old game of our young days, "Button, button, who's got the button?"

The first evening meeting was held in the beautiful Presbyterian Church. There was a fine musical program, followed by an able and plain-spoken address by Miss Victor, formerly editor of *The Tap Root*, a radical prohibition paper, published in Philadelphia. She uttered the truth, as she is convinced of it, without any sugar-coating. She hit right and left with good strong blows, and gave the men, especially, a good shaking up. On the second evening there were brief and pointed addresses from the pastors of the various churches of Pasadena, and from one layman, Mr. Glass, a deacon in the Presbyterian Church and Prohibition candidate for the state Legislature. He talked about as pointedly as the sister the evening before, and said he was in politics because the saloon men everywhere were in it, and he was going to stay in until they were driven out. Let us have a few more such deacons.

In this eighth council of the white-ribboned women of Southern California, although reports showed many discouragements and some defeats, there were unmistakable indications that our march for the year has been onward. We have not been sitting idly in camp these twelve months, coming out occasionally on dress parade. We have had our armor girded on, and borne on high our standards most of the time; there have been many skirmishes and some few pitched battles; and from the reports of these our women gained fresh enthusiasm for the duties of the coming year and a keener realization of the infinite power of our great Leader.

MARY E. GARBUTT, *Special Correspondent.*

INDIANA.

STATE JOTTINGS—NEW INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Miss Palmer, state organizer, has been constantly on the wing since our state convention. Eight new unions are reported.

Miss Ida Clothier delivered the address at the Parke County Harvest Home, held at Rockville, November 1.

The State Central Committee met at headquarters, Monday, October 27, and held a very profitable meeting under the direction of our new president, Mrs. Haggart.

The *Organizer* Board of Directors also met on the above date. Officers for the ensuing year are as follows: President, Mrs. C. E. Edgerton; secretary, Miss S. B. Whistler; treasurer, Mrs. K. Loftin. Miss Reed was elected as editor, and Miss Hay as business manager. From the present outlook the *Organizer* will soon appear as a sixteen page weekly.

Contributions for the Mother Wallace and Mary F. Thomas tablets in the Temperance Temple are coming in rapidly.

Mrs. Nichols attended the laying of the corner-stone of the Temperance Temple, in Chicago, and her letter to the *Organizer* is full of the inspiration of the scene.

The 28th of October was a red-letter day for the Indiana W. C. T. U. This was the day set apart for the visit to "our farm," at Hadley, and to receive the gift legally, at the hands of the generous donors, Addison and Martha J. Hadley. The whole country round about came out to receive the W. C. T. U. representatives. Appropriate exercises were conducted to the interest of all concerned. The deed was presented by Mr. and Mrs. Hadley to the state officers, and accepted with rejoicing and prayer. Mrs. Haggart presented the need of industrial training for girls. J. G. Kingsbury, of *The Indiana Farmer*, set forth clearly the agricultural pursuits in which women can engage with profit. Prof. McWhirter, of Greencastle, made a rousing speech upon the work of the W. C. T. U. Mrs. Nichols spoke of the origin of the enterprise which had brought the assembled company together. Colonel Ritter, the legal counsel of all parties concerned, was then introduced to make the closing address. Among the pleasant things of the day were the bountiful dinner provided for the guests by the country people and the pleasant drive over the farm so generously given us. Upon the beautiful site chosen, within a few months suitable buildings will arise, and our Industrial School for Girls will be a blessed reality.

Mrs. Haggart, in her letter of greeting to her co-laborers, says, in closing:

"Dear sisters, lives compassed and hallowed by inspirations for the good of humanity, cannot always be restrained by that tame conservatism which is a twin to indifference. We should emulate the dauntless courage of that high-spirited mother in Israel who spurred Barak on to Mt. Tabor with his ten thousand men, and sung her matchless song of triumph over the salvation of her nation. We have joined our fortunes for the redemption of our homes and native land. I am one of you, and will travel all the stony road with you. The meaning of my office to me is to go before you, making the way easier. We have adversaries in league with the darkest fact of civilization who do not treat us with that courtesy which the 'good time coming' will gratefully accord us. I cheerfully and prayerfully cast my lot in with yours, and, with hearts and hands united, we may many times construct victory out of seeming disaster. In looking over the field, I anticipate, with your hearty coöperation, such growth, prosperity and power for our state union, that all along the line will be sounded that joyful message, 'The Lord giveth the word! And the women who publish the tidings are a great host.'"

Rev. E. P. Whallon, of Indianapolis, in an editorial entitled, "The Synagogues of Satan," written for the *Herald and Presbyter* of November 5, says of our own fair capital: "Indianapolis has within its corporate limits 110,000 inhabitants and about one hundred churches. There are 360 licensed saloons, seventy-five wine-rooms, fifty beer-gardens and three barrel-houses, besides the drug-stores and family groceries where liquors are purchased. There are eighteen gambling rooms running, known of by good men and the police. There are 111 houses of ill-repute with 375 inmates who are registered at the police stations, besides 400 other known shameless women. There are fifty-four houses of assignation known to the police. There are 20,000 young men in Indianapolis between the ages of sixteen and forty; 2,500 are members of Protestant evangelical churches, and that 15,000 never go to church."

In the town of Brazil, a place of 7,000 inhabitants and twenty-eight saloons, 347 men and boys were in the saloon on Saturday night from ten to eleven o'clock, and that in all the Protestant church services next morning there were just seventy. Terre Haute has 151 licensed saloons; there were found in seven of them on Saturday evening from six to seven o'clock 1,045 men, while in all the churches at service the next morning there were found just 175.

Mr. Whallon's figures are startling yet correct, and what grieves us of the white-ribbon host most is the fact that our state, for $250 license, permits this work to go on, and Christian men and women stand by with arms folded and sanction this iniquity, or, at least, they enter no protest. How long, O Lord! SADIE B. WHISTLER.

MONTANA.

A NEW UNION'S RECORD.

Last May Colonel Woodford organized a union in Helena (East Side), of thirty members, without weakening in the least the old union (now called "Central Union"). We named ours "Frances Willard" Union; we have headquarters at "Adams Hall" with piano, etc. We observed Crusade Day with excellent results, securing a club of ten subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL. We have had four medal contests and sent a contestant from our union to the state convention to contest for the gold medal. Several public mass-meetings have been held, one by Mrs. Bateham, who pronounced herself delightfully entertained by our union. She gave us a grand lecture on Sabbath evening. Another public meeting held by this union was one which we were pleased to call "An evening with our state superintendents." The hall was filled, beautifully decorated, and our children sang "Marching Songs;" three of our state superintendents read excellent papers. It was a splendid meeting. Another time the state president addressed a well-filled house, under the auspices of this infant union. We have opened a reading-room for railroad men, and have given one fine social for them. These are a few of the things done by a union in Montana not six months old, and the Central Union is doing equally well.

Of the vigorous unions in Montana you do not hear as much as you should; they are modest, but in reading letters from other parts, our women can tell of as much done, in a quiet way, as any reporting to you.

L. E. H.

COLORADO.

W. C. T. U. ANNUAL GATHERING.

The eleventh annual convention of our state convened at 3 p. m. Tuesday, September 23, 1890, in the First Baptist Church in Pueblo. Mrs. A. D. H. Thompson, the state president, was absent from the convention owing to the recent death of a brother. Mrs. T. M. Wallace, of Boulder, vice-president, presided over the convention until called home by telegraph on account of the serious illness of her husband, after which Mrs. Eva Higgins, president of the southwestern district, presided during the remainder of the convention.

The treasurer, Mrs. Geo. A. Shapleigh, presented a concise account of moneys received, showing an indebtedness that it is hoped may soon be cancelled. Mrs. Jennette Tompkins, auditor, reported books examined and found correct. Mrs. Wallace, from Boulder, presented a report on "Parliamentary Usage." Great interest was evinced in the practical usages of this department.

Mrs. Telford made the motion that an effort be made to place $1,500 in the treasury the coming year. Carried by a rising vote. Mrs. Shapleigh moved that unions give pledges towards the amount. Pledges making the sum total of $320 were given. The children's hour was conducted by Mrs. B. T. Vincent.

Mrs. Leonard gave report on penal and charitable institutions. Grand work has been accomplished in many instances; flower mission day has been observed with special services; visits have been made to the jails and other public institutions of the state; petition sent to the Governor of the state to remove officers in charge of prison at Canon City, and condemning their treatment of inmates. An appeal was presented to distribute through the union that the incoming governor should appoint a warden of penitentiary, a conscientious Christian man. It was recommended that the pastors be asked to preach on jail and prison work, the third Sabbath in October being designated as prison day.

Committee on credentials reported fifty-two members and visitors in attendance upon the convention, fifty being delegates.

All delegates and visitors were invited to an elegant reception in the parlors of Dr. Dora Slemmons in the Allen Block, during the hours from five to eight p. m. This charming variation of the exercises of the convention was prompted by the liberality of the Messa Y's. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded. Evening meeting was conducted by the Y. W. C. T. U. The committee on plan of work suggests, through Mrs. Telford, the printing of membership cards combined with the pledges, for distribution among persons who cannot actively engage in the work. This was indorsed and steps at once taken to order the printing of the same.

In the absence of Mrs. Sabine, superintendent of franchise, Mrs. Tyler, from Denver, stated the workings of the "Suffrage Association" recently founded in that city, urging greater interest in the furtherance of this branch for mutual benefit and improvement.

Report of foreign work was ably presented by Mrs. J. A. Temple, who is never "weary of well-doing," and great good has been accomplished during the year.

The juvenile work was briefly presented by Mrs. Maryate, of Del Norte.

Committee on constitution reported. Mrs. Beach read the first amendment as presented at the last annual session, viz: the sum of two dollars per year be paid into the treasury. Motion to adopt was lost. The second amendment, as presented by Mrs. Hicks, amended to include one delegate to every ten or fraction thereof. Adopted. The third notice as to time of change of constitution was amended to read "notice to be given at the last quarterly meeting of the executive committee."

Election of officers resulted in the choice of Mrs. Eva Higgins, president; Mrs. M. E. Brazee, vice-president; Miss Winifred Spaulding, corresponding secretary; Mrs. E. C. Benton, recording secretary; Mrs. George A. Shapleigh, treasurer.

RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, During the past year our Heavenly Father has permitted the removal from this life of three friends of our beloved president.

Resolved, That we, the Colorado W. C. T. U. tender to her our most heartfelt sympathy in this her hour of affliction, asking the Master to give her the consolation of His presence.

2. WHEREAS, We view with dread the nervousness of a people making haste to be rich, and the growing inclination to seek quiet through anesthetics and narcotics, therefore

Resolved, That we warn against the dangers of opium, morphia, and tobacco so often fostering and being fostered by the alcoholic habit. We further urge that the coming General Assembly of Colorado make it impossible that opium be sold without the prescription of a physician, and that a rigid statute be put upon the books utterly prohibiting the sale of cigars, tobacco or cigarettes to any person under eighteen years of age.

3. *Resolved*, That as a band of patriots we deplore corruption, fraud and complicity with sin in our own country in which the general government, state, county and municipality have such a full share. We are glad of the protection of the Prohibition party ticket in this state, with its pure and honorable names, and we hereby pledge these brothers both of prayer and earnest endeavor to take our glorious West for God, home and humanity.

4, WHEREAS, "The Mormons are locating in Colorado at different points

Resolved, That we will send the best literature to the women of our state to warn them of the dangers of Mormonism, and that we will do all in our power to arouse public sentiment on this subject."

5. *Resolved*, That we request the next legislature to enact a law to appoint a matron for the state penitentiary, to take charge of the female prisoners, and that our superintendent of legislative and petition work draw up a petition signed by members of unions and others, who favor such a law, and that it be presented to our next legislative assembly.

6. WHEREAS, The history and experience of our country prove that legislation by one-half of the people for the whole is unjust, and often disastrous to the unrepresented class, and that men who advocate good measures are placed at a greater disadvantage in being deprived of their sisters' votes, we, the members of the Colorado W. C. T. U.,

Resolve, That we unite with the Equal Suffrage Association in petitioning the coming legislature to remove all restriction of sex in citizenship.

MRS. S. L. TEETOR.

NEBRASKA.

THE WORK IN THAYER COUNTY.

Thayer county W. C. T. U. has just held its fourth annual convention at Belvidere. The lovely weather favored us, so the large M. E. Church was literally packed. Mrs. Mattie Bruning welcomed us to the homes and hearts of Belvidere in loving words of encouragement. Colonel Holt responded with many a good hit and lively sally. The president's address had in it the ring of the true worker, and although she gave it as her farewell address, yet against her protestation she was unanimously re-elected.

Rev. Kuhlman, of Wilber, gave an interesting address, Colonel Holt and a gold medal contest were the chief attractions of the second evening—the medal was taken to Davenport by May Brittenham.

Reports from the superintendents of departments showed that the work of the county had been mainly for the amendment, but the sentiment, embodied in the resolutions adopted, was to take up the departments after election and work in them as "we have never worked before," for in these does the W. C. T. U. differ from and excel all other temperance organizations. Officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, Mrs. M. S. Putnam; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Mattie Bruning, of Belvidere; recording secretary, Mrs. E. P. Griffin, of Alexan

dria; treasurer, Mrs. Town, of Belvidere; vice-president-at-large, Mrs. Traver, of Davenport. A purse of ten dollars was made up for our president to aid her in county work. The local unions have planned going to the polls on election day, furnishing free lunch, and seeing to it that the ballots for each party have on them *for* the prohibitory and *against* the license amendment.

MRS. E. P. GRIFFIN.

ELECTION DAY AT ELWOOD.

The ladies of our town met and decided to have a free lunch of sandwiches and coffee on election day at the court-house, where the voting was to be done. Early on Tuesday morning we went to the court-house with our mottoes, and, with the aid of a good temperance man, soon had them on the wall. An arch, with "Free Lunch" on one side and "Vote Right" on the other, was placed at the top of the doorway opening into the lunch room. The motto, "Take the Safe Path, Father, Your Boy is Coming After You," was placed close to the voting-room door. The other mottoes were, "If not Prohibition, Then What?" "If not To-day, Then When?" and "Save Our Homes."

A gentleman pinned a piece of paper on each end of the arch, and on one was printed, "A high licensist believes in putting whisky into a boy through a $1,000 funnel, and then putting the boy into the gutter; the Prohibitionist believes in putting the whisky into the gutter and saving the boy." As a drunkard dies every eight minutes, the church bell was tolled that often during the day.

The voters had to go past the lunch-room to vote, and they were very quiet and orderly all day. Some of the men argued loudly on the street, but would not do so at the court-house. All seemed well pleased with the lunch, and one gentleman said, "I hope you will get pay for your trouble, and I think you will." The table was covered with a white table-cloth, and blooming house-plants were placed on the table and in a window, which made the room look very cheerful. We served lunch from noon until six p. m., and during that time fed 135 men, and the provisions left were distributed among the poor. The Temperance Temple mite-box was not forgotten, and was placed on the table, and when opened was found to contain sixty-six cents. When the votes were counted we found we had carried the day by a majority of twenty. Although we are disappointed at the result throughout the state, yet we feel proud of our own precinct.

MRS. J. W. ELLIOTT.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

SIX Demorest contests have been given by the Salem, Ill., union, and the good results upon the community are already apparent.

ONE good rule that they have in a Utah town—Ephraim—is a curfew bell, which rings at nine o'clock every evening, to give warning to girls under fifteen and boys under seventeen, that they must leave the streets and seek their homes.

MRS. LINDA W. SLAUGHTER, of Bismarck, North Dakota, appeals for help for her neighbors suffering through recent prairie fires. She makes no plea for herself, but quite incidentally says: "Did I tell you I lost all my crops,—the first I had had in three years—my farm buildings, etc., by the prairie fire? Otherwise I could have done all myself. There are five poor families of Swedes, who lost all, and whom I shall have to provide clothing for all winter and help to start next spring. Through our new state department, Charity, we may enlist the public in their behalf, and for all who will suffer if not helped in our new state—and there are hundreds who will need help this winter, as they did last winter. Our state W. C. T. U. has acted wisely in creating this department and seeking to prevent a repetition of last winter. We shall appoint a local superintendent of charity in each county union, who shall look up the needy in each county, and so get the work systematized. We shall appreciate anything you may say in the press that will aid us in this work, which though not temperance work, is the outcome of the Christian spirit that animates our organization and leads to works of charity. This is the first time I have written in our new headquarters. It is a meet christening of the place."

DURING the past year, the union at Eureka Springs, Ark., has become incorporated under the laws of the state. A lot has been purchased in the most desirable part of the town, upon which it is proposed to erect a building for headquarters. A second lot, given the union by Mr. A. J. Freeman, will be sold to provide for the erection of the building. Three medal contests have been given and the good work is progressing in this little town famous for its hot as well as cold springs.

SINCE September 16, 1890, the following sums have been received to apply to the fund now being raised, to obtain a portrait bust of Susan B. Anthony, to be placed in the gallery of eminent women at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893: Mrs. H. E. Fransburg, Albany, N. Y., $5; Madame Willard, Evanston, Ill., $5; Mrs. Clara M. Greenlee, Butler, Pa., $1; Mrs. Mary J. Coggeshall, Des Moines, Ia., $1; W. C. T. U., Galesburg, Ill., $1; Equal Suffrage Association, Rockford, Ill., $5; Drs. A. W. and Jennie M. Lozier, N. Y., $5; Mrs. Emma C. Bascom, Williamstown, Mass., $1; Friend in Wisconsin, $3; Mrs. Alice J. Clark, Vincennes, Ind., $1; Mrs. Rachel R. Austin, Vermillion, Dak., $1; Mrs. T. M. Seabrook, Keyport, N. J., $1; Woman's Suffrage Association, S. Byron, N. Y., $5.40; Mrs. L. F. Long, Barry, Ill., $1; Miss Mattie Lewis, Galva, Ill., $2.50. Total, $38.90. MARY E. HOLMES.

MRS. L. E. BAILEY, who gave a year's active work in Nebraska, in the interest of the prohibitory amendment, delivered a course of lectures in Iowa on her way East, speaking to large and interested audiences at Riceville, New Hampton, and Fredericksburg. All appear anxious to hear about the facts of the Nebraska defeat, of which she is so well posted, having thoroughly canvassed forty counties during her work there. Mrs. Bailey is now visiting friends at Elkhorn, Wis., and in the meantime is giving a few lectures in Walworth county. Mrs. Bailey will spend next year in New York state.

CHARITIES carried on by the Central W. C. T. U., Chicago, are: Bethesda Day Nursery and Kindergarten, 406 South Clark street; Talcott Day Nursery and Kindergarten, 169 West Adams street; (these nurseries and kindergartens have cared for 15.929 children during the past year;) the Anchorage Mission for Women, 125 Third Avenue; (this home has sheltered during the year, 4,000 girls, 500 having found homes;) Hope Mission and Reading-room (for Scandinavians), 166 North Halsted street; the Bethesda Mission, 406 South Clark street; (gospel temperance meetings are held nightly at these missions; the attendance at the two during the past year has been 37,000;) the Bethesda Inn, 408 South Clark street; (the Inn is a lodging house for men, where beds can be procured at ten cents to fifteen cents a night, free baths and a reading-room are provided for all lodgers; the Inn accommodated 52.540 men during the past year;) the Bethesda Free Medical Dispensary, 406 South Clark street; the Hope Free Medical Dispensary, 166 North Halsted street; (the Bethesda Dispensary has treated 1,651 persons during the year, physicians have made 206 visits; the Hope Dispensary has just started;) the Bethesda Sunday-school, 406 South Clark street; the Hope Sunday-school, 166 North Halsted street; (the attendance for the year at these two Sunday-schools has been 8,000.) W. C. T. U. workers, visiting the city, will find that a study of any one of these charities will repay them richly for the time expended.

THE Dallas county, Iowa, W. C. T. U., in session at Earlham, Iowa, early in November, passed the following terse resolutions:

Resolved, That we endorse the policy of the National Union in granting liberty to each individual and to all the unions to endorse the action of any political party that may take a favorable stand for prohibition, or to endorse no political party.

Resolved, That we do not endorse the action of the Iowa delegation last year in seceding from the National union, nor the decision of the last Iowa union in expelling delegates who remained loyal to the National union, neither do we approve the action of the majority so illegally organized in severing their auxiliaryship from the National union.

MRS. ANNA R. SIMMONS, superintendent of juvenile work for South Dakota, has changed her place of residence from Columbia to Canton.

THE Cattaraugus county, N. Y., Sunday-School Convention, in session at Yorkshire Center, October 21, 22, passed the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That we as Sunday-school workers are opposed to the license of the liquor traffic in any form, and never will be satisfied with anything but the entire suppression of the same."

MRS. HELEN L. BULLOCK, national organizer, spoke in Washington, D. C., November 30, and added thirty new members to the local union.

JAMES CLEMENT AMBROSE will spend January in Wisconsin and Minnesota, February in the South, speaking at the Florida Chautauqua, and other points; March in Illinois, and in April go to the Pacific Coast for three months. His home is Evanston, Ill.

MRS. S. M. PERKINS writes as follows: "Our dear brave Mrs. Thompson, to whom we all owe so much for starting the Crusade influence which has extended around the globe, has written me to take back my two words, 'Saint Eliza.' Therefore, to please her I recall them, yet they run on in head and heart the same as ever. These are her words: 'I am not a saint. Far from it. I hope to have grace for every day of trial, and finally find myself among the white-robed company who come up through great tribulation.' I am reminded by this of a scholarly, Christian man, a revered minister and teacher whom I knew in my childhood. In his last illness we all flocked to see him, for he had won all our hearts. His dying request was this: 'Do not let people praise me. Put on my tombstone "*A sinner saved by grace.*"' A score of years later I stood beside his grave and searched for the inscription. There was a beautiful marble shaft erected by his former pupils, and many good, true things inscribed thereon. I feared that his dying request had been neglected. But pulling away the grass close to the ground I found it, '*A sinner saved by grace.*' Even so with our revered friend; we will write her words of humility down near the sand, but will treasure her precious example as an inspiration to high and holy endeavor."

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

NOTICE TO MISSOURI UNIONS.

Mrs. Helen B. Harford, of Kansas City, is the Missouri correspondent for THE UNION SIGNAL. Every item of interest in unions all over the state should be sent to her address, 2301 Indiana Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

CLARA C. HOFFMAN, *Pres.*
ELLEN D. MORRIS, *Cor. Sec.*

TO MICHIGAN W. C. T. UNIONS.

At a meeting of the Michigan Executive Board, held in Atlanta, November 17, Mrs. Emma H. May, of Clio, was appointed to fill the office of treasurer, until our next state convention. All dues and other money intended for the state treasury of Michigan W. C. T. U. should be sent to her. Of fifty-one new unions reported since the state convention, only fifteen have as yet paid state dues. The attention of county presidents is respectfully called to this fact. At the same meeting in Atlanta, Mrs. G. S. Bradley, of Hudson, was appointed state superintendent of narcotics.

EMMA A. WHEELER,
Cor. Sec. Mich. W. C. T. U.

Official Communications.

TEMPERANCE TEMPLE RECEIPTS.

Arizona—Bisbee: Mrs. H. R. Searle, $12.75; Tempe: Charlotte M. Way, $16.

Arkansas—Clarksville: Baby Band, $1.60; Russellville: Friends, $1.

North Carolina—Winston: W. C. T. U., 85 cents.

Colorado—Pueblo: Hannah E. Goudy and Mrs. J. M. Hayden, each $1.

California—Guinda: Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Addison, $1; Healdsburg: Mrs. S. J. Hall, Mrs. Lydia B. Blockinton, Mrs. Lovina R. Shaw and Mrs. Nancy E. Mitchell, each $1; Klamath Hot Springs, Mrs. Phebe C. Haley, $5; San Francisco: C. B. Miller, $100.

Connecticut—East Hampton: Emily T. Niles, $2; Hartford: Y. W. C. T. U., $5; Northford: W. C. T. U., $2.

North Dakota—Leonard: Mite-boxes, $21.89; W. C. T. U., $13.11; young people of W. C. T. U., $5; Baby Band, $1.20.

South Dakota—Centerville: Robin Bell, $1; Parkston: Loyal Temperance Legion and W. C. T. U., $1.95; Vermillion: Baby Band, $1.60; Herman: W. C. T. U., $3; Salem: Veteran Band, $1; Sturgis: Anna H. Shaw, $100; Baby Band, $.50; Vermillion: Katherine Bell Prentis, $1.

District of Columbia—Washington: Nineteenth street Baptist Loyal Temperance Legion, $2.50.

Florida—St. Augustine: Y. W. C. T. U., $5.

Indiana—Elkhart: W. C. T. U., $1.75; Ft. Wayne: Loyal Temperance Legion, $3; North Manchester: Company A Loyal Temperance Legion, $4; Angola: W. C. T. U., $5; Vincennes: Mrs. T. J. Clark, $3.50; Wabash: Baby Band, $2.50.

Indian Territory—Muscogee: Baby Band, $1.50; W. C. T. U., $1.

Iowa—Clarence: Per W. N. Blair, 67 cents; Des Moines: per Miss Cultz, 20 cents; Fairfield: Otis G. Messenger, 67 cents; Milton: Mrs. Hattie Bacon, $1; Ottumwa: W. C. T. U., Mrs. Vansant, Mrs. Hand, Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Mary Mass, Mrs. Ellen Scheiwie, Mrs. Emily Phillips and Mrs. Clare E. Haw, each $1; West Union: Orpha J. Clark, $1; Pierson: Baby Band, $1.

Kansas—Chetopa: Y. W. C. T. U., $3; Columbus: Mrs. T. L. Strong and Mrs. M. J. Goodrich, each $1; Barclay: W. C. T. U., $1; Kansas City: W. C. T. U., 70 cents; Wyandotte: W. C. T. U., $1; La Cygne: Mrs. E. E. Seaton, $1.20; Oak Hill: W. C. T. U., $1; Pratt: S. M. Dix, $6.50; Lawrence: W. C. T. U., 25 cents: Baby Band, $1; Veteran Band, $1.

Maryland—State treasurer: $2; Pomona: Loyal Temperance Legion, 40 cents.

Massachusetts—Bellingham: Violet Baby Band, $1.10; Dighton: Baby Band, $2; South Hanson: Lydia H. Olmstead, $3.25; Huntingdon: Mrs. A. D. Fuller, $2.75; Lowell: Y. W. C. T. U., $3.30; Orange: W. C. T. U., $9.90; Baby Band, $2.10; Plymouth: Baby Band, $1.40; W. C. T. U., $19; North Scituate: Mrs. Edwin Bailey, $5; Wakefield: Mrs. M. H. Murdock, $2; Springfield: Ellen S. Blockmer, $1; Whitman: W. C. T. U., $5; Winchester: Mrs. A. A. Rowe, $6.30; Danvers: The Willard Home School, $1; Lee: Loyal Temperance Legion, $15; Natick: Baby Band, $2; W. C. T. U., $3.25; Williamstown: Emma C. Hascom, $1.

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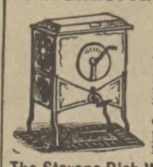

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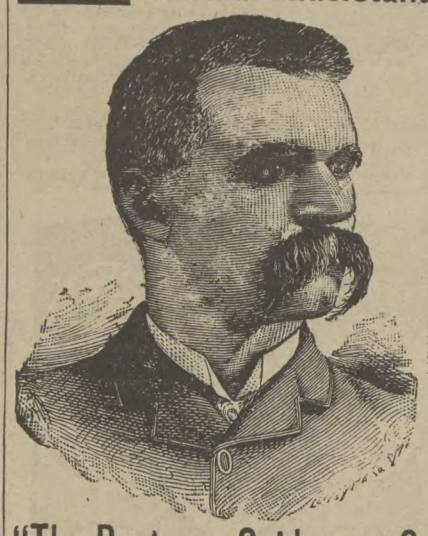

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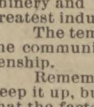

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Do you want an investment FOR capital which is absolutely safe, and which depends for enhancement of values on **development,** and not on speculation and "booms"?

The John Brown Colony of Madera, California, has a tract of 3,000 acres under cultivation in raisin grapes, sold in small tracts, the purchasers of which pay only the expense of cultivation, the price of land being taken from crops until paid, when land is deeded to colonist, costing him but a trifle.

John Brown Colony, No. 2 is now on the market on the same plan, and we are also handling property for immediate settlement.

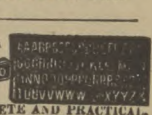
Raisins, Peaches, Figs, and other fruits, yield $100 to $300 per acre. **Fine climate, soil, water, schools and churches.** Madera and surrounding country are rapidly developing **on the solid basis of production.**

Monthly Excursions from Chicago and Eastern points, **with free fares to purchasers.**

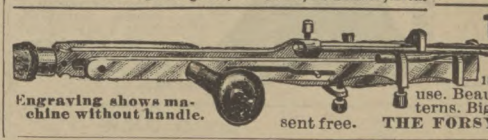
Write for our pamphlets. **We have a Special Offer for December.**

John Brown Colony, Madera, Cal.

25c PRINTING OUTFIT.



A WHOLE PRINTING OUTFIT, COMPLETE AND PRACTICAL, Just as shown in cut. 3 Alphabets of neat Type, Bottle of Indelible Ink, Pad, Tweezers, in neat case with catalogue and directions "HOW TO BE A PRINTER." Sets up any name, prints cards, paper, envelopes, etc., marks linen. Worth 50c. The best gift for young people. Postpaid only 25c., 3 for 60c., 6 for $1. Ag'ts wanted. Ingersol & Bro., 65 Cortlandt St. N. Y. City.



Engraving shows machine without handle.

The Forsyth Combination Rug & Embroidery Machine is far superior to anything of the kind now in use. Beautiful new designs for Rug and embroidery patterns. Big inducements to agents. Catalog and price list sent free. THE FORSYTH MFG. CO., 204 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

HARVEY.

NEW AND CHEAPER LOTS.

A PLACE OF THE GREATEST ACTIVITY.

The only thing lacking is houses in which to shelter people, and those I am building at a rapid rate, and other parties are building many more, and yet the supply is nothing like equal to the demand; we need boarding-house keepers and parties to build and rent houses.

The three hundred lots in my addition are rapidly selling at the low prices put upon them, and the business lots in this addition afford the greatest opportunities for investment.

My addition to Harvey lies a little more than a quarter of a mile south of the present shops, with other factories and business going straight in that direction, as will be seen by reference to the town plat, mailed free on application.

The main business street of Harvey runs through the middle of this addition, which is situated about four short blocks south of the new bank, and within one block of where lots are selling on the same street for $800, and only four blocks from where they have sold for $1,500, and only across the street from the best of the 240 lots sold in the last 90 days, principally to the subscribers of THE UNION SIGNAL.

A person needs only to examine the plat to see the many advantages that these lots have, at an average price of about $350, which includes sidewalks, graded streets, water supply and excellent drainage, some lots being as low as $200.

Terms one-fourth cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months 6 per cent, with abstract and guarantee of title.

I own a lumber yard in Harvey, and will supply lumber, one-half cash, balance monthly at cash prices to parties desiring to build, or will build and sell on payments.

I am now building extensively, and expect to build more, and can supply work to a large number of workmen all winter; preference given to those who buy property and make Harvey a home.

I have refused $5,000 for the best business corner in my addition for a saloon, but will accept $700 for it, to be used for any mercantile business; no saloons in this subdivision for any price. Each deed has a prohibition clause.

Write for a plat of the whole town, and all information.

I will let a contract to 100 different men to build a house this winter, and apply their labor in payment of a lot, with a cash payment on the lot of $25, and I will furnish all material; I will sell a house and lot on same terms, with a cash payment of $300.

TO INVESTORS: 20 PER CENT ON YOUR MONEY.

To persons not desirous of coming to Harvey I will sell one of 20 houses just completed in Block 93 for $1,200, and accept $500 cash and $75 quarterly. These houses are well and substantially built, being sheeted and papered all over outside, with hard wood kitchen floor, and with sink and water supply in the kitchen, pipes being connected with the water main in the street.

The house is 20x30, four rooms, pantry and vestibule on first floor, with an 8-feet ceiling upstairs, and all rented for $12.50 per month.

The investment figures this way:

Cost of house and lot	$1.200	Yearly rental	$150
Cash payment	500	Yearly interest on amount due	49
Amount still due, 7 per cent	700	Amount of yearly rental clear	101

This pays more than 20 per cent clear on the $500 invested, to say nothing of the advance in real estate, which will no doubt double in 18 months.

I will agree to collect the rent and take charge of the property exactly the same as if I owned it, free of charge, and apply the rentals in cancellation of the amount due, or on the quarterly payment.

Do You Know Where You Can Get Larger Returns on Your Money?

These houses would bring a higher rental in view of the great demand, but my policy has been to be satisfied with what the houses are worth, and not impose upon people simply because it is possible to do so. Write for a photograph of the house, and all information. Now is the time to buy lots, as the Spring-time will witness an advance of one-half in prices. I sell now simply that I may be able to buy more acres to subdivide in the Spring.

The shops and factories are getting about ready to begin work, and any day long train loads of machinery and material may be seen on the tracks there, and the whole town has an appearance of the greatest industry and enterprise.

The temperance clause in each deed has had the effect of keeping out all undesirable people, and the community is a collection of persons such as seldom come together for temperance and good citizenship.

Remember that Harvey is not simply a booming town, that depends on nothing but excitement to keep it up, but that it has the resources within itself to make it a permanent and established city, and that the factories and business capital are already established there, and he who buys now cannot fail to realize great advances.

Write for plat and price-list and all information. I will pay 5 per cent commission to agents.

I refer to any of your friends in Harvey, to the Atlas National Bank, Chicago, or THE UNION SIGNAL.

LOCAL OFFICE,
Main Street, HARVEY.

M. M. BROWN, 150 Washington Street,
CHICAGO, Ill.

Advertisers want to know what paper pays best. Mention The Union Signal.

Publisher's Dep't.

60 Cents Value for 25 cents.

Here is something for you to consider. It's a new idea. A new channel for temperance endeavor. Some folks don't care to hear about new ways to work—the old ways are good enough for them, for they have learned well how not to do anything in the old ways! Not so the W. C. T. U.! Here then is the idea. The great system of public schools—why not attempt to utilize their power to crystallize the present teachings of temperance? It can be done, but not by gazing at the suggestion.

Somebody must take an interest in the matter. Are you somebody? Yes? Well, then, dear Somebody, know that *The Young Crusader* has exceptionally good Grammar Grade Readings, Christmas, Fourth of July, Harvest Home, etc., exercises, Lessons on Government, and teachings on Loyalty, Kindness, Courage and Temperance. The regular price is 50 cents per year, but for this educational purpose

We Cut that in two!

That is

The special price for public schools only, in quantities of five or more to one address, each 26 cents per annum! To secure this special reduction, you must state when ordering the papers, that they are for use in school, and give the name of the teacher, This offer holds good to January 1, 1891.

Be not weary in well-doing. It's easy to go down hill, but a climb up means growth, health and exercise. Let's climb the hill to the schoolhouse! Come, what does Somebody say? To accomplish this, send for sample copies of *The Young Crusader*, Show them to the public school teachers (of grades where ages run from nine to sixteen), gently but firmly insist on their sympathy and attention till you get a promise to present the whole matter before the school. The subscription can be taken for six months, if desired, at the 13 cent rate for each subscription, a marvel of cheapness and goodness combined? The idea *is* a new one, but it calls for the same generous self-denying-ness you have shown before—and will again?

Address WOMAN'S TEMP. PUB. ASS'N,
161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Van Houten's Cocoa. Best and goes farthest.

For a dis ordered liver try Beecham's Pills.

Try Cumberland plateau, for health, climate, water, fruit & cheap homes. Jos. N. Ely, Deer Lodge, Tenn.

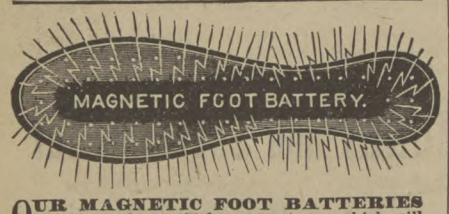
The best thing out to-day, that all ages enjoy, is the New Parlor Game with the Patent Rubber Tipped Projectile. No home is complete without it. The Elastic Tip Co., Boston, Mass., are Headquarters, and are mailing it for 75 cents.

MR. G. W. STRATTON, Macon, Ga., having used Bradycrotine for both his wife and himself, says: That it has never fa led to produce a cure on either of us.

TO THE EDITOR: Please tell your readers that I received a well and serviceably bound 536 page complete cook book from the Buckeye Publishing Co., Minneapolis, Minn., in accordance with their offer, free of charge. I advise all your readers to send to them for particulars. The service they required was no trouble at all.

Yours, MRS. HELEN HENDERSON.

MAGIC LANTERNS WANTED AND FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. HARBACH & CO. 809 Filbert St. Phila. Pa.



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Will contain the opening chapters of a new story, entitled

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MODENE will easily, quickly and safely remove **Hair on the face, neck, arms,** or any part of the person and the growth destroyed without injury to the skin. *Every bottle guaranteed.* **MODENE MF'G CO., CINCINNATI, O.**

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WE WILL SEND FREE TO ANY ADDRESS, A TRIAL BOX OF . . **A-CORN SALVE** No Pain! No Poison!
REMOVES THE TOE-CORN EVERY TIME.
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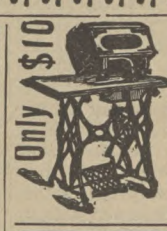
PILES Quickly and Forever Cured, New Method, New Treatment, Relieves in 15 Minutes.
It is easily used and acts directly upon the diseased parts, curing in 3 to 6 days. A $2 pkg. will cure any case. Half size for trial, $1. Sent by mail, sealed. Send stamp for our treatise on Piles, worth its weight in gold. GLOBE MEDICINE CO. Box 711, Cincinnati, O.



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Top Buggies, $55.00 Harness $7.50
Road Carts....10.00 Wagons, 30.00
$5.00 Family or Store Scale, 1.00
A 240-lb. Farmers' Scale.... 3.00
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1000 other Articles at Half Price.
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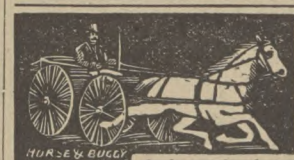

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Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass.

FARMERS Saw and Grist Mill, 4 H.P. and larger. Catalogue free. DeLOACH MILL CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Signal Notes.

A SOCIAL innovation in New York City is the "Blue-ribbon Invitation" to dinners, indicating (by a knot of blue ribbon in the lower left-hand corner) that wine will not be served.

A RECENT issue of *The Brewer's Journal* had the following testimony: "The old prohibition states, Iowa, Kansas, five Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont show a decreased production during 1887 and 1888, of 78,589 barrels of beer, while the high license states of Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska and Michigan show an increased production of 253,114 barrels."

MR. ISAAC PITMAN, inventor of phonography, is seventy-eight years of age. He still presides over the Phonetic Institute in Bath, England, supervises a correspondence of 20,000 letters annually, besides editing and compiling numerous books and one journal. He is a staunch vegetarian, teetotaler and non-smoker, and is found at his desk every morning at six o'clock.

THE *British Medical Journal* remarks that the many medical passengers on railways, in common with the general traveling public, are deeply interested in the capacity and fitness of the *employés* of our railway companies. In the United States and Canada the management has, by expensive experience, arrived at the conclusion that the sobriety of their servants is the surest guarantee of the adoption of every precaution to promote the safe conveyance of the passengers. Fifty-four American companies enforce abstinence while on duty, and twenty-five, abstinence without the restriction to the time of duty.

ARCHDEACON WATKINS, at the late convention of the British Women's Temperance Association lately held in Sunderland, Eng., deploring the fact of the spread of the evil of intemperance among women, even the so-called higher and middle classes, repeats the statement, "that no small part of the evil, at least in certain classes of English society, is to be traced to grocers' licenses." Lady Henry Somerset spoke strong words of encouragement to all temperance workers. She said that hope beat high in their hearts; there were better times coming when the tide had set in which would sweep before it all that had so long been an obstacle. The year had been a memorable one. For the very first time those who knew nothing of the forces that were gathering around the cause, were obliged to recognize the invincible power of the few; for in all great moral questions, it was not majorities that were going to prevail, but the men of conviction against the men of theory. She hoped to see the time when women would vote side by side with men, for then they should have a true sentiment on great social questions. It had been found that during three hours on one Saturday night in London, 86.008 human beings—48,805 men, 30,784 women, and 7,019 children, entered 200 public houses. If that was the case with 200, how many in the same period entered the 10,000 public houses which disgraced the metropolis?

THE *Abstainer's Advocate* of recent date contains an interesting history of the London Temperance Hospital, and a woodcut of its handsome new building costing, "with freehold and furniture," £55,000, all of which debt has been paid. The hospital began work in 1873 in a small building with only seventeen beds for patients. In 1881 a portion of the new building was opened in Hampstead Road by the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex; in 1885 the west wing was completed and opened by the Bishop of London. Since the opening in 1873 until the end of last year 39,145 patients have been treated for almost every kind of disease with the most gratifying results. The first president was the veteran abstainer, Mr. Samuel Bowly, followed by Mr. Samuel Morley, and he by the Duke of Westminster, who is now president. The last annual report of the hospital states: "Evidence is continually accumulating of the wisdom of the fundamental principle of this hospital. In few public institutions of this kind is there a persistence in the former 'rush to alcohol' as a curative agent, useful in most cases, and indispensable in some. A healthy skepticism is effecting a reduction in the administration of alcohol, whether in a drug or beverage form. We do not desire to claim for our hospital more credit than it deserves in relation to this auspicious change; we know that it has been accelerated by the weighty counsels and weightier testimonies of distinguished members of the profession; but independent observers have admitted that the practice and experience of this hospital have been productive of much good, beyond the benefits conferred upon its patients."

If you have a
COLD or COUGH,
acute or leading to
CONSUMPTION,
SCOTT'S EMULSION
OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES
OF LIME AND SODA
IS SURE CURE FOR IT.
This preparation contains the stimulating properties of the *Hypophosphites* and fine *Norwegian Cod Liver Oil.* Used by physicians all the world over. It is *as palatable as milk.* Three times as efficacious as plain Cod Liver Oil. A perfect Emulsion, better than all others made. For all forms of *Wasting Diseases, Bronchitis,* *CONSUMPTION,* Scrofula, and as a Flesh Producer there is nothing like **SCOTT'S EMULSION.** It is sold by all Druggists. Let no one by profuse explanation or impudent entreaty induce you to accept a substitute.

STRONG WORDS

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Dr. King's Royal Germetuer builds up and cures when all else fails. Send stamp for full particulars. **Atlantic Germetuer Co., Atlanta, Ga.**

For a Disordered Liver
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grants $8 a month to **all self-dependent widows** of soldiers who served 90 days or more in the War of Rebellion, and to **children under 16,** and **Dependent Parents** of Deceased Soldiers. All **disabled soldiers** of the Rebellion also entitled to pension. Apply to **ADA C. SWEET, Pension Claim Agent**
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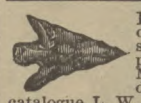
Rolled Avena, Barley, Wheat, and Parched Farinose in 2-lb. packages."

PURE READING matter; that is what you want for your children. Try **THE YOUNG IDEA three months for ten cents.** It is a large, handsomely illustrated magazine. Bright, pure and instructive. Price, $1.00 per year. Above offer is good only till March 1st, 1891. **GRANT C. WHITNEY, Pub., Box 2152 Belvidere, Ill.**



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The **WOMAN'S FRIEND,** Sweet **Sicily Tea,** of Oriental, Aromatic **Herbs,** giving rest and **sleep** to **tired, nervous,** debilitated ones. No opiates. Price 35c. Mailed to W. C. T. U. members at 30c. **Hyatt Med. Co.,** 30 New St., Newark, N. J.

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Ten cents (silver) and ten addresses get a good biography of Frances E. Willard and The Woman's Temperance Work. G. W. SANDERS, Minneapolis, Minn.

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WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE LOCAL AGENT FOR ARTICLES THAT EVERY BODY WANTS? Write for CIRCULARS to "F," **CASSGREEN Mnfg. Co., 134 Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.**

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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WORLD'S AND NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

"THOU HAST GIVEN A BANNER TO THEM THAT FEAR THEE; THAT IT MAY BE DISPLAYED BECAUSE OF THE TRUTH."

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SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Mme. Anne Marie Mozzoni will stand for election to the Italian Parliament.

Lord Tollemache, the model landlord of England, has just died, at the age of eighty-five.

Sitting Bull and seven other Indians were killed by the Indian police while resisting arrest, Monday.

All the original package houses in Pierre, S. Dakota, were simultaneously raided by the police Saturday.

Saturday indictments were found against nineteen Italians for the murder of New Orleans Chief of Police, Hennessy.

Atlanta is to have a hospital as a memorial to Henry W. Grady; the corner-stone will be laid on his birthday, December 23.

The Servia, from Liverpool to New York, carried 1,061 sacks of mail, the largest quantity on record carried by a single steamer.

Dr. Helen L. Betts, of Boston, is the first lady physician chosen to visit Prof. Koch, in Berlin, for the purpose of investigating his discovery.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has filed application to incorporate a company whose purpose is to build a bridge across Niagara river near the Falls.

Twenty-eight of the mayors of boroughs elected at the late elections in England are total abstainers, and with possibly one or two exceptions, are members of the United Kingdom Alliance, or supporters of its policy.

A call is issued for a National Conference at Cincinnati for February 23 of the Independents, People's Parties, Farmers' Alliance, Citizens' Alliance, Knights of Labor and other industrial organizations, for the purpose of forming a National Union party.

The House Committee on Alcoholic Liquors agreed with but one dissenting vote, to report favorably a bill to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia, except for medicinal, mechanical and scientific purposes.

DR. KATE C. BUSHNELL wishes it stated that she proposes to cross the Atlantic during the latter part of January instead of June, as stated in Miss Willard's sketch in a late UNION SIGNAL.

DR. JOHN A. BROOKS, who was driven from his church in Mexico, Mo., because of his Prohibition principles, is now pastor of a large and rapidly-growing congregation in Kansas City that has just completed a $25,000 church.

IN Miss Willard's annual address for 1889 she recommended the preparation of a New Year souvenir leaflet, "as a present to editors, reporters and journalists in general, for their information, and as a token of good-will." Such a leaflet has been prepared, and will be ready December 20. For particulars see Publisher's column. Look there, also, for description of a new set of cards containing quotations from "The Christian's Secret of a Happy Life." How can they be otherwise than welcome, since the love for that book is world-wide?

WE give this week the first of two articles on General Booth's "In Darkest England," by Dr. Bessie Cushman. It will add to our readers' interest in these articles, and their faith in her ability to deal with the problem of a city's poverty and woe, to know that Dr. Cushman is the superintendent of Bethesda Gospel meetings, a W. C. T. U. mission in the very heart of the "Black Hole of Chicago." Her work brings her right into contact with the worst, most desolate of our city poor, and so fits her to understand the awful problem confronting us, as well as to judge of the feasibility of plans for solving it.

THE big brewers of Chicago are enacting the role of temperance reformers *a la* high license logic, though not by high license methods. All the syndicate brewers of the city have decided to stop advancing money to saloon-keepers to pay for their licenses, and it is estimated that this will close 1,600 saloons in this city January 1st. According to high license logic this means reducing the sale of beer, but according to business common sense it does not, for the brewers are not going to bite off their own noses to spite their faces. But the move is encouraging as showing that the saloon business is not so prosperous that the brewers can afford to advance money on it, and feel sure of their pay. The estimate is that the closing of these saloons will decrease the brewers' sales 1,000 barrels a week. Saloon-keepers must be poor pay if brewers find it necessary to cut off so large a per cent of their trade in order to secure themselves.

AN application has been filed in the District Court of Polk County, Iowa, for a permanent injunction restraining the sale of intoxicating liquors in the *State Register* building, Des Moines, owned by Clarkson Brothers. One of the rooms in the building has been occupied as a drug store for about two years and has gained a hard reputation as a liquor joint; more than a year ago the place became notorious, and seizures of liquors were made there by the constables. The proprietors of the drug store have varied, but there has been no variableness in their methods. Not one of them has held a druggist's permit for the sale of liquors, as required by Iowa law, and not one has failed to sell liquor. All the time the *Register* has been talking prohibition and extolling the wisdom of the feature of the law which allows the issuance of an injunction against buildings in which liquor is sold. The present action is brought under this section of the prohibitory law, and in the January term of court, William Priebe, occupant, and Clarkson Brothers, owners, will be called upon to show reason why the *Register* building shall not be declared a nuisance.

ENOUGH applications for admission to the W. C. T. U. Training School having been received, the school will open in this city, Tuesday, January 6, 1891. It will be conducted according to the plan presented in the Convention UNION SIGNAL, subject to such modifications as experience may dictate. Tuition will be free; board can be obtained at from five to seven dollars per week. A few of those willing to share a room with others can be accommodated at the Home for Self-supporting women. 275 Indiana street (not avenue), at from $2.25 to $3.50 per week. Application for accommodations there should be made at once to Mrs. V. L. Smith, matron. Furnished rooms for light housekeeping can be rented near the school and thus the expense of board materially decreased. All communications concerning the Training School should be addressed to Miss E. A. Kellogg, 359 Claremont avenue, Chicago. One important feature of the Training School is giving opportunity to see the working of the various organizations in this city and vicinity. Presidents of local unions, Y's as well as W's, will help the work in this direction by sending to this office at once, the date and place of their regular meetings, also list of missions, kindergartens, day nurseries and other lines of work they are carrying on, with such particulars as are necessary to facilitate visiting them. We shall be glad to have similar particulars concerning cognate lines of work not under the auspices of the W. C. T. U.

THE daily papers have given ludicrous accounts of Buffalo Bill's expedition "in ball dress" to capture Sitting Bull. A valued correspondent, resident in Dakota, gives this explanation of the fool-hardy performance: "Buffalo Bill received his orders from General Miller to make the attempted capture when both had been drinking heavily. When Buffalo Bill and his two white companions reached Fort Yates, they were in the midst of a protracted spree, too drunk to realize the utter impossibility of the proposed undertaking. Sitting Bull had mounted scouts out every two miles in every direction from his camp, and the 'invaders' would never have reached him alive. They would simply have been killed, a general uprising precipitated, and all unprotected whites on the reservation, as well as settlers on the borders, would have been massacred. Major McLaughlan is the person who averted this awful calamity, by securing the withdrawal of Buffalo Bill before he reached the hostile camp. Bill's equipment for the capture of Sitting Bull consisted of a two-horse spring wagon in which was a full supply of whisky, two white men, both drunk, and two sober Indians as escorts. Major McLaughlan, seeing the danger, telegraphed General Miller, begging him to withdraw Buffalo Bill, but he would not. He then telegraphed President Harrison, and the great originator of the Wild West Show was, by the President's orders, overtaken and recalled when within seventeen miles of Sitting Bull."

MRS. H. C. RUTH read a paper before the Illinois Woman's Press-Association on "Women Farmers of the Northwest," which had so many points of interest that we asked the privilege of printing parts of it in THE UNION SIGNAL, and shall do so soon. "She can be only an ideal farmer," said some as they noted the quiet, lady-like little woman. But they were mistaken. She now owns twelve hundred acres, the remainder of much larger possessions which she has sold. She manages her estate herself, attending to the sale of farms sold and the practical workings of those she retains, the purchase of farm machinery, harvesting, threshing and marketing her great wheat crops, and all the other things necessary for successful farming. When asked if she personally superintended these operations, she modestly replied: "I never have a business manager." So successfully has she conducted her own business, that two gentlemen in New York, owning large acreage of Dakota wheat land, give her entire charge of their interests there. Her home is New York City, whence she goes in the summer to attend to the Dakota farms. This she has done for nine years. Her time is thus divided between the metropolis and the far west by the necessity imposed upon her by an invalid brother's need of her help in his business. Thus this lady is successfully carrying on two distinct lines of business, one in New York, the other hundreds of miles away on the plains of North Dakota. The New York business has so increased that it is proposed to open branch houses in Chicago and New Orleans, of which Mrs. Ruth will have the supervision.

THE *Independent* of December 11 devotes over four pages to a symposium on the question: "General Booth's Plan, Can it be applied to the outcasts of New York?" The answers demonstrate the truth of the motto, "It is the unexpected that happens." The first surprise is that leading Christian ministers, in discussing the plan, leave almost entirely out of sight the power of God as a factor in the problem, in General Booth's mind the prominent factor. Even Dr. Schauffler seems, by implication at least, to teach that the dissensions of Christians are a greater power than God. Henry Wilson, D. D., of the Protestant Episcopal Church, takes a much more hopeful view of the matter and brings the thought of God much more definitely into the problem. John Swinton declares that among the outcasts and the starving poor of London, "there is a growth of thought that to the devil must be the most alarming thing since the apparition of Calvary. I believe that the old man must be shaking with fear at the outcome." He thinks that relief must come not through philanthropy but through justice, and broadly hints that an instrument "invented by a distinguished doctor—Dr. Guillotine," might help on the cause of justice. The most astonishing statement in the symposium is that made by Justice Kilbreth, of the Tombs Court: "More than ninety per cent of female outcasts are so from choice—not as the result of misfortune or misery, but from choice. Nearly all of them have been brought to their condition through a vain desire for display and a love of dress—so that they would refuse to be 'reformed' by any means." General Booth's statement on page 8 shows that sixty-five per cent of these rescued women are altered characters and stay reformed, if only the grace of God gets into their hearts. The symposium affords much food for thought.

Contributed.

GOD OF NATIONS.

BY REV. JOSEPH COOK.

[TUNE—Italian Hymn, or America.]

God of the nations, rise,
Fix on Thyself our eyes,
  Wisdom, Love, Might:
Draw Thou as noontide nigh,
Flood Thou the earth and sky;
Keen, white, pure, vast and high,
  Let there be light.

God of our fathers' day,
Make us as wise as they,
  Thy truth our guide:
Ours be Thy bugle call,
One plan Thou hast in all,
As the new ages fall,
  In us abide.

God make our eye-sight clear,
Duty as freedom dear;
  Right all our wrongs:
Strong in Truth gladly heard,
Loyal to all Thy word,
Nations with hope deferred,
  Fill Thou with songs.

God in all faces shine,
So make Thou all men Thine,
  Under one dome;
Face to face, soul to soul,
East to West, pole to pole,
As the great ages roll,
  Be Thou our home.

TWO CHRISTMAS EVES.

BY REV. GEORGE H. VIBBERT.

The Rev. Dr. Henry, pastor of All Soul's Church, in the city of Lakedale, announced that he would preach a Christmas sermon on the first Sunday of December. His people were curious to know why he would preach a Christmas sermon on any but the Sunday preceding Christmas Day.

There was a larger congregation than usual.

In his peroration the Doctor said: "My friends, cannot we celebrate Christmas in a more Christian way than we are accustomed to? The Saviour whose birth we are to commemorate was a Gift, God's best gift to a needy world. And the Saviour came not to be ministered unto but to minister, and He gave Himself for the world's salvation. Those who follow Him, those who most richly partake of His Divine Spirit, forget themselves, give themselves in loving service for others. They minister unto those who are needy. They give good gifts to the poor, and comfort those who, in the bitterness of their hearts, cry: 'No man cares for my soul.' How so well can we celebrate Christmas as by giving, not receiving, by giving to those who are in sore need of help? Why load a Christmas tree with presents for those who are not in want? Why not make a Christmas for those who are poor, and in distress? Surely a day memorable for the most blessed Gift of God would be best kept not so much by getting as by giving. Let us have a Christian Christmas festival. Let us load our Christmas tree in this church with generous gifts for those who really need them."

The people went away discussing the sermon. Dr. Henry was a good man, beloved and respected, and his simple, earnest words were pondered carefully, prayerfully, and the parish decided to have a Christmas service unlike any they had engaged in before.

Many remembered the Christmas tree of the last year. It was loaded with valuable presents. Parents brought rich and glittering gifts for their children who all their lives had hardly known a want unsatisfied. The large tree twinkled with colored lights. There were gold watches and jewelry and precious stones, and most cunning devices of the toymaker's art. There were sealskin jackets and silken and lace fabrics, costly articles of apparel, and there were skates and sleds, and dainty ornaments, richly bound books, and quaint and expensive bric-a-brac.

Few poor people were remembered, and those in humble circumstances did not like to bring their simple and cheap gifts to hang beside the costly and beautiful things for the darlings of richer men and women. So the Christmas tree was heavy with beautiful presents for those who already had at home many comforts and luxuries.

Dr. Henry, in the first part of his sermon, had described the poverty and wretchedness he had seen in their city, and solemnly enforced the lesson that his hearers' possessions were from God to be shared with His poor.

It was decided that if possible Dr. Henry's idea should be realized, and the interested people busied themselves in informing every person, old and young, in the parish of the plans for the Christmas festival. Each one was asked to learn who were the poorest and most forlorn in the vicinity, and what their most pressing needs.

To this most unusual occupation nearly all faithfully attended. The poor, the sick, the drunken, the abandoned and helpless, the hopeless and miserable were found and visited, and those able to go were cordially invited to the church on Christmas eve.

Such plans were made, and sacrifices, too, by children and others, such importunate requests and coaxings and demands were never before known by fathers and mothers and good-natured or crusty uncles and aunts!

All who had contributed were interested to be present, and they packed the galleries and the aisle pews, and thronged even the passage ways. Every carriage owned by the members of the parish had been sent to wretched homes for their poverty-stricken inmates, and when the loads arrived, the young men of the congregation opened the carriage doors and escorted the excited guests to the central pews, which they filled from pulpit to doors.

These invited guests were white and black, men and women whose faces were bloated by drink, or seamed by poverty and care, pale-faced seamstresses, hard-working washerwomen, over-burdened, sad-faced wives of drunkards, and such boys and girls! bootblacks, newsboys, street gamins and waifs; they were ragged, and their clothing was coarse and untidy, yet their faces and hands were clean and their hair had been combed, and pathetic attempts they had made to bedeck themselves with bits of shabby finery.

The Church of All-Souls had never such a motley throng in its well-upholstered pews, nor had so many sad and care-worn and pinched and sin-scarred, yet eager faces ever been seen there.

Dr. Chapin's Christmas hymn,

"Hark! hark, with harps of gold;
What anthem do they sing!"

was sung by a large choir of the children and young people to the pealing notes of the grand organ. The Lord's prayer was repeated, and all who could sang,

"I think when I read that sweet story of old."

Then Dr. Henry invited all guests to a Christmas supper in the church parlors and dining-room. It was the best repast that the parish could provide. The waiters were young men and women, and the older people of the church helped in the kitchen and at the carving and distributing tables. After supper Dr. Henry told the guests that each one would have taken home, after the festival, food for a plentiful Christmas breakfast. Then the guests filed back into the church again.

There were four stately Christmas trees, blazing with lights and bending with presents, while their trunks were banked by large parcels too cumbrous for the branches.

They were useful gifts, though the craving for beauty had not been forgotten. There were sweet and lovely flowers for the sick rooms and potted plants and simple pictures to delight weary eyes, and cheer lonely pain-burdened hours.

The gifts were distributed by the young people of the church. Every guest was remembered, and things sent to squalid homes, for those who were too ill or too old to be present. There were several letters directed to poor sickly people who needed change of climate and surroundings for recovery, each letter giving ample directions for the journey to some healthier place, with railroad tickets, and also money for other expenses. There were checks in three letters, for two poor young men and a poverty-stricken girl who had shown rare ability for study, and a desire to prepare for the Christian ministry, sufficient to pay expenses for each student for four years. There was a generous donation for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and money for several charitable institutions of the city. An impoverished cripple was helped to a famous surgeon's care that promised complete restoration to strength and activity, a blind man was aided to seek a skillful oculist who felt sure of restoring his sight. There were proffers of employment for several who had no work, and Christian homes opened, and Christian care ready for four girls who had been rescued from lives of shame. As the letters were read and the offers made by "God's folks" for the aid of the ignorant, sick, crippled, and sin-smitten, the guests shouted and sobbed for joy, and strong men and gentle women among the guests and audience cried, and blessed God. It was the happiest congregation that had ever been gathered in that church, and more devout gratitude to God was expressed, and a keener understanding of the blessed Saviour's love and helpfulness than ever before had been kindled there.

Dr. Henry announced before they separated that checks and promises were sent to him that evening for four times the largest contributions ever made by his people for home and foreign missions. When they all tried to sing,

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow,"

voices trembled and joyful tears ran down cheeks of men and women who thanked their Heavenly Father for the blessed beginning of their first Christian Christmas festival.

A "SCHEME."

BY B. V. CUSHMAN, M. D.

One book is undoubtedly destined to stand out in this age of endless bookmaking as the most remarkable production of the closing year. "In Darkest Africa" had its thousands of readers; "In Darkest England" has its tens of thousands.

It is a good sign of the times that a work which bids for attention solely upon the ground of offering a plan to "help the workless," should awaken so much interest among those who are housed and fed because fortunate and faithful enough to be workers. If this wide-spread interest shall crystallize into practical helpfulness—in short, if General Booth's scheme obtains support, and proves successful, the figures 1890 may indeed mark "the acceptable year of the Lord." Certainly the great leader of the Salvation Army counts himself commissioned to loose the bonds of wickedness, to let the oppressed go free, and to break every yoke.

If I know the heat lightning that leaps from William Stead's pen, I see its flashes over the black facts collected by General Booth and his ministering aides, betraying the brilliant editor-philanthropist as the nameless "friend whose literary help" is acknowledged by the accredited author in the preface. No soldier of the Lord better deserves epaulette and sword than he who, unarmed and without troops or staff, made war upon the women slavers of modern Babylon. His light is such that it can not be hid, and his fascinating style stamps these dark pages as surely as the gilt-lettered red ribbon across the lassie's bonnet distinguishes it from the creation of a fashionable milliner.

Comparing the environment of the lowest layer of society with the Congo forest, the point is made that the most unfavorable condition of the abject poor is their abjectness—their hopelessness, and the contagion of hopelessness which spreads to those who attempt their relief. Mr. Stanley entered the Congo jungle with forty stalwart natives, armed with axes and determined to cut their way through. They came upon a race of dwarfs, whom they vainly tried to convince that there were subjugated lands outside, where sunlight touched the very ground. The pigmies wagged their little heads, waved their little hands and cried: "No! All like this!" until at last the native pioneers lost heart and recalled the superstitious belief of their tribe, that there is a boundless forest lying near the end of the earth, and that the end, when reached, is in the coil of a hideous serpent. General Booth says: "Civilization breeds its own pigmies." He might have added, it also has its faithless pioneers, who seeing no way out of the moral morass, go in to prey upon its denizens for selfish profit. Such are those anomalous beings in the moral and spiritual world known as "High license Christians." In taking the name of Christ they undertake to cut their way through Satan's bramble-covered territory and take it for their Leader, but considering the density of the undergrowth and the unbelief of those who live in it, they lay down ax and sword—civil law and divine commandment—saying: "Drunkenness and prostitution have been, and will be, while time lasts. It is just as well to make them pay by putting license high." So the rightful deliverer becomes the enslaver.

The book is in two divisions; one describes, briefly and comprehensively, the malady, the other prescribes a remedy.

PART I—THE DARKNESS

is made up of facts taken from the log-book of an explorer, who for thirty-five years, aided by his saintly wife, has made close study of the sinking classes. For more than twenty years General and Mrs. Booth have been in command of a great life-saving service. In the result, "The rescued are appallingly few—a ghastly minority compared with the multitudes who struggle and sink in the open-mouthed abyss."

The reader is constantly impressed with the effort of the author to keep his statements under, instead of allowing them to transcend the line of facts. "The grimmest social problems of our time should be strongly faced, not with a view to the generation of profitless emotion, but with a view to its solution," is the key-note. A careful survey of public records of crime and pauperism, together with an industrial census of East London, taken by Mr. Booth and a large corps of trained assistants, show that in Great Britain—exclusive of Ireland, where the pauperism is much worse—there are three million struggling, sinking souls. These amount to one-tenth of the entire population, named "the submerged

tenth." They are classified in three circles; the outer and widest and most fluctuating, according to depression or prosperity in trade, "is inhabited by the starving and the homeless, but honest poor; the second, by those who live in vice," while the center is occupied by those who exist by crime. "A population sodden with drink, steeped in vice, eaten up by every social and physical malady, these are the denizens of Darkest England, amidst whom my life has been spent, and to whose rescue I would now summon all that is best in the manhood and womanhood of our land. . . . I appeal for, first, those who, having no capital or income of their own, would in a month be dead from sheer starvation were they exclusively dependent upon the money earned by their own work; and, second, those who, by their utmost exertions, are unable to attain the regulation allowance of food which the law prescribes as indispensable, even for the worst criminals in our jails."

Mr. Booth nowhere dodges or denies the drink factor in this triple zone of wretchedness. "Darkest England has many more public houses than the forest of the Aruwimi has rivers, of which Mr. Stanley sometimes had to cross three in half an hour. . . . The gin shop stands at every corner, with its river of the water of death flowing seventeen hours out of the twenty-four for the destruction of the people. . . . The drink difficulty lies at the root of everything. Nine-tenths of our poverty, squalor, vice and crime spring from this poisonous tap-root. Many of our social evils, which overshadow the land like so many upas trees, would dwindle away and die if they were not constantly watered with strong drink."

No prejudice-blinded temperance fanatic ever made stronger charge than that, or more sarcastic suggestion than this:

"While recognizing that the primary responsibility must always rest upon the individual, we may fairly insist that society, which, by its habits, its customs, and its laws, has greased the slope down which these poor creatures slide to perdition, shall seriously take in hand their salvation. . . .

"The problem of what to do with our quarter of a million drunkards remains to be solved, and few more difficult questions confront the social reformer."

Some years ago a great deal was said, and rightly, both in England and America, about the housing of the poor, but "there is a depth below that of the dweller in the slums. It is that of the dweller in the streets, who has not even a lair in the slums." Let no one reading this book in a comfortable home send his thought across the water in search of these unfortunates. Rather let him go into the alleys that constitute the slums of his own city. The tale of Darkest America is yet unwritten, but the wretched facts for volumes are heaping up every day. Our pigmies are just as dwarfed, our pioneers just as cowardly as those of the Old World civilization. The records of our Anchorage and life-saving stations are just as red with the shame of outraged womanhood as are those of London Rescue Homes. In the Chicago Bethesda Mission I meet men almost every evening who tell me of having spent the previous night, sometimes many previous nights, walking about the streets, having no lodging and no money. Their haggard faces and weary movements confirm their statements. A few evenings ago I approached a young man sleeping heavily at the close of the meeting, supposing him to be overcome with drink. His companion, a more nervous lad, said, "No, ma'am, he's just wore out. You see we've been huntin' a job all this week, and our money give out night before last, so we've tramped two nights."

One of the most sagacious of the General's staff was detailed to look after and report the actual condition of the homeless of London. Some, in whom the home instinct is ineradicable, have their habitual nooks in sheltered places, all over London. A case coming specially to notice was that of a young woman who habitually slept under a wagon in one of the yards. Some men, learning of her haunt, surprised her by dashing a bucket of water over her. Depleted by starvation the shock of fright was more than she could endure, and she died of the resulting illness. Of the homeless, collectively, the report says:

"Between the Temple and Blackfriars, I found the poor wretches by the score; almost every seat contained its full complement of six—some men, some women—all reclining in various postures, and nearly all fast asleep. Just as Big Ben strikes two, the moon, flashing across the Thames, and lighting up the stone work of the Embankment, brings into relief a pitiable spectacle. Here on the stone abutments, which afford a slight protection from the biting wind, are scores of men lying side by side, huddled together for warmth, and, of course, without any other covering than their ordinary clothing, which is scanty enough at the best." Many of these were hereditary paupers; many had sunk through illness from self-support; some were intelligent and of good blood, as their conversation indicated. Let it be remembered that as a class they were "sodden with drink." Women and children were found sleeping out—decent charwomen who could not get work. The city police kindly overlook them; as one explained: "There's seldom many rows here, because everybody's tired out and too sleepy to row." The condition of the out-of-works is not overdrawn. We who have seen men in quest of employment, know well that "of all heart-breaking toil the hunt for work is the worst." Nothing could be more plaintive than this voice from the so-called "inarticulate classes, who speak as seldom as Balaam's ass." An unkempt orator addressed a group of twenty or thirty men thus:

"My lads," he commenced, with one hand in the breast of his ragged vest, and the other, as usual, plucking nervously at his beard, "this kind o' work can't last forever." (Deep and earnest exclamations, "It can't! It sha'nt!") "Well, boys," continued the speaker, "somebody'll have to find a road out o' this. What we want is work, not work'us bounty, though the parish has been busy enough amongst us lately, God knows! What we want is honest work. (Hear, hear.) Now, what I propose is that each of you gets fifty mates to join you; that'll make about 1,200 starving chaps—" "And then?" asked several very gaunt and hungry-looking men excitedly. "Why, then," continued the leader. "Why, then," interrupted a cadaverous-looking man from the farther and darkest end of the cellar, "of course we'll make a—— London job of it, eh?" "No, no," hastily interposed my friend, and holding up his hands deprecatingly, "we'll go peaceably about it, chaps; we'll go in a body to the Town Hall, and show our poverty, and ask for work. We'll take the women and children with us too." ("Too ragged! Too starved! They can't walk it!") "The women's rags is no disgrace, the staggerin' children'll show what we have come to. Let's go a thousand strong, and ask for work and bread!"

Three years ago, in London, there were some such processions; Church parades to the Abbey and St. Paul's, bivouacs in Trafalgar Square, etc. But Lazarus showed his rags and his sores too conspicuously for the convenience of Dives, and was summarily dealt with in the name of law and order. But as we have Lord Mayor's Days, when all the well-fed, fur-clad City Fathers go in State Coaches through the town, why should we not have a Lazarus Day, in which the starving Out-of-Works, and the sweated, half-starved "In-Works" of London should crawl in their tattered raggedness, with their gaunt, hungry faces, and emaciated wives and children, a Procession of Despair through the main thoroughfares, past the massive houses and princely palaces of luxurious London?

For these men are gradually, but surely, being sucked down into the quicksand of modern life. They stretch out their grimy hands to us in vain appeal, not for charity, but for work.

Work, work! it is always work that they ask. The Divine curse is to them the most blessed of benedictions, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread;" but alas for these forlorn sons of Adam, they fail to find the bread to eat, for Society has no work for them to do. They have not even leave to sweat. As well as discussing how these poor wanderers should, in the second Adam, "all be made alive," ought we not to put forth some effort to effect their restoration to their share in the heritage of labor which is theirs by right of descent from the first Adam? When a rich man cannot employ his capital he puts it out at interest, but the bank for the labor capital of the poor man has yet to be invented.

The steps from pauperism to crime are clearly shown by incident and influence. The children of the lost, poisoned by nightly association with debauchery, are sinspores in the public schools where compulsory education sends them, to impart their contaminating knowledge of evil to the children from honest homes.

The report of the officers engaged in rescue work for women constitutes a chapter of horrors too great for our pages. But let it be told that one of the Salvation Army Rescue Homes is located in the "Woolwich Dust Hole," a neighborhood so dangerous that abandoned men will not accompany home the women who live there. Policemen dare not go down that street alone at night; one died not long ago from injuries received there. British soldiers are forbidden to enter there on penalty of twenty-five days' imprisonment, and pickets are stationed at either end of the street to enforce the order, yet two brave Salvation Army lassies go there "unharmed, and loved at all hours, spending every other night upon the streets." Educated girls have been drawn from that pit, and when washed in Christly love from its horrible odors, they were found to be women of tenderness and refinement. Such a mission can only be compared to that mysterious one, when between cross and sepulchre, the Master visited "the spirits in prison."

It is one thing to see your road, another to cut it.—*George Eliot.*

The beautiful seems right
By force of beauty, and the feeble wrong
Because of weakness. —*E. B. Browning.*

COURTESY AMONG WOMEN.

BY HOPE LEDYARD.

A writer in the *North American Review* calls woman the "mannerless sex," and gives pretty good proof of her right to the name. After speaking of woman's insistence for the first place at ticket offices, shop-counters, etc., and of her rudeness to her fellow-woman, he closes with this sentence: "I do not mean to declare in broad terms that man is mannerly while woman is not, for I observe, with regret, in many of my own sex, an indifference to the rudimentary courtesies which is fatal to their reputation for good manners, and I recognize in many women a watchfulness for the rights of others, a gentleness in the assertion of their own, that deserve a respect little short of veneration. What I do insist upon is this; that in public the average woman shows an inconsiderateness, a disregard for the ordinary courtesies of existence (which amounts sometimes to positive insolence), to a degree which is not anywhere nearly approached by the average man. . . . . But I leave for others the task of pointing out the causes of this difference between men and women, and indicating, if they will, the remedy for the present state of affairs."

One's first impulse on reading this is to exclaim: "He is unfair! Because some women act disgracefully the whole sex should not be indicted!" But, let us calmly consider the matter. Is it not true that there is more discourtesy shown by women than by men? Who push the hardest (for their size) in a crowd? Which sex shows the most consideration when marketing or shopping? Again and again a man will change his seat to allow companions to be seated together, but how often does a woman make such a move? Why should it not be as incumbent on a young woman to offer her seat to an old person as for a young man so to do?

Now what is the remedy? We mothers alone can find and apply it. It lies in watching our own and our children's conduct most carefully. Insist on chivalrous conduct on the part of our boys, but also insist on true, unselfish consideration for her brother with the girl. Train your little daughter to express gratitude for any service rendered to her, and to consider the needs of others equally with her own if not before them.

I was standing near a bargain counter one day last summer, watching the rapid way in which some pretty dress-goods were selling. A lady with her little daughter had succeeded in getting near enough to grasp a very pretty piece of blue and gray; a poor woman had her hand on a piece of the same.

"Ten yards in that," said the clerk to the mother, "six in that," to the woman.

The latter gave a sigh. "Have you no more of it? It's so pretty!"

"Last of the pattern." The woman turned, but the mother's hand was laid on her arm.

"Take the other piece, please, I would rather."

"Oh, mamma," said the little one as they passed out, "it was so pretty!"

"We will have other chances, dear, and perhaps that woman hasn't much time to shop. It would not have been courteous to take it," said the mother quietly.

Take, on the other hand, an illustration of the training in unmannerliness that children are constantly receiving. Men and women are standing up in a crowded car; mother is seated with her little daughter. The child, instinctively polite, starts to offer her seat, but the mother holds her down, saying quite loudly, "Keep your seat, I paid for it and it's yours."

Again, are we careful to teach our children habits of courtesy to women *as women*, or do we not discriminate between women? The hope for the next generation, as to this, lies in the broader views as to woman's work. The banker's daughter who is thoroughly interested in some Working Girls' Club has a real respect for every shop-girl because she knows the true womanliness, even heroism, of certain self-supporting girls. Club life will do much to teach women courtesy and consideration for each other.

Again, why should a child expect certain privileges because she is a girl? Perhaps it was but right when women were shut out of so many good times that these sops of extra courtesy and consideration should have been thrown to her, but now that she can earn her own support; can even "go out after dark," can share her brother's sports with racket and bicycle, can she not afford to take her turn as to being served, seated and so on?

Having acknowledged that we have, as a class, been somewhat lacking in courtesy, let us assure the writer of "The Mannerless Sex" that we are learning better. Here and there you see a silver Maltese cross gleaming on the dress of a woman—the cross is worn by washerwomen and writers, by clerks and ladies of leisure—and, whoever wears the cross, is expected, as the King's daughter, to be pitiful and courteous to old and young of either sex, and seldom is that expectation disappointed.

Correspondence.

A DAY AT HARRIMAN.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—To all who believe in prohibition in *law*, the successful experiment of prohibition in *title deeds* now being made at Harriman, Tenn., is full of unusual interest.

The argument against the saloon has largely stood on those high moral grounds which compel self-sacrifice for final achievement; and as there is but a small heroic element in any civilization, the growth of sentiment has been slow, and the growth of effective action slower still. But the day has come when prohibition is recognized as in harmony with the best political economy, by some of the wisest capitalists of the country.

Harriman is the crowning success along this new line of thinking and action.

It was the privilege of the writer to spend a day in this magic city when returning from Atlanta, and, believing many will be interested, a brief record of some things seen there is here written.

Take the map of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad and find the station once known as Keathly, but now called Harriman Junction, and you have the locality of the new city without saloons.

When you step off the train you are surrounded with the quiet beauty of the Tennessee Mountains. Through Emory Gap close by comes the winding stream which cuts out God's gateway for the commerce of men.

The Emory river sweeps around the town site, mountains on both sides of it, but with a low level stretch of land along its banks, devoted to the manufactories already in operation and the many yet to be.

The East Tennessee Land company, composed of a roll of honored names, well known to the readers of THE UNION SIGNAL, are building for the future in this charming spot.

Gen. Clinton B. Fisk was the first president of the exceptional company, and when he went away from a nation that mourned him, Hon. Thomas L. James, of New York, was chosen his successor. Among the officers and directors are found the names of A. W. Wagnalls, A. A. Hopkins, W. H. Russell, W. C. Harriman, John Hopewell, J. B. Hobbs, F. Schumacher, Frederick Gates, I. K. Funk, and others of equal reputation in the world of business and of thought. These capitalists are not organized into a temperance society, or a Prohibition party, they are shrewd, keen business men who know the saloon to be a material waste and a moral curse, and therefore, rule it out of the coming city of the South.

No foot of land can be secured by the rumseller. And if, with the usual aggressiveness of sin, any attempt is made at liquor selling, the penalty is a forfeiture of the land, all of which is set forth in the title deeds.

Can such a town succeed? will be the question of the doubter who has been educated to think it necessary to float the public credit on the rum revenue, and pave the streets with stones on which should be cut the epitaphs of the slain of our people. Let the simple record of the facts be the answer.

Nine months ago Harriman was part farm land and part wilderness. Now, you find yourself in a city of two thousand inhabitants, living in beautiful new homes, from the tasteful Queen Anne cottage, to the really stately residence. You ride over several miles of well-graded streets, lighted by electric lights. You find a system of water-works, which is soon to be extended to meet the needs of the people farther from the center. Good business blocks are already occupied, and many new ones are in process of construction. Three new churches are being built, and a hall to be occupied by the Y. M. C. A. and the W. C. T. U. A beautiful new hotel will be open in a few weeks. The school-house on the hill has three grades, and one of the best known teachers of Brooklyn, New York, is the principal, and she wears the white ribbon. A daily paper is published, and a real breezy journal it is, full of interest, without being spiced with saloon brawls.

The high, pure air from the mountains is not more grateful to the lungs than the clean moral sentiment which pervades the social life.

Harriman is not built, however, for a moral or sentimental paradise; it is founded for business, and its resources are a marvel even in the eyes of a novice. Brick and lime are being made and stone quarried within the city limits. In the Exposition building I saw more than a dozen specimens of wood, cut on the town site, suitable for building, furniture making and all purposes. Three manufactories are in operation already, and in the blast furnace we saw the second casting of iron taken from the Harriman mountains.

Coal and iron mines are in active operation, and rolling mills which will employ fifteen hundred men, will open in the early spring. The iron ore of the section includes such as goes to the making of Bessemer steel, and the coal produces, when burned, a coke equal to the best.

All these things are to be seen in the Exposition building, which is an art gallery as well, hung about with views of the lovely scenery on the wide domain of the company. There are literally thousands of acres of mineral and coal deposits, so this is no boom on paper, but has for its foundation the solid and well-nigh unlimited wealth of nature.

There are two W. C. T. Unions, one at Harriman, the other at Walnut Hills, a beautiful suburb only a mile away. These tendered a public reception to the writer, and we had the opportunity of meeting the kind of people who choose to live in a town founded on prohibition. They are gathered from nearly a score of states, and are "our folks," as Miss Willard sometimes says of those she delights to praise.

We had coffee, cake, speeches and song, a most delightful evening before the train left for the North. The directors were having a meeting, so we met, most unexpectedly, some of the gentlemen who are at the head of the great enterprise. This city of hope is growing so fast, that although a new dwelling is started every few hours, the problem of where to put the new-comers is often present.

We found a Michigan white-ribboner living in three rooms over the hall where the reception was held; it was as cozy as hands could make it, and she said, "I shall hate to leave it," although she goes to a beautiful house now building. Another lady said, "Harriman is rest and health for soul and body." If any one thinks this a rose-colored picture, let him go and see all this and more.

Where the fair, eternal mountains
Rest you as a psalm,
And the cares of life grow lighter
For their strength and calm.

A fitting close to this record of a day is the testimony of a New Yorker who recently spent a month at Harriman and went home to say, "I have never been a Prohibitionist, but I have found at Harriman the most profound argument in favor of that principle ever brought before me. There is a city of two thousand souls, with no city government as yet, not a police officer within fifty miles, and yet, all goes on in peace."

We called Harriman an experiment. It may be better named a demonstration; although it stands only at the gate of a still more glorious future, because it is a city founded in righteousness. MARY T. LATHRAP.

HOME PROTECTION READING COURSE.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
EVANSTON, ILL., U. S. A., *Dec. 6, 1890.*

To my Comrades of the Local Unions:

For sixteen years one question has come to me by word of mouth and through correspondence, from every part of the world. The question is as follows: *How can we make the W. C. T. U. interesting?*

Women who were my hostesses, but were not members of our society, have said to me over and over again, "I used to attend the local meeting, but found that I came and went like a door upon its hinges, neither giving nor receiving help, so I concluded that I could better invest my time." Now the key to the position is a sustained interest in the meetings of the local union. We have tried every method in our power to help the officers and members of our local auxiliaries in this particular. For this purpose "The Responsive Readings" were introduced, and have done excellent service; indeed, if I were president of a local union, I would send by next mail for a full set of these readings, selecting from those I thought most helpful, and ordering enough of each to supply every member with a copy for herself when she should put in an appearance at the next meeting. I would also send out a postal card to each, notifying her that we had a new way of opening the meeting, and saying that I hoped she would be present next time to see how this was done, and to participate in the exercises, which were all furnished for us in print from the Woman's Temperance Publishing Association in Chicago.

But we "grown-ups" are only children of a larger growth: no single method satisfies us; we want something new, so here comes a new way of making the local meeting interesting and educational.

A bright New Jersey woman, Mrs. J. C. Fernald (whose husband must be well known to you if you read prohibition literature), undertakes to get up a program for us. It seems to me the plan is excellent, and I earnestly ask you to throw yourselves into this new undertaking with your usual enthusiasm.

She will prepare a course of instructive monthly programs, including readings collated from the most reliable sources for use in temperance meetings, mothers' meetings, etc. These programs are to be simple, instructive and entertaining, and will help those following them to "give a reason for the hope that is in them." It will be inexpensive, will be cheaper, in fact, than anything yet offered of like value (see Publisher's column, page 15), and will save both time and money when such information is desired—time for research and condensation, for references will always be given, and the documents or books drawn upon can be secured when desired. An added attraction—another tie to bind—will be the personal letter from some of our National leaders each month to those using the program, upon the topic under consideration.

Subjoined is a sample program. They will doubtless grow in interest as we leave the historical to consider existing conditions and the best way to meet them.

Senator Blair's book will make any woman intelligent on the temperance reform, if she will read and talk it over, little by little, in the wide-awake group of a local union. "As iron sharpeneth iron, so does man the countenance of his friend." Oliver Wendell Holmes tells us that he does not care so much what others say to him, as he does what they make him say, and we are all a good deal on that plan ourselves. We like the person who reveals to us our own powers, and a group of genial, quick-witted white-ribboners can "set each other going" with wisdom, logic and repartee at a surprising rate.

A page from Senator Blair's book, read in an attractive way by some young woman who otherwise would not be present at all, furnishes the text, and then away you go into a really valuable conversation.

Without my knowledge or consent, somebody has put "Glimpses of Fifty Years" on the program of books to be read. It would ill become me to go back upon that book, much as I criticise it in my mind, for it was indeed, a "distressful experience," as Josiah Allen's wife would say, to be shut up for six weeks turning the eyes of one's spirit in upon one's self, thence to evolve, excogitate and set going the coiled up recollections of one's past life; but this is what I had to do, and with all its faults, I can but think the record has some points that would be valuable for mothers and sisters to talk over. For instance, the plans for self-government in public and private schools and colleges. It is my earnest belief that some such method would greatly diminish the teachers' cares and increase the pupils' best development. Then my mother's suggestions on the bringing up of children would be good texts on which to talk. Also, the distinguished characters outlined in what I always call "my poor, dear book."

THE UNION SIGNAL is always bright, fresh and entertaining; an extract from that will be in order at every meeting.

"Time cannot dull, nor custom stale its infinite variety."

Our versatile Editor of Publications, Miss Alice Guernsey, can put you on track of the very best leaflets, for she knows them from "A to izzard." Be it remembered, that for one cent a package of our leaflets can be carried around the world. At this rate each Christian Temperance woman may hope to reach some drinker who thinks that nobody cares for his soul; some voter who opposes because he does not understand our purposes; some woman who is at ease in Zion; some little child whose home teaching does not defend him from temptation.

We have had our Membership Crusade, and a grand one it was. It seems to me now that we need a *Post-office Crusade*. All the world meets at Uncle Sam's delivery window. Blows dealt there are sure and swift. No other method of striking home to consciousness compares with striking here. No other distribution of temperance literature is so direct. If now we had such leaflets as Hannah Whitall Smith's Bible Readings; Mrs. Nichols' "Beer—What It Is and What It Does;" "A German Professor on the Alcohol Question;" "The Delusions of High License;" "The Story of a Great Conviction;" "Doctor and Druggist;" "Society and Society Women;" "The Black Anchor;" "Somebody is Praying for You," sent to those that need them, and sent directly and impersonally from our Publishing House, what a multitude we could touch through the long arms that reach out to every state and nation! Let me urge upon you earnest work, seasoned with prayer, along this new highway of power.

Sitting here in my quiet "Den" at Rest Cottage on this 6th day of December, surrounded by tokens of the love and faith of our white-ribbon army, my heart goes out to each and every one of our local members with a devotion and loyalty greater than I can possibly feel for any other class of women in the world.

May I ask you to read my special message to these faithful comrades as given in my annual address this year? It would be specially gratifying to me if this message might be read to the local unions.

This home of ours, Rest Cottage, is really your home, each and all, in every sense of give and take. If you could hear the prayers that go from our family altar to heaven for you, and for the homes you love so well, I am sure it would be the deepest bond of sympathy that could unite our already trusting hearts to one another.

Believe me, with every tender wish at this happy season of the year (in which dear "St. Courageous" and Anna Gordon earnestly join).

Your loving sister in the blessed service of Christ and of the humanity He came to save,

Frances E. Willard.

SALUTATORY—BY MRS. J. C. FERNALD

Dear W. C. T. U. Workers the world over:

We welcome you all as co-workers together with us in our plan for extension. We have taken for our motto the excellent advice given by Grace Dodge at one of her manual training meetings. When asked how to begin to accomplish the thing desired, she responded; "*Educate, Agitate, Co-operate.*"

It was my great pleasure a few years ago to listen to an address by Bishop Thoburn from Calcutta, India, to the graduating class at Painesville, Ohio. In it he said:

"Life is full of problems, and education helps us to solve them. The scholar is accustomed to sit down to his example. The more difficult it is, the more time and thought he must consume in working it out. Does he give it up *because* it is difficult? Never! if he is the real scholar. Does he go to his class and say to the teacher, 'The easiest problems I have solved, but the more difficult and intricate I have left until my mind is prepared to grasp them, and I feel more like studying them out. I find my classmates also disposed to let them alone, so we have all concluded to do only what we are able easily and naturally to do.'"

Shall we be such scholars in the great school of life? One of its most intricate problems set before us is this of the temperance question. Shall we leave it alone, or shall we, in our quiet homes, study out the problem, and never rest until it is successfully solved?

You say it is intricate. Yes, there is the addition of woes, terrible beyond description. There is the subtraction of happiness beyond computation. There is the multiplication of sorrows and distresses, and there is the division of estates, of homes, of lives. There are questions of profit and loss—profit to the saloon-keeper, to be balanced by loss to the nation, the state, the church, the community and the home.

There are questions of proportion; if a saloon-keeper pays $200, how many homes worth $2,000, $20,000 or $200,000 may be ruined? How many manly forms may he bring to drunkards' graves? How many mothers' hearts may he break? How many children may he keep barefoot and starving through the cold winter?

Ah, Christian women, is the problem beyond our solving? Shall we not join hands and hearts and brains to study out this stupendous question in its various relations?

Let us call to our aid clear minds that have given their best thought for years to its solution. Let us choose *their* words rather than our own in presenting these thoughts to others.

Let us sit low at the feet of these teachers and prove diligent and ready scholars.

Let us ask the blessing of the Divine Teacher on our every effort and seek His presence and benediction first of all. Let us pray.

PRAYER.

SINGING.—"I am Thine, O Lord."—*Gospel Hymns.*

We are glad to choose to-day for our Bible talk from our noble leader, Miss Frances Willard.

*"The Master calleth for thee."—John 2:28.

The last words in this verse are, "The Master has come and calleth for thee." Each principal word in the phrase is like a telescope pointing to a star, luminous and bright. One sister long ago bore this message to another, even as I would gladly carry it to you. Christ himself asked the question, How can ye serve two masters? "Be not many masters," that is the curse of life. "One is your master, even Christ," *the* Master. Unity is a prerequisite of power.

He is first of all the great Teacher, *the* Master, not *a* master. Let us remember then that Christ is *the* Master, chosen out from all others, not *a* master contesting the palm with several others; He can never be to us what He must be if we are to attain a Christian character until He is the autocrat of our heart's mystic realm.

Master: One is your master. It is idle to say that we will not take upon ourselves the yoke of Christ because we wish for freedom. All of us have a master. Some yoke is on our necks already. The common vocabulary of the human race proves it. There is no phrase more common than the "god of money," the "god of fashion," the "god of wine." Each heart confesses a master passion. With some it is for love, for fame with others. A quick temper is the master passion of more persons than can be designated by any other single phrase. A passion for adventure sends men into the wilds of Africa with its blazing heat, or to the pallid regions of the pole, where stripped of every comfort and in daily peril of their lives, men spend not only months but years. Nobody says to the adventurer that he shall go; but Schwatka traveled three thousand miles on sledges with the thermometer sixty degrees below zero, and Stanley spent the years of his splendid manhood in the company of the lowest Africans, and in the most vicious climate on the globe. The same law holds good of the athlete, the actor; indeed, of every specialist; he has one master. Alas! so often that master is a tyrant who does not say, "Take my yoke upon you, for I am meek and lowly in heart," but with ruthless force thrusts the yoke upon the neck of poor humanity, perhaps through the laws of heredity, or prenatal influence, or environment, and the man can no more escape them than he can change the color of his eyes.

The golden test of character is in Colossians 3:17, "Whatsoever ye do in word or deed, do all in the name of the Lord Jesus." That is life's topmost round, its loftiest ideal, one that would carry with it happiness for others and for ourselves, and would bring out all the power there is in any one of us. If this is your ideal the forces of the universe are on your side, there is a momentum from the great Parental Spirit of the world. No harm can come to you on any planet if the supreme law that gives unity to your life is this one Master. It is a very practical thing to carry out this law, and if we are sincere it will make Christ master of our money, master of our time, master of our tongues, master of our influence; and if it does not, then what we claim concerning consecration is sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal, nothing more.

And calleth: He calls by joy, and I have thought when that suffices He does not call by grief. The sunshine, not the storm, is the preferred method of approach by Him who weareth light as a garment.

In my temperance work I often ask white-ribboners what enlisted them to fight this battle, and in nine cases out of ten I find it was the call of joy. Even as a lovely Southern woman said to me in a city of Virginia where I was forming a society, as she stepped forward to give me her name: "Just because my home has been so bright, because my husband and my sons never wish to spend an evening out, and have no habit that a woman might not cherish, I am glad to give my name and pledge my work. It is a token of my gratitude."

But if we will not be won by the sweet south wind, then comes the tempest, and He who loves us too well to give up calling, sends the call of grief. How many of us have sorrowfully proved that this is true! What scars upon the heart, known perhaps only to God, testify to the scourging of Him who doth not willingly afflict or grieve the children of men!

Jenny Lind was asked what she thought about when she was singing, and with a rapt gaze she answered, "Oh, I always sing to God!" The words were eloquent; they tell what every life should do—it should sing its noble psalm to God who gave it. Fra Angelico, who has left the most spiritual faces that canvas ever caught, painted always on his knees, and made out of his work his most eloquent prayer. It was so with Frances Havergal. Her rare gifts of poesy were consecrated to Him whom she loved best. Mary A. Lathbury, the dainty creations of whose pencil have enriched so many children's lives in these last years, told me that when converted at fifteen years of age, as she knelt in her prayer of consecration, she definitely asked a heavenly baptism of brain and hand, and consecrated what she knew to be her dawning gifts of song and pencil to Him who is the best friend that woman ever knew. What a heritage is coming to us from that consecration!

He calls by opportunity. A rich man's daughter in the city of Boston told me that when she joined the church, at seventeen years of age, she went to the kind, conservative old pastor, and said: "Now, I have promised loyalty to Christ, and if you know of any way in which I can be of service in the household of faith to which you have admitted me, I want to tell you that it will be the highest joy to work as you direct." She said the kindly face grew puzzled and disturbed, and, after some reflection, the old man said, rejoiced to find a way out of his dilemma: "Why, Nellie, if I should ever find anything in the church that you could do, I'd send and let you know!" She told me that five years had passed since then, in which she had heard nothing. All this is changed. To-day, grown to maturer years, the same lady is a leader in the Foreign Missionary work—that blessed John the Baptist that prepares the way for women, and opens highways to the great causes of home philanthropy—the Woman's Home Missionary work, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, with its beckoning hand and its stirring voice, "For God and Home and Native Land," the Christian Endeavor Societies, working so bravely "For God and the Church." The King's Daughters, with their glorious motto, "In His Name." He calls by opportunities like these, in a more winsome voice than Christian women ever heard before.

RECITATION.

"WHATSOEVER THOU DOEST, DO QUICKLY."

A. E. R.

"Whatsoever thou doest, do quickly,"
The moments are flying apace;
Each one of them precious in privilege,
How soon will they finish their race:
And not time but eternity open,
The gates on the vistas before;
With all wasted time passed by forever,
And nothing of treasure in store.

"Whatsoever thou doest, do quickly,"
Hast thou given the Savior thy heart?
Wait not till to-morrow for action,
But take now for Heaven the start;
Each day makes thy coming more doubtful,
The fetters of sin growing strong,
Are tightening their hold of thy heart-strings,
Will hold thee forever ere long.

"Whatsoever thou doest, do quickly,"
Say not there is nothing to do,
But do rather the work that is nearest,
For that is the work best for you;
Dream not of great deeds in the future,
And wait till they come to thy hand;
Allowing the moments that vanish,
To slip by as thou idly dost stand.

"Whatsoever thou doest, do quickly,"
Heed not the world's praise nor its blame,
It may scoff in its pride at thy mission,
And cast at thee titles of shame;
But the moments are flying so quickly,
No time can we waste as they go;
When we think of the judgment awaiting,
And remember, we'll reap as we sow.

"Whatsoever thou doest, do quickly,"
The future will well repay all
The care, and the trouble, and anguish,
The scorn, and the cross and the toil,
If only the crown will be radiant
With gems we have gathered in tears;
And the Lord say, "Well done, faithful servant,"
Thou'st done what thou couldst in thy years.

"Whatsoever thou doest, do quickly,"
The flesh is so weak, but we know
That the grace of the Lord is sufficient
To help us each step as we go;
So we cry in our weakness, as children,
To the Father in Heaven for grace;
That He'd give us the courage so needful,
And help us the rest of our race.

—*National Baptist.*

THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

Historical.—From "The Temperance Movement," by Senator Blair, pages 502 to 504.

TWO PIONEER WORKERS.

From "The Temperance Movement," page 504 ("Dr. Dio Lewis"), through these words, "And the Crusade was the child of inspiration, too!"

HOW THE WORK WAS DONE.

From bottom of page 506, "For more than six months" to bottom of page 510 through these words: "The spirit of organization descended upon them and filled the whole place."

SINGING.—"Stand up, stand up for Jesus."—*Gospel Hymns.* (Or solo if preferred.)

CLOSING WORDS.

OUR TRUST IN JEHOVAH.

There shall come a time—it is coming even now—we hear the steps of God's viewless warriors through all the upper air, when, in many a want and sorrow-stricken home, little children, clinging to the mother's tattered gown, shall ask, "Oh, mamma! is it true that bad men can't sell papa liquor any more, and he will buy bread and clothes and shoes for us; and will he be kind, and love us all as he used to do?" And the mother will answer through tears of joy, "Yes, my darlings, it's true! thank God, it's true." Mothers and wives, with faces yet worn and care-lined, but with a light as of a new youth in their eyes, shall hasten to meet each other, and rejoice together, with joy greater than their own hearts can hold. The joy must be brought to God. There will be such a Thanksgiving Day as was never known in all our history; church bells ringing peals of joy, hundreds crowding to the sanctuary, even the tempted and almost ruined swelling the crowd with hope in their hearts, that what no strength of shattered will could do, may now, at length, be done, by the helpful providence of God, who hath broken the snare, to let the oppressed go free, and brought government up to its great duty of shielding the citizen against the destroyer, and staying the faltering steps of those who would else go down to death. Such will come with trembling hope that now, at length, they may find the grace of Christ and be redeemed. A host of young men whom the occasional glass now keeps from the cross and the church of Christ, shall come crowding to the sanctuary of their God. A revival shall begin, such as shall be a light and star in all coming story.

From all Columbia's hills and vales and forest-crowned slopes and flashing streams shall go up one triumphant shout, Alleluia, Alleluia, for the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth. From height to height across all the broad land the watchmen shall answer. From New England's rocky hills and wave-resounding shore, the Atlantic surges shall thunder Alleluia; prairie hamlet and village and city shall answer the anthem, as they brighten at the advancing sunrise, the still heights of the Rocky Mountains shall re-echo the shout far up in heaven, and all the Pacific shore respond with glad reply.

Other lands will hear the far echo of our triumph, and in many a sad home far over the sea, the hearts of fathers and mothers, wives and children shall turn with plaintive hope and prayer along the track of the westering sun toward that land where at last men can be free from the tolerated and legalized curse of intemperance. They shall come to the light of that better freedom, saying, "We will go with you for we have heard that God is with you!"

There shall be joy in the presence of the angels of God. The heart of Christ shall be glad in heaven over this new triumph and reward of the travail of His soul.

Onward speed thy conquering flight,
Angel, onward fly!
Long has been the reign of night,
Bring the morning nigh!
Tread the idols in the dust!
Heathen fanes destroy!
Spread the Gospel's holy trust!
Spread the Gospel's joy!

DOXOLOGY.—"Praise God, from whom all blessings flow."

Brief closing prayer.

*The entire leaflet can be had for distribution at the close of the meeting. Price, .02 per copy; $1.50 per 100.

Our Children.

"WHAT BOYS CAN DO."

BY MRS. ANNA STAFFORD JEANS.

[Written for her little boy, Philip, to speak at a Loyal Temperance Legion meeting.]

So many people seem to think
That just because we're boys,
We're not of any earthly use
Except to make a noise.

But these wise and earnest ladies
Of the W. C. T. U.
Have banded us all together,
A "Loyal Legion" true.

They see the possibilities
In boys like you and me,
The future hope of their dear cause,
Their aids to victory.

For "National Prohibition,"
The object is in view;
And when we all are grown up men
We'll see what we can do.

We'll vote for it and work for it
With all our might and main,
'Till from this blessed land of ours
Is wiped its dreadful stain,

And like the boys who chased the geese,
The smallest in the van,
And routed them, and scouted them,
Nor lost a single man,

We'll fight *our* foe, "Intemperance,"
Until it turns in flight,
And ours the bloodless victory
In battle for the right.

Hillsboro, Ohio.

HOW SEVEN LITTLE GIRLS RAISED MONEY FOR THE TEMPERANCE TEMPLE.

BY MRS. A. E. SIGSBEE.

"Oh, dear!" said Bessie Freeman as she stood with her class in the yard after the Loyal Temperance Legion had been dismissed, "I do wish our class could do something to help build the Temperance Temple."

"Why can't we, if we want to, just as well as others?" said little Amy Dutton, who was the smallest and youngest of the seven. "My mother always tells Georgie and me when anything needs doing, 'Where there's a will there's a way.' "

"That's easily said," exclaimed Jane Hammond, who was the oldest and biggest in the class; "you just find the way and we will find the will, and see how much we'll get. Miss Ames said she hoped every member would give something, if it was ever so little, by the end of the month, but if I give anything I want to give as much as any one!"

"That is not the spirit at all. You know she told us that when the Temple of Jerusalem was built, the people all gave what they could, and gifts were brought from all over the land to help build the Temple. And that is just what they are doing to build the Woman's Temperance Temple. Why, I read in THE UNION SIGNAL the other day of a woman eighty years old, who was very poor, but wanted to give something towards the Temple, so she saved for a long time till she had a *dollar*, which she gave. Yes, and they have sent even from Africa, and Japan and China, and O! I can't tell how many other countries to help build this Temple in Chicago which is to stand for the world's memorial temperance offering. Isn't that grand?" said Bessie.

All joined in the talk except Sadie Fisher, who stood intently listening and wistfully looking on. She was the only one out of six children who had clothes fit to attend the meetings. Her father was a day laborer and spent nearly all his weekly earnings as regularly as pay day came at Duncan's saloon. With the proprietor's eye always watching the pay day, he had no trouble in getting whisky on credit during the week. The mother took in washing, using every cent of her hard earnings for food and shelter.

So Sadie could think of no way to get even the smallest mite; she stepped forward and timidly said, "We can all pray that the Lord will show us some way to make money for the Temple," softly adding, "but I am afraid praying won't help me." Just then the eyes of all looked over her neat but scanty garments, shabby shoes, and probably, had their thoughts been expressed, would have said, "I am afraid so too."

"Oh, but that is not the way we must pray. You know our text on the board was, 'Whatsoever ye ask in faith, *believing ye shall receive, it shall be given you*,' and I *know* it will be right to pray to help give to the Temple. And now let us all pray to make some money and believe we shall get just what we ask for. If we are the smallest class in the Legion, I believe we can do something," said Bessie, who waxed warm in her enthusiasm. And they parted, each one going to her home.

During the week every member of the class received a tiny note of invitation to be present at Bessie Freeman's birthday party on Saturday at three p. m.

They all came but Sadie, who staid at home to help her mother. She had not forgotten to pray, and you shall hear how her prayer was answered.

At the party, the plans for raising money for the Temple was the theme of conversation. "I know what I can do," said Bessie, "I can give my chickens when they are hatched; there are thirteen eggs, but it will take too long to wait until they are big enough."

"Oh! I know what every one of us can do. We can just do as they do in Lent," said Amy.

"Lent, what's that?" asked several.

"Why, don't you know? Every one of us can do without something. We can do without something to eat, or to wear, or if we are going on a visit, we can stay at home and save the money it would cost and give to the Temple. You know that's the way our church does when we have Lent. Last Lent I did without butter the whole season, and mamma gave me seventy-five cents which I gave for church work, and I will do the same for the Temple. I know she will give me as much."

"I can do without the new dress my mother promised me," said another.

"I know what I could do without, but I don't know whether I will; that is the new sash which will cost a dollar and a half," said another. "I could wear my old one. Oh, we must all do something."

"Yes," said Emma Long, "and who knows but we'll be the banner class. I guess I will have to wear my old hat, and do without the new one I was going to get."

"I don't know what I can do without unless it is a book that I want *so much;* I have been saving my money for a long time. I have seventy-five cents now, and the book costs a dollar. Papa promised twenty cents if I got the rest," another said. Each one had answered for herself what she could or would do except Sadie Fisher, who was helping bear the home burdens.

"There's Sadie," said Bessie, "we mustn't leave her out. But what can she do? She has but little to wear, and often not much to eat. She could have enough, and so could all the rest, if her father only brought the money home that he spends for whisky. It just seems too bad that they have such places to spend money in."

"Yes, and it's a perfect shame, that is just what it is, that any Christian will vote for saloons; that's just what my mother told papa when he voted for high license," said Jane Hammond.

"Oh, I know what Sadie can do; she can get baby names to go in the Temple," said Bessie. "That will count more than all the rest, for you know they are called babies until they are six years old. There's Mrs. Ellis has two, and so has Mrs. Jones. That counts; I know there are as many as forty or fifty babies in our town. She must begin right away."

"That is the best thing yet. If we could go around and help get names we would not have to do without anything," said Jane.

"Oh, but that wouldn't be right. Just let Sadie have that job herself, she has a hard time any way. I will tell her what she is to do, to-morrow."

So it was settled that each one would do something and put the money all together and give it to Miss Ames, their teacher.

Sadie was very much surprised when Bessie told her what she was to do. The burden she had carried all the week was gone, and when Bessie left, she said to herself: "I could not think of a single thing I could do," adding softly, "I wonder if it is an answer to my prayer?"

When the time arrived, each class had an offering ready. Miss Ames' class, being the smallest in the Legion, came last, and when the amount given by them (nine dollars and fifty cents) was named, surprise was manifest on every countenance.

Miss Ames stepped to the front, and after telling the different ways in which the money had been raised, said: "I think what this class of small children has done in denying themselves for Christ's sake, would shame many of us older Christians. Some complain about the Temperance Temple costing too much, a million dollars! Why, many of our churches cost a hundred thousand or more, and that is only for a single denomination. Some of our state-houses cost several millions, that is just for one state. No complaint is made about having a nice church or a magnificent state-house. Why, then, should we think a million dollars too much for this Temperance Temple, when it memorializes an issue which embraces the whole world? It will be built by voluntary offerings coming from all over the world. Even Africa, China, and Japan have sent in their gifts, and we stand wondering and complaining about the cost! You remember how the poor woman brought her box of precious ointment and poured it over the Master's feet? There were men there who complained about such a costly waste; you remember His answer? This is a great moral issue, such an issue as has never been in all the history of the world, which is but the incarnation of Himself who has said: 'And I, if I be lifted up, will draw all men unto me.' Now it is in memorial of this issue that this Woman's Temperance Temple is to be built, and just think how quickly it would stand as an object lesson before the world if all the women would follow the example of the smallest class in the Legion, and go and do likewise."

Mendon, Ill.

INSPIRING CONFIDENCE.

Henry Ward Beecher certainly owed a debt of gratitude to his teacher in mathematics, not only for the knowledge acquired through his tuition, but for lessons tending to strength of character. He tells this story to illustrate the teacher's method.

He was sent to the blackboard, and went, uncertain, soft, full of whimpering.

"That lesson must be learned," said the teacher, in a very quiet tone, but with a terrible intensity. All explanations and excuses he trod under foot with utter scornfulness. "I want that problem; I don't want any reasons why I don't get it," he would say.

"I did study it two hours."

"That's nothing to me; I want the lesson. You need not study it at all, or you may study it ten hours, just to suit yourself. I want the lesson."

"It was tough for a green boy," says Beecher, "but it seasoned him. In less than a month I had the most intense sense of intellectual independence and courage to defend my recitations. His cold and calm voice would fall upon me in the midst of a demonstration, 'No!'

"I hesitated, and then went back to the beginning, and on reaching the same spot again, 'No!' uttered with the tone of conviction, barred my progress.

" 'The next,' and I sat down in red confusion.

"He, too, was stopped with 'No!' but went right on, finished, and, as he sat down, was rewarded with, 'Very well.'

" 'Why!' whimpered I, 'I recited it just as he did, and you said 'No!'

" 'Why didn't you say 'Yes!' and stick to it? It is not enough to know your lesson. You must know that you know it. You have learned nothing till you are sure. If all the world says 'No!' your business is to say 'Yes!' and prove it.' "—*Youth's Companion.*

A CHAPTER OF BLUNDERS.

The Midget corrects Captain Mary of making a big mistake, two of them. I said that its editor was eleven years old when she is only eight, and that the subscription price of *The Midget* is a quarter when it is only a dime. The way the last mistake came about may have been that knowing how much it costs to run a paper I thought it was not possible to publish such a nice paper as *The Midget* every month for a year for less than twenty-five cents, and I am sure that to edit it so well as is done would be good work for a girl eleven years old, and, of course is much more wonderful when done by a child of eight.

But the real trouble was that I did not have a copy of *The Midget* by me when I wrote; I heard about the paper and saw it at the Ohio convention, but did not have a copy for my very own to take home; so my memory played me tricks. And it did just the same thing about the name of the dear little girl who spoke "The First President," at Atlanta. Just think of calling her a Broadax, yet that is just what I did. I did not have her name and did not remember it rightly. But in the Stenographic Report it is all right, little Louise Broadstone, and a dear little girl she is. If she were my little girl, however, I should not like to have her up so late nights as she had to be at the convention. I would rather have her asleep in her own home gaining strength to grow into the noble, *healthy* woman we wish her to become, than to have her delight even such grand audiences as she did at Chillicothe and Atlanta. I am just that old-fashioned.

I wish every one of you could read the beautiful story of the Christ-child in the December *Kindergarten*, for I am sure it would make you more full of the blessed Christmas spirit. After all, the best part of Christmas is having the Christ-child come into our hearts, as He came into Mary's arms at Bethlehem.

CAPTAIN MARY.

The Household.

IN MIDDLE LIFE.

BY AUGUSTA TEALL STOCK.

I bore my life as a heavy load,
No thanks to the Author giving,
And I thought, as I plodded a weary round,
That I was tired of living.

I came one day to the entrance gray
Of the realm unknown to mortals,
But my Father's hand led me back again
To the old familiar portals.

And I find there's a joy in the common air,
In the green stretch of the meadow,
In the human face, in the human voice,
In life's varied light and shadow.

And I've come to think, while we're here on earth,
Whatever our days are giving,
That nothing is quite so noble and true
As to gather the *good of living*.

The things that *are not*—tell them all "Good-bye,"
Use your life, with its joys and sorrows;
And, trust me, that life can be *wealth* for you,
With a store of glad to-morrows.

Richland, N. J.

MOTHERS' INFLUENCE ON POSTERITY.

BY MRS. C. R. M'CARTNEY.

I have, at times, as doubtless most mothers have, been deeply impressed with a sense of my responsibilities as a mother. I have thought of my children as being, in a very few years, the busy, active men and women of the day, helping forward the cause of right and justice and goodness, or taking their stand on the side of the enemy, and dragging themselves and others down to wreck and ruin. And I have trembled at the thought that I have now a say as to which it shall be. But I confess that until lately my vision stopped there. I thought not of my influence on my posterity of succeeding generations. I will ask you, mothers, to come and make a few calculations with me.

Suppose one of you to have five children, and that they in their turn will each be the parent of five children. Suppose these twenty-five grandchildren also to be each the parent of five children. You have one hundred and twenty-five great-grandchildren. Now that is not a far-off thing. It lies in the near future; yes, you might almost say in the present, for many of you will probably live to see your great-grandchildren. I know, and doubtless you do too, many hale, hearty great-grandmothers. But let us proceed in our calculations one step further and there are six hundred and twenty-five human beings—immortals, who, in form, in complexion, in vivacity, in intelligence, in morality, in religion, in destiny, are, in a great degree, shaped, colored, moulded, propelled by the influence which you, mother, living in ———, in the year ——, are now, at this time, exerting.

You are familiar with the story of Rip Van Winkle, who slept for twenty-eight years, and waked up to find such marvelous changes. Let us, mothers, close our eyes and take a long, long sleep—longer than his. Let us sleep for several generations—sleep till these multitudes, which we have been computing, are treading with busy feet the tortuous mazes of life.

An angel, with dark-lantern in hand, glides into the silent room. At his gentle touch a sleeper awakes to consciousness, though the body sleeps on. On the wings of the Light your guide has transported you far hence. You stand with him all unseen at the entrance of a bar-room. It is blazing with light, and the clatter of glasses and the din of angry voices reach your ear. The door opens and a man staggers out and falls heavily on the pavement, and the gushing blood reaches to your feet. Instinctively you stoop down to help the fallen, but you recoil with a shudder as the angel flashes his mystic torch full on his face and reveals to your spirit's ken that your own flesh and blood lies before you. Ere you have time to collect your bewildered thoughts, your guide has transported you back three generations, and you are in a small, comfortable house in your native town. The door of the pantry stands open, and you see inside a young, pale-faced woman. She leans her head on her hands and sighs as though her head ached. She opens a private press in the pantry and, taking down a bottle of spirits, pours out a half glass and drinks, and as she resumes her seat, with lightened step and enlivened eye, the angel's light falls upon her and illumines that countenance, and you recognize your own self of former days—and immediately the mystic torch is turned around and the hidden cord that binds these two scenes is lighted up with a lurid glare. Now the angel is at your side, mother. Arise in spirit and follow him. One sweep of his wing and you are in the streets of a great city. It is late at night. The sober, respectable citizens are in their homes, retired to rest. Who are those women walking the streets at this hour of the night? What gaudy attire for such a time and place! There comes meeting them a simple young man, now proceeding to his place of abode. With bold effrontery they accost him, and as they turn with him and pass you by, the painted cheek and brazen brow, and shameless talk, tell you that you are in near proximity to a pair of the abandoned women of the town. With natural revulsion you gather yourself together, lest the hem of their garments should graze your feet; but in that instant the revealing light of the angel envelops them, and in dismay you hide your face from your own posterity.

Snatching you from the humiliating scene, the angel seats you in your own happy home of early wifehood and motherhood. A fair young woman reclines on a sofa, dressed in a loose morning robe, with hair dishevelled and a dime novel in her hand. The cheeks are fevered and the eyelashes sometimes wet as she pores over the alluring page. The hours of night are passing, but she heeds them not. She fears not disturbance, for her husband's business takes him from home many days at a time. At length the book drops from her hands and she lies dreamily gazing at the dying embers, voluptuously revelling in the details of the licentious story.

Curiosity tempts you to pick up the book and learn its name, for it has a familiar look. As you do so the angel holds his lantern so that you may read the title, and in its light a ruby on the finger of the dreamer flashes in your eye, and lo! it is your own wedding ring! Turning your gaze down Time's pathway, the electric light of your guide sparkles along the invisible but indissoluble cord that joins the woman on the sofa with the women on the street.

Once more the angel enters the room and this time his touch awakens you. Away you fly with him, and in an instant you are gazing through the bars of a prison cell. A young man—a mere boy—is the lonely occupant. Already crime has written its characters on his face, and you wonder that one so young should have found such a lodging. With the angel's leave you inquire of his jailer, how came he hither? He tells you that several times he had been arrested for petty thieving and that his last act was to open a money-safe, and that as he was about to abstract the gold, the night-watchman had sprung upon him, and in the scuffle that ensued, the boy had drawn a revolver and shot the man so that he died the next day. You sigh as you turn away from the poor lad, who must spend weary months and years in that cheerless cell. Carelessly you ask his name, and a tremor goes through you as there falls on your ear a name, strange and meaningless to the outside world, but familiar and fraught with meaning to you. Surely it cannot be, you think to yourself, but who else outside of my family would think of giving such a name?

With the speed of lightning your angel guide has caught you up and you are seated in a railway car. The express is slowing for the last stop before reaching the metropolis. The whistle has sounded; the conductor has shouted the name of the station; passengers here and there are hastily collecting the various articles. One of them is the lady in the seat with you. As she abruptly rises something falls into your lap. It feels like a purse, but it is dark, you cannot see. She steps forward to go out. She has not noticed it. You had wished so much to buy a winter wrap when in the city, but you had not money enough to buy it and the other things you must purchase. The purse feels heavy—you could get it easily now. I hope she will not miss it till the train has started. No! We are off. No one knows. No one has seen it. I did not steal it from her. It dropped into my lap. Surely it was a providential incident. Looking up at your angel guide he turns the eye of his mysterious lantern and sends its light flashing along the line from the purse in your lap to that desolate prisoner in the cell.

The rustle of a wing is heard again in the sleeping-hall and the touch of the angel is on your hand. With his invisible power he bears you away to a city of the far west. You are in the midst of an immense gathering. You are pushed forward by the seething, surging crowd until you are in front of a scaffold. A middle-aged man is there, with hands bound and the rope around his neck. The clergyman, with Bible in hand, is endeavoring to extend to the wretched man the mercy which cometh from above. The executioner stands, cap in hand, ready to let the drop fall. But ere the pale, haggard features are hid forever from human eye, your guide holds up his torch and illumines for a moment, with ghastly gleam, the countenance of the murderer, and reveals to you that the miserable being before you, who is about to be ushered into the presence of his Maker, is your own offspring! With a cry of horror you clutch at the arm of your guide, and he bears you away from the dreadful scene, and places you in an elegant little country home. A pretty, girlish wife is stepping lightly around from room to room, giving a touch here and a touch there. Everything is neat and orderly. But a frown clouds the pretty face as she enters the apartment which an hour before she had left faultless in its arrangement. Her husband is lying on the lounge; his wet shoes drying on the newly whitened hearth, his hat and coat are flung on the table; his manuscripts are scattered over the room. The cloud deepens. Her cheeks flush with rage and she seizes the shoes and dashes them through the window-pane and gathering up the scattered leaves and crushing them in her wrath, she flings them into the flames ere he has time to remonstrate. Memory is at work and your head sinks with grief and shame, as the mysterious torch once more sends its unerring flash along the line that links the hand, which in a moment's wrath, destroys the labor of months, and the hand of that murderer, who in a frenzy of passion, plunged the dagger into a brother's blood.

Mothers! mothers! mothers! "What manner of persons ought ye to be in all holy conversation and godliness."—II Peter 3: 11.

"Oh! that there were such a heart in them that they would fear me and keep all my commandments always, that it might be well with them and with their children forever."—Deut. 5: 29.

THE ART OF GIFT-MAKING.

The secret of success in gift-making is not in the expending of large sums, but in loving thought upon each gift provided. Everything is usually successful in proportion to the amount of thought that has been put into it, whether it be a banquet, a costume, a book, or the making of a simple gift. If you are cramped for money, do not think you need to spend much for Christmas gifts. The thought shown in a loving Christmas letter, a simple verse, or a pen and ink sketch, may give as genuine pleasure as a present of pearls. Reflect well upon the peculiarities and needs of the friend whom you wish to please. Then choose your gift carefully. Finally, after it is chosen and delivered, do not refer to it again in the way of self-congratulation upon your cleverness.

This was a peculiarity of a certain old lady who was not ungenerous. She had an invariable habit of contemplating the gifts which she had presented with great and undisguised satisfaction. "How glad I am," she would exclaim, "that I found just that chair for you! How much comfort you must take in it, and how nicely it suits your room!" Or, again: "I enjoy looking at that picture every time I come here. It is a great pleasure to me to think that I made such a good selection." The recipients of her favors naturally felt rather overwhelmed by them. The high value placed upon them is embarrassing. One thinks, "How can I ever do anything for her which will seem to her half a return?" It is a good plan when a gift is bestowed to let the matter, as far as you are concerned, drop out of mind.—*Harper's Magazine.*

WHAT A MAGAZINE COSTS.

"Few readers of American magazines," said a prominent publisher the other day, "know what it costs to produce even a single issue of one of the great monthly periodicals which now stand at the head of publications of their class, the world over. The illustrations for the *Century* and *Harper's Magazine* cost on an average about $5,000 per month, but with these two established magazines the cost is diminishing rather than increasing, as both are using the 'process engraving' more and more. With *Scribner's*, on the other hand, large sums of money are being expended upon the engravings, as this young periodical seems determined to equal its older contemporaries at no matter what cost. A careful estimate of the money spent in illustrating the Christmas numbers of *Harper's* and *Scribner's* puts the sum at $7,000 each, as both magazines contain about seventy pictures, the average being about $100 for an engraving. Many of the full page 'blocks' cost $300 each, and some of the half-page illustrations, which readers often pass by unnoticed, cost from $200 to $250 each. These prices are easily accounted for when it is remembered that men like J. Allen Weir, Elihu Vedder, Will H. Low, A. B. Frost, receive from $100 to $150 a drawing. Ten years ago the highest price paid for the same work was $50 a drawing for a full page illustration. As to the literary matter—the expense for articles and stories—a large proportion is prepared to order, costing on an average about $25 a printed page, and I have known $100 a page to be demanded. The 'fixed charges' on the large magazines for literary and artistic matter alone is therefore from $8,000 to $10,000 a month, enough to eat up the profits on 100,000 copies."—*New England Homestead.*

THERE is no thought so grand but what the flavor of religion can enrich; there is no thought the output of a Christian faith, but what is noble; there is no noble thought evolved, but gives the mind some growth and sturdiness, as the tiny shoots endow the parent stem.

UNION SIGNAL

ORGAN OF THE WORLD'S AND NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

EDITORS.

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Fear not, O Jacob, my servant, and thou Jeshurun, whom I have chosen. For I will pour water upon him that is thirsty, and floods upon the dry ground: I will pour my spirit upon thy seed, and my blessing upon thine offspring —Isa. 44: 2, 3.

PLATFORMS.

There is a good deal of variety in the platforms offered by the Prohibitionists of the several states, and they sometimes, in one or more features, lack dignity or lack wisdom. While uniformity is in itself no object, a somewhat complete concurrence of temper in all the formal expressions of the party, indicates strength, and adds to that strength. It seems to us that Prohibitionists would do well to leave to the two old parties all acrimonious criticism of opponents, and to satisfy themselves with a clear definition of their own position. The sweeping way in which Republicans condemn all Democratic action, and the unhesitating manner in which the Democrats retort on the Republicans, give to our current politics a very captious and dishonest character. We see at once that these words stand for prejudices, not convictions; are shaped for narrow partisan purposes and not for the well-being of all. The "all" the Republican pursues scarcely includes the Democrat, and "the country" the Democrat is defending is made up chiefly of his own party. Party policy and party opinion are the program of principles.

The Prohibitionists would do well to leave—at least in their platform, which should be a grave and reserved statement of general truths—detraction, perversion and wholesale condemnation to the old parties with whom they have become the staple of politics. Any sharp cuts, or well-merited censure they may bestow on their adversaries on the weighty occasion of a state or National convention, will be more than compensated in their value by their apparent participation in a method which has so long lost even the semblance of honesty. Their platforms should show none of that temper which reduces abuse to a science. Their forbearance in this regard will not only evince a superior hold on righteousness, it will also have the winning power of something new, pure, temperate and self-contained in the arena of political strife.

A yet more important direction in which their platforms should show the wisdom of reserve is in the adoption of specific measures from the numerous organizations which are seeking the improvement of one or another class of citizens. They ought to have a hearty sympathy with most, if not all, of these efforts. They may well express that sympathy in general terms. The measures, however, which are proposed in furtherance of these desirable ends, are not, unfrequently, of doubtful wisdom, or wholly inadmissible. Any acceptance of these devices in detail by Prohibitionists is premature. It can only be done advantageously when general discussion has been directed to them, and something approaching unanimity of opinion has been reached. The party necessarily bears a good deal of the reproach of being hare-brained, impractical, speculative. Prohibitionists ought not needlessly to add to this impression. They will certainly do so, if, with any complacency, they allow doubtful planks to be added to their platform, simply because they bear the label of reform. For the sake of the great and very difficult undertaking they have preëminently espoused, they must show some caution and reserve in reference to projects which have not been sifted; which have not, in fact, reached the foreground. If, as they move forward, they are to gather in every crotchet, as a sheep catches burs, they will soon present a most discouraging and disreputable appearance. This is not a superfluous caution, as shown by both national and state platforms.

While they should leave no doubt as to the breadth and depth of their philanthropy, they should not stand in the door of their tent to entice in every man who is at large with a scheme of improvement in his head or his hand. It is high time that Prohibitionists fully appreciated how great, how difficult, how far-reaching is the undertaking to which they are committed; what sobriety of counsel it calls for; what patient waiting for the vindication and diffusion of first principles. Our strength lies chiefly in the tenacity with which we hold and defend a few impregnable positions. The community will come to recognize their character, if we are possessed of absolute patience and untiring reiteration. Events work for us, in that all the devices of our adversaries lead from evil to yet deeper evil; from error to overthrow. The moment men wish to go forward they will look to us for leadership. Prohibition platforms ought, therefore, with fullness, sobriety, and convincing statement, to unfold our primary purpose in all its changing variety of relation. They should plant the standard in its old position in fresh colors, as if it were for the first time unfurled.

They should add to this amplified and glorified declaration the companion principle, succinctly and unwaveringly stated, which the party has with discussion, deliberation and conviction accepted, that of universal suffrage. They may, from this high social and political position, send forth words of encouragement to more remote and more isolated efforts, but they should not aim to make the camp of Prohibitionists a common rendezvous for the schemy and discontented of every stripe. Their bid for votes must be purely a matter of principle, or, in very victory they will find themselves involved in that perpetual failure which dogs the footsteps of political cunning.

NEW JOURNALISTIC VENTURES.

Nothing indicates more truly the trend of thought than the multiplication of books and papers treating of social questions. The latest journal of this kind is *The Brotherhood*, of Boston. It strikes one as at once singular and suggestive, that all the officers and directors of the Brotherhood Society, whose organ the paper is, are ladies, Mrs. Mary E. Chapin, being president; Mrs. Lucy Lee Norris, secretary, and Mrs. Abby Morton Diaz, one of the directors. From the salutatory we learn that the society makes all its observations from the standpoint, "God is our Father, and we are brethren;" that its work will be largely educational based upon the ethical and spiritual; a work for which women are eminently fitted, hence it is largely the work of women.

The paper proposes to put thought against thought in open fairness, by employing the best and most candid writers to represent all sides of great questions, having the different sides presented in the same weekly issue. For example, in this opening number, Col. Albert Clark writes in favor of protective tariff, and William Lloyd Garrison against it.

Here are some extracts from its leading editorials showing the spirit which actuates its founders:

"We have as much right to sin in our individual capacity as in that of a corporation, trust or state. All legislation and all commercial combinations must first conserve the ends of brotherhood, must first become instruments of the public weal.

"We must carry our religion into our economics, into business and politics. This is not asking too much. It will make business a sacred service. Yes, we propose not less than Christ proposed—the Kingdom of Heaven here on earth. We believe that the soul-inspiring life which Christ lived, will some day so possess the lives of people as to expel all self-seeking. Then man will live for the good he can do, and the words, 'The Kingdom of Heaven is within you,' will have a meaning, and 'Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven,' will be understood. * * *

"Poverty as both cause and effect of misery and crime; the ever-present saloon as both cause and effect; free-born women with hearts aching to be free; ever-increasing opulence and its accompaniment, poverty; the ever-developing questions in the political and economic world; what is to be and what not to be; are all great open doors before us which we hope to enter, how well to occupy the world will judge."

That our sisters across the water have taken up press work in earnest is evinced by the appearance of "*The National Bulletin*, for the use of journalists only," edited by Mrs. Ward Poole, superintendent of the press department of the British Women's Temperance Association. This sheet is issued weekly, and demonstrates the ability of Mrs. Poole to successfully conduct the department assigned her. The *Bulletin* is filled with just the kind of paragraphs editors will be glad to use, bringing news of temperance work done all over the globe—by the B. W. T. A. itself, by the United Kingdom Alliance, the Army Temperance Association, the Royal Navy Temperance Society, the Bands of Hope, the Order of Rechabites, the Coffee House Associations, the British Medical Temperance Association, the American W. C. T. U. and other organizations. Work reported is done in various parts of the British Isles, in Norway, Finland, Vienna, Paris, Australia, Russia, Iowa, Nebraska, Ontario, and other places.

From the *Bulletin* we learn that the only actual total abstinence society in Russia was formed three years ago by Count Tolstoi; that the government would not allow him to print its rules, but in spite of opposition it now numbers one thousand members.

The British Medical Temperance Association now enrolls four hundred and twenty active members, medical practitioners, and one hundred and thirty associates, medical students. It has offered prizes of ten and of five pounds to medical students in the third year, for the best written examinations on alcohol and its effects upon the body. That non-alcoholic medication is gaining the respect of leaders in the profession is shown by the fact that at the recent temperance celebration held in Dublin, the president of the Royal College of Physicians and the president of the Royal College of Surgeons were both present.

The hall of the College of Physicians was used for the breakfast which was given to Dr. B. W. Richardson, which was a happy innovation, as the college reserves the use of the hall exclusively for meetings of the Academy of Medicine. Sir Wilfred Lawson was one of the speakers.

There are 13,486 members of the Army Temperance Association, all total abstainers. At the end of May, 1890, the military branches were one hundred and fifty-eight, and the civilian branches eight, the latter containing one hundred and ninety-eight members, and the entire membership was 14,318. The officers' branch of the Royal Naval Temperance Society, which includes officers of all grades, numbers over a hundred members. The rank and file consists of some thousands. The temperance men are very energetic in forming committees on their appointment to fresh ships.

At the Sailors' Rest at Portsmouth, one of the cabins was given by the Empress Frederick, of Germany. A beautiful portrait of her sailor son, H. R. H., Prince Henry, hangs in it. When the Lords of the Admiralty visited the Sailors' Rest, they expressed much pleasure with these comfortable places. Miss Weston hopes to extend the work, and proposes to build a new block, containing recreation and reading rooms, and 120 more cabins, as the beds are engaged three nights in advance, so greatly are they appreciated by the sailors. "Your only difficulty," said an officer, writing to Miss Weston, and enclosing £15 to found a cabin at the Sailors' Rest for seven years, "will be this, that every man whose name is on the long list I enclose, declares that, when the ship arrives at home, he will sleep in this particular cabin!"

Our English friends seem to have reached a class we have not yet drawn within our lines. Temperance work among showmen is rapidly progressing. There are about 50,000 people in the country who travel about in caravans, out of which 7,000 have signed the pledge at the meetings of the Travelers' National Total Abstinence Union. The union was formed at York eight years ago, and is proving a great security for the show people, as three-fourths of them are true to their pledge. They have a quarterly organ called *The Caravan*, and 2,500 copies are regularly sent out. When the show people came to London for a six weeks' residence in the metropolis, Mrs. Stewart, of the British Women's Temperance Association, and others, started a school for the children. Instruction was given by voluntary helpers, and an average of forty children attended every day.

During last year, in England, fourteen hundred women were rescued from the streets. Out of this number respectable employment was found for over a thousand. General Booth (through whose agency this has been effected) says, "Experience and averages carefully calculated for several years, prove that only thirty-five per cent return who are thus helped. Sixty-five per cent are altered characters." In this work the principle of total abstinence is as important as the shibboleth of faith.

The Glasgow Auxiliary Branch of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Traffic, recently held a public meeting in the City Hall, Glasgow. Canon Wilberforce, in his address, referred to the opium wars, which he said England was responsible for. Dr. Dudgeon, from Peking, spoke of the wrongs inflicted on the people of China by the traffic in opium, and said the Chinese were as strongly opposed to the traffic now as they were before the two wars which arose out of the action of the British Government forcing opium upon them.

There are three suburban estates in London owned by the Artisans, Laborers and General Dwellings Company,

Limited, containing 4,400 houses, but no shops for the sale of intoxicants. The annual rental during 1889, payable on the property, came to £104.000. The rent not recoverable from all causes, amounted to less than three shillings, six pence for each £100.

Special Difficulties.

PLEDGE.—*"I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt liquors, including Wine and Cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same."*

The press of other matter has crowded out this department for several weeks. We make amends by giving it larger space this time.

QUERY 1.—Is a woman expected to sign any pledge in order to be considered a loyal member of the W. C. T. U., or can she become a member by putting on the white ribbon?

QUERY 2.—If a woman signs our pledge, but does not join the union by paying membership dues, has she a right to wear the white ribbon?

ANSWER.—She must sign the total abstinence pledge, and pay her dues to some local union. The conditions of membership are unvarying throughout our ranks, signing the pledge and paying dues.

QUERY.—In the eighth volume of the Riverside Library for Young People, by Miss E. Chester she quotes Dr. Weir Mitchell, who declares that nervous diseases among women have destroyed the happiness of more families than intemperance; is this in any measure true, and if so, how much of the nervous diseases is indirectly due to intemperance?

ANS.—That nervousness among women is a great foe to domestic happiness, no one doubts; that it has destroyed the happiness of more famiiies than intemperance has, few believe. The burden of proof rests on the one making an assertion, not on the one denying it. Let Dr. Mitchell bring on the proof of his statement and we will try to overbalance it.

No categorical answer can be given to the second question, but the best medical authorities agree in tracing a large share of nervous diseases among women to the hereditary effects of alcohol and tobacco, and to the poisonous effects upon women and children of tobacco used by the husband in the home. All physicians agree that what is transmitted in alcoholic heredity is not simply an appetite for liquor, but a weakened and diseased nervous organism; this may manifest itself in the drink craving, or in hysteria, epilepsy or the myriad other forms of nervous disease. The daughters of drinkers are most liable to suffer in this way, while the sons become prey to the drink mania. This subject is treated much more fully than is possible here, in "Childhood, its Care and Culture," where the testimony of Dr. Henry N. Hurd, superintendent of Johns Hopkins Hospital, and other noted physicians is given.

A lady quotes from a paper in the *Century*, written by E. J. Glave, one of Stanley's officers, "Nature has provided the African with the juice of the palm tree, a most palatable beverage, resembling, when fresh, a very strong lemon-soda, but intoxicating in its effects." She asks, "Does it ferment during the time of its flowing (it is collected every morning) or is it a natural alcohol?" I do not know, and give the question here that some one wiser may answer. My impression is that it is not intoxicating when first drawn from the tree, but becomes so by fermentation. Or, it may contain some other intoxicating principle than alcohol, as is the case with the soma juice of India. I shall be greatly obliged to any one who will answer this query.

QUERY.—When was temperance first organized in the United States, where and by whom? When was the first prohibitory law passed?

ANS.—I hardly know what to give as the date of the first organized temperance work in the United States. Moderation societies were started as early as 1737. Dr. Rush's celebrated pamphlet which is counted as the foundation of temperance work here was published in 1785. In 1805 the paper makers of Philadelphia associated themselves for the purpose of restraining and prohibiting the use of ardent spirits; April 30, 1808, Dr. Clark and Lebbeus Armstrong, of Saratoga, organized the temperance society of Moreau and Northumberland. This is usually accounted the earliest distinctively temperance society, but at Atlanta the claim was made that an earlier one existed in Georgia.

The first prohibitory law was given in Eden—and disobeyed. Sweden had prohibitory law from 1753 to 1756, and again from 1772 to 1775, and reported "enormous benefits effected in moral, economical and other effects" from its workings. In the United States, Maine has been under prohibitory law longer than any other state.

QUERY.—How can the pledge given at the head of Special Difficulties be kept literally? What is to be done with our medicines put up in alcohol? Tinctures and herb tonics must be put up in alcohol, and I think there are times when that pledge can not be kept.

ANS.—This is exactly the work of our Temperance Hospital, to demonstrate that our pledge can be kept. Instead of tinctures, use saccharine preparations, which are better than the tinctures because always of definite strength, while evaporation of their alcohol makes tinctures variable in strength; herb tonics can in most cases be prepared as syrups; if the principle desired can not be extracted except by alcohol, it can be thus extracted and the alcohol afterward fully evaporated.

QUERY.—Is it necessary for a man in business to drink with customers in order to keep trade? How would you convince one that it was not necessary?

ANS.—No. Trade that must be kept by drinking seems to me not worth keeping. Total abstainer buyers are the best paymasters. It is poor business policy to encourage a customer in habits that may interfere with his paying his bills.

QUERY.—Here is a question with so much virility in it, that I guessed the sex of its author before learning that it was sent by a gentleman, who enclosed $25 for franchise work: "Rev. 20:1, 2. When Satan is bound a thousand years, will Christians up here keep open and run the saloons for him? if so, not much use to bind him; they will do his work."

ANS.—Brother, your question presupposes an impossible state of affairs. Satan bound and saloons open don't m-

Our Book Table.

One of the most notable books of the season, both in respect to the interest of its theme and the years of labor which it represents, has just been issued by S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago. It is HINDU LITERATURE, OR THE ANCIENT BOOKS OF INDIA, by Elizabeth A. Reed. It brings within reach of common readers sufficient knowledge of the Vedas, around which so much of mystery gathers, to understand their character and scope. Mrs. Reed reviews with simplicity and directness the work of the Sanskrit scholars, Max Muller, Sir Monier Williams, Sir William Jones and others, and then gives a remarkably clear, concise survey of the great Indian epics, with sufficient extracts to illustrate their character. Some of the legends are of great beauty; for example, in the legends of the Maha-Bharta is found a story of wifely devotion which for pathos and power is not excelled in all literature. With consent of the author and publishers, we propose giving this story to our readers at some future time. The Rama-yana, from which her extracts occupy over an hundred pages, has been termed "The Iliad of the East," and it has many points of resemblance to the Greek classic. In both the subject is a war undertaken to recover a wife carried off by the hero of the other side; Rama corresponding in this respect to Menelaus while in other respects he represents Achilles. But Sita, the chaste and beautiful wife of Rama, is immeasurably the superior of the treacherous Helen; Ayodhya may be compared to Sparta, and Lanka to Troy, though in each the Indian descriptions imply a higher degree of refinement than do the Grecian. The story has all the fascination of the Iliad, with a more tropical luxuriance of description and metaphor. Just here the Asiatic poem falls far short of the Iliad; it is absolutely burdened with description and simile, with wearisome repetition and amplification, stretching its interminable length through formidable volumes. It rambles and wanders, having nothing of the polish and rounded proportions which in the Iliad and Odyssey remind us of Greek sculpture.

Beautiful bits of description abound; for example: "The great Himalaya, with raiment of cloud and robe of sunlight, seems to commune with the stars that crown with radiance their snowy brows; in their wild crags are the silvery fountains of the rivers which flash and sparkle through forest and vale. The Ganges, the 'Bride of Heaven,' receives in her crystal tide the sins of her people and bears them away between her flowery banks. The wild swans float amid the lotus blossoms upon her bosom, and the gazelles come down to slake their thirst at her sacred brink."

"Delicate butterflies float slowly away on the fragrant air, and golden bees nestle amid the rose petals and revel in life and beauty. Down by the gleaming shore of the ever-sounding sea, the white-crested waves come marching in; with song and psalm and chanted praise, they come, and the children of the wildwood hear in their waves the song of the sea-nymph, and see in the coral groves the home of the ocean green. So they bring oblations to the fair goddess of the sea who is robed in azure and pearls, with garlands of scarlet flowers in her heavy hair, and her snowy hands gleaming amidst the darkling waves." To her Rama goes in his distress, crying, "A demon has stolen my wife away and crushed my heart beneath his feet. My beautiful bride is a prisoner on yonder isle—help me to bridge this pathless deep and avenge her wrongs." The bridge is builded, Rama leads his troops over it to the isle of Lanka, and then follows the Indian siege of Troy.

Beautiful as are their legends, the book has a higher mission than mere story telling. It contains very much valuable historical information, and its chapters on Indian mythology show the common origin of all mythologies. One thing which impresses me as of especial value is its furnishing means by which the Vedas can be compared with the Scriptures and weighed in a true balance. Thus weighed they are found wanting in those attributes which distinguish a divine revelation. Beauty and power they possess, but mingled with much that is vile and weak. Nor do the Vedas give any aid to the history of India, for chronology and historic data are utterly lacking. Those who would set them above the Scriptures, show us only their gems, omitting their rubbish; here they stand before us, like Nebuchadnezzar, a mingling of fine gold, silver, brass, iron and clay.

The Watch-Tower.

Mrs. Josephine Nichols has entered the popular lecture field, with illustrated lectures on Rome, Italy, Paris, with its palaces, gardens and most famous pictures, and the Universal Exposition, including the Eiffel Tower, the Central Dome, the Trocadero, the magnificent buildings of the fine arts, and other striking features, reproduced by aid of the stereopticon. She is a very inspiring speaker, and the thorough study she made of her themes during nearly a year's residence in Paris fits her admirably for their discussion.

***

Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, in response to an invitation from that body, addressed the Georgia legislature in behalf of a temperance education law, on Thursday evening after the close of the National Convention at Atlanta. The large Hall of Representatives was packed, and though hundreds were standing, the morning paper said the great audience was so absorbed in the address that one could have heard a pin drop. At the close of the lecture members of the legislature gathered about Mrs. Hunt with congratulations and assurances of support for the measure. The State's Attorney said, "She has annihilated the Constitutional objection, and there is nothing left but to pass the bill."

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The banner for the department of non-alcoholic medication was designed by its National superintendent, painted by one of the Y's of Louisville, and sent to the Paris Exposition, where it hung with other Scientific Temperance Instruction banners in the educational department of the United States exhibit. It also appeared in the children's procession, at the laying of the corner-stone of the Temple in Chicago, November 1st.

***

Edward W. Bok, the young editor-in-chief of the *Ladies' Home Journal*, of Philadelphia, is a firm believer in the temperance cause, and the women associated with it. Mr. Bok has just celebrated his 27th birthday, and has never tasted liquor or beer. He believes that difficult brain work can only be accomplished by a strictly careful life, and a strong hatred for accursed drink. The young editor was a warm admirer of Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes, and regarded her the noblest of American women on account of her bold advocacy of temperance.

***

The *Dawn*, Boston, makes a new departure—A Home Department, edited by Mrs. Anna R. Weeks, of Chicago. In announcing her purpose she says that her constant thought will be, "What would Christ do?" and by this touch-stone try all things. She means to show that woman suffers from competition in every way; as a housekeeper, through needless labor, and in the tax laid on all the raw material she requires; as a mother, in the excess of demands upon strength which should be sacred to the rearing of little ones. She holds that the true socialist will oppose war, and lend hearty support to arbitration between nations; that socialists should study the methods and leading ideas of the kindergarten, and the manual training school; that they should follow the example of the W. C. T. U. in its press work, should stand by the American public school, and should study the problems connected with municipal affairs. In all these lines the Woman's Department proposes to bring news and cheer. "The woman who cannot think is pitiable; the woman who will not think is criminal."

***

Of the thousands who have sung—often while tears were falling—

"Shall we meet beyond the river,
Where the surges cease to roll?
Where, in all the bright forever
Sorrow ne'er shall press the soul,"

few probably know that its author is H. L. Hastings, the philanthropist of Boston. Delegates to the Atlanta Convention had this fact impressed upon their memories by receiving from Mr. Hastings a dainty booklet tied with white ribbon, containing the author's complete edition of this beautiful hymn. It consists of fourteen double stanzas all breathing the same spirit which make the ones given in hymn-books such favorites.

***

The letter of "Scriptor," in the New York *Christian Advocate* entitled "Woman's Invasion of the South," and that of Isabella Webb Parks, in the *Northwestern*, Chicago, are among the best of the many helpful notices that the National Convention has received. "Scriptor" says: "The women came. They worked and talked, argued and preached from the 14th to the 18th of November. And they captured Atlanta! This means as much to their cause as the taking of Atlanta meant to Sherman. The South is now open 'from Atlanta to the Sea,' and their cause is marching on, woman suffrage and all!"

ON DUTY.

WORLD'S W. C. T. U.

Founded 1883.

President—Miss Frances E. Willard, Evanston, Ill.

Motto.—For God and Home and Every Land. Object: To unify the methods of woman's temperance work the world over, and to circulate a petition for the prohibition of the traffic in alcoholic drinks and opium, and other social reforms.

All members wear a little knot of white ribbon, and remember the noon hour of prayer for all temperance work and workers, and for the coming of Christ's kingdom.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Date of Organizat'n.

1874 *United States*—Miss Frances E. Willard.
1876 *England*, Lady Henry Somerset, 13 Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., London, E. C.
1882 *New South Wales*—Mrs. E. Bowes, Stanmore, Sydney.
1883 *Canada*—Mrs. Fawcett, 103 Hazelton Ave., Toronto, Ont.
1884 *Hawaiian Is.*—Mrs. Mary S. Whitney, Honolulu.
1885 *New Zealand*—Mrs. Catharine Fulton, Dunedin.
" *Queensland*, Mrs. Elizabeth Brentnall, Coorparoo, Brisbane.
" *Tasmania*—Mrs. Grace Saltan, Mildmay Cottage, Launceston.
" *Victoria*—Mrs. Mary M. Love, Armadale, Melbourne.
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1886 *Ceylon*—Mrs. T. S. Smith, Tillipally, Jaffna.
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NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

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"I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt Liquors, including Wine and Cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union the sum of ——; and the receipt of the treasurer thereof shall be a sufficient discharge of my executors for the same.

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News from the Field.

ILLINOIS.

THANKSGIVING ECHOES.

The official Thanksgiving day has come and gone, and yet there comes to me a fresh call to a new thanksgiving service, "all my very own," as I revive the memorable days of our annual feast of ingathering. Faithful reporters have wisely chronicled many good things, but I wish to send a kind of aftermath, called forth by the sight of the annual minutes and reports of the Illinois Woman's Christian Temperance Union of 1890, covering two hundred and fifty pages.

Not unmindful of the fact that "boasting is excluded" from our ranks, I nevertheless wish to call to mind special causes for thanksgiving brought to light by our last Illinois W. C. T. U. convention. And first, I give thanks for a presiding genius in the chair and at the helm, who knows what our craft was built for, which way it is headed, and how deep the waters are over or through which it sails. Our wise leader, both captain and pilot, "Rounds" all the points of difference we meet and doubles all our good hopes as we annually cast anchor and ask, "Watchman, what of the night?" With abundant thanksgiving, I treasure up the memory of long columns of figures, with their black lines and red lines, and say what a treasure(r)! Long may she count and be counted upon, to ford the mazy labyrinths of receipts and disbursements; of dues, district, state, hospital and Temple funds.

Glancing down the list of twenty district presidents, my sympathies are aroused when I think that they were expected to give a bird's-eye view of their fields of labor in *five minutes!* And when I "press" my way to the superintendents' departments—twenty-five in number—and think how all the marchings and counter-marchings of a year were condensed into a brief little ten-minutes race of words, with each trying to reach the goal "on time," and cram all in before the gavel in the hands of our dear Miss Cram (time-keeper) should fall, I marvel and give thanks that it is possible to say so much in ten minutes.

Then as my thoughts run over the summing up of W. C. T. U. work in Illinois the past year, done in the dear Master's name, and for His sake, I say in my own little meeting, "Praise the Lord, O my soul!"

All the doleful predictions of the Sanballats and Tobiahs at the beginning of last year were unheeded, and did not discourage genuine, earnest workers. Each went on, building the wall of public sentiment against the dramshop curse. With prayer and song, faith and works, the law and the gospel—"so they builded." Is it any wonder that when the topmost stone of service was laid, there should be shoutings of "Grace" unto it? "Hitherto hath the Lord led us." An increase of thirty-four unions, while the general work of the unions increased fifty per cent over the previous year, is cause for special thanksgiving. One million and a half pages of literature distributed is good seed-sowing and is a half million in advance of the former year. An increase of 1,169 members, and $16,000 more of money for the general work is cause for rejoicing. And so one might find satisfaction in examining the whole lists. The increased amount of work done in the evangelistic department gives tone and color to the whole fabric. The sweet harmonies that fell on the ear and heart in those four days of sitting together will linger long with us and give the keynote for the music of the coming year while we say, "Sing ye to the Lord, for he hath triumphed gloriously."

The devotional hours of the convention were full of blessed inspiration. There was glad rejoicing as fresh new sheaves were garnered amid the accustomed ingathering; and was not the presence of our dear Miss Willard an added benediction to the whole?

And when the quiet hour for the memorial service for our "promoted soldiers" was come, the thought of one hundred and twenty-seven names on that memorial list made all hearts tender, and drew all closer together as we thought of the "home over there," where there "shall be no more curse." Miss Willard asked that the W. C. T. U. help to inaugurate the better way of speaking of our dear ones who have passed on before us, not as "dead," but as having "entered into life."

The telegram that summoned Mrs. Sanford, state treasurer, to the bedside of her sister, called forth loving sympathy as she hastened to the dear one who was about to join the company of "promoted soldiers." A few days she lingered, an example of the power of Christian faith, to sustain and cheer, and then another white-ribboner fell asleep, "For so He giveth His beloved sleep."

It is not strange that W. C. T. U. workers went forth from that convention stronger in purpose to wage this peaceful warfare in the interest of humanity with no uncertain sound. As special correspondent, I will from time to time report how the battle goes forward, for there will be "beautiful fighting all along the line." Already I hear the marshaling of the forces. There is the true ring in the Illinois war cry, and no faltering step as the columns march forward, closing up the ranks, and advancing toward fresh conquests in the coming year.

MRS. G. H. READ, *Special Correspondent.*

NEW JERSEY.

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.

New Jersey was not heard from on the evening at the National Convention, when the state presidents had two minutes each to represent their state. It was ten o'clock when *M* was reached in the list of states, so following the lead of the president of Missouri, we tried to shorten the program by appearing on the stage in a group, hoping that would suffice. I left immediately after, not expecting that there would be any further reports. I now wish briefly to state what I might have said on that occasion.

The work of the year just ended has been mainly along educational lines and in cultivating the ground previously preëmpted for our work. We have a small state (embracing less than 8,000 square miles) and the ground is already well covered by more than 200 local unions. Every

county is organized, and we number a little less than 8,000 paying members. We have 10,000 children in our Loyal Temperance Legions, three-quarters of them pledged against the use of ardent spirits, tobacco and profanity. We prosecute successfully twenty-three departments and allow each state superintendent ten dollars for her work. This we shall increase as circumstances favor. Our workers are earnest and devoted and are advancing along all our lines. We have established a state "School of Methods," which meets in July of each year at Ocean Grove. This has been of incalculable value to us.

We have also held twenty-three county "Schools of Methods," much to our profit and edification. Our corresponding secretary and myself are constantly in the field, organizing and striving to build up the weaker unions by education and encouragement. While our increase in numbers has not been very marked, our advance in intelligence and interest has been decidedly so. The work of the Y. W. C. T. U. has been excellent, and their influence is widening everywhere. Physical culture, as connected with our health department, is receiving much attention, and under the leadership of Miss Mattie O. Waters, who providentially came to us shortly after the death of our much lamented Julia Thomas, our Y's are developing great possibilities.

As a loyal state we stand solid for the principles which made our platform when we were organized. We have never wavered, and there is no organization in the state with prefix or suffix to the W. C. T. U.! We were *true blue then*, and we are JERSEY *true blue now*. So may it ever be.

SARAH J. C. DOWNS.

NORTH DAKOTA.

NEEDS FOR THE PROHIBITION LAW.

The temperance question is not definitely settled in North Dakota. While we have a prohibition amendment to our constitution we have many men willing to defy the law and take the chances. Public sentiment must support the law, and we are working hard to make that sentiment. We had in the state during October, Mrs. Bessie Starr Keefer, who has spoken all over the Red River valley counties to crowded houses and with marked success. She is a grand platform speaker, sound reasoner, and her heart is in the work. She has made hundreds of converts during her stay, and we hope she will be able to return to help us to maintain the law on our statute books. We want an enforcement league that will handle the question in any part of the state and bring cases for trial before judges that we know will be favorable to the law and not positively opposed to it. If we had a few more workers in the cause like Mrs. Keefer, North Dakota would be a cold place for the rumseller.

Yours on guard, J. T.

OREGON.

A TEMPERANCE LIGHT-HOUSE IN A DISTANT STATE.

We see Oregon credited with contributions to the Temperance Temple far too seldom. But the temple-building spirit has reached us, and I want to tell of a dedication I attended November 22, at New Era. This is a small country place on the railroad twenty miles from Portland, only a railroad station, post-office and store combined, with a saw mill, a grist mill, a few cottages scattered over the steep hill-sides, a Catholic Church and a spiritualist camp ground. No church edifice, no school-house, no place where public meetings can be held, except the camp ground, which is only available for summer, and where rankest infidelity has been proclaimed. This heroic union has maintained its fortnightly meetings for five years, with a membership of from ten to eighteen, who live on farms adjacent, some of the members going from five to eight miles through summer's heat and winter's mud. But with a baby in front and a steady, plodding horse to carry them, they have faithfully attended their meetings at each other's homes. A year ago the inspiration came to their courageous president, "Arise and build." I am sure no more touching incidents of self-denial, nor of patiently gathering up the littles has been demonstrated in the erection of your great thirteen-story temple, than could be told of this brave band of ten women. The treasurer said she spent one-half day last week in gathering in funds, and had splendid success. When asked how much, she replied, $3!

Through the opposition of the infidel orators, the district school-houses, even, have been closed against them, but now they are independent and have a building where preaching, Sunday-school, temperance lectures, etc., can be held, and where the neat, home-made banner, of white letters upon a blue ground, proclaims that somebody has an interest in God, and Home and Native Land. The local grange has united with them and owns half of the lot and building, but there is no conflict in the objects of the two societies, and they both participated in the dedication, which was conducted by reading the Oregon Psalm (46th), by prayer and song, and addresses by several of the friends of the cause who were present.

Politicians toss the interests of this state about as freely and carelessly as a boy with a rubber ball; but, thank God, we have many true-hearted women, laboring and praying while they wait for the redemption of this lovely country from the grasp of the destroyer.

M. L. DRIGGS.

VERMONT.

HOW THE HIGH-LICENSE MOVEMENT WAS CRUSHED.

For thirty-eight years Vermont has had a prohibitory law on her statute books. Over a third of a century she has stood firm as one of the strongest prohibition states of the union, setting the seal of her disapproval upon the traffic by the strongest enacted laws her legislatures could formulate and pass. It has worked as well as any prohibitory law of any character, not alone on the temperance question, but those dealing with crimes of all sorts.

In the past two years a class of men have begun the agitation of high license, and that has been their watch-word in season and out of season, whatever the people thought. They confidently expected a majority vote in the legislature just closed, but were defeated by the overwhelming vote of one hundred and fifty-four to sixty-seven, with sixteen absent and not voting. Surely temperance reform took no backward step when that vote was recorded. The friends of the measure did not meet this ignominious defeat from a lack of proper presentation of the subject before the legislature convened or afterward. The ablest managed daily in the state is owned by the man who is head and front of the high license movement. The liquor dealers of New York poured out their money freely, if popular report can be believed, to aid in the establishment of their ideal plan of dealing with temperance issues. It was all to no purpose. The farmers voted solidly against it, and stand to-day the all-powerful champions of the law which has forever closed the saloons, which would otherwise be enticing their sons to everlasting destruction.

Ethan Allen once said: "The gods of the valleys are not the gods of the hills." This fact is no less true to-day than it was when uttered a century ago by Vermont's great champion of freedom. If some of the larger towns could have their way the law would be changed. But, fortunately for good morals, the hill dwellers, the farmers, are still in the majority, and they propose to keep temperance legislation where it stands now, going forward rather than backward. They will doggedly watch and crush any attempt to tamper with the present salutary laws, let who will be the leader of the opposition movement. They believe it to be right, and though it does not entirely stop the sale of liquor any more than capital punishment prevents murder, it does regulate in the most effective fashion. There is no use trying to overcome the argument of facts regarding this point. The traffic is regulated well nigh out of existence.

When friends of temperance all over the land hear of the headway of high license in Vermont, let them read the above figures, and remember that willful distortion of facts is one anti-prohibitory argument. It was in such a decided manner that Vermont crushed the movement.

BURTON H. ALLBEE.

NEW YORK.

AN ANNUAL INGATHERING.

The sixth annual convention of the Greene county W. C. T. U. was held in the Presbyterian Church of Greenville, October 22 and 23. Since last year four new unions have been organized, auxiliary to our county, through the efforts of the president, Miss E. Brandon, making our number seven. The prospect is very hopeful and encouraging for another year. A good number of delegates and visitors were in attendance. Very cordial welcome was extended us by Rev. Mr. Stratton and Mrs. F. Wakely, and responded to in a pleasing little speech by Mrs. Wm. Shufect. Reports of corresponding secretary, local unions and departments show progress in our work. The most hopeful and successful departments are juvenile, evangelistic, flower mission and fair work. Sixty-four dollars was netted at our county fair this fall, to be used for county work. Our president gave a very earnest, stirring address. A most excellent report of the state convention was given by Mrs. J. J. Dean.

The evening session was largely attended, and addressed by Rev. J. J. Dean, who gave a very earnest and convincing argument against high license, and showing prohibitory measures to be the only sure and right way to bring about temperance reform. Rev. J. Thayer, a missionary of China, also spoke of the vice of opium-smoking and the great need of temperance workers there. The choir rendered fine music, and a liberal collection was given. Altogether we were unanimous in feeling it was the most profitable and enjoyable of our conventions, and that we had all received the most courteous and liberal entertainment.

JENNIE TOWNSEND.

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL CONVENTION.

The seventh annual convention of Kings county W. C. T. U. was held October 21 and 22, in the Lewis Avenue Congregational Church, of Brooklyn.

The convention was opened with prayer offered by the president, after which Miss E. W. Greenwood gave a splendid Bible exposition, taking for her subject, "Assurance, or How may I Know that I am a Child of God." We wondered, as we listened to her strong and helpful words how any one having the true spirit of God within them could longer be a "doubting Thomas." The National may well be complimented upon the wisdom it has shown in its selection of a superintendent of evangelistic work.

After the roll-call and appointment of committees, a letter was read from Rev. Mr. Kent, welcoming us to his church. Several other churches had been offered us, which is really a new departure for which we feel truly thankful. Not long ago we could not secure the use of any church.

Our treasurer reported over seven thousand dollars expended in county work during the past year, leaving a balance in the treasury of $1.86. Our county has carried on twenty-four lines of work during the year, and the various reports showed good work accomplished along nearly every line. In press work one thing is noticeable. Two years ago we could get scarcely anything published in the local papers unless it was paid for. Now we need only pay for advertisements, the daily press sending reporters to all our public meetings, and giving us very good reports of the same.

Mrs. Stonehill gave us a spirited address on social purity. She has worked for years in this line of work in the British Isles, and now comes with a willing heart and ready mind to help in America.

On Wednesday morning we were again privileged in hearing another grand Bible exposition, this time by Mrs. Josephine Braman, whose subject was, "Three Shekels of Gold."

Mrs. Goff, superintendent of police matron work, offered a series of resolutions which were passed by the convention unanimously, deploring the condition of our station houses, or rather the condition of those unfortunates who find themselves within their walls with no womanly hand or heart to minister to them in this hour of great need.

A series of ten resolutions were presented by the chairman of the committee, Mrs. L. C. Partington, and passed by the convention. They were in favor of increasing our evangelistic work; educating the foreign element in our population up to the idea of temperance from a financial as well as a moral and religious standpoint; arousing public opinion to the true aspect of the social purity question; thanking God for the "Men's Christian Temperance League," formed in Mr. Kent's church; petitioning and soliciting legislative bodies to pass a law giving to women equal suffrage with men in all particulars; thanking the pastor and people of the church for giving us the free use of it; for the use of text-books in our public schools wherewith to impart scientific temperance instruction, and against impure literature being admitted into our homes, as well as the legalization of the liquor traffic and social impurity.

Tuesday evening's entertainment, given by the children, was considered by many the most important event, since it was presented to an audience which filled the church, and although largely made up of old party followers, the children's bright way of teaching prohibition was so very entertaining that they were listened to with the closest attention, while the short, but pointed addresses of the Revs. Kent and Carson at the opening of the meeting were also given favorable attention. It was the best children's entertainment ever given in Brooklyn.

Our hearts are filled with gratitude to our Heavenly Father who gave us such a blessed and happy time at our annual convention.

H. S. PRITCHARD, *Cor. Sec.*

BANQUET OF THE WOMAN'S PROHIBITION PARTY LEAGUE OF KINGS COUNTY.

One of the pleasantest and most profitable entertainments given in Brooklyn for some time was the banquet in the hall of the No. 2 W. C. T. U. on the evening of November 6, by the members of the Woman's Prohibition Party League. Although the League is composed largely of members of the W. C. T. U., still it is an independent organization, its members being banded together for the purpose of helping the Prohibition party carry forward its work. It has ninety-six members.

The tickets sold at fifty cents each, and we had about one hundred and fifty present, who did ample justice to the elegant and bountiful supper provided for them by the ladies, who cooked everything with their own hands. The music was furnished by the two daughters of the Rev. Dr. Leonard, Mrs. Wells and Miss Leonard, who sang in a charming manner some Prohibition songs.

The feast of reason was the grandest, I venture to declare, ever given at one gathering in Brooklyn. Thirteen toasts were responded to in ten-minute addresses. The toasts were as follows:

First. From whence is the principle of prohibition?
Second. The value of a vote for prohibition.
Third. Our children; the to-morrow of our cause.
Fourth. The relation of the pulpit and the pew to temperance.
Fifth. What would the National prohibition of the liquor traffic do for women?
Sixth. The business man's foe—the liquor traffic.
Seventh. The greatest party.
Eighth. Woman's place in the temperance reform.
Ninth. The people's best friend—an independent prohibition press.
Tenth. The duty of Prohibitionists in regard to existing temperance laws.
Eleventh. The underpinning of the American saloon—what is it?
Twelfth. Our departed leader—General Fisk.
Thirteenth. The good time coming.

These toasts were responded to by the well-known orators: Rev. Mr. Corner, Rev. Mr. Carson, Rev. Dr. Leonard, Rev. C. H. Mead, of the Silver Lake Quartette; Rev. Dr. I. K. Funk, Hon. John Lloyd Thomas, Mr. Demorest, Mr. Geo. R. Scott, of the *Witness*, Mr. J. E. Ramsey, Mrs. L. C. Partington, Mr. E. J. Wheeler, Mr. John W. Pritchard, of the *Christian Nation*, while Rev. Dr. Darlington and Mrs. A. H. Brundage also made remarks. Rev. Mr. Woodruff offered prayer, and the president of the league, Mrs. H. S. Pritchard, acted as toast master. Quite a number of clergymen were in the audience, among them Bishop Riley, of Mexico.

The ladies have forwarded forty dollars to the Prohibition Party already, which they cleared after paying all expenses, while quite a number of ticket holders have not reported as yet.

The residents of Brooklyn are anxious for another banquet, and the league intends to gratify them at the beginning of the year.

P. H.

ONONDAGA COUNTY CONVENTION.

The semi-annual convention of Onondaga county W. C. T. U. was held in the Methodist Church, Cicero, October 29, 30. There was quite a large delegation from our seventeen unions, and many visitors, though the distance by stage for many was from twelve to seventeen miles.

Miss Sarah T. Wilkinson, president, called the convention to order at 10:30. At 11 a consecration service was led by Mrs. A. S. D. Bates, who read I Cor. 13th chapter. This was one of the most precious hours of spiritual uplift and blessing, as we looked to Jesus for all needed help, and committed ourselves and our cause to Him, and closed with noontide prayer. At 1:30 p. m. devotional exercises were conducted by Mrs. H. C. Merriman. Mrs. G. R. Allen gave a pleasing address of welcome to the hearts and homes of the good people of Cicero, and Mrs. M. B. Wright responded in an able address that was strong for home and humanity.

Wednesday evening, Mrs. M. L. Wiseman, of Pompey, gave a ringing address on the "Amendment," full of sound doctrine, to a crowded house. A quartette and choir echoed the battle cry of freedom. Our county has taken up fifteen departments of work, and the reports were encouraging. The department of franchise was added, after an earnest discussion, with only one dissenting vote! Social purity, narcotics, juvenile, scientific temperance instruction, literature and press, soldiers and sailors, Y work and fair reports, called out helpful hints and plans of work, and awakened much interest. Resolutions in favor of amendment work, using the plan of our state officers, vigorous literature and press work, and love and loyalty to our state and National W. C. T. U., were passed unanimously.

Thursday evening, the church was again filled with eager listeners. Mrs. Bates gave a brief Bible reading on Haman's high license to destroy the people, and Esther's petition for an amendment to the constitution, sealed with the King's ring. The victory was won in answer to prayer, Mordecai and Esther working together, and Haman utterly overthrown, just as the liquor traffic will be, as good men and women work and pray, and stand side by side in the battle "For God and Home and Native Land." Mrs. Wiseman, Rev. Mr. Wright and Rev. Mr. Andrews, all made thrilling speeches, full of logic and solid facts, in favor of the amendment. More than sixteen hundred pages of literature were given away, besides all that was bought from a well supplied temperance book table. So closed one of the most harmonious, enthusiastic and progressive conventions ever held in this county.

MRS. ANNE S. D. BATES.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

MRS. PHILENA EVERETT JOHNSON, superintendent of department of Legislation and Petitions for South Dakota, also special correspondent to THE UNION SIGNAL from that state, has removed from Highmore to Pierre, South Dakota. All local W. C. T. U. reports for this state should be sent promptly to Mrs. Johnson, that she may be able to keep fresh letters in "News from the Field." As Mrs. Johnson's residence will be at the Capitol, she will give her time largely to legislative work during the sixty days' session of the Legislature.

THE following important resolution, adopted by the recent National W. C. T. U. Convention, was inadvertently omitted from the resolutions in the convention number of THE UNION SIGNAL:

WHEREAS, We believe vivisection to be cruel, unnecessary, and demoralizing, tending to a deterioration of the human soul utterly out of proportion to any known benefit to the human body gained thereby, the practice of it thus reversing the teachings of Christianity,

Resolved, That we will do all in our power to develop sentiment against it, and because we do not believe in half measures, nor in licensing any evil, we will do this with a view to securing legislation for its total prohibition.

MRS. CLARA C. HOFFMAN, of Missouri, will give the first eleven or twelve days of January, '91, to Wisconsin and Illinois. Unions wanting her services should write to George A. Bain, Lexington, Ky., at once.

MISS ELIZABETH J. SCOVEL, the evangelist, has been ever since last April, occupied with the care of her beloved mother, in the family home at Nashville, Tenn. Mrs. Scovel's lingering illness ended December 9, and her saintly soul was wafted to heaven; the last words on her lips being, "*Jesus, walk in Him.*"

MRS. JANE C. BATEHAM, superintendent of Sabbath observance department National W. C. T. U., will spend the winter in Asheville, 26 Charlotte street, North Carolina. All interested in this most important department, please notice.

THE eighth annual convention of the twentieth district was held at Cairo, Ill., September 30, and Oct. 1 and 2. Fifty or more delegates were in attendance. The first evening a gold medal contest was held. The house was well filled, good music was furnished, the contestants did well, and the audience seemed delighted. The convention throughout was harmonious. The time was filled with discussion, reports, papers, and two excellent addresses were given by Mrs. Emmons, of Chicago, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings. She also conducted a question-box, and gave helpful hints throughout the convention. Mrs. East, who has been the faithful president for four years, resigned, and Mrs. Wilkinson, of Murphysboro was elected. The convention was enthusiastic over the proposed Chautauqua and W. C. T. U. School of Methods to be held at Chester, Ill., next summer. The plan for the above, also a short address on Physical Culture, were given by Miss Holbrook, of Chester. A pleasant recreation enjoyed was an excursion of two hours on the steamer, "The Three States," on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. The invitation was from the Mayor of the city. The delegates remember with grateful hearts the kind, hospitable people of Cairo.

Official Communications.

To the Workers in the W. C. T. U.:

MY DEAR COMRADES AND FRIENDS:—Let me earnestly urge you to coöperate heartily with Mrs. S. F. Grubb, Lawrence, Kansas, superintendent Foreign Department, of the National W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Grubb is one of our ablest and most accomplished women; she has done more to enlist the foreign speaking population in the temperance reform than has any other woman living. She has devoted herself for years to this cause, translating the best temperance arguments into fourteen different languages, and circulating them where they were most needed. She has coadjutors in every state and territory of the United States.

This year she has induced the National W. C. T. U. to establish bureaus for the distribution of literature to emigrants at the points of embarkation, and to this end will need the coöperation of our comrades in the foreign cause. Any help that you can render to Mrs. Grubb, I shall consider as personal to myself, and hereby thank you in advance for the hearty response that I am sure you will give to my appeal.

Yours, for the great work for Christ and humanity in every land,

FRANCES E. WILLARD.

OUR PRESIDENT'S YEAR OF REST.

To My White-Ribbon Comrades:

The Convention in Atlanta voted me a year of rest. When I heard of it, I was not well, and the idea formed the most pleasant picture for me after this fashion. I seemed to see an arch opening upon a cool and quiet vista of trees, the arch entwined with heavy festoons of the Cherokee rose for the South, and the hardy woodbine of the North. But returning to my wonted climate and equipoise, it was borne in upon me that while much worn, I was not ill, and while it may be better for me and the work that this year I should go about far less than usual lecturing and speaking to great assemblies, I can, perhaps, accomplish more by staying closely in the delightful Den with which you have furnished me, writing articles, and dictating letters to my stenographer; therefore, do not, I pray you, imagine me as in any wise an invalid, or a drone in the hive, for I trust never to be either.

Yours in the strength of divine grace and faith,

FRANCES E. WILLARD.

Evanston, "The Den," Dec. 9, 1890.

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT.

We are earnestly desirous that each Loyal Temperance Legion Company in our land shall hold a special prayer meeting during the Week of Prayer. Let it be devoted to asking God's special blessing on our work for the coming year in raising up faithful leaders, in helping us to reach a greater number of children than ever before, and in giving us the needed equipments for our work. Also let us pray for a blessing on the new department of juvenile work in the World's W. C. T. U.

Let the exercises be so simple that the youngest child can understand them. Encourage the children to give expression to their desires to live true, useful lives in the service of our blessed Master.

That we may have the inspiration of knowing that our prayers are ascending together to the Throne of Grace, we would suggest that wherever practicable this meeting be held on Saturday, January 10th, at 3 p. m.

HELEN G. RICE, *Nat'l Supt.*
ANNA A. GORDON, *Associate.*

STATUS OF NATIONAL ORGANIZERS.

From several letters received, I am led to believe that there is some misunderstanding concerning the conditions under which the National W. C. T. U. Organizers are sent out, as provided by our late convention. It has been thought by some that the guarantee of $100 per month and expenses, was modified by a later motion by Mrs. Lathrap. To answer all questions I give the action of the convention as recorded by the secretary. After the corresponding secretary was made superintendent of the department of organization, the details of the work were placed in the hands of a sub-committee consisting of Mrs. Hoffman and Mrs. Fessenden, who reported as follows, which report was adopted:

"That all National Organizers be under the direction of the superintendent of the department, and that the National W. C. T. U. guarantee a specified sum to each organizer, covering expenses and salary when in the field, under the direction of the superintendent. That all collections and other money received by the organizers be credited to the National treasury; and, further, that all organizers send an itemized account of expenses and receipts, with number of unions formed, and where, and with full list of officers elected, to the superintendent of the department."

At a later meeting, Mrs. Lathrap moved that "the expenses of National organizers shall not come directly from the National treasury, but from the collections taken by them when in the field. An amount sufficient to pay expenses shall be taken from each collection, and the remainder sent to the National treasurer, proper receipts being given. Y organizers shall rank with other National organizers on the same conditions."

Mrs. Jones, of Pennsylvania, amended by the insertion of the words, "Under direction of the department of organization of the National W. C. T. U.," after the words "collections taken by them when in the field."

The amendment and the motion as amended were adopted.

The motion in no way modifies the report, but directs how organizers' expenses shall be met. One hundred dollars per month is the specified salary provided by the adoption of the report of the appropriations committee, and the foregoing report leaves the organizer to decide how much of the time she will be in the field, and thus what proportion of the amount she will receive. If meeting the prescribed conditions her whole time is given, she will receive from the National treasurer, $100 each month, if but one-half her time is given, $50; if three days $10, and expenses to be taken from collections from place to place. Heretofore, no financial provision has been made for these faithful workers, and we are filled with gratitude that a more plethoric treasury now renders it possible.

MARY A. WOODBRIDGE,
Rec. Sec. Nat. W. C. T. U.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

ERRATA.

(Miss Willard's address was brought out hastily, and though excellent work was done by the proof-readers, it is important to make a few corrections.)

P. 21.—Should read, "Christ, not the man-made Paul of certain theologians, is the source of churchly authority." (*Nota bene:* This is not intended as the slightest intimation against the inspiration of St. Paul's utterances.)

P. 33.—"Ottawa, Kan.," not "Winfield."

P. 60.—"These are new days, and woman does not move with the rest of the procession," should read, "woman moves on with the rest of the procession," etc.

P. 63.—"Witch's booth" should be, "Witch's broth."

P. 70.—"Aught" should be "ought."

P. 89.—Should read,

"As a bird trims her to the gale
I trim myself to the storm of time."

P. 93.—"Lady Somerset" should be, "Lady Henry Somerset."

P. 94.—Last line, for "would" read "should."

P. 96—"Introspective" should be "introspection." (This "is the last infirmity of noble minds," etc.)

P. 101.—"Feb. 15-18" should be "Feb. 22-25, 1891. Albaugh's Opera House, Washington, D. C." This is a correct statement of the time and place of holding the Woman's Council.

TEMPERANCE TEMPLE ITEMS.

BY MATILDA B. CARSE.

In a letter just received inclosing $3.65, contents of a mite-box, the writer says: "This seems but a trifle where so much is required, but years are made up of days, and enough of them form centuries."

The application of this fact is, that if each white-ribboner and L. T. L. boy and girl would either give or secure a penny a day for a year for the building fund of the Temple, the entire building would be more than paid for in twelve months. Surely this is not too much to ask from any woman or child for our beautiful Temple. The new year is rapidly approaching. Let all who have not yet sent for a mite-box do so at once, and commence with the dawn of 1891 to collect their pennies. A two-cent stamp sent to Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, 145 Ashland Boulevard, will secure a Temple bulletin, descriptive card and mite-box.

***

On the day of laying the corner-stone of the Temple, when the great procession had marched from the Second Regiment Armory to LaSalle Street where the ceremony was to take place, a wonderful sight presented itself, the streets for blocks were packed with people. The windows of the surrounding buildings were filled. On the platform around the corner-stone stood many of the greatest leaders in the temperance reform, as well as many of the leading divines of the city. From the enormous derrick, high above the foundation, draped to the very ground hung the American flag, and below it were grouped over a thousand children holding aloft beautiful silk banners.

Those of our friends who could not be present to see the glorious sight, and those who were there, will equally be glad to learn that a photographer sketched the scene; the result lies before us, a beautiful photogravure of the historic occasion. The faces are wonderfully distinct. Those upon the platform are easily distinguishable.

In an ingenious manner, high up above the multitude on the blank wall of an adjoining building, the artist has hung a picture of the Temple as it will appear when finished. Thus is united in one picture the laying of the corner-stone and the completed building. The picture is mounted on a plat 20x22 inches, making a fine large picture for framing. We have purchased five hundred of these photogravures which we will sell for $1 each, for the benefit of the building fund.

***

The last dollar for the Thompson memorial has been subscribed. The Hillsboro, Ohio, W. C. T. U. sends $5. (They sent $6 before for the same purpose.) Kate S. Dean, Bloomington, Ill., $1, and the Central W. C. T. U. of Chicago, $1; this completes the necessary $100. There are other true and brave white-ribboners who should have their names engraved in Willard Hall. Mother Stewart is the next one on the list—quite a sum has been subscribed already towards it; notably by little Ethel Stout, of the Delaware *Midget;* she has just sent another $4 for the fund. She is rapidly gathering in the children's dimes for this purpose. Mrs. S. B. Shank, Enon, Ohio, sends $1 to the Stewart memorial. Surely Mrs. Zerelda Wallace's name should be among those that are to grace its walls. We learn that the state of Indiana is raising the needful hundred dollars for this purpose—this is as it should be. It would be a graceful and fitting act if the South should undertake to raise a like sum for Mrs. Sallie Chapin who has done so much for the temperance cause in her sunny south-land. We hope our English sisters will also raise a fund to place the name of their noble departed leader, Mrs. Margaret Bright Lucas, in the Memorial Hall of the Temple.

***

One of our gifted speakers, Miss Anna H. Shaw, of Evanston Ill., sends a check for $100. Mrs. Mary J. Rowan, Trenton, N. J., also sends a check for $100. C. B. Miller, San Francisco, Cal., sends a check for $100. A noble white-ribboner, Miss Alice Bond, of Evanston, Ill., has taken the diamonds from her ears and sold them so she might have the money to use in good works; she sends $60 of the amount to the Temple on a pledge of $100. Helen T. Scammell, La Fayette, N. Y., has been a teacher for many years; she is a true white-ribboner; she has been at work for a good while raising $100 for the Temple among teachers in small sums, dimes, quarters, half dollars, just as she could get it. She has just sent a check for $50 of the amount as a "Teachers' gift" from Cortland, Madison and Onondaga counties, N. Y.

***

At the Atlanta National W. C. T. U. convention, several little boys and girls acted as pages. One day during the convention, they each took a mite-box, and while attending to their duties collected for the Temple. One dear little fellow, we are sorry we do not know his name, got $8.37; when his box would not hold the change, he filled his little pockets. McNeil Potter got $3.19 in his box, and Lucy Abbot had $2.62 in her box.

It is wonderful what children can accomplish when they set about it. Who can refuse the dear, earnest little souls when they ask for a good cause?

Marianna Gifford, Fall River, Mass., sends $10.75. She writes, "This is the result of the collection by mite-boxes, Nov. 1st and 8th, by the L. T. L. The children were much enthused. 'Rise, Temple Rise,' has been a great inspiration to us in our work." Minnie McFarlane, superintendent L. T. L., Seneca, Ill., sends $10.51. She says, "The amount my Loyal Legion soldiers solicited within one week." Lillie Pond, Coeymans, N. Y., collected under a good deal of difficulty $5.75 for the L. T. L. for the Temple. We wish we had more room to tell of the brave deeds of the dear children in raising money for the Temple.

Faith and Works.

"We must not use our prayer and physic both together; and so, no doubt, but our prayers will be available, and our physic take effect." Here, doubtless, lies the secret of the frequent failures of the "Faith Cure" practitioners, if that is the proper word. In the above quotation, which, by the way, is from a very high authority, physic is used in a general sense. It means a remedy. Now, we beg you to read the following testimonials from those upon whom the "effect" has been most satisfactory.

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN:—"I suffered from muscular rheumatism and nervous prostration. It seems to me that I used all the medicines ever compounded without finding relief. I abandoned the whole and commenced the use of your Compound Oxygen Treatment. And the result is perfect health." R. B. THOMAS, 90 Chambers St., New York City, N. Y. DRS. STARKEY & PALEN:—"For thirty-five years I have suffered every September from hay asthma. I ast August I began the use of your Compound Oxygen Treatment, and passed through September very comfortably, and I have been considerably invigorated by the remedy." REV. J. W. T. CAPERS, Camden, S. C.

But it is all written in our brochure, hundreds of testimonials, records of cases cured, a history of Compound Oxygen. It is an interesting book. It is sent free. Write for it. Address DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., or 120 Sutter Street, San Francisco, California.

Publisher's Dep't.

Notice, Stock for Sale.

A stockholder in Philadelphia wishes to sell a part of her W. T. P. A. stock—forty shares. Any one wishing to invest in the W. T. P. A. will please write our secretary, Miss Mary Allen West, 161 La Salle St., Chicago. The forty shares can be sold in blocks of not less than ten shares ($25 each), if the purchaser does not wish to purchase the forty offered.

THE UNION SIGNAL.

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Be sure and renew in advance, and thus secure the lowest rates.

WOMAN'S TEMP. PUB. ASSN.,
161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

? ? ? ?

Where *did* the editor of our paper get his information (?) about the W. C. T. U.? It's all wrong, anyhow!

See here, my friend, did you take any pains to give him the right figures as to our membership, amount of money raised, etc., etc.? Isn't that the more important question, after all?

Miss Willard, with her usual foresight, suggested a way out of this difficulty, in her annual address last year.

The Editorial Leaflet

there proposed, will be ready Dec. 20.

Unions Want it to Send to Local Editors and Reporters. Press Superintendents want it to send out with their Bulletins. All who are interested in the press can use it.

It is a folder, on heavy paper, with a special and very handsome design on the first page.

Page 2. *Accurate* statistics of the N. W. C. T. U. and its affiliated interests.

Page 3. A personal greeting from the W. C. T. U. to newspaper men.

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Knee Deep

with literature, and leave people to read at random and not always with profit. It is not to refer them to some source from which information can be secured, if they take the trouble to make necessary inquiry and put forth sufficient effort to secure it. It is not anything impractical or out of reach. It is, on the contrary,

A Well Arranged

plan by which a general knowledge of facts relating to temperance work may be placed in your hands in convenient form for practical use.

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It is a prepared course of reading embodied in a carefully arranged program for meetings of local unions, mass temperance meetings, mothers' meetings, etc., to be issued monthly from this office. The selections will be made with care, and will include something beautiful, something spiritual, something wise, drawn from the most reliable sources, and besides, a letter from

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or some other one of our National leaders.

These programs will answer the oft-repeated question,

What shall We do?

to make our meetings interesting, which comes from local unions located where a sparse population gives less active work than larger cities demand. More than this, it will prepare

Each Reader

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3. For juvenile temperance work.

There will be a separate course of reading for each, all to be known as the

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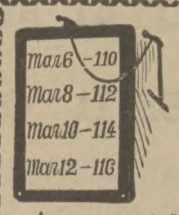

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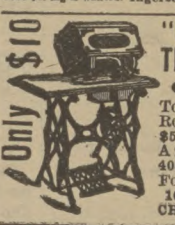

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Publisher's Notes.

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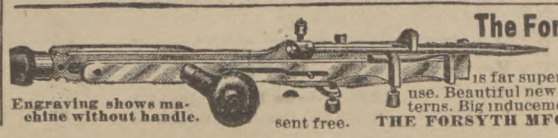

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Signal Notes.

UPWARDS of 30,000 women of various ages and social conditions are to be found in the lunatic asylums of the United Kingdom.

THE Sanitary Board of Vienna (Austria) has declared against the establishment of asylums for inebriates, and in favor of all drunkards being, as public dangers, sentenced to periods of hard labor.

THE order of Rechabites, a large temperance society of England, rejoices in the returns given at its late annual conference, showing an increase of 10,610 members during the year 1890. This is all the more encouraging as it is a benefit club, as well as a total abstinence society.

DR. PARKER, of London, in his recent address on "Individualism," stated his own plan for making General Booth's scheme an almost perfect success. It was to "shut up the public-houses;" for permanent reformation is impossible while the present state of things exists in this respect.

AN Irishman remarked about Scotchmen in Ceylon: "They never were at home but when they were abroad; and when they came out to Ceylon they ate and they drank; and they drank, and they drank, and they died, and after that they had the audacity to write home and blame the climate."

G. W. BAIN says: "The difference between a high licensed saloon and a low licensed doggery is—one is the inlet to rivulets of moderation; the other the outlet to the river of drunkenness. I would rather vote for the low doggery, through which the drunkard escapes to the grave from the demon on his track, than for the gilded gateway which opens the road to destruction for young men."

ATTENTION is again called by Mr. William Livesey to the appalling figures of the Irish annual Drink Bill. During the past twelve months there has been an increase in the consumption of 486,938 gallons of spirits and 113,963 barrels of beer, in Ireland, the total revenue from excise being £4,693,116, which does not take in illicit stills. Public houses are by far the most numerous in the poverty-stricken localities.

ARCHDEACON FARRAR, in one of his temperance addresses, remarks: "Cruikshank, the artist, offered £100 for proof of a violent crime committed by a total abstainer; and the money remains unclaimed to this day. I offer as much for proof of any one case—either in the church or out of it—where drunkenness has been cured without total abstinence. Under present circumstances, the only safe way of drinking—as an Irishman put it—is to 'leave off before you begin.'"

CRIME and drunkenness have increased in terrible proportion in Germany and France during the past twenty years. This fact disproves the oft-repeated false assertion of anti total abstinence people that the consumption of beer and wine—light alcoholics—tends to sobriety. The report of the last International Congress for the suppression of alcoholism, which was held in Paris from July 29 to August 1, 1889, affirms that criminality and mental aberration follow a march parallel with the consumption of alcoholic beverages.

THE Cincinnati *Times-Star* gives the following instance of a saloon closed by knitting: "'Never had but one saloon in our town, and the ladies knit that one out,' said a gentleman who lives in Moor's Hill, Indiana. 'What!' exclaimed the astonished delegate; 'knit it out?' 'Yes; when the saloon was started, the women formed in relays, and went and took their knitting to the saloon. Of course that knocked business higher than a kite. It was not long before that saloon had to be closed, and since that time no man has ever had the nerve to start another.'"

"I HAVE carefully watched the effect of drink upon the wage earning portion of our fellow citizens, and I unhesitatingly say that alcohol is too strong for Christianity. Until we can get the drink out of the way, our efforts to Christianize and uplift the mass of the people will be in great measure abortive. It is a strong statement to make, but years of temperance work has convinced me that, in England, at least, *Christianity goes down before alcohol*. Beer and spirits are too strong for the Bible." This statement from one of England's prominent Band of Hope and Sunday-school workers—Mr. Samuel Watson—is a strong one and worthy of earnest consideration.

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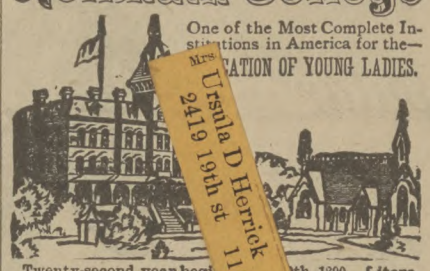
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Mrs. Ursula D Herrick 2419 19th st 11 Jan 91

THE UNION SIGNAL

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WORLD'S AND NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

"THOU HAST GIVEN A BANNER TO THEM THAT FEAR THEE; THAT IT MAY BE DISPLAYED BECAUSE OF THE TRUTH."

Vol. XVI.—No. 52.] CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, December 25, 1890. [Price $1.50 per Year.

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SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

King Kalakaua is being feasted and toasted in California.

The Spanish government has recognized the Brazilian Republic.

The Adams Express Company has decided to carry no more lottery matter.

During the past year Montreal increased in taxable property $11,000,000.

Large shipments of oysters are being made from Washington (state) to San Francisco.

The steamer Lahn, from Bremen to New York, brought £501,350 of gold coin and bullion.

The Illinois Central Railway shops at Chicago were damaged by fire Sunday night; loss, $125,000.

In spite of breaking banks and financial stress, the Christmas trade of this city was unusually heavy.

Cholera has broken out among chinch-bugs—the first time a visitation of this disease was hailed with delight.

Mrs. Hollenbeck, of Los Angeles, has given $500,000 for a home for poor women and homeless children in that city.

Major-General Alfred Howe Terry was buried at New Haven on Friday. He was the brother of Rose Terry Cooke.

Not to be outdone by the Indians, the negroes of Kansas City have set up a Messiah of their own and commenced the ghost dance.

Presbyterian missions and charities, several hospitals and colleges, receive $800,000 by the will of William Shaw, of Pittsburg.

General Bidwell, Prohibition candidate for Governor of California, made a gain of ninety per cent over General Fisk's vote in that state.

Germantown, Tenn., ladies, at a late village election, nominated a Prohibition ticket, and prevailed on their husbands, brothers and sons to elect it.

Twelve hundred miners and laborers of the Rocky Springs mines, Wyoming, struck last week, when notified they would hereafter be paid by the hour.

The Commercial Association of Idaho recommends the Legislature to appropriate $100,000 to defray expense of the State's exhibit at the Columbian Exposition.

Twenty-seven locomotives, to cost about $10,000 apiece, are being manufactured by the Baldwin Locomotive Works for government use in New South Wales.

The Paris *Nation* announced the organization of a bank under the auspices of the Vatican, with a capital of 100,000,000 francs, of which Jesuits subscribe half.

A contract has been signed for the erection of a mammoth beet sugar factory at Chino, Cal. It will cost $500,000, and will have a capacity of 550 tons of beets daily.

The collector of customs at San Francisco reports that 176,000 pounds of opium for smoking, and an equal quantity of crude opium, have come into that port during the last two years.

The Eyraud-Bompard murder trial in Paris is attracting great attention from scientists, because it hinges on the question whether a crime can be committed by a hypnotized subject.

An Associated Press dispatch announces the purchase by Mormon authorities of 3,000,000 acres of land in Mexico to which the headquarters of the church are to be removed from Salt Lake.

Mme. Carnot, wife of the French president, is having a list of widows with children prepared by the arondissement mayors, and will give gifts to the twenty having the largest number of children.

The biennial report of Wisconsin public schools shows that the Bennett law has increased the attendance upon public schools three per cent, and the attendance on private schools about two per cent.

Wyoming has the unique experience of electing three senators at the same time: Governor Shoup, who will serve till March 4, 1891; W. J. McConnell, till 1893, and F. T. Dubois for the full term, till 1897.

The Internal Revenue receipts for the last six months were $62,901,470, an increase of nearly five million over receipts for corresponding months last year; of these receipts $62,469,190 were for liquor and tobacco.

President Harrison, after two weeks investigation, has decided that the objections raised by the Attorney-General against the action of Chicago concerning the World's Fair bonds are fully met, and has issued the necessary proclamation.

WE are glad to see the new W. C. T. U. song book, "White Ribbon Vibrations," having so large a sale. See advertisement on last page.

COLONEL WOODFORD is giving a few weeks' work to Chicago and vicinity. He spoke for the West Side Union at the Park Avenue M. E. Church, Sunday evening, December 28, on "Responses and Opportunities."

BALLINGTON BOOTH reports 445 corps and outposts, and 1,125 officers of the Salvation Army in the United States. The latest official figures for the world are: Corps and outposts, 3,795; officers giving their whole time to the work, 9,475; rescue homes, thirty-three; the same number of slum-posts, and ten prison gate brigades. The Army publishes in fifteen languages, twenty-seven weekly and fifteen monthly papers with an annual circulation of 33,400,000 copies. The American Headquarters are at 111 Reade street, New York; from there the whole work is directed by Commissioner Booth and his wife, assisted by Colonel Evans and a capable staff of men and women.

THE National W. C. T. U. Training School will open its six weeks' session at 221 Dearborn Avenue—the Chicago Training School for Missions,—Tuesday, January 6, 1891, at half past one o'clock, with appropriate exercises, in which Miss Willard, and others of the General Officers will take part. The presidents of all local unions in the city and vicinity are cordially invited to be present. Arrangements have been made by which pupils will have the advantage of attendance upon the Bible lessons of Mrs. Lucy Rider Meyer, and Mrs. Esther Pritchard, each day from eleven to twelve, and of a course of ten lessons in elocution at an hour to be hereafter announced. All ladies wishing us to arrange board for them must notify Miss E. A. Kellogg, 359 Claremont Avenue, immediately.

LAST week might be styled Free Kindergarten week in Chicago; each of the score of these beneficent institutions had its closing exercises, in which the little ones took part and each received some gift, and most of them made one, the product of their own little fingers. Through these kindergartens nearly one thousand children are taken from the vile associations of the street and of their cheerless homes into the brightness, warmth and Christian influence of these blessed child gardens. Friday evening Central Music Hall was well filled with a cultivated audience that greatly enjoyed an illustrated lecture given for the Free Kindergarten Association, by C. Wharton Jones, on Russia, Turkey and Egypt. The lecture was very fine and a handsome sum must have been realized from it.

THE W. T. P. A. world has been made aware of the recent failure of S. A. Kean & Co., who have been our bankers for the last three years. It is impossible to say at this writing what our loss will be, or whether there will be any loss. If a deposit of $1,700, made on the day of the assignment, shall be ordered paid to us, as we have good reason to believe the court will so order, our loss will be trifling. In any event we will not be in the least crippled nor our credit impaired. If any of our friends have checks of ours on S. A. Kean & Co., will they kindly send them direct to us? We will replace them with checks on the First National Bank of this city. We make this request as many of the city banks are protesting all the checks drawn on S. A. Kean & Co. that come into their hands for collection, thus putting the drawers of checks to an expense of $1.25 to $2 on each one. Many sensational reports have appeared regarding the losses of the National W. C. T. U. and the Temperance Temple. While these interests may suffer a temporary inconvenience, their work will in no way be impeded by this failure.

THE offices of the National W. C. T. U. have been removed to Evanston, the leading suburb of Chicago. Inasmuch as the National Convention in Atlanta requested Miss Willard to take a year's rest (which does not to her mean any cessation from work, but will involve her remaining more steadily at home), and since Mrs. Buell has her home in Evanston, it was thought best to locate the offices there for the present, Miss Pugh having come to reside in that classic suburb, thus making practicable at short notice, the presence of a quorum of the General Officers. Miss Willard's office, secretaries, etc., having been in Evanston ever since she became President of the National W. C. T. U. in 1879, this arrangement is the more natural. The Executive Committee in Atlanta unanimously approved it, and it will probably continue in force until the completion of the Woman's Temperance Temple, where it is expected that the officers of the National W. C. T. U., the W. T. P. A., the Illinois W. C. T. U., and the Chicago local union, will all find ample accommodations within a year or two.

THE Supreme Court of South Dakota has rendered a decision in the celebrated Original Package case from Pierre against the defendants, who are sentenced to pay each a fine of $150 and be imprisoned for sixty days. The court held that in order to receive immunity under the Original Package decision, defendants must show that they are foreign importers of beer or liquors; second, that as such agents they received an importation of beer or liquor from any other state or country; third, that they are as such importers or agents selling this, importing by the original unbroken package in which it was imported; fourth, that they are not making their house of business a tippling concern or rendezvous of persons bringing it within the police power of the State to declare it a nuisance. The court further holds that when bottles of whisky or beer, each sealed up in a paper wrapper and closed and placed together in uncovered wooden boxes furnished by the importer, and these wooden boxes are marked to the address of the agent and shipped from one State to another, the wooden boxes and not the bottles constitute the original package within the meaning of the decision of the Supreme Court. The court finds that the defendants failed to establish such facts as will entitle them to any immunity from the penalties of the State law, and orders that the judgment of the court be enforced.

MOST of the leading papers come out with special Christmas numbers. It is a gratifying fact that in many of them the Christly part of the festival is made so prominent. The *Independent* celebrates both Christmas and its own forty-second birthday by issuing a number enriched by contributions from more than twenty leaders of various denominations who give their choicest thought and teaching on the Christmas festival. Here is one of these teachings from Dr. Gunsaulus: "Whoso needs me most, him do I need most. Solutions for social problems lie here. Power to accumulate wealth and guide the labor of men into achievement, in any social state, will ultimately depend for its sinew upon those whom it bears up. Politics has its day of illumination, in the new method of personal and public life in Christ. Permanence of party strength, greatness of national life, healthfulness of civic vitality depend not upon being ministered unto but upon ministering. As Christmas dawned upon the decaying throne of Cæsar, and supplanted the vision of universal empire through love of power, by a dream of world-wide sovereignty through the power of love, so to-day, over all the din of social discontent, the Christmas truth, as to what power is and as to what power must feed itself upon, has the sole promise of a civilization at once true and safe."

Contributed.

Our Christmas Song.

BY MARY LOWE DICKINSON.

NOT only by lips of prophets with the word of the Lord aflame,
Not only by echo from heart to heart of the great Messiah's name,
Not only by vision of sages, bearers of gold and myrrh,
Was lifted the veil of the ages with the breath of God astir;
But a star went wandering earthward, guiding the pilgrim feet
Where loving God and sinful man in perfect childhood meet;
And there was the Shepherd's vision of shining silvery wings,
And the song that should ring and echo until the *whole* world sings,
'Peace on earth, good will to men;"
Hear it rise and fall again,
"Peace on earth, good will to men—"

There's a glimmer still in the darkness, a shining athwart the gloom;
There's a whisper of God in human souls, "Make for the Christ-King room."
There are hearts that faint for the tokens of His coming from afar,
And feet astray—for the hiding—of Bethlehem's guiding star;
There are souls with gifts to bring Him—treasures of love unpriced.
They look for God, but see Him not, in the tender and sweet Child-Christ.
The guiding star is shrouded in the age's sorrow and wrong
And the heavens have lost the chiming of the shining angel's song,
'Peace on earth, good will to men;"
Shall it not be heard again?
"Peace on earth, good will to men—"

There's a message out of the star-land. The voices that must ring
Are thine, that can echo the angols, and herald our Lord the King.
With never a hush nor a silence should the Christmas melody rise,
Till hearts of the lowest and saddest uplift to the Bethlehem skies,
Till the sad world makes it ready—freed from its strife and sin,
Each heart a sacred temple—for the Christ-Child's entering in;
Till even the souls in prison are tuned to the angel's chord,
And ye set the whole world singing of the coming of the Lord.
"Peace on earth, good will to men;"
Raise the Christmas song again;
"Peace on earth, good will to men."

A CHRISTMAS LETTER.

BY EMILY HUNTINGTON MILLER.

I.

Molly was going on a journey, and starting, of all times in the year, on a Christmas morning. The sun was doing his best to brighten things up, but it looked bleak and gusty outside, and Molly lingered over her leave-taking, and was still drawing on her gloves when the carriage drove up. The driver pulled the bell impatiently, and stood stamping his feet and swinging his numbed arms vigorously.

"It's too bad, Molly," said her sister, turning up the collar of her coat, and tucking in a stray corner of her veil, "but you must certainly come back next week; this isn't half a visit."

Somebody bustled out with the wraps and satchels; there were half a dozen hasty kisses, and the procession went down the steps just as a small maiden caught up a letter from the carpet.

"Aunt Rachel's Christmas letter! she's pulled it out of her satchel! Well, here, give it to me quick; I'll tuck it into the lunch-box; she'll find it at noon."

In went the letter through the smallest possible crack, sandwiching itself snugly between the folds of the morning paper that had also been added as an afterthought, and the belated box was at last settled on the lap of its owner. The driver who had been making irrelevant remarks in the depths of his muffler, slammed the door with unnecessary vigor, and the carriage rolled away, the wheels creaking coldly on the frozen snow. Molly had started on her journey.

II.

The train was not crowded with passengers. If the rest of the world went journeying on a Christmas day, evidently they had chosen some other road over which to travel.

Molly had a whole seat to herself, and she settled herself comfortably, opened her new book and her box of bon-bons, and was as blissfully happy as blithe young girlhood can manage to be even under adverse circumstances. The conductor came and went. The friend who is commissioned to torment the traveling public called upon his victims at regular intervals with his perennial supply of peanuts, pop-corn and prize packages, but Molly only glanced at him, or smiled without glancing, and read on till her eyes were tired. Then she closed her book and looked about her, amusing herself in a fashion of her own by imagining histories for her traveling companions. That benevolent looking old gentleman, with the big knobby carpet-bag on the seat beside him, was Grandfather Cheeryble going to take dinner with John's family, and set the children wild with the delightful surprises crammed into those bundles with which the bag was bursting. And that pale young girl who looked so tired about her eyes, and so smiling about her mouth, was a clerk in Gripall's notion store, and had been kept on her aching feet until ten o'clock by tardy customers. She got the one day off, but that was all, and she looked as if she might have come away without any breakfast, and here it must be nearly noon. Molly looked at her watch and thought of her lunch-box, and then she looked again at the young girl, just in time to see that she was also looking at her. It was not an envious glance. Her eyes, with a keen appreciation of what was dainty and pretty, took in every detail of Molly's handsome dress, but the sigh with which she turned her face away was only one of weariness.

"I'll speak to her," thought Molly, picking up her book and crossing the aisle.

It was not hard to open conversation. They two were the only young folks in the car and Molly was soon pouring into a sympathizing ear the story of the freak of fate that had taken a letter a thousand miles away from its proper destination, and made necessary this Christmas journey. There was genuine regret in the "too bad," with which her listener responded to the story of the Christmas dinner left behind, and the merry party whose pleasure would be lessened by her absence.

"But I've got a lovely lunch," she added enthusiastically; "Marion was so sorry for me she packed everything that would go in the box, only there isn't much fun in eating a Christmas dinner alone. Oh, won't you come over and eat with me? do, please."

"Why, I've got a lunch," said the girl hesitating, and thinking of the cottony baker's roll, and the fragment of fried ham in her bag, the breakfast she was in too great haste to eat.

"Oh, never mind; save it for supper; you'll want it at the rate this train runs. I'll go and see if I can get a table, though I don't suppose they have them in day-cars, do they?"

The best they could do was to turn two seats together and spread the lunch on the box cover, and the newspaper so fortunately at hand, which still kept Aunt Rachel's letter between its folds without in any way betraying the secret. Molly was right in calling it a lovely lunch, for love itself had prepared it, and now love had bidden a guest to sit down and share it. Molly was really hungry, but in her anxiety lest her new friend might be too timid to display an appetite, she nearly destroyed herself with eating. And then she learned Jennie's story, and found she was not a clerk but a dressmaker's apprentice. She might have gone home the night before but a dress had to be finished for a grand reception, and the customer had insisted upon some alterations that kept her too late to get her train.

"I wouldn't mind," she said patiently, "but they'll be so disappointed at home, Ted and Susy especially; I've got the sweetest Tam-o-shanter for Susy."

"And I'll send Ted these almonds and macaroons and the rest of my chocolates; boys never get enough sweeties, at least I know they never think they do."

Molly gathered up the bones and scraps and shook out the crumbs upon the paper, then raising the window tossed the whole outside. The wind caught at it, shook it roughly, and tumbled it into the ditch, but something clean and white fluttered out at the first touch and fell almost at the feet of an old woman who was walking slowly beside the track. She had stepped back a little, drawing her fluttering cloak closer, not to be too near the roaring monster that was slackening its speed for the bridge just ahead, and stood looking up at the windows as they glided past. She wore a handkerchief of dull red drawn over her hood and tied under her chin, and she made a striking picture against the blackish green of the firs loaded with masses of snow. The sweet, placid face brightened at sight of Molly's fresh beauty, and the girl smiled and gave her a friendly nod as she closed the window.

"Such a dear old lady; I wish you had seen her," she said to Jennie, "she looked as if she might be waiting for somebody."

But to the old lady who picked up the letter and carefully shook the snow from it, it seemed beyond a doubt as if Molly had tossed it to her with a smile and a nod.

III.

The letter was sealed but not directed. It was a beautiful mystery, but a faint trace of color showed through its face, that made one guess some sort of a picture was enclosed, and a strange, sweet odor seemed to exhale from it.

"I won't open it till I get home," thought the old lady; "I'll tell father about the pretty girl and all, and let him open it. It'll be something to cheer him up, poor father; to think of a girl doing such a kind-hearted thing. I can feel that it's a Christmas card."

She put it carefully away in the bosom of her dress, and it seemed to make a little warmth about her poor old heart, whether it was the letter itself, or the thought of having a pleasure to take home to the monotonous life of the bedridden invalid who was waiting and watching for her. She had something else for him; blessed words from the Christmas service she had walked a mile to attend. There were those who had yawned and fidgeted, thinking the service dull and tiresome, and the singing out of all harmony. But to Mother Lamborn it was like heavenly manna. Her heart gave grateful assent to prayer and hymn and sermon, and though it was beyond her attainments to guess what the choir might be saying in the anthems, she never doubted that it was some sort of praise and thanksgiving. She may have gotten off the track occasionally, or been left behind in her conscientious attempts to follow, but she was making melody in her heart unto the Lord, and she came in quite heartily on the "AMEN!"

But, the service over, she came back to an uncomfortable consciousness of the small, the very small provision there was in the little old house for a Christmas dinner, only tea and crackers, and some soup that had been diluted and extended by so many ingenious devices that it had lost all legitimate claim to the family name. And she was compelled to acknowledge to herself as she walked along that it had been a real disappointment to her that Mrs. Gregory was not at church, the old-time friend who never forgot to give her a kindly word, who always insisted that she should come in and rest awhile, and who was sure to slip into her bag some nourishing thing for her crippled old husband. None of the family were at church, and by some perverse chance the lonesome old soul came and went without a word of Christmas greeting from anybody. Still she was not utterly cast down. There was always hope that Dominique might turn her mind to business and lay an egg. Her occasional feats in this line were an unspeakable benefit to the invalid, and had saved her own life in some very pressing crises, but if Dominique had been susceptible to mental impressions she would have realized that fate, in the shape of a very determined old woman, was traveling towards her, and her day of grace was about over.

It was a tired old body that came in at the gate, and numbed fingers that fumbled clumsily at the latch, but the small house with its two rooms was still home, and snug and comfortable in spite of its bareness. Everything was exquisitely clean, from the white floor, that showed between the braided mats, to the blue and white coverlet on the bed where a tidy-looking old man lay propped up by pillows scarcely whiter than his own glistening hair.

"Beat out, ain't ye, mother?" he said compassionately, as his wife dropped rather heavily into a chair.

"Well," she said with a smile, "'tis a middlin' long

walk to town, and I find I don't get much spryer as I get on in years."

She was still weighing the case for and against Dominique in her own mind, and so for the moment forgot the letter, and began laying away her cloak and hood, talking as she moved about of the service and the people whom she had seen.

"None of the Gregorys were out; I reckon they must have gone down to William's for Christmas; don't half seem like goin' to church without seein' some of 'em."

"Did ye have to go round the pike, or could ye git through the cut?"

"I come through the cut; they've been drawin' wood, and the sled-road is pretty well broke. The train come by just as I turned in, and just see here, father."

She drew the letter from her bosom, and came close to the bed, holding it in her hand.

"I was just turnin' down the sled-road when the train come along, and I stood one side to let it pass; I know it can't come onto me, but I always feel better when it's gone by, and then I like to see it same's the children do. Well, 'most the last end, a girl, jest as pretty as a pictur, threw up the winder and tossed this out to me, smilin' and noddin' as if she knew me, though I didn't know her no more'n the man in the moon. It's all sealed up, and I fetched it home jest as it was, so's you could open it."

She laid the letter on the bed, brought a pair of worn old shears that hung by the window, and waited with a look of eager excitement while the old man cautiously cut a narrow shred from one end of the envelope. He drew out a beautiful card, a handful of wild-flowers dropped carelessly upon the open pages of a book, as if to call attention to the words inscribed there, "Casting all your care upon Him, for He careth for you." With the card was a letter written in a fine hand, and containing only these words:

"My Dear Old Friend:—I send you a Christmas message from our Father and our Elder Brother; 'Let not your heart be troubled; ye believe in God, believe also in me.' May the peace which He sends abide with you.

"Rachel."

The old man held the letter in his shaking hands while they read it with their gray heads leaning together, and then they looked at each other with tears and wonder, for pinned to the letter was a *ten dollar bill!*

"It's too wonderful," he said in an awe-stricken tone; "and you say you didn't know her?"

"I never laid eyes on her, I'm certain of that, for 'twant a face to forgit, and jest to think if I hadn't gone to church, or if I'd stopped a spell at the Gregorys, I'd a-missed her."

"Well, I dunno," said the old man slowly; "I guess the Lord would have sent it some other way then; He ain't straightened for ways and means when He sets out to do anything. I most wish you had a-opened it so's to got a little suthin extry for dinner."

"You're going to have something extry," said his wife energetically; "you're goin' to have fricasseed chicken."

"Goin' to kill Dominick? Well, she is a kind of a aggravatin' creetur, but I sort of hate to have anything killed on a Christmas, especially after this."

But there was no relenting in his wife's face, and he leaned back again and feasted his eyes on the lovely picture and his soul upon the comforting words of the blessed Christmas letter. Suddenly came a sound of bells, and a pair of spirited horses were driven up to the gate.

"There's Mis' Gregory this minute," said the old lady going to the door.

A bright-faced woman, with her arms full of parcels, came breezily into the room followed by a man with an immense basket.

"How did you manage to slip away without my seeing you?" she asked after her hearty greetings; "I meant to bring you out home."

"But you were none of you at church."

"No, we are quarantined; all three of the children are down with the measles, and here am I with a dinner all ready for ten people, and nobody dares come near us, so you must just help me dispose of it. I'd stay and eat with you, but the children are just sick enough to be cross, and they'll drive their father distracted."

All the time she was transferring the contents of her basket to the oven of the stove, the table and the cupboard, and then she sat down to warm her feet and listen to the story of the wonderful letter. She took the letter itself in her hands, and regarded it with almost as much reverence as did the old people.

"There's a society somewhere that sends out Christmas letters to people that might be forgotten, but this can't be one of them, because it's written—and then the money. Oh, I'll tell you, that girl must have been one of the King's Daughters, and you see she was going on a journey on a Christmas day, and she took this along."

Mrs. Gregory spoke in a convincing fashion as if sure that her explanation would be perfectly satisfactory, but the old lady looked at her doubtfully and said:

"But she couldn't have meant it for just anybody because it says, 'My dear old friend.'"

"Oh, no, of course not, she meant it for you."

"But she didn't know I'd be there—"

"No; but you see the Lord knew, and so it was just the same, and now I must get back to my poor little miserables."

She bustled away, leaving cheer and gratitude behind her, but the old lady was very quiet as she arranged her husband's dinner upon the tray, and pinned a great clean towel about his neck as if he had been a baby. Her own dinner was on the little round table close beside the bed, and a tear crept out upon her cheek as "father" gave thanks for both. Before her eyes was a vivid picture of the bright young face that had flashed for a moment upon her and gone on into some world of its own.

"Father," she said presently, "whatever Mrs. Gregory may say, I know that girl threw the letter just to *me*."

"I believe it," said the old man. "She may have been a King's Daughter—I dare say she was, whether she called herself one or not."

A week afterwards Molly knew that the Christmas letter which Aunt Rachel had sent to Grandma Newland, one of her proteges at the Old Ladies' Home, contained, besides the usual enclosure, a ten dollar bill, and after much speculation, she decided that the missing letter must have been thrown out with the debris of the lunch. But though she often speculated on its probable fate, she never once thought of the old lady whose day she had brightened by a smile, or guessed that in that brief moment she did an errand for Providence.

THE ENCHANTED THICKET.

BY FRANCES E WILLARD.

"And the thorns sprang up and choked them."

To the Readers of our World's and National W. C. T. U. Paper:

It was in my heart to send some Christmas message to those with whom I have sat at the same wholesome table all through the year, with The Union Signal as our wise and helpful host. But some one else has just been speaking to me, in words so earnest and significant they have driven all others from my mind. So let me pass along these keen, heart-searching words to you. For though we who read The Union Signal are not rich, as a class, we live in great comfort and some luxury, for I know your homes and what a lovely home you have made out of mine. And though we do sincerely try to help

"The great humanity that beats
Its life along the stony streets,"

it remains true that there is much territory yet to be possessed in our hearts for whatever human creature beside us crawls or creeps or clings or climbs. More and more do I meditate upon that divine example "who, *though He was rich*, yet for our sakes became poor;" upon that giving of ourselves which is more than all other sacrifice and more than all words, even though they all be prayers. To dwell among the lowly, to share their surroundings, and personally to mitigate their sorrows seems to me the acme of the Christlike life. And it is coming! Its spirit stirs in the heavenlier air of this new time. Those "College settlements" where women of the higher education establish their own warm, household hearths among the poorest and invest their own lives and skill for the uplifting of the lowest, are forerunners of a better evangel. The movement in New York and London, of the rich and cultured toward Salvation Army work, the drift of the white-ribbon women toward making common cause with those less fortunate, predicts the revival of that "enthusiasm of humanity" which will yet solve the temperance, the labor and the woman questions, enthroning Christ in individual hearts and lives, and incarnating His spirit in the customs of society and the laws of the land. My Christmas wish and prayer for those who read these lines is, may we learn this year, in a more practical sense than we have before known, that nearness to the neediest which explains why it is said of One whom we call "Master," that "*the common people heard Him gladly.*"

Listen, now, to the helpful words of our friend:

I would fain say a word by way of appeal to you, the specially wealthy and respectable classes. The situation is so grave, the crisis hastens so, all over the civilized world—what are you going to do? what part are you going to play in the great drama on which the curtain is just rising?

As one walks through the vast polite wildernesses of the West End of London, or upper New York, and the endless suburban villa-regions of all our great towns—in extent and wealth and standard of luxury visibly and rapidly increasing from year to year—as one sips one's tea in the drawing-room, or listens to the after-dinner conversation over the wine and walnuts, there steals upon one I know not what sense of antediluvian slumber of, strange and may be fatal lethargy. All is so elegant, so easy, so finished—one dreams on as in an enchanted palace, and the noise of the actual world dies out at last from one's ears. And yet, when a man comes to look into it, he sees that it is just here, in these enchanted palaces, that the danger and the disease of modern society lies. He cannot help feeling that these who live here are really, as William Morris calls them, the *dangerous classes*. Not the poor half-starved wretches, puny and stunted in person, and empty in purse, who mad with rage are belched forth in their thousands and hundreds of thousands from the slums of our great cities—not these, terrible as they are, are the real danger. They are only the reaction, the protest, the necessary outcome, and perhaps after all the hopeful ending of a great wrong. It is in these great clotted and congested centers which call themselves "society," but through which the true life-blood of society does *not* circulate—in the slow poison and paralysis of the life there—in the fatal mortification of these centers, which with their vast wealth and influence spread claws of contagion all through the vital organism in which they occur, that the dangerous peril lies, which perhaps only a serious convulsion may avert.

In truth the very extent of these congested regions is already a difficulty. For they are so vast that you who live within them have hardly a chance to know what is going on in the real world. The cry of the starving children, the price of whose maintenance for a week is consumed by you in a single ordinary meal, reaches not your ears. It has too far to travel. Sometimes indeed a tale of suffering may penetrate, but it sounds far off like a dream. How can you do anything? A thousand shackles, worse than any tangled thicket, have grown up round the sleeping soul.

You sit in rooms crowded with knick-knacks, elegant trifles from all parts of the world. They are beautiful; I have not a word to say against them. And in the next house the rooms are crowded with similar trifles, and in the next, and the next; and for miles round the same. The servants have to dust them every day, the owners never look at them—hardly know what they are. For whom do they exist? If in a plainly furnished cottage one such thing were seen, it would actually be examined—it would be a delight, a real curiosity, a bright suggestion of form and color, an adornment of work-a-day life; but here it is so gratuitously useless that it enfeebles the mind that gazes on it; it is no adornment, for there is no real life to adorn.

And through this maze of congested life—of interests which have ceased to be interesting, of enjoyments which have become bores—to pick the way, what an art it has become! Visitors call in the afternoon and visits have to be made. The long day has to be eked out—now a cup of tea, now a five-course meal, now a little coffee, and now a turn at the piano. (And all the time what poor girls are pining, what mothers are dying for want of a little help, a little sympathy!) And even the smallest crumbs of incident to be worked up into "conversation." Some get quite clever at this. They always say the right thing at the right time, are sympathetic, bright, entertaining. Yes—while Nero is fiddling, Rome is burning. Have you no other use for that sensitive heart, that ready tongue, which nature has given you, than to perpetuate this Fool's Paradise of polite trifling?

A Paradise truly. The hot water arrives so punctually at the bedroom door, the carpets are so soft and warm, the spoons so bright and clean—surely there can't be much amiss in the world. If only these demagogues would keep quiet, these few crack-brained reformers—and the faint wolf-howling there far down in the conscience.

Do you not attend church on Sunday, and are you not very philanthropic? Do you not tell each other sad stories about the poor over your ice pudding, till your lips are pursed with pity? (or is it the pudding?) Do you not undertake excursions to the East End, and get deeply interested in the general question of slums? Is it not all very nice, and just as it ought to be, and wouldn't the poor soon get their wrongs redressed if instead of naughtily rioting they were to wait for you to come in your fur cloaks like good fairies, and turn their wretched dens into pleasant palaces?

And yesterday a woman that I know died—died washing—washing rich folks' clothes—at twelve cents a dozen. It was a good thing, wasn't it, that she died quietly, poor thing, so gentle and loving—without any fuss or rioting in the streets or making comfortable people uncomfortable? Of course *our* clothes are not washed at that price—no blood on them. We all know that. At any rate, we pay fair enough; if the people whom we employ put the washing out on scandalous terms that is their fault, not ours. We have so many things to attend to, so many big philanthropic schemes, we can hardly be expected to know all about our laundress.

And to-day a hundred porters and signalmen have been discharged from one of the large railways, so as to effect a saving of $25,000 a year in expenses. It would have been a pity, wouldn't it, to reduce the dividend in order

to save those hundred good, industrious folk and their families from being turned into the streets? The diminution of dividend would have very nearly amounted to five cents (this is a fact) on every $500 share. Think of that! Five cents. It was a good thing those hundred families were turned off, or you might have actually had to go short of a box of chocolate next Christmas.

Is there no sense of sympathy, of responsibility, of mere duty even, in these matters? Has the cry of Cain, "Am I my brother's keeper?" become stereotyped upon the lips of the wealthy? When the shareholder comes for his dividend, when the bondholder comes for his bond, is it nothing to him that human flesh has to submit to the knife in the process, as long as he gets what the law allows him to claim? Is all humanity dead out of the world, and are you rich going to continue forever this practice of living out of the degradation and death of the poor, which has already become so familiar to you that it seems the most natural thing possible?

And yet after all has been said, do I not know well enough the tender heart that beats within you, for all that the enchanted thicket has grown so strong and tall? You men of the upper classes—numbers of you—so devoted, chivalrous, honorable, attending to the welfare of servants and dependents, conscientious on committees, indefatigable in generosity towards the needy, fairly perplexed night and day in the study how best to distribute your wealth; yet has it never occurred to you that it would be better once for all to abandon this everlasting game of robbing Peter to pay Paul—this Sisyphus labor, this rolling of stones uphill only that they may roll down again? What a relief surely it would be! Here on the one hand, with infinite labor in your profession, with infinite care and anxiety in your trade, with infinite trouble even in keeping account of all your rents and dividends, are you gathering a heap together, only to cause yourself fresh labor, fresh anxiety and care, in distributing it again, perhaps to the very people you got it from. Why not sav this double labor from the beginning? Let the two minuses obliterate each other, and make once more a plus in your life. Here is a circular lying on my table addressed to railway shareholders, and asking subscriptions for a benefit society for the men. What is the good of my first taking a part of their earnings from the men, and then giving the same back to them in a benefit society? What is the good of first depriving the people at large of the means of clothing and feeding themselves, and then coming back to them with clothing clubs and soup kitchens? What is the good of forcing them to work for me under filthy and harmful conditions, and then building hospitals to cure them of the diseases and injuries that I have caused? I might have saved myself the trouble and them the insult. Or do we of the upper classes constitute such a special providence in relation to the working masses that unless their means of livelihood all passed through our hands it would not get properly distributed? You men—educated men as you purport to be—surely you must see the contradiction which is involved in your mode of life, the absurdity; if, above all things, you are practical, do not let this waste and misapplication of your social labor continue.

And you, women of the same class, who have such capacities of love and sympathy—this life that you lead, with its perpetual denial of humanity, cannot satisfy you for long. You mothers, we plead for the thousands of mothers who, loving their children like you, have to see the little things almost starving before their eyes. You young women! think of the girls in back courts and alleys, or even in rude country villages or mining districts—gentle creatures, full of capacities for gaiety, romance, beauty, like yourselves, but too soon to be hardened into spiritless drudges—think! to know you, to have you for a friend, would be a dream of splendor. How much you might give if you would only come nearer these! Think, if you only lived in a place where these could run in and out freely without fear—some simple little cot, where the tide of humanity would wash right up to the door. How they would love you! How that bright gift of tact and sympathy would cheer them; how your ornaments and acquisitions would then become real adornments and curiosities; how you could find a hundred uses for them, and for your books which now lie congested on your shelves. What a busy life; how much of interest, possibly even of love! But now you are shut away—*you are in prison.* An impenetrable *chevaux de frise* of aimless, heartless conventionalities and luxuries forbids the entrance of any natural human being.

Ah! I know how your heart bleeds in silence over these things; how you curse the fate which brought you into this world. But how can you move? A thousand chains detain you; round you in every direction stretches the web of polite society; attractive, certainly, in some respects, but oh, how poisonous and paralyzing. In this you were born; every fiber of it has entered into your body. How can you escape from it?

In conclusion, and to look at the matter quite practically, there seems but one immediate step that the wealthy despoiler can take—which at the same time is a most obvious step—and that is, at once or as soon as ever he can, to place his life on the very simplest footing. And this for several reasons. First, because if he must live by other people's labor—and in some cases doubtless his "education" will leave him no other alternative—it is clearly his duty to consume as little of that commodity as he possibly can—(and anyhow experience shows that it is impossible to live very luxuriously on one's own labor alone). Secondly, because only by living simply—that is, on a level of simplicity at least equal to that of the mass of the people—is it possible to know the people, to become friends with them, to gauge their wants, etc.; and here I may say that I do not see that it is the least necessary for a well-to-do person to trouble himself or herself about big philanthropic schemes, or even to join committees of any kind (unless having a special turn that way)—if such an one will only go and live quite quietly in town or country in such an unpretending manner that all, even the poorest, will have ready access without shame, he (or she) will soon find plenty of use for their surplus, and with a certainty of not being imposed upon which they cannot possibly have under other circumstances. Thirdly, because by such a simple life the cares and anxieties of a luxurious household—the innumerable fidgets and worries and obstacles to all true life, together with the dread about being able to maintain it all in the future, are once and for all got rid of. A great load drops off, and the Rubicon once crossed the difficulties attending the change are seen to be nothing compared with the increased happiness which it brings. Fourthly, because it is only on the knowledge and habits gained in a self-supporting life that the higher knowledge and the fine arts are really founded, and it is as impossible for a statesman to look after a nation properly unless he is acquainted with the first elements of social life as it is for an artist to paint properly who does not realize the value of homely details, or for a capitalist to do justice to his works and workmen who is ignorant (as is commonly the case nowadays) of the rudiments of the industry which he professes to organize.

And so on. In every department, of morality, good taste, common-sense, private and public expediency, a change in the lives of the rich is called for. It is not necessary to know or to argue about all the changes that will follow. This first step is obvious, and if you take that, the next will become clearer.

A "SCHEME."

BY B. V. CUSHMAN, M. D.

Part II.—The Deliverance.

At this season the thought of Christendom turns upon the world's Deliverer, and it is specially fitting now to study how best we may become practically co-workers with Him in the great deliverance. *Man* is the unit and epitome of "the world" Christ came to save. Monasticism has held its vigils and said its thirty hour prayers; let us be just; it has also built orphan asylums and hospitals; it has had its holy orders of Brothers and of Sisters who gave alms. But the monk, by himself turning mendicant, put a premium upon pauperism, and beggary grew to the proportions of a profession in Catholic countries. The pilgrim priest, evading the responsibilities of family and the manly duty of building a home, furnished a type of selfishness rather than of saintliness for common humanity to build upon. Not so the Salvation soldiers, who marry and are given in marriage in healthy, hearty, human fashion. The Salvation Army has fought no better battle than that against asceticism—the highest order of selfishness. The Salvationist does not court privation in this world that he may have greater riches in some other world. He does not practice self-denial for its reflex benefit to himself. He has a better motive, the simple, Christly one of desiring to help others. As he tells you, in the vernacular of the slums, from whence he possibly came, "There is no penance in his; he wants to get men to Jesus, hallelujah!" and he proposes to get the whole man there.

General Booth's plan of deliverance touches every necessity of life, not with alms but with opportunity. Yet it improves surroundings not as an end but as a means. It is not a substitute for, but rather an adjunct of the old-fashioned salvation by faith.

"The supreme test of any scheme for benefiting humanity lies in the answer to the question, What does it make of the individual? Does it quicken his conscience, does it soften his heart, does it enlighten his mind; does it, in short, make more of a true man of him? because, only by such influences can he be enabled to lead a human life."

In the broad, unsectarian spirit which characterizes all his utterances, the author says: "I have nothing against those who are endeavoring to open up a way of escape without any consciousness of God's help. . . . In so far as they are endeavoring to give bread to the hungry, clothing to the naked, and above all, work to the workless, they are to that extent endeavoring to do the will of our Father which is in heaven, and woe be unto all those who say them nay! But to be orphaned of all sense of the Fatherhood of God is surely not a secret source of strength."

For himself, his "only hope for the permanent deliverance of mankind from misery, either in this world or the next, is the regeneration or remaking of the individual by the power of the Holy Ghost through Jesus Christ. . . . No doubt it is good for men to climb unaided out of the whirlpool on to the rock of deliverance in the very presence of the temptations which have hitherto mastered them, and to maintain a footing there with the same billows of temptation washing over them. But, alas! that decisiveness of character, that moral nerve which takes hold of the rope thrown for the rescue, and keeps its hold amidst all the resistances that have to be encountered, is wanting. The general wreck has shattered and disorganized the whole man. . . . And in providing for the relief of temporal misery, I reckon that I am only making it easy where it is now difficult, and possible where it is now all but impossible, for men and women to find their way to the Cross of our Lord Jesus Christ. . . . I propose to go straight for these sinking classes, and in doing so, shall continue to aim at the heart. I still prophesy the uttermost disappointment unless that citadel is reached. In proposing to add one more to the methods I have already put into operation to this end, do not let it be supposed that I am the less dependent upon the old plans, or that I seek anything short of the old conquest. If we help the man it is in order that we may change him."

Many plans have been offered for bettering the condition of the worthy poor. General Booth takes the unusual position that no scheme of social salvation is worth discussion, unless "applicable to the thief, the harlot, the drunkard, and the sluggard. As Christ came to call not the saints but sinners to repentance, so the new message of temporal salvation, of salvation from pinching poverty, from rags and misery, must be offered to all. They may reject, it of course. But we who call ourselves by the name of Christ are not worthy to profess to be His disciples until we have set an open door before the least and worst of these who are now apparently imprisoned for life in a horrible dungeon of misery and despair."

Not help, but chance for self-help, is the watchword. The nerveless and unnerving charity which simply feeds from day to day, with nothing more in view, is scarcely better than doing nothing at all.

The great scheme aims to raise the "two-handed worker to *the four-footed standard of the London cab horse.*" That enviable animal has at least two points in his favor. He has work allotted him by which he can earn his corn and stall, and if from any fault of his own or another's he is down, he receives the needed help to get him on his legs again.

The machinery by which it is proposed to operate the derrick for raising the great body of men who are down, consists of a city colony, a farm colony, and an over-sea colony.

"The social problem presents itself before us whenever a hungry, dirty and ragged man stands at our door asking if we can give him a crust or a job. That is the social question. What are you to do with that man? He has no money in his pocket, all that he can pawn he has pawned long ago; his stomach is as empty as his purse, and the whole of the clothes upon his back, even if sold on the best terms, would not fetch a shilling. There he stands, your brother, with sixpennyworth of rags to cover his nakedness from his fellow-men, and not sixpennyworth of victuals within his reach. He asks for work, which he will set to even on his empty stomach and in his ragged uniform, if so be that you will give him something for it, but his hands are idle, for no one employs him. What are you to do with that man?

The city colony spells the first word of the answer.

Its letters are the cheap food depots and shelters; the labor bureau and labor yards; the Rescue Homes and harbors. A number of these are already giving earnest of the practical value of the scheme. The Household Salvage Brigade, an important feature in the forecast of the perfected city work, is yet to be tried.

At the cheap food depots a quart of soup is furnished for a penny, or a basin of soup with bread for the same. Consulting the bill of fare we find a comfortable variety of meats and vegetables, and that a meal can be obtained for three pennies—six cents! It seems impossible that these places are anywhere near self-supporting. But the table shows that the sales for last year were computed by the ton. Twenty-five tons of sugar, 140 tons of potatoes, 192½ tons of bread, are some of the figures. This is a wholesale business; then the service is done as unto the Lord, by soldiers enlisted to take the world for their Captain, and the sanitary department has an important place in the campaign. Four pence gives the wayfarer the freedom of the Shelter, including bread and tea, coffee or cocoa, bath; place to wash his shirt, and bed.

LADY HENRY SOMERSET.

Next to His unspeakable gift, the best gift of our Father to the world is a man or woman filled with the Christ Spirit, and doing His work. And such gifts He has ready for every time of need. With each decree of Ahasuerus He presents one fit to come to the kingdom for such a time as this. When He took from the British Women's Temperance Association and the world Margaret Bright Lucas, our hearts were heavy with sorrow, and our tear-dimmed eyes could not see who would fill her place. But even in that hour of darkness, God's love shining on those teardrops was transforming them into a bow of promise, a promise nobly fulfilled in bringing Lady Henry Somerset into the vacant place.

She is, as Hannah Whitall Smith says, "a deeply taught Christian," who received her election to the presidency of the British Women's Temperance Association as "a divine call into a wide sphere." This she said when, amid the waving handkerchiefs of the Chautauqua salute, the deep, glad welcome of women's eyes and hearts, she was escorted to the platform of the association at its fourteenth anniversary last May, and introduced as president.

In accepting this grave responsibility, she touched the keynote of her life by saying, "Christ has to will and to work in us according to His good pleasure, then we shall become workers in Christ." "The true way to spell Christian is Christ-in-us. In His sublime faith we should know no obstacles." "After all, the great question that will come home to every heart will be, 'How have I presented Christ to this world?'"

Whence came this woman so taught of God, so fitted for the kingdom at such a time as this? One year ago we had not heard her name; to-day she is enshrined in our hearts' inner sanctuary.

Isabella, Lady Henry Somerset, was born in 1851, and is the eldest daughter of Earl and Countess Somers, of Eastnor Castle, Ledbury, Herefordshire. Ledbury is a quaint old market town, where John B. Gough spoke for temperance thirty years ago, and where now a strong branch of the B. W. T. A. flourishes under the presidency of Lady Elizabeth Biddulph. Three miles from its railway station is Eastnor Castle, on the Herefordshire—that is, the western side of Malvern Hills. It is beautiful for situation, majestic in character, and historic in its surroundings. In sight is Herefordshire Beacons, the highest point in the Malvern range, one of the strongest hill fortresses in Britain. For ages the summit of this hill has been used for beacon fires whose heats have charred its rocks. At the approach of the Spanish Armada,

"Twelve counties saw the blaze
On Malvern's lonely heights."

Thus, Eastnor Castle is a fitting home for one who to-day stands as a beacon light, not only for England, but for the world.

Having no brothers, Lady Henry Somerset succeeded to the inheritance of the vast estate of her father. The family had been land owners in county Kent, certainly as far back as the thirteenth century, and numbers many illustrious men and women in its line of succession; Among them is Lord Keeper Somers, of whom Macaulay says, "In some respects he was the greatest man of his age, uniting all the qualities of a great Judge—an intellect comprehensive, quick and acute, diligence, integrity, patience, suavity."

Born thus to an inheritance of culture, refinement and wealth, married in 1872 to Lord Henry Somerset, second son of the Duke of Beaufort, receiving the crown of motherhood in 1874 by the birth of her only child, her cup was full to the brim of the richest draughts the world can furnish. Her life was passed in the gayest of England's most aristocratic society, and with it she seemed content until 1885. What heaven-sent breezes swept her soul's heart-strings then, we know not; we only know the results. Amid all of life's gayety she had felt deep spiritual longings; now these spoke to her soul imperatively; she listened to this inner voice, turned her back upon London and its gayeties, and went to Eastnor Castle to spend some months alone with her God. Here He taught her those lessons unspeakable which only God can teach to willing souls, and from this, His university, she graduated into service as daughter of a King.

The duty lying nearest her was the care of her large tenantry. Her clarified vision recognized her responsibility concerning them in regard not only to physical, but to spiritual interest. At the very threshold of her work for her tenants she was confronted with the terrible drink problem. This made her a temperance woman, and a temperance worker. The first temperance meeting she ever attended was in December of that, to her, ever memorable year, 1885; it was in the little village of Eastnor, at her castle gates; then and there she signed the temperance pledge, with forty of her tenants.

She has large possessions in the heart of London, as well as in the beautiful hill country of Herefordshire, her tenants there numbering nearly one hundred thousand. Over them she felt her heart stirred with the yearnings of spiritual motherhood. She who had been the light of West End aristocratic drawing rooms, now went to West End missions to seek and to save them that are lost.

A picture stands out fair and clear; it is St. James' Hall, the West London Mission, where Mr. Price Hughes and his devoted wife, with the "Sisters of the People," are bringing the sweetness and the light of the gospel of Christ into London's dark places. A lady, evidently a stranger, walks quietly into the meeting one day, and at the close of the service comes to Mr. Hughes saying, "I will gladly receive into my country home some of the destitute poor in the slums of Soho." He asks her name and she responds, "Lady Henry Somerset." From that day to this she has been one of the strongest supporters of that mission, giving to the poor women who are its especial charge, the most precious gift of sisterly sympathy and uplifting.

Last month occurred the anniversary of this mission,

and Lady Henry Somerset presided at the afternoon session. In introducing her, Mr. Hughes referred to their first meeting. Her response is characteristic and gives us the beautiful obverse of the picture I have faintly limned. "I shall never forget the feelings with which I walked away from St. James' Hall three years ago, after attending the first meeting I ever went to in that place. I did not go home, but I went away into St. James' Park and sat down on a seat, while my heart overflowed with thankfulness, for I felt that not only would the love of God be told out to the great throbbing heart of West London, but that the gospel would be lived out in the Christlike lives of those who, by their tender sympathy and healing touch, would take of the things of God and show them to poor, weary, sin-sick, struggling souls."

There, on that bench in St. James' Park, sprang into life the ideal of a most Christlike "Fresh Air" mission.

Can you imagine a greater contrast than the slums of Soho, with their reeking filth, physical and moral, fetid air, sufferings, sorrow, crime,—and Eastnor, sun-crowned, heaven-kissed, with its lake and woods, its terraces and fountains, its gardens and conservatories, and its glorious outlook? And this physical contrast only typifies the contrast in life as lived in the two places, and the change Lady Henry Somerset has introduced into dreary lives. Ever since she sat on that bench in St. James' Park "with heart overflowing with thanksgiving," that thanksgiving has expressed itself in service for her less fortunate sisters. The lovely grounds of Eastnor have new visitants; queenly women still frequent them, but to their accustomed eyes the beauty cannot bring the thrill of rapture which fills the hearts of sad-eyed women and forlorn children to whom a growing flower or a stately oak are alike miracles, fresh from the hand of God. These are the ones she brings out there from Soho, giving to their lives such an uplift through this companionship with Nature as was not imaginable while in the slums. Yet this is only the beginning, for Lady Henry Somerset is a Macedonian giver, she gives *herself;* the love of God is translated into language they can understand by the tenderness of this royal-souled woman. For these and for her tenantry she sustains four missions on the estate, each equipped with its own chapel and minister.

Hannah Whitall Smith seems to have been the connecting link between Lady Henry Somerset and the British Women's Temperance Association. They had never met when Mrs. Smith went to Ledbury to give a series of Bible readings. Lady Henry attended and invited her to Eastnor Castle. Here they communed concerning the things of the kingdom, and each discovered in the other a kindred spirit. After Mrs. Smith's return to London, as she sat with the committee that was discussing the difficult question of a successor to Margaret Bright Lucas, it "was borne in upon her mind" that Lady Henry Somerset is the woman for the place. She announced her conviction, all agreed that it would be a blessed thing to have Lady Henry Somerset for President of the B. W. T. A., but not one believed she would accept the position.

"I will go and ask her," said Hannah, and she went. At first her ladyship positively declined; Mrs. Smith presented her arguments, and then they two prayed earnestly for guidance from God. It was granted; Lady Henry's eyes were opened to see that this way lay duty, and she promised to accept if the position was offered her. When the Association met she was unanimously elected, and in response to a telegram announcing the fact, came to the convention and accepted the onerous honors so unexpectedly accorded her.

When God led Lady Henry into this wide sphere He touched her lips with a coal from off the altar, baptizing them with the fire of eloquence. On whatever occasions she is called before the public, and they are many, fitting words seem given her. There is something delightfully fresh and unhackneyed about her expressions; she comes into the philanthropies from another sphere and has not grown into the stock phrases, which slip unconsciously from our tongues. For example: It seems as if we have exhausted the English language in expressing our loving appreciation of Miss Willard; yet no one on this side of the water has thought to say as Lady Henry does: "Miss Willard has bewitched the women of America and of the world into a wonderful coalition against sin."

She takes broad views of the situation, as shown in this extract from one of her addresses: "It seems to me that there never was a time when the voice of God spoke more clearly to the hearts of men, and His new commandment, that 'ye love one another as He has loved us' comes to us as a fresh revelation, as though a new light had been shed on the infinite extent of that love which bids us embrace the sorrowing, the sinful, the outcast, with the outstretched arms of Him who gave His life for every poor, storm-tossed soul."

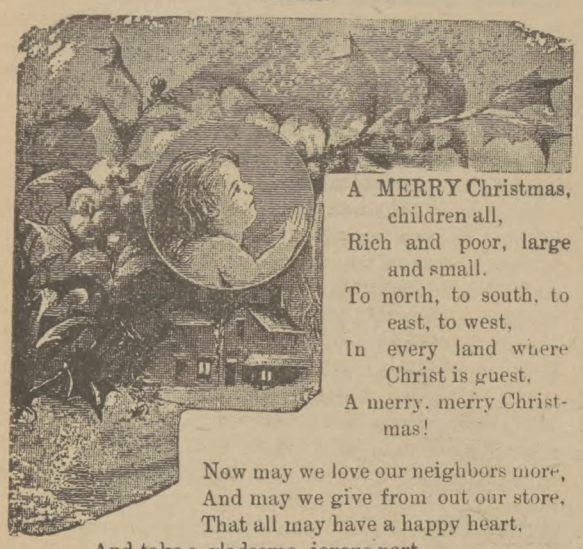
She does not shrink from bringing temperance into politics by laying responsibility upon the conscience of voters. In her address to the thousands assembled at Eastnor Castle last September she said: "At the cost of sacrifice, of toil, of willing, loving, unflinching surrendered lives must the great victory over here be won. When the political struggle is hot, and your opinions run high in favor of this party or that, consecrate that vote of yours to this one great question, and the riddle will be solved that includes many others. My friends, in this great cause we want God's honor remembered at the ballot box, and we need not be afraid that He will not watch over the best interests of our nation."

In every strand of every rope of Britain's all-conquering navy is intertwined a thread of red. That rope may be stolen and put to other uses; it may be thrown by the waves upon foreign shores; it may be cut and torn till only minute fragments remain, but in every fragment the red thread tells the story of its origin and ownership. This is a fitting simile of Lady Henry Somerset's character; whether in her ancestral castle or in London's slums; whether speaking of philanthropy or of politics, wherever she is, whatever she does or says, reveals the red thread of her undying devotion to Him whose blood redeemed her, and who works in and through her. It is for this reason, even more than because she so ably fills the place of the loved Margaret Bright Lucas, that Lady Henry Somerset will receive such full-hearted welcome when she comes to the National Convention at Boston next autumn.

MARY ALLEN WEST.

Our Children.

A Christmas Greeting.



A MERRY Christmas,
children all,
Rich and poor, large
and small.
To north, to south, to
east, to west,
In every land where
Christ is guest,
A merry, merry Christ-
mas!

Now may we love our neighbors more,
And may we give from out our store,
That all may have a happy heart,
And take a gladsome, joyous part
In our merry, merry Christmas!

For when dear Christmas Eve draws nigh
Be it the time when you and I
Shall put away all wrong and sin,
And bid the holy Christ-Child in
To bless our merry Christmas!

—*Youth's Companion.*

SANTA CLAUS ON THE TRAIN.

On a Christmas eve an emigrant train
Sped on through the blackness of night,
And cleft the pitchy dark in twain
With the gleam of its fierce head-light.

In a crowded car, a noisome place,
Sat a mother and her child;
The woman's face bore want's wan trace,
But the little one only smiled,

And tugged and pulled at her mother's dress,
And her voice had a merry ring,
As she lisped, "Now, mamma, come and guess
What Santa Claus'll bring."

But sadly the mother shook her head,
As she thought of a happier past;
"He never can catch us here," she said,
"The train is going too fast."

"O, mamma, yes, he'll come, I say,
So swift are his little deer,
They runs all over the world to-day—
I'll hang my stocking up here."

She pinned her stocking to the seat,
And closed her tired eyes,
And soon she saw each longed-for sweet
In dreamland's paradise.

On a seat behind the little maid
A rough man sat apart,
But a soft light o'er his features played
And stole into his heart.

As the cars drew up at a busy town
The rough man left the train,
But scarce had from the steps jumped down
Ere he was back again.

And a great big bundle of Christmas joys
Bulged out from his pocket wide;
He filled the stocking with sweets, and toys
He laid by the dreamer's side.

At dawn the little one woke with a shout,
'Twas sweet to hear her glee;
"I knowed that Santa would find me out;
He caught the train, you see."

Though some from smiling may scarce refrain,
The child was surely right,
The good Saint Nicholas caught the train,
And came aboard that night.

—*Selected.*

THE BEST GIFT.

DEAR BOYS AND GIRLS:

On this merry, merry Christmas day, let us take just a little time to think of what makes Christmas the brightest, gladdest day of all the year. Take your Bibles and read the beautiful story as told in those two second chapters, of Matthew and of Luke. Think what it must have been to those shepherds keeping watch over their flocks by night to have the glory of the Lord shine about them, and an angel stand before them, saying, "Fear not, for behold I bring you good tidings of great joy which shall be to all people." This is the joy that should fill all the Christmas time, and fill our hearts through all the days of the year. God's unspeakable gift! More precious than rubies or diamonds, or anything the whole world can give; yet I am afraid that sometimes when Christmas comes we are so delighted with the skates and sleds, the books and dolls our parents give, we forget all about the Unspeakable Gift our Heavenly Father gives us. Oh, don't let us do this, for the dear Jesus who is always near us, it seems to me must be particularly close to every child at Christmas time, and how it must grieve Him to see we have forgotten all about Him!

Another thing I have often tried to imagine, but could never quite make out, is how the angels must have felt to see the Lord of Glory before whom they were accustomed to cast their crowns and worship—to see HIM as a little baby wrapped in swaddling clothes, and laid in a manger because there was no room for Him in the inn. They could not understand it, but they trusted Him so fully that amid their wonder they could sing, "Glory to God in the highest; on earth peace, good will toward men!" Let us never forget this song, and let us never forget that "God so loved the world that He *gave* His only begotten Son that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life."

I hope many of you will have Pansy's lovely book, "The Prince of Peace, or the Beautiful Life of Jesus," given you for a Christmas present; but whether you have it or not, I wish you would read the story in the Bible; that is where God tells it, and nobody can tell it so well as He can.

A dear lady wrote me begging me not to make much of Christmas in this paper, because we do not know just the very day Christ was born, and because so many people keep Christmas in a bad way. There was no Christmas in my childhood because our parents and teachers felt just as this lady does. But I do not feel so now. No matter if we are not certain sure that Christ was born on the twenty-fifth of December, the great fact that HE WAS BORN we are sure of. It is a fact we ought to celebrate; we ought to give one day in the year to glad thanksgiving to God for His Unspeakable Gift; it is better to take for this day the one on which the Christian world for centuries has settled, rather than for each of us to study out a day for ourselves.

And as for people's not keeping Christmas in the right way, I am just as sorry as I can be about that, but it seems to me the best way to help it is not to give up Christmas, but that you and I and every one of us shall make up our minds to keep it just as much in the spirit of the Christ-Child as we can, and by and by another and another and another will learn from us to keep it so, too.

CAPTAIN MARY.

ELLIE'S CHRISTMAS.

BY LINHOLM.

"Hurrah! No school to-morrow! Santa Claus coming on the air-line straight down our chimney to-night! My! what fun!" and Launce swung his book-strap around his head, cutting a caper at the same time.

"What does Launce mean by 'Claws' in his chimney?" asked a pale little girl, wearing an old calico dress with apron faded to match.

"Why, nothing, only Santa Claus is coming down all our chimneys with lots of nice presents to stuff in our stockings," answered Lucy Macks, and she hummed,

"The stockings were hung by the chimney with care,
In hope that St. Nicholas soon would be there."

"Really, don't you know about Santa Claus, Ellie?" asked Jennie Price.

"No," said Ellie simply, as she parted from her companions and turned towards home. A poor home it was, but better than it had been, for little Ellie's father had signed the pledge, and meant, "by God's help" to keep it. He had kept it for three months and the worn and scanty furniture was assuming a more comfortable air. Every day now there was something in the pantry to eat, and Joseph Moore had resolved that his Ellie should have "a chance at schoolin'."

She was rather a shy little girl accustomed to amuse herself, until at school she found pleasant mates. Going home she pondered upon that which she had heard Launce and Lucy say. What sort of a creature could Santa *Claws* be? Good and kind of course, for he brought presents. How *could* he get into all the chimneys in town? How wise he must be to know where all the children lived, so as not to make mistakes in the presents! And smart, too, to manage all the chimneys!

Would he come to her house? Wonderful thought! It made her heart beat fast. But suppose he should—there was no chimney! Tears started to Ellie's eyes at that thought. The stove-pipe was made to go through a window. And then, no stockings! Papa had promised some in a week or two, but that was not to-night. The good shoes he had bought protected her feet for the present, but how could she expect Santa *Claws* to stop at her house where there were neither chimney nor stockings!

Ellie made tea ready for her father, all the time thinking of the wonderful Santa. She was sorry that there would be no school the next day for she loved both study and companionship.

After tea her father went out, and Ellie washed the few cups and plates with many a meditative glance at the stove-pipe. Finally, she said to herself:

"If he *should* come here he'd think it awful strange I had nothing ready for his presents. This paper bag is better than nothing, and I'll tie it on the door. Of course he'll find it!"

Then Ellie went to bed determined to keep awake in case he came, but the harder she tried the sleepier she grew, so it was not long before she was far away in Shut-eye-Town.

Jennie Price, the older girl, to whom Ellie had acknowledged that she knew nothing about Santa Claus, had interested the other girls in their poor little schoolmate, and proposed that all should make up a basket of Christmas gifts.

"I'll give a hood."

"And I a dress."

"And I a cake."

"And I a pie."

"I don't care if she has that lovely picture-book that came to me last Christmas. I almost know I shall have another."

"I will give *all* my popcorn."

"I can spare a lot of hickory nuts."

"I have a dolly laid by that I would like to give."

"Bring all the things to my house. Have everything there before eight o'clock," said Jennie, "and I'll get them around to Ellie's."

All were prompt, and Susy Morley's brother Tom brought a chicken deliciously roasted, that Mrs. Morley had added to Susy's pie.

Mr. Price said, "A bushel of Baldwin apples would be acceptable to Mr. Moore, and he ought to be encouraged," so when Jennie walked over to Ellie's her brother Maurice walked beside her pushing his hand-cart full of presents for Ellie and her father.

Mr. Moore had not returned, but Ellie had left a lamp burning "for Santa *Claws* to see by."

"Well, I declare!" exclaimed Maurice. "Look here!"

"Hush! What?" cautioned and questioned Jennie under her breath.

"This brown paper-bag is for Santa Claus, or else I can't count two!"

"Dear little thing!" said Jennie. "Let's put in the pop-corn and nuts, and the dolly on top."

"Yes, and one of the Baldwins. Leave the other things here."

"Let's go."

They went even more quietly than they came, for the hand-cart was now so light that Maurice carried it in his arms for a rod or two.

Scarcely had they turned the corner when Mr. Moore reached home with extras for a Christmas dinner in the shape of cabbage and onions in addition to the potatoes and butter already purchased. He had also a pair of bright red stockings "to make a bit of Christmas for the child."

It might take too long to tell all the rest, but you can guess that our story had a good ending when Ellie awoke early on Christmas morning—only it did *not* end then, because it lasted all day, and many more days; and all the school children from this time loved poor lonely, little Ellie; and when in the course of a few years her father built a neat house of his own—with a *chimney* from the cellar to beyond the roof—and furnished it comfortably, Ellie Moore had hoods and pop-corn with which to make a happy Christmas for those who needed.

TOMMY is very hard on shoes and trousers. His mother understands this, and governs herself accordingly when she goes shopping.

One day, while out with another lady, she was buying cloth for a pair of pantaloons for Tommy, and ordered a good deal more than seemed necessary.

"Why do you get so much?" asked her friend.

"Oh," was the reply, "this is for *reserved seats!*"

The Household.

Gifts.

BY ADALINE HOHF BEERY.

OUT of the solemn night-time, voiced
by the choral stars,
Stealeth a sky-born cadence down
from its lattice bars:
"*Gloria in excelsis!* peace and good will on
earth;
Out of His great heart's pity cometh a Christ to birth!"

Gift of all time and nations! sacrifice wide and free!
Sum of all thought unselfish, more than all loves that be;
Infinite wealth of comfort, treasure of joy and rest,
Fair as the heart of heaven, warm as the Father's breast.

Labors of all creation loyally serve God's will;
"This is my law forever; *giving* shall all fulfill."
So, from the gray-spun rain-cloud, streameth its own life
down,
Filling the golden wheat-ears, washing the dusty town.

Rivers the rain-pearls gather, sending their freight to
sea;
Back to the sky's pale fleeces climbs the blue spray in glee;
Trees for their gracious baptism, blossom and fruit be-
stow;
Flowers for crystal kisses buried in perfume blow.

Over the soft blue concave poureth a great gold light,
Life of the world-old day-god, riding with strength be-
dight;
So giveth every star-point gladly its meed of grace;
Sweetly the pale moon follows, benisons in her face.

Out of a human loving springeth full many a gift,
Seeking, perhaps, to gather some hopeless soul adrift;
And there's a heartless bounty, currently told of men,
That, though their purse gives grandly, much they ex-
pect again.

Oh, for the sense of nature! always to give our best,
Solely for God's dear glory, leaving to Him the rest;
Sacrifice fills the measure; happiness waits the deed;
Thus shall the Christ-Child's kingdom over the earth
make speed.

Huntingdon, Pa.

MRS. MARINER'S MINCE MEAT.

BY LAURA J. RITTENHOUSE.

The pleasant, motherly face of plump little Mrs. Mariner wore a serious air quite unusual to it, that bleak, cold December day, as she sat by the well-scrubbed kitchen table chopping apples.

A new tub more than half full of chopped beef, and great yellow bowls of currants, raisins, preserved citron and orange-peel told plainly that some of Mrs. Mariner's famous mince-meat was in course of preparation.

"I'll just own up, I feel blue, Huldah. First, the drought burnt up half the corn crop and spoiled a chance of Irish potatoes, then them three big hogs up and died, and that meant good seven hundred pounds of pork lost, that we'll need before spring. And right on top of everything else, the colt must needs go and break his leg and have to be shot, and your father was to a-got a hundred dollars for him from Dr. Arter, so's he could pay the interest on the money we borrowed to send Tom to college."

"Yes, it does seem discouraging, mother, but after all, things might be worse. Selim and Queeny are left, and if we can't raise the money any other way, we can sell one of them," said Huldah, the only daughter, and the sunshine of the Mariner homestead.

"Sell Selim or Queeny! Why, Huldah Mariner, I'd a-most as soon sell one of the family. It'd be a sin and a shame to sell one of them faithful old critters," Mrs. Mariner said reproachfully.

"Of course, we'd not do it, mother, unless the very worst should come, and I hope and believe it will not."

Mrs. Mariner smiled a little. "What a child you are to see only the bright side of things, Huldah. Well, land knows I'm glad Mr. Sampson wanted to buy so much of my mince-meat, at any rate. It'll help out wonderful, for we was beginning to need sugar and coffee and sech like, and with Tom comin' home for Christmas, and bringin' his high-toned friend with him, I don't know what we'd a-done. There! I'm through choppin' apples, and I'm not sorry, I can tell you. I'll dump all the ingregiences in the tub and mix 'em up."

Silence for ten or fifteen minutes, while Mrs. Mariner poured raisins, currants, orange-peel, citron, suet and odorous spices into the tub of chopped meat, and Huldah vigorously stirred the cake she was making.

"Hand me the vinegar jug, Huldah, please. My hands are too sticky with molasses to touch anything. Seems like this mince-meat won't be fit to eat without cider to mix it with. If only the apple crop hadn't been so scarce, we might have had plenty of it, same as usual."

"Well, I'm glad we haven't. I've never felt right about using cider since Mr. Saxton preached about it last summer. I've seen Tom drink more of it than was good for him several times," said Huldah.

"Well, he'll not do it this winter, because there ain't any. My! if this vinegar don't spoil the mince-meat, it'll be a wonder. It don't smell one bit like my mince-meat. Oh! I'd most forgot the brandy. Give me the decanter, Huldah. It's in the pantry on the middle shelf, in the right-hand corner," said Mrs. Mariner, intent upon mixing the mince-meat, which almost filled the tub.

Huldah drew a little, quick breath. She had hoped her mother would forget the brandy, and now that she had not, the girl was at a loss what to do.

"Mother, don't put any in this time, please," she said coaxingly.

"What! not put any brandy in my mince-meat? Huldah Mariner, are you stark crazy? Why, it wouldn't be fit for anything then, sure enough."

"Oh! yes, it would be, mother. Let me open three or four cans of grapes and pour their juice in, instead. They say it is finer than brandy, and no danger of making any one want to drink intoxicants afterward."

"Nonsense! You needn't tell me grape-juice could give the snap to it that brandy does, and if nobody ever gets to drinking till my mince-meat makes 'em do it, I guess they'll all die sober," Mrs. Mariner said sharply.

"But, mother, some man who is trying to stop drinking might be tempted to begin again, if he got a taste of brandy in your mince-meat. Suppose, for instance, Tom, or some one else we loved, were trying to begin a new life after he had fallen, wouldn't you be afraid to let him taste a drop of brandy, no matter how much it might be disguised in other things?" asked Huldah, her sunny face growing serious."

"I declare I never thought of it that way before, Huldah. Maybe I'd better leave the brandy out, after all. You may get the grape-juice, but I know the mince-meat 'll taste flat as a pan-cake, and like enough Mr. Sampson won't take it. He's awful fond of his brandy, you know," said Mrs. Mariner, reflectively.

"Another good reason for not using it, then," Huldah said cheerily, greatly relieved that her mother had been so easily influenced.

So the mince-meat was finished, and to any unperverted taste would have seemed almost perfect in quality. The two women carried it out and placed it in the light spring wagon, and Huldah drove briskly down to Mapleton to Mr. Sampson's grocery store.

That gentleman saw her and came out and carried the tub of mince-meat inside, where it was deposited on the counter with a flourish.

"I'm glad it's come," he said to Huldah. "I've had at least a dozen orders for it, already. Everyone knows what splendid mince-meat your mother makes, and they all want some for Christmas. Only a hundred pounds," he said, as he weighed it. "Pity there isn't more. Do you want the money, Miss Huldah, or is there anything you'd like to buy to-day?"

Huldah gave him quite a list of things needed, and he bustled around to fill her order, pausing however long enough to taste the tempting mince-meat.

"Why——Miss Huldah, there's something the matter with it, isn't there? It doesn't taste one bit like your mother's mince-meat," he said in blank surprise.

Huldah's face turned crimson.

"We hadn't any cider, and mother used vinegar," she said, "but we put in grape-juice instead; we thought that would make it quite as good."

Mr. Sampson took another taste and shook his head disapprovingly.

"It lacks something besides cider. Oh! I know what it is—it's brandy! There isn't any in it, is there?"

"No!" she answered simply.

"Didn't you have any? I can give you some, and you can stir it in right here."

"No, thank you. We've concluded it isn't right to use brandy in mince-meat, and we never shall again," she said firmly.

"I thought you and your mother were too sensible to get such cranky notions in your heads," he said, making an effort to speak pleasantly, though any argument for temperance always angered him.

Huldah said nothing.

"I don't want to hurt your feelings, Miss Huldah, but you'll have to put some brandy in this, or my customers won't buy it," he said decisively.

"I'm sorry, Mr. Sampson, but indeed I can't do it. My conscience will not allow it."

"Very well, then, you can take the meat home and eat it yourselves. I'm not going to palm it off on my patrons as it is," he retorted, angrily.

Huldah's heart sank within her. There was no other place where she could sell the mince-meat, and they were really in need of the groceries she had ordered. The family purse was empty, and Tom and his chum would be there next day. She glanced down at her shabby shoes, too, and thought of the sorry appearance they would make before the young man, and for a moment a sharp little struggle went on in her heart.

After all, it might be no harm would come of it if she put the brandy in. No harm ever had come of it before, so far as she knew, but—but there was only one right way, and that was the sure one.

"Very well, Mr. Sampson, I'm sorry to have displeased and disappointed you," she said, looking at him steadily, the color dying out of her face, and leaving it very pale.

Without further words Mr. Sampson picked up the tub and carrying it outside, put it into the wagon with a bang.

Huldah climbed in and drove homeward with a heavy heart but a clear conscience, while Mr. Sampson went back into the store grumbling.

"If the old lady doesn't come to her senses and send the girl back here with that mince-meat well brandied as it should be, I'll miss my guess. They're in a bad fix just now, I know, because the old man has been laid up a month or two, and they had hard luck all summer. I wouldn't be afraid to wager they're clear out of groceries, and will have to come back and ask me for credit."

This was said half to himself and half to Judge Dougherty, who had been looking over a paper as he waited for Mr Sampson to have leisure to make out his bill.

The Judge did not reply, but sat for a few minutes looking intently at his paper without seeing a word. Presently he went over to his office and wrote a note to a friend living in the city, who was a temperance man, and also a dealer in groceries.

As a result, Mrs. Mariner received a letter next day, ordering all the mince-meat she had for sale, and as much more as she chose to make during the winter.

This lifted a great load from the hearts of the two women, and with the mince-meat that Huldah shipped that day, went an order for necessary groceries, much to the chagrin of Mr. Sampson, whom Judge Dougherty had delighted to inform of the transaction.

When Tom and his friend got off the train at Mapleton that evening, and had to wait a short time for Huldah, who had been unavoidably delayed, the Judge repeated with great gusto the whole story of the mince-meat.

"I tell you, Tom, Huldah's a sister any man might be proud of. I saw her looking down at her little half-worn out shoes, when Sampson said he wouldn't take the meat unless she put the brandy in it, and I thought sure she'd give up then, but she didn't. Principle before either shoes or groceries for her every time. I tell you she's a plucky little thing, and she melted my old heart up so completely, that I resolved then and there, neither cider nor brandy should ever go into any cooking at my house again, to tempt me or mine, or any other man at my table."

Tom listened with a heart swelling with brotherly love and pride.

"It's just like Huldah. She'd wade through fire and water before she'd go back on her principles," he said with glistening eyes.

"Wait till you know her, Ned, and you'll stop your cynical nonsense about the shallowness, selfishness and insincerity of women, won't he, Judge?"

"He will if he has half as much sense as he looks to have," said the old Judge bluntly.

And so it proved. Before the two weeks of vacation had passed away to Ned Oakley it seemed as if the whole world had changed.

The simple, wholesome, cheerful atmosphere pervading the old farm-house, the kind, motherly heart of Mrs. Mariner, the cheerful, uncomplaining spirit of her suffering husband, and Huldah's steadfast earnestness and sunny unselfishness had revealed a phase of home life of which he had had no previous conception.

And when the glad Christmas day was ushered in with whirling flakes of feathery snow that transformed the old homestead into a winter idyl, Huldah first helped her mother to prepare the bountiful dinner, the crisp vegetables, the plump big turkey, and delicious temperance mince-pies, then with Tom and Mr. Oakley snugly tucked up in the sleigh, drove down to Mapleton to join in singing the joyous anthems, and to listen to the old, sweet message of "Peace on earth, good will toward men."

And in her life a new star had arisen, for she had read in Mr. Oakley's loving eyes as she fastened her pretty hood upon her head, that

"Tying her bonnet under her chin,
She tied a young man's heart within."

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If you but leave your heart ajar
A Christmas gift to win,
Some blessed Being from some star
Will softly enter in
To hang upon the hallowed place
A portrait of the Savior's face.

—*Danshe Dandridge.*

THE PROMISE AND ITS FULFILLMENT.

The seed of the woman shall bruise the serpent's head. And in thy seed shall all the nations of the earth be blessed. For unto us a Child is born, unto us a Son is given, and the government shall be upon his shoulders; and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, the Mighty God, the Everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace. He shall not strive nor cry; neither shall his voice be heard in the streets. A bruised reed shall he not break; the smoking flax shall he not quench, he shall bring forth judgment unto truth. He shall not fail nor be discouraged until he have set judgment in the earth.

But thou, Bethlehem Ephratah, though thou be little among the thousands of Israel, yet out of thee shall come forth unto me he that is to be a ruler in Israel, whose goings forth have been from of old, from everlasting.

And Joseph went up from Galilee, out of the city of Nazareth into Judea, unto the city of David, because he was of the house and lineage of David, to be taxed, with Mary, his espoused wife. And she brought forth her first-born son and wrapped him in swaddling clothes, and laid him in a manger because there was no room for him in the inn.

Arise, shine, for thy light is come, and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee. For behold the darkness shall cover the Earth, and gross darkness the people; but the Lord shall arise upon thee, and his glory shall be seen upon thee.

And there were in the same country shepherds abiding in the field keeping watch over their flocks by night. And lo! the angel of the Lord came upon them and the glory of the Lord shone round about them, and they were sore afraid. And the angel said unto them, Fear not; for behold I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people. For unto you is born this day, in the city of David, a Saviour which is Christ, the Lord. And this shall be a sign unto you; ye shall find the babe wrapped in swaddling clothes and lying in a manger. And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host, praising God and saying, Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, good will to men.

And kings shall come to thy light, and princes to the brightness of thy rising. Now, when Jesus was born in Bethlehem of Judea, in the days of Herod the King, behold there came wise men from the East to Jerusalem, saying, Where is he that is born King of the Jews, for we have seen his star in the east, and have come to worship him. Then Herod, when he had privily called the wise men, inquired of them diligently what time the star appeared. And he sent them to Bethlehem and said, Go, search diligently for the young child, and when ye have found him, bring me word again that I may come and worship him, also. When they had heard the king they departed, and lo! the star which they saw in the east went before them till it came and stood over where the young child lay. When they saw the star, they rejoiced with exceeding great joy. And when they were come into the house, they saw the young child with Mary, his mother, and fell down and worshiped him; and when they had opened their treasures, they presented unto him gifts, gold and frankincense and myrrh.

And when they were departed, behold, the angel of the Lord appeareth to Joseph in a dream, saying, Arise, and take the young child and his mother, and flee into Egypt, and be thou there until I bring thee word; for Herod will seek the young child, to destroy him. When he arose he took the young child and his mother by night and departed into Egypt, and was there until the death of Herod, that it might be fulfilled which was spoken by the prophet, saying, Out of Egypt have I called my Son.

He shall judge thy people with righteousness, and thy poor with judgment. He shall save the children of the needy and shall break in pieces the oppressor. They shall fear him as long as the sun and moon endureth, throughout all generations. He shall come down like rain upon the mown grass, as showers that water the earth. In his days shall the righteous flourish, and abundance of peace as long as the moon endureth. He shall have dominion also from sea to sea, and from the river unto the ends of the Earth. He shall spare the poor and needy, and shall save the souls of the needy. And he shall live and to him shall be given the gold of Sheba; prayer also shall be made for him continually, and daily shall he be praised. There shall be an handful of corn in the earth upon the top of the mountains; the fruit thereof shall shake like Lebanon, and they of the city shall flourish like grass of the earth. His name shall endure forever; his name shall be continued as long as the sun, and men shall be blessed in him; all nations shall call him blessed. Blessed are they that do his commandments that they may have right to the tree of life, and may enter in through the gates, into the city.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

Christ is the discoverer of childhood. Not that children were unknown before His day; they were known as *appendages* of their parents, as the future men and women, but not as having a distinct individuality of their own, a value in the present as well as in the future. Study history and you will find that all idea of the value of a child, as a child, clusters around the manger-cradle of Bethlehem. Toward it the Old Testament ideals of childhood pointed, and this had made the condition of the child among the Hebrews so immeasurably superior to what it was among other nations.

But though Christ's coming as a child, and passing through all the years of childhood sanctified them, although His treatment of childhood taught the world a reverence for it before undreamed of, it has taken centuries to learn this teaching as it has to learn many other lessons of the Great Master.

As the London *Daily News* says: "The fact remains that, as a person to whom not merely individuals but also the community, the state, owe a sacred obligation—as a person whose rights outweigh his duties, and who claims reverence as well as love—the child is a discovery of the modern age, and almost of our own day. There is the pretty story of the Arabian sage who, by putting his ear to the desert sand, could hear the sound of the feet of children playing in the streets of Bagdad, and distinguish their joyous voices. The Jews of old are credited with a saying—one of the finest ever uttered—that even the building of the Temple should be stopped for the sake of the education of the children. And in Greek literature, especially in the 'Iliad' and 'Odyssey,' are to be found many charming references to the habits and characters of children. But granting all this, the broad fact remains that in the antique world the child had no rights—that the sentiment of compassion for childhood, to which this nineteenth century is growing so delicately sensitive, scarcely existed at all. The idea of the child's rights—as the modern world is learning to conceive them—had not emerged in the mind of antiquity. The only recognized rights were the male parent's; and, indeed, we have only to read the decisions of certain metropolitan magistrates, in prosecutions by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, to realize how strongly the idea of the Roman *patria postestas* has survived even to these humane times. Infanticide was, generally, the father's right in the ancient world; and deserted children had no status whatever; whoso found them had the right to enslave them. Such was the general theory and practice even among the two greatest, most humane, and civilized nations of antiquity. So much for paganism. And what of the Christian world?"

Mediæval Christianity was immeasurably more humane than the systems it dispossessed, and even secular ournals account for this fact by the manger of Bethlehem. Yet up to the present century this interest in childhood was more reflexive than active; it threw a halo around the Christ-child which so dazzled the eyes they could not see the wretchedness of the child of to-day. But all this was leading upward to the realization of Christ's ideal. Milton's sublime "Ode to the Nativity," gives us the highest conception of the child the world had then attained; but it has in it little in common with human childhood; it is the God who slumbers there where

"The Virgin blessed,
Hath laid her Babe to rest,"

while

"Heaven's youngest-teemed star
Hath fixed her polished car,
Her sleeping Lord with hand-maid lamp attending;
And all about the courtly stable,
Bright harnessed angels sit in order serviceable."

How different the picture called up by this finest of human conception, from that evoked by the Divine historian speaking through Matthew and Luke! His story links the Babe of Bethlehem to every other baby ever to be born; while Milton fixes a great gulf between them. This linking of the Christ-child with the childhood of to-day gives the new conception which is profoundly moving modern society, and is being wrought out in innumerable ways, sometimes by those who do not acknowledge its origin. As the writer before referred to says: "The poets and the prose writers—Elizabeth Barrett Browning, with her 'Cry of the Children'; Dickens, with his David Copperfield and Little Paul Dombey; Victor Hugo, with his Gavroche and Cosette—have sown their thoughts in the seed field of time, and we of to-day are seeing the fruits thereof, in societies for the protection of children from cruelty, for supplying them with toys and pictures, for giving them half-penny dinners, and a week or two by the sea, or on the hillsides and moors, away from the stifling slums, and in the light and air of heaven."

In a sermon lately preached in Boston, Rev. Louis A. Banks, D. D., thus gives the genesis of a peculiarly Christlike charity. "A few years ago an invalid woman, whose home was in the country, visited a large city near which she lived, on a hot summer day. She had business in some of the smaller streets and alleys, and was appalled at the number of pale, puny and sick babies in their mother's arms, who were literally dying for a breath of fresh air. What could she do? 'I cannot save all,' she said, 'but I may save one. There is room for a mother and her child at home.' She took the one mother and her child out to her farm-house, kept them for a fortnight, and then took them home and brought others. Some of her neighbors followed her example. The next summer the number of children entertained amounted to hundreds, the next to thousands.

"Another woman, who lived in the city, and had neither money nor farm-house, was sadly grieved that she could not help this most gracious charity. 'I can at least tell others of it,' she said. She wrote an account of it for a New York newspaper. A third woman, possessed of great wealth, on reading her article, sent a thousand dollars to the editor, with the request that he should open a fund for this noble purpose. The Fresh Air Charity was the result. The various organizations throughout the United States for the removal of poor children from the poisonous air of the cities to the country have grown out of this first attempt of a single, half-sick farmer's wife to save one dying baby. If the woman who thought of it on that sultry day, as she passed sick and weary through the slums, had decided, 'I cannot save all, why should I trouble myself with one?' how many lives that have been saved would have been lost!"

This Christly conception of the value of childhood has led the W. C. T. U. into many fields of work—temperance teaching in Sabbath and day schools, Loyal Temperance Legions, kitchen gardens, kindergartens and day nurseries, in all of which the child is brought nearer the Christ. A new department is this year organized, one that shall bring motherless children into the circle of motherly love by adoption into Christian homes. Lucia Kimball has already taken into her heart and home one of these little ones, in Christ's name and for His sake. This department encourages others to follow her example.

The greater attention being paid to the science of motherhood and preparation for its duties is another proof of increased appreciation of the value of childhood. Mother-hearted women all over the land are uniting in this study, and mothers' meetings are becoming real mother-gartens, doing for mothers what kindergartens do for the children, being true gardens in which mother-souls grow. All these things point to the coming of a brighter day in which childhood shall come into the kingdom to which Bethlehem's manger was the open door, and shall be in truth the preparation for noble Christian manhood and womanhood.

WILLING VS. GIVING.

An anonymous correspondent writes, saying she is anxious to make a will, and to will something to the different interests the W. C. T. U. represents; also to make it a part of her will that all relatives and others receiving property by her shall be legally bound to give ten per cent of all income from it to some charitable purpose. She adds: "I wish to give to some of my relatives a certain amount during their life-time and at their death to

be used for some good purpose. Now I write this to you believing if you make the matter known through your paper you can get forms and suggestions that may be of much good to persons making a will and to the world in general. I spoke to a lawyer, but he could make no suggestions, but would write down what I could tell him. I would also like suggestions as to the best way to use money *now for the best interests of community.*"

As no address is given and no clew to the state, we cannot give any directions, for state laws differ in respect to wills. We give the letter as requested and shall be glad of any suggestions which will aid in solving the problems it presents. Yet, when we remember how the very best lawyers in the land have failed in making wills that would hold, especially when they included bequests to benevolent objects, we cannot advise risking it. We should much prefer to do as Col. Charles G. Hammond and other wise philanthropists have done, bestow the property designed for certain causes while living. If you desire an income from it during life, insert a clause in the transfer papers that the recipients, whether individuals or societies, shall pay you stipulated interest, quarterly or semi-annually, as long as you live.

As regards suggestions concerning how to use money now for the best interests of community, we fear that we cannot give unprejudiced advice. Community's worst foe, in our opinion, is intemperance; hence, we think you could make no better use of money than investing it in temperance work. This work may be sustaining a W. C. T. U. missionary, if you live in the city; sowing your neighborhood "knee deep with temperance literature," if you live in the country, helping on the work of the Loyal Temperance Legion, or of temperance in Sunday-schools, the foreign work, indeed, any department of W. C. T. U. work. Personally, we have great faith in the W. T. P. A. stock as an investment by which money will work for the best interests of community. It helps publish this paper which carries the gospel of temperance to 300,000 souls each week, and the millions of pages of literature which our presses send forth for the healing of the nations; then it yields a personal income while it is doing good to others.

TOPICS FOR THE WEEK OF PRAYER, JANUARY 4-11, 1891.

The Evangelical Alliance for the United States suggests the following topics:

Sunday.—"The Glory of the Triune God." Jer. 10: 6, 7; Hab, 3: 3, 4; II Cor. 4: 6, 13 and 14.

Monday.—"Confession and Thanksgiving." For the nation, community, church, family and the individual. Confession: Hosea 14: 1, 2; I John 1: 8, 9; Psalm, 32: 1-5; II Sam. 12: 13. Thanksgiving: I Thess. 5: 18; Psalm 100; Psalm 103; Neh. 12: 43.

Tuesday.—"The Church Universal." Prayer that the power of the Holy Ghost may rest upon it, Acts 2: 1-18; that the disciples of Christ may be one, John 17: 21; that the Church may gain a truer and broader conception of her mission, Matt. 22: 35-39; Matt. 20: 28; John 17: 18. Prayer that the International Conference at Florence, next April, may be crowned with special blessing.

Wednesday.—"Nations and Their Rulers." Prayer for all in authority; I Tim. 2: 1, 2; for peace, Isa. 2: 4; for the abolition of the *slave, opium, and strong drink traffic;* Exodus 21: 16; Psalm 72: 4; for all needed reforms—*temperance*, Hab. 2: 15, 12; *Sabbath*, Neh. 13: 15-22; *industrial*, Jer. 22: 13; *social*, I Cor. 6: 18-20; *political*, I Sam. 2: 36; and 8: 3.

Thursday.—"The Church at Home." Prayer for a sense of personal responsibility and for coöperation in the evangelization of the city, country and frontier. Matt, 10: 5-13; Mark 13: 34; Acts 8: 4.

Friday.—"The Church Abroad." Prayer for increased missionary spirit, coöperation and enlargement. Joel 2: 28-32; Eph. 4: 11-16; Psalm 67.

Saturday.—"The Family." Prayer for sons, daughters and servants; for Sunday-schools and all Christian associations for young people; for schools, seminaries, colleges and universities. Prov. 4: Deut. 6: 4-15; Mark 10: 13-16; Eph. 6: 1-4.

Sunday.—"The manifestation of Christ in His people." John 17: 21-23; Col. 1: 27; II Thess. 1: 12; Eph. 3: 10-21.

The topics for Wednesday fully accord with the petition so patiently and persistently circulated by Mrs. Watson for many years, and hence afford cause for thanksgiving, as does the recognition that industrial, social and political problems have a place in the Week of Prayer. No other questions lie nearer Humanity's heart than these, and in none is the guidance of Humanity's Christ more needed. We trust that every local union in the land will make this a day of earnest, united prayer, in lowliness of mind, waiting on God for the baptism of His spirit and for guidance. The topics for Saturday are also closely connected with our work.

Our Book Table.

The first exposition of the Sabbath-school lessons for 1891 comes from A. S. Barnes & Co., New York and Chicago. It is volume IV. of Dr. Pentecost's valuable Bible Studies, and fully sustains the high standard of the preceding volumes. ISRAEL'S APOSTASY and STUDIES FROM THE GOSPEL OF ST. JOHN is its title. The first half year's lessons are in I and II Kings, and the third and fourth quarters' lessons are in John. Three temperance lessons are given.

THE ECONOMICS OF PROHIBITION, by Rev. James C. Fernald. Funk & Wagnalls, New York. $1.50.

This is one of the most valuable books for reference on matters connected with the great reform that has recently come to our table. It is largely statistical, and its facts are vouched for as having been gathered at first hand from Governors, Judges, Prosecuting Attorneys and other officials who know. But it is more than a book of statistics; the "packing" for its tables consists of bright, interesting matter, showing just what Prohibition is doing, and what the liquor traffic is doing for the home, the church, the farmers and other hard workers. Atlanta furnishes an interesting chapter, including a significant table of replies from business men in that city to questions concerning amount of sales, ease of collections, bad debts, and other tests under license as compared with prohibition. Another interesting chapter of fresh news is that on "The new Lands," the Dakotas and Oklahoma. Taken as a whole, the book is a powerful argument for prohibition.

Rev. Edward A. Rand, that favorite story-teller, has three books for the holidays. DEEDS WORTH TELLING, published by Hunt & Eaton, New York. $1.50.

UNDER THE LANTERNS AT BLACK ROCKS, a capital story of a light-house, from the same publishers, ($1.25), and TOO LATE FOR THE TIDE MILL, of the Look Ahead series, published by Thomas Whittaker, New York, sent by A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago. All these books we can heartily recommend, being bright, true to life and of sound moral tone without "preachiness."

From James H. Searle, publisher, 178 Washington street, Boston, comes A PARISIAN IN BRAZIL, translated from the French of Mme. Toussaint-Samson, by Emma Toussaint, $1. This is a fresh, piquant account of an interesting country seen through Parisian eyes, told in a way to make its readers feel they have seen what it describes with their own eyes.

THE NEW RELIGION, A GOSPEL OF LOVE, by E. W. Gray. The Thorne Publishing Co., $1.50. This is a book to awaken deep thought, and to reward deep study. Its argument is quite out of the commonplace order, and its deductions, logical. As Dr. Thomas says, its author stands on the broad and safe middle ground between the extremes of distinctive radicalism and dogmatic conservatism; he takes truth for authority, not authority for truth. Through all the argument he never swerves from the sure foundation, "the Rock, Christ Jesus."

"L. B. E.," the author of "Lessons of Trust," whose readers are numbered by the hundred thousand, is one of the superintendents in the Massachusetts W. C. T. U., and has a new book out. It has the suggestive title of LIGHT ON THE PATHWAY, and is likely to prove her crowning work so far. "L. B. E." writes with the clearness and invigoration of a fresh mountain spring. Every line seems born out of the clearest thinking and most definite experience. Handsome 16mo, 277 pages, cloth, red edges. 75 cents. James H. Earle, publisher, Boston.

THE DEMAGOGUE, a political novel, by David Ross Locke (Nasby). Lee & Shepard, Boston; A. C. McClurg & Company, Chicago. $1.50. This powerful novel comes as a voice from the grave, a posthumous volume with all the life and fire of Mr. Locke's best days. It is a finished study of the worst element in politics, the demagogue, and to our shame as a people it must be confessed, it is true to life. From the hour when Caleb Mason was ushered howling into life in a log cabin in the woods, through his boyhood when he sawed the plank bridge in two that Sarah might break through and he rescue her from drowning as a way to the father's favor, down to the hour when a shot from his own pistol ended his life, he is the same scheming, shrewd, unscrupulous demagogue. And he was a successful one; from vanquishing two "deestricts" in spelling school, he went on conquering, first the printing office, then the law, the bank, the Legislature, Congress; but in every step he made upward he trod some one down, relentlessly, pitilessly; no political trick was too low for him, yet every one was played with the "odor of sanctity." Many pages of the book might be transcripts from the diary of a Chicago or a New York politician, if such men dared keep diaries, so realistically true to life are their descriptions. "The mills of the gods ground slowly;" all the demagogue's plans prospered, and though lying, ingratitude, treachery, embezzlement, robbery, even murder blackened his soul, he smiled serenely, as villains can, and the world smiled on him. But they "ground exceeding small," and in this grinding taught a needed lesson and gave a fearful warning against political corruption.

MISS WILLARD writes: Mrs. Mary F. Lovell, Bryn Mawr, Pa., our capable superintendent of Band of Mercy work, has generously volunteered to add to her cares and duties, the work of securing signatures for the Siberian Exile Petition, concerning which THE UNION SIGNAL has had much to say within the last year. We are confident that something practical will come of this new effort, and heartily commend our local unions to correspond with Mrs. Lovell, securing copies of the petition, that they may thus add themselves to the great ladder of human sympathy by which the walls of those well-nigh impenetrable fortresses of cruelty in the frozen North will yet be scaled.

The Watch-Tower.

I heard the bells on Christmas Day
Their old familiar carols play,
And wild and sweet
The words repeat
Of "Peace on earth, good-will to men."
And thought how, as the day had come,
The belfries of all Christendom
Now roll along
The unbroken song
Of "Peace on earth, good-will to men."
Till ringing, singing on its way,
The world revolved from night to day,
A voice, a chime,
A chant sublime,
Of "Peace on earth, good-will to men."
But in despair I bowed my head—
"There is no peace on earth," I said;
"For hate is strong,
And mocks the song
Of 'Peace on earth, good-will to men.'"
Then pealed the bells, more loud and deep
"God is not dead; nor doth He sleep!
The Wrong shall fail, the Right prevail,
With peace on earth, good-will to men."

—*Longfellow.*

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A valued contributor writes: Suggest to our women to read *faith verses* at the opening of their meetings. Mrs. Pleasant Bond did so at Indianapolis with great effect. It keys a meeting to a high altitude. It is an admirable idea to close our temperance meetings with "Home, Sweet Home."

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A great shock comes to us in the death of Mrs. Keyes, formerly president of Southern California. She attended the National Convention at Atlanta, where her bright face and abounding enthusiasm were an inspiration to all. One week after her return she was dead. But her memory and her work live; in Iowa where she did grand work while that state was her home, especially during the amendment campaign, in Southern California, in the National W. C. T. U., on whose executive committee she served long and well, everywhere she leaves the aroma of a life of loving service for God and humanity. The deepest sympathy of thousands goes out to the bereaved family.

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Mary Hartwell Catherwood, in writing in the *Chautauquan* on "The Housekeeping Student," says: "I would love to hear the testimony of all the housekeeping students in this country. There are women who are making days' marches in special studies, hampered with kettles and brooms and sewing-machines—yea, even with invalid chairs. Little by little these courageous souls are making mental muscle. And they are not the women who whine for opportunities and complain of monotonous life. Moreover, do you suppose the Father can see them thus building little by little and not reach down to them special blessings? They learn that it is a grand thing to stand on the pinnacle of the everlasting Now, and have work swarming to them out of the future to be moulded by their completing hand into the past." Of all of which she is a beautiful example.

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Mrs. Rastall copied this from the blackboard at Moody's Institute on Sunday last:

Women—
Ministered while men scouted.
Relieved while men doubted.
Preached while men pouted.

***

Lady Henry Somerset says: "There is no truer test of the life of any nation than its literature, no pulse by which to gauge the moral status more surely. Till this century, our poets had tuned the lyre to songs of love and the passions of human hearts, the whisper of the forest swept the strings, and Nature inspired the poet; sweetest themes and war songs roused the souls of men, and led them on to victory, or death. But only in this age have the sordid, squalid, struggling lives, lived out in the ceaseless grind and toil of our great cities, been surrounded with the halo of the ideal. Tom Hood found in the starving seamstress a picture more pathetic than the lamentations of a disappointed lover, while Elizabeth Barrett Browning gave to the world that cry of grief with which she poured out her beautiful woman's soul, and drew to her heart the blighted lives of weary, working children. Let us read these things aright; they are signs of blessed change which make us look up into the face of Him who lived and suffered and died, and say truly, even now in the midst of all the sadness that still surrounds us: 'Mine eyes have seen the salvation which Thou hast prepared before the face of all people.' 'Help me to heal the heart-break of humanity.'"

ON DUTY.

Queen's Gardens.

Christmas Morning.

BY LUELLA CLARK.

THE bells ring out from the steeple
To tell to the listening people
Once more the glad message of old;
Of peace—peace and good will unto men;
Oh, repeat it again and again,
The "good tidings" the angels told.

Surcease, then, to-day from sorrow,
And conjure no fears for the morrow
For God will take care for His own.
The "good will" of the Father above,
Whose heart and whose purpose is love
In His gift of the Christ-Child was shown.

And the sweet truth forever and ever
Shines out in each earnest endeavor
To show forth that strange life among men
In the faith that endures and that dares;
In the trust that uplifts from life's cares,
And abides in the glory unseen.

In the love of the generous giver
Who reaches His hand to deliver
From hunger and peril and cold;
In the sympathy tender and true
That heartens the halting anew
With the cheer that is better than gold.

In kind help to the groping seeker,
In the strength of the strong to the weaker,
In the love of the high to the low;
In the wanderers homeward won,
In all good deeds in secret done,
And which only the angels know.

So ring, ye blithe bells in the steeple,
And tell to the listening people
Once more the glad tidings of old—
Peace, peace and good will upon earth
For Messiah has come to His birth,
Messiah so long foretold.

THE MAJESTY OF LOVE.

BY AMBER.

A Merry Christmas! Since I last lifted the latch of the garden gate the season has swung nearly twice round on its floral dial. The violets have twice heralded the rose, and the roses have, in their turn, cried Hail! to the golden-rod, and the golden-rod has stood on tip-toe in the wind to watch the first snowflakes circle slowly down against the background of the hills. And here it is Christmas again! Is it a tear that rises to the nib of my pen, I wonder, to write these words? Surely the little steed of steel, wont to gallop away so blithely with my thoughts, is strangely loth to carry them to-night. There is a sadness mingled with these Christmas merrymakings as we leave the years of our childhood behind us, which is like a leaf of rue in a garland of holly, or like the pensive shadow that softens the beautiful eyes of the Madonna.

Year by year adds new memories of by-gone days, when life was a song, unbroken by any discord, when eyes were bright, and faces fair and fresh that to-night are dimmed with the shadow of many tears, and deeply traced with the relentless finger of time. The children, yonder, athrob with Christmas joy, blindly credulous of Santa Claus, and pattering off to bed with a chuckle and a kiss, are not gayer than we were once. To them, as it has to us, must come the fading of the ideal into the real. Heaven grant them braver hearts and nobler patience than ours.

A year ago "*mother*" was with us—her grave lies white and still to-night in the glimmer of the moon. And the baby—don't you remember how cunning he was? Shut your eyes a moment and recall his dainty ways and his wise little look of wonder! Oh, will patience never, never come? Can we never lift these empty arms to Heaven in resignation to God's will? The madcap brother who for so many Christmas days gave to frolic its greatest zest, the sister whose smile was the sunlight, as her voice was the music of the old home, we think of them to-night in distant lands, the wintry sea lashing between us and them, its leagues of stormy billows.

But stop, we will have no more such dreary thoughts. Let us think rather of the cheer Christ's natal day has brought us; of the full stockings in the chimney-corner, and the big pudding in the larder, for what would Christmas day be without a stuffed stocking and a plum pudding! Give me Fourth of July without a fire-cracker, or Thanksgiving without grandmother, but don't expect me to get along on Christmas day without the ante-sunrise romp with the children to discover the miracle of the filled stockings, and the old-fashioned black pudding afterwards to adorn the dinner table. There have been dark hints of wonderful gifts for many a day in the air, and behold the time of realization has come! The new cloak to replace the shabby one; the jeweled ring or the chain of fine gold, gazed at so long from afar with never a dream they could ever by any possibility be our own, here they all are ready to enhance the charm of beauty!

The nose, that, up to Christmas eve, 1890, has found the service of common hemstitch quite adequate to its needs, shall after that date, nestle in perfumed linen, trimmed round with filmy lace, at a dollar a square inch. Books with rare secrets of wisdom and wit folded within their costly covers, await our bidding to disclose their blandishments. Pictures fair and dainty are all ready to hang upon our walls.

Ah, well, as the ebb tide of reaction sets in, who shall say that we are not all of us a little disappointed in our expectations of Christmas! Another and still another of the radiant days are folded away upon the shelf of Time, yet each one leaves a yearning unappeased for something better than we have known. Those who lay large plans and build high hopes, shall never be satisfied here. Only those who expect little shall seem to themselves to have much. Of all the gifts the fairies might send us to make our Christmas days happy, the gift of a contented spirit and a pure heart would be the surest to bring peace. Diamonds are glorious things to look at and to have, but the lustre of a sweet, gentle, and loving spirit makes two eyes that outshine the Kohinoor's self in splendor.

So many things in this world that were intended to be joyful, become mere drudgeries, or degenerate into rivalries. We lose sight of the true significance of Christmas in the desire to make a greater display than our neighbors do. "Peace on earth," sang the angels; we wrangle among ourselves like Kilkenny cats. "Good will to men," rang out the clear chorus under the white Judean stars; we hardly wait for the opportunity to start the ball of scandal, or aim the arrow of malice. Methinks when this solid old ball swings out into an atmosphere of true and abiding peace and good will, when we learn the full and mystic meaning of Love, the great clock of eternity shall have struck millennium time.

The true significance of Christmas is love. Any day that is filled with love is Christ-mas day, whatever its mark upon the calendar. When we get to think of what we shall do to manifest love most royally, of how we shall carry love into every act and deed as one picks a rose and carries its perfume, unwitting, wherever he goes, then only shall we arrive at the true celebration of Christ's birthday. No unkind thought, no spirit of competition, (save as to who shall do the sweetest things!) no effort at mere display, no gift-making on the low debit and credit system, shall find place in the observance of Christmas day. On that day, if upon no other, there should be an effacement of self and its needs, and a very festival of Love and its most royal service. If you are aware that you have an enemy in the world, on Christmas day heap coals of fire on his head, according to Christ's methods. If you feel unkindly toward anybody, forget it for at least that span of consecrated hours. Let the angelic mandate, "good will to all," ring through your heart like a chime of golden bells. Forget to be critical, or cross, or ungracious, and for one day try the experiment of living very close to the precious One, whose life and example through all these centuries stand forth the one perfect flowering of the Godlike gentleness and majesty and love.

News from the Field.

OHIO.

A SERIES OF AGGRESSIVE CONVENTIONS.

Longfellow, or some other poet, *might* have said:

These conventions wake our wonder;
Never mud-bound, nor snowed under.
To each great occasion rising
In a manner most surprising!

Our late annual at Chillicothe, like each preceding one, "the best," has been duly reported, but "there's more to follow." W. C. T. U. camp-fires are aglow from border to border of our beautiful Buckeye state.

Lake, Franklin and Morrow counties have held semi-annual conventions; the first-named in Willoughby, Mrs. L. E. Lanphear, county president, in the chair. The address of welcome by Mrs. Genevra Taylor, and the response by Mrs. S. A. Hickson, were meritorious and well received. The unions of the county were well represented by delegates. Miss A. Young conducted an impressive memorial service for a dear, departed sister, Mrs. St. John.

The Temperance Wheel, an idea borrowed from Miss Willard, was finely presented by Mrs. Jane Dobbs. An immense wheel, the hub, Temperance, from which radiate forty spokes, each representing a department of W. C. T. U. work, all bound together by a spotless tire, the Love of Christ, who "is not willing that any shall perish." Each lady representing one of the spokes, arose and quoted some appropriate Scripture text. The "idea" is beautiful; make a note of it, sisters.

Miss Sara Winthrop Smith spoke on "Franchise." May her prediction, ballots in the hands of women in 1893, be verified. Her thoughts were indorsed by her hearers, as also those on "Equal Rights," by Mrs. M. G. Williams, whose original poem delighted all. The Y's presented a fine program for the evening, Miss Olive Reeve presiding. The paper on narcotics was especially good. Miss Blanche Ellen won the medal at the Demorest contest. The Willoughby ladies are hospitable entertainers.

Franklin's semi-annual was held at Columbus and was well attended by delegates and visitors. Miss Henrietta Moore, of Springfield, gave an excellent address to an appreciative audience. The people of Franklin county are beginning to wake up to the fact that real dangers threaten their own loved ones. The brothers, many of them, are coming to the front. Why should we not work hand in hand for home and state, since our interests are one? Department work is being pushed, and the outlook is hopeful. Miss West's parliamentary drills at the state convention were much appreciated; our ladies are determined to profit by them.

Morrow county's convention was held at Sparta. The M. E. Church was tastefully decorated. An arch of green and white, flowers in profusion, and the pictured face of our beloved National President, looking down with its loving benediction, made all feel sweetly at home with the Sparta white-ribboners. Mrs. Meeker presided. Every local union in the county sent delegates. Superintendents reported aggressive work. Social purity and Loyal Temperance Legion departments received special attention. Sixty-seven UNION SIGNALS and thirty-two state *Messengers* are taken in the county. The following interesting papers were read: "Influence of Young Women in Reform," Miss Phebe Wood; "The Christian's Influence in Regard to Card Playing and Dancing," Mrs. Fry; "Mothers' Meetings," Mrs. Hammond. Miss Borserman led the noontide prayer service. Mrs. Trego, in her happiest manner, addressed the Loyal Temperance Legion. Excellent papers on practical subjects were presented, also resolutions pledging support to every movement having the prohibition of the liquor traffic for its object; to work for the right of suffrage, municipal, state and national, believing *that* the shortest way out of the toils of the rum traffic; also that Demorest contests be held as much as possible throughout the county. An address by Mrs. Trego closing the proceedings was heard with close attention, as were all her utterances during the convention. Fresh courage for the conflict against sin was the result of this convention.

Cuyahoga county quarterly convention, just held in Cleveland, was enthusiastically ushered in by the East Cleveland Y's whose evening entertainment merited and received the highest praise. Mrs. Marsh, who drilled the children to sing the Anna Gordon Marching Songs with such fine effect, presided. Strong prohibition recitations were given. "The Cry of To-day," by Miss Kate M. Lawrence, of Berea, was especially well spoken. Little Master Stevens repeated the original address which he gave at Atlanta, to the delight of all. An interesting feature of the evening was the presentation of a beautiful blue satin banner to the Y's by the gentlemen members of the organization. This stirring band, recently organized with twenty-four members, now numbers seventy-nine, and is already planning to build a reading-room.

The church of the Epiphany (Episcopalian) cordially opened its doors for the W. C. T. U. county quarterly, which proved from first to last a grand success. Mrs. H. E. Hammond, county president, just the one to "work up" a convention, is a fine presiding officer. Eighty-seven delegates, elected and visiting, were present. Reports of secretary and treasurer were encouraging. Miss Esther Pugh, whom Cleveland white-ribboners still [illegible] conducted a school of methods and a parliamentary drill which were pleasant and profitable. The following topics were discussed: "Loyal Temperance Legions," by Mrs. H. B. Wisner; "Sabbath Observance," Mrs. Donsereau; "Evangelistic," Mrs. Thompson, who is engaged in mission work for fallen women; "Prison and Reform," Mrs. T. K. Doty; "Narcotics," Mrs. Merrill; "Franchise," Mrs. D. W. Gage, whose arguments were simply unanswerable; "Flower Mission," Mrs. McCroskey. It was easy to see where the members of the convention stood on the Sabbath Observance question. Reference was made to the shameless desecration of the Sabbath by the saloon element and to the efforts being made to open the Columbian Exposition on the Sabbath. Mrs. Zerelda Wallace spoke to the point; she said: "I will not put a foot in the city of Chicago if the Columbian Exposition is open on the Lord's day, or if liquor is sold upon the grounds. Unless our convictions are respected in this matter, not a single member of the W. C. T. U. should set foot on the ground." The following resolution, presented by Mrs. S. M. Perkins, was adopted:

Resolved, "That we as Christian women will not attend the Columbian Exposition if it is opened on Sunday, or if liquors are sold on the grounds."

In the evening Mrs. Zerelda Wallace addressed a large audience—many being called in from the "regions beyond" by the fame of the distinguished speaker. Her theme, "Woman Suffrage," was handled in her own masterly manner. She was followed by Rev. Olympia Brown, in a brief, telling speech on the same subject.

All convention expenses were met by an admission fee of fifteen cents. Mr. P. Bilhorn, who wrote some of the music for the Temperance Temple dedication, sang two solos; "it was grand" was the verdict. This county union is growing—has gained thus far this year one hundred and fifty members. East Cleveland union, too, is building up—new members every meeting. Is it any wonder we are encouraged?

A Social Purity Conference under the management of the state superintendent of that department, Miss Jennie Olmstead, has been held in Berea. Dr. Link, Mayor of Cincinnati, talked to the mothers and daughters the first day and gave a fine public address in the evening in the Methodist church, subject, "Physical Culture." Miss Olmstead, Rev. Mr. Collom, Congregational, Rev. Mr. Kemble, Methodist, and Rev. Mr. Pool, of Baldwin University, addressed the people Saturday evening. Dr. Kate C. Bushnell spoke to a full house Sunday evening, as none else can speak; "I know these facts are not pleasant to hear," she said, "but you *shall* hear them." And we did. Dr. Bushnell won the confidence and esteem of her hearers, and awakened an interest in the minds of many who before had never given the subject a thought. Miss Olmstead is an heroic and efficient worker; we bid her Godspeed.

GRACE, GRIT AND GUMPTION.

Good word comes from Ross county. The wide-awake local option town of Kingston has had an "experience." It is graphically told by one who was in the fight. When Mrs. Estelle Purdum, district president, sought to organize a local W. C. T. U. here about a year ago, there seemed no necessity for such an organization, but a vigorous one was organized, and none too soon. Just over the border the saloon traffic proposed starting up business, which was the signal to arms for the W. C. T. U. Two saloons opened up just outside local option limits. Our city fathers were helpless; their extremity was our opportunity. Immediately we declared hostilities. We canvassed the township and secured the names of one-fourth of the electors to a petition asking that local option be submitted in the township. The petition was presented to the trustees, and an election was called according to statute. The following three weeks were spent in campaigning. We prepared a circular signed by the representative mothers of our township, which we sent to every voter asking them, for the sake of us mothers, our children and theirs, in the interest of all hearts and homes, to *vote against the saloon*. Meetings were appointed, widely advertised, in school-houses and churches throughout the township, addressed by our pastors, Methodist, Presbyterian and German Reform, closing the night before election with a grand mass-meeting at the rink addressed by Dr. J. C. Jackson, of Columbus, and our president. Maybe the other side didn't work! not according to our methods, however. When we had done all we could we betook ourselves to prayer all that election day. Three minutes after the ballots were counted we had a praise meeting. At the end of thirty days, the allotted time according to law, those two saloons "silently stole away."

Oh, for a baptism of courage all along the line!

HANNAH A. FOSTER,
State Reporter, Berea.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

RENEWED CONFLICT FOR SUFFRAGE AND PROHIBITORY LAW.

The members of the W. C. T. U. of South Dakota gave almost their whole strength to the suffrage cause during the recent campaign, and though the amendment was lost through trickery in the wording (many voting against who thought they were voting for it), also through prejudice, and the foreign vote, still, the women are not discouraged. A great educational work has been done that can never be *un*done. The inconsistency and injustice of giving more votes to enfranchise "Indians who sustain tribal relations or are supported in whole or in part by government," than were given to enfranchise the Christian wives and mothers of the commonwealth, are teaching a lesson that the campaign failed to do. Could a vote be taken again to-day, the majority against would be nearly or quite wiped out.

From all parts of the state come letters from the ablest and most influential men and women, begging that petitions be circulated at once, and presented to the Legislature asking for re-submission of the suffrage amendment. The Legislature will be asked to give full suffrage if it can be done constitutionally; if not, then suffrage with a property qualification, or municipal suffrage. Some of the ablest lawyers of the state claim that the Legislature can grant women of the state full suffrage if they wish. There is no doubt about their being able to grant municipal suffrage, or suffrage with a property qualification.

The unions generally, after election, took a brief rest, but are now rallying for a renewed conflict along the various lines of work, and especially in the line of enforcement of the prohibitory law. Every W. C. T. U. woman is looking with faith and prayer to that Boanerges in prohibitory reform, Rev. Wm. Fielder, president of the State Enforcement League, for help at this time. The demoralizing contest for capital location, coming as it did along with the suffrage campaign at the general election, absorbed the time and energies of good men and women to such an extent that little attention was given to the enforcement of the law, and consequently it was almost a dead letter in some of the larger towns at the time of election. Now, however, law-breakers are being brought to grief in most places, and in Sioux Falls, the largest city in the state, there is not an open saloon, thanks to their celebrated "committee of one hundred," and the W. C. T. U. Huron is moving in the same line, and Pierre, the capital city, will soon follow.

Minnehaha county W. C. T. U. met in annual convention at Garretson, November 12, with a good attendance. Mrs. Beardsley, president of Garretson local union, presided, in the absence (through illness) of the president, Mrs. J. E. Riley, and there was an earnest, devoted spirit manifest throughout all the proceedings. The program as published was carried out with few changes, and the discussions were spirited and full of enthusiasm. The program included fine addresses by Rev. Mr. Watson, of Valley Springs, and Rev. Mr. Dyas, of Garretson.

Among the resolutions passed was the following:

Resolved, That the W. C. T. U, women, in every practical way, work to secure equal franchise for women with men, believing that the ballot in woman's hand is needed to help purify politics, and make it impossible to use money to corrupt legislation; to give us better laws for purity; also believing that only through the ballot will we be able to cope with intemperance.

A resolution of sympathy and regret for the illness and absence of the president, Mrs. Riley, was also passed.

The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. J. E. Riley, Valley Springs; vice-president, Mrs. S. E. Young, Sioux Falls; corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. K. Davis, Sioux Falls; recording secretary, Mrs. Alta Buzzell, Valley Springs; treasurer, Mrs. Coon, Garretson.

The Yankton union is foremost in the line of parlor meetings, being under the immediate direction of the efficient state superintendent of this department, Mrs. Julia M. King. The Huron union, directed by their president, Mrs. Caroline S. Cummings, is making a specialty of jail work with the most gratifying results, and has also again taken up the Working Girls Industrial School, putting it in charge of Mrs. Emma Smith De Voe, who gave it up last spring for suffrage campaign work.

The Sioux Falls union is doing a good work in the line of narcotics, paying special attention to the enforcement of the new law against the sale of tobacco to children under sixteen.

The new state superintendent of jail and prison work, Mrs. Emma S. Young, has entered upon her duties with great earnestness, and the inmates of the penitentiary—ninety-seven men and *one* woman, and the boys and girls of the Reform School, are especially receiving the benefit of her prayerful thought and time. Her work at both the penitentiary and Reform School is warmly seconded by Warden Kanouse and Superintendent Ainsworth, whose humane and Christian treatment of law-breakers and wayward children offer a rich reward to the faithful worker in this line. All local superintendents of jail work will please address Mrs. Young, at Sioux Falls, for instructions concerning the work.

White-ribboners of South Dakota will regret to learn that Mrs. Minnie Barker Horning, the successful superintendent of Demorest contest work, is about to leave the state. At this writing it is not decided where her future home will be, but many prayers and well wishes will follow her and her husband, wherever they may go.

PHILENA EVERETT JOHNSON,
State Reporter, Pierre.

NEBRASKA.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

The Nebraska campaign has come and gone, and will long be remembered by its friends as well as its enemies. The women did well their part, and having done all *they* could do are not discouraged at the outcome of the election, for no "blood rests upon their skirts," or will be demanded of them, and as I speak in their praise I also have a good word for the workers that came to help us from other states. Miss Willard, Miss Gordon, Mrs. Lathrap and Mrs. Hoffman are too well and favorably known to need a single word of mine to recommend them, but I must say in this public manner that we are very glad they came to us, and words fail to express our appreciation of the good they did in Nebraska.

There were many others that perhaps are less widely known who did valiant work in the campaign, among which are Mrs. Eugenia St. John, who delighted her hearers with her sound logic and practical views of the politics of the country; Mrs. Balch, of Indiana, of whose worth I heard nothing but good reports; Mrs. Benjamin, of Michigan, who made many friends during her short stay; Major and Mrs. E. T. Scott, who were with us eight months, and in their quiet, pleasant way, changed public sentiment in favor of Prohibition wherever they went; Mrs. Barker, state president of Dakota, and Dr. Nettie Hall, also of Dakota.

David Tatum, the "Friend," was listened to with pleasure, and we were sorry to have him leave the state; Rev. J. R. Dill, with Frank Odell, his singer, did grand work, and the organization of the "Association of Prayer" will live to help other states that carry on amendment campaigns. C. J. Holt held the fort and filled a place in this work that no one else could. He has been in Nebraska for nearly five years, the most of the time. The children will bear him in loving remembrance for the interest he took in them, drilling them to march and organizing them into Loyal Temperance Legions.

I would like to speak of many more if space permitted, who worked just as kindly, with just as much earnestness and zeal as the others whose names are honored, and whose good works and words will be written by the Master-hand, who makes no mistakes, but puts the credit where it belongs, and where no intimidation can deter, or false returns change the result; no stuffing of ballot box or false registration can there avail, for God is God, and right shall prevail. To all the good brothers and sisters, and also the little children that sent their offerings; to the young lady that sent us her watch and chain, out of which we made $86, then returned the watch to her, engraved, "'She hath done what she could,' Nebraska, November 4, 1890"; also to the one who gave her chain, another her ring, and still another a set of point lace, most exquisite, the work of her own hands—to one and all I wish to express my most sincere thanks. For your prayers and sympathy, I can only say God will reward you, and I shall ever hold you in loving remembrance, and feel that my courage was greatly strengthened by the constant assurance of your interest.

It was like the "shadow of a great rock in a weary land," for the flesh would grow weary and the brain tired sometimes, and just then a kind, loving letter would come, and, in the reading of it, the weariness would be forgotten, the head would cease to ache, and, in the sweet fellowship of kindred hearts the work was quickly resumed; and so the days went by, the work was done, and the result left with Him who "doeth all things well." Our unions are in good heart, not dismayed or discouraged; some disappointed, but all willing to take up the regular lines of work and bide our time, which will be God's time.

MARY A. HITCHCOCK, *State Pres.*

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

A NARCOTIC CAMPAIGN.

The nation's capital has recently been blessed by a three days' visit from our beloved sister, Mrs. Helen L. Bullock, National organizer, and superintendent of narcotics of the state of New York. She stopped with us *en route* from the National Convention, and her visit is one long to be remembered, and lovingly treasured in the hearts of the white-ribboners of Washington.

On November 21, Mrs. Bullock addressed a mothers' meeting at the headquarters of the District W. C. T. U. On Sunday afternoon she spoke to a Band of Hope meeting in the Christian Church, and Sunday evening addressed a crowded house in the same church. All these meetings were under the auspices, and in the interest of the department of narcotics, and Mrs. Bullock's talks were of the evils attending cigarette smoking; and children and grown people, alike, listened to her with the deepest interest, and all were led to feel the urgent necessity for legislation by Congress, on this subject. A bill to prevent selling tobacco to minors is already before Congress which provides for the punishment of both the dealer and the boy who violate its regulations.

Mrs. Bullock's talks were straight to the point, and though she did not hesitate to declare the whole truth regarding this dangerous habit, and the responsibility of parents in the matter, yet that truth was so well seasoned with love that no one could take offense, and many were aroused to the urgent necessity of earnest measures and renewed effort in the work of saving our boys from the deadly habit, and helping them to a pure and vigorous manhood. At the close of the meeting about twenty-five signed the pledge, most of whom will become members of the W. C. T. U. When Mrs. Bullock next visits Washington she will find many warm friends to greet her.

MRS. EMMA F. SHELTON, *Supt. Narcotics.*

NEW MEXICO.

[At the request of the National superintendent of prison work, we admit the following touching letter into these columns.—EDITOR.]

We, the inmates of the New Mexico Penitentiary, request admittance into your columns, that we may thank the many kind (but unknown) friends who have donated books to our prison library. The reading matter so kindly presented is an unfailing source of enjoyment to the prisoners, and could the generous contributors be present and listen to the encomiums bestowed upon them by the recipients of their bounty, I am sure they would feel amply repaid.

Most of the books presented are well suited to form the nucleus of a library for a reformatory institution: history, biography, biblical commentaries, science, and a little good fiction forming the major part. They are admirably calculated to create a taste for the higher kinds of literature, and with a great many have already supplanted a passion for the yellow-backed puerility called "Popular Fiction."

The credit of making our wants known, and thus inducing others to contribute books, is wholly due to Mrs. Mary E. Teats, of Las Vegas. This gentle and truly Christian lady, whose efforts to better the condition of prisoners in this territory well deserve the sobriquet of "Mother" to which she so proudly responds, visits the prison on the last Sunday of each month; and these Sundays we account as the brightest days in our prison calendar. Her faithful and untiring ministry has drawn to her many hearts utterly invulnerable to anything except such patient, sympathetic kindness as she ever shows to the unfortunates with whom she comes in contact. The amount of good accomplished by this most estimable lady during her two years of work in this place, is not easily to be calculated. The work of the W. C. T. U. is to many here a theme of constant interest, because we know that our "Missionary" is a member of that noble organization of Christian ladies; and surely, if their company includes many such as we know her to be, victory eventually must crown their battle against intemperance and its kindred evils.

Mrs. Teat's little daughter Fannie, a member of the Y's, always accompanies her mother on her visits to the prison, and, by her presence and example, contributes in no small degree to the efficacy of that lady's work. Fannie is familiarly known to us by the sobriquet of the "Prisoners' Friend," and the more extended our acquaintance with her, the more certain do we feel that the title is well bestowed. Her gentle, innocent manner is the delight of the prisoners; and her smiling, happy face brings tender and regenerating memories to many a heart in which worthy emotions have been long dormant.

PRISONERS, N. MEX. PENITENTIARY.

IOWA.

AGGRESSIVE WORK OVER THE STATE.

Iowa has not been heard from very often through the columns of THE UNION SIGNAL, but the women are not asleep for all that.

Soon after the state convention, the union at Aurelia held a meeting and effected an equal division of funds, books, etc. One union held the original books and records. Money was taken from the common treasury to buy a similar set in which the records were to be transferred and given to the other union.

Dallas county, at a recent convention, passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we indorse the policy of the National union in granting liberty to each individual and to all the unions to indorse the action of any political party that may take a favorable stand for prohibition, or to indorse no political party.

Resolved, That we do not indorse the action of the Iowa delegation last year in seceding from the National union, nor the decision of the last Iowa union in expelling delegates who remained loyal to the National union, neither do we approve the action of the majority so illegally organized in severing their auxiliaryship from the National union.

A call was issued by the district president and secretary of the W. C. T. U. ("Non-partisan") to the Executive Committee of Dallas county, to meet December 11, to take some action towards putting the county in harmony with the state policy!

The Stuart union has been the means of having the Sunday law enforced. These ladies visited the "City Fathers" and informed them that they would have each official fined for not doing his duty if the law was not enforced. Result: every business man has one day in the

week to spend at home, and the streets of the city are quiet.

On December 10 a convention was held at Dexter, of the women in the seventh district, who wish to continue auxiliary relations with the National, through a state organization. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. M. A. McGonegal, 406 Center street, Des Moines; corresponding secretary, Mrs. H. J. Bellanger, 1326 West Ninth street, Des Moines; recording secretary, Mrs. M. J. Morrow, Dexter; treasurer, Mrs. H. F. Parlin, 1436 West Sixth street, Des Moines.

A pleasant and profitable meeting was held and plans laid for future work. CLARA A. STEPHENS,
State Reporter, Des Moines.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

MRS. FRANCES E. W. HARPER, of Philadelphia, has been speaking in Maine for several weeks with great success. December 1st she spoke in Bridgewater, and the president, writing of the address, says: "Her eloquent address before a large audience was highly appreciated and impressions were made which will not soon be forgotten. A silver collection was taken which paid all necessary expenses."

THE Austin, Ill., W. C. T. U. have fitted up the upper story of their headquarters as lodging rooms for working women. Terms are very reasonable, and include the use of the reading-room when desired. Address Mrs. R. J. Race, Austin, Ill.

THE New England delegates and visitors enjoyed a most unique excursion to and from Atlanta. A stop was made at Washington, both going and returning, and ladies, under Mrs. La Fetra's direction, arranged a reception at the White House, a visit to the capitol and other public buildings, and a drive about the city. Mrs. La Fetra entertained nearly one hundred at tea at Hotel Fredonia, the party going from there to a reception at the rooms of the "Wimodaughsis," and later, taking the cars in waiting, which Mr. Hansom, of the Richmond & Danville road had named "The white ribbon special." To the management of this road the party is under great obligation for the perfection of arrangements which secured such a delightful excursion. Every possible comfort was provided on the train, and arrangements were made at all the eating stations whereby, at a reduced rate, luxurious and bountiful meals were provided and fruit urged upon the ladies to take to the train. On the return the W. C. T. U. of Charlotte met the travelers, as they stopped to sup there, with words of welcome and quantities of beautiful flowers. Special bouquets were given to Mr. Demorest, Mrs. Fessenden and Miss Greenwood, each of whom made fitting responses. A handsome souvenir containing the names of the party was given each traveler.

World's W. C. T. U.

To the Members of the World's W. C. T. U.:

BELOVED SISTERS AND FRIENDS:—It was voted at the Convention of the National W. C. T. U. in Atlanta, Georgia, November 14–18, 1890, that we would suggest to all the auxiliaries of the World's W. C. T. U. the desirableness of holding a session of that society next November in Boston, when the next session of the National W. C. T. U. is held.

Lady Henry Somerset, president of the British Women's Temperance Association, will then be with us; also Mrs. Hannah Whitall Smith, who from the first has been so devoted to the interests of the world's white ribbon movement.

Thus far we have had only the constitution and by-laws drafted by a few leaders and tacitly accepted by the society as a whole, and if we are regularly convened next autumn, this constitution, etc., should be voted upon and modified in any way that the majority deems wise. In all new movements it is necessary that a few who grasp the situation should exercise whatever power is needed in order to set the wheels of such new movement in motion; but delegated authority is the surest basis of a successful and long enduring effort.

Those who have been obliged to stand forward as leaders, greatly desire that the power hitherto exercised by them shall be placed in such hands as may be deemed safest and strongest in the future; therefore, will you announce as widely as possible through the newspapers of your respective countries, the intention and desire herein expressed? Please elect your representatives in any way that seems to you best and send such other members as you may find it practicable to secure, commissioning them to meet in Tremont Temple, Boston, November 13, 1891.

Other things being equal, you will probably choose your leading officers who would be received undoubtedly in their *ex officio* capacity as full delegates to the World's W. C. T. U. convention.

It is exceedingly desirable that the great petition should be more carefully circulated this year than ever before, that we may have an encouraging report at the coming convention, and may choose the Commission of women who will carry this petition against the legalized sale of alcoholic stimulants and narcotics, to all civilized countries of the globe.

Miss Anna A. Gordon, Evanston, Ill., has been made superintendent of work among the children for the World's W. C. T. U., and is already moving, with her accustomed intelligence and energy, to organize her department. She will, in the beginning, give special attention to building up a grand exhibit of the plans and work of temperance children in all countries for the Columbian Exposition. Her suggestions will reach you ere long.

We are hoping that Mrs. J. K. Barney, Providence, R. I., superintendent of prison and jail work in the World's W. C. T. U., may make the globe trip soon; also that Dr. Kate C. Bushnell, evangelist in the social purity department, and Mrs. E. W. Andrew, former associate editor of THE UNION SIGNAL, who, with Dr. Bushnell, has been made World's Evangelist in the white ribbon work, will visit the World's auxiliaries within a year.

We hear the best accounts of Mrs. Leavitt, who, having visited Scandinavia to overlook our societies there, is now in Italy and will go to South America in 1891.

Miss Jessie Ackerman writes us from New South Wales, where she is doing effective work. The outlook was never so bright. Our Convention in Atlanta called out from a distance an attendance of at least six hundred delegates and visitors, some coming thousands of miles, from Puget Sound, from Manitoba, and the Province of Quebec.

The world seems to us like a great human heart, the warmth of whose growing love and the rhythm of whose steady pulse is a dynamic power through which God works to make all things new, and pure, and brotherly. That you and I, who are like ruddy drops floating through this same heart should contribute our full fraction of this divine outworking, is the purpose and prayer of

Your affectionate comrade,
FRANCES E. WILLARD.

Evanston, Ill., Dec. 11, 1891.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The first tri-ennial meeting of the National Council of Women of the United Sta , will be held in Albaugh's opera house, Washington, D. C., from February 22 to 25, 1891, inclusive. The Council will be opened by a religious meeting on Sunday and will hold seven public and four executive sessions. All organizations of women, national either in scope or in value, are eligible to representation in the Council. Eleven of the most important organizations of women in the country have entered the Council since its organization in the spring of 1888. The president of every organization coming into it becomes a vice-president in the Council, and every organization entering the Council is entitled to have one delegate besides its president on the Board of Management. All national organizations of women interested in the advancement of woman's work in education, philanthropy, reform and social culture, who have not yet entered the Council are still earnestly solicited to send fraternal delegates to the February meeting. Every provision will be made for the appropriate representation on the program of the Council of all departments of work, in whose prosecution the women of the country have effected national organization. Women throughout the country interested in women's work are invited to see that the national organizations with which they are connected are represented in the Council at Washington. The corresponding secretary solicits correspondence with organizations. The present officers are: President, Frances E. Willard, of Illinois; vice-president, Susan B. Anthony, New York; recording secretary, Mary F. Eastman, Massachusetts; treasurer, M. Louise Thomas, New York; corresponding secretary, May Wright Sewall, Indiana.

The address of the corresponding secretary is, May Wright Sewall, 343 North Pennsylvania street, Indianapolis, Ind.

NOTICE.

The photographs taken at Indian Springs, by Miss Guernsey, are for sale at 25 cents each. Proceeds for the Loyal Temperance Legion World's Fair Fund. Subjects: A Georgia Cabin, The White Ribbon Engine, One Half of a Camera Duel, Old Mill and Water Wheel, The Standing Committee (the group of loungers at the station).

WOMAN'S LECTURE BUREAU.

MRS. R. A. EMMONS, SEC.

All engagements made by this Bureau are conditional upon the ability of the lecturer to fill them. In case of detention by sickness, accident, or any legitimate and unavoidable cause, another date will be given as soon as possible.

LECTURERS.

Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge.	Mrs. S. M. I. Henry.
Mrs. Mary T. Lathrap.	Mrs. Marion B. Baxter.
Miss I. C. DeVelling.	Miss Henrietta G. Moore.
Mrs. Caroline M. Woodward	Rev. Eugenia F. St. John.
Mrs. Helen L. Bullock.	Mr. A. G. Wolfenberger.
Prof. A. B. Huckins.	Rev. C. H. St. John.
D. H. Burwell.	Mother Stewart.
Major E. T. Scott.	Mrs. E. T. Scott.

MRS. MARION B. BAXTER

will be in Canada from January 11 to March 1; a few dates are available.

MISS HENRIETTA G. MOORE

will be available for Illinois and Wisconsin during January and February.

REVS. C. H. AND EUGENIA F. ST. JOHN

begin evangelistic work in New York City, January 4.

MAJOR AND MRS. E. T. SCOTT

are having grand success on the Pacific slope. The largest churches at Oregon City, the Baptist, and the M. E. Church at Salem, Oregon, on several occasions were packed to the doors. Dates are open for Oregon and Washington.

MR. J. W. BUFFUM

will begin a series of meetings at Crystal Lake, Ill., December 20, and at Rock Falls, January 1.

MOTHER STEWART

is available for New York state during January and February.

MRS. FRANCES W. LEITER

will be in Illinois during February. Her specialty is scientific temperance instruction. Unions desiring her services will make application early that a consecutive route may be made.

For dates and terms of all the above address the
WOMAN'S LECTURE BUREAU,
161 La Salle St., Chicago.

TEMPERANCE TEMPLE ITEMS.

BY MATILDA B. CARSE.

These are hallowed days, filled with memories of the Christ-child, the world's emancipator,—He who has shown us by His glorious example that to die unto self is to truly live. This Christmas time is surely full of golden memories and opportunities. While every heart is mellowed with loving thoughts and unselfish deeds, with the shadow of the old year falling around us, with its disappointments and shortcomings, and the roseate hue of the new full of hope faintly dawning upon our sight, let us all pledge to do more the coming year for the building up of Christ's kingdom than we have ever done before. This will bring to the thought of white-ribboners and the Loyal Temperance Legion the beautiful Temple they are erecting in His name and for His cause, the corner-stone of which the year 1890 has seen laid, and the cap-stone of which will be put in place by the close of 1891. Will not each one try, while the walls of the noble edifice are rapidly growing up, to lay aside a penny a day during this coming year for the building fund? The W. C. T. U. and Loyal Temperance Legion number over 400,000; if they would only carry out the above plan the building would be entirely paid for by the time the cap-stone is put in place. But alas, not a sixteenth part of our host will attempt to do anything; they will fold their hands and say, "I cannot." This is the history of the world, so the strong ones must bear the burdens of the weak, and do double duty.

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A lithograph of the Temple in the exact colors in which it will appear when finished, with a portrait of its founder on the margin, has been used for the last two or three months by THE UNION SIGNAL as a premium with great success. It will be withdrawn the first of January from THE UNION SIGNAL premium list, and will be sent as a gift during the coming year to all persons who fill a Temple mite-box, viz: who put a cent a day in the box during the year 1891 for the benefit of the building fund. A two cent stamp sent to Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, 145 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, will secure a Temple mite-box, bulletin and descriptive card. Send at once for a box so you can commence giving a penny a day with the advent of the New Year.

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We are thankful that there are so many noble souls who are ready to say, "I will do what I can." One such is a sweet girl, Mana M. Monaghan. She has been banished from her Boston home on account of ill-health, and is seeking its restoration in the delightful climate of Southern California at San Jacinto. She writes: "There is a weak little society here in the mountains, and I am going to try to have them raise $100; of course I don't know yet, as I am only a girl, and a stranger. Do you think it would be nice to raise the money in memory of Helen Hunt Jackson? She made this place famous by her 'Ramona.' The people think a great deal of her here." Surely it would be a beautiful and fitting thing to have a tablet in memory of such a famous woman in the Temple, and we are certain that, stranger and girl though she be, Miss Monaghan will succeed in raising $100 for this noble purpose.

Lucy B. Mills, Evart, Mich., sends the names of thirty children and check for $4. She writes: "These are the names of children I have cared for at birth in the village of Evart." Miss M. E. Wright, a deaf mute at the Deaf and Dumb Institute, Berkeley, California, sends $4.25, the contents of her mite-box. She says, "I am glad to be able to help build so noble a building, and will fill my mite-box again." Mrs. Anna Beverage, Athens, Ohio, writes, "I am an old woman, very poor, but I want to give my mite to the Temple. I am seventy years old and earn a little change occasionally by making 'rick-rack.' I send ten cents." No doubt this gift from this loving soul, in God's sight is as great as a hundred dollars from those who are more able to give. Jane Fairchild Foley, Clifton, Kansas, sends $10 and says, "I have watched this movement for a long time with interest, have longed to help, and at last here is my mite." The pastor of the Reformed Presbyterian Church at St. Johns, N. B., Rev. A. J. McFarland, sends a check for $7.25, the gift of an old lady, one of his parishioners, Mrs. Rachel Stevenson, to whom he had shown the Temple number of THE UNION SIGNAL. She said to him, she would like to help build the Temple, although she should never see it.

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The unions are coming up nobly to the work. The Boston, Mass., W. C. T. U. have paid their last $50 on their pledge of $100. The Akron, Ohio, W. C. T. U. has sent their last installment of $46.50 on their pledge of $100. The Milwaukee, Wis., W. C. T. U. sends a check for $101.80. Mrs. A. B. Ford, treasurer, writes: "This from Milwaukee union is sent so gladly and accompanied with so many prayers." The Chenoa, Ill., W. C. T. U. pays their entire pledge, $100, the Y's paying $25 of the amount. The Albion, Mich., W. C. T. U., through Mrs. Samuel Dickie, president, sends a check for $100. Our Y's are evidently waking up to the importance of helping their mothers erect the Temple. If the dear girls only knew their power they could raise a great deal more money than their elders. We think the Y. W. C. T. U. of Danbury, Conn., has found the secret of power. They send a check for $100, and evidently have interested their gentlemen friends in helping them to raise this amount, for their president, Emily C. Hawley, writes that H. B. Hawley, V. E. Patch and H. Wm. Kirby were the largest contributors. The Nashua, N. H., Y's send a check for $37.54 the result of a mite-box opening. The Y's of Fall River, Mass., pledge one hundred dollars, and send a check for $25. The Y's of Almada, Cal., have organized a Japanese union and they have decided their first work shall be for the Temple. They are aiming to have their name on a tablet in Willard Hall.

"No chronic tortures racked his aged limbs,
For luxury and sloth had nourished none for him."

In our land there is much luxury, and but little sloth. So we must find other causes for the "chronic tortures." It has been said that to have gout one must have ancestors, or, as they say in Philadelphia, "grandfathers." "This disease," says Dr. Da Costa, in his great work on "Diagnosis" "is rare in this country," but not so Rheumatic Gout. He adds: "Nor will it yield to the remedies usually administered in acute Rheumatism, nor to colchicum and the alkalies, so beneficial in gout." However, remarkable cures have been effected by the Compound Oxygen Treatment of DRS. STARKEY & PALEN. If you wish to convince yourself of this, send for our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, a book of 200 carefully written pages, or write us, giving your symptoms, and we will give our opinion, free of charge. No other genuine than that of DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., or 120 Sutter Street, San Francisco, California.

Publisher's Notes.

A Personal Word of Thanks.

With this issue of Dec. 25th I lay down the managerial pen, but I have asked for space in this truly Christmas number of THE UNION SIGNAL to personally return my heartfelt thanks for the large number of letters received from readers of the paper expressing regret for the change in management, and full of the kindest possible words, prayers for my future well-being, and cordial good wishes, such as are given only where a true spirit of friendship exists. At first I undertook to personally acknowledge these messages, but the number sent makes it an impossibility, hence I desire here to express my sincere gratitude to all these friends who have thus remembered that a change was to take place. I do not need to ask that the same hearty coöperation given me may come to my successor—that is an assured fact. Thank you, one and all, for the many, many responses to my numerous calls upon your time, your effort and your pocket-books! I have always said, and always will, that the White-Ribbon Army constitutes the grandest, bravest, and most self-sacrificing body of women that the world has ever known. As Tiny Tim said on his Christmas day, so say I now, "God bless us all—*every one.*"

Geo C Hall

At the National Convention

at Atlanta it was demonstrated that the Y. W. C. T. U. has become an important factor among us. A large increase in membership and constant activity can only result from corresponding intelligence in method, and prove the fact of a growing circulation of the

Oak and Ivy Leaf,

as reported, at the same time. But we desire a still larger list. And the paper deserves it. It is a charming, eight page monthly, especially published to aid the Y unions, and edited by one of them,

Miss Margaret A. Sudduth.

If you have not seen it, send for sample copy, and then you will be able to recommend it to the young women who are enrolled in the white ribbon army, and their friends. The December number publishes a report of the National Convention from the young women's standpoint, giving items of interest that do not appear elsewhere. Every Y should have it.

The social lines of our work have special attention in this paper, and members of the W. C. T. U. who are not Y's, but who give thought to providing entertainments for the public in communities where the young people have not become enlisted, would do well to subscribe for this sheet. It is so full of suggestions and helps.

PRICE:

One copy one year, *in advance*, $ .25
Ten copies, " " " each .20

WOMAN'S TEMP. PUB. ASSN.,
161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Beecham's Pills cure Bilious and Nervous Ills.

Van Houten's Cocoa, pure, soluble, economical.

Try Cumberland plateau for healthful climate, water fruit & cheap homes. Jos. N. Ely, Deer Lodge, Tenn.

Owing to the large number of advertisements which have come for insertion in THE UNION SIGNAL this month the advertisement of the Kingsbury Mfg. Co. has been crowded out. They have authorized us to state that their offer will continue open to UNION SIGNAL subscribers till January 22, 1891. See advertisement on 16th page.

HOLIDAY RATES
Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Ry.

On December 24, 25 and 31, 1890, and January 1, 1891, the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway will sell local excursion tickets to all stations on the line of its railway within a radius of two hundred miles of starting point at rate of fare and one-third for the round trip, tickets good returning until January 5, 1891, inclusive.

For full particulars call on Ticket Agents.

The Buckeye Publishing Company, of Minneapolis, Minn., will send a large, well and serviceably bound cook book of 536 pages, containing over 2,000 recipes, free to any reader of this paper in acknowledgment of a trifling service. Send them a 2-cent stamp for particulars.

Distances to Washington.

From St. Louis to Washington the distance is 894 miles: from Cincinnati to Washington 553 miles; from Chicago to Washington 813 miles. This is via the bee line followed by the B. & O. Railroad, the most picturesque as well as the most direct route from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic Seaboard, stretching across level and fertile prairies, amid hills and valleys, over mountain crests, along banks of historic rivers, through teeming cities and bustling towns. The through B. & O. trains, with full Pullman equipment of Sleeping, Parlor and Buffet cars, run from St. Louis to Washington in 29 hours; from Cincinnati to Washington in 18 hours; from Chicago to Washington in 25 hours. Sleepers from all points run through to New York from the West without change. At Washington connection is made with the B. & O's matchless Royal Blue Line for Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. These Royal Blue trains consist of the staunchest and finest Coaches, Parlor and Sleeping cars ever built by the Pullman Company; are vestibuled from end to end, and are protected by Pullman's improved anti-telescoping device, which makes every car as safe as it can be made by man's ingenuity and skill. All the cars are heated by steam and lighted by Pintsch gas. They are the fastest trains in the world, placing New York and Washington within five hours' reach.

What Mr. Norton Says.

DEAR READER:

Having read Mr. Morehead's experience plating with gold, silver and nickel, I feel it my duty to inform others of my success. I sent for a Plater and have more work than I can do. It is surprising the spoons, casters and jewelry that people want plated. The first week I cleared $37.10, and in three weeks $119.85, and my wife has made about as I have. By addressing W. H. Griffith & Co., Zanesville, Ohio, you can get circulars. A Plater only costs $3. You can learn to use it in an hour. Can plate large or small articles, and can make money anywhere. I now have a nice home and bank account, all the product of $3 invested in a Plater.

S. S. NORTON.

INTENSELY AMUSING EXERCISE.—The Elastic Tip Co. of Boston, Mass., are mailing for 75 cents what gives more pleasure to old and young alike than anything ever before invented.

MR. J. W. STUBBS, Rutland, Ga., says: Bradycrotine is the only medicine I have ever found that would cure the severe attacks of Headache I have been subject to so long.

TOKOLOGY, A complete Ladies' Guide, 150,000 sold. This most popular medical work can only be bought of Agents or direct from us. Agents wanted in every part of the country. Prepaid for $2.75. Sample pages free. Alice B. Stockham & Co., 161 La Salle St., Chicago

MY CATALOGUE of DRESS reform goods sent free to any address on receipt of stamp for postage. **Mrs. S. W. Pike,** 75 Madison St., Chicago.

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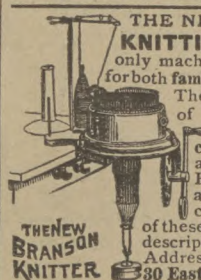

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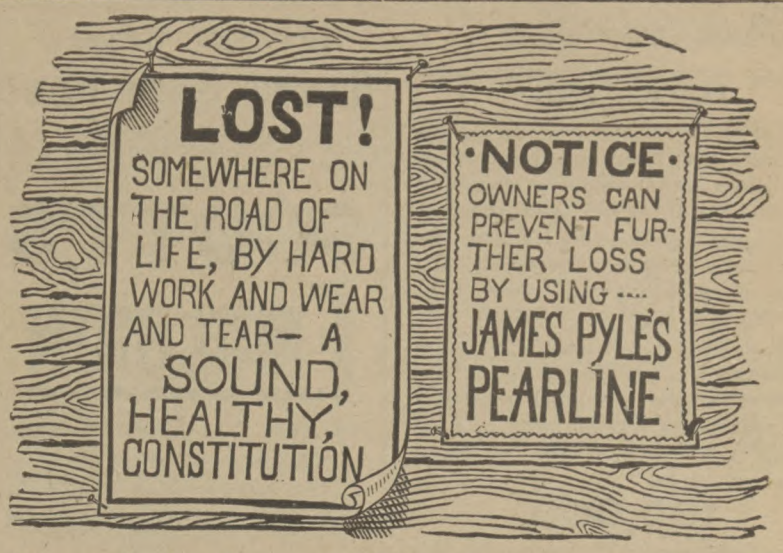

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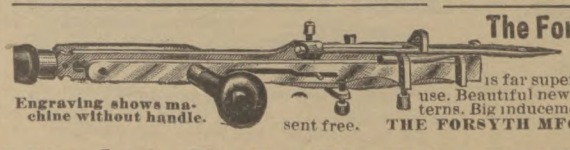

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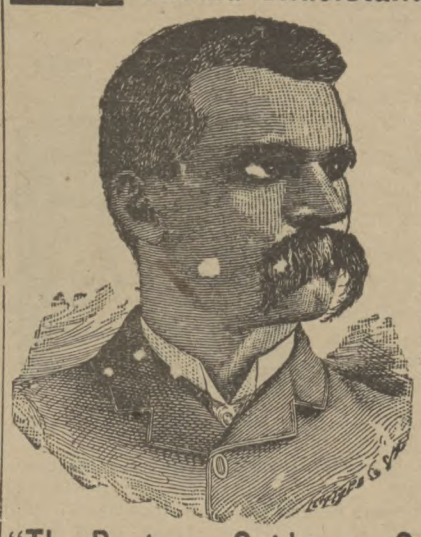

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Signal Notes.

An old northern saw runs thus:

He that buys land buys many stones,
He that buys meat buys many bones,
He that buys eggs buys many shells,
He that buys ale buys nothing else.

At the annual meeting of the King's Daughters and King's Sons held in New York City, in November, 165,000 members were reported, with "Bands" in twenty-eight states. The *Silver Cross*, organ of this order, has a circulation of nine thousand.

Recently a vessel sailed from a Belgium port for West Africa, having on board fourteen missionaries, four hundred and sixty casks of gunpowder, eleven cases of gin and ten thousand casks of rum. Verily civilization (?) is a puzzle of inconsistencies! Is there not a question here for the foreign missionary societies, as to how far they lend their sanction to rum and gunpowder tactics by sailing in vessels bearing such a cargo?

The Salvation Army has a grand total of 2,874 societies, 896 outposts. The Army occupies thirty-four countries, and preaches in twenty-nine languages. It holds vested property to the value of four million dollars. Balance sheets are issued monthly, quarterly and annually, and all business of the Army is conducted on the most methodical plan. At the head of this vast enterprise stands General Booth. Is he not capable of carrying out his great "Scheme"?

A paper on Heredity read at the annual meeting of the American Social Science Association credited forty per cent of drunkards directly to inebriate ancestry, and twenty per cent to insane and mentally diseased parentage, so that sixty per cent of all inebriates are "launched into existence freighted with diseased tendencies and impulses which burst into activity from the slightest exciting causes." What a legacy for more than one-half of our children!

The great "Scheme" of General Booth, who has undertaken to pioneer the way out of "Darkest England," has met with a most enthusiastic welcome in Great Britain. The reception of the book and practical indorsement of its plans, testify to the undeveloped benevolence among the well-to-do classes. The sum contributed up to December 1, two months within the issue of the book, was $315,000. Many of the large amounts have been contributed by persons who seldom give toward such charitable objects.

The London County Council has set about the work of "sweetening the slums" in earnest. At an estimated cost of £300,000, fifteen acres of over-crowded pestilential houses in the Shoreditch district are to be destroyed. The narrow alleys and fever-breeding courts are to be replaced by good, wide streets lined with buildings fit for people to dwell in. This is excellent from a sanitary and from a moral point of view. It is all but impossible for men and women, packed together in small tenement houses, with scarcely any provision for the common decencies of life, to lead respectable lives, or to save their children from the taint of their vicious surroundings.

Dr. Kate C. Bushnell, of Evanston, Ill., has been made World's evangelist of the W. C. T. U., as has also Mrs. Elizabeth Wheeler Andrew, formerly associate editor of The Union Signal. Both ladies are among the most endowed and successful white-ribboners in America. Mrs. Andrew is already in England, and Dr. Bushnell will leave America about February. She is a specialist in Social Purity work, and her powerful addresses are most effective in winning friends to that great cause. Miss Willard, President of the World's W. C. T. U., earnestly bespeaks the hearty coöperation of white-ribbon women in England, and in all countries which these ladies will visit.

Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, in an address to saloon-keepers, closes with this strong paragraph: "I tell you plainly that you will meet your customers one day when there will be no counter between you. When your work is done on earth, and you enter the reward of your business, all the souls of the men whom you have destroyed will crowd around you, and pour their bitterness in your cup. They will show you their wounds, and say, 'You made them;' and point to their unquenchable thirst, and say, 'You kindled it;' and rattle their chain, and say, 'You forged it.' Then their united groans will smite your ear; and with the hands out of which you once picked the sixpences and the dimes, they will push you off the verge of great precipices; while rolling up from beneath, and breaking among the crags of death, will thunder, 'Woe to him that giveth his neighbor drink!'"

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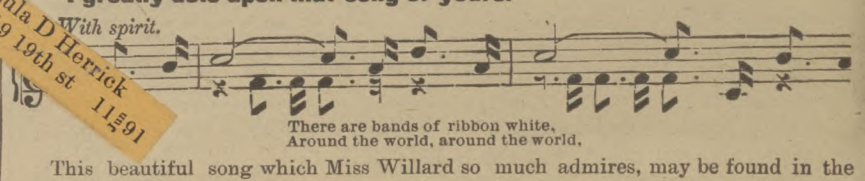

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